Magnetic Energy Devices for Open Source Patent Claims

All of the devices listed here have been open sourced since 1996, with some of them being open sourced all the way back to the 80's. The distribution of the information has been electronic (over the internet and on disk), as well as in written form. Documents containing information on every device listed here have been sold and given away all over the world. The open source patent claims listed below are not comprehensive; there are other details contained within the device descriptions and drawings on the site that include additional open source patent claims. Any device infringing on any of these claims might not be granted a patent. Magnetic energy in this context can also be called radiant energy, etheric energy, zero point energy, cold electricity, Reichian energy, orgone energy, free energy, space energy, quantum energy, space energy, and a number of other names that refer to an unseen, unconventional source of energy.

Magnetic energy in the context of these devices includes but is not limited to the following definitions (see website for more info): Magnetic energy is the energy flowing through magnets and it can be attracted with the use of magnetic fields which may involve alternating north and south polarities and combining or blending those fields to attract a more neutral or etheric energy which is then harnessed for a variety of uses, it is a relatively neutral energy that is a readily available source of free energy and renewable energy, it is a relatively neutral subatomic energy that pervades the universe, it can be converted into an infinite number of polarities, it can be captured, harnessed, and recycled to perform a variety of functions, it is the flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons, it is flowing attract energy, flowing or moving energy that flows in and out of nearly all energy systems and is magnetic in nature meaning that it generally moves by attract fields, it is attracted to its destination. Magnetic energy fuels stars, it guides planetary systems, helping maintain orbits and gravity fields. Magnetic energy flows through what is commonly referred to as matter, helping maintain the strength and configuration of matter. Magnetic energy is capable of transmuting

itself into an infinite variety of polarities which serve a multitude of purposes. Magnetic energy is the glue that holds the Universe together. Magnetic energy is a constant.

These are some of the websites that have provided this information over time:
https://magneticenergy.org.uk/
https://magneticenergyfuture.com/
https://magneticenergysources.wordpress.com/
https://magneticenergy.com/ - not currently active

The following list of claims are open sourced and apply to one or more of the following devices: Mini-Romag Generator, Romag Generator, Magnetic Water Pump, Pyramid Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit, Magnetic Cold Fusion Motor, Magnetic Oscillating Water Purifier, Magnetic Current Generator for Light Box, Magnetic Light Box, Magnetic Piston, Magnogen Engine, Celestial Particle Transmuter, Magnetic Motor, Magnetic Heating Unit, Magnetic Spaceship. These claims are taken from, extrapolated from, concluded from, derived from running units, prototypes, experiments, calculations, tests and other means with at least dozens of witnesses and team members involved. These claims are in no particular order and many are repeated with more than one unit.

Mini-Romag Generator Open Source Claims:
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are typically arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor may have secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy

5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation

19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic

material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
38 - Device demonstrates, along with the Romag, that these devices can be scaled up or down in size as long as the principles are adhered to. Simply changing the size of any of these devices or similar devices is not a unique modification as these claims include modifications in size
39 - Device produces a level of magnetic energy that is safe for biological life forms, including humans; and the magnetic energy, when received by a biological life form, may enhance metabolic processes, increase the rate of healing of injuries, illnesses, or diseases in the biological life form, may repair damaged DNA/RNA and activate dormant DNA/RNA, my facilitate mind altering experiences such as increased awareness, out-of-body experiences, psychic experiences, paranormal experiences such as telekinesis, levitation, teleportation, clairvoyance, and more.

The magnetic energy received by the device may improve cognitive abilities, increase IQ, improve creative abilities, improve physical abilities, slow or reverse aging processes, and repair internal and/or external physical and/or etheric body damage, and regenerate missing body parts. The magnetic energy may also provide the recipient with new and/or unexpected abilities that are not common to biological life as we currently know it. This list is not comprehensive as the magnetic energy being absorbed by life forms may have varying results and unanticipated consequences and possibly negative consequences if not properly generated and/or used, especially if the magnetic energy isn't kept relatively neutral in the process or overused by the recipient. See website disclaimer for more info.

Romag Generator Open Source Claims:

1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit

2 - A device whereby a properly rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy

3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities

4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy

5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit

6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system

7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit

8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.

