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Dr Eng. Jan Pająk

”Web pages of Jan Pająk - oscillatory_chamber.pdf”

(i.e. a PDF brochure with the content of web page named oscillatory_chamber.htm and entitled

"The Oscillatory Chamber - i.e. an energy storage of huge capacitance, and a magnetic propelling device

Wellington, New Zealand, 2013,
ISBN 978-1-877458-69-9.

Date of the latest update of the web page presented in this brochure is provided above in the top-left corner. (Note that in case of having access to several copies of this brochure, it is recommended to read the copy which has the latest date of amendment.)

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This brochure is another one from a series of similar brochures in PDF, offered free of charges to interested readers through the totaliztic web page named **text_11.htm** - which disseminates PDF versions of most significant and most widely read web pages by the author. The topic of this brochure is represented also in the newest **monograph [1/5]** with following editorial details:

Pająk J.: "Advanced Magnetic Devices",
Monograph, Wellington, New Zealand, 2007, 5th edition,
in 18 volumes, ISBN 978-1-877458-01-9.

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Energy. We cannot see it, but we need it badly. Actually, for our civilisation it is like oxygen. We would die without it. But to have it, we need to generate it, and then bring it to our homes. This means unhealthy power-lines, dangerous fuel tanks, bills, inflation, taxes, blackouts, economic blackmail, dependency, aggression, wars, and so on. But what would happen if we could pack pure energy into "tins" and store it forever (like this was the case with the Biblical Arc of the Covenant). Well, there is already an invention which explains how to accomplish it. It is called the "Oscillatory Chamber". All what it takes now to have such "tins" for packing and storing pure energy, is to build working prototypes of these Oscillatory Chambers.

Part #A: Introductory information about this web page:

#A1. What are goals of this web page:

The main goal of this web page and illustrations included into it, is to present to readers the explanation of what actually is this so-called "Oscillatory Chamber" and what benefits our civilisation accomplishes through building this extraordinary device.

An additional goal of this web page is to reveal that the official research on new energy devices already has wandered into a bush. After all, instead of

"looking into the future", scientists who carry out this research lately "look into the past" - means they research, slightly improve, and seek further uses for exclusively old ideas and principles of operation which are known to the humanity already for many years. In turn they are scared to undertake any research on ideas which still await to be developed in the future. Thus, this web page illustrates that it would be highly beneficial for the humanity to open a "competition" for energy sciences, in the form of a "public domain" research on energy - similar to this which in recent years caused an immense progress in informatics and in internet (for details see item #M1 below). As it is explained already in items #A1 and #A2 of the totaliztic web page **boiler.htm**, such "public domain" research and development of energy devices would boil down to unleashing of creativity and research inclinations of ordinary people, through the scientific guiding and coordinating of interested hobbyists from the entire world to research and to develop unknown earlier energy devices similar to the "Oscillatory Chamber" described on this web page.

Part #B: Let me introduce the device presented on this web page:

#B1. What is this "Oscillatory Chamber":

Imagine a transparent cube of perfect form which represents a new device for producing a super-powerful magnetic field. It looks like a crystal of a regular shape made of some transparent mineral, or like a cube cut beautifully from shiny glass and showing its content through transparent walls. For dimensions not larger than those of a Rubik's cube it could produce a magnetic field exceeding thousands of times the power of fields able to be produced on Earth, including fields from the most powerful magnetic cranes and fields from the largest electromagnets in leading scientific laboratories. If we took this cube in our hands, it would demonstrate extraordinary properties. For example, in spite of its small dimensions, it would be unusually "heavy" and at its full magnetic output even the strongest athlete would not be able to lift it. Its "heaviness" results from the fact that the magnetic field it produces would attract the cube in the direction of Earth's centre, thus the force of the magnetic attraction created would add to its real weight. The cube would also oppose our attempts to rotate it, and similarly like a magnetic needle it would always try to point out in the same direction coinciding with the magnetic north-south meridian. However, if we somehow could manage to turn it into orientation exactly opposite to this natural alignment like a magnetic needle, then to our surprise it would take off and begin lifting us into space (i.e. it would "levitate" us in exactly the same way as the biblical "Arc of the Covenant" used to levitate priests who carried it from place to place and thus who used to be called "Levites"). In this way just on its own this cubical

"crystal" would be capable of propelling our space vehicles.

This extraordinary device is named the "Oscillatory Chamber". It is described comprehensively in volume 2 of my newest **monograph [1/5]** and my slightly older **monograph [1/4]** - both entitled "Advanced Magnetic Devices" and available free of charge through this web site. Alone, it can perform a number of very vital functions which presently are performed by a whole range of other technical devices. For example, it can serve as an energy storage of enormous capacitance. It can be used as a propelling device for magnetic space vehicles called the Magnocraft. It can also replace our present combustion engines, air conditioners, power-lines and energy transmission appliances, and many more.

The "Oscillatory Chamber" is an extremely powerful device definitely worth our attention. It is described on this web page. I recommend to have a look at this extraordinary device, as perhaps in a not-too-distant-future it will fulfil technical destiny of the human race.

This web page summarises the most vital information about the Oscillatory Chamber.

