Nikola Tesla's Patent Collection

(1/1)

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AC Electro Magnetic Motor 433,700 August 5 1890
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AC Generator 447,921 March 10 1891
Alternating Motor 555,190 Feb 25 1896
Aerial Transportation 1,655,114 January 3 1928
Producing High Frequency 583,953 June 8 1897
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Utilizing Effects Transmitted From a Distance to a Receiving Device Through Natural Media 685,955 Nov 5 1901
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Electrical Circuit Controller 76 609,245 August 16 1898
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Electrical Transformer or Induction Device 38 433,702 August 5 1890
Electrical Transmission of Power 12 382,280 May 1 1888

Electrical Transmission of Power 13 382,281 May 1 1888
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Electro Magnetic Motor 8 381,968 May 1 1888
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Manufacture of Electrical Condensers, Coils, &c 73 577,671 February 23 1897
Means for Generating Electric Currents 58 514,168 February 6 1894
Means for Increasing the Intensity of Electrical Oscillations 90 685,012 October 22 1901
Aerial Transportation 111 1,655,113 January 3 1928
and Controlling Mechansim of Moving Vessels or Vehicles 85 613,809 November 8 1898
and Electrical Conversion and Distribution 48 462,418 November 3 1891
and Producing Currents of High Frequency 70 568,179 September 22 1896
Converting and Distributing Electric Currents 14 382,282 May 1 1888
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Insulating Electric Conductors 88 655,838 August 14 1900
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Intensifying and Utilizing Effects Transmitted Through Natural Media 91 685,953 November 5 1901
Obtaining Direct from AC s 26 413,353 October 22 1889
Operating Arc Lamps 41 447,920 March 10 1891
Operating Electro Magnetic Motors 22 401,520 April 16 1889
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Regulating Producing Currents of High Frequency 69 568,178 September 22 1896
Signaling 97 723,188 March 17 1903
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Regulator for Alternate Current Motors 20 390,820 October 9 1888
Regulator for Dynamo Elecric Machines 6 350,954 October 19 1886
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Here is a link for searching patents

http://www.uspto.gov/patft/

pese:
Nice Collection.

Links to the above patents find in
http://ch.to/FE

here are they:

http://www.stormloader.com/members/pese/fe/tesla/Tesla_e_books.txt
also dirctly to "click-open"
http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2027.0.html

G.Pese

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If you guys want another handy site here is rex:

http://www.rexresearch.com/1index.htm

Free Energy / Over-Unity: ADAMS: Motor ** ALEXANDER: Dyna-Motor ** D'ANGELO: Interatomic Ion Motor ** BALDINELLI: Dual Relay Charger ** BARBAT: Self-Sustaining Electrical Generator ** BAUMANN: Testatika Generator ** BEDINI: Motor-Generator ** BRITTEN: Antenna ** CHRISTIE & BRITS: Controller ** COLER: Stromzeuger ** CORREA: Pulsed Abnormal Glow Discharge ** ** CRAIG: Hall Effect Generator ** ** DEPALMA: N-Machine ** ECCLES: Electrolytic Cell ** ECKLIN: Permanent Magnet Motor / Stationary Armature Generator ** FRENETTE & PERKINS: Friction Heater ** FE Generators #1 ** FE Generators #2 ** ** GARY: Magnet Motor ** ** ** GRAY: Motor ** ** ** GRITSKEVITCH: Over-Unity Hydro-Magnetic Generator ** ** GULLEY: Self-Sustaining Electric Motor ** HENDERSHOT: Generator ** HODOWANEC: Magnetic Resonance Amplifier ** HUBBARD: Generator ** IMRIS: Optical Electrostatic Generator ** JAMISON: Energizer ** The Joe Cell ** JOHNSON: Magnet Motor ** KANAREV: Plasma Water Electrolysis ** KELLOGG: Photon-Proton Electric Generator ** KINCHELOE: N-Machine ** KOLDOMASOV: Reactor ** LAMBERTSON: WIN Generator ** MARKOVICH: ATREE ** McCLAIN

