GEORGE EGELY

FORGOTTEN INVENTIONS AND EFFECTS OF LENR

George Egely
Forgotten Inventions and effects of LENR

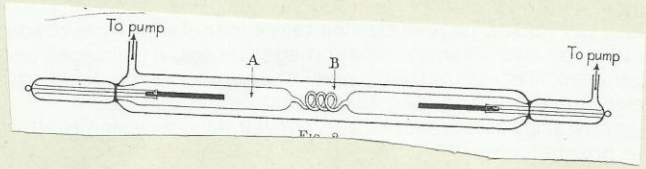
LENR today heat only
a) electrochemical steady state, low temperature
b) low voltage plasma, low frequency, up to 800 ˚C
c) deuterium/hydrogen

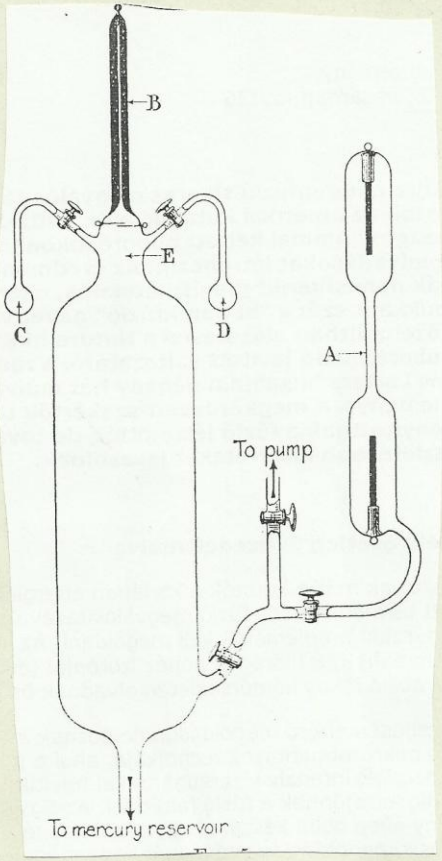
LENR of the past: electricity, oxigas, mechanical energy
high voltage, transient dusty plasma, 30-60kV, kHz – MHz, hydrogen based

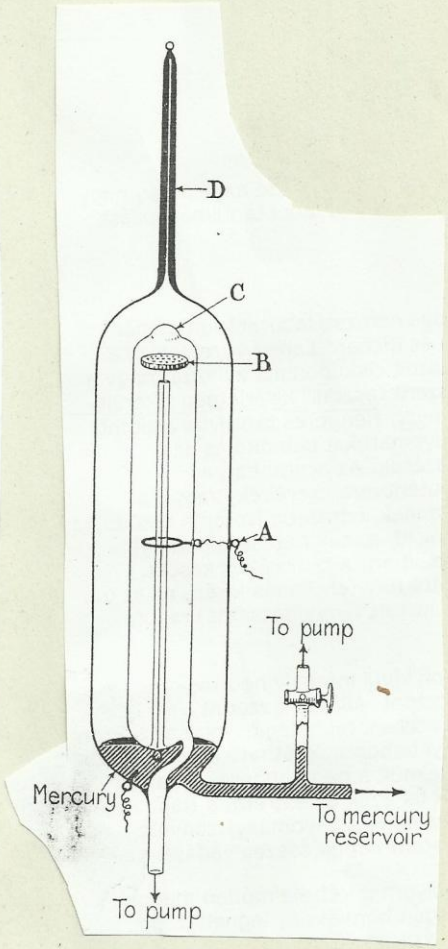
Secret: catalytic, surface based LENR, better economy

① a) Transmutations until 1914. Collie, Patterson, Thomson, etc.

b) Reversal of voltage in interrupted arc. Mitkevich etc.


To pump
A
B
To pump


B
E
C
D
A
To pump
To mercury reservoir


D
C
B
A
To pump
Mercury
To mercury reservoir
To pump

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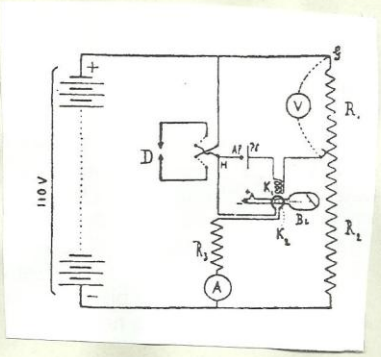

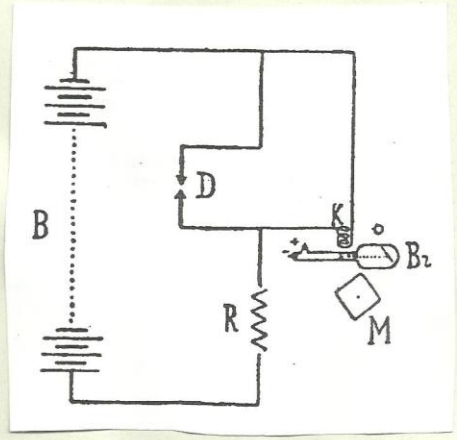

	Szén C	Szén C	Réz Cu	Alu Al	Vas Fe	Higany Mercury
Szén (9 mm.) C	12	14	16	16	16	6
Szén (10 mm.) C	7	6	-	-	-	-
Réz (5 mm.) Cu	9	-	8	-	15	-
Alumínium (5 mm.) Al	8	-	-	16	-	-
Vas (8 mm.) Fe	10	-	17	-	16	-
Higany Mercury	11	-	-	-	-	-

②Inventions:

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The „original” Tesla „car”. Pierce Arrow

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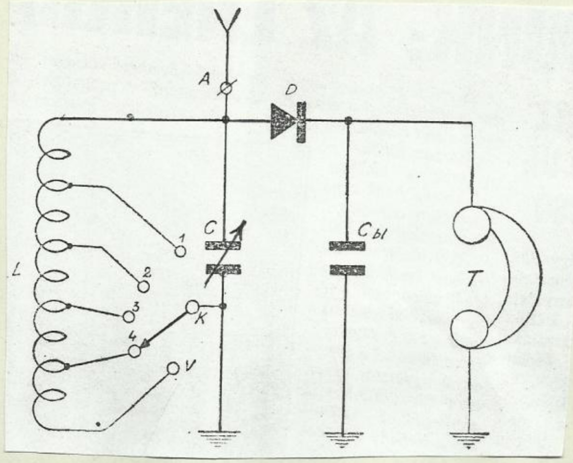
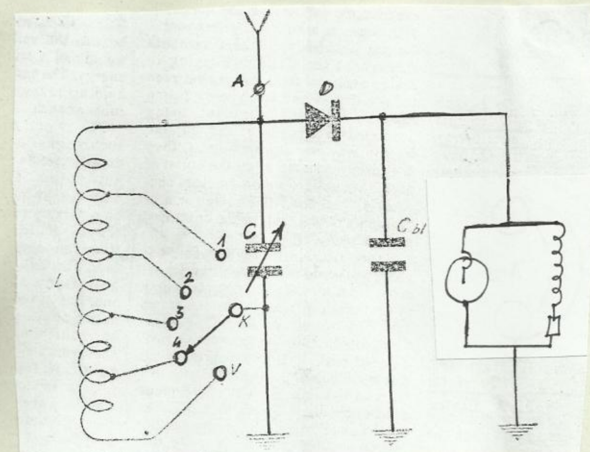

A
D
C
Cbl
T
L
1
2
3
4
K
V


A
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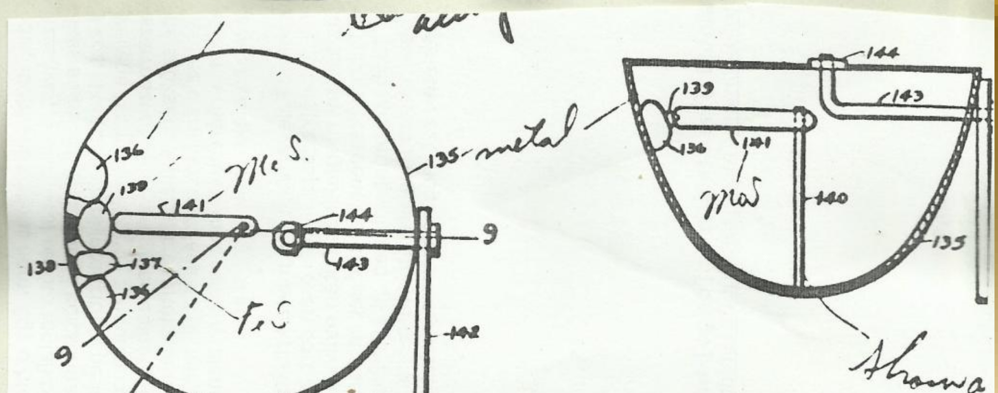

136
139
141
144
143
138
137
142
9
135-metal
140
135

FIG. 9

Fig. 13.

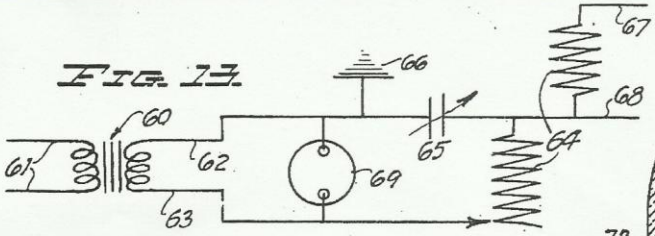


Fig. 14.

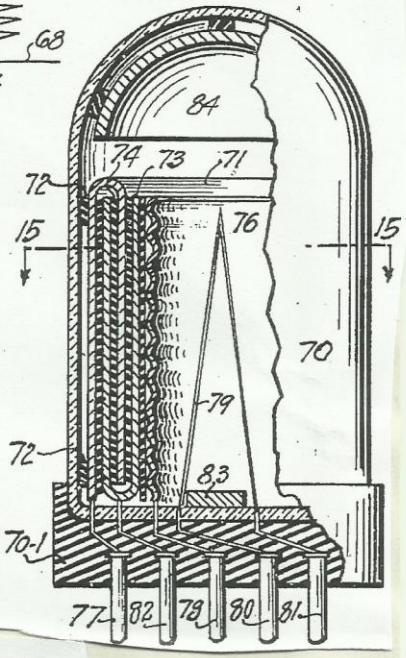


Fig. 15.

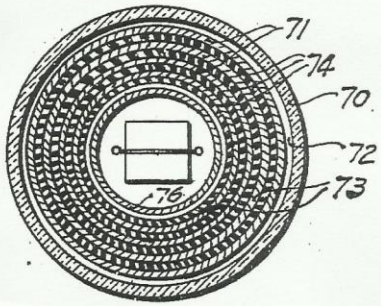
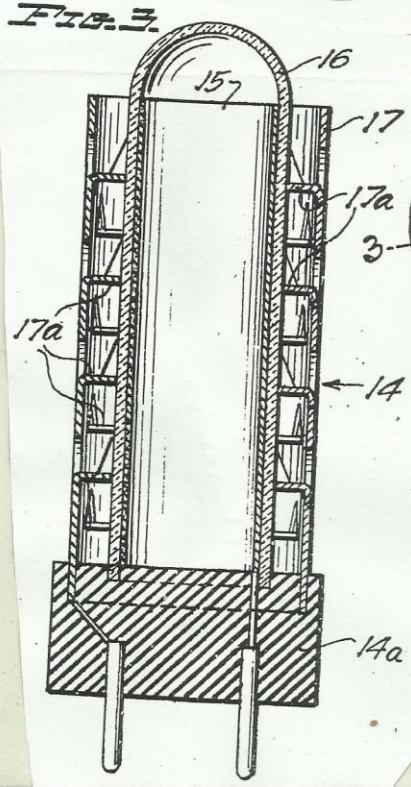


Fig. 3.



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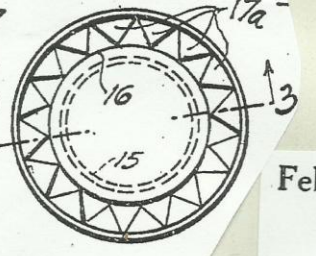

Feb. 1, 1949.

Filed April 30, 1943

T. H. MORAY

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC APPARATUS

2,460,707

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

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763,062 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
1 SHEET This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.

FIG. 1.

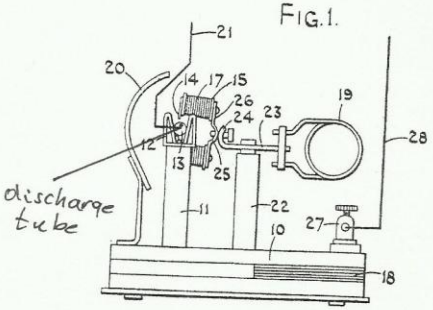


FIG. 2.