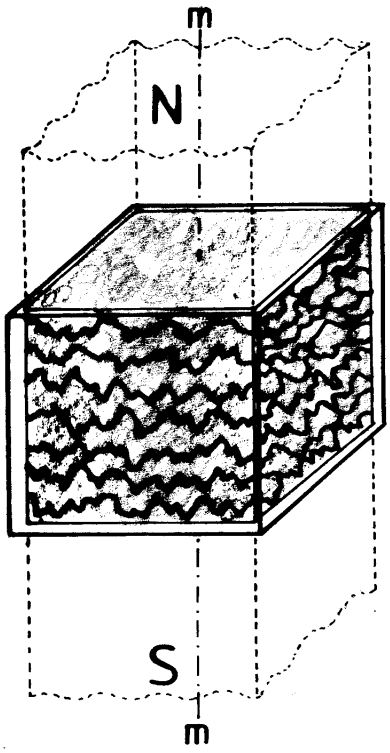

Fig. #B1 (S6 (left) from [1/5]): The general appearance of the Oscillatory Chamber. Shown above is the Oscillatory Chamber of so-called "first generation", which is shaped like a transparent cube empty inside. With broken line are indicated two square columns of the invisible magnetic field which gushes from the floor and ceiling of this transparent cube. This field expands along the magnetic axis "m" of the Oscillatory Chamber. Letters N, S mark the polarity of this field. Originally the above drawing was presented on the left part of "Fig. S6" from monograph [1/5].

At our present level of technological development this device can be constructed entirely out of transparent materials. For example, already for a long time are available transparent non-conductors, which are also excellent robust

construction materials and are magnetically neutral. One of the most frequently used examples of them is an ordinary glass or plexiglass. If all six walls of the Oscillatory Chamber are made of glass, then this device would look like a transparent cube. It would reveal to the observer the processes occurring in the interior of this device, e.g. the jumps of electric sparks, the density of energy, the operation of control devices, etc. Contemporary electronics has also created a high demand for transparent conductors, which can already be found in some watches and calculators. The quality of these conductors will gradually improve and we may soon expect their properties to be comparable to those of metals. Let us assume that the Oscillatory Chamber will be made wholly of such transparent materials (i.e. both conductors and non-conductors). Therefore the casual observer of the chamber in operation will notice a typical transparent "crystal" lying in front of him or her. It will take the form of a shiny transparent cube nicely cut from a glassy material - see "Fig. #B1" above or "Fig. #K1" below. Along the inner surfaces of the plain side walls of this crystal cube, bright gold shimmering sparks will flash horrizontally. Although these sparks will flicker, they will appear to be frozen in the same positions. From time to time they will make rapid movements like tumbleweed of sleeping fiery snakes. Their paths will closely follow the inner surface of the side walls, because of the electromagnetic containment forces pushing the sparks against the sides of the chamber (these deflecting forces are described in item #C1 below - see in there sub-item #1). The inside of the cube will be filled with a dielectric gas and an extremely concentrated magnetic field. This field, when observed from the direction perpendicular to its force lines, will be impenetrable to light, looking like dense black smoke which fills the interior of this transparent crystal.

It is very noticeable in any scientific exhibition or "open day" in a laboratory, that when a demonstrator starts up an apparatus producing sparks, for example a Tesla coil, an Induction coil or a Van de Graff machine, spectators irresistibly gravitate towards the display. Claps of thunder and lightning flashes have always possessed a kind of mysterious, hypnotic power which acts on everyone and which provides memorable experiences. The power emanating from inside the Oscillatory Chamber will similarly capture the attention and imagination of people witnessing it. Future observers of the operation of this device will have the impression that they are facing an unknown living creature, absorbed in the fulfilment of its own fascinating and mysterious physiological functions, rather than seeing a piece of machinery engaged in its ordinary process of operation. The wealth of energy, trapped, curbed and waiting within the walls of the chamber will fascinate witnesses, leaving them with a multitude of vivid impressions, indelibly etched on their memories.

* * *

Observing this transparent cube, one will find it difficult to imagine that to reach the point of its creation, this device, so simple in structure, required the accumulation of over 2000 years of human knowledge and experience.

* * *

Notice that you can see the **enlargement** of each illustration from this web site, simply by **clicking** on this illustration. Most of the Internet browsers that you may use, including the popular "Internet Explorer", allow also to **download** each illustration to your own computer, and then look at it, reduce or enlarge the size of

it, or print it, with your own graphical software.

#B2. Monographs and source materials that describe the "Oscillatory Chamber":

At this moment in time, detailed descriptions of the Oscillatory Chamber are disseminated in three different generations of monographs about this device. Because each one amongst these generations of monographs was written in a different time, while the Oscillatory Chamber kept evolving and developing, the level of novelty of these generations is different.

