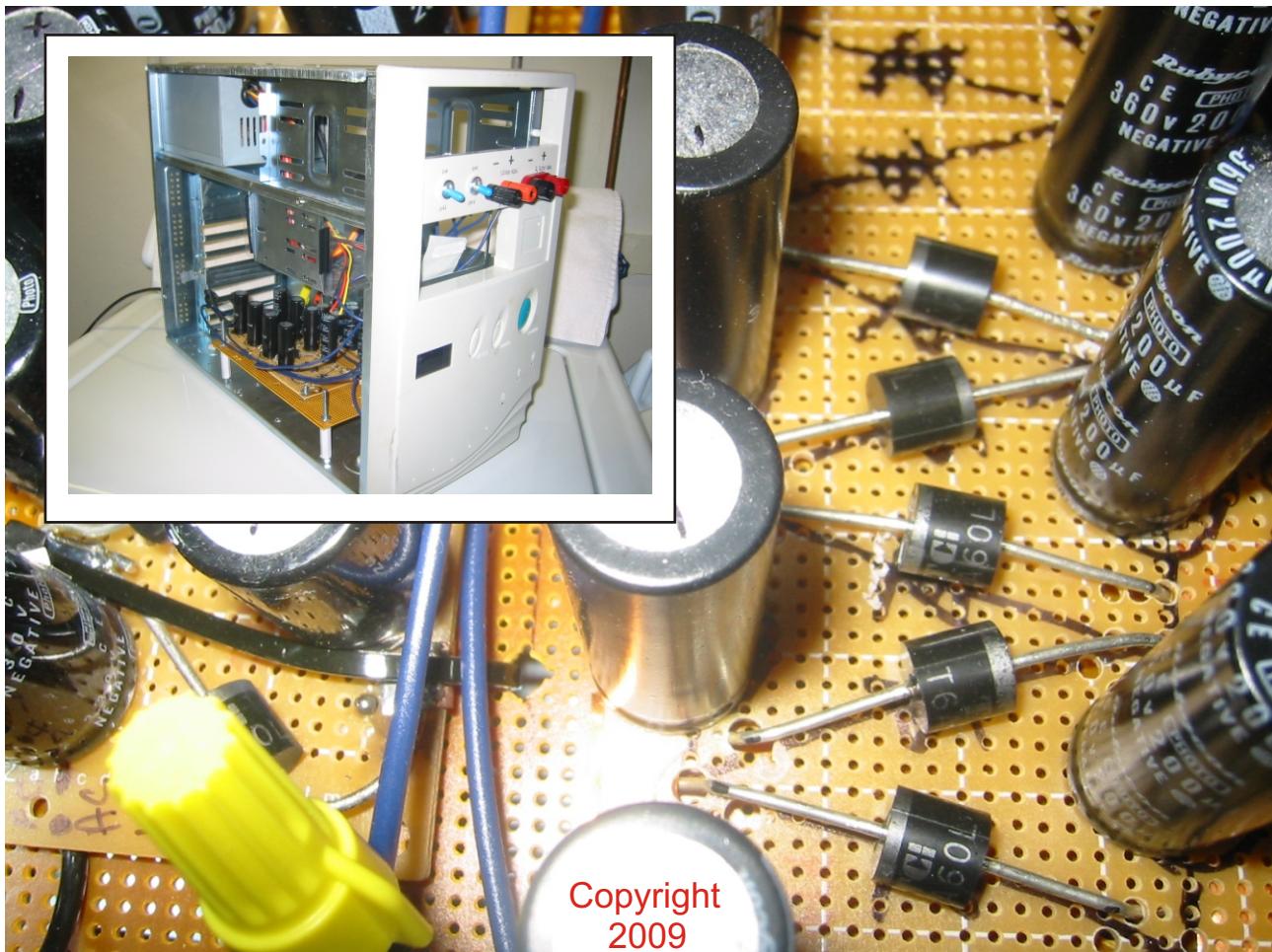


FREE ENERGY NEWS!

## High Voltage Power Supply

**DANGER**

**HIGH VOLTAGE**



### High Voltage DC Power Supplies

The above photo is the power supply we used for many of our high voltage Fuelless Engine motors.

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 Douglas Cockcroft and Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton used this voltage multiplier cascade for most of their research, which in 1951 won them the Nobel Prize in Physics for "Transmutation of atomic nuclei by artificially accelerated atomic particles". Less known is the fact that the circuit was first discovered much earlier, in 1919, by Heinrich Greinacher, a Swiss physicist. For this reason, this doubler cascade is sometimes also referred to as the Greinacher multiplier.

# WARNING!

**NOTICE!** Anti Pirate Customers ID Number! 875900

**WARNING!** These plans can not be copied, sold or given away by you the buyer to any person or person's on the internet, e-mail, letter, air mail, radio or news, without the written permission of Creative Science & Research.

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We are not responsible for anything in these plans. You build at your own risk. Always be careful when working with tools or electricity. Wear the proper clothing, hand and face protection.  
We hope you enjoy these plans.

Thank you  
**David Waggoner**  
Owner

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New Albany, IN. 47151-0557

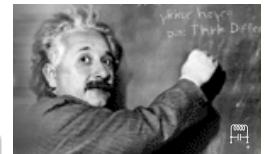
[www.FuellessPower.com](http://www.FuellessPower.com)

[www.FuellessUSA.com](http://www.FuellessUSA.com)

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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 our motors at lower voltages 100 volts to 300 vdc. To do this you would use larger ( fatter ) magnet wire for the spiral coils instead of # 27, you might want to try # 18 AWG copper wire. Right to **left** method is best with larger wire.

# 378

FREE ENERGY NEWS!

## High Voltage Power Supply



1200 VDC High Voltage Power Supply

Key words: cascade voltage multipliers

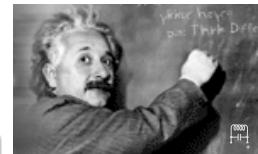
The Cockcroft-Walton generator, or multiplier, was named after the two men who in 1932 used this circuit design to power their particle accelerator, performing the first artificial nuclear disintegration in history. John Douglas Cockcroft and Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton used this voltage multiplier cascade for most of their research, which

Cover

**DANGER**
**HIGH  
VOLTAGE**

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.

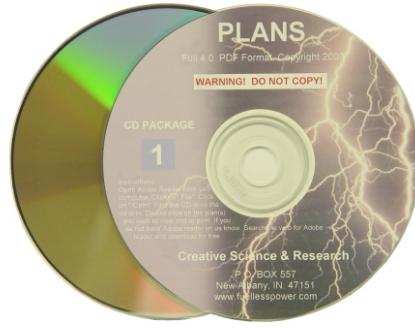
The Fuelless Engine does require a small, and constant amount of energy to keep the free energy reaction going, within the motor, and clearly demonstrates more output of energy than input of energy!



## CD Package Deals

Plans are sent to you on a Computer CD in PDF Adobe format. You can view them and then print them out. Videos can also be viewed from this CD.

If you have already ordered plans from us before you can deduct the amount you paid for the plans only, do not include the shipping you paid. Not to exceed \$125 or CD will be full price.



- 1. CD Package #1** Includes all 33 plans and 4 videos offered on our entire website! Only.....\$300 *You Save Over \$351.60*

Bonus: Also included #362-RC350, #362 and Sp500 Generator plans!

**CD INCLUDES:** #362 The Fuelless Engine Plans (low HP ) # 362-RC350 Fuelless Engine Plans ( high HP ) #878P The Fuelless Heater Plans and Video, # Sp500 Generator Plans, Fuel from water part 1 & part 2 , #579 The 5000 watt inverter, #400 The Air Engine Plans, #401 Homemade Solar Cells Plans, #402 Solar Cell Screen Printing Booklet, #396 Homemade Batteries, #FGE2 The Gravity Engine, #376 Permanent Magnet Motor, #393 The Tesla Turbine, # Hfg9 High Eff. Generator, #386 Make Your Own Light Bulbs, #HVEMP HV Electromagnets, #409 Anti-Gravity Aircraft Patent. #HVC1 HV Capacitor Plans. # 373 500 v Power supply plans, # H757 Free energy capacitors, # 459 Free Energy from the Earth Plans, # 371 Free Energy from the Sky Plans, # 412 Windmill Plans, #359 Free Electricity from the Phone Co. Plans, # 378 HV Power Supply Plans, #372 Tesla Technology - Tesla Coil Plans. # 373 High Voltage from a Bike Generator, # 4789 HV Diode Plans, # JCM1 5 Color Screen Printing Press Plans, # 363-A Step up transformer Ideas, #394 Nikola Tesla's Transmission of Electricity thru the Air!

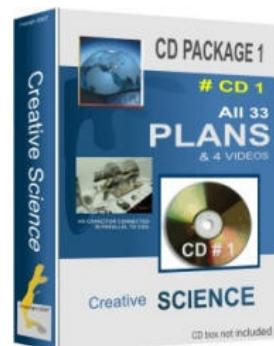
**Videos:** The Fuelless Engine Video, The Fuelless Heater Video, Screen Printing Video, The Gravity Motor Video.

See the complete listing of plans and videos on our website. Videos and plans can all be viewed on your computer.

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or [www.fuelless.com](http://www.fuelless.com)



**WARNING! DO NOT TOUCH BATTERY TERMINALS** when using more than 2 batteries connected in series. Use thick rubber gloves and one hand, shock can KILL YOU!

( **OPTIONAL:** Using 9 volt batteries as a power supply for short tests )

## High Voltage Power Supply

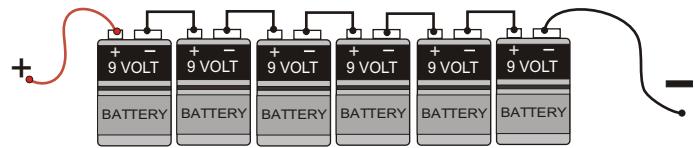
A fast and easy way to build a high voltage power supply using 9 volt dc batteries. Since our motor can run on small millamp currents it could take hours and sometimes days to drain the batteries. If a low rpm high voltage generator was connected to the motor and allowed to re-charge the batteries the 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/](http://www.radioshack.com/) or at: [www.allelectronics.com/](http://www.allelectronics.com/) OPTIONAL: Custom made super high efficient solar cells can be added to help with input power.

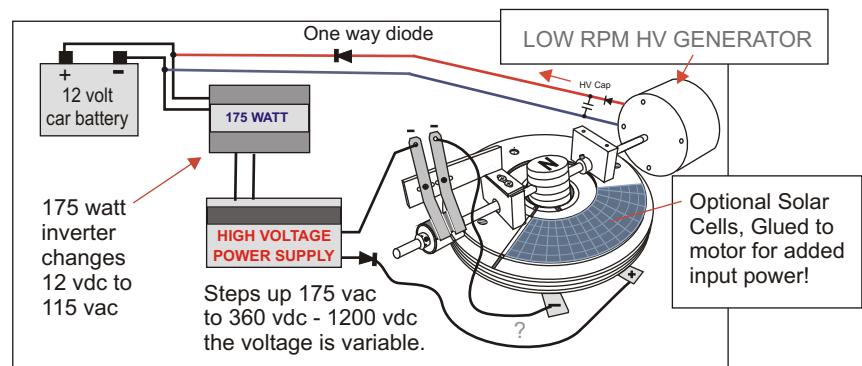
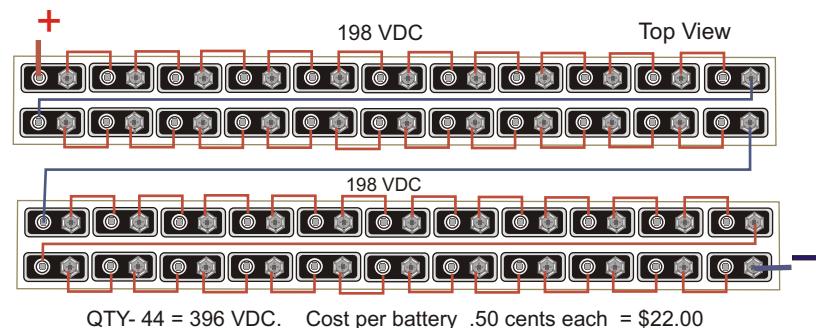


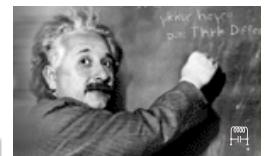
9 Volt battery cap:  
Twist the ends together  
and solder. Then triple  
coat with rubber dip or  
other means.



Example of how to connect in series.

QTY-6 = 54 VDC





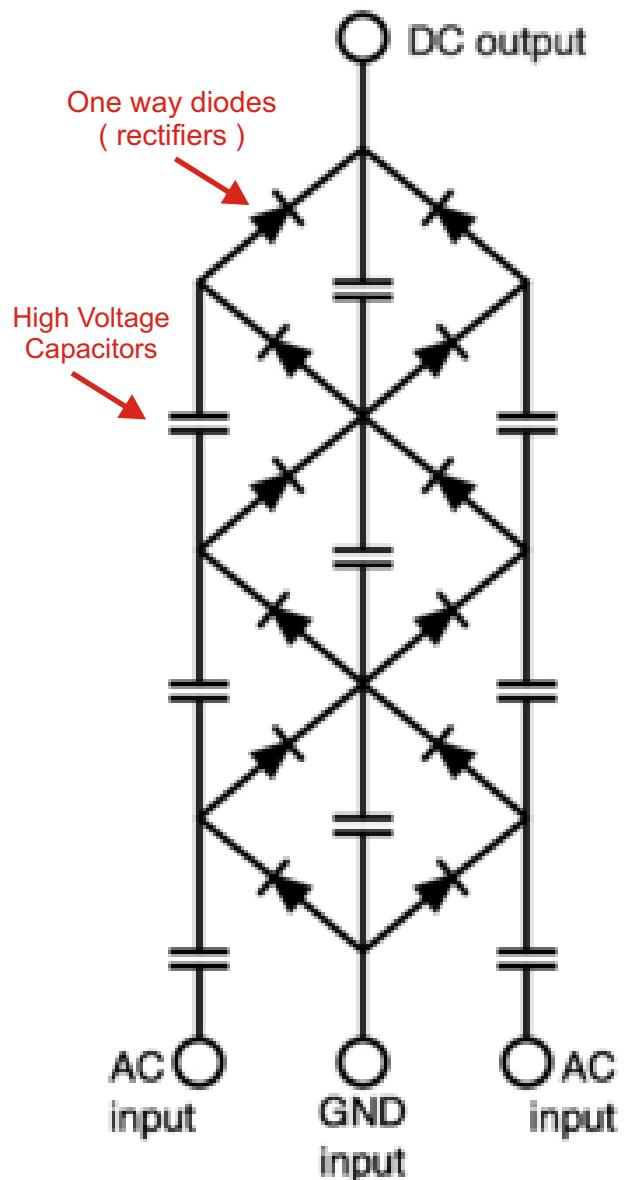
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This CW is basically a voltage multiplier that converts AC electrical power from a low voltage level to a higher DC voltage level. It is made up of a voltage multiplier ladder network of capacitors and diodes to generate high voltages. Unlike transformers, this method eliminates the need for the heavy soft iron core. Using only capacitors and diodes, these voltage multipliers can step up low voltages to extremely high voltages, while at the same time being far lighter and cheaper than transformers. The biggest advantage of such circuits is that the voltage across each stage of the cascade is equal to only twice the peak input voltage, so it has the advantage of requiring relatively low cost components and being easy to insulate. One can also tap the output from any stage, like a multitapped transformer.

## Lesson 1 (*short version*)

# Capacitors & Diodes



A full-wave CW multiplier

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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## What is a Capacitor?