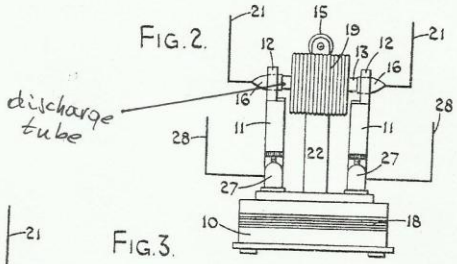
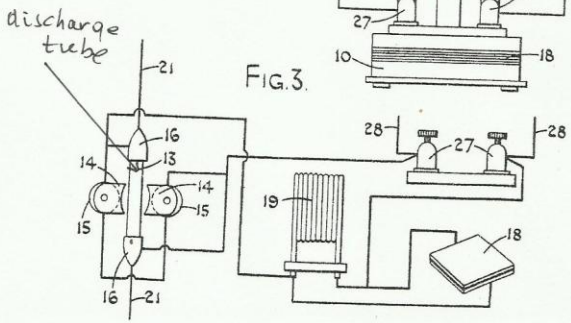


FIG. 3.



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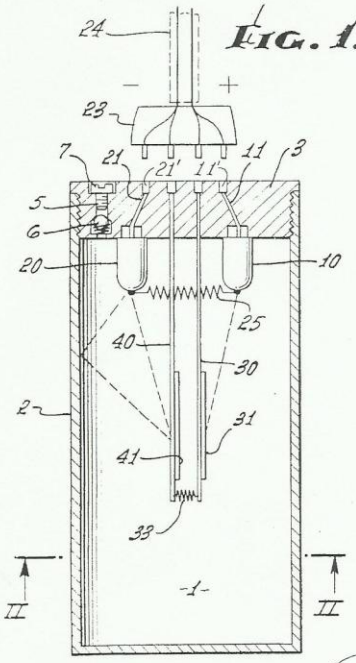

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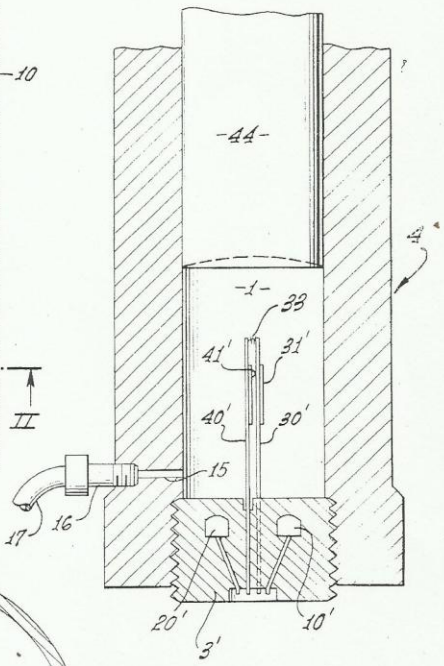

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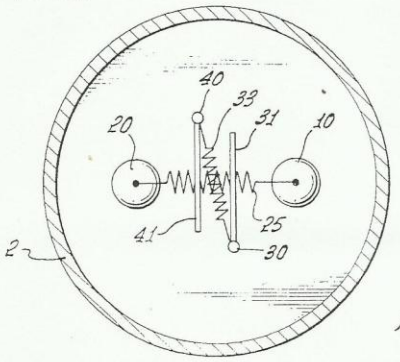


INVENTOR.
JOSEF PAPP
BY
Miketta, Glenny, Pons & Smith
ATTORNEYS.

FIG.5

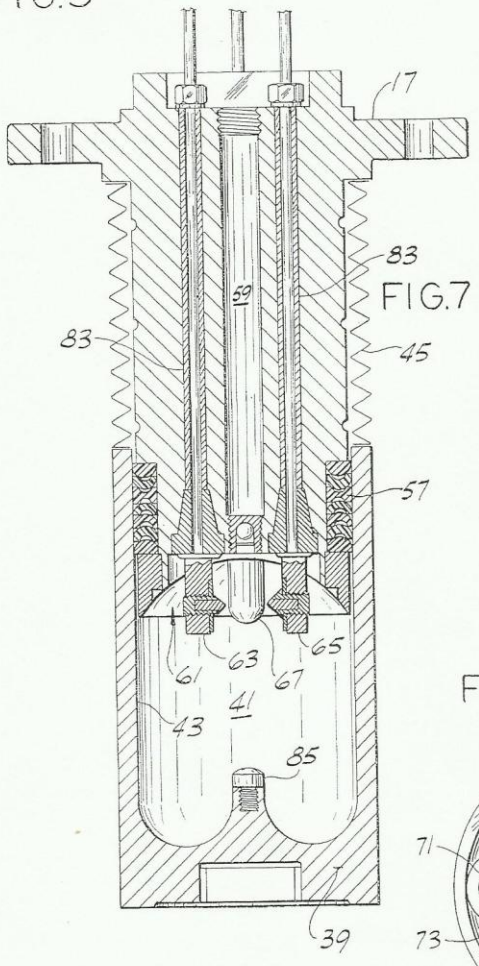


FIG.7

FIG.10

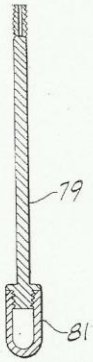
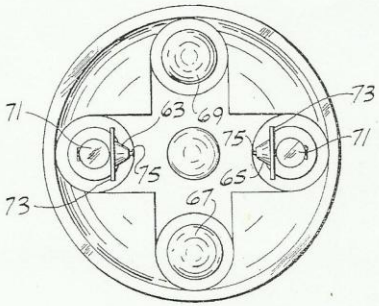
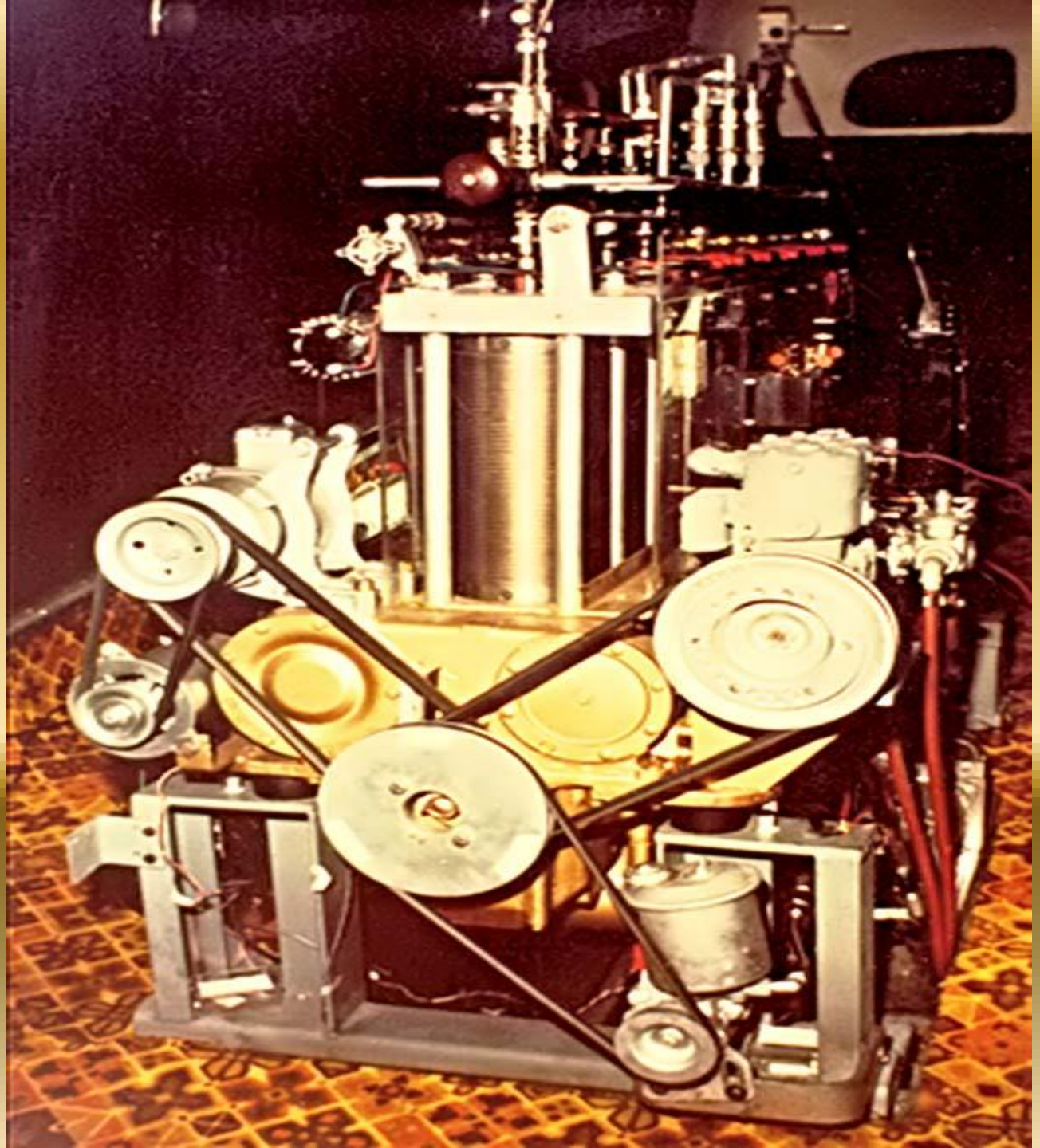
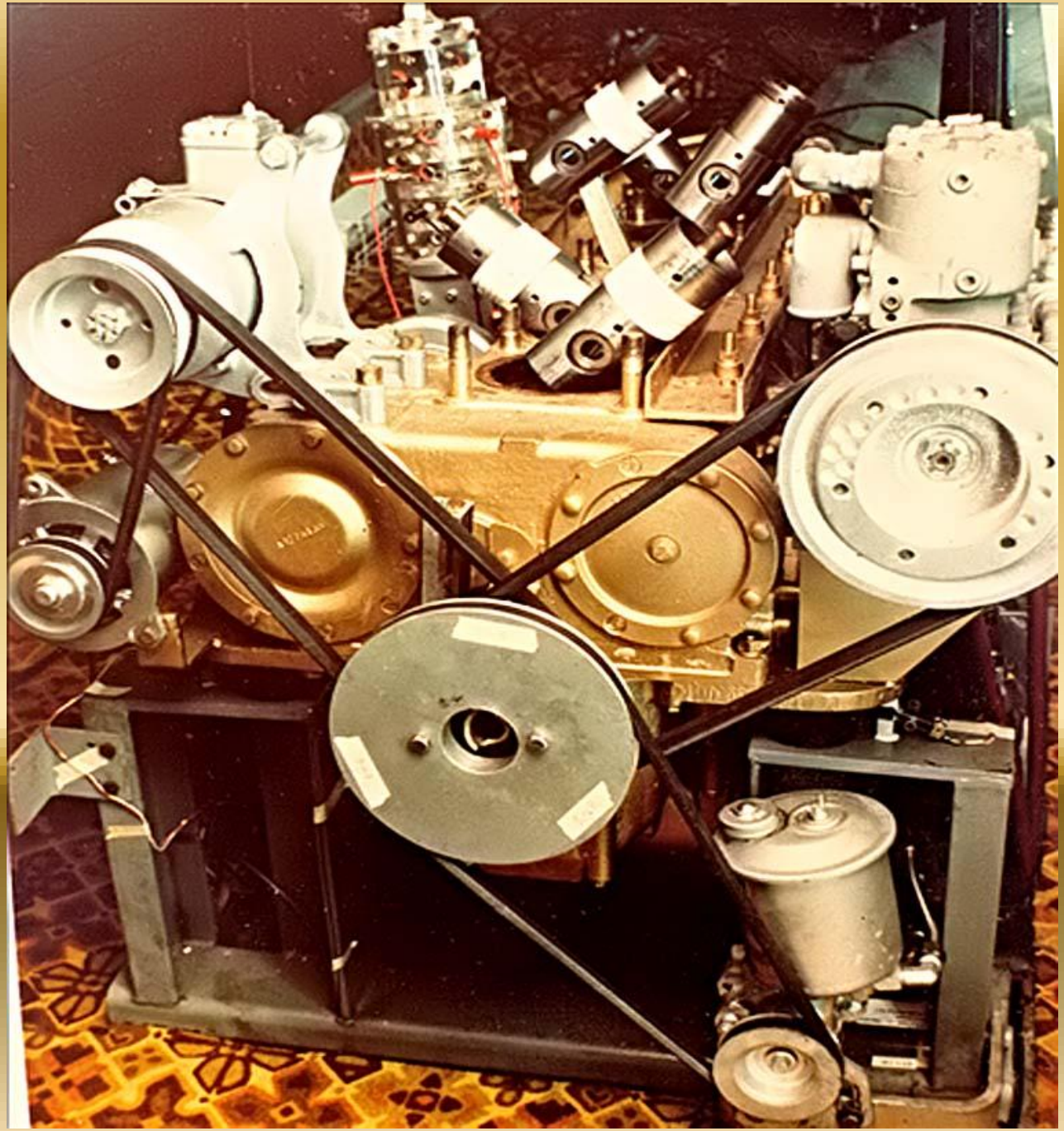
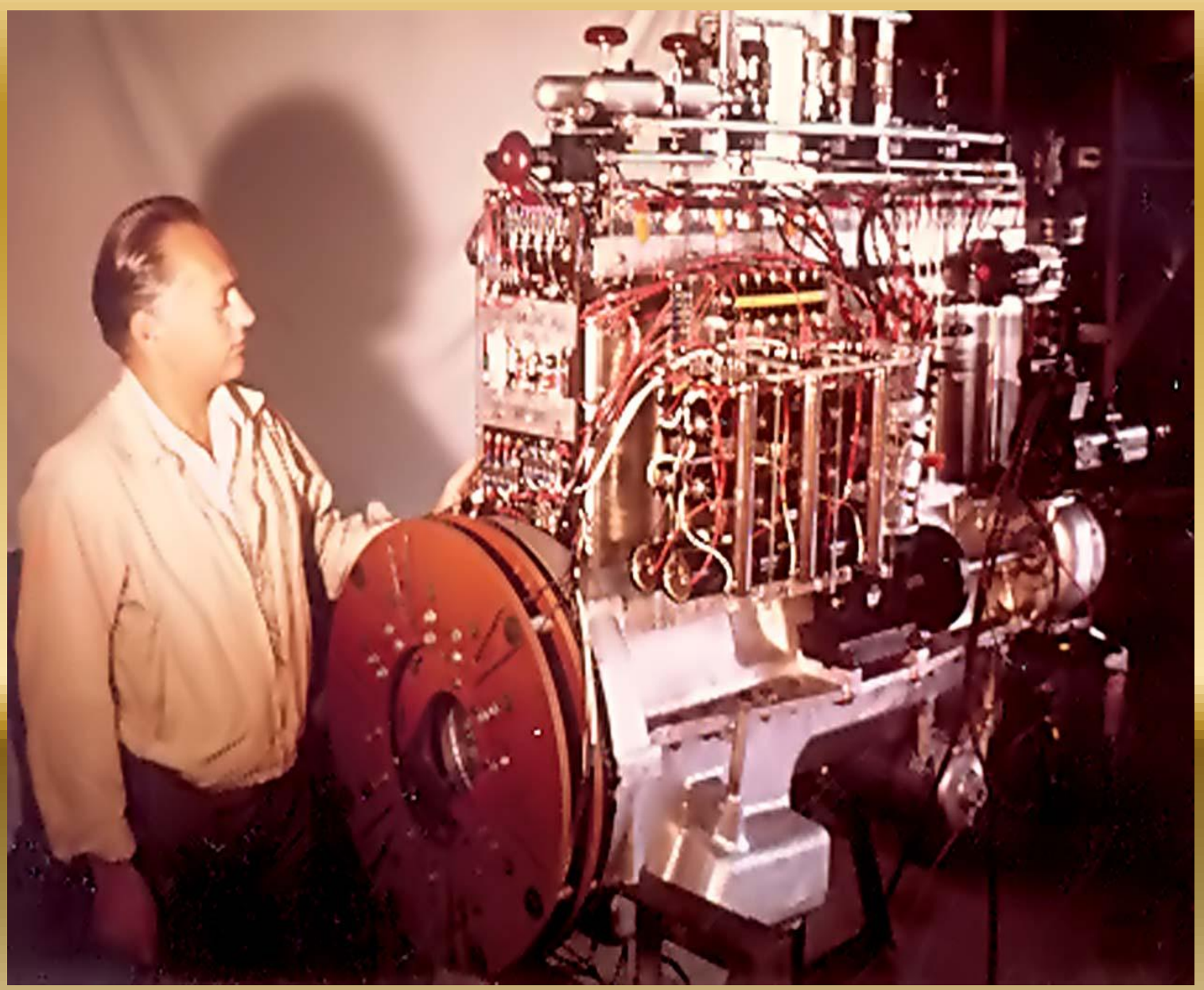


