

Section: The Accumulator Device

The following is the most important article the author has ever submitted to any publication and categorically states is also the most important anyone has ever presented to any publication. The reasons will become apparent by the time the reader finishes it. Is it possible that a simple device which can be easily and cheaply mass produced and also easily constructed by any backyard handyman with no special tools, can put free energy within the reach of everyone? The answer is an unqualified yes! Incredibly this can be accomplished without any changes in our pre-sent technology. In a nutshell, it is a device that can be attached to any internal combustion engine which will obviate the need for fuel. No changes or alterations of any kind on the engine are required. One standard device of the correct size will work on any engine, at the same time the engine will perform better than it would on any fuel. Another dividend is that the exhaust, instead of being toxic, will be highly beneficial. It will contain much higher negative ion content than ordinary air. Interestingly enough, the old gasoline engine, long condemned by free energy advocates including the author, can turn out to be perhaps our greatest and most practical source of free energy.

The ramifications are staggering.

Conventional engines can be used to operate conventional generators, heat homes by its exhaust and at the same time improve air quality along with many other uses. The only malefactors directly affected by such changes would be the oil and utility companies. Ironically the internal combustion engine, ruthlessly preserved by the establishment for nearly a century can finally be its downfall.

An early clue as to this possibility was revealed to the author several decades ago by an associate who had witnessed an incredible demonstration. For a period of several months, an old farmer gave public demonstrations of an ordinary gasoline engine running on air alone. This was accomplished by passing the air, which eventually went into the manifold, through a mass of ground up vegetable matter. The engine could be made to run for weeks on one batch. No doubt, he periodically added water to keep it from drying out. The reader has guessed it. He finally disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

Later another clue was revealed when it was learned that the engine of diesel trucks often run wild when they run out of fuel during operation. A former acquaintance of the author personally witnessed such an event. To remedy this effect some manufacturers have installed special valve lifters to cut compression when this occurs. In view of the science of soft particle physics developed by the author and thoroughly explained in his new book "The Awesome Life Force," the explanation of the above phenomena becomes self-evident.

As mentioned in previous articles, orgone (or soft electrons) which permeates all known space is the direct source of all our energy and also electricity. Heat is produced when soft electrons, which are relatively unstable, disintegrate and release the harder electrons they camouflage. The released harder electrons produce thermal agitation of atoms and molecules before they are recaptured. All living things including vegetable matter concentrate soft electrons. When the air passed through the vegetable matter it picked up high concentrations of soft electrons before it entered the manifold. The high concentration of soft electrons in the super charged air became sufficiently agitated during compression and sparking to disintegrate which resulted in the production of much heat.

In the case of diesel engines, the situation was different but the results were identical. Diesel engines have ultra high compression ratios and this, coupled with the heat already built up in the engines during operation, enabled even a lower orgone concentration to disintegrate. This didn't occur when the engine was receiving fuel because the atomized fuel absorbed most

of the orgone normally present in the air. This prevented excessive agitation and the only heat released was that due to the burning of the fuel. With this in mind the solution to the problem of obtaining energy directly from the air without fuel becomes almost self-evident.

A properly constructed orgone accumulator is the greatest concentrator of orgone energy known. The author is not thinking in terms of just a few alternate layers of metallic and non metallic substances as has been done in the past but as many as 40 layers! The more layers, the higher the concentration of orgone results. This means that air passing through an orgone accumulator with this number of layers will be supercharged sufficiently after it leaves the accumulator to operate an engine. The size of such an accumulator is also critical. If it is too small it cannot supply enough orgone to operate a large engine continuously. Orgone is not concentrated in an accumulator instantaneously after it is exhausted.

The picture is now complete. A box of sufficient size is covered with 40 alternate layers of aluminum foil and paper. Two thicknesses of newspaper to each layer of foil will be just fine. In other words, there is one thickness of aluminum foil and the paper to each of the 40 layers. Except for the openings for the air intake and air outlet, the box is completely lased. The inside of the box should contain a set of non metallic baffles to disperse the air and cause it to circulate throughout the entire volume. This enables it to pick up more of the orgone before it enters the outlet tube. It must also be kept in mind that the outside layer should be non metallic.