A capacitor is a device that stores electrons or electrical energy!

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 1. 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



Capacitor ( Cap )

A HV Electrolytic Capacitor  
450 vdc x 350 uf

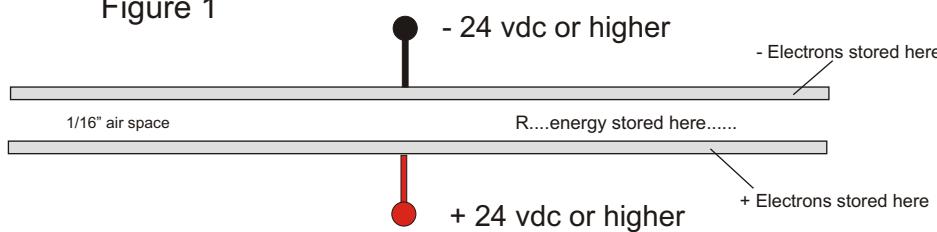
**There are 2 types of Capacitors,** The dry type and the wet type. An electrolytic capacitor is a wet type and is good for many things such as HV step up power supplies. Electrolytic Photo caps are the best, they are very high efficient. An electrolytic type capacitor will always have a + plus side 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](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 1

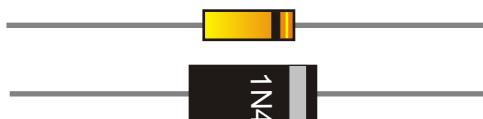
HV Oil filled Capacitors  
( For line poles etc..)



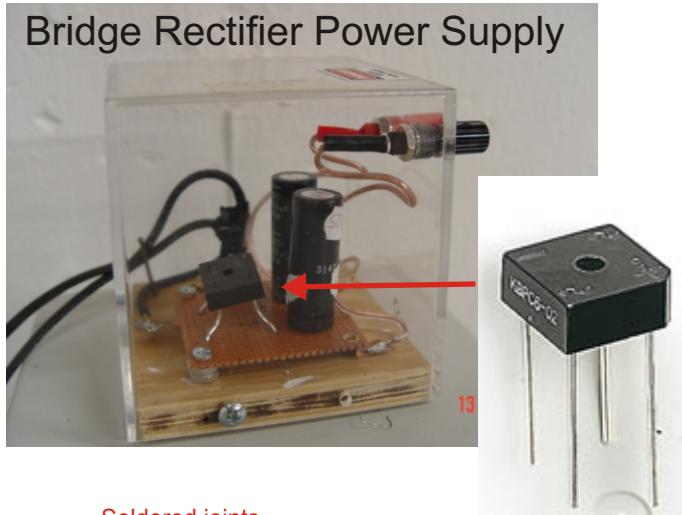
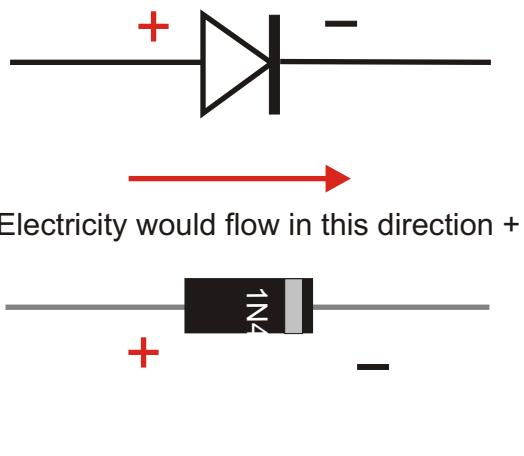
# High Volt DC Power Supply

## What is a Diode?

Diodes allow electricity to flow in only one direction. The arrow of the circuit symbol shows the direction in which the current can flow. Diodes are the electrical version of a valve and early diodes were actually called valves. You can purchase diodes and capacitors online at any electronic supply company or an electronic supply store near you. Diodes must also be used when charging a battery or capacitor. One or 2 diodes can be used for this.

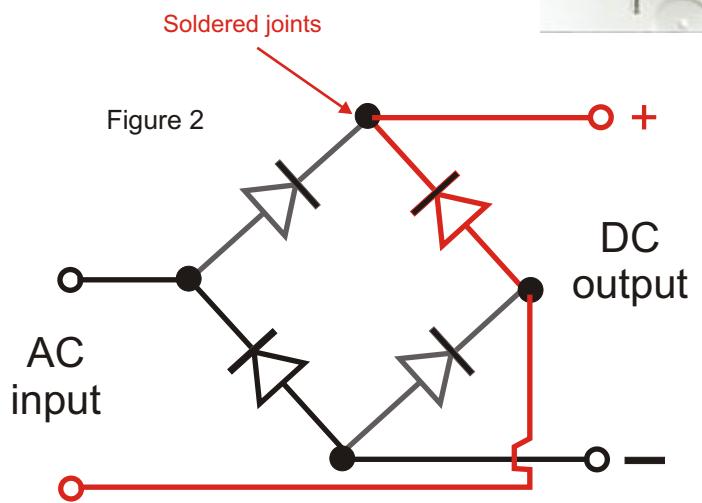


Diode Drawing



## Bridge rectifiers

With a bridge rectifier you can turn 120 VAC into 120 VDC or at any voltage. Bridge rectifiers use 4 diodes connected as you see in figure 2. There are several ways of connecting diodes to make a rectifier to convert AC to DC. The bridge rectifier is one of them and it is available in special packages containing the four diodes required. Bridge rectifiers are rated by their maximum current and maximum reverse voltage. They have four leads or terminals: the two DC outputs are labeled + and -, the two AC inputs are labeled .





# High Volt DC Power Supply

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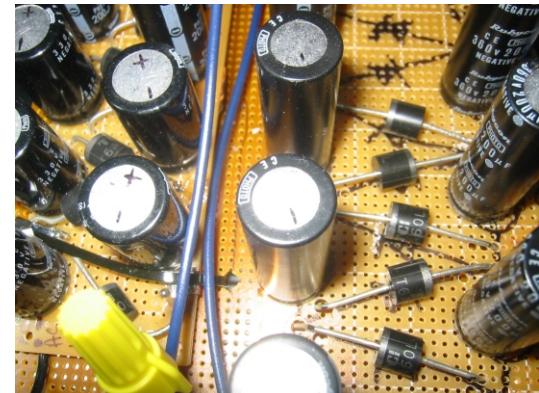
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## High Efficiency Power Supplies For The Fuelless Engine Motors!

This is the high voltage power supply method that we used for our Fuelless Engine designs and experiments. It is a Cascade Voltage Multiplier. You can add more stages to increase the voltage output or use less stages for lower voltages ( less capacitors and diodes used ). The voltage input for your motor coils depends on what size wire you choose and how many turns. The capacitors we used are also called an electrolytic type capacitor, they have a plus and minus. For higher voltages than 1200 VDC it may be best to use NON-electrolytic type capacitors, they have no + or -.

The amount of amperage stored in each capacitor depends on what size capacitors you use. The higher the micro farads ( uf ) of the capacitor, the higher the amperage storage rating.



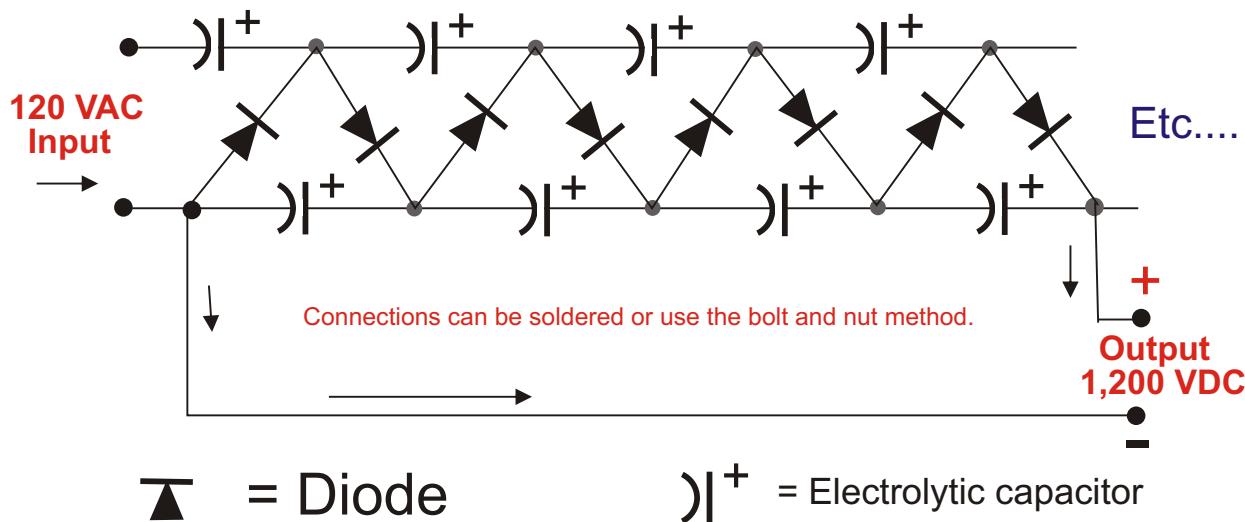
Use a AC amperage meter on the input wire ( the 120 VAC input ) to keep a log of how much amperage your motor coils are using. Be sure to take an ohms reading ( using an ohm meter ) of your coil before you ever apply voltage to them. Then write the result on the top of the coil as well as the entire weight of the coil. If you use capacitors rated at a higher uf, you may or will need to use diodes rated at a higher amperage rating than 6 amp.

*Rule of thumb*, use diodes 2 x's higher than that of the amperage load or amp draw load rating. Example: 200 uf x 360 v photo flash capacitors will use about 3 to 4 amps max, so you will want to use diodes rated at 6 to 8 amps x 400 to 450 volts or 600 volts. If you exceed the rating you can cause a fire hazard or a capacitor or diode can blow up! Please be careful. **WARNING! Use rubber gloves when working with high voltage, we are not responsible for anything in these plans you build at your own risk!** You can Solder the connections or use brass bolts and nuts.

To get 1200 VDC we used a qty of (13) Photo caps and 12 rectifier diodes

Photo capacitors used: Rubycon CE #9409 360 V x 200 uf  
( or any photo cap close to this rating should work, Example: 330 v x 170 uf more or less )

Diodes used: T6A60L 6.0 AMP SILICON RECTIFIER 600 Volts Max - Made by Taitron  
Anything less than 6 amps could burn up your diodes.





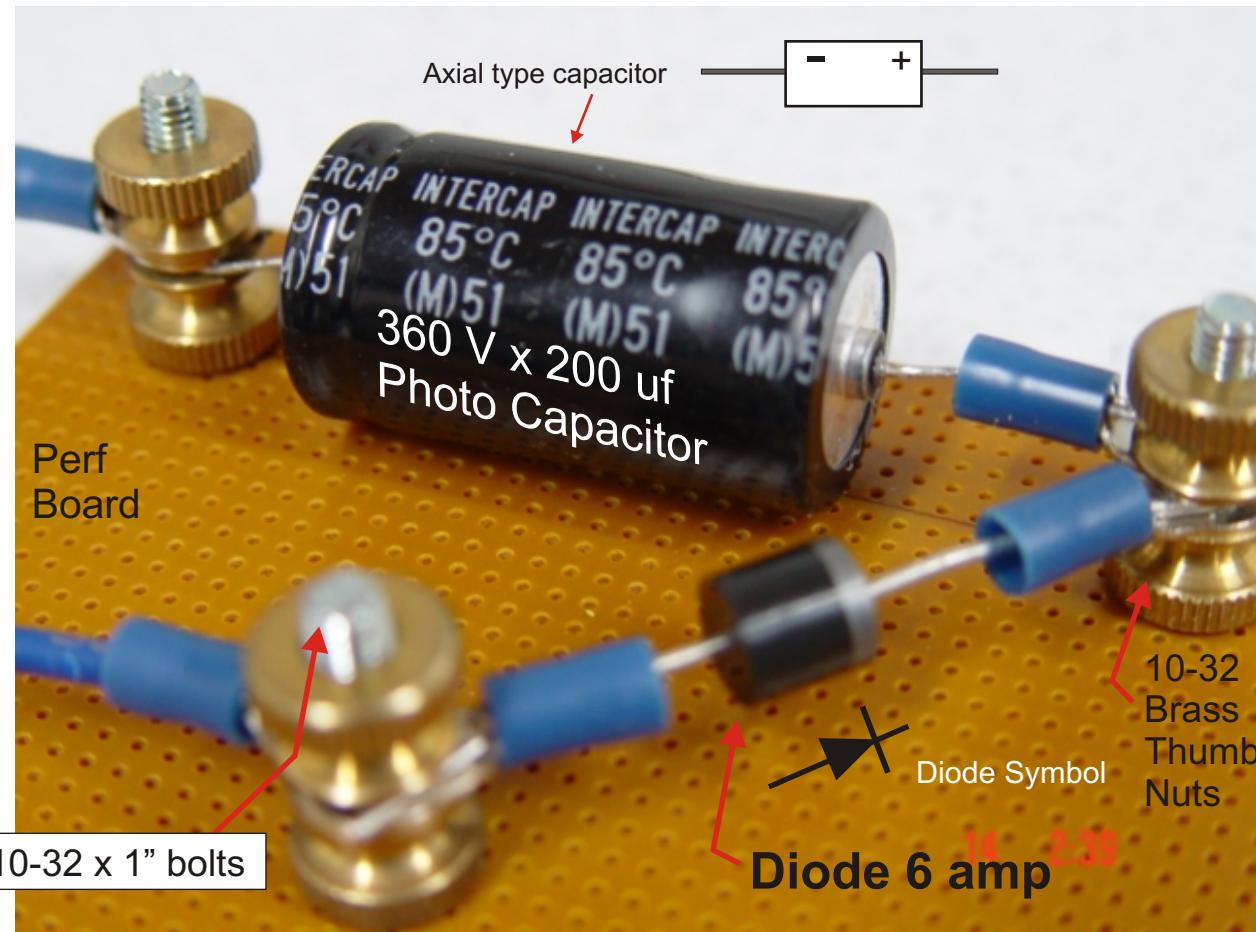
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## Don't Know How to Solder?

You do not have to solder the connections if you do not know how to solder. It can be done quick and easy by using nuts and bolts. It is best to use perf board material, it is more flame resistant in case of a short out. You can use other thin material such as wood, plastics, clear plastic. If you use axial type caps, make sure your perf board or board material is long enough for the entire project to fit in.



- OR -

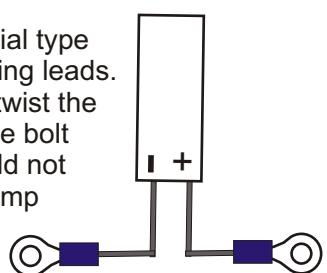


**Optional** - Ring Crimp Terminal  
*I am not sure of the size, sorry.*

Just make sure that the ring fits the 10-32 bolt and the wire fits the crimp area - or you could use solder type ring terminals. You can buy these online at: <http://www.allelectronics.com/> Or at your local hardware store.



Or you can use radial type capacitors by bending leads. Or you can simply twist the lead wire around the bolt post, then you would not need to use ring crimp terminals.



Even better if you solder the ring crimp terminals to the wire for extra security to prevent a short.

