878P

Customer User Code: ID # 85120518

The FUELLESS HEATER

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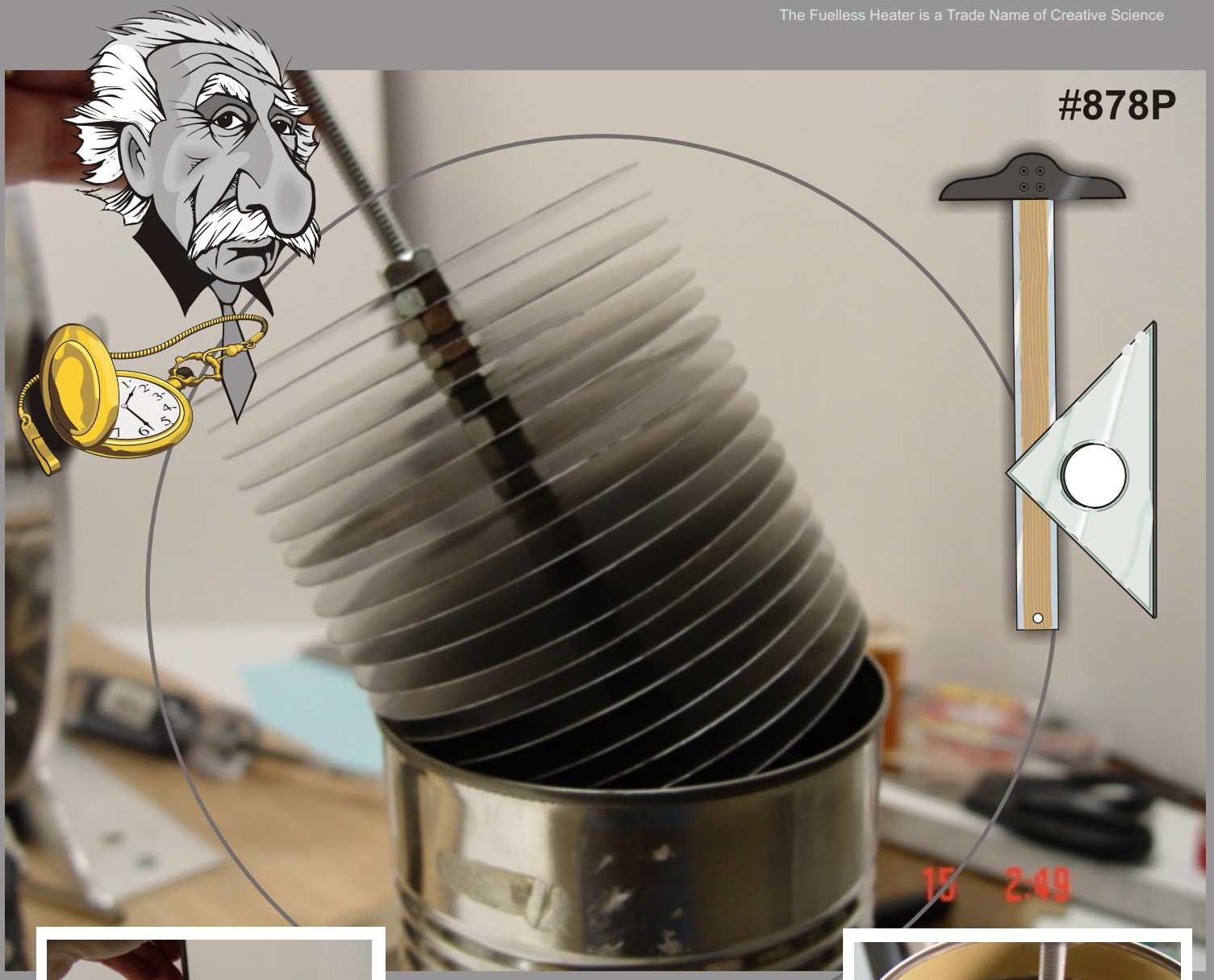

Advanced multi-disk bean can heater!

WARNING!

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We have been forced to start ID numbers on all of our plans because of pirates.
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Anti-Pirate Customers ID Numbers!
This is a new program we have started. 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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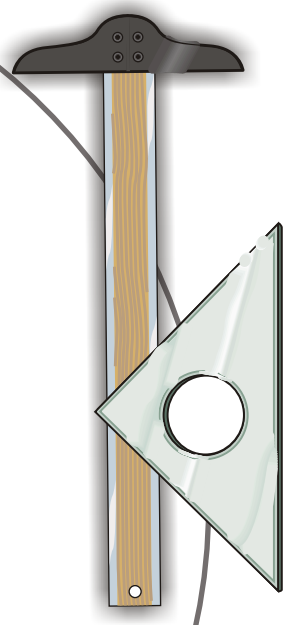
The

FUELLESS HEATER

Customer User Code: ID # 85120518

#878P

The Beginning Foundation



NOTICE: Please Read This First!

We discovered this information about 7 yrs ago while cleaning an office**,** it was sent in by an unknown customer about 8 to 9 yrs ago. The claim was so fantastic that it was hard to believe! It was then carefully constructed and tested. After testing the device and making some improvements we found that it can be designed to be totally **free energy**. Every home can use this new heating device right now! It is the safest home heating source you will ever find in the entire world. And can save thousands of dollars in heating bills. This device is considered to be a free energy device! Please notice that: **Fuelless Power** and **Fuelless Heater** are trade names of Creative Science & Research all rights reserved! You can not copy, give away or resell any part of these plans. We took the name Fuelless many years ago when working on our gravity motor. They could actually be called, Free energy or alternative energy devices.

It will take a small amount of energy using our free energy motor (The Fuelless Engine) to start a free energy reaction within the can. By using our **Fuelless Engine** or any other free energy device, (Sorry, not included in plans) You can have a total free energy heating system. You can also use a high eff, air turbine motor. This heater can be built 2

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NOTICE: Please Read This First! (Continued from page 1)

It is a scientific fact among many free energy scientists that, it **(** usually **)** takes a small amount of input energy to get a free energy reaction going! Even if you had a motor that ran on all permanent magnets, you would still need to start it by hand to begin the rotation of that free energy motor. Your hand would be the starting energy force. The reaction that takes place within this heater is like nothing we have ever seen before. It may look like a simple friction reaction taking place, but it is much more that! You could say this device is a moving 2 plate, drum capacitor, that stores and pulls in vortex / radiant energy! I can not go into deep detail about how capacitors really work, or how vortex / radiant energy is produce within the capacitor itself - to produce the free energy. That information is classified! But to tell you the truth, it is not really needed to build this device.

The basic heating device that we first started with had a metal inner drum that rotates at 3600 rpms inside of a larger metal drum, with about 20% motor oil added. When it is adjusted just right**,** a large amount of heat is then created**.** The metal drum must be turned to get the free energy reaction started within the oil. Let it be noted that most any liquid will work in this device. But we found that 10w40 motor oil seems to work best. You may want to test vegetable cooking oil as well. There are many different ways to build and design this device**,** as we**,** and many others have discovered!

To build a fuelless heating system that could lower your heating bills to zero dollars. More apparatuses will have to be added to this device to make it work. You could, simply build the basics, making it a super high efficiency heating system, and still save you hundreds of dollars on your heating bills, or go on to the next step, and make it a totally free energy heating system!

THE FREE ENERGY REACTION!

As the inner drum turns inside of the outer drum filled with about 20% motor oil, a free energy reaction begins to take place, But how is this possible? Is it in th oil? Is it in the steel? Answer: It's not just one thing, but a combination of many things. But the biggest factors are capacitance, radiant energy and moving electrical atoms. Keep this in mind, every atom, electron etc., Is a free energy electric generator in itself!

QUESTION: What makes your **Fuelless Heater** produce free energy!

ANSWER: Many years ago I discovered a new type of energy which I called **Vortex Energy**!
With this new form of energy**,** I found I could produce free energy on demand in small quantities.
But, I was greatly puzzled as to what this new energy was? Further research lead me to the conclusion that this new energy is all around us in the atmosphere, in objects, in wire, steel, electricity and between resting and moving electrons. Much like static electricity which moves in a natural state all around us 24 hours a day 7 days a week. I later found out**,** that in the early 1800's, a scientist named Nikola Tesla discovered the same type of energy, but he named it **Radiant Energy**. So in reality, I simply re**-**discovered what had been discovered and suppressed since the early 1900's**.** Suppressed no doubt because of it's free energy capabilities.

FREE ENERGY PROOF!
Want proof for yourself right now? Try this easy to build **free energy** experiment and see vortex / radiant energy in action for yourself! (See page 4) Again, capacitors play a very important part of free energy production. Our Fuelless Heater is basically a large 2 plate capacitor / drum capacitor or multi plate capacitor!

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What is a Capacitor?

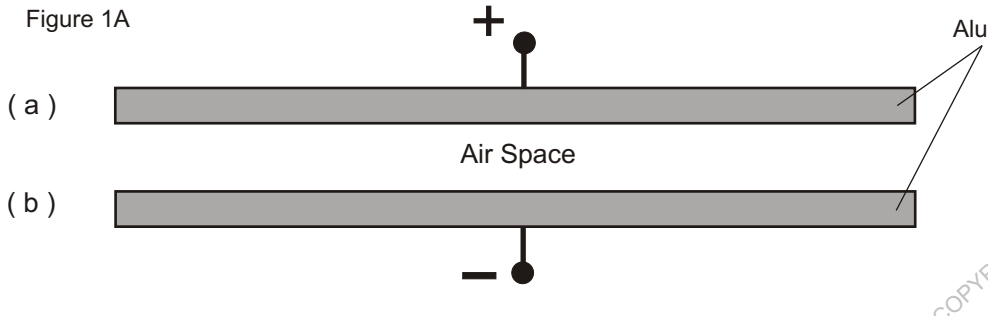
They come in many different sizes and shapes.

A **capacitor** is much like a battery, it stores energy **-** electrical energy. A capacitor can store AC or DC energy, but, unlike a battery, a capacitor can release all that enormous energy all at once! A capacitor is easy in design but yet complex in the understanding of them. That is why some capacitor information is **highly classified**!

A simple capacitor can consist of only 2 metal plates, see figure 1A. The plates can be of any size or shape, just as long as both plates are of the same size and dimensions. If we apply 50 VDC to this capacitor, the capacitor will hold that energy even after the power is turned off**,** for a very short period of time. The positive electrons store themselves on the top metal plate, and the negative electrons store themselves on the bottom plate. But how can current flow if there is nothing but air space between the 2 plates? What makes the electrons get up and go when you connect to a load, such as a light bulb? **Answer:** Most people do not know this, but electricity is not just a bunch of positive and negative electrons moving all by themselves! There is something **else** there in larger quantity and much smaller that makes it all come together to work, it is called **Vortex Energy** or **Radiant Energy**. This Vortex Energy is mixed with the electrons, and without it, the electrons would not flow.

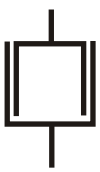
But why teach about capacitors? Because, this invention is based on the use of the capacitor and its free energy capabilities, as well as it's strange effects**.** Even more so if the capacitor plates are moving! Free energy is produced as the capacitor drum (heating drum), turns within the atoms of the oil, producing super high efficient heat!

Figure 1A



Basic 2 Plate Capacitor Symbol =

Basic 2 (plate) Drum Type Capacitor Symbol =



Example of drum capacitor heater, using 2 soup cans. 1/4" spacing

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Vortex - Radiant Energy - Free Energy Test!

Supplies needed: Qty- 1 **Electrolytic Capacitor:** 35 volt dc x 4700 uf (micro farad) Catalog #: 272-1022.

Qty-1 DC Volt meter, Purchase at Radio Shack Stores or on line at: http://www.allelectronics.com/

Qty-1 **Microwave transformer:** (Old) or a large wall transformer. We will be pulsing the primary part of the transformer.

Electrolytic Capacitor
4700 uf x 35v

What is a transformer? A transformer is a AC device that can step up voltage or step down AC voltage. How many times it can be stepped up or down depends on how many winds are on the primary and secondary. For example: a 120 VAC can be connected to the primary of the transformer. The secondary has many more winds of copper coated wire than the primary. So if you use an old microwave oven transformer the output would be about 1000 to 2000 volts. But we will be using safe, low VDC pulses into one side of the primary leg or copper wire coil.

One way Diode

Qty-1 **One way Diode:** (Which you can also purchase at Radio Shack or online). One way diodes force current to flow only one way. You will need a diode rated at about 24 v or more. We used Diode # In5408

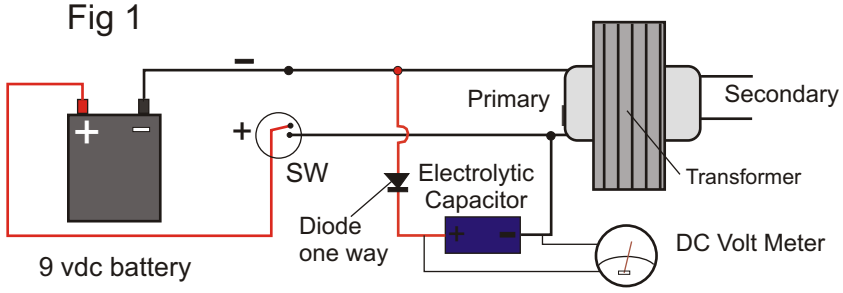
Qty-1 ON OFF SWITCH rated at about 24 vdc x 1 to 2 amps.
Or you can use your hand to place the positive wire on and off of the **9** vdc battery.

Qty-1 **Alligator clips with wires:** To connect every thing together. They are great for experiments and can be reused over and over again.

Qty-1 **9 volt battery:** Or you can use a 12 volt DC car battery.

FREE ENERGY PROOF!

Fig 1



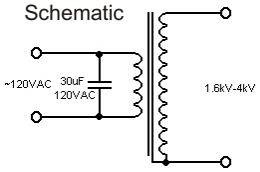
9 VDC Battery

Alligator Clips

DC Volt Meter

HV MicrowaveTransformer

Microwave Oven Transformer
Schematic



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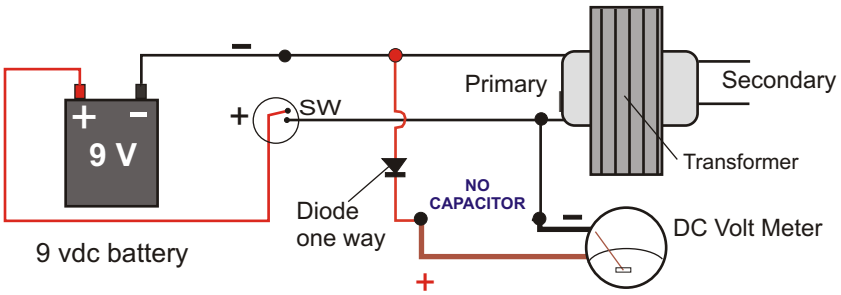
Vortex - Radiant Energy - Free Energy Test! Continued....

Connect all parts as seen in figure 1 on page 4, but do not hook up the capacitor yet. You will be testing the back emf voltage of the coil without the capacitor, as seen in **Fig 2**. **NOTICE!** Set your volt meter on the 5 volt DC scale. Use an analog meter only (not digital)! Collecting Back EMF: This is free energy from a collapsing magnetic field, from the iron core and the copper atoms, as well as it's capacitance. The capacitor, when connected will also pull in more free energy / radiant energy.

1

First Test: With No Capacitor Connected!

Fig 2



Step One:

Get ready to connect 9 vdc

No voltage reading on meter...

Step Two:

Connect! Hold for 4 seconds

Still, no voltage reading on meter. 9 Volts DC is now flowing through the primary coil of transformer. This is the front emf.

Step Three:

Disconnect battery to coil.

Voltage reading is now present on meter. But notice how very little it was without the capacitor connected. 0.10 volts. Not even 1 volt. This is the back emf. Back emf can also be considered a form of free energy.

Meter should be set on the 5 VDC scale.

Now let's try it with a capacitor connected!

Notice: As you do step 3, keep your eye on the volt meter! When power is turned off, the volt meter needle moves very little, 0.10 of a volt. This is all the back emf that can be collected without a capacitor. It's the capacitor that pulls in and stores the free energy!

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Vortex - Radiant Energy - Free Energy Test! Continued....

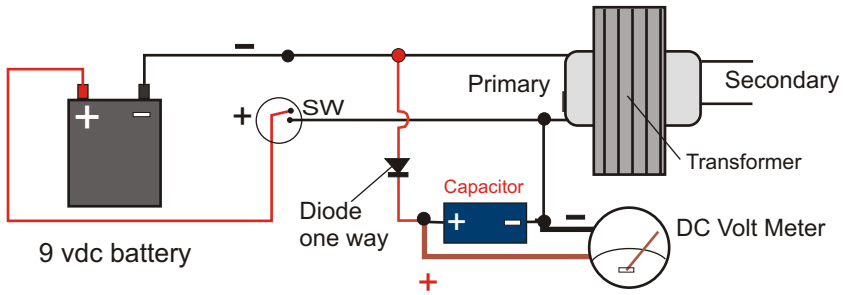
Connect all parts as seen in figure 3 below. Connect the capacitor using the wire clips. Again, you will be testing the back emf voltage of the coil, but, **with** the **capacitor,** as seen in **Fig 3**. **NOTICE!** Make sure your volt meter is still set on the 5 volt DC scale. Again using an analog meter (not digital).

Collecting Back EMF: This is free energy from a collapsing magnetic field, from the iron core and the copper. The capacitor, when connected, will also pull in more free energy, radiant energy!

2

Second Test: With Capacitor Connected!

Fig 3



Repeat

Step One:

Get ready to connect 9 vdc

No voltage reading on meter...

Step Two:

Connect! Hold for 4 seconds

No voltage reading on meter.
9 Volts DC is now flowing through the primary coil.

Step Three:

Disconnect battery to coil.

Voltage reading is now present and way OFF THE METER!

WOW!

Meter showing about 5 to 6 volts! The capacitor pulled in free energy! (Radiant Energy)!

Without the capacitor you would get nothing!

OFF THE SCALE!

Notice: Again, as you do step 3, keep your eye on the volt meter. When power is turned off, the volt meter needle moves off the scale! About 5.5 to 6 volts DC!

It's the capacitor that pulls in the free energy. Remember the Fuelless Heater is also a capacitor!

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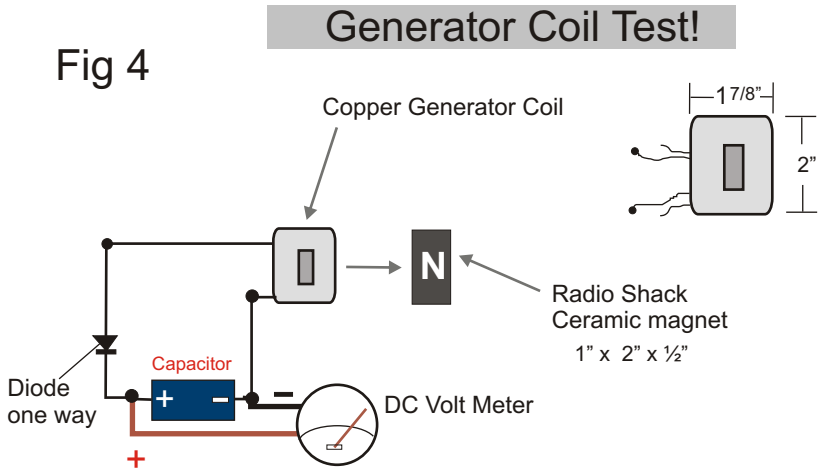
Vortex - Radiant Energy - Free Energy Test! Continued....

Generator coil test: You can also do this free energy capacitor test, using a coil of copper coated wire with a small iron core in the center. Cut out a small piece of iron core to glue into the center of coil, from an old 120 vac wall transformer. Then using cardboard and wood glue, build a bobbin around the iron core. Iron core can be about ½"or less wide, by 1" x 1 1/4" deep (or tall). Wind 2 strands of # 27 AWG copper coated magnet wire around the cardboard bobbin until it is full, or to the edge (see photo 1 below). Now you need to wind the 2 strands of wire parallel with each other, and at the same time. Wind from left to right, and get winds as close togther as you can. You will only be using 2 of the wires for this experiment.

3

Fig 4



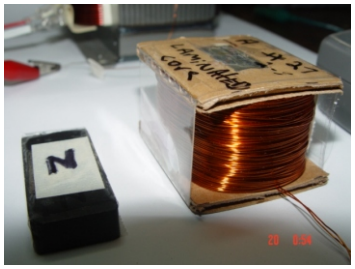


Photo 1

Once you wind wire all the way to the right, then quickly take the wire all the way back to the left and start over again. This is called the right to right winding method. Once you are done, tape the wires in place so they will not move.

Photo 2

1st test: Connect all parts as seen in Fig 4, but, without the capacitor connected.... Set the DC meter on the 250 mv DC amperage scale setting. Now place the magnet on top of the generator coil in the center as seen in photo 2. Now hold the magnet in your left hand, and the coil in your right hand. Now move the magnet only, quickly away from the coil toward you, very quickly! Do not move the coil. Move the magnet only one time. Notice that the needle will only move slightly. If needle does not move at all, try turning the magnet over and using the south side of it.

Photo 3

2nd test: Now connect the capacitor as seen in Fig 4. And repeat, moving the magnet from the center of the coil outward, with the same speed as you did in the first test. Notice that the needle moves much more than the first test. The capacitor is creating FREE ENERGY! Without the capacitor you would have nothing! Switch to 5 vdc scale and you can stack the voltage (multiply it) by using the vortex / radiant energy. Simply move the magnet more than once, several times, and watch the voltage stack and climb.

So now I hope you see the facts! Capacitors play a very important role in free energy production! And the Fuelless Heater, is basically a rotating drum capacitor!

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The Fuelless Heater - the basics!

The Fuelless Heater was first invented in the early 1960s. It used a high efficiency electric motor to turn the inner drum to start the free energy reaction going, and to blow the heated air around the room or home. By using this simple heating method, the original inventor lowered his heating bills to almost nothing! The inventor wanted to begin manufacturing his new heating device, but was soon forced to stop! It was then suppressed as fast as it was discovered. We then received an anonymous letter with a copy of the US patent. We would like to thank who ever it was that sent that to us. It has been fun to research, and to work on all these many years! I was very excited the first time I built one and saw it working!

David, with the help of a few of our valued customers, took this basic design to different levels of efficiency! There was no reason why this heater could not go all the way, and become a totally free energy heating system. So we added a few designs of our own, we then called it the Fuelless Heater. Of course the Fuelless Heater is our trade name, but in reality you could most definitely call it a free energy heating system.

The Fuelless Heater is made up of many other inventions combined, to achieve a total free energy heating system! Please read pages 1 - 3 If you have not done so. For decades, thousands of inventions have been derived from a combination of other inventions. For example: The combustion engine that drives an automobile. The very metals used to make up that engine was invented by a person or a multitude of persons. The nuts, the bolts, the gasoline, the springs, the rubber, the gaskets etc. They are all used and combined together to make the combustion engine. The same holds true for the Fuelless Heater - invention. The heater itself **does** produce free energy, but by itself, it is not a stand alone free energy heating device, unless a few more items are added to make it work.

FREE ENERGY - FREE HEAT!

To achieve a totally free energy heating system is not hard at all! Simply add more inventions, more nuts and bolts, more high efficiency devices. Our Fuelless Engine is the best choice for this project. I know of one customer that built two of our Fuelless Engines to run his entire home with! Using Fuelless Engines. he ran 2 car alternator. The car alternators were the generating source to keep up the 12 vdc batteries. The batteries then ran 115 VAC inverter's to run his home. Inverters can run lights, TV's, DVD players, and much more. This motor would be great to drive the Fuelless heater with! You could set our Fuelless Engine up the way this guy did, and use some of that energy to run a small high efficiency ac or dc electric motor to run the heater. Or you may want to try and hook the Fuelless engine up directly to the heater itself. Our Fuelless Engine is basically a free energy - electric motor that can easily be made at home using our easy to follow step by step plans. You build it step by step, part by part, that is what makes it so easy. Anyone can do it! I have heard some people say, " *Wow, that looks to hard for me to make, I do not think I can do that* " But once they purchase our step by step Fuelless Engine plans, they soon find out that it is not so hard after all. **Plus as a bonus!** We provide free technical help by e-mail. I'm telling you, you do not have to be a genius to build our Fuelless Engine motor or our Fuelless Heater. Our Fuelless Heater plans are not as step by step as our Fuelless Engine plans, but they still provide enough good information needed.