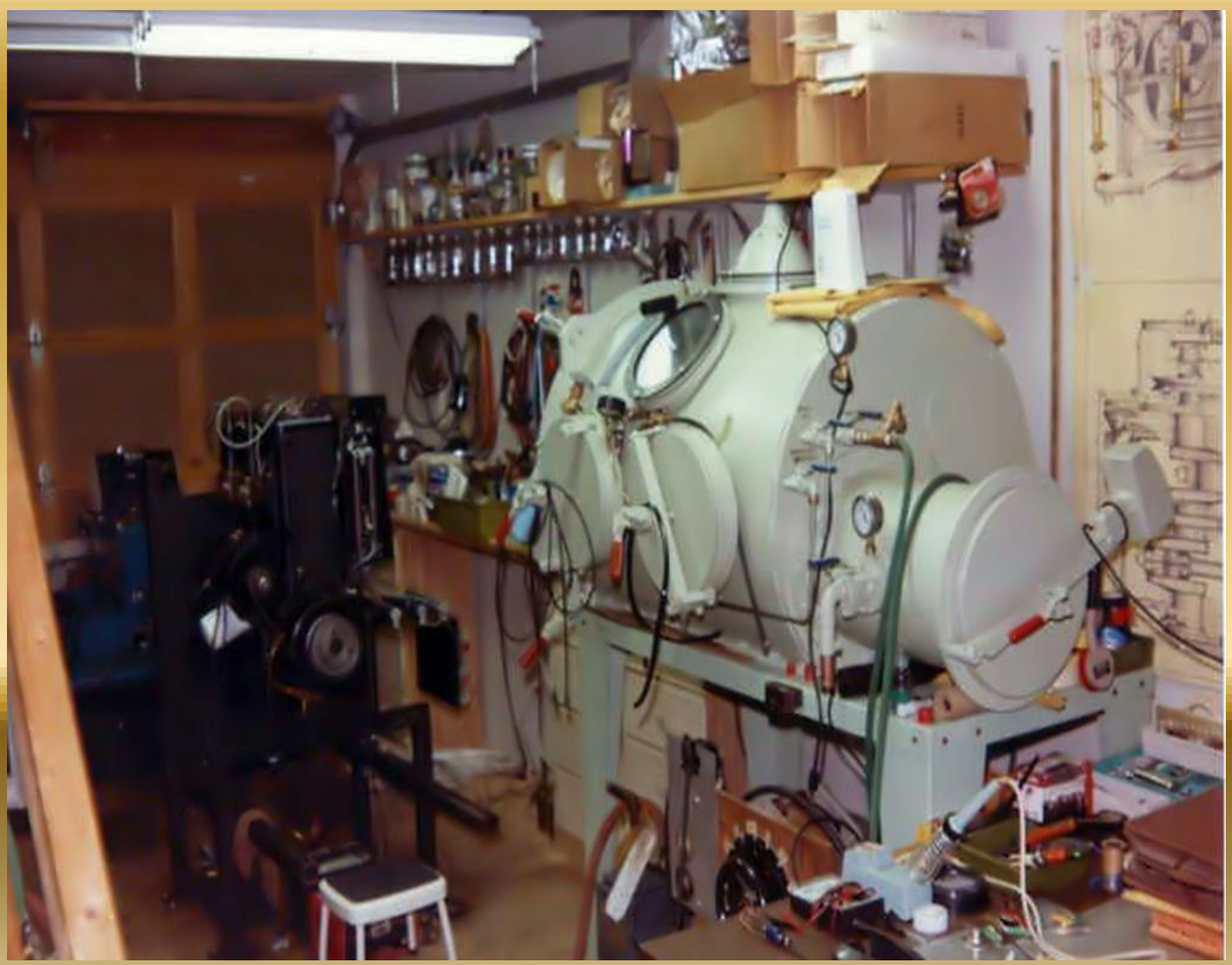
FIG.6

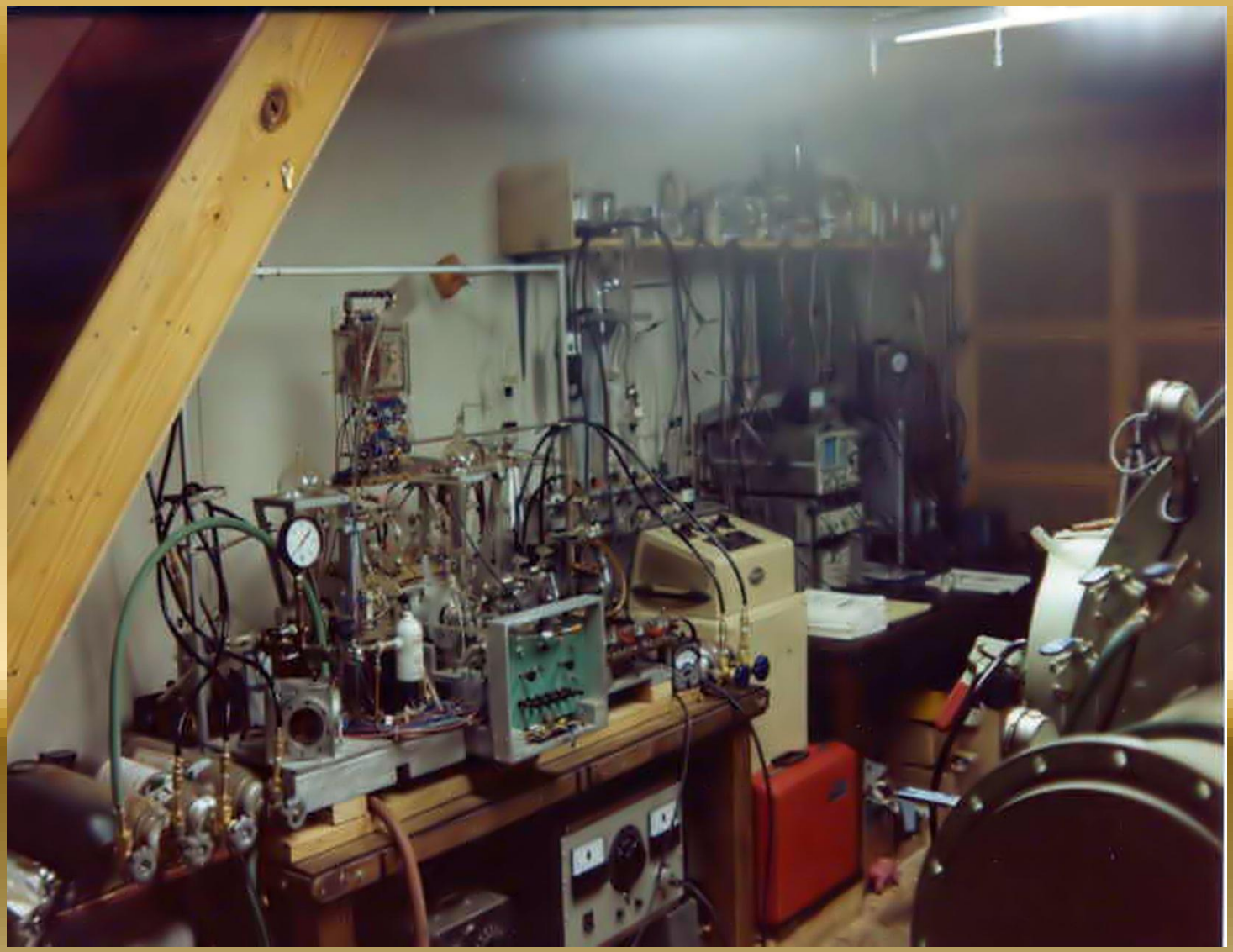


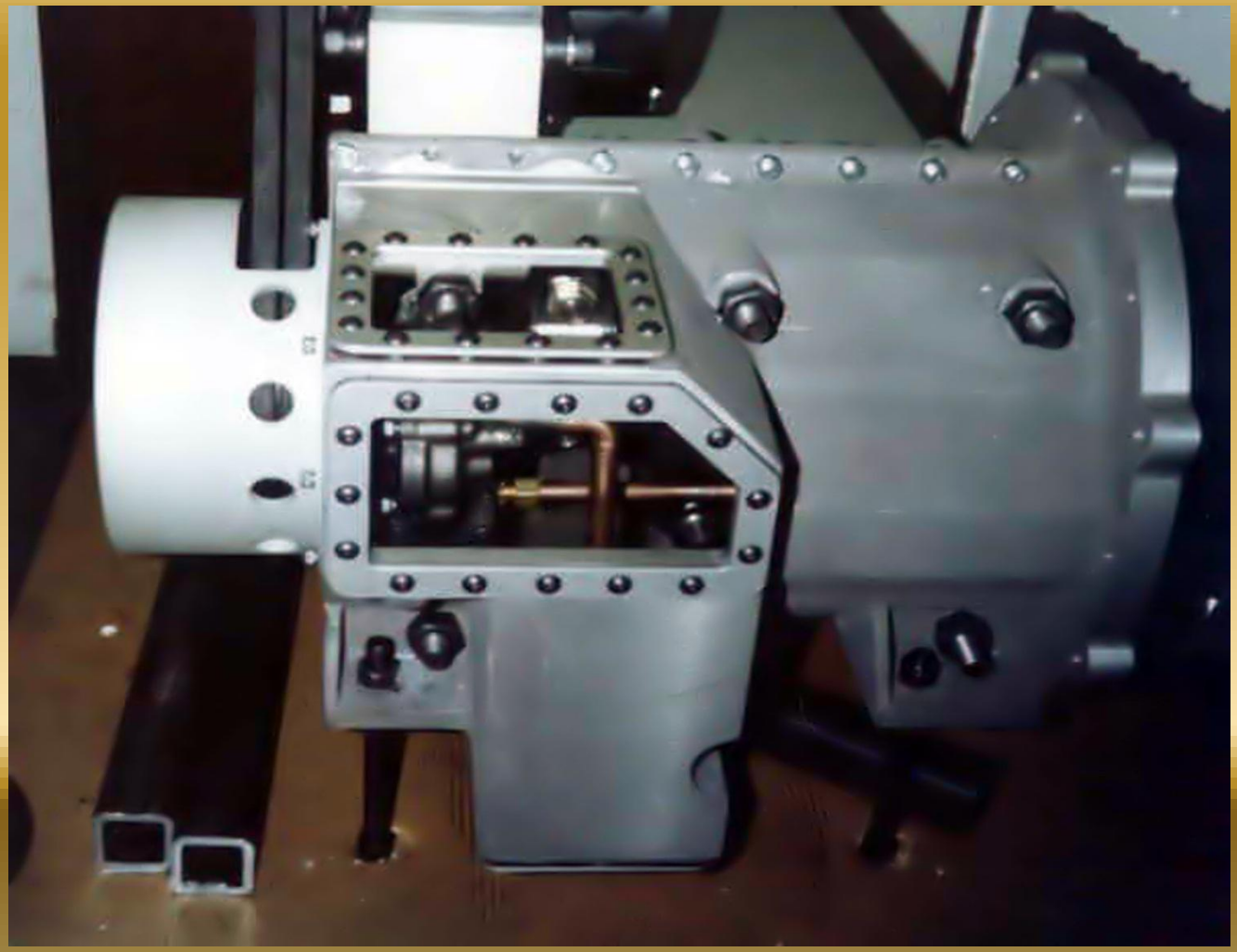


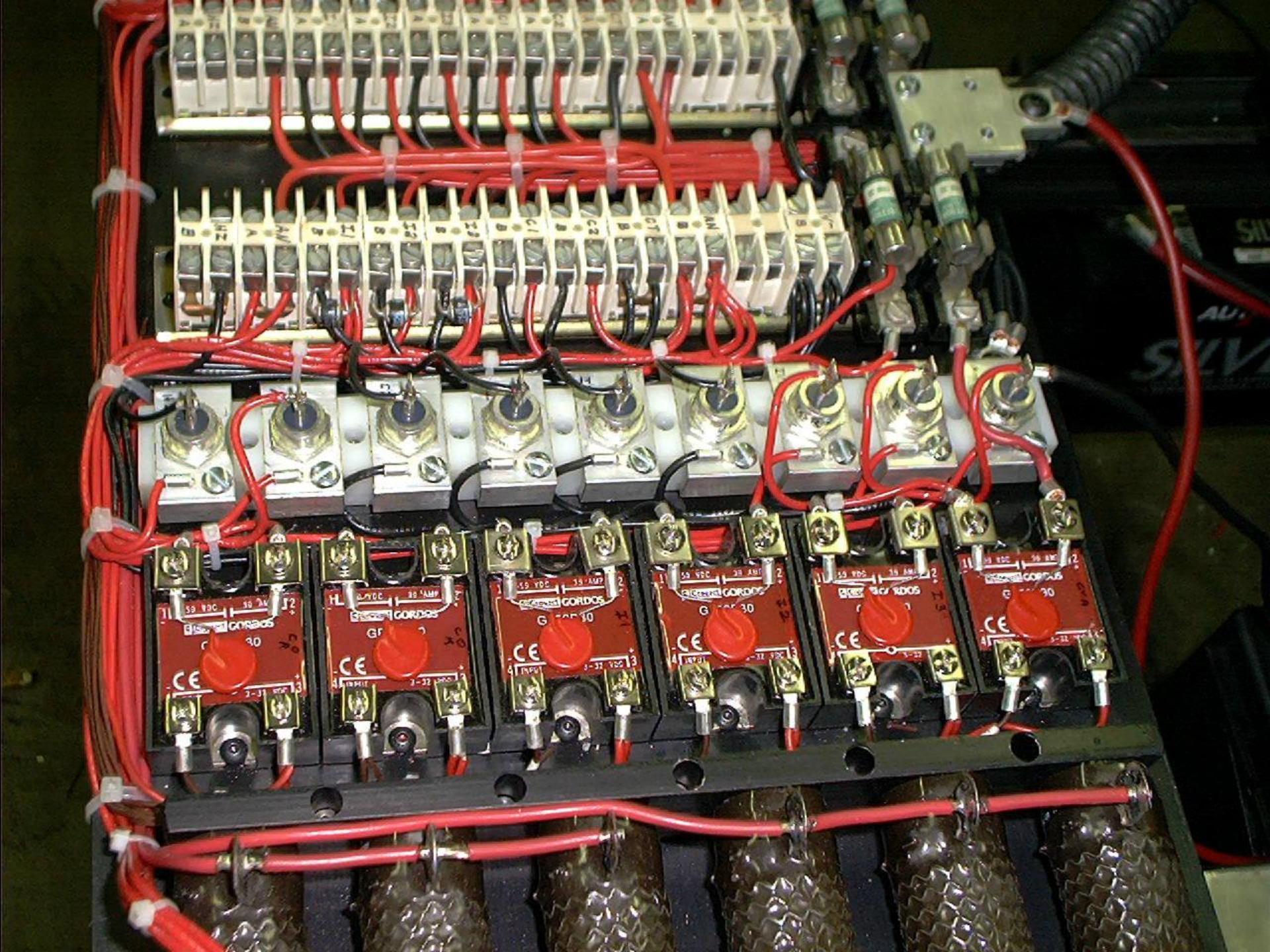











GORDOS
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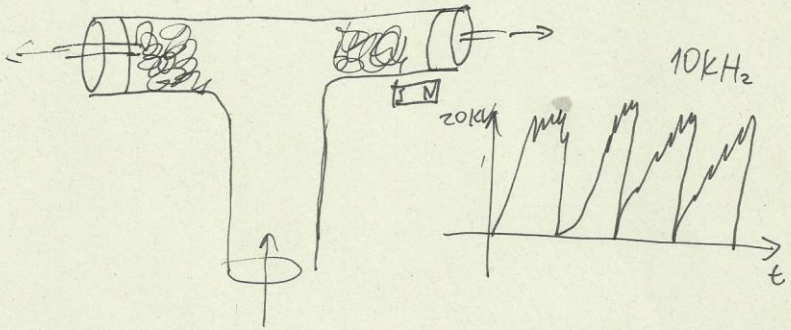