Options:  
Crimp or solder wire to terminals

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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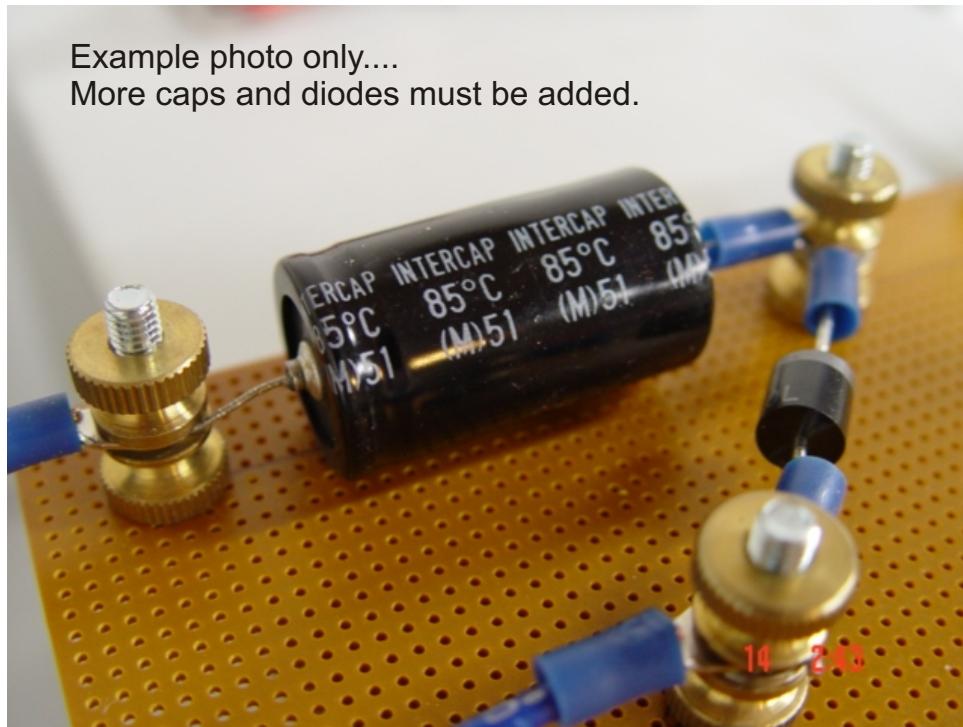
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## Tools you may need.



Example photo only....  
More caps and diodes must be added.



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# High Volt DC Power Supply



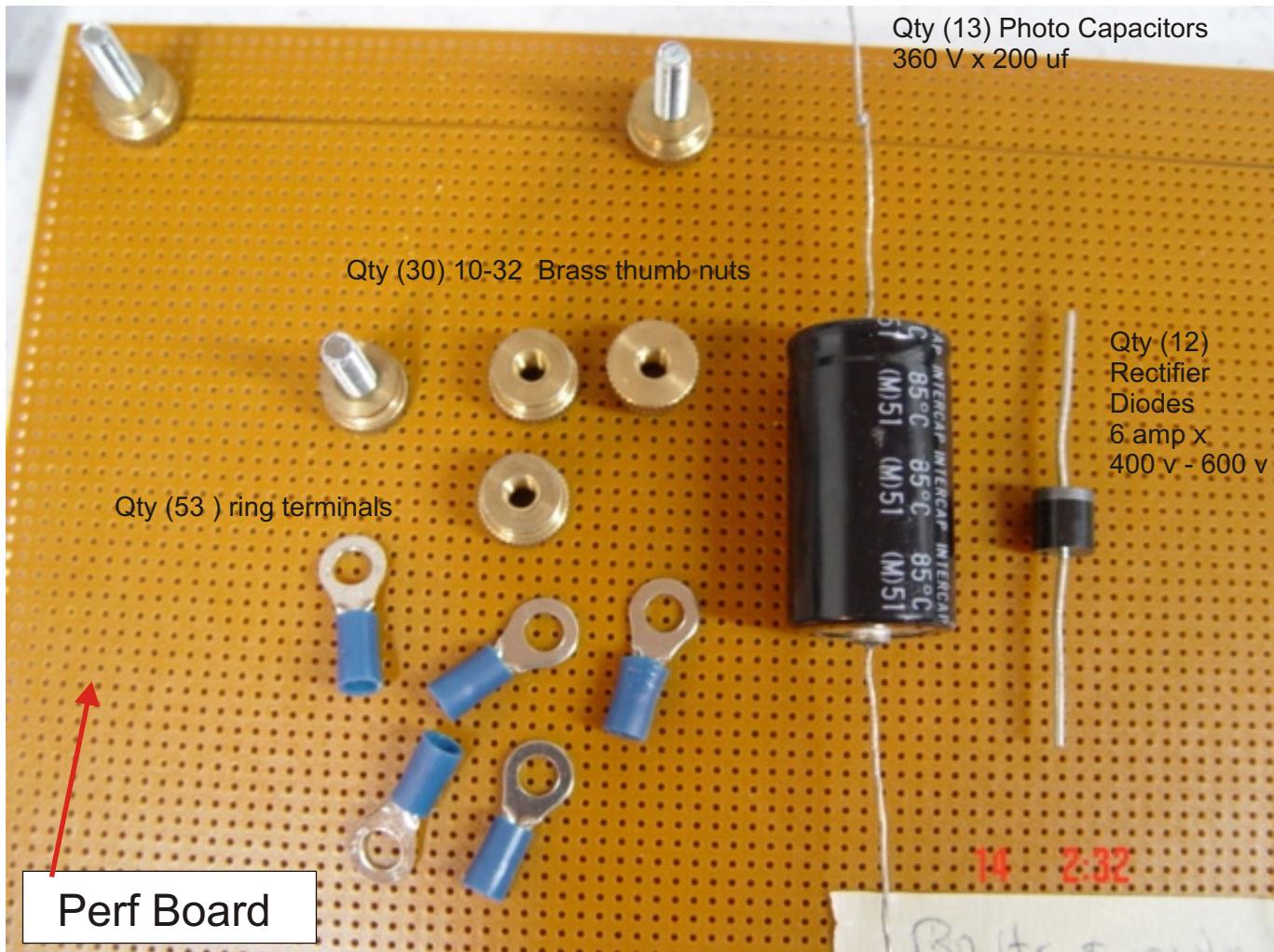
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## For 1,200 VDC

Qty (15) 10-32 x 1" bolts



<http://www.allelectronics.com/make-a-store/category/455/Perf-Boards/1.html>

To get 1200 VDC we used a qty of (13) Photo caps and 12 rectifier diodes

Photo capacitors used: Rubycon CE #9409 360 V x 200 uf

( or any photo cap close to this rating should work, Example: 330 v x 170 uf more or less )

Diodes used: T6A60L 6.0 AMP SILICON RECTIFIER 600 Volts Max - Made by Taitron  
Anything less than 6 amps could burn up your diodes.

You can use a computer case or other, but just make sure it is safe so no kids or others will get shocked.

# High Volt DC Power Supply

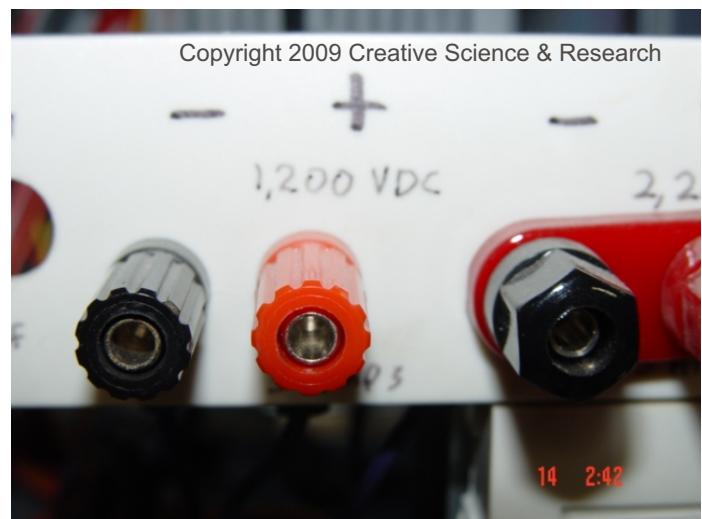


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## High Voltage Banana Connectors



[www.alliedelec.com](http://www.alliedelec.com)

Mfr Part#: 108-0902-001 RED  
Allied Stock#: 528-0158



Must be rated at 700 volts or more, more is better. Less chance of shorting out.

Emerson Network Power Jack, Banana; Banana Jack;  
7000 V (RMS) (Min.); 15 A; Nylon 6/6 per ASTM D4066  
\$0.53 cents each - Allied Electronics

Use these connectors to safely connect and disconnect to motor coils or any other high voltage project. Some soldering is required. **WARNING!** The voltage and amperage in these power supplies can kill you. Please be careful use rubber gloves and only one hand when possible. All it take is just one mistake.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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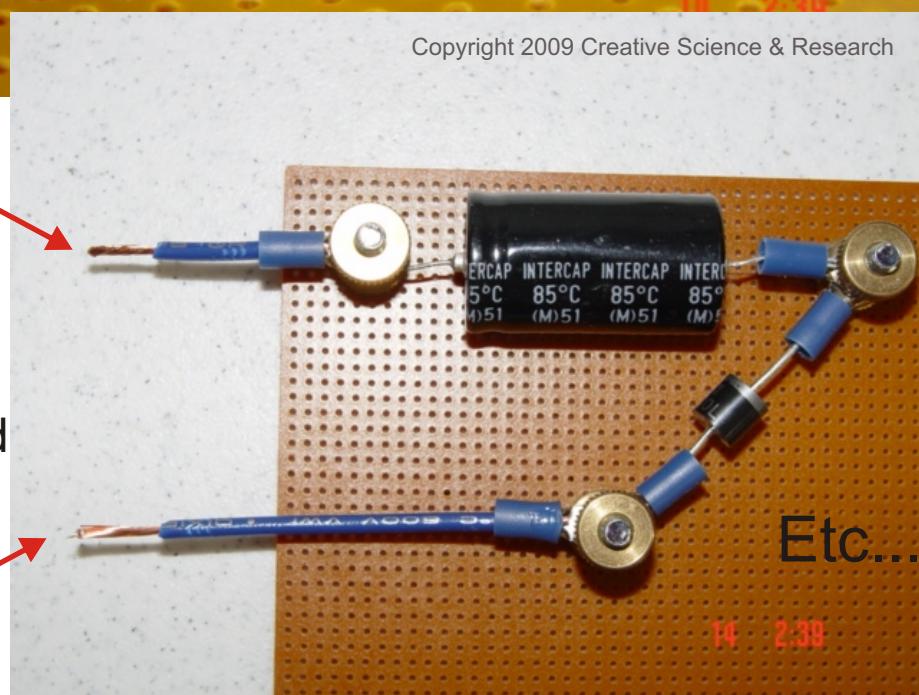
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Connect to  
120 volt power  
cord with 6 amp  
fuse with on and  
off switch.  
Use twist  
nuts.



# High Volt DC Power Supply



# 378

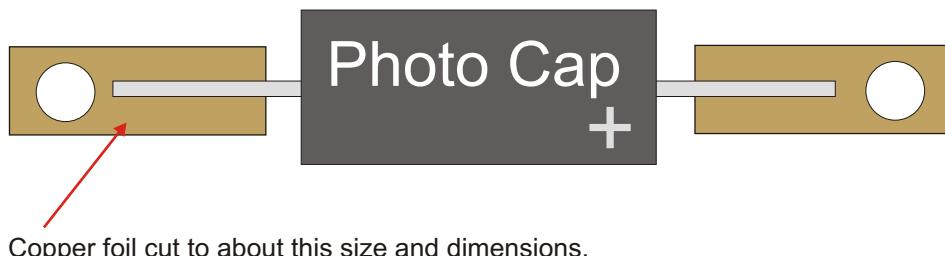
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## Another Option - Connecting The Terminals

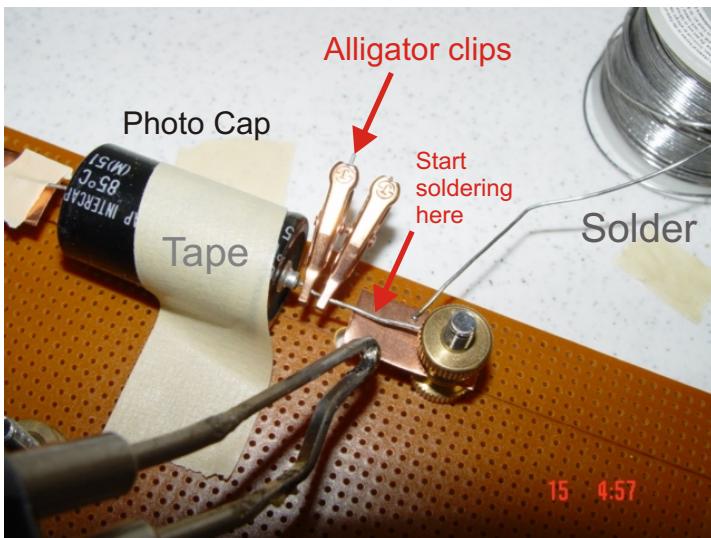
It maybe easier to use copper foil strips, use a hole punch and or paper punches to make the holes. You can purchase leather hole punches at arts and craft shops or online. *You can also use tin crimp ring terminals that do not have any plastic on them, and you can solder the photo cap terminals to the ends of the crimp area.* But, using copper foil is much easier and you can custom position the cap then solder.

## Production and Assembly



Copper foil cut to about this size and dimensions.

Construct and cut your copper foil terminals first, then place them on the 1" bolts and apply the top thumb nut to hold them into place, keep them in position as seen above. Now take your photo cap and hold it up to that area as seen above, if the wire leads are to long cut them with a wire cutter to the size as seen above. Place alligator clips ( electronic supplies ) on the wire your going to solder to keep most of the heat from the solder gun from going into the cap and harming it. Heat the copper terminal first, then quickly heat and apply the solder to the wire cap terminal. A good solder joint is when the solder is not dull after it dries. Make sure all areas of the surfaces are clean and not oily. If soldering gun is to hot the solder will roll off, you can adjust temp by turning gun on and off.



Once the solder looks like it is covering the wire and is also on the copper foil really good. Take the gun ( heat ) away from it and let it cool. You can blow on it to make it cool faster. Now try and pull the joints apart. If they are not pulling apart then it is a good solder. The solder should look fairly shinny when done. this means it has bonded well with the metals.

**CAUTION:** Solder guns can burn the skin very deeply. Keep away from skin and children. Keep in a safe place when not using right away and is still hot.

Tape down the capacitor to the perf board so it will not move when you begin to solder.

