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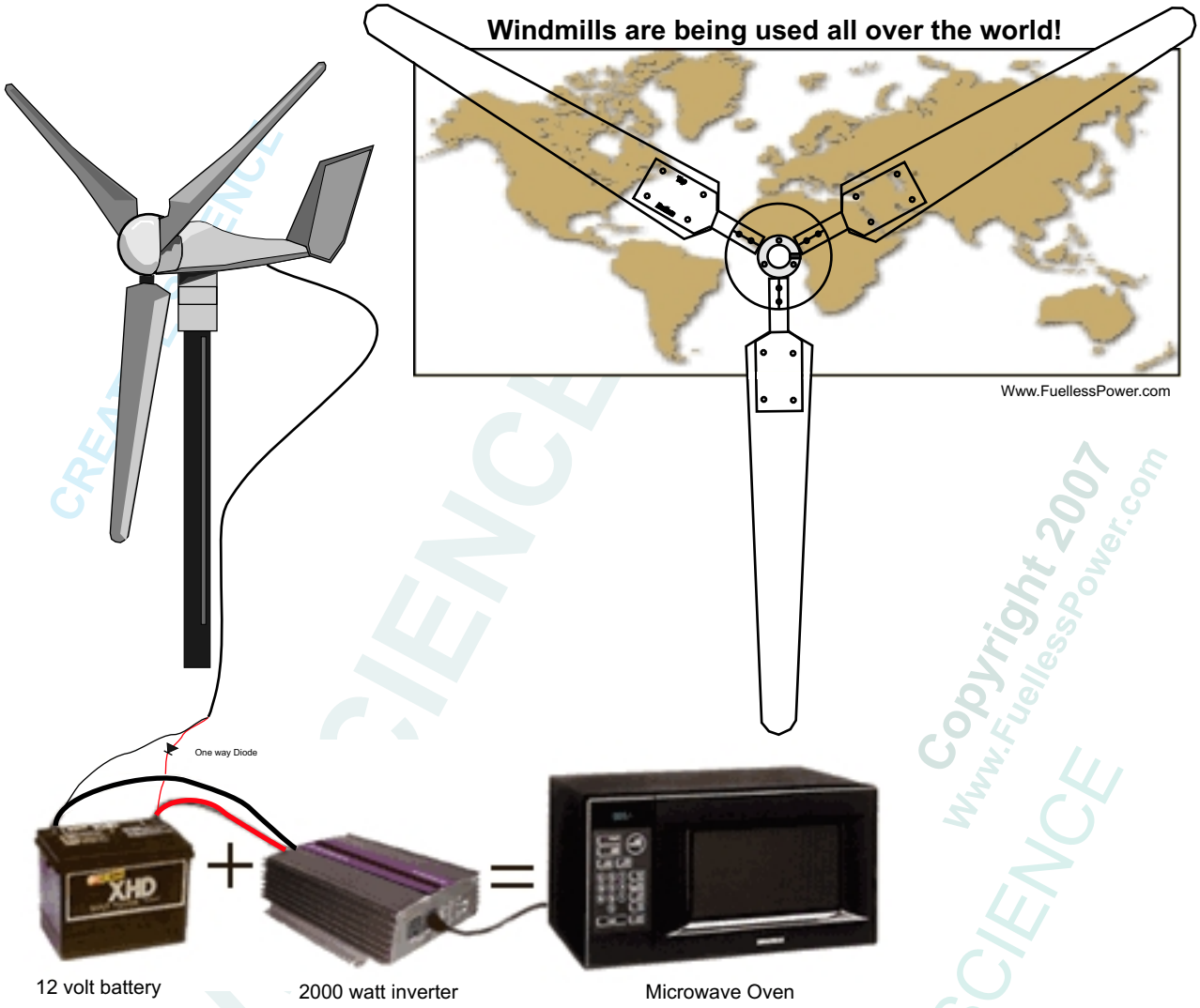

Many people now have windmills so powerful they are selling the energy back to the electric companies! It's amazing how much free energy you can get from just one windmill. Study the low rpm generator design located in the back. By adding more coil disks and more magnet disks the windmill can output as much amperage or wattage as you like just as long as it does not exceed the design of the blades. The more wattage output, the more the resistance will be when the coils are on battery charge load. Power design consideration should be noted. Blades would have to be bigger. The longer they are the more leverage and shaft torque. Use your windmill(s) to charge 12 volt dc deep cycle marine batteries, you can buy these batteries anywhere. then buy or build a 2,000 to 5,000 watt inverter, Inverter's are sold on the internet from solar panel companies or RV supply stores in your area, I am also seeing smaller ones being sold at local automotive stores as well as K-mart Stores. The Inverter will hook up to any 12 vdc battery and step up the voltage to 115 vdc and then converts that 115 vdc to usable 115 vac x 60 Hz, some are pure sine wave just as what is running into your home and some are modified sine wave inverter's. You can run lights, tv's, VCR's, DVD players, etc..

 # 412 Windmill Plans

Customers User Code: ID # 827213

WARNING!

NOTICE! Anti Pirate Customers ID Numbers! 827213

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.

These plans are for your eyes only! But we do allow you to have one friend or relative to help you if need be. But you must let them read this warning as well, and let them know they will be under the same conditions as you are.

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Anti-Pirate Customers ID Numbers!
This is new. ID numbers are located at the top of the plans and are also hidden in code within these plans. In paper form as well as adobe pdf format.

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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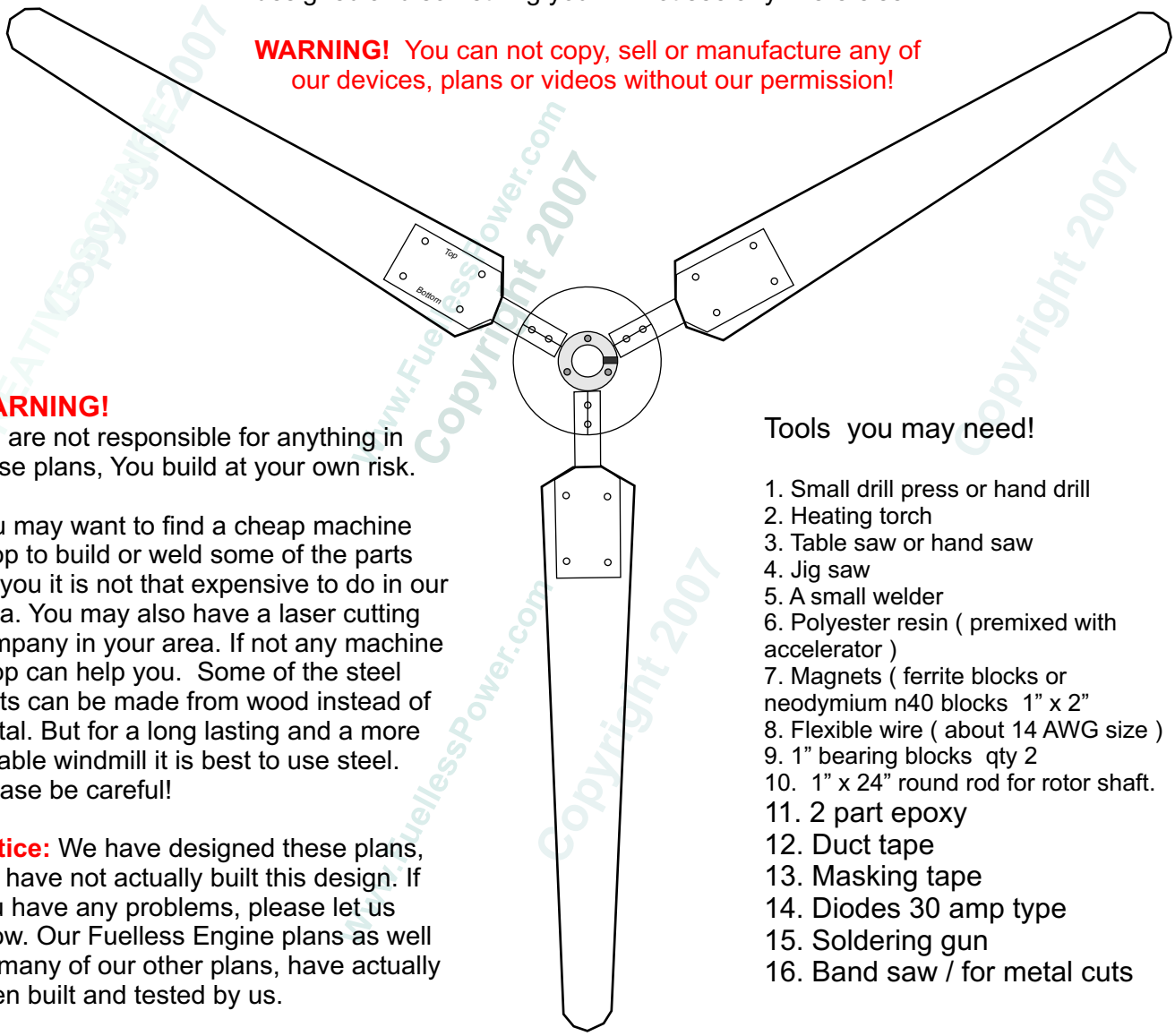
Wind blade Construction

There are many options to building a powerful windmill and generator**,** This blade design seems to be by far the easiest to build that we have seen. WARNING! Many of our designs have copyright and legal protection, such as our **New Sp500 Low Rpm Generator design** (not included in these plans... Cost is $70 order # Sp500) This is a new type of generator which has never been seen before. It was designed and developed by David Waggoner of Creative Science & Research. It is truly a **New Discovery** for the 21st century! **Very High Efficient!**

The Sp500 Generator is a very powerful and high efficient low rpm generator that we have designed and something you will not see anywhere else.



WARNING!
We are not responsible for anything in these plans, You build at your own risk.

You may want to find a cheap machine shop to build or weld some of the parts for you it is not that expensive to do in our area. You may also have a laser cutting company in your area. If not any machine shop can help you. Some of the steel parts can be made from wood instead of metal. But for a long lasting and a more reliable windmill it is best to use steel. Please be careful!

Notice: We have designed these plans, but have not actually built this design. If you have any problems, please let us know. Our Fuelless Engine plans as well as many of our other plans, have actually been built and tested by us.

Tools you may need!

1. Small drill press or hand drill
2. Heating torch
3. Table saw or hand saw
4. Jig saw
5. A small welder
6. Polyester resin (premixed with accelerator)
7. Magnets (ferrite blocks or neodymium n40 blocks 1” x 2”
8. Flexible wire (about 14 AWG size)
9. 1” bearing blocks qty 2
10. 1” x 24” round rod for rotor shaft.
11. 2 part epoxy
12. Duct tape
13. Masking tape
14. Diodes 30 amp type
15. Soldering gun
16. Band saw / for metal cuts

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Wind blade Construction

Wooden Windmill Blades: You can make the windmill blades out of wood, PVC plastic or aluminum. We feel we have made the windmill blade design much more easier to build than any other windmill design out there. The flat flywheel type generator in these plans is Nikola Tesla technology. It is a common low rpm generator design that could be found in hundreds of windmills all over the world. But our **new Sp500 generator discovery** we feel is far better and is much more high efficient**!**

QUESTION:
So why don't you include your New Sp500 discovery in these plans?

Answer:
Because it is such a new and fantastic invention that we would be giving it away for free, If included in these plans. It's a *New Discovery* that can *Change our World!* We should be selling these plans for $400 but we are only asking $70.00 see order # Sp500. Our New Sp500 Low Rpm Generator is not just a generator! It can be used in other applications as well!

Home Ceiling Fan Design:
Home ceiling fans, *if you will look closely at them,* are a great design to go by. They provide a great way to make a simple windmill blade system. You simply make a "steel wind blade plate assembly (part # 001") and have a laser cutting company or machine shop cut out the following design using 1/4" steel, you would be surprised how cheap it is to let them do it for you rather than you trying to cut it out by hand using a metal cutting blade and a jig saw. You will need to cut 4 separate pieces,
3 Fin holders and 1 steel disk or flywheel.

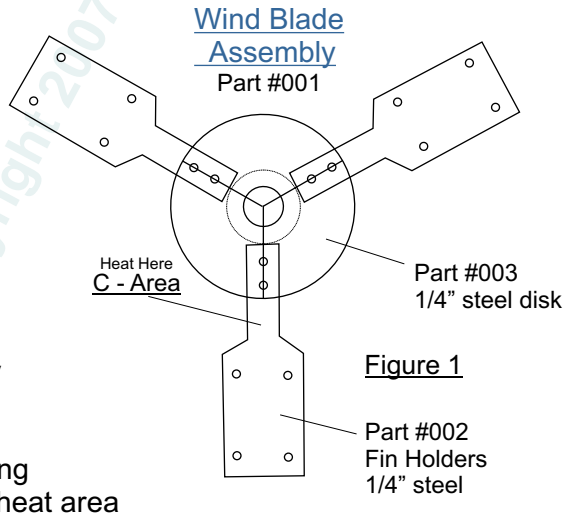

Figure 1

Laser cutting is best and will provide the best performance as far as a good balanced rotor. Ask the machine shop what they would charge to bend the Fin Holders (part #002) a good angle is about 30 degrees. If you think a machine shop is to high then shop around for the best price. I have found some shops to be much cheaper than others. Of course you can do the work yourself. Once you have the wind blade plate assembly cut out then you will need to bend the fin holders, place the fins in a vice grip or on a flat table, use Qty -2 pieces of angle iron and secure them both to the fin using 2 - small C - clamps. (You will also need a protractor) heat area C- with a heating torch or other and bend the fin to a 30 degree angle, repeat and do this to the other 2 remaining Fin Holders. Make sure you bend and do the exact same thing you did on the first fin holder.

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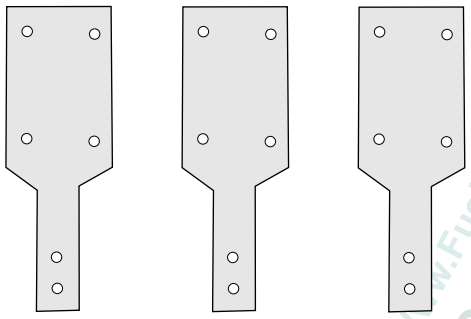
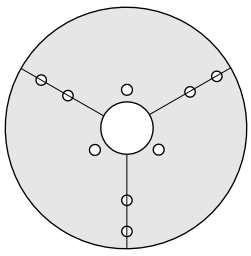
You want all 3 fin blades to be the same. **See Fig 2:** Place section B (Bottom end of fin holder) in a table vice or other C-clamp vice method and heat C-section and bend section D to a 30 degree angle. Note: *Be sure to drill your bolt holes before you bend the fin blade holders.* Section B can be bolted to steel rotor disk or bolted and then welded.

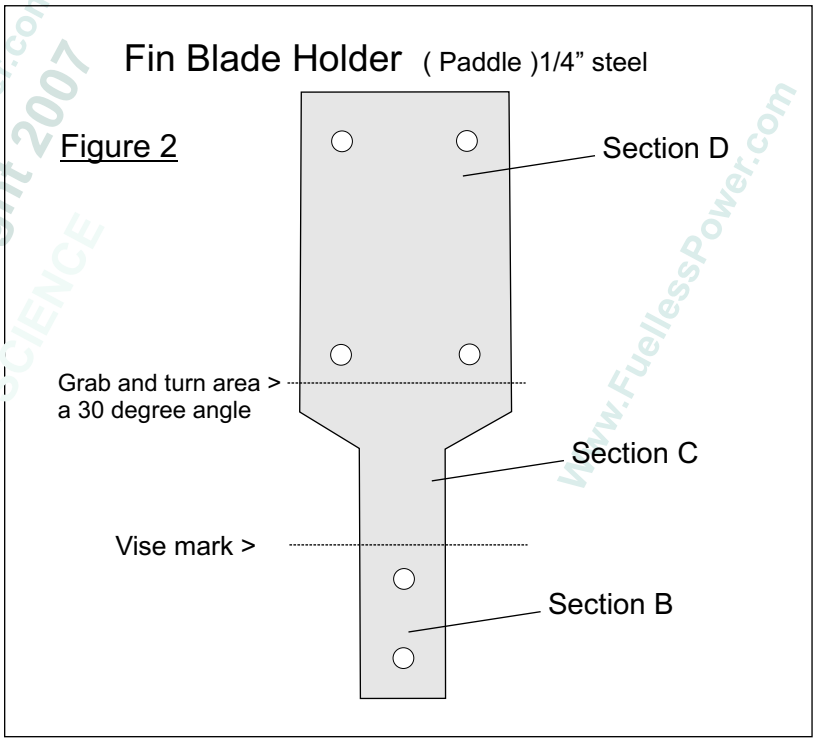
Once this is done you can attach your PVC Fin blades or wood fin blades to the 1/4" steel fin holders. We prefer to use 1/4" PVC blades which you can purchase 1/4" PVC at a local sign or screen printing company near you. Or you could order the PVC online. Wood is cheaper but will not last a long time. You will not have to do anything with the fin blades except cut them out with a hand jigsaw cutter and drill your holes. You do not have to bend and shape the wood fins as shown on many internet web sites, you can simply use flat wood. If you choose to build Fin blades as seen on the internet it would be best to cut and shape one model fin blade and then make a mold casting of it. You can use Fiberglass, or epoxy resin or automotive body filler for your mold casting. You simply cut and shape the one fin to the same design as seen on the internet, and then sand down the wood to a smooth finish, build a mold box, spray entire wood fin with cooking grease spray or other, Then place wood fin flat on a greased piece of plywood larger than the mold and fin. Center it inside of your plywood box mold and begin filling with resin epoxy or other. Wait overnight and remove fin from mold. Repeat the process 2 more times. If you need to make more than one windmill for yourself you now have the find blade molds. I have seen this process done on the internet they even provide color photo's.