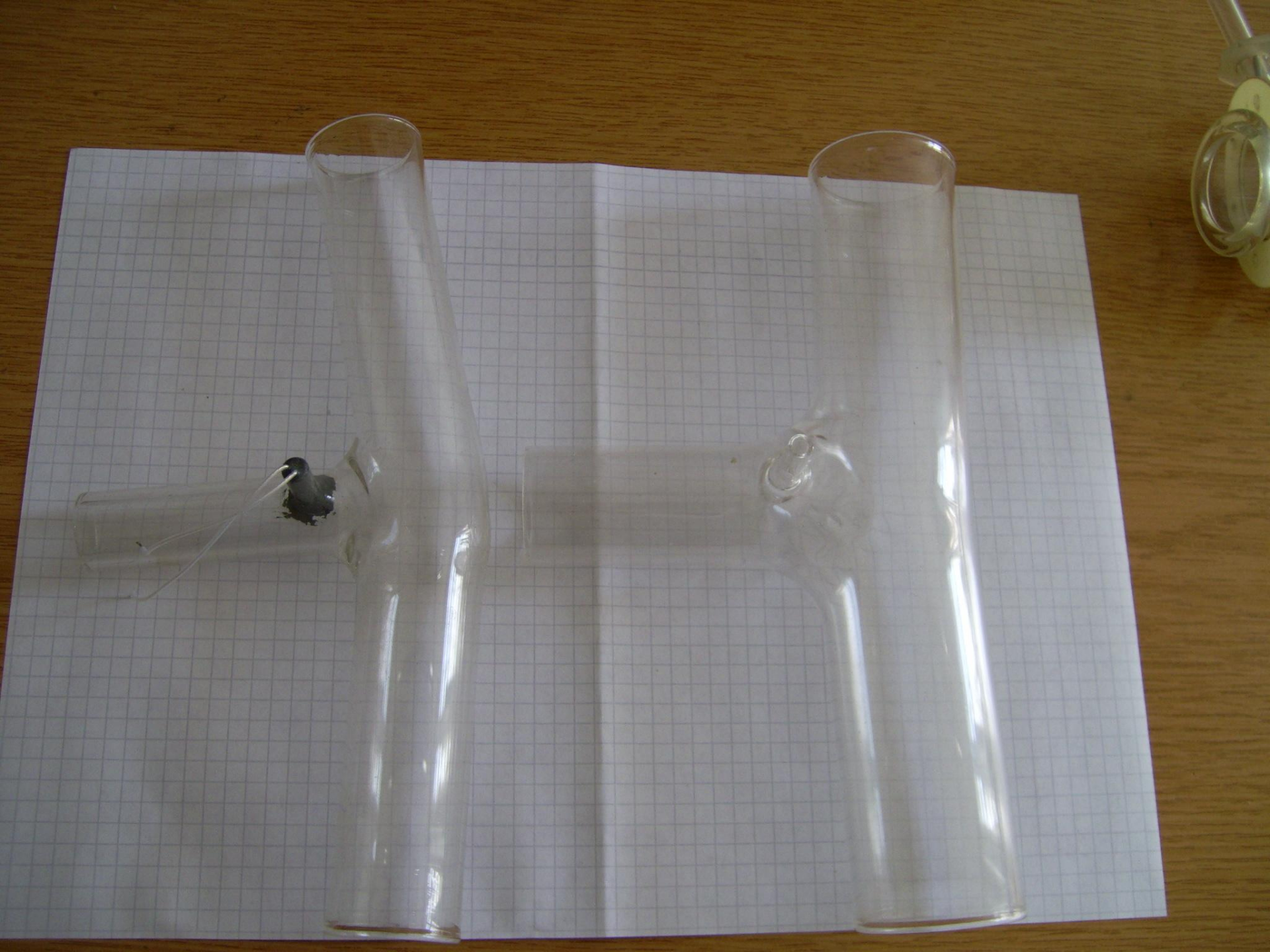

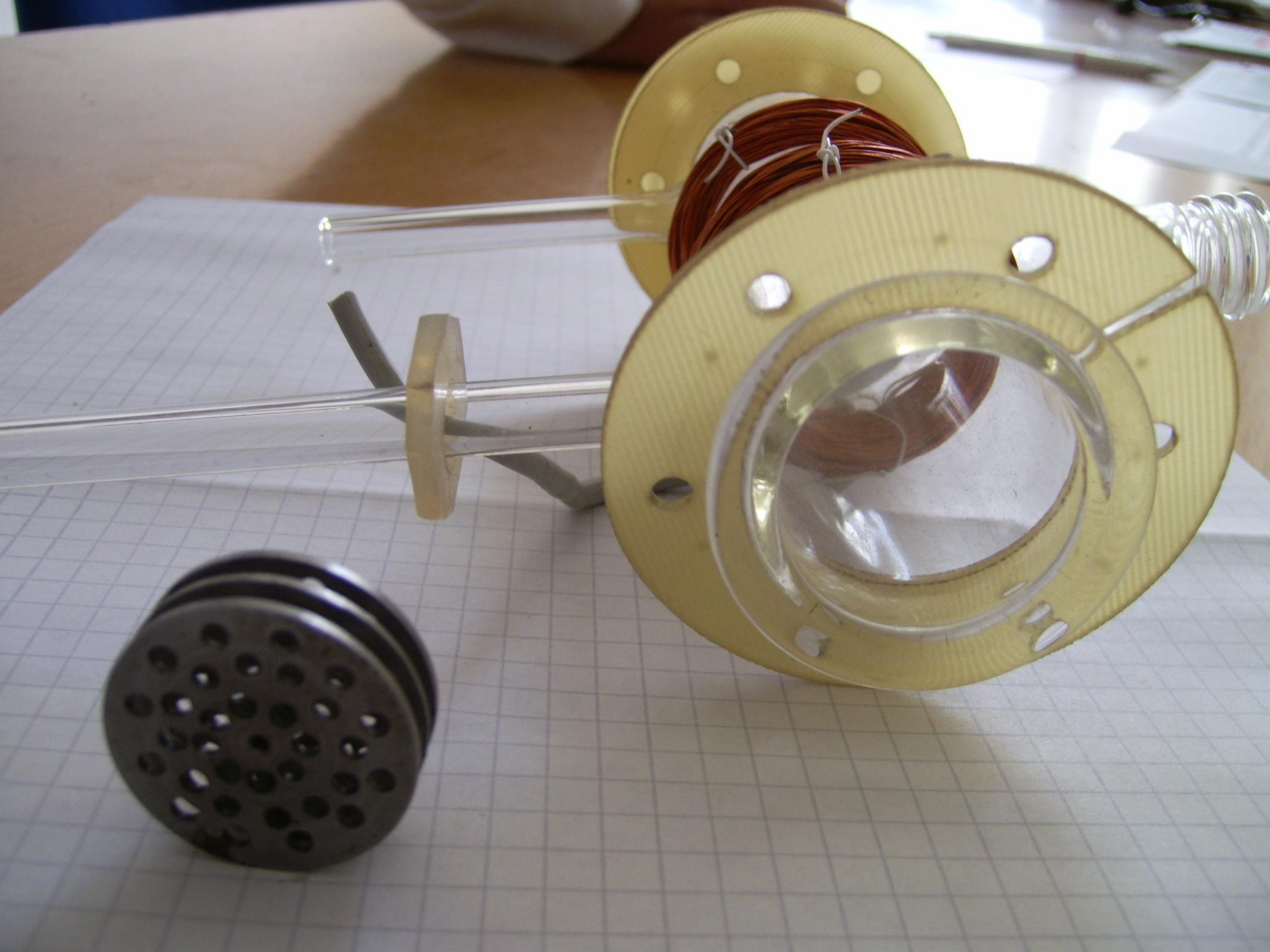

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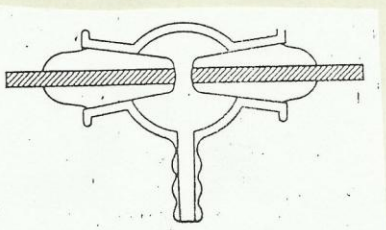
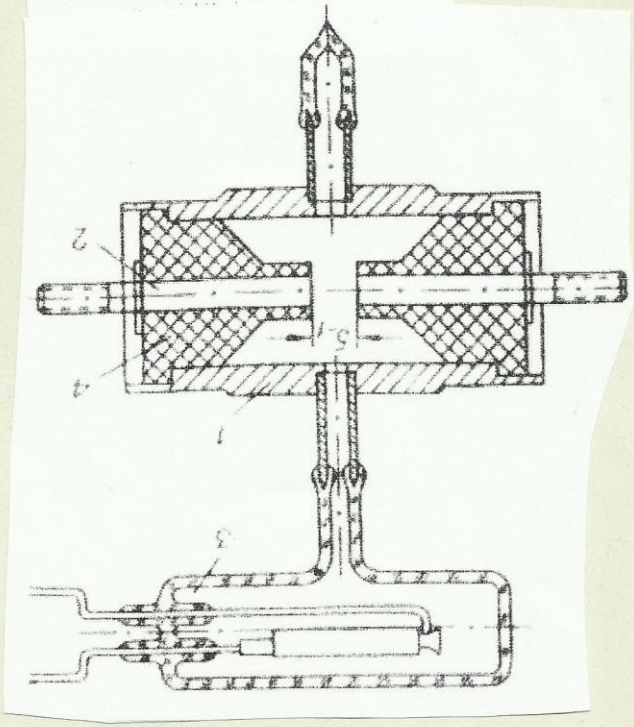
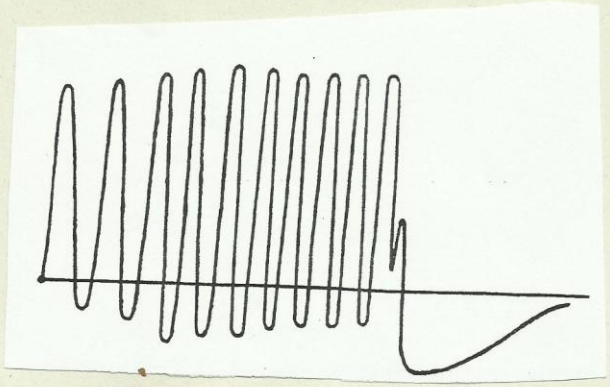
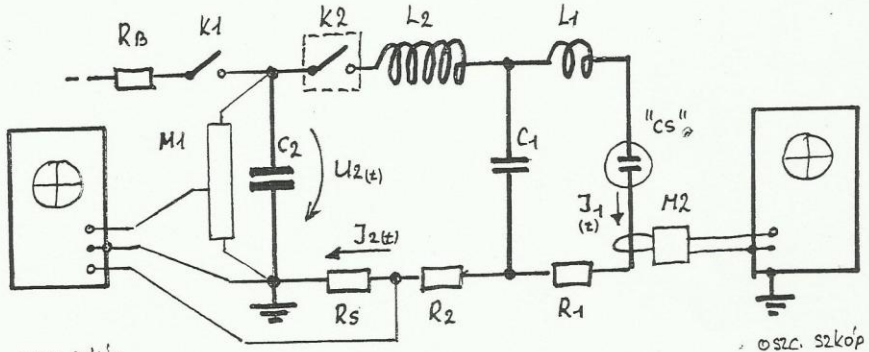






A KISÉRLETEK LEÍRÁSA:

Az Önök által vázolt áramköri séma alapján egyedi impulzusok vizsgálatai esetén:



1. ábra

Ahol:

$L_2 \gg L_1$

$C_2 \gg C_1$

R_2; R_1 : Az "L_2" és "L_1" induktivitások ellenállásait is tartalmazzák

R_S : Az áramméró koaxiális sönt ellenálla'sa

R_B : A töltöellenálla's

"CS" : Egy ke'telektro'da's un. direkt kisüle'si cső

"K1" : Egy nagyfeszültségü, kis áramú kapcsoló (lehet mechanikus is), melyen keresztül "C_2"-t tölthetjük fel. Ez a kisülések alatt kikapcsolt állapotban van.)

"K2" : Egy nagyfeszültségü, erősáramú kapcsolóelem (pl ignition, vagy tirisztor...) mellyel a kisülés áramkörét zárhatjuk.)

"M1" : Feszültségosztó

"M2" : Egy kontaktus nélküli áramméró fej

$U_{2(t)}$; $J_{2(t)}$: A kondenzátortelep feszültsége és árama az idő függvényében a kisülések alatt.

1. ábra:

