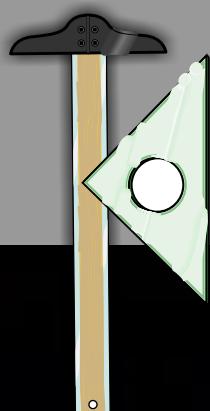


The Fuelless™

ENGINE

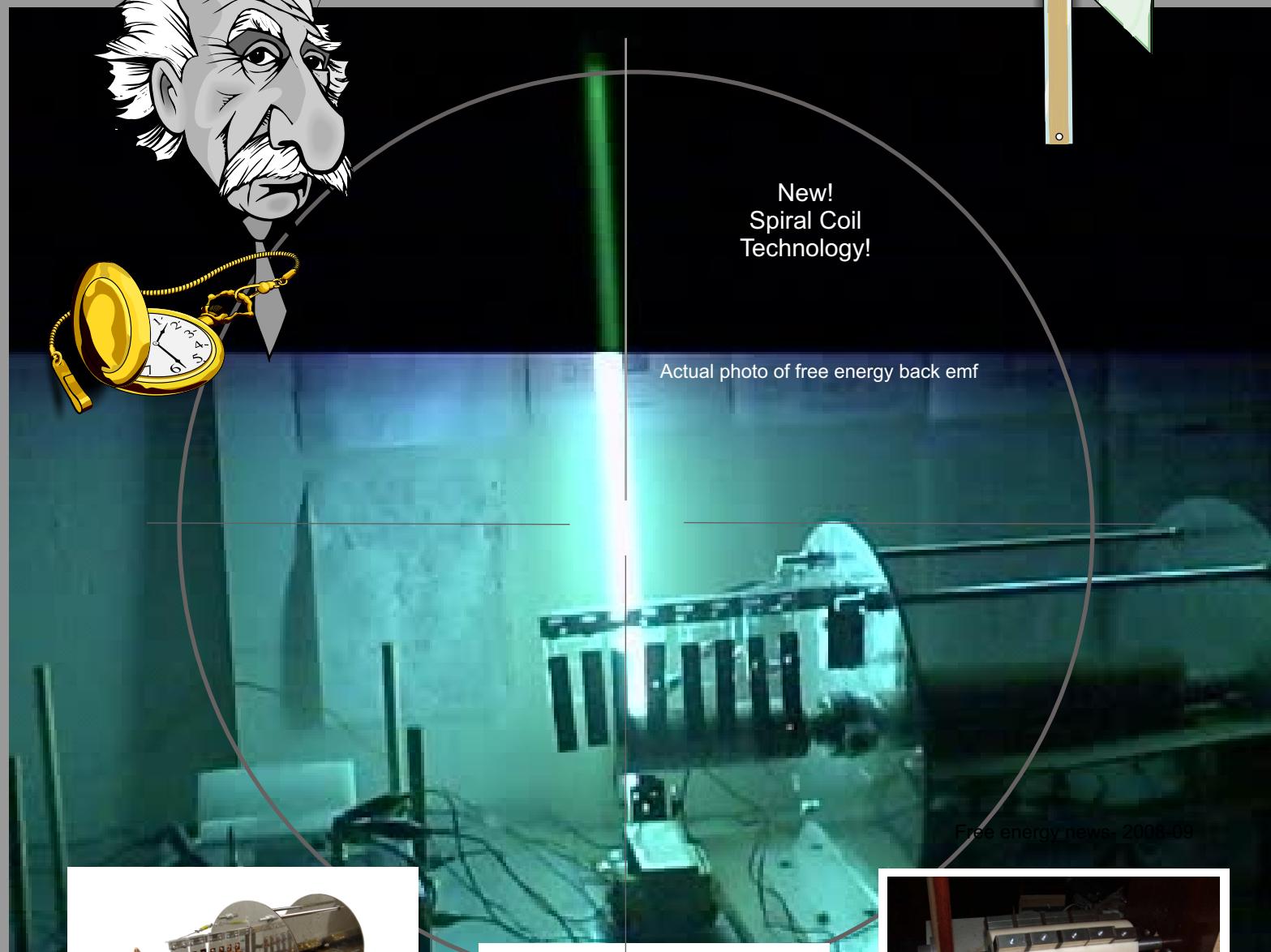
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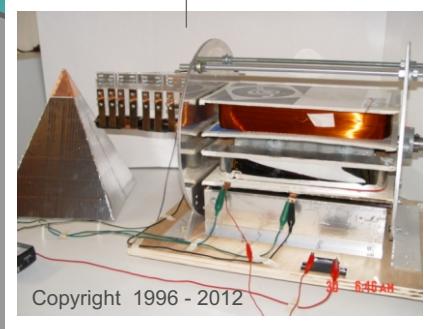
New!
Spiral Coil
Technology!

Actual photo of free energy back emf

Free energy news- 2008-09



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New! Advanced Spiral Coil Technology, By Creative Science & Research!

Last update: March 17 2011

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We hope you enjoy these plans.

Thank you
David Waggoner
Owner

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New Albany, IN. 47151-0557

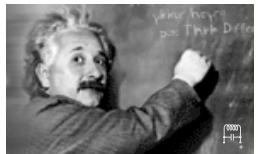
www.FuellessPower.com

www.FuellessUSA.com

E-mail: SalesDept@FuellessPower.com

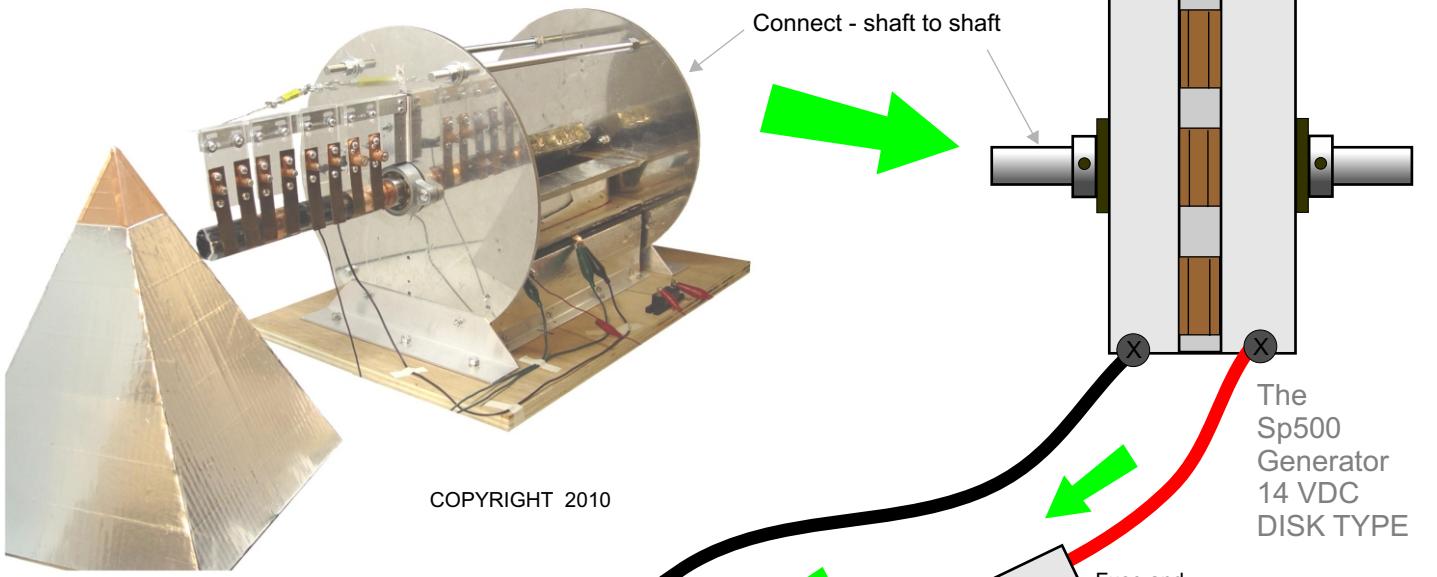
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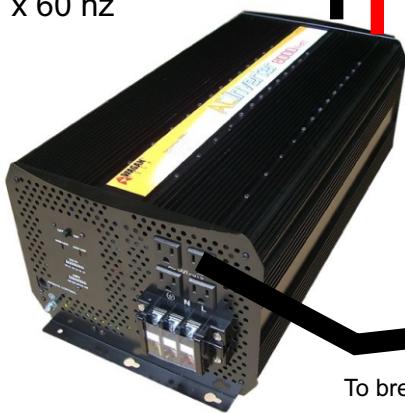
The Fuelless Engine

**Sp500 DISK TYPE
or car alternator**



Option 1

115 VAC Inverter
x 60 hz



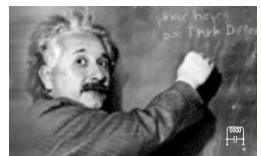
To breaker box sub switch

12 VDC Battery Bank

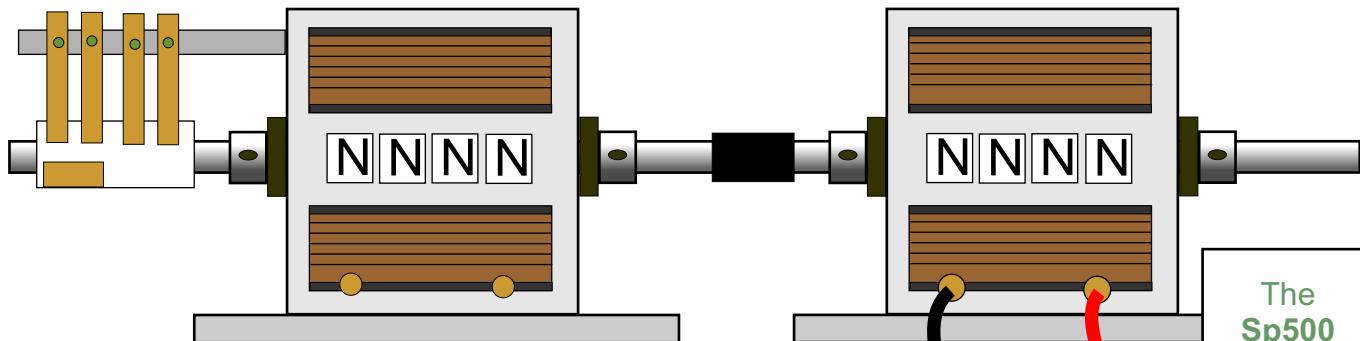
The more batteries you use the more amp hours. The higher the wattage of the inverter, the more electrical lights and appliances you can run. TIP: If you are using AGM batteries do not charge using no more than 14.2 VDC. Must make sure the generator does not output more than that. With wet cell batteries it does not matter, more voltage is OK.

To Power Homes Electrical Needs





Spiral Coil Type - Both



The Fuelless Engine
Spiral Coil Type

Tip: If engine slows down too much when a load is on the Sp500 generator, increase the horsepower rating of the engine to match the load rating of the generator. Using pulleys may also help.

The Sp500 Generator
14 VDC
Spiral Coil Type

Option 2

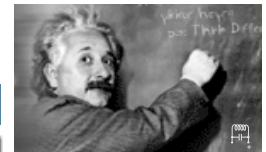
115 VAC Inverter
x 60 hz



To breaker box sub switch

To Power Homes Electrical Needs





Example of a large fork lift battery



If you use a 12 volt DC fork lift battery then you can use a 12 volt inverter to convert the 12 VDC to 115 VAC x 60 Hz.

If you use a 24 volt DC fork lift battery then you must use an inverter that is rated for 24 volts DC x 115 VAC x 60 hz. If you try to hook up a 12 volt inverter to a 24 volt battery it could destroy the inverter.



Battery Types Used in Solar Electric Systems AGM type MK

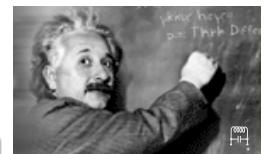
Detailed Description

These are completely sealed, absorbed glass mat, valve-regulated batteries with efficient recombination. UL Recognized components to UL MH17218. AGM batteries are recommended for battery backup standby power systems where batteries are in float service with occasional deep discharges. They can operate at temperatures from -40 to 140 F. Delivered from one of 20 MK warehouses across the US.

Www.AltEstore.com

TIP: Best to buy 3 - 4 12 VDC x 200 AH or more. The batteries are a little more heavy to lift, but are well worth it. They recommend charging no more than 4 batteries connected in parallel at one time.

12 VDC x 105 AH
Model # 8A31DT
each battery would weight, about 69 lbs.
You would need about 8 to 12 batteries. The more the better.
See: www.altestore.com



EXAMPLE OF A 8000 WATT INVERTER!

Wagan 8000 - The most powerful inverter on the market! Provides 69 amps to run Refrigerators, Microwaves, Computers, household appliances, Power Tools, Wet/Dry Vacuums, Air Conditioners, and more. Voltmeter and Ammeter.

- 8000 watts continuous power
- 16000 watts surge capacity (peak power)
- AC Hardwire terminal block
- Four AC receptacles
- Voltmeter and Ammeter
- Powerful internal high-speed cooling fans
- High voltage protection
- Low voltage protection
- Overload protection
- Low battery alarm

115 VAC
60 HZ



NOTICE!

You will need
the Sp500 and
the Fuelless Engine
to keep the Batteries
recharged

You can connect
this into your power
grid. Have an
electrician install
it for you if you do
not know how. Or
you can simply
run heavy duty
extension cords
from the unit to
your appliances.

Converts 12 volts DC to 115 volts AC

You can purchase these inverter's at: DonRowe.com

[Http://www.donrowe.com/inverters/1000_5000_watt.html](http://www.donrowe.com/inverters/1000_5000_watt.html)

\$849.00

WAG8000

Donrowe.com 1-800-367-3019 1- 800-367-3019
sales@donrowe.com



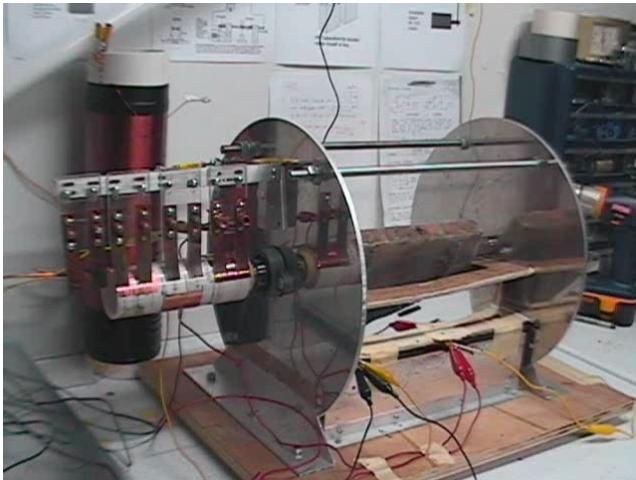
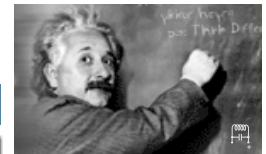
The Fuelless Engine

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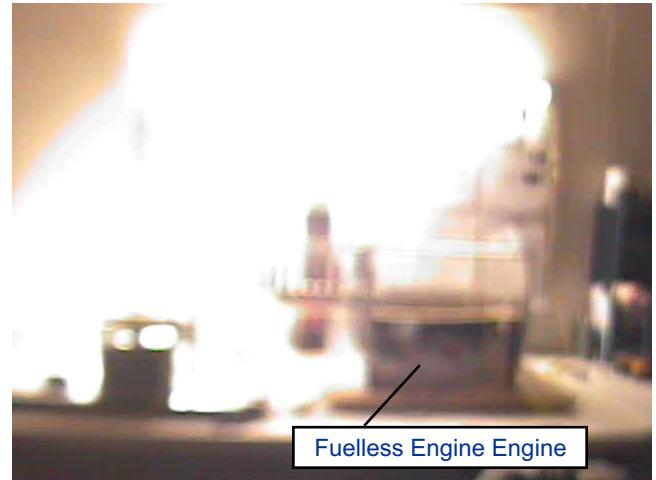
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Fuelless Engine Engine

Photo of free energy spike! Dec 2008

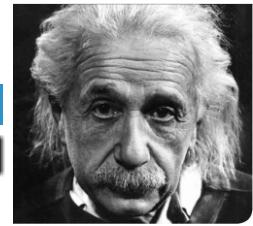
This is not an explosion, no danger here!
These are 2 florescent bulbs - extreme flash from
a free energy spike!

WARNING! We are not responsible for anything in these plans. You build at your own risk! This motor can run on high or low voltages and only use **very low millamps of energy!** To get the free reaction started, you must have an energy input source, in this case we use electrical energy. The free energy that the motor creates is reused by the motor via a capacitor! This raises the efficiency of the motor to super high levels! Once the motor is started it can be used to run our Sp500 generator or a car alternator or a low rpm wind mill generator (high amp). Some of that energy is then directed back into the 12 volt dc battery keeping a constant charge! Any excess energy can be used to run a 115 volt AC inverter to run your lighting, TV, DVD players, computers etc.. Do not try running the motor coil without a HV dry type capacitor connected in parallel with the coil. The amperage will raise to about 2 to 4 amps, sparks and arcs will show up at the brush commutator area, burning the brush's, and burning up the coil as well.

Please notice that the word Fuelless is a trade name or trade mark we came up with in the early 1990's. If I could rename the Fuelless Engine to try and best describe it, I would name it "**A Homemade FREE ENERGY Electric Motor**"

Most free energy devices that I have seen running, all require some type of input energy! The Fuelless Engine also requires a small and a constant amount of energy to keep the free energy reaction going within the motor and HV caps. This motor clearly demonstrates more output of energy than input of energy! Our motors can run only on millamp power with a high horsepower output, and unlike the motors sold today that run very hot to the touch, our motor coils run cool to the touch.

We are making and collecting Nikola Tesla's radiant energy - free energy spikes!



#362-RC350

The Fuelless™ ENGINE

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Thank you for buying these plans, we hope you enjoy them.

NOTICE:

The word Fuelless is a trade name we picked up in 1992 when working on our gravity motor. If I were to rename it, I would call it a Homemade Free Energy Electric Motor.

The Fuelless Engine is a spin off of **Nikola Tesla technology as well as our own**. This motor is like no other electric motor in the world. You can run this motor on 300 to 1,200 volts dc x .29 millamps using our special spiral coil design. There is no other motor sold today that can run off small millamp power and output high horsepower at the same time! The motor coils also run cool to the touch, unlike regular electric motors that run very hot and are amperage hogs. A regular electric motor this size purchased from Grainger.com would run hot and at about 3 to 6 amps.

This device does produce free energy and can be used to run an AC or DC low rpm generator. We suggest you build and use our SP500 low rpm Generator - \$70 for the plans.

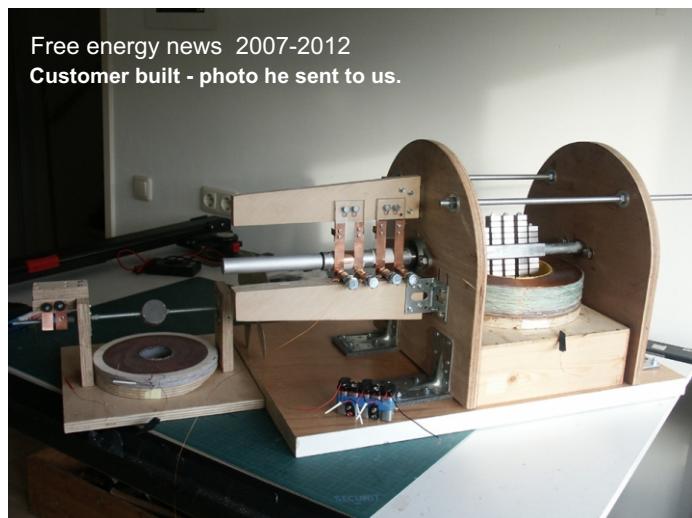
Keep in mind these motors were designed as simple homemade devices. We have tried our best to keep it as simple as possible for everyone. We have found it is best to build the motor casing ends and motor base with 3/4" plywood. **Aluminum** seems to cause the motor to run less efficient. The motor housing can also be a square wooden box made from wood or plastic. It is much cheaper to build it that way anyway. Also, do not use sheet metal of any type to encase the coils, it will lower the efficiency! Use 2 stainless steel long bolts to hold it all together and for easy adjustment or plastic long bolts and nuts would be even better.

Engine vs motor debate: The word "engine" and the word "motor" have been in debate since the early 1900's. When the Ford **MOTOR** company first began manufacturing gasoline engines they were also considered to be motors as well. An electric motor can also be called an engine. We call our Fuelless Engine, an engine because we wanted to let people know it can be placed into a car, and most people are more familiar with that. But in reality it is a homemade electric motor that produces free energy!



Our RC Nano Flux High Hp Fuelless Engine #362-RC

Www.FuellessPower.com
www.FuellessUSA.com



Our low hp motor can also be scaled up for higher power!



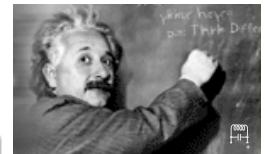
The Fuelless Engine

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Introduction

What is Free Energy?

There are many examples of free energy, one example is the sun. The sun gives off free energy and we collect that energy in the form of heat and electricity everyday. We use solar cell technology to collect the sun's electrical energy and turn it into usable electricity. But is the sun perpetual? No, but some people when they think of free energy they tend to think of perpetual motion, but they are not always the same. When the DC electric motor was invented it was found that it gave off free energy in the form of back emf. This new type of free energy reversed the incoming polarity of the motor's copper coils (incoming dc pulses), causing the soft iron cores (electro magnets) of the top of the motor coils to change poles, from north to south. This changing of polarity and poles caused by the free energy from the back emf, caused the motors to work against themselves and this is still going on in many DC motors that are manufactured to this day. So now we see that all common DC electric motors used today produce free energy in the form of back emf, and is not being used or designed in a way to take full advantage of this free energy output in which earlier design engineers seen as a disadvantage rather than a high efficiency solution.

What is back emf? Back emf is free energy caused by a collapsing magnetic field generated in a coil of copper coated wire wrapped around a soft iron core. For example if you take a common isolation transformer or a High Voltage Microwave oven transformer and pulse it with 12 to 24 vdc very quickly into its primary, the transformer will produce free energy in the form of back emf from the primary and the secondary coils. Both primary and secondary coils now become AC because of the free electrical energy produced by the back emf. As an example to help simplify it a bit more lets do a test.

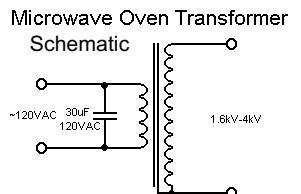
For this test you will need a DC volt meter, a one way diode- rated at about 50 V x 1 to 3 amps, and a electrolytic capacitor rated at 50 v x 4700 uf (you can buy these on line at any electronics supply company or Radio Shack store). Now connect the diode to the + positive end of the capacitor, if the diode is pointing in the correct position you can connect a small 9 volt battery and it will be able to charge the capacitor, if it does not then the diode is pointing the wrong way. Now connect both ends of the capacitor to the 2 wire leads of the primary coil of the isolation transformer or any other type of transformer. (See Fig 1 next page)

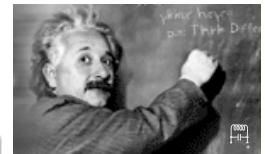


DC Motor

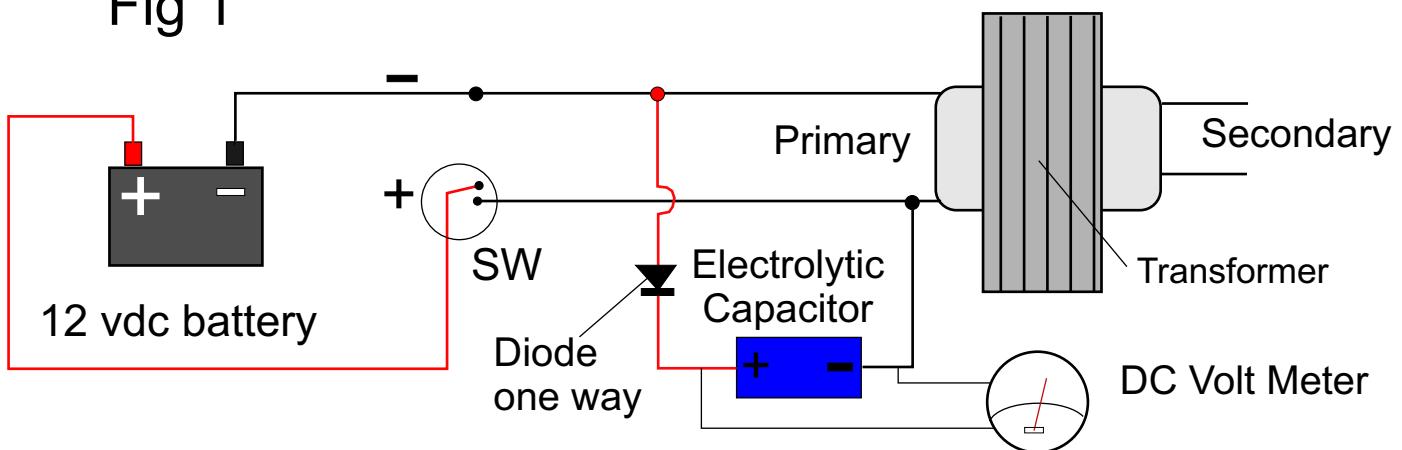


HV Microwave Transformer





Collecting free energy from a pulsed coil!

Fig 1

The negative wire on the primary side will turn into a positive energy flow + after power to the coil is turned OFF! It can then be collected. Notice that without the capacitor there is no free energy collection from the back emf pulse. Try it without the capacitor and see how much voltage the back emf reads. The needle will move very little. You can purchase capacitors and one way diodes at: Allied Electronics - (866) 433-5722

<http://www.alliedelec.com/>



<http://www.allelectronics.com/>



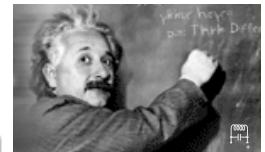
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If you are using an isolation transformer it really does not matter which side you use as the primary. Now connect your DC voltmeter to the capacitor, + to + and negative to negative. Now connect the negative black wire lead to the negative of the battery and to the positive lead wire of the capacitor before the diode, after the diode would be a direct connection to the plus side of the cap, you do not want to do that, because when the + polarity reverses the diode will direct it to the positive side of the cap. Now connect the other end of the black negative wire to the negative terminal of the 12 vdc or 24 dc battery. Now connect the positive red wire to the primary leads of the transformer and to an (SW) on and off switch as shown in Figure 1. Now tape a penny to the top of the soft iron core of the transformer and then tape a 4" long x 1/8" thick x 1" wide piece of steel on top of the penny. When DC voltage is applied to the primary coil the metal will be pulled down to the soft iron core or to the top of the HV Transformer indicating a strong magnetic flux.

To operate: Turn the (SW) switch on for 3 seconds, while the SW is on, notice your volt meter is at zero, showing no energy coming into the capacitor. (You will notice that the steel bar you taped on top of the penny is now attracted to the transformer). So in just 3 seconds you have made a powerful electromagnet from the center iron core of the transformer, north is on top and south is on bottom or depending on which side of the coil you place the + side of the battery on.

Now after 3 seconds turn off the 24 vdc power, the positive flow of electrons will now reverse because the electromagnet was turned off. This is similar as the effects of a permanent magnet generator.. When the magnet passes into the coil area and to its center a voltage is produced in the wire, when the magnet is then moved out from the center of the coil and leaves the coil area this reverses the polarity and produces another flow of electrical energy (back emf) the same amount of energy as before. You will notice the volt meter needle move when you turn off the power. This is free energy from a collapsing magnetic field. Capacitors also store and collect free energy between its plates in the form of r...? energy. Electrons are then stored and collected on the metal plates.



An example of a
HV Electrolytic
Capacitor, good for HV power supplies.



Wall Transformer

Wall transformers can be taken apart and the transformers used as electromagnets or for the test described in introduction page 1. Old wall transformers are also a good source for copper coated wire.



Amperage Meter



RPM Meter (laser type)
You can buy at
<http://www.allelectronics.com>



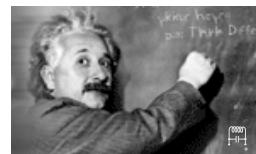
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Question: What is a Capacitor?

Capacitors come in all shapes and sizes, for example, 2 pieces of aluminum or copper sheeting spaced 1/16" apart is considered a Capacitor. Both sheets of metal must be the same size. A wire lead is connected to each as shown in Figure 2. A DC voltage is then applied to the air capacitor and energy is stored in between the metal plates. Much like a battery but is different in that the electrical energy can be discharged all at once. This is why it is dangerous to handle a capacitor that is charged without thick rubber gloves, if the charge is of a high voltage and of a high micro farad rating (amperage) the discharge can kill you. The Fuelless Engine uses capacitance to its advantage that is why this motor works so well. It will be to your advantage to build your own homemade HV Capacitor(s). See our plans # HVC1 for only \$9.95



DC/ac Volt Meter



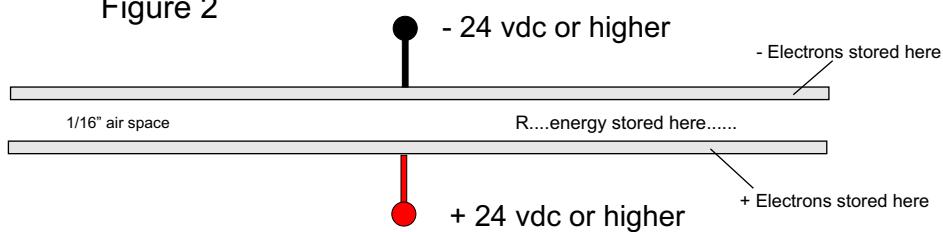
A HV Electrolytic Capacitor
450 vdc x 350 uf

There are 2 types of Capacitors, The dry type and the wet type. An electrolytic capacitor is a wet type and is good for many things such as HV step up power supplies. Electrolytic Photo caps are the best, they are very high efficient. An electrolytic type capacitor will always have a + plus side and a negative side marked on them. A dry type or AC oil filled type capacitor is not electrolytic, AC or DC can be applied to them. You can place the + positive charge lead on either side of the capacitor and it will not harm the capacitor.

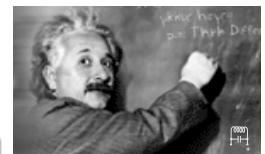
WARNING! Always wear rubber gloves, long sleeve jacket and rubber shoes when working with HV charged capacitors. Always discharge them when you are done and keep them away from children and adults who are not educated in HV capacitors. It is always best to put up High Voltage signs in your lab. You can buy these signs on the internet at:
http://www.speedysigns.com/signs/danger_signs.asp or at most hardware stores. (Our motors use both types....)

The bigger the plates the more amperage can be stored, or the more plates you add and stack one on top of the other the more amperage will be stored, this increases the (uf) micro farads. The air space in figure 2 can be considered the dielectric, as it is called. You can build a large HV capacitor using aluminum or copper sheeting and 3mil mylar as the die electric. Again see our HVC1 HV Capacitor plans for \$9.95 USD.

Figure 2

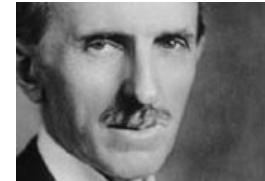


HV Oil filled Capacitors
(For line poles etc..)



Free Energy & High Efficiency

Free energy and high efficiency work hand in hand, you can not have one with out the other. Nikola Tesla discovered what he called radiant energy in the early 1900's, It seems electrons can not work without this so called radiant energy. radiant energy and electrons work together as one, but are also separate from each other. It is a theory that radiant energy travels faster than electrons, and as it travels pulls the electrons with it. It seems the electrons are always following behind the (so called) radiant energy. When this energy is charged into a high voltage capacitor the electrons collect themselves on the 2 metal plates. Electromagnetic coils store energy just like a capacitor. If the copper or aluminum wire is wound side by side as perfect as one can get to form a coil, then the efficiency of that coil (or motor) will go way up storing and releasing free energy and reusing it within itself. This is why we like to use spiral electro magnetic air coils for our motors.



Nikola Tesla
Inventor of AC
and many high
Voltage products
such as ac motors
and generators as
well as HV Tesla
Coils. Wireless
Electricity etc...

Photo 1 is just an example of one of our many experiments in testing and building a small free energy low hp motor.

Here you see us using a 2 stack air core spiral coil. #37 copper wire test model. Notice that the spiral coil is at a great distance from the neodymium magnet. Even at this distance the motor ran very well. Of course the closer the magnet is to the electromagnetic spiral coil the higher the efficiency and the rpms as well as horse Power.

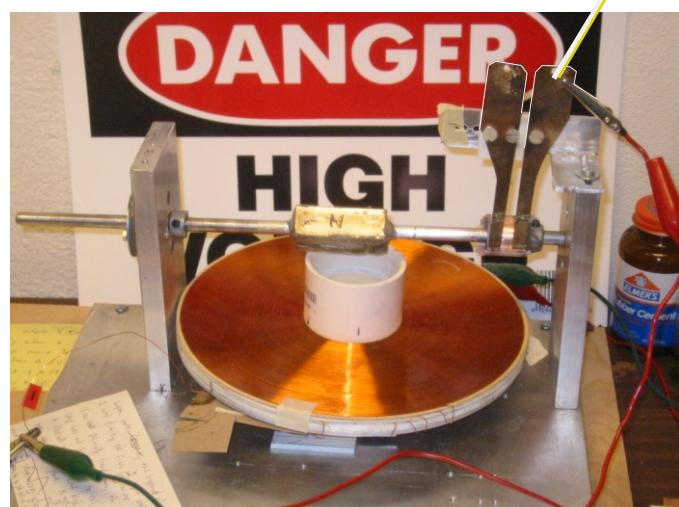
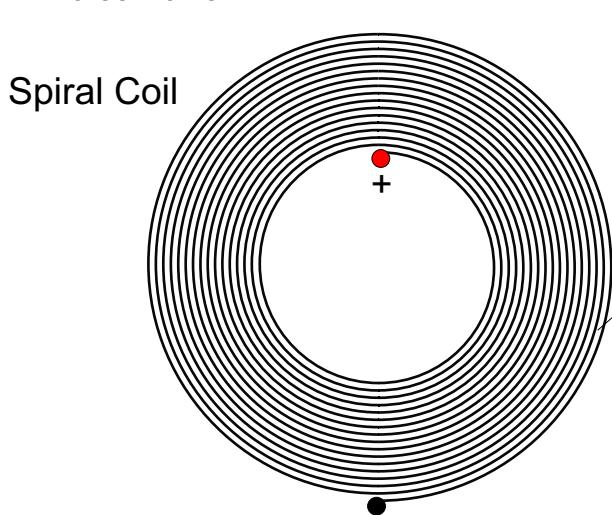
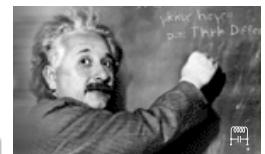


Photo 1 of small test model of a Fuelless Engine
or you can also call it a motor as well as an engine.
300 vdc input pulses at about .5 millamps.

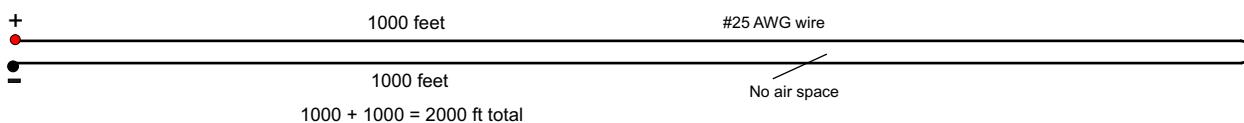
Our special spiral coils can be any shape or size.



Copper Coated Wire and High Capacitance!

Again when copper coated wire is wound in a perfect side by side method the coil will produce a very high capacitance much like a capacitor. The more number of winds the higher the capacitance, this is what every motor design engineer longs for. Let me illustrate this in Figure 3 below. If we take 2000 feet of #25 AWG copper coated wire and double it back by 1000 feet, keeping it perfectly parallel with each other you will get a high capacitance just like a capacitor. Winding the same 2000 feet of wire around an air core bobbin will produce far more capacitance if each wind is perfectly wound side by side, right to left. You can get an even higher capacitance than that if you wind your coils into spirals and stack them. **WARNING!** Please notice, this is our invention and is not for sell nor can it be manufactured anywhere in the world. But we do give you permission to test and build one for yourself. You can not copy or sell or give away our information in anyway shape or form without our permission.

Figure 3



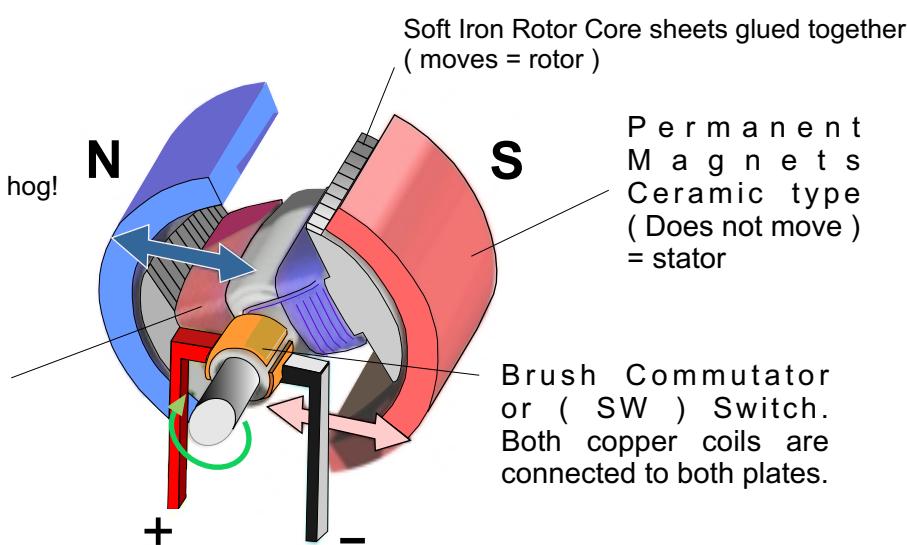
A common DC motor vs our Fuelless Engine: A common DC motor is designed to be an amperage hog! .. It uses large gauge wire (fat wire) with very few turns for it's motor coils. The coils are then of a low resistance. Doing it this way is a waste of energy and money! The windings are also hand wound on most of these motors and are not perfectly wound side by side as they are in transformers. By using more copper wire or more winds and using smaller gauge wire (thinner wire) the efficiency of the motor goes way up. Also notice figure 4, the copper wire is wound around a movable rotor of soft iron, this is not an efficient way of doing it. [It is best to allow the magnet to move inside of the copper coil.](#) As we do with our Fuelless Engine motor. This creates a powerful generator and motor. As the DC input voltage is passing through the coils to turn the motor the motor's rotor magnet acts as a generator causing the flight patterns of the electron /atoms to collide creating more energy! This is why you can see more energy output than input. For example: we can input 1200 vdc into our motor coils and get a demonstration of about 10,000 volts back out at the commutator brushes in the form of arcs, sparks and plasma balls. If we ever learn how to harness that energy the motor will produce an even larger display of high efficiency! The more winds of copper coated wire, the higher the efficiency!

A Common DC Motor

What we like to call an amperage hog!

Figure 4

Copper coated wire coils are hand wound, not efficient at all.



For more information see this web site:

[Http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/magnetic/mothow.html](http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/magnetic/mothow.html)



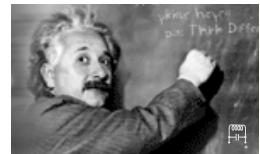
The Fuelless Engine

Anti-Pirate Customer ID # 8890T233

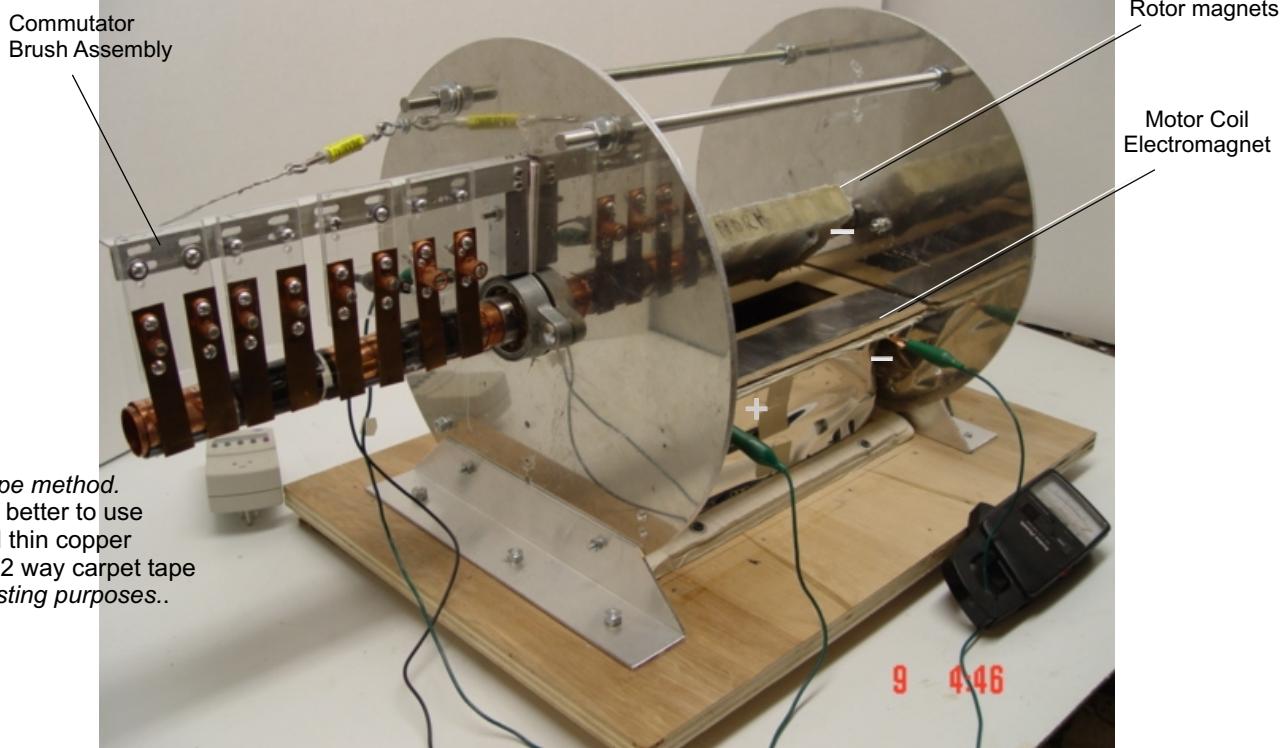
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PO BOX 557 New Albany, IN. 47151 USA



The **Fuelless Engine** is basically a **High Efficiency - Free Energy Electric Generator - Motor**. The rotor has 1" N38 Neodymium magnets connected to it (**But best to use N52**) HV DC current is applied to the motor coil and spins the rotor very quickly. The commutator brush assembly acts as a switch to turn on the HV DC current at the proper time, so the magnets will spin correctly. This engine / motor is also based on Nikola Tesla Technology. Free Energy has been suppressed since the early 1900's and is still being suppressed to this date. No one can manufacture or sell any free energy **motor** device at any time! If you do decide to build this motor you must keep it to yourself under lock and key! Take your time, study the plans well and take it one step at a time. Our Video shows the motor running as well as many other features. If you build this motor right it will run on small milliamp currents and demonstrate a large output of horsepower! We have had a lot fun with this motor and I know you will to. Free Energy is being produced in the form of back emf and is being reused by the motor coil, causing this motor to be very high efficient! The back emf can be collected by using HV diodes and capacitors connected at the opposite poles of the coil.



Back emf is free energy created from a collapsing magnetic field generated in a coil of copper coated wire wrapped around a soft iron core or air core. Back emf can also be stored in batteries or large capacitors to be reused. By using thousands of winds of copper coated wire in our coils we have been able to increase the capacitance and efficiency of the motor, causing the motor to run on very little amperage. (When the commutator is controlled). If we input 1200 volts dc into this coil it is very possible to get 4000 volts dc back out. We use 120 vac and then step it up using our dc HV multiplier (Diodes and Capacitors, see #378 plans for only \$14.95) The voltage is stepped up to 1200 vdc. This motor can also be ran by using a 12 volt dc battery, 115 ac x 75 watt inverter, passed through our #378 HV dc multiplier. Most all free energy devices must have a small input of energy to get the free energy reaction started! **You can design the coils to run on lower voltages by using larger wire.** Using larger wire will increase HP and increase amperage. But the amperage will still be very low compared to other commercially manufactured electric motors. You can increase the rpms by increasing the input voltage and or also by using the right to right winding method. Wind your coil wire all layers to the right.



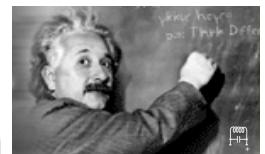
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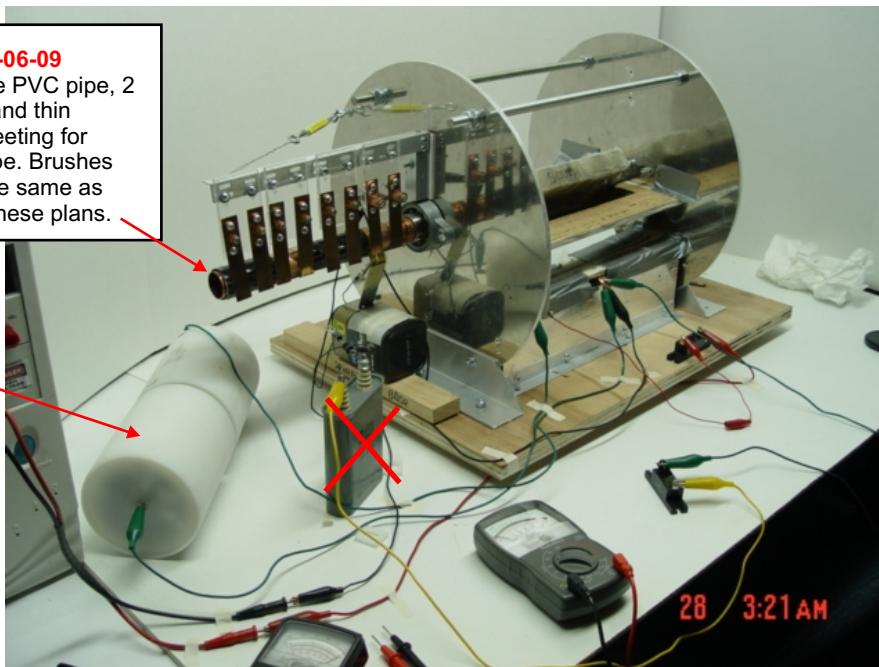


Update: 1-06-09

Best to use PVC pipe, 2 way tape and thin copper sheeting for contact tube. Brushes will stay the same as shown in these plans.

30 KV x 100,000 PF dry type capacitors.
Best to use qty- 3 connected in parallel with each other and with the motor coil.

Ignore this photo.
This is a photo of a different research test.
We tested hundreds of different ways to run the Fuelless Engine.

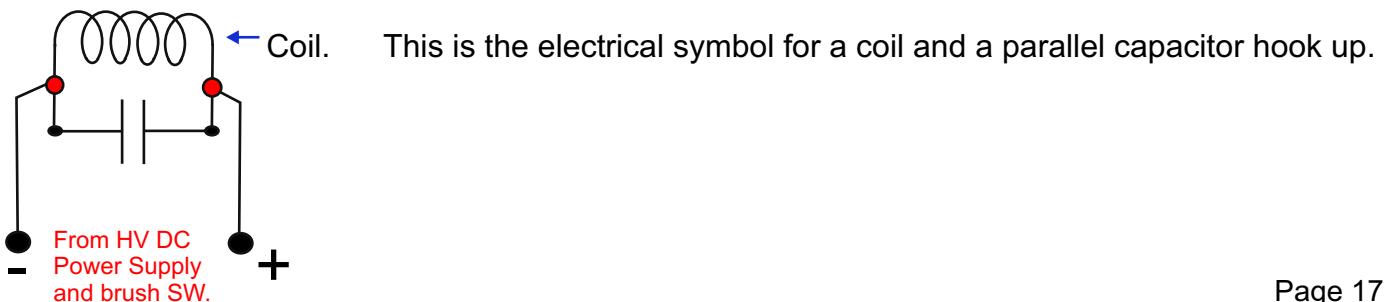


To keep down arcing and sparking at the commutator, use a very large high voltage capacitor connected in parallel to coil. This will help in keeping the brushes and coil from burning out. If you add another coil to the top to increase horsepower, then you will need 4 brush assemblies, as seen in this photo, and you will need to add another high voltage capacitor for that extra coil. Do not use the HV capacitors that you see in this photo. They are to small. This photo is from some research we were doing. But you can use the white caps shown in this photo if they are all in parallel connection, no less than three and up to 7. Rated at 30 kV x 100,000 PF. Each.

DO NOT USE - MICROWAVE OVEN CAPS, But these type of caps can be used on AC motors with soft iron core, to lower the amperage usage. The more you have in parallel the lower the amperage usage will go.