Part # 002 Qty -3 1/4" steel Fin Blade Holders



Part # 003 1/4" steel flywheel Disk
Laser cut or use a metal cutting jig.



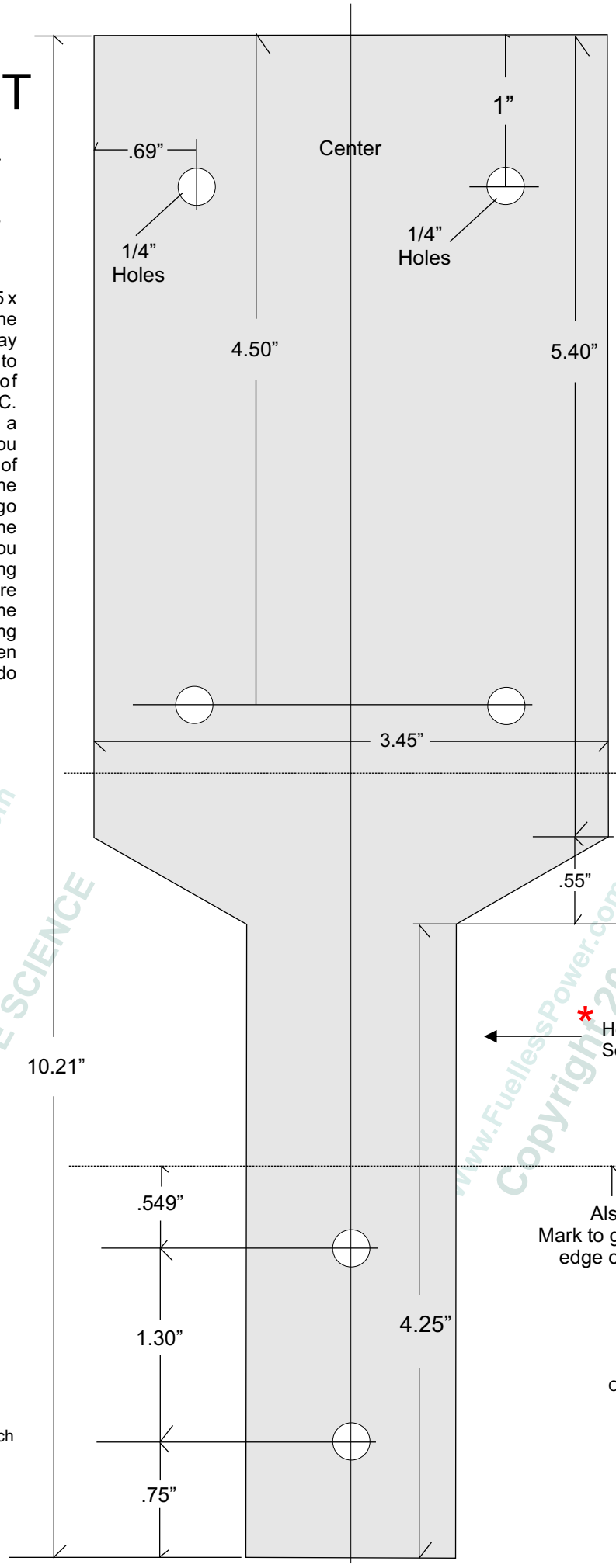
TEMPLET

Fin Blade Holder

#412

If you cut out your self using a metal cutting blade and a hand held jig saw or table.

Copy 1 of these on 8.5 x 11" paper, spray the back side with spray adhesive and attach to a strong piece of cardboard or thin PVC. Cut it out and use as a Templet guide, or you can copy 3 pieces of paper and adhesive the back sides and go ahead and stick to the 1/4" steel sheeting you are going to be cutting out. Of course if you are going to let a machine shop or laser cutting shop cut it for you then you do not need to do the above.



Hex Bolts - Course Thread
QTY-18 1/4" x 1" Steel

Use a 4" wide x 1" thick hard wood blade. Prime the wood blades with white paint and then paint it with 2 coats of white oil base paint. The blades must be weather resistant!

If you need to round off the measurements that's O.K. It is not that critical.

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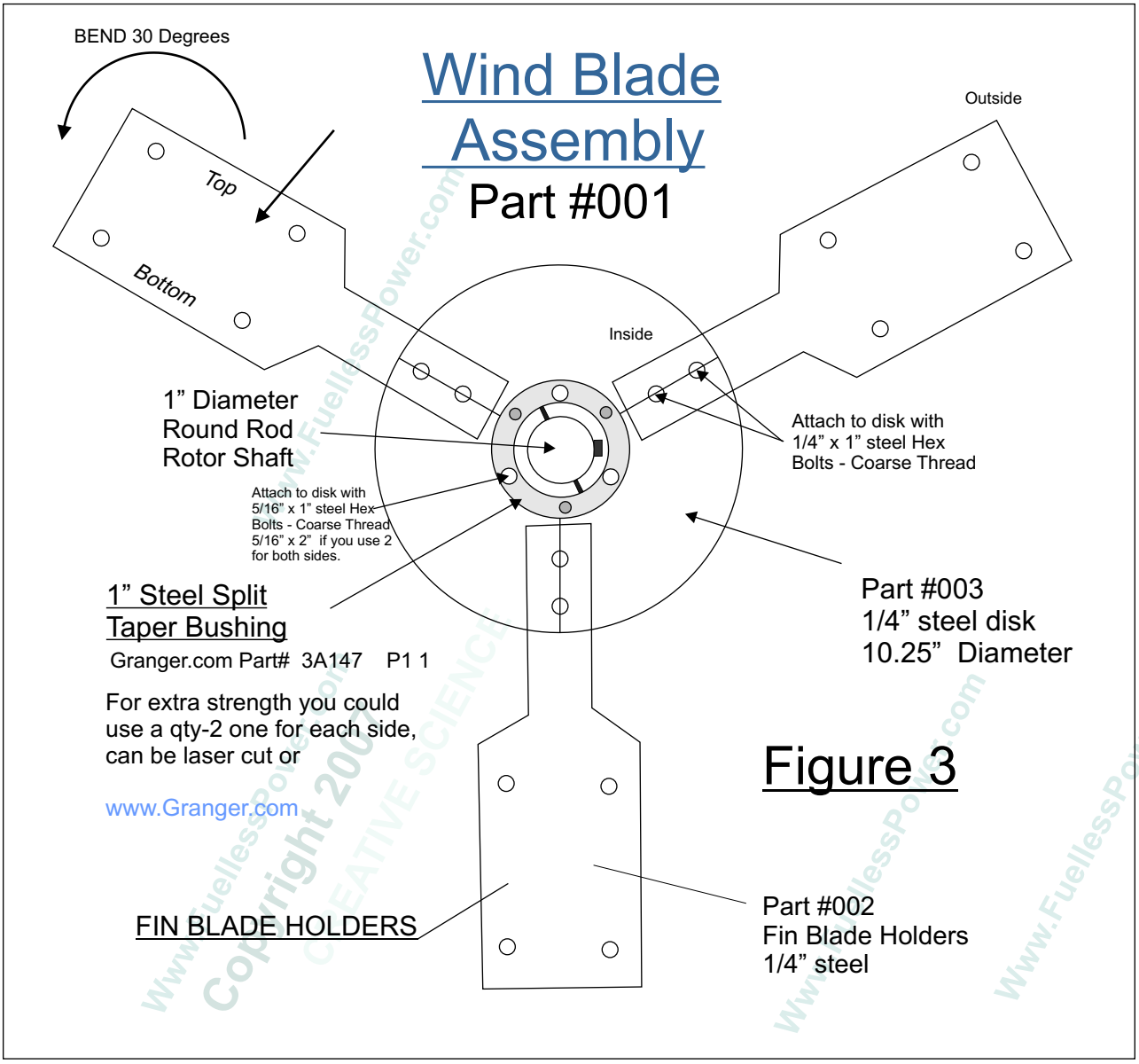
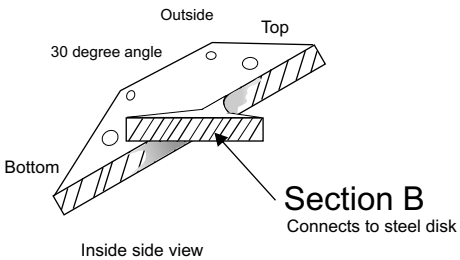


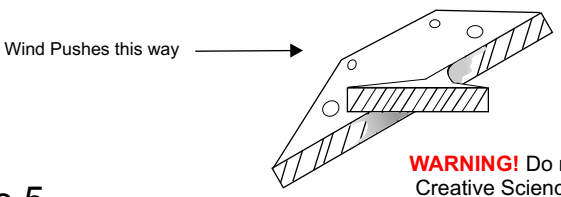
Figure 3

FIN BLADE HOLDERS



FIN BLADE HOLDERS

1/4" Steel fin holder paddle without wood blade



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This blade design works well but it is not the best for low winds! But it looks good, Maybe that's why most people and companies make them to look this way. If you want to raise the efficiency of the windmill, Ad more blades, the more the better.... Horsepower will increase and you can drive a bigger generator with it. Blades must all be the same size and weight so the best way to layout and cut the blades is to use a templet that you can trace with a very fine pencil. The Templet can be made out of fine cardboard or use 1/8" PVC sheeting it is the best and can be cut easy with a matt knife. The objective is to get every blade the same weight and shape as to achieve a perfect balance. It is also very important that you drill your holes in the exact same areas. When you attache the blades to the fin blade holders they must all be the same, you can't have one blade sticking out farther than another blade. It really is best to have a laser cutting company or machine shop cut and drill the holes in the steel fin holders. A laser cutter can cut out the fin holders and the bolt holes.

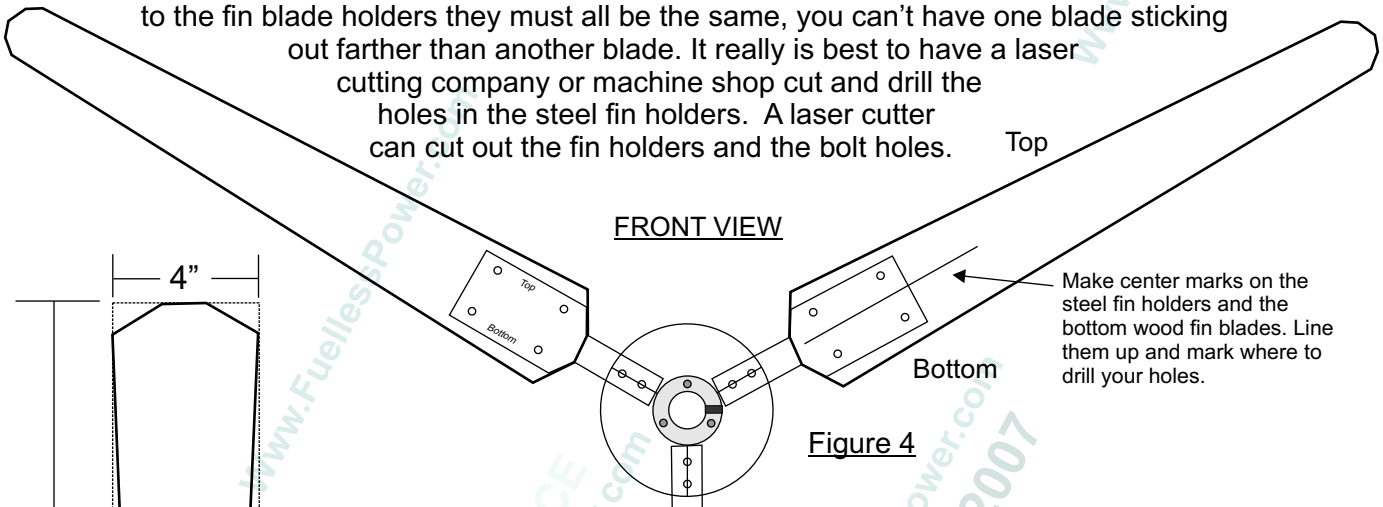


Figure 4

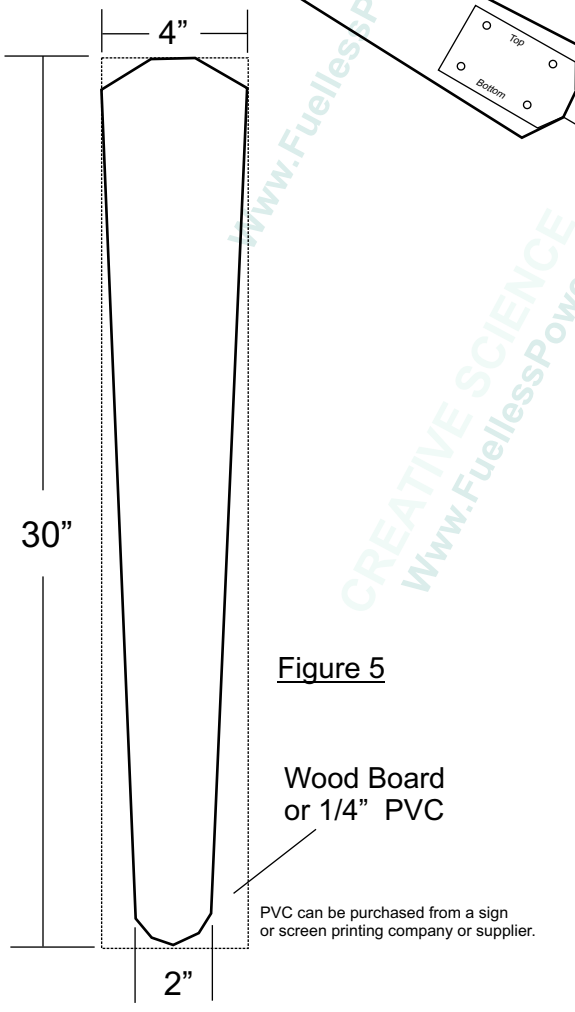
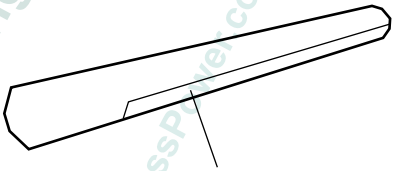


Figure 5



Trim the bottom edges of each fin blade on the bottom side only. 28 degree angle or more. You do not have to do this but it helps with performance.

Side View

If helps to cut an angle edge but you can just keep it the same and still produce a good amount of torque. It's just that, the less drag (resistance the better)

Side View

Example: Fin Wind Blade after templet is placed on top of wood and marked with a very fine pencil mark. Cut out with a table saw or electric hand saw or jig saw.

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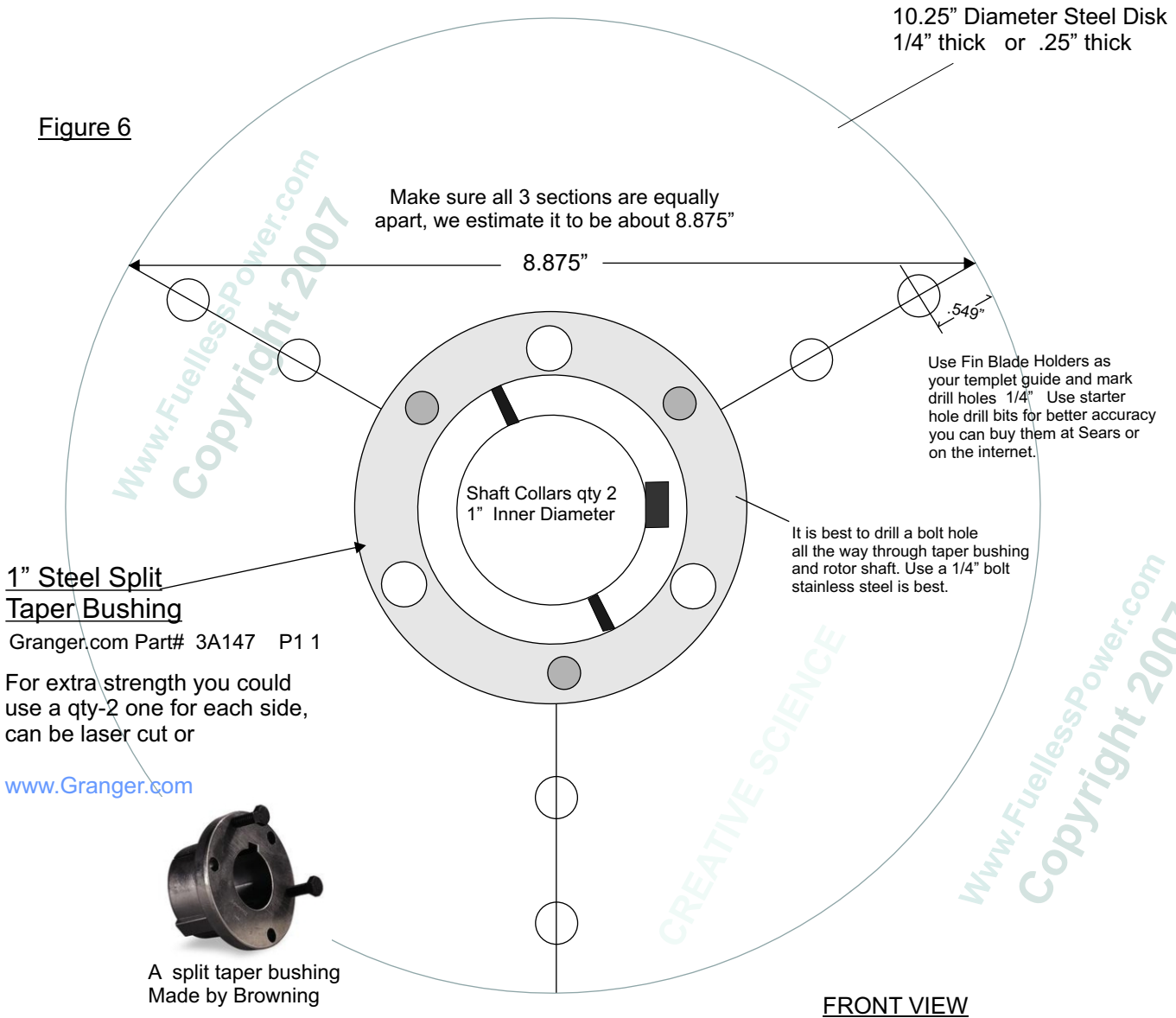
STEEL FLYWHEEL DISK: Use 1/4" thick steel x 10.25" Diameter. (you can use wood but steel is better!) Have a machine shop or Laser cutting company cut the Steel Disk for you. Or you can cut it yourself using a band saw. The steel flywheel will be attached to the 1" steel shaft, use a 1" x 24" Steel shaft, you can see a list a steel round rod at www.smallparts.com you can get a very high grade steel made for motors for about $76 or buy a cheaper cold roll rod for about $15, or you can go to your local machine shop and they may sell you a chrome polished round rod for about $20.. Tell them what it's for.

