At the time, I did not have a way to quantitize the mechanical energy of the wheel spinning, so I did not have a way to document the net energy "in" versus the net energy "out". Others, including Rick Friedrich and Peter Lindemann, who have experimented with this system and taken such measurements claim that there is more energy on the output side, than on the input side -- that this system is indeed invisibly extracting energy from the environment somehow. (SDA; July 31, 2007)

List of Experiments ran and data obtained by Sterling Allan, using this set-up.

Video of Perendev Magnet Motor and Bedini Motor replication - "I don't like the term perpetual-motion", says Sterling D. Allan. Whatever you might call it, the Perendev & Bedini Motors that Sterling brought to TeslaTech 2005 certainly caused a stir. (*American AntiGravity*; Jan. 12, 2006) [video]

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Contents
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Highlights

Charging

The output batteries charge at approximately the same rate at which the input batteries discharge. I have charged Lead Acid, NiCd, and NiMH batteries. I have noted that the Bedini SG-charged batteries last longer than when charged by some other means. I'm in process of documenting the difference (not high priority, as other phenomenon have my interest).

Rotation

I have achieved rotation speeds of from ~25 rpm to ~370 rpm (22" diam wheel). The rough estimate of energy required to maintain the wheel's rotation at 60 rpm is in the range of ~0.08 Watts.

Solid State Resonance Discovery

On Oct. 19, in Experiment 5.2, I accidentally discovered a way for the circuit to run in solid state resonance, with no rotation of the wheel required. I have subsequently documented the relationship between ohms and amps and state of charge.

Balancing the Egg

On Dec. 29 I discovered a narrow rotation speed of 54.8 and 55.2 +/- 0.05 rpm at around 2.66 ohms base resistance (with 16.5" diam wheel having 24 magnets) in which a solid state resonance that occurs from 0 to 55.3 rpm "fights" with two stable rotation resonances that begin to come into play from 54.8 rpm an up. From 55.0 rpm and down, the wheel decelerates to zero if left alone. From 55.1 and up, the wheel accelerates to the first stable rotation speed of 97.5 rpm where it maintains indefinitely. If given a manual spin faster, the second stable rotation speed is 191.3 rpm. In that narrow rotation speed window of 54.8 and 55.2 +/- 0.05 rpm, which is very hard to get to, a delicate balance point can be maintained like balancing an egg on end. It got it to last for as long as 15 minutes without any outside assist. Once it starts going one way or the other, it does so rapidly. What is astonishing is that at the balance point, the input and output amps measured (ahmmeter in series) jump all over the place, not sinusoidally, but randomly.

Chronological Report

Tuesday, May 21, 2013

Most of my activities are now being chronicled on my ***Experiments and Data*** index page.

Previous Reports / Chronology

Chronology / Index of tests, modifications, reports of Sterling's replication of the Bedini SG.

See also "Latest" Page for entire Bedini SG project.

Coaching Input

Peter Lindemann's Coaching of Sterling's Replication - Suggestions about the Bedini "School Girl" (simplified) replication and experiment.

Data

List of experiments run and data collected by Sterling Allan on this device.

Set-up

Overview

I followed the materials, circuit, and instructions as set forth in this site.

Sept - Dec 2004

Wheel was 22" inch diam. rear mountain bike tire (non-metalic rim) lined with 16 ceramic 5 magnets per spec.
My coil had ~425 windings of #20 and #22 magnet wire.

Dec 2004 - present

I am using a 16.5" inch diam. front bike tire (non-metalic rim) lined with 24 ceramic 5 magnets per spec.
My coil has ~1095 windings of #19 magnet wire (bifiar winding).

Photos, Videos

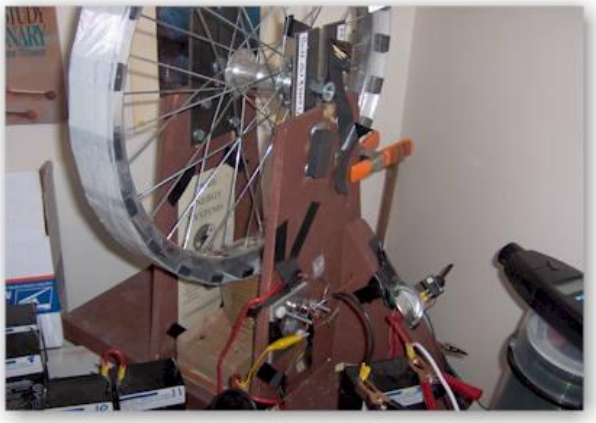
Videos

Video with audio explanation (1 Mb avi) - shows motor running, general layout.
Video showing the ringing effect (1.1Mb avi format) - Taken Oct. 17, aroung 11:55 pm mdt -- before I realized this was a solid state resonant effect.