The newest, and thus also the most current generation of monographs on the Oscillatory Chamber, is the series of scientific monographs which in all references is labelled with the symbol **[1/5]**. It is entitled **Advanced Magnetic Devices**. (The symbol [1/5] explains that monographs from this series belong to the group [1] of my most important publications, and that in this group [1] they are already the fifth edition [/5].) Monographs from the series [1/5] went into updating and amending in 2007, while the process of their improvement lasts until today. In this series [1/5], the most important monograph about the Oscillatory Chamber is the monograph no 2 entitled "The Oscillatory Chamber" - which explains all technical details of this extraordinary device. Some topics of that monograph no 2 are additionally extended in monographs no 11 (the use of Oscillatory Chambers in time vehicles), no 10 (the use of these devices for energy generation), and no 3 (the use of Oscillatory Chambers for propelling interstellar spaceship).

Slightly older generation of monographs on the Oscillatory Chamber is the previous edition of my most important monograph labelled with the symbol **[1/4]** - and also entitled **Advanced Magnetic Devices**. It represents the previous, fourth edition for my newest monograph [1/5]. That monograph [1/4] is disseminated since 2001. Because its organisation is symmetrical (and very similar) to the organisation of the newest monograph [1/5], the part which describes the Oscillatory Chamber is also contained in volume 2 of that [1/4]. In turn descriptions which complement and extend main topics from volume 2, are also contained in volumes 11, 10 and 3 of it.

The most old generation of monographs on the Oscillatory Chamber includes my old scientific monograph labelled with the symbol **[2e]** - and entitled **The Oscillatory Chamber, Arkway to the Stars** (ISBN 0-9583380-0-0). Originally monograph [2e] was prepared as the first official textbook (monograph) for this device It was disseminated since 1994. The Oscillatory Chamber was also described in another my old monograph labelled with the symbol **[1e]** - and entitled**Advanced Magnetic Propulsion Systems** (ISBN 0-9597698-9-7). It was disseminated since 1990. So when, in future, the update of the entire series of monographs [1/5] is completed, the Oscillatory Chamber by then will evolve so significantly, that these [2e] and [1e] will require a revision and update.

All these monographs on the Oscillatory Chamber can be downloaded free of charge from this web page, and also from any other totaliztic web page. In order to download them it is enough to click on their (green) links in the text of this web

page, or click on their items in the menu, and then follow the instructions which are to appear on the screen.

The Oscillatory Chamber is also described on numerous web pages. If there are NO handy links to these web pages, then they can be easily found through providing key words "Oscillatory Chamber" to the search engine **Google.com**. Apart from this web page **oscillatory_chamber.htm - about the Oscillatory Chamber**, the largest amount of information on this subject is contained also on totaliztic web pages **eco_cars.htm - about pollution-free cars of our future**(see over there items #D1 to #D5), **immortality.htm - about the immortality and everlasting life accomplishable already at our level of development** (see over there items #E1 to #G2), and **propulsion.htm - about advanced magnetic propulsion systems for flying vehicles** (see over there items #D1 and #D2).

Still another source of visual information about the Oscillatory Chamber is the video-report prepared by the Italian developmental team which works on research and development of the Oscillatory Chamber. This video-report can be viewed, amongst others, at the Internet address **http://video.google.it/videoplay?docid=-6524822319379322289&hl=it**.

Part #C: Justification for the absolute need to build the "Oscillatory Chamber" for our civilisation:

#C1. Why Oscillatory Chambers must replace electromagnets:

When we observe the blinding achievements in one discipline, without a delay we assume that our progress is equally spectacular in all directions. However, if we examine the matter closely, we may discover areas where almost no progress has been achieved in the last two centuries, and where we are still treading in the same place. In order us to realize one of the most frequently encountered areas of such an inventive stagnation, let us ask now the following question: "What progress has been achieved recently in the area of principles of the controlled magnetic field production?". To our surprise the answer is "none". At the beginning of the Mars exploration era we still use exactly the same principle of the magnetic field production, as that one which was used over 180 years ago, i.e. the principle discovered in 1820 by the Danish professor, Hans Oersted, and depending on the application of the magnetic effects created by an electric current flowing through the coils of a conductor. The device utilizing this

principle, called an "electromagnet", is now one of the most archaic inventions still in common use because of the lack of a more suitable solution. We can realize how outdated its operation is from the following example: if the progress in propulsion systems were equal to that of magnetic field production devices, our only mechanical vehicle would still be a steam engine.

Electromagnets possess a whole range of inherent drawbacks, which make it impossible to raise their output above a particular - and not very high - level. These disadvantages can in no way be eliminated, because they result from the principle of operation of these devices alone. Below the most significant of these inherited and thus totally irremovable drawbacks of electromagnets are listed. Their explanation with more details is provided in subsection F6 from volume 2 of monograph [1/5]. (That subsection F6 from [1/5] presents the way in which each of these drawbacks is eliminated in the operation of the Oscillatory Chamber.)