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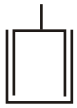
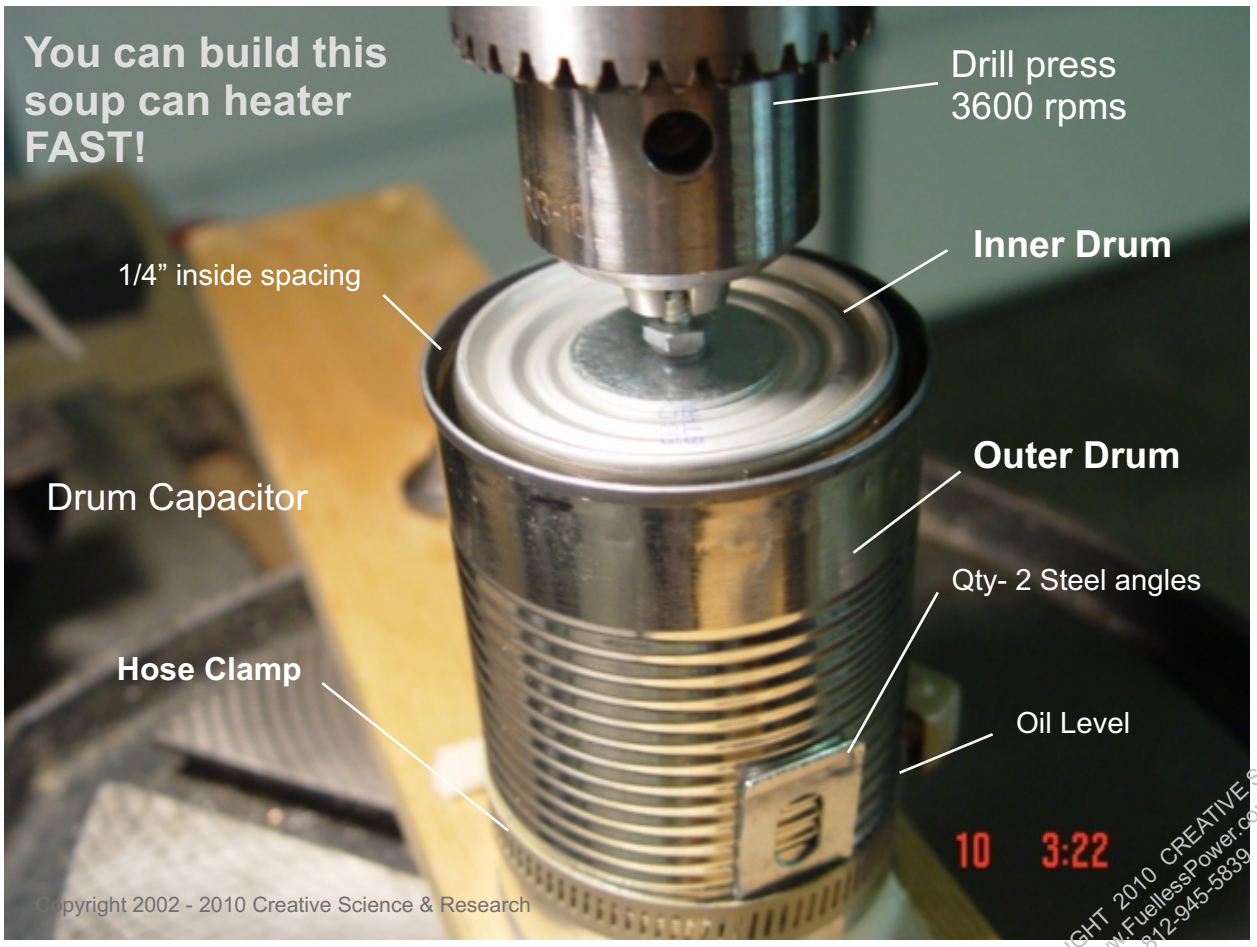
Our Soup Can Heater!



Capacitor drum symbol

Here is a quick and easy test so you can see it work right away!

Notice: We are using a large drill press for test purposes only!



Here is an easy way to build and test the heater drum. Take 2 steel food cans. We used a vegitable can for the outer drum and a soup can for the inner drum. This gave us a spacing of 1/4” on the inside between each can. Both cans have one open end. Now you will need to drill a center hole on the inner can for the long bolt to go through. Take the smaller can and find the exact center of the bottom of the can. Mark it with a super fine black permanent marker.
You may want to use a digital caliper tool to find the center. Or use a fine metal ruler. You could take it to a machine shop in your area and let them do it. Should only cost about $5.

Digital Caliper Tool
I have seen them on line for as low as $39

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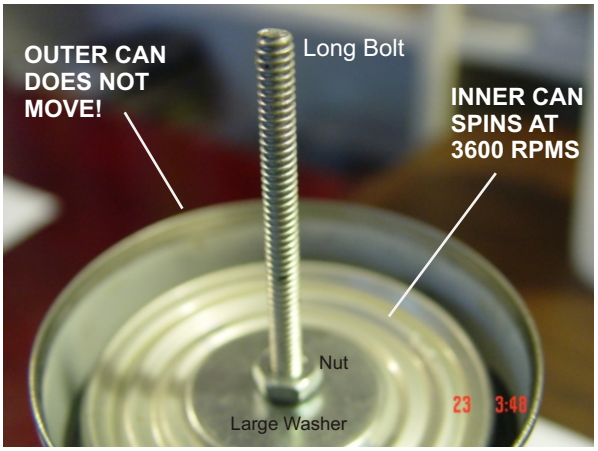
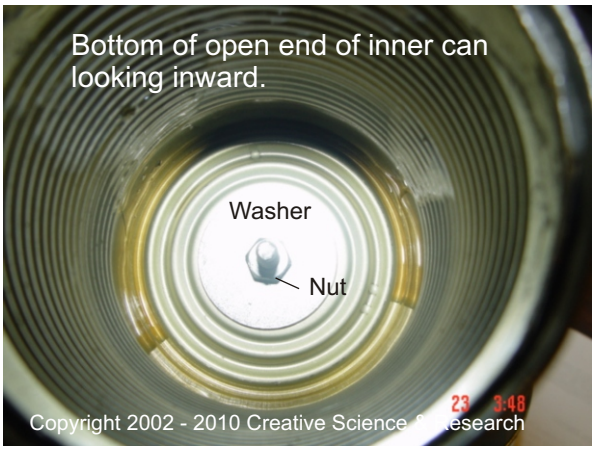
Our Soup Can Heater!

Now use a 3/16” long bolt, or you could use a 1/4” long bolt. The bolt can have a length of 3”.

Or if you want to have the inner can at more of a perfect balance you can use a long bolt length of about 5”. You can then fill some of the upper can up with 2 part epoxy. See Fig 1a. Do not use silicon or any other type of material that would need to air dry. Needs to harden by chemical reaction only or the inside would never dry. The idea is to get the can to be at a perfect balance, so the can will not vibrate at the bottom of the inner can, hitting the outer can and shorting out while inner can is spinning. Now you will need 2 lock washers, 2 nuts and 2 large washers to attach the long bolt to the top of the can. Need a conversion Chart see: http://www.onlineconversion.com/
Need to make a bigger hole in the top, and you do not want to drill it? You can use a Greenlee knockout punch tool - see: www.Grainger.com or http://www.lowes.com

Long bolt coming out of the top of the inner can

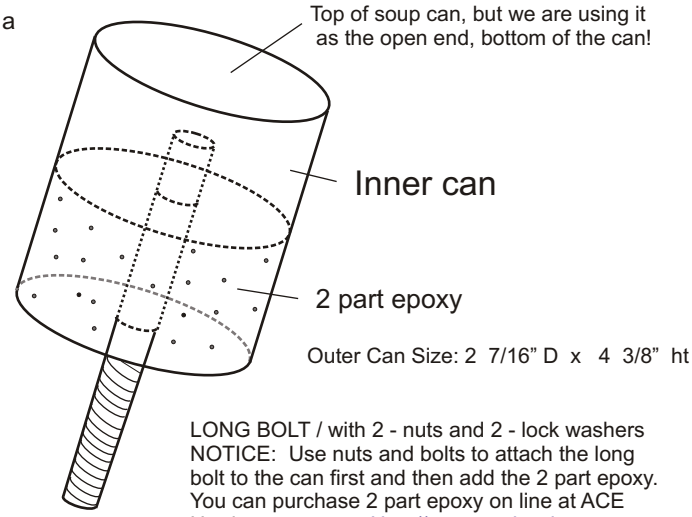




Nut, lock washer and large washer on long bolt inside of the inner can, which we call the inner drum. The inner drum will spin at 3600 rpms the faster you spin the drum the more atoms and radiant energy you cause to get excited! Which means much more heat in a very short time.

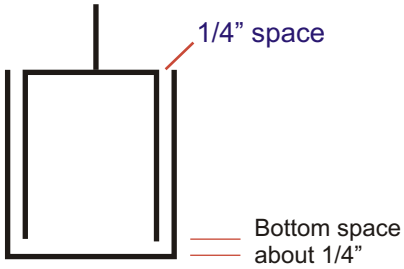
Or try this for better balance.

Fig 1a



Outer Can Size: 2 7/16” D x 4 3/8” ht

LONG BOLT / with 2 - nuts and 2 - lock washers
NOTICE: Use nuts and bolts to attach the long bolt to the can first and then add the 2 part epoxy. You can purchase 2 part epoxy on line at ACE Hardware stores. Http://www.acehardware.com
Allow to dry and cure over night in an upright vertical position.



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You can secure the outer can to a wood base, as seen in photo 1. If you use a hose clamp, be sure not to dent the can. You could also cut out 2 wood 2 x 4 holders and attach with wood screws. Outer can is 2 $\frac{15}{16}$ " D x 4 $\frac{7}{16}$ " ht

Fig 1 Top View of outer can and wood holders

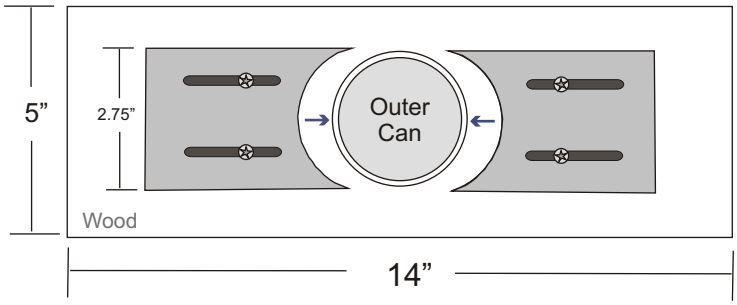
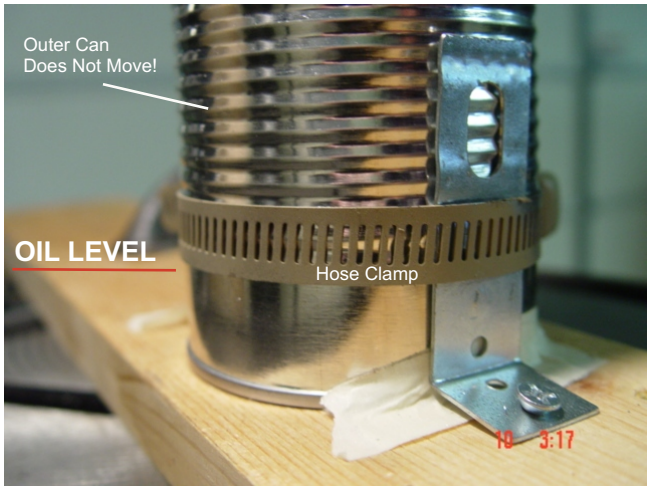
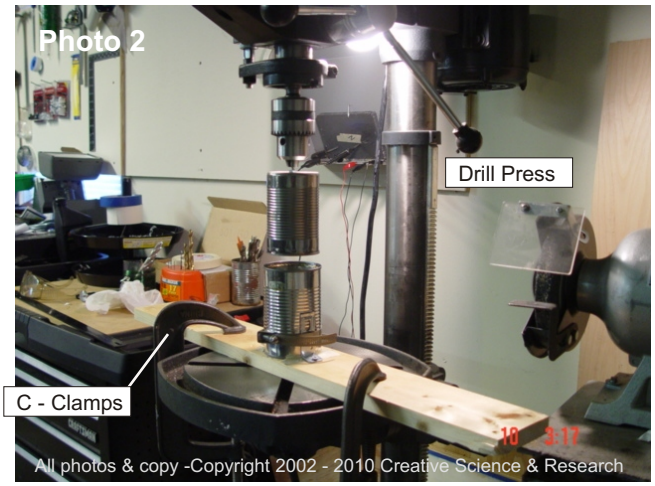


Photo 1



Notice: We are using a large drill press for test purposes only!



Our base board is a bit larger as you can see in Photo 2. Secure the base board to the drill press metal base, using C clamps or nuts and bolts. Now add about 20% of 10w40 motor oil. Make sure the hose clamp has not dented the outer can, because the cans could touch and short each other out.

Now lower the inner can into the outer can, adjust the C clamps as needed to place the inner can dead center of the outer can. Should be about 1/4" space or less between the inner can and the outer can. Also, leave a space of about 1/4" between the bottom of the inner can to the bottom of inner outer can. Resistance test: Try turning the inner can and long bolt with your fingers! Notice there is very little resistance!

Photo 3

Photo 4

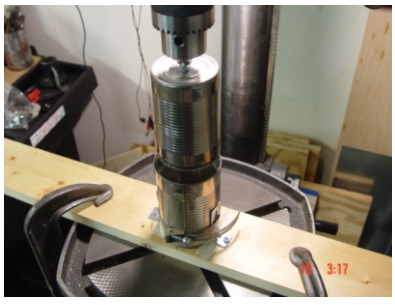


Photo 5

Now, spin the inner can at 3600 rpms or more for about 2 to 3 minutes. You will soon find the outer can will get extremely hot to the touch! Notice that there is very little resistance. You can run the soup can heater with a very small high efficiency 12 VDC motor or free energy motor.

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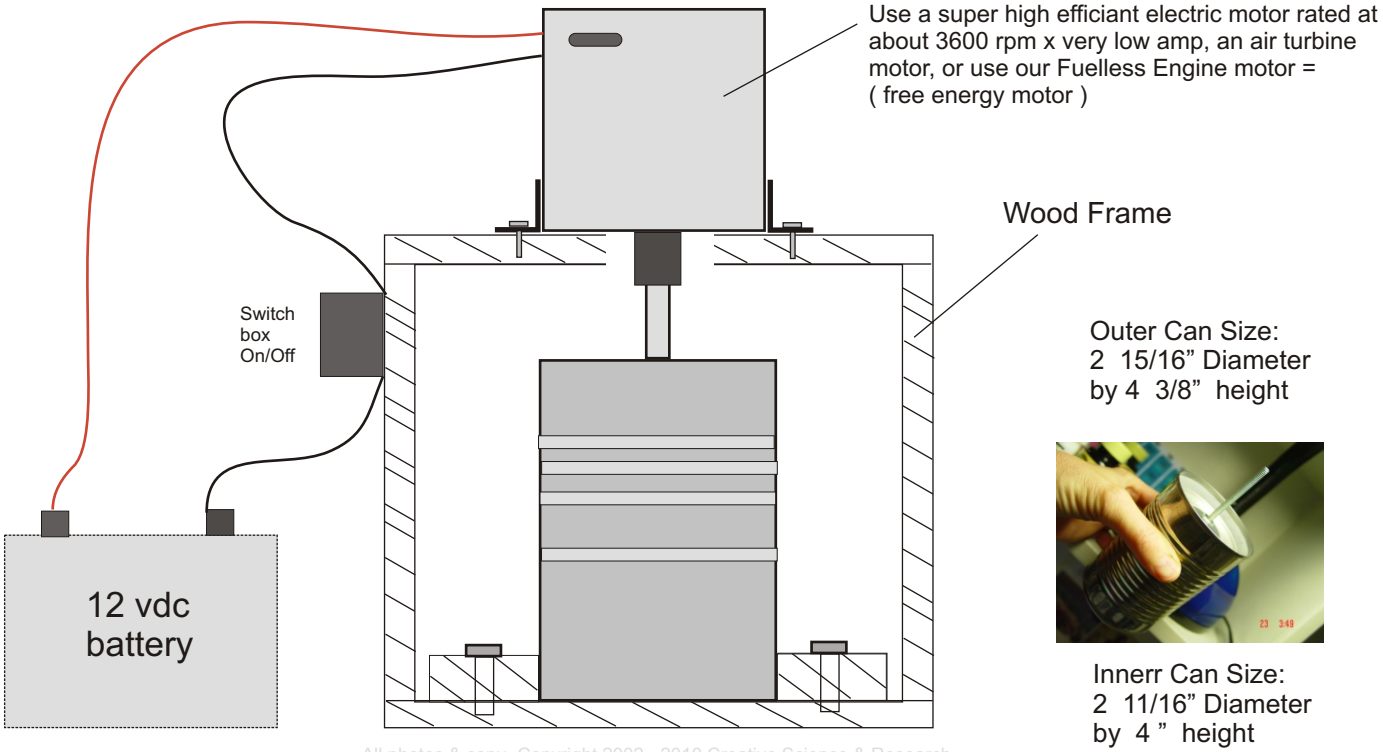
Building a more permanent soup can heater - display

OPTION: Of course for test purposes we have been running our soup can heater with a 1 hp x 9 amp drill press motor. If you want to make an awesome display to show your friends and family. Find the smallest low amp motor you can find that has an rpm output of 3600 rpms or more. And try building a more permanent soup can display. You may even want to try a DC power high rpm grinding tool or other. Of course we recommend using our Fuelless Engine motor to power any of our Fuelless Heater designs. Also: We have not tried it yet, but, I wonder how well this soup can heater would do at 10 to 20,000 rpms! If you try it, let us know how it goes.

You could also use AC motors as well. You would then need a 175 watt inverter connected to the 12 vdc battery to step up the 12 volts dc to 120 VAC. The AC motor would then connect to the inverter.



Motor suggestions: Find a motor that can output 3000 - 3600 rpms x ½ - 1 hp x 3 amps or less. Hobby shop electric motors for air craft, DC powered grass trimmers, DC powered grinders as well as routers. For much larger heaters with greater BTU output, you may want to consider - floor grinder motors, they have an rpm of 3600, and I have seen the amperage ratings as low as 3 amps (China made). Of course nothing you buy is going to beat our Fuelless Engine motor! Another design idea is to simply convert a small drill press to run the Fuelless Heater. The old motor would have to be replaced with an extremely low amp electric motor, or a free energy motor. A drill press would be perfect, and can be used as a permanent heating solution for your garage or basement, Just make sure you keep it out of the reach of children.

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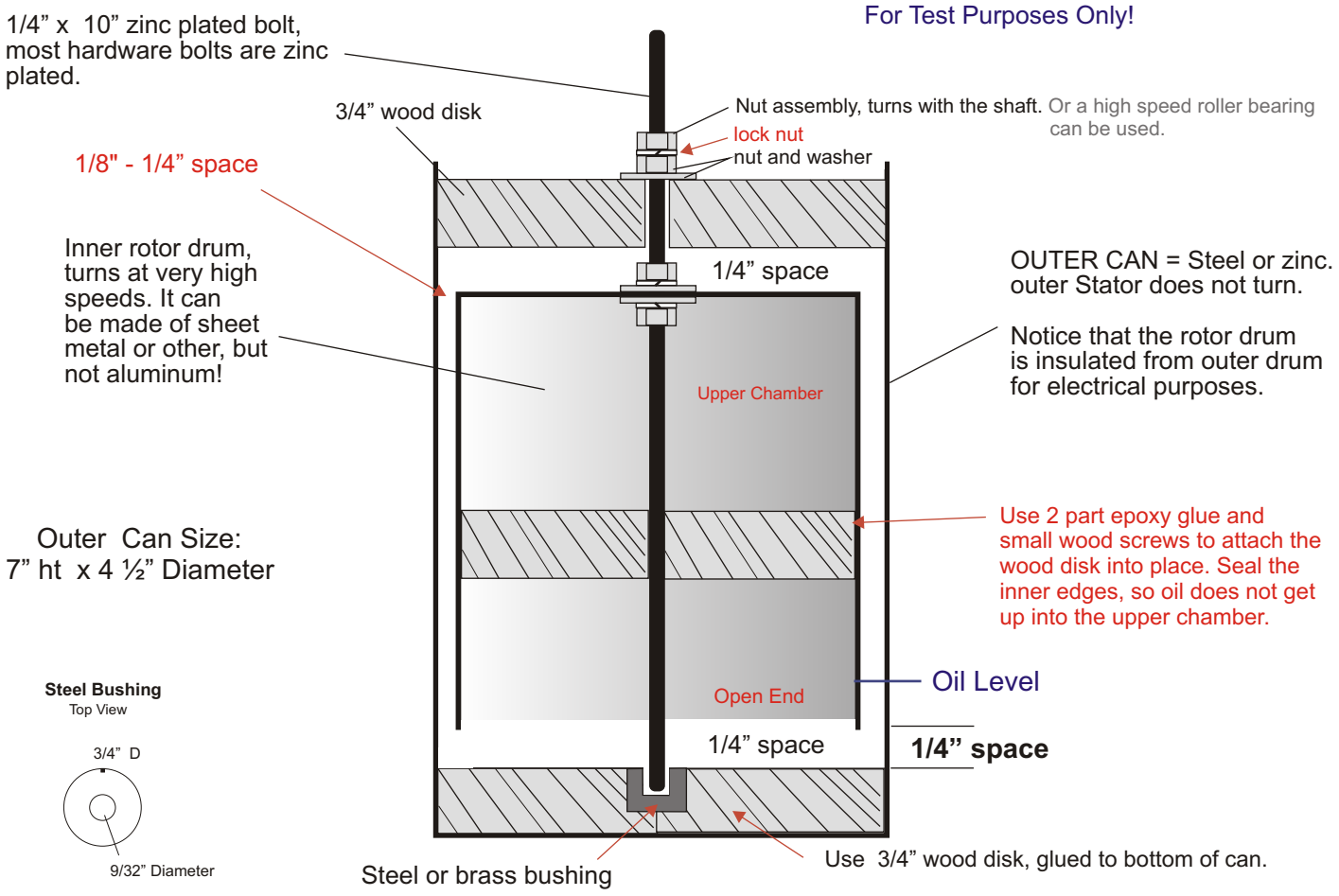
Larger Soup Can Heater

Option Design 2

There are several ways to build a simple working model. The heater can be made as an inner can drum type, or as a multi-disk type. The below drawing is another option you may want to consider trying out. Again, start with 2 metal cans. The one that fits inside the other should have about a 1/8" clearance all around it's sides. and a 1/4" space between the inside of both bottoms. We have used, 1/4" on the sides and that seemed to work also. Again, to test the heater, use a small table top drill press or other to turn the inner drum. This will get the free energy reaction started and begin to produce heat! The higher the capacitance of this capacitor heater design, the more btu's can be produced. You may want to keep that in mind if you desire to design a larger heater of this type. We suggested 3600 rpms or more.

NOTICE: Anything over 3600 rpms may need a very well balanced rotor drum which any machine shop can make for you. A solid steel rotor cylinder, turned on a metal lathe might work? If you try it, let us know how it preforms. We have had many customers who have taken the time to research their soup can heaters on their own, and some have reached super high temperatures! So high, that the outside of the can glowed red hot!

The inner rotor drum or other type of rotor actuator should be made of steel, sheet metal is best. **Do not make the inner rotor drum out of aluminum!** The aluminum will draw the heat to itself and to the shaft. The outer drum can be sheet metal or zinc sheeting. Our small soup can models are proof that there is an atomic free energy reaction taking place inside the oil and capacitor drum! Be sure to use high temp automotive silicon to attach parts. Or you could try 2 part epoxy.



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Larger Soup Can Heater

Option Design 2

Assemble and glue part B to the inner bottom of part D outer can. Use 2 part epoxy or High temp automotive epoxy. Glue part C to part E. Attach long bolt to inner can, part E and C, using nuts, lock nuts and washers. Attach part A, with wood screws. You can use a temporary silicon or plumbers clay to seal the top so oil does not leak out during operation.

To Test:
Secure the outer can to a 3/4" x 14" x 7" piece of wood as the holding base, As seen on page 11. Clamp to drill press table. Line up and adjust and center the heater can under the drill press chuck, and attach the top of Part F inside of the drill press rotor chuck, and spin at about 3600 rpms or more. The outer can should get very hot to the touch in about 2 to 4 minutes. If it does not then adjust your 1/4" bottom spacing, using the 1/4" nuts on the top of the shaft as adjustment nuts. Once you have successfully built and tested the soup can heaters, you can now go on and build larger heaters. You can stay with this design and simply scale them up. The larger the heater cans, the more heat or BTU you will get. Use our easy to build Fuelless Engine plans to turn the shaft.

