The New Electricity

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q: Why don't you show the device so far?
A: This would reveal certain aspects of the design that would make a patent worthless.

Q: Why can't the patent application be submitted now?
A: The miniature version is too small to demonstrate commercial usefulness; it can't make enough power to supply a typical household. More important, an existing source of electricity has been used to test it, a source I want to eliminate; fuel!

Q: Where did the idea come from?
A: Lightning. Enormous power is released and it occurred to me, natural magnetism will also represent a source of electricity that can be used safely and reliably. Science has discovered ionization of particles in clouds, and the build-up of static electricity before a spark jumps, which served as my inspiration to look for other forms of ionization and magnetism.

Q: What purpose does a patent serve?
A: It will prevent existing electricity organizations from obtaining one, controlling the release to profiteer and/or protect existing business with restrictions or suppression.

Q: Why would an existing business not be eager to use this new technology?
A: Electricity generation equipment is expensive (about U$ 1 million per megawatt of power, minimum), power plants also and there must be ongoing maintenance of the grid. Many methods also use significant fuel (coal, natural gas and fuel oil). Even hydroelectric plants on rivers or reservoirs require dredging. Companies involved will not be eager to see their business reduced. It is prudent to expect resistance.

Q: Will this technology be successful?
A: If electricity consumers want it, yes. There will be two attractions, lower cost to generate thus lower consumer prices and zero emissions.

Q: What will be done with the patent once granted?
A: It will be offered to any person or company that wants it.

Q: Who will manufacture the device on a larger scale?
A: Investors and experts in the manufacturing of equipment. There is no shortage of capacity or capability for a simple device such as this.

Q: Why would consumers be interested?
A: For similar reasons of interest in solar and wind power. The drawbacks to those technologies are cost and dependability however they do offer benefits, the reasons for development. One dramatic difference with this technology is the reduced cost of equipment and maintenance, allowing lower consumer prices.

Q: What will prevent a company from using the technology to lower cost of generation but increasing profits at the same consumer price?
A: Knowledge and awareness. In the USA, the price of electricity is regulated to prevent gouging AND price competition threatening to financial stability thus reliability. It can be fashionable to criticize

banks and insurance companies for profits, yet few customers want financial protection from or deposits in failing ones. Power companies are no different. This oversight of generation costs & prices, thus transparency, is already in place.

Q: How soon can the new technology be deployed?
A: Very quickly; Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse debated ("battled" would not be inaccurate) the benefits of alternating current versus direct, even inspiring a heavy metal rock music band many, many decades later, AC⇗DC. Seriously, conversion of direct to alternating power is easily done at the individual device, for a building, a neighborhood or grid sector.

Q: The term "free energy" is not uncommon. Is this it?
A: Fuel free, yes. Free as in no cost or expense to have electricity? No, there will always be a cost to transmit and distribute. Generally it has been about half the retail price.

Q: Will any consumer be able to buy and use one of these devices at a house, apartment or business?
A: Probably not unless directly atop a location with sufficient Earth magnetism. Magnetic fields, large and small, exist along flow or flux lines; residual magnetism away from them diminishes. Enough is always present to direct a compass towards magnetic south & north, where the flux lines converge.

Q: What's unique that should not be shown?
A: The shape of the crystal.

Q: Won't somebody else figure it out?
A: Yes, eventually. All sorts of inventions and devices would have probably been discovered if not by the people history reports. When? For this method, it's now, January 2015.

Q: Why patent the device?
A: To prevent restriction. Dynamic capitalism makes the world go round, and communism flourished on the back of it, inside restricted pockets of control. Had communism been adopted simultaneously everywhere on Earth, it would have peaked then collapsed in three to five years. Imposed and contained, the onset of its natural consequences was delayed, as its leaders sought power, control and wealth. The idea of an even, fair and level playing field was used to force that circumstance on the general population while the imposers lived large and far above it. The disappointing, even tragic outcome is well documented.
The benefit from dynamic capitalism is unrestricted capital, thus investment because of the opportunity for return, an incentive to proceed. Distortions are smoothed over quickly and efficiently by free and fair competition. Patent protection prevents profit distortions from use - theft - of another's investment. Intellectual capital & property. Human reaction to the prospect of financial gain, however, has often favored individual over general benefit, however good transparency assists a free & fair marketplace. Howard Hughes became one of the wealthiest men in history from a patent his father obtained, as crude oil exploration flourished in the early and middle twentieth century. Unlike Hughes Tool Company of Houston, Texas many decades ago, this Houston, Texas initiative will not pursue manufacturing & sale of equipment using this technology. Production and use of petroleum was growing in the early part of the last century, as was electricity. Today, both are essential to the human activity, with one stark difference; petroleum has an unknown future. Can anyone envision humanity without electricity?

