WIRELESS OR ONE-WIRE ENERGY TRANSMISSION DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT CONSTRUCTION GUIDE

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This Document covers the construction of the Wireless/One-Wire Energy Transmission Circuit used in the following video.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y9aJohml130

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Circuit Diagram



Parts List

C1 C2 C3	400pF 5% 500V Dipped Silver Mica 3.5-13.0pF Ceramic Trimmer Capacitor 0.01uF 1KV Ceramic 10% (part of standard filter)
D1-D2	1N4148, Vishay
Q1	MPSA06, ON – Vishay – Fairchild
R1	1M Ohm 1/4W 5% Carbon Film
L2	9uH - Bobbin wound #24 Enamel Magnet Wire Plastic sewing machine bobbins from sewing store.
L3-L4	Core. 12.5mm O.D. Solid Lucite Rod, each 5.75" long.

L3 & L4 are tapped at the bottom of each coil. The total turns count for a each coil is 143 Turns. Each coil is tapped at 37 Turns. Start wrapping a coil (close snug winding) until full turn #37. Cut the wire, clean and twist and solder the source spool back onto the 37th turn section. Continue winding until you finish another 106 Turns. (106 + 37 = 143)

Best way to stabilize wrapping is to use a #64 Drill Bit and drill at the starting point which is 1 3/8" from what will be the bottom end of the coil. Pull the through the hole twice which will be 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ wraps, this will fix and hold the wire in place.

To help with the tap position a hole can be drilled ³/₄" up from the start hole. This will allow the wire when cut to be pulled through and held while cleaned and soldered back to the supply spool.

The final or top hole is drilled 27/8" from the start hole.

- Ld1-Ld48 BUWLC333W20BA11 T1-3/4 20' 10K-12Kmcd BestHongKong.com
- Top1-Top2 Stainless Condiment Cups, Wal-Mart (4ea.) Tape in pairs Using Al Duct Sealing Tape (narrow strip at joint).

Receiver Coil View



The Receiver Coil does not use the coil tap, although it should be wound as an exact copy of the Transmitter Coil.

Transmitter Coil



The Top Hats



The transmitter and receiver Top Hats are each constructed from two stainless steel condiment cups. The two cups are joined with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide strip of aluminum duct tape.

The Top Hats are fastened to the end of the Lucite Rods with a heavy grade of Double Stick Tape or Pads. This material is available at most Home Construction and Hobby Outlets.

Connection to the Top Hats is made by soldering to a short strip of Copper tape applied on the base or bottom half of the Hat.

Coil L2





Receiver LED Board (Front)



Receiver LED Board (Back)



It should be noted that all LED's are wired in series and the 1N4148 Diodes are required, not using these diode can be problematic.

The Transmitter Exciter Board is the same size proto-typing board as used for the receiver, although these particular boards are not required if correct electronic construction techniques are used. Of significant importance is to insure all leads and connections are as short as possible.

One particular change needs to be made in reference to the trimmer capacitor C2. The capacitor should be as far as possible from the L3 coil so that the capacity of the human hand does not affect tuning when adjusting C2.

In my demo video and layout of the Exciter, L3 was very sensitive when adjustments were made to C2. In moving it away from L3, insure not to utilize long wire leads as unwanted inter-circuit oscillations can occur. Some experimentation may be required to find the correct position for C2.

Tuning and Operation

Remote single wire connection from the transmitter to the receiver (12 feet) is a #24 AWG Enamel covered Magnet Wire. This wire is strung free of loops, kinks and obstructions. Do not place the wire close to any metallic object or surfaces, as they will degrade the operational efficiency.

The power supply was picked at 24 volts to allow the system to be powered by (2) 12-volt batteries or a PSU (Power Supply Unit).

With the transmitter and receiver in position, apply power to the transmitter and adjust C2 for the brightest emission from the LED board on the receiver. Normally there will be one and only one spot where the LED's will light, although a very slight final adjustment is required to obtain full brightness.

In some case a second weak tuning location can be found, although this will be a very low emission from the LED's. Ignore the weaker of the tuning spots and locate the maximum output setting.

For measurement of power supply and receiver energy levels, refer to my document on Measurements for SEC Exciters.

Operational Pictures

The following picture shows the receiver and LED Board being driven by the remote transmitter.



The following is a picture of the transmitter.



Caution:

(1) The circuit described in this document can produce some unpleasant conditions in the human biological system, ranging from mild to severe headache, red skin rashes and or a tingling sensation in one or more parts of the body.

(2) Electrical Shock is a real possibility and one must use extreme care.

(3) The fields generated by this circuit can and will interfere with all forms of communications equipment and the builder and user of this device is totally responsible for any damage or interference caused.

(4) This circuit will damage sensitive electronics equipment including computer, test equipment, watches and any medical device within its field.

This is in no way a project that should be attempted by an armature or some one who is unskilled and competent in Electronics.

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