It is much cheaper to build your own High Voltage capacitor as seen in our # HVC1 HV Capacitor plans for \$9.95 **DO NOT USE electrolytic type capacitors, use AC dry type.**

Capacitor rating should be at about 5kv (10 kV is better) x 1 uf or less. (uf = micro farad). I think the best capacitor to use is a dry type, no oil, just air.





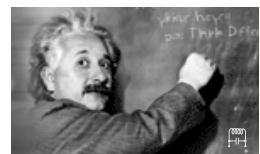
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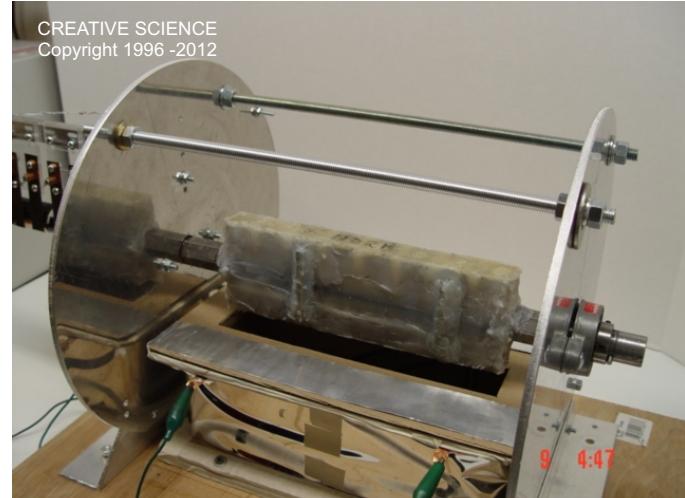
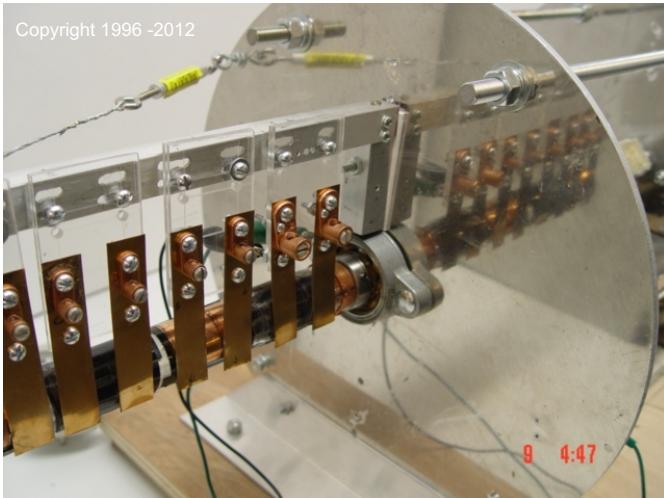
WARNING!

You can not copy or duplicate any part of these plans in any shape or form without the written permission from Creative Science & Research. You can not resell copy or give away these plans in any part. that includes photo's etc.. As well as our #362vrc video.

These plans are for your eyes only, (excluding Family members and those who may want to help you build this device.)



Supplies can be found on the internet. The motor can also be ran by using 240 vac connected to our #378 HV Step up power supply (\$9.95) In other of our videos you can see the motor running on about 29 milliamps with a high horsepower output! The rpms can be adjusted by using less or more voltage. This can be done by using a rheostat. If you are not sure what a rheostat is, they are very common resistor current / voltage controllers used to dim lighting as well as slow down ceiling fan motors. Another way is to tap into the lower voltages of our #378 HV dc step up power supply.



Hex Rotor shaft



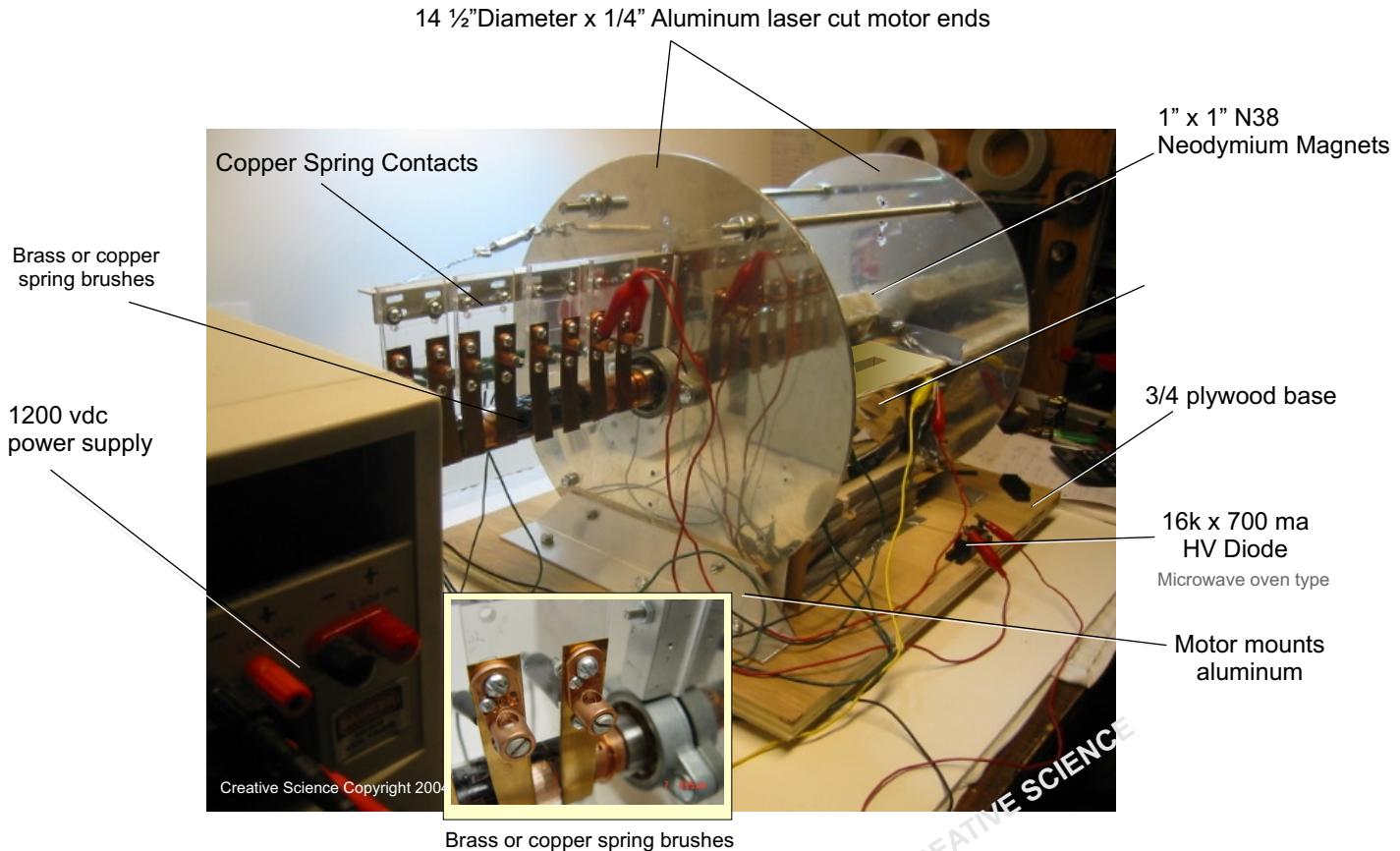
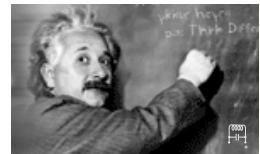
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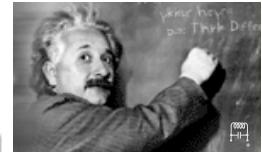
PO BOX 557 New Albany, IN. 47151 USA



For Demo purposes we are showing you a cut away view of our motor, using only using one coil. This motor is designed for 2 coils, one on top and one on the bottom. Each coil can be used to pull the north pole and the south pole of the rotor magnet which will greatly increase the horsepower of the motor as well as the efficiency! The photo's shown are using only one set of brushes to turn the north pole of the rotor magnet only. (Not the south) We could use all 4 sets of brushes to alternate the dc current at the proper time of each rotating cycle and cause the one bottom coil to pull both the north pole and the south pole of the rotor magnets which will double the horsepower as well.

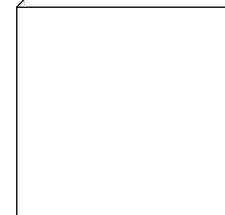
Again as in the picture we are only getting half the torque power from using only one set of brushes. As 1200 vdc current is applied to the HV motor coil the coil becomes a large high powered magnet with a strong south pole and if the commutator brushes are timed correctly the south pole will pull and attracted the north pole of the rotor magnets turning the motor. Make sure your hand or fingers are out of the way!

If another HV motor coil is placed on top of the motor all 4 sets of brushes would be needed as well. The first turning cycle of these coils would be as so: As the rotor magnets north pole is in the 1:00 position, The top motor coil would be wired to produce a north pole flux and the bottom a south pole flux. both bottom and top coils would be wired to switch on at the same time of the first cycle turn. At the 2nd cycle turn of the rotor magnets the polarity will change for both coils via the commutator and brush switching. This is a homemade free energy electric motor.

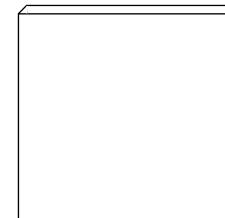


Supplies List

1. PVC Sheeting - 1/4" x 4 foot x 4 foot (White)
Supply Sources: Sign and or Screen printing shops near you. Internet. Sign supplies, screen printing supplies. For coil bobbins, you can use wood or cardboard.



2. PVC Sheeting - 1/8" x 4 foot x 4 foot (White)
You can cut PVC with a sharp matt knife and a metal strait edge or metal ruler. Can also be cut using a fine table saw cutting blade.



3. QTY-2 10 to 11 pound spools of copper coated wire.
Also called **magnetic wire**. (Heavy coated or heavy build PEWN class 1)
size **#27 AWG** = .0149 inches
Supply Sources: Internet, (use search engines)
www.femcomagnetwire.com



Telephone: 317-738-3549

FAX: 317-738-7750



Other Wire Sources:

MWS Wire Industires CA. 1-818-991-8553

www.mswswire.com

(Note: This company does not call it PEWN)

You can simply go to www.magnet4less.com and ask for magnet wire. Or try a google.com search using keywords " Magnet Wire "

* This wire is for the motor coil. Patent Pending

4. Qty-2 11 pound spools of copper coated wire (Magnet wire)
20 AWG heavy coated or heavy build. Optional, if you are wanting to increase HP.

Copper wire can be high! Copper prices go up and down all the time.

If you are on a budget, you can start with one roll and use one single strand and make one 11 pound spiral coil to test the motor.

Helpful Wire Information



You can contact this company at:
Address: 1900 Earlywood Drive,
Franklin, IN 46131
Telephone: 317-738-3549
Fax: 317-738-7750

FEMCO produces round insulated copper magnet wire in the size ranges of .47 MM to 3.20 MM. Our products are custom designed to meet the specific needs of our customers.

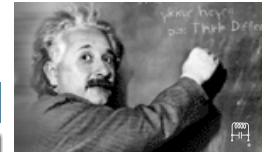
- ✍ **FORMVAR** -- Applications are oil-filled transformers, motors, random wound coils, & solenoids.
 - ✍ **UEWN** -- Applications are small motors, electronic relays, & encapsulated coils.
 - ✍ **PIW** -- Applications are hermetic & sealed units, high temperature continuous duty coils & relays.
 - ✍ **HPEWIN** -- Applications are general purpose motors, portable generators, dry-type transformers, & electronics where solderability is not desired.
 - ✍ **HPEAIW** -- Applications are heat-resistant motors for refrigeration, general heat-resistant motors & generators, dry-type transformers, oil-immersed transformers, & electrical appliances for use at hermetic, highly humid places.
- ✍ **PEWN** -- Applications are general purpose motors, portable generators, dry-type transformers, electromagnetic solenoid coils, & motors for home use.
- ✍ **AIW** -- Applications are motors for refrigeration, motors for electric tools, heat-resistant motors, dry-type transformers, & oil-immersed transformers.
 - ✍ **EIAIW** -- Applications are heat-resistant motors for refrigeration, general heat-resistant motors & generators, dry-type transformers, oil-immersed transformers, & electrical appliances for use at hermetic, highly humid places.



PEWN

Polyester Nylon 155°C

- Applications are general purpose motors, portable generators, dry-type transformers, electromagnetic solenoid coils, & motors for home use.
- Enamelled with a polyester resin of the terephthalic acid group, PEWN is used as a general-purpose magnet wire for many applications.
- Thermal class: 155°C
- PEWN is much improved in surface smoothness and therefore can be coiled by automatic winding machinery.
- Class 2 (single build) size range: 0.20MM to 1.65MM
- Class 1 (heavy build) size range: 0.20MM to 1.65MM



Supplies List

5. 3M Spray Adhesive or other.

For sticking plastic chrome onto sides of coil.

Supply Sources: Local Art Supply stores, Internet, Hardware stores.



6. PVC Glue

Supply Sources: Hardware stores, Internet, Plumber supplies.



7. Qty-1 Lazy Susan Metal, ball bearing type.

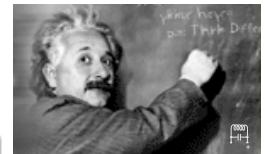
Supply Sources: Hardware stores, Internet, AceHardware.com



CREATIVE SCIENCE

8. Qty-1 16" diameter plywood, 3/4" thick

Supply Sources: Lumber yards, Laser wood cutting companies.



Supplies List

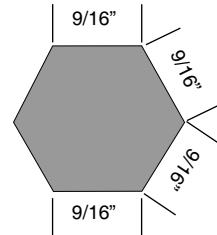
9. Qty-1 Hex Bar Cold Steel 9/16" or 1/2" across each flat. Or Cold Steel Square can be used as well.



Cut to 30" length. Do not use Aluminum or stainless steel. Unless you have some great and new way to attach the magnets to them.

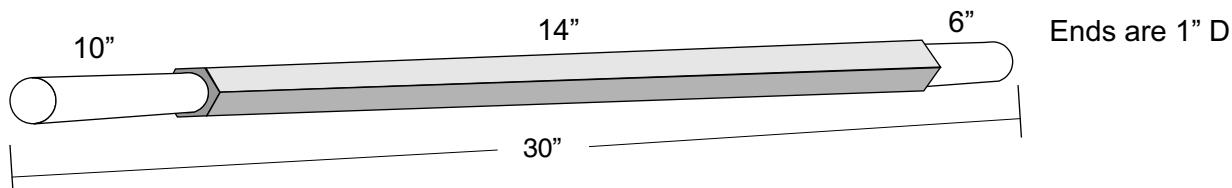
Supply Source: Small Parts Inc. Www.SmallParts.com
or call 1-800-220-4242

Or: <http://www.discountsteel.com> 1-800-522-5950

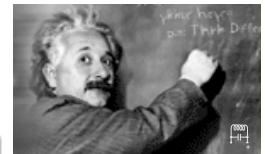


NOTICE: OR

Optional 1" Hex Bar would be better and easier to place the 1" N38 Neodymium magnets on. That would be 1" across each flat. If you did decide to use 1" Hex bar you would need to resize the PVC Bobbin in these plans. The center of bobbin would need to be wider. You want to make the bobbin so the magnets will be as close to the inside of PVC bobbin as you can get, without hitting the bobbin during operation. You can also use 1" x 1" Cold Steel Square bar.



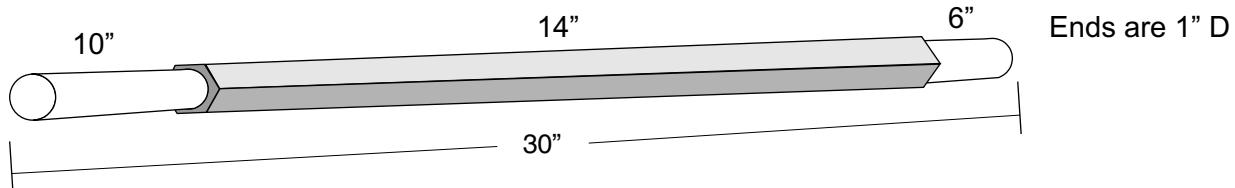
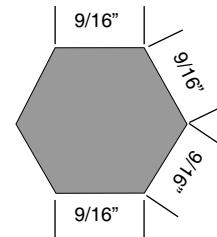
10. Qty - 24 steel bolts 8-32 x 7/8" or 1" long, you will need nuts and washers as well. Use lock washer on the brushes.



Supplies List

11. Hex Bare

You will then need to get a machine shop to turn the ends for you to 1" D (Should only cost about \$25 - \$50)



Do not use aluminum Hex or stainless steel. It is to hard to get the magnets to attach to it.
Once magnets are in place the entire rod will become like one big powerful magnet!

NOTICE: A Square bar can also be used. Does not have to be a hex bar.

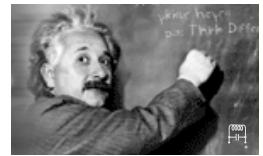


Optional



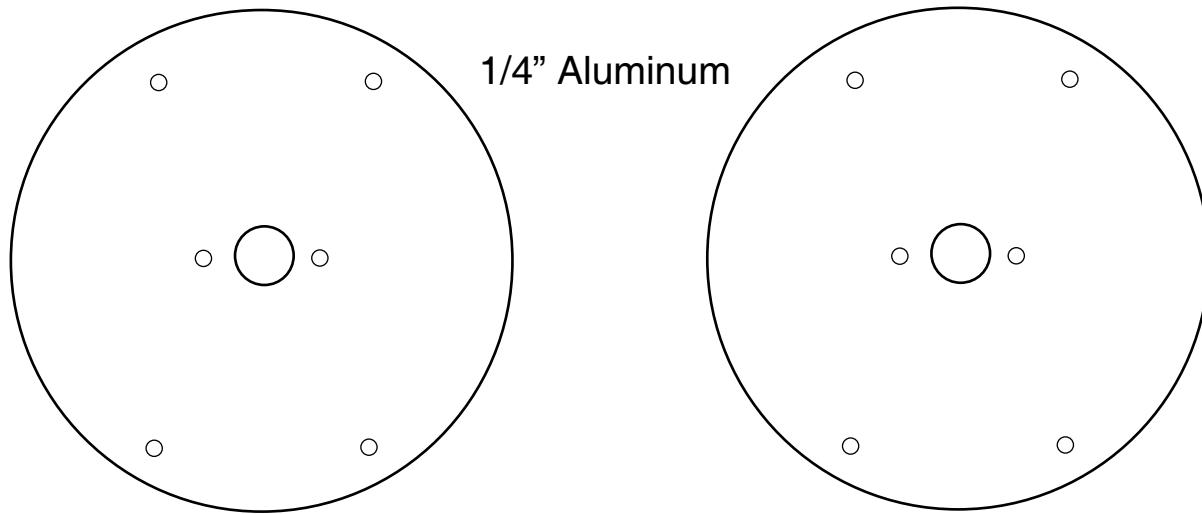
1" x 1" Steel Square Bar

30" length



Supplies List

12. Motor ends in photos are aluminum, but wood or hard plastic (Polyethylene) is the best. Any type of metal around the coil will lower the efficiency of the motor.



**Do not use steel, or any metal that attracts a magnetic flux.
 Aluminum is NOT the best to use, but works OK. Wood, Carbon
 or Polyethylene plastic is better!**

14 1/2" Diameter x 1/4" or up to 1/2" thick. Center hole is 1.125" diameter or we could say 1 1/8" D. This hole is for the rotor hex bar to go through which will be 1" in diameter and for the 1" Bearing(s). The top holes are for the long steel bolts. And the bottom holes are for the aluminum angle support.

Notice: If wood is used, use about 3/4" thick wood. Carbon plastic about 1/4" to 1/2"



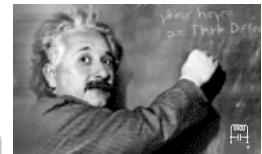
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Supplies List

13. 2 Way Carpet Tape

Supplier: Hardware Stores, Internet.



14. 2-ton DEVON 2 part Epoxy

For attaching N38 or N40 magnets to the hex bar. No epoxy is need between the hex bar and the bottom of magnets. Magnets are powerful and will stick on there own. Use epoxy on outside and in between magnets.

Suppliers: Hardware Stores
Internet,
www.Texaswoodcarvers.com
2 - 9oz bottles



(**N50 is the best!**)

15. N40 or N50 Neodymium Magnets

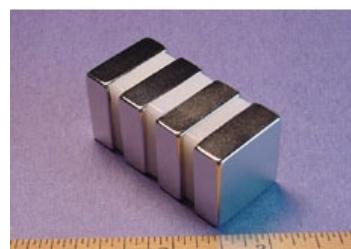
1" x 1" x 3/8" thick
For mounting on rotor shaft hex bar.

Suppliers: Internet,
Cheapest company:
www.magnet4less.com

Applied Magnets
1111 Summit Avenue Suite #8
Plano, TX 75074
USA

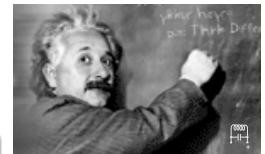
US Toll Free Phone (877) 801-9778
International Phone (972)801-9778
Fax (972)992-3998

QTY- 48



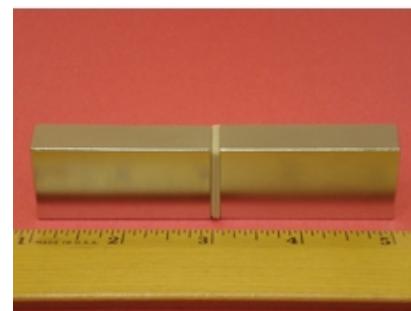
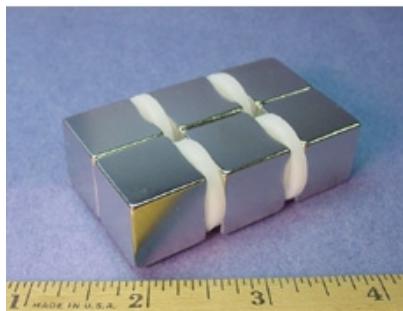
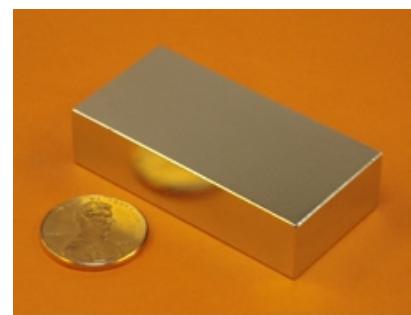
Or - www.Kjmagnetics.com

**NOTICE: You can use 1" x 2" magnets just as long as it does not exceed the coil bobbin dimensions.
Or you can make your own shaft and bobbin adjustments to fit the magnets you buy.**



Supplies List

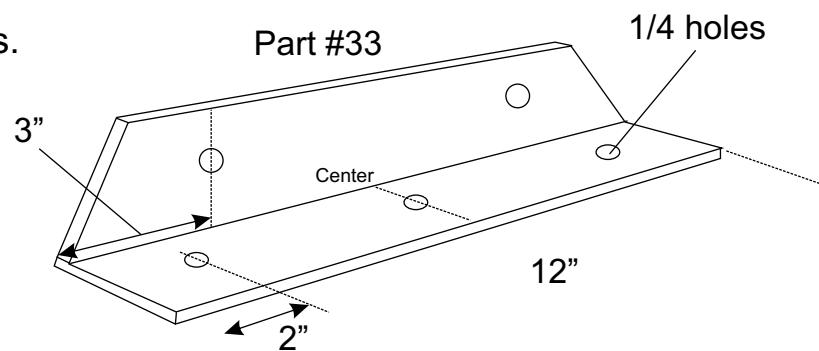
Note: you can use 1" x 1" magnets or 1" x 2" magnets, simply glue magets to rotor hex shaft first, and if dimensions are bigger or smaller, resize the PVC bobbin to fit.

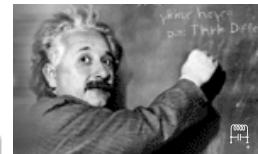


1" x 1/2"x 2"

You can also use stronger magnets than N38, but they are a little bit harder to handle, so be careful. The stronger the magnet, the more free horsepower. **N50 is the best!**

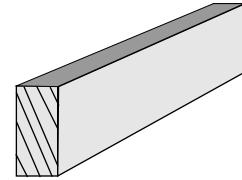
16. Aluminum Angle 2" x 2" x 24"
cut to Qty-2 12 inch lengths.
Suppliers:
Hardware stores, Internet.





Supplies List

17. 2 x 4 wood cut 2 pieces to 13 ½" and 2 pieces to 5"



Supplier: Lumber yards, Hardware stores.

(Notice: USA 2 x 4's are actually 1.5" x 3 3/8" in size).
This will be used to make a bottom support base for your motor coil.

18. QTY-2 Flange Ball Bearings for rotor and motor ends

Supplier: Internet, Grainger.com , Hardware stores
If Hardware stores do not have it they can order it.

Flange Ball Bearing, Bore Diameter 1 Inch, 4 Bolt,
VF4S200 Series, Setscrew Lock, Standard



Grainger Item # 5X708

Or try this bearing, it is much cheaper. Flange Ball Bearing, Bore Diameter 1 Inch, 2 Bolt, VF2S100 Series, Setscrew Lock



Grainger Item # 5X699

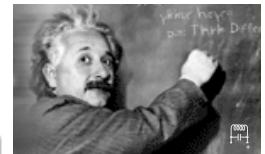
19. 1" Split Tapper Bushing or 1" Coller for flywheel.



Grainger Item # 3X576
www.grainger.com

Grainger only sells to business's. I think you can start your research company at home. Name it it, and give the info to grainger to open an account.

20. Stainless Steel long bolts Qty-2 coarse thread 7/16" x cut to 18.75" long
with 8 stainless steel nuts, washers and lock washers



Supplies List

21. Steel Nuts.....Qty-8 7/16" coarse thread



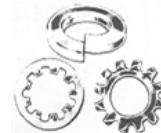
22. Steel washers.....Qty-8 7/16"



23. Steel Lock washers.....Qty-4 7/16"



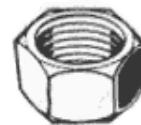
Or



24. Steel Carriage bolts coarse thread Qty-4 5/16"



25. Steel Nuts coarse thread.....Qty-4 5/16"

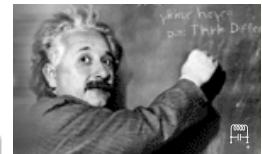


26. Steel washersQty-4 5/16"



27. Steel Bolts coarse thread.....Qty-6 1/4" x 1 1/2" L w/ nuts & washers

28. Steel Bolts coarse thread.....Qty-4 1/4" x 1" L w/nuts & washers



Supplies List

29. Plywood motor base: 16 1/2" x 24" x 3/4" thick.
Suppliers: Lumber yards, Internet.

It is best to attach a sheet of 1/8" aluminum to the top of the plywood board, this helps collect free energy. (hard to explain) Connect the aluminum sheet to the wood using wood screws.



Cherry Wood

BRUSH ASSEMBLY

30. Copper or brass spring material: 0.009" thick
An old customer gave us some brass spring stripping in rolls. We used this in small strips as contact brushes. So I am not sure were you can find it. **You maybe able to use tempered carbon spring strips from smallparts.com**
I am not sure how well it would work but it should work just fine. Also see: www.ksmetals.com foil and brass shim #258 it is a bit thin, but you may be able to stack 2 of them together. Another option is to use spring motor carbon brushes with our copper pipe commutator's.



Optional: Motor Brushes
Try buying from a local motor repair shop. If you use this method the commutator will need to be smooth all around. use our copper pipe commutator method. They may even be able to sell you the brush housings.

31. Aluminum Angle 3/4" x 3/4" x 11" long
this is the brush holder arm.

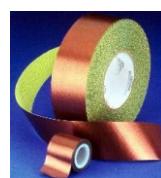


32. Solid Aluminum bar (best) or steel (not our first choice)
3/4" x 3/4" x 3" long
Use to hold the brush arm holder

33. Copper wire terminal. I am not sure what they are called but we purchased ours in the electrical section of a Home depot lumber and hardware company.

34. 1/4" x 20" x 20" plexiglass, cut to 1- 7/8" x 3.10" pieces total of 4

35. Copper pipe inner diameter = 1 - 1/16" this is what we used on our prototype **but it would be better if you used Thick PVC pipe**. 10" long
This is used to fit over the 1" rotor shaft and copper foil applied with tape as on off contacts for the commutator brushes. It is better to use thicker and larger diameter PVC as you can get, the foil and brushes cause a capacitor effect and can slow down the motor and the free energy. Brushes can NOT touch the steel rotor at all...



36. Thin Copper sheeting or foil adhesive tape for commutator contacts, also called copper buss bar for on / off switching of motor coils.



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WARNING OF HIGH VOLTAGE!

MUST READ ALL!

The HV power supply carries about 1 - 3 amps. If you make skin contact with the power supply it can kill you! High Voltage can kill. You could use smaller capacitors for the power supply which would only output about 500 ma or less, which could be much safer. And then have one larger **uf micro farad** dump capacitor just to start the motor. **Always wear rubber gloves**, rubber shoes, rubber or plastic lab coat as well as eye protection. Label high voltage parts and work area with High Voltage warning signs! Once your motor is complete en-case the motor in a safe motor housing. Enclose all electrical parts. Since you are building a high voltage motor, do a professional job! Do not be sloppy. the photo you see is a lab prototype motor only. Notice: You can run this motor at lower voltages 100 volts to 300 vdc. To do this you would use larger wire for the spiral coils instead of # 27, you might want to try # 18 AWG copper wire. Or don't use the spiral coil method at all and wind the coil bobbin using 5 to 7 strands of # 27 wire. Winding them together at the same time, parallel with each other. Wind them using the right to right method. Please notice, I have done this with the smaller HP motor using 7 strands of #36 wire with great success, but I have not yet tried this on the larger motor. Should work well. Right to right method is this: You start your wind from the left of bobbin, winding the wire as close as you can to each other until you get all the way to the right. And while the bobbin is still turning slowly, you then quickly take the wind back to the left of the bobbin and start all over again, slowly winding, side by side to the right. Repeat these steps until the bobbin is about full. The winds will not be perfect, but that is why we use multi strand wire. Do not use litz wire. Do not twist wire as you wind all the strands together onto the bobbin. Try to keep them all parallel and close together as you possibly can. **WARNING!** This information that we just told you is classified information, Classified by Creative Science & Research. The information is for your use only, for your eyes only. Build it for yourself and use it for yourself, and you will have no legal trouble with us.

Important! Some of the photos we show are for display purposes. The magnets you see should be as close to the inside of the coil as possible. The photo on previous page, shows them more on the outside, but, the closer you get them to the coil the more horsepower and free electrical energy is produced.

378

FREE ENERGY NEWS!

High Voltage Power Supply

1200 VDC High Voltage Power Supply
Key words: cascade voltage multipliers

The Cockcroft-Walton generator, or multiplier, was named after the two men who in 1932 used this circuit design to power their particle accelerator, performing the first artificial nuclear disintegration in history. John

Cover



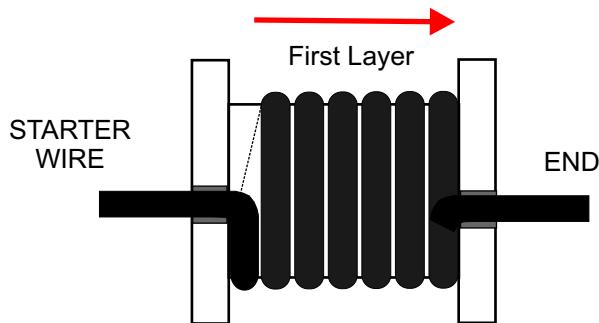
Cheap 9 volt rechargeable batteries can also be used, connected in series. Use NiMH batteries. You can use non rechargeable and they will last a long time, but you will not be able to recharge them.
HV Power supplies can also be purchased on line.

The Fuelless Engine does require a small, and constant amount of energy to keep the free energy reaction going, within the motor and HV capacitor(s). But, clearly demonstrates more output of energy than input of energy!

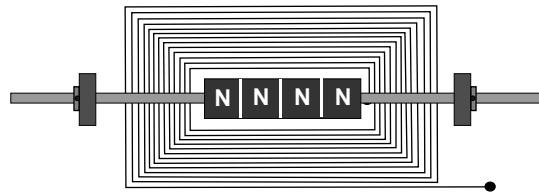


There are different motor coil construction options available for the Fuelless Engine motor.

Right to Right Bobbin Method



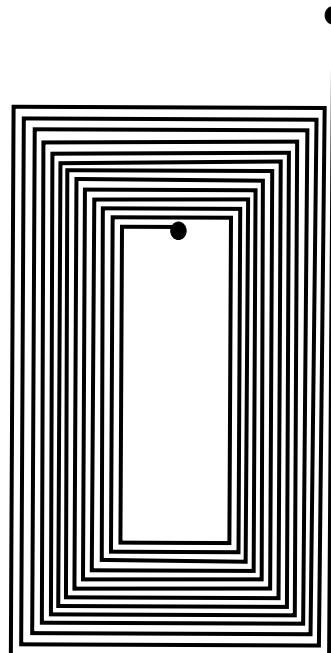
Spiral Coil Layer Method



Winding the round copper magnet wire using the left to right method or the right to right method.

The right to right method will give you more horsepower and much more RPMS, but is a bit harder to build.

The right to right method is this: All the winding layers are wound in the same direction, in this case- ALL to the RIGHT! This increases the magnetic flux. You would start your wind from the left, winding the wire side by side until you reach the right side of bobbin. You then cut the wire, (make sure there is enough wire to flap over the edge later and to solder to the next wire). You will now use 2 part epoxy and smooth it on over the wire using a stiff thin piece of plastic to apply it with. Allow epoxy to cure for about 20 minutes, slowly turn the bobbin on a DC pulley motor assembly during that time so the epoxy will dry evenly and not drip. Now repeat the same for every layer, then solder all layers in series. **See pages 29 to 31.** I have added some of my own pictures of a smaller coil I made 2 years ago. Hopefully they will help you.





The Fuelless Engine

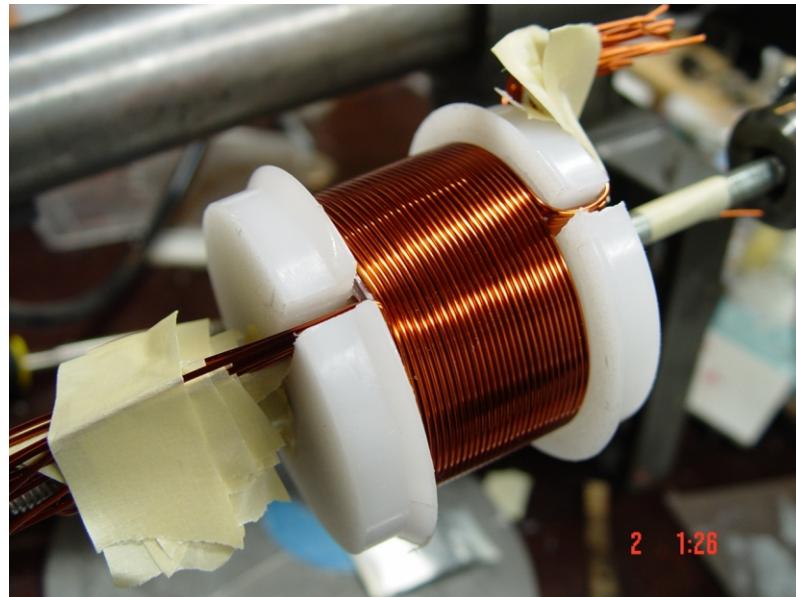
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Example of a small round coil being made using the right to right method. Each layer must be coated with 2 part epoxy 5 minute type or other. We used # 17 magnet wire in this example and made out wire bobbin from UHMW polyethylene material. Cut the disks using a sears drill press circle cutter.



Tip: Use the zoom function on your Adobe Reader to get close ups.





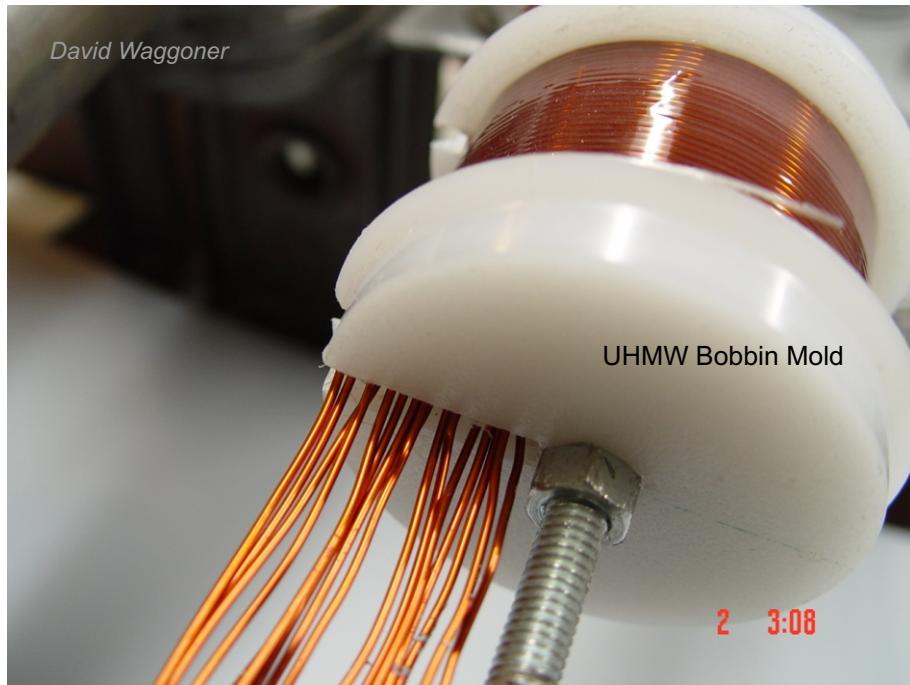
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UHMW white plastic is easy to cut and mill or drill. It is the same material as used to make kitchen cutting boards. There are many different grades available.



UHMW bobbin molding is removed once it is all dried.



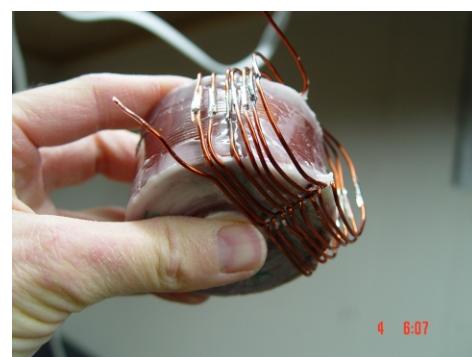
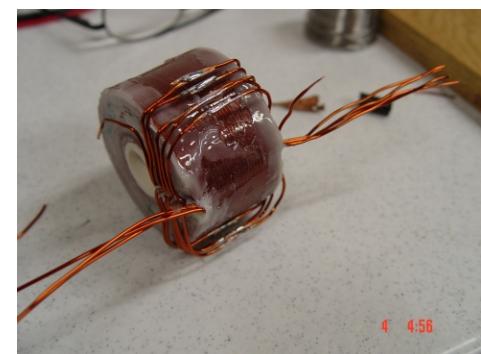
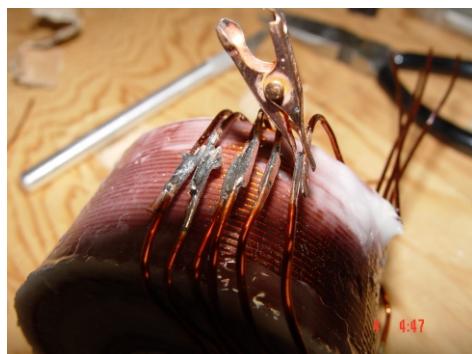
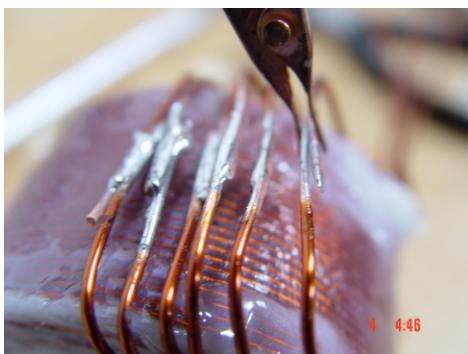
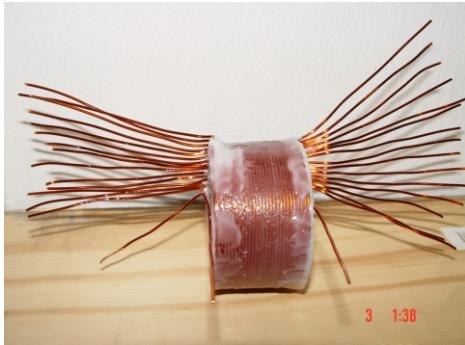
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All layers connect in series and soldered. Once you are done soldering insert small cardboard spacers, then paint the solder connections with poly paint or other, or epoxy. Increases HP and rpms.





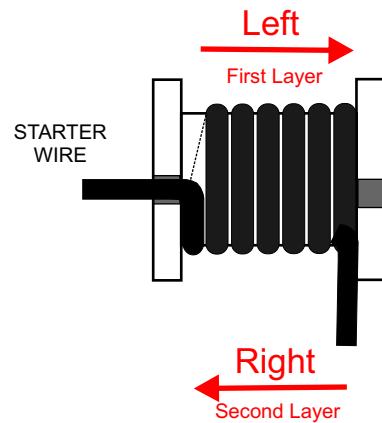
Winding The Motor Coils

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Method 3 Left to Right

There are many different motor coil construction options available!



Coil ratings below are for one coil only. Our motor coils do not run hot, but are cool to the touch! The electric motors sold today are amperage hogs, and run very hot! Heat is an energy loss!

The input voltage rating depends on which size wire you choose to use for the motor coils and how you wind them and what type of insulator you use between each layer of magnet wire. Every coil is not the same and acts very different, rf, fe etc..

Motor Coil Option 1

1 - strand # 27 AWG round copper wire. Input voltage = 1,200 VDC x .30 milliamps x about 3/4 hp or less. (do not use bare wire, wire must be coated magnet wire)

Back EMF free energy rated at about ($4.66 \times 1,200$ VDC) = 5,592 VAC and DC mixed. So magnet wire must be rated to withstand about 5,592 volts AC. You can up the rating of the wire by winding the wire side by side and adding a thin layer of epoxy glue to each layer you wind. Each layer could also have an added protection by spray painting a thin layer of High temp ceramic automotive engine paint on each layer. Allow each layer to dry before you attempt to wind the next layer.

Motor Coil Option 2

3 strand of # 27 AWG round magnet wire, wound in parallel side by side, left to right then right to left. (with this type of coil, the winds do not have to be perfect, and it is a little more easier to make, but may not be the best). Input voltage = 300 VDC to 400 VDC x about 1.3 hp x amperage usage about .90 ma to 1.1 amp. Shaft HP can be used to run a small generator and back the free energy EMF is about 1,400 VAC / DC.

Each layer does not have to be epoxied or painted.

Motor Coil Option 3

1 - strand of # 20 AWG round magnet wire. Input voltage 200 - 400 volts DC. Back EMF free energy rated at about 932 VAC/DC - 1,864 VAC/DC. HP about 1.2 to 2 hp. Horsepower also depends on how strong your Neodymium magnets are. The stronger the better! The stronger the more free energy and the more horsepower output!

These ratings are for just one bottom coil, if 2 coils are used this would increase the horsepower. Input voltage should be switched to the second coil using commutator (on / off) brushes. Also the thicker the wire you use the more the horsepower rating will be, but the amperage will increase. You can also make the entire motor three times longer, this will add more horsepower as well, you will need more magnets and more magnet wire. We have yet to build a longer motor, so I am not sure of the details. You can also increase HP and efficiency by making sure you epoxy glue (thin layer) each layer of coil windings. This will insure that the wire does not move during operation. [Copyright - Patent pending!](#)



Winding The Motor Coils

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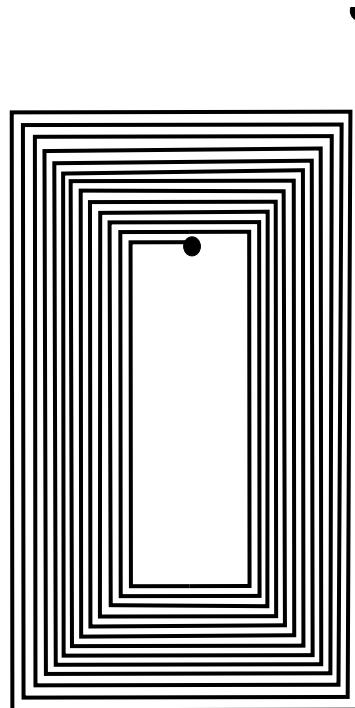
Method 2 = Spiral Coil Method

Again the input voltage rating depends on which size wire you choose to use for the motor coils and how you wind them and what type of insulator you use between each layer of magnet wire. Every coil is not the same and acts very different, rf, fe etc..

Motor Spiral Coils

1 - strand # 27 AWG round copper wire. Input voltage = 1,200 VDC
 $x .30$ millamps \times about 3/4 hp or less.
 (do not use bare wire, wire must be coated magnet wire)

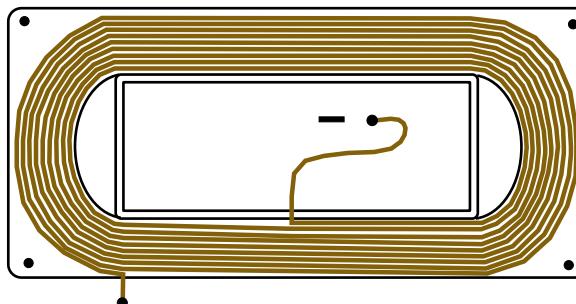
Back EMF free energy rated at about ($4.66 \times 1,200$ VDC)
 $= 5,592$ VAC and DC mixed. So magnet wire must be rated to withstand about 5,592 volts AC. With spiral coil windings, we wind the wire side by side, this will add more efficiency as well as protection from high voltage spikes, as does adding a thin layer of epoxy glue to each layer you wind or lay down. Each layer could also have an added protection by spray painting a thin layer of High temp ceramic automotive engine paint on each layer. Allow each layer to dry before you attempt to wind the next layer.

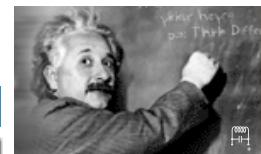


As with the left to right coil bobbin method 1, using different size wire will give you a different output and motor ratings.

1 - strand of # 20 AWG round magnet wire. Input voltage 200 - 400 volts DC. Back EMF free energy rated at about 932 VAC/DC - 1,864 VAC/DC. HP about 1.2 to 2 hp. Horsepower also depends on how strong your Neodymium magnets are. The stronger the better! The stronger the neodymium magnet is, the more free energy and horsepower output!

These ratings are for just one bottom coil, if 2 coils are used this would increase the horsepower. Input voltage should be switched to the second coil using commutator (on / off) brushes. Also the thicker the wire you use the more the horsepower rating will be, but the amperage will increase. You can also make the entire motor three times longer, this will add more horsepower as well, you will need more magnets and more magnet wire. We have yet to build a longer motor, so I am not sure of the details. You can also increase HP and efficiency by making sure you epoxy glue (thin layer) each layer of coil windings. This will insure that the wire does not move during operation. [Copyright - Patent pending!](#)





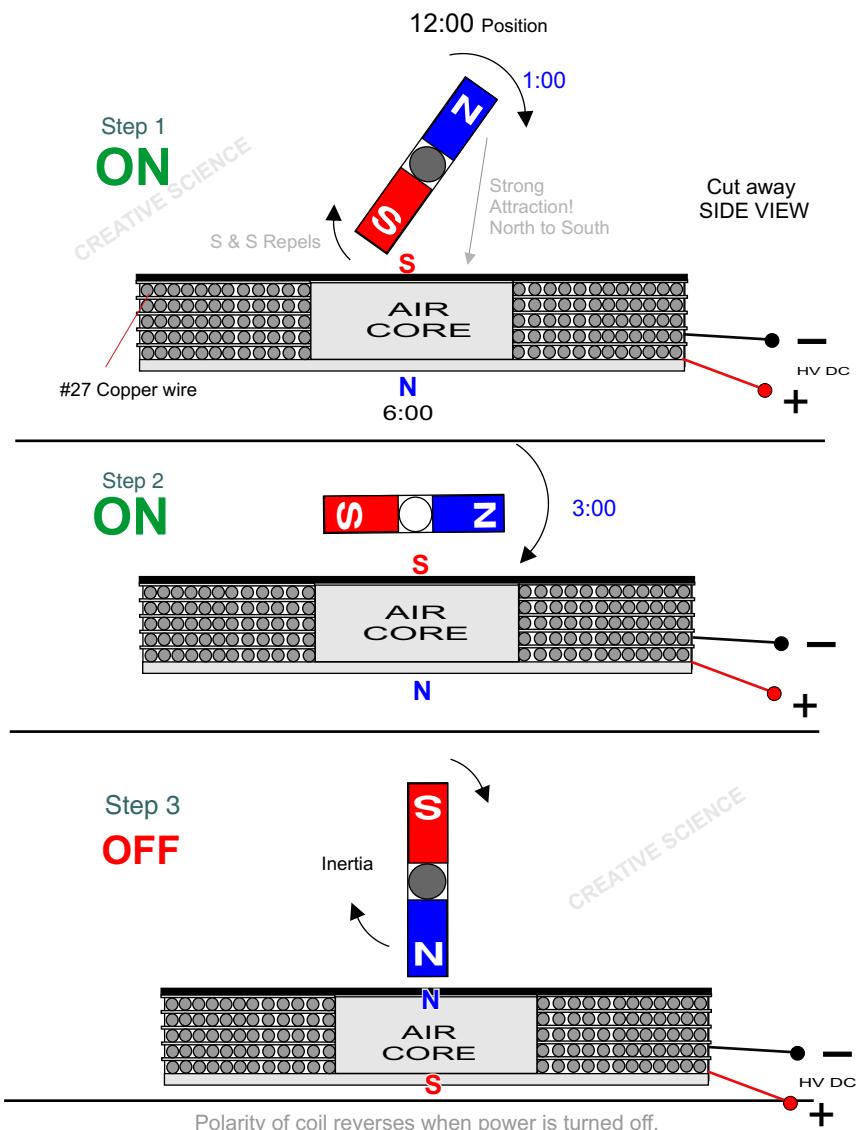
Basic Motor timing Operation (½ cycle)

Example of one half cycle.

