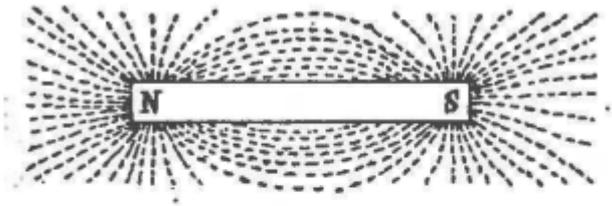


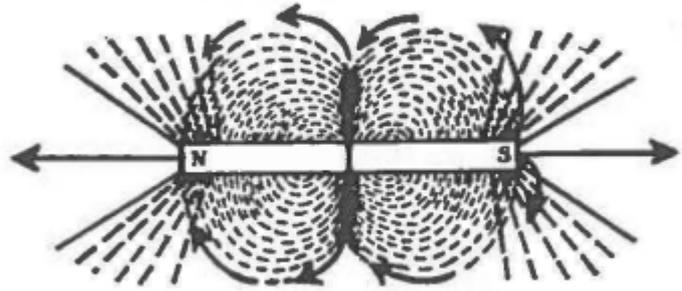
True Nature of Magnetic Fields

- The vortex (circles) of magnet energies travel in both directions, S to N and N to S.
- Therefore, no measurable amount of magnetism exists at the direct center of the magnet. This experiment will apply to all magnets in principle. In fact, the magnetic vortex (cables of circular energies) when leaving the S pole of the magnet travels to the center of the magnet and changes its degree of rotation by 180 degrees, then spinning in the opposite direction, continues on to reenter the magnet at the N pole. When the energy leaves the S pole of the magnet its vortex is spinning to the right. On reaching the center of the magnet the energy changes from positive to negative by a phase change of 180 degrees. Then, at this point, the vortex is spinning to the left. The left-hand spin is negative in energy to the right-hand spin which is positive. The lines of force are then divided into two different pole energies, north being negative in respect to the south being positive in electrical biological and potential force effects."
- However, electromagnets differ greatly from the solid state magnets, metal magnets or composition magnets in that they have a different effect, as has been shown in many research applications using both types of the same power in gauss units of magnetic energy.