#1. Electromagnets create powerful deflecting forces. These forces in turn tense their coils in the radial direction trying to tear these coils apart. These forces are produced as the result of mutual interaction between the magnetic field generated by an electromagnet, and the same coils of the conductor which created this field. The field tries to push these coils out from its own range (according to the action of the "left-hand rule" often called the "motor effect"). Thus the deflecting forces so formed in coils are of a type identical to the ones utilized in the operation of electric motors. In order to prevent the electromagnet from being torn apart, these electromagnetic containment forces must ultimately be opposed by some form of physical structure. The mechanical strength of this structure counter-balances the deflecting forces resulting from the output of a given electromagnet. Of course, this structure significantly increases the weight of any really powerful steady-field magnet. Furthermore, when the current's flow in electromagnets exceeds a certain level, the deflecting forces grow to such an extent that they are not able to be balanced further by the mechanical strength of the structure. Thus, **the gradual increase in output of electromagnets eventually causes coils to explode**. In this way too high an increase in the output of electromagnets results in their self-destruction via an explosion. Such explosions of electromagnets are quite frequent occurrences in scientific laboratories, therefore the most powerful electromagnets must be placed in special bunkers which confine their possible explosions.

#2. Electromagnets require the continuous supply of electric energy if they are to produce a magnetic field whose all parameters are controllable(i.e. a field whose parameters can be changed in accordance with the application requirements). If continuous energy supply is cut off, the control over the electromagnet's field finishes. This requirement of controllability causes that during the production of powerful magnetic fields, a single electromagnet consumes the output from a whole electricity plant.

#3. Electromagnets cause significant energy losses. The electric current flowing through coils of a conventional electromagnet releases a vast amount of heat (see Joule's law of electric heating). This heat not only decreases the energetic efficiency of the magnetic field production, but also, when the energies involved are high, it leads to a melting of the coils.

The superconductive electromagnet removes the heating from a current flowing through resistance. However, it introduces another loss of energy

resulting from the necessity to maintain a very low temperature of the coils. This also causes a permanent consumption of energy which decreases the efficiency of such a magnet. Moreover, it should be noted here that the **high density of magnetic fields cancels the effect of superconductivity** and thereby restores a resistance to the coils. Thus the superconductive electromagnets are only capable to produce magnetic fields the density of which is lower than the threshold value causing the return of electric resistivity to their coils.

#4. Electromagnets are prone to electric wear-out. The geometrical configuration of electromagnets is formed in such a way that the direction of the greatest electric field strength does not coincide with the path of the conductor through the coil (i.e. forces of this field try to short-cut the flow of current across coils, whereas the layer of insulation channel the current to flow through the coils and along a spiral). This directs the destructive action of electric energy into the insulation, causing its eventual damage (i.e. short-circuit followed by an electric breakdown) which initiates the destruction of the entire device.

#5. Electromagnets have a limited controllability, e.g. can not be controlled by weak signals. The parameters of their magnetic field can be controlled only through the changes in the power of the electrical energy supply. Therefore controlling the electromagnets requires the same powers as those powers involved in the production of a magnetic field.

The only way to eliminate the five disadvantages of electromagnets listed above is to apply a completely different principle of magnetic field production. Such a principle, invented by myself (i.e. **Dr Jan Pajak**), is presented in later part of this web page. Because this new principle utilizes the mechanism of oscillatory discharges occurring inside a cubical chamber, it is called an "Oscillatory Chamber".

Part #D: Principles of operation utilised in the "Oscillatory Chamber":

#D1. Principles of the Oscillatory Chamber's operation:

Principle of operation of the Oscillatory Chamber is based on a well-known oscillatory circuit with a spark gap. The discovery of such oscillatory circuit with a spark gap was achieved in 1845 by the American physicist, Joseph Henry. He noticed, that when a Layden jar was discharged through coils of wire, the discharge and a spark were oscillatory. A few years later Lord Kelvin, the great English physicist and engineer, proved mathematically that the discharge in a circuit so constituted must manifest itself in the oscillatory form.

* * *

"Fig. #D1" below illustrates a conventional configuration of the oscillatory circuit with a spark gap, i.e. the configuration discovered by Joseph Henry. The most distinctive characteristic of this configuration is that it is constituted by connecting together into one closed circuit the configuration of three vital elements, namely L, C1 and E, which have the form of separate devices. These elements are:

(1) **Inductor** "L", containing a long wire wound into many coils, which provides the circuit with the property called an "inductance".

(2) **Capacitor** "C1", whose property, called a "capacitance", allows the circuit to accumulate electric charges.

(3) **Electrodes** "E". Their two parallel plates "ER" and "EL", separated by a layer of gas, introduce a "spark gap" to the circuit (through this "spark gap" sparks "S" are jumping).

The oscillatory circuit with a spark gap represents an electric version of the device which produces one of the most common phenomena of nature, namely an "oscillatory motion". The mechanical analogy of this device, well-known to everyone, is a common "swing". In all devices of that type, the occurrence of oscillations is caused by the action of the Conservation Energy Principle. This principle compels the initial energy provided to such an oscillating system to be bound in a continuous process of repetitive transformations into two forms: potential and kinetic. In the case of an oscillatory circuit the "potential energy" is represented by the opposite electric charges "+q" and "-q" carried within both plates of a capacitor - see "Fig. #D1". The electric potential difference introduced by the presence of these charges causes the flow of an electric current "i" through the circuit. In a swing, the same potential energy is introduced by slanting the arm of it away from the vertical position. As a result, a load (e.g. a swinging child) is raised to a particular height, later forcing its own acceleration down into the equilibrium position. The second from of energy, the "kinetic energy", within the oscillatory circuit manifests itself in the from of a magnetic flux "F" produced by the inductor L. In a swing this kinetic energy appears as the speed of a load's motion.