Figure 6



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Supply List

PARTS: see **www.Grainger.com** (they only sell to business but that's OK you start your own research business today, just give it a good business name and that's all Graingers needs.) You can also buy your supply's and parts from Small Parts Inc. at: **www.SmallParts.com** they carry some really awesome stuff! There phone # is 1-888-455-9712 Some of the parts you will need could be found right in your own local town area. Machine shops, Sign and screen printing companies, industrial junk yards, hardware stores, many hardware stores have catalogs and they can order you just about anything that you need.
You can purchase 2 Part epoxies glues at any hardware store or on the internet.

QTY 3
Split Taper Bushings

One is for the steel flywheel disk and the other 2 is for the magnet disks.

1" bore size = $10.60 each

Granger.com
Part # 3A147 P1 1

QTY -2 Cast iron flang mount bearings 1" bore

These bearing are for the shaft to rotate on. The shaft, the rotor magnet assembly and the windmill blades assembly all move together. The windmill base and the generator coils do not move but are stationary! If you on a budget you can use a 3/4" shaft and a 3/4" QD's and flang bearing's.

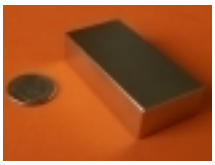
1" Bore size = $24.41 3/4" Bore = $38.45

1" x 24" Steel ground tool rod SAE 0-1
Part # B-CGDR-16 $76.00 This is the best to use!
Machine shops may also carry polished chrome type round rod cheaper.

Or you can use Cold Steel Rolled Round Rod
1" x 24" = $15

You can modify these plans by using 3/4" round rod as well.

Please Notice
we do not sell parts,
only plans and videos



QTY- 16 Magnets

You will need 8 magnets per disk.
Use 2" x 1" x ½" thick Neodymium Magnets.
N50, cost about $10 each.

Http://www.magnet4less.com

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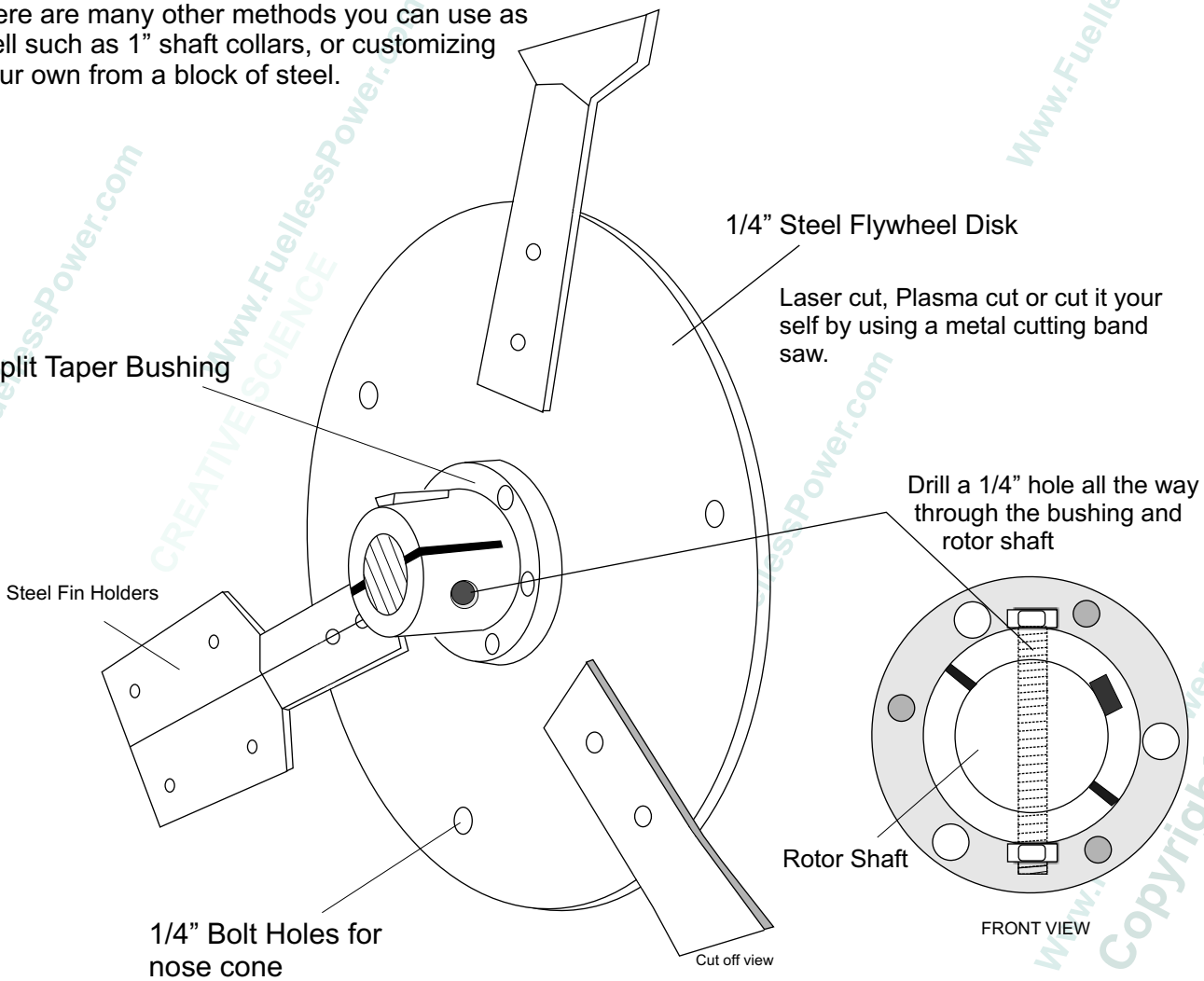
Split Taper Bushings

Split taper bushings I feel are the best to use to hold the steel flywheel disk and generator rotor disk in place on the rotor shaft. Drill a 1/4” hole all the way through the front of the bushing, this is where a bolt will go through the bushing and rotor shaft to hold the flywheel in place so the flywheel and the shaft can rotate together at the same time. Place the rotor shaft in a vice and place the steel flywheel disk onto the shaft. Then place the Split taper bushing onto the shaft and butt up against the flywheel and mark your drill holes. Don’t forget to mark the front bushing holes for the shaft. You will then need to drill 1/4” holes in the shaft as well. Remove bushing and flywheel disk and drill your holes. Of course there are many other methods you can use as well such as 1” shaft collars, or customizing your own from a block of steel.

Drill 1/4” bolt holes here and in the shaft also.

Drill 1/4” bolt holes here and in the shaft also.



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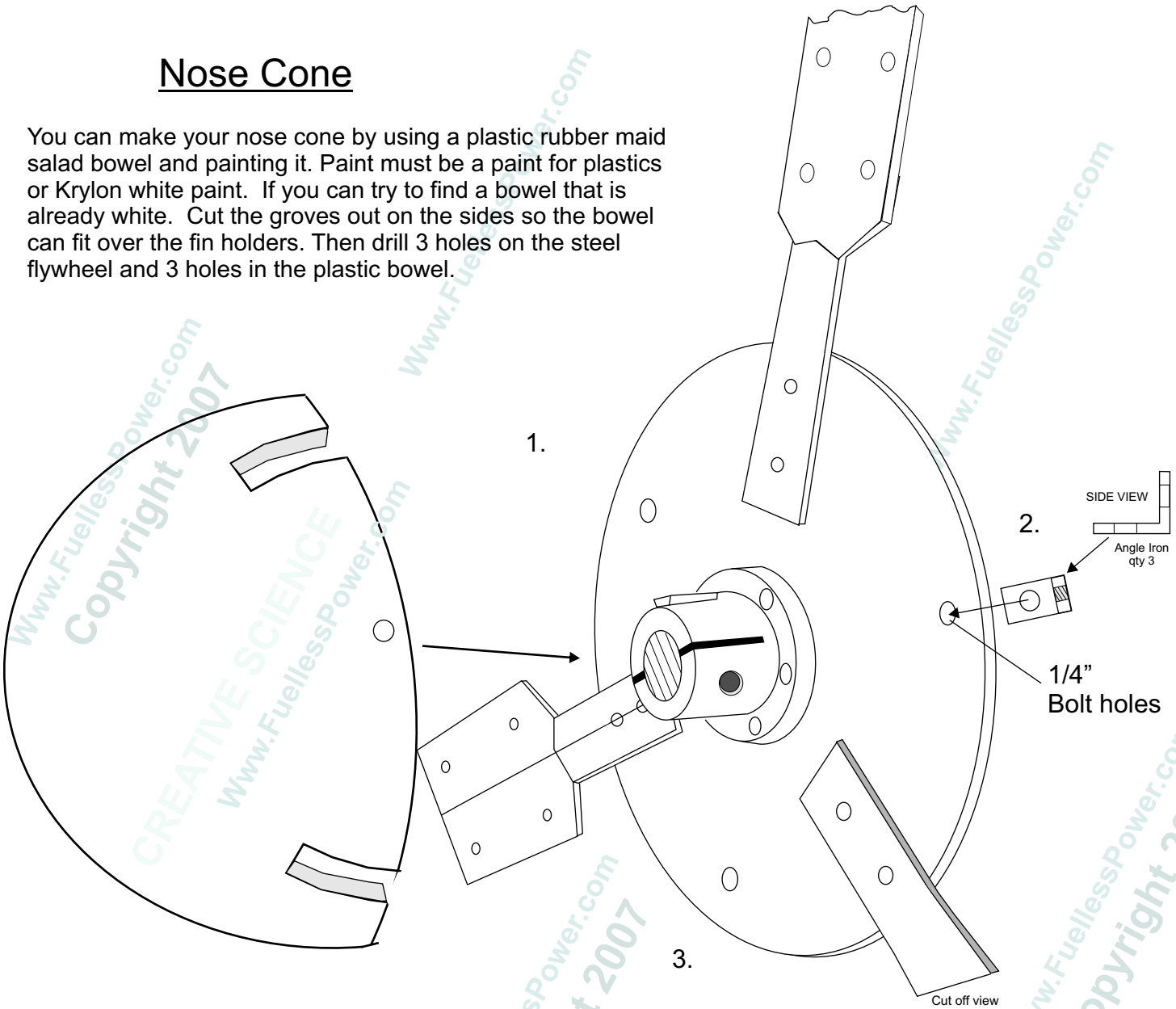
Nose Cone

You can make your nose cone by using a plastic rubber maid salad bowel and painting it. Paint must be a paint for plastics or Krylon white paint. If you can try to find a bowel that is already white. Cut the groves out on the sides so the bowel can fit over the fin holders. Then drill 3 holes on the steel flywheel and 3 holes in the plastic bowel.



Drill all holes 1/4” in diameter. Cut small pieces of angel iron or aluminum angel, you will need 3 each. Drill 2 holes in each. These are used to attach the nose cone to the steel flywheel. Once cone is in place caulk all holes and cracks with clear silicon caulk to protect from weather. It is also a good idea to spray paint all metal pieces with 3 to 4 coats of enamal paint.

Another nose cone option would be to make a mold out of fiberglass or wood, make the wall of the cone no thinner than 1”. Use Fiberglass resin and steel mesh for strength. Other options: If you have a lathe you cane spin your own wooden cone, use soft wood. The inside does not have to be hollow all the way to the tip.

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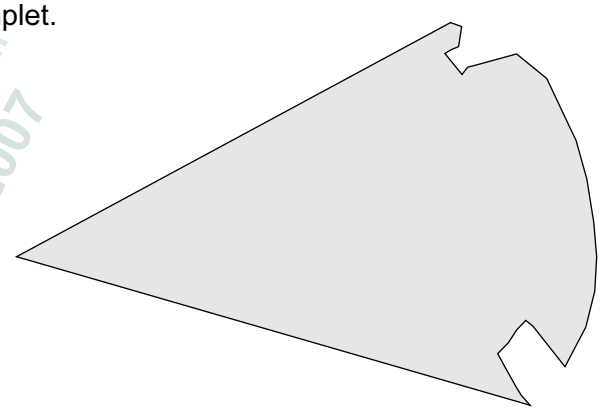
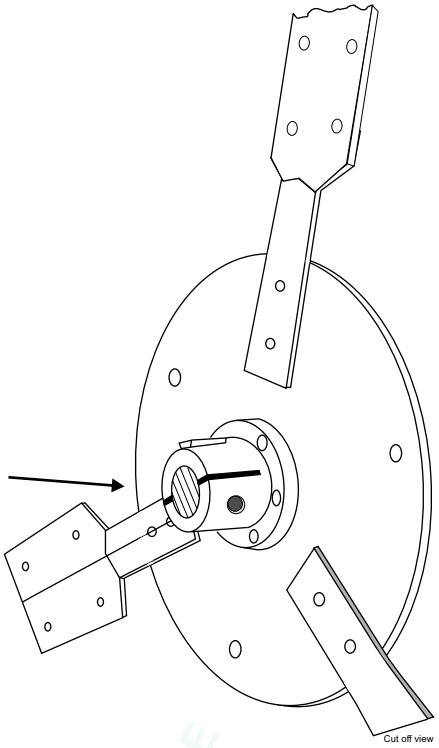
Nose Cone

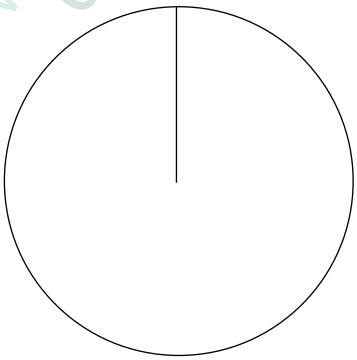
For a more high Efficient windmill it is far better to use a pointy tip cone rather than using a round tip. It does not look as good but performs better!

Cut out a paper or thin cardboard cone first, then use the card board as a templet.



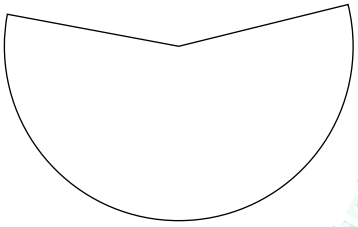


1.



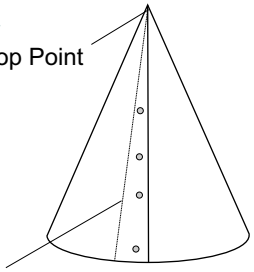
Thin Cardboard Templet

2.



Thin Cardboard Templet

3.



Now use the cardboard templet to draw lines on your sheet metal. Cut the sheet metal and shape it to a cone shape and drill holes in over lap area and place rivets in holes. Then sand down metal on outside and mix and use auto body puddy and fill in any cracks and seems. Let dry and then sand down to a smooth even look. You may want to grind off some off the top point a bit, if you do you can fill it with body puddy and then round it with a sander and by hand. Use course sand paper for first shaping then very fine sand paper for the finish. Once this is dine you can primer with 2 coates of primer paint and then 2 coates of semi gloss enamel spray paint.