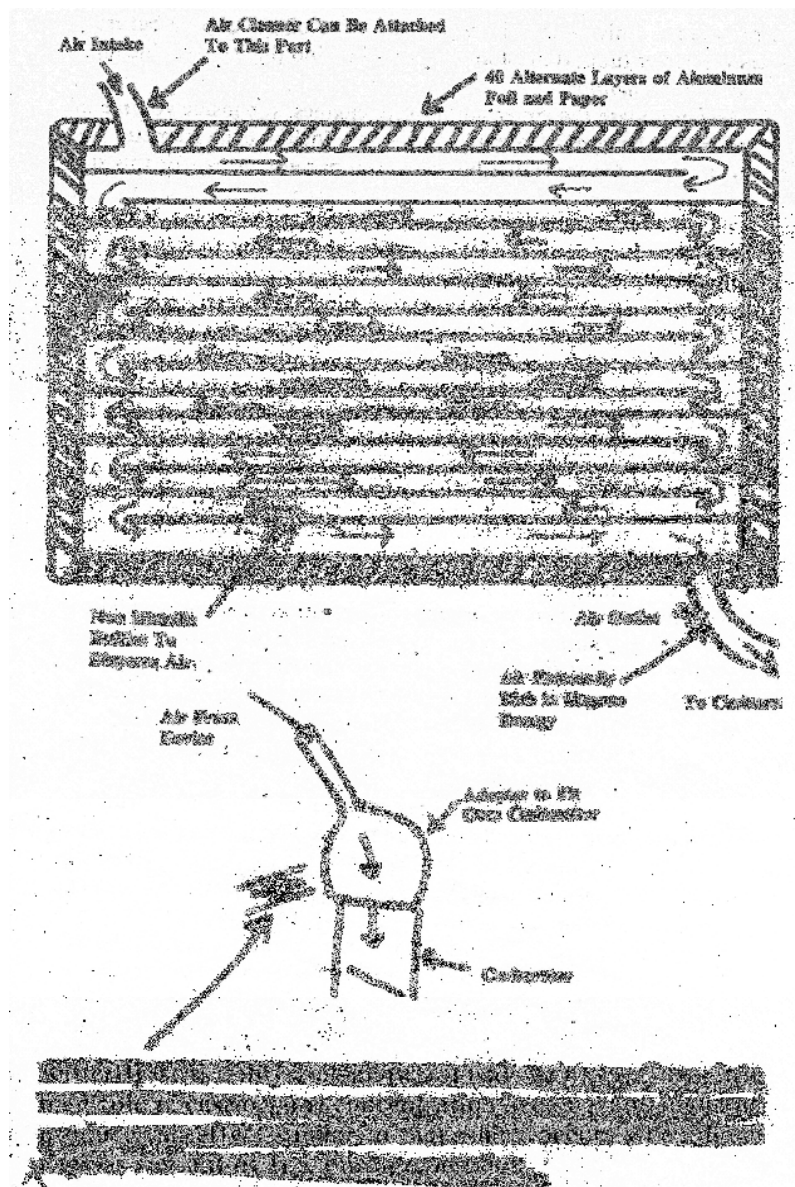
To accommodate the larger automotive engines, the inside volume of the box should be about 1½ cubic feet. A one-inch outside diameter flex tube will suffice for the outlet line to the carburetor. A box of this size will not fit under the hood of most cars. It can be placed anywhere in the car and the flex line from the outlet can be routed to the engine. It should also be apparent to the reader that despite what it can do it is also the epitome of simplicity.

The author was recently introduced to a mineral processor who is also a top dowser. He uses his dowsing ability to pick out the chemicals he needs for any specific purpose and to determine other things he needs to know with uncanny accuracy. He dowsed out questions put to him concerning this new device and the answers he received closely parallels the author's own determinations.

His conclusions were as follows: Yes, the device will definitely work; 30 alternate layers of aluminum foil and paper or 26 using copper foil will do the job. The volume of the box should be at least 1¼ cubic feet. The input and output lines can be ½ inch inside diameter. The author neglected to ask if this would suffice under all conditions; however, to insure top performance under the worst of conditions when the orgone concentration in the atmosphere is relatively low, the author recommends the specifications as he originally laid down.

The author has demonstrated the potency of a multi-layered accumulator by covering a water jug with 18 alternate layers of copper foil and newspaper. The water from this jug is unique. It is vastly superior to water treated in any other way, including water placed under a pyramid. It has a sweet taste and has proven to be completely free of all impurities. Impurities settle to the bottom of the container and those who drink the water can cut down drastically on food intake. For treating water, copper should be used instead of aluminum since it has a more beneficial radiation which is absorbed by the water. The author now plans to cover a one-gallon glass jug with 30 layers of copper foil and paper.

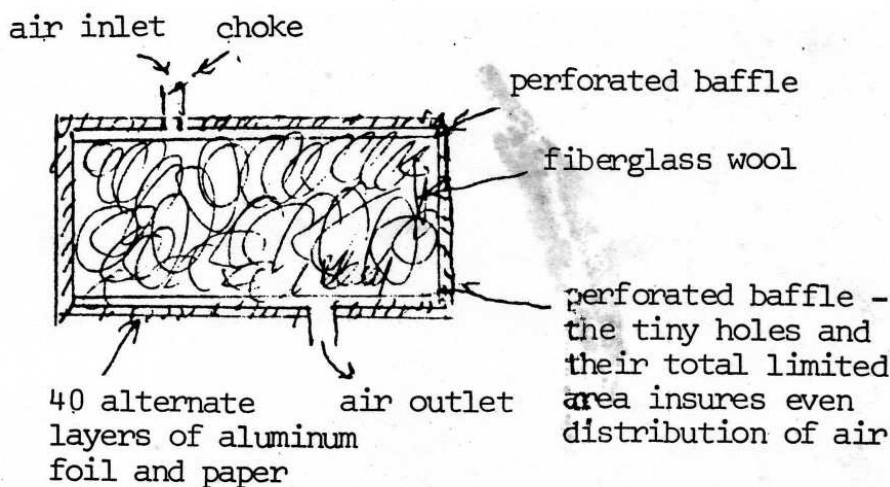
Cross section of original device.