* * *

It is known that an electric spark alone introduces a high electric inertia. Therefore a spark is able to replace the inductor in providing the inductance to the oscillatory circuit. But there are two conditions of such a replacement, i.e. (1) that the spark must possess the appropriate active length, and also (2) that its path must follow a course within the range of its own magnetic field. To achieve both these conditions, it is impossible to repeat the solution used in the inductor, for the simple reason that an electric spark is reluctant to wind itself into the form of consecutive coils. However, the same effect can be achieved in another way. The required inductance can be supplied by a whole stream of sparks jumping simultaneously along parallel paths. Each single spark in such a stream will be the equivalent of one coil of wire within an inductor. Therefore, if the number of sparks reaches the required level, all sparks will together provide the necessary inductance to the oscillatory circuit.

In "Fig. #D2" below my modified version of the oscillatory circuit with a spark gap is illustrated. This modified version makes the use of the electrical inertia of

the stream of parallel jumping sparks. The most distinctive characteristic of this version is that all three vital components of Henry's circuit, i.e. inductance L, capacitance C1 and spark gap E, are now provided by a single physical device, which simultaneously performs three different functions. The modified device consists of only a couple of conductive plates PF and PB, attached to the inner surfaces of two opposite walls of a cubical chamber made of an electric insulator and filled with a dielectric gas. Each of the plates is divided into a number of small segments, each segment insulated from the other ones (in the diagram from "Fig. #D2" these segments are marked by 1, 2, 3, ..., p). Each pair of facing segments marked by the same number, e.g. "3" or "p", forms a single elementary capacitor. In turn, after receiving a sufficient electric charge, this capacitor transforms itself into a couple of electrodes exchanging the electric spark, e.g. "S3" or "Sp". The total number of all electric sparks jumping simultaneously in the form of a single compact stream provides the device with the required inductance.

To summarize the modification described above, one can say that the three separate devices, each of which has provided the conventional circuit with one selected property, are now replaced by the single device (i.e. a pair of plates each subdivided into a number of small segments) simultaneously providing all three vital properties, i.e. L, C and E.

* * *

The final form of the circuit considered here is shown in "Fig. #D3" below. This is the form to which the name "Oscillatory Chamber" has been ascribed. The Oscillatory Chamber is constituted by combining together two modified oscillatory circuits indicated as C1 and C2, both identical to the one presented in the previous paragraph and illustrated in "Fig. #D2". Therefore the Oscillatory Chamber consists of four segmented plates, i.e. twice as many as in the modified oscillatory circuit in "Fig. #D2", indicated here as PF, PB, PR and PL (i.e. plates: front, back, right and left). Each of these plates contains the same number of segments "p", and faces the other identical plate, together with this other plate forming one of the two cooperating oscillatory circuits. Both of these circuits produce the four streams of sparks marked as SR-L, SF-B, SL-R, and SB-F, which oscillate between opposite plates. These sparks appear in succession, one after the other, having the mutual phase shift between them equal to one quarter (1/4) of a period "T" of their entire sequence of pulsations (i.e. "(1/4)T").

Let us assume that the initial charging of the Oscillatory Chamber is provided in such a way that at the moment of time t=0 the stream of sparks marked as "SR-L" will occur first, and then after a period of time equal to t = (1/4)T - the stream "SF-B" will follow. Let us also assume that right from this initial time t=0, along the vertical (magnetic) axis "m" of the chamber already prevails the magnetic flux "F" produced by this device. This flux pushes sparks against the wall located at their left sides. After the initial charging of the C2 capacitor, at the time t=0, the active stream of sparks "SR-L" will appear, which will jump from plate PR to plate PL. These sparks produce their own magnetic flux "ΔF" which is totalled to the flux "F" already existing in the chamber. The flux "F" bends the paths of all these sparks, pushing them close to the surface of their left plate PF. At time t = (1/4)T the potentials of plates PR and PL reach an equilibrium, but the inertia of sparks "SR-L" still continues transporting charges from PR to PL, at the

