



Electrogravitics From Theory to Practice

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Electromagnetism, as a classical field theory, naturally includes gravity, provided we “upgrade” Newton’s Force to a Lorentz force, and we allow Maxwell charges. LaViolette’s subquantum dynamics GXY model anticipates this, and it is implicit in the Standard Model which yields a universally attractive force (Gravity!), much weaker than EM due to chaotic orientations of protons ... unless we polarise it!

This report explores what *gravitets* are, and speculates on obtaining gravitets by slowly crystallizing materials with the “G” in one direction. EM dynamically induced *gravito-magnets* are the analogs of electromagnets, where the alignment is obtained via rotating EM fields. In support of this we recall abundant evidence due to Searl (rotating magnets), Grebennikov (natural gravitets) and Hutchison (artificial).

In the 1990s, Russian entomologist Viktor Grebennikov uncovered something remarkable while examining the wings of beetles. He found the wings exhibit antigravity phenomena and beetles don't actually fly, but levitate... this would be impossible without Earth's magnetic fields. The crazy part? He attached hundreds of beetle wings to a platform, devised a controller, and , was able to get 3-6 feet off the ground and travel at high rates of speed.

Testing and Optimizing Antigravity Devices

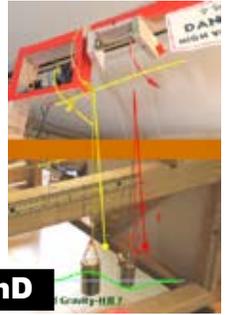
Russell Anderson



Various types and classes of antigravity devices and systems require testing and optimization for maximum effect with minimum expense and power-input. By their very nature, most antigravity devices are energy efficient. Free Energy and Over-Unity devices are the most efficient forms of motion and flight known. The Biefeld Brown, Chaurkov, Grebennikov, OT Carr, and Searl devices I built are optimized and controlled using very spe-

Replicating the Biefeld-Brown Effect with a Cornille Pendulum

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Odd electrical effects led T. Townsend Brown to believe he had discovered a connection between strong electric fields and gravity... an antigravity effect. Looking for a possible violation of Newton’s third law of motion (regarding equal and opposite reaction) French physicist Patrick Cornille was intrigued by TT Brown’s discoveries and devised an electrically charged bifilar pendulum. He found a lateral force displacing the sensitive pendulum, appearing to be without counterforce.

We replicated Cornille’s pendulum experiment and have observed displacement of the pendulum. These measurements confirm Cornille’s report: a lateral force of a few grams appears when 25 to 30 kV is applied to the pendulum. With this result T. Townsend Brown’s electrohydrodynamic (EHD) results are once again confirmed. This, along with recent journal publications, fully vindicate Brown and Biefeld’s reports of EHD phenomena!

With expanded instrumentation we also explore whether the electrified bifilar pendulum might exhibit electrogravitic phenomena distinct from EHD effects. Minor adaptations of our apparatus let us also examine asymmetric capacitors and electrified disc thrusters.

cific testing procedures and adjustment of various parameters. Using standard laboratory techniques, protocols, and procedures, we can achieve dynamic counterbary (antigravity) with a much smaller electrical input than it takes to fly conventional electric vehicles which move air or cause pressure differences on upper and lower surfaces of aerodynes using the Bernoulli or Henri Coanda principles to achieve VTOL hovering flight.

Antigravity Devices are primarily electrical or ELECTRODYNAMIC in nature, independent of air or fluid media. Specific procedures and techniques are elucidated and expanded upon to record data and parameters for getting any artificial gravity device flying with a minimum of power-input and tinkering. Several different antigravity devices will be at the conference for close examination... some operational, some still under development!