Q: How much will the technology cost?

A: This is not yet decided, that market research has not been done. The goal is cover expense of advertising & publicity to as many people as possible.

Q: Why won't buyers and investors in the technology do their own advertising?
A: They might well, but it cannot be assumed. The objective is widespread deployment and use of the technology and consumer demand will impel it. There will be expense to make & administer sales agreements, to also require royalties from resale higher than cost to obtain it directly. This will help widen distribution. Without such agreements, monopolization for profit is possible; the likelihood unknown. Electrical authority oversight and involvement is also unknown and could distort the process. Broad awareness on top of patent protection will limit distortions regulatory involvement could create, either intentionally or unwittingly. No projection this likelihood or otherwise is offered or inferred.

Q: It is mentioned in the description how much time is estimated before the device is submitted to patent authorities, however please say it again.
A: Six months from funding of the initiative, which is one month from 01 January 2015. This means the patent application should be submitted around 30 July 2015, or sooner.

Q: How long could approval require?
A: Unknown and unable to be known.

Q: Once issued, what happens?
A: The funding includes a modest cost for sending the information to the public utility commissions and power grid regulators of the fifty United States and territorial possessions, then electricity distribution, transmission &/or generation companies. A public awareness publicity campaign, funded by sale of rights to use the technology, will follow. From there, the marketplace will choose its course. We The People, in other words.

Q: What about other nations?
A: Canada's population is roughly 11% of the USA, about 90% of its power is hydroelectric. This creates a lesser incentive to reduce cost by eliminating fuel expense. Maintenance is a continuing cost, however and paying debt incurred to build hydroelectric facilities is the bulk of the generation expense. The two Canadian companies doing so are publicly owned; reducing use of existing power facilities has financial considerations not to be taken lightly. Unlike the profligate, heavily indebted US federal and many states' governments, most Canadian provinces and federal government operate within financial means. Transmission & distribution costs are similar. Where insufficient population or natural hydrology is present, electricity needs are met using extremely abundant fossil fuels.
This example adjacent to the USA illustrates the potential complexity with attractiveness of this technology. All sovereign nations generate & regulate electricity; circumstances will affect deployment.

Q: What will happen to large, industrial users?
C: This technology is unlikely to have immediate, if any effect. Most large users generate their own power on site, from fossil fuels, users requiring several hundred megawatts in some cases. Rapid draws of power at these levels (one megawatt or one million watts will power hundreds of homes at peak demand, or several large office buildings) can cause disruptions to power grids. For this reason alone, plus protection from forced outages, large users build captive capacity, which can also equal or reduce costs over time.
The amount of power this method can generate can be compared to air conditioning or transportation; how much volume of air can be cooled, how much cargo can be transported? Many smaller units can produce the output of a few larger or one massive unit, be them boats, ships, trucks, wall units or central

systems. Since there is no limit to Earth magnetism, the number and size of devices will determine the ideal arrangements. The locations of and transmission from ideal magnetic sites, including step-up transformers and new lines to reach existing lines, will be determined by consumer needs.
Large industrial use of power in chemical plants, refineries, heavy manufacturing and similar use will not realize the benefits expected for smaller and individual users. Electric vehicles gain an entirely new perspective.

Q: *What reward can be expected from support of this initiative?*
A: Knowledge that it made possible electricity development's entry into a new phase for humanity. Remaining pledge funds, if luck so favors, will go toward distribution of the technology.

Q: *Why are you doing this?*
A: Why not?