& WOOTAN: MRA (#1) ** McCLAIN & WOOTAN: MRA (#2) ** McKIE: PODMOD ** MERKL: Chondriana & Life Crystals ** ** MEYERS: Absorber ** ** ** MILKOVIC: Two-Stage Mechanical Oscillator ** ** MINATO: Magnet Motor ** MOLLINET: Power Unit LE M3 ** MORAY: Generator ** MORAY: Beyond the Light Rays ** MORAY: Speech: Free Energy ** NELSON: Electron Trap ** NEWMAN: Motor ** PATRICK & BEARDEN: Motionless Electrical Generator ** PERRIGO: Generator ** PRENTICE: Antenna ** ** RAYLEIGH: Active Nitrogen ** ** REED: Magnetic Motor ** SCHAEFFER: Steam Generator ** SCHAPPELLER: Glowing Magnetism ** SCRAGG: HCl Motor ** SEARL: Generator ** SEARL (#3): Levity Disc Articles ** SEARL: Searl Effect Generator #4 ** SEIKE: G-Strain Amplifier/Monopolar Moebius Coil ** SEROGODSKY: Heat Engine ** SHOULDERS: Elektrum Validum ** STONEBURG: Self-Sustaining Electric Motor ** SWEET: Vacuum Triode Amplifier ** SZABO: Energy-by-Motion (EBM) Generator ** TEWARI: Space Power Generator ** TROMBLY: N-Machine ** YABLOTCHKOV: Over-Unity ES Amplifier ** YILDIZ: Electrical Generator ** ZINSSER: Kinetobaric Generator

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TESLA DICTIONARY OF ADVANCED RESEARCH TERMINOLOGY

1996 EDITION

NOTE: A printed copy of this document is available through the Catalog section of this web site.

Adiabatic

1. Any thermodynamic or magnetic process in which no heat or other energy is moving in or out of the process area.
2. When vapor is expanded or compressed without any transfer of heat either to the outside or from the environment to the vapor. (Wiseman)

Aether

Alternative spelling of Ether when used in the sense of a fundamental invisible substance permeating the entire Universe.

Alpha Particles

Radioactive emissions conceived as consisting of two protons and two neutrons travelling together. This could also be called a helium ion. These have a positive charge, travel slowly, and can damage physical matter by contact. They may draw electrons from the environment in order to balance charge. If the environment happens to be within a living body, that body will be weakened.

Alternating current (AC)

Electricity which reverses its direction of flow in a cyclic pattern according to its frequency. Tesla developed the first commercially used Alternating Current generators in 1893.

Amperage

Amount of electrons moving in an electrical flow. This is measured against time with an ammeter. One amp equals one coulomb of electrons moving past a point in one second.

Ball Lightning

1. Any electrical discharge in free space which appears to have a spherical form.
2. When a pseudosphere of magnetic field lines and a catenoid of a surface of associated electric field lines interact to form a toroid. (Kovac)

Beta Particles

Radioactive emissions consisting mostly of stray electrons. These have a negative charge. In large numbers they can cause some damage to physical matter, such as radiation burns. Usually, they dissipate into the atmosphere and become negative ions, which are beneficial to life processes.

Bifilar

Usually refers to wires folded back on themselves in a winding to increase efficiency. Can also mean the use of two wires in an assembly such as a transformer.

Bioelectromagnetics

Study of how living bodies respond to the presence of electromagnetic fields.

Brown's Gas

Highly efficient form of matter demonstrated by Bulgarian-American researcher Yul Brown. It may be an elemental form preceding hydrogen. It is made by a proprietary process for dissociating water. There are indications that use of this gas can transmute radioactive wastes into more benign substances.

Caduceus

In ancient times, a magical staff consisting of a golden rod with two serpents entwined around it. Now refers to any wire winding similar in form.

Capacitance

Holding back of electrical current by a thin nonconducting layer. The current can then be discharged under the control of a circuit or an operator.
The amount of capacitance is proportional to the relative strength of the non-conducting layer or area in comparison to the strength of the current.

Catalyst

Anything which facilitates a chemical reaction, which is not directly changed or consumed by the process. Catalytic

Catalysis

Any process which involves the facilitation of a chemical reaction by a substance not directly changed or consumed by the reaction itself.

Catenary, Catenoid

Shape formed by the curve of a loose string, under the influence of gravity, suspended by its two ends. A heated glass tube with the ends pulled apart will form a catenoid. (Kovac)

Ch'i

Chinese concept of a characteristic which pervades all the Universe, having no mass, energy, or existence in time, but is essential as a foundation for all material and life. It is best described in the Tao Te Ching by Lao Tze. Also written as Ki (Japanese) or Qi (People's Republic of China).

Chladni Plates

Special surfaces which transmit acoustic waves in such a way that sand or metal filings will form distinctive patterns

based on the character of vibrations passing through the area. Named after German physicist Ernst Florens Friedrich Chladni, 1756-1827.

Coherence

When waves have a continuous phase relationship with each other.

Cohesion

1. Something sticking to something else.
2. Sympathetic negative attraction, its degree corresponding to the character of molecular density. (Keely)

Cold Fusion

When atoms merge into a heavier element at temperatures typical of Earth's normal environment, thus generating energy. There are several possible chemical reactions in this class. Most of them involve some kind of catalysis.

Corona

Luminous electromagnetic discharge, either visible or detectable by instruments, which suffuses an area of the atmosphere around the origin point of the phenomenon.

Coulomb

Measure of the estimate of the number of electrons physically present at any point. One Coulomb equals about 6.25 billion billion electrons, which has been standardized as one ampere of electricity in one second.