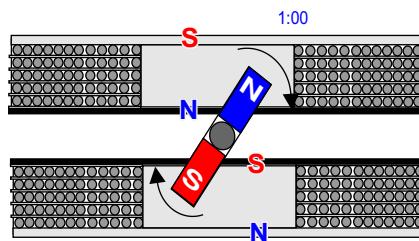
Basic motor operation:

Notice that we are not using the same size magnets (Disk type) in this example, but applies to both.

When the north pole **N** of the rotor magnet is pointing toward the 1:00 position the brushes on the commutator contact the copper acting as a buss bar switch. High Voltage DC is then applied to the coil which creates a powerful magnetic field. A strong south magnetic pole is created within the motor coils which in turn pulls the north pole of the rotor magnet downward toward the coils, and at the same time is repelling the south pole of the rotor magnet pushing it upward. As the magnet turns within the coil it creates a very high voltage generator effect into the back emf of the motor coil **This is FREE ENERGY! The output voltage is greater than the input voltage!** When the north pole of the magnet reaches the 6:00 position the brush commutator switch turns off power to the coil and inertia takes over until the north pole reaches the 1:00 position again, then the entire process starts all over again. This is all done very quickly. Only one set of brushes need to be used if using only one coil as in the drawings. A 2nd coil can be used which would be placed in the top position and therefore 4 sets of brushes would be needed. Using a 2nd coil would pull the North pole upward when it is in the 7:00 position creating more motor torque and horsepower! Voltage is greatly multiplied when the Free Energy generator effect takes place. (1000 vdc in x **4,660** vdc output). Notice Step 3, Magnetic Poles of coil change when power is turned off, coil then repels North magnet.



Using 2 coils for more HP



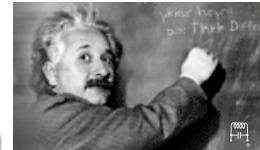


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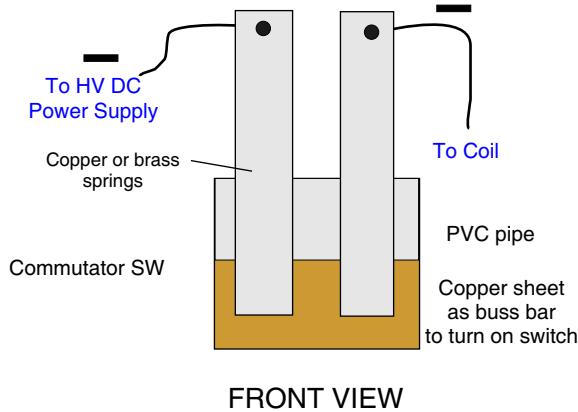
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The negative of the HV dc coming from the high voltage multiplier is connected to the left brush, and the right brush is connected to the coil side that makes the south pole. The positive is connected to the other side of the coil.

We found it best to use 1 ½" PVC pipe or glue 1 ½" PV couplings back to back and use scotch tape plastic bobbin to fit inside of the coupling and over the 1" shaft. We then use thin copper sheeting and 2 way carpet tape to adhere the copper sheet buss bar to the PVC coupling or pipe. The copper buss bar acts as the on / off switch. **The back emf voltage output is far greater than the front emf voltage input and can be collected from one coil at a time while the coil is in the off position, using commutator switching.**

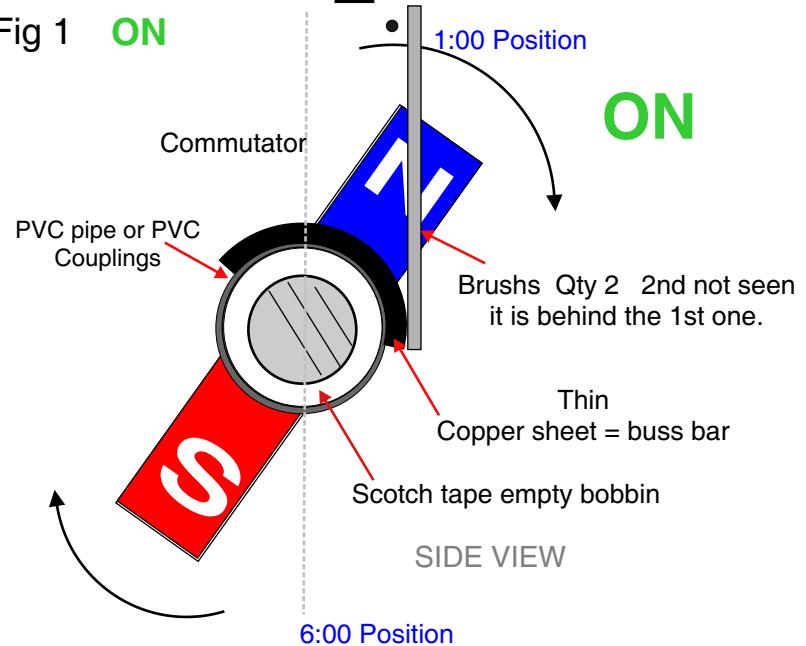
Before you apply the copper buss sheet to the PVC. With the brushes already in place, use a fine point marker to mark the on and off positions. This is where the copper sheet will need to go. Again use PVC pipe or PVC pipe couplings, and glue and wrap copper foil around the pipe. Use 2 way carpet tape to connect the copper sheeting to the PVC. See internet for suppliers.



Motor Commutator Operation

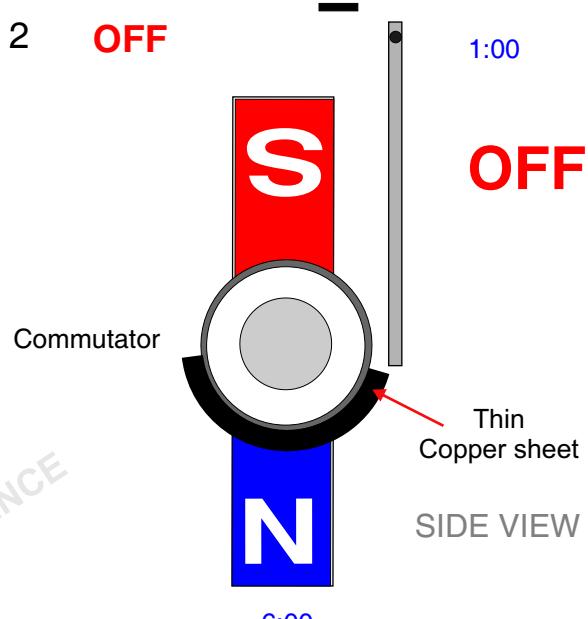
We pulse the negative of the HV DC

Fig 1 ON



You can pulse the negative or the positive of the HV DC

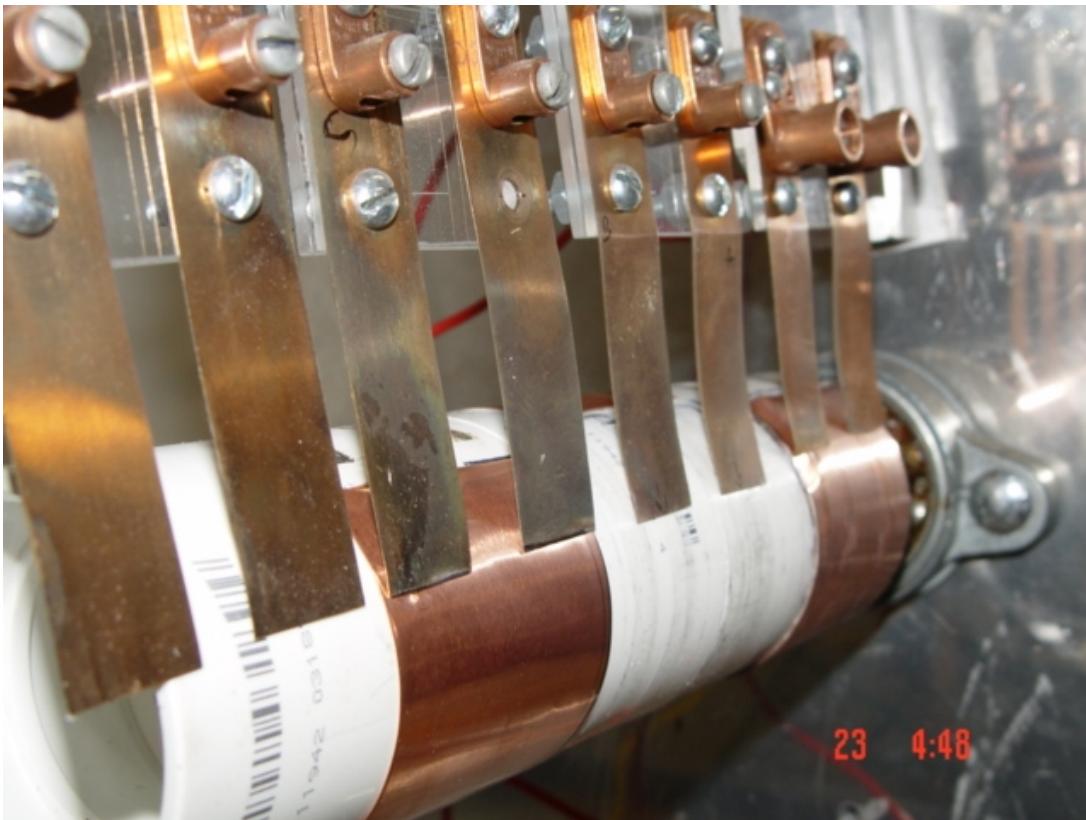
Fig 2 OFF



**OPTIONAL**

Copper Buss Bar PVC Type Commutator

The Brush commutator is the heart of the motor. Timing when and where the coil is turned on and off is very important. Here we are using PVC pipe couplings attached to the 1" shaft. We glued them together, made our marks, then applied 2 way carpet tape. We then cut out our copper sheeting we purchased from an art store. (Make sure copper sheeting is all copper, not aluminum and copper) The copper sheeting acts as a buss bar switch, turning the coil on and off at the proper time that you allow it to come on and off. If the timing is not correctly done the motor will not run well at all and will lower the efficiency of the motor. You can also use 2" diameter polyethylene rods, or use a whole new electronic brushless system, using SCR's back to back and or other.



PVC should come to about 10 ½" inches in length.



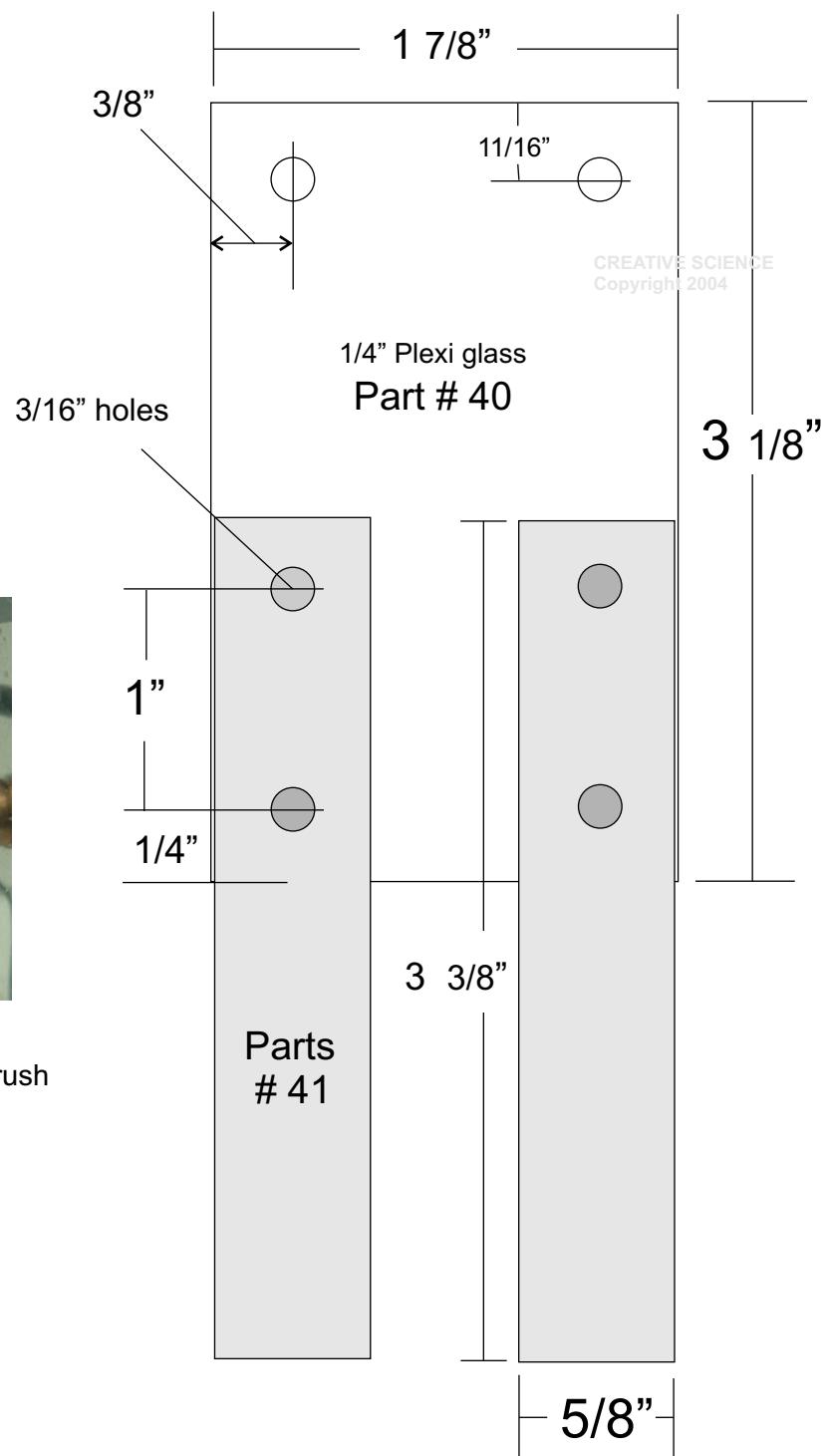
Brush Assembly

Cut a qty of 4 pieces of 1/4 plexi glass, PVC or wood to 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". Mark and drill 3/16" diameter holes in the plexi glass and the brass springs. Use 6 8-32 bolts and nuts for each brush assembly. Brass springs are parts # 41 and the plexi glass is part # 40. You will need to cut a qty of 8 brass springs to the dimensions as shown in fig 1. Now cut a 1" x 1" steel or aluminum angle to 10 3/4" length. Cut a 3/4" x 3/4" x 3 7/8" long aluminum or steel bar. Drill holes in the bar in areas where you will need to attach it to the brush

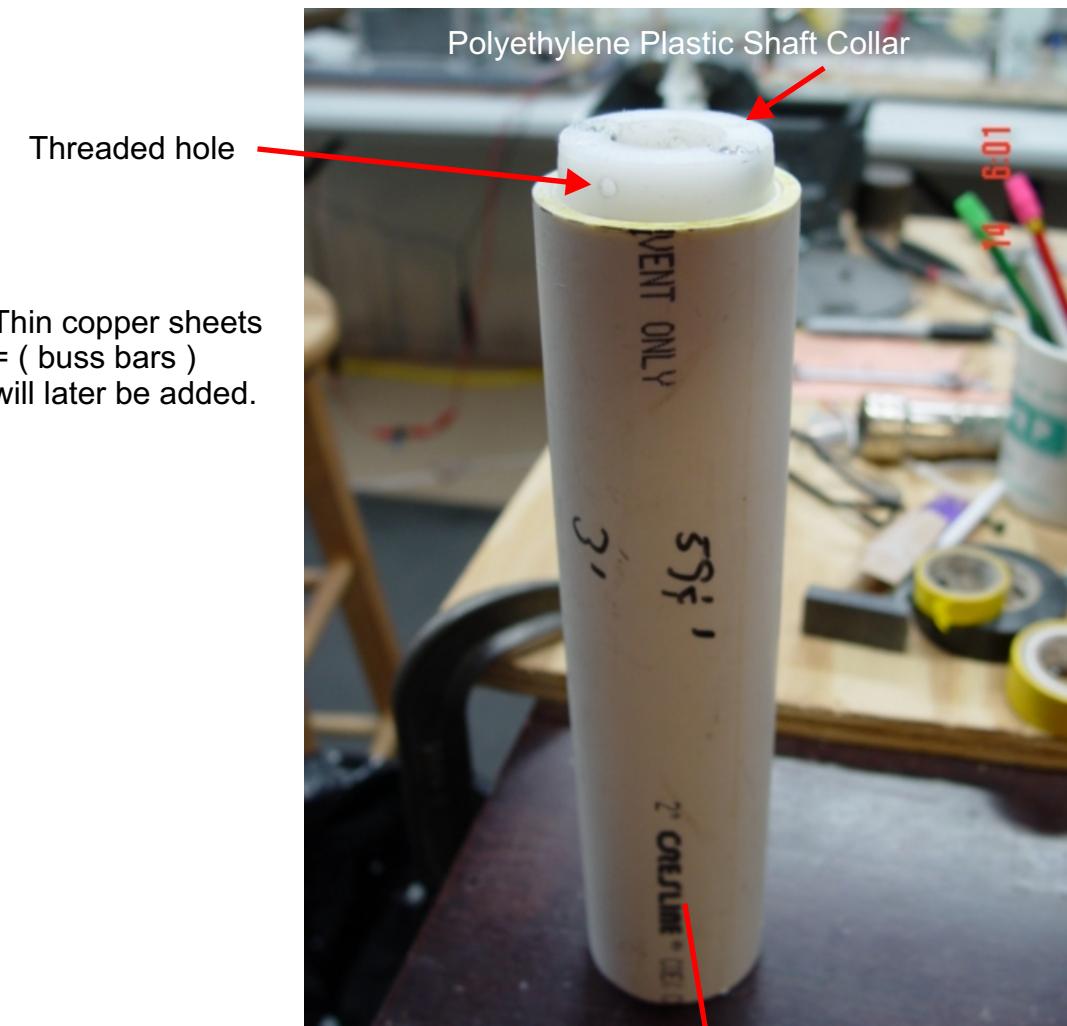


Old photo, we now use 2" PVC pipe for commutator, but we still use the same brush assembly.

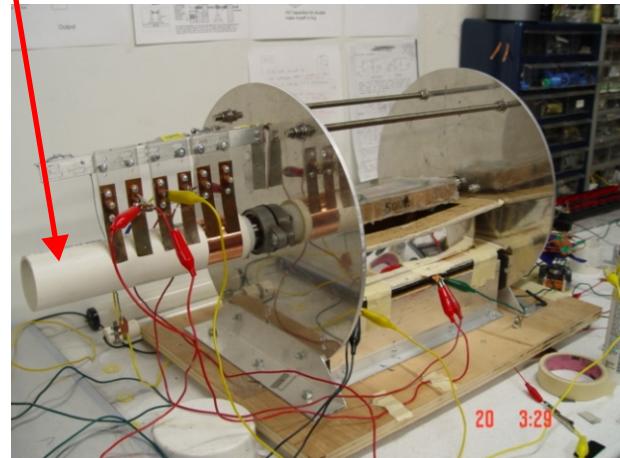
Fig 1



2" x 10 1/2" PVC Commutator Assembly

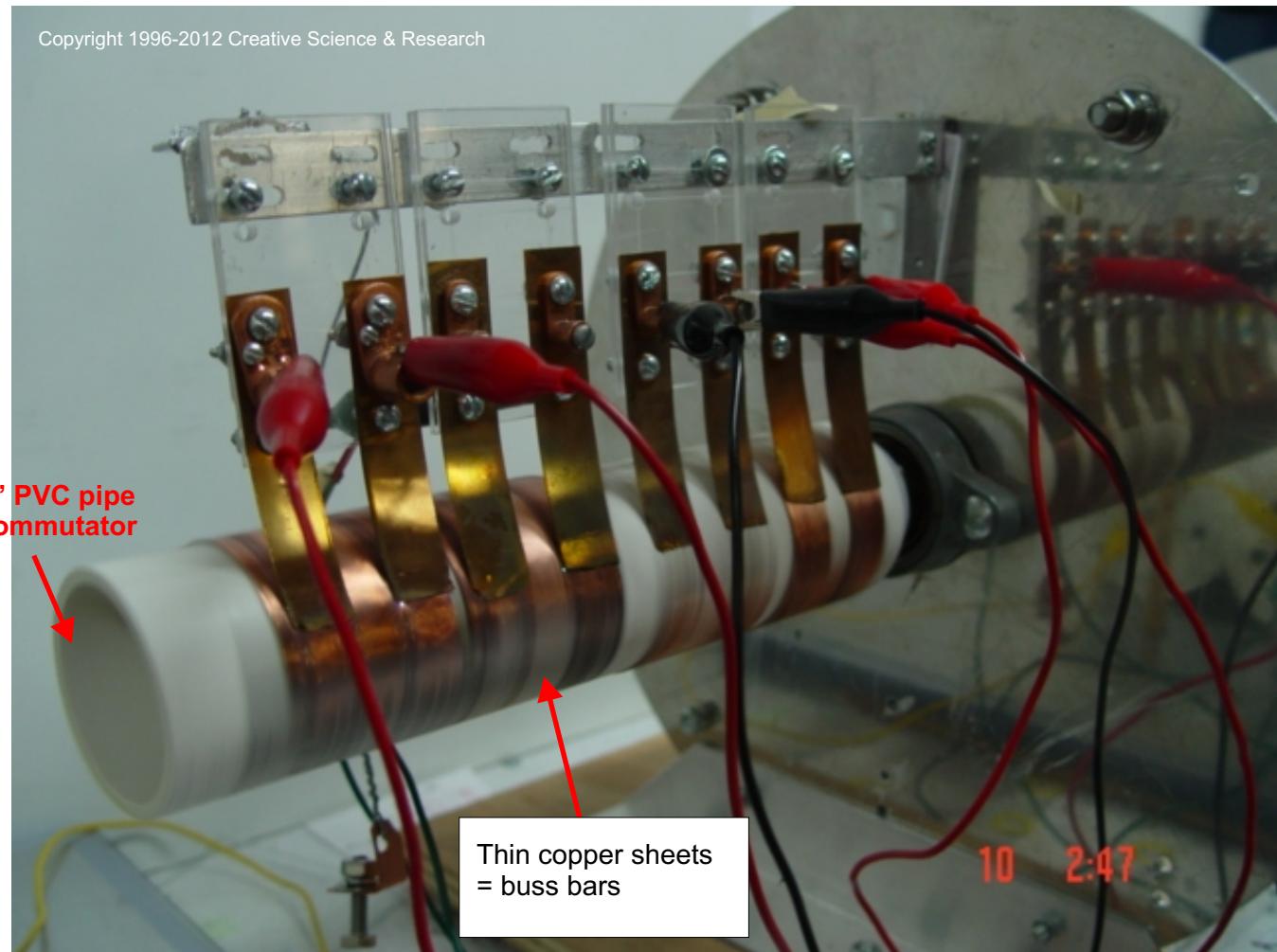


Thin copper sheets
= (buss bars)
will later be added.



Full assembly not shown in this photo.
More copper buss bar sheeting will be
applied as well as one more set of
brushes.

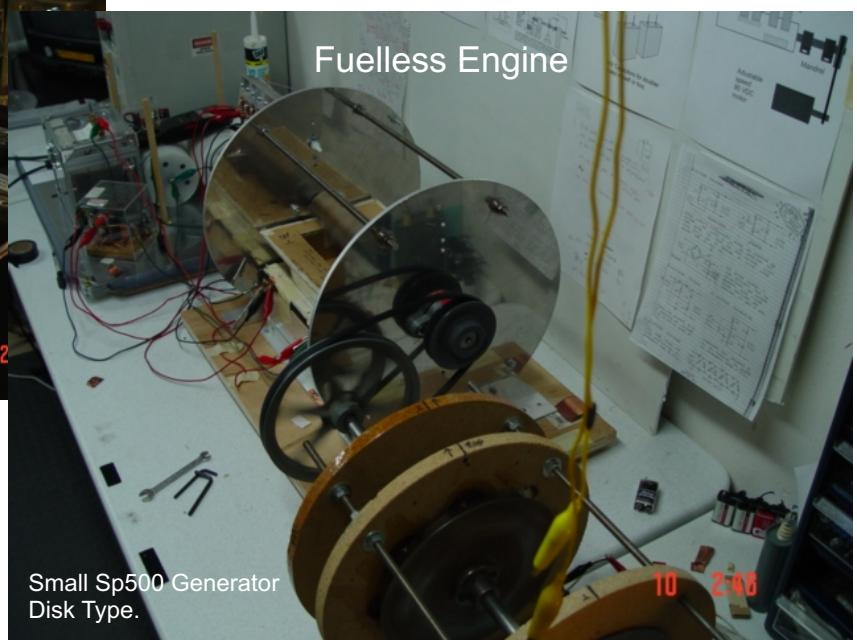
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The Fuelless Engine PVC commutator. Running all 4 brushes = runs both north and south 1/2 cycles from one coil.



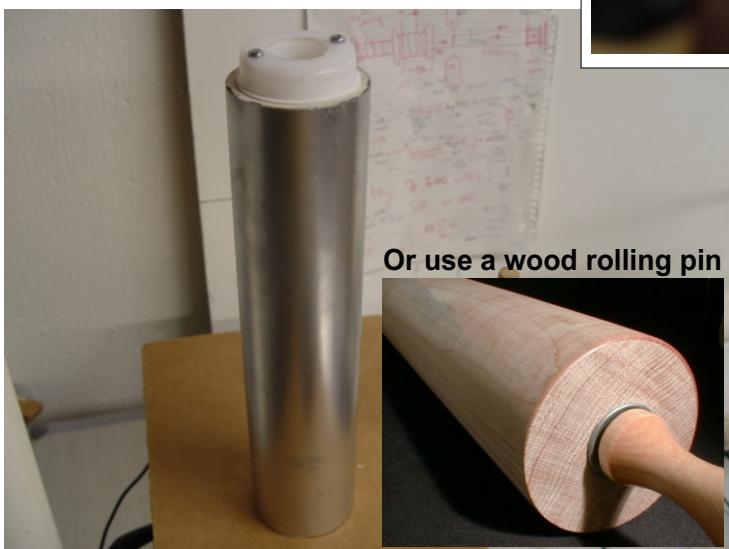
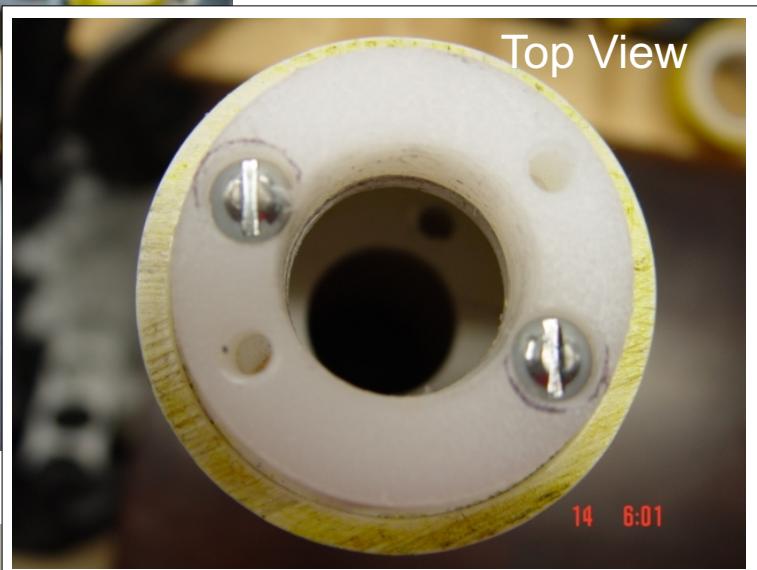
Fuelless Engine and a small wattage Sp500 generator test. Running one light bulb. The other was not hooked up.



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PVC Commutator

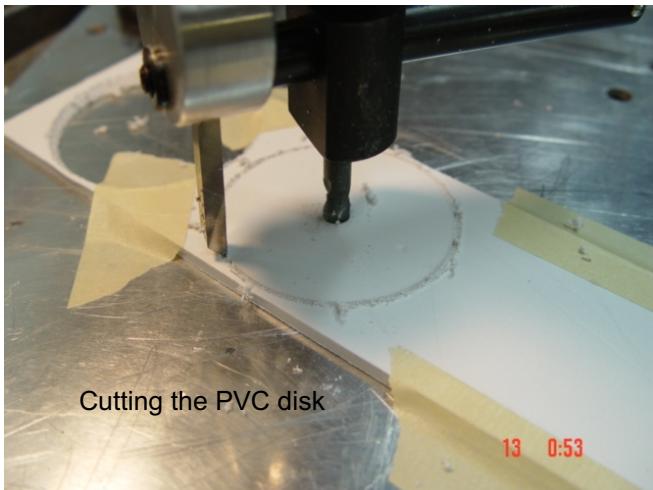
Update added Feb 2009



Optional: You can spray with high temp auto engine - 2000 degree paint after you apply the copper sheet buss bars with 2 way tape or epoxy glue. **ANOTHER OPTION** is to use a store bought wood bakers roller pin. You can also buy polyethylene plastic at Sams Club or online - keyword -kitchen cutting boards.

Cut 2 - 1/8" thick PVC sheet disks to fit and glue inside of the PVC pipe, to fit over the 1" shaft. Or you can use an epoxy auto body filler as a mold.

Making the PVC inside holding disks for rotor shaft.

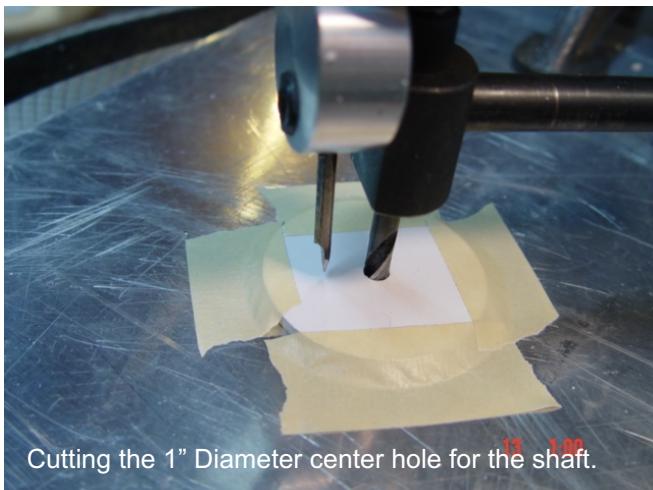


Cutting the PVC disk



Use a sears.com drill press circle cutter, to cut the 1/8" thick PVC. Cut to fit inside diameter of PVC pipe, you are using.

Use a long metal nail, and file the end to use as a straight cutter to cut the 1" diameter center hole.



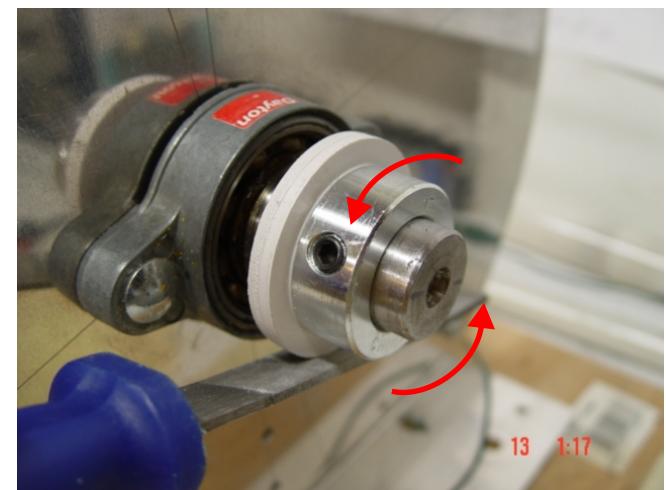
Cutting the 1" Diameter center hole for the shaft.



Use a 1/8" or more aluminum sheet to cut the plastic on. Tape the plastic disk to the aluminum.



If the disk fits very good inside of the PVC pipe then cut 3 more pieces.



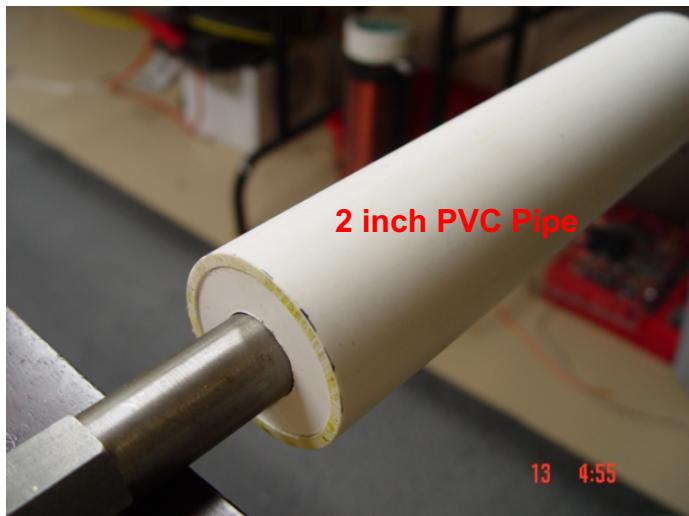
If the disk fits to tight, then file or sand down the edges until it fits snug.

Not good for long term use unless you use a strong adhesive to bond copper to PVC.

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Glue 2 finished disks together, then place inside of PVC pipe, then glue using PVC pipe glue from hardware store or other.

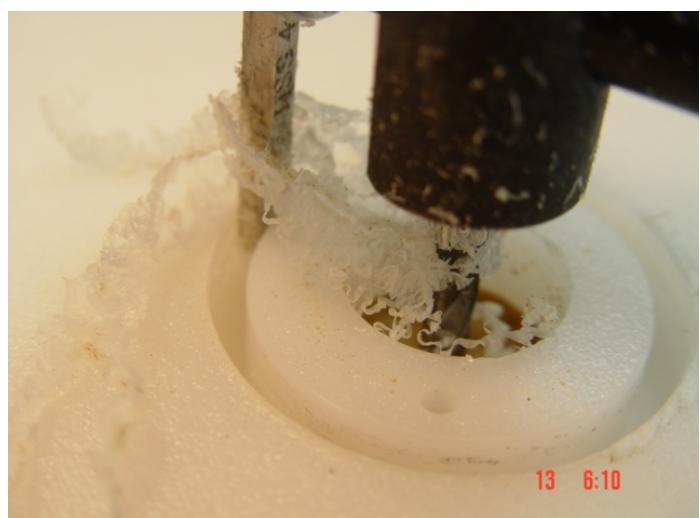
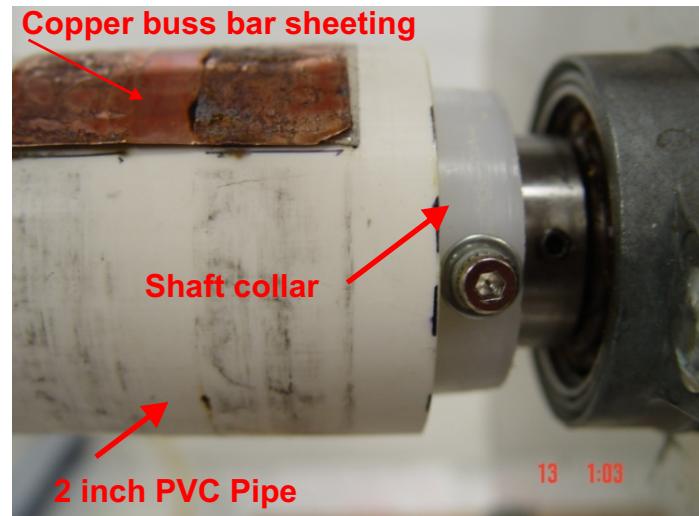


DO NOT CUT the outside diameter all the way through until all the other inside cuts are done, then finish the cut.

Update added Feb 2012

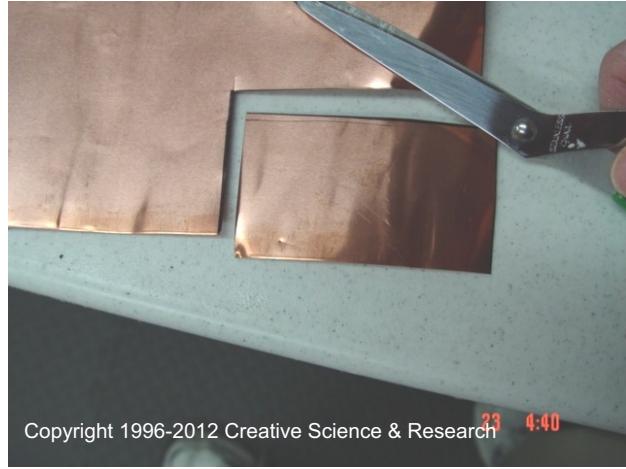
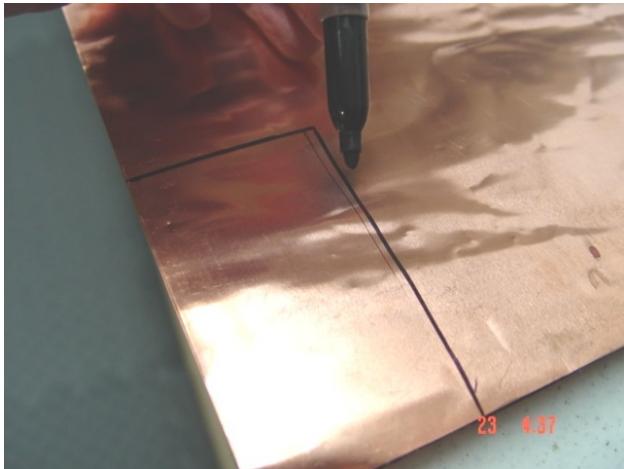


Place the 2nd set of disks flush with the top of PVC pipe end and then glue. You are now ready to make the Polyethylene shaft collar.





Making The Commutator Buss Bar

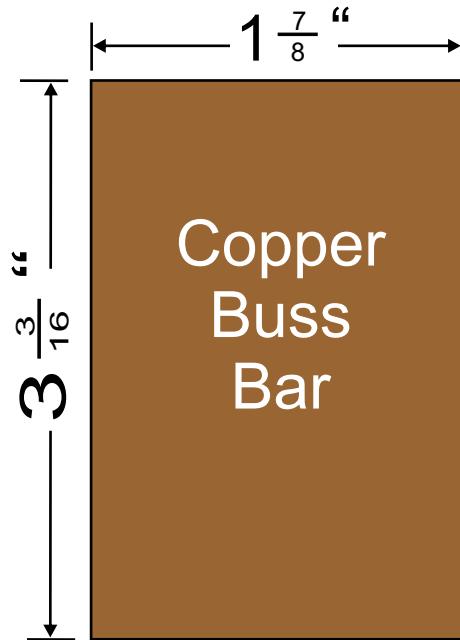


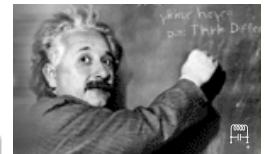
Measure and cut the copper buss bar sheeting.

Thin copper sheeting will work just as long as you keep the sparking down on the brushes as low as you can. If not, for long term use increase the thickness of the copper. We used thin copper for our prototypes just for quick testing purposes.

You can buy copper sheeting at art stores online or locally. Sold in small rolls.

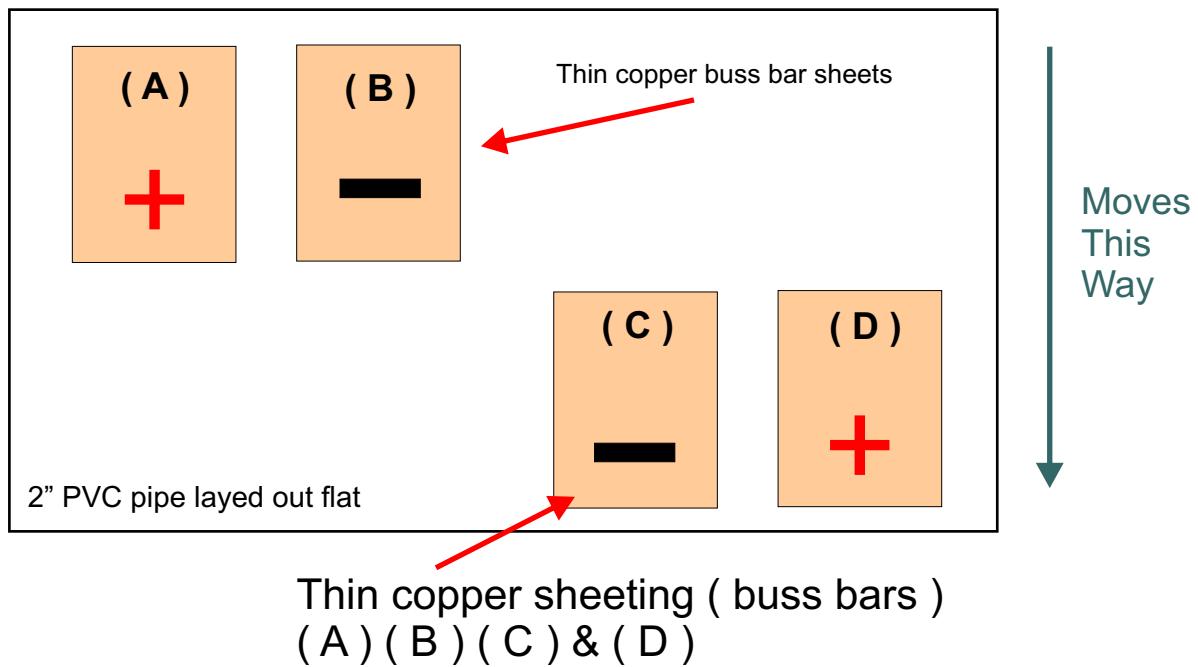
Also many metal companies will carry sell them. If you cant find thin copper, then try copper from a copper cooking pot. If you still can not find copper try aluminum or stainless steel. Of course cold or silver would be better.



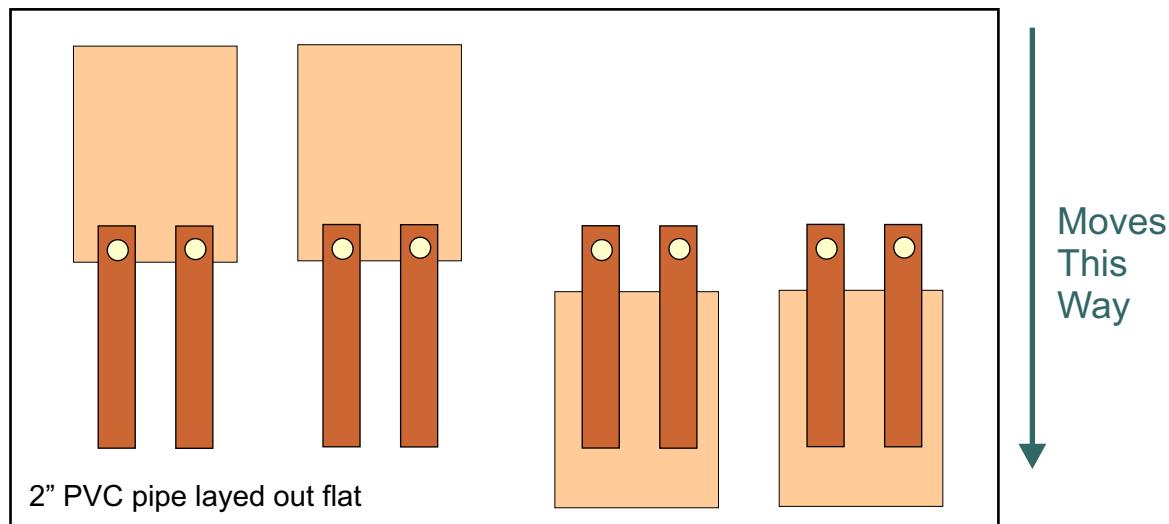


PVC Commutator Timing.

If we could cut the PVC pipe and lay it down flat or horizontally it would look like this.



With Copper brass spring - brushes added. Brush's do not move, PVC and copper plates DO!



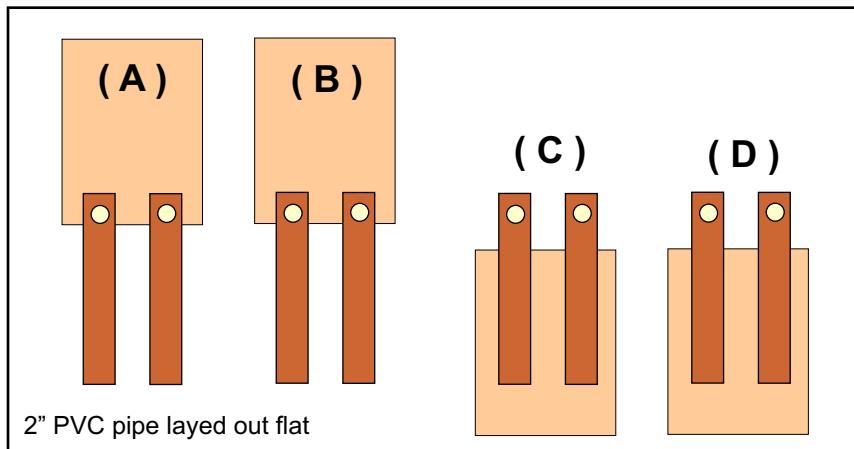
Using 4 set of brushes in this way will alternate the polarity into the one coil - reversing the poles, to cause the coil to spin and move the south pole and then the north pole of the rotor magnet. This will increase horse power.

STEP 1:
(C) & (D) power to the coil is now on attracting the south pole and repulsing the north pole. (A) & (B) input voltage power is OFF. (A) & (B) should never be on at the same time that (C) & (D) are on or vice versa, this will cause the power supply to burn up or burn up your brushes.

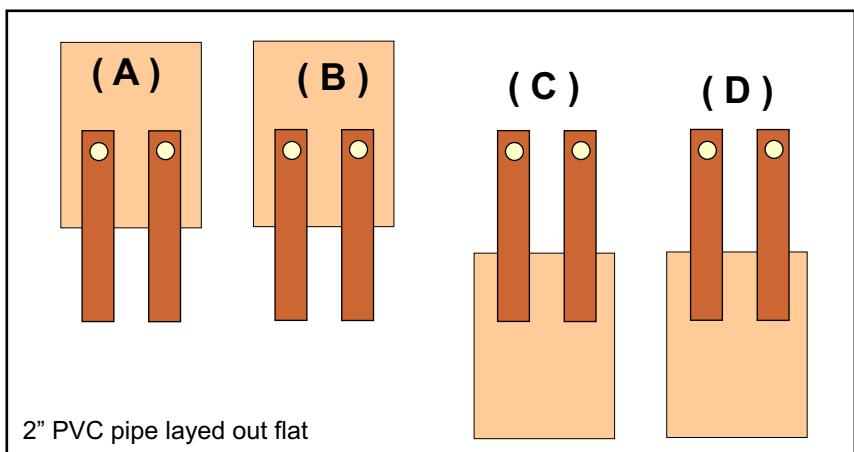
STEP 2:
Commutator is still moving and
getting ready to shut off (C) &
(D) brushes.

STEP 3:
(C) & (D) are now in the OFF position and (A) & (B) are now in the ON position and polarity + and - are now reversed and will now pull the North pole downward toward the coil, and repulse or push the south pole upward away from the inside of the coil.