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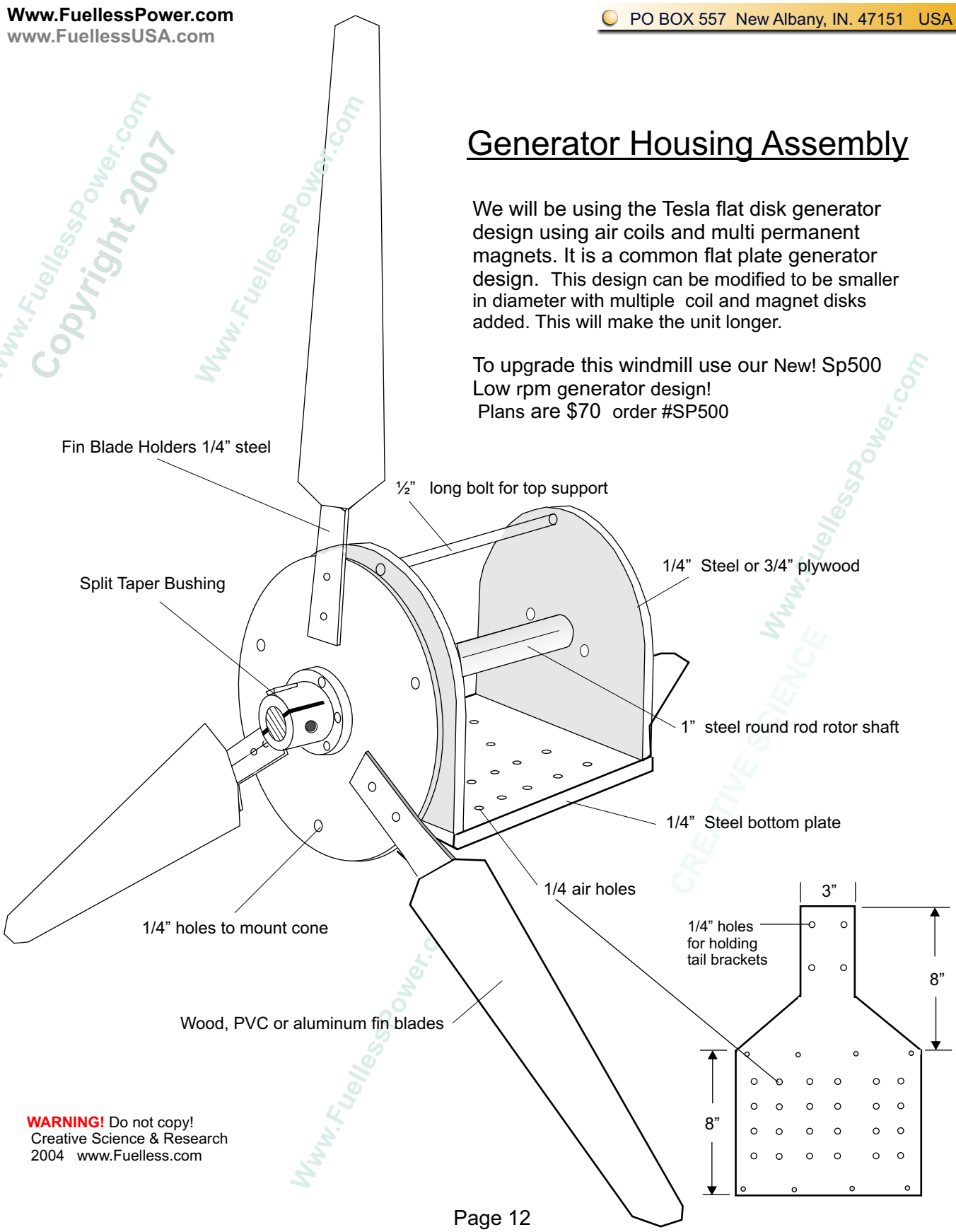
Generator Housing Assembly

We will be using the Tesla flat disk generator design using air coils and multi permanent magnets. It is a common flat plate generator design. This design can be modified to be smaller in diameter with multiple coil and magnet disks added. This will make the unit longer.

To upgrade this windmill use our New! Sp500 Low rpm generator design!
Plans are $70 order #SP500



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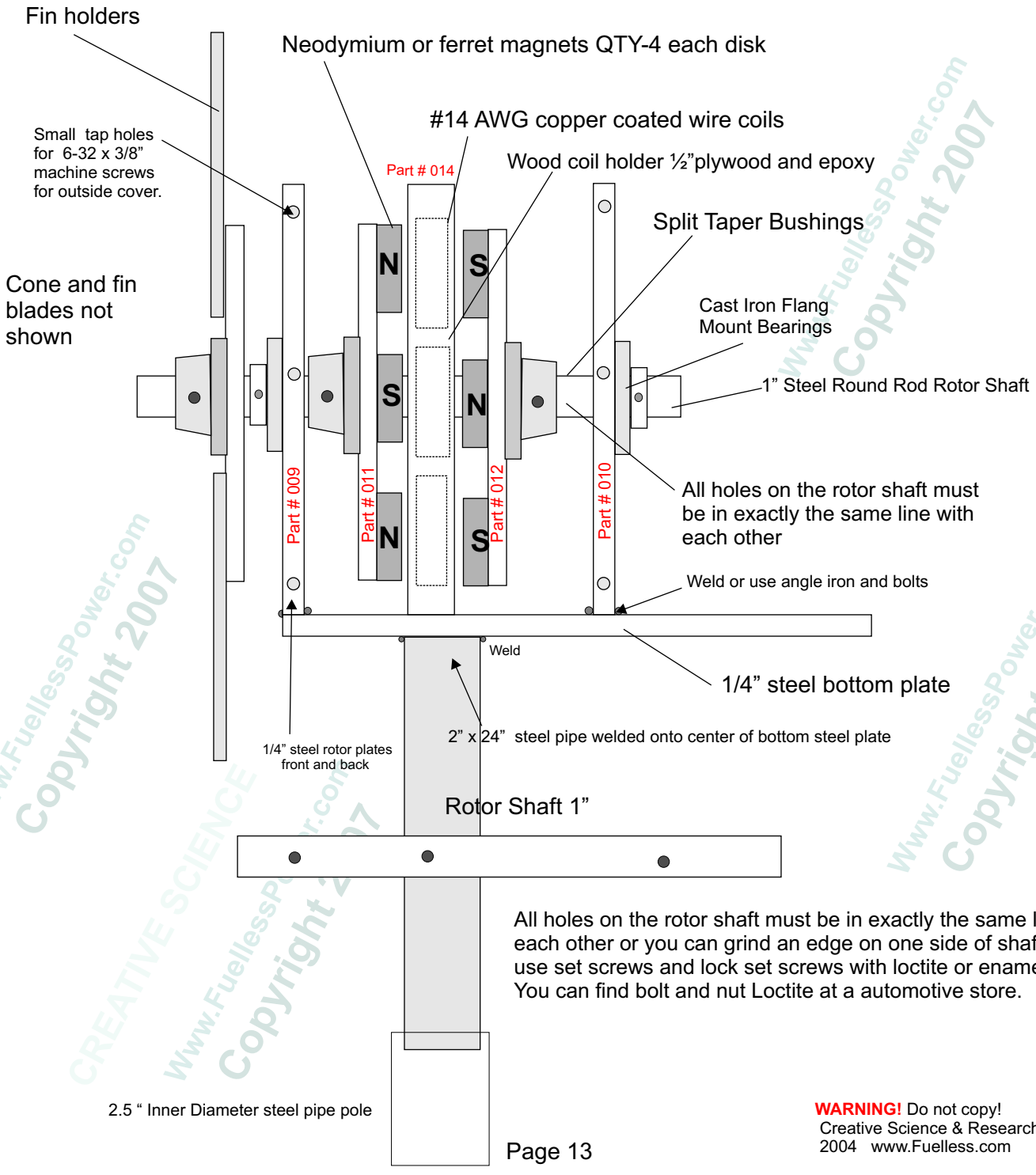
Side View

Generator Housing & Generator / Coils & Magnet assembly



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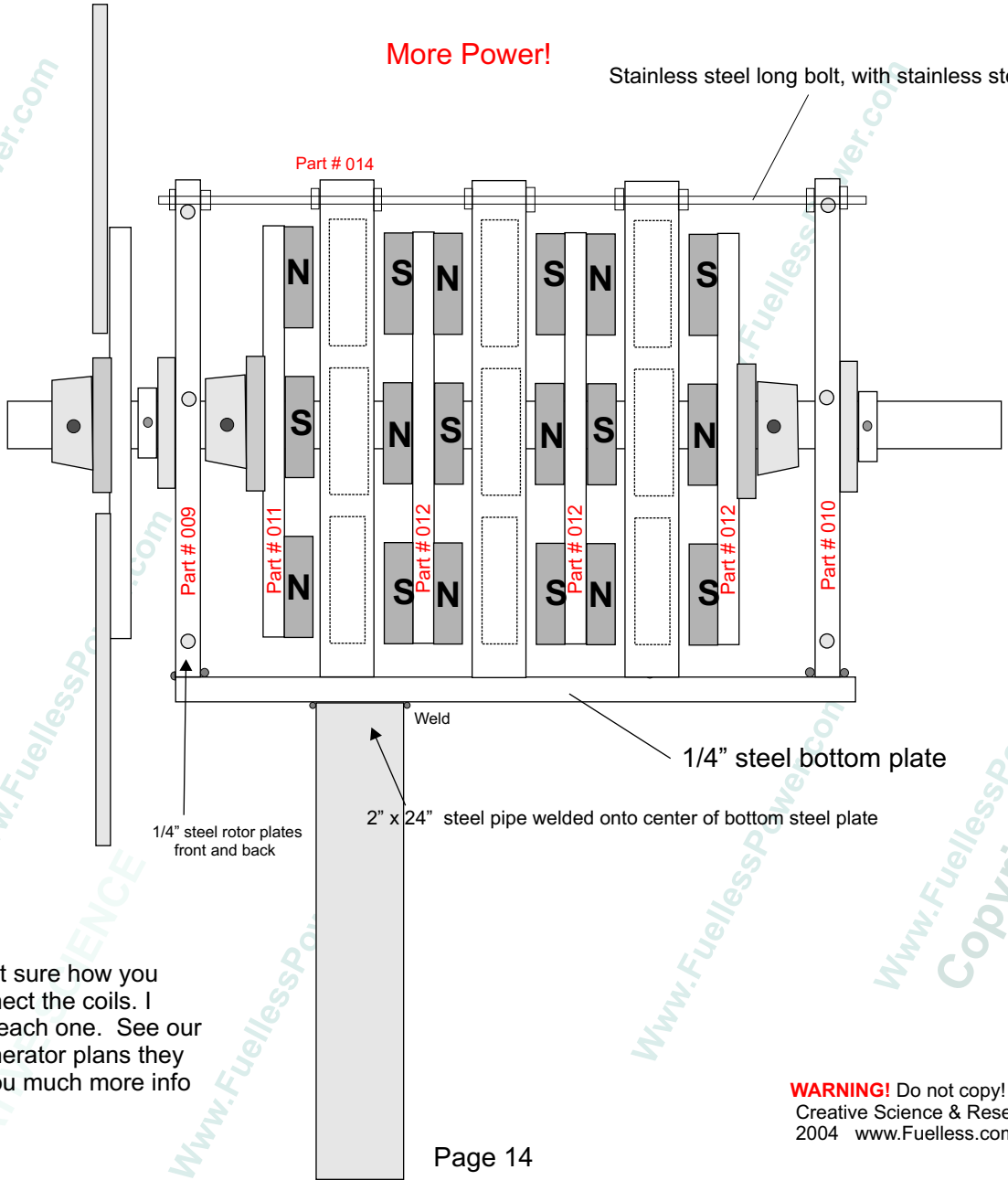
Other Design Considerations!

You can add more disks to get more amperage output, or more voltage output. The coils can then be connected in series or parallel. Series for more voltage and parallel for more amperage. All magnets on each disk should all be alined with each other. The disk should then be made of wood, plastic or any non metal. This will create a stronger magnetic flux within the magnetic structure. For example: when you stack 2 magnets one on top of the other you double the power pull strength! The magnets should be designed to pass in the center of the coil. The magnet can be larger than the center of the air coil or almost same size as the outer part of coil. Each coil disk can be off center from the first coil disk, this will create a lower rpm rating (see next page). You do not have to use 1" x 2" magnets you can use larger and thicker magnets.



I am not yet sure how you would connect the coils. I would test each one. See our Sp500 Generator plans they can give you much more info than this.

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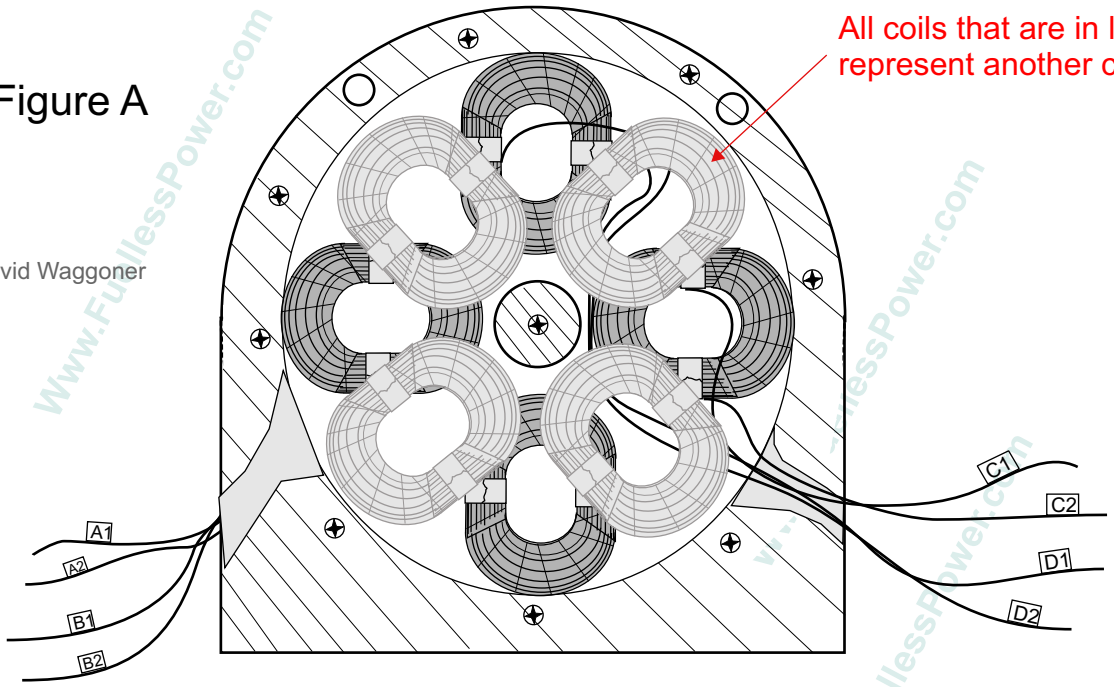
Other Design Considerations!

I want to give you an idea of what I am trying to say, on how to increase the low rpm rating. I have not yet built or tried this, but I am sure it will work. Figure A will give you some idea of how to position each coil layer or coil plate. All magnet plates will be in the same position. All coil plates will be in different positions. You may want to build this windmill at half size or 1/4 size to test it out.

Figure A



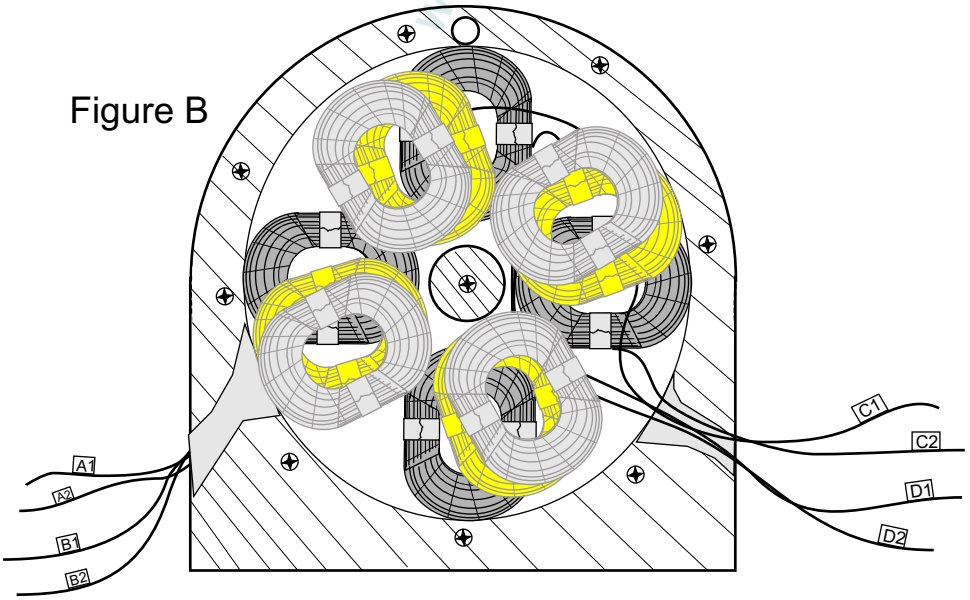
Part # 014 Center Generator Coils

These coil positions are for 2 coils plates only, would not work well if more than 2. If you wish to design a windmill generator for more than 2 coil plates, then each coil plate would be staggered in closer increments. See figure B.

The Dark gray coils are the first coil plate, the yellow coils are the 2nd coil plate, and the light gray coils are the 3rd coil plate and so on.

Again, the neodymium magnet plates would all be the same, not staggered!

Figure B



Part # 014 Center Generator Coils

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Other Design Considerations!

A customer sent us these photo's! We designed this windmill, but have not yet had the time to build it ourselves. We have been to involved with our Fuelless Engine and Sp500 Generator research. The Fuelless Engine and Sp500 Generator have been built and tested by us. We now offer step by step plans with color digital photo's as well as many drawings. If you are looking to produce more power for your home, I would suggest building them first.