Cosmic Rays

1. The highest possible frequencies of electromagnetism. These emanate from distant regions of space and can pass through all physical matter easily.
2. Unspecified waves of charged particles which come from outer space and hit the planet constantly, and can cause changes in physical matter on some level. In this sensed, these are not necessarily electromagnetic in nature.

Cryogenics

Study of physical matter and associated waveforms at extremely cold temperatures, approaching those of deep space. Under these conditions, many elements suddenly become superconductors. Therefore, part of this study focuses on how to induce superconductivity at higher temperatures.

Cymatics

Study of the response of physical substances to vibrations.

Dendritic

Literally means "tree-like", and can apply to anything which naturally branches out in this manner, including trees, rivers, lightning, and blood vessels.

Dimension

1. Distance from one point to another in space.
2. An area of reality.

Direct Current

Electricity consisting of a flow of electrons in one direction. Static electricity and chemical battery current are examples.

Drown, Ruth

Developer of a series of radionics instruments in the 1930's. These worked on a sympathetic vibratory principle, and were said to treat patients remotely by acting on blood samples, hair, or photographs. Sometimes similar machines are named after her.

DX

Amateur radio term meaning "distance". Usually refers to communications from far points.

Dyne

Metric standard measurement of force. An acceleration of one centimeter per second on one gram of mass.

Eidetic

Derived from Plato, who probably inherited the concept from Persians, who in turn probably inherited it from Egyptians. The ancient view of vision was very different from ours. It extended beyond mere objects. Ancient philosophers were well-versed in qualitative sciences, and had observed that matter in an ordinary state was radiant. Matter sends out its emanations in all directions, even in the dark. The human & animal eye is a special organ through which the aura is projected. When the mind is properly initiated and exercised, consciousness can actually leak through the eyes, and be projected. When that happens, a very special type of vision occurs. They gave a name to the radiance coming from the eye and from all objects: EIDOLA, which means literally "idea messages". What they're saying is, when the Eidola from your eyes and Eidola from objects meet, that creates perception. One can literally examine ideas which have no physical form, but which nevertheless radiate Eidola. Ideas can radiate Eidola. Descartes restored this idea in his discussions of "Ether". Eidolic vision is the ancient term; Eidetic is what the term became with the movement from qualitative to quantitative. Eidetic vision includes a special type of persistent afterimage, which has conscious qualities. This is all beyond neurology. It is an ability to process or reshape remembered forms and images. Memory is a reconnection with real things -- with eidetic or eidolic images.
Eidolic = qualitative
Eidetic = quantitative
Eidetic imagery is carried with a set of lines, as a living thing. (Vassilaitos) NOTE: A similar concept, using different terminology, is developed in the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard.

Eidolic

See definition for Eidetic.

Electricity

1. Any flow of electrons.
2. Low-frequency flow of electromagnetic energy, which under normal Earth conditions will tend to stay confined in wires or along set paths.

Electrochemical

Describes any reactions between chemical elements which involve electricity, either as a product or as a catalyst.

Electrolysis

Passage of electrical current through a fluid, in which the flow is accompanied by movement of ions. Electrolytic

Electromagnetic

See Electromagnetism

Electromagnetic Field

A region of space in which electrical and magnetic energy are charging the area. There are generally two components to the field: magnetic and electric, or space charge. These can be at widely varying levels relative to each other, which is an important consideration in environmental surveys.

Electromagnetic Spectrum

Range of frequencies of all energies which have been classified as electromagnetic. The slower the frequency of vibration relative to time, the longer the wavelength of the energy. In order from slowest to fastest, the frequency range encompasses the following energies:
Alternating Current (AC) Electricity
Very Low Frequency (VLF) Radio
Amplitude Modulation (AM) Radio
Shortwave (SW) Radio
High Frequency (HF) Radio
Microwave, Radar
Infrared (Heat)
Visible Light
Ultraviolet Light
X-Rays
Gamma Rays
Cosmic Rays
Electromagnetism

One of the fundamental forms of energy in the Universe. It changes characteristics radically depending on its frequency and wavelength, which tend to correlate closely with each other. Generated in relatively pure form by numerous natural processes such as solar fusion, electromagnetism normally interacts with other energy forms. As of this writing, it is generally thought to travel at a constant speed, known as the "speed of light", or 186,000 miles per second. Larry Spring has demonstrated that electromagnetic energy usually travels through space as an expanding sphere, and will tend to do so until it encounters an obstacle.

Electromechanical

Of or pertaining to mechanical devices or systems electrically actuated, such as a solenoid (magnetic actuator) or an electrometer (electrostatically actuated). (Nurnberger)

Electromotive

The potential of electrical force sufficient to create an obvious effect on matter, generally by moving it.

