I cannot peer review my own work. The following is my own self review and response.

1. There may be inaccuracies in the weights used.

The same weight objects were used in all parts of the test. This should have neutralized this possibility. .

2. Friction may be unequal in the measurement sets.

This is most certainly the case.

I used a small unbalanced DC motor to vibrate the test device. The measurements were of displacement distances cause by the application of static forces in increments. The movements of the mechanical components of the device were vibrated to over come the friction in the device.

I controlled the vibrations, by varying the pressure and angle of contact to the test unit, and buffered the vibrations by using my hand upon the test unit.

3. The vibrating device may have distorted the measurements.

When the magnetic forces reached equilibrium, or the physical components reached the limits of their motion (the stops), they vibrated within a very narrow range . Under these vibrating conditions the indicator needles usually fluctuated within a range of only1 or 2 degrees. The scale needles had a tendency to settle into the mid points of their vibrating motions, once the vibration was removed. This effect was consistent and reproducible.

4. Parallax between the observer he needle and the scale may have distorted the readings.

I was careful to observe the scale needles from directly in front of them.

5. Stretching of the “SL rail string” may have distorted the outcome.

The SL scale readings went beyond 90 degrees to 94 degrees under the influence of the heavier weight increments used during the force input to cause transition from “ the first specific alignment to the second”. I extended the range to 94 degrees in the computations as well.

However, SL rail string stretching causes the corresponding SL graph to become larger. This translates as a more conservative (smaller, not larger) final “gain” in the measurements. See the drawing titled “SL stretch” for an explanation. At this stage in the process, and given the percentage the “gain” represents, I think the measurement device has demonstrated adequate precision. I have already redesigned the test unit (not yet built) that nearly eliminates this complication.

6. Math computation errors in the averaging of the degree measurements, or errors in the translations from degrees to mm, or some other simple math error.

7. I am most concerned that there may be errors in the graphical representations. They are critical to the outcome, as they are the only basis for the final math computations.

The graphs are, I believe accurate representations. The graphs were “hand drawn” in a graphics program.

The graph squares / fractions of squares were hand counted and totaled. This was a tedious / repeated process. It is these counts and their totals that I consider the most unreliable part of the presented material. It should be noted, that these counts and totals do not effect the graphs, but rather the math computations derived from the graphs (areas of the graphs, area totals, area differences).

If some one has a program that can do this process, (receive the data, repeat the graphs, repeat the final area computations, do the comparisons of the areas), I think the experiment will then merit replication.

8. I may have mistranslated the numbers into the graphs.

9. There may be an error as to which numbers were translated into which graphs and so on.

10 . The physical measurements are the parts of the experiment that I have the most confidence in.

I am not asking for replication, until peer review of the process and math has been done.

11. I am apparently incompetent at getting peer review.

I am most grateful for the support and encouragement I have received during this process. Especially to ConradElektro for his critical analysis, clarity, and advice as to how best to proceed during the early stages. Critical review is critical to the scientific process.