9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils

22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device utilizes cotton coated copper wire for coils that allow the proper spacing between the wires to build up the necessary charge to assist in rotation
28 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Devices uses hollow core coils to help capture magnetic energy or etheric energy which can then be circuited through coils to contribute to rotation
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to

magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

Magnetic Water Pump Open Source Claims:
1 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields to charge water and create a mostly neutral magnetic polarity in the water to help it separate from other elements
2 - Device charges diamagnetic material such as copper tube with relatively neutral pulsing magnetic field that causes water to rise up to ground surface in tube
3 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
4 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
5 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production

6 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
7 - Device uses a special configuration of rotor shape to assist in magnetic action that results in continuous rotation and the ability to move water in an upward direction
8 - Device includes a pump system that uses water pressure to begin rotation and water charging process

Pyramid Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit Open Source Claims:
1 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
2 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
3 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
4 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
5 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
6 - Device utilizes large rotating magnets of different field strengths to create a directional magnetic flow that assists in creating the desired reactions

7 - Device uses relatively neutral pulsing magnetic fields to help separate molecular or atomic components and sub-atomic components and/or assemble said components
8 - Device uses rotating/counter rotating relatively neutral pulsing magnetic fields to allow test subjects and/or objects to move or phase in and out of our physical reality or dimension and re-establish molecular structures from higher dimensional templates
9 - Device combines etheric energy and/or magnetic energy in a rotating pulsing expression with various frequencies, resonances, vibration, and/or sound waves to produce a variety of reactions such as magnetic transmutations, atomic reactions, the apparent creation or destruction of matter and/or energy, the redistribution of matter and/or energy, the assembly of matter and/or energy and more

Magnetic Cold Fusion Motor Open Source Claims:
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit

8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must

be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing

34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
38 - Device utilizes solution, such as hydrogen peroxide formula, to harness neutral magnetic energy
39 - Device exposes solution to alternating magnetic polarities to help condition solution and make it more neutral in nature to allow magnetic energy extraction from solution
40 - Device incorporates metal, such as palladium, to receive neutral magnetic energy and/or hydrogen and release that energy into unit circuitry to assist in unit functioning
41 - Device involves rotating magnets in an alternating polarity configuration to alter paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic materials such as palladium and/or solution containing readily available elements such as hydrogen to make the materials and solution perform cold fusion and/or cold fission processes that allow for extraction of magnetic energy from said materials and/or solution
42 - Device utilizes commutation and wire circuitry that allows generating coils to receive neutral magnetic energy in a random manner with connective distributors such as jumper wires

43 - Device incorporates motor coils that receive neutral magnetic energy from generator coils that has been polarized to allow coils to express alternating magnetic polarities to produce torque in rotation
44 - Device includes a vacuum to assist in hydrogen solution bubble stability to allow neutral magnetic energy to be captured from said bubbles

Magnetic Oscillating Water Purifier Open Source Claims:
1 - Device incorporates a copper tube in the shape of a vortex that has water flowing through it while spinning past magnets that are arranged mostly in alternating polarities to assist in charging the water with a relatively neutral magnetic field
2 - Device uses paramagnetic and diamagnetic materials to attract and repel water and other elements inside magnetic fields to help separate water from pollutants and other elements
3 - Device uses diamagnetic material such as copper a containment bowl to help create a magnetic repulsion effect that contributes to water purification
4 - Device utilizes combination of water vortex and magnetic vortex in water purification process
5 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
6 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
7 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

Magnetic Current Generator for Light Box Open Source Claims:

1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current

14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth’s pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit

29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

38 - Device incorporates use of crystal type of material, such as rhodonite, to create the desired magnetic energy polarity to produce a magnetic energy current that performs a desired function, such as producing light
39 - Device utilizes rotating and counter rotating rotors at different RPM's that combine their magnetic fields to produce ongoing rotation and ultimately useable magnetic energy fields and/or magnetic current
40 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device

Magnetic Light Box:
1 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic current to create a low temperature magnetic energy transmutation reaction that is likened to a low temperature low level nuclear reaction to produce light
2 - Device utilizes ferromagnetic conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to conduct relatively neutral magnetic current to create a magnetic energy transformation that produces light
3 - Device harnesses molecular structures in an air pressurized environment with pulsing magnetic energy to produce a magnetic reaction that results in light
4 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in desired magnetic energy reaction
5 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

Magnetic Piston Open Source Claims:
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit

2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size

15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth’s pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit

29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

38 - Device incorporates magnet, coil, paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to achieve an in and out piston motion that is powered by magnetic fields and etheric energy
39 - Device incorporates magnetic field switching, plastic magnets, permanent magnets, paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to achieve an attract/release action during piston motion

Magnogen Engine Open Source Claims:
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state