Electron

Small theoretical particle which is generally believed to normally orbit around the nucleus of an atom. It may under some conditions come loose from atoms in materials, such as metals, and create a flow of electrical current. Many physicists believe electrons are always composed of very small, unstable particles.

Electrophoresis

Movement of suspended particles through a fluid when stimulated by an electrical force. An example is a laboratory process used in medicine to determine differences in motion of protein molecules. This can be used to tell if someone has had a heart attack, by applying the process to a sample of protein molecules from the heart muscle.

Electrostatic

Stationary separation of electrical charges.

Element

1. Any fundamental frequency of matter, expressed materially as a unique atomic structure, with its own chemical properties, conventionally illustrated in a table of periodic characteristics depending on which octave of material coherence the atomic structure resides.

2. Term incorrectly applied to the Chinese conception of five natural forces. These forces are translated as Water, Wood, Fire, Earth, and Metal.

Eloptic

Type of radionic energy patterns observed and utilized by Dr. T. Galen Hieronymous.

Equipotential Surface

The surface of anything where the electrical or magnetic potential is the same throughout.

Erg

A measurement of applied energy and work within the metric system. Standardized as one dyne of force applied through the distance of one centimeter.

Ether

1. Fundamental medium of time and space, postulated by most 19th Century scientists but largely abandoned as a concept after 1900. This was originally used in attempts to explain how waves can propagate through an apparent vacuum.
2. A name for a specific chemical, also known as Chloroform. It was given this name because it evaporates easily and evenly permeates air. In medicine, it was one of the first generally used anesthetics, but was abandoned because of its extreme flammability.
3. A state of matter at plasma or above. (Pond)

Exciton

In a crystal, holes (vacancies) and electrons can become energetic, and move about the area. This phenomenon is key to the development of transistors and integrated circuits.

Faraday Cage

By setting up a room with grounded metal walls, it is possible to keep all electromagnetic waves from entering the area from outside. This is a good environment for research. Named for Michael Faraday, an early electrical researcher.

FEA

Abbreviation for Free Energy Accumulator. (Wiseman)

Fractals

Mathematical equations which describe the general natural sequence of evolution applicable to matter and energy. Most dendritic processes are best described this way.

Free Energy

Gaining power from an as yet unknown (or possibly unknowable) source.

Frequency

Rate of vibration of a force or wave, usually measured relative to local time.

Fusion

When atoms merge into a heavier element. This generates energy across the electromagnetic spectrum. Until 1987, it was generally thought that this could only occur at extremely high temperatures typical of plasmas. Thus, an atomic fission explosion was deemed necessary to generate sufficient heat to produce a fusion explosion in hydrogen bombs. Attempts to fully control high-temperature fusion reactions have, as of this writing, universally failed, primarily due to borderline phenomena related to containment of the reactions. See Cold Fusion.

Gamma Rays

Extremely high frequencies of electromagnetic radiation. These will pass through physical matter, and may alter its structure if possessing sufficient intensity.

Geobiology

The study of energies coming from the Earth and how they affect life.

Gauss

A measurement of magnetic force, named after Karl Friedrich Gauss, German physicist and mathematician, 1777-1855. See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Giga-

One billion of any measurement.

Gravity

One of the fundamental forms of energy in the Universe. Its operation is not generally understood at this time. Gravity tends to be stable, although some researchers have found it forming into waves on occasion. As a force, it may be either a push, a pull, or both. According to conventional physics, it is the weakest of the four fundamental natural forces, but it operates over the greatest range. It is the observed tendency of material objects to be attracted to each other.

Grunge

Radio interference of either man-made or natural origin. See also QRM and QRN.

Ham

Slang term for an amateur radio operator.

Harmonic

1. Having to do with the resonance of one thing to another, through matching frequencies. A harmonic is a frequency that is a doubling or halving of another frequency.
2. In music, partial resonance between one frequency and another. (Pond) Certain intervals between tones may sound pleasant to the human ear, and thus are called harmonic. Partial resonance may also be a factor in chemistry and physics, but this area has not been explored as of this writing.

Hertz

The name of a German physicist applied to the measurement of frequency in cycles per second. Heinrich Hertz, 1857-1894.

Homopolar

When only one electromagnetic pole is present in a particular structure. All charge is equally distributed.

Impedance

A measure of resistance to electrical current flow.

Implosion

Sudden inward collapse of matter. In many natural processes, this occurs in the form of a rapid vortex. Several engineering possibilities for harvesting energy from controlled implosions have been proposed, beginning with the work of German researcher Viktor Schauberger in the 1920's.

Inert Gas

Any of the so-called "Noble Gases" from the Periodic Table of the Elements. These elements normally do not combine with other elements. They are useful as buffers against chemical interactions, and appear to have interesting properties related to scalar-field interactions. The gases and their atomic numbers are: Helium 2, Neon 10, Argon 18, Krypton 36, Xenon 54, and Radon 86.