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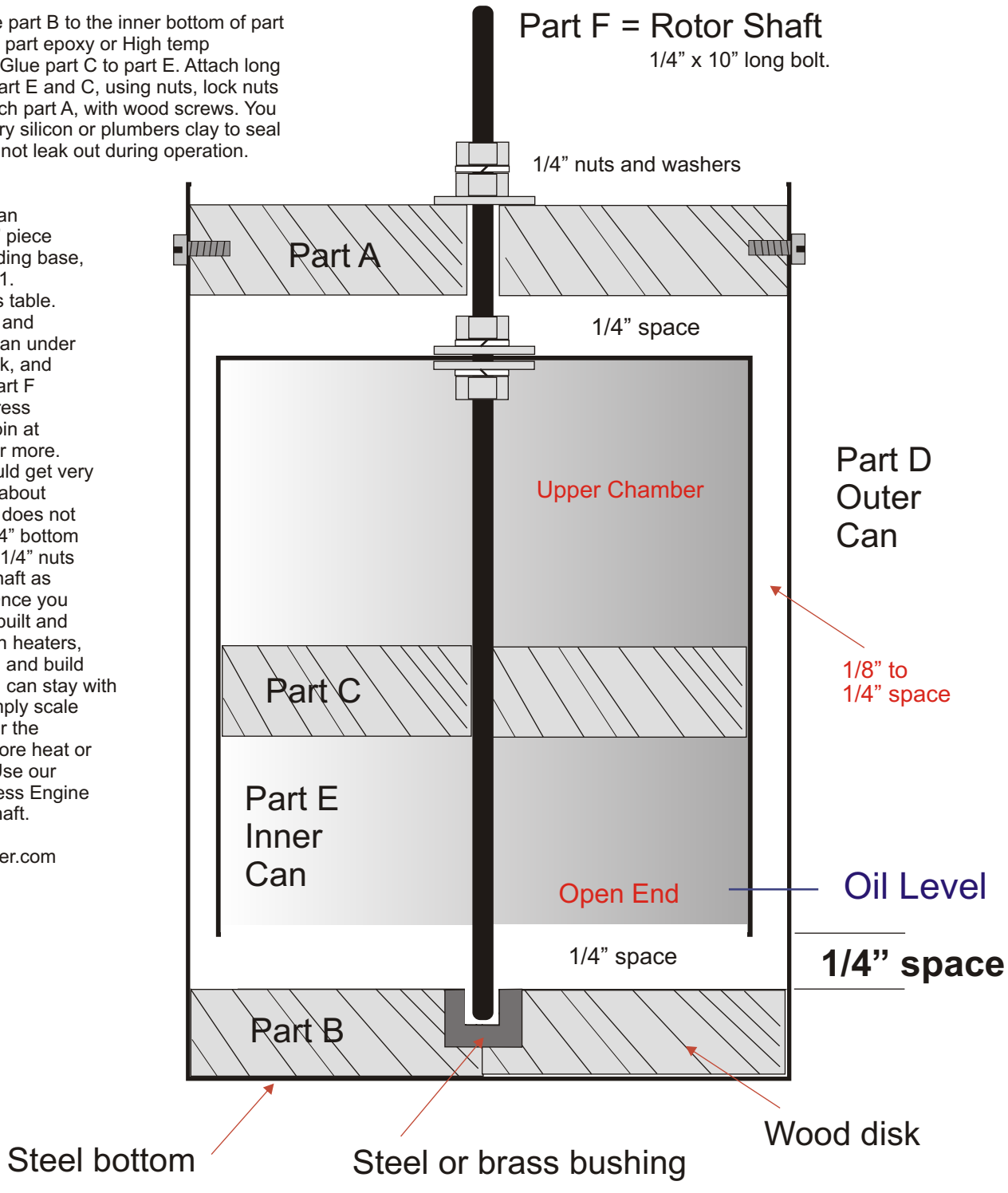

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Cutting a round wooden disk

You can easily cut your own wooden disk by using a drill press and a Craftsman Wheel and Circle Cutter. You can purchase them at http://www.Sears.com or http://www.rockler.com - Key words " Circle cutter " or Drill press circle cutter. It is not the best cutter for cutting anything over 1/4" deep, but it can be done if you adjust the width of the cut as you go.

There is a new type of cutter, made just for cutting thick wood. You may want to give it a try. Cost is $10.00 and you can purchase them at: TtrackUSA.com Part # 2219

Http://www.ttrackusa.com/drillpressacc.htm

Designed for use on a drill press, this fully Adjustable Circle Cutter will cut flat sided holes in wood from 1" to 5". Made of M-2 alloy steel, this Circle Cutter features a 3/8" hex shank, 5/16" drill, center point and Allen® wrench. The perfect after-market accessory to any drill press!

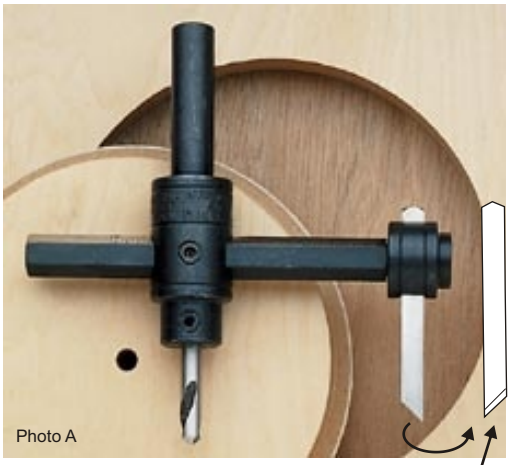


Photo A

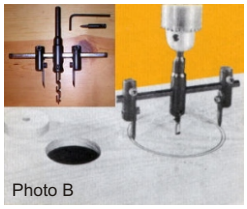
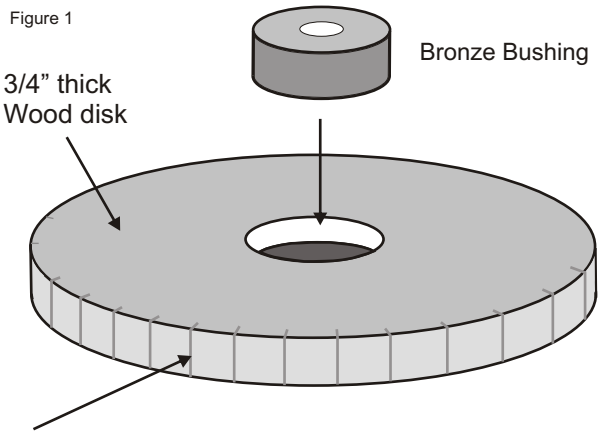


Photo B

Flip the angle of the blade outward so the angle cut will not be on the disk as seen in the photo above. The new cutter in photo B, I think works differently than that?

Steel or bronze bushing, for steel shaft to ride on. You can make your own by cutting a small end piece of steel or bronze, round rod material, and drilling a center hole. This would go into the bottom inside of the can and glued with 2 part epoxy glue.

Figure 1



Hand saw grove cuts, so the epoxy glue can grip better to the wood. Less chance of the disk moving during operation.

Photo C

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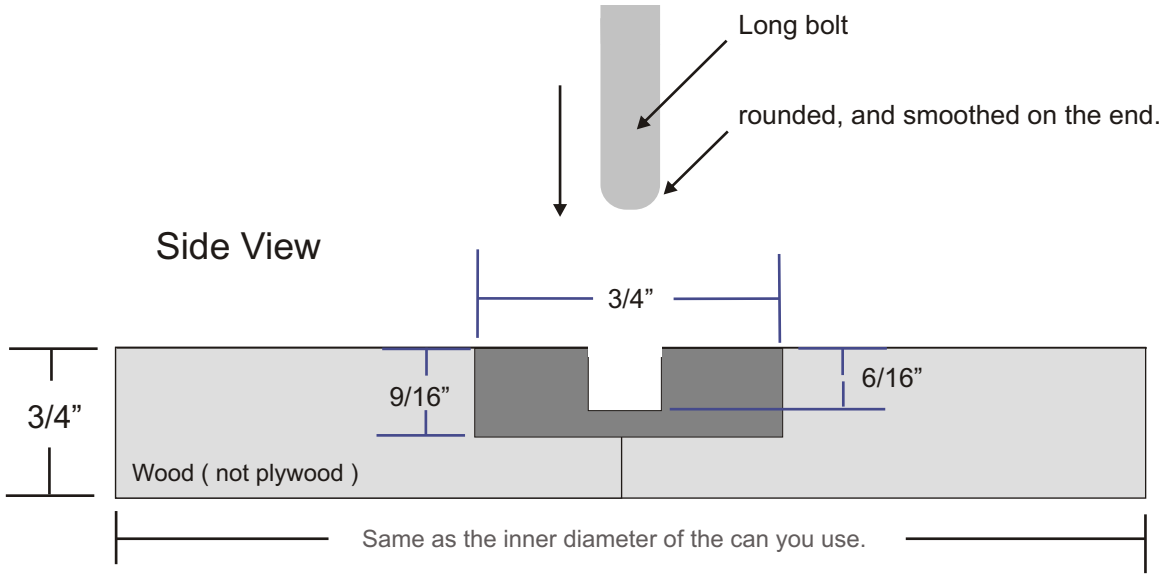
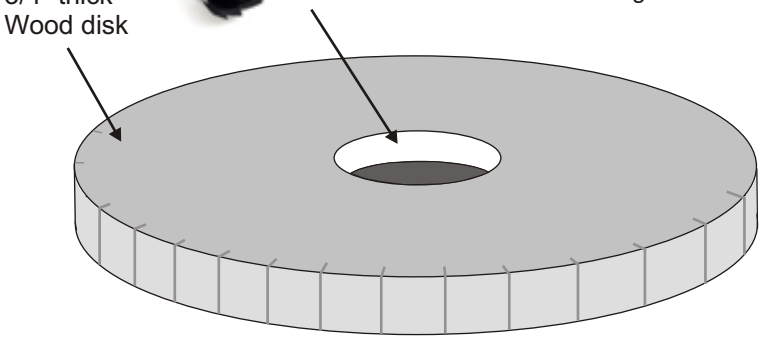
Steel Bushing

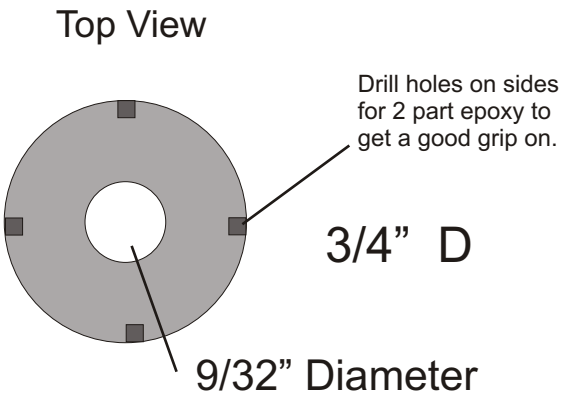
This is the steel bushing that the rotor shaft will ride on. Make sure the end of the long bolt that will be sitting inside of the steel bushing is filed round and sanded smooth on it's end. You maybe able to purchase a 1/4" brass bushing. Drill small holes in the sides and glue the bushing into the center wood hole, so the bushing will not slip during operation. If it slips and turns, the wood could get very hot and burn. You can use a 2 part epoxy to glue it or high temp automotive epoxy. Use a hand saw to saw 1/4 groves into the sides of the wood, so that the epoxy will stick and get a better grip, so the wood disk will not rotate or move during operation.



Http://www.traditionalwoodworker.com/

Forstner drill bit
For drilling sink hole, 9/16" deep.
You may be able to also find these at hardware stores or lumber yards.
The best way to use these, is to use them in a drill press. Secure the wood so it does not move when drilling.





If shaft does not freely turn inside of this hole, then drill the hole bigger, or sand down round end of shaft smoother.

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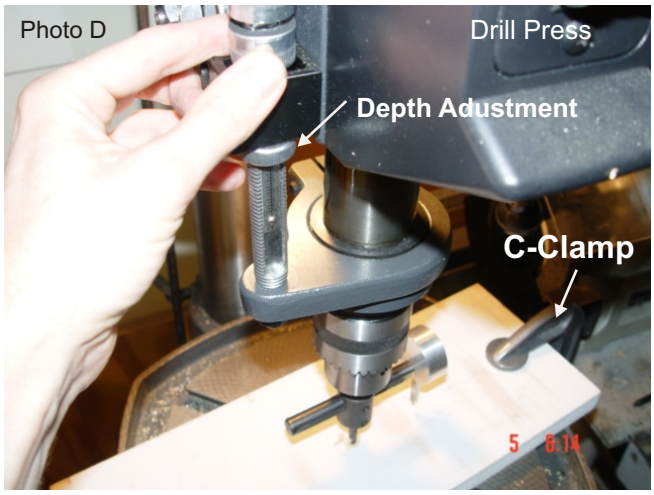
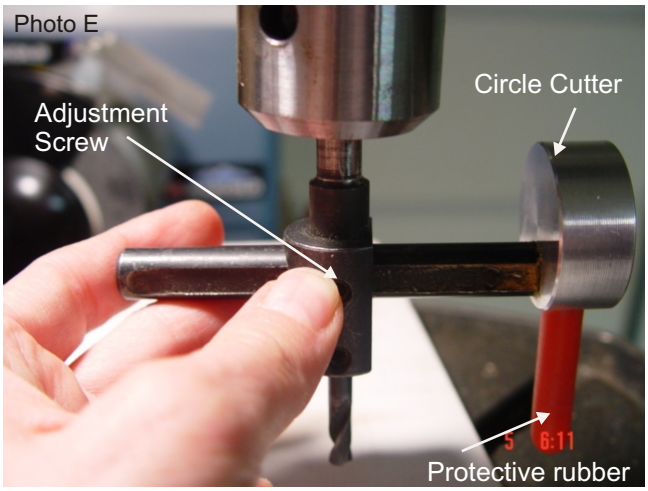
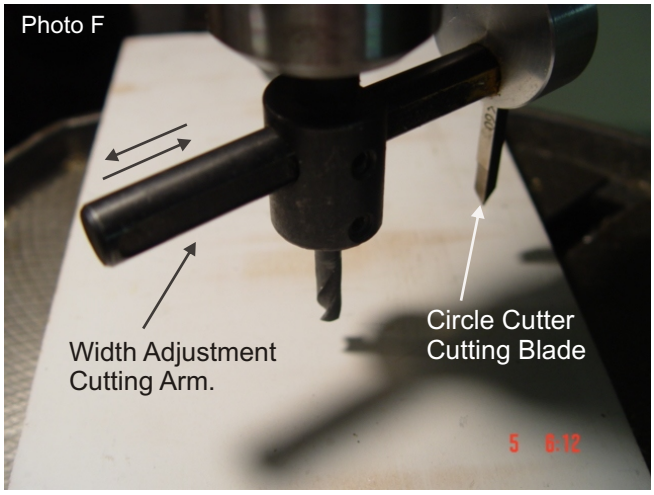
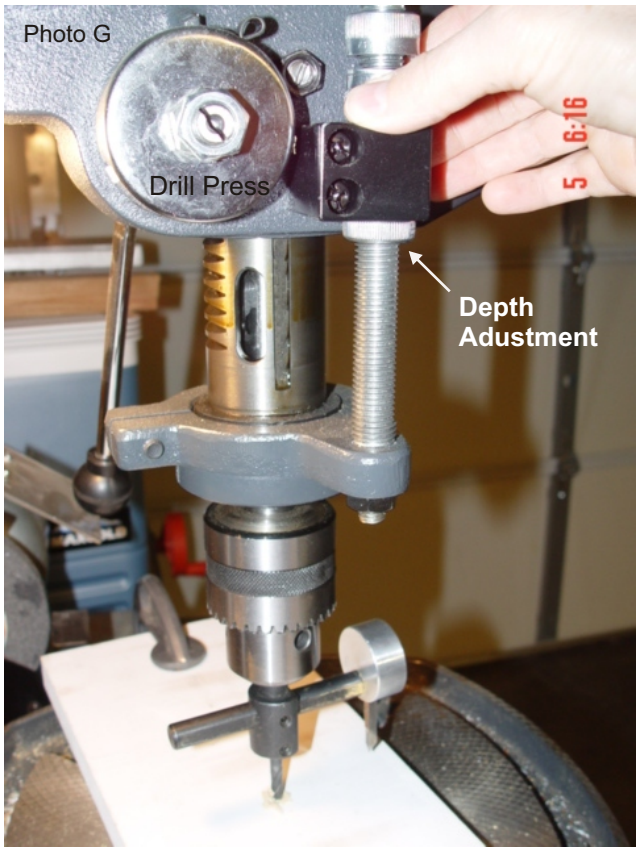
Cutting a round wooden disk





Use C-clamps to hold the wood into place. Begin cutting at 400 rpms. Wear protective eye wear. Take it slow.





Measure the inside of the inner can. Then adjust the circle cutter to match the inner can measurements. To test, lower the cutting blade and scratch cut the surface, then measure the diameter of the cut. You want the disk to fit very tight into the inner can. If it is to tight you can always sand it down a bit to make it fit. Make sure the blade and all adjustment screws are tight before you spin the circle cutter. Cut about 1/8" depth as you go. Adjust the depth of the cut as seen in Photos D and G.

WARNING! Read page 1A, If you have not already done so!

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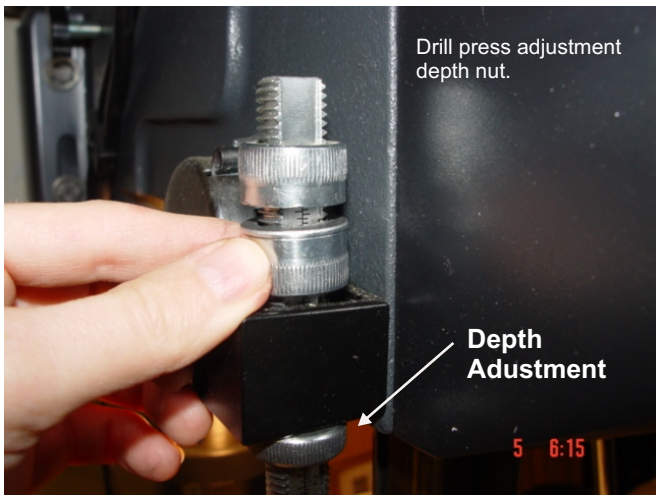
Cutting a wooden disk



If 400 rpms seems to fast, then cut at 250 rpms or less. Wear protective eye wear, take it slow. You can control each layer you cut by using the drill press adjustment depth nut on the left side of your drill press. Cut about 1/8" deep per adjustment, moving your nut about 1/8 of an inch at each 3 passes of the cutter. To cut the circle all the way through 3/4", you may need to widen the cut every 1/4 inch or so, so your cutting blade will not lock up. Then adjust the cutting arm back to the exact measurement of the circle. You can cut all the way through doing it this way or you can flip the wood over and cut the other side until you cut a perfect wood disk. It is best to cut the wood disks a little to big, best to have to much than to little.) you can use a Craftsmen disk belt sander to sand down the edges until you get a tight fit into the can. The wood disks should fit tightly. Drill a hole in the top to the same size of long bolt diameter you are using. You can use any diameter long bolt that you like for the rotor shaft.

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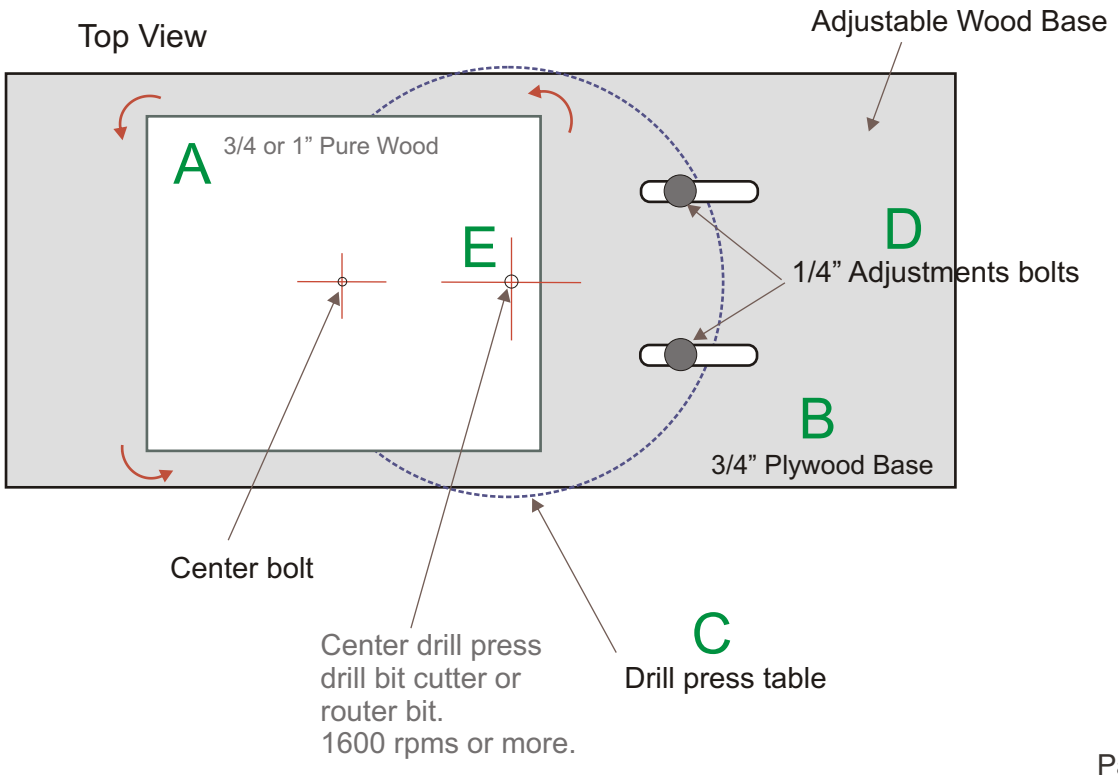
Cutting a round wooden disk larger than 5 inches

How to cut a wooden disk larger than 5” Diameter. This is a great cutting technique if you want to cut a larger disk for building a larger heater. You can adjust this to any size you like. All you need is a drill press, a wooden plywood base, C-clamps, pure wood (not plywood) for your disk, a few nuts and bolts or a small metal Lazy Susan to pivot and turn the wood for cutting a perfect circle. A mill cutting drill bit to cut the circle, or you maybe able to use a router bit. If you use a center bolt to use as a pivot, then you will need a 1” steel washer for the top and bottom of the bolt. You will also need large washers placed under the moving wood, so the wood can stay level when cutting. A lazy Susan Carousel may be best to use. You do not try and cut the circle all at once. You adjust the drill press depth adjustment nut a little at a time. Make each complete circle cut about 1/16” deep per layer. Keep repeating until you cut all the way through, making a perfect wooden disk. See figure 1.
B is the plywood base, it does not move. **A** is the wood you are going to turn with your hand while the drill press cutting bit does all the work. The center pivot point of the wood can be a 1/4” nut and bolt, with 2 washers, or it can be a wood screw, with 2 washers. It is a little time consuming cutting it this way, but if you attach and turn the wood correctly, you can get a perfect wood disk that can fit inside of the can or drum. You can attach them to the outer and inner drums using flat head wood screws. Note: You could use C-clamps to attach the plywood base to the drill press table as well. Note: You could also drill small drill holes, all around the circle before you begin cutting. This may help it cut faster.

Figure 1



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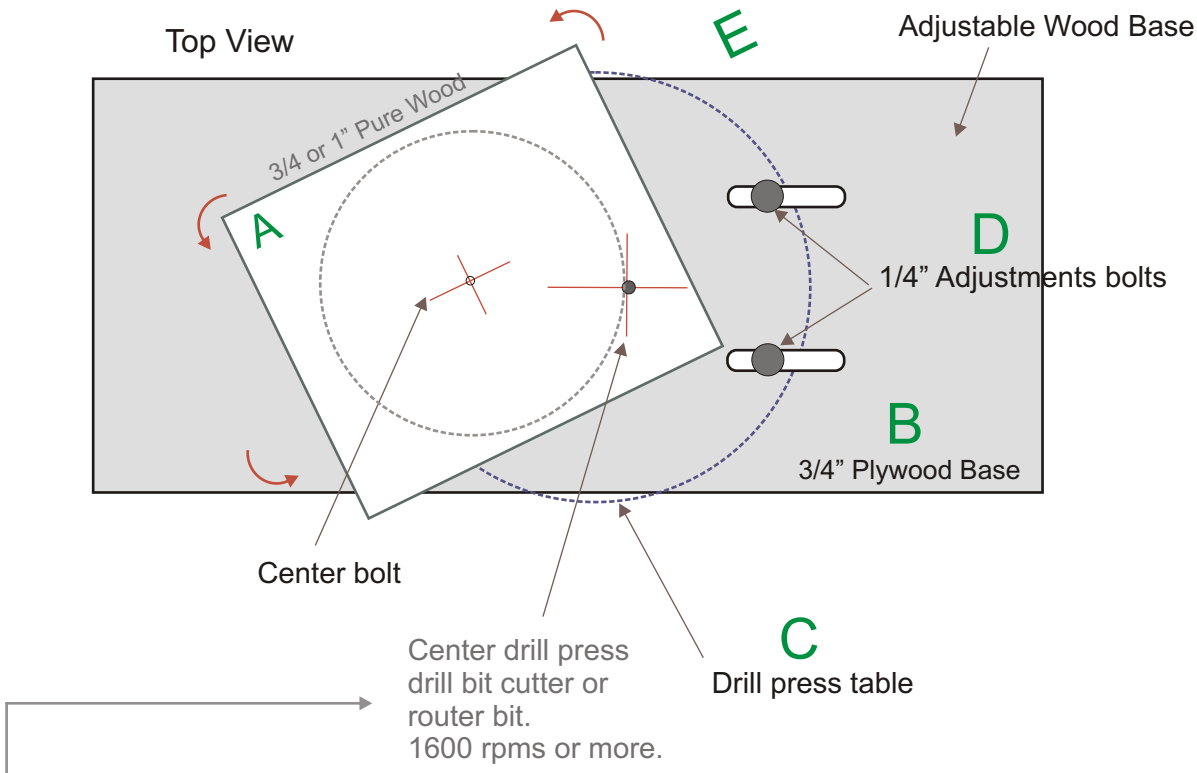
Cutting a round wooden disk larger than 5 inches

Figure 2



Notice: We are cutting plywood for display demo purposes only. Use pure wood, not plywood.