Photos

Present

As of Dec. 24, 2004 my wheel is 16.5" diameter and has 24 magnets equally spaced around it.



Close-up of coil, with 1,290 turns of 19 gauge magnet wire. Integrated to my replication as of Dec. 28, 2004.

Previous
Photos of device and data plot from Sterling's replication

22" wheel version

Materials

Essentially the same as described in materials page. Exact list pending.

Batteries

Ten 6V Panasonic-BSG 4.2Ah/20h sealed lead acid batteries part number LC-R064R2P from Digikey.com. Data Sheet | photo | catalogue
NAPA #8221; 12-V ("lawn & garden" tractor battery); 165 CAA; 165 CA [8.25 Ah; C20- 0.413 amps]; Load Test Amps: 83 Amps; Reserve Capacity: 17 Minutes
NAPA #7269-8D? Item#: NBR7269; 12-V, 1380 CA; 1155 CCA. Load Test Amps: 578 Amps; Reserve Capacity: 400 Minutes. (Dead battery from fire department used in their fire truck.)

Auxiliary

This section needs more work, as there are many relevant items being used not yet listed here.

BK Precision 600 Battery Capacity Analyzer (12V Storage Type Only) click here for description
Multimeter by GB Instruments, GDT-11. Used to measure volts.
Multimeter by UNI-T, Model UT60A, with accuracy of three digits to the right of the decimal point for current readings.
Optical/digital tachometer by MPJa.com (DT2234A)
25-Ohm Rheostat from Radio Shack. 3 W, wirewound variable resistor, 20% tolerance. Part #271-265. $3.99.
75mA, 12-V Midget Screw-Base Lamp from Radio Shack, part 272-1143. $1.35/two.
14 V, 200 mA, Screw-Base Lamp #1487; Radio Shack 272-1134.
Miniature Lamp Base from Radio Shack (for 75mA screw base bulb). Part #272-358. $1.19 per 6-pack.

See also

Directory:Bedini SG:Theory

Theory Behind John Bedini's "School Girl Radiant Energy Circuit and Motor"

Contents
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Theory

Inductive Fractionation and Reactive Power - Peter Lindemann presents a portion of his theory as to how radiant energy works, and how this is illustrated in the Bedini SG motor-charger. John adds a few things too.
http://www.icehouse.net/john34/ (John's Site) Study the scalar waves and magnetic fields and quaternions to understand more how the School Girl Motor Energizer works.

Tidbits

Radiant energy is particulate -- two orders of magnitude smaller than electrons.
Output radiant energy is longitudinal, and not picked up by regular electrical measuring equipment, which only measures transverse waves.
The idea is to have no current flow. The more current, the less radiant energy. Current is inefficient energy.
Helosolaris ---- model the SG with vizimag, you will see why it works. Power on(The N pole leaving register is repulsed - the incoming magnet is attracted from behind, the S pole, through the inner rotor.) Two for one, hooray! Set your coil up to do this -- The magnets north pole is attracted into register unpowered, if you power the magnet in (N-S poles) then more work is required to remove it(electron momentum/current in the coil), just after register the sine wave(voltage) goes negative in the coil(not really it is electron pileup) your meter only says it goes negative. If you added no power the sine wave is symetrical, you add power to the negative portion of the sine wave - two for one again! The field then collapses adding momentum to incoming magnet with no backdrag on the one leaving(relative distance), simple :)
In magnetic systems like this remember timing and field strength determine the field geometry more than anything, DO NOT

overpower the coil, DO NOT get the magnets too close to the coil. And no magical zeropoint required, how about that.