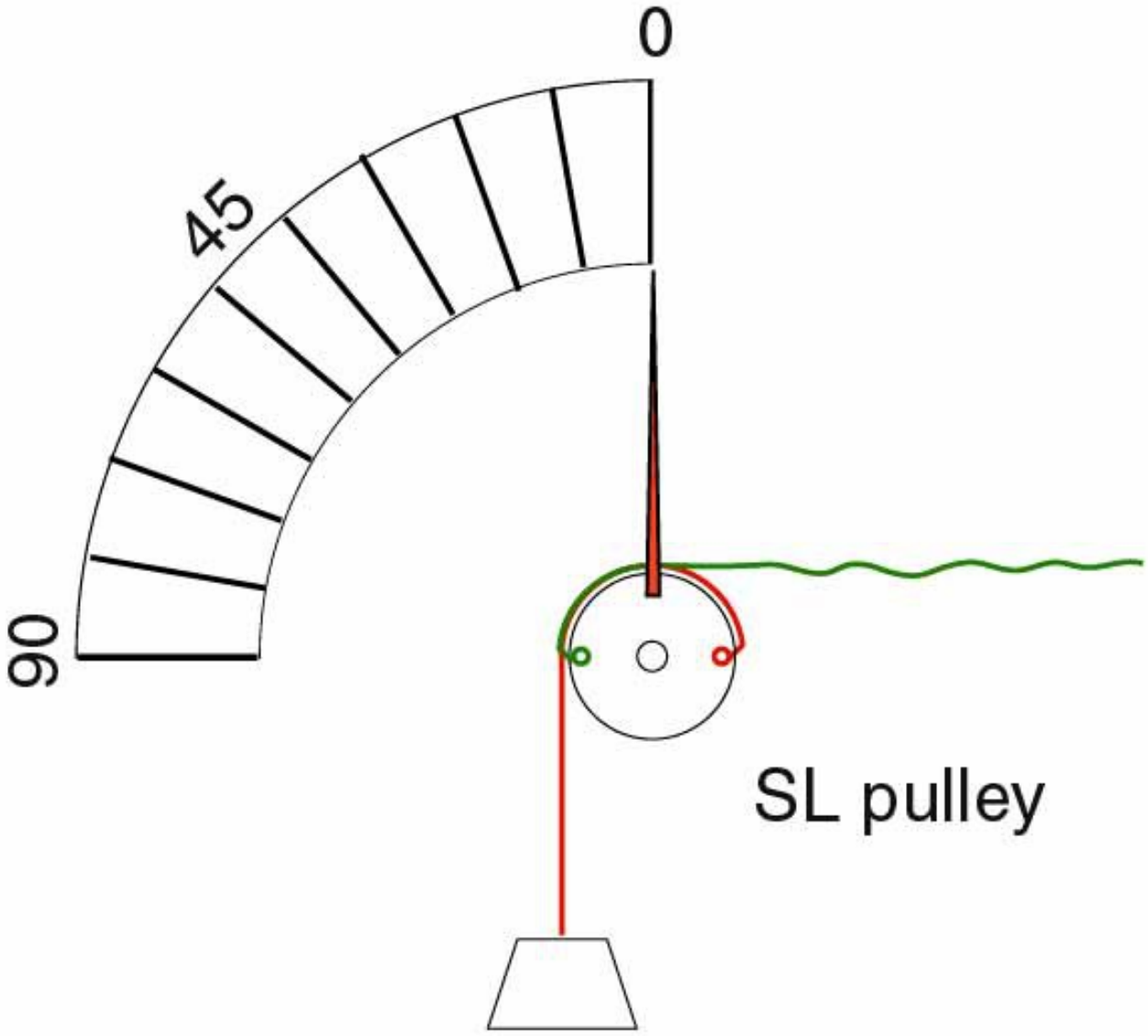
Obviously I would like to see this endeavor proceed to a next level (competent peer review), what ever the findings of that next level are, I am willing to accept. I promise, it wont stop my research. Obviously, I am hopeful that my findings will be verified. If verified, maybe there could be just one less nuke built, or a little less poverty as a result. One thing I would really like to see, Is a really good goosing of the scientific community by such an off beat community as is over unity.

So.... if the reader can find the time and energy, please check (any portion) my work, competently and thoroughly and POST that critical review here, (please please please), as a reward you can have a date with my sister (jump girl).