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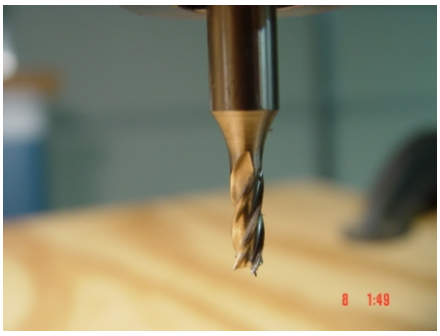
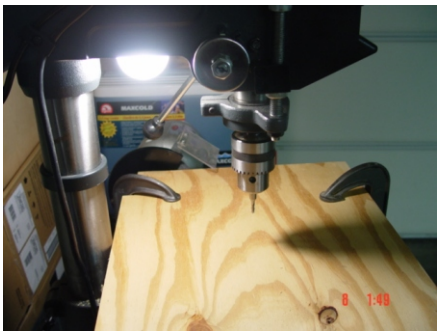
Cutting a round wooden disk larger than 5 inches

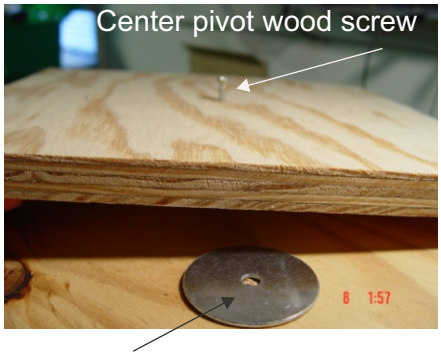


End mill cutting tool.
Purchased at a local machine shop.



Plywood base - clamped

Attach washes with 2 way carpet tape onto the plywood base, for wood to turn on.



Center pivot washer. What center screw or bolt goes through.

Attach to plywood base with wood screw.

Adjust to a 1/16" depth cut. Turn on drill press and turn the wood clock wise by hand.

After first depth cut is complete, Adjust to another 1/16" depth cut. Turn on drill press and turn the wood clock wise by hand.

Keep cutting until you cut all the way through to the other side!

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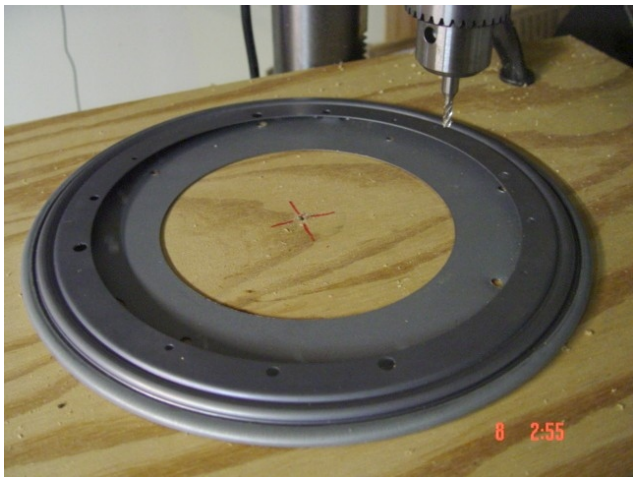
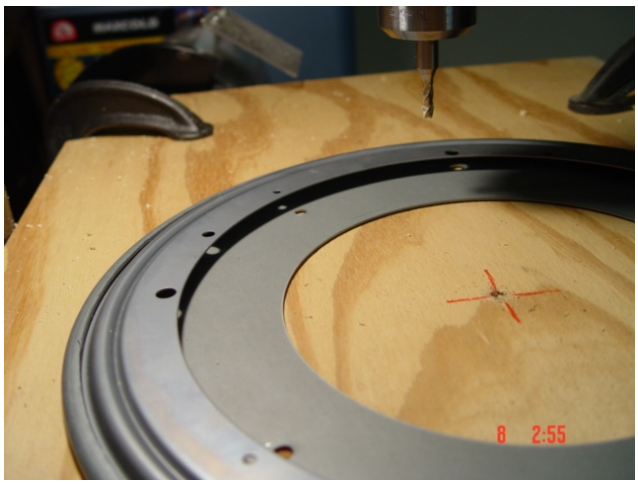
Cutting a round wooden disk larger than 5 inches

Option 2: Try using a metal Lazy Susan to turn the wood. Should be more accurate.

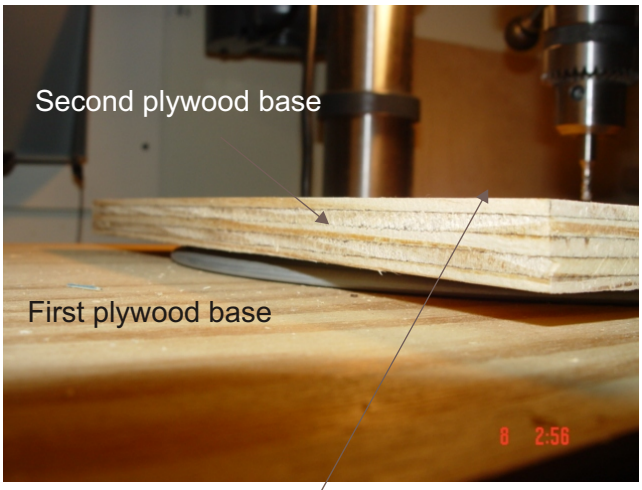


Mark and drill your pilot holes for your wood screws. Drill a 3/4" hole from the back of wood, so you can get a screw driver in to attach the top wood. Now and attach the Lazy Susan to the plywood base.



Now attach a ½"piece of plywood the same size as the pure wood you are going to spin, to the top of the lazy Susan using screws. This will be your 2nd plywood base.

Now attach the pure wood that you are going to cut a circle out of, on top of the 2nd plywood base that is on the Lazy Susan using 2 to 3 wood screws. Adjust your first plywood base to the exact area or diameter you are wanting to cut and begin cutting.



Pure wood you are going to cut is attached on top of 2nd plywood base.

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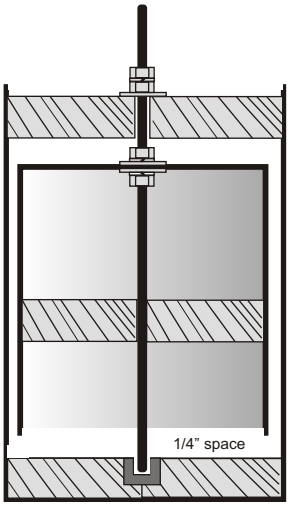
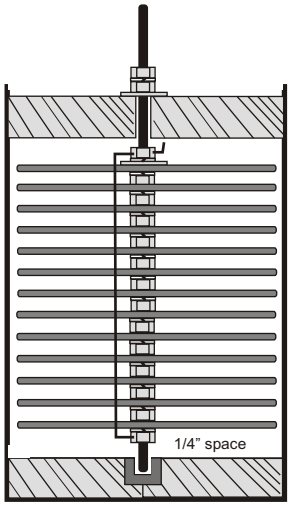
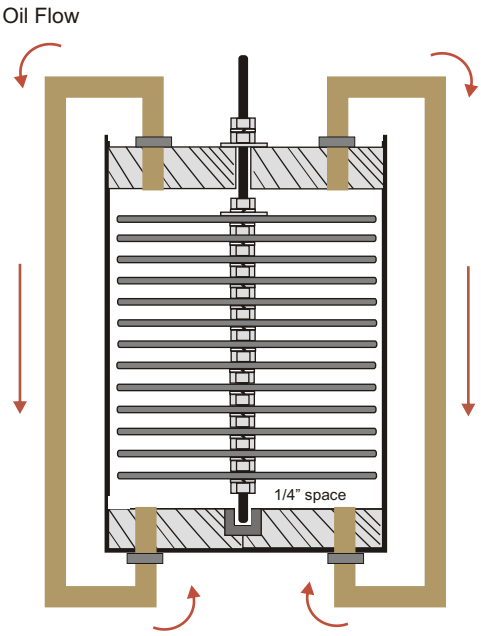
Heate Designr Options



Inner drum type

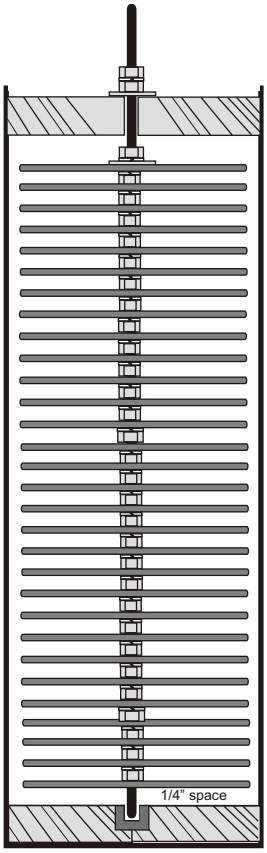


Disk type

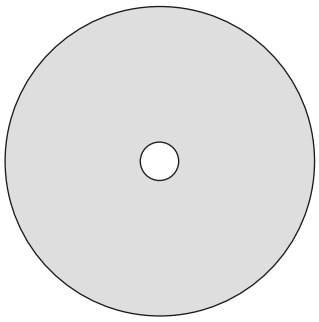


Disk type with outer oil pipes

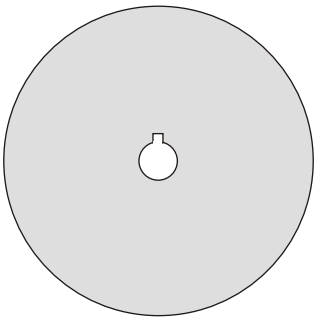
In design the longer heaters should produce more heat or BTU.



Notice: Have not tried this one yet.

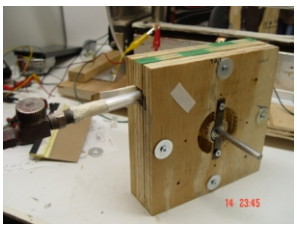


Thin rigid metal disk



Thin rigid metal disk with shaft key notch

Disk type heaters are similar to Tesla turbine motors. We made this one using sheet metal disk we cut our self and wood. Runs on air or steam at 10,000 rpms!



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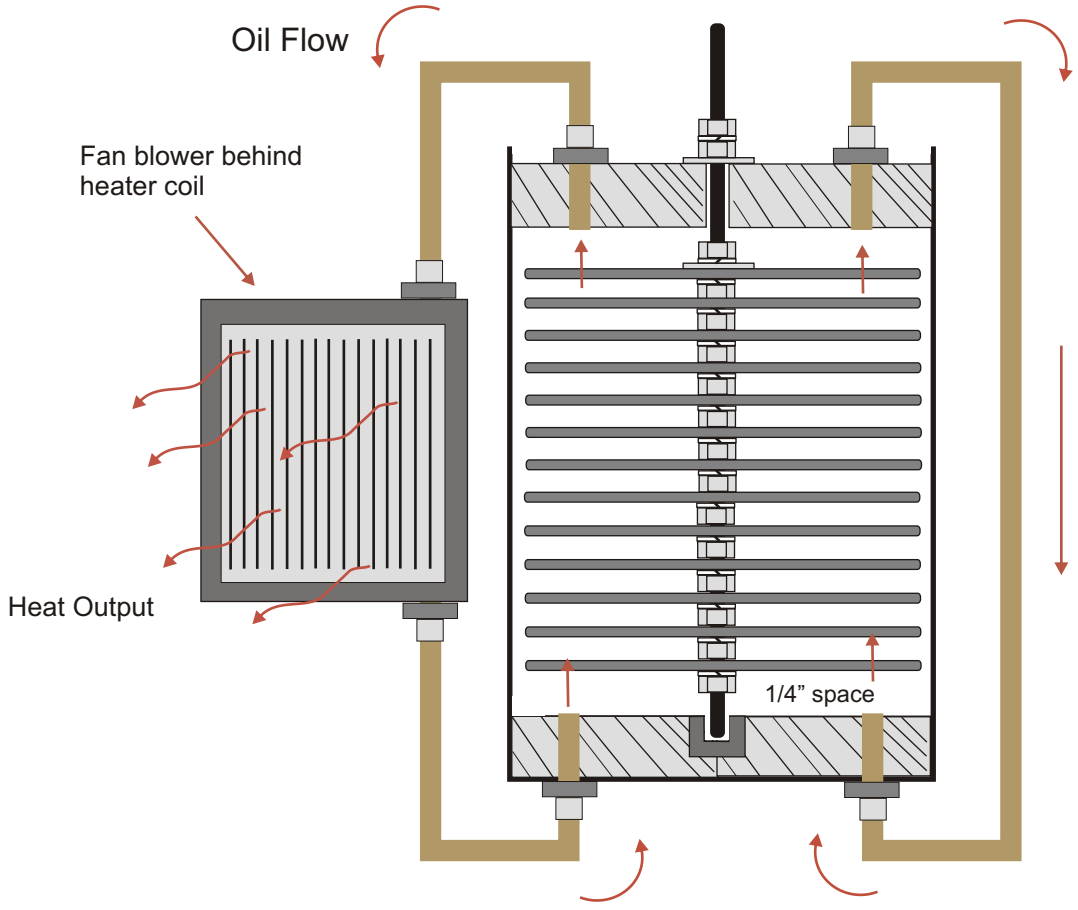
Oil Flow Disk Heater

Disk type with outer oil pipes with heater coil and blower.

This is another option you may want to consider. Although we have yet to try it, a customer of ours did, and with great success! He said the **Oil Flow Disk Heater**, yielded a greater amount of heat in a shorter time than the inner drum type did. At that time, we had only built the disk type, **without** the oil flow pipes. But even without the floe piping, our disk heater still out preformed the inner drum type. Can't wait to get the time to try it with the oil flow pipes!

The size of the cans depends on you. You can go to your local food store and buy the biggest food can you can find. Or you can use sheet metal for the outside and build a larger heater. The bigger you make these heaters the better, the more BTU. We had a customer tell us that he knows a guy that built a very large disk heater, to heat a large metal building for business purposes.

We have only built and tested small space heater models. When we get the time, we are going to build a large heater, perhaps about 18" in diameter x 30" tall. This should give us enough btu for a mid size home.



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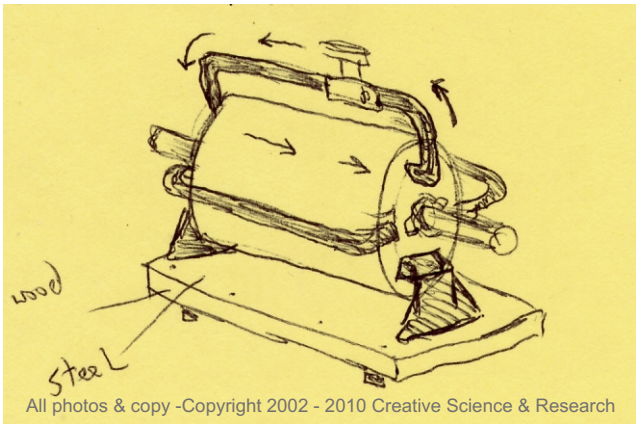
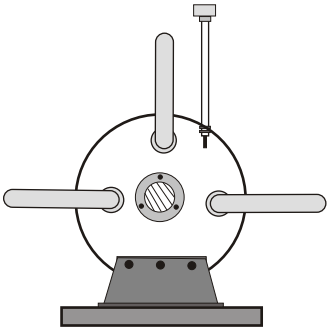
Oil Flow Disk Heater

Question: Can the disk heater be made to run in a horizontal position?

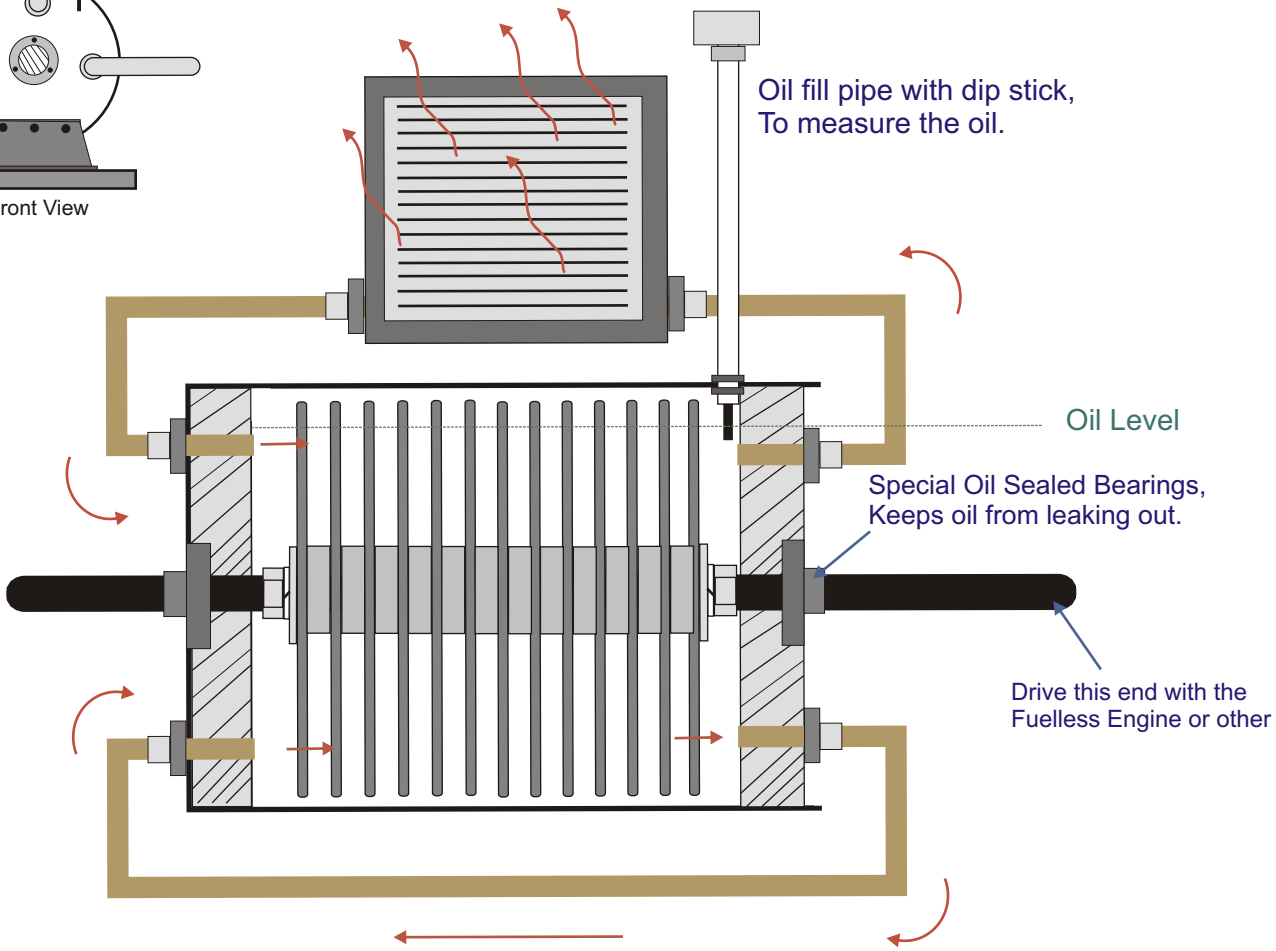
Answer: Yes, the disk heater can be built to run horizontally! The inner drum heater can not.



Rough Sketch Idea



Front View



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The Advanced Multi-Disk Heater

We are testing a new type of heater that is similar in design to Nikola Tesla's oil or water pump, Which he invented in the early 1900s. This type of heater seems to get extremely hot and at a faster rate than using the inner drum design. This heater also uses motor oil or vegetable oil as well. We have a customer who says he has successfully built this design and has modified it a bit, by using piping to pump the oil out of the top of the heater can and back into the bottom of the heater can. The disk heater acts as it own pump once it starts turning. The disk heater is filled with about 90 - 95% of 10w30 or 10w40 motor oil (other oils can be used and tested as well). Once the disks are turning at about 3600 rpms, the oil is then forced upward. You then have a 10% space at the bottom of the can. If oil is not allowed to move out of the top and back into the bottom of the can, a great amount of pressure is built up and the disks are then harder to turn. This means more resistance, which in turn, means more energy it will take to turn the rotor shaft, which would not be good. We want to save as much energy as possible. So it seems at this point that the outer oil pipes are a must. This disk design seems to also act as a capacitor
heater as well as the inner drum type, which is very important if you want to use the radiant energies. For free energy explanation, see pages 2 - 8.

At the time of the writing of these plans, we have yet to test the outer pipe design which our customer is saying works much better. We have, successfully built and tested a large soup can disk design without the piping, and it worked very well. This design is not include in these plans, but we are including photos. It is very easy to construct.

Please notice that the inner can type heater has been successfully built by hundreds, if not thousands of people. The design works very well and can heat your entire home. Again the bigger you make them the more heat (btu) you will get. If you do make a larger inner can heater, it maybe more economical to make it longer than it would to make it a wider diameter. It would be much easier to run at a perfect balance if it were longer.

In our disk heater we used about 18 gauge sheet metal. DO NOT USE ALUMINUM.
We cut our disk using the same circle cutter we used to cut our wood disks. Do not allow disks to move during operation. You can use a holding rod through each one of the disks and attach the wire rod to the nuts and shaft, bending the ends so the wire rod will not come out during operation. The nuts and shaft would have to have a hole drilled through them for the wire rod to go through, you can try and use a metal clothes hanger if you like. Best to have a machine shop make a special rotor key shaft for you. You could then have the disks laser cut or do the cutting yourself. Each disk and 1/4" metal spacer would have to have a notch cut out for the key shaft to fit into. Each disk should have a space of about 1/4" between each disk. Or test different amounts of spacing to find which amount works best, that produces the most heat.

PLEASE NOTE: You BUILD at your OWN RISK! we are not responsible for anything in these plans. Always put safety first! This information is for research purposes ONLY!

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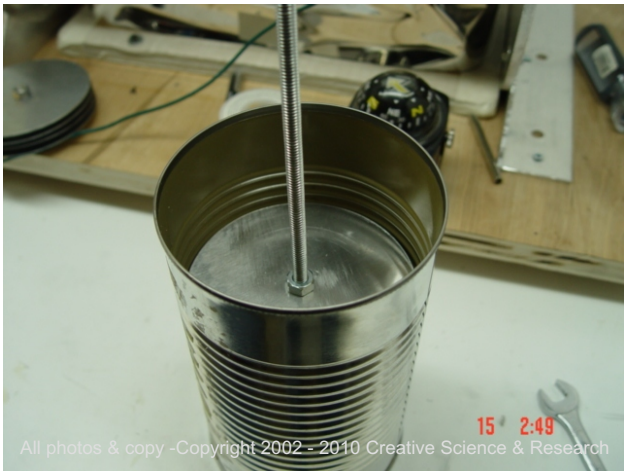
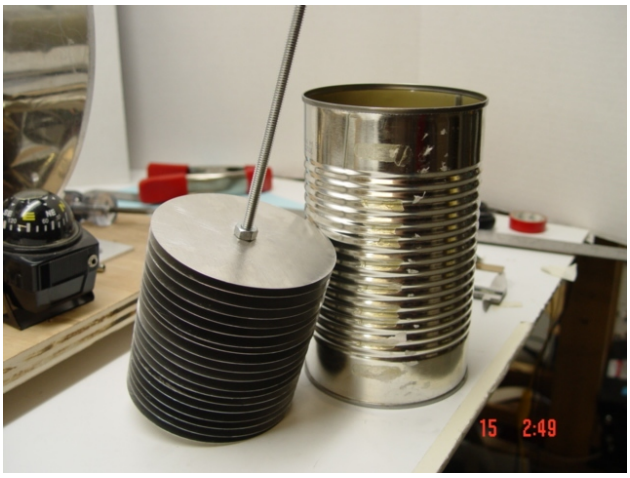
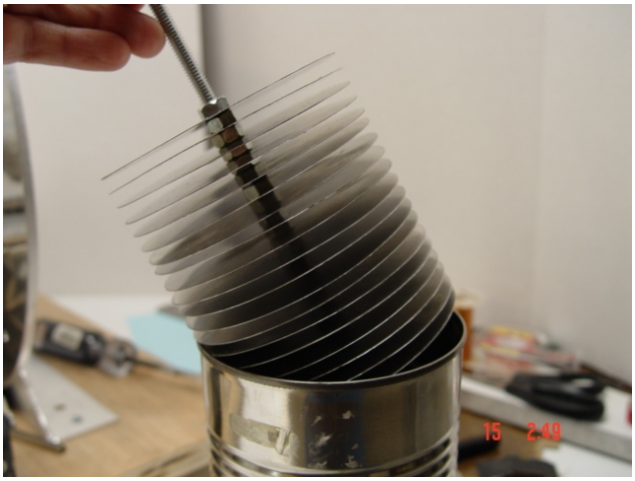
Our Disk Heater !