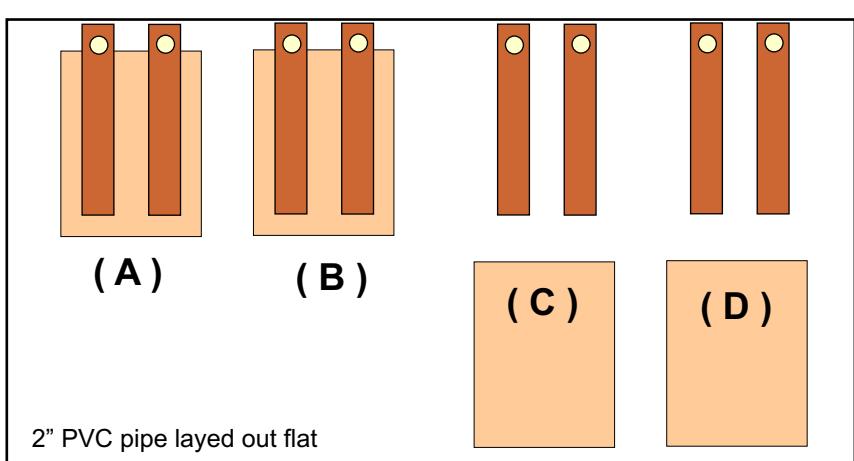
Animation Step 1 (to show movement)



Animation Step 2



Animation Step 3





Making The Brush Commutator

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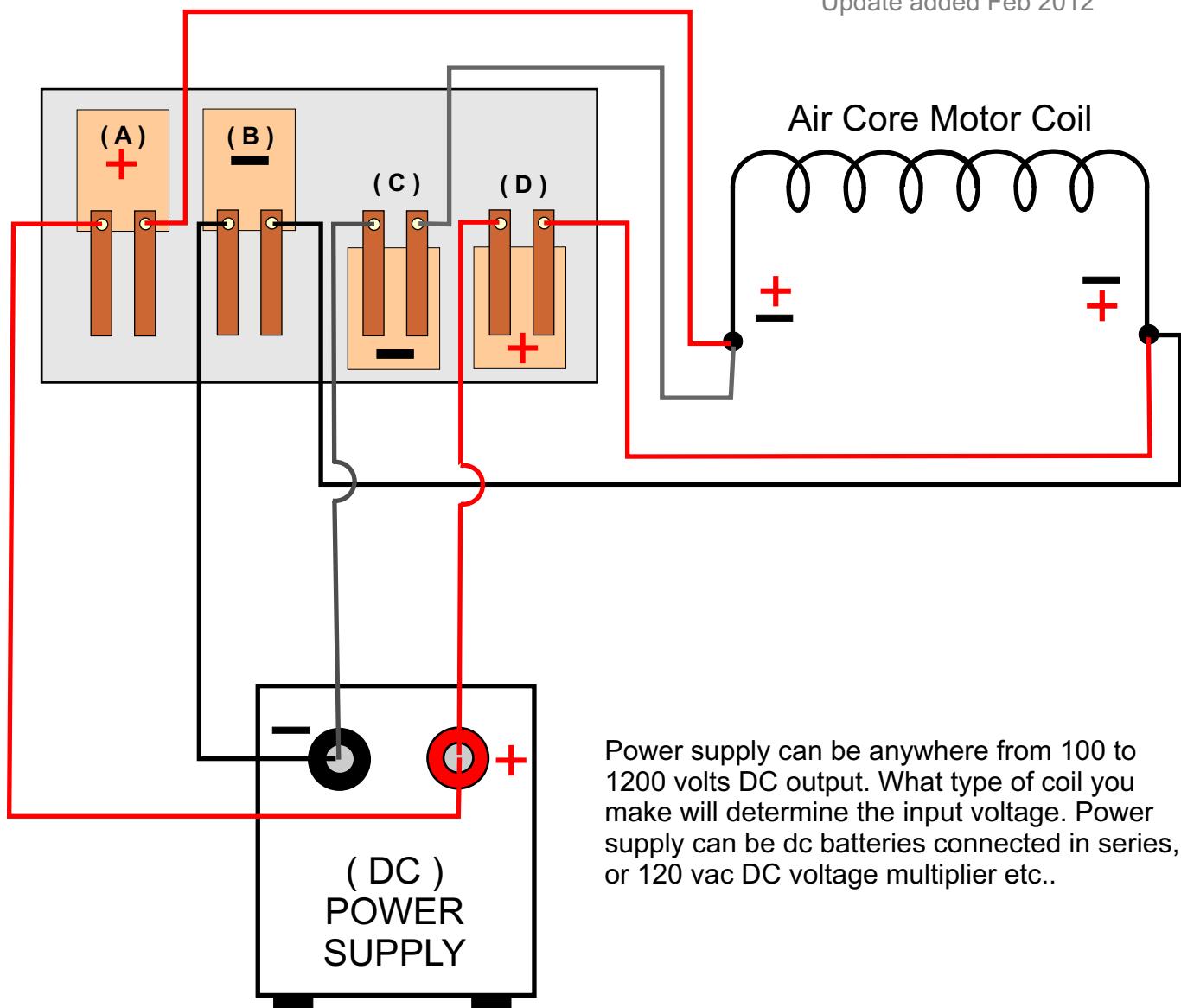
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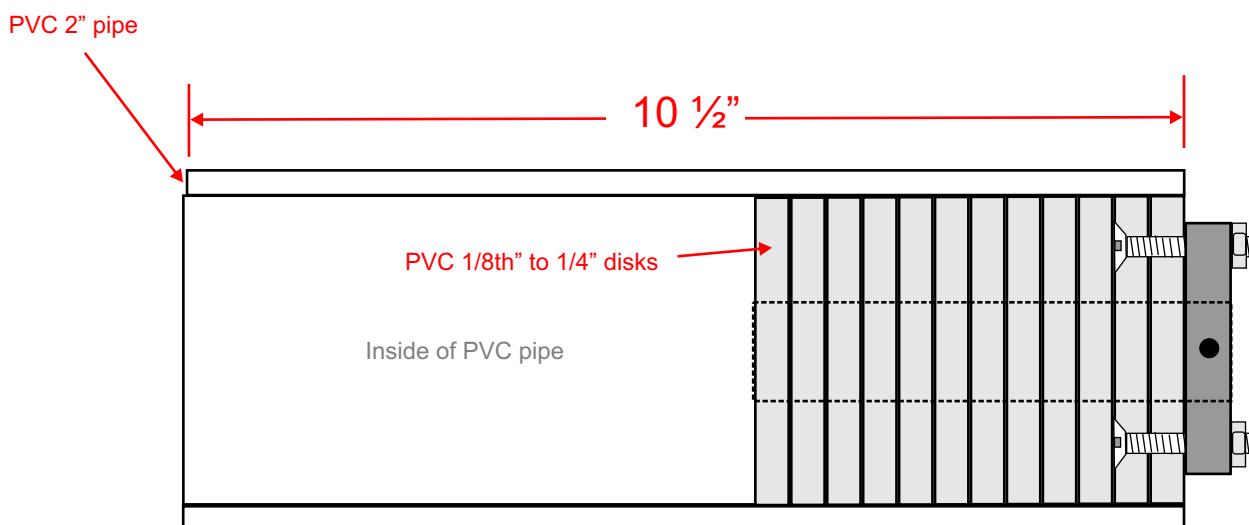
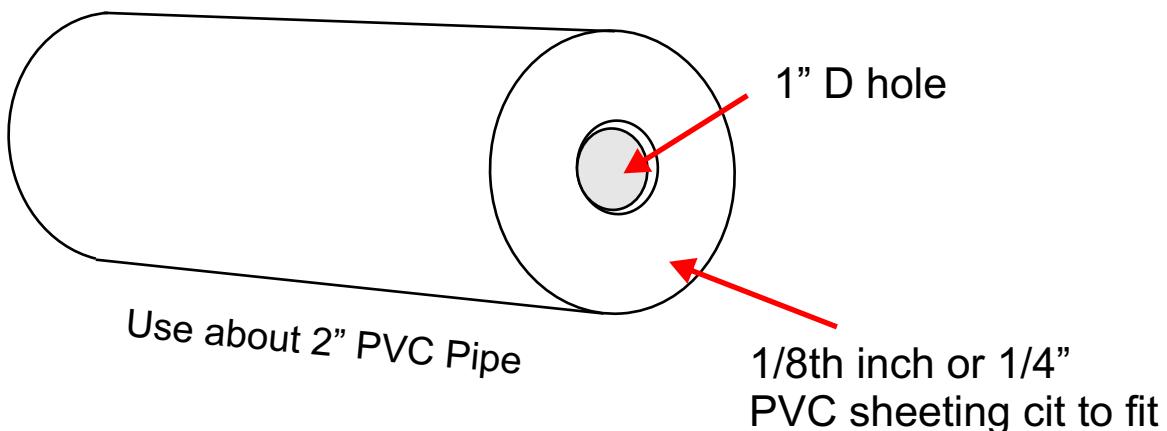
More Power! More Horse Power!



Making The Commutator Buss Bar and tube

2nd Option

PVC, or you could use a wooden kitchen Roller Pin or purchase a 2" polyethylene rod and screw thicker copper plates into plastic.



PVC disks with 1" holes, are glued together, back to back and then placed inside of the 2" PVC pipe end. Use a Sears drill press cutter to cut the PVC disks.

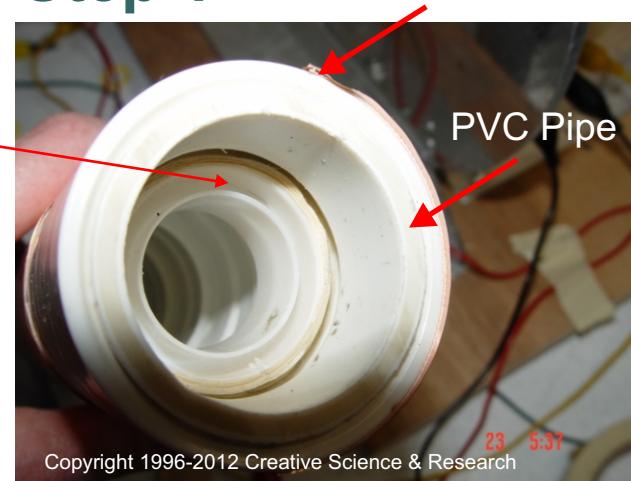
TIP: Could also use solid polyethylene round rod instead of PVC pipe, and bolt thick copper plates to it.



OPTION 3

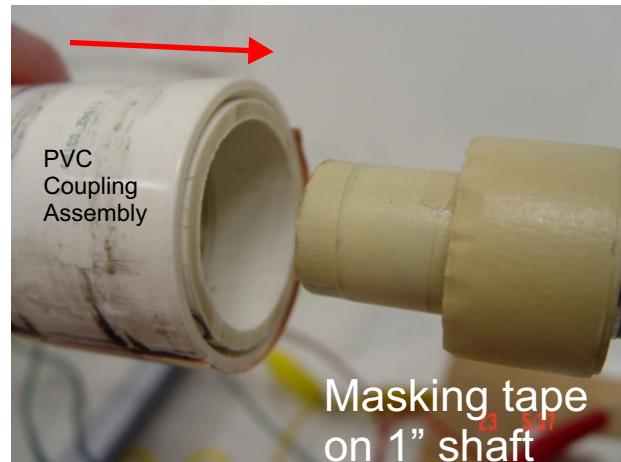
Making The Commutator Buss Bar

Step 1



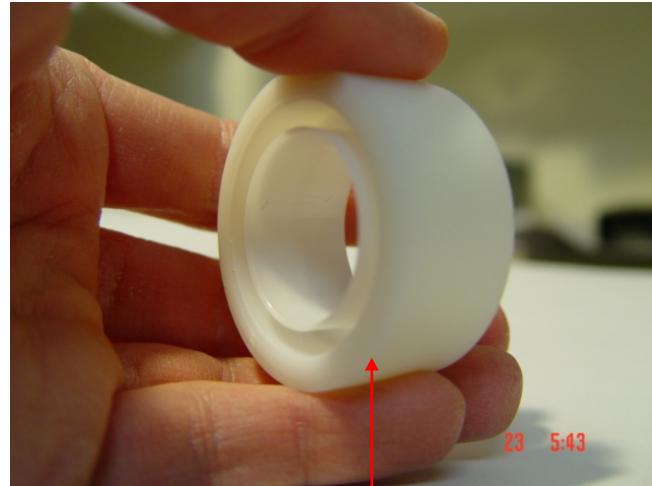
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This option is faster to build but is not very well balanced during operation. It is a good way to just test one cycle of your motor coil before building a better commutator and brush assembly.



Attach - slide, the scotch tape empty bobbin into the center of the first 1 ½" PVC pipe coupling. Apply glue. Now apply some masking tape around the 1" shaft end and fit the PVC coupling onto it. Should fit very tight. You do not want it to slip while motor is running. Now apply PVC glue to both ends of the PVC couplings and connect both together, tape them together until dry.

Empty Scotch Tape Bobbin





Making The Commutator Buss Bar

TIP

You can zoom in (make a close up)
using your adobe reader program + or -

Step 2



Use PVC glue to join each coupling together

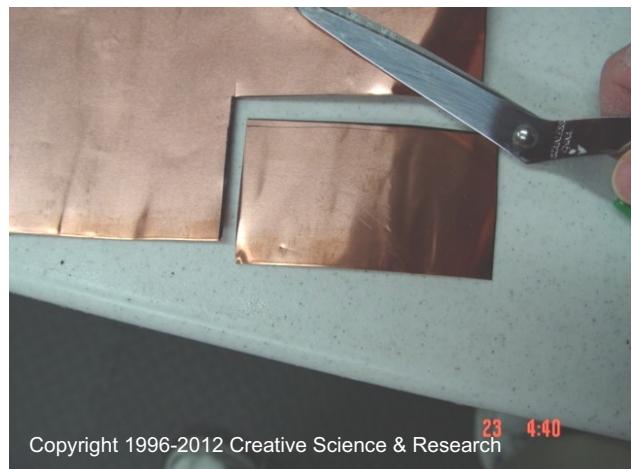
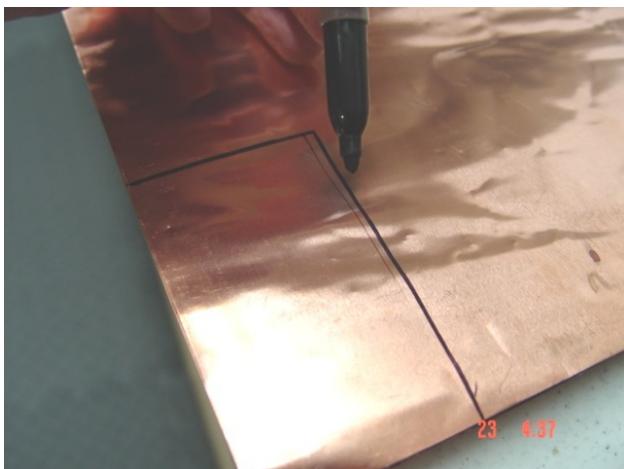


then tape until glue is dry.

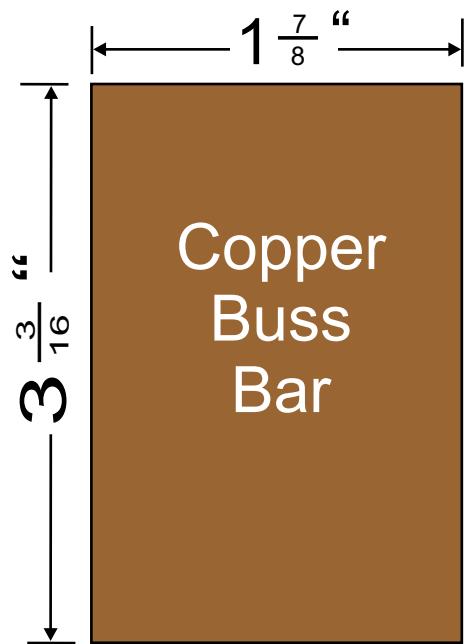
Step 3



Mark the area where the coil must first come on, (make contact with buss bar) Magnet assembly should be in the 12:30 or 1:00 position. Now turn the shaft until the north magnet is in the 6:00 position and mark the PVC again, this is where the coil will turn off or where the brushes will fall off contact with the copper buss bar.

Making The Commutator Buss Bar**Step 4**

Measure and cut the copper buss bar sheeting.





Making The Commutator Buss Bar

Step 5



Apply 2 way carpet tape to the PVC, start on your first marks



Apply the tape all the way to the end (Off) marks you have made. Then cut the rest off with a sharp razor blade. Now peel off the outer paper of the 2 way tape. You are now ready to apply the copper buss bar to the 2 way tape.



Making The Commutator Buss Bar

This method is only for beginners for a fast and easy way to test motor. Carbon brushes should be used later on. You can make them yourself or buy them already made.

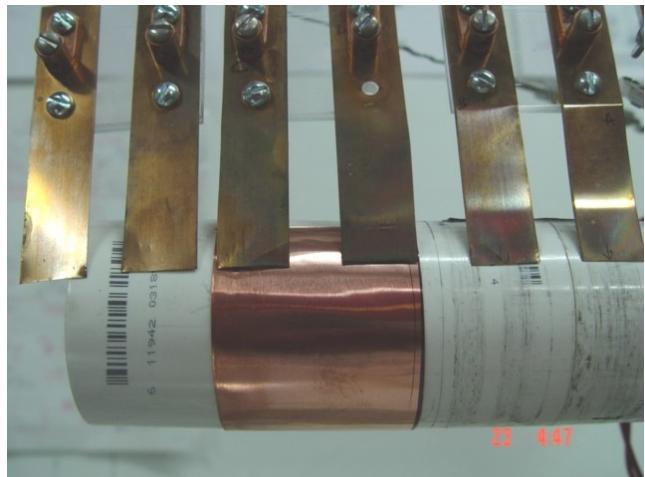
Step 6



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Apply the thin copper sheeting (buss bar) to the 2 way tape. Try to get it as smooth as you can. No wrinkles.



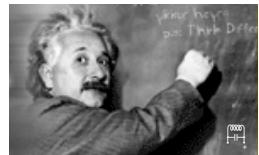


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N38 Neodymium Magnets
1" x 1" x 3/8" thick

Top View

Air Core Bobbin and Motor Coil Left to right method or right to left method

Thick Cardboard or 1/4" PVC or 1/8" PVC sheeting

#27 Copper is wound around this bobbin
= thousands of turns to equal about 12 pounds

Figure #1

Rotor Shaft

High Voltage
DC Input
+

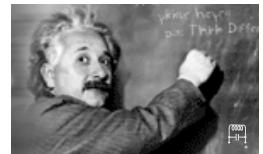
The above drawing is an example of just one motor coil. When a DC voltage is applied a strong magnetic flux is created in the center space of the coil creating a strong electromagnet. The coil is very high efficient! You can create a north pole or south pole magnetic flux in the center of the coil by using the positive on one side or the other.

Winding the coils will be time consuming but will be well worth it in the end.

There are 3 different options to making a coil. One is the left to right method. **Two** is the right to right method (for more HP and RPMs) and the **third** is the spiral coil method. All 3 coils will perform differently, and is best to make all three - test each one to find out which one will best fit your power needs.

If you decide to build the left to right method, then here is a quick tip: When winding the wire around the coil bobbin, it is best to wind the wire slowly, left to right and take your time. For the most high efficient motor coil, you will want to wind the wire side by side with no spaces or over lapping. This will give you much more coil capacitance and raise the efficiency of the motor. The motor will reuse this energy to help run itself, causing the motor to be very high efficient. If you wind the coils any old way, having spaces and over laps, the motor will be less efficient! This type of coil is less efficient than the right to right method or the spiral coil method, but it is quicker to make and a bit easier. Glue each layer with 5 minute 2 part epoxy. Smooth out the epoxy before it dries so you will have a good flat surface to start your 2nd layer of wire.

You can make your own coil winder by using an old table top drill press and converting it over to a coil winder. You will need a 90 vdc conveyor belt motor with speed controller from grainger.com cost is about \$125 or you can easily convert a small lathe. If you want a coil fast and you do not care about being sloppy then try #20 AWG copper magnet wire at about a total weight of about 11 pounds. Should run at 120 - 300 vdc. Increasing the input voltage will increase the speed, but there is a max point. I would not go try running it over 600 vdc for this type of coil. The back EMF output should be around 1,400 VDC. I am not giving the ohms of the coils because there is no way to know how many turns each person will wind on their bobbins. Ohms is the measure of resistance that a coil has. The higher the resistance the less amperage the motor will need to run on, and the higher the efficiency (the more winds the better) but the higher voltage needed to run the motor.



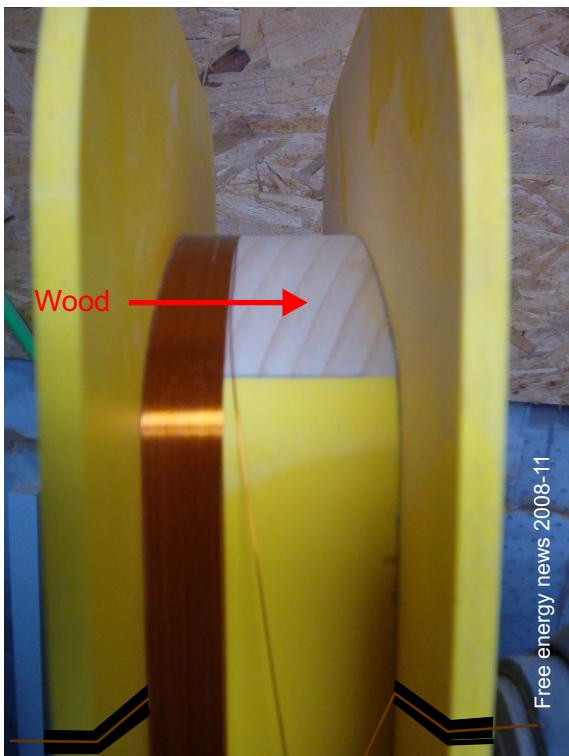
GENERATOR COIL OPTIONS 1 & 2

Option 2: Right to right method:

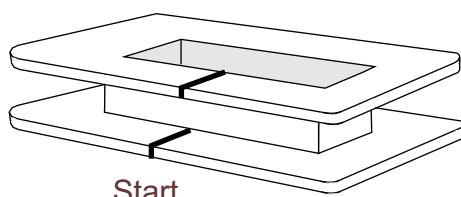
Simply wind the magnet wire slowly - side by side- from left to right. Once you get to the right, cut the right wire, leaving about 8" of length. stop and apply a thin layer of **2 part epoxy** from left to right, **If 5 minute epoxy, then let it dry for about 20 min to 1 hour. If you use the other type of epoxy you will need to let dry for about 6 hours or over night.** Begin your next layer and do the same for each layer. until you have about **10 - 11** pounds of wire wrapped around the bobbin. Once all is dried or cured, then begin soldering each layer in series. The first layer end to the 2nd layer beginning etc..

NOTICE: Should your coil of wire ever short out. Do not throw it away it can be patched up. Copper wire is much to expensive to throw away. Use a small bowl of tap water or salt water, attach one end of a volt ohm meter to the inside of the water and the other to the end of a carbon brush and copper donut assembly connected to the bobbin and that connected to the start wire. Then using plastic pen glued to the bottom of the bowel, have the wire ride under that and under the water while winding the wire onto the bobbin. When a short in the wire comes in contact with the salt water, the ohm meter will move. Simply dry off and paint with thin layer of epoxy paint or other. Continue until you check the entire coil for shorts.

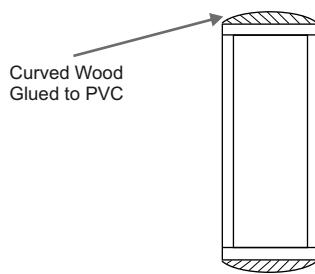
Example of a PVC Motor Coil Bobbin



16 AWG magnet wire



Use PVC pipe glue, from a hardware store, to glue the PVC together once it is cut.



Top view
of center
piece only.



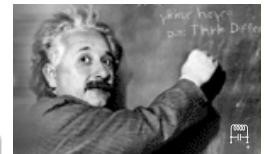
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Start wire
from first
layer

Right to right wind.
(first layer)



Right to right wind.
(second layer)





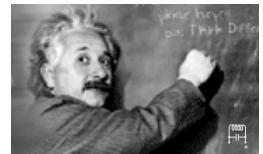
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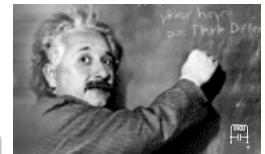
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Optional - Large Coil Winder!



#27 or # 22 wire. Wind using the right to right method. Start from left, then wind side by side as close as you can to the right. Then quickly swing back to left while bobbin is still spinning, and repeat, back to the right. # 22 wire will give you more horsepower than # 27 wire.



Ball Bearing Mandrel

Would be great as a bobbin coil winder. You can purchase them on line at Ace Hardware



21 5:34

CHICAGO DIE CASTING 1560 Ball Bearing Mandrel 5/8" x10"

Ball Bearing Mandrel 5/8" x10" SKU 21043

LINK:

[http://www.acehardwareoutlet.com/\(mfkqvb24ku3qwcu220q25a45\)/productDetails.aspx?SKU=21043](http://www.acehardwareoutlet.com/(mfkqvb24ku3qwcu220q25a45)/productDetails.aspx?SKU=21043)





Optional Coil Winder

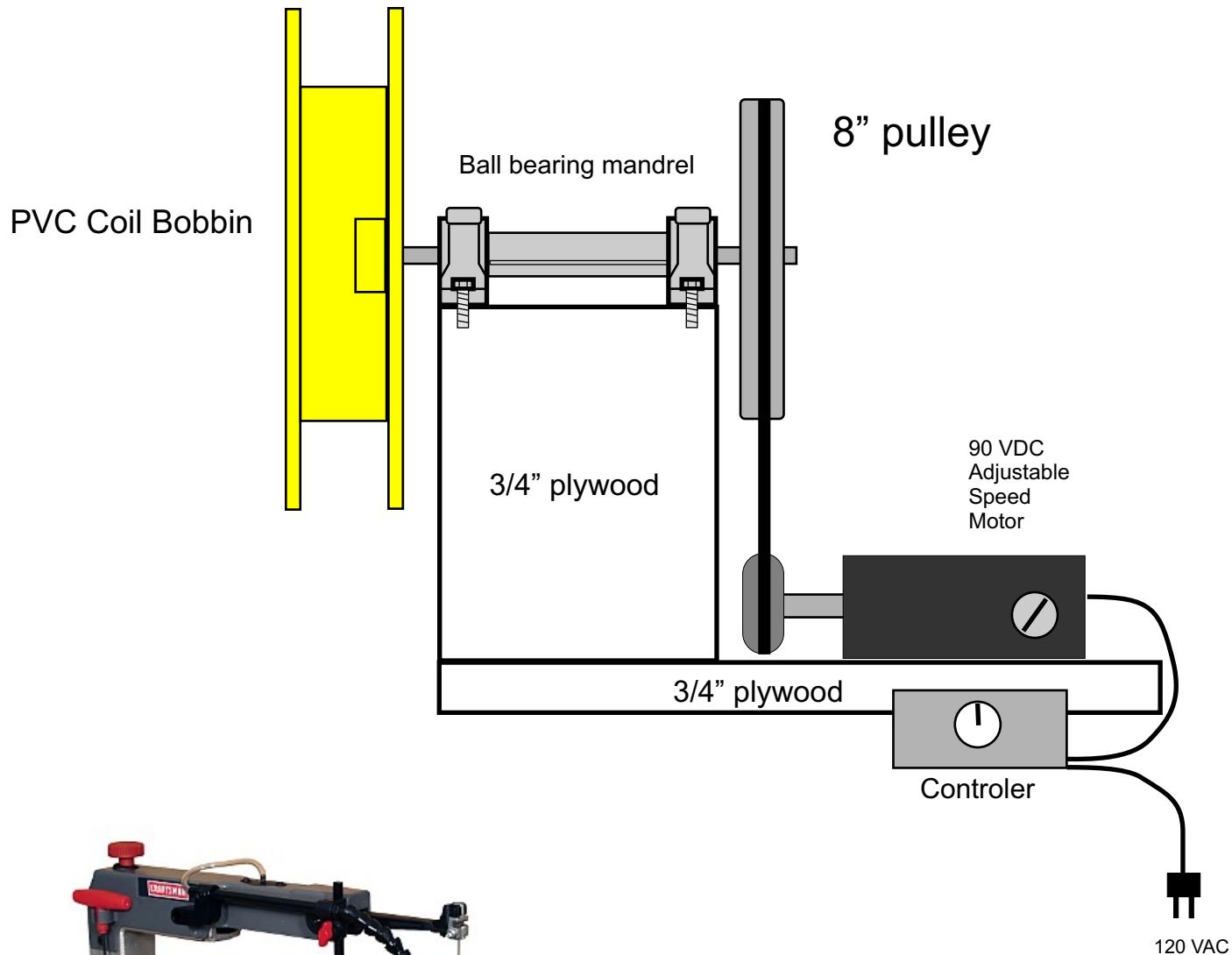
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Optional Coil Winder

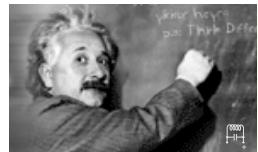


A good source for a 90 VDC motor and a speed controller, is to buy a Craftsman 16 inch variable speed saw at Sears.com for only \$99.99. You can take them apart and build the above coil winder.



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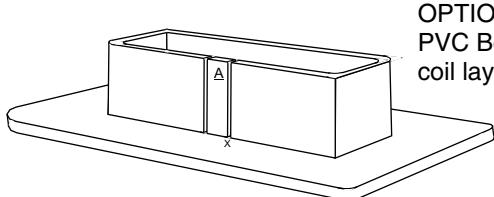
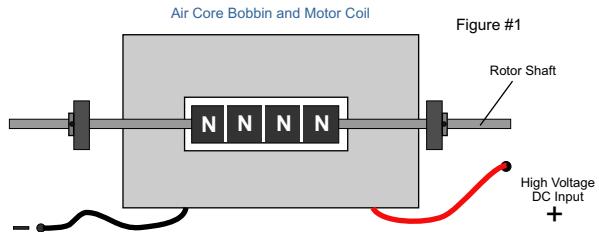
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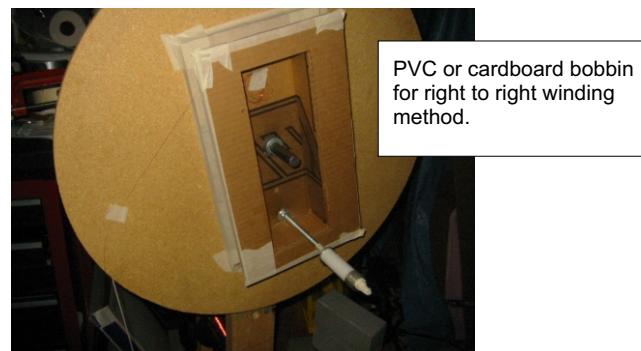
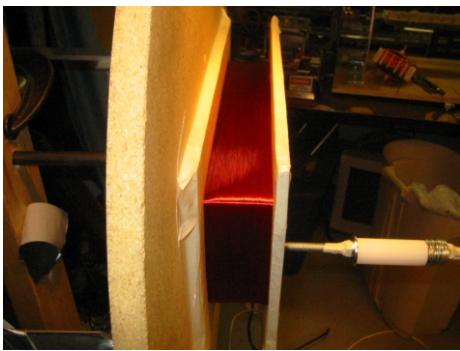


If you carefully study the motor coil and rotor magnet design you will see that it is very different from any other motor that is manufactured today! This is not just a motor but a motor generator that produces free energy to help run itself! Most all generators and motors today use magnet wire wrapped around a soft iron core. Magnet wire is copper or aluminum round wire that has a special thin coating on it. As you can see we DO NOT use a soft iron core. If you did not purchase the Video I would suggest you do, it will help you in planning and building this awesome motor / engine / generator!

The motor coil(s) is made up of many layers of # 27 AWG copper magnet wire.

To start:

Before you can start spinning the motor coil a PVC bobbin must be made, as well as a Bobbin coil turn table. For small coils we use a table top drill press as a coil spinner, we use a 90 vdc motor with controller to control the speed. But with these large of coils you can not use a table top drill press, the coil bobbins are to big, unless you use a very large drill press or convert a large lathe to run on a 90 vdc conveyer belt motor and speed controller. The 90 vdc motor controller uses 120 vac and then steps it down to 90 vdc to run the motor. Option 2 is to build a large round wooden table with a Lazy Susan connected to the bottom. The PVC bobbin can be taped with 2 way carpet tape to the top of the wooden Lazy Susan or held down with wood screws or nuts and bolts. you will need to turn the entire structure by hand. Which is a very slow process. If you are good at making things it is best to automate the table turner. Again you will want to use a 90 VDC conveyer belt motor with controller and a rubber wheel so the lazy Susan can be driven automatically. The Lazy Susan should be about 16" in diameter and placed on a work table top. Other options would be to make it in a vertical position and use a 1" rotor shaft connected to 2 - 1" bearings. See photos below...



Option 1 right to right winding method



Winding The Motor Coils

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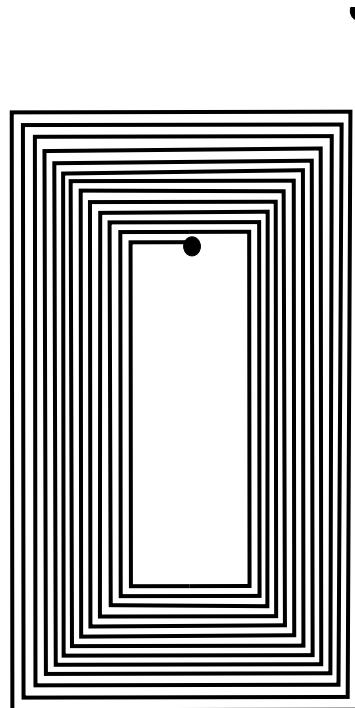
Method 2 = Spiral Coil Method

Again the input voltage rating depends on which size wire you choose to use for the motor coils and how you wind them and what type of insulator you use between each layer of magnet wire. Every coil is not the same and acts very different, rf, fe etc..

Motor Spiral Coils

1 - strand # 27 AWG round copper wire. Input voltage = 1,200 VDC
 $x .30$ millamps \times about 3/4 hp or less.
 (do not use bare wire, wire must be coated magnet wire)

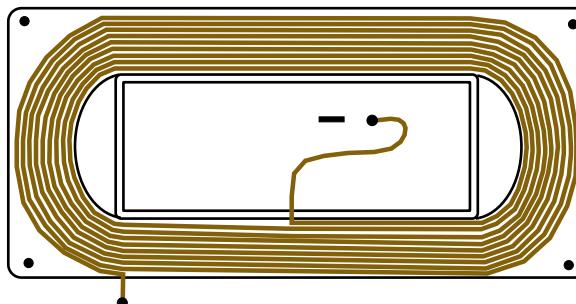
Back EMF free energy rated at about ($4.66 \times 1,200$ VDC)
 $= 5,592$ VAC and DC mixed. So magnet wire must be rated to withstand about 5,592 volts AC. With spiral coil windings, we wind the wire side by side, this will add more efficiency as well as protection from high voltage spikes, as does adding a thin layer of epoxy glue to each layer you wind or lay down. Each layer could also have an added protection by spray painting a thin layer of High temp ceramic automotive engine paint on each layer. Allow each layer to dry before you attempt to wind the next layer.



As with the left to right coil bobbin method 1, using different size wire will give you a different output and motor ratings.

1 - strand of # 20 AWG round magnet wire. Input voltage 200 - 400 volts DC. Back EMF free energy rated at about 932 VAC/DC - 1,864 VAC/DC. HP about 1.2 to 2 hp. Horsepower also depends on how strong your Neodymium magnets are. The stronger the better! The stronger the neodymium magnet is, the more free energy and horsepower output!

These ratings are for just one bottom coil, if 2 coils are used this would increase the horsepower. Input voltage should be switched to the second coil using commutator (on / off) brushes. Also the thicker the wire you use the more the horsepower rating will be, but the amperage will increase. You can also make the entire motor three times longer, this will add more horsepower as well, you will need more magnets and more magnet wire. We have yet to build a longer motor, so I am not sure of the details. You can also increase HP and efficiency by making sure you epoxy glue (thin layer) each layer of coil windings. This will insure that the wire does not move during operation. [Copyright - Patent pending!](#)





Winding The Motor Coils

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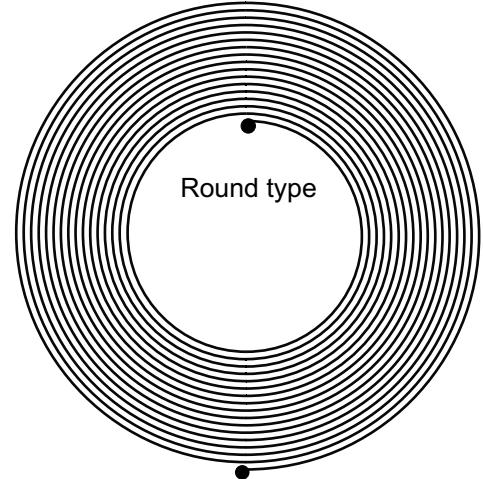
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Our New Spiral Coil Technology!

These plans are for your eyes only, (excluding Family members and those who may want to help you build this device.) This device uses a new discovery which we discovered more than 2 to 3 years ago. It involves the use of spiral coil technology! Which we have Copyright and Patent pending on. Many of you who have purchased our old #362 plans will notice that these plans are somewhat different, We no longer use the Ed gray design but use a combination of new and old technology.

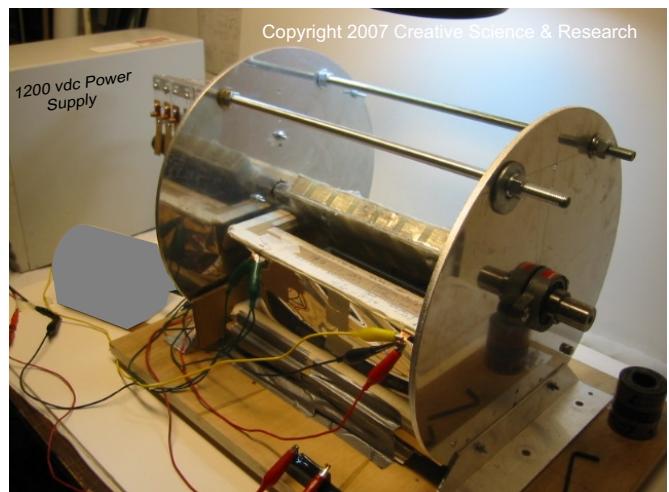
Spiral Coil Technology



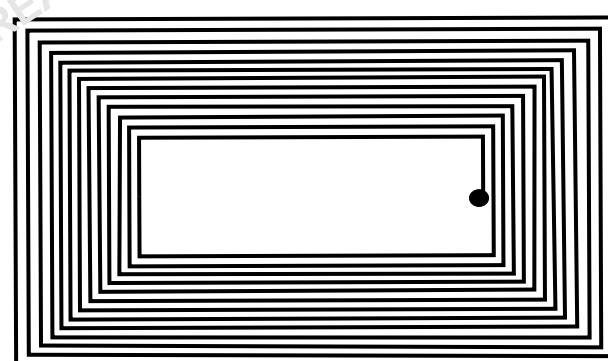
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Small hp motor



Our Large hp motor

Creative Science & Research
Spiral Coil Technology

Very High Efficient

#27 copper coated wire.
Layered like pancakes!

Spiral Coil Technology



Winding The Motor Coils

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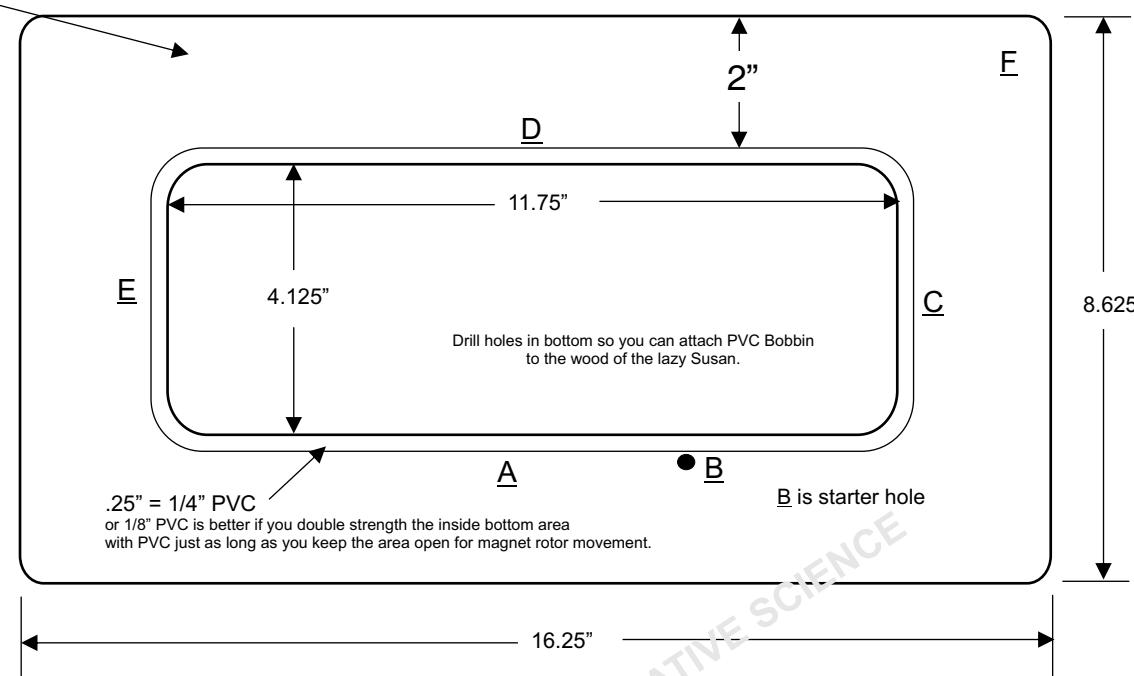
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Spiral Coil Construction

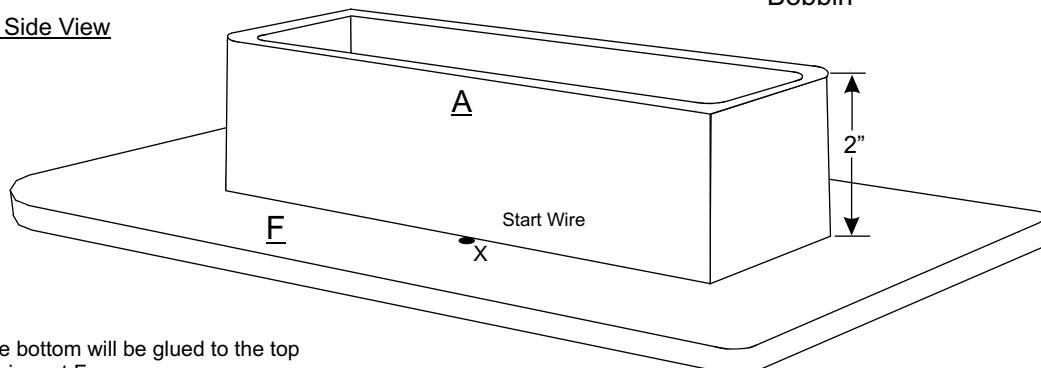
PVC Bobbin: If you are not very good at building things very accurately it maybe best for you to build the magnetic rotor first, and then build the PVC Spiral coil bobbin around it. So you make sure the rotor magnet will not hit the PVC bobbin.

Use a matt knife or a table saw with a fine blade to cut the PVC pieces or You can make it square cornered and then add round PVC or wood to the ends. There will be 6 pieces A - F, F is the largest and the bottom of the PVC bobbin. Cut and glue as square pieces, not round edges as drawing shows. Drawing is just an example. You can round the corners later. Cut and use the drawing measurements as your guide.

Top View of PVC Spiral Coil Bobbin
.25" = 1/4" PVC

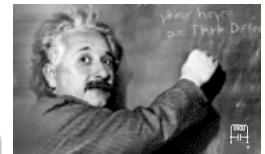


3D Side View



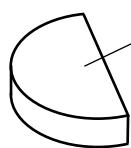
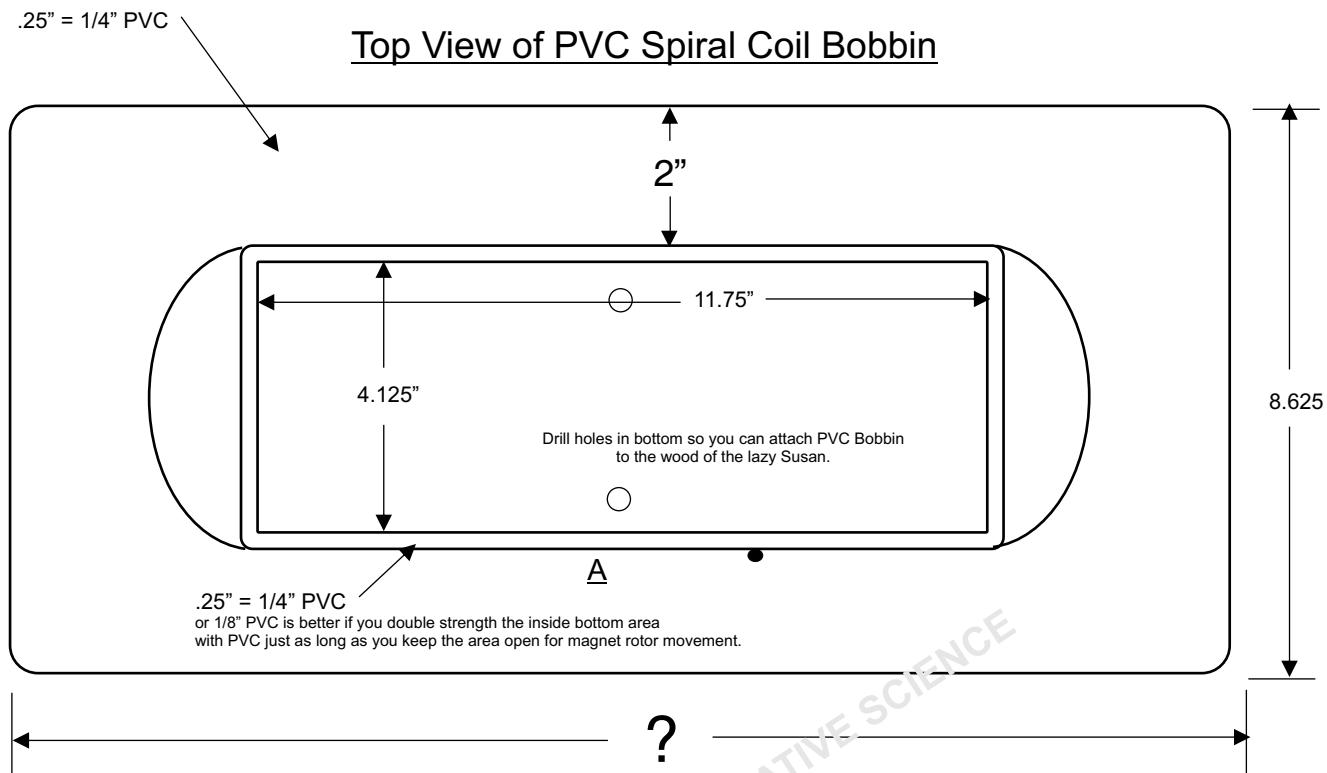
Part # A The bottom will be glued to the top of PVC bobbin part F,

Optional Oval Bobbin
[NEXT PAGE >](#)

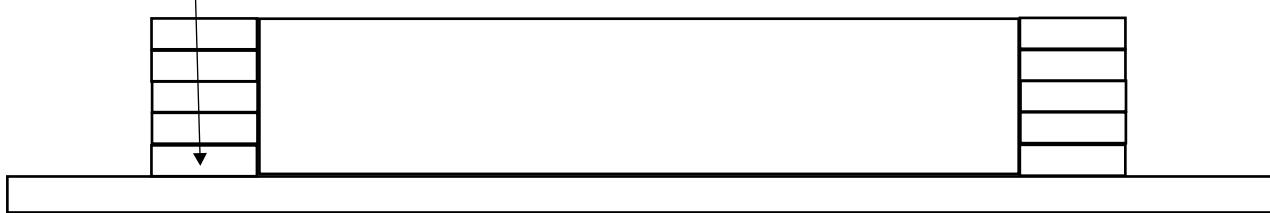


Optional Oval Bobbin

Optional PVC Bobbin: Our prototypes you see in the photo's did not use the oval shaped bobbin you see below, But, this is a much easier way to spin or wind the copper wire around the center of air core bobbin. The wire works much better this way, but there is a small loss in magnetic flux. If you do it this way you will need to extend the motor size. We are not going to provide that. It is not that hard, simply move the motor ends outward to make more room for the longer PVC Bobbin coil. First build the rotor magnet assembly and then the PVC Oval Spiral Coil Bobbin and then the motor ends etc...