Ez a felvétel egy 4mm-es elektródaátmérőjű, un. "direkt" kisülési csőnél készült, állandó gázöblítés mellett, Argonban. A felvételen csak a rezgőköri áram szerepel nagyobb (a) illetve kisebb (b) időléptékben. Ezt egy kontaktus nélküli áramnmérőfejjel mértük. A c) pontban az alkalmazott áramköri kapcsolás szerepel.

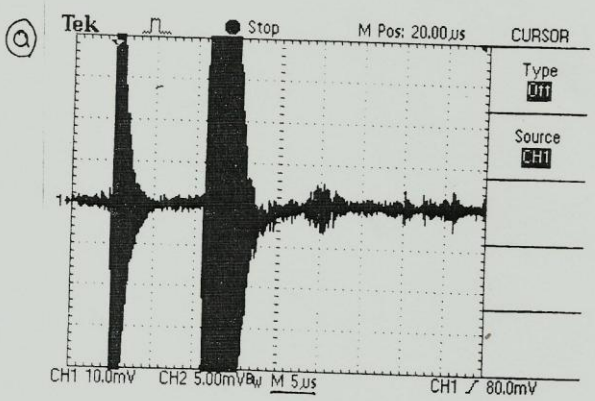
$P \cong 0.8$ Torr

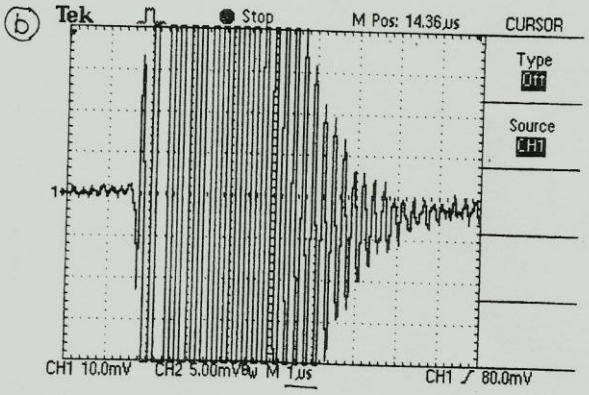
$J_{krit} \cong 28$ Amper

$j_{krit} \cong 220\ A/cm^2$

$f \cong 4.2$ MHZ

$J_{rezgőköri} = [0.2\ A/DIV]$





(a rezgési amplitudó túlmegy az ábra keretein.)

- Jól látható, amint az ütőtéskor az ív csökkenő karakterisztikájú szakaszán csillapodó rezgések keletkeznek. Ezekből jól elkülöníthető a második rezgéscsomag, amely az ív emelkedő karakterisztikájú szakaszában jött létre.

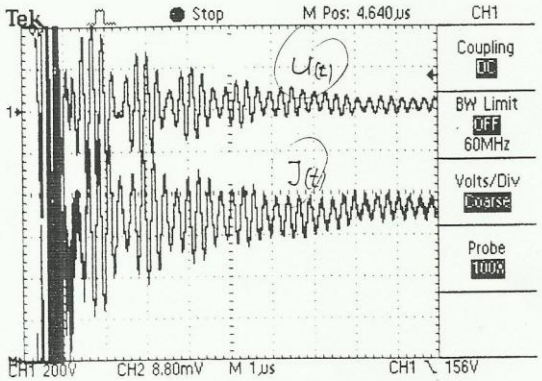
Adat: $p \cong 0.08$ Torr ; $J_{1V\,MAX} \cong 140$ Amper ; $R_B \cong 11\,\Omega$

(a)

CH1 $\equiv U(t) = [200V/Div]$
(a csőfeszültség)

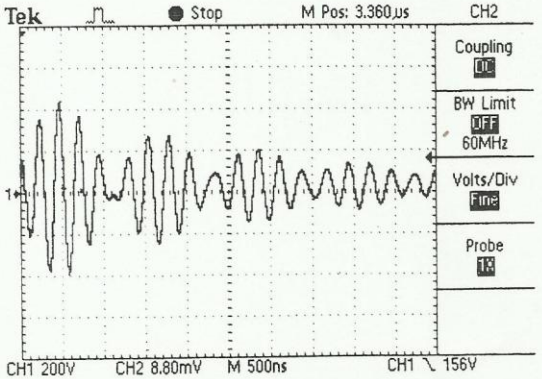
CH2 $\equiv M \equiv J(t) = [10A/Div]$
(a csőáram)

(Az "M"-értékéhez a Lap alján ~~100~~ 100 Amper tartozik)



(b)

$U(t)$: (a csőfeszültség)

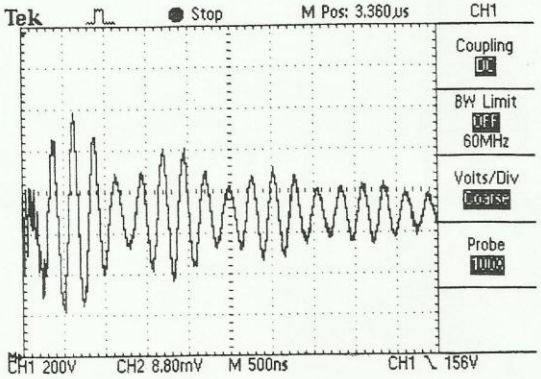


(c)

$J(t)$ (a csőáram)

$J_{DC} \cong 140$ Amper

(A továbbiakban figyelembe kell venni, hogy a csőáram váltókomponense egy $J_{DC} \cong 140$A-es egyenáramú ösztergán jól rajta.)