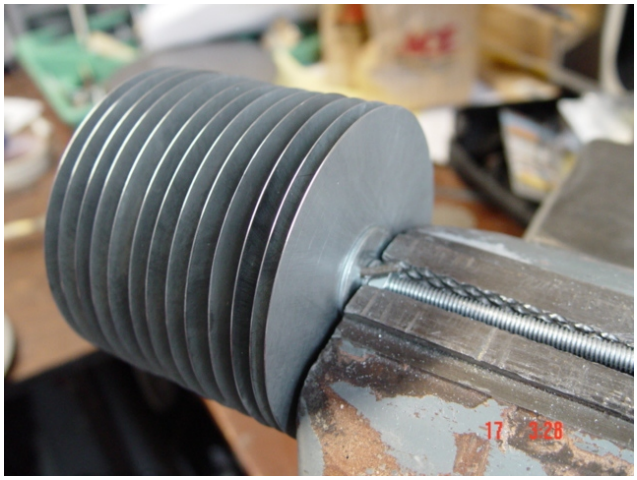


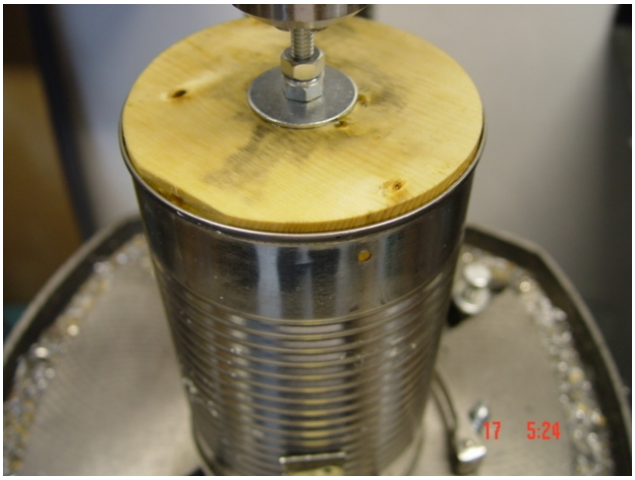
Large bean can disk heater, shown without wood disk





Sheet metal disks we cut ourselves. About 20 gauge





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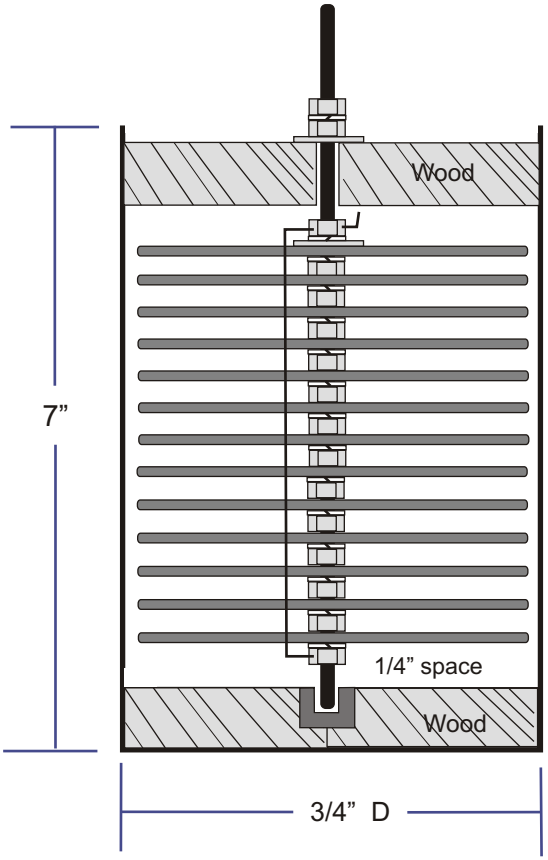
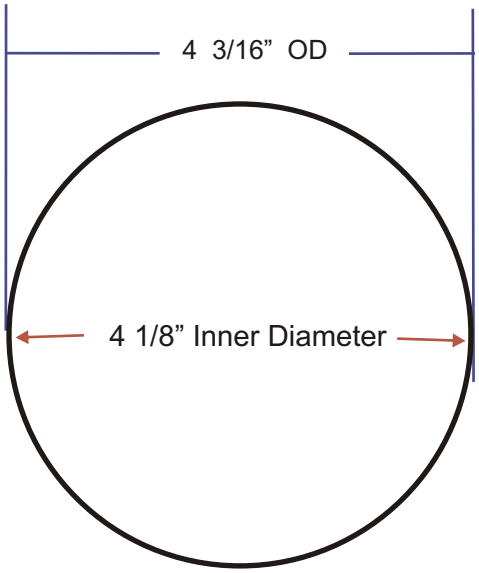
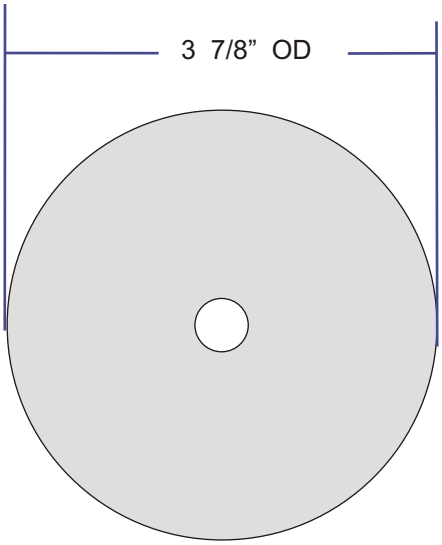
Our Disk Heater !





This is the measurement of the can we used in our first disk heater.

Use 20 to 22 gauge sheet metal disks



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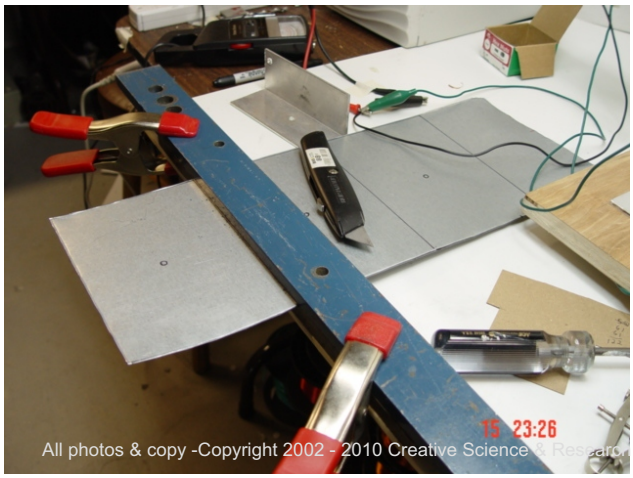
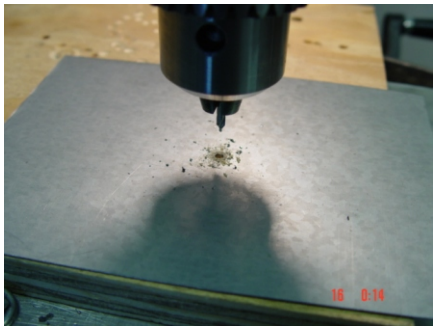
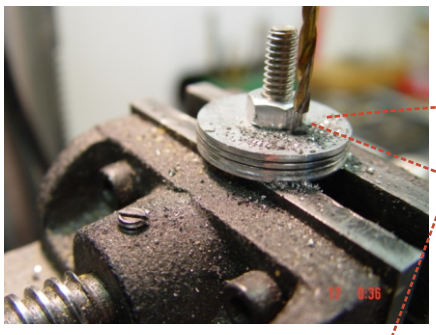


We are using 1 piece of 1/4” steel bar on top and a steel angle iron on bottom as a cut guide and sheet metal bender, to cut small pieces.

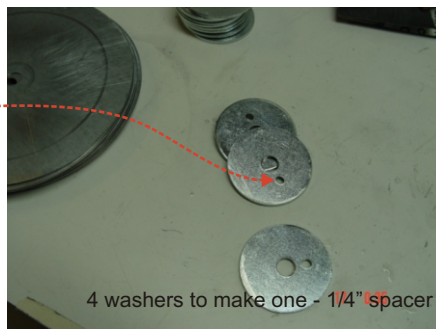


Drill center hole for circle cutter

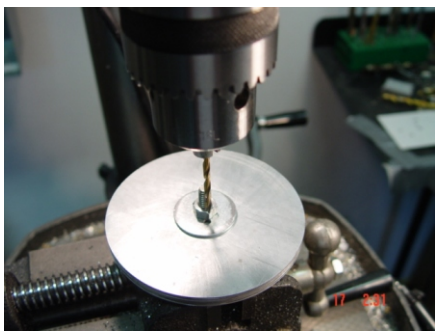
Sheet metal, ready for circle cutter



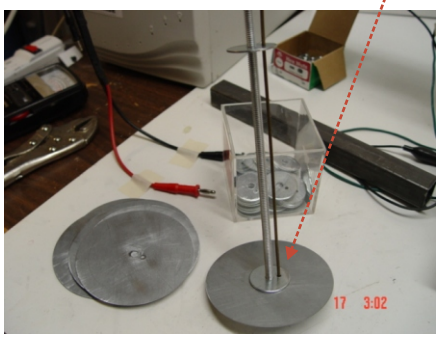
1/4” spacer, Drilling hole for wire rod.

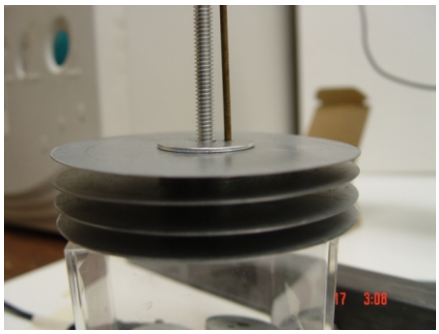


4 washers to make one - 1/4” spacer



Drilling wire rod holes in all disks all at once.





Installing disks and 1/4” washer spacers

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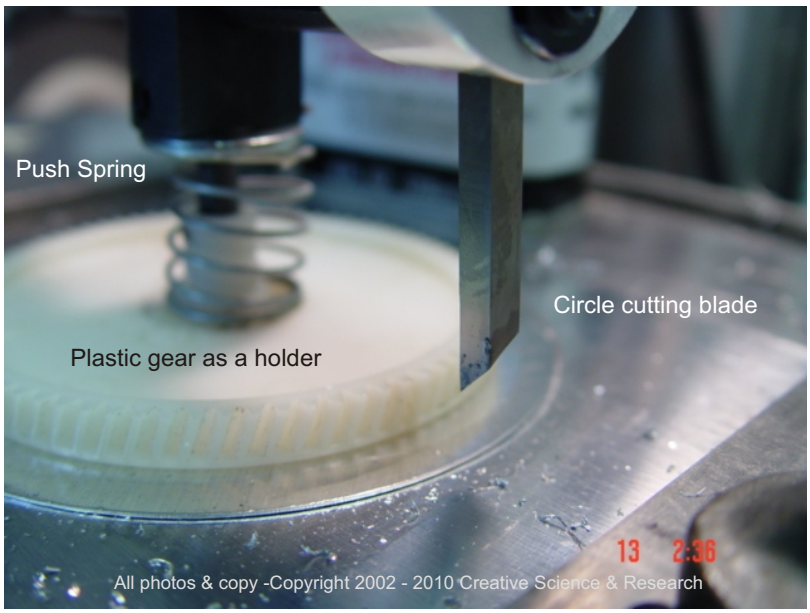
Cutting the disks

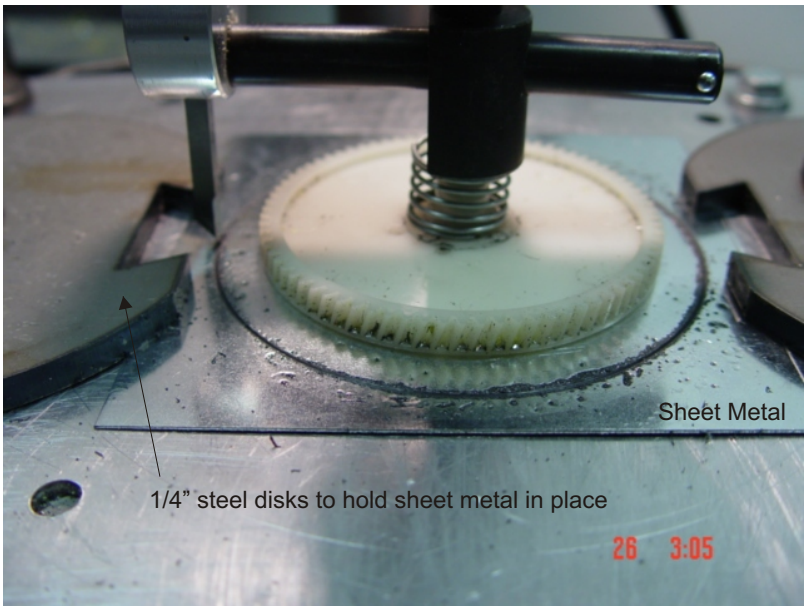
Here we are using the circle blade cutter to cut a sheet metal disk. If you do not want to do it yourself, you could pay a machine shop to do it for you. Or get a laser cutting company to cut them as well.

We used a 1/8" x 12" x 10" piece of aluminum, secured with table top bolts to the drill press metal table. We then placed our sheet metal in the center and secured it using 1/4" metal disks that we had left over from another project, as you can see in photo 2. The 1/4" steel disks are laid about 1/4" onto the edges of the sheet metal, then secured tightly with C-clamps. This keeps the sheet metal from moving as we are cutting it. The white plastic wheel you see is simply a plastic gear and spring! think we got out of an old broken down VCR. Worked very well in keeping the metal from bowing upward while cutting. I would not try to cut it without it. It really works great! We kept applying oil on the blade as we went. Do not try to cut the entire thickness of the metal all at once, or the blade can lock up. Best to take it about 1/16" at a time. Use the drill press depth adjustment knob. It takes a while to cut, but well worth the wait.

WARNING!
Be very careful! After the cut is done, the edges are very sharp and can cut you! We are not responsible for anything in these plans, you build at your own risk!



Drill press circle cutter, cutting a disk.



Anyone can do this. All you need is a drill press and a drill press circle cutter from www.Sears.com

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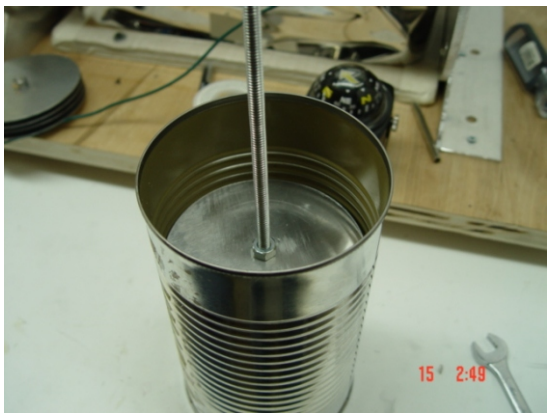
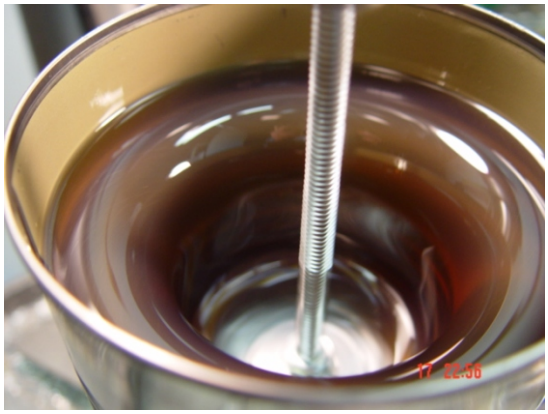
Our Bean Can Disk Tests

Our small bean can heater experiments etc..

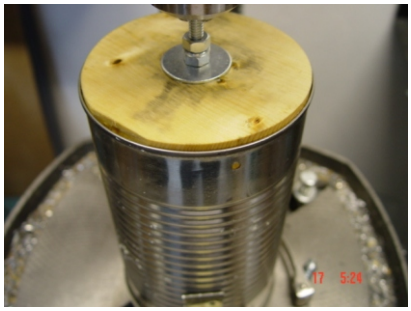


2500 to 3600 rpms

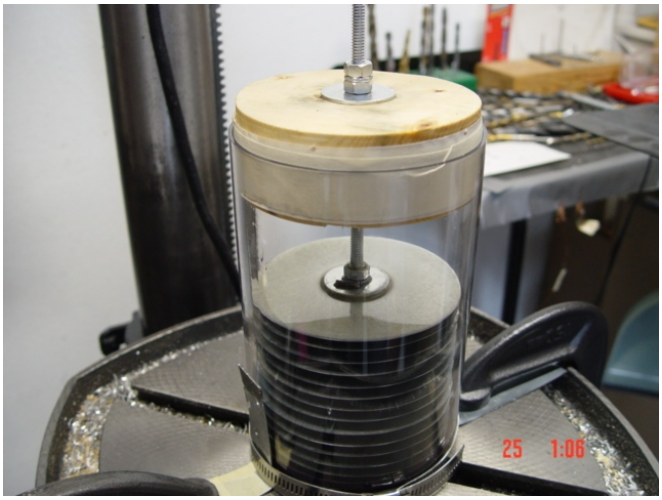
167degrees in just 2 to 3 minutes

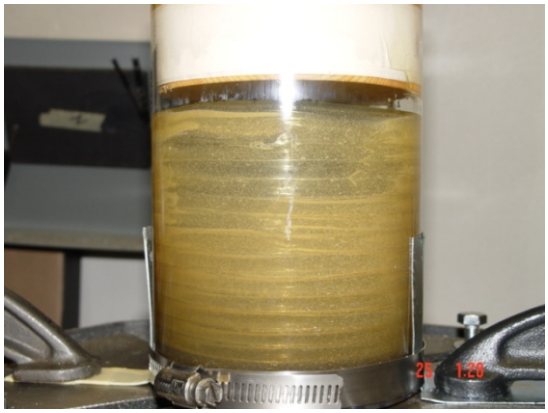


Oil rises to the top when disks are turned.



We had to use aluminum duct tape to keep the hot oil in. Use 2 part epoxy for perm.





Clear container test, melted the plastic.

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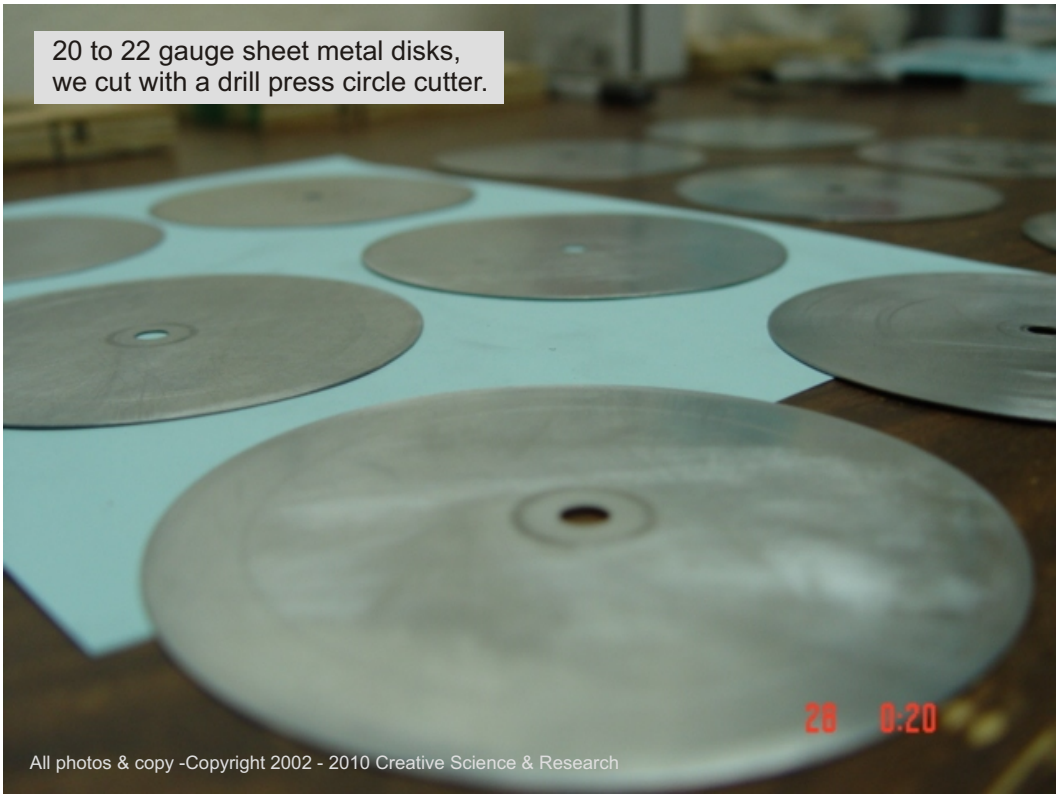
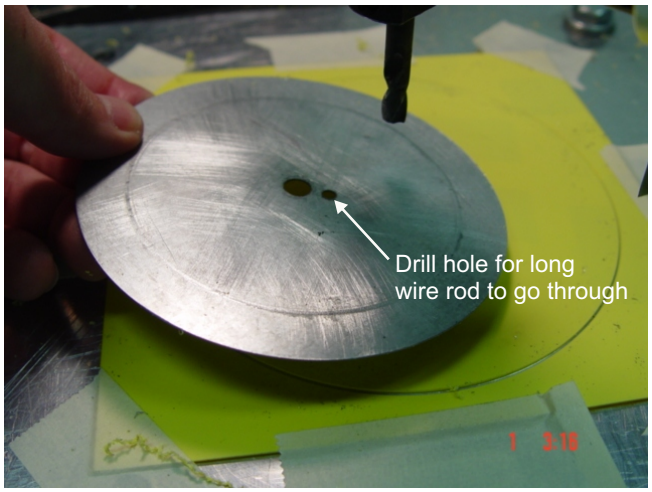


A little time consuming to cut, but very easy to do.



The long wire rod (not shown) is used to keep the disks from slipping and turning during operation. Of course there are many different ways you could design the shaft and disk to keep it from slipping. This is for short test purposes. You maybe able to use 2 part epoxy on the long bolt and disks, as a more permanent way. Or have a machine shop make a special keyed rotor shaft. The middle of the shaft would have threads on it for 2 large nuts and lock washers can hold the keyed disks into place.

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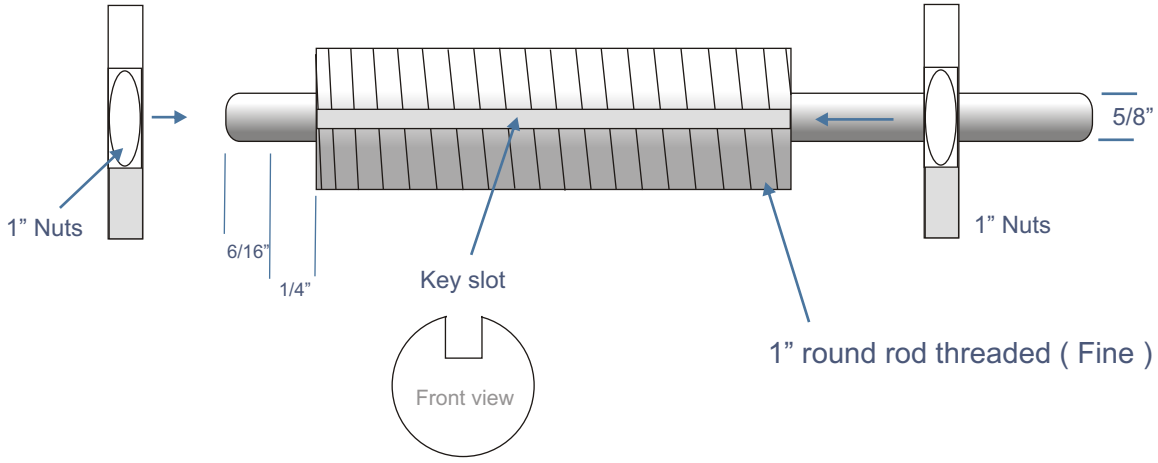
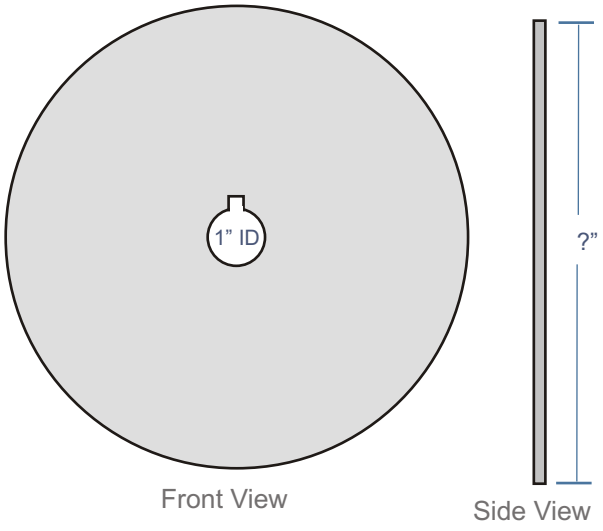
1" round rod. The ends cut down to 5/8" (Machinist lathe).

Machine shops may only charge you about $45, or you could have it done at a vocational school for less.