Resources for Understanding Radiant Energy

Directory:Radiant Energy
Peter Lindemann's Website
Radiant Energy and Cold Electricity
Lindemann's Products
Video > The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity by Peter A. Lindemann, D.Sc.
Book (same title, sold out, but preparing for another printing)
The Radiant News - back-issues for sale; written by Dr. Lindemann

Directory:Bedini SG:Data

You are here: PES Network > PESWiki > Bedini School Girl > Data

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Data Report for John Bedini's Simplified 'School Girl' Motor and Battery Energizer

Data

Most data is being published under the individual **replications** pages.

Reports

See also the Replications index page.

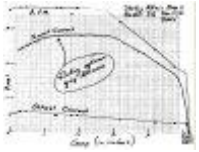
SDA Exp. 21: Thought I had it, but not yet - Solid state charge works better than rotational charge at the same charging current. For the spinning rotor scenario, I implemented most of John Bedini's recent suggestions. Neither test reveals over unity, though the solid state test looked at first like it was going to. 17 pp of data posted. (Dec. 29 - Jan. 3)

SDA Exp 18: Battery Load Test: Control v. Bank - Output was ~85% of input. The difference can be ascribed to what is required to keep the motor wheel in motion. (Dec. 20-23)

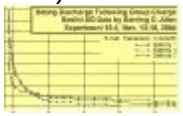
SDA Exp13: Continuous Rotation of Conditioned Batteries - Rotating ten 6V batteries connected 2x 6v into five quasi 12-Vs, taking turns on input side. Running from Nov. 22 to 27, 2004, the average voltage level of the set gradually dropped from 6.598 to 6.413.

Gerhard Flemming reports 4-battery rotation results - 12v that have been supercharged, rotated one at a time through the front end (input) show a gradual collective decline in charge over time. [Note, Peter/John recommended 5, four for the back side.]

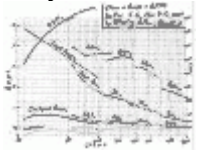
SDA Exp 12: Same Charge Current with Three Different Input Scenarios Shows Uniform Charging Speed - Each schenario delivered 0.040 amps +/- .001 to the receiving battery. One scenario entailed the wheel rotating at nearly twice the speed as another scenario. A third scenario entailed a large variation in the gap between the wheel and the coil. Battery charged a nominally the same rate each time.



SDA Exp. 11: Influence of Gap Between Wheel and Coil (Nov. 15,16 data)



SDA Exp 10.4 Standing Discharge Rates - Batteries longest on the Bedini Circuit discharged significantly more slowly at first, but then after a day discharged to a lower voltage than those batteries that are more recent to the circuit and lower than one that was damaged early on, and dropped rapidly at first.



SDA Exp. 10.2: Ohms v Amps v RPM and Multiple Stable Rotation Curves - data shows several regions in which two stable rotation speeds are obtained at the same resistance in the Bedini SG circuit. Looking for ideal resistance for running the motor-energizer.

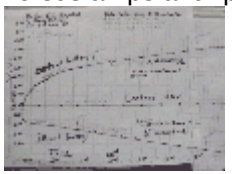
SDA Exp. 9: Charging with "Zero Current" - Resistor set to 20.8k ohms where the input current is 0.00_ amps, and the output current is theoretically zero as determined by extrapolation of a linear curve drawn from data taken at 0.035, 0.025, 0.015, and 0.005 amps output. Results show no change in battery. (Oct. 29 through Nov. 3, 2004)

SDA Exp. 8 -- Hitting all batteries with a calibrated discharge device to characterize their state of charge - Using *West Mountain Radio* Computerized Battery Analyzer (CBA) from PowerWerx.com. (Oct. 26, 2004)

SDA Exp. 6: Solid State characterization & charging - Experiment to (1) determine the window where solid state (no wheel rotation, but circuit activation by resonance) can take place; (2) supercharge more batteries, seeking optimal solid state charge profile in process. (Oct. 22,23, 2004)

Page 2: Charts from Experiment 6 Graphing ohms versus amps. Includes discovery of "zero charge" output point.

SDA Exp. 5: Solid State Resonant Effect Accidentally Discovered - Found in process of running an experiement on various resistances versus amps and rpm. (Oct. 19, 2004)



Batteries "see" each other, even though not in parallel - Multiple batteries being charged at the same time tend toward the same voltage. Input voltage seen by the output batteries. Input batteries upon rotation recoil to an extrapolated line.