Page 13

# High Volt DC Power Supply

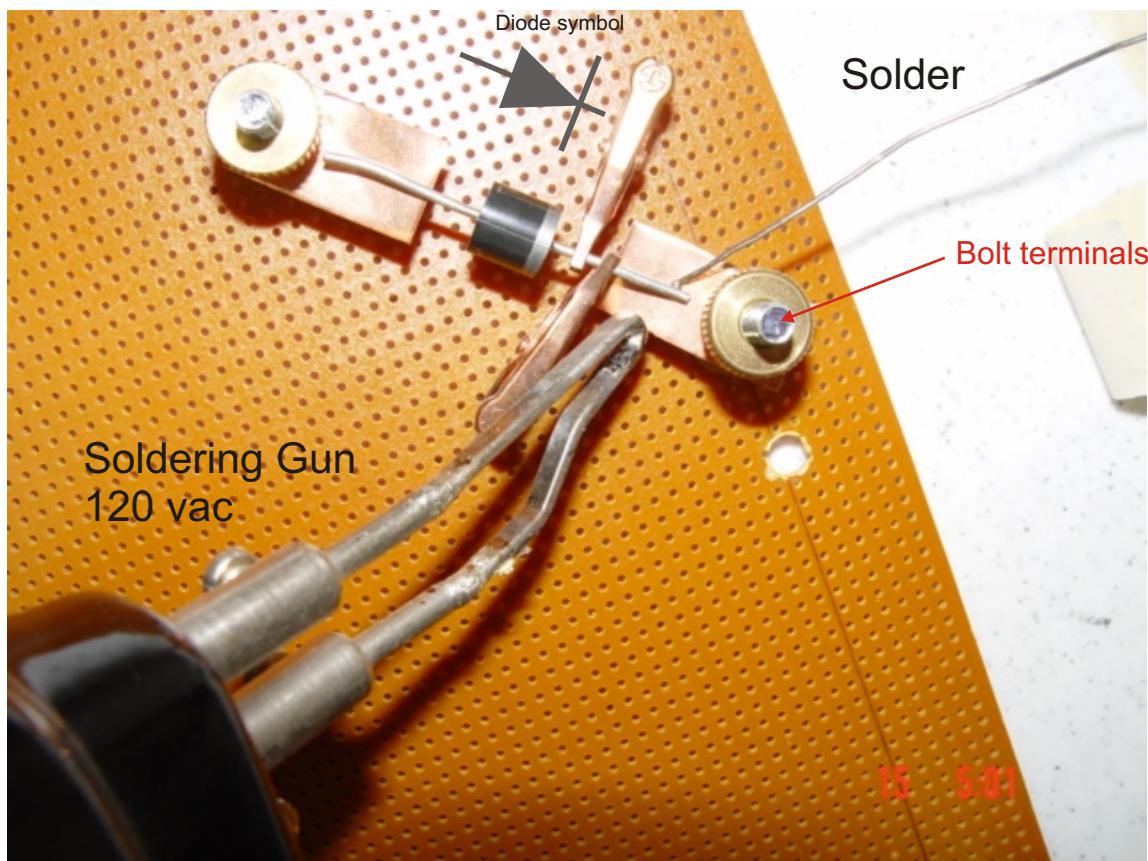


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Now begin soldering the diode onto the copper foil terminal. *You can use the same 2 terminals to pre-solder and assemble each one, just as long as you make sure that all the other holes you drill are the same width apart, that way they will all fit the same.* Solder all diodes and caps to their own terminals, then once they are cool to the touch you can begin drilling all the bolt holes in the perf board. Once that is done then begin placing the 10-32 x 1" bolts into the perf board bolt holes. Screw on the bottom thumb nuts first. Now place all caps into place on the bolt terminals. Now place all diodes onto the terminals. See the diagram on page 4. Make sure you point the diodes in the right direction.



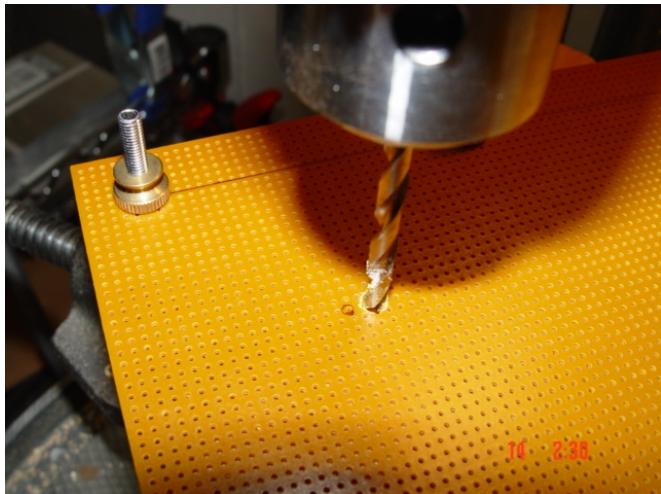
# High Volt DC Power Supply



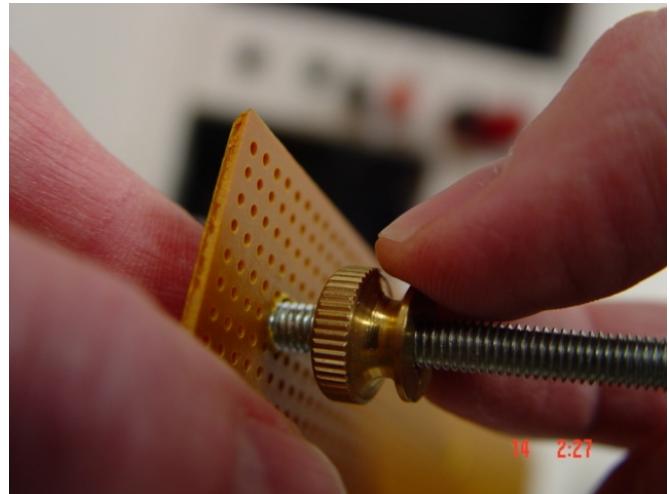
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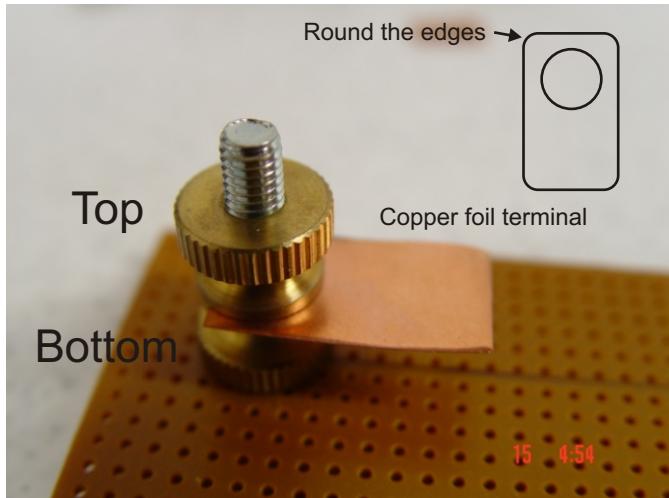
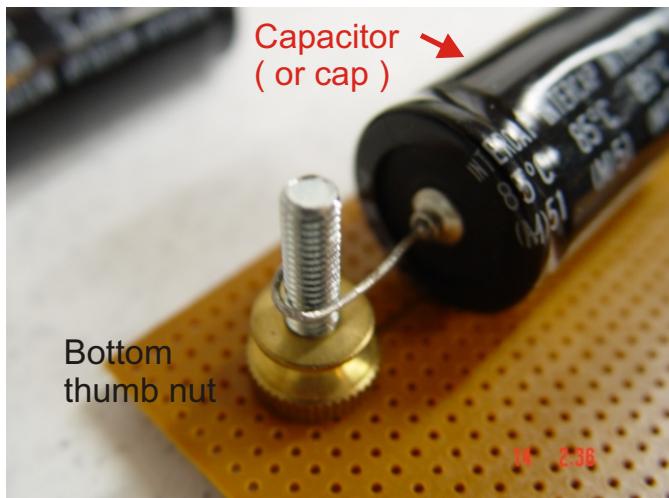
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Drilling bolt holes into the perf board



Screwing bottom thumb nut on first



Optional: Crimping

Make sure ring crimp is small enough for the wire leads or they can slip out. If not you will need to solder also.



Optional: Direct

Optional:  
smaller crimp and solder

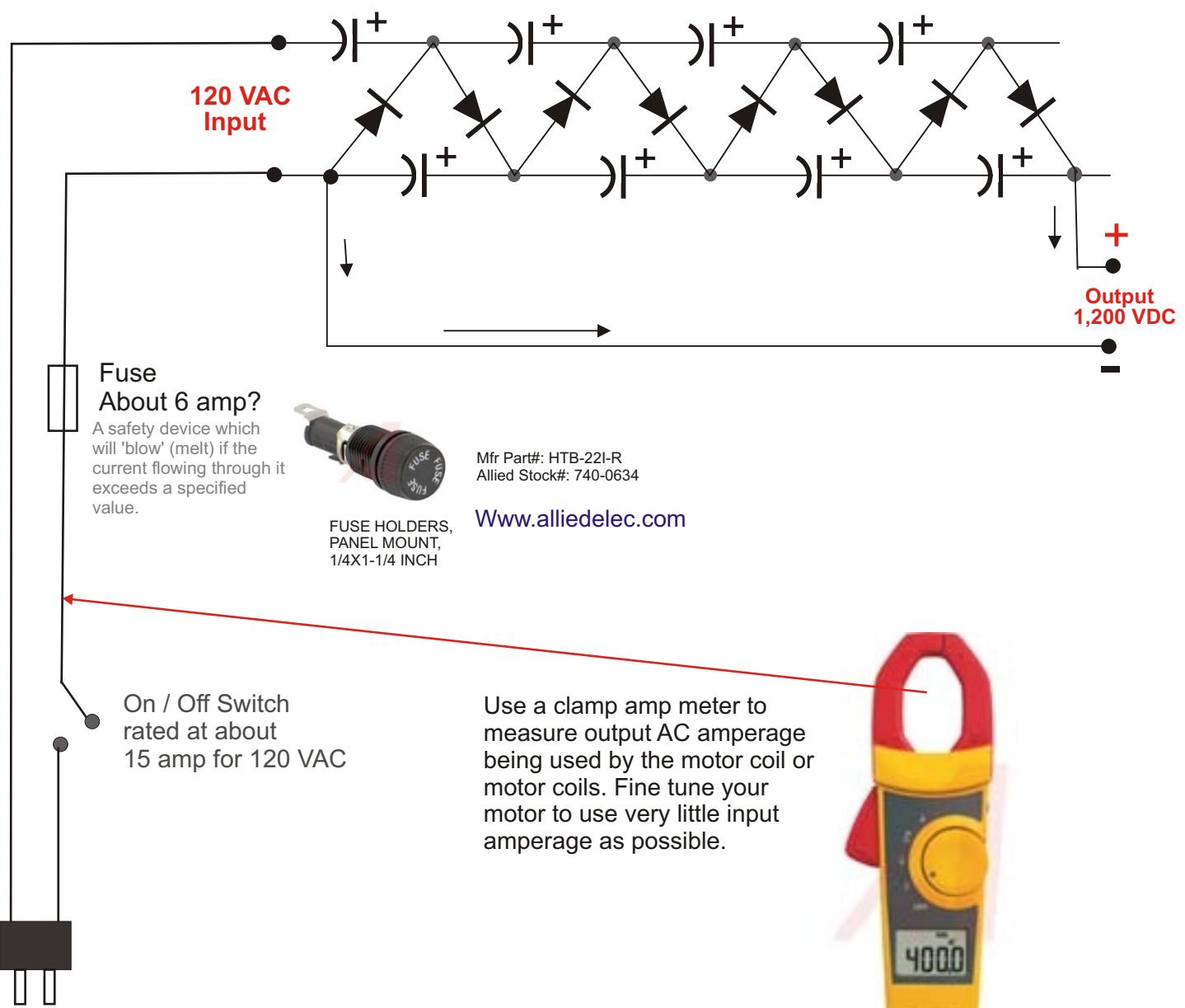


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**OPTION 1**

You have **3** choices, you can (1) Connect directly to 120 VAC house current, (2) Use a DC motor pulser to transformer to multiplier. (3) use a deep cycle 12 volt DC battery ( Golf cart battery is best ), connected to a 115 volt AC inverter, *you can use a 175 watt inverter or more*. You can buy inverter's already made at **Walmart** stores, automotive stores or on line for less than \$50.00.



115 to 120 VAC

Use a clamp amp meter to measure output AC amperage being used by the motor coil or motor coils. Fine tune your motor to use very little input amperage as possible.

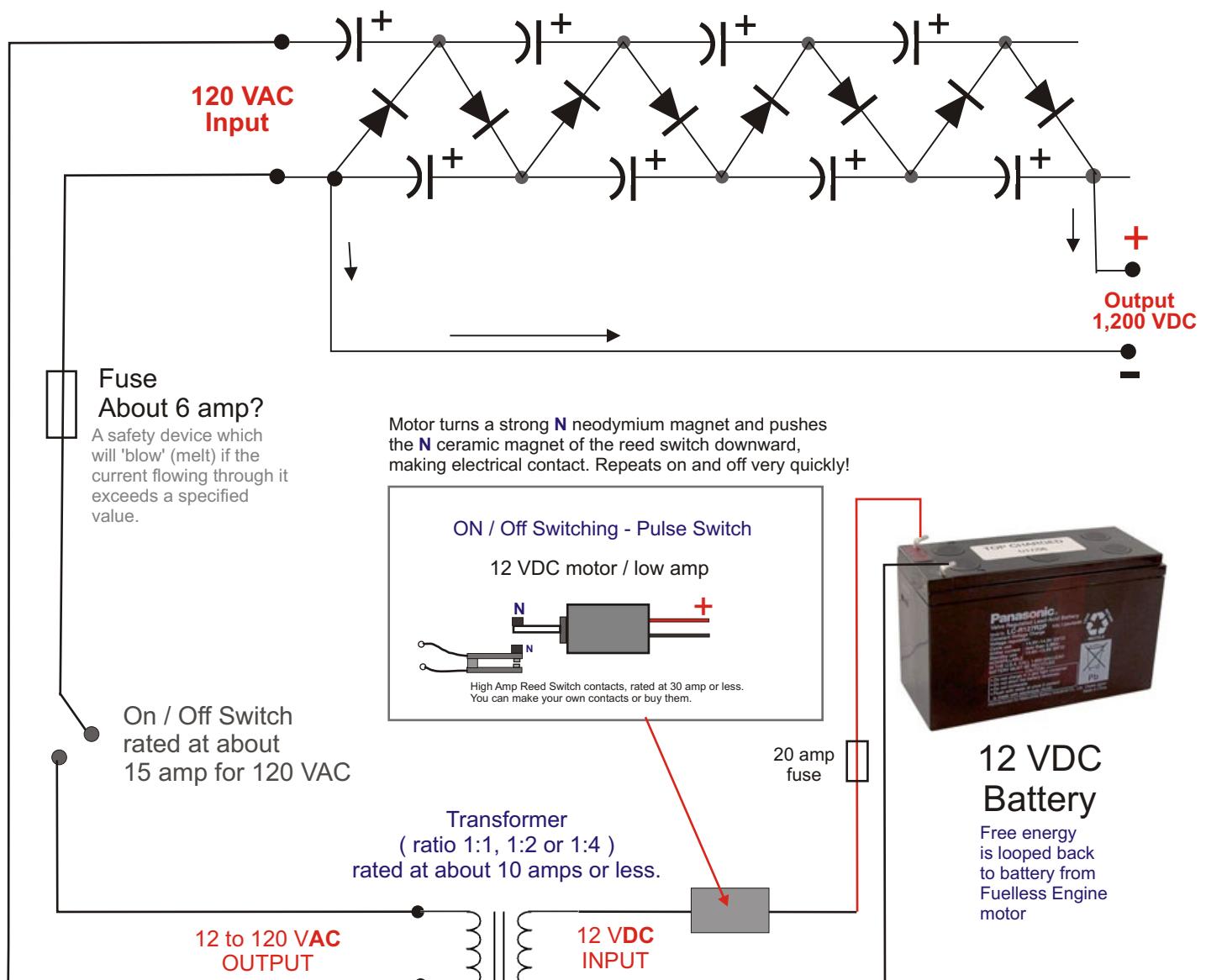




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## OPTION 2 12 VDC Battery - Pulsed to transformer to make AC current to pass through multiplier power supply. 12 VDC stepped up to 120 VAC stepped up to 1200 VDC