Interferometer

1. Instrumentation which uses interference patterns between two waves to determine parameters of a wave. This can be used in optics, electronics, radio, astronomy, and acoustics.
2. An effect similar to an interference pattern. (Beardon)
3. Certain natural objects could be technically said to be interferometers, including planets, the human brain, and quartz crystals. What they have in common is a bipolar structure, which can serve simultaneously as a generator and background for detecting interference patterns. (Beardon)

Ion

An incomplete atom or a group of incomplete atoms, which thus has a charge. These can be simple, as in negative ions, which often consist of free electrons, or they can be fairly complex, as the nuclei of metal atoms with some or all electrons stripped off. Ions form because of dissociation (e.g. salt in water), strong radiation (UV, x-rays, radioactivity etc.), strong electrical forces (e.g. high voltage on a pointed electrode), radioactive decay, extreme heat, cold fusion and other processes. In general, negative ions have an excess of electrons, and positive ions lack electrons.

Isotropic

Everywhere the same. Can be applied to a geometric figure in space, or to a solution.

Keely, John Ernst Worrell

Inventor and scientist who lived 1837 - 1898, considered the founder of the field of Sympathetic Vibratory Physics. He was noted for having developed a technology of levitation, and motors which ran on acoustical energy. He assembled a remarkable set of laws which apply to chemistry and physics. Sometimes inventions similar to his are named after him. The primary source of information on his work in the 20th century has been Delta Spectrum Research, headed by Dale Pond.

Ki

See Ch'i.

LC Circuit

L stands for Inductance, and C stands for Capacitance. So this is any circuit in which inductance and capacitance are used in combination. This can create resonant phenomena.

Light

Intermediate frequencies of electromagnetic energy which happen to be visible to the sensory apparatus of our species.

Lightning

Large electrical discharge through the air. Can be generated by storms, Tesla coils, and atomic blasts.

Luminous

Emitting any kind of light.

Magnetic

1. Having a tendency to attract or repel iron, depending on polarity.
2. Anything which attracts or repels another thing by invisible force.

Magnetic Measurement Scale
Note that the items on this scale do not seem to precisely match in all cases. This is due to a current imperfect understanding of the nature of magnetism on the part of most, if not all, scientists.
Maxwell: 1 Gauss per square centimeter.
Gauss: one line of force per square centimeter during 1 second of time.
Milligauss: One thousandth of a Gauss; the most commonly used measurement of AC electromagnetic fields in residential and commercial inspections.
Weber: Enough magnetic force to induce 1 volt of electricity in a single-coil circuit during 1 second of time. 100,000,000 Maxwells.
Tesla: 1 Weber per square meter; equals 10,000 Gauss.

Magnetic Resonance Amplifier (MRA)

A class of over-unity device involving regeneration of magnetic fields.

Magneto Hydro Dynamics (MHD)

1. Treatment of plasma as a fluid in attempts to control high-temperature fusion reactions.
2. Process of applying magnetic fields to water and other fluids to modify their energy, and thus become effective agents for other purposes, such as medicine or industrial applications.

Magnifying Transmitter

Device under development by Tesla which was intended to allow electrical energy to manifest at will anywhere on this planet. This project was the primary experiment at Wardencliffe when funding was cut off by J.P. Morgan in 1907, and so was never completed.

Malillumination

When plants, animals, or humans have light which is missing essential frequencies, and disease results. (Dr. John Ott)

Mana

A root word for "power", usually spiritual. This word is associated with the Kahuna priesthood of Hawaii.

Maximum Usable Frequency

In radio transmission, the highest frequency at which a signal can be transmitted between two points under current conditions. Factors which affect this can change from one hour to the next, and include the distance to be covered, geography of the intervening area, solar events, local weather conditions, and man-made disturbances. Abbreviated as MUF.

Maya

1. Sanskrit term meaning illusion, referring to an ancient doctrine saying that all reality is illusory.
2. Name of a particular tribe whose home is in the Yucatan and Guatemala area of Central America. They created a remarkable civilization which suddenly disappeared. Their mathematical and calendar systems were the most accurate yet seen on this planet. About three hundred years after their disappearance, the Aztecs took much of their technology and used it to build their own civilization.

Mega-

One million of any measurement.

Metempsychosis

1. The wandering of the soul during dreams & at death. (Vassilaitos)
2. Any transmigration of souls.

MHD

Abbreviation for Magneto Hydro Dynamics.

Microvita

Most fundamental building block of atomic particles, which contains a universal life and intelligence. This term was developed by the Indian guru P.R. Sarkar, late founder of the Ananda Marga Yoga Society.

Milligauss

See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Montauk

Town on the easternmost point of Long Island over 100 miles east of New York City. Experiments based on Tesla's technology were allegedly conducted in secret at an Air Force base there in the early 1980's.