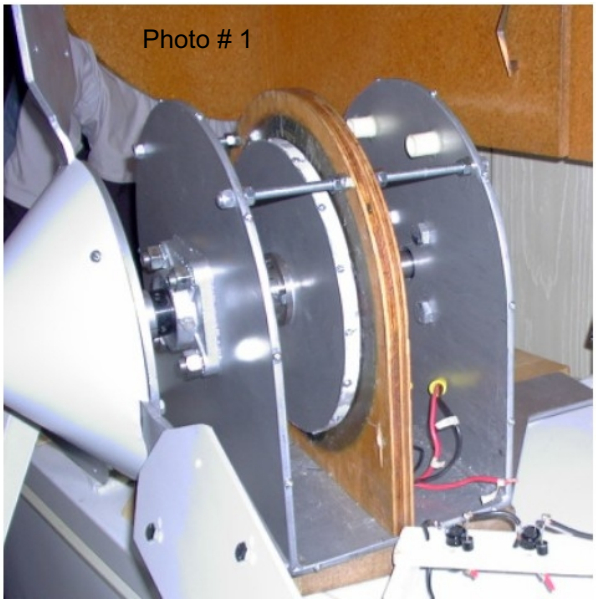
Photo # 1

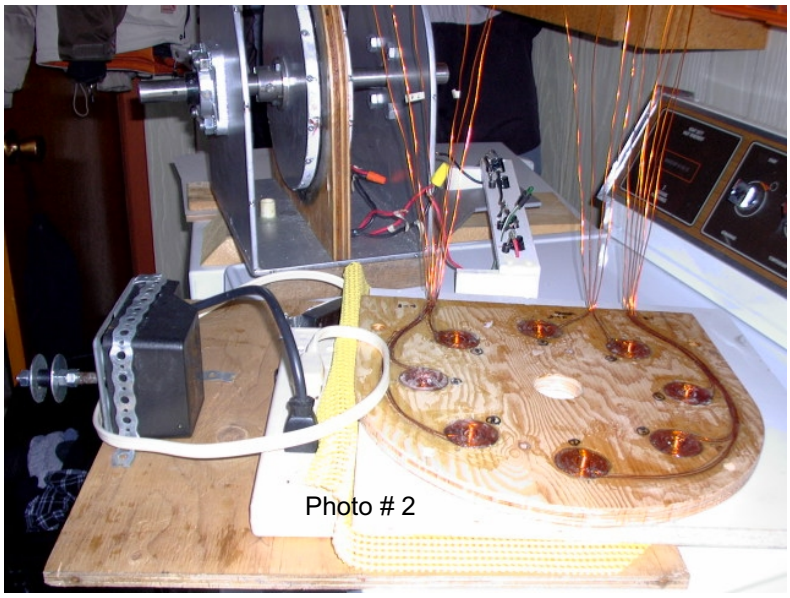
Photo # 2

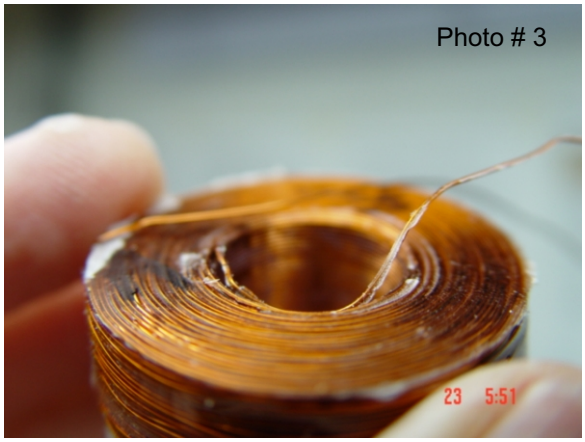
Photo # 3

You can build the coil assembly differant from what are in these plans, (See our Sp500 Generator Plans $70.00) by winding onto a steel bobbin. The steel bobbin can be a long bolt, inserted into a small diameter, short pvc pipe. The bobbin end would be 2 large 2" to 3" washers. The washers and the pvc should be greesed on the center of bolt and outer winding side by side, and gluing each layer with 5 minute epoxy glue. You can use a small table top drill press or an old can electric can opener. Once the coil is dry remove it from the steel bobbin and glue it into the coil holes of the plywood. Best to make the coils deep. Use qty of 2, 3/4" plywood glued together. Use a drill press and a Forstner drill bit below to cut your large holes.

Forstner drill bit

Used to form holes with a flat bottom, such as for kitchen cupboard hinges. Best used in a power drill held in a drill stand as there's little in the way of a central point. If used freehand, the positioning is difficult to control as there is no central pilot bit. .

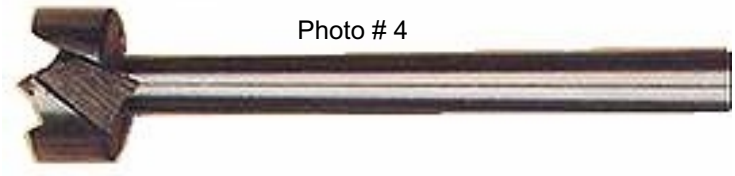
Photo # 4

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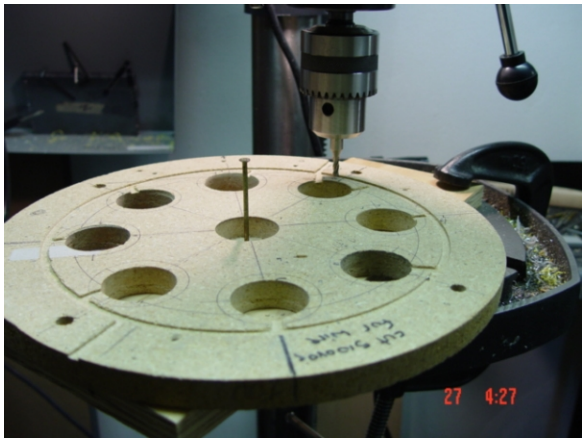
Other Design Considerations!

Steel bolt bobbin for small # 27 wire prototype generator coils.



The photo's above are from Creative Science. A small low wattage prototype. For more power make bigger and deeper coils. The fatter the wire the more amperage output, the more winds the higher the voltage output.

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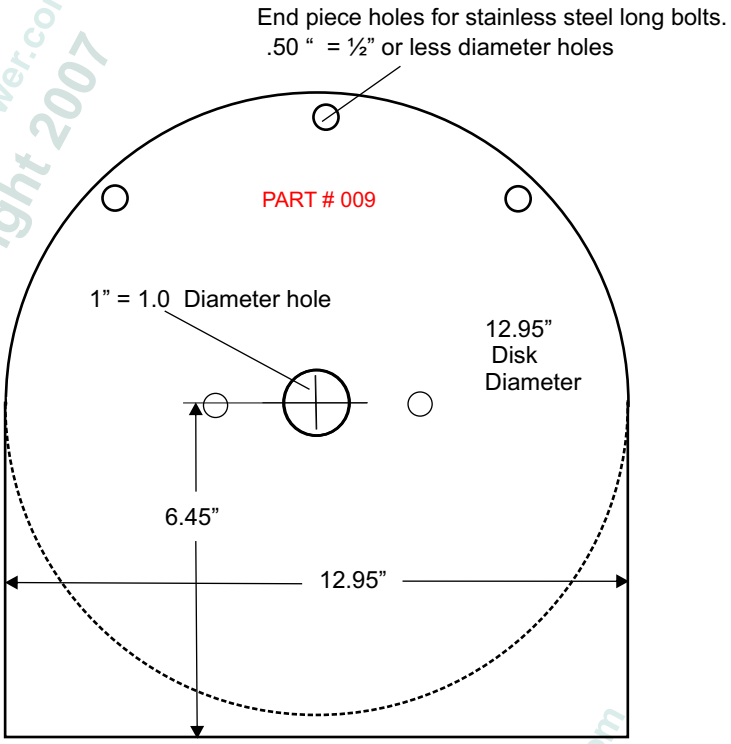
The Generator End Plates!

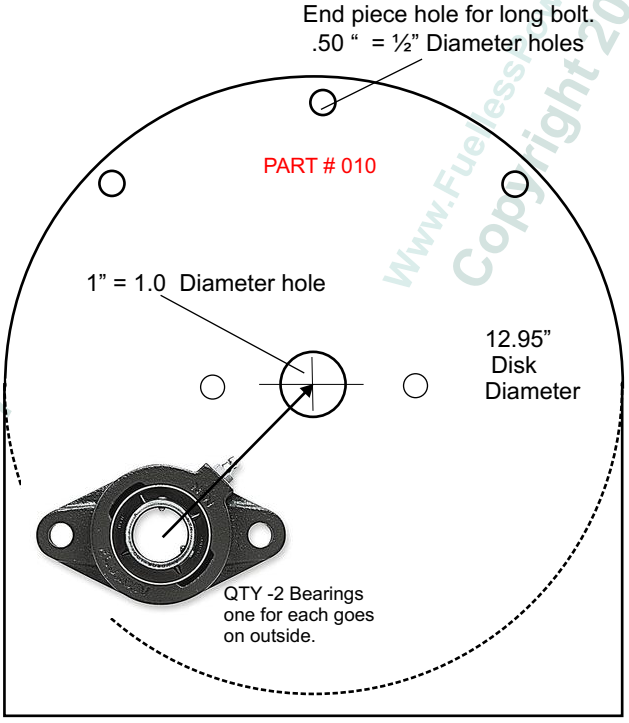
The generator end plates will hold the shaft and the bearings in place. The rotor shaft will be connected to the neodymium magnet disks. The ends can be made of 3/4" plywood, aluminum or steel. Aluminum is best because it is light weight. You can cut the end pieces yourself, or go to a machine shop, or laser cutting company and have it done for you. If you use 3/4" plywood, make sure you paint it with white primer blocker first and then white oil base paint. 2 to 3 coats.
Use your own discretion. The ½" hole at the top of the end plates are for a long bolt. The long bolt must be a stainless steel long bolt. All washers and nuts must also be stainless steel. The reason for this is that stainless steel will not be attracted to magnets and cause a shaft resistance. Another words, Stainless steel is NONE MAGNETIC.

The long bolts will fit through all end piece holes as well as coil holder holes. This will keep the coil holding plates in position. You can use nuts and lock washers to adjust the coil plates (plywood or partical board) and keep them at a close distance from the magnets. You do not want the magnets hitting the coils at anytime during operation. A space of 1/8" will work best. If you re-design the generator to be smaller you can use a space of 1/16" between the magnets and the coils. The closer the magnets are to the coils the more amperage and voltage they will produce!

The magnets must be centered with the coils so as they pass by the coils they will generate the highest amount of amperage or voltage.



Part # 009 1/4" Steel or 3/4" plywood



Part # 010 1/4" Steel or 3/4" plywood

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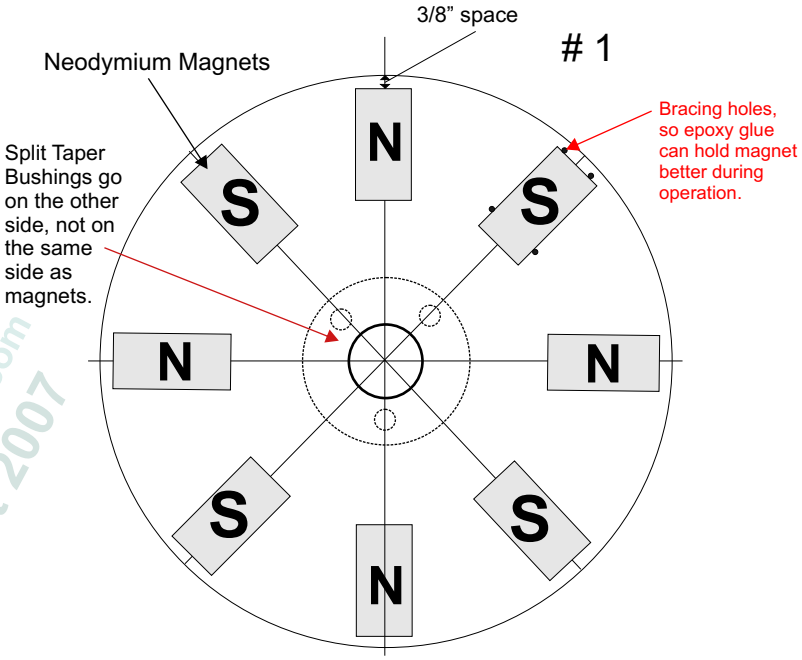
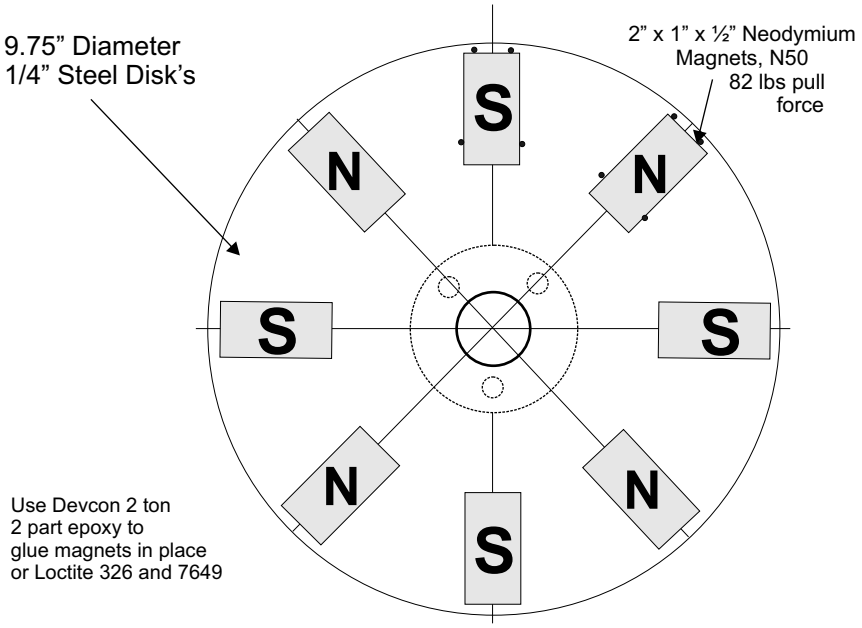
Magnet Disks

The Magnet mounting disks can be made of steel, wood or plastic. Magnets should be about 3/8” from the edge of steel disk. Use 2 part epoxy to glue the magnets in to place. If you are making a 2 disk design then it is best to use a steel disk. Drill bracing holes around all magnets and then apply epoxy glue. The holes will help keep the magnets from flying of during high speed operations. The drawings do not show them on all magnets, but all magnets must have these bracing holes. Allow the epoxy glue to fill these holes. Apply the glue all around the entire magnet and let dry over night. It is very important that all the magnets are exactly 3/8” from the edge of disk. If not the entire disk will wobble off balance at high speeds.

1



2



Neodymium magnets start to lose there strength at about 175 degrees F. So it is best to make sure you use a silver or white generator cover and make vent holes. Use screen mesh to keep out the birds and wasps. I am not sure but I have heard some windmill designs use Ferrite Iron Boron Magnets, they maybe able to take higher temps?? But they are weaker than neodymium makes. Neodymium are more expensive but can take a beating!

Option Two

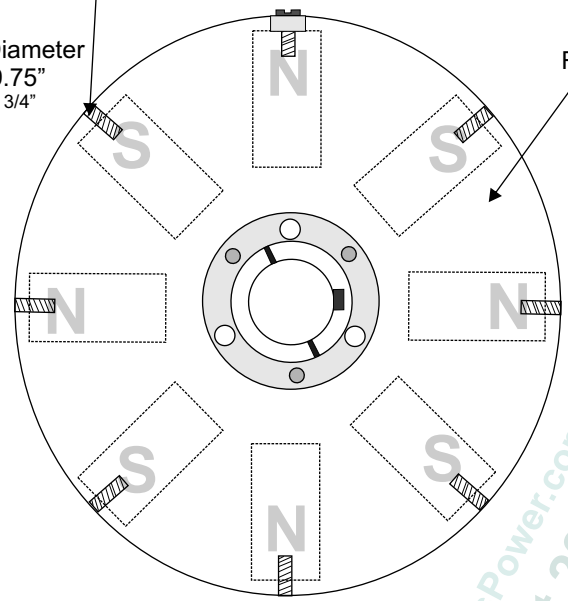
These are just some ideas to help keep the magnet from sliding off during high speed operation. You may have another great idea that we have not thought of, If so let us know. Thanks David Waggoner

Drill holes in sides of each disk and tap out for machine bolts 6-32 x 3/8 to fit into and hold a aluminum or sheet metal holding plate.
Used as stoppers so magnets to not slide off!

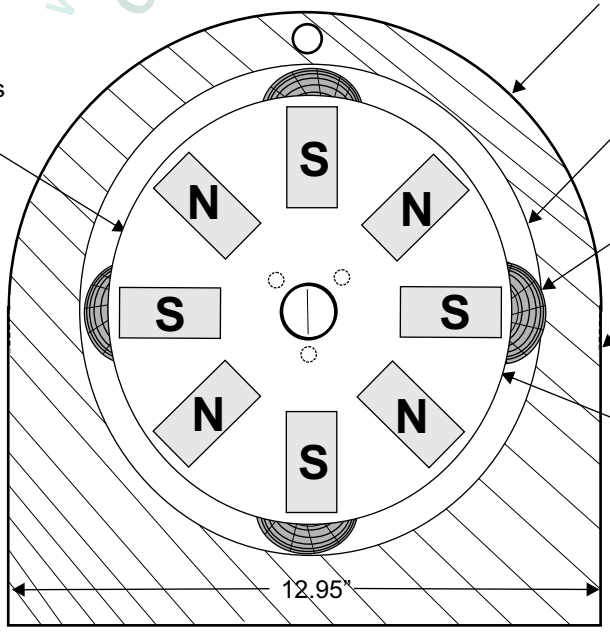
EXAMPLE ONLY: NOT ALL MAGNETS ARE SHOWN!

Disk Diameter = 9.75"
=9 3/4"

Rotates



Front side, Magnets are located on back.
Both magnet rotors rotate past the coils to generate AC electricity.



