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## C. How to BUILD A TESLA POLE GENERATOR FOR HOME POWER (14)

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This is the third story I'm doing regarding some exotic free energy technologies I've been told about from an inmate <sup>physicist</sup> who sat by me for meals. He told me that his dad worked with Einstein on the Philadelphia Experiment and was involved in some of the black budget flying saucer programs.

In the first story, I told about the QMogen (my word for self-looped [portrayed in the shape of the letter Q] motor generator with excess energy left over for use) he built to power (125 kW) their ranch for four decades. In the second story, I told about the "Flying carpet" craft toy he built for Nick (name changed to maintain his anonymity) that could fly up to 35 mph at an <sup>in levitation</sup> above-ground height of up to 100 feet.

In this present story, I will be describing a solid state generator concept that Nick's brother developed after their father died, based on what he had learned from his dad. It supposedly could power several homes and would be even more simple and inexpensive to build than the QMogen. But unlike the QMogen, it could not be used for portable applications such as transportation except to recharge batteries or powering cable cars & trains.

Nick called it a "Tesla Tower," but I'm not going to use that name here to avoid confusing

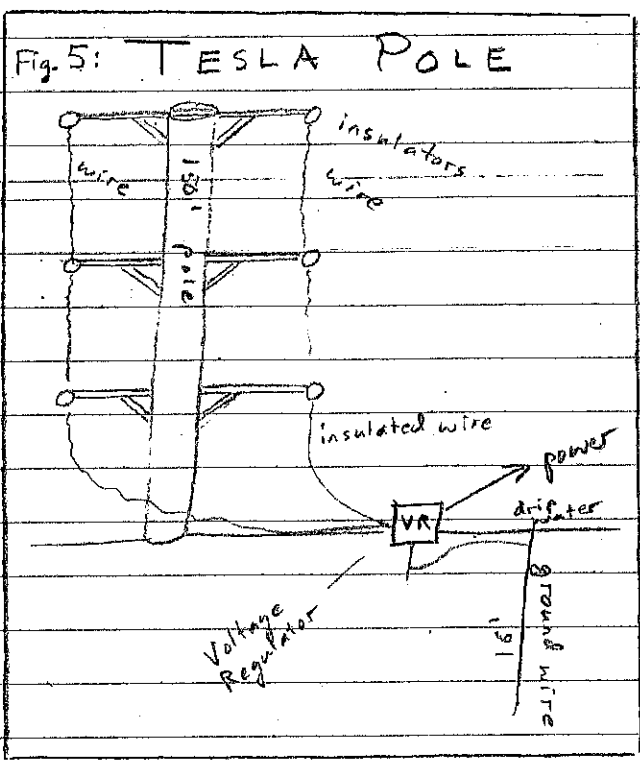
I can't remember what these were called →  (the generate sparks)

(15)

it with Wardenclyffe or the Tesla Tower<sup>load</sup> types of arrangements. I'm calling this one a "Tesla Pole," and I don't have a hard time believing this one, either, because I've heard many accounts of people extracting power in a manner along these lines (pun / play on words intended).

The pole could be as short as 50', but the taller the pole, the more power it harvests from the environment. Nick suggests 150'.

The gauge of the copper wire (would the Tungsten: Cu alloy work better?) he recommends is 10t (about the girth of a pen or pencil) — the same as what comes



from the grid to the house.

Nick didn't say how far away from the (wood) pole the Cu wire should be. He was moved out of my dorm today, so I can't presently ask him. He did recommend that the descending Cu wire be insulated up to about 10' <sup>from the ground</sup> to protect from being touched. (shocked).

For the grounding rod, he recommends two 8-foot 1/2" grounding rods welded together to be pounded into the ground 16'. He also recommends a water drip over the grounding rod for a "perfect ground."

The wire from the grounding rod to the voltage regulator should be insulated. He also said the grounding rod needs to be at least 30' away from the pole array.

Nick also said you could run three or four copper wires up the pole for increased power production, but you wouldn't want to do more than that. †

You'd have to run the <sup>DC</sup> output power through an inverter to get AC. If you don't have a grid-tie to serve as a battery bank with net metering, it would be good to have a battery bank to store power to handle peak loads and store when your needs are less than what the Tesla Pole is producing.

To protect the system from lightning strikes, he recommended having a surge protector with the voltage regulator. This is an issue electrical engineers would know how to handle.

Nick said <sup>that</sup> in this system, the tower sucks voltage from the air and amperage from the ground. I'd be curious to see if it works better proportional to air speed past the vertical wires — a potentially much more efficient way to harness wind energy without the engineering of turbines to withstand extreme wind conditions.

The wires don't have to be vertical but could be suspended in other orientations such as under or over a bridge, between buildings — but isolated from ground conductors.

# He said four wires on a 50' pole would produce about as much as two wires on a 150' pole. The output would be around 25 kw.

This makes me wonder about the wires suspended between towers in the electrical grid and how they might be converted into this Tesla Pole iteration, instead of for transmitting power.

As these distributed power solutions go mainstream, the grid could largely become obsolete.

Not only will homes and businesses become independent, with interdependence as a convenience rather than a necessity, but individual appliances are likely to have free (from the wheelwork of nature) energy generators built in, requiring no external cords or plug-in.

Isaiah predicted this ~2700 years ago in 60:19,20, which becomes very clear with some strong synonym substitutions: "...The Lord [nature / wheelwork of nature] shall be unto thee an everlasting [inexhaustible, ubiquitous] light [power / energy]..." This is said in context of the illumination / brightness of the sun [daylight] and moon [night light].

Earlier in that same chapter (60:8) is a verse that depicts flying saucers and jetpacks or "flying carpet," as Nick described his toy: "Who are those that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?"

Imagine the drone flight industry that could emerge from this capability! Collision avoidance could be accomplished via computers and a database of all objects in flight. There is plenty of room to maneuver IF you know to do so. And to prevent non-registry by shadowy entities, the only info required for the database should be where, <sup>what size,</sup> and which direction, not what it is.