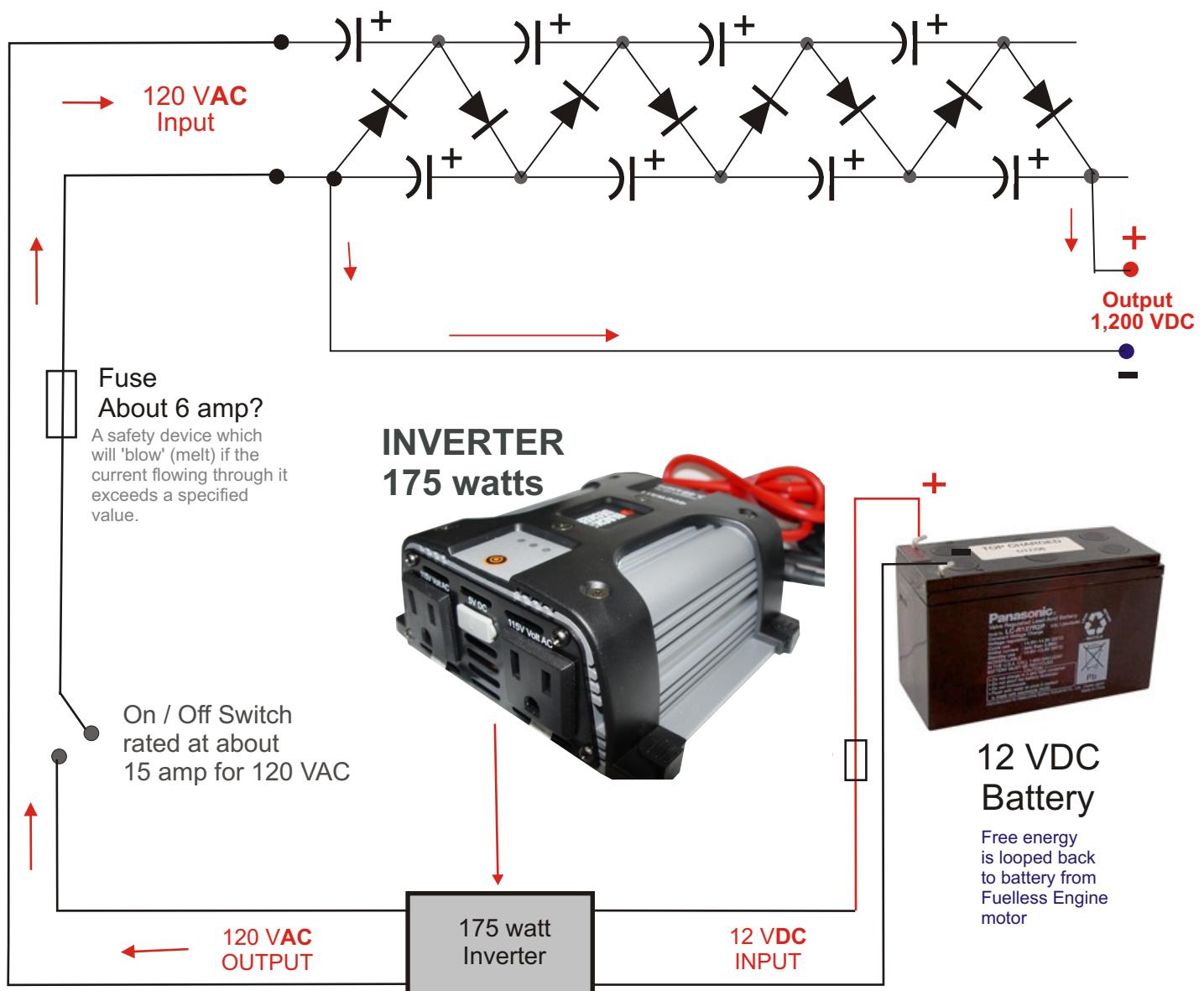


By pulsing 12 VDC into any size transformer ( wall type or other ), you can turn the **12 VDC** into **AC**. The **Cascade High Voltage Multiplier** will then except the 12 VAC voltage and step it up. If using 12 VAC output to input of multiplier, you would have to use more capacitors and diodes to step up the voltage, or you could use a 1:10 ratio transformer to pulse 12 VDC and make 120 VAC. A 12 V x 120 VAC wall type transformer can be used for this if the 120 VAC is used as a secondary and has a 6 to 10 amp rating.



## OPTION 3 12 VDC Battery to 115 VAC INVERTER

What is an inverter? An inverter can be purchased at any automotive or RV store as well as online for less than \$40.00. What an inverter does is, it steps up 12 volts DC current to 115 - 120 volts AC current. You can use them to run refrigerators ( 300 watt ), lights, TV's, computer etc.. The more wattage that the inverter is rated for the more you can run with it.



**INVERTERS:** Did you know that you can use a 400 to 700 watt inverter for home blackout emergencies? Simply hook the inverter to your car battery and connect the inverter to your home refrigerator, small TV and high efficient light bulbs 2 or more using a long extension cords. A large deep cycle golf cart battery is best, more amp hours, less times you will need to charge.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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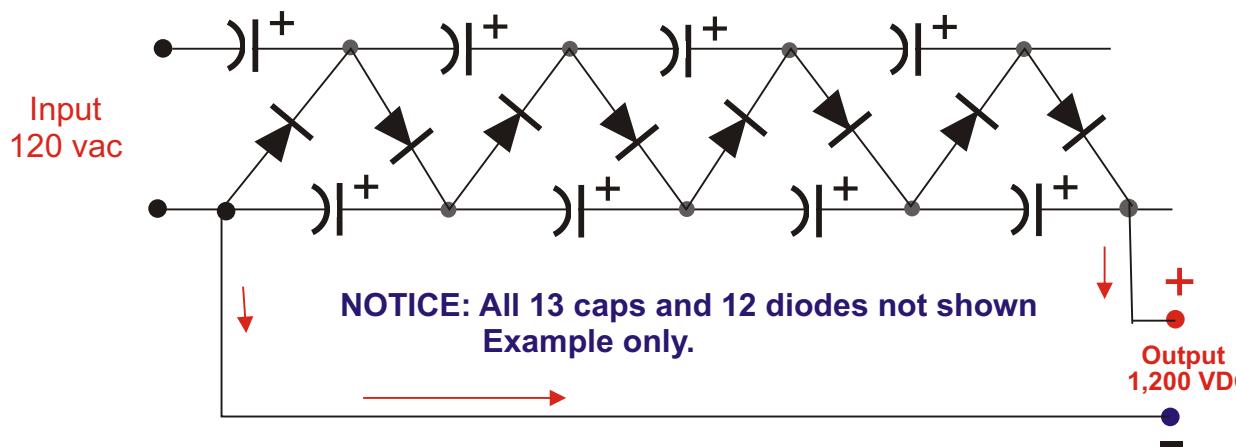
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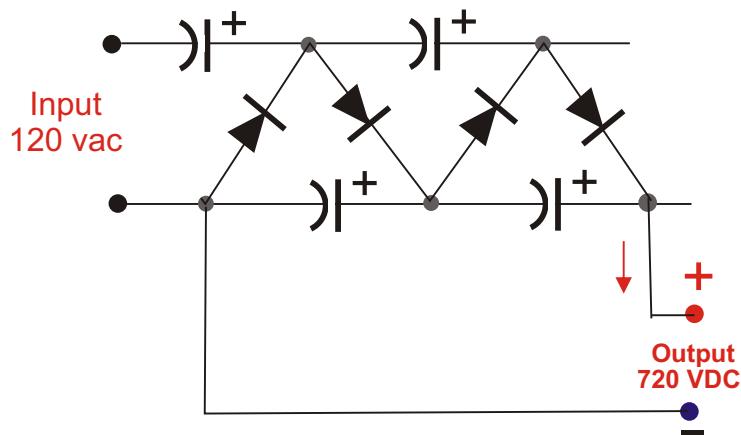
**By adding more caps and diodes you can step the voltage up**, adding less gives you less voltage. It takes about 13 photo caps and 12 diodes to get about 1200 VDC output. The amperage storage depends on the ( uf ) micro farad value of the capacitors. The higher the value the more amperage the cap will store. We do not recommend going higher than 200 uf. 100 - 200 uf is OK. Our motors take very little amperage at all. But does depend on the HP or coil size wire you use as well as the amount of turns. Use about 7 caps and 6 diodes and you should get about 720 or so volts DC. We have large motors that can run on small milliamps of power, but do take a bit more amperage on start up ( only ) and during load times. Or you can use a vari speed rheostat to make the 120 VAC input voltage lower or higher.

**1,200 VDC**

Use 13 caps and 12 diodes to get about 1,200 VDC

**720 VDC**

Use 7 caps and 6 diodes to get about 720 VDC

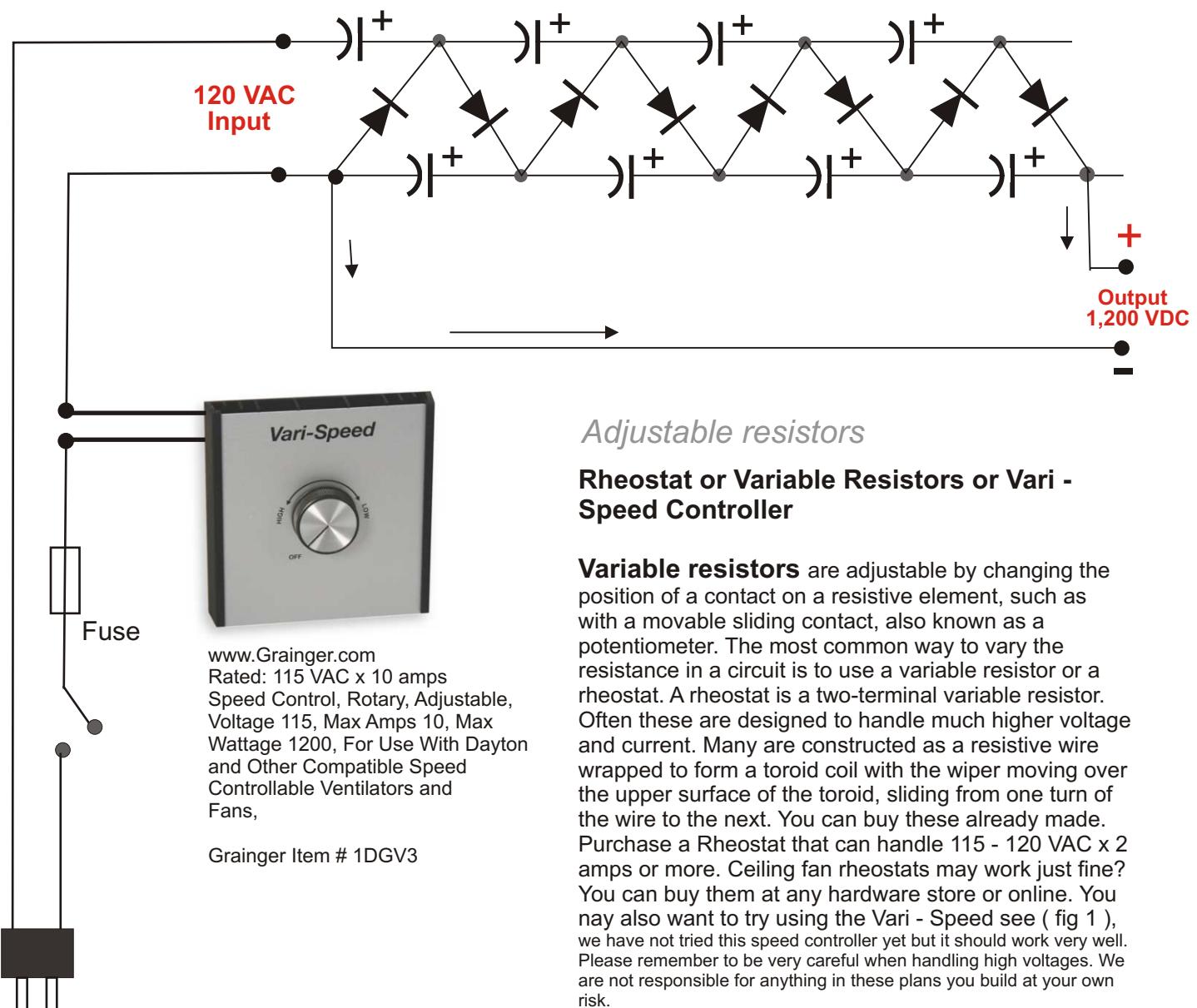


Never tried this yet, but 3 caps and 2 diodes should give you about 360 VDC



## Variable Voltage or Speed Controller

By adding a rheostat resistor to one leg of the 120 volts AC you can adjust the input voltage from 3.5 v to 120vac x 2 amps or less, this will also cause the voltage to drop or rise in the multiplier as well. Could be great for controlling the speed of the Fuelless Engine motor. Speed controllers for sewing machines might work as well - foot pedal type.



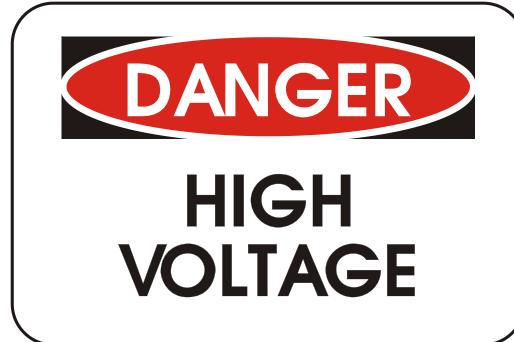
115 to 120 VAC house current,  
or from a 115 v to 120 DC to AC inverter  
with 12 volt battery.

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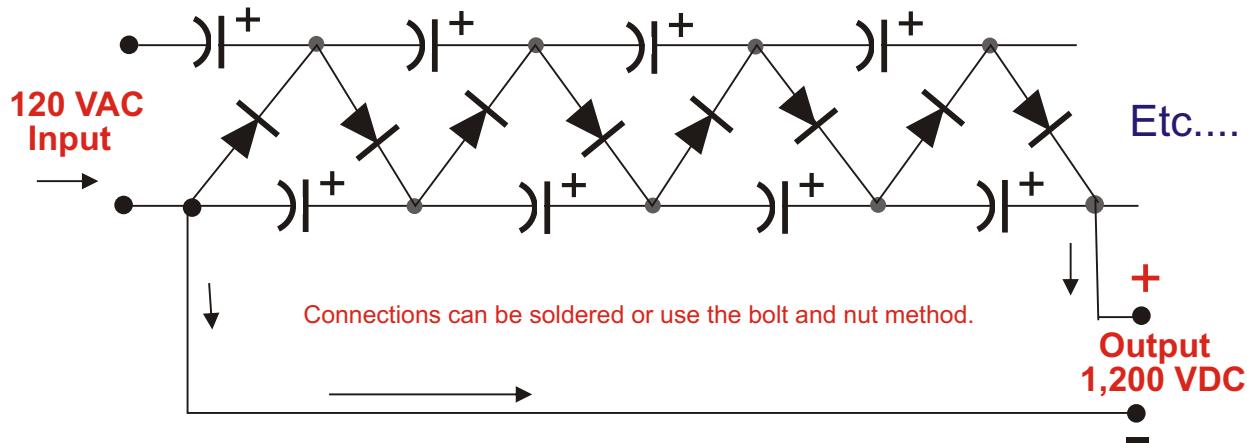
## Always Use High Voltage Signs!

Once your power supply is built, encase the entire assembly inside of a plastic or metal container. Make sure the door to the container is sealed shut with screws or a lock.



**WARNING:** Always Discharge capacitors before touching them.... use a stick with a high amperage wire attached to one end then attach the other wire end to capacitor + side, then touch the other end of the wire that's attached to the long dowel rod wood stick and touch the Negative side of the capacitor it will short it self out not harming the capacitor, do not look into spark it is an ark spark and can blind you. Again: **WARNING:** This article deals with and involves subject matter and the use of materials and substances that may be hazardous to health and life... do not attempt to implement or use the information contained herein, unless you are experienced and skilled with respect to such subject matter and substances... neither the publisher nor the author make any representation as for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein, and disclaim any liability for damages or injuries.....