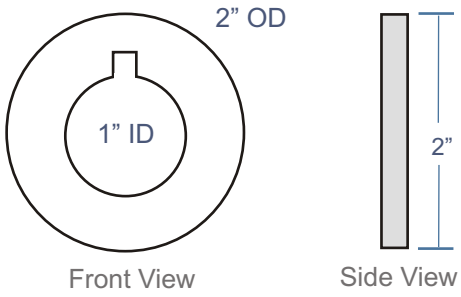


NOTICE: You maybe able to make this yourself by using your drill press and a steel file. You could then use a 5/8" long bolt and place one end in the drill chuck, and file down to ½"on both ends. Best to use a caliper to measure the width. Also, since every soup can is going to have a different inner size, you will need to measure how big to cut the sheet metal disks yourself. This is why we are not giving the measurements for that. The end of the disks, to the inner edge of the outer can space, should be about 1/8".

3 7/8" OD (ours)



20 - 22 gauge sheet metal disk
with shaft key notch



1/4" Spacer Washers

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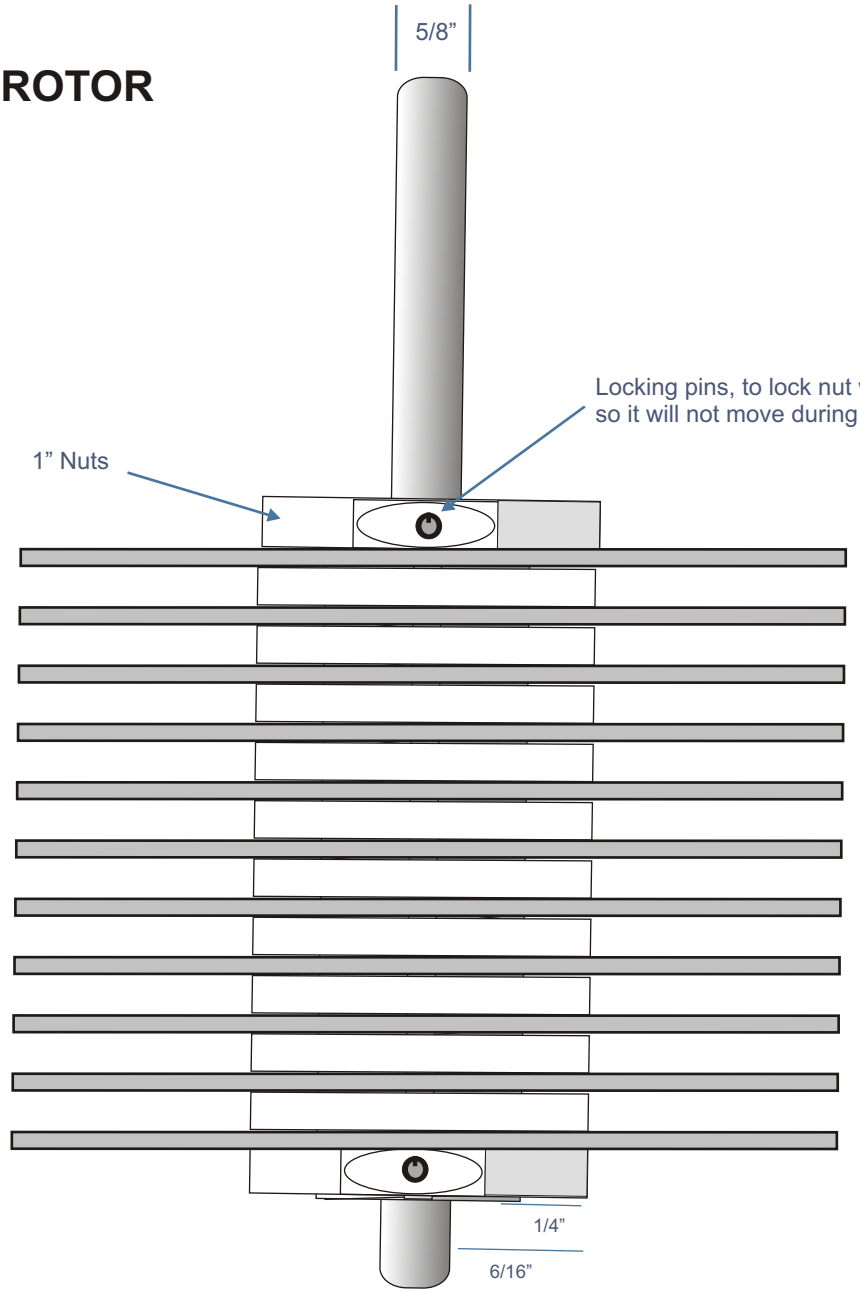
DISK ROTOR



Sheet metal disks
3 7/8” OD (ours)

About 20 - 22 gauge sheet metal

If you use as a horizontal heater, then make this end of shaft rod longer. Both ends of shaft rod would ride on bearing (sealed).

For free energy answers, see pages 1 - 7

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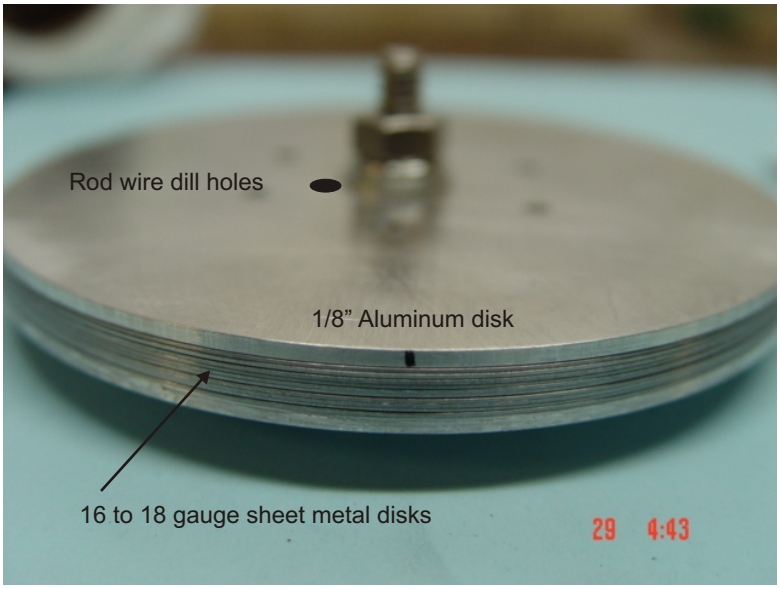
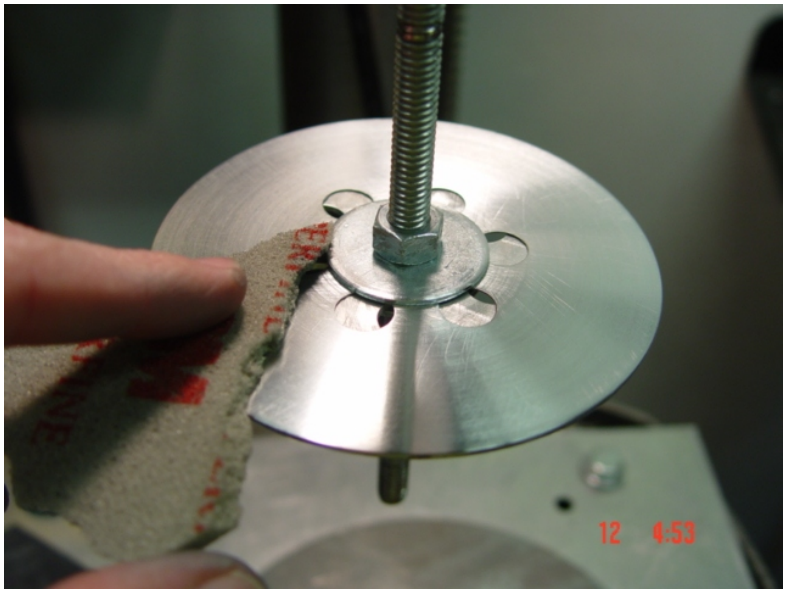
More Disk Photos



In this photo it shows us stacking all the sheet metal disks that we cut for our small disk heater, and placing them in between two 1/8” pieces of aluminum disks, that we cut and bolted all together. You can then drilled your rod wire holes all at once. Saves, from drilling each disk.



In this photo you see us sanding and shining sheet metal disks for use in Tesla turbine engine research.

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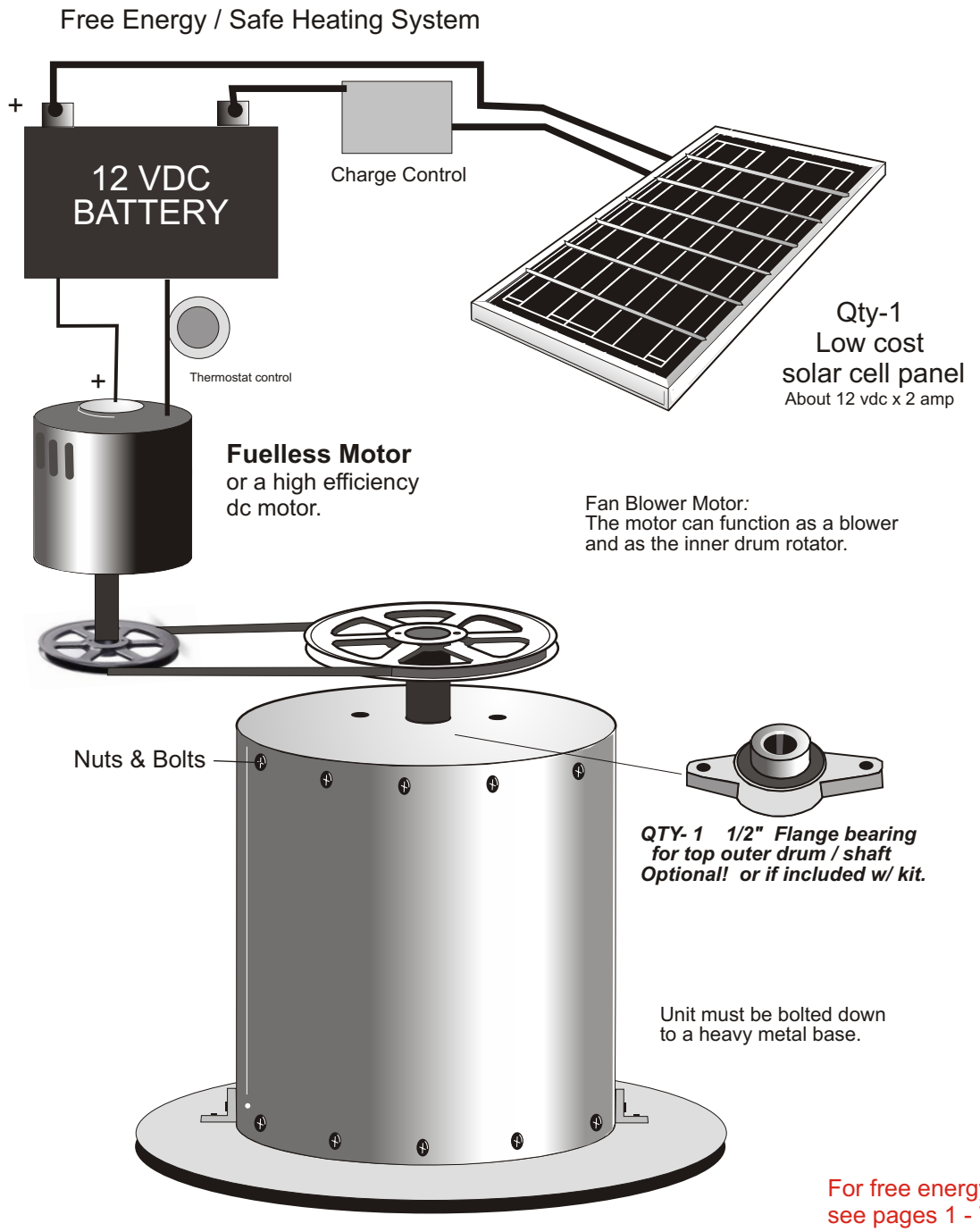
Heater Design Consideration

Please notice: Our Fuelless **Engine** plans are much more step by step and direct than these plans are, why? Because there are so many different size materials you can use to make a soup can or disk can heater. See our paint can heater as seen on the video, next page.



For free energy answers, see pages 1 - 7

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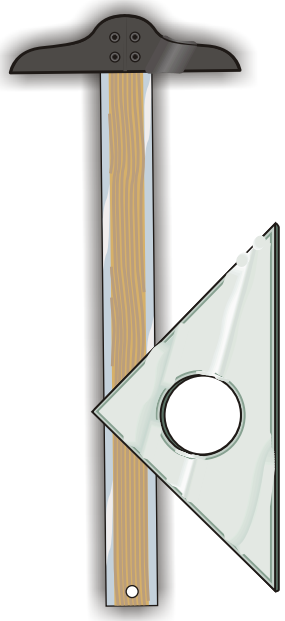

Photo of one our first paint can heater from 1997

Paint Can Heater - Inner Drum Type

As seen on Video!

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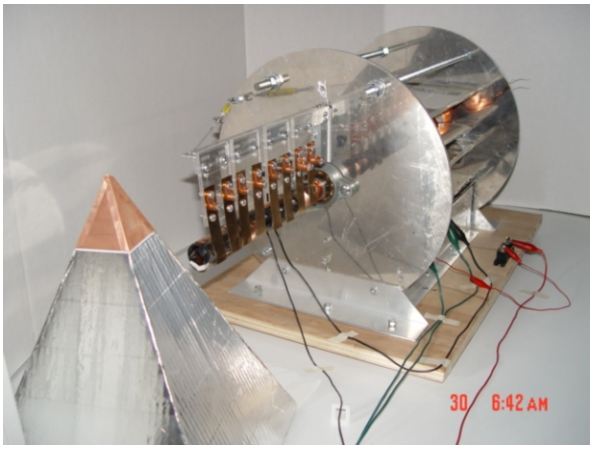
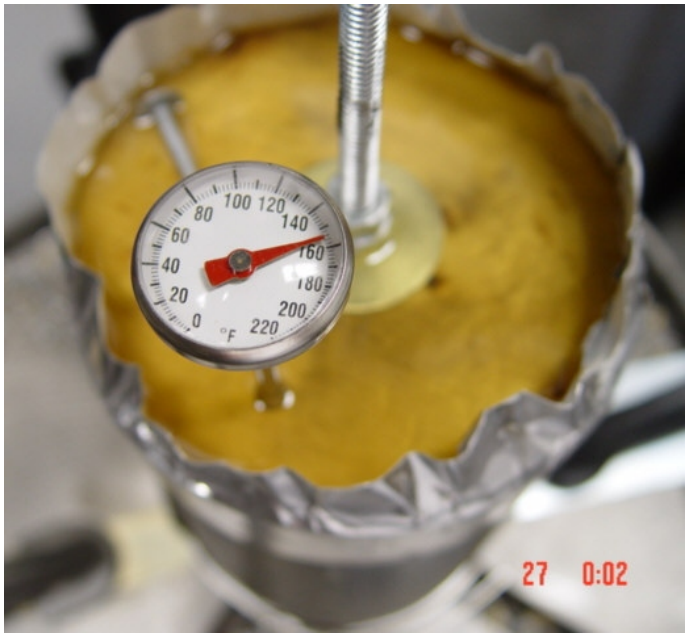


See our Fuelless Engine - Step by step plans

Free energy - vortex capacitor test

Space heater, as seen on our video

Space heater, as seen on our video



Our multi disk heater test

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Photo sent in by one of our customers outside of the USA. His test results - 194 degrees x 3000 rpms. He said in his e-mail that he used a free energy motor, but his English is not so good and this maybe a 220 vac motor? I am going to contact him again to find out.

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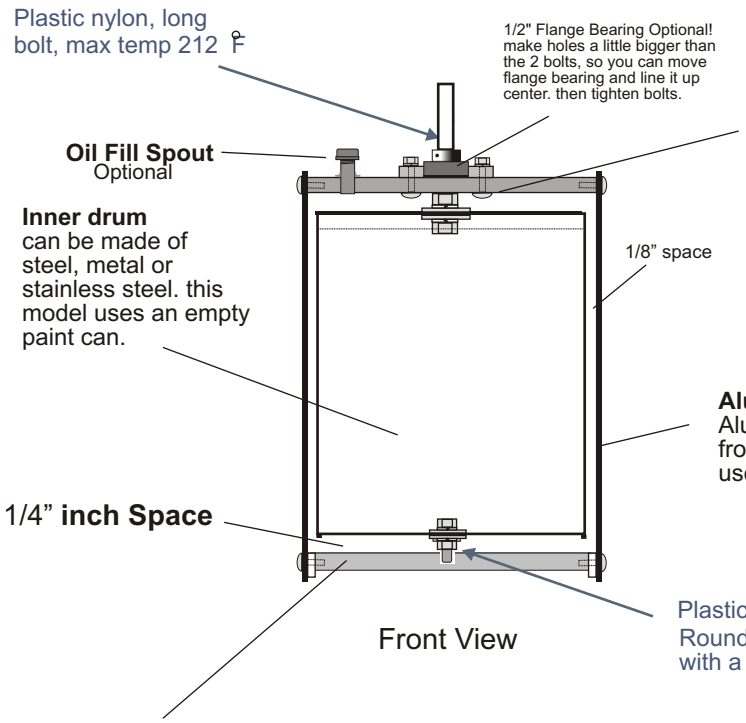
Paint Can Heater

Model #2 As seen on video

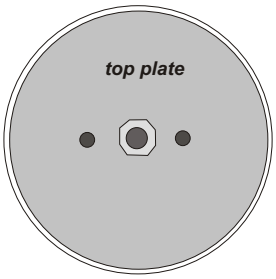
DESCRIPTION: An inner drum rotates inside of an outer drum. Inside oil is rotating with the inner drum and rising up into the walls of the inner structure of the 1/8" spacing which is evenly spaced. Outer drum does not move. Free energy is produced as the inner drum turns, see pages 1 - 7. The liquid can be any type of liquid such as, coke, coffee, oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, water etc. So far I have found it best to use medium grade motor oil 10w40. Vegetable oil may work as well, but I am still researching this. The oil is not used up. I'm sure it would take many years for it all to be consumed. These units can also be made to heat your hot water heater or used as a steam generator to generate electricity for your home using a steam Tesla turbine connected to our SP500 generator or windmill generator. Below is a drawing of our paint can heater. On the outer drum we are using aluminum roof flashing (Sheet metal can be used as well, and may be better). On the inside drum we are using a metal paint can. The tops of the outer container can also be wood and or high temp plastic. You could also make the top and bottom plates out of 2 part epoxy using a mold. For testing purposes we are using 1/4" steel (laser cut). The shaft bolts should be plastic nylon or any other high temp plastic or ceramic material. We use wood plates or nylon long bolts so the steel drums will be electrically insulated from each other and not short out the capacitor plates.

http://www.mutualscrew.com



Front View

Inner drum shaft bolt 1/2" hex bolt with head cut off, nut, 2- washers & one lock nut, centered in top of drum, which we are using an empty 1 gal paint can. this works great because the lid comes on and off, for easy assembly. 1/2" bolt hole will need to be 1/16" bigger once you have attached and lined up your flange bearing, or just run your unit for a while and the wear and tear will make the hole bigger. apply grease to this area. Experiment with different levels of oil. It is also optional to attach a copper or steel oil fill and drain spout with threaded air tight lid. Use high temp 2 part epoxy to glue it in place before inserting and after you insert it. Must be air tight.



Top View
Drill 2 holes for flange bearing to fit.

Bottom Plate
Plates are cut by a laser cutter, we use 1/4" steel for testing only. Each plate will have holes drilled in the sides and tapped out or threaded. **Optional:** If you wish to use wood, (a thicker material) you must make the outer drum longer, for example;
If you use 3/4" wood, top and bottom, then make the sheet metal or aluminum 1 ½" longer than our measurements.

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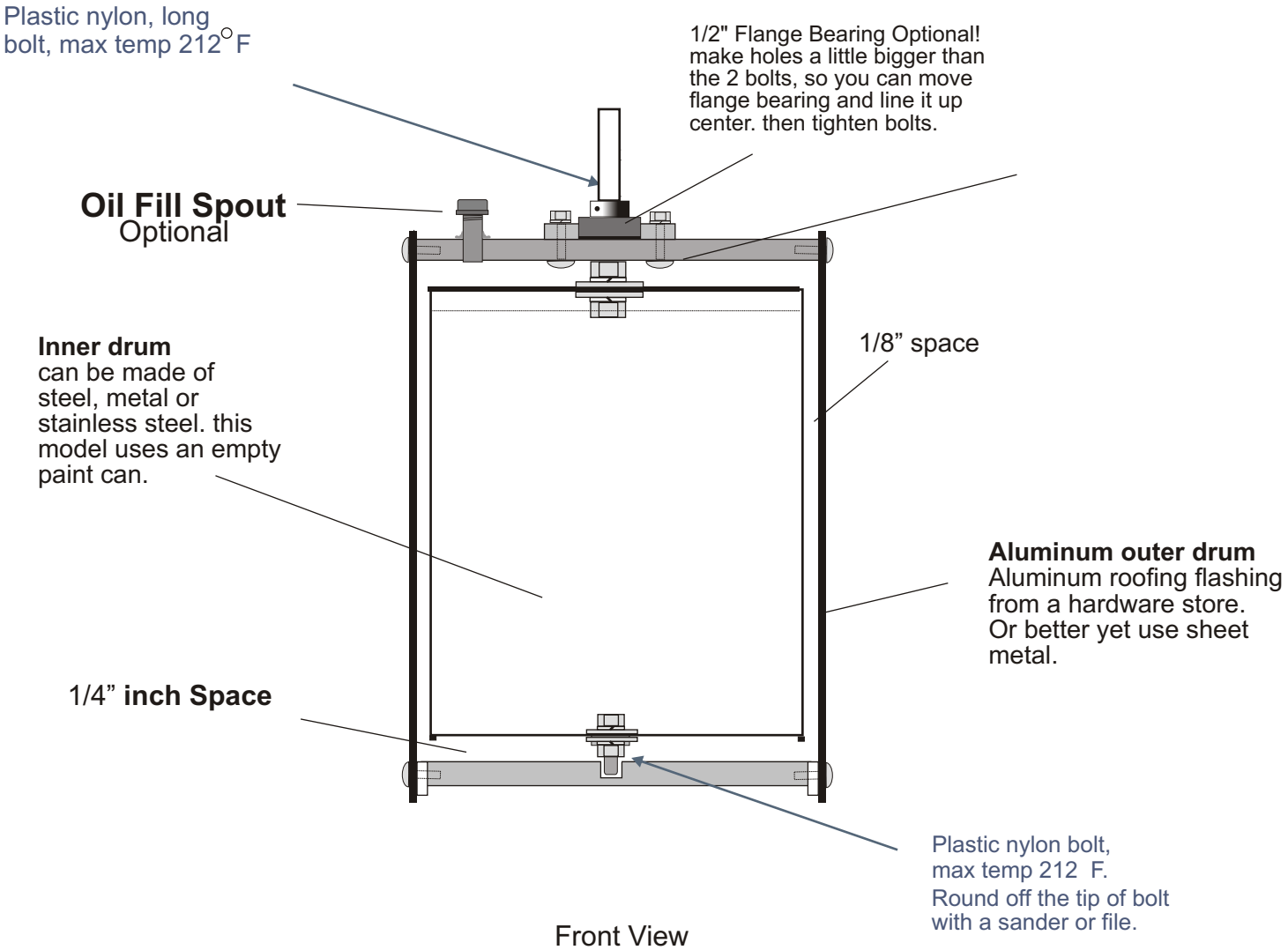

Front View

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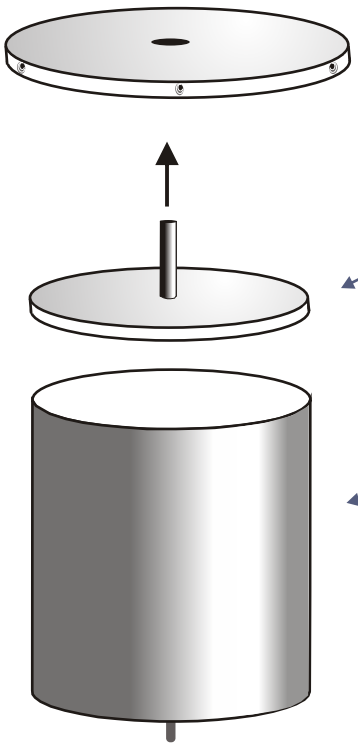

Top Outer Drum Plate = Stator housing 6 7/8" diameter - steel or high temp plastic. 1/4" Laser cut steel cost about $14 each.
3 - 7/64" diameter drill holes, machine bolt. 6-32 x 3/8" tap.

Inner Drum: Paint Can Lid. with 1/4" bolt x 4" w/ 2 washers, 1 lock washer, 2 nuts.

Inner Drum: Paint Can, 1 gal. 7 5/8" tall x 6 5/8" diameter. You can buy an empty can at a hardware store or paint company / container co. or build one yourself using 2 wood disks, 1-steel disk, sheet metal and flat head wood screws.