Example of one piece of PVC 1/4" cut as many as you will need to reach the top of bobbin, glue the first one to the bottom base of bobbin as well as to the center PVC bobbin piece. Glue each one,-- one on top of the other. Use PVC glue.



Side View



Winding The Motor Coils

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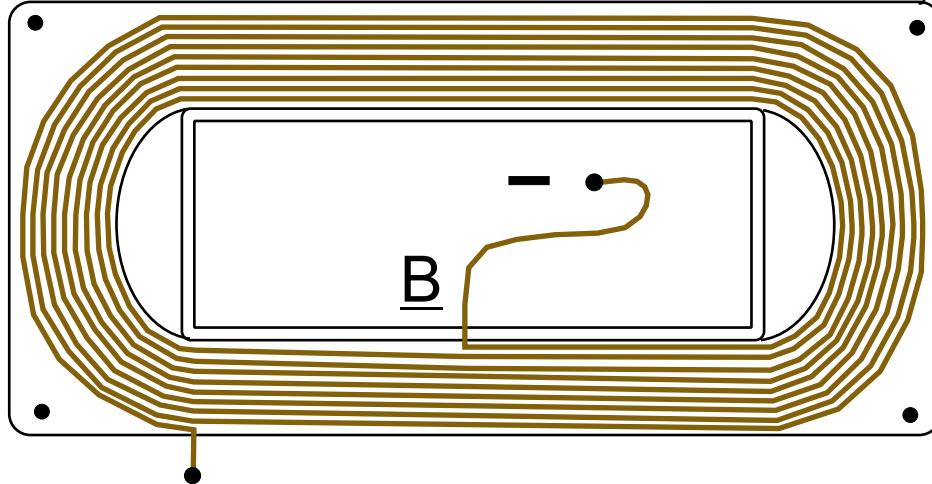
Motor Coil Construction

ASSEMBLY: Your PVC Bobbin should now be done and been allowed to dry for about 24 hrs. Place the entire PVC bobbin on the center of your wooden lazy Susan using 2 way tape wood screws or nuts and bolts. Your #27 AWG copper magnet wire spool, should be on a wood metal rod holder so it can be easily unrolled or in an upright vertical position on the floor just below your table where you will be working. You could also make a wire spool holder out of 2 x 4's or plywood, but is easier to have the spool of wire on the floor.

The top surface of the PVC will need to be sprayed with 3M spray adhesive or with 2 way carpet tape so the copper wire will have something to stick to. *If sprayed: let dry for about 3 to 5 minutes. If the surface is not sticky enough, spray a 2nd coat of adhesive.*

Now it's time to begin turning and laying the wire onto the PVC Bobbin. Place the beginning of the wire in the start hole area B. allow about 12" to come through the hole and tape it to the bottom or inside of the PVC bobbin using masking tape. Now you will want to start spinning the wood turn table very slowly and at the same time guiding the #27 wire side by side starting from the left to the right if using a vertical turn table bottom to top if using a horizontal turn table. Now once you have one layer down you will now want to go back the other way making sure each wind of wire is side by side, (no spaces and no messy over lapping)

So if working vertically you should have gone from left to right and then, right to left. Repeat over and over again until you have about 12 pounds. You can use masking tape in between every other layer if you wish so the wire will stay tight in case of a accident. Try not to allow any slack in the wire. You want to try and keep a good steady pull on the wire, when you need to rest you can tape the last wire turned with a small piece of masking tape until your ready to begin turning again. This will take a long while to finish but again it will be well worth the effort. Your motor coil will preform much better than a coil that was wound by chance, (over laps – spaces etc... = Sloppy). You can use a digital scale to weigh your coil in between multi able turns. It is also best to use a large magnifying glass table light, you can buy them at any art supply store or office supply companies. Using a magnifier table lamp will produce better results and more accurate turns of wire as well as be less of a strain on your eyes.





Winding The Motor Coils

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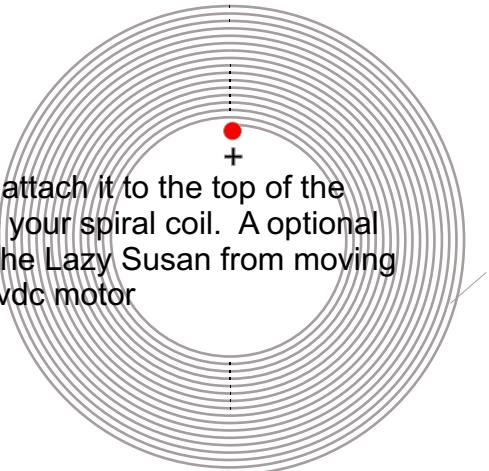
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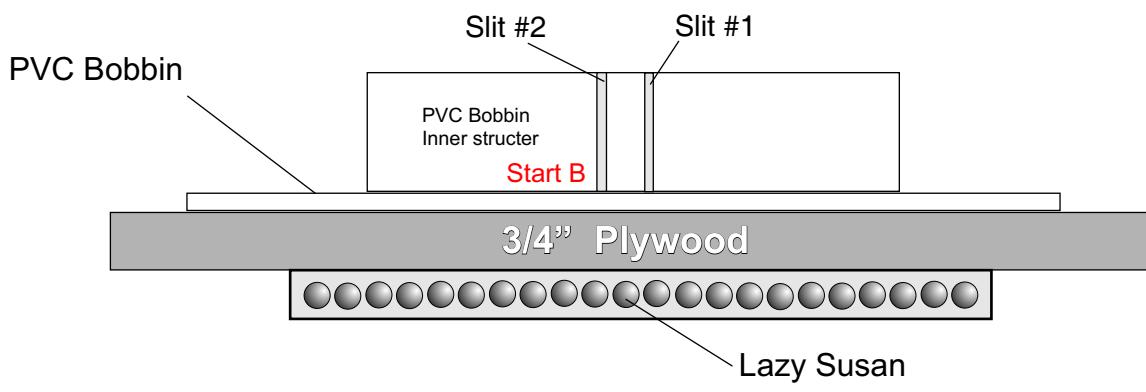
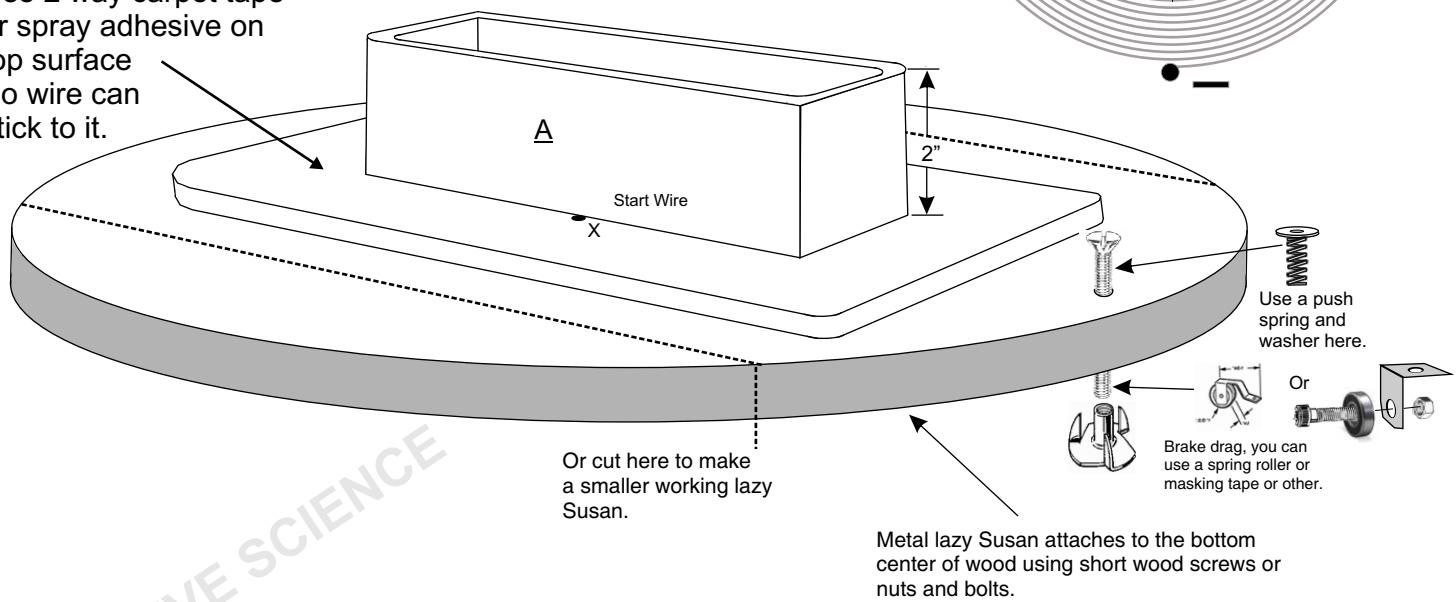
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Motor Coil Construction

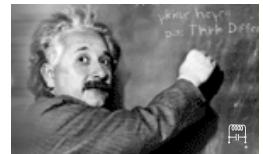
Use 2 way carpet tape or Velcro on the bottom of the PVC bobbin to attach it to the top of the wooden Lazy Susan so the bobbin will not move as you are spinning your spiral coil. A optional drag brace can be used to go through one side of the wood to keep the Lazy Susan from moving to freely. Use vertically or horizontally. Move table by hand or by 90 vdc motor



Use 2 way carpet tape or spray adhesive on top surface So wire can stick to it.

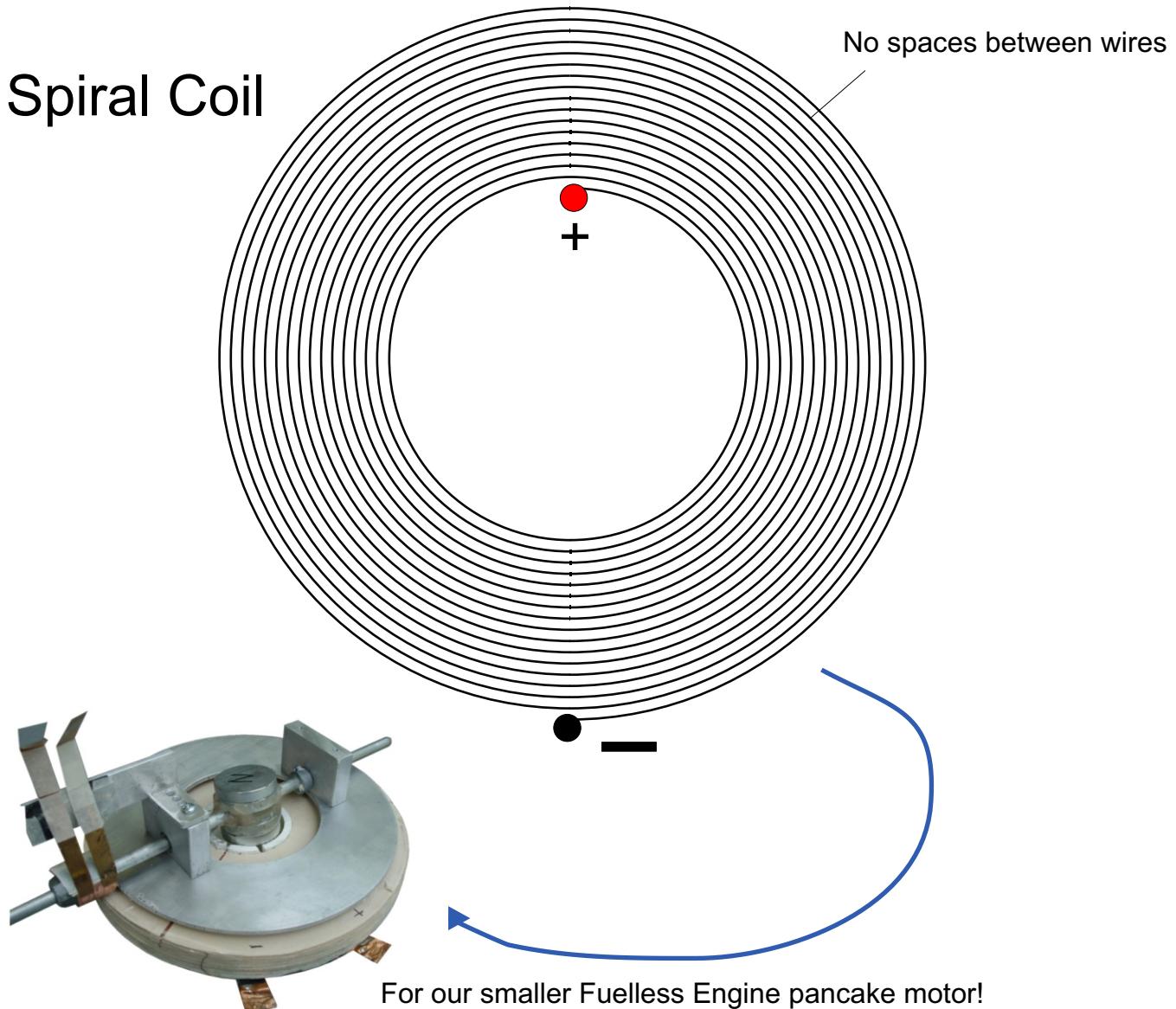


Side View



Example of a round type spiral coil

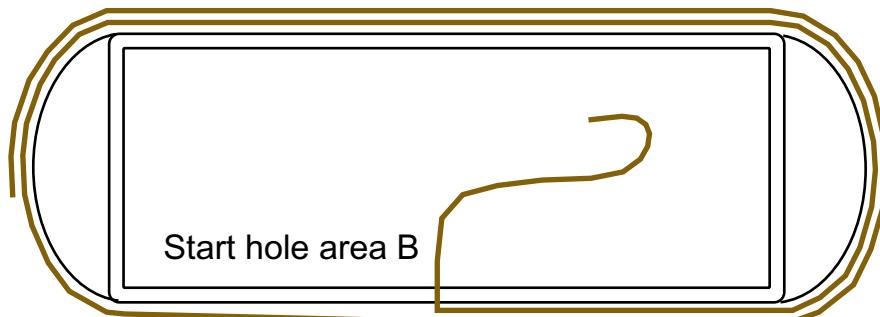
This is an example of a round type, motor spiral coil. The one you will be making in these plans is oval or rectangle shape for the larger motor. I am sorry, but we have very little art work to show you on the larger spiral coil. But we do have the art work and some photo's on how to make the smaller hp motor spiral coil layers. This should help you and give you an idea of how to make the larger spiral coil layers for the larger motor in these plans. They both use the same winding method.



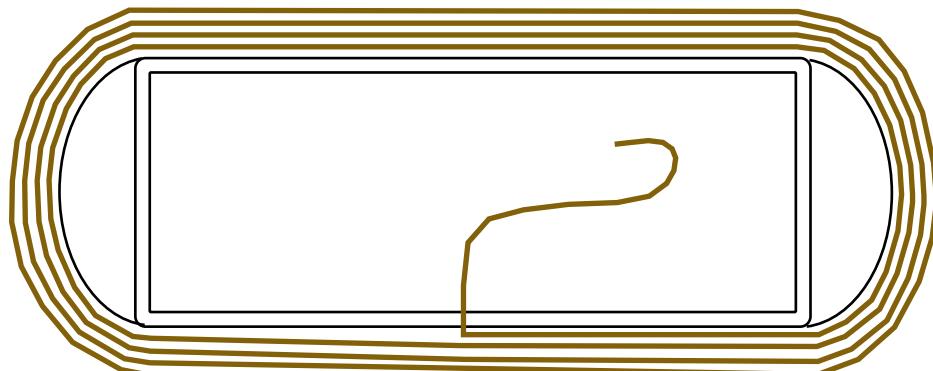
Larger Spiral Coil For # 362-RC350 Motor

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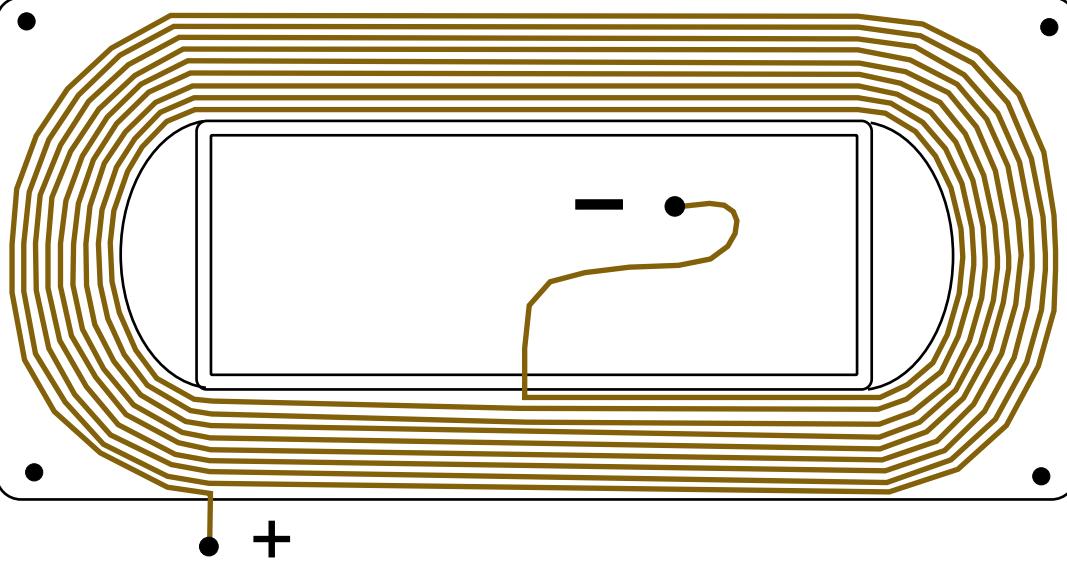
Step One



Step Two



Step Three





Winding The Motor Coils

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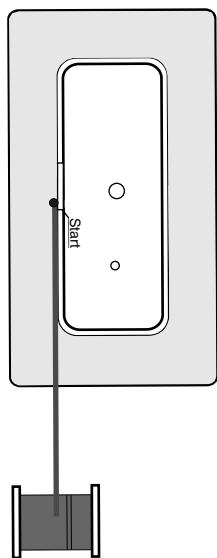
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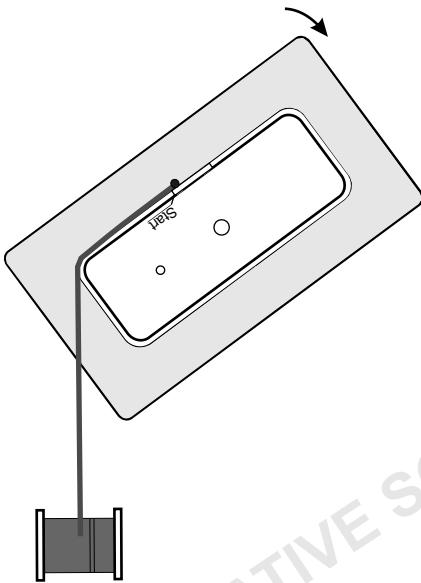
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Motor Coil Construction

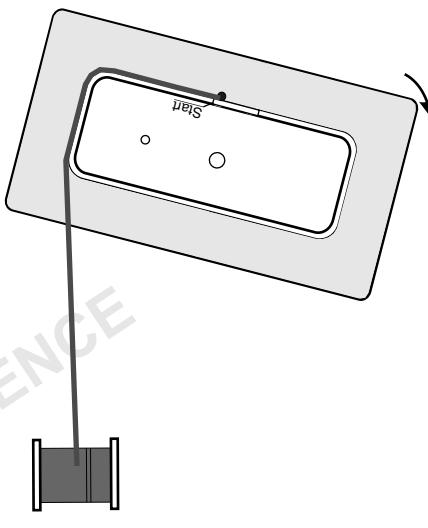
Step One



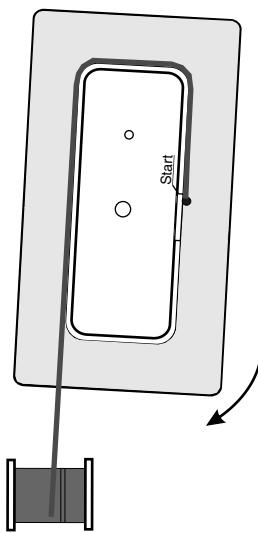
Step Two



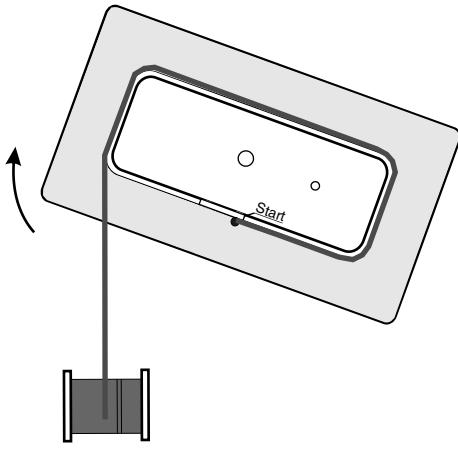
Step Three



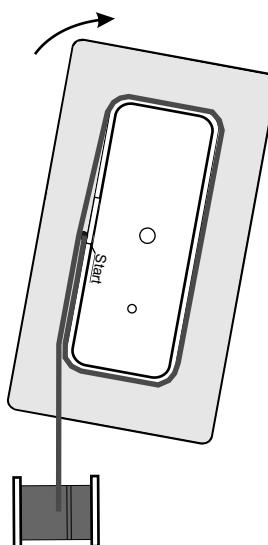
Step Four



Step Five



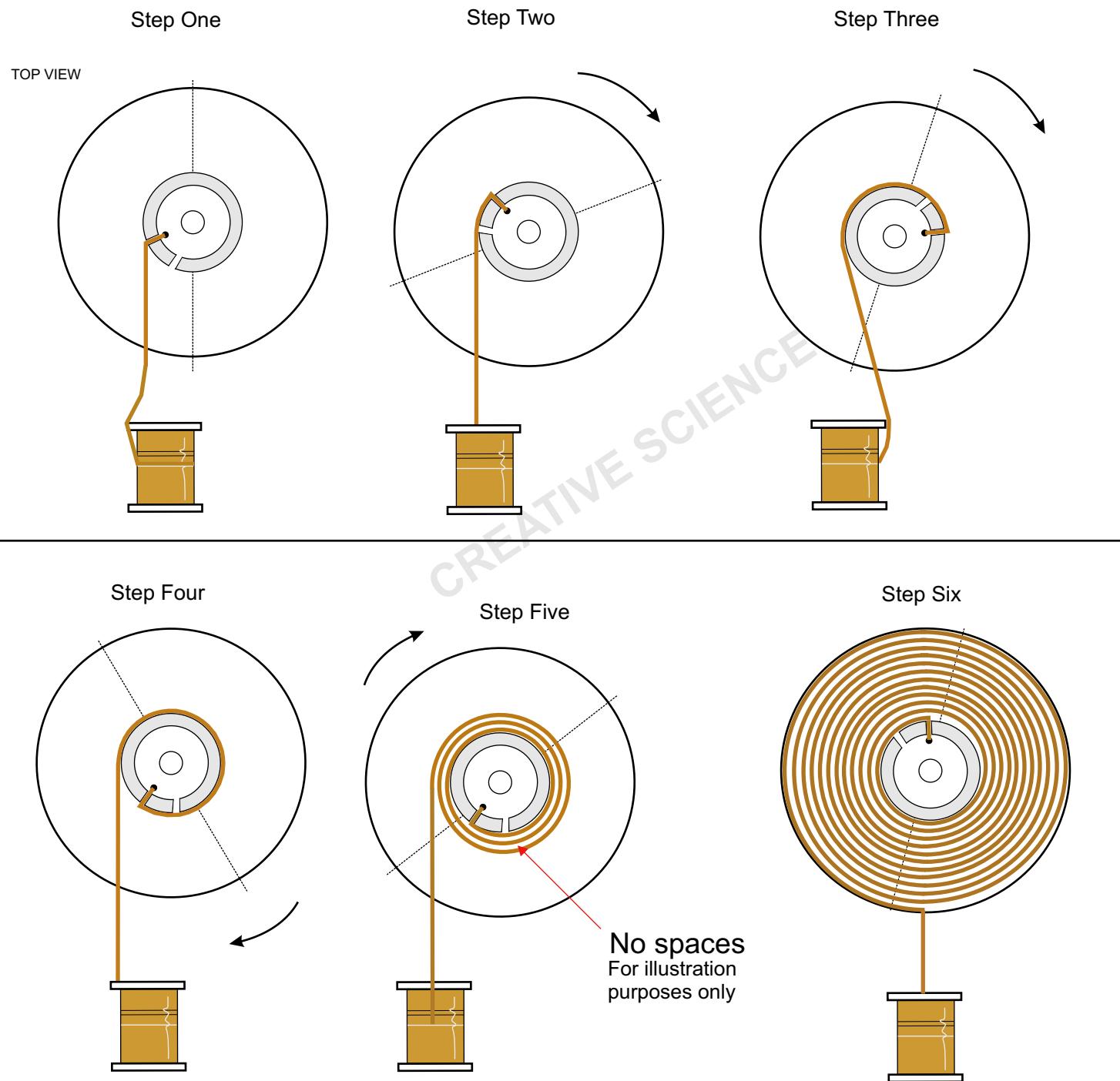
Step Six



Continue until you have one layer of wire left to right with no spaces and no overlaps! Now repeat the above but start turning from right to left. Notice: this is a cut away view, the top of the bobbin is not shown. Keep each turn of wire side by side while turning the turn table very slowly. This will take some time to do but is well worth it. Once you have about 12 pounds of wire on the spool, tape the last piece of wire. OPTION: it would be a good idea to apply a layer of epoxy, varnish or PVC glue to each layer as you go to help keep wire in place and to make a High Voltage dielectric so your wire does not burn up under high voltages.

EXAMPLE OF OUR SMALLER MOTOR- Spiral Coil Construction

Hopefully this will be helpful to you in building the larger spiral coil. It was taken from our # 362 low hp Fuelless Engine plans.





Winding The Motor Coils

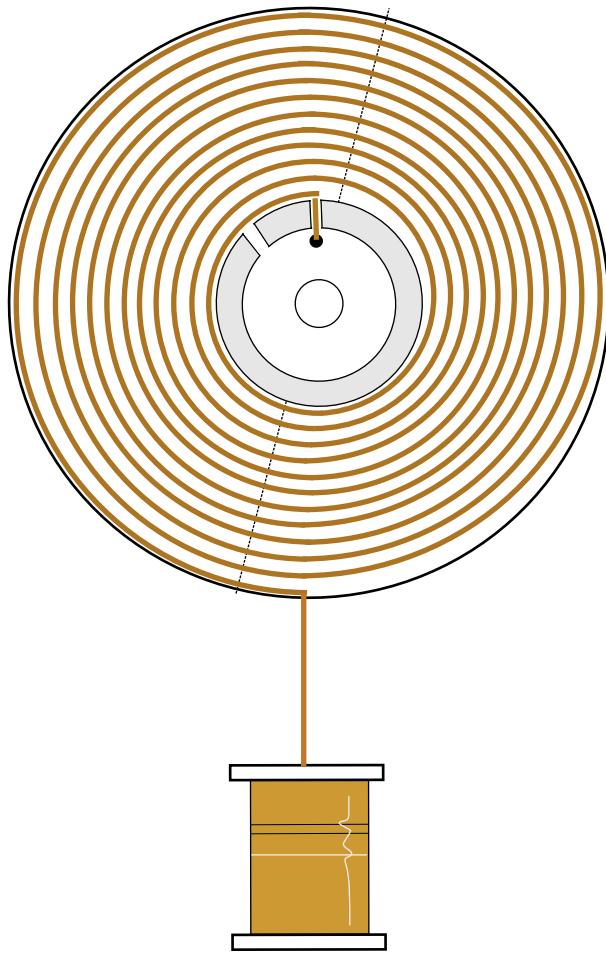
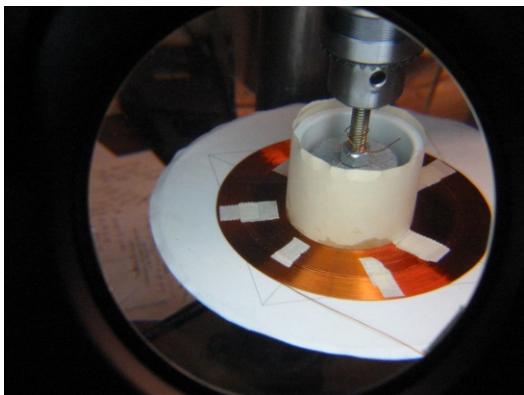
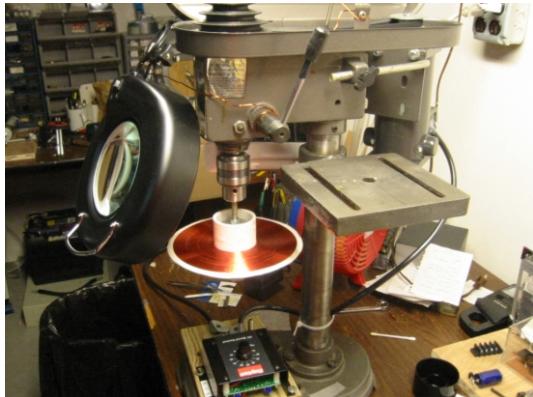
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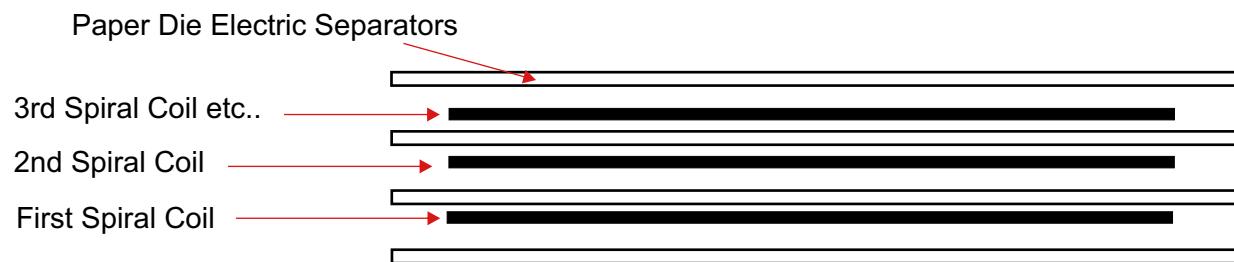
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Spiral Coil Construction



Side View of Spiral Coil Array. Paper can over lap 1/4" or less or can be even with copper ends. Each Spiral coil layer will connect using the same wire. No need to cut the wire and solder it. It can be done that way, but is much harder.





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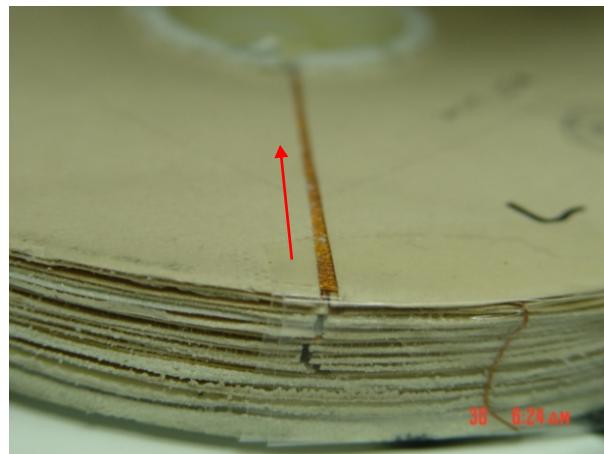
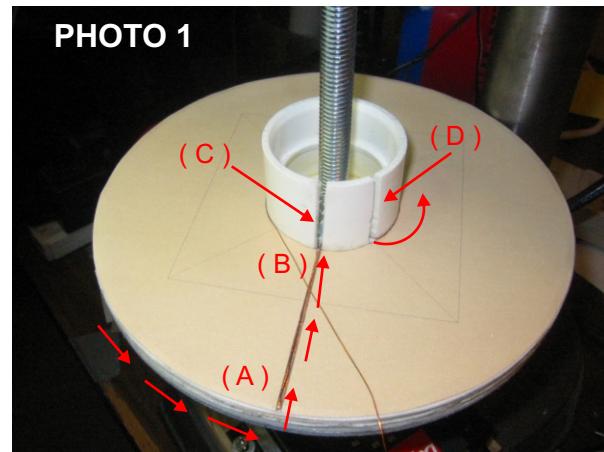
Anti-Pirate Customer ID # [8890T233](#)

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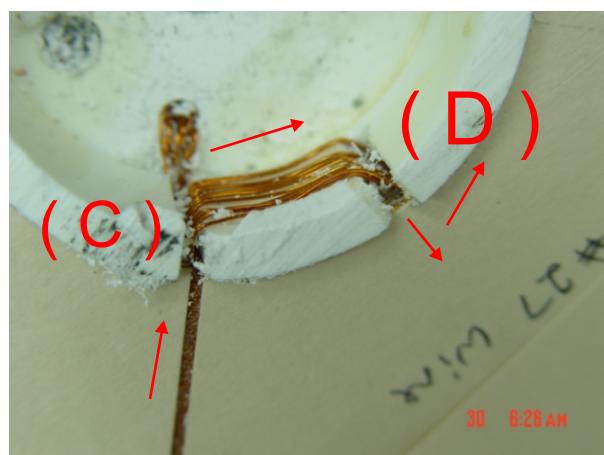
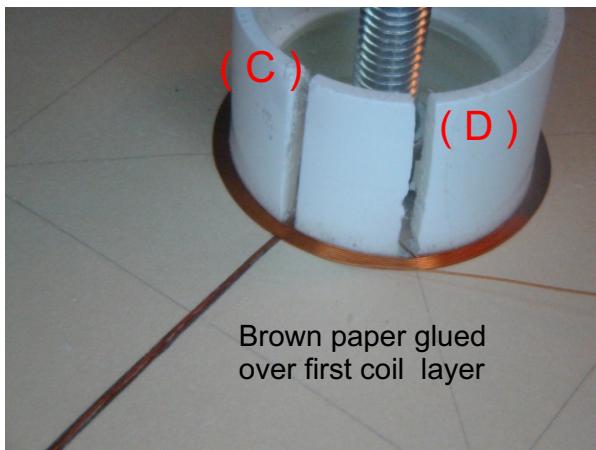
Question?

Once I have my first spiral coil layer done, how do I go on to the next layer without cutting the wire and soldering?

Once your first layer is finished, you simply cut out a piece of paper about the same thickness as the wire and the same size as the bobbin. You then cut a small slit into the paper for the wire to be able to go through. Spray the back side of the paper with **3m** Spray adhesive, and then place over the first layer as shown in photo 1. You can now take your copper wire from point (A) to Point (B). Then slide it through the cuts made in the center PVC pipe and guide it through point (C) and back out point (D) and begin your next layer. Hopefully these photo's will help you understand it a bit more. Sorry we do not have photos for the larger spiral coil. But this is the same way you want to wind the larger coil for # 362-rc350.



Multiple layers or stacks.





The Fuelless Engine

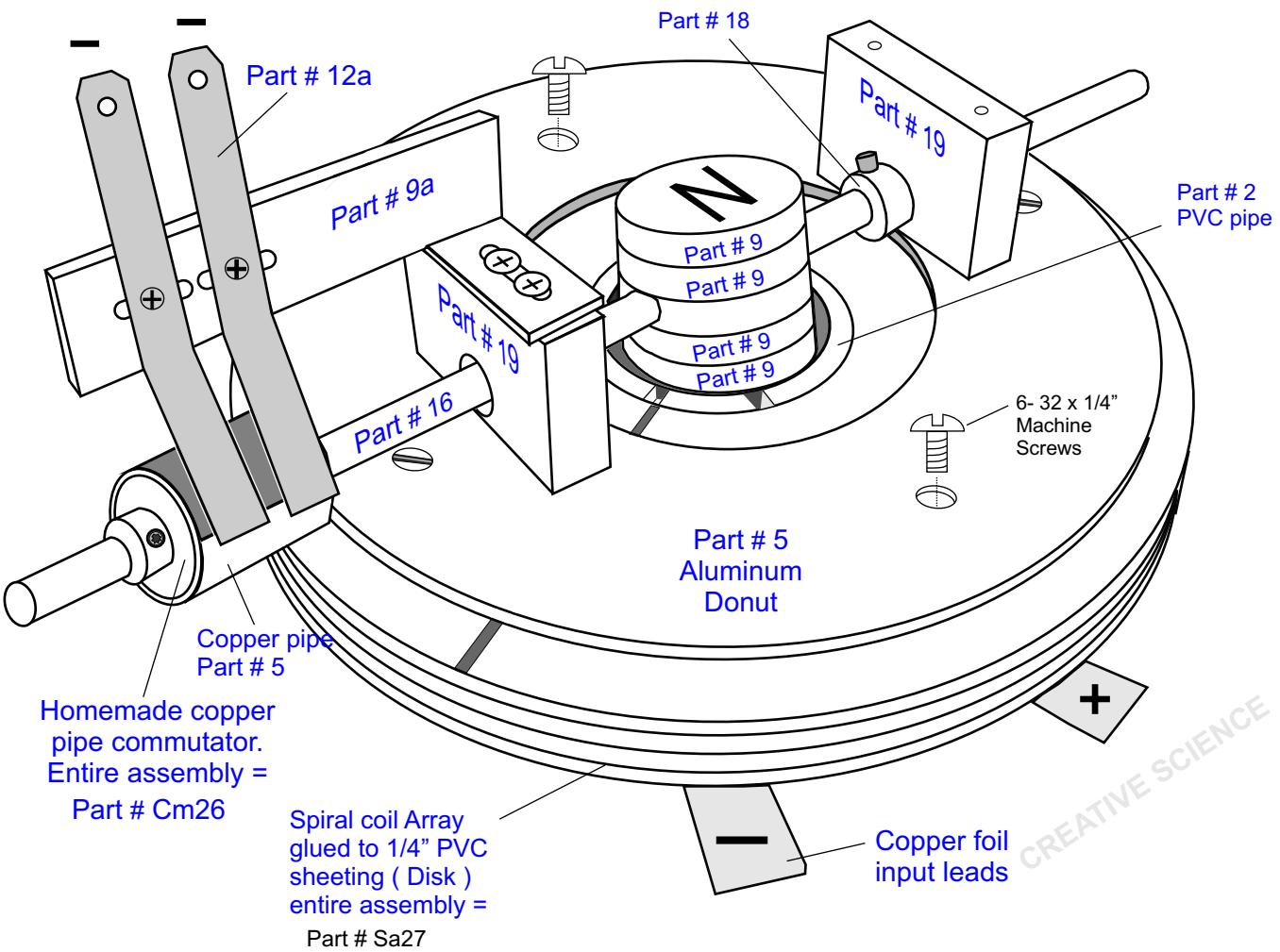
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Continue making as many layers as you can. Once you are done. Allow the coil to dry. It would then be a great idea to apply 2 part clear epoxy to the entire coil to protect it. Now apply what you have learned and make a larger coil for the larger HP motor.



These are photo's we added from customers that may be helpful to you. There are many ways you can make this motor. But make sure you stick with the same principles of the invention or it may not work for you.

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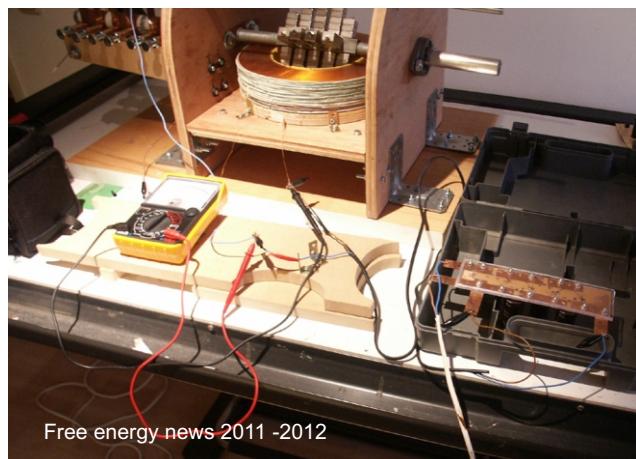


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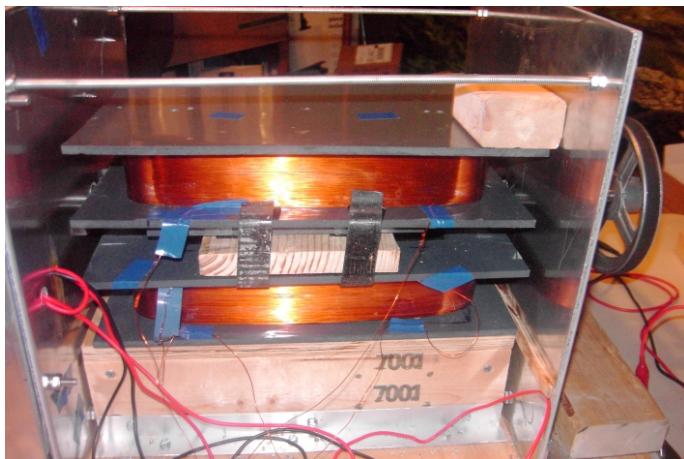
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Or see our new website at:
www.FuellessUSA.com

Free energy news

From customers who have built our motor. They may give you some extra ideas before you begin. All copyright 2009 - 2012



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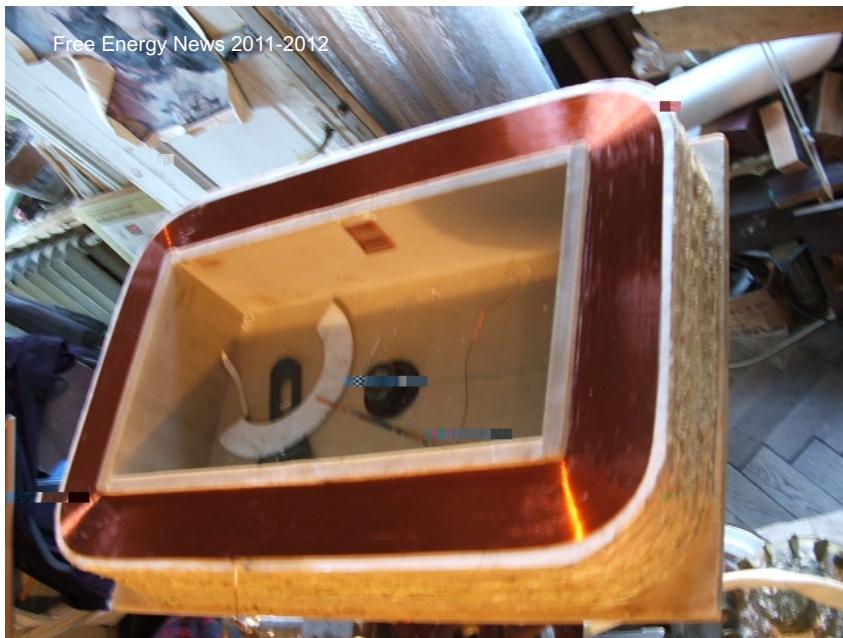
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Free Energy News



Large spiral coils for high HP motor

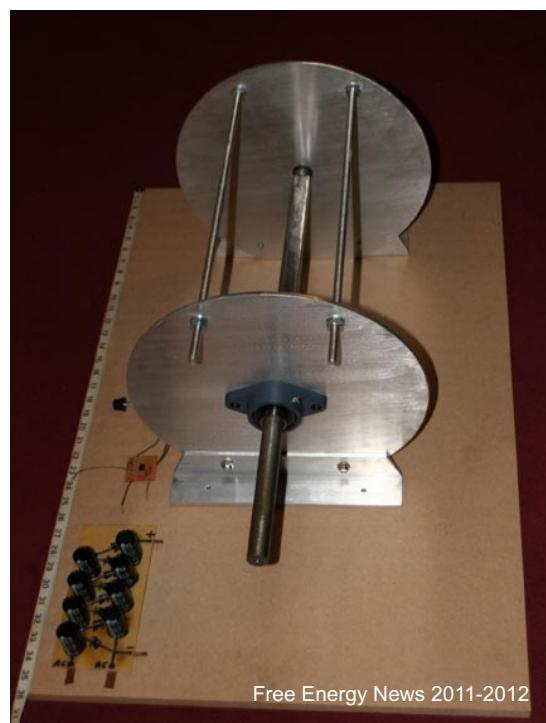


362-RC350

Customer photo's



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Free energy news



Variable Transformer for adjusting the rpms of the motor

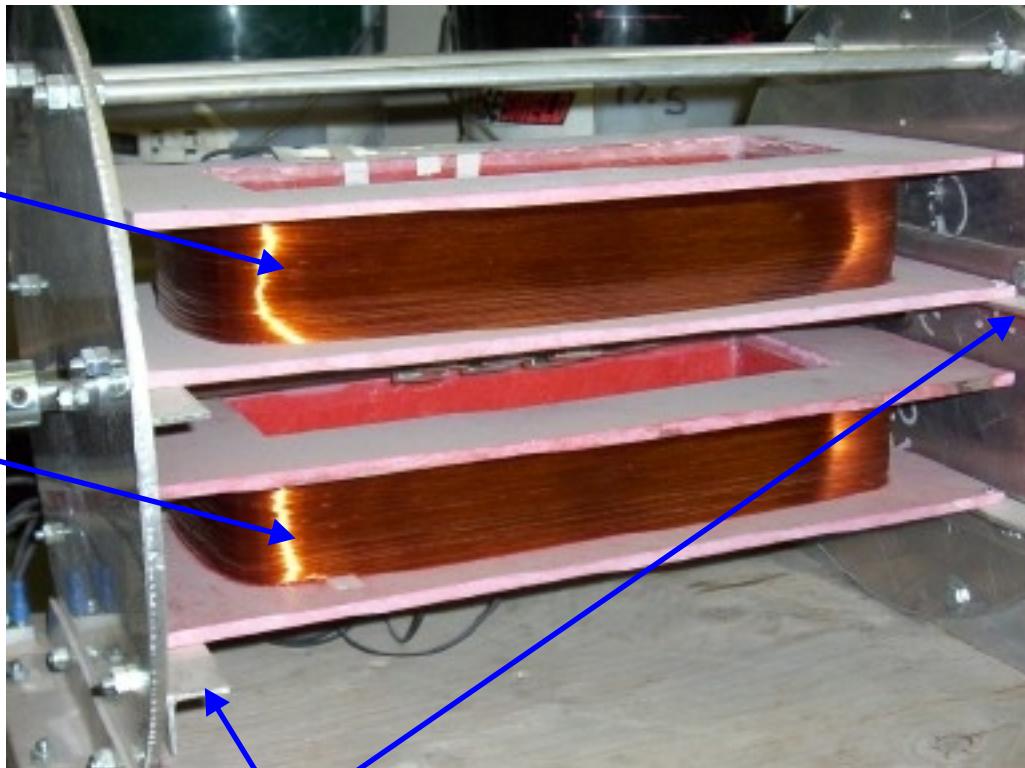




Using two coils equals more horsepower!

Coil 2

Coil 1



Angle Aluminum to hold coils in place.



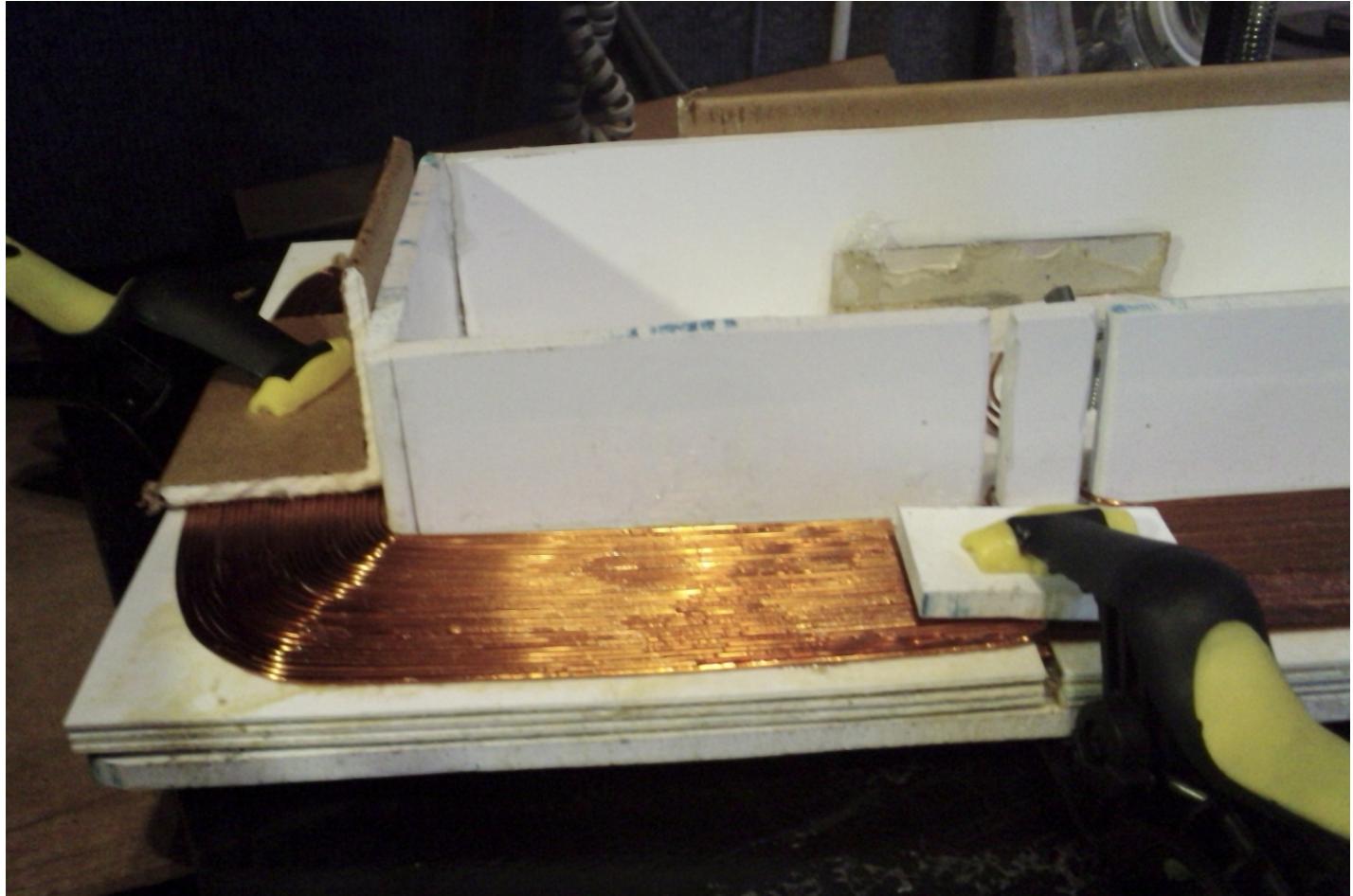
Laying down the wire for spiral coils. You need a very strong spray adhesive.