## A Cascade Multiplier



▲ = Diode

○|+ = Electrolytic capacitor

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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An old computer case, can make a great HV case for your  
1200 VDC power supply.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



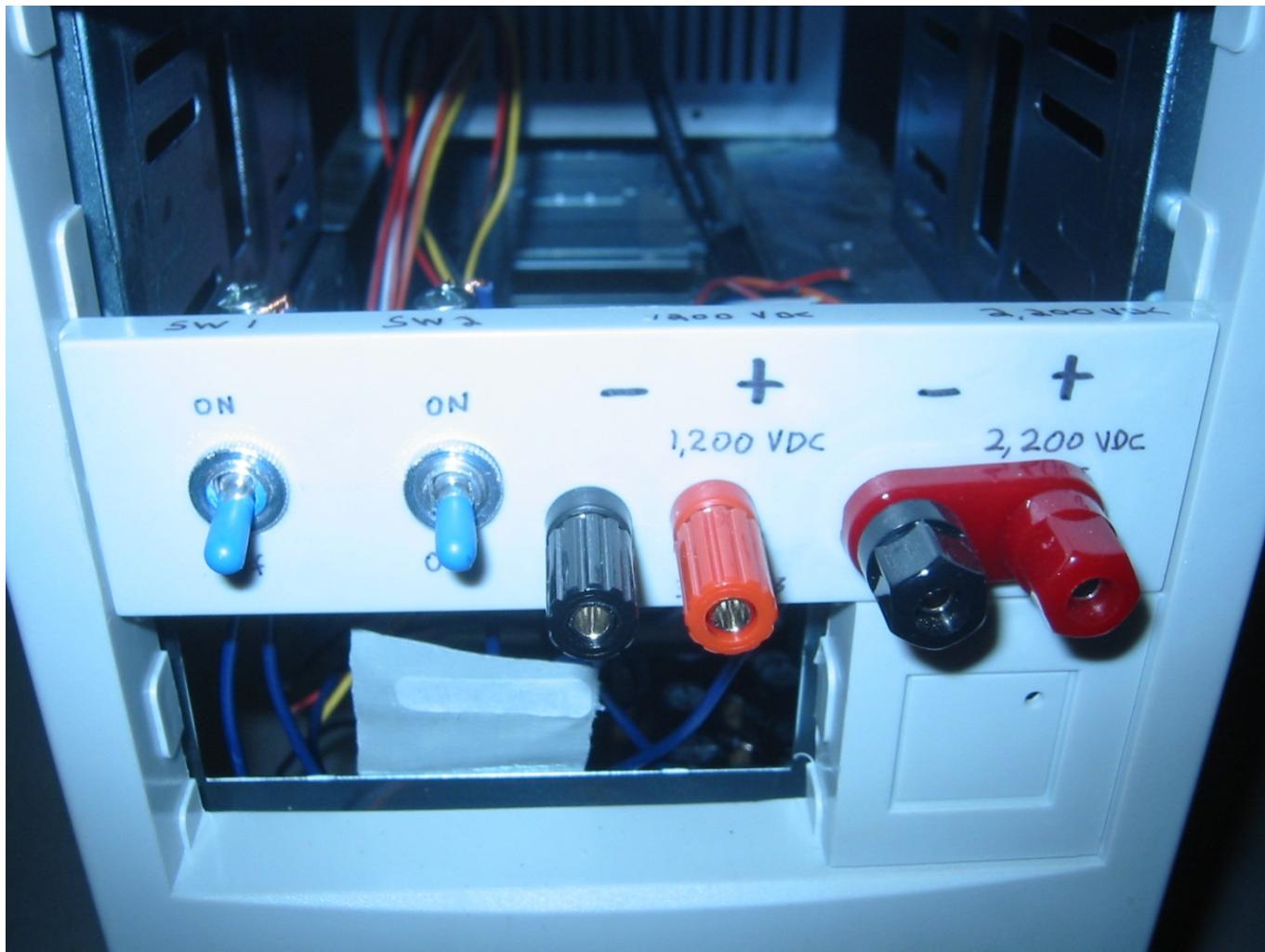
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Use on and off switches and banana plugs rated for high voltages or they can arc and burn out.



Front view of our high voltage supply case. The toggle switches shorted out to fast for high voltage use, so I would not recommend them ( to easy to arc ) unless the SW is rated for 2000 vdc or higher. The red and black wire connectors can be purchased at any Radio Shack electronics store or on line.

# High Volt DC Power Supply

DANGER

HIGH  
VOLTAGE

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Capacitor's rated at 360 V x 200 uf, Diodes rated at 400 v x 6 amps



Optional: For higher amperages you can use High power diodes or rectifiers. 40 amp x 600 v



AC Amp Meter

# High Volt DC Power Supply

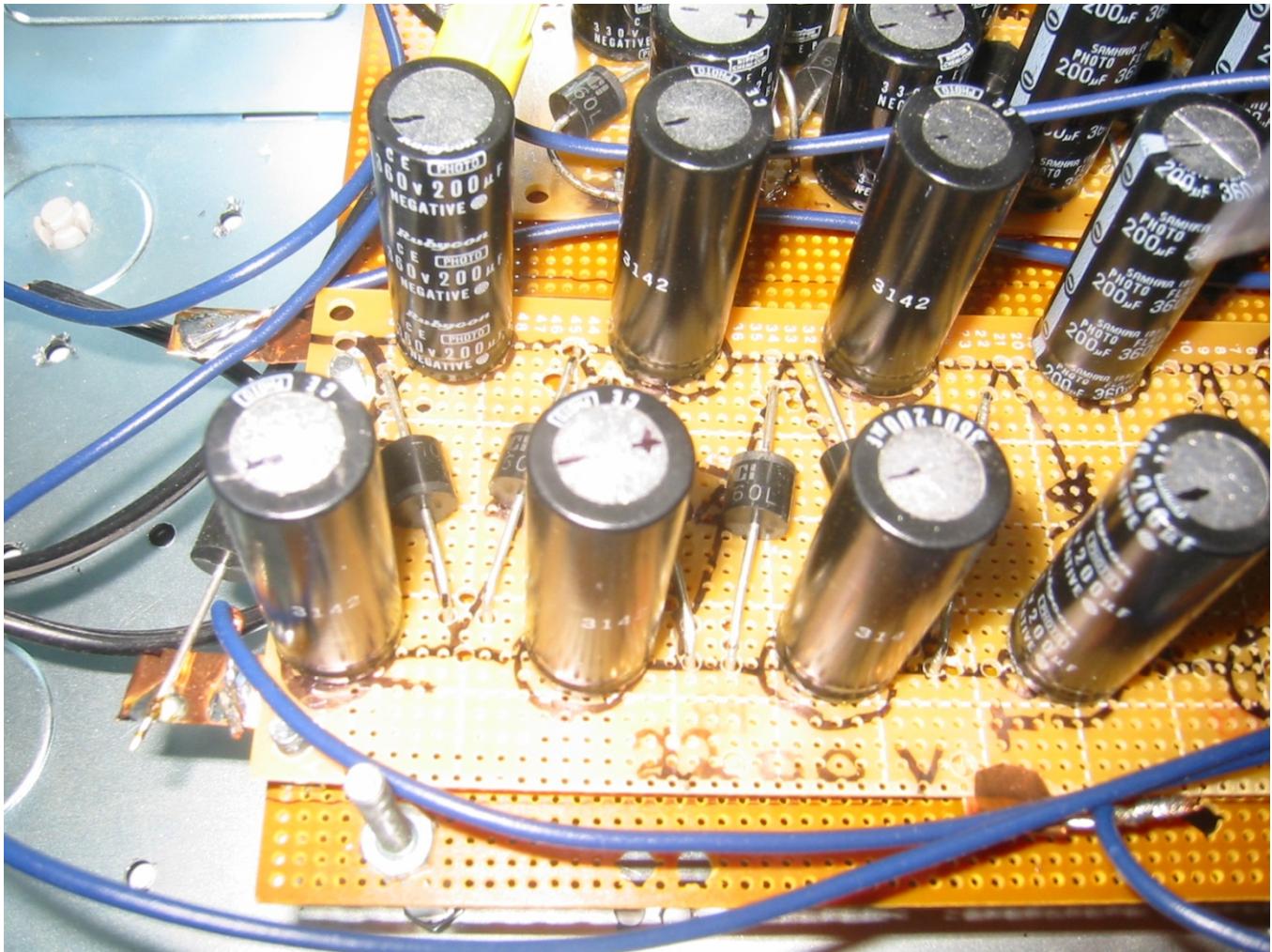


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1200 V DC high voltage multiplier. Used for our larger Fuelless Engine. Input 120 vac, Output 1200 VDC x 3 amps. Motor only uses about 20 millamps. You build at your own risk, we are not responsible for anything in these plans. These are deadly voltages when amperage is above 20 to 30 millamps. Use rubber gloves, rubber jackets, rubber shoes. Etc.. Safety first!

# High Volt DC Power Supply

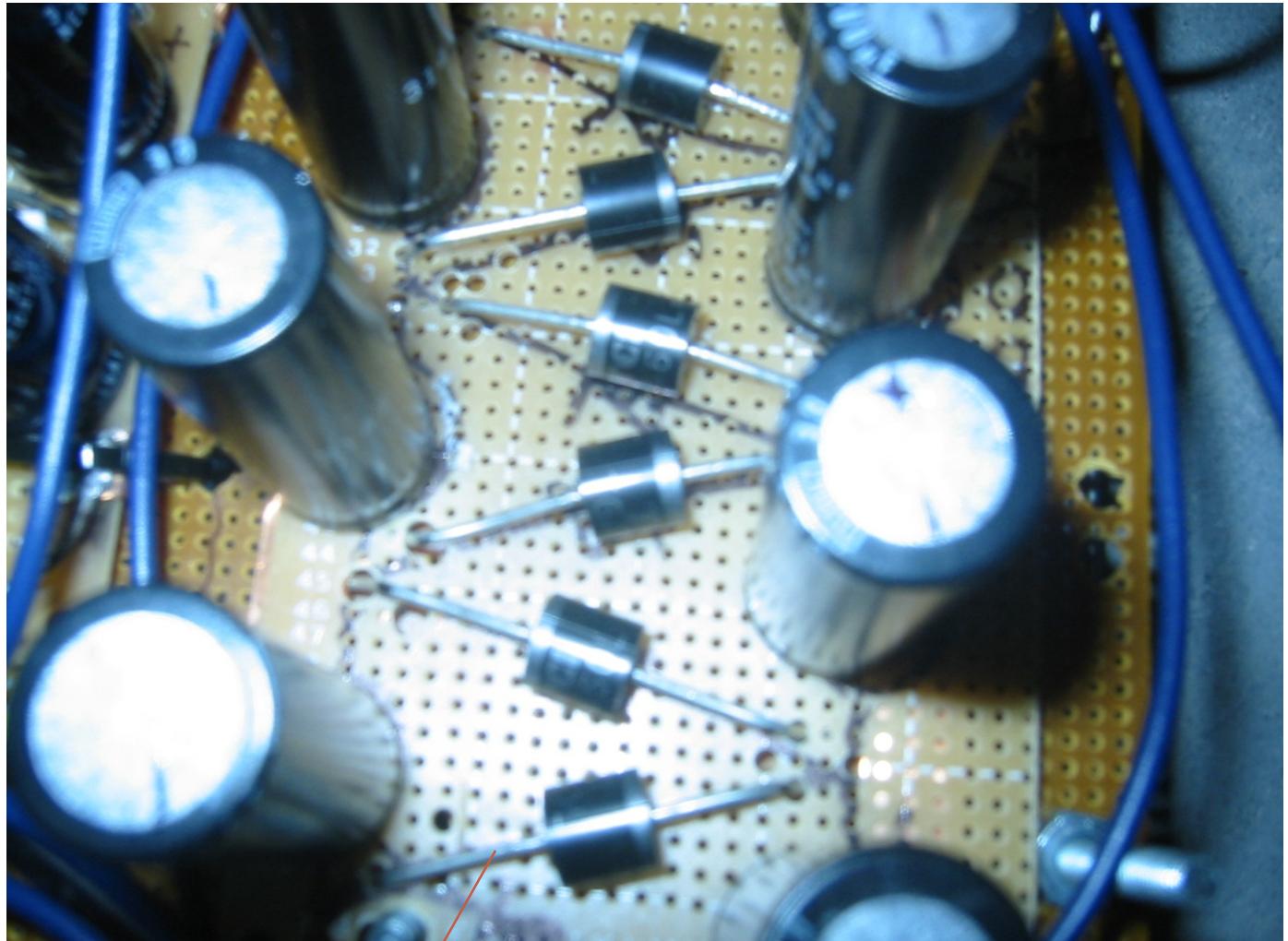


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High Voltage Diodes

# High Volt DC Power Supply

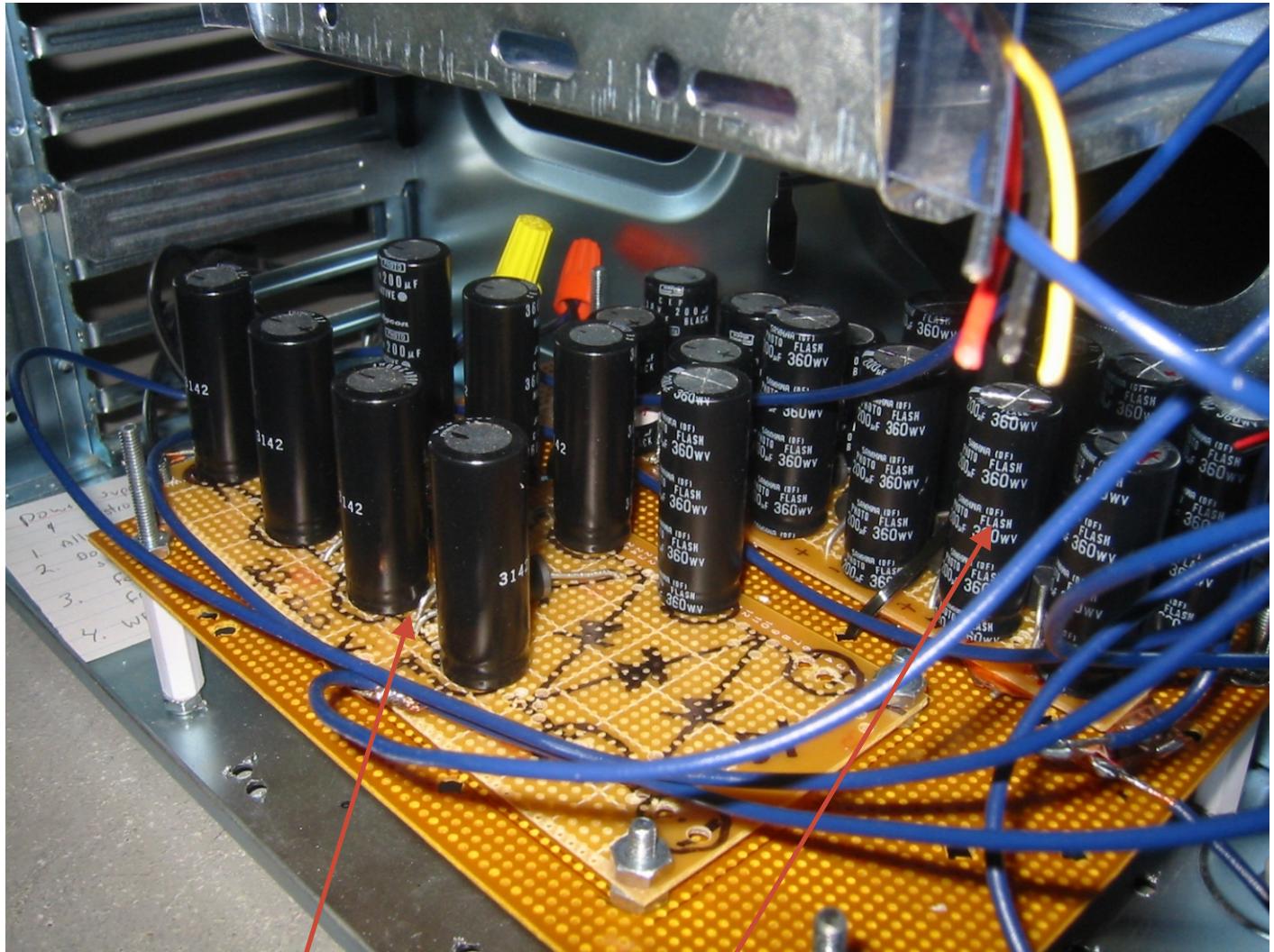


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In Front:  
1200 VDC HV Power Supply