Part # 009 1/4" Steel or 3/4" plywood

Back Side, magnets facing coil

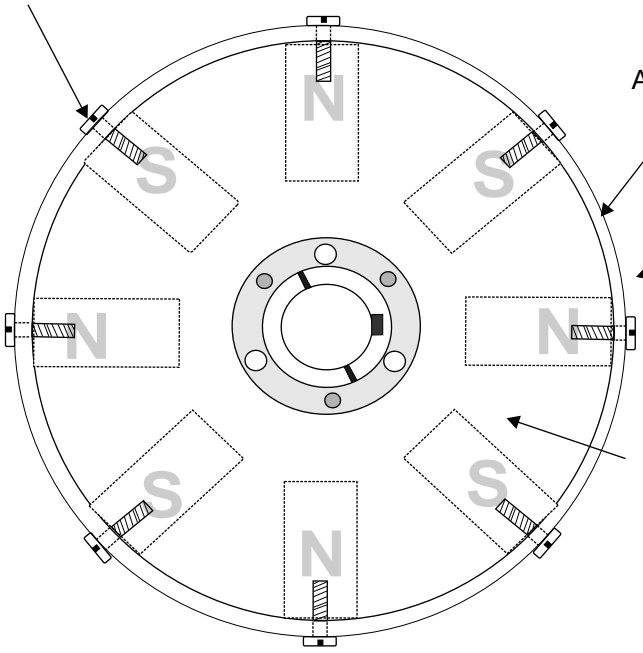
Machine bolts/
6-32 x 3/8 or more

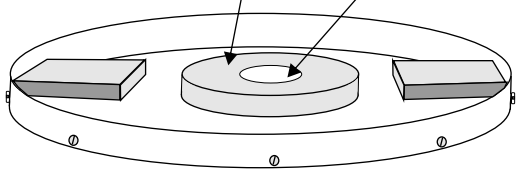
You will need a total of 16 1" x 2" Magnets, 8 per disk.

Wood Disk for center hole, grease the wood only it will be removed when epoxy dries. WARNING! The wood disk must be in perfect center, do not let it move when you fill with epoxy!

Aluminum outer Strip

1" center hole





Not all magnets shown, rough drawing.

Partial Side View

The magnets should have already been glued in place with epoxy, now fill in entire space area's between the magnets and up to the top of the magnets with 2 part Epoxy or Fiberglass resin. Let dry and remove wood disk in center. Center wood disk, and side aluminum strip should be the same height as the magnets. **WARNING!** This must be done or magnets will slide off of disk and destroy coils.

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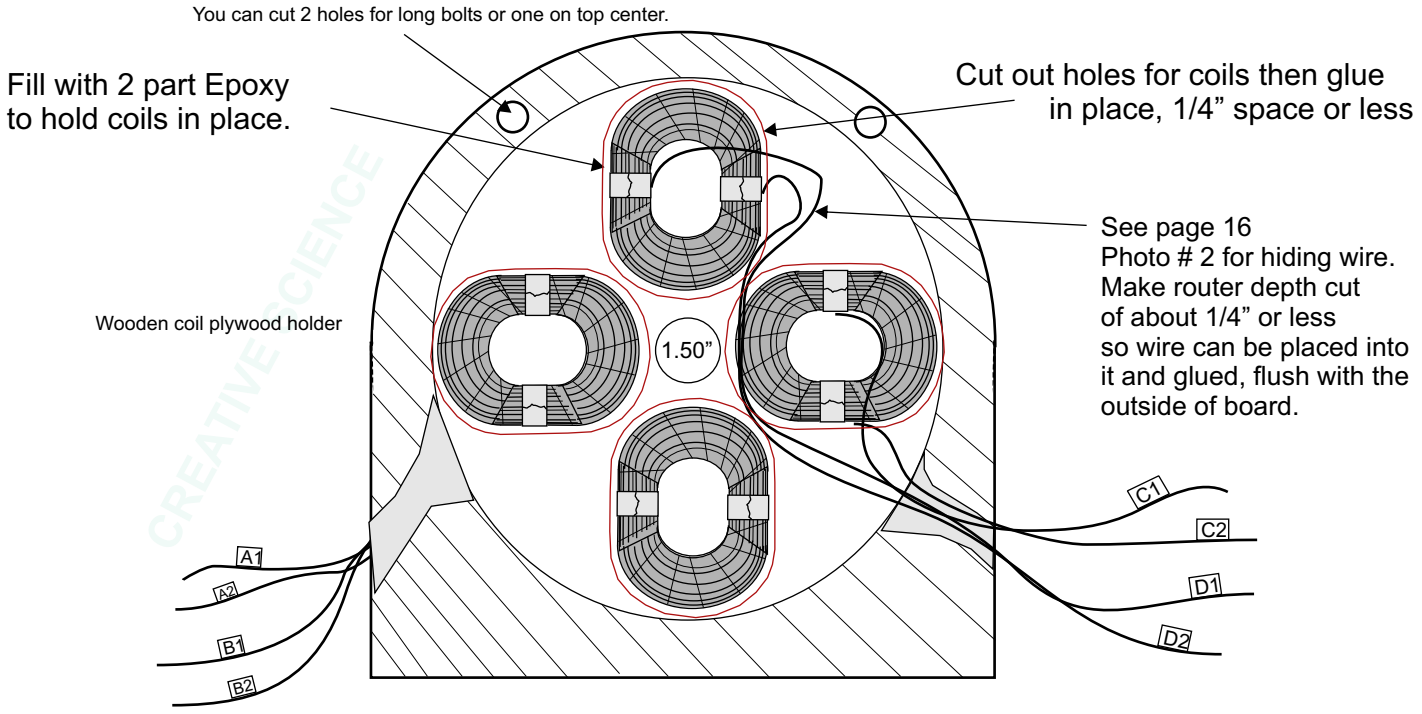
The Generator Coils

Rough drawing of open coils Use #16 AWG copper coated magnet wire, at about 100 turns each. Use 3/4" thick plywood. You will need to make a special air bobbin so you can turn and wind your wire coils on- using a small table top drill press. If you have a drill press that will turn at about 70 - 100 rpms that would be great, if you do not you can always make one, by replacing the motor in an old table top drill press and replacing it with a 90 v dc conveyor belt motor with controller, you can buy these at www.Grainger.com for about $130.00

DESIGN OPTIONS: For more amperage and voltage output, use 2 - 3/4" pc's of plywood to make your wooden coil holder thicker or deeper. You must also then make your bobbin and coil wires just as thick. # 14 AWG copper coated magnetic wire can then be used. # 14 wire should work well. Giving more amperage. Make the center hole 1 ½" diameter so the rotor shaft can easily turn in it**.** When making your coils mark each coil as you go. **Example:** coil #1= 1A & 1B, Coil #2 = 1A & 2B and so on.

Cut out a mold coil holes as seen below. Cut 3/8 or 1/4" groves in the sides so there is a place for the wires to come out of (about .25 " deep = to 1/4" deep). Once you have the coils made you can then place the wood structure down on a piece of greased 3/4" plywood**,** You may want to secure it with wood screws or weights later on to keep all flat during drying time. Now place the coils in place as you see below. And place all wire into 1/4" deep wire groves. You will need another piece of 3/4" x 15" x 15" plywood. Mix your 2 part epoxy and fill it into the mold over top of each of the coils and wire areas. It maybe a good idea to pre-glue or spot glue some of the wire down first, let dry, then fill the epoxy all the way to the top of the 3/4" plywood coil structure, then place the 2nd piece of greased 3/4" x 15" x 15" wood over top of that and let dry overnight. Now remove 3/4" boards and paint the entire wood coil structure with a coat of epoxy or resin so, 1 -2 coats are best. Let dry and you are done. Notice: No bare parts of the wood should be open to the weather that's why we coat them with epoxy or resin.



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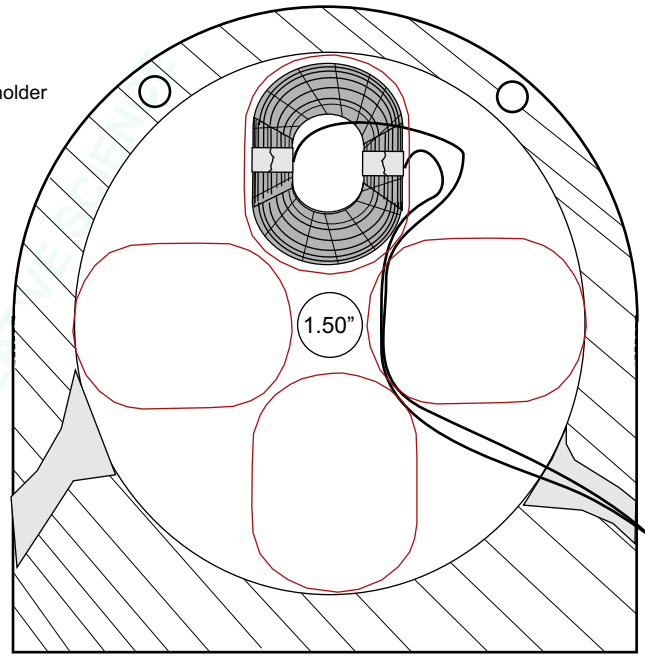
Coil Voltage Test

After you wind one coil, and before you glue anything down. It would be wise to test the coil to make sure it is outputting the kind of voltage and amperage you desire. If more amperage is desired then use fatter wire such as #14 or less. It is best to build the magnet disks and rotor assembly and then test one coil by placing the coil and coil holder in between the 2 magnet disks and turning the rotor shaft at about 30 to 60 rpms. The coil can be held in place by using gray duct tape on both sides. If more voltage is desired at those speeds you can use # 18 AWG wire which will give you more winds of wire. The goal is to output about 14 to 18 VDC, then turning it back to DC using a diode. Each coil should output about 3.75 volts or more.

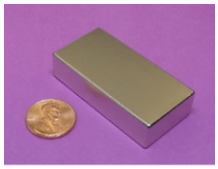
Wooden coil plywood holder

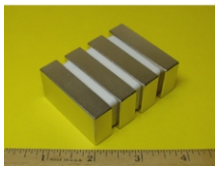


Or Option 2

TEST 1 COIL FIRST!
It is best to wind one coil first, tape it into place using duct tape on both sides. Then place the wooden coil holder into a bench vise. Connect the 2 wires to an AC volt meter. Set the meter to about 5 vdc. Take 2 of the magnets. One in one hand and another in the other hand. One will be north and the other south. Using your hands pull the magnets or drag them over top of the coil very quickly to test the output voltage. The north pole of the magnet will be on the backside of the coil and the south pole magnet on the front side. Write down the test results.

Volt Meter





Pull force of magnets = 162 lbs
Neodymium Magnets = Grade N42

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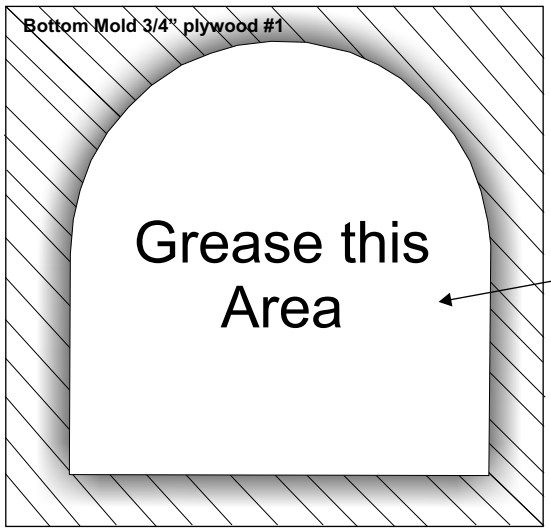
#14 or #16 copper coated wire spool
Using # 16 wire will get you a higher voltage output but a little less amperage than the #14

The Generator coils

Step #1

Bottom Mold 3/4" plywood #1

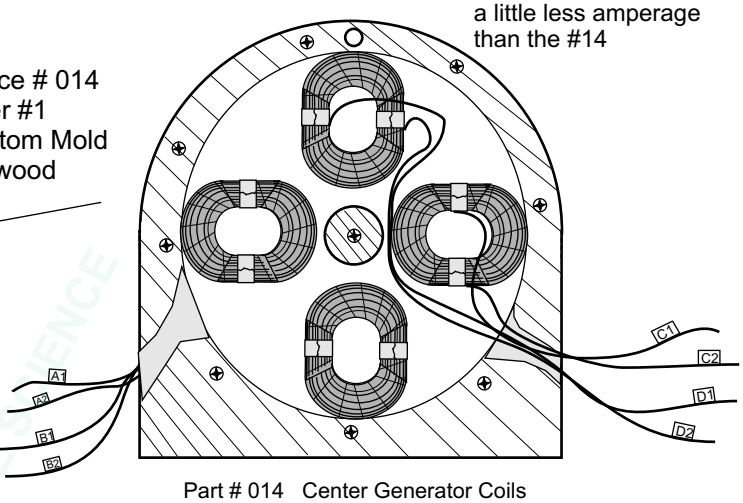


You will need QTY-2 of these boards

FRONT VIEW

Part #014

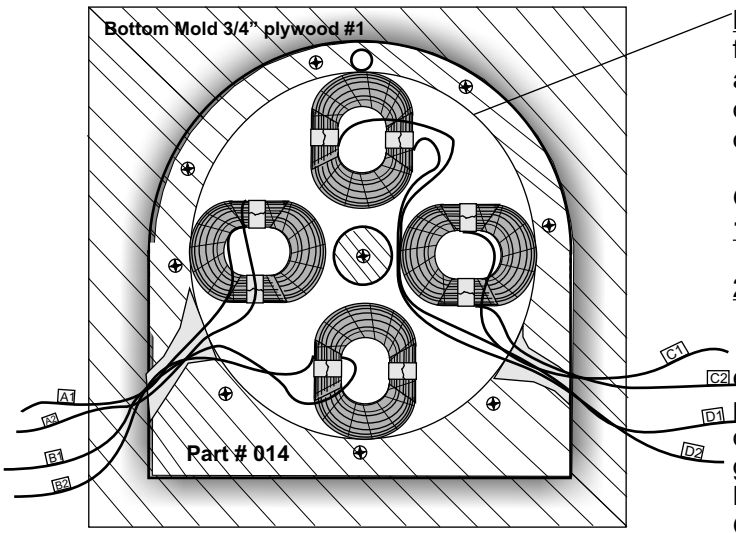
Place # 014 over #1 Bottom Mold plywood



Part # 014 Center Generator Coils

FRONT VIEW

Step #2



Lay the Bottom mold 3/4" plywood #1down flat on a table, then grease the area shown, then lay part #014 down flat on top of the 3/4 plywood mold. Then place the coils in as shown. attach part # 014 to the bottom 3/4" plywood using wood screws. Mix and pour in epoxy or other, fill to the top and then place the other top 3/4" plywood mold on top of that and let dry and cure overnight. Remove top and bottom 3/4" plywood when dry.

Step #3

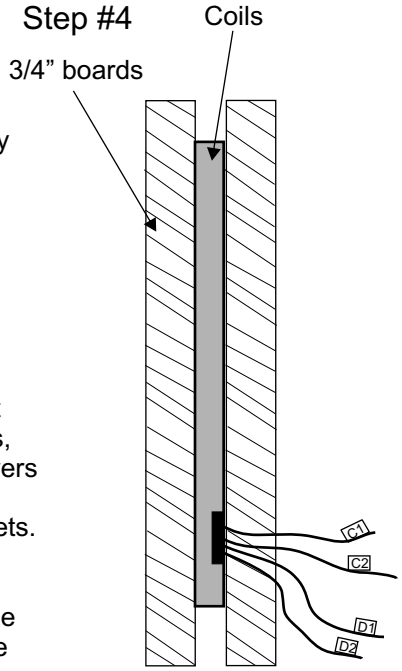
Mix and pour 2 part epoxy or fiberglass resin inside coils wire area. 2 part epoxy is best. Let dry overnight and double coat the outside also, including wood.

Other options as filler:
1. Auto body puddy.

2. Silicone Sealer 100%
Use clear Silicone 2 in a caulking gun. Apply in layers, let each layer dry about 5 to 6 hours, poke tooth pick holes into the layers on the 4 th or 6th hour so air can get in and cure dry the soft pockets. Let dry in a hot dry area outside. Once you have all layers filled in let dry for 2 to 3 days. Use tooth pick test to make sure there are no soft spots.