If the reader plans to build either or both of the above devices, he will find that ordinary masking tape is effective for securing each layer.

Enclosed is the latest on this device.

Improved version accumulator device



This new design has been dowsed out as better than the original. I expect to have a sensational announcement to make soon. A close friend is starting the construction of one. What this could do for the book

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is staggering.

To those who wish to build the device analyzed in my article showing how to derive free energy directly from the atmosphere and want 'more' detail, a step by step description will now be given.

In the author's article, he had neglected to mention the number of baffles required. For a unit 12" by 12" and 18" long at least 40 baffles would be needed for efficient operation.

However, since then the author has devised a greatly *improved version* which will also be much easier to build.

The box housing the device can be constructed of heavy Plexiglas. For a unit 12" x 12" x 18" use four thick sheets of Plexiglas 12" x 18" and two 12" x 12". For the pieces to fit properly the two 12 x 12 ends should be twice the thickness of the Plexiglas less than 12 inches on a side. The box can be put together with epoxy glue. It must be sturdy to withstand stresses resulting from the partial vacuum produced by suction of engine. Before the top sheet is glued on, a perforated baffle is inserted 1/4 inch from bottom of box producing a false-bottom. (1/4 inch spacers can be placed on bottom of box). It is completely sealed along all four sides to the sides of the box. This baffle has 250 to 300 1/16 inch diameter holes drilled into it, equally distributed throughout its area. When all of this is accomplished, the box is filled with fiber glass wool and packed in the manner of ordinary insulation. It must be pushed tightly against the sides of the box so incoming air won't find an easy outlet. The fiberglass fills the box to within 1/4 inch from the top. Another perforated sheet identical to the bottom one is now placed over the wool and completely sealed on all four sides to the inside of the box.

The heavy Plexiglas top is now attached to the box.

Both the top and bottom plates have 1 inch diameter holes to which are attached one inch diameter tubes for the input and outlet flow of air.

The 40 layers of aluminum foil and paper can be most easily applied to the outside in the

following manner.

Four 12 x 18 sheets and two 12 x 12 sheets of Plexiglas are cut. On these separate sheets are placed the 40 layers of aluminum foil and paper. However, it is done in the following manner. If two thicknesses of newspaper to each layer of aluminum foil is to be used then 80 thicknesses of newspaper and 40 layers of aluminum foil are laid out and then cut to the right dimensions. For two of the 12 x 18 sheets these layers will overlap on all four sides by an amount equal to the thickness of 40 layers of paper and aluminum. The other two 12 x 18 sheets will be overlapped only on the 12 inch ends. There will be no overlapping on the 12 x 12 sheets. With the layers of paper and aluminum cut to the right dimensions, they can be quickly applied to the sheets. Each layer is secured with a spot of ordinary glue in three or four places. When all six sheets are covered, they are then fitted and glued to the box and then secured with a generous amount of masking tape. The top and bottom portions of course have one inch holes drilled in them so they will fit over the inlet and outlet tubes.

When in operation, the inlet and outlet air must pass through all the small holes in the perforated baffles. This insures a uniform distribution of air flow throughout the fiberglass wool which is loose enough to insure the passage of the air without excessive restriction. There shouldn't be any problem in stopping the motor. In case such a problem did arise, and shutting off the ignition didn't do it, a hand choke could be installed to completely shut off the air.

Of course the throttle would obviously control RPM as it does with fuel. In the case of Diesel engines running wild, enough air got around the 'closed' throttle to power the engine. Once again a choke that would completely close off the air would have done the job.

In the above construction it must be emphasized that the proper packing of the glass is of paramount importance. It must be packed to the extent that the passage of air begins to be seriously restricted. Up to this point the tighter it is packed the better. The more wool, the greater the surface area of highly concentrated orgone exposed to the air flow and at the same time the greater the dispersion of air which is vital. If this is not followed, failure will more than likely result. The orgone box should be constructed so that the top can be easily removed or put back on.

The above method of construction can be followed by those who wish to use the box for converting otherwise impotent electric generators or free energy devices into highly potent ones. The box can also be used for energizing and purifying water or preserving food. In the latter case it will be more effective than any refrigerator.

The author covered a gallon glass jug with 30 alternate layers of copper foil and paper. The water from it is phenomenal. Even a stainless steel blade placed in a cup of this water soon becomes magnetized! It has dowsed out that this water has the power to rejuvenate if used regularly. The bottle is filled once a day and should be cleaned out once a month because of impurities that precipitate out and settle to the bottom.

Joseph H. Cater

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