10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions

23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device utilizes cotton coated copper wire for coils that allow the proper spacing between the wires to build up the necessary charge to assist in rotation
28 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Devices uses hollow core coils to help capture magnetic energy or etheric energy which can then be circuited through coils to contribute to rotation
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields

35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device

TiAlCo-B Metal Open Source Claims:

The original patent (US4645644A) for this metal was allowed to expire. It included the following claim: 1. A metal alloy consisting essentially of 27-32% aluminum, 4-9% chromium, 12-17% copper, 8-13% magnesium, 6-11% manganese, 10-14% zinc, 3.9-4.1% titanium dioxide and 11-16% cast red brass based on the total weight of said alloy, said cast red brass consisting essentially of 78-97% copper, 1-7% tin, 1-7% lead and 1-7% zinc based on the total weight of said cast red brass. It is an object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that is extremely strong and yet light in weight. It is a further object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that is nonmagnetic and is resistant to disruptive seaming under high temperature conditions. It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that adds strength and resistance to disruptive seaming to other metals that are coated with it. This metal is light in weight, yet has the strength of steel. This metal has a zero coefficient of thermal expansion when heated or cooled. This metal has a CRYSTALLINE five-fold symmetry structure that would require extremely high heat to melt. This metal is designed to work in free energy motors, generators, and other units. This metal does not get polarized into a given magnetic charge making it ideal for assisting in the attraction of neutral magnetism. This metal welcomes magnetism, yet is nonmagnetic (meaning a magnet will not adhere to it). The following units require this metal or a similar metal to operate optimally.

Celestial Particle Transmuter Open Source Claims:

1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit

2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy

3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities

4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy

5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit

6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system

7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit

8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.

9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state

10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation

11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute

12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion

13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth’s pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties

26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device utilizes cotton coated copper wire for coils that allow the proper spacing between the wires to build up the necessary charge to assist in rotation
28 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Devices uses hollow core coils to help capture magnetic energy or etheric energy which can then be circuited through coils to contribute to rotation
31 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B to help receive neutral magnetic energy and hold temporary magnetic polarities to contribute to rotation
32 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
33 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B, to receive magnetic current and/or magnetic fields that are mostly neutral in nature, and device then circuits that magnetic current through coils and/or magnetic fields to polarize that current to then allow it to perform work such as contributing to rotation
34 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
35 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields

35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device utilizes stacks of plastic magnets to assist in rotation by transferring attract fields through the stacks until the rotor has moved to the final plastic magnet in the stack
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
38 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B, to receive magnetic current and/or magnetic fields that are mostly neutral in nature, and device then circuits that magnetic current through coils and/or magnetic fields to polarize that current to then allow it to perform work such as contributing to rotation

Magnetic Motor Open Source Claims:
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a proper rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing to generate a relatively neutral magnetic energy
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit

6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state
10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units

20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions
23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device

32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields
35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
38 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B, to receive magnetic current and/or magnetic fields that are mostly neutral in nature, and device then circuits that magnetic current through coils and/or magnetic fields to polarize that current to then allow it to perform work such as contributing to rotation
39 - Device includes a unique shaped rotor that assists in a magnetic attract action to boost rotation speed and torque

<u>Magnetic Heating Unit Open Source Claims:</u>
1 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B, to receive magnetic current and/or magnetic fields that are mostly neutral in nature, and device then circuits that magnetic current through coils and/or magnetic fields to polarize that current to then allow it to perform work such as contributing to rotation

2 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
3 - Device uses an inert gas as a catalyst for a magnetic energy reaction and/or transmutation that includes a low temperature nuclear reaction which produces a modest amount of heat

Magnetic Spaceship Open Source Claims:
This ship incorporates some of the other devices so the claims for the other devices are included with the ship
1 - A magnetically powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit
2 - A device whereby a rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing
3 - Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation, magnets are arranged with alternating polarities
4 - Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy
5 - Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit
6 - Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system
7 - Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit
8 - Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.
9 - Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state