cost of the kinetic energy accumulated in the magnetic field. Thus the stream of sparks "SR-L" enters its inertial stage. At the same instant (t = (1/4)T) the operation of the second circuit begins, and the active jump of the "SF-B" stream of sparks is initiated. Similarly this stream produces its own magnetic field "ΔF" which adds to the entire flux "F" already prevailing in the chamber. The flux "F" pushes sparks against the surface of the plate PL located on their left side. So in the timespan t = (1/4)T to t = (2/4)T = (1/2)T, there are two streams of sparks present in the chamber ("SR-L" and "SF-B"), the first of which (inertial) transfers energy from the magnetic to the electric field, whereas the second (active) one transfers energy from the electric to the magnetic field. At time t = (2/4)T = (1/2)T the plates PL and PR reach a difference of potentials equal to the initial one (at t=0), but with the opposite location of charges. Therefore the stream of sparks "SR-L" disappears, whereas the stream "SL-R" jumping in an opposite direction is now initiated. This stream is pushed by field "F" to the surface of plate PB. At the same instant (t = (2/4)T = (1/2)T) the plates PF and PB reach the equilibrium of potentials, so that the stream of sparks "SF-B" passes into its inertial stage. In the timespan "t = (2/4)T = (1/2)T" to "t = (3/4)T" there are again two streams of sparks, i.e. "SF-B" and "SL-R", the first of which - inertial consumes the magnetic field, whereas the other - active produces it. At the instant t = (3/4)T the sparks "SF-B" disappear and the sparks "SB-F" are formed (pushed against plate PR), whereas the sparks "SL-R" are passing into their inertial stage. At time t = (4/4)T = 1T the sparks "SL-R" also disappear and the sparks "SR-L" are created (pushed against the plate PF), whereas the sparks "SB-F" pass into their inertial stage. With this the whole cycle of the sparks' rotation is closed, and the situation at time t = (4/4)T = 1T is identical to the one at the initial moment t=0. The process that follows will be a repetition of the cycle just described.

The final effect of such a way of sparks' jumping, is that a kind of rotary electric arc is produced within the Oscillatory Chamber. This arc is composed from 4 bursts of sparks that jump in succession around peripherals of a square. It is this rotating electric arc that produces a powerful magnetic field which constitutes the output from this chamber.

#D2. Evolution of oscillatory circuits into Oscillatory Chambers:

The Oscillatory Chamber in fact represents only an altered version of an old oscillatory circuit that was discovered by Joseph Henry in 1845. Here is how this old circuit used to look like:

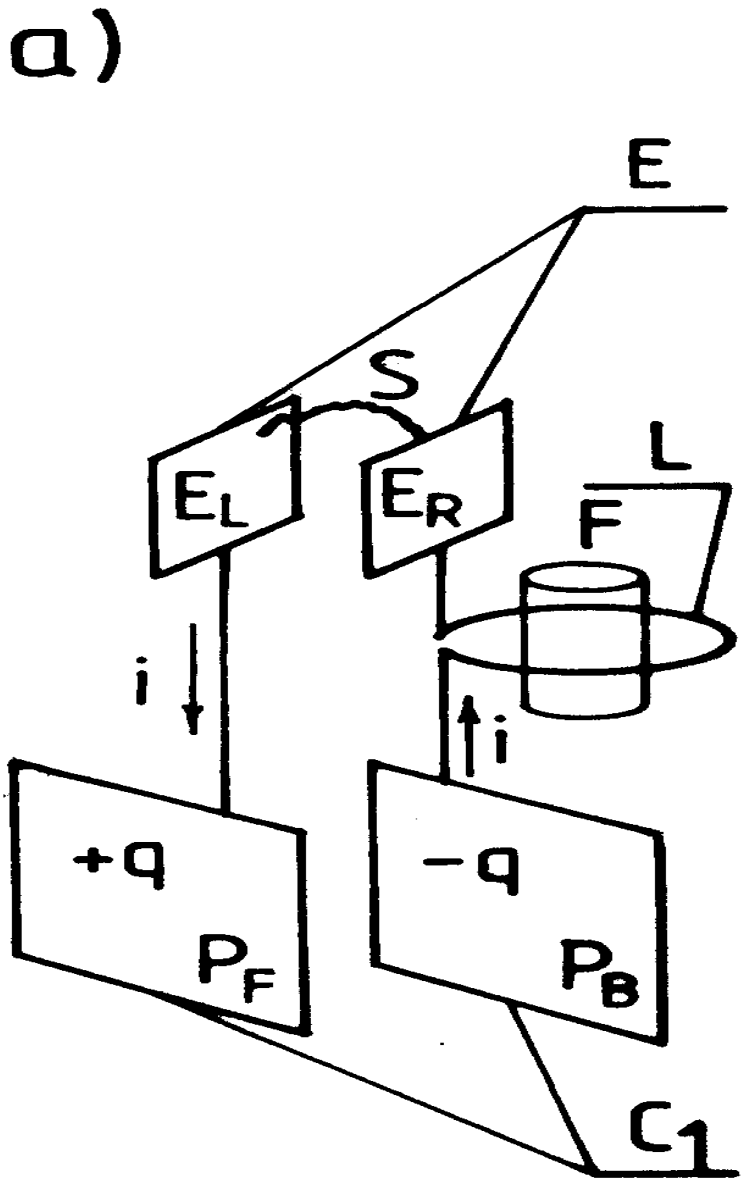

Fig. #D1 (F1(a) in [1/5]): It shows a conventional form of an oscillatory circuit with a spark gap, as it was discovered by Joseph Henry in 1845. Its three vital elements (i.e. capacitance "C1", inductance "L" and spark gap "E") are provided by three separate devices, i.e.: by a capacitor "C1", by a coil "L", and by a pair of electrodes marked "E". Originally this drawing is shown as part (a) from Figure F1 in monograph [1/5].

