@conradelektro

Thank you for your response, compliments, and advice.

My experiments are designed to show the ratios of the force in various interactions between the two magnets contained in the machine.

Please read my reply to TinselKoalas response for a less brief explanation of what the device is intended to measure.

For a more thorough explanation of the actual measurements and more, read the following.

Here are some of the parameters of my measurements, procedures, observations, conclusions, and hypothesis.

MEASUREMENT SET 1 PARAMETERS:

a. The first set of measurements were of the force required to "close the gap" between magnet RO (rotating magnet) and magnet SL (sliding magnet), by the rotation of RO.

b. Magnet SL was moved along the track upon which it can slide into close proximity with magnet RO (approximately 0.01 inch between magnet faces).

c. Magnet SL was restrained in this close proximity, from sliding away from magnet RO (clamped).

d. The track upon which SL can slide, by design inherently prevents any rotation of SL.

e. The faces of the magnets RO and SL that are closest to one another are always parallel in two planes.

f. RO rotates upon axle RO, in sink with pulley RO and in sink with the needle upon scale RO.

g. At the beginning of this measurement process, the long axis of RO is at a rotation of 90 degrees from the long axis of SL.

h. The distance that the RO weight travels during a 90 degree rotation of the RO magnet is 0.883 inches. This is 1/4 of the circumference of the RO pulley.

i. The rotation of RO under these conditions would be in OPPOSITION to magnetic forces between RO and SL.

j. For orientation of the poles of RO and SL please see the previously posted drawings, texts and photos.

k. Other parameters are included in the previously posted drawings and texts.

MEASUREMENT SET 1 PROCEDURES :

a. A string (string RO) was attached to and wrapped around pulley RO in such a manner that weight upon the string would cause RO to rotate.

b. The rotation of RO would be indicated upon scale RO since pulley RO, magnet RO, and the indicator needle for scale RO are attached to a common axle (RO axle).

c. Sufficient rotation of pulley RO would cause the long axis of RO to rotate 90 degrees and there by become aligned with the long axis of SL.

d. Said rotation would be in opposition to magnetic forces between RO and SL.

e. Weight is added to the pulley RO string in increments equal to the weight of 50 ml of water and the rotation of RO

observed, until RO had rotated 90 degrees.

MEASUREMENT SET 1 OBSERVATIONS :

a. More weight upon pulley RO string caused more rotation of RO.

b. More weight was required upon pulley RO string in order to cause rotation as the long axis of RO approached alignment with the long axis of SL.

c. Five hundred ml of water weight (approximately) was required to complete the 90 degree rotation of RO.

d. The rotation of RO “got over a hump” at about 85 degrees rotation, and the weight did not need to increase in order to complete the 90 degree rotation of RO.

MEASUREMENT SET 2 PARAMETERS:

a. The second set of measurements were of the force required to “close the gap” between magnet RO (rotating magnet) and magnet SL (sliding magnet), by the sliding of SL upon a track.

b. Magnet SL was moved along the track upon which it can slide into it's farthest position from magnet RO (0.883 inches). This distance is the same as the distance a weight upon pulley RO string can travel during a 90 degree rotation of RO.

c. Magnet RO was rotated so that it's long axis was parallel to the long axis of SL. Magnet RO was then restrained in this rotated position (clamped).

d. The track upon which SL can slide by design, inherently prevents any rotation of SL.

e. The faces of the magnets RO and SL that are closest to one another are always parallel in two planes.

f. SL slides upon it's track and is connected by a first string (pulley SL rotation string) to pulley SL. The pulley SL rotation string is wrapped upon pulley SL. Any travel of magnet SL toward magnet RO, will thus cause the rotation of pulley SL.

g. Pulley SL rotates upon an axle (axle SL). Also joined to axle SL, is the needle upon scale SL. The needle upon scale SL will travel in an arc of 90 degrees when the magnet SL slides from it's most distant position (0.883 inches) from RO to it's nearest position (0.01 inch).

h. RO is by design, inherently restrained in it's rotation, to an arc of 90 degrees.

i. All during the second measurement process, the long axis of RO is at a rotational position parallel to the long axis of SL. RO is clamped into this position.

j. There is a second string (weight SL string) which is wrapped upon the pulley SL. Weight SL string is attached at it's one end to the frame (slides SL) or rails which support and guide magnet SL. Weight SL string's attachment to the SL slides is in such a manner as to pull magnet SL toward magnet RO, when weight is placed upon the end of the weight SL string which is distal from the the end which is attached to the SL slides frame (the other end).

k. Under these conditions, the sliding of magnet SL toward magnet RO will be in opposition to the magnetic

forces between SL and RO.

l. For orientation of the poles of RO and SL please see the previously posted drawings, texts and photos.

m. Other parameters are included in the previously posted drawings and texts.

MEASUREMENT SET 2 PROCEDURES :

a. A weight equal to 50 ml of water was attached to weight SL string.

b. Sliding of SL would be indicated upon scale SL since pulley SL, magnet SL, and the indicator needle for scale SL are attached to a common axle (the SL axle).

c. Sufficient sliding of SL would cause the the needle upon the SL scale to rotate 90 degrees and indicate that magnet SL had moved from it's most distant position from magnet RO (0.883 inches), to it's nearest position (0.01 inches).

d. Said sliding of SL would be in opposition to magnetic forces between RO and SL.

e. Weight was added to the weight SL string in increments equal to the weight of 50 ml of water and the rotation of SL scale needle observed, until SL had slid to within 0.01 inches of magnet RO.