SDA Exp. 1 -- Switching input and output batteries - Test ran for 100 hours using the same two 6V batteries then was terminated as batteries were too low to continue. (Oct. 9-12, 2004)

SDA Exp. 0: RPMs v Amps - shows a linear relationship between rpm and amps. Double speed of rotor = double amps being drawn from battery (note that this worked because the battery being used was weak enough to not sustain its natural rpm). (Oct. 9, 2004)

See also:

Bedini SG Effects on Batteries - Index proposes and reports experiments performed on all battery types, chargeable and "non-chargeable."

Observations

School Girl motor has to be kick-started. (Other Bedini circuit designs are self-starting; his designs also include solid state iterations.)

Increased load on motor draws less amperage from the input battery.

The device is not a torque-producing motor but readily runs down when extra load is added.

Claim (not proven [actually disproven by the numerous tests run in this project]): the output radiant energy is not picked up by regular instrumentation in the form of increased output current, but the increased charge in the battery does signal the existence of the energy.

(not documented)The magnet strength is essentially irrelevant to producing the radiant effect in the coil.

(claim, not proven that I know of) Radiant energy does not require conducting materials to flow, but can travel outside the plastic sheath of conduit.

Replications

Replications - Listing of people who are in process of replicating or who have successfully replicated the device. An index page for each investigator, and a page for each device, with sub-pages for data reports.

Demonstrations Available

Video

Video of Sterling Allan's replication, with audio explanation (1 Mb avi) - shows motor running, general layout.

Video of Susan Carter with her replication of Bedini's motor - Shows start-up, running, neon bulb flickering.

Bendini School Girl Motor.avi Click here to view Gerhard Flemming's Replication] (789 kb avi format) - shows motor turning.

On Site

Listing of locations where someone might physically go to see a device in operation. (Though it might be easier to just build one yourself.)

Visitors Welcome

Sterling Allan's place in Ephraim, UT.

See also

Directory:Bedini SG:Replications:PES:Sterling Allan:Data

Data from Sterling D. Allan's Replication of John Bedini's Simplified 'School Girl' Motor and Battery Energizer

Synopsis

I do not believe that I ever achieved a situation in which I was harnessing unseen energy external to the system. All my data support an internal charge-discharge scenario, with a net loss due to system inefficiencies.

I did observe a number of very fascinating phenomena. Though driven by an expectation for success that ended up not being met, I will say that the experience was worth while. The quest was enjoyable, though very frustrating as well.

Batteries are a very tricking thing to work with.

You need to take into consideration the charge/discharge curve characteristics.

A discharged battery voltage will rise very rapidly with very little loss of voltage from a fully-charged battery.

-- Sterling D. Allan (Jan. 21, 2007)

Sterling's Data

SDA Exp. 21: Thought I had it, but not yet - Solid state charge works better than rotational charge at the same charging current. For the spinning rotor scenario, I implemented most of John Bedini's recent suggestions. Neither test reveals over unity, though the solid state test looked at first like it was going to. 17 pp of data posted. (Dec. 29 - Jan. 3)

Exp. 20.1: Like Balancing an Egg on End - reports a phenomenon in which a quasi-steady balance point is attained between solid state resonance and the first rotation speed. At that point, the meter jumps all over the place. (Dec. 29)

SDA Exp. 19: New Coil and Wheel - Changed wheel from 22" diam 16 magnets to 16.5" diam 24 magnets. Changed coil from ~425 turns to ~1290 turns. New wheel spins faster on old coil, stabilizes more rapidly on new coil. Data compared.

Experiment 18: Battery Load Test: Control v. Bank - Though output was less than input, the amount of energy required to keep the motor wheel in motion during charge bespeaks the tapping of radiant energy. (Dec. 20-23)

Experiment 17: Continous Rotation of Conditioned Batteries - Continual rotation of conditioned batteries from the back to the front to the back, etc, sees four consecutive increases in battery capacity in 48 hours. Subsequent data explains. Commenced Dec. 10; terminated Dec. 18, 2004.

Brief update of my recent experimentation - Thumbnail sketch of three reports pending.

Exp. 16: Testing various household battery types, rechargeable and non-rechargeable to see how they perform with the Bedini SG charge.