Outer Drum = Stator
Made of sheet metal or aluminum roofing flashing. You must glue the seam together with automotive fast weld or epoxy past. hardens like steel. Use a 1 5/8" x 10" steel pipe to Curve the sheet metal or aluminum (see video). Holes must be drilled to attach the top and bottom steel plates.

Outer Drum Bottom Plate; Center hole is not drilled all the way through. 3/16" x 1/8" deep. Steel or high temp plastic, 212 degrees F max. Nylon may work well for this.

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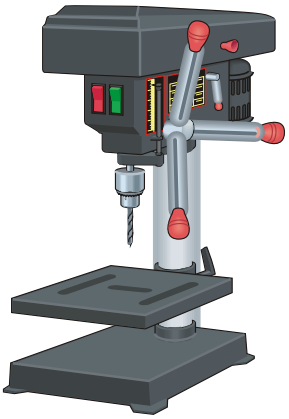
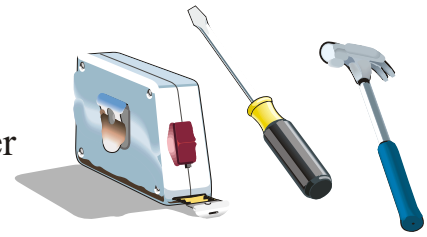
There are a few things you will need on your part to build this Free Energy Heater.


Drill Press

1. 2" grey Duck Tape

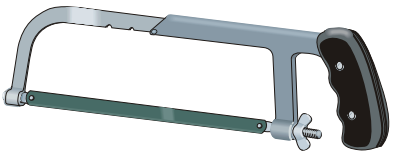
2. Screw driver and hammer



3. Copper Plus High temp. Gasket sealer
   700 degrees silicon type. (Automotive store.)
   This is used to help seal the seam of the outer aluminum drum and to seal the bottom of the heater plate, to keep the unit from leaking any oil or what ever liquid you use.

4. 1 5/8" x 12" metal Pipe.
   This is used to round the Aluminum flashing so it will fit well around the laser cut 1/4" round metal, = top & Bottom of outer drum. You will first drill your holes top and bottom and then you will need to round off.

5. Hacksaw



6. Fas - Weld Automotive Repair epoxy
   This can be used to weld the seam together, it is rated for high temp. and is like steel when dry. Surface area must be sanded and cleaned with paint thinner and dried very well before applying. You can buy a thicker aluminum so a welding shop or machine shop can weld it for you. you will to find a fabricating shop or machine shop to round it for you. it can be done very cheaply. I think 1/4" aluminum is best to weld?

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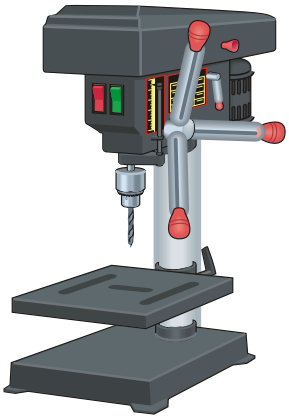
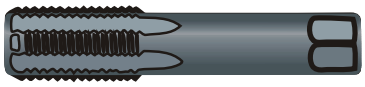
7. PC-7 Heavy Duty Multi- purpose Epoxy Past. Used to weld the sheet nmetal or aluminum seam. it is rated for 200 degrees. It is a 2 part mix epoxy that you can buy at any hardware store.

Http://www.pcepoxy.com/pastepoxy.asp

8. DRILL PRESS;



9. Tape set 6 - 32 machine screw thread. Drill bit size = 7/64" You will need to drill holes in the sides of the 1/4" steel disks and then tap them out (threaded).



LINKS

http://www.nutsboltsandthings.co.uk/nylonfixings.htm (Nylon screws)

Long bolts: Optional: http://www.fastenercomponents.com/plastic_materials.html#nylon

Kel-F ® PCTFE (PolyChloroTriFluoroEthylene) offers near zero moisture absorption and a high level of physical and mechanical properties. It has a useful temperature range of -400° to +400°. PCTFE also has extremely low out gassing so it is suitable for use in aerospace and flight applications.

http://www.cotronics.com/vo/cotr/rm_1.htm (high temp adhesives 3000 F)

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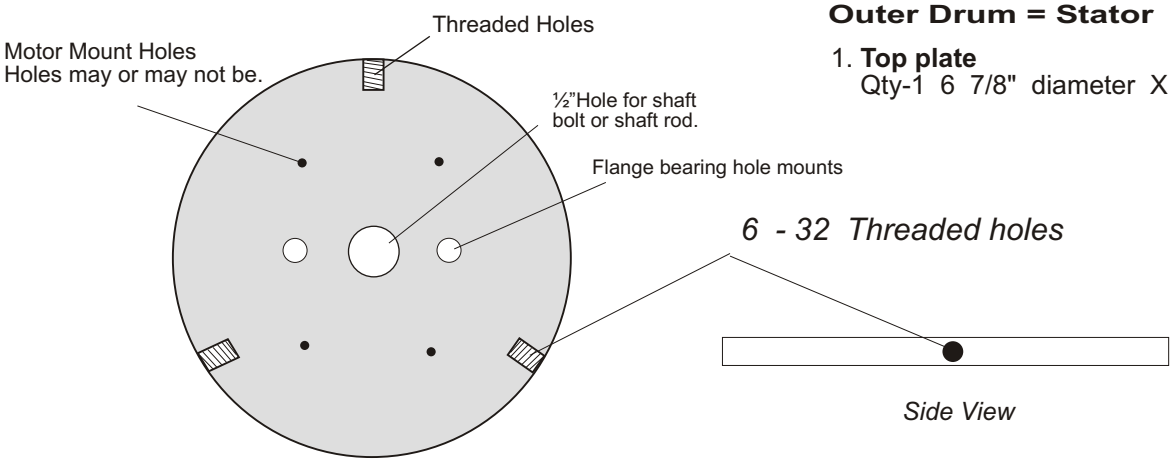
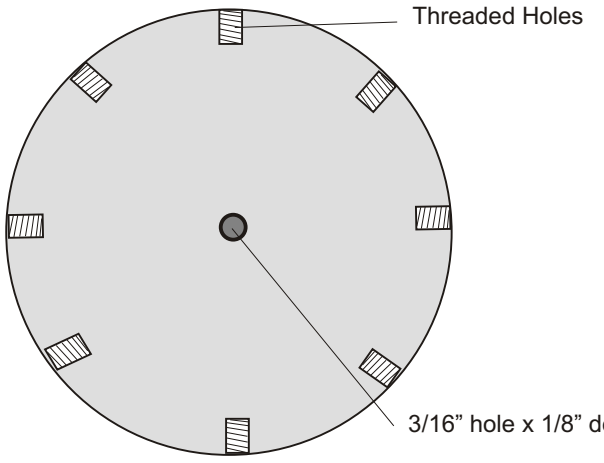


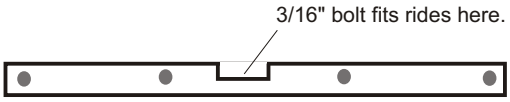
Outer Drum = Stator

1. **Top plate**
   Qty-1 6 7/8" diameter X 1/4" thick.

2. **Machine Screws** Qty-12 - 6 -32 X 3/8" .
   To attach outer aluminum drum wall.



4. **Bottom Plate**
   Qty - 1 6 7/8" x 1/4 steel - Bottom plate. total of 8 7/64" d. Holes threaded. 6 - 32 x 3/8" machine screw.



Side View
Shows center drill hole 1/8" deep.

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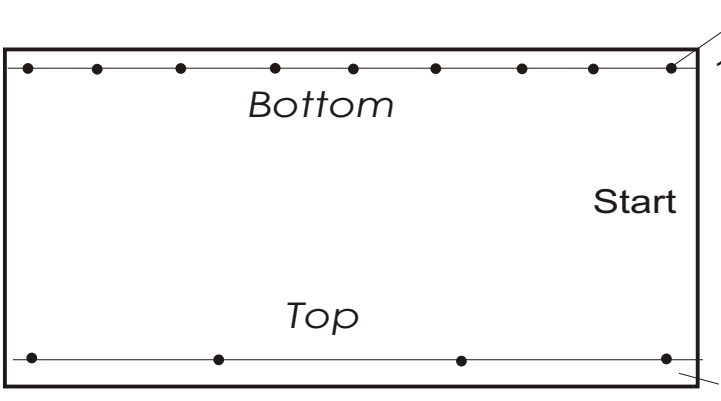
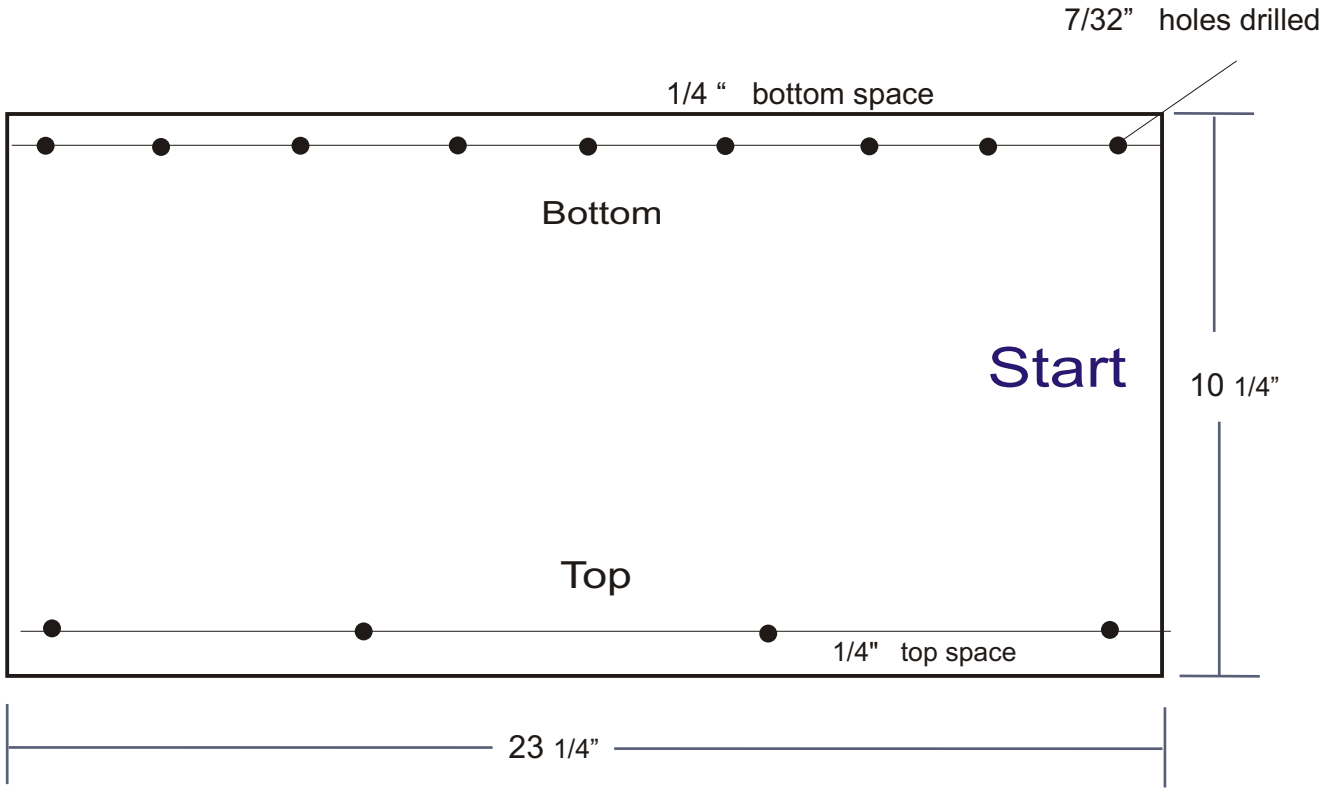
20 - 26 Gauge Sheet Metal or Aluminum



3. **Outer drum metal case**.
10" or 10 1/4" height X 23 1/4" length.
total of 9 holes bottom, 4 holes top.
This view represents the inside of the drum, and
Is where you will place your marks.



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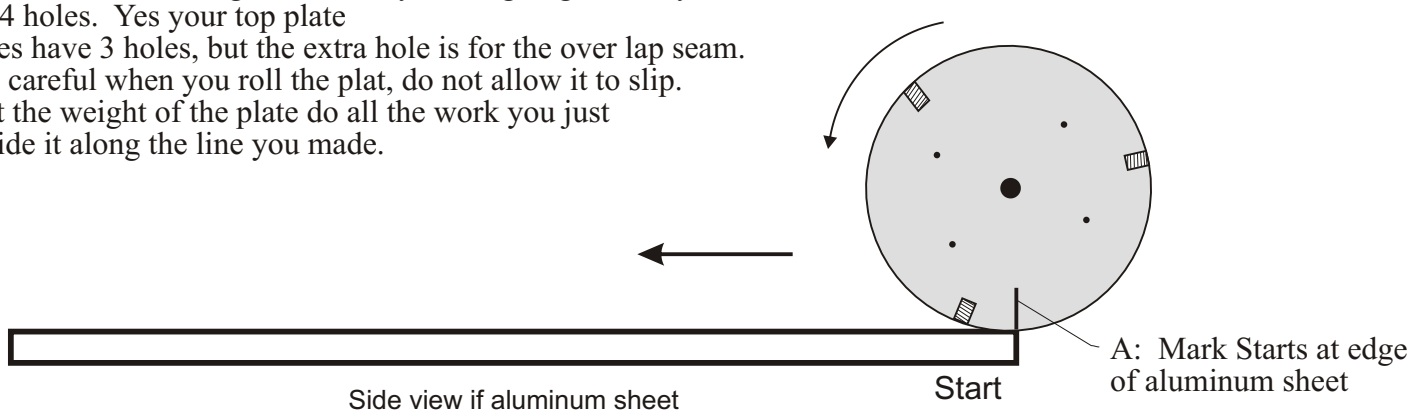
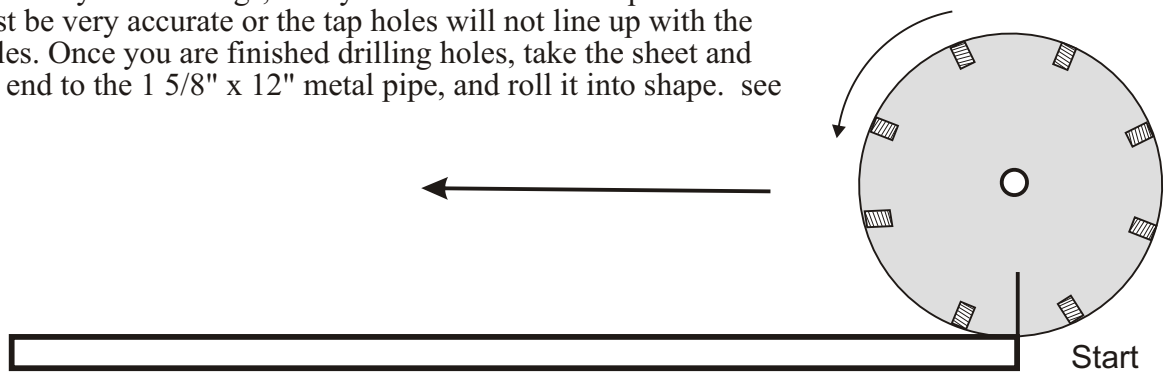
Marking the drill holes for metal sheet

You must mark your aluminum sheet on one end with your fine point marker and write starting point. then on your top plate mark one of the holes start or A. and draw a small start line there. Now on the flat sheet of aluminum draw a straight line across the top, 1/4". this line is where you will follow when you roll your plate to mark it. all plate holes should be marked on the top to indicate where the holes are. this is to help you when you go to rolling and marking the holes. Now, start rolling the plat VERY slowly to the left and when your hole marks are flat on the sheet, MARK IT! continue rolling and marking until you run off the sheet. These markings are where you are going to drill your 3/16" diameter holes. You should have a total of 4 holes. Yes your top plate does have 3 holes, but the extra hole is for the over lap seam. Be careful when you roll the plat, do not allow it to slip. let the weight of the plate do all the work you just guide it along the line you made.



Now do the same thing to the bottom plat. Make sure that you place the bottom plat on the bottom of the aluminum sheet. Now once you have made all your markings, drill your 3/16" holes. keep in mind they must be very accurate or the tap holes will not line up with the sheet holes. Once you are finished drilling holes, take the sheet and tape one end to the 1 5/8" x 12" metal pipe, and roll it into shape. see video.



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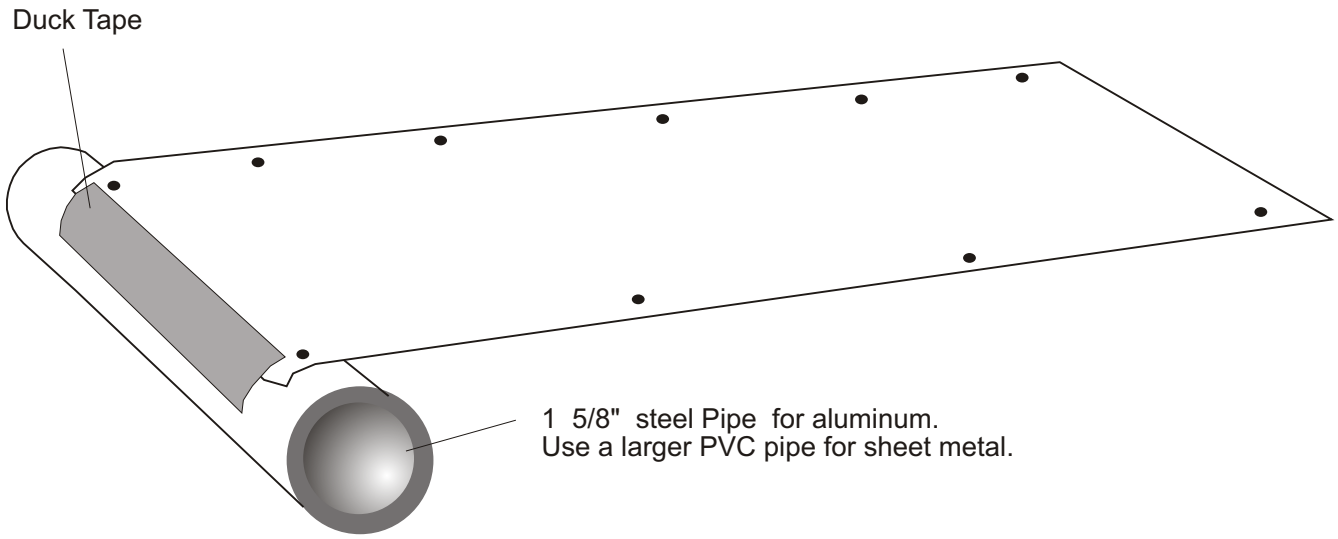
Round off sheet metal or aluminum sheet



Now wrap the aluminum sheet or sheet metal, around the pipe a few times until it takes a curve shape. Once this is done you must check to see if the holes line up together with the top and bottom plates. Using the small bolts, attach the sheet to the bottom plat first, then the top. Now if all the bolt holes lines up perfectly, then take all the bolts back out and begin assembly. Start with bottom plate. Apply 700 degree copper plus epoxy to the edge of the 1/4 steel bottom plate (you can buy this epoxy at any automotive store). Now start bolting the bottom part of the metal sheet to the bolt holes on the bottom steel plate first. when you get to the last hole, apply some to the inner seam. Do not apply the epoxy to the entire seam yet. You can use the PC-7 epoxy to glue the entire seam after you attach the top plate. Now assemble the top plate without epoxy, no epoxy is needed here.

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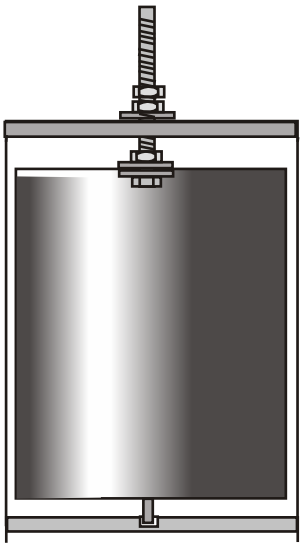
The Fuelless Heater



Now at this point you should have a very nice tightly fit outer drum. take off the duck tape. Now apply the copper plus epoxy to the inner part of your outer drum along the inside seam, doing this will give it extra strength and fewer leaks. (NOTE: Be careful, sheet metal and aluminum are sharp and can cut you).

Now apply a small bead of copper plus on the bottom inside all around the inside radius, then using your finger smooth it out. do not apply to much. Let this epoxy sit for 3 days, (I know you are very anxious to get it up and going but you will thank me later.)

NOW THE PAINT CAN: Make a center mark on the lid and a center mark on the bottom of can. If you don't think you can do it, then find a local machine shop do drill the center holes for you. It must be centered very well or your heater will be off balance during operation.

Once you have drilled your center holes**,** take the lid and place your 1/4" x 4" long bolt into it. Actually the bolt can larger if you like. Use a lock washer and 2 large washers with nuts. now for the bottom of can. place a 8 -32 x 1" machine screw in the bottom. Again use a lock washer and large washers with nuts. you can use an open bolt or a bolt with a head on it. Now the bolt must be coming about 5/8" from out of the bottom. Remember you need a 1/4" space from the bottom of the paint can or edge, to the inner bottom of the outer drum. I am accounting for the 1/8" pivot hole. using nuts and a washer on the top lid, apply as many as you need so that once the drum is in it will not move up and down to far. Up and down movement should be about 1/16 of an inch play. Now add 10w40 motor oil or other to bottom of the outer can. Place the paint can into the outer drum and put the top plate on. 1/4" shaft bolt should go through the top plate center hole. If you try and spin the long bolt shaft with your fingers, the paint can should turn very easily.

Testing the heater:
Now place the heating unit under your drill press and attach the center shaft long bolt to the drill press chuck, and test spin at about 1000 rpms to make sure nothing is going to come apart. If all is OK then try spinning the inner drum at 3000 to 3600 rpms. You could use a kitchen oven, turkey thermometer attached by duct tape to the outside to take a temperature reading. Keep a log of the different rpms and oils you test as well as the temperature reading per test. If you built everything correctly the heater should get hot very quickly. The larger you make this heater the more BTU. Once you have everything working, you can think about a more permanent design and size to fit your needs. I am not yet sure what sizes will give you the BTU you are looking for. But I do know the original inventor of this awesome device used a drum about the size of a washing machine drum, and it heated his entire home. As we personally research this device more, we will have more BTU specifics and sizes.

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

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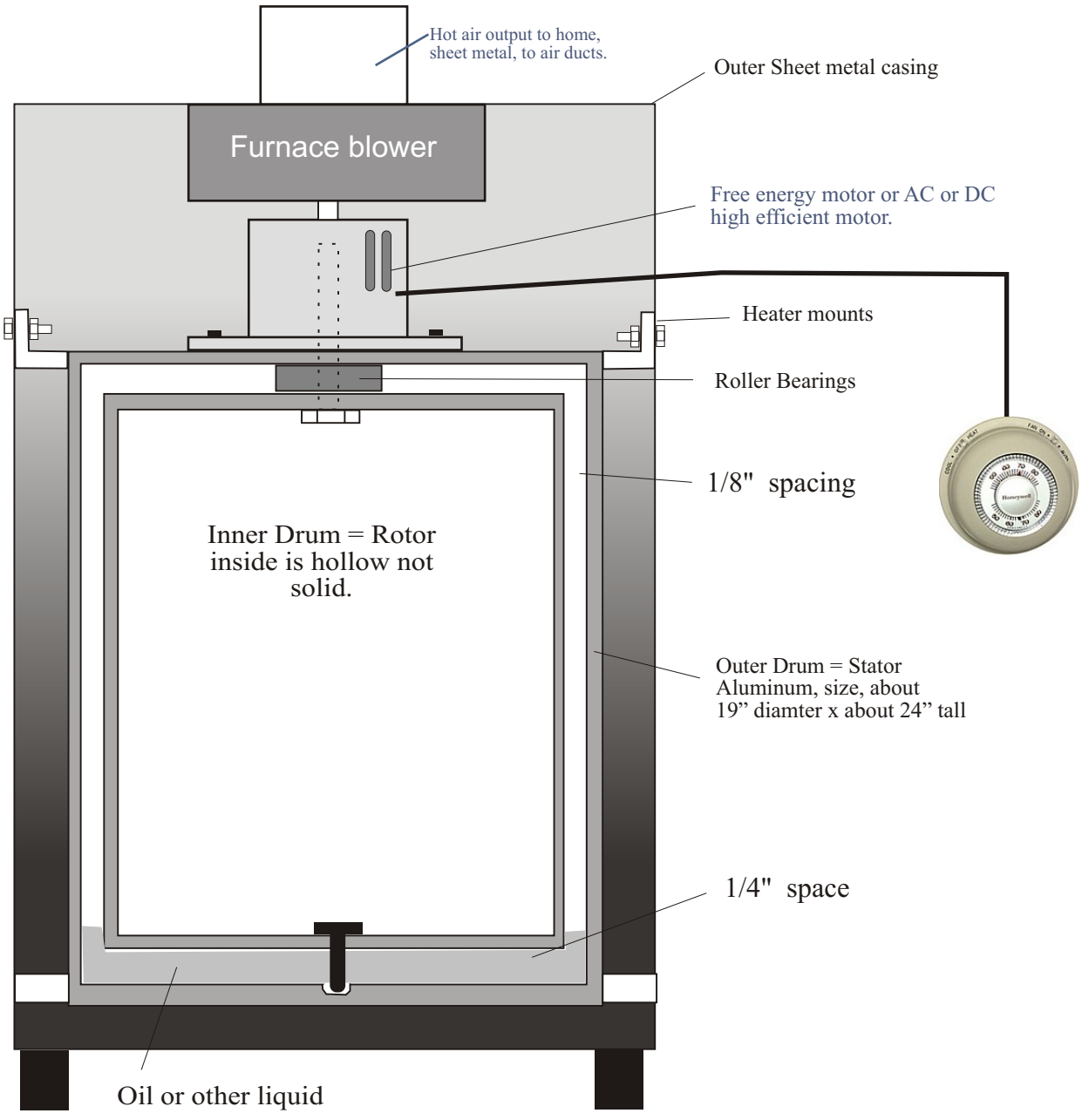
Providing heat for your entire home. Design Option 1

There are many ways one could design this heater to provide heat for your entire home. Below is just an example. The design below is just a design consideration, and has yet to be built and tested. It would be better to have the free energy motor on the outside of the heater to keep it cool. Our Fuelless Engine runs cool, but I am not sure what would happen if you forced hot air on to it. The example drawing below is a furnace system (not your existing furnace) using the Fuelless Heater inside a sheet metal container or sheet metal box. Could be used along side of your existing furnace, and using the Fuelless Heater as your main furnace.