A customer outside the USA successfully adhered larger #18 wire using Servisol 120 spray adhesive





One of our customers (Larry) Successfully built a spiral coil!



Using # 18 wire (we suggest # 22 or # 27 AWG) He used High strength spray adhesive and clamps to keep the wire from coming back up, before applying the 2 part epoxy to the top of the wire (use a thin coat and a plastic applicator to apply it thinly and evenly).



The Fuelless Engine

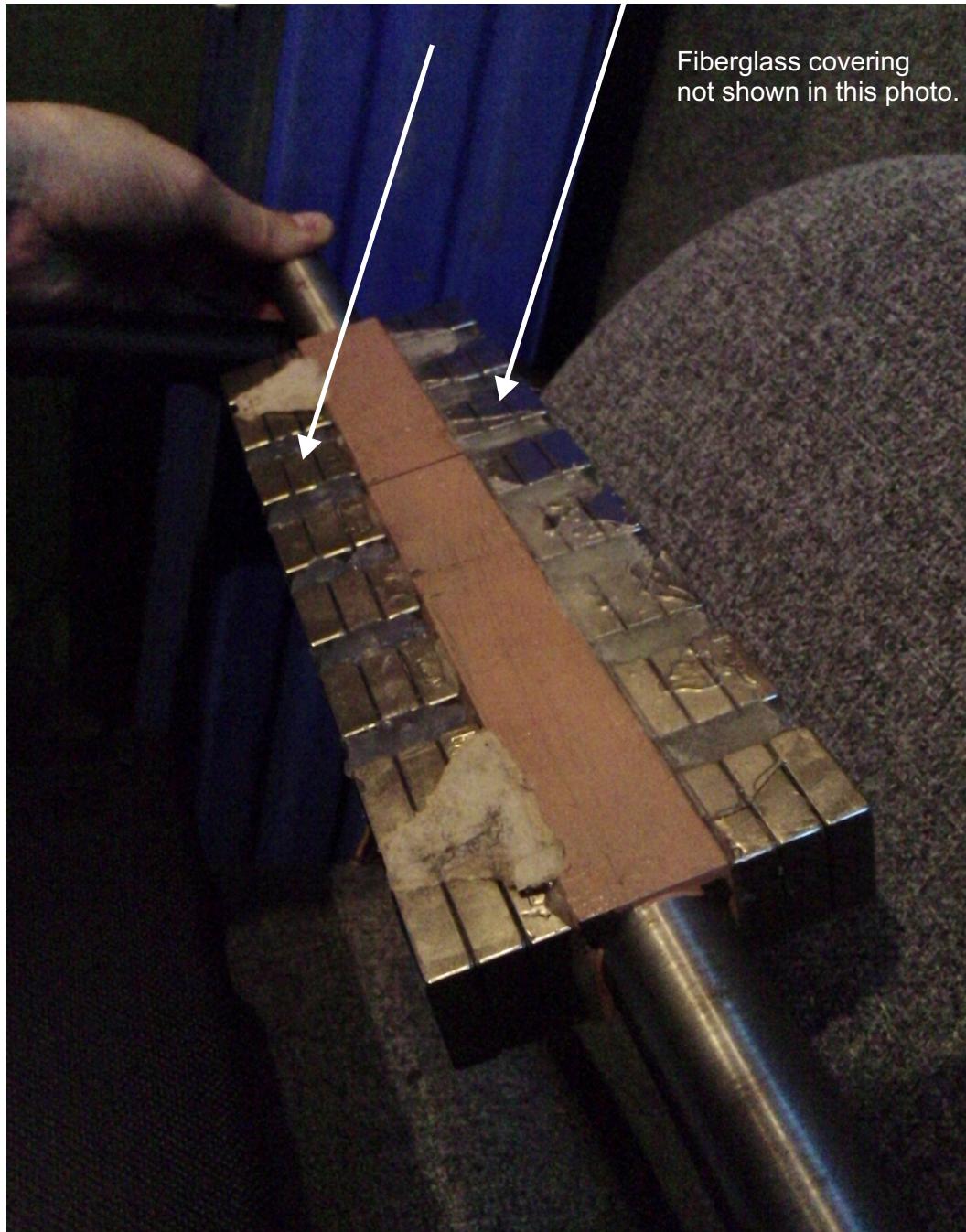
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Caution! After magnets are glued with 2 part epoxy it is then best to add fiberglass resin and fiber glass cloth and resin to each side as extra support for the magnets, so they will not move during high rpms.



You can purchase fiber glass resin and supplies from any automotive body and paint supplier or on the internet. It is toxic so area should be well ventilated when applying the resin. Or better yet, take it to a auto body and repair shop near you and let them do it.

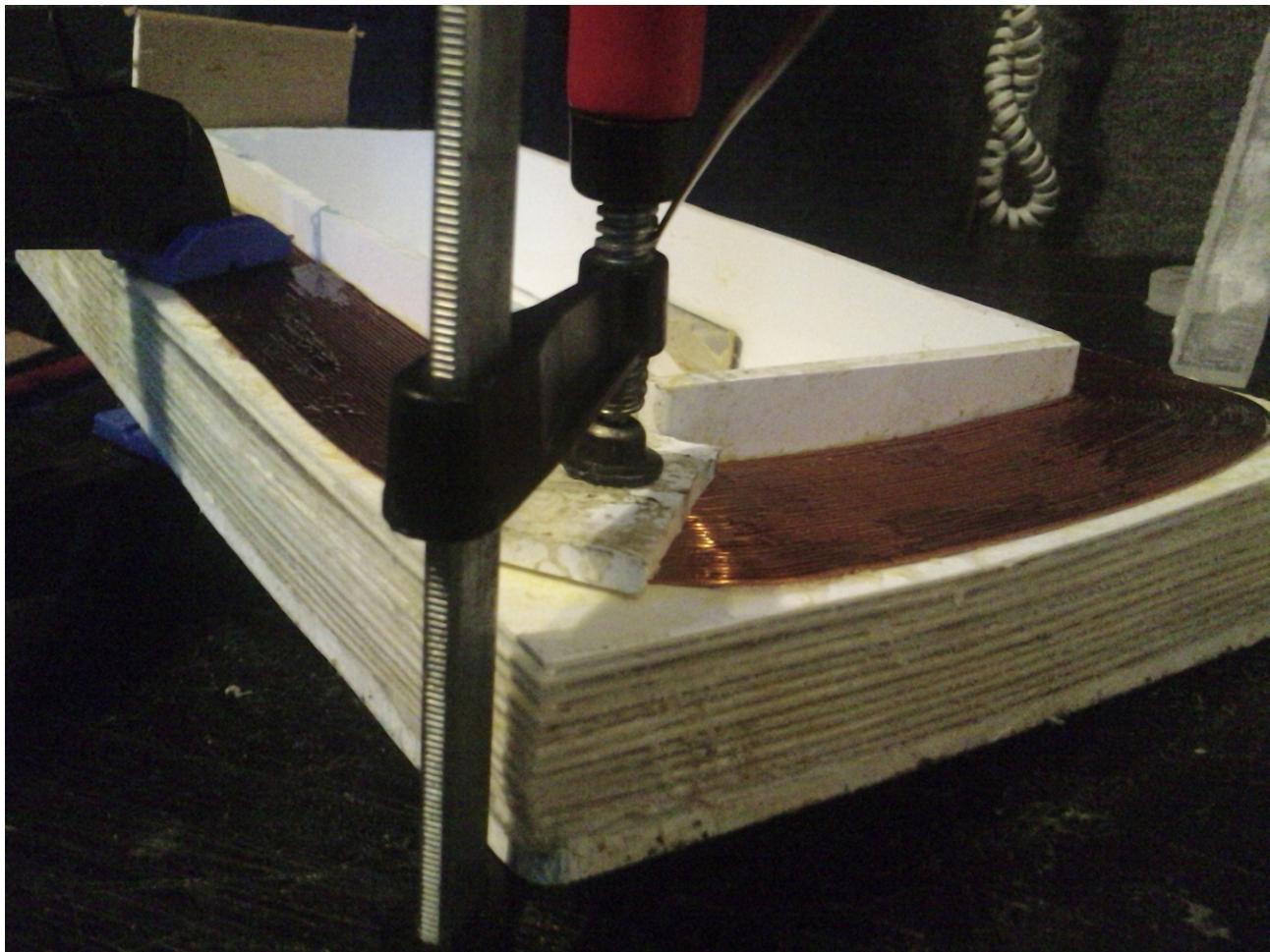


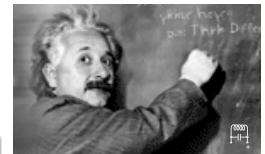
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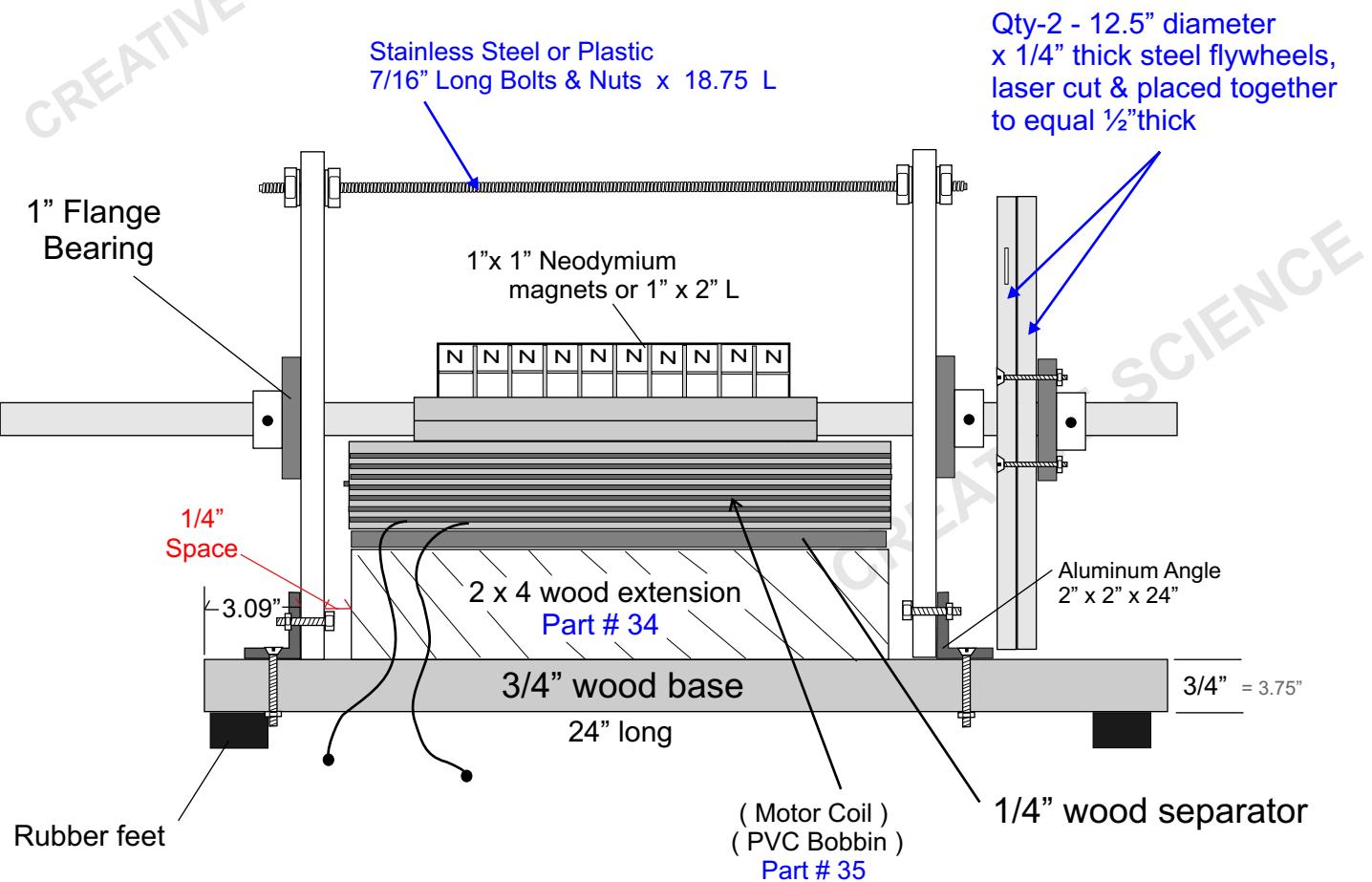




Notice concerning spiral coils

If you do use 2 part epoxy on each or every other layer be sure it is a thin layer and is smooth. And allow to dry for at least 40 minutes. You can also epoxy the entire outside of the coil when you finish winding it to help keep wire in place and safe from HV arcs etc..

Now that you have successfully completed your motor coil Using a volt meter with ohms and capacitance capabilities take an ohms resistance reading and write the results on top of the paper of the coil, next take a capacitance reading and do the same. You will now need to weigh the entire coil and write that down as well.





The Fuelless Engine

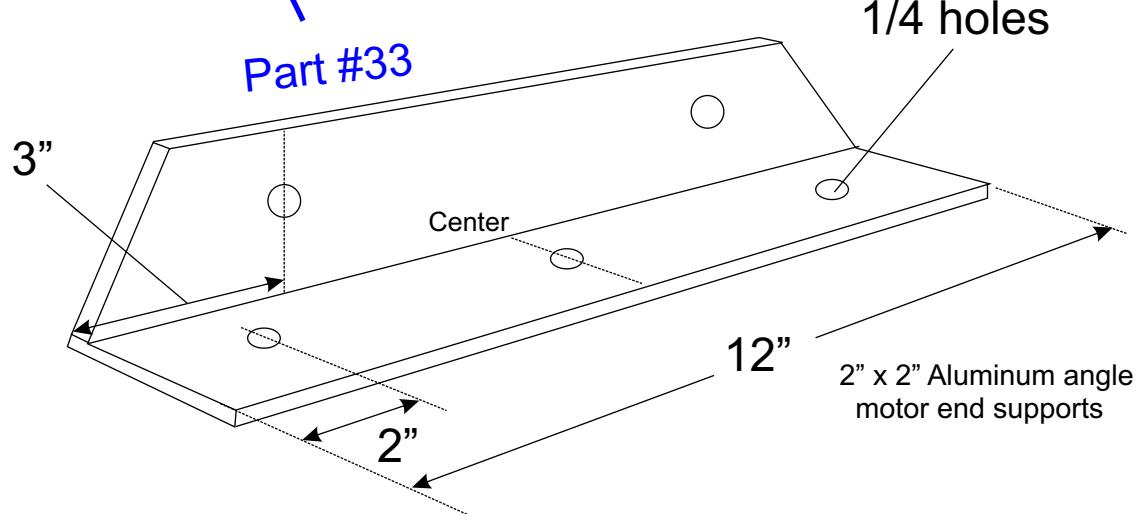
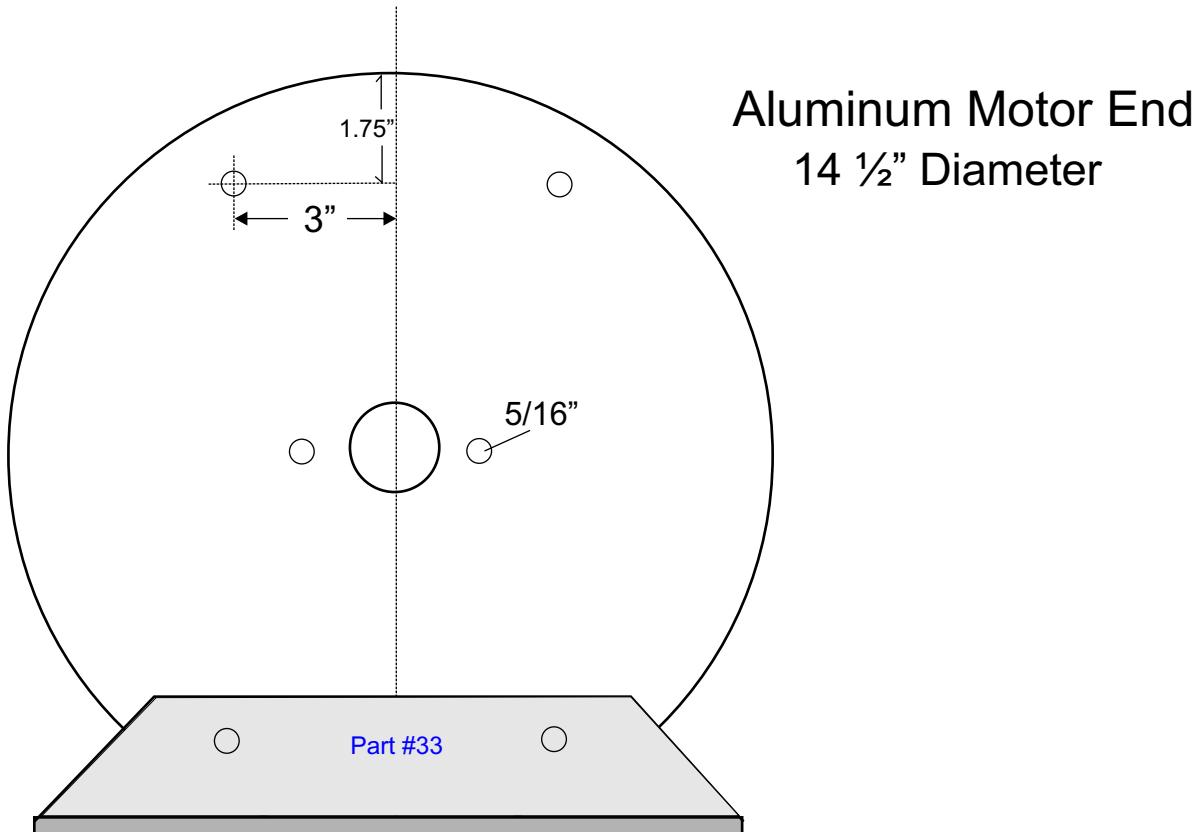
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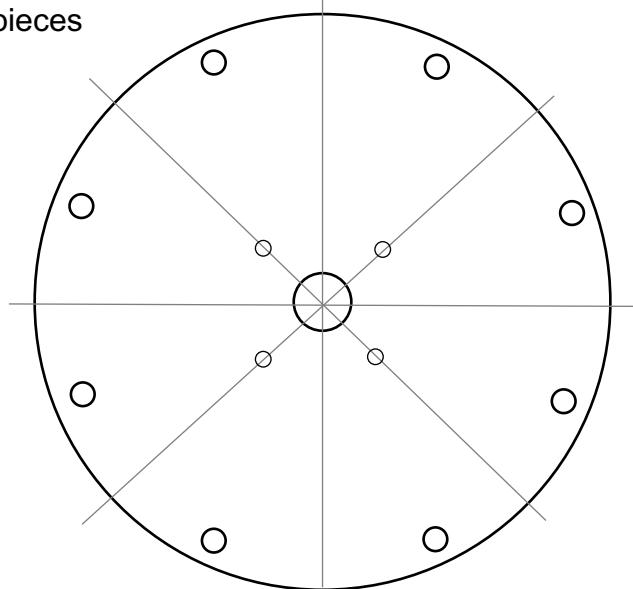
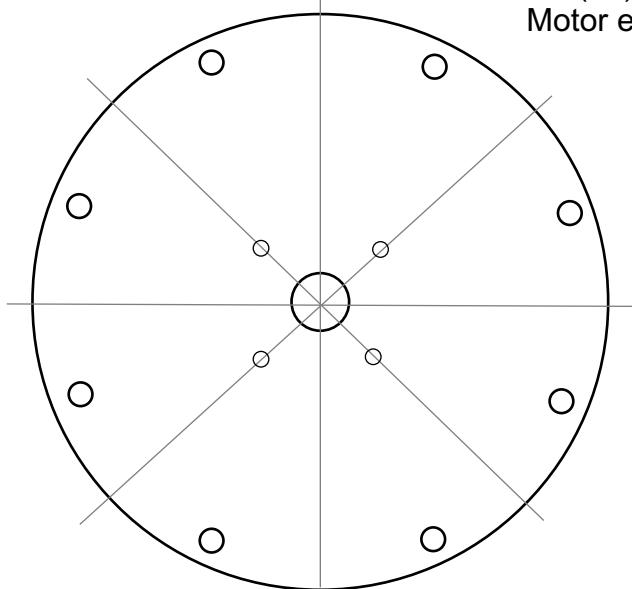
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OPTIONAL MOTOR ENDS Using $\frac{1}{2}$ "to 3/4" thick Polyethylene (Supplier = General Rubber www.grplou.com)

Drill your 1" shaft holes in both 15" x 15" polyethylene material. Then use a mill cutting bit in your drill press to cut the disks. Or you could get General Rubber of Louisville KY to cut the disks for you. Then mark and drill long bolt holes on your first 14.5" disk. Then place your first disk on 1" shaft with one mounted ball bearing and clamp and drill bearing holes), and then place your 2nd un-drilled disks on your 1" cold steel rotor shaft (using 1" lock collars to keep the disks in place or simply use the (2) mounted all bearings) Place the first 14.5" disk that has all the drilled holes on top of all the other disks and use it as a templet guide, securely clamp all the disks together so they will not move and then drill your holes using the first disk as a guide. All disk holes should now line up perfectly when the long bolts are applied.

(2) 15" D
Motor end pieces



Qty- 2



Www.Grainger.com
Mounted Ball Bearing
1F546



1" cold steel round rod, for rotor shaft disks.

25 22:14



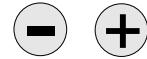
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TIP: Use the Adobe reader magnifier to get a closer look if needed.



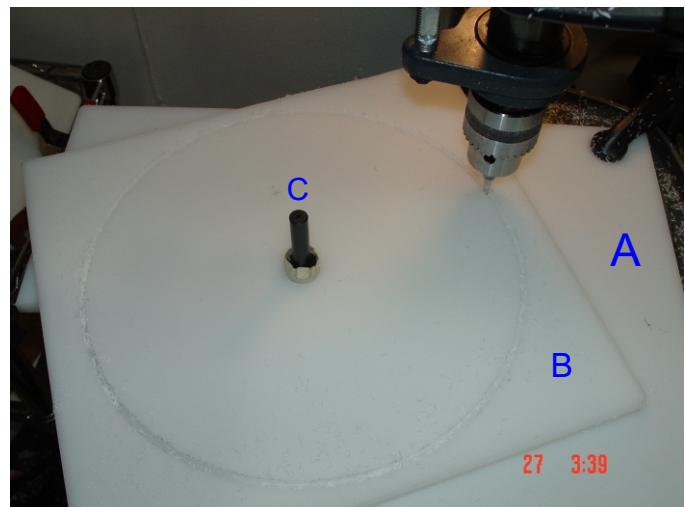
Drill 1" center hole for rotor shaft.



Step one: Making the 14 ½" motor ends, You will need to drill a 1" hole using a **Forstner** drill bit. You can purchase these drill bits at hardware stores or online. Make sure you clamp down the plastic material before you drill. Also make sure you measure correctly so that you will have plenty of room to cut the disk. The 1" hole is the center.



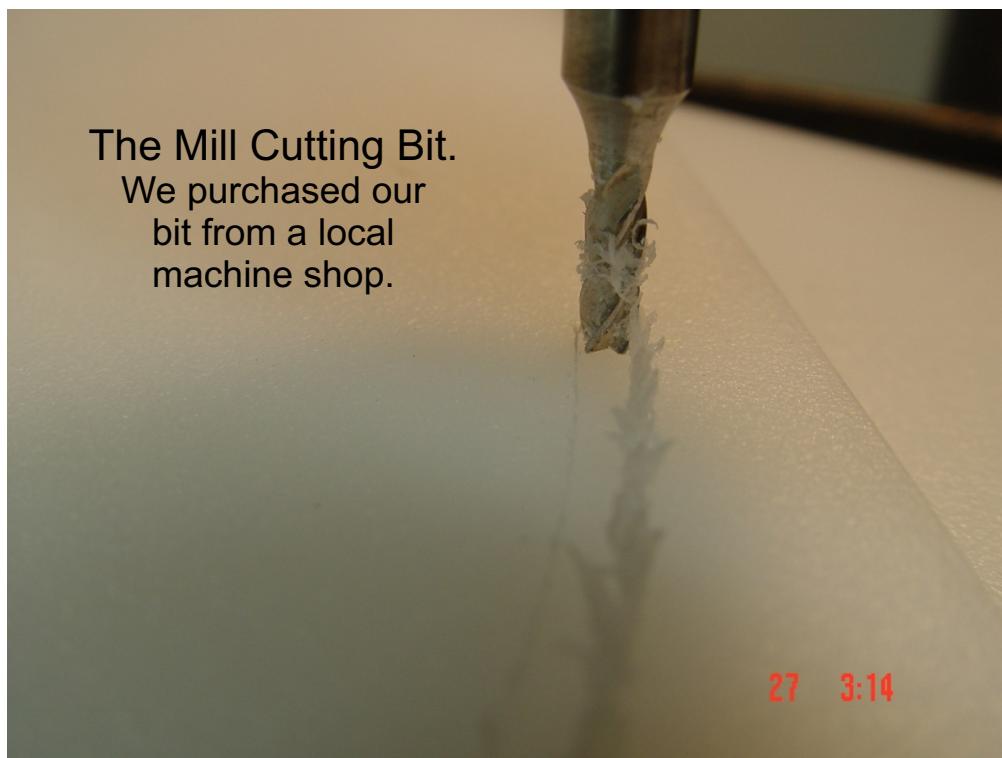
Now mark and cut so you will be left with about 15" x 15" material.



Now drill another 1" hole in a scrap piece of plastic **A**. This will be the table base, clamp to drill press table so it will not move. Next take a 1" drill bit **C** and tape masking tape to the top so it will not slide thru both 1" holes and slip it into the 2 1" holes of **A** and **B**. You could use a 4" piece of 1" cold steel round rod and some 1" steel collar to hold into place. Next, use a milling bit to turn **B** material and cut about 1/16 of an inch at a time, until you cut all the way through.



Adjust the cutting depth a little at a time about 1/16 of an inch, each time you finish completing one circle cut.





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Turn the material you are milling by hand, keeping it flat against the table.



Keep cutting until you cut all the way through the polyethylene material.



You will need two motor ends cut to 14.5" diameter x 1/2" or 3/4" thick. 3/4" is the best to use but is a bit more expensive.



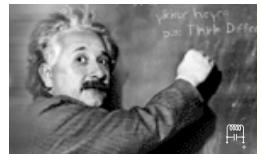
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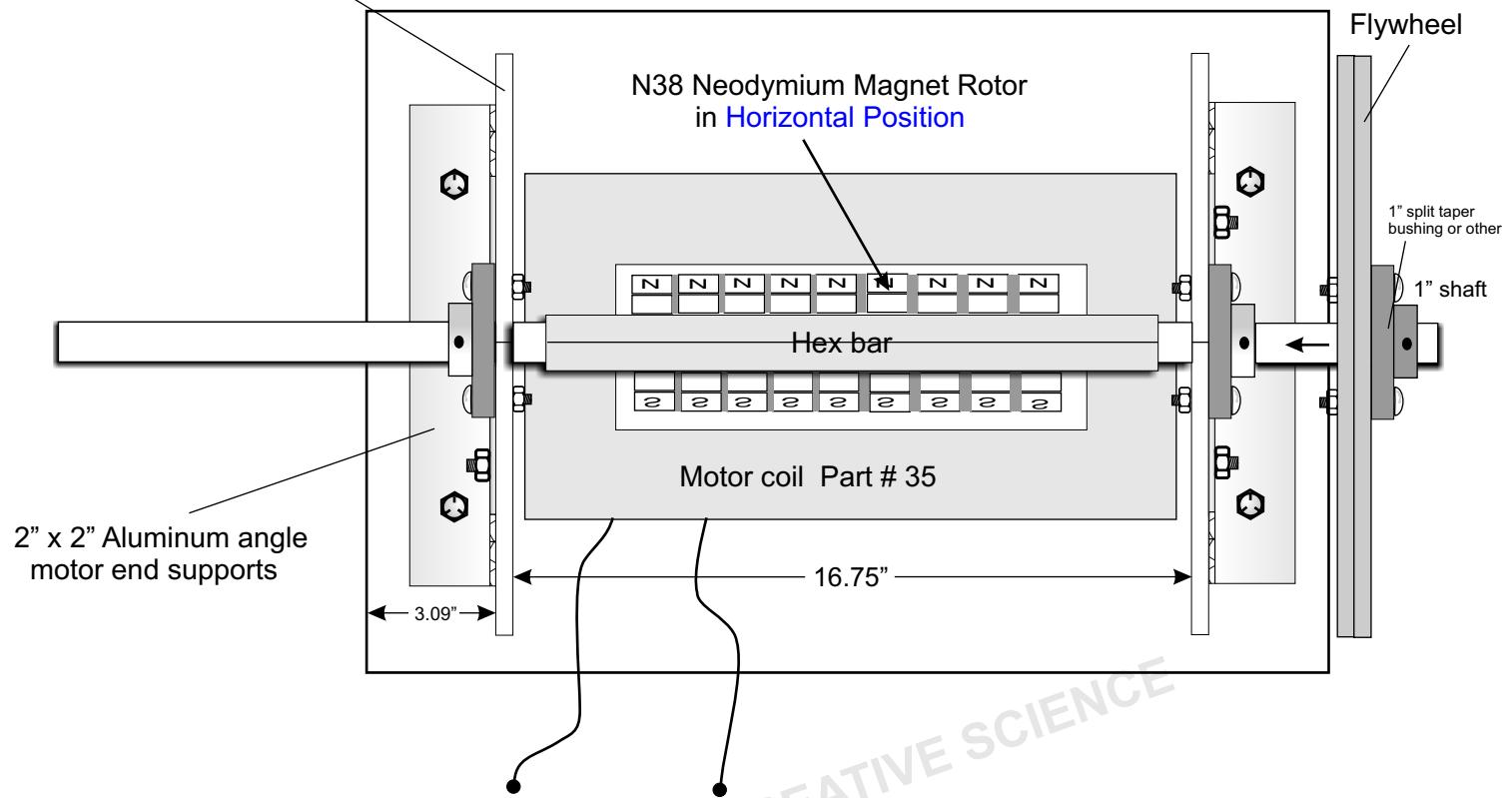
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Motor Ends

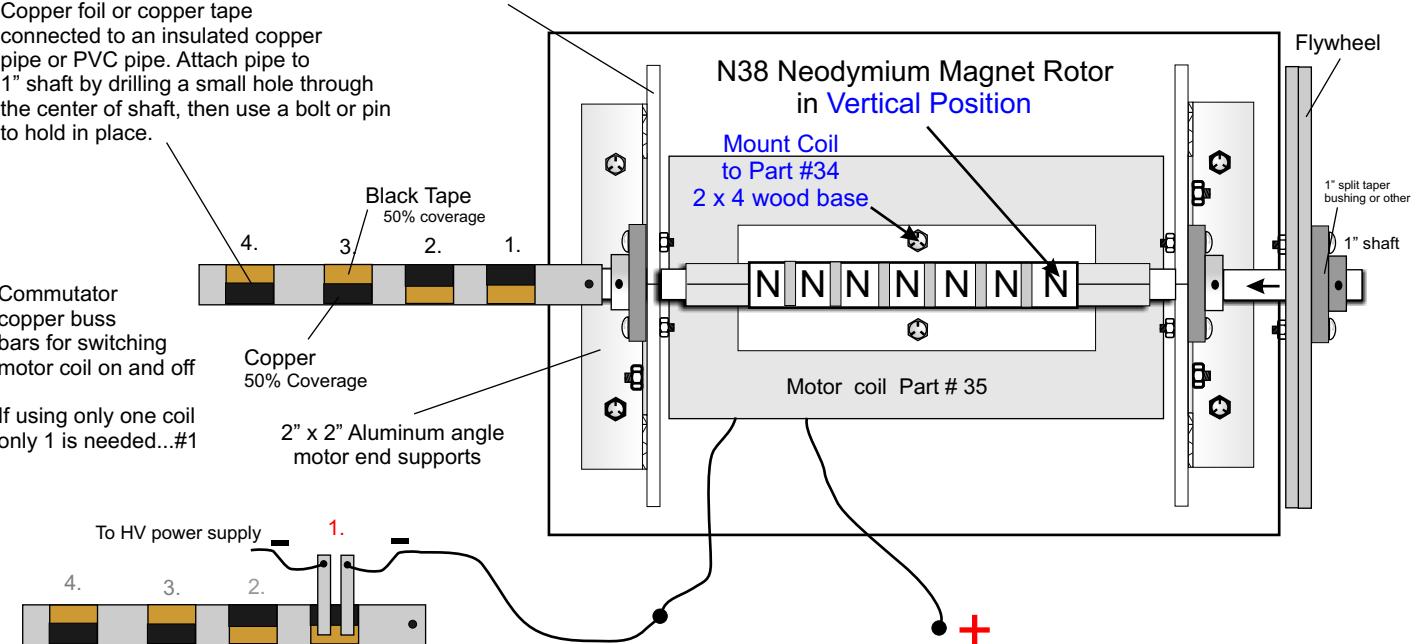
TOP VIEW

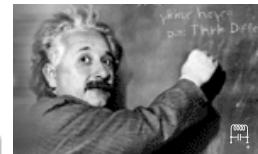


Copper foil or copper tape connected to an insulated copper pipe or PVC pipe. Attach pipe to 1" shaft by drilling a small hole through the center of shaft, then use a bolt or pin to hold in place.

Motor Ends

TOP VIEW





Assembly

Using wood screws or bolts connect rubber feet onto the bottom of 3/4" plywood base. Drill qty-2 7/16" holes in the top portion of each aluminum motor end. Fine cherry 3/4" plywood can be used in replace of laser cut aluminum. (14.25 D. Laser cut Aluminum can be expensive if you go to the wrong laser cutting shop). Place your 1" rotor hex shaft in the 1.10" D holes in the center of motor ends, now place your 1" bearings on the 1" rotor hex shaft on the outside (see drawings). Spread the motor ends 16.75" apart and mark the shaft with a black permanent marker where the center motor end starts onto the shaft. The center hole must be bigger so 1" Diameter -shaft will not rub up against the aluminum while the motor is running. you also want to get the shaft in perfect center of the 1.10" center hole of the motor ends so you can mark your flange bearing bolt holes with a black fine point marker. To get the 1" shaft in dead center use tape to fill in the space. Apply the tape to the rotor hex shaft itself and place through holes, they must fit tightly. Now mark your bolt holes and remove everything, the flange bearing and motors ends from shaft.

Remove tape from rotor shaft. You will now need to drill all your holes. The flange bearing bolt holes must be dead center. Find the center of the circles you made. *Some flange bearings come with square bolt hole areas this is for Carriage bolts.* It is best to use a large flat bed drill press to drill your holes or you could let a machine shop do it. If not lay the motor ends on a flat table and use a small starter drill bit first to make sure you drill dead center. It is important that you get the 1" bearing in perfect center of the 1.10" hole(s). If you do not think you can do it then make your holes bigger so you can move the bearing around and adjust it by hand and tighten the bolts. If you use lock washers the bearings should not move after hundreds of hours of motor operation. Now take your 3/4 cherry plywood motor base and mark center lines on it. Now mark center lines on the aluminum motor ends as well as the aluminum 2" angles. Mark 3" from the left side of the 3/4" plywood base (the left side would be the side that the commutator is on). Now mark 1/4" after that, that's for the 1/4" thick motor end, now mark 16.75" = 16 3/4" (Coil area see drawings). Now mark all drill holes that will be needed to mount the 2" x 2" aluminum angle (part #33) to the motor ends and 3/4" plywood base. Make sure you make everything as dead center and as accurate as you can get. Motor ends must be very parallel with each other or the motor will drag. The top of motor can be adjusted with the long bolts. Now attach your 2" aluminum angle to the 3/4" Plywood base using 1/4" x 1 1/2" bolts and nuts. Now bolt the left motor end to the left 2" aluminum angle. Place the 1" hex shaft into center hole. Connect flange bearings to motor ends, do not tighten bolts all the way yet. Place the right motor end onto the right end of motor shaft, bolt the motor ends to the 2" angles using 1/4" x 1" bolts, washers and nuts. You can use lock washer also if you like. Tighten the left side of motor first and then adjust and measure the right motor end to the left motor end so the a perfectly parallel with each other. Place the long bolts and nuts in the top (see drawings). Tighten all bolts and adjust top long bolts until the 1" hex rotor shaft moves freely! Drill holes for your flywheel mounts.

Flywheels must be laser cut. Mount flywheels onto the right side of motor shaft using 1" split taper bushings or 1" collars. Taper bushings can be purchased at grainger.com. Part # 3A147, (4" steel pulleys can be used to attach to flywheels also, but you will need to drill holes to make them work.



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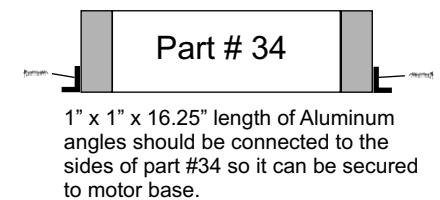
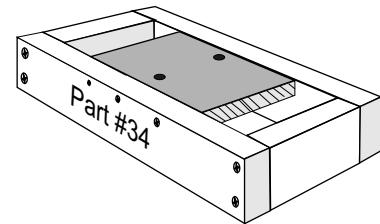
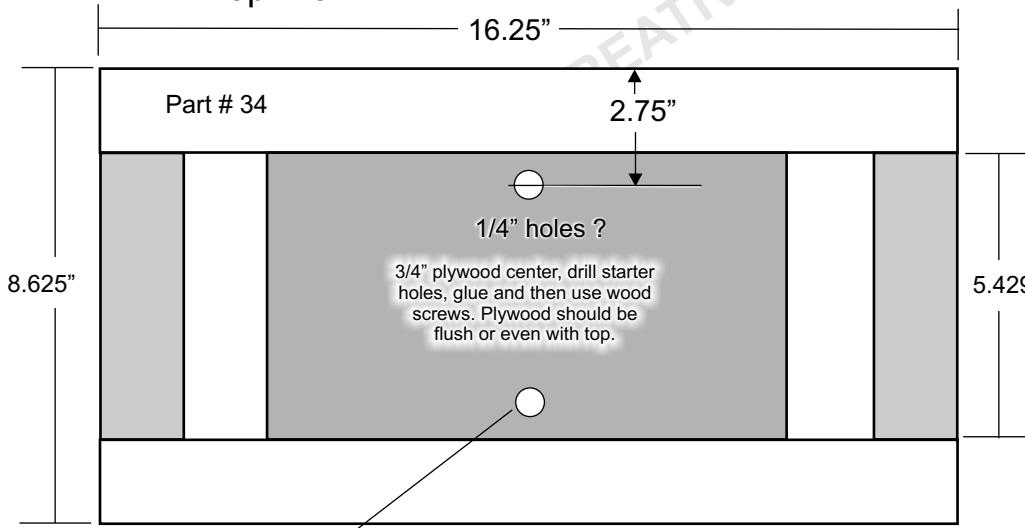
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2 X 4 wood extension frame part #34

Used to hold up and brace the motor coil. (Motor coil part #35). You will need a table saw (best to use) or other to cut the 2 x 4 " frame. 2x4" wood is a US wood_size. The wood is not really 2" x 4" thick is less. Anything you have close to it will work as long as it is sturdy, you could even use thick aluminum, (NO Steel) Again please note we are just showing you somewhat how to build our prototype model do not let that limit your artistic thinking. No doubt you could improve on it (we already have).

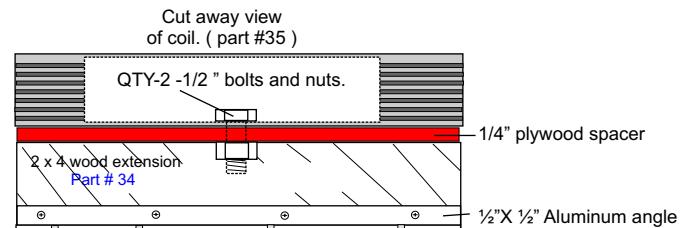
Top View



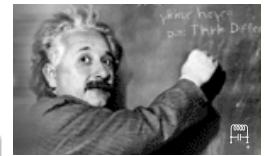
1/4" woodnuts?

These wood nuts are hammered behind the hole and through it. I am not sure of the hole size. So buy the nut first and then size it up and drill your bolt holes. These wood nuts can be purchased at most hardware stores or on the internet. Try www.AceHardware.com

Drill holes in bottom of 1/4" PVC part #35 spiral coil bobbin. Drill the holes a hair bit larger so the coil can be adjust to fit around the rotor magnets. Or drill this type, but still make width of hole a hair bit larger than bolts.



Line up part #35 and Part # 34 one on top of the other and attach 1/2 " holding bolts and nuts. Use short wood screws to attach to 3/4" wood motor base. Use 1/2"x 1/2"aluminum angle. Assembly option: In order as so, 1st Left motor end and bearings, 2nd-Part #'s 34 & 35, 3rd rotor magnet assembly (when done), 4th right motor end assembly.



Rotor Shaft & Magnet Assembly

Now it's time to assemble the hex rotor shaft and magnet assembly. You will work on the north pole side of the rotor shaft first. You can find the north pole of the magnets by using a compass. Use a very fine point permanent marker and mark each magnet with a small N. Care must be taken when handling these magnets! read all safety instructions your Neodymium magnet supplier gives you. Use protective eye wear. These magnets are hard to handle so you must take your time. It is a slow day by day process. It is easier to use a 1" flats hex bar, the magnets fit right onto it. If you decide to use a 1" hex bar (that's 1" across the flats) you will need to resize and design the motor coil air core bobbin. (the rotor assembly will be wider). We use N38 Neodymium magnets, it's best to use N40 but they are much more expensive and harder to work with. Neodymium magnets are the most powerful permanent magnets in the world! 1" x 2" magnets can be used as a 2nd option. You will be using 2 part Devon epoxy. (a 2nd option is to glue magnets with professional magnet motor glue and then epoxy the air spaces. Special glue is called LOCTITE 7649 and LOCTITE 326 it is a 2 part as well. We did NOT use this on our first prototype and motor is running very well so far). The hex bar ends must be taken to a machine shop and lathed down to 1" (see parts and supplies.) Sand the hex metal were the magnets will be glued to. Clean with a Lacquer thinner or other. Hands and work area must be very clean! Mark the area's were the magnets will be placed. Each magnet will have a 3/8" space in between each one. Use metal washers as seen in the pictures. No need to glue the bottoms of the magnets just place them in place and apply glue to the bottom side areas first. You will want to clamp the hex bar down or tape it so it will not move. **Placing the magnets:** Use both hands, left hand on your right wrist, right hand holding magnet and slowly come at the hex bar were magnet will lay, Come in at an angle, you do not want the magnets to snap to the surface with all the magnets force, you must hold back some of that force and help slide it into place. Magnets can break and shatter! Start with your first magnet, line it up dead center and glue it very well with epoxy, (glue sides only at this time Not the front were washer spacer will be). Let dry 2 hrs and tape plastic or cardboard on top of the magnet so when you start your next magnet the next magnet will not try and attract to the north side of the first magnet, if this happens simply slide the magnet off side ways and try again.

Use 5 washers to equal a 3/8" thickness (as a spacer, make qty-6 of these)... Place 2nd magnet onto hex bar and glue sides. Repeat until you get one whole row of 8 magnets in line. Now you can glue the air spaces in between the magnets. Let dry overnight and then start your 2nd row, until you have 3 rows of 8 stacked on each other and glued very well. Always keep in mind the rotor must be as well balanced as you can make it. The rotor will be turning at very high rpms, if it is off balanced the entire motor will vibrate and can vibrate parts loose. See the following pictures on the next pages. The pictures are self explanatory. Study this page well as well as the pictures before you try and attempt to glue the magnets into place. Use tape as wall molding to keep the 2 part epoxy in. Make sure there are no holes in tape or the epoxy will leak out. Once you have finished the north pole side use masking tape and card board to protect it from damage or other magnets coming in contact with it when you start the south pole side. **Use lacquer Thinner or xylene to clean parts before applying epoxy.**



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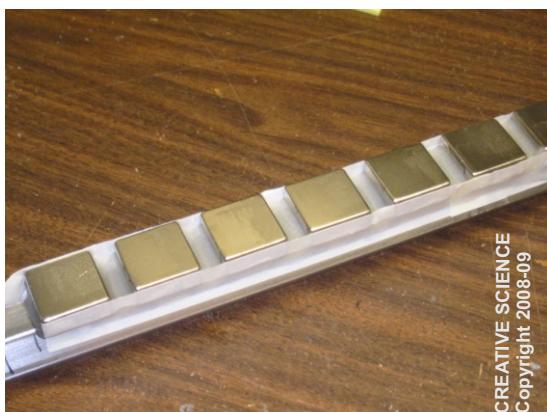
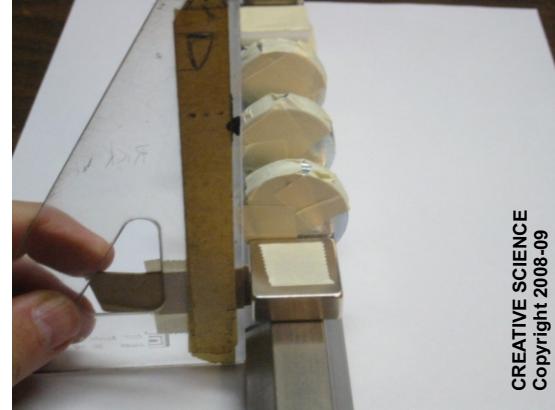
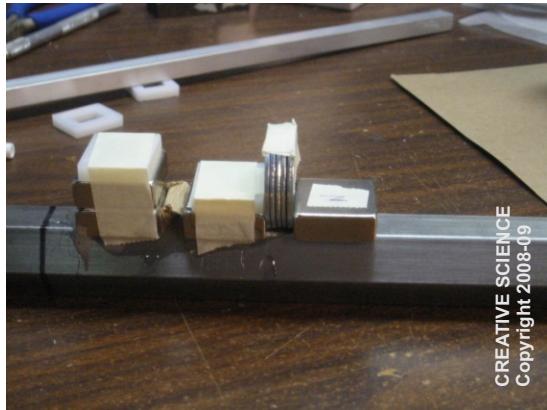
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Rotor Shaft & Magnet Assembly



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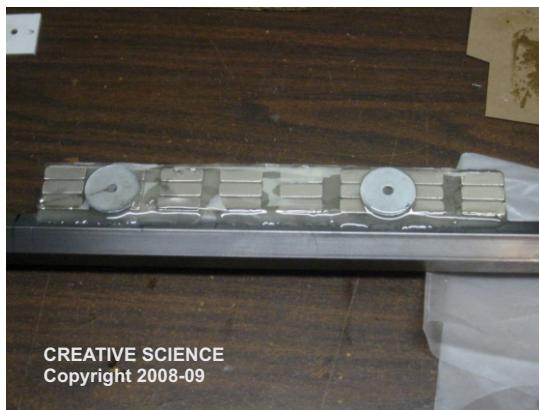
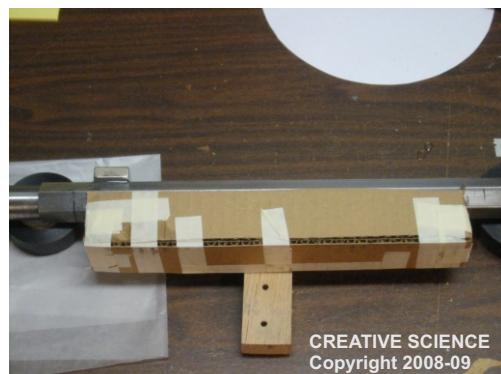
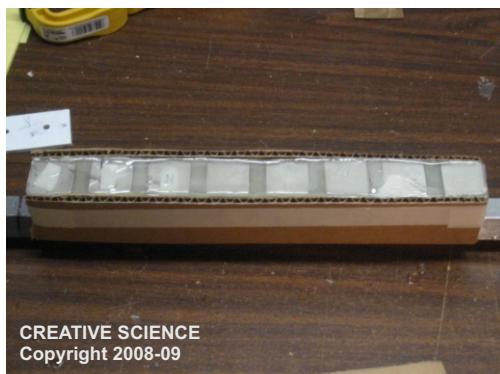
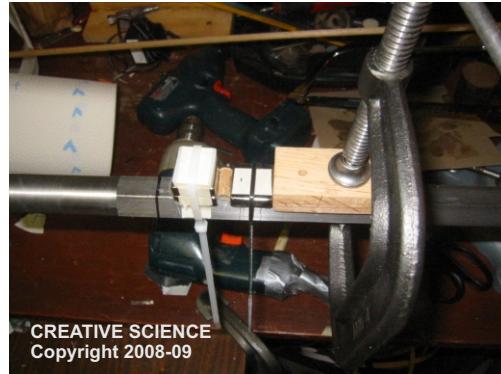
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Rotor Shaft & Magnet Assembly



Caution! After magnets are glued with 2 part epoxy it is then best to add fiberglass resin and fiber glass cloth and resin to each side as extra support for the magnets, so they will not move during high rpms.