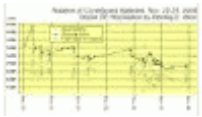
Eveready® NiCd Rechargeables endure longer on Bedini SG charge - A baby swing ran 1.43 times longer after the second charge of four NiCd D-size batteries.

Rayovac Maximum Plus Alkaline AA non-Rechargeable batteries do not hold charge - Four non-rechargeable Alkaline AA Batteries by Rayovac took a charge from the Bedini SG but then did not perform under load.

Exp. 15: Deceleration Data - to calculate rough estimate of energy required to keep wheel rotating. Nov. 29

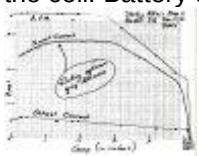
Exp. 14: Recharing the batteries. Individually supercharged each of the batteries again. Nov. 29 - Dec. 3, 2004.

Exp. 14.2 - Compares Steady State Discharge with Average Voltage Drop During Continuous Rotation of Conditioned Batteries. Dec. 3-10.



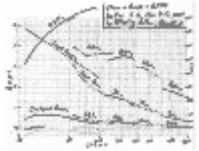
Exp13: Continuous Rotation of Conditioned Batteries - Rotating ten 6V batteries connected 2x 6v into five quasi 12-Vs, taking turns on input side. Running from Nov. 22 to 28, 2004, the average voltage level of the entire set gradually dropped from 6.598 to 6.413.

Same Charge Current with Three Different Input Scenarios Shows Uniform Charging Speed - Each schenario delivered 0.040 amps +/- .001 to the receiving battery. One scenario entailed the wheel rotating at nearly twice the speed as another scenario. A third scenario entailed a large variation in the gap between the wheel and the coil. Battery charged a nominally the same rate each time.

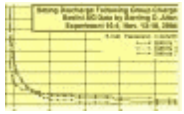


Influence of Gap Between Wheel and Coil - Exp. 11 by SDA shows that the closest distance does not produce optimum RPM. (Nov. 15,16 data)

Experiment 10 -- Super-Charging all batteries - in order to begin the rotation scenario (taking turns moving one from back side to front side). Batteries are in various stages of exposure to Bedini circuit. Four have been supercharged previously.



Exp.10.2 Ohms v Amps v RPM and Multiple Stable Rotation Curves - Sterling's Bedini SG data shows several regions in which two stable rotation speeds are obtained at the same resistance in the Bedini SG circuit. Looking for ideal resistance for running the motor-energizer.



Exp.10.4 Different Standing Discharge Rates - Batteries longest on the Bedini Circuit discharged significantly more slowly at first, but then after a day discharged to a lower voltage than those batteries that are more recent to the circuit and lower than one that was damaged early on, and dropped rapidly at first.

Experiment 9 -- Charging with "Zero Current" - Resistor set to 20.8k ohms where the input current is 0.00_ amps, and the output current is theoretically zero as determined by extrapolation of a linear curve drawn from data taken at 0.035, 0.025, 0.015, and 0.005 amps output. Results show no change in battery. (Oct. 29 through Nov. 3, 2004)

Experiment 8 -- Hitting all batteries with a calibrated discharge device to characterize their state of charge - Using *West Mountain Radio* Computerized Battery Analyzer (CBA) from PowerWerx.com. (Oct. 26, 2004)

Batteries 2 and 7 load test compared - Battery 7 is factory new, while Battery has been all over the Bedini circuit (input, output many times, series, parallel, supercharged, solid state). Very unusual graph emerges of battery 2's performance next to battery 7. ***Bedini-SG-conditioned Battery 2 holds its charge better than factory-new battery 7.***

Batteries 2 and 5 load test compared - Battery 5 started later, and was only "solid state" (no moving parts) charged, including the "no current" charge. Battery 2 held its charge better than Battery 5, possibly because it has spent more time being conditioned in the Bedini circuit; though I expect that the "no current" charge will prove to be more robust all other things held the same.

Experiment 7 -- Charging output batteries with 0 current, only radiant energy - Based on data collected in Exp. 6, which showed that output battery amperage versus ohms resistance forms a linear graph between 2k and 10k ohms where it goes to zero, while input amps creates an asmyptotic curve. Resistance for test set at 17.49 ohms. Output battery charge increased slightly and held firm, while control batteries dropped. (Oct. 24, 25, 2004)