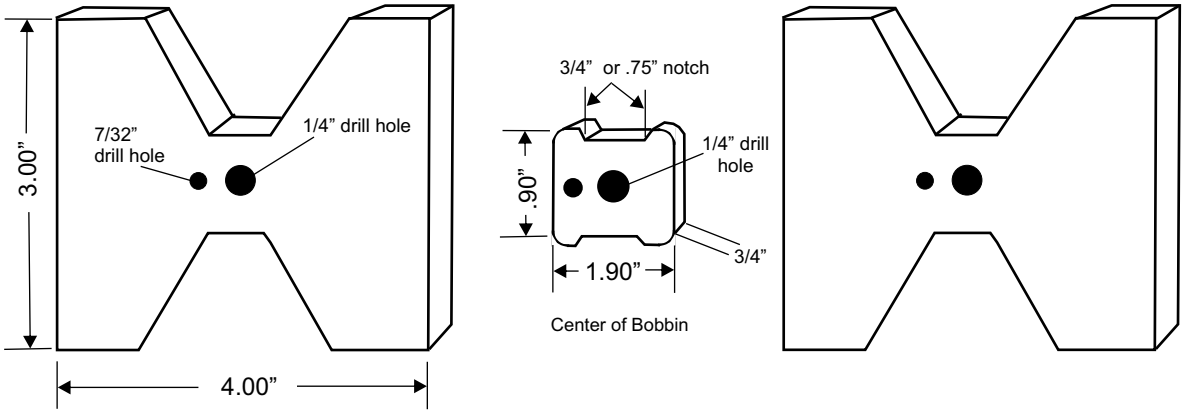
SIDE VIEW

Step #4

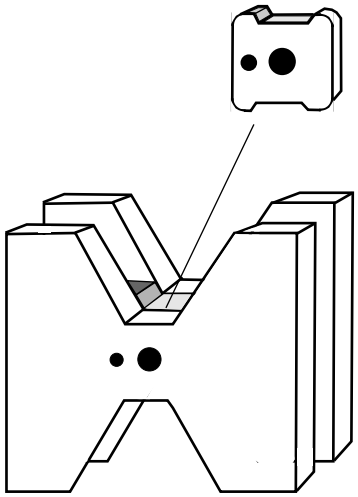


The Generator Coil Bobbin

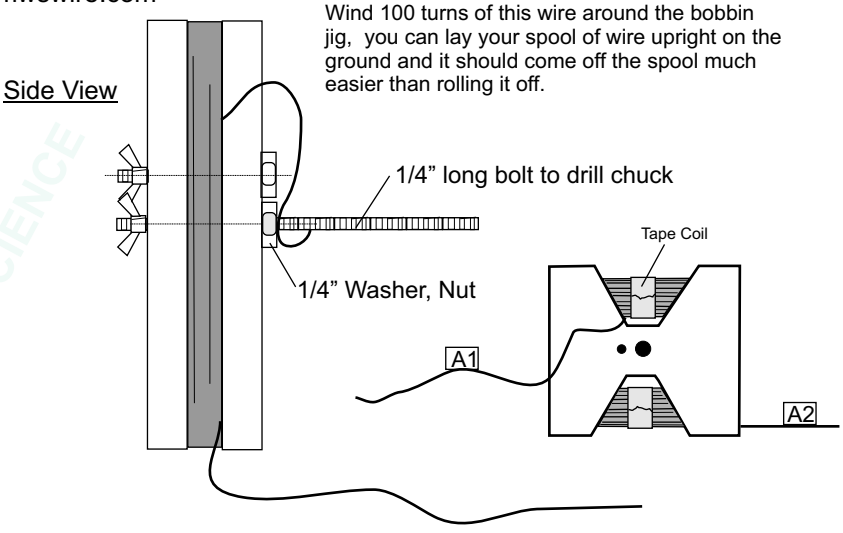
This is a copper coil wire bobbin jig, you will be making your #14 or #16 coils with this. Cut the jig out using smooth ½"plywood for the sides and 3/4" plywood for the center. The 3/4" plywood is for the center piece. Sand down one side of the 3/4 about 1/8". Then sand down all parts using very fine sand paper. Drill your holes as shown and assemble the 3 parts as shown. place your holding bolts in the holes and place nuts on the bolts. One bolt is a long bolt, it should be about 1/4" x 6" long, the other is a short 7/32" nut & bolt. Wind about 100 turns of wire around the bobbin. Once you are done you will need to use black tap or masking tap and tape the center wires at V areas. Then remove nuts and bolts and then remove coil. You want to make the coil wire fit tight together, so you can tape them the rest of the way or best to use 2 part 5 minutes epoxy on every other layer of the winds. Once you have finished you can continue to make the rest of the coils. Make sure you wind all the coils in the same direction and mark the bottom of the coils on the tape as bottom. The bottom is were you first started your wind. Which your beginning wire will be hanging out of. This is the bottom. Place all coils bottom side down in mold.



You will need a 6 to 10 lb spool of #14 or #16 copper coated magnet wire. You can but magnet wire on the internet search for "Magnet Wire" or see: **MWS** Industries 1-800- 423-5097 www.mwswire.com



Wind 100 turns of this wire around the bobbin jig, you can lay your spool of wire upright on the ground and it should come off the spool much easier than rolling it off.



Stack the 3 pieces like this bolt into place. Use a 1/4" long bolt for the center. This will fit into the drill press chuck. You can then wind the coil by turn the chuck or belt pulley by hand or use a D.C. 90 v motor than will turn at 20 - 100 rpms using a controller. See Graingers.com

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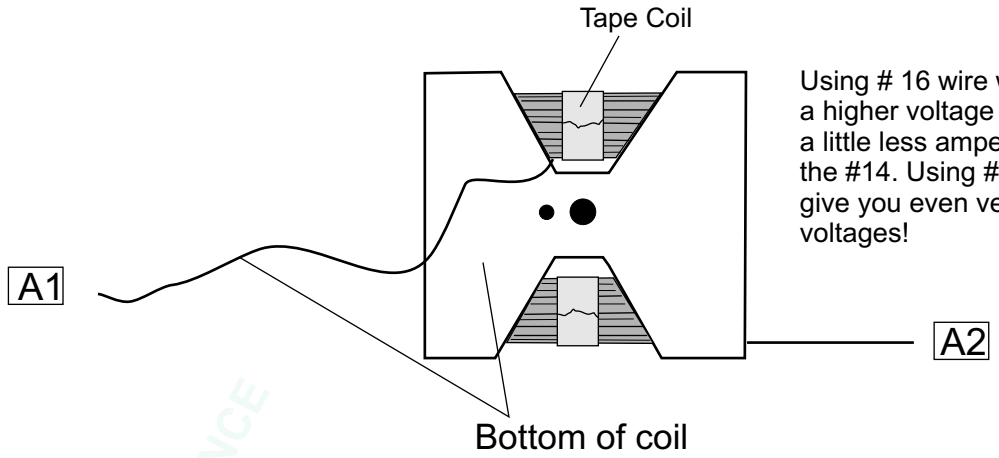
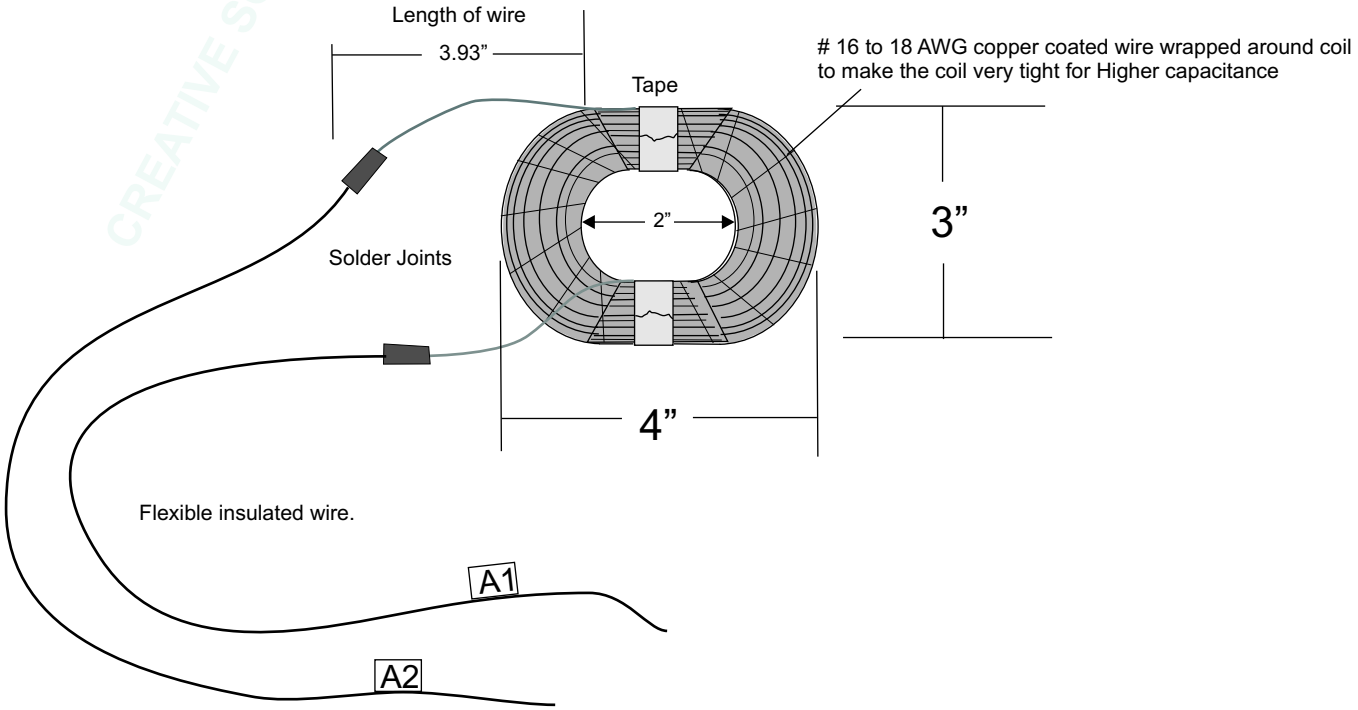
The Generator coil / bobbin jig

Mark and tag each coil as so: A1 A2, etc... B1 B2. Solder long flexible wire to the leads. A1 & A2. Also: See our Sp500 Generator plans for only $70 order **#SP500** our new Low RPM generator is 10 times better in power output and easy to understand and make. We are looking for a manufacturer to manufacture & sell our **new discovery!**





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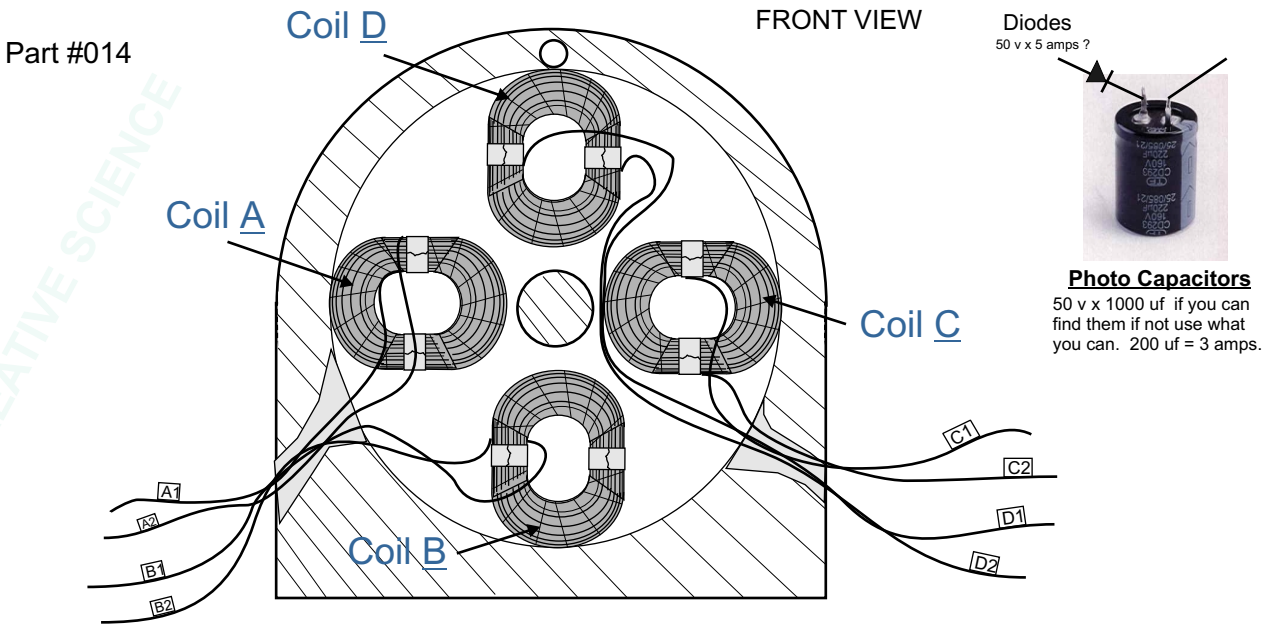
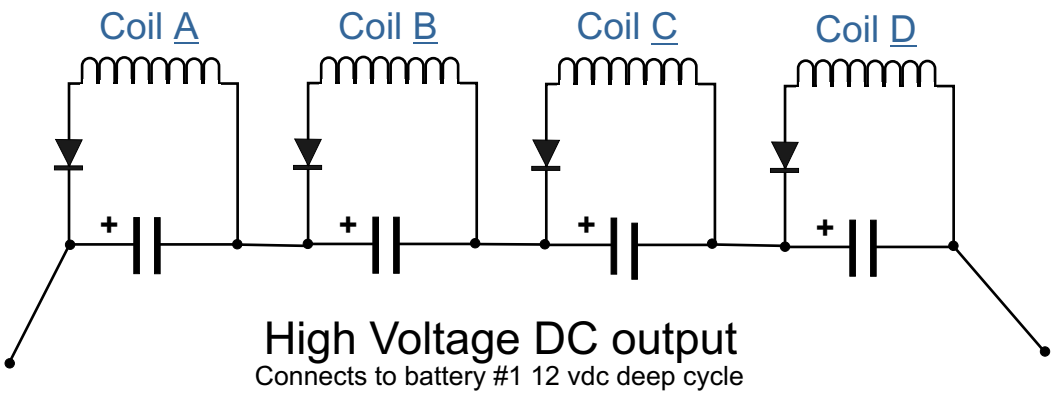
There are many ways in which you can hook the coil up. Direct, 3 phase, or in series. Put together the entire generator assembly and magnet disks first and hook up the coils and test them. Use the method you think is best for you, which can depend on if your in a high wind area or low wind area. If you live in a low wind area you will need our Sp500 Generator plans. It is far better and is superior in design and is SUPER high efficient! Our Sp500 works very well in low and high winds! We designed the Sp500 over 1 year ago and have kept it classified until now! Order# Sp500 plans - cost $70



Part # 014 Center Generator Coils

Option One Connecting the coils: In this option we use our Vortex Effect, (Patent Pending) we can not explain why it works because of Trade and Patent Secrets! But in this example we are driving the generator coils separate using diodes as a one way valve and 500 to 1000 uf photo capacitors! Photo capacitors are very high efficient! Each coil charges it's own capacitor, the capacitors are then connected in series to multiply the voltage even higher. In this example we are only collecting the front EMF.



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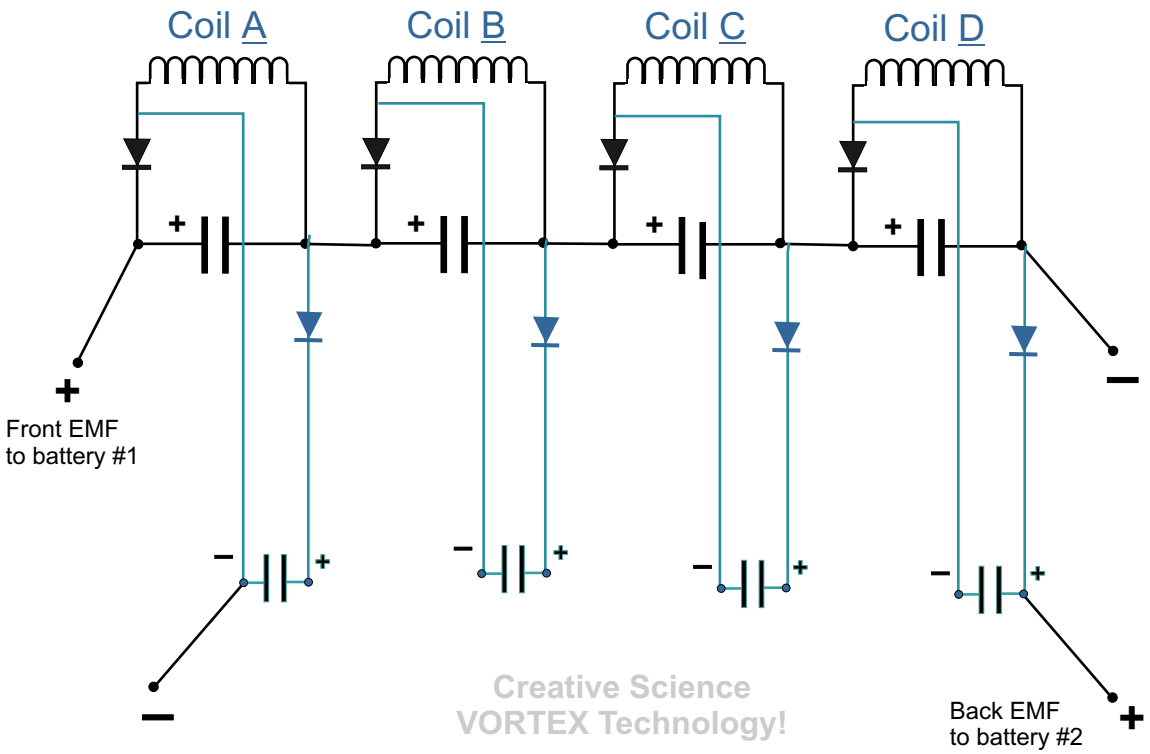
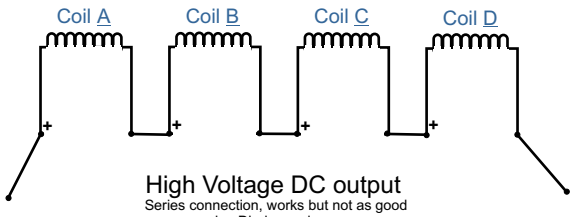
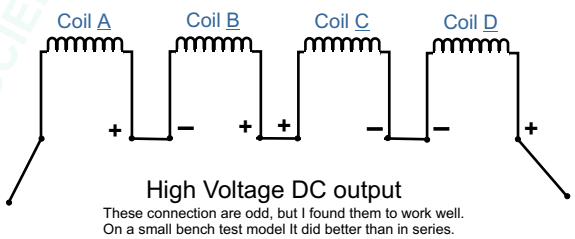
Front Emf and Back Emf Collection