* * *

This conventional Henry's oscillatory circuit can evolve into the Oscillatory Chamber. The first phase of this evolution is the replacement of all three vital elements with only a single device, i.e. a couple of conductive electrodes "PF" and "PB" joined to the inner surfaces of the two opposite walls of a cubical chamber made of an electric insulator. Here is how the same Henry's oscillatory circuit looks like, if it is transformed into such a modified circuit (chamber):

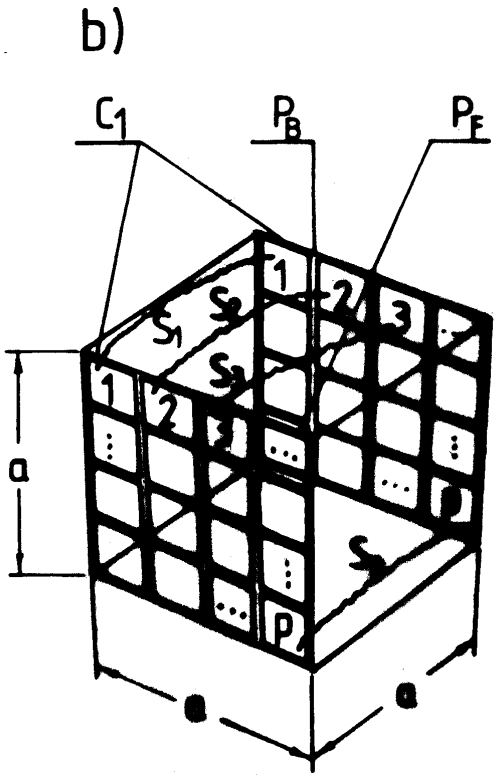

Fig. #D2 (F1(b) in [1/5]): It shows two flat electrodes marked "PF" and "PB" assembled on opposite sides of a cubical chamber, and performing all functions of the Henry's oscillatory circuit. Originally it is shown as part (b) from Figure F1 in [1/5]. These "PF" and "PB" electrodes are subdivided into several separate segments, marked "1, 2, ..., p". In the real chambers these segments are reduced to thin conductive needles insulated from each other. The side dimension of the cube is marked by "a".

* * *

If two such modified oscillatory circuits, shaped like two opposite walls of such a cubical chamber are joined together, we receive an Oscillatory Chamber. Here is how this chamber looks like and operates.

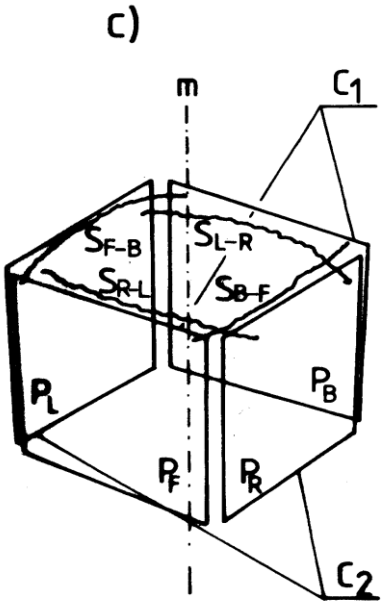

Fig. #D3 (F1(c) in [1/5]): It shows an Oscillatory Chamber formed by combining together two modified oscillatory circuits "C1" and "C2" identical to that one presented in "Fig. #D2" above. Originally this drawing is shown as part (c) from Figure F1 in [1/5]. The consecutive appearance of sparks labelled as "SR-L", "SF-B", "SL-R", "SB-F" oscillating along the surface of the left-side walls creates a kind of electric arc circulating around the inner perimeter of this chamber. In turn this rotary electric arc produces a powerful magnetic field.

Part #E: Attributes of the cubical "Oscillatory Chamber" of the first generation:

#E1. Why Oscillatory Chambers are better than electromagnets:

The complete elimination of drawbacks inherent in the electromagnets is ensured by the following attributes of the Oscillatory Chamber:

1.The neutralization of electromagnetic forces acting on the structure of the chamber.

2. Leaving to the user's choice the time and amount of energy supply (i.e. each portion of energy, whatever its amount and whenever it is delivered, is collected by the chamber, stored, converted into a magnetic field and released when necessary).

3. The recovery and conversion back into electricity of all the energy dissipated by sparks.

4. The channelling of the destructive consequences of the accumulation of huge electric charges into the direction which reinforces the chamber's proper operation.

5. The independence of the power of control devices from the power involved in field production (i.e. a weak control signal causes a change in the enormously powerful field produced by the chamber).

* * *

The Oscillatory Chamber displays also the following unique advantages unknown in any other appliance built by man to date:

A. Producing the kind of magnetic field which does not attract, nor repel, ferromagnetic objects (i.e. which behaves like a kind of "antigravity field", not a magnetic one).

B. The ability to absorb and store theoretically unlimited amounts of energy

(accomplished due to the so-called "perpetual oscillations").

C. Full control over all properties and parameters of the field produced, achieved without any change in the level of energy contained in it.

D. Multidimensional transformations of energy (e.g. electricity - magnetic field - heat) which allow the Oscillatory Chamber to take over the function of almost every other conventional energy-converting device (e.g. electromagnets, transformers, generators, accumulators, cells, combustion engines, heaters, air conditioners, and many more).