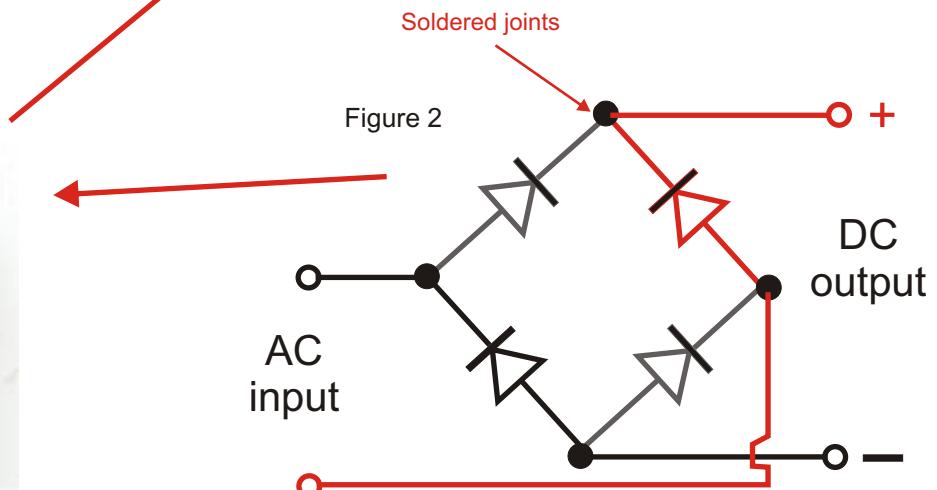
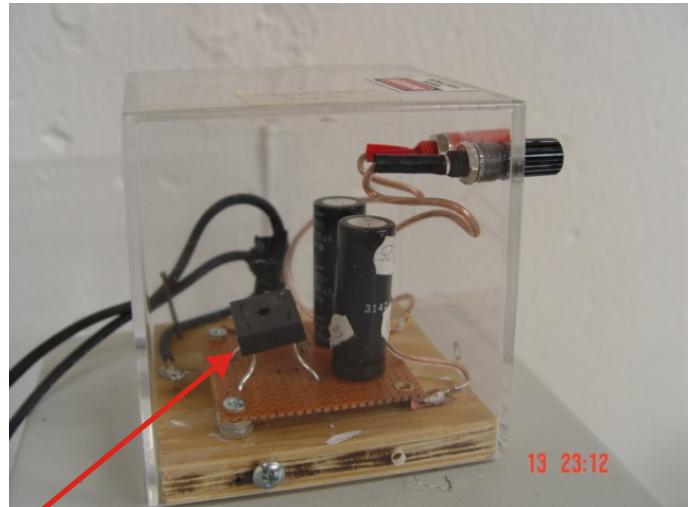
In Back:  
2000 VDC HV Power Supply, anything above 1200 volts we had trouble with. So, when using photo caps, you may want to keep voltages down to 1200 vdc or less. If you use non electrolytic HV caps you can go higher than 1200 VDC.

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### Bridge rectifiers

With a bridge rectifier you can turn 120 VAC into 120 VDC or at any voltage. Bridge rectifiers use 4 diodes connected as you see in figure 2. There are several ways of connecting diodes to make a rectifier to convert AC to DC. The bridge rectifier is one of them and it is available in special packages containing the four diodes required. Bridge rectifiers are rated by their maximum current and maximum reverse voltage. They have four leads or terminals: the two DC outputs are labeled + and -, the two AC inputs are labeled .



You can buy them already factory made. They come in many sizes and power ratings.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



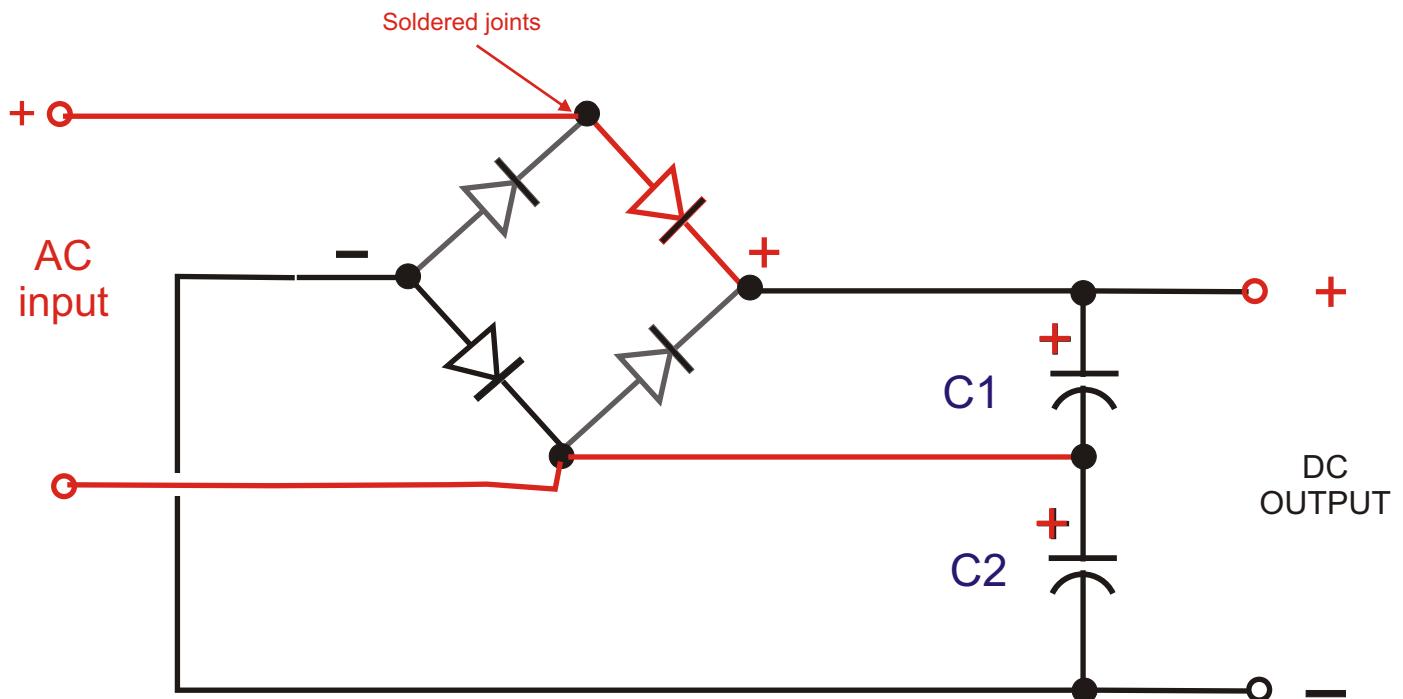
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The bridge doubler is much more efficient than the conventional and cascade doublers. One reason for this is because 4-diode bridge rectifiers affordable and very much available.



# High Volt DC Power Supply



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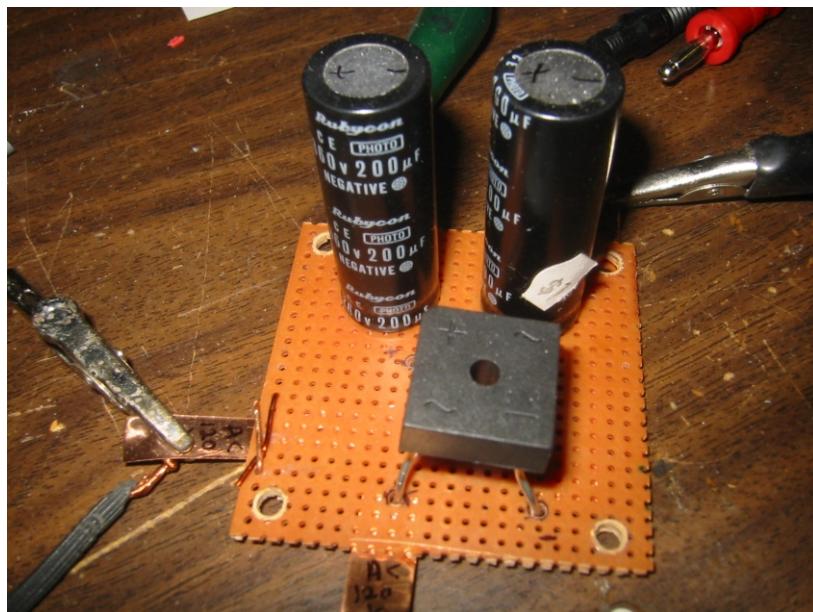
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4 amp, 4 diode bridge rectifier under glass!  
We are using 120 vac input which raises the  
voltage to 300 vdc to power our 3/4 hp free  
energy electric motor.



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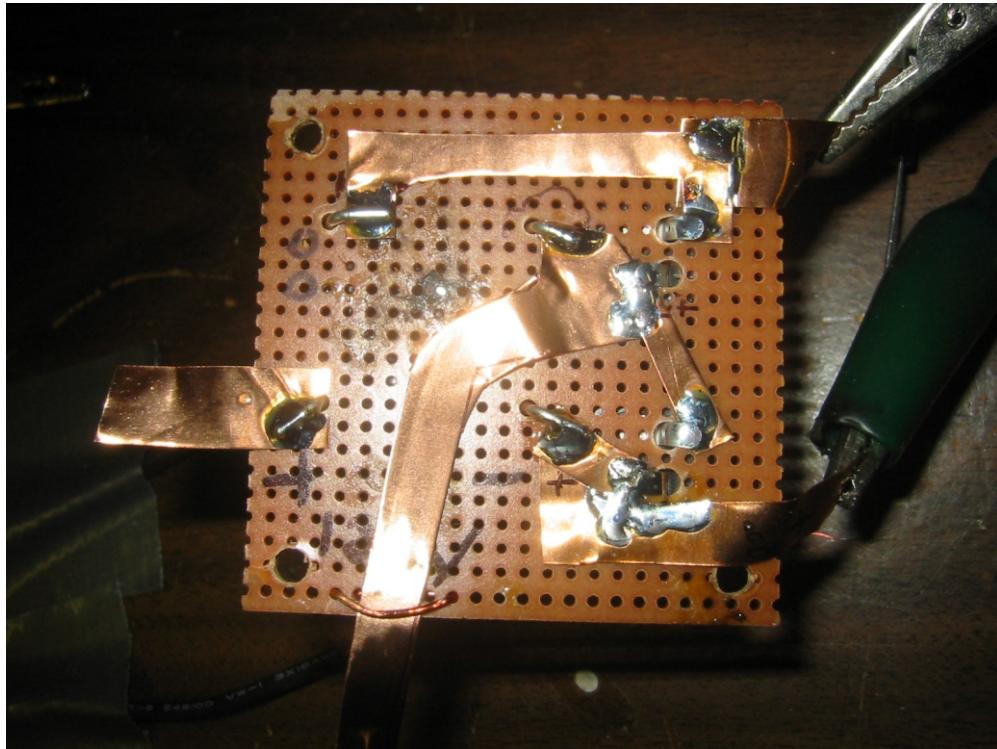
## USING COPPER FOIL

Great for many free energy experiments and motors. Also great for small anti-gravity air craft experiments. Stepping up voltage by using diodes and capacitor combinations have been around for a many years!

If you do not know anything about Capacitors or Diodes, then Radio Shack has a book you can Purchase for about \$15? called "Getting started in Electronics" it's written by *Forrest M. Mims*, and will teach you very Quickly what a Diode and Capacitor is and there many functions. It also teaches you about how to solder which is very important in the construction of many of our free energy devices and circuits.

### Construction Tip!

When constructing your capacitor multiplier diode circuit, it is good to use a perf plastic board with multiple holes. you may have to drill the holes bigger to fit your leads through. Component leads are inserted through the holes and thin copper foil or thin sheeting can then be cut and used to join one component to another. Each lead will then be soldered to the copper, I find this is much faster and neater to do than anything else I have ever tried before.



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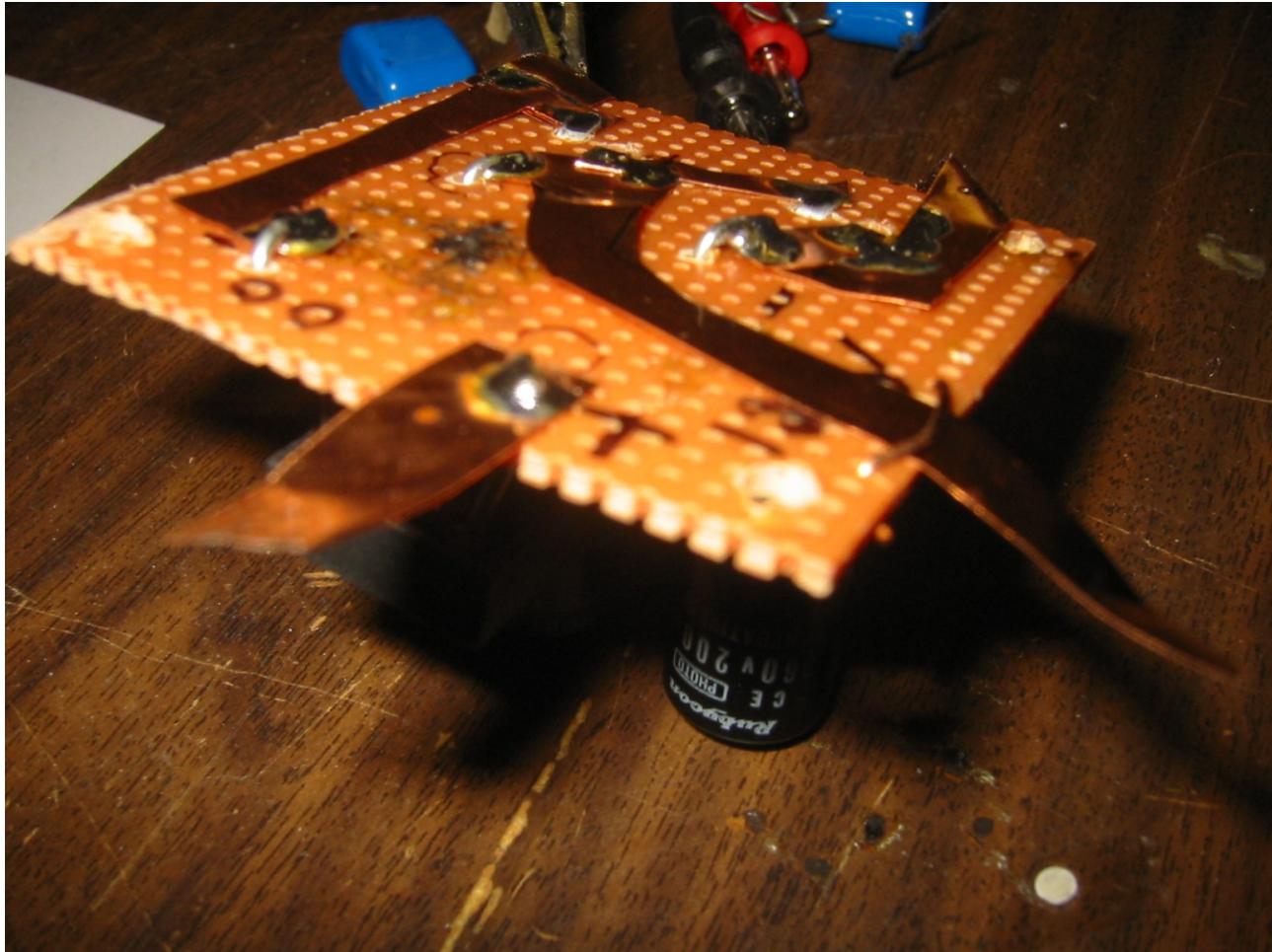