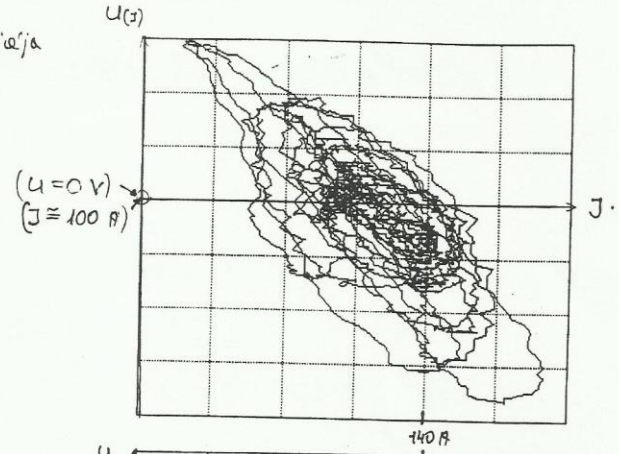


a)

A vergéssorozat trajektóriája a feszültség-áram síkon.

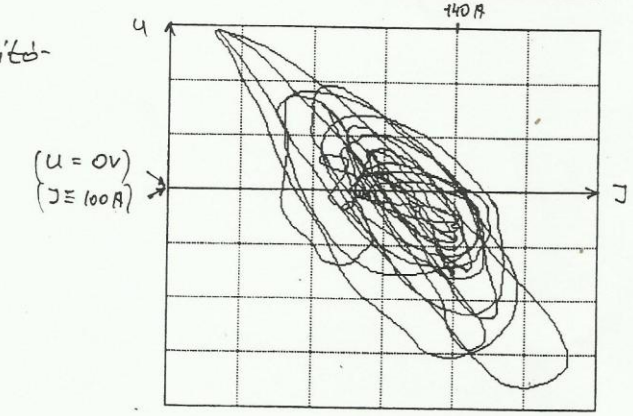
$U = [100V/Div]$

$J = [10A/Div]$



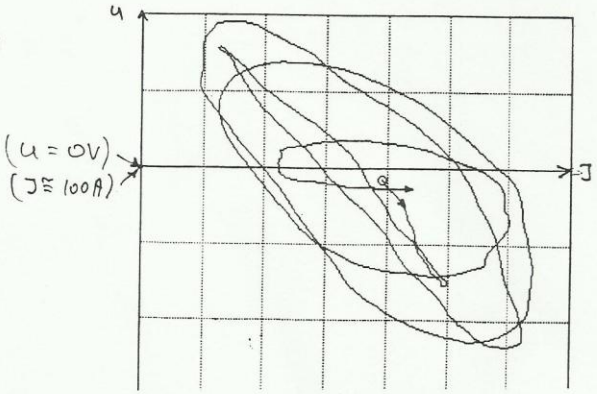
b)

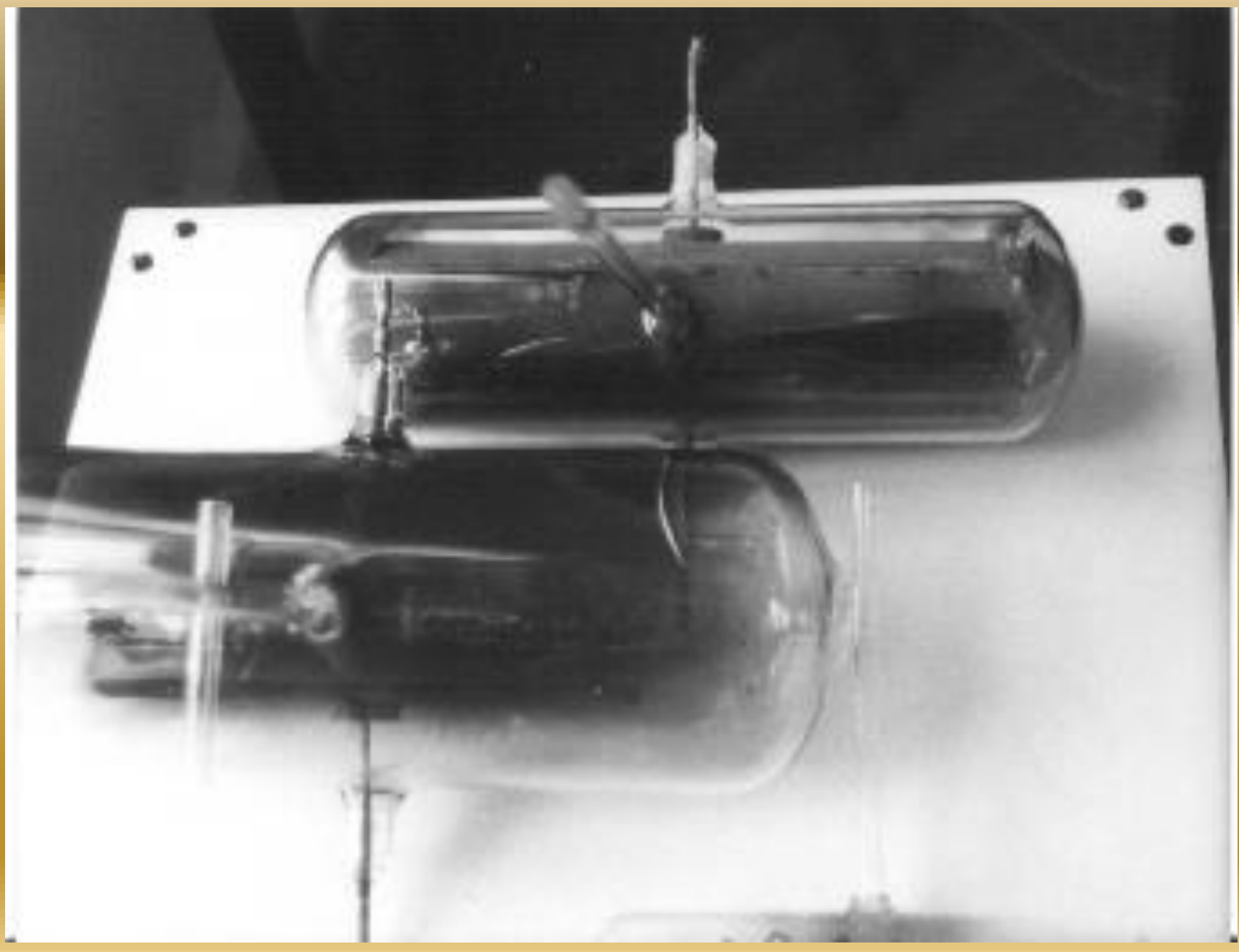
Az előbbi, csak simító-szűrő eltolásával.

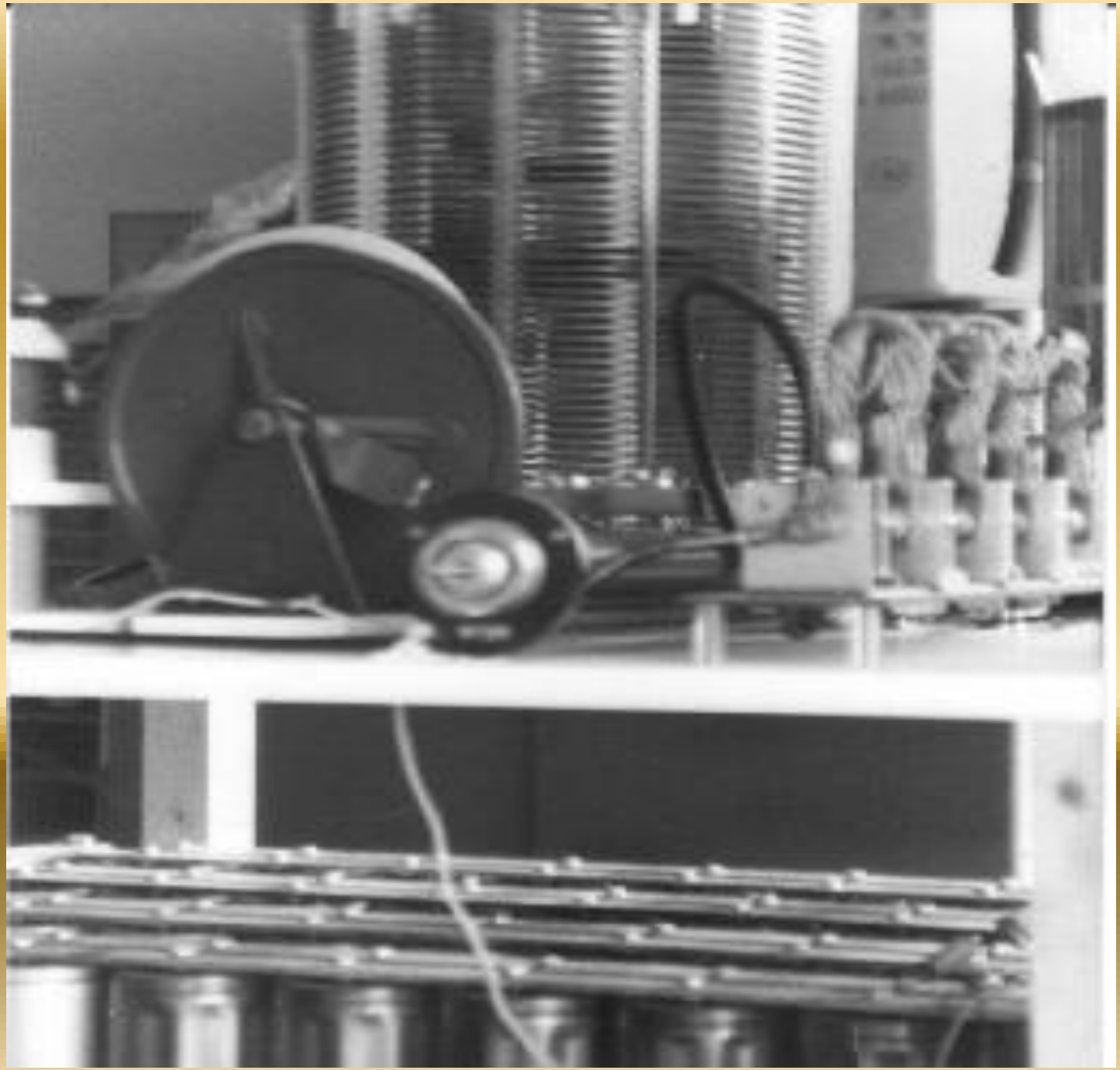


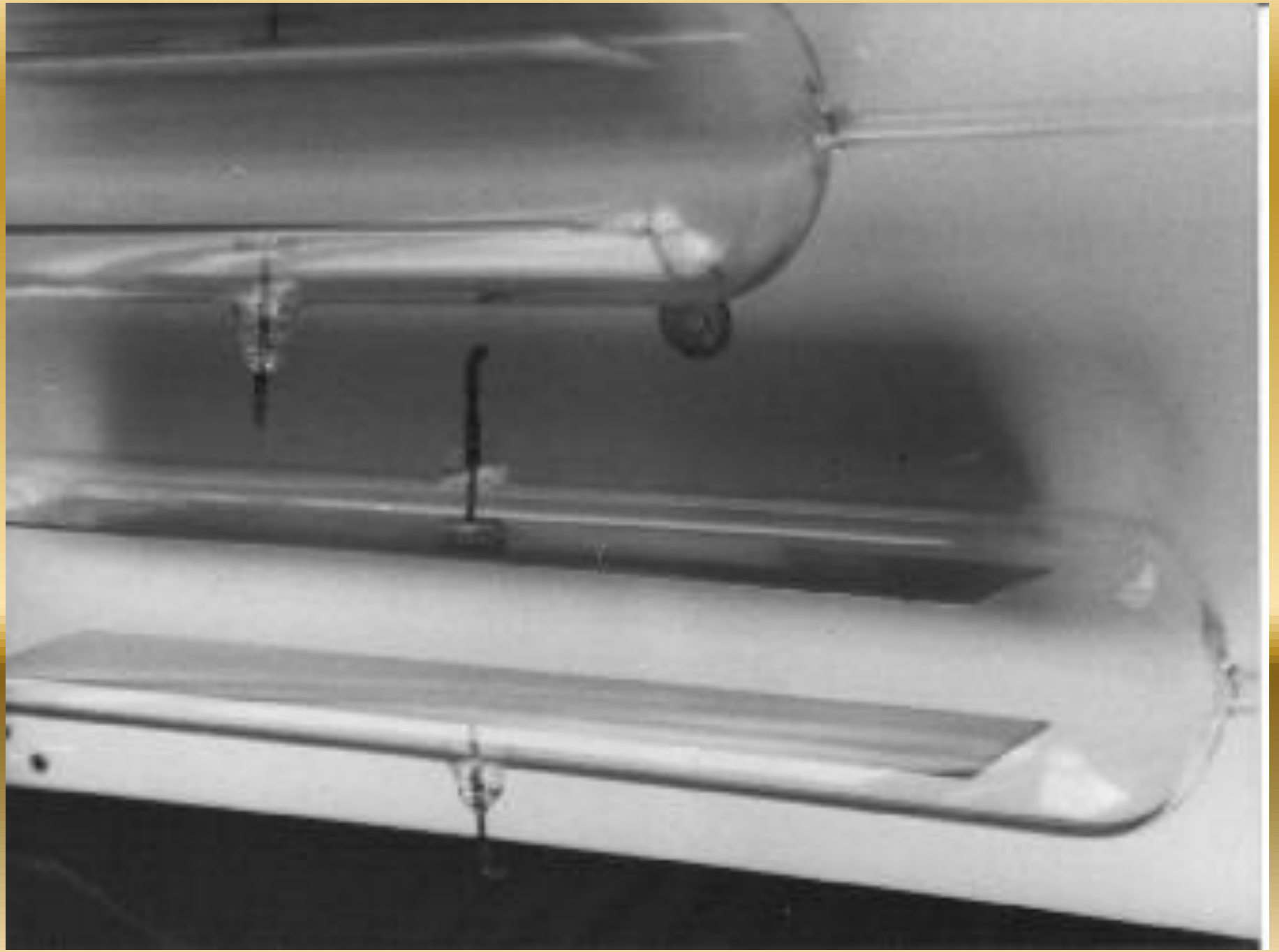
c)

