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Munich Jar

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Hydrogen-Helium Energy on the Base of Laminated Silicates and Tectosilicates

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In October 2000 an opening of Research Institute on Cosmic Energy (RICE) took place in Munich. The opening of a branch institute in St Petersburg is planned to be done in a year. Official materials were published in the magazine *Raum und Zeit* (*Space and Time*) # 109 and #110 (2001), <http://www.raum-und-zeit.com>. A gravito-electrical transformer of cosmic energy was shown in the presentation of the Institute.

Transformation of energy is a central notion in universal (analytical) electrodynamics by Maxwell-Zubov. Acad. Vladimir I. Zubov studied the unification of electromagnetic and gravitational interactions. Eighler's rotatory mechanics with three Eighler's angles (precession, nutation and proper rotation) is opposed to Newtonian translational mechanics. Proper rotation is usually called rotation, twisting or torsion.

In 1995 Dr Oleg M. Kalinin successfully defended his doctoral thesis on the topic "Mathematical biology and quantification". But higher Certifying Commission of Russia organized a blockage of this thesis. The main opponent was the biophysical cathedra of Moscow State university. Research Institute of Cosmic Energy was established for the development of this theme. The main report on the topic of the theme lasted more than one hour. Director of RICE Dr Hartmut Mueller demonstrated a gravitational electric unit made of minerals of serpentine (negative potential "minus", laminated silicate) and quartz (positive potential "plus", tectosilicate). This so-called Munich jar is a real perpetual energy source: according to our calculation a small 3 watt lamp will work about 3×10^6 years. In this energy source the transformational process of hydrogen and helium takes place and the catalyst of this process is silicon, $28/14$ Si.

The informational equations of 1972 lie in the base of this theory (Kalinin, 1972, Problems of Cybernetics, part 25, pp 107-117). In 1982 Dr Mueller found general solutions of informational equations. it was the constant of strong interactions, reverse constant of electromagnetic interactions and reverse constant of gravitational interactions. The Munich jar is a real example of electromagnetic and gravitational unification.

Gravitation and electric source of energy (Munich jar) also can work as a means of telecommunication. The Munich jar transforms the energy of gravity waves to electric energy. A reverse process is possible, i.e., the modulation of gravity waves and transfer of information by means of them. This communication already works between Munich and Erfurt. It is planned to make communications between Munich and St Petersburg in October 2001.

Miniature Munich jars have the size of 6 x 8 mm are applied in a new medical device. which protects a man from the negative effect of low-frequency electromagnetic fields of technical origin in the band from 1-100 Hz.

Another miniature Munich jar having the size of 12 x 16 mm also are applied in a new medical device, which makes the healing of wounds 2-3 times quicker.

More information can be found at www.raum-und-zeit.com, in the magazine issue #109/2001, page 70, 66-73 and 105/2000, page 5-10.

Some Notes from Faraday Lab Ltd. ---

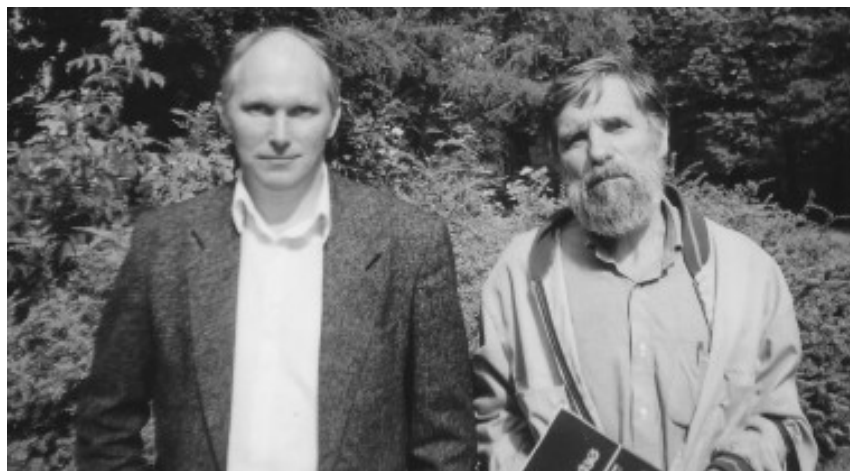
We have been acquainted with Acad. Zubov from 1989 up to his death. besides the interesting discussions (particularly on the topic of inertialess non-reactive motion) I should mention his kind willingness to give organizational support for new ideas in science.

Concerning the above-mentioned Munich jar, I think this effect is a demonstration of electro-gravitational phenomena described by T.T. Brown in his patents of 1927-1965. Certain materials including complex silicates, laminates and clays and certain rare earth elements decrease its weight due to tribo-excitation. "The result is not only real loss of weight, but such materials suffer a retardation in gravitational acceleration (value "g"), writes T.T. Brown in his article "Method of Producing Gravitationally Anomalous Materials". The method of excitation is a mechanical friction only (it is called "tribo-excitation").

The Munich jar, about which we wrote above, involves special materials mentioned in Brown's articles to the process of electro-gravitational energy exchange.

We are interested in the development of this research topic, if there will be adequate investments from the customer. Commercial application of this technology is possible in telecommunication, energetics, aerospace and medicine.

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Process and apparatus for thermally joining articles of silicate material Hartmut MUELLER

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Process for thermally joining components made from silicate materials and silicate composite materials comprises heating the components (B) to be joined in a region around their joining site (S) to a pre-heating temperature below its softening point; and adding additional heat energy to the components at the joining site to heat the components to a joining temperature which lies at or above the temperature of each softening point. An Independent claim is also included for a device for thermally joining components made from silicate materials and silicate composite materials comprising a first heater for heating the components (B) to be joined in a region around their joining site (S) to a pre-heating temperature below its softening point; and a second heater for adding additional heat energy to the components at the joining site to heat the components to a joining temperature which lies at or above the temperature of each softening point. Preferred Features: Additional energy is applied using a laser beam (L) which moves back and forth along the joining site.