MEASUREMENT SET 2 OBSERVATIONS :

a. More weight upon pulley SL string caused more sliding of SL.

b. More weight was required upon weight SL string in order to cause sliding motion, as SL approached RO.

c. Seven hundred and fifty ml of water weight (approximately) was required to bring SL into close proximity (0.01 inches) with RO.

MEASUREMENT SET 3 PARAMETERS:

a. The third set of measurements were again of the force required to “close the gap” between magnet RO and magnet SL , by the rotation of RO.

b. Magnet SL was moved along the track upon which it can slide into it's farthest proximity from magnet RO (0.883 inches) between magnet faces).

c. The track upon which SL can slide, by design inherently prevents any rotation of SL.

d. The faces of the magnets RO and SL that are closest to one another are always parallel in two planes.

e. RO rotates upon axle RO, in sink with pulley RO and in sink with the needle upon scale RO.

f. RO is by design, inherently restrained in it's rotation, to an arc of 90 degrees.

g. At the beginning of this measurement process, the long axis of RO is at rotational position parallel to the long axis of SL.

h. For orientation of the poles of RO and SL please see the previously posted drawings, texts and photos.

i. Other parameters are included in the previously posted drawings and texts.

MEASUREMENT SET 3 PROCEDURES :

a. A string (string RO) was attached to and wrapped around pulley RO in the direction opposite the direction string RO was wrapped in MEASUREMENT SET 1 PROCEDURES.

This direction of wrapping was such that a weight upon the string RO would cause RO to rotate in the same direction it is compelled to rotate due to the magnet field interactions of RO and SL.

b. The rotation of RO would be indicated upon scale RO since pulley RO, magnet RO, and the indicator needle for scale RO are attached to a common axle (RO axle).

c. Sufficient rotation of pulley RO would cause the long axis of RO to rotate 90 degrees and there by become 90 degrees from the long axis of SL.

d. Said rotation would be COMPLIMENTARY to the magnetic forces between RO and SL.

e. Weight is added to the pulley RO string in increments equal to the weight of 50 ml of water and the rotation of RO observed, until RO had rotated 90 degrees.

MEASUREMENT SET 3 OBSERVATIONS :

a. Less weight than that of 50 ml of water was needed to cause RO to rotate 90 degrees.

MEASUREMENT SET 4 PARAMETERS:

a. The fourth set of measurements were of the force required to “close the gap” between magnet RO (rotating magnet) and magnet SL (sliding magnet), by the sliding of SL upon a track.

b. Magnet SL was moved along the track upon which it can slide into it's farthest position from magnet RO (0.883 inches). This distance is the same as the distance a weight upon pulley RO string can travel during a 90 degree rotation of RO.

c. The long axis of RO is at a rotational position of 90 degrees to the long axis of SL. RO is clamped into this position.

d. The track upon which SL can slide, by design inherently prevents any rotation of SL.

e. The faces of the magnets RO and SL that are closest to one another are always parallel in two planes.

f. SL slides upon it's track and is connected by a first string (pulley SL rotation string) to pulley SL. The pulley SL rotation string is wrapped upon pulley SL. Any travel of magnet SL toward magnet RO, will thus cause the rotation of pulley SL.

Pulley SL rotates upon an axle (axle SL). Also joined to axle SL, is the needle upon scale SL. The needle upon scale SL will travel in an arc of 90 degrees when the magnet SL slides from it's most distant position(0.883 inches) from RO to it's nearest position (0.01 inch).

g. There is a second string (weight SL string) which is wrapped upon the pulley SL. Weight SL string is attached at

it's one end to the frame (slides SL) or rails which support and guide magnet SL. Weight SL string's attachment to the SL slide is in such a manner as to pull magnet SL toward magnet RO, when weight is placed upon the end of the weight SL string which is distal from the the end which is attached to the SL slides frame (the other end).

h. For orientation of the poles of RO and SL please see the previously posted drawings, texts and photos.

i. Other parameters are included in the previously posted drawings and texts.

MEASUREMENT SET 4 PROCEDURES :

a. A weight equal to 50 ml of water was attached to weight SL string.

b. Sliding of SL would be indicated upon scale SL since pulley SL, magnet SL, and the indicator needle for scale SL are attached to a common axle (the SL axle).

c. Sufficient sliding of SL would cause the the needle upon the SL scale to rotate 90 degrees and indicate that magnet SL had moved from it's most distant position from magnet RO (0.883 inches), to it's nearest position (0.01 inches).

d. Said sliding of SL would be WITHOUT opposition from magnetic forces between RO and SL.

e. Weight was added to the weight SL string in increments equal to the weight of 50 ml of water and the rotation of SL scale needle observed, until SL had slid to within 0.01 inches of magnet RO.

MEASUREMENT SET 4 OBSERVATIONS :

a. Less weight than that of 50 ml of water was required to cause the return of SL from it's most distant position from RO (0.883 inches) to it's nearest position (0.01 inches).

CONCLUSIONS :

1. It takes less force to “close the gap” between RO and SL by the rotation of SL, than it takes to close the said gap by the sliding of SL (750 > 500).

2. The force that was required to return the long axis of RO to a position 90 degrees away from the long axis of SL was less than 50 ml of water weight. This weight combined with the force required to move SL into close proximity with RO once the long axis of RO is at 90 degrees from the long axis of SL (also less than 50 ml of water weight), is less than the difference between the forces in CONCLUSION 1.

750ml - 500ml = 250ml.
Less than 50ml + less than 50ml = less than 100ml.
250ml - less than 100ml = more than 150ml excess.

Hypothesis : Therefor magnets can do work.

Cheers :) floor.