You can purchase Capacitors & Diodes at any Radio Shack store or from off the internet, search for Electronic parts and supplies or search for capacitors and diodes







Test everything thing before you install the entire assembly onto a 20 to 30 foot pool. Do wind tests, Generator tests etc... Make sure everything is working right. Make sure all steel and wood parts are painted and or double coated with epoxy to withstand the weather. You may also want to keep in mind to keep out birds and insects, use clear caulking for all small cracks and aluminum screen mesh for larger areas and bottom air holes of

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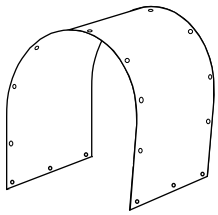
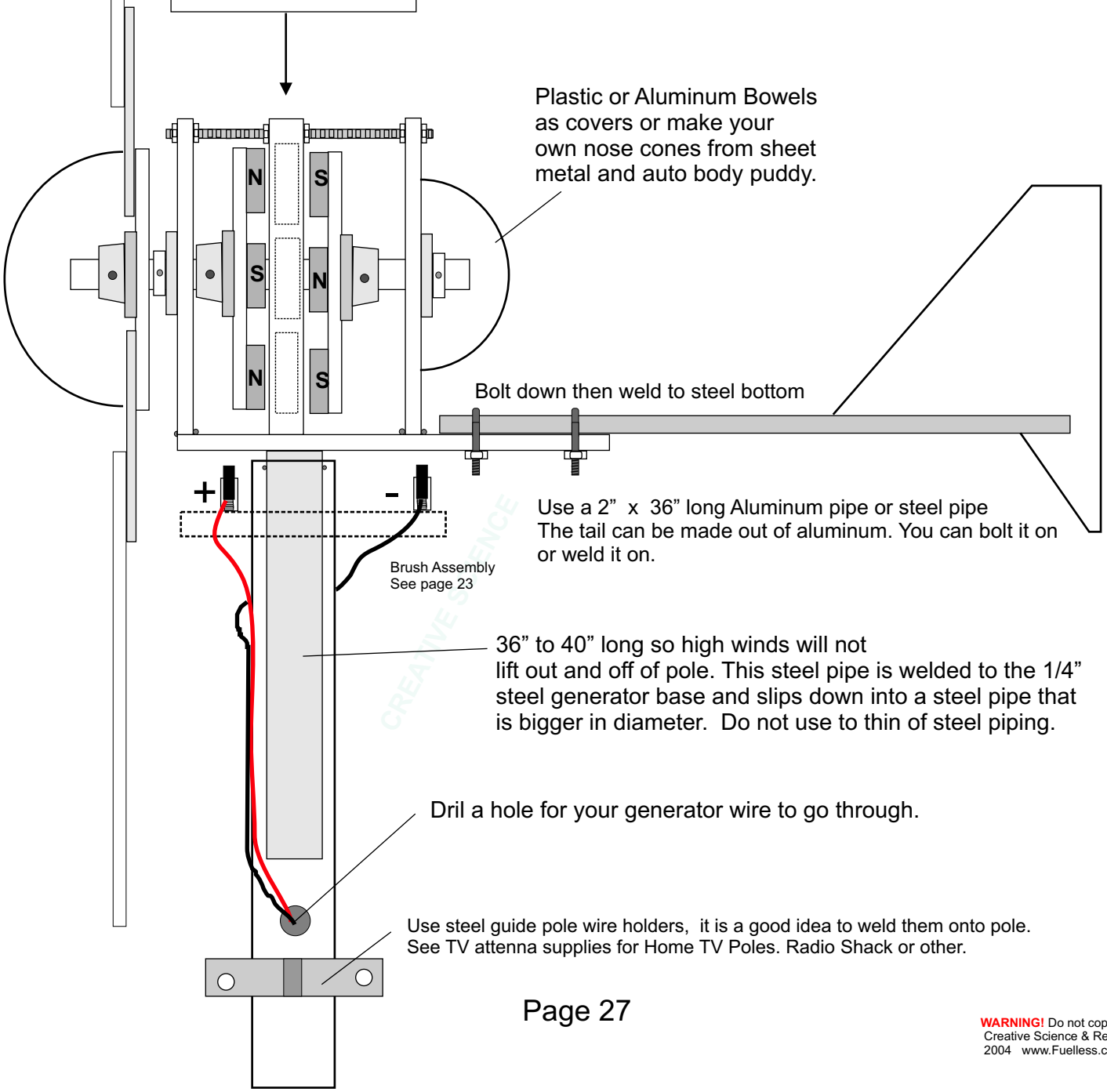
Side View of Aluminum or plastic cover





Plastic or Aluminum Bowels as covers or make your own nose cones from sheet metal and auto body puddy.

Bolt down then weld to steel bottom

Use a 2" x 36" long Aluminum pipe or steel pipe
The tail can be made out of aluminum. You can bolt it on or weld it on.

Brush Assembly
See page 23

36" to 40" long so high winds will not lift out and off of pole. This steel pipe is welded to the 1/4" steel generator base and slips down into a steel pipe that is bigger in diameter. Do not use to thin of steel piping.

Dril a hole for your generator wire to go through.

Use steel guide pole wire holders, it is a good idea to weld them onto pole.
See TV attenna supplies for Home TV Poles. Radio Shack or other.

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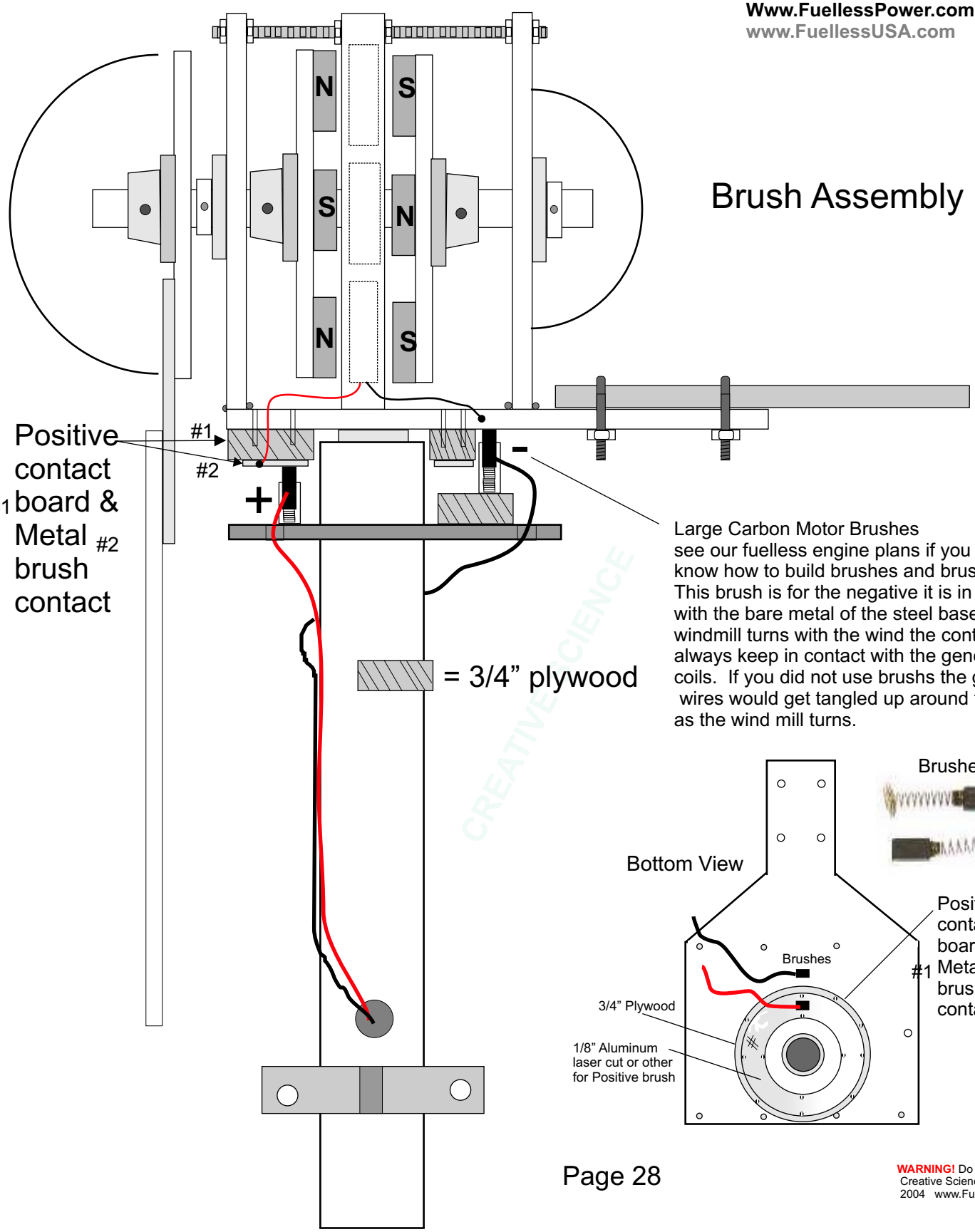
Brush Assembly



Large Carbon Motor Brushes
see our fuelless engine plans if you do not know how to build brushes and brush boxes. This brush is for the negative it is in contact with the bare metal of the steel base. As the windmill turns with the wind the contacts will always keep in contact with the generator coils. If you did not use brushs the generator wires would get tangled up around the pole as the wind mill turns.

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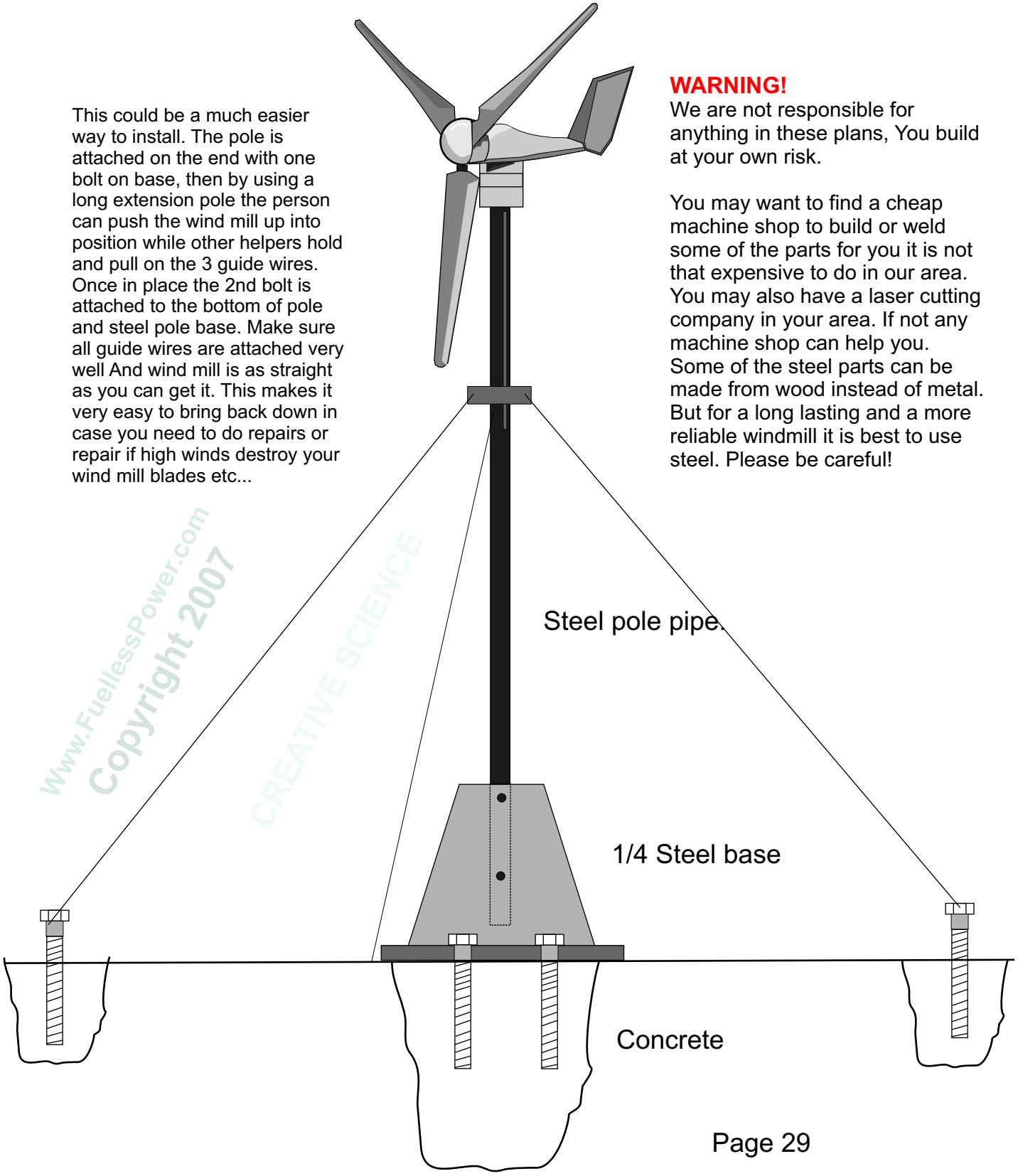
This could be a much easier way to install. The pole is attached on the end with one bolt on base, then by using a long extension pole the person can push the wind mill up into position while other helpers hold and pull on the 3 guide wires. Once in place the 2nd bolt is attached to the bottom of pole and steel pole base. Make sure all guide wires are attached very well And wind mill is as straight as you can get it. This makes it very easy to bring back down in case you need to do repairs or repair if high winds destroy your wind mill blades etc...

WARNING!
We are not responsible for anything in these plans, You build at your own risk.

You may want to find a cheap machine shop to build or weld some of the parts for you it is not that expensive to do in our area. You may also have a laser cutting company in your area. If not any machine shop can help you. Some of the steel parts can be made from wood instead of metal. But for a long lasting and a more reliable windmill it is best to use steel. Please be careful!



End of windmill plans

Catalog #27

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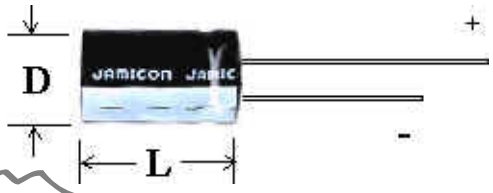
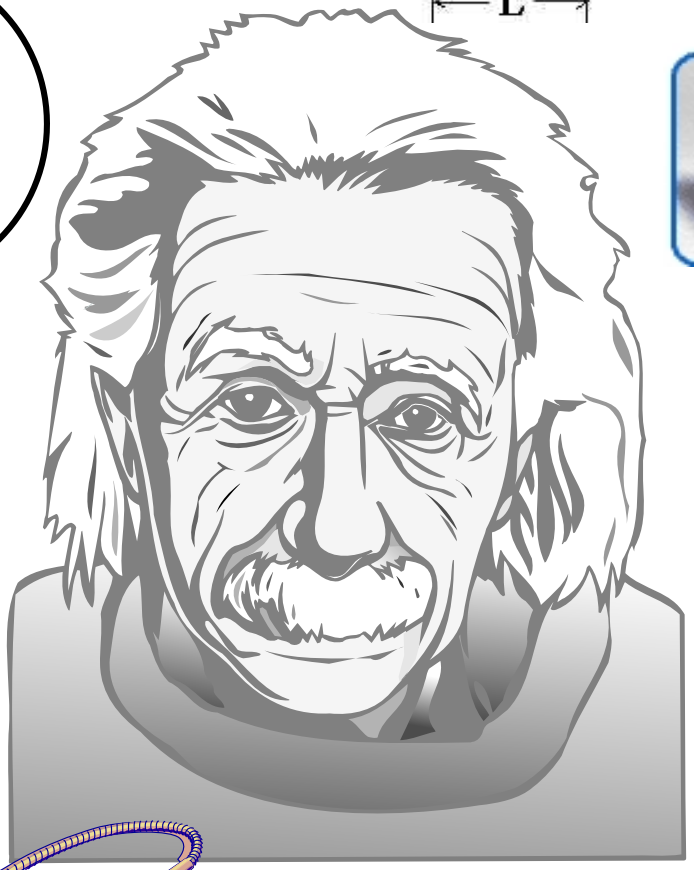
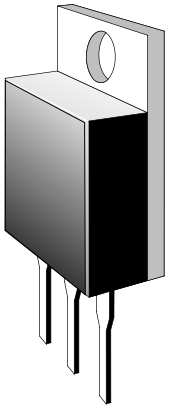
Information Big Brother & the Oil Companies do not want you to know!







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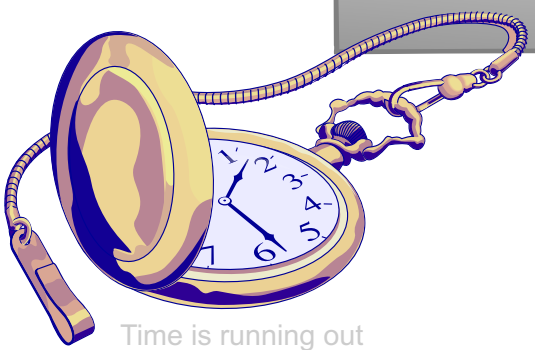

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