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Commutator & Brush Assembly

Cut a qty of 4 pieces of 1/4 plexi glass, PVC or wood to 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". Mark and drill 3/16 Diameter holes in the plexi glass and the brass springs. Use 6 8-32 bolts and nuts for each brush assembly. Brass springs are parts # 41 and the plexi glass is part # 40. You will need to cut a qty of 8 brass springs to the dimensions as shown in fig 1. Now cut a 1" x 1" steel or aluminum angle to 10 3/4" length. Cut a 3/4" x 3/4" x 3 7/8" long aluminum or steel bar. Tape holes in the bar in areas where you will need to attach it to the brush bar and aluminum motor end (see photo's). The brush holding bar is the 1" x 1" steel or aluminum angle, it holds the brushes part #41 and plexi brush holders part# 40 in place. Now you will need to cut a 1" x 10" copper pipe or PVC pipe, the inner diameter must be 1" if you can not find a 1" D pipe you can always use a larger one and cut a long slit space length wise and form it around the 1" shaft and solder or glue it shut. Or you could use aluminum foil tape to make a long spacer washer so pipe can fit tightly onto 1" rotor hex shaft. If you use copper pipe you will need to insulate the outside no less than 3/8" thick, you can use black tape or other.

You will now need to place copper foil buss bars around the entire pipe. You will need 4 of them. Assemble your entire brush assembly and motor first if you have not already done that. Next, the copper buss bars must be taped with black tape on one side so the motor can be timed correctly. Turn the north pole of the rotor magnets to 1:00 position and place a mark on the copper foil buss bar using the tip of the brass brushes as a guide. Now turn the north pole of the rotor magnets to the 6:00 position and place a mark there also. Now where the marks are place 2 to 3 layers of black tape. (see also page 11 & 12)

Attracting the North pole of the magnets by using HV electromagnetic means of power. By using only one set of brushes we are only pulling and using the North pole of the rotor magnet. Horsepower can be increased by using all 4 brushes and pulling the South pole as well.

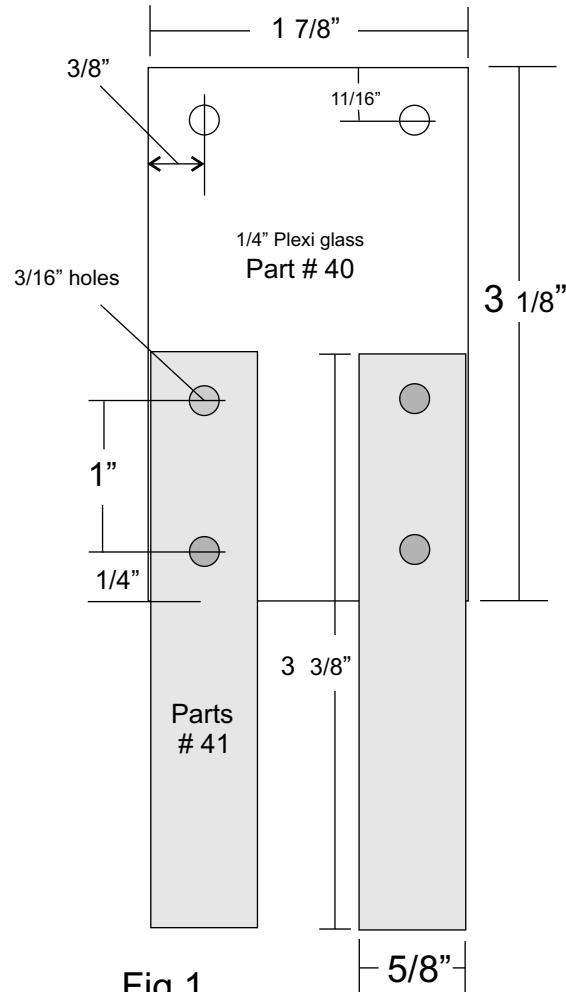
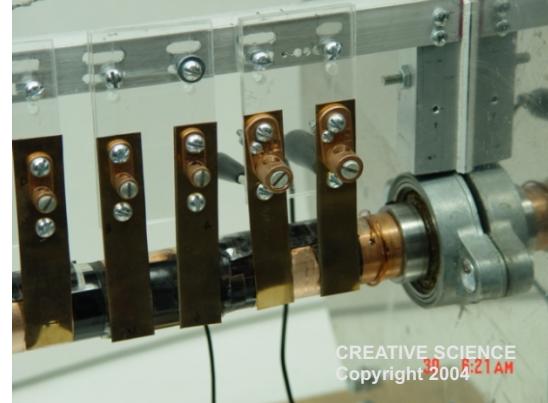


Fig 1



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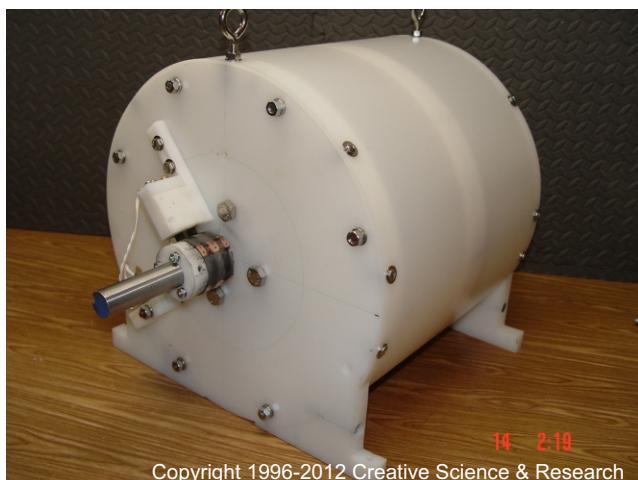
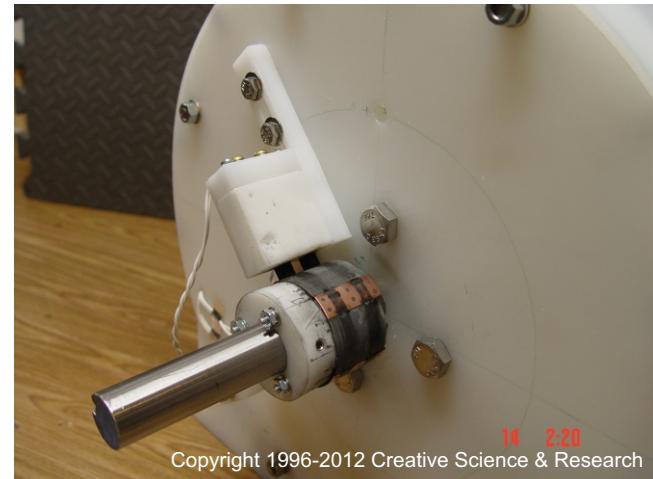
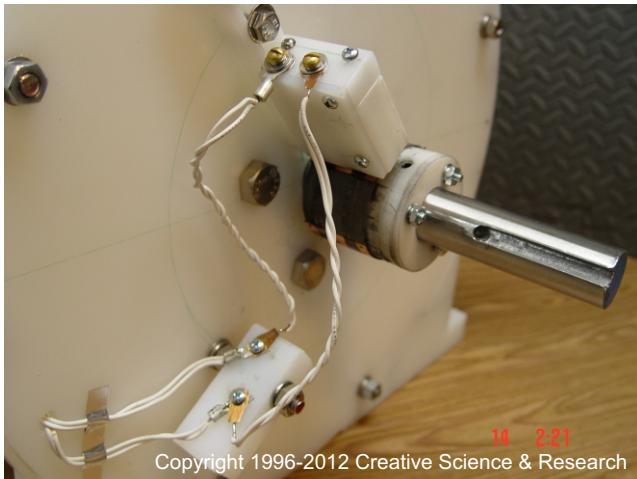
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OPTIONAL

Carbon brush assembly made from UHMW polyethylene plastic.



Sorry, we do not have step by step plans for this motor or commutator brush assembly yet.



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OPTIONAL

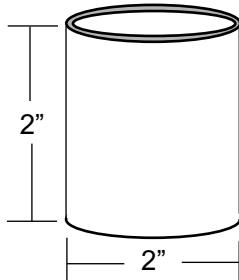
Copper Pipe Commutator

For a longer lasting commutator brush assembly you may want to consider building this after you test the motor using the PVC type commutator. Again the commutator is used to turn off the incoming DC voltage to the HV voltage or low voltage magnetic coil. It is basically a junction bar or buss type bar - switching system. The bar (copper pipe) will rotate, and as it rotates it will slide onto the 2 carbon DC motor brushes and cause a complete connection causing DC current to flow into the coil. Search the web, type in " Carbon motor brushes " as your key words.

STEP ONE

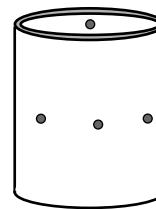
Cut a piece of 1 3/4" or 2" Diameter" x 2" length copper pipe that you can buy at most online plumbing suppliers or hardware stores.

Use a pipe cutter to cut a



STEP TWO

Next using rough sand paper, sand the inside of the copper pipe really good. And then clean with lacquer thinner. Surface must be free from dirt. Then drill 1/16" holes 1/2 way around the inner pipe so epoxy will stick to it. Also drill 1/16" D holes around the other half on its outer edges.



STEP THREE

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Grease a piece of card board a little larger than the copper pipe diameter, this is so the epoxy will not stick to the Card board surface and can be removed when dry. Now cut a 3" long piece of 1" rotor shaft (do not take it from your rotor hex shaft). Grease the entire 1" x 3" round rod shaft, be careful not to get any grease on the inside walls of the 2" copper pipe. You now need to fill the copper pipe with Epoxy, You will need J-B Weld Industro- Weld 2 part epoxy. J-B Weld Company P.O. Box 483 Sulphur Springs TX. 75483 903-885-7696 or buy this from off the internet or a local hardware store, See ACE HARDWARE.COM Center the 1" round rod inside of the pipe, Now mix and follow the directions on the box. Make sure you mix enough to fill the air space inside the copper pipe, between the pipe and the 1" shaft. Mix the 2 parts very well and start placing the epoxy inside of the copper pipe. Let dry 24 hrs, I prefer to wait 40 hrs, but the instruction do not tell you that. We use J-B Epoxy because it is the best on the market and can stand up to 600 degrees. Now you will need to cut 2 - 1/4" slits in the sides of the pipe. Down the centers, half and half. The 2nd half must also be cut in its center as shown see the drawings. Use a 1/4 slit. This cut will keep the brushes from conducting. Now fill in the 1/4" slits with more J-B epoxy weld, let dry 24 hrs and then sand down very smoothly so the brushes will have no problems in sliding over and around the entire copper pipe commutator. Now place tape all around the top of the pipe and 1" shaft to make a 3/4" over hang molding. Use thin cardboard on the outside if needed. Grease the 1" shaft again, drill small 1/8" holes in the top of the old epoxy about 1/4" deep, blow out all dust, and apply and fill the tape mold masking with more J-B epoxy up to the top. Let dry 24 hrs then take off the tape and cardboard and drill 2 - 1/4" holes in the new epoxy collar (we call it). Now tape and thread the J-B epoxy holes and use plastic bolts. This will hold the commutator in place and commutator can be then adjusted on 1" rotor shaft.

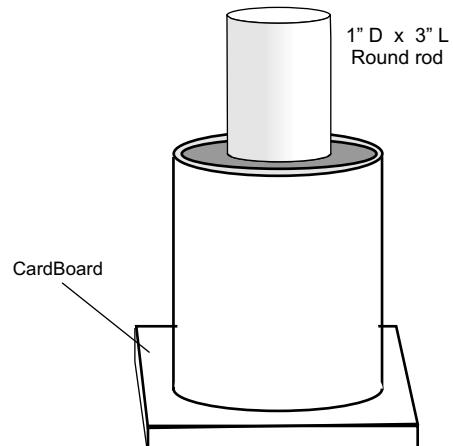


Figure #3

Figure A

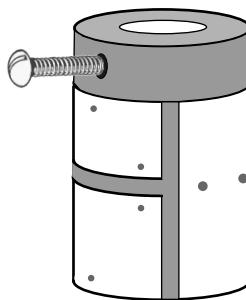
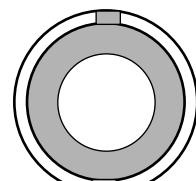


Figure B



Bottom View

Www.mytoolstore.com/dremel/coll-etc.html



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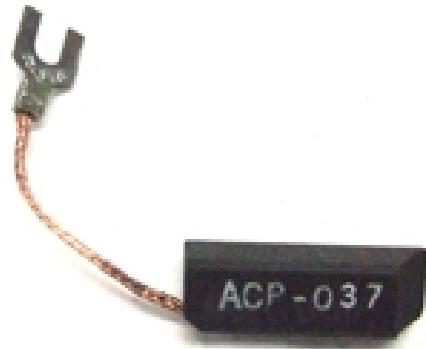
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Advance Carbon Products, Inc.

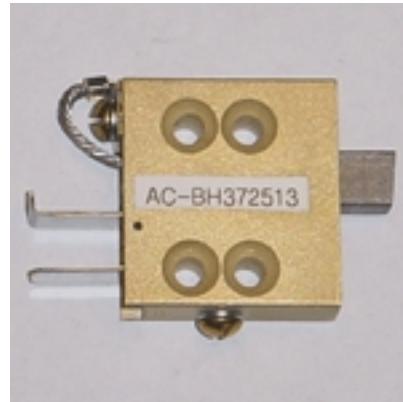
2036 National Avenue
Hayward, CA 94545
Phone: 510-293-5930



Carbon Graphite Motor Brushes

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[Http://store.advancecarbon.com/prostores/servlet/StoreFront](http://store.advancecarbon.com/prostores/servlet/StoreFront)

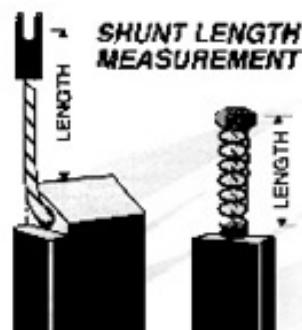
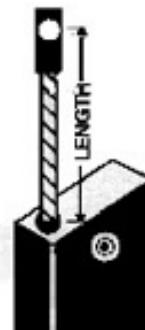
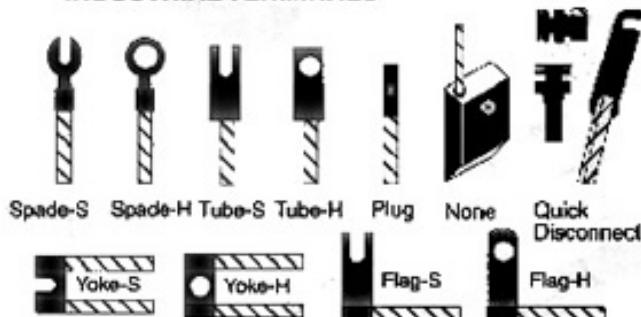


Brush Holder

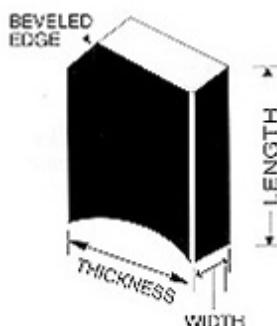
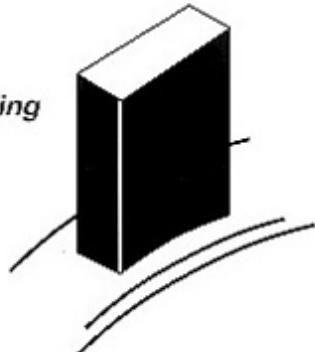


Different shapes and types of brushes

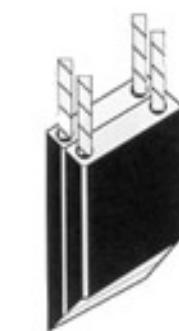
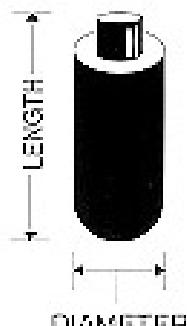
INDUSTRIAL TERMINALS



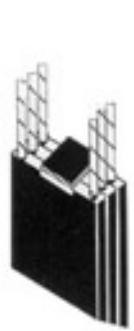
Slip Ring Seating



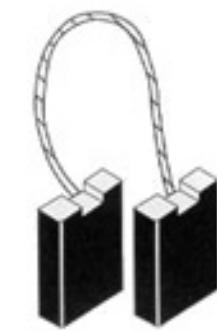
Cylindrical Brush



Duplex -
Two Wafers



Triplex -
Three Wafers



Two Carbons Con-
nected in Pairs



Beveled
Corner



Beveled
Edge



Double Bev-
eled Edges

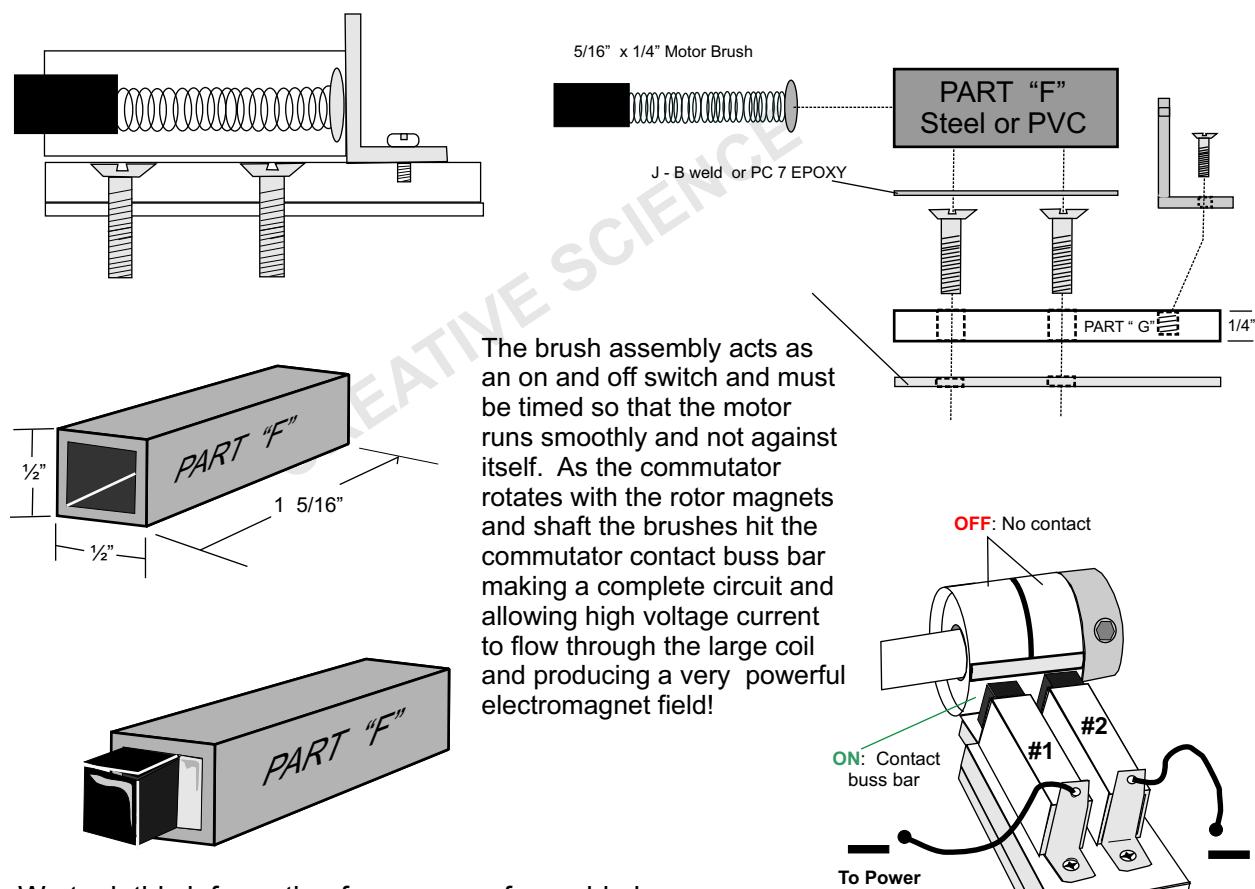


Roller on
FHP Brush

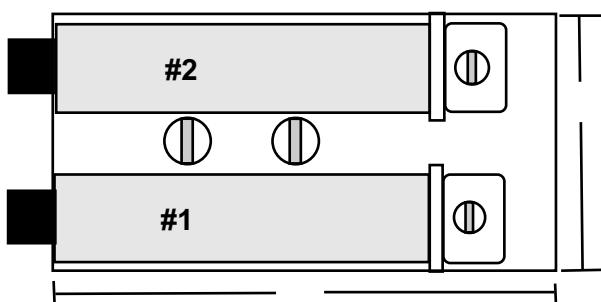


(Brush Options)

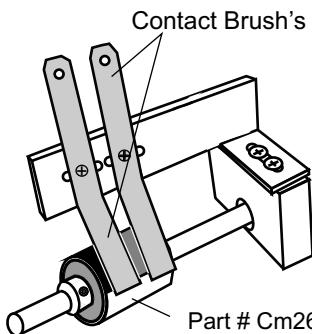
Instead of purchasing brush holders, you could try and make some yourself. The #1 and #2 brushes can not be electrically connected. The brush holders must be well insulated, or 1/8 PVC holders can be cut and used. Brush holders can be very easy to make. Since this is a large motor and you are using a 2" commutator it is a good idea to buy very large carbon brushes. If you can not find them then use the biggest size you can find.



We took this information from some of our old plans for a small motor. The sizes are just examples. You must design the size yourself.



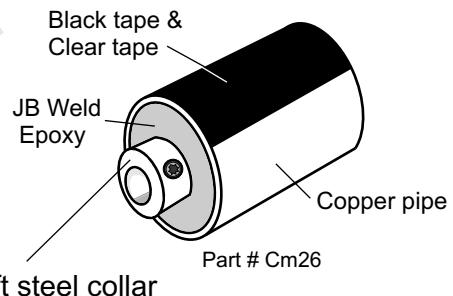
Commutator & Brush Assembly



Option 3

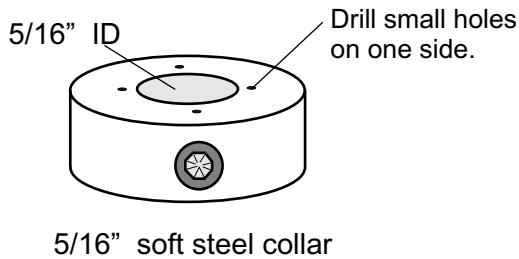
Taken from our low hp motor design.
Simply replace 5/16" measurements
with 1/2" and use a 3" copper pipe
or less.

Homemade Copper Pipe Commutator

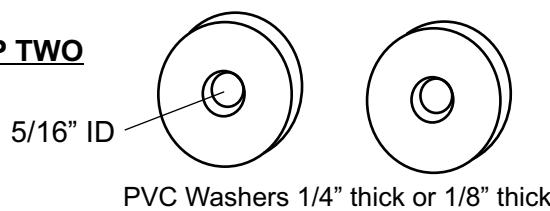


This is our homemade copper pipe commutator, designed by Dave Waggoner. It is designed to turn on and off the incoming DC negative voltage to the High voltage motor coil. For example, when 1200 vdc is applied to the coil and commutator switch, and the commutator turns to the on position, the large motor coil or spiral coil is excited by electrons and causes the coil of wire to become a powerful electro magnet, which has a north and south pole. This same commutator principle can be used on any size motor you wish. The larger the motor the bigger in diameter you would want to make the copper pipe commutator. The Copper pipe commutator shown above acts like a buss bar and when it comes in contact with the brushes it completes the circuit allowing electrical energy to flow. Timing the motor is easy. When the Copper pipe commutator is fully assembled simply turn your magnet **N** to the 1:00 position and mark where the end of brush is in contact with copper pipe. Then turn to the 6:00 position and again mark where the end of the brush's are in contact with the copper pipe. Now using your marks as a guide apply insulation black tape from the 1:00 position to the 6:00 position.

STEP ONE



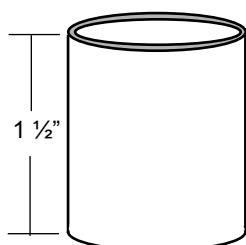
STEP TWO



Use a drill press circle cutter to cut 2 PVC washers to fit perfectly inside the 2 ends of the copper pipe. They must fit very tight. The 5/16" holes must be dead center. You can use carbon, steel, aluminum or plastic for your washers. These washers will be used for molding and keeping the 2 part epoxy inside of the copper pipe as well as keeping the 5/16" round rod centered in the middle while epoxy is drying. This will give you a perfect 5/16"

STEP THREE

Cut a piece of 3/4" Diameter" x 1 1/2" length or 2" OD x 1 1/2" L copper pipe that you can buy at any hardware store .Use a pipe cutter to cut the pipe.



STEP FOUR

Cut a small piece of 5/16" round rod to 2 inches long.





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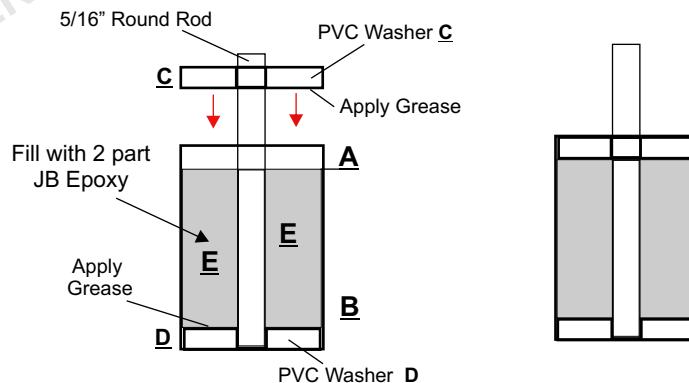
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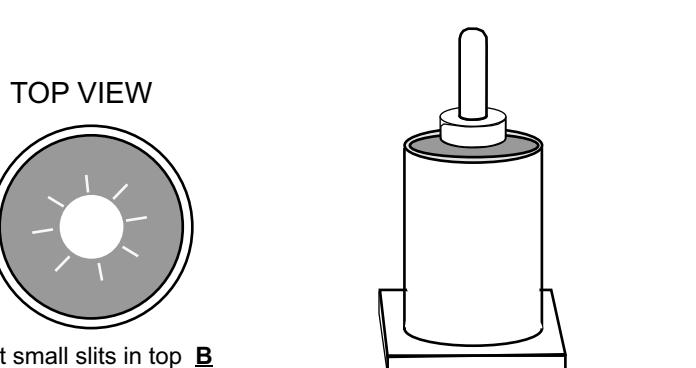
STEP FIVE

Sand 5/16" round rod with fine sand paper then clean the round rod and inside of pipe with lacquer thinner. Let dry, then place copper pipe upright on wax paper. Now apply white axle grease to the surfaces of **A**, **B**, and round rod. **Do not allow white grease to come in contact with the inside of the copper pipe.** Now place washer **D** flat on the bottom inside of pipe. Mix 2 part JB weld Epoxy very well and fill **E** area (inside of copper pipe) to the line of **A**. Now place **C** washer down into pipe and push firmly to squeeze out all air bubbles. Allow to dry overnight.



STEP SIX

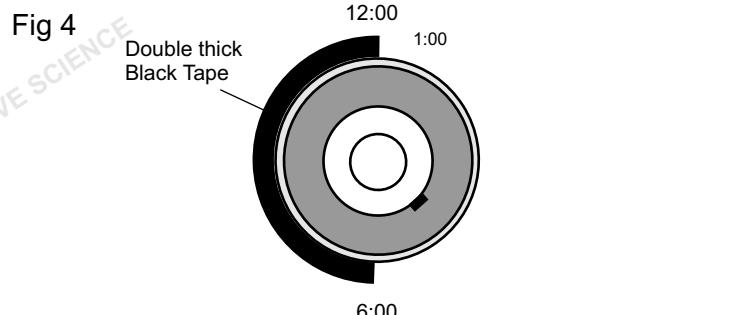
Remove washer and round rod carefully, turn round rod slowly and pull out. Cut small shallow cuts with Xacto knife in bottom **B** it will be the flattest area.



STEP SEVEN

Grease the round rod again and place back into the 5/16" hole, now place the 5/16" collar onto round rod and down onto the top surface of **B**. Now glue steel collar to the dried JB epoxy surface, apply JB weld to the bottom surface and all around the seams. Be careful not to get any epoxy on the round rod.

Let dry overnight or 8 to 12 hrs then remove round rod.



STEP EIGHT

Again timing the motor is easy. When the Copper pipe commutator is fully assembled simply turn your magnet **N** to the 1:00 position and mark were the end of brush is in contact with copper pipe. Then turn to the 6:00 position and again mark were the end of the brush's are in contact with the copper pipe. Now using your marks as a guide apply insulation black tape from the 12:15 position counter clockwise to the 6:00 position. See Introduction page 7 or fig 4 above. (You may need to adjust the length a bit?) Trim all access tape off with an Xacto knife or sharp razor blade. Once you have applied the black tape you will then need to apply clear shipping tape over the black tape. The reason is that the black tape is a rubber and it is hard for the brush's to slide over. You want the least amount of resistance as you can get. Use double thick black tape. If you do not use double thick tape the back emf voltage and amperage is so high that it will burn holes right through your tape to the copper. The copper pipe, the tape and the brush's also act as a HV Capacitor. During motors operation the brush commutator area will clearly demonstrate more power output than input, in the form of plasma arcs as well as large high voltage & amperage sparks and spikes which must be controlled.



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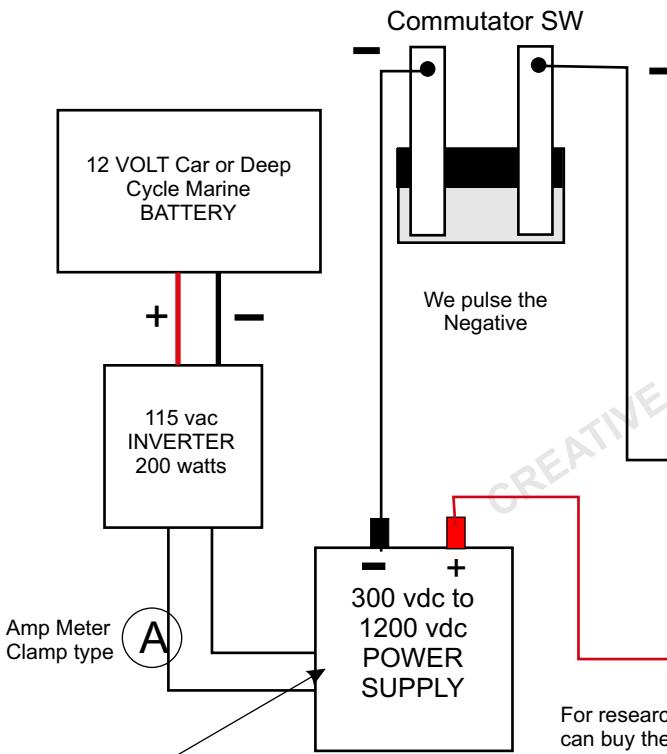
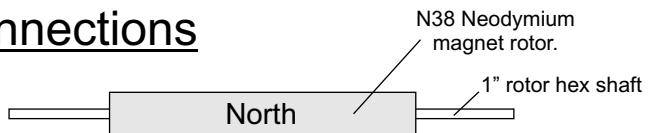
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1 Pole set up using only
1 set of brushes.

Electrical Connections



Or a 2nd option is to
run the power supply from
a 120 vac wall plug

For research purposes we sometimes used cheap 9 volt batteries connected in series. You can buy the 9 v batteries at Walmart Stores or on the internet for only 50 cents each, we purchased the 9 volt battery connectors at Radio Shack, (or search the internet).

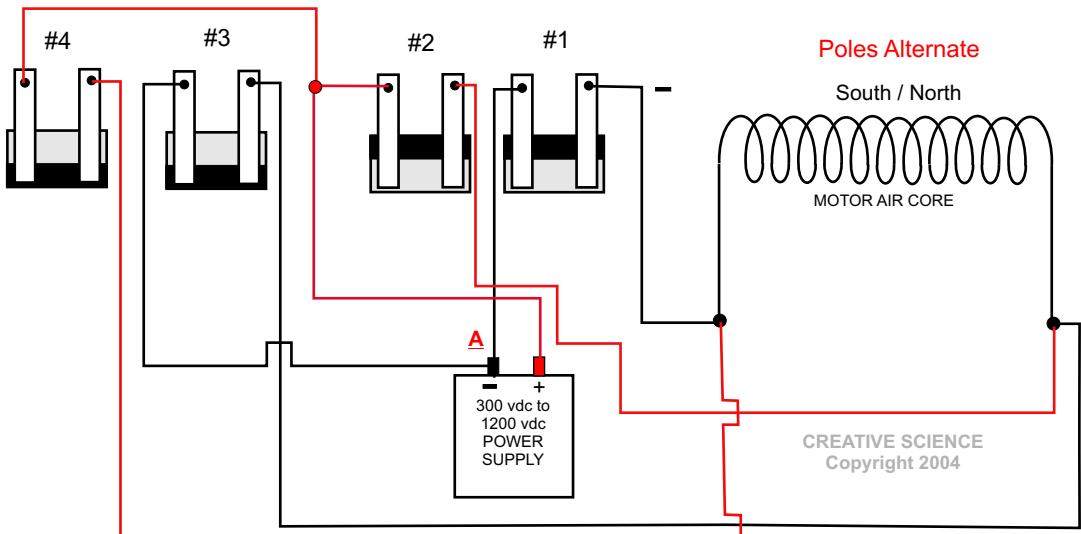
Our 1200 vdc power supply is rated at 1200 vdc x 3 amps max. We used a simple common type multiplier design using 200 uf x 360 v photo capacitors, we also used 6 amp x 600 volt diodes. If you do not know how to build one of these please see our plans #378 \$9.95 plus \$2.95 E-mail downloading. Or go to your local library and get a beginners book on electronics.

2- Pole set up using only
4 set of brushes.

When Number one and Two are
ON and #3 & #4 are **OFF**, the
coil outputs a strong south
magnetic field. .

Now when #3 & #4 are **ON**, and
#1 & #2 are **OFF**, HV DC is then
sent to the coil in the opposite
direction creating a North
magnetic field. You can therefore
see that alternating current is also
being produced in the coil as well
as from the rotating N38
Magnetic rotor.

WARNING! High Voltage! use
extreme caution. Wear rubber
gloves, rubber shoes, rubber or
plastic lab coat. We are not
responsible for anything in these
plans, build at your own risk.



* Always unplug power supply wire **A** when touching or servicing motor etc..



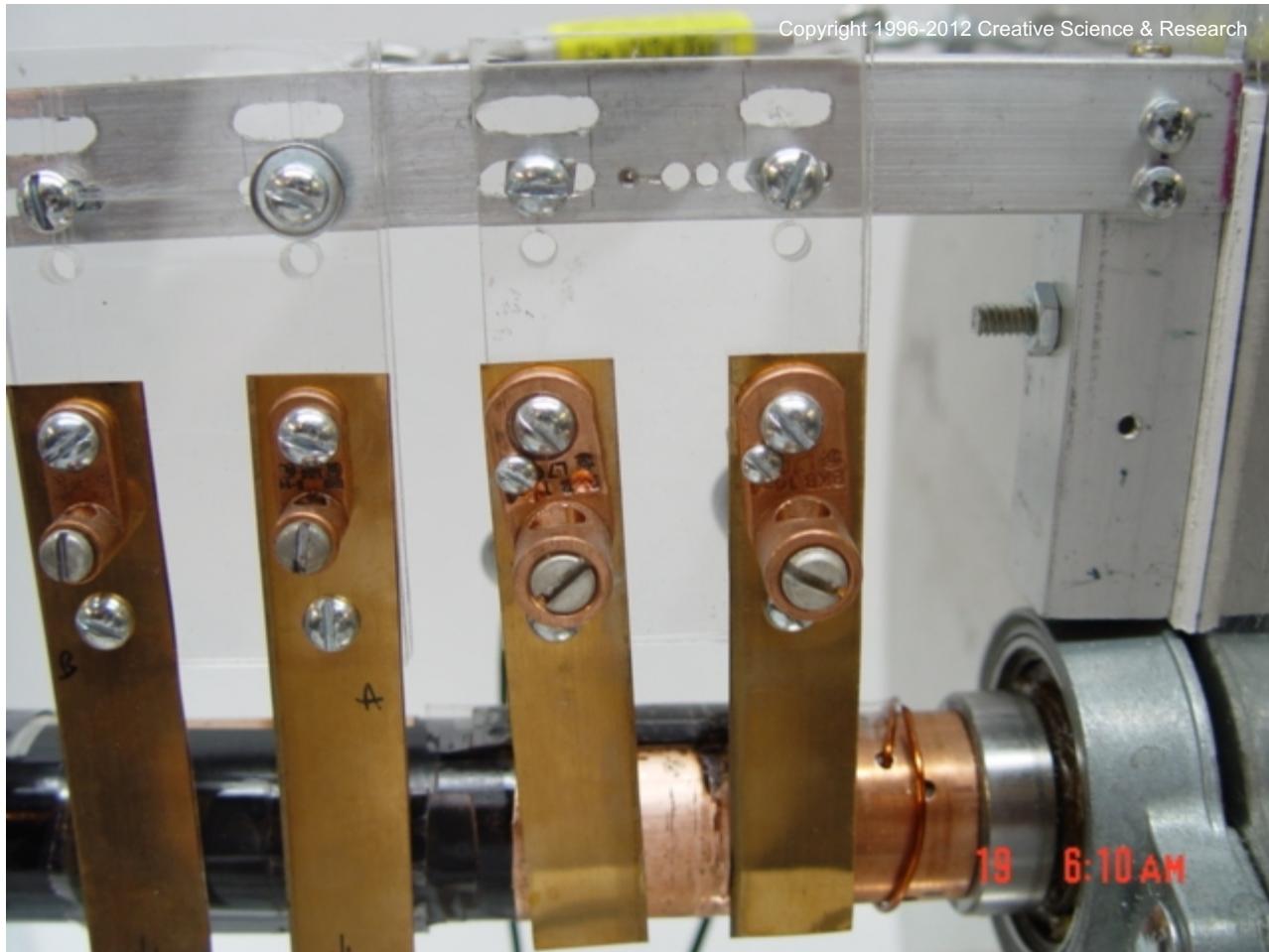
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Horsepower will depend on size of and strength of Neodymium magnets, Use N40 or above for higher torque power. Horsepower and rpms also depend on the input voltage. The higher the voltage the faster the rpms etc.. The lower the voltage the slower the rpms. Good contact at the commutator is also very important. To achieve higher horsepower this motor must be made larger. And iron cores possible used as well in place of air core motor coil magnets. Iron cores can be custom made by making plywood molds, grease all surface areas, then mix soft iron powder with 2 part epoxy pressed at 200 to 500 pounds of pressure and then cured at 400 degrees F. *Plasma arcs will be greater when using iron cores but is not impossible to control.* the more coils you use the better,, you would also need to make the rotor about 48" diameter, or as a 2nd option you can use steel square tubing mounted on a large 20" diameter flywheel connected to a center 1" shaft with 1" bearings. The torque will be very high as well as the rpm and horsepower! We have made a motor similar to this but bigger, we call it a high horsepower torque leverage motor!

Great for running our Sp500 Low rpm AC or DC generator



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High Voltage Power Supply

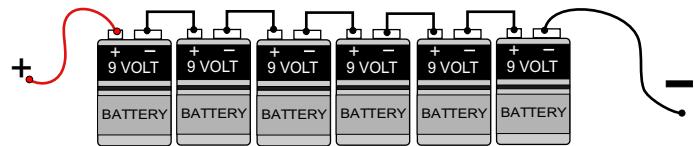
A fast and easy way to build a high voltage power supply using 9 volt dc batteries. Since our motor can run on small millamp currents it could take hours and sometimes days to drain the batteries. If a low rpm high voltage generator was connected to the motor and allowed to re-charge the batteries the batteries could last for much longer. It is a very simple set up. Simply connect the 9 volt batteries in series using 9 volt battery caps.

WARNING! Connecting more than two 9 volt batteries in series raises the voltage and can cause death if negative and positive terminals come in contact with human flesh. Use rubber gloves. We are not responsible for anything in these plans you build at your own risk. It can be safe if you use caution and follow high voltage rules.

It is a good idea to spray each battery with 2 coats of clear spray paint to help insulate them from each other since they are so close together they can act as a HV capacitor and store energy which can also shock you. You could use alligator clips on the end of the + and negative terminals for testing your motor. For safety reasons it is a good idea to wrap each battery array in clear plastic wrap. **Keep away from children!** these batteries have enough amperage to light a 100 watt x 120 volt light bulb. You can purchase 9 volt batteries from companies that sell them in large qty at whole sale prices. I have seen them as cheap as 50 cents each. Our 9 volt battery power supply should only be used to test motors and coils and not for long term use unless you recharge them. If you can get a good deal on 9 volt rechargeable batteries that would be the best thing to use. You will need to build our High voltage ac to dc power supply using special photo caps and diodes. Ask for order #378 HV power supply \$9.95 plus shipping. You can buy 9 volt battery caps online at: www.radioshack.com/ or at: www.allelectronics.com/ OPTIONAL: Custom made super high efficient solar cells can be added to help with input power.

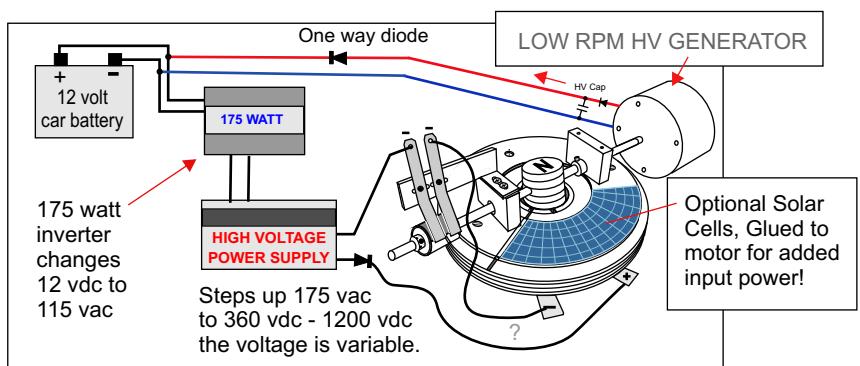
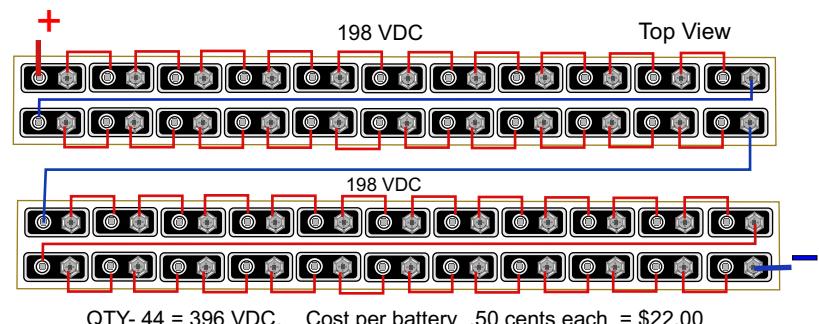


9 Volt battery cap:
Twist the ends together
and solder. Then triple
coat with rubber dip or
other means.



Example of how to connect in series.

QTY-6 = 54 VDC





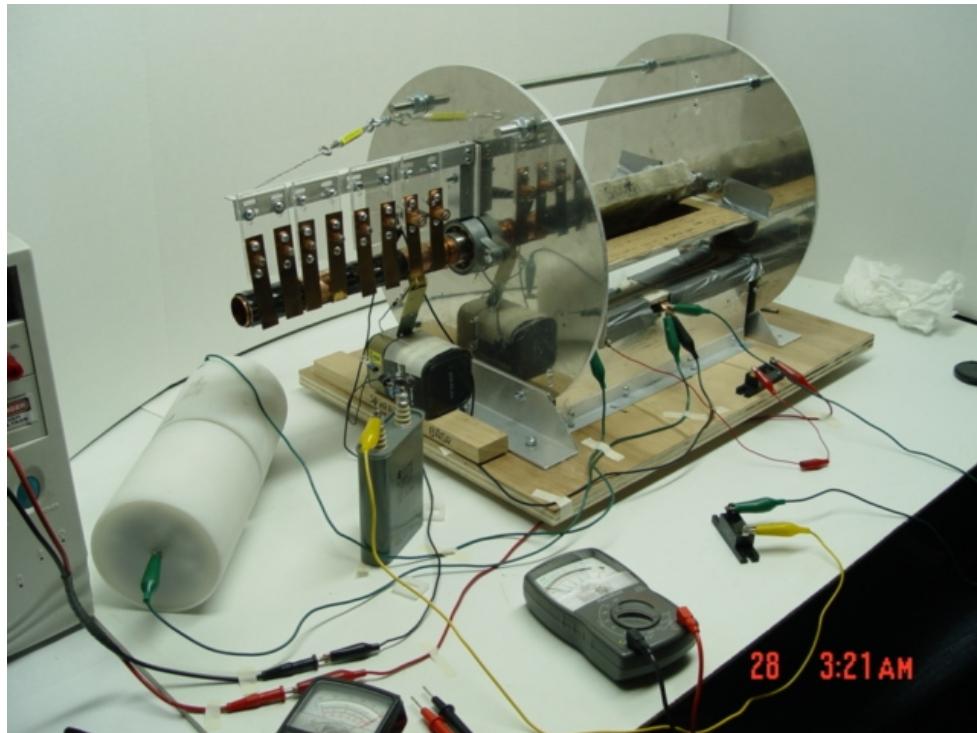
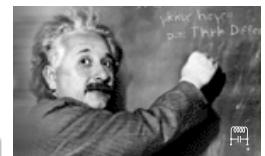
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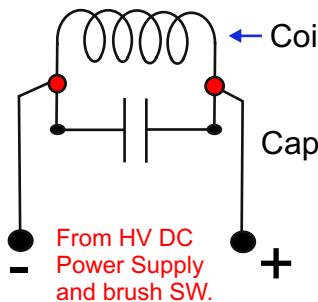
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To keep down arcing and sparking at the commutator, it maybe wise to use a very large high voltage capacitor connected in parallel to coil. This will help in keeping the brushes and coil from burning out. If you add another coil to the top to increase horsepower, then you will need 4 brush assemblies, as seen in this photo, and you will need to add another high voltage capacitor for that extra coil. Do not use the HV capacitors that you see in this photo. They are to small. This photo is from some research we were doing.

It is much cheaper to build your own High Voltage capacitor as seen in our # HVC1 HV Capacitor plans for \$9.95

Capacitor rating should be at about 5kv (10 kv is better) x 1 uf or less. (uf = micro farad). I think the best capacitor to use is a dry type, no oil, just air.



Coil. This is the electrical symbol for a coil and a parallel capacitor hook up.

Capacitor. Do not hook up the power supply directly to the HV Capacitor, then the HV capacitor to the coil leads. Connect all directly to the coil input leads.



