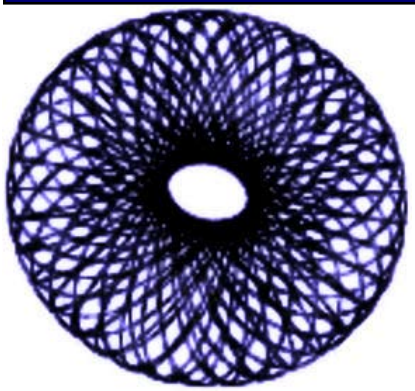


Toroids, Vortices, Knots, Topology and Quanta

Greg Volk

What causes matter to bind together into the clusters we call particles? At every location within every stable particle there must exist a balance between the natural repulsion of like elements and the attraction due to parallel motions. For continuums of matter, every moving element within a structure must be immediately replaced by another, creating a circuit. Now if circuits form the basis for the structure of matter itself, then analysis of the most fundamental form of circuit, the toroid, is a worthy subject. I explore many interesting features of toroidal coordinates, the relationship toroids have with vortices, and the intimate connection between toroid knots and topology.

Real stable 3D particles must contain circulations both around the toroid of radius R and the cross-section of radius r, so that for every m times an element circulates around the toroid, it circulates n times around the torus. This relationship changes instantly when the relative phases exceed 360. The quantum jump observed at this point equates to a "strobe effect" seen in a roulette wheel, wagon wheels in old westerns, and Lissajous patterns. Backed by a physical demonstration, I argue these quantum jumps correspond with the absorption and emission of photons. Finally I examine the increasingly popular Rodin coil.

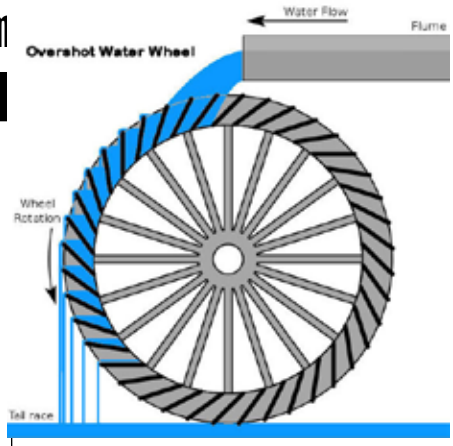
Aetheric Drive System

Alexander S. Petty

Since the days of Mesopotamia, man has engineered systems harnessing available environmental energy to amplify productivity. The first invention of this kind was the waterwheel, a device that captures gravitational energy transferred by a free-flowing or falling body of water into rotation which in turn can be converted to mechanical or electrical power.

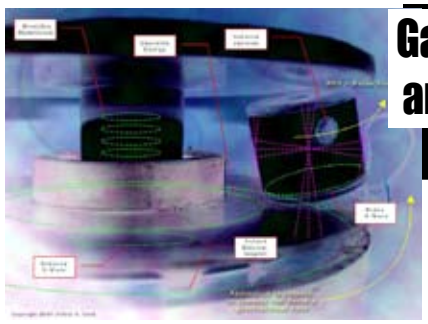
Later, windmills were invented and in a similar manner, converts atmospheric thermal energy (wind) into rotation which again, can be used to produce mechanical power. It is only now that we are beginning to more fully utilize the power available in wind energy.

Today, we have begun to harness an even subtler and far more pervasive medium: *Aether*. This has become possible with the Vortex Coil, which can be thought of as a 'windmill' interacting with the photons comprising



magnetic fields. The Vortex Coil is a specialized square wound coil that, by virtue of its geometry in relation to the characteristics of charge flow, produces a magnetic flux vortex.

Just as with a flowing body of water or as with the wind, the cyclonic motion of a spiraling magnetic field can also be harnessed when one employs a specially arranged array of permanent magnets. The resulting rotation can be readily converted to mechanical or electrical power.



A coil of 30-gauge zinc-plated iron wire is wound around a $^{3}/_{8}$-in diameter brass core to give the coil a $1^{1}/_{2}$-in outer diameter. Around said ferromagnetic coil, another coil of 16-gauge copper magnetic wrapping wire is wound to give the coil a $5^{1}/_{4}$-in outer diameter. The ratio for the ferromagnetic to electric turns is 5 to 1. The coil is secured on a drive bearing and maintains current through stationary carbon brushes. A ferromagnetic toroidal ring with a 100mm outer diameter and a 96mm inner diameter is centered and secured slightly above the coil. A cylindrical neo magnet with a $^{3}/_{4}$-in diameter is centered above the ring and coil with its north-seeking pole facing the coil.

Gamma Interferometric Spin and Gravitational Potentials

Jeff Cook

By pulsing this unique coil configuration in a rotational apparatus, Jeff can examine and measure effects of oblique torque on magnetic fields in relation with the earth's gravitational field in order to draw practical comparison with solar and galactic phenomenon. An analogy is drawn between interferometry at sub-gamma frequencies to those at the center of galaxies.

Oblique spin induced on rare earth magnets is directly proportional to the frequency of a square wave pulse. The torque of the spin in proportion to the magnetic field is examined, and an analysis is applied to apparent rotation counter to the motion of the spin. Measurements are taken to draw analytical comparison to gravitational potentials. Several theories are addressed and hypotheses on alternative probable mechanics and power are deliberated.