10 - The device has an attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation
11 - The device uses a rotational movement that includes an alternating polarity control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute
12 - The device has a means for activating the unit into motion
13 - Device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to create useable magnetic energy and/or flowing magnetic current
14 - Device demonstrates the ability of these devices to be scaled up or down in size
15 - Device utilizes an aluminum base plate as a method of reflecting and containing magnetic energy and contributing to the generating force of the unit
16 - Device utilizes brass rotor as a means of contributing the pulsing magnetic field and charge buildup in the unit and the ultimate production of magnetic current
17 - Device utilizes copper coated steel wire as a means of containing, focusing, and redistributing magnetic fields to help achieve continuous rotation
18 - Device utilizes copper tube stator core as a means of achieving neutral magnetic field buildup and release during rotation
19 - Device is capable of generating a pulsed relatively neutral magnetic current that can be attracted by other appropriate magnetic energy units
20 - Device utilizes a containment method whereby air is trapped around the rotor and stator as a means of building up a necessary charge that contributes to the magnetic action taking place in the unit
21 - Device incorporates rotor that spins at a rate that allows a balance of magnetic polarity charges to take place inside the stator winding, this critical principle must be adjusted according to magnet strength, coil wire size and length, and distance between magnets and stator coils
22 - Device includes stator coils and wire size that accommodate magnet gauss strength and rotation speed to produce a dominantly neutral magnetic field in stator coils as unit functions

23 - Device uses magnetic fields to create a magnetic pulse draw factor or attract field to the ionosphere to power the unit and then the device recycles the energy back into the Earth's pressure flow or magnetic field which restores the ionosphere
24 - Device produces a flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons
25 - Device produces a power source that is not primarily electrical, but may contain some electrical properties
26 - Device harnesses magnetic fields and builds a magnetic charge in coils that can then be circuited to a paramagnetic or diamagnetic material to control the buildup and release of the magnetic fields to contribute to rotation
27 - Device receives relatively neutral magnetic energy current and/or fields and then offers that current polarities that allow for rotation of said unit
29 - Device receives magnetic current and converts that current to a vibration that has sound and/or magnetic resonance properties in order to create a pulsing magnetic field that can change molecular structures
30 - Device uses dielectric materials such as mica to help balance, build, distribute, maintain, conduct, control, transform, or release magnetic and/or electric fields to contribute to magnetic energy generation, containment, transmutation, pulsation and/or formation and rotor rotation and/or device performance
31 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
32 - Device includes ferromagnetic material, such as steel wire, to distribute, transfer, extend, balance, regulate, transmit, regulate, and/or polarize magnetic current and/or magnetic fields
33 - Device uses mylar as a magnetic energy insulator and/or buffer to assist in magnetic field containment, balancing, and/or directing
34 - Device incorporates magnets that produce specific interactions with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials that allow for a magnetic energy exchange between magnets and said materials to contribute to magnetic responses within the unit and ultimately to produce relatively neutral magnetic current and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields

35 - Device harnesses relatively neutral pulsing rotating and/or counter rotating magnetic fields to connect to etheric energy flow, assist in magnetic energy production, assist in magnetic field creation, and/or assist in magnetic current production
36 - Device uses alternating magnetic fields in conjunction with paramagnetic, diamagnetic, and/or ferromagnetic materials to assist in canceling magnetic field holdback or locking during rotation
37 - Device harnesses, attracts, and/or captures relatively neutral etheric energy and converts or polarizes that energy into a more useable magnetic energy that can take on polarities to perform necessary functions in device
38 - Device uses a magnetic current conductor, such as copper coated steel wire, to circuit relatively neutral magnetic current to a paramagnetic and/or diamagnetic material and/or alloy to create temporary polarizations in said material to assist in rotation of rotor in device
39 - Device utilizes special alloy, such as TiAlCo-B, to receive magnetic current and/or magnetic fields that are mostly neutral in nature, and device then circuits that magnetic current through coils and/or magnetic fields to polarize that current to then allow it to perform work such as contributing to rotation
40 - Device is designed to have outer hull take on any polarity it is given without becoming magnetized in order to allow craft to be attracted to its destination
41 - Device includes two rotating/counter rotating halves to the ship that allow similar or opposing magnetic fields and/or relatively neutral magnetic fields to assist in propulsion or movement through air or space
42 - Device incorporates circuitry designed to accept neutral etheric energy and convert it into relatively polarized magnetic energy that can perform functions on the craft such as running devices, device then recycles the energy back into the Universal energy flow
43 - Device uses etheric and/or magnetic energy as a fuel source and as a means of propulsion and/or attraction through space at speeds well beyond light speed
44 - Device produces pulsing magnetic energy force field around craft for traveling purposes and for protection

45 - Device incorporates onboard gravity field system of magnetic energy flow to allow passengers and contents to exist inside a directional gravity field while on the ship
46 - Device includes magnetic energy units and technology to help operate craft such as turning the plates and powering onboard systems