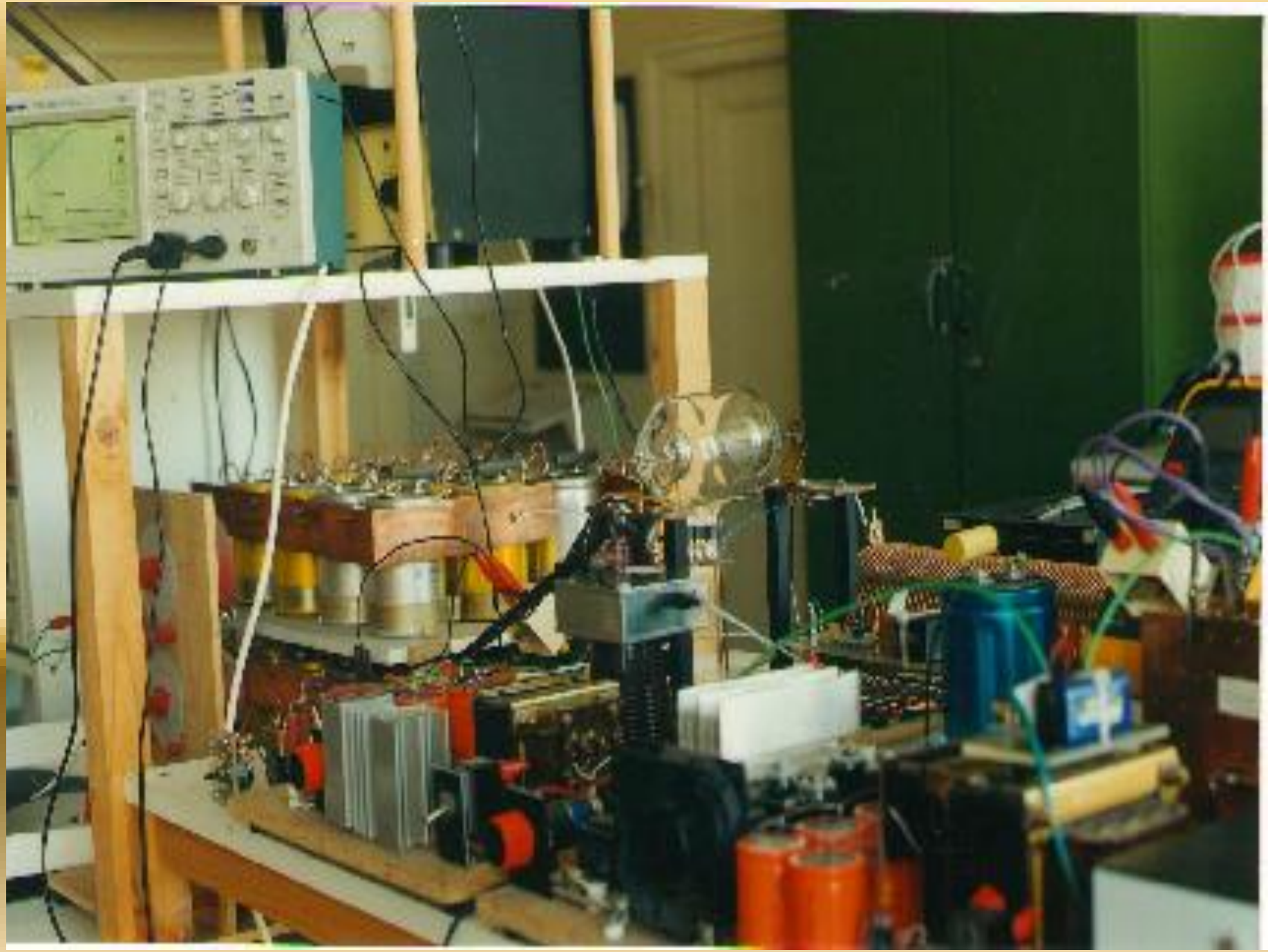
Egyetlen vergéscsomag trajektóriája

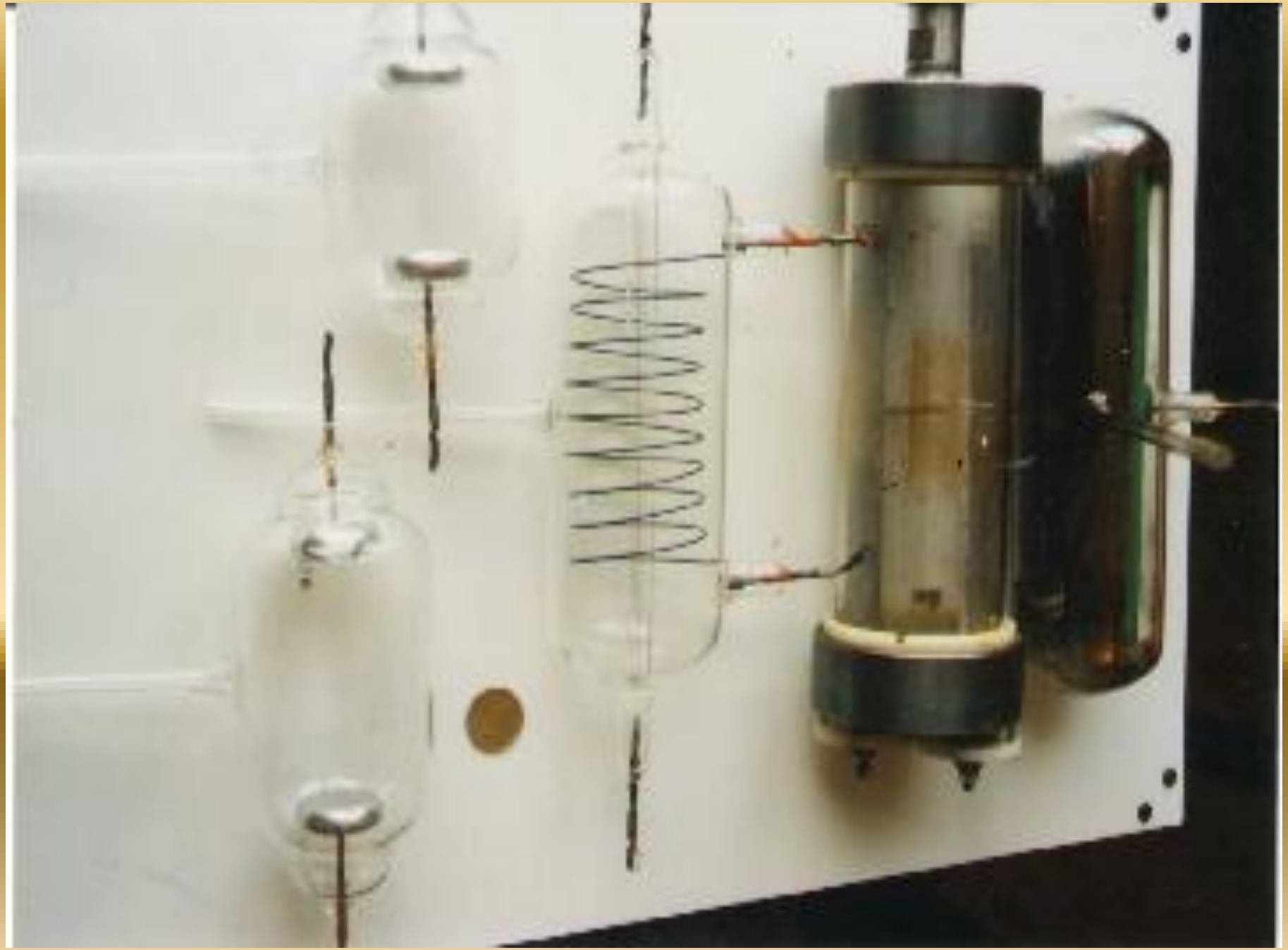


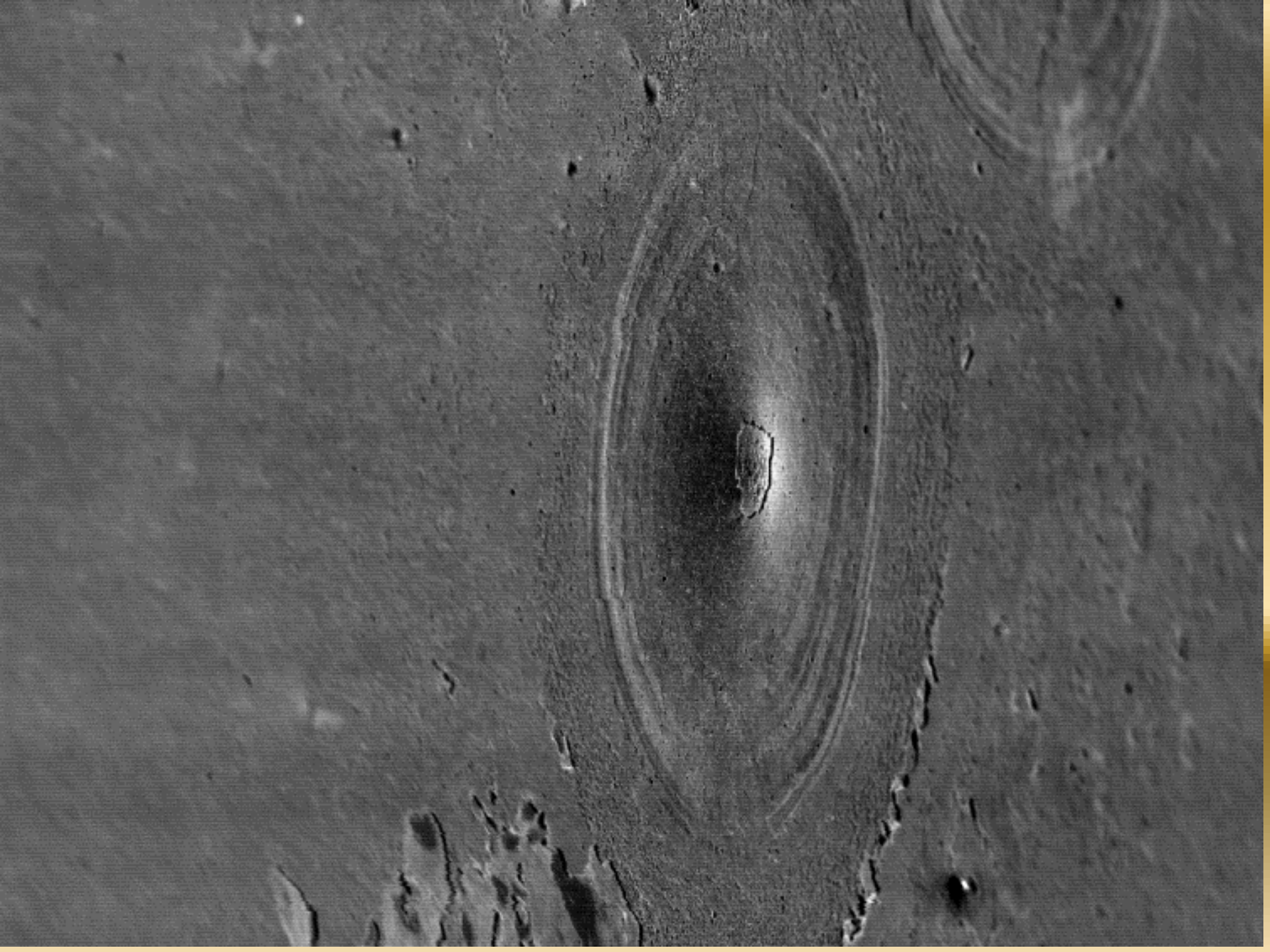












Inventions:

a) ◯ Tesla, Buffalo 1931 (Buffalo, N.Y)