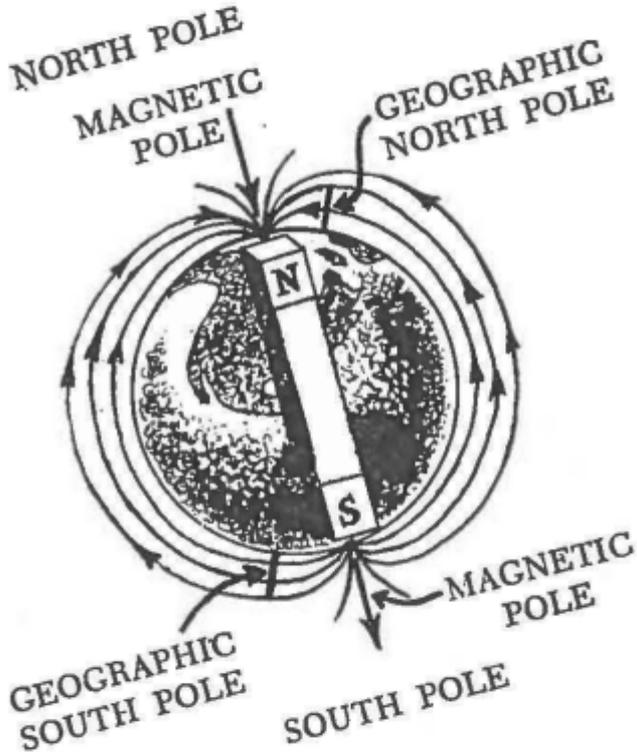
—THE OLD CONCEPTS—



—THE NEW CONCEPTS—

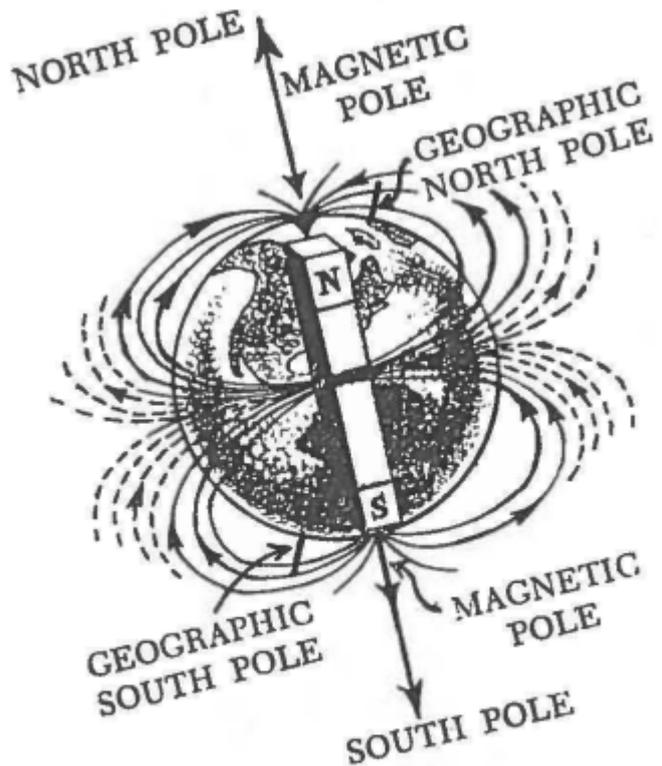


—THE OLD—



The Old Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

—THE NEW—

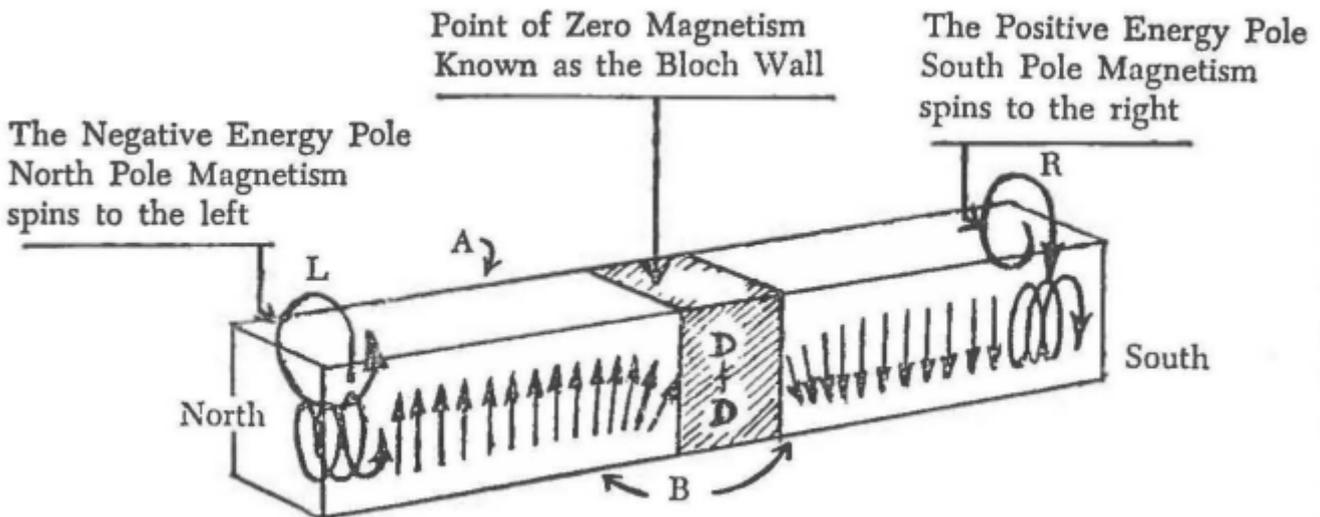


The New Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

On page 22 (below picture) we present the updated concepts from our findings, initially made in 1936 as to the division of the two poles' energies, each separated one from the other and each having a different potential, value, in electronic magnetic currents. The south (S) pole is positive in respect to the north (N) pole, which is negative. Referring to page 22 you will see that in the use of a straight bar or long cylinder magnet, the two poles can be used each separated one from the other, and only the pole you wish to work with is then applied for exposure of any system you may wish to apply it to. The conventional horseshoe magnet is not suitable for use in the application of only the one pole's energies as the poles of the horseshoe magnet are too close together to allow isolation

to the degree we can have, by the use of the straight type of magnet.

The drawing shows a bar magnet having the conventional two poles. In the direct center of the magnet is the Bloch Wall, or the point of division of the circling vortex (spin) of electronic magnetic energies. The small arrows shown on the bar magnet indicate the direction of the spin of each pole's energies. The center of the magnet shows the phase change of the spins.



The north pole or negative spin is counterclockwise, or to the left. The south pole or positive spin is clockwise, or to the right. With the use of a straight bar or cylinder magnet we may then have access to the two separate forms of energy for our application of just that energy form and/or type. The illustration and discussion on this page is an outline of our initial 1936 discovery.

THE CABLE EFFECT:

- Another finding is actually seeing in part that energy that is transmitted from the poles of a magnet. It is possible to obtain photographic pictorial outlines that allow us to see the magnet's energies as they in turn affect the scanned 400 apx lines of electron sweep appearing on the internal face of a color dot cathode ray tube.
- Bringing one end of a magnet to and against the exterior glass surface acts to cause the energies from the magnet to displace the horizontal scan and vertical scan lines on the tube's surface.
- These cables are several thousandths of an inch in diameter at the very end of the magnet pole.
- The spin effect is also noticeable by a pull, an electronic vortex twist, that appears on the screen at the outside edge of each cable and/or the roster. The horizontal scanning lines that appear on the color dot cathode ray screen are pulled in the direction of the magnet's energy electron spin. The N pole acts to present a left-hand spin in relation to the pole position and that of its directed position to the screen's surface. The S pole then acts on applications to the surface of the tube to present a righthand spin.

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