MRA

Abbreviation for Magnetic Resonance Amplifier.

MUF

See Maximum Usable Frequency.

Multiple Wave Oscillator

A healing device using very wide bandwidth unmodulated radio waves, developed in France in the 1920's. Several

researchers have made versions of this device. (Georges Lakhovsky)

MWO

See Multiple Wave Oscillator.

N-Machine

One of many magnetic-ring motor types, which is designed to produce more energy than it uses. (DePalma; Tewari)

Nano-

One-billionth of any measurement.

Negative Charge

An area where there is an excess of electrons. This was misnamed by early electrical researchers due to a misunderstanding of the direction of current flow.

Neutral Center

All structures rest on a foundation of an indestructible and indivisible unit, which has no mass, time, or energy of its own. Descriptions of this concept resemble descriptions of the Chinese concept of Ch'i. (Keely)

Non-Hertzian

Any waveform which propagates in space, but does not conform to the standard model of electromagnetic waves.

Nuclear

1. Pertaining to the nucleus of an atom.
2. Energy which is generated as unstable atoms rapidly or slowly decay.

Orgone

Energy form first described by Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The term was derived from "orgasm", as Reich felt this energy is related to the phenomenon of human sexuality, and is also a primary motivating force of the Universe. Reich built several devices which collected orgone, and retransmitted it back to humans. He also used the energy to modify weather.

Oscillation

1. Rhythmic vibration. This can be mechanical or electric.
2. Rhythmically recurring translatory (of an object about itself) movement. Oscillation is thus external rhythmic motion. (Pond)

Oscilloclast

An early Radionic device using resonant frequencies for the treatment of disease, developed about 1920. (Dr. Albert Abrams)

Oscilloscope

Device which measures electrical energy waves and illustrates them on a screen.

Over-Unity

Any device which puts out more power than it consumes.

Ozone

Three oxygen atoms bound together. Normally, oxygen exists in Earth's atmosphere as two atoms bound together. Ozone has a distinctive set of characteristics and a smell which can be easily recognized. It can be formed by electric arcing in air, which is why it is often found in significant quantities on the trailing edges of thunderstorms. Ozone will react against parasitic bacteria, and can filter out several high frequencies of electromagnetic radiation.

Philadelphia Experiment

In October 1943, a US Navy ship was outfitted with electronic gear allegedly based on a design by Nikola Tesla. The object of the experiment was to render the ship invisible. According to most accounts, the experiment did make the ship invisible, and also suddenly transported it 200 miles away to Norfolk harbor, where it materialized briefly, and then re-materialized minutes later back in Philadelphia. When the crew came off the ship, they were all incurably insane. This experiment has spawned a great deal of literature.

Photon

1. Theoretical particle of light. Tremendous controversies exist over whether light is a pure electromagnetic waveform, or is made of particles. Those who feel it forms into particles are further divided as to the nature and charge of these

particles. As of this writing, photons have not yet been observed.

2. Quantized bundle of light. (Pond)

Photon Belt

Theoretical region of space where some kind of light energy is present in greater amounts than in the region of space which our planet has been travelling through during recorded history. It has been said by several prophetic sources that once Earth moves into this area, there will be radical shifts in climate and consciousness.

Piezoelectric

Some crystals, especially quartz, will produce an electric charge when squeezed. This charge will typically be high voltage and low amperage.

Piezoluminescence

Some crystals will emit light when squeezed. This will even happen with sugar crystals, which can be relatively entertaining if one looks in a mirror in a dark room while eating certain kinds of candy.

Planck's Constant

Any radiation has a constant ratio of energy relative to its frequency. In our part of the Universe, this is expressed as a number: 6.547 x 10-27 ergs per second. Named after a German physicist, Max Planck, 1858-1947.

Plasma

1. When matter is stripped of all electrons, and flows violently. This can occur at extremely high temperatures typical of stars. It is an energetic state higher than gas.
2. Liquid portion of blood in which cells are suspended.

Positive Charge

An area where there is a lack of electrons. This was misnamed by early electrical researchers due to a misunderstanding of

flow direction.

Potential

1. Any electrical voltage difference between two points.
2. Difference in energy level between two or more places.

Propagation

How an electromagnetic wave moves through space or any medium, including its response to any other waves or solid objects which may be obstacles at the wave's frequency.

Pseudosphere

1. To form a model of one, push the ends of a heated glass tube together.
2. When applied to gravity, a geometric object with the same properties as a sphere, but the equipotential surface of gravity is pushing rather than pulling. (Kovac)

Psychotronic

1. Any unclassified energy having an effect on the interface between mind, matter, and/or spirit. This is sometimes incorrectly used as a synonym for "Radionics". Derived from Greek "Psyche" which is both mind and spirit, and "Tronics", meaning instrumentation. The term was coined in France during the late '60's. The first Psychotronics Conference was in Prague in 1972.
2. Sometimes used as a slang term meaning unusual and awesome.