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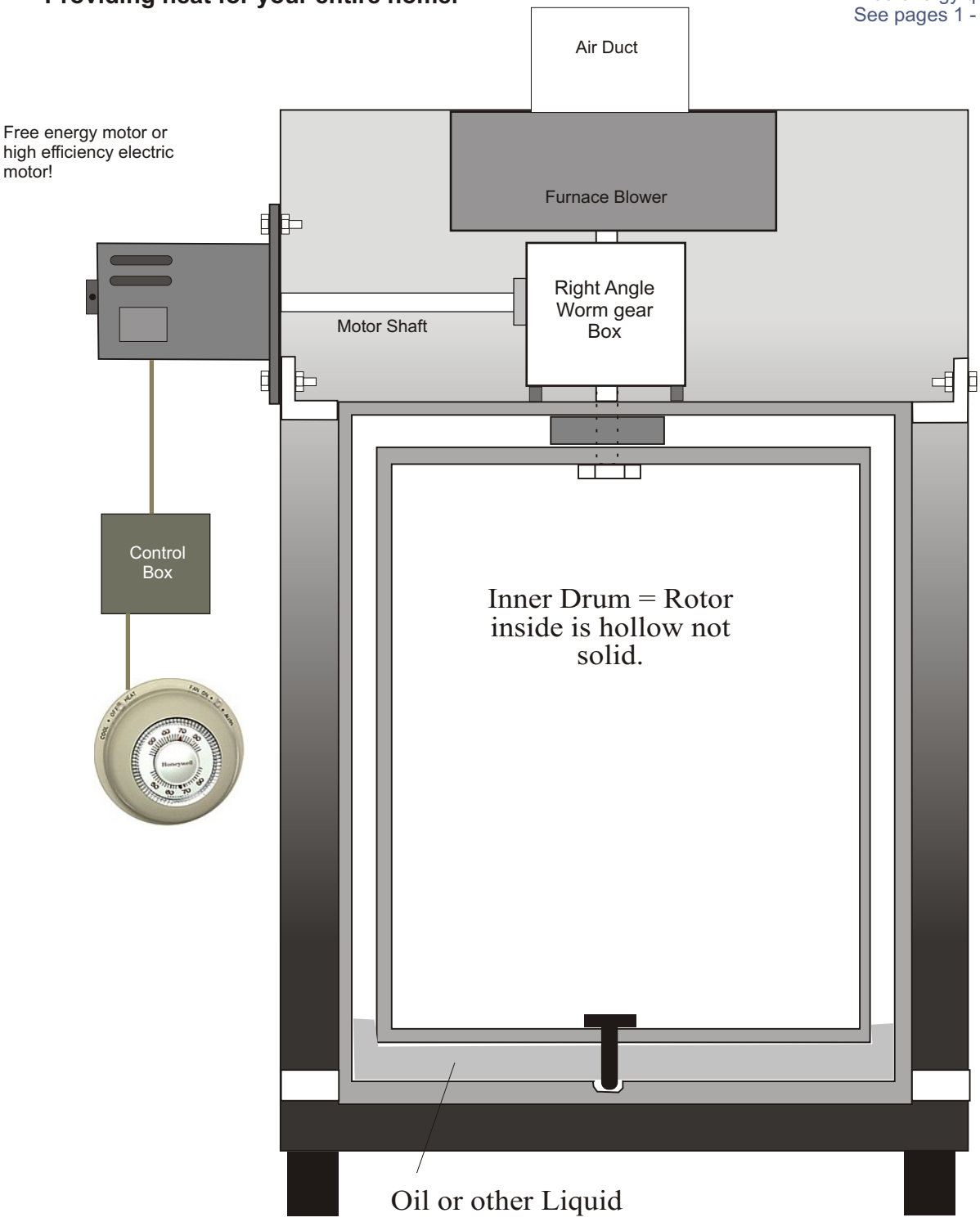
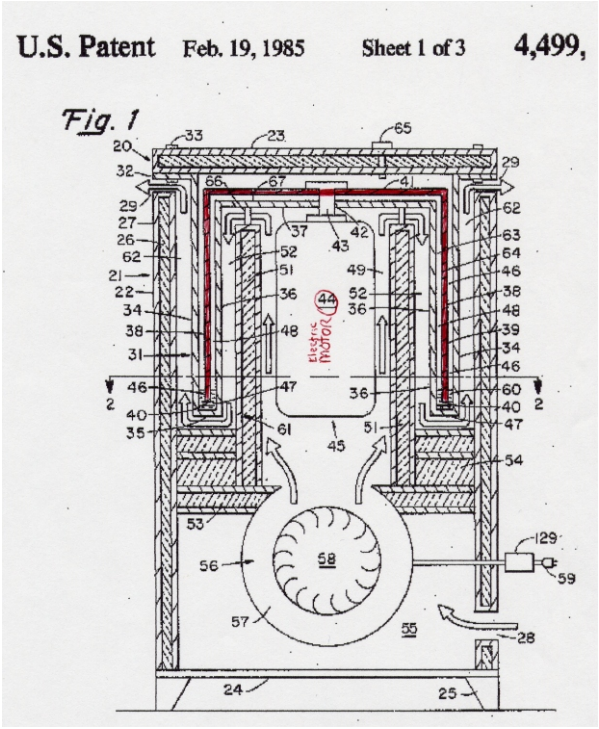
Design Option 2

Providing heat for your entire home.

Free energy questions?
See pages 1 - 7



A friction heater having a heat insulative housing containing inner and outer members with at least one member mounted for rotation relative to the other on a common vertical axis, causes oil to rise up into an annular liquid chamber between the members during rotation to generate friction heat. The inner and outer members are of heavy heat conductive material and are of cup shaped configuration, preferably inverted, to receive the electric motor drive in the resulting, central axially extending space. The outer member has an inner side wall within the cup shaped inner member and the housing has an inner side wall within the members to guide air in a flow path over the motor.



U.S. References:

Claim: I claim:

1. Heat generating apparatus, comprising:

- (a) a housing formed with an air iniet opening and an air outlet opening spaced from one another;
- (b) a relatively fixed cylindrical casing mounted upright in said housing and formed with spaced cylindrical concentric inner and outer walls open at the upper end thereof, and closed at the lower end thereof to define at least one relatively deep annular well at the lower portion thereof for containing a quantity of lubricating liquid therein;
- (c) a cylindrical rotor mounted in said casing for rotation about a vertical axis;
- (d) said rotor being formed with a cylindrical tubular lower skirt extending concentrically into said well and defining a pair of relatively small annular inner and outer clearances with said inner and outer walls of said casing;
- (e) said rotor Including a transverse wall;
- (f) power means drivingly connected to said transverse wall for rotating said rotor about said vertical axis whereby said liquid will move upwardly in both of said clearances and cause said walls to be heated; and
- (g) air moving means operatively associated with said apparatus for flowing air against the outer surface of said walls between said inlet and outlet openings.

Background/Summary:

Drawing Descriptions; Description of Preferred Embodiments:

Show background/summary

Show drawing descriptions

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In FIGS. 1 and 2 a preferred embodiment of the friction heater 20 of the invention is shown, the heater 20 having a housing 21 with an upstanding side wall 22, a top wall 23, a bottom, or base 24 and legs such as at 25.

The upstanding side wall 22, may be of cubical, or cylindrical, configuration and is provided with heat insulation 26, as is the top wall 23, so that the exterior face 27 of the heater is cool to the touch. A coot air inlet 28 and a heated air outlet 29 is provided in housing 21. The insulation 26 not only prevents heat from conduction through the walls 22 and 23 but also serves as sound

insulation to quiet any noise of rotation to the minimum.

An outer member 31 is mounted within housing 21, which preferably is of inverted cup shaped configuration, with an attachment flange 32, fastened by bolts 33 to top wali 23, and a generally cylindrical, upstanding, outer, side wat! 34 preferably about fifteen inches in height. The outer member 31, also includes an annular, integral bottom wail 35, an upstanding generally cylindrical, integral, inner wall 36 and a horizontal disc like, annular upper wall 37 to define the above mentioned inverted cup shaped configuration.

The inner member 38 is mounted within the outer member 31 and is also preferably of inverted, cup-shaped configuration with an upstanding, generally cylindrical side wall 39 spaced about one eighth of an inch from the outer side wail 34, and about one eighth of an inch from the inner side wail 36 of the outer member 31. Inner member 38 includes an integral, annular top wall 41 having an opening 42 for receiving the shaft 43 of electric motor 44 of the electric motor drive means 45 of the heater 20. The lower peripheral rim 40 of the inner member 38 is spaced from the annular bottom wall 35 of the outer member about one eighth of an inch.

tn a heater of about thirty inches in height, the outer side wall 34 of outer member 31 is preferably about twenty two inches in diameter and about fifteen Inches in height with the inner member side wall, and inner side wall of the outer member, spaced apart about one eighth of an inch to form an annular outer liquid chamber 46 of uniform, close clearance, a shallow annular lower liquid chamber 47 and an annular inner liquid chamber 48 atso of uniform close clearance.

Because of the preferred, inverted, cup shaped configuration of the inner member 38 and the outer member 31, a central axially extending space 49 is provided for accommodating and receiving the electric motor 44, thereby providing a compact heater. The inner and outer members are preferably of heavy material, the rotating inner member being of one-quarter inch metal and the outer member being also of substantial thickness to prevent bulging of the inner side wall under rotation at the preferred speed of about 1800 RPM while also retaining and conducting heat for a substantial period after rotational friction ceases.

The term "generally cylindrical" is used to describe the upstanding side walls of the inner and outer members because it would be possible to make them slightly truncated conical if desired. St would also be possible to mount the- outer member for rotation around a stationary inner member, or to rotate the inner and outer members in opposite angular directions, but cylindrical side walls with the inner member rotating within the outer member on the vertical axis of the shaft43))f motor.44)is the preferred construction.

The housing 21 includes an upstanding, generally cylindrical inner side wall 51, within and spaced from the inner wall 36 of outer member 31 to form an inner, annular air chamber 52. Side wail 51 is supported by a horizontal annular partition 53 insulated at 54, the partition 53 being supported by housing side wal! 22 and forming a lower compartment 55 for powered air circulation means 56 which is preferably a fan, or blower, 57 driven by electric motor 58 from the source of electricity 59.

It will be seen that cool air from the ambient atmosphere is drawn into the cool air inlet 28 by the blower 57 and circulated in the flow path represented by the hollow arrows past the electric motor 44 in the central axiaily extending space 49 to coo! the motor while

picking up heat. The so heated air then reverses direction in the inner annular air chamber 52 to pick up heat from the inner side wall 36, the housing inner side wati 51 acting as the air guide means 61. The heated air then again reverses direction to flow along the outer annular air chamber 62 and thence is discharged from heated air outlets 29.

As in my said patent, a small supply of light oil 60 is normally located in the shallow annular liquid chamber 47, but rises into the outer annular liquid chamber 46 during rotation of the inner member 38 to transfer heat from one member to the other to create frictionai heat. It is believed that some of the oil, probably in emulsion form also transfers heat to the inner wall 36 of the outer member during rotation, this wall also becoming heated by conduction of the heavy heat conductive metal.

tt should be noted that the supply of oil 60 is captive within the liquid chamber and only partially fills the same so that there is no "flow through" of liquid and the liquid compartments are not full of liquid.

The interior face of the upstanding side wall 39 of the inner member 38 is designated 63, the exterior face thereof is designated 64 and a cap 65 is provided to initially provide a charge of oil 63 in chamber 43, or to replace the same if it becomes slightly depleted after much use.

An apertured ring 66 is affixed to the upper rim of inner side wall 51 of housing 21 to support the partition 67 which in turn supports motor 44 in depending position, while the apertures in the ring 66 permit unimpeded passage of air in the flow path indicated. Motor 44 is preferably a commercially available three horse power electric motor, of the gear motor type rated for about 1725 RPM and about fifteen inches in depth and eight inches in diameter. A drain 68 may also be provided if desired.

Another embodiment of the invention is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the housing 71 having a heat insulated side wall 72, floor 73, top wall 74, cool air inlets 75 and heated air outlet 76.

The outer member 77 and the inner member 78 are both of inverted, cup shaped configuration to form the central axiaiiy extending space 79 for the electric motor 81. Motor 81 is supported by the inner side wall 82 by the inward projecting lugs 83 and 84, the side wall 82 being supported on vertical, spaced posts 85 from the floor 73. Outer member 77 has an inner upstanding wall 86 which supports upper bushings 87 and tower bushings 88 for rotatably engaging the inner member 78. The inner member 78 is hollow with an inner sealed chamber 89 so that a shallow, annular liquid chamber 91, of considerable width is provided for the oil 92. A drain 93 is provided and the motor 81 is equipped with a magnetic clutch 94 connecting it to the inner member 78 and a second magnetic clutch 95 on the motor shaft 96, connected to a fan 97.

In this embodiment the flow path, indicated by hollow arrows, leads from the cool air inlets 75 up the annular air chamber 98 and out of the heated air outlets 76 picking up heat from the exterior face 99 of the side wall of the outer member. It also leads up the central air space 79, on one side 101 of the motor 81 and down the other side 102 thereof to cool the motor while picking up heat therefrom, the motor being cooled thereby while the air heated by the motor joins the flow path.

Another embodiment of the invention is shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 wherein the inner member 103 and the outer member 104 are both of inverted, cupshaped configuration with the electric motor 105 in the central, axially extending space 106 but both members are

open at their respective tops 107 and 108 so that air flows upwardly and unidirectionally past the motor 105 and past both the inner side 109 wall and the outer side wall 111 of the outer member 104.

Still another embodiment of the invention is illustrated diagramaticatly in FIG. 7 wherein the heater housing 112, is insulated and cool to the touch, the inner member 113 and the outer member 114 are of cup shaped configuration with an upper bushing 115 therebetween and a small supply of oil 116 in the shallow liquid chamber 117 ready to rise into the annular liquid chamber 118 upon rotation. An electric motor 119, rotates the outer member 114, on its central shaft 121, by belt and pulley power transmission 122. in one angular direction while an electric motor 123 rotates the inner member 113, on its shaft 124, sleeved on shaft 121, by belt and pulley power transmission 125 and in the opposite angular direction.

The electric motor powered air blower 57 directs ambient cool air up the annular air chamber 126, along the exterior face 127 of the outer member 114 and out of the air outlets 128 back into the ambient atmosphere,

In each of the embodiments of my invention suitable thermostatic control circuits 129 are provided, to cause the rotating member to generate friction heat until a desired temperature is reached, the control circuit then hatting rotation while causing the electric motor powered air circulation means to continue to circulate air past the friction heated surfaces until temperature drops to a predetermined figure for a recommencement of the heating cycle. This circuitry and control system is explained in my above mentioned U.S. Patent and therefore is not explained in detail in this application.

Fig. 5

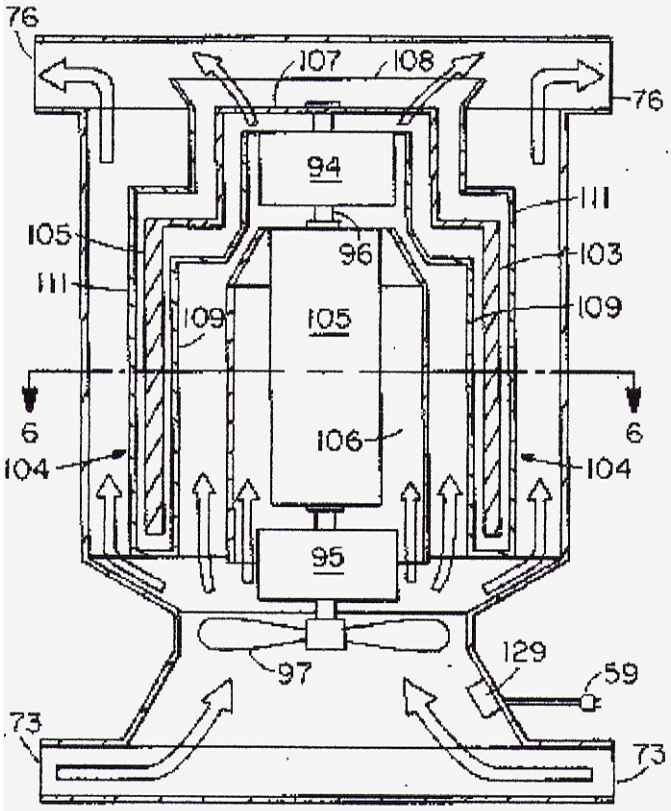

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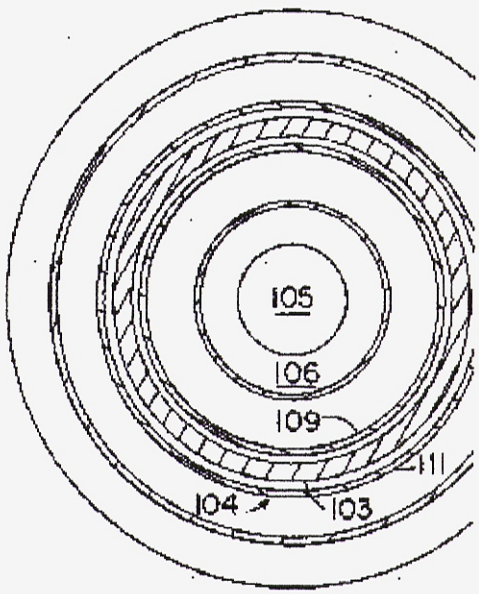
Fig. 6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111
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103

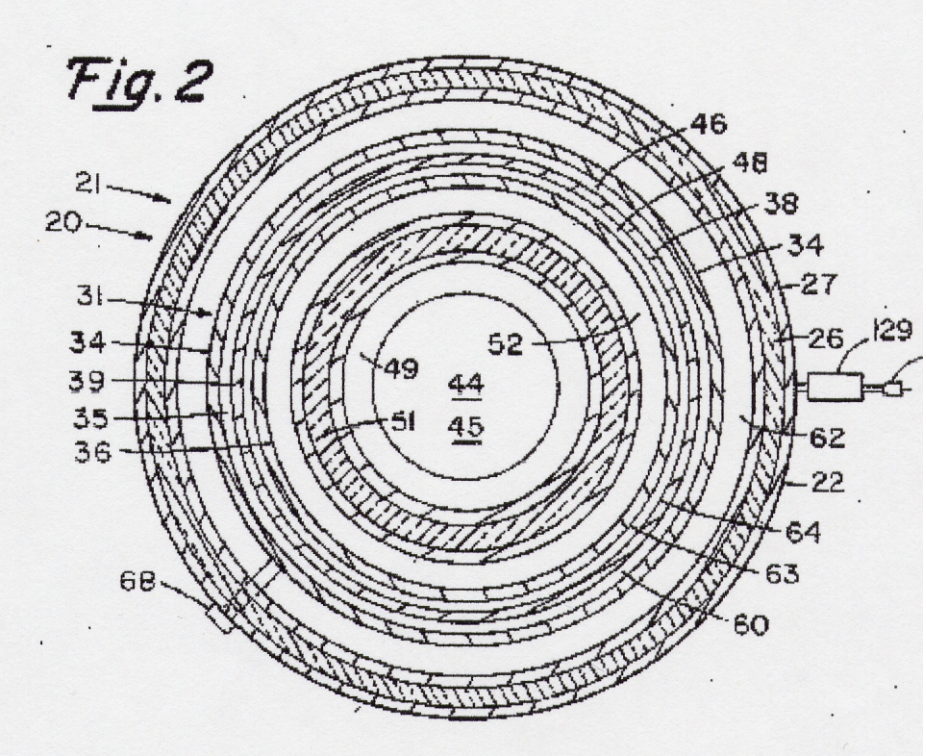
Fig. 2
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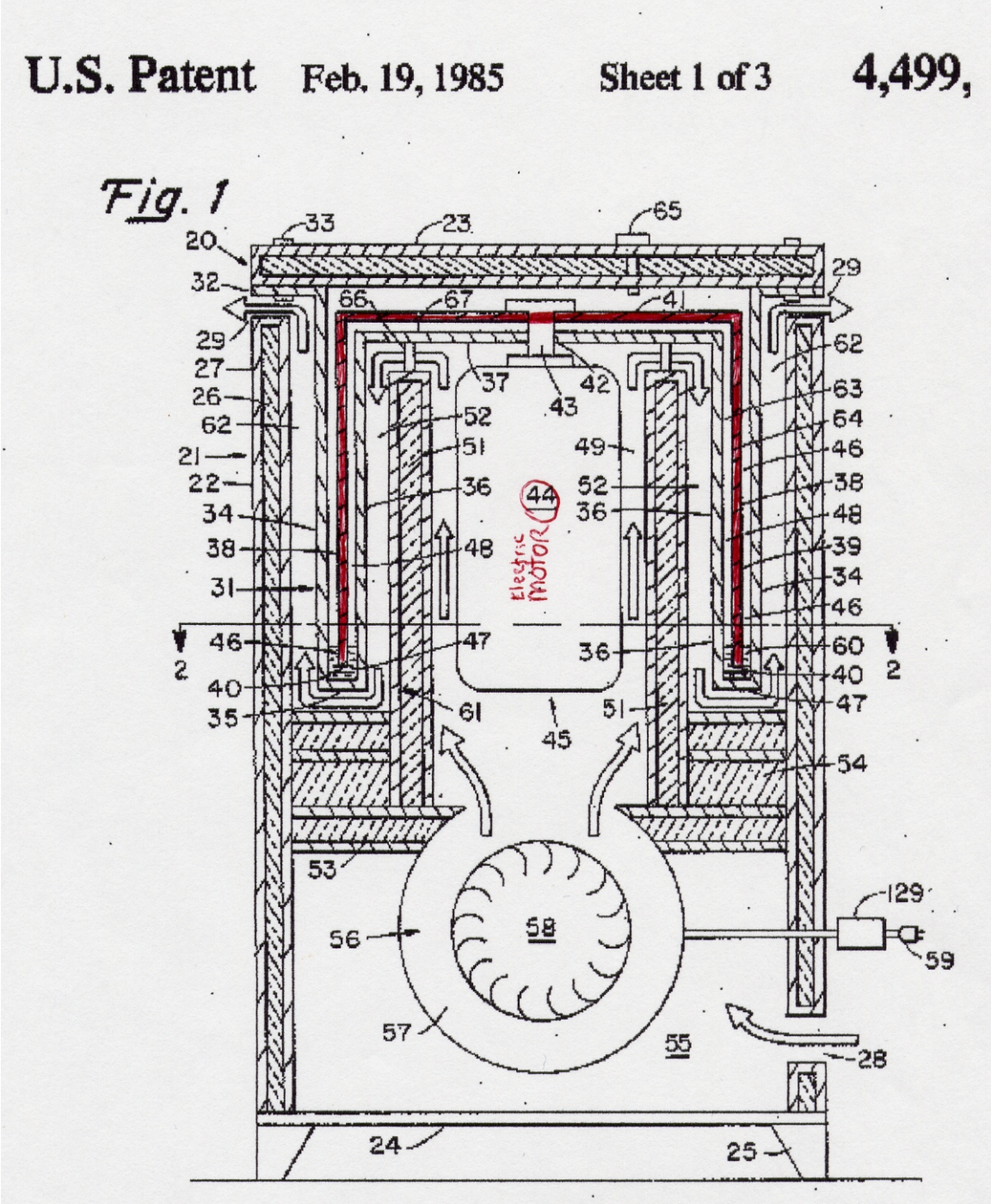

Creative Science & Research PO BOX 557 New Albany, IN. 47151

Www.fuelless.com or www.fuellesspower.com

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