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You can buy thin copper sheeting from an art supply store or your hardware store. Usually if a hardware store or art store does not have it they can order it for you.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



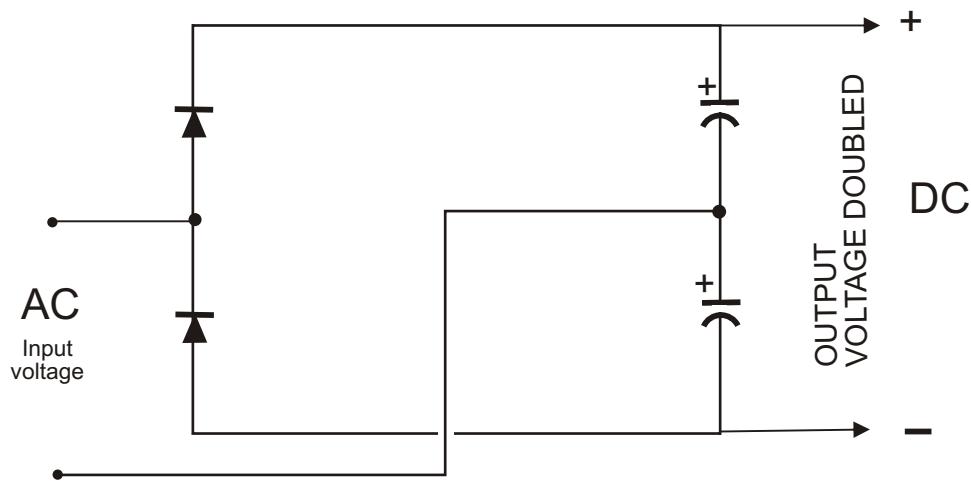
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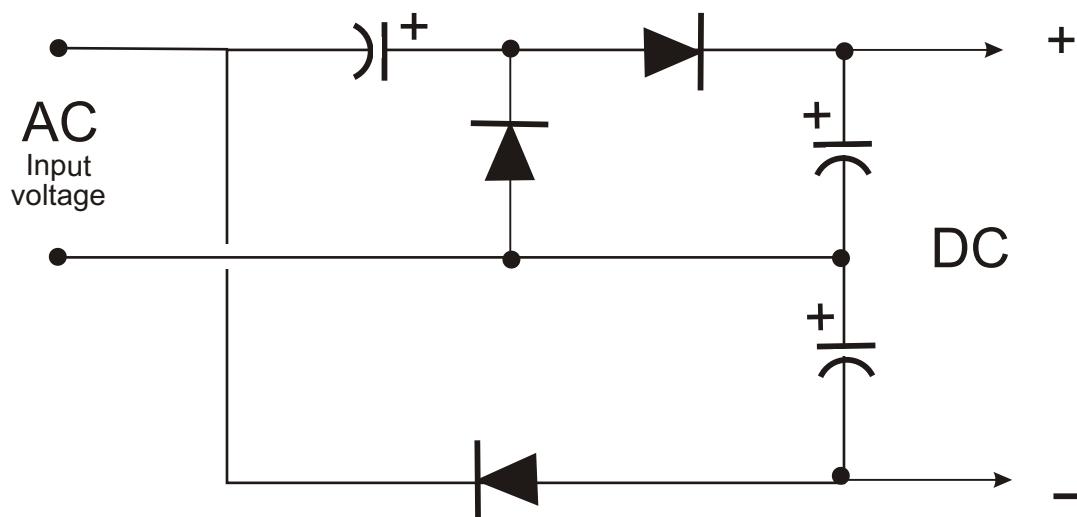
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## Voltage Doublers



## Voltage Tripler



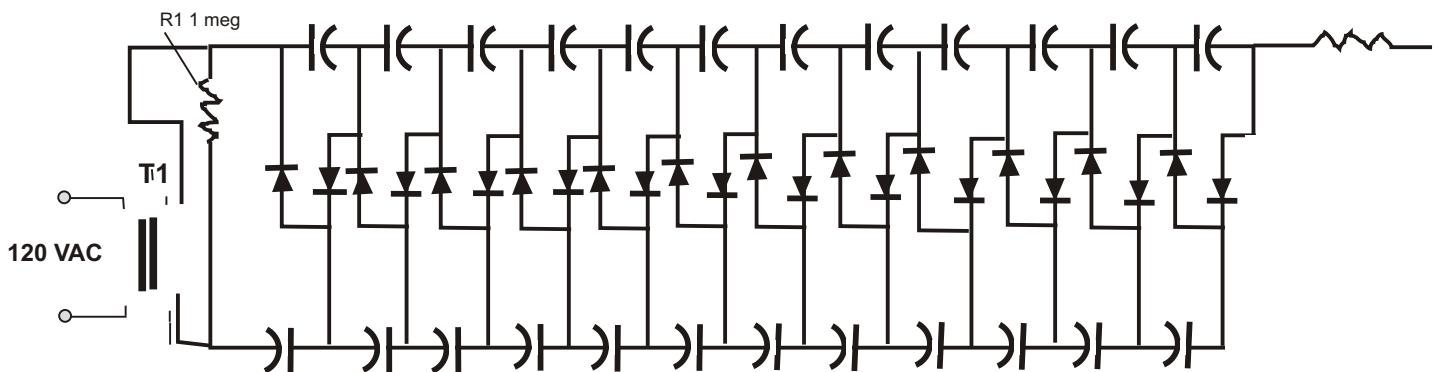
TRIPLES AND CONVERTS AC TO DC, Again use capacitors and diodes rated at 2 times the input voltage...

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## Cascade Voltage Doublers

Figure 3



Uses 1n4007 diodes rated at 1,000 volts with 0.068 or 0.1 uF capacitors.

## MEASURING HIGH VOLTAGE DC

Voltage measurements will be possible only to about the second or third stage of a cascade voltage doubler with most voltage meters..... Beyond that you will need to use either a high voltage DC meter or an external voltage divider for use with standard high impedance voltmeter (10 megohms or more.)

A good divider that can be used for the purpose of high voltage measurements is the RCA sk3868/DIV-1, a high voltage DC divider; it's used in TV's to reduce the final anode voltage going to the CRT to the level required for the focus voltage. It consists of resistors R1 (200 megohms) and R2 40 megohms.

# High Volt DC Power Supply



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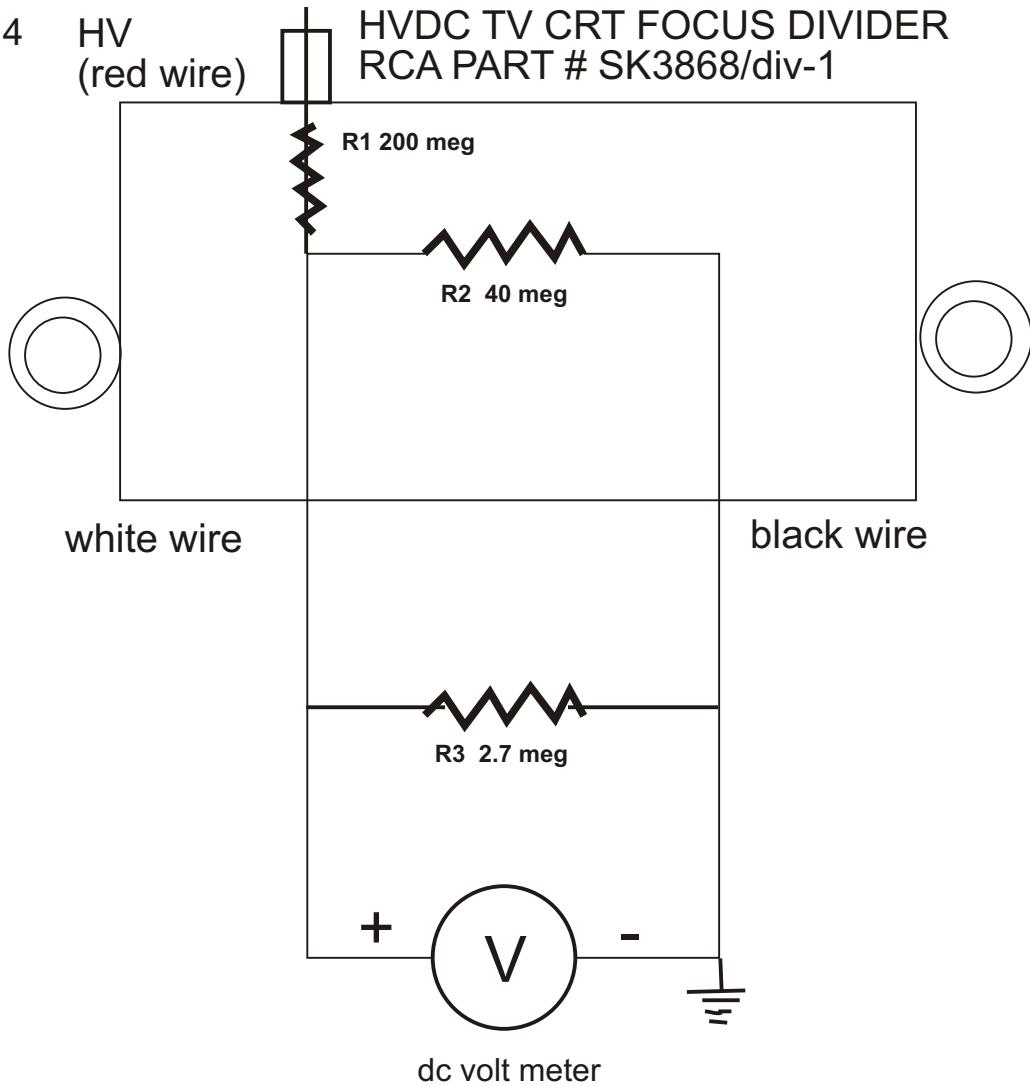
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Connected in series, as shown in figure 4. There are three leads, one for the free ends of each resistor, and the other at their juncture. If you put both a 10-megohm meter and a 2.7-megohm resistor ( $r_3$ ) in parallel with the 40-megaohm resistor you can achieve almost exactly 100:1 range multiplacation. For a full scall deflexion of 20,000 volts DC..

to be measured on the 200 volt meter scale.....

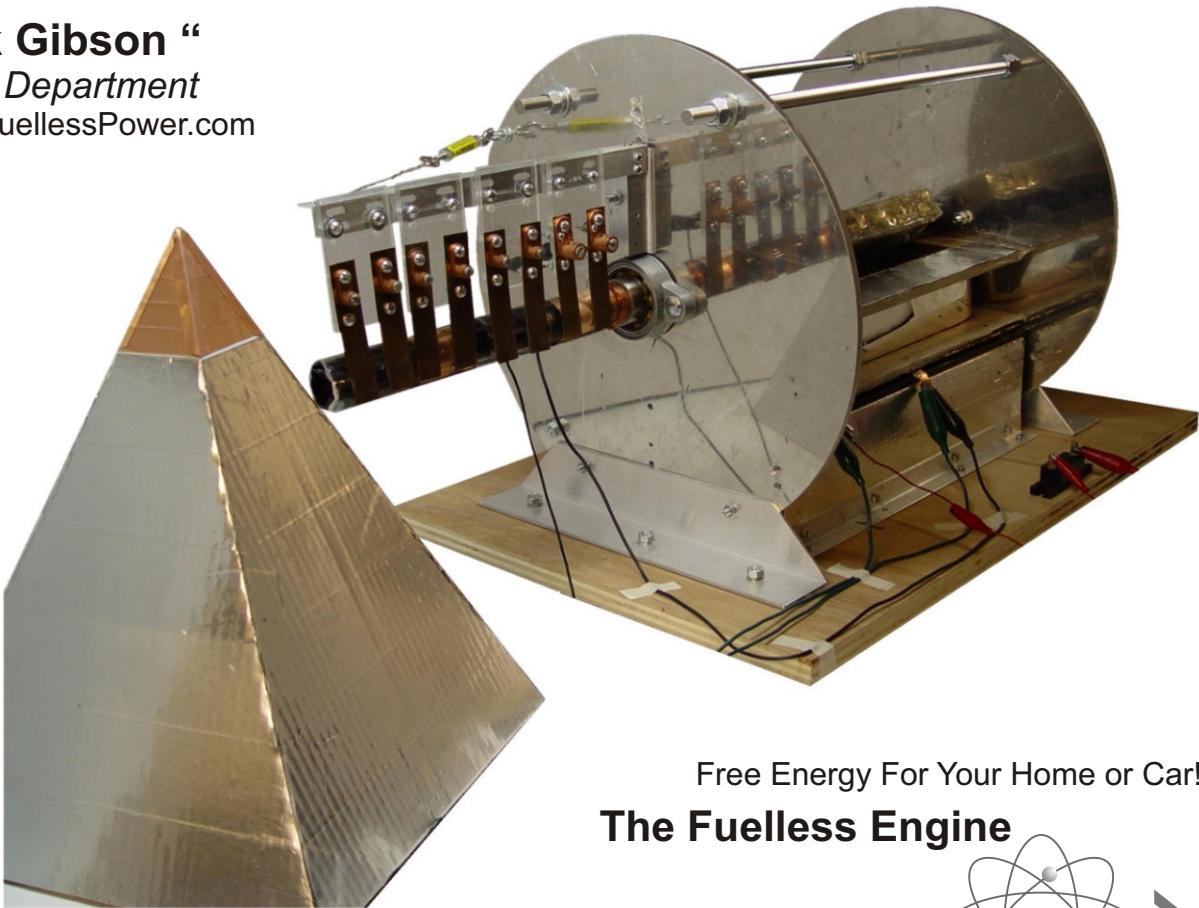
Figure 4 HV (red wire)      HVDC TV CRT FOCUS DIVIDER  
RCA PART # SK3868/div-1



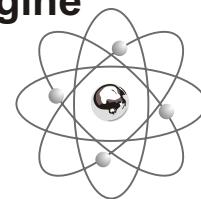
**Thank You for your interest in our free energy inventions!**

## The Fuelless Engine

**“ Rick Gibson “**  
*Sales Department*  
[www.FuellessPower.com](http://www.FuellessPower.com)

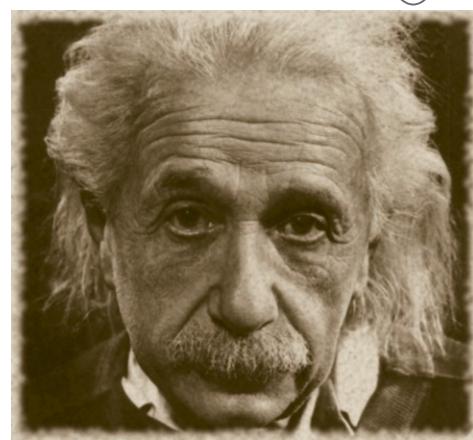


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