Pythagoras

Greek educator who lived in the 6th century B.C. He developed the sciences of mathematics, philosophy, music, and medicine simultaneously, as an integrated whole. Much of his work, especially in mathematics and music, is the foundation of modern methods. Pythagorean

Qi

See Ch'i.

QRM

Radio operator's term for man-made interference. SEE Grunge

QRN

Radio operator's term for natural interference. SEE Grunge

QSL

Radio operator's code for acknowledging the receipt of a transmission. Many amateur operators, government stations, and commercial stations will send special QSL postcards in exchange for written reception reports.

Quantum

1. Something which can be measured or counted.
2. This term has been applied to the theoretical fundamental constants of physics, as a specialized technical mathematical definition.
3. A given discrete quantity.

Radioactivity

Emanations from individual atoms of unstable isotopes of material elements. There are three generally recognized types of radioactivity: alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. (See separate definitions for each.)

Radionics

Use of invisible, largely unclassified energies to create effects on biological entities. It can operate equally well at any distance, because it is using resonant forces which are inherently non-locational.

Reality

In society, reality is strictly an agreement among people as to what is being observed or inferred. The same applies in science, although new discoveries can change the understanding of the agreement at any time.

Regauging

Free change of magnetic scalar potential with little or no change in force fields. This phenomenon can be a way to make over-unity devices effective. (Beardon)

Resonance

Vibration of one thing or force in sympathy with another, because of a similarity or mutual harmonic characteristic.

RF

Abbreviation for Radio Frequency.

Rife, Dr. Royal R.

1888-1971. Developer of a type of electromagnetic resonant microscope and corresponding treatment equipment beginning in the mid-1920's. The treatment equipment pulsed precisely calibrated low-frequency electricity through the patient's body. Rife was harassed by the United States Government and his laboratories were closed. Most of his equipment was destroyed. Several diagnostic and treatment devices have been named after him, although not all of these specifically use his principles.

Scalar

1. Any quantity with magnitude which can be described by a number. Not associated with direction or location in space.
2. Same as Keely's Neutral Center, which is the full harmonic chord of the Universe. (Pond)

Scalar Wave

A wave form which is composed of compression and rarefaction, as sound waves. It does not necessarily move in any particular direction or have a specific location. (Beardon)

Schumann Resonance

There is a gap in the ionosphere of the Earth's atmosphere. It creates a massive electronic cavity in which a certain frequency can resonate constantly, as a sort of "signature" of this planet. That frequency is generally given as 7.83 cycles per second. According to some researchers, it may change over time. Several inventors have developed devices which are worn close to the body and constantly impart this frequency to a person, using the theory that having this "correction" in a person's biofield will create a defense against unnatural electromagnetic fields.

Soliton

A wave can propagate with no energy loss, and also retain its shape and speed after collision with another wave. In fact, it can absorb and feed on small waves.

Somatid

Small biological entity which goes through a life cycle of its own inside a plant, animal, or human. It can, due to stress factors, manifest as bacteria and viruses. In more benign stages, it appears to play a role in cell division. (Naessens)

Sonoluminescence

Light which is generated as a result of sound energy.

Strong Nuclear Force

One of the four forces of nature recognized by conventional physics. That which holds atomic nuclei together. Believed to be the strongest of all natural forces, although it operates over a very small range.

Subatomic

Any particle smaller than an atom. Because of their size, the existence of these particles cannot be directly observed, but only inferred from the results of various experiments.

Subtle Energy

A general term referring to any kind of waveform, emanation, or pattern which can have an effect and is difficult or impossible to quantify using present technology.

Synergetics

Type of geometry developed by Buckminster Fuller, in which all relationships between forms are accounted by whole numbers only. Once understood, it can be applied to material forms, chemistry, geobiology, and physics as a common ground.

Tachyon

1. Theoretical particle in physics usually connected with cosmic rays. Its name comes from an ancient Greek word for "speed", because it was thought to travel very fast. The particle has never been observed, and the name gradually fell out of favor in conventional physics. More recently, some researchers, inventors, and marketers have revived the term without defining it, which has led to some confusion.
2. Mutated particle, harmful to humans, which is created when a type of cosmic ray strikes the Earth and comes out the other side. Anyone who spends much time at a spot where these particles come out will have serious health problems. (Vince Wiberg)

Tensegrity

Structural integrity created through tension of structural members. This is the opposite of compression structures, which for most of human history have comprised the majority of buildings. (Buckminster Fuller)

Tesla

1. Nikola Tesla, who invented AC power generators, AC motors, radio transmitters, several mechanical turbines, and many other important items. He lived from 1857 - 1943. He was born and raised in Serbia, went to school in Hungary, and emigrated to the United States in 1884. For a brief time, he worked with Thomas Edison, and then broke away to form his own laboratory, where he produced his greatest inventions.
2. A measurement of magnetic force. (See Magnetic Measurement Scale)

Tesla coil

Electrical apparatus developed by Nikola Tesla. It is a type of transformer. In this, a current is raised in voltage and lowered in amperage. It has two coils, primary at the bottom and secondary at the top. At the top of the secondary coil, there may be a discharge of lightning. It has some use in radio, but during the period after Tesla's death was mostly used for demonstrations and decoration. Tesla had been using a giant version as a key component of his proposed universal energy transmission system during experiments at Wardencliffe and Colorado Springs.