The „original” Tesla „car”. Pierce Arrow

b) ◯ Moray 1910-1974. Electricity, Salt Lake

c) Colmann G.B. electricity 1950’s

d) J.Papp, USA water/inert gas motor

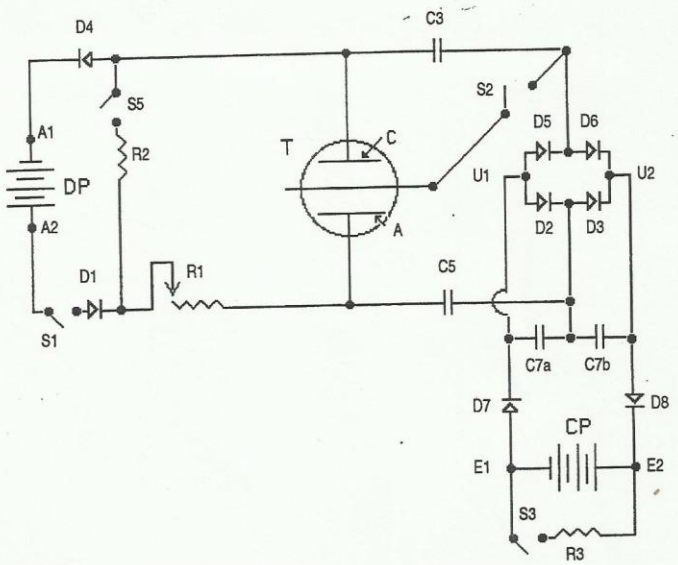
e) J. Jekkel, water, oxigas car

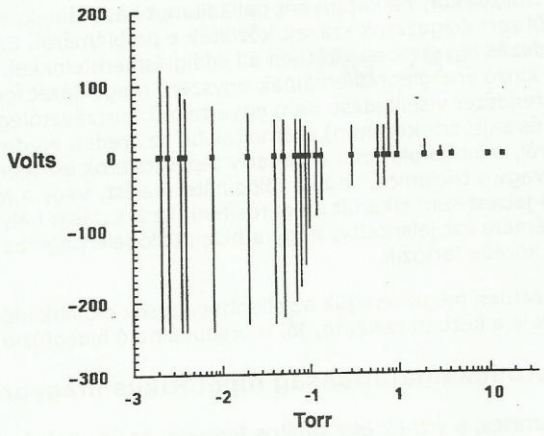
f) ◯ V. Chernetzky: electricity 1970’s, USSR

g) ◯ A. P. Correa: Electricity, 1980’s, Canada

h) E. Gray 1970’s

i) Underwater arcing. Horvath, S. Meyer, etc. Oxigas


D4
C3
S5
S2
A1
R2
T
C
D5
D6
DP
U1
U2
A2
A
D2
D3
D1
R1
C5
S1
C7a
C7b
D7
D8
CP
E1
E2
S3
R3


200
100
Volts
0
-100
-200
-300
-3
-2
-1
1
10
Torr

2. Az elektróda kopásának a hatása

/– a kezdeti méréseknél, még [illegible] nélkül –/

2g/2

[..5. MÉRÉS]:

$J_{krit} \cong 50A$

→ {a letgések kezdeti helye.}

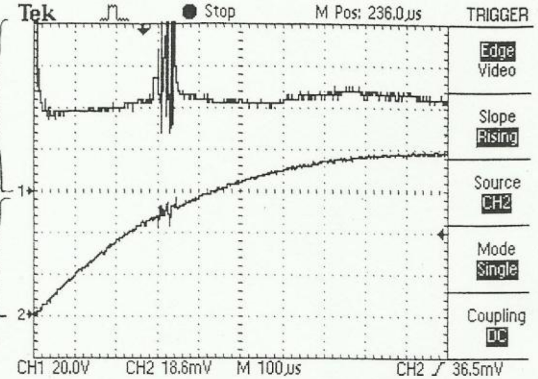
azonnali diskontinuitás →

→ rögtön újragyulás!!

csőfesz.

csőáram

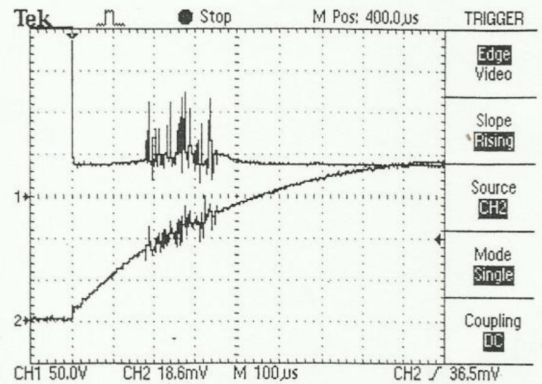
[20A/Div]



[..00. MÉRÉS]

$J_{krit} \cong 35-50A$

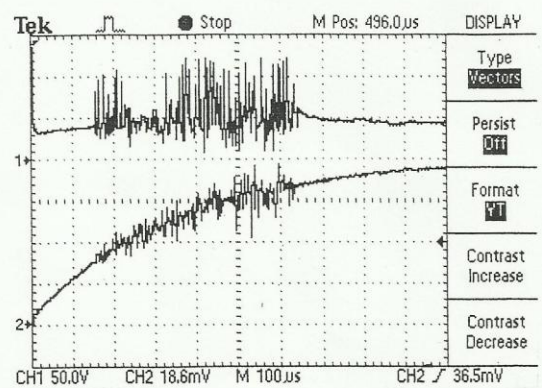
[20A/Div]



[111. MÉRÉS.]

$J_{krit} \cong 30-70$ A

[20A/Div]



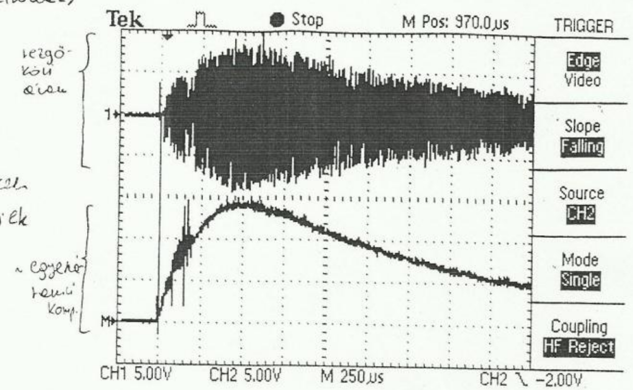
Hosszú, lágy rezgéssorozatok:

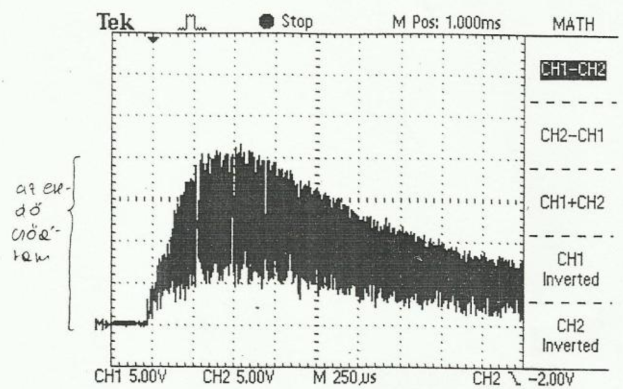
/- nem szabadna létrejönniük az emelkedő szakaszú ívbe

(már kopott elektródák)

82. MÉRÉS

optimális:
- nyomáson
- rezgőköri paramétereken
- kváziszinuszos rezgések

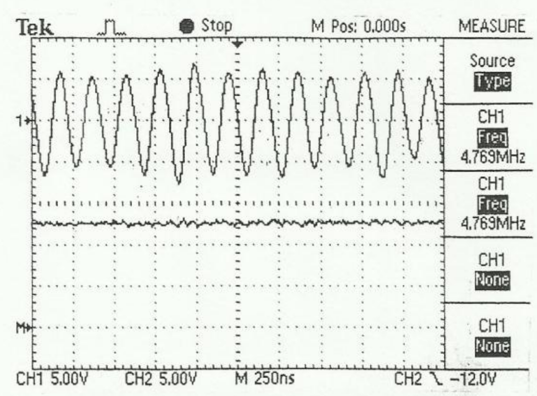




164. MÉRÉS

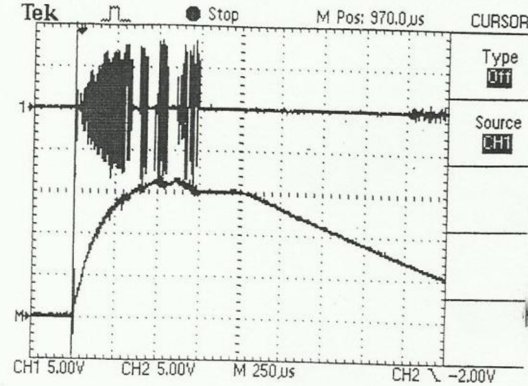
$I_{DC} = 13 A$

$I_{pp} \approx 15 A$



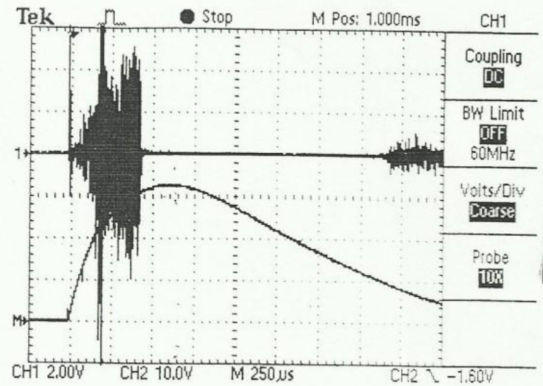
1. MÉRÉS

- kvázi szinuszos berezgések



18. MÉRÉS

- A MINŐSÉGI VÁLTOZÁSOK KEZDETE.
- Kitörő, nagy amplitudójú öngerj. kisülések

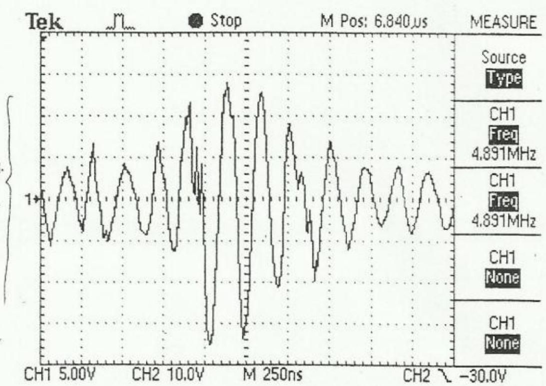


159. MÉRÉS

- Elektródaátpolarizálódás:

$P_{vez} \cong 1.5\ kW$

$I_{pp} \cong 30\ A$.



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h) E. Gray 1970’s

i) Underwater arcing. Horvath, S. Meyer, etc. Oxigas

2/h

FIG. 2

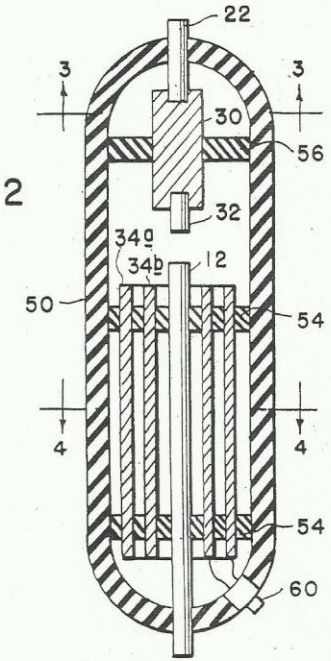

FIG. 3

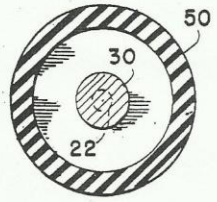

FIG. 4