Smile

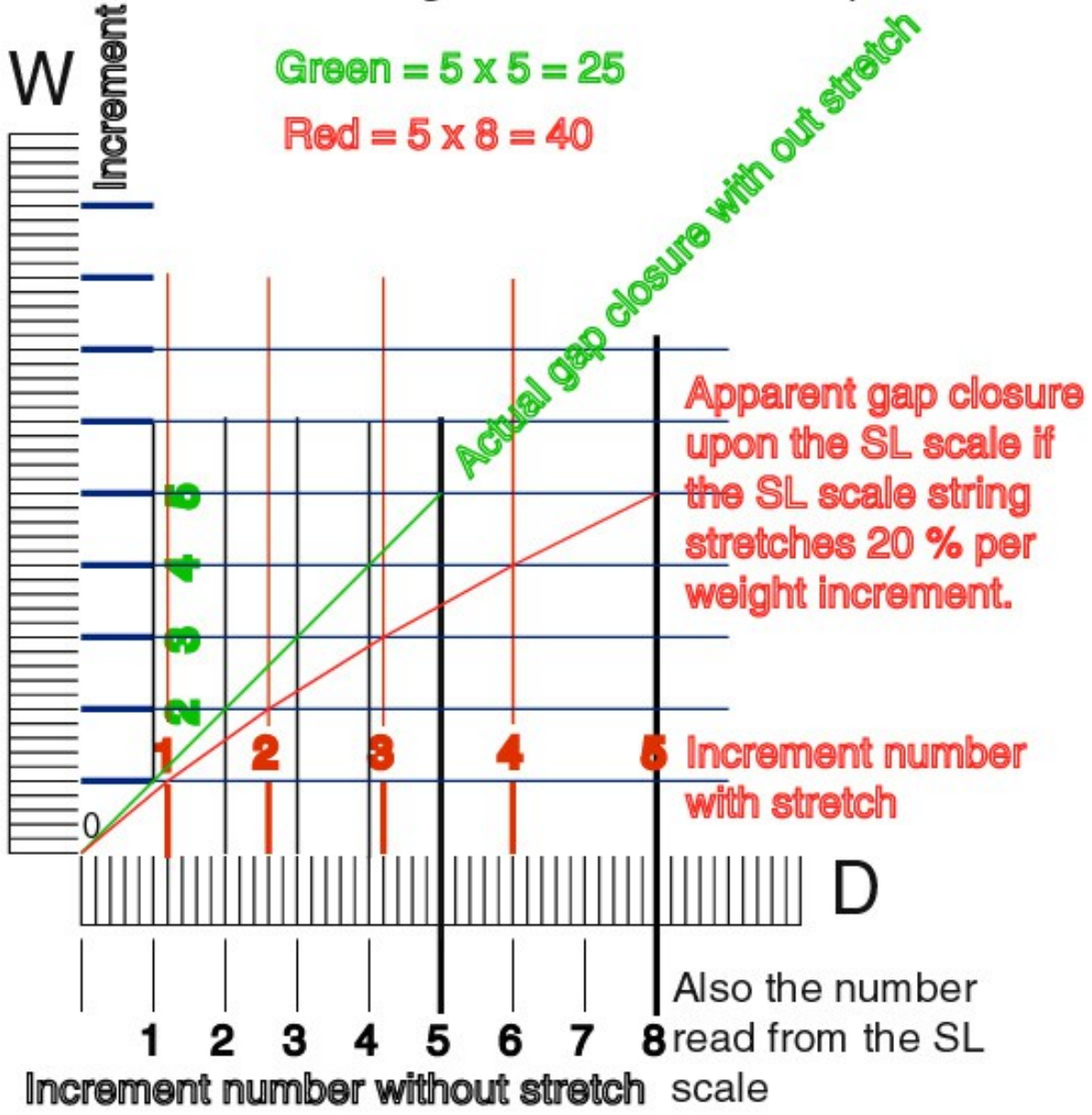
floor

SL **string** stretch will
over deflect SL scale



SL STRETCH

For simplicity of explanation, In this hypothetical example, weight (W) displacers distance (D) at a rate of 1 to 1 if there is no SL string stretch. This model demonstrates that SL string stretch will cause a false reading upon the SL scale, this would in turn, cause the SL graph to be drawn larger than the forces it represents.




JUMP
GIRL
ALWAYS LIKES TO DANCE