Tetrahedron

Most fundamental form of space, with four sides and a triangular base. According to Buckminster Fuller, can also be applied to thought forms and conceptions of problems in the Universe.

Trexar

Specially constructed wire composed of silver, gold, and platinum. (Keely)

Topology

A branch of mathematics dealing in whole shapes and forms.

Toroid, Torroid

1. Anything having a donut-like shape, including visible objects and invisible fields.
2. The only self-sustaining electromagnetic wave shape in nature. (Kovac)

Ultrasonic

Sound vibrations above the range of human hearing, which for most people extends to about 20,000 cycles per second.

Unclassified Energy

Any pattern of energy or force which is not generally understood within the scope of modern physics or chemistry. This can apply to radionic, etheric, and subtle energies. The main point of this definition is that scientists are rarely in agreement as to the nomenclature for some observed energy.

Vacuum

Lack of matter in an area of space. So far, no pure vacuum has ever been observed anywhere, but this can be used as a relative descriptive term.

Vector

1. Direction of a force along time in space.
2. Applied to any force which apparently has a specific direction.

Vector Wave

Any waveform which appears to travel in a specific direction.

Vedic

Having to do with certain respected, ancient scriptures of India. Some of these scriptures contain hints at types of energy production using resonant forces which exist in all life.

Vibration

Rhythmical motion of a body within itself. (John Keely)

Vimana

A type of aircraft mentioned in the ancient Vedic scriptures of India.

Violet Ray

1. Medical appliance invented by Tesla, which transmits a broad range of electrical frequencies through a glass applicator which should be placed on the skin. Named because the electricity has a purple color as it passes through the glass.
2. Any purple- or violet- colored electrical discharge.

Vril

Fundamental resonant energy which is inherent to planetary structure. It can, with training, be perceived as a radiant black light. (Vassilaitos)

Voltage

Relative pressure at which electrons are moving through a medium, such as a wire. This is the push that electrons potentially have in electricity.

Vortex

Energy formed into a spiral pattern. A good example of a rapid vortex would be a tornado. A small vortex is formed whenever a sink drains. Recently, this term has been used to denote as yet undefined geobiological patterns at certain locations.

Vortices, Vortexian

Wardencliffe

Location of Tesla's main laboratory on the southern coast of Long Island, about 60 miles east of New York City. The laboratory was demolished in 1917.

Watt

Standard measurement of electrical power, named after James Watt, inventor of the steam engine. This is usually expressed as current (amperage) multiplied by voltage.

Wave

Matter or energy with periodic changes in intensity while flowing.

Waveform

Since humans normally can't directly observe invisible radiations such as electromagnetism, an agreement as to their structure is based on instrumentation applied to electrical circuits. From that, we see certain patterns form on instrument readouts, and we can refer to these patterns as the form of the wave being observed. In many cases, what we are seeing on the readout may only be a cross-section of part of the wave.
In cases where instrumentation is not available to provide a readout of a particular phenomenon, any illustration of the form of the waves involved must be regarded as a good guess.

Weak Nuclear Force

One of the four forces recognized by conventional physics. All explanations of this force are highly technical. In conventional physics, it has been observed only in the interactions of various subatomic particles, especially neutrinos.

Weber

See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Winding

Refers to wire wrapped around a rod, framework, or motor armature, usually in a tight spiral pattern.

Yang

Fundamental male, active principle of nature. Derived from ancient Chinese doctrines.

Yin

Fundamental female, receptive principle of nature. Derived from ancient Chinese doctrines.

X-Ray

Electromagnetic energy at frequencies between ultraviolet light and Gamma Rays. These are used in medicine because they disturb matter to varying degrees as they pass through, and this disturbance can be recorded on photographic film.

Z-Ray

Theoretical non-electromagnetic wave which can be channelled into a seriously destructive force.

Zero-Point Energy

All empty space is filled with a fluctuating energy. The term "zero point" refers to the fact that these fluctuations even continue at a temperature of absolute zero. It is possible that this energy could be made coherent, and thus tapped as a power source. (Moray King)

http://home.earthlink.net/%7Erivedu/tesldic.html