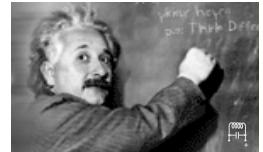
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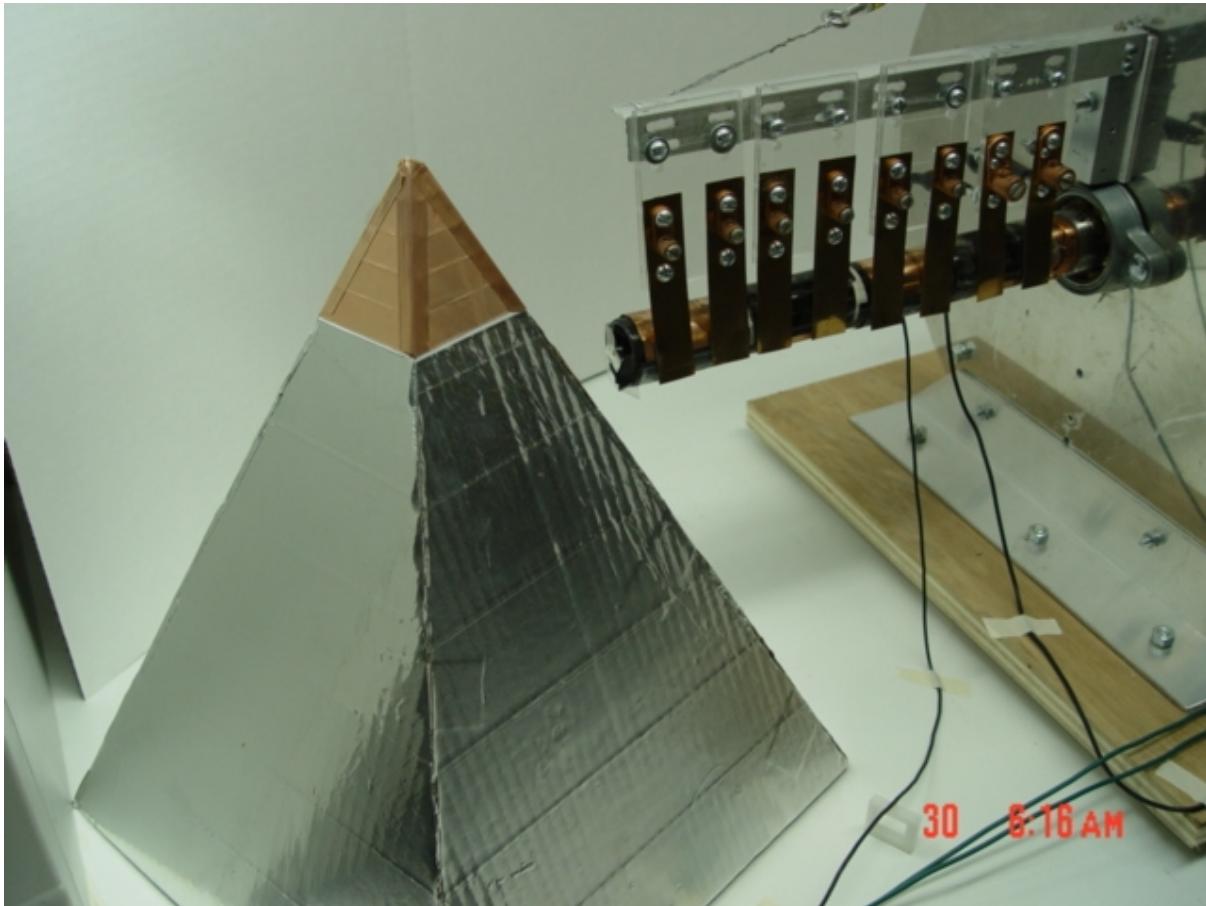
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QUESTION: What is the pyramid for?

ANSWER: It is not needed to make this motor work. It is for looks only. David loves the looks of a pyramid and that is about all I can say about it. *Thanks Rick Gibson / Sales Dept*



Davd used card board, masking tape, wood glue, 1" Aluminum tape and copper tape.



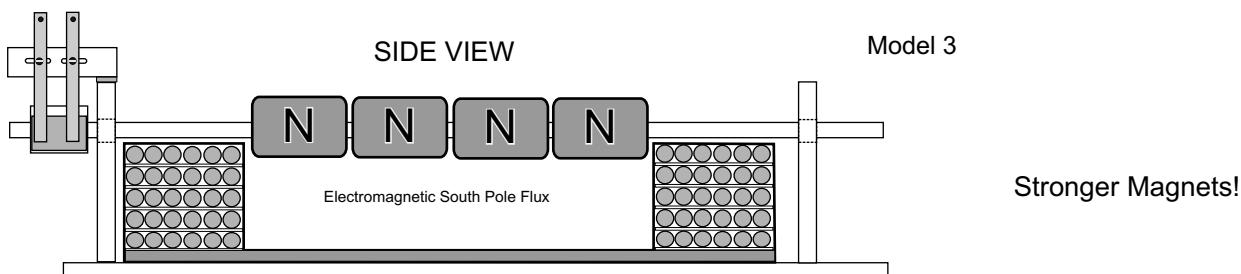
INCREASING HORSE POWER

Ideas?

There are many different ways in which you can increase HP. More horsepower can be achieved by scaling up our step by step prototype as seen in these plans, and making them bigger or longer. You would then want to use a larger diameter coil wire, for example instead of using #27 AWG wire you would want to use #19 or #20 AWG wire. Add more wire! More winds = more HP, and use a very large dry type capacitor in a parallel connection with the motor coil. Each coil must have it's own HV capacitor. Also use N50 Neodymium magnets!

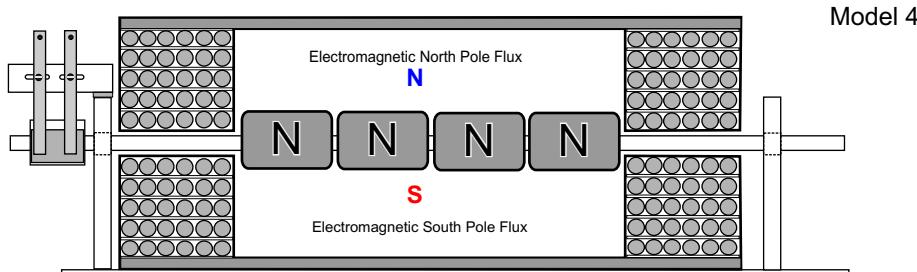
We have yet to scale up our working prototype, so we do not have anyway to give you step by step details on how to do this. David Waggoner is self educated, he is not an engineer, but an inventor / scientist.

Another way is to add more magnets to the shaft and make your coil bobbin longer. Also by adding more coils to the motor this will greatly increase the horsepower. (for examples see drawings below). By adding more magnets you will then need to ad more brush commutator switches for each set of coils. If you use a coil for the top and a coil for the bottom these 2 coils would fire at the same time. The top coil for example would be a north pole electro magnet and the bottom coil would be a south pole magnet. Both coils would use the same brush and commutator assembly. You can also increase the HP by adding another brush commutator switch and powering the back emf stroke. What I mean is, when the south pole of the rotor shaft magnet is in the 1:00 position, the bottom of the magnet would be in the 7:00 position and when the coil magnets fire, each coil will be attracting and repelling both poles of the magnet therefore increasing the HP. Another way to increase HP is to get the magnets as close to the wire as you can, the closer you get the more HP you will get. Even just a 1/16" space can make all the difference in the world! Keep in mind that magnet manufactures can custom make any size or shape neodymium magnet you want. DO NOT USE CERAMIC MAGNETS they are to weak. **The stronger the magnet the less energy it will take to run the motor and get the same output of power VS using more amperage.** 2 coils to fire at the same time using one set of brushes, simply connect them in parallel. Test each coil with a low voltage supply and a magnet or a compass to find which wires will produce the desired pole of each coil.



More HP! Add more magnets, also use 1/2"round rod for a rotor shaft.

One coil set up, less HP



Two coil set up, More HP!

Notice:
We have not yet
tested the designs
on the following pages.
You build at your own risk.



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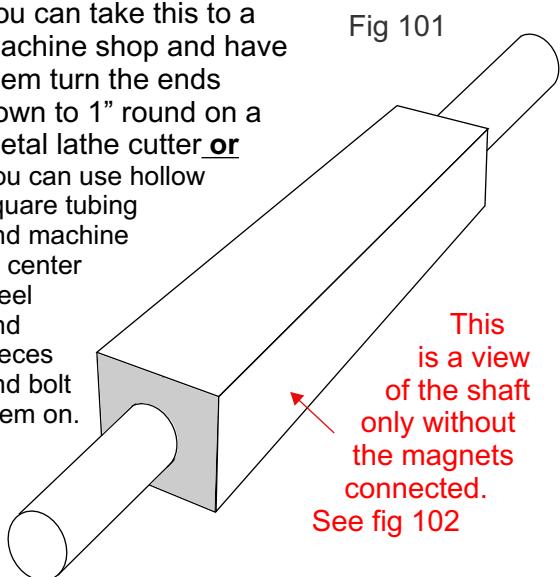
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Steel Rotor Shaft

2" x 2" Square steel bar.

You can take this to a machine shop and have them turn the ends down to 1" round on a metal lathe cutter or

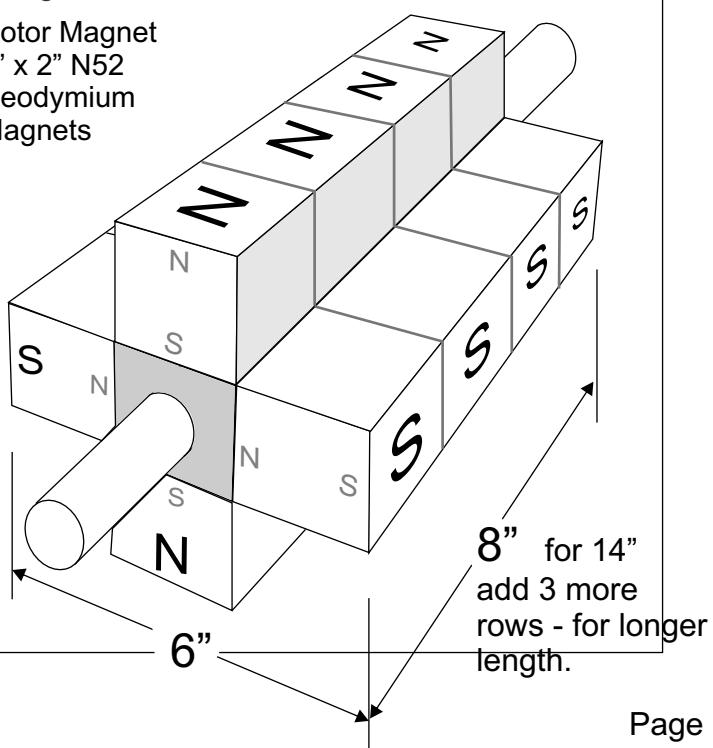
You can use hollow square tubing and machine 1" center steel end pieces and bolt them on.



Cut out a cardboard templet to measure and find the exact hole area that the magnet will be spinning inside of. Once you find the perfect fit then use this templet to trace a 1/4" PVC Bobbin top with. And cut with a band saw or other.

Fig 102

Rotor Magnet
2" x 2" N52
Neodymium
Magnets



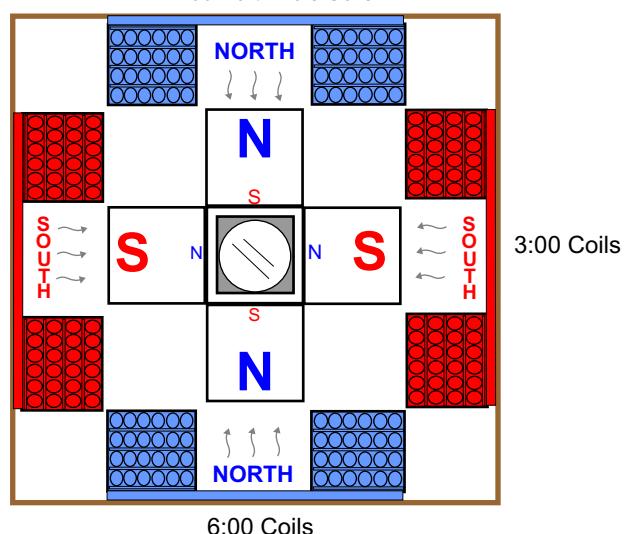
More Horsepower: Option 2

Fig 103

9:00 Coils

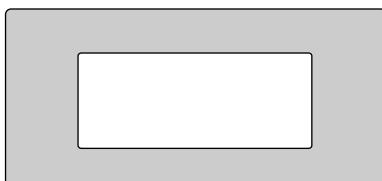
(POSITION)

12:00 North Pole Coils



6:00 Coils

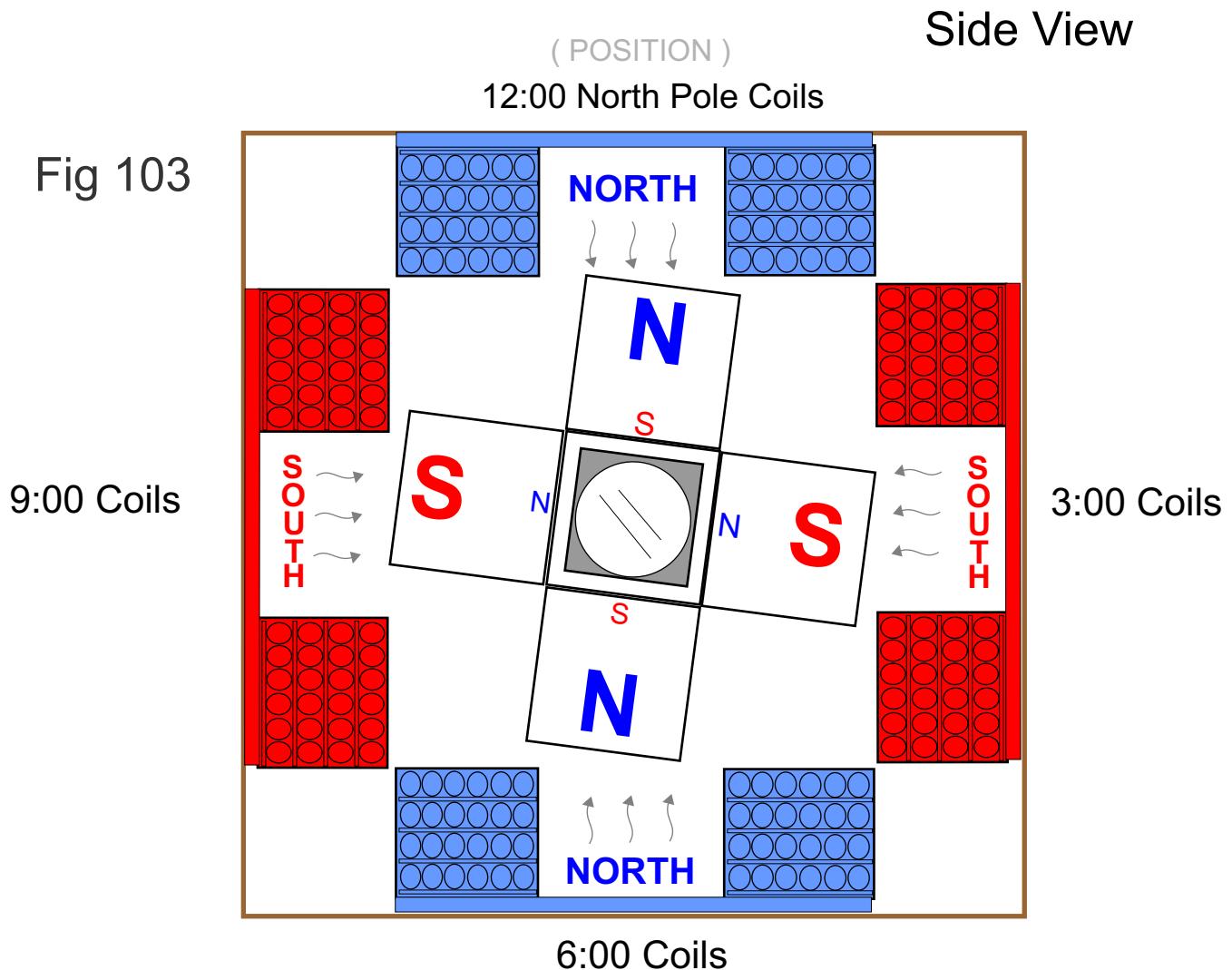
Example of cardboard templet



This is a 4 coil design and should be very powerful! You will need 4 coils, one on for each group of magnets. The timing can be done in many ways. You can time the top and bottom coils to fire at the same time or have all 4 coil connect in parallel or in series and have all 4 fire at the same time. If 2 coils at same time, you would fire the 12:00 and 6:00 north pole coils, and then as the rotor turns the south pole magnets come into play, you would then reverse the polarity of the 2 coils as south pole and to fire when the south pole magnets are just off center. This would be a repulsion motor not an attraction motor. For 8" long magnet assembly you will need 16 N52 magnets, for more even more HP you will need 28 N52 magnets.



Fig 103



There is a pushing apart and an attracting force being applied here, causing the motors magnetic rotor to turn.

This is the position of the magnetic rotor when you want the coils to be on or to fire (as some would call it). The opposite poles will push the rotor causing it to turn clockwise (N to N), and at the same time the opposite pole is being attracted to the coil (N to S).

As an example lets just look at the 12:00 position. The coils should be timed to stay on until the attraction is dead center of the coil, N and S. And as the south moves off center to the right the coil then turns back on and reverses to a south pole coil. You do not have to keep changing the poles of the coils, but you will not get much horsepower or torque out of the motor.



The Fuelless Engine

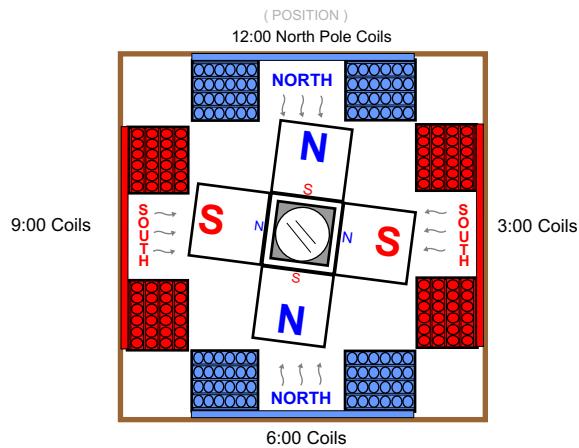
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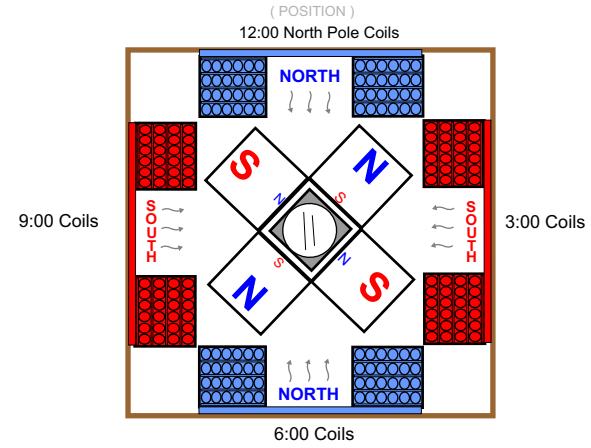
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STEP ONE



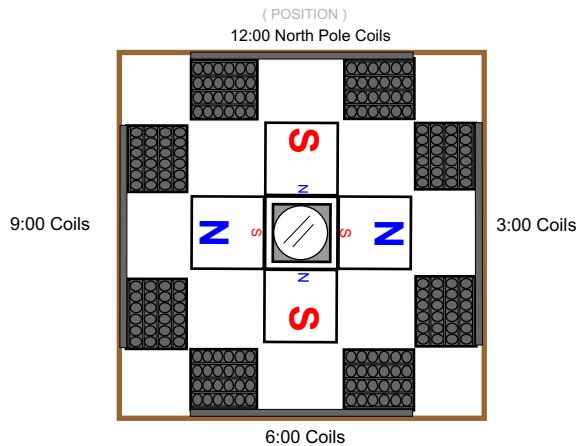
Input Voltage ON + -

STEP TWO



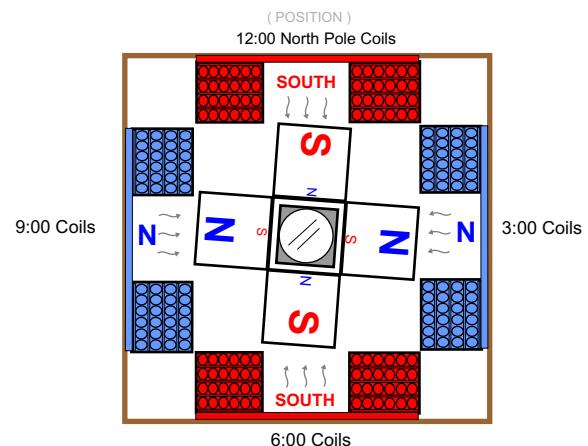
Input Voltage Still ON + -

STEP THREE



Input Voltage OFF

STEP FOUR

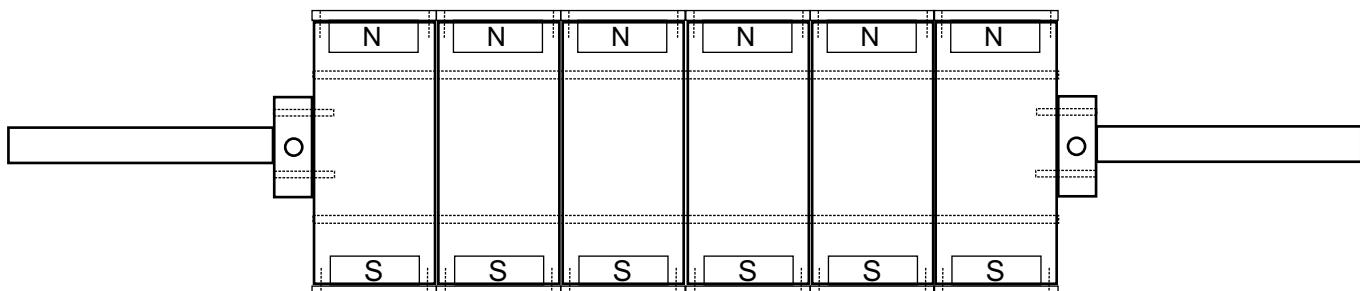


Input Voltage ON
Reverse input polarity - +
Then it all repeats back to
step one.

If you connect all coils in series, you will use less amperage but need a higher voltage to turn the motor. If you connect each coil in parallel it will need less voltage to run but use more amperage.

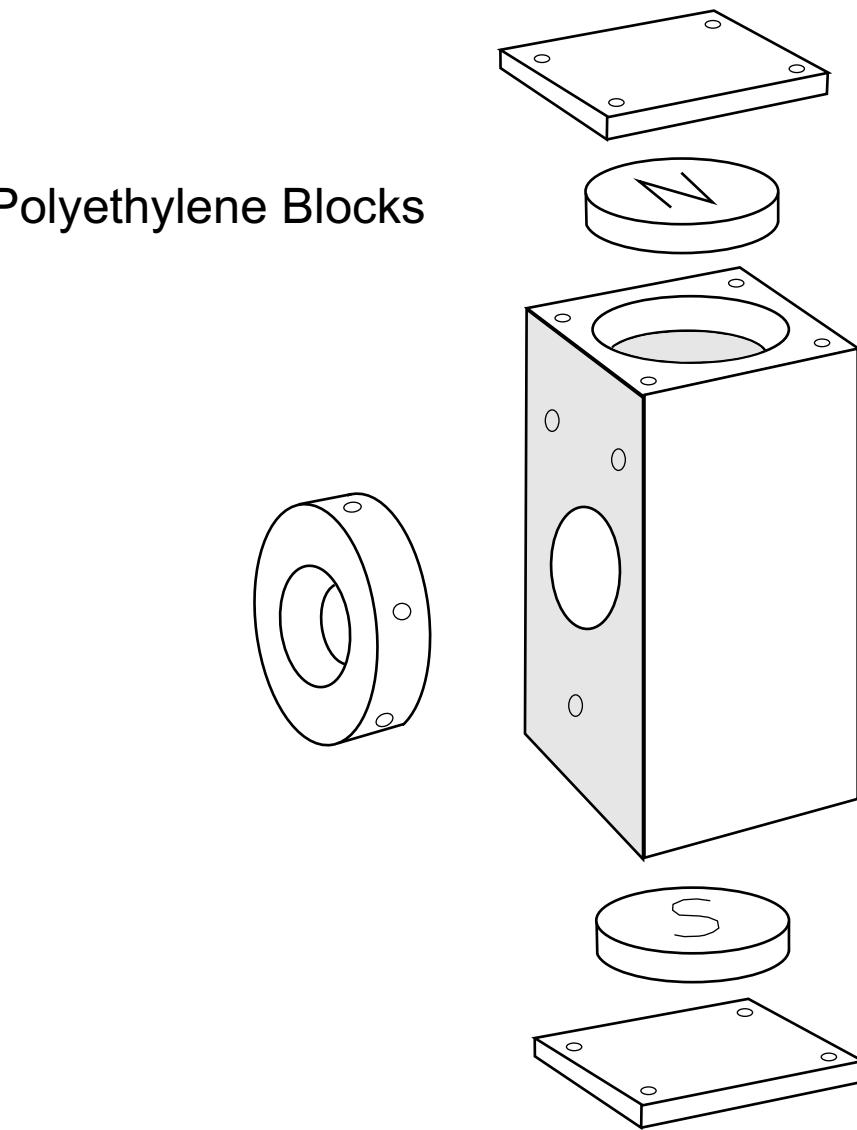
Another design option:

We have not yet tried this but it should work very well. All you would need is two magnets per block N52, try using Polyethylene plastic. No need to glue or epoxy.



Stainless steel long bolts to hold all blocks together

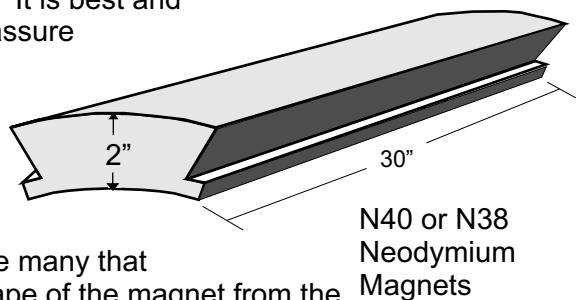
Polyethylene Blocks



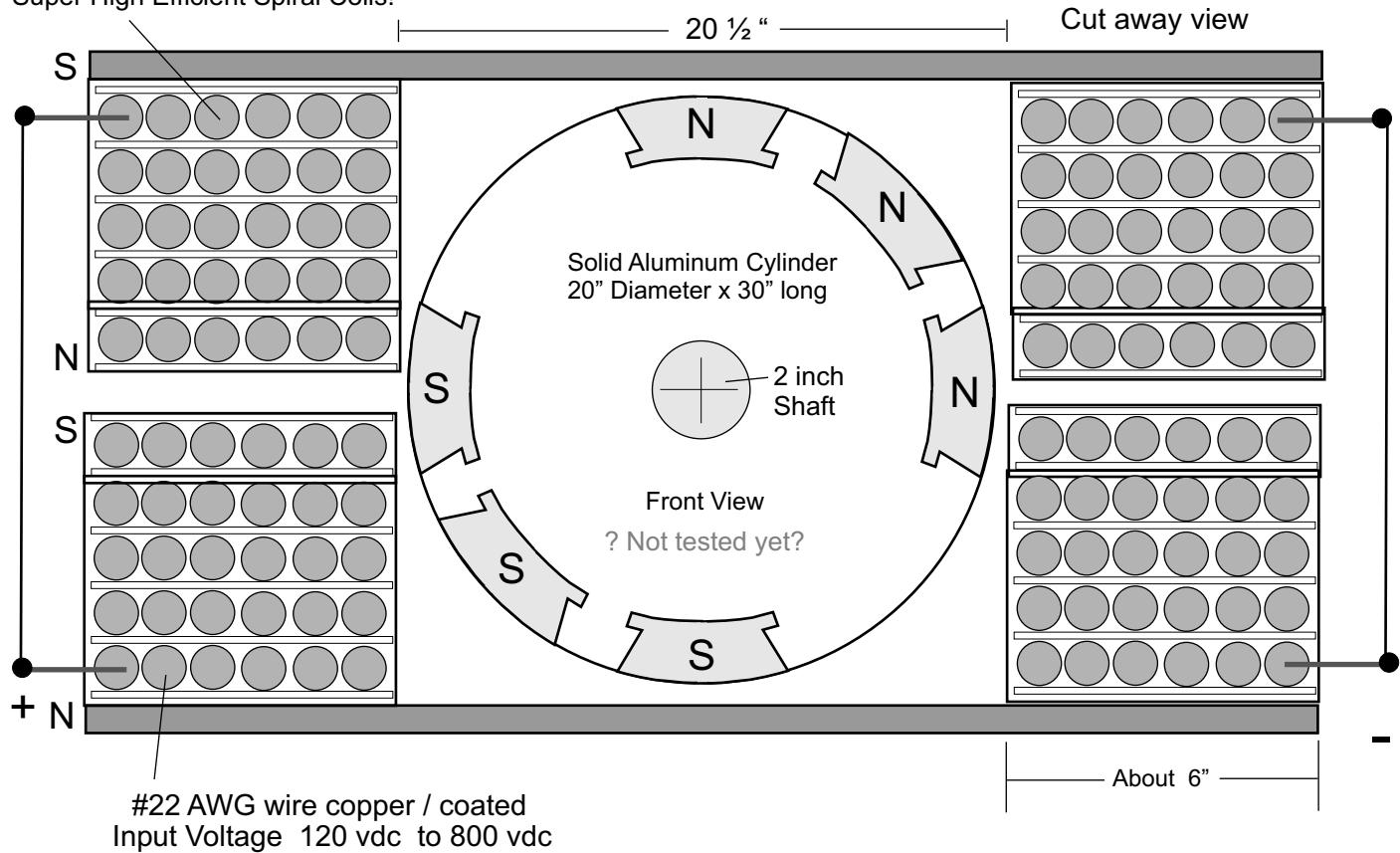


More Horsepower: Option 3

More horsepower and torque can be achieved if you design the rotor as a solid aluminum cylinder which must be machine cut by a machine shop or another option would be to make the 30 inch long cylinder in small sections using 1" or 3/4 inch hardwood material or a special hard but machinable plastic or thick aluminum and glueing them together to make one long 30" piece. A laser cut templet could be used to trace each section and cut out using a band saw or jig saw. It is best and more high efficient to have each section laser cut, this will assure there is a perfect balance when the motor is in operation. To increase the horsepower even more you can design the motor and rotor assembly to be longer. The Magnets must be very powerful, we suggest N40 or N48 Neodymium type magnets that are specially made by a manufacture for your motor. You can search for Neodymium magnet manufactures on the internet, there are many that will do small custom orders. You will need to cut out the shape of the magnet from the 20" rotor sections so when the entire sections are glued together the magnets will simply slip into place and can be glued. Small metal stoppers should be used to keep the magnets from sliding out. This design is more expensive and should be carefully designed and thought out. But is extremely high efficient!



Super High Efficient Spiral Coils!

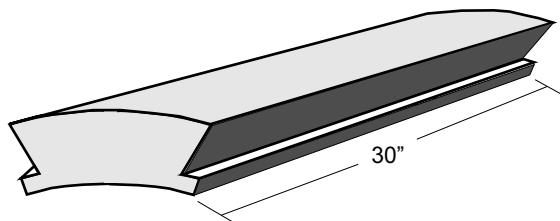
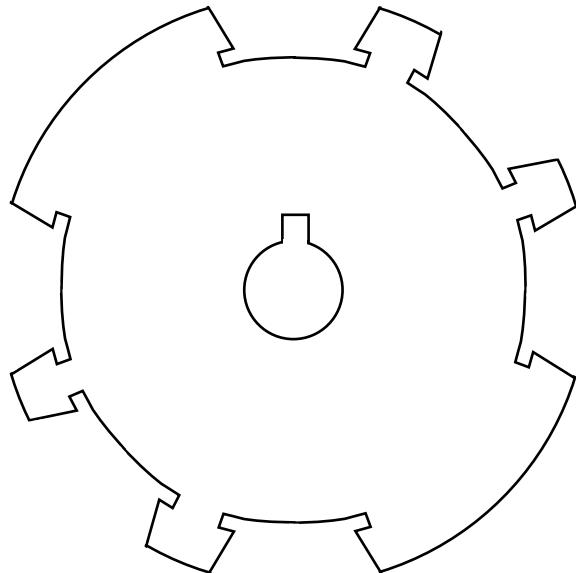




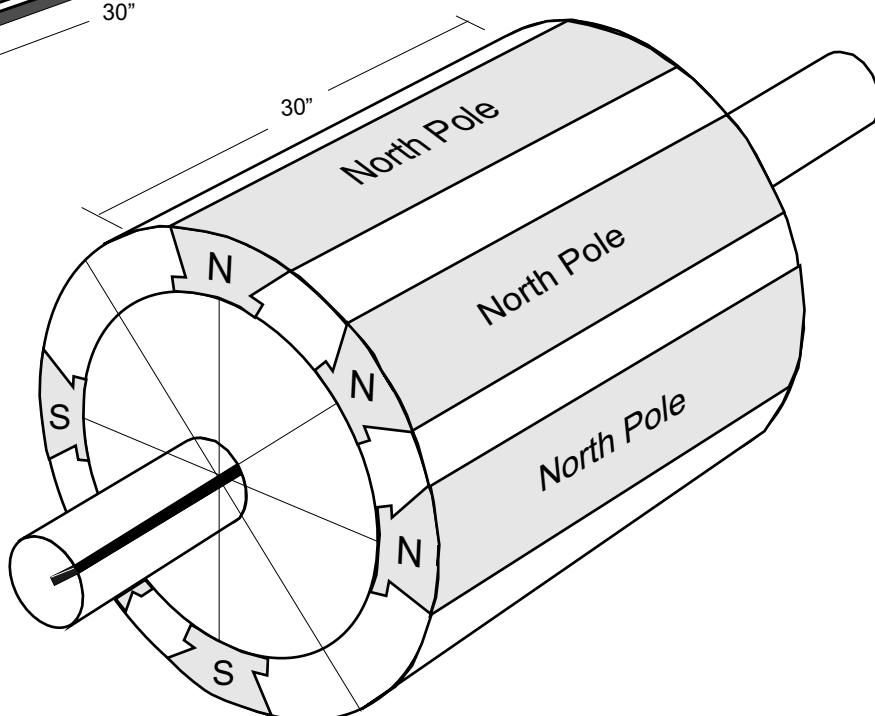
More Horsepower: Option 3

We have not yet tried these designs yet?

If you use 1" thick x 20" Diameter aluminum sections this is what it would look like as a front view. You would need 30 of these to get a 30 inch long rotor. Each section can be cut by hand using a jig saw or other, but must be cut as exact as is humanly possible. You can also get a laser cutting company to cut it for you or a machine shop that has the new up to date plasma cutter which cuts better than laser. Each section can be bolted and glued together using stainless steel 32" long bolts.



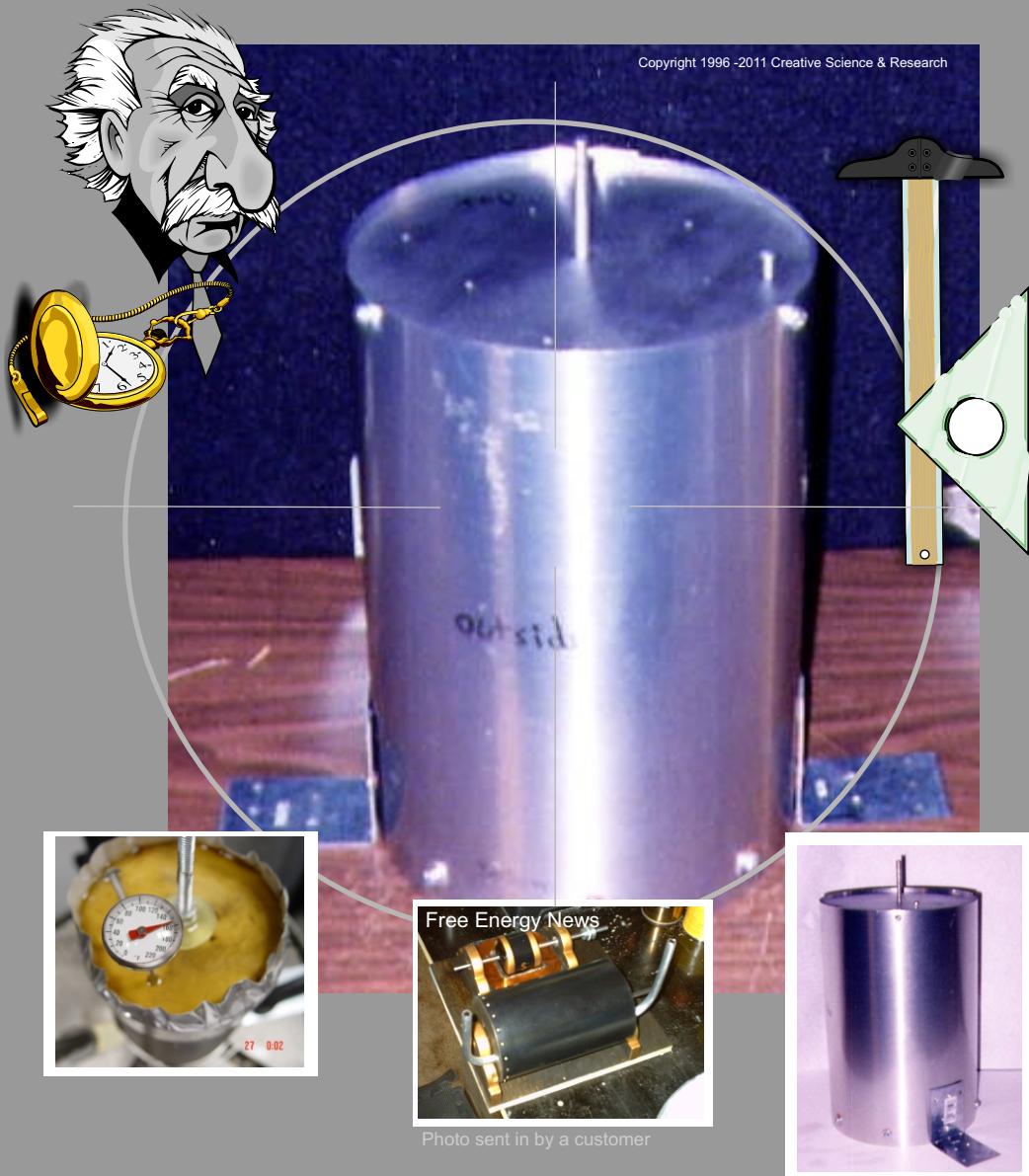
20 inch Diameter
Aluminum Rotor



THE FUELLESS HEATER PLANS

878p

The Fuelless Heater PLANS



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Front Cover

Fuelless Heater plans....only \$40.00

Next page >



The Fuelless **HEATER**

FREE HEAT FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE!

**NO MORE HEATING BILLS! • SAFER THAN NATURAL GAS!
NO FLAMES • NO GASES • RUNS QUIET!**

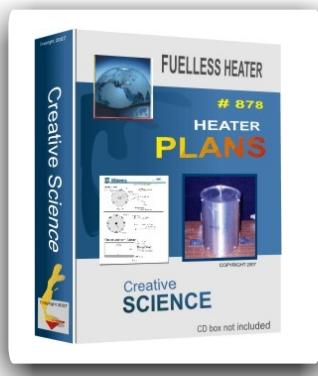


Zinc Rod
Small Space Heater, rated at about 260 degrees F or more!

Learn the secret of this amazing heating device! Simple in design and easy to build!
It is now possible to convert any gas or electric furnace into a free energy heating source! Use as a stand alone heating device, or as a second heater to lower your heating bills for your entire home. As low as \$20 per month (and that's just the cost to run a fan blower to blow the heat around your home). This invention uses a zinc rod and motor oil inside of an zinc or sheet metal outer casing and more. The Fuelless Heater has over three US Patents. Our plans and video show you how to construct a smaller space heating unit, and includes a drawing of a larger home unit. A US patent with drawings are also included in this package. The heat can then be controlled by using your old thermostat. Your thermostat will turn the unit on and off as needed, or you can use the smaller unit as a room to room space heater.

We suggest that you build our small space heater first. The larger you build this device, the more BTU's you will get. *The above photo shows just one part of the main heating unit.* A small one hp motor can then be added to blow the heat around a room or your furnace air duct system. We suggest using our Fuelless Engine motor as an actuator. The heater does require a motor of some type if the Fuelless Engine is not used.

HOW IT WORKS: To start we use a 7" x 11" metal drum, (Which is the outer drum) Then motor oil is poured into the inner can, It does not use oil, it only uses the atoms from the oil which is very safe to use. A small amount of oil is added to the bottom of the can. A zinc rod is placed in the center of the inner drum, more devices and parts are then added. The unit is turned on, and the end result is heat! A large amount of safe heat is then created, much like a spiral vortex heating effect! This then creates a strong chain reaction within the atoms of the oil creating the enormous amount of heat! The zinc rod can be purchased at most hardware stores, or on the internet. Zinc plated long bolts can be used as well. Most all hardware store nuts and bolts are zinc plated. Other types of liquids could be used as well, such as water, vegetable oil etc.



Fuelless Heater Plans

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FREE ENERGY DEMO KIT PLANS

As seen and demonstrated on our online video!

Free energy proof!

We have been researching alternative energy for over 18 years now, and have met many skeptics along the way. We have actually had people write us telling us that "there is no such thing as free energy"! Is that what you believe? If so, what about solar cell technology? Windmill technology? Radiant energies? The Sun, The earth, and so on.

There is so much free energy all around us 24 hours a day 7 days a week that many do not even notice it. So to silence some of the critics David has made this simple but powerful free energy demonstration device that can be seen on our website for all to see. He is not trying to hide anything. The pyramid is only for looks. David just likes the way they look and has been using them in our plans and videos for over 14 years.

Free energy motors and generators will be the wave of the future! If you have seen the video and would like to build this device for yourself we are now offering the plans for only \$16.95. It is easy to build. You do not have to use expensive Polyethyline white plastic. Wood can also be used and will give you the same results. The plans are step by step and loaded with all the information you will need to successfully built this device.

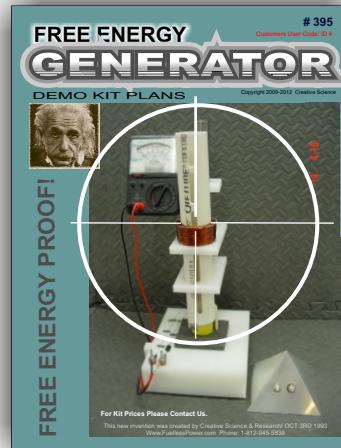
This demonstration device will be great for showing your friends and family. They will be able to see free energy being created right before their very eyes. It is fun to play with and fun to build.

Plans can be sent to you by e-mail
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As seen on our video!

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Homemade Solar Cells

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HOMEMADE SOLAR CELLS

Learn how to build powerful Homemade Solar Cells using a simple screen printing method!



Also included are step by step plans on how to make dye sensitive solar cells from berry juice!

SCREEN PRINTING SOLAR CELLS

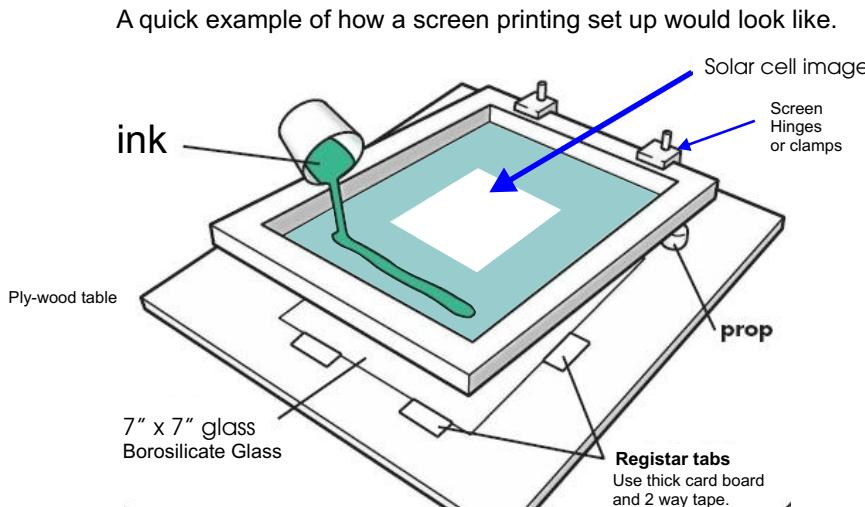
Since you can screen print these cells, size is no limit! Imagine a 24" homemade cell that could be powerful enough to run a 12 volt dc x 3 amp motor using only one cell! Solar cell screen printing has been around for about 15 years or so, and there are many manufactures already doing it as I speak. There are many different types of chemical printing inks to use and many different screen printing techniques to apply it with. But the best I have seen so far was invented by Japan, they have a very simple technique of vibrating the ink after it is printed to get the air bubbles out of the wet ink before it dries. This causes the efficiency of the solar cells to sky rocket!



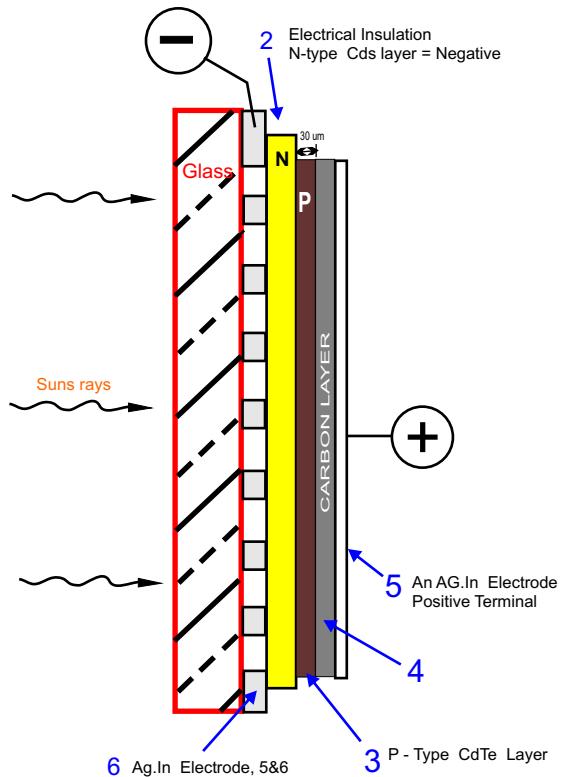
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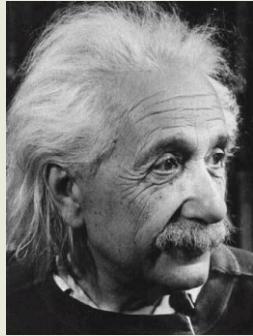
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Turn 120V AC into 300V DC, 800V DC, 1200V DC or 50.000V DC of earth shaking power! Up to 6 amps. Many uses for the serious high voltage experimenter. Create your own 12' lighting bolts, We used this design for many of our free energy projects! Also great as a high energy weapon against dogs, or for Anti-Gravity research. Very easy to construct. You can connect this HV power supply to a 12 volt car battery using a 120V AC inverter. The inverter steps up the 12V DC to 120V AC, which is then connected to our high voltage power supply.

If you don't know how to solder, you don't need to. We are including a way to build this without the need to solder. Plans come both ways.

This is an easy to build HV power supply that just about anyone can build if you know a little about soldering that's even better. But if you don't and would like to learn, there is a great book that is fast and easy to learn in just one day. The book is called: "**Getting Started in Electronics**" By Forrest M. Mims. This book will also teach you the basics about diodes and capacitors, which is all you need to know build this awesome power supply.

Any voltage over 1200 volts should use non electrolytic type capacitors. You can get 2000V capacitors and high voltage diodes from old microwave ovens for free! Many people just throw them out with the trash. With microwave oven caps, you can make an awesome 50,000 to 100,000 volt power supply. I have also seen old microwave ovens for sale at flea markets as well as Goodwill stores for less than \$11.00 each. If you tried to buy these parts at an electronic supply company, it would cost you well over 200 dollars. The voltage multiplier in these plans are easy to build and low cost if you buy surplus capacitors and diodes from the Internet.



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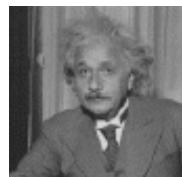
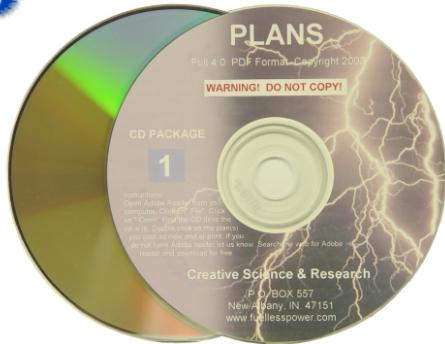
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