As the final result of such a formation of the Oscillatory Chamber, this device, when completed, will be able to raise the value of a produced magnetic flux to a level unlimited by theoretical premises. Practically it also means that this source of field will be the first one able to lift itself as the effect of a repulsive interaction with the environmental magnetic field (i.e. the field of Earth, Sun, or Galaxy). Thus the Oscillatory Chamber become our "arkway to the stars".

#E2. Why the Oscillatory Chamber does not attract ferromagnetic objects:

We are accustomed with the fact that every source of magnetic field should attract ferromagnetic objects. Thus, when we realize the power of the field produced by every Oscillatory Chamber, immediately comes to mind the picture of our kitchen appliances, shavers and coins flying to our neighbour because he/she decided to switch on a powerful chamber just purchased. At this point it is the right time to expel our fears: **one of the most unusual properties of the Oscillatory Chambers is that they are able to produce a magnetic field which does not attract ferromagnetic objects**, even if their output reaches the full power required. This property causes the field produced by such configurations of Oscillatory Chambers to behave rather like a kind of "antigravity" described by authors of science fiction books, not like a magnetic one. The following descriptions explain how it is possible to achieve this unusual property of the magnetic field generated by Oscillatory Chambers.

The framed part in "Fig. #E2" below (which originates from Figure F12 in chapter F of monograph [1/5]) shows approximately the curve of variation in time for the typical field produced by a "twin-chamber capsule", i.e. a configuration of Oscillatory Chambers which is explained in item #F1 below and illustrated in "Fig. #F1" or "Fig. #L1a" from this web page. It takes the course of a "beat-type curve", containing the constant component "Fo" and the varying component "ΔF" (compare the framed part of "Fig. #E2" below, with "Fig. #E3" on the web page **immortality.htm - about the immortality and everlasting life accomplishable already at our level of development**). It is widely known that the source of a constant magnetic field attracts the ferromagnetic object in its vicinity. Therefore it is obvious that the constant "Fo" component of the chamber's output will also cause such an attraction. However, not many people are familiar enough with magnetodynamics to know that a field varying in time with sufficient frequency "f" induces in conductors the so-called eddy currents. These currents

produce their own magnetic fields which, according to the "contradiction rule" applicable to electro-magnetism, are repelled from the original field which induced them. As a result, **fields of sufficiently high variation in time repels metallic ferromagnetics**. Therefore, the varying component "ΔF" of the chamber's output causes repulsion of all ferromagnetic objects found in the vicinity. This repelling force grows with the increase of amplitude "ΔF" and also with the increase of frequency "f" of the field variations. Therefore, if the control of a configuration of Oscillatory Chambers changes the ratio "ΔF/Fo" of the output, holding constant the frequency "f" of pulsations, then three different kinds of force interaction with ferromagnetic objects can be achieved - as these are illustrated on the diagram from "Fig. #E2" shown below:

(1) When the varying component "ΔF" dominates over the constant "Fo" one, then the total interaction with such objects is repulsive.

(2) When the constant component "Fo" is the dominating one, then the resultant interaction is an attraction.

(3) However, if balance between both these components is reached, then the attraction and repulsion come into equilibrium and neutralize each other. In this case no action of any magnetic force is affecting ferromagnetic objects from the environment of a given configuration of Oscillatory Chambers.

The curve of equilibrium between the attraction and repulsion, shown in "Fig. #E2" below, frames the main parameters of work of configurations of Oscillatory Chambers. It is expected that in the majority of cases the field produced by the Oscillatory Chambers will lie on this curve. Such a field will not influence in any noticeable way the ferromagnetic objects within its range, but will still be able to perform all work imposed on it. When used e.g. for propelling flying vehicles of the Magnocraft type, such a field will cause their flight, but will prevent any force interactions between these vehicles and nearby ferromagnetic objects. Because of this property, outside observers of such vehicles, who have no knowledge of this equilibrium of their magnetic interactions, will probably be convinced that the propulsion of these vehicles utilizes some kind of "antigravitational" field instead of a magnetic one.

In special circumstances, however, the field produced by a configuration of Oscillatory Chambers can be redirected into a chosen interaction. For example, if a militarily oriented magnetic vehicle is chasing a missile or aeroplane, to intercept it, it will change its neutral field into an attracting one. Thus, its attraction force will disable and overpower the object pursued. Similarly, when a magnetically propelled flying vehicle intends to abduct a motor car and its occupants, it could simply pick it up from the road by changing its own magnetic interaction from that of equilibrium into an attraction. Of course, there will also be situations when a repulsive magnetic interaction will be used. For example, in free space the production of a repelling force should be dominant. Then all dangerous objects, such as meteorites (in most cases containing iron), cosmic dust, missiles or satellites, will be repelled from the path of magnetic vehicles. Also, while flying above a hostile planet where inhabitants are known to shoot and launch missiles at any foreign vehicle, the crew of a magnetically propelled vehicle could switch on the repulsive action of its field. Then all bullets and missiles would be repelled from the vehicle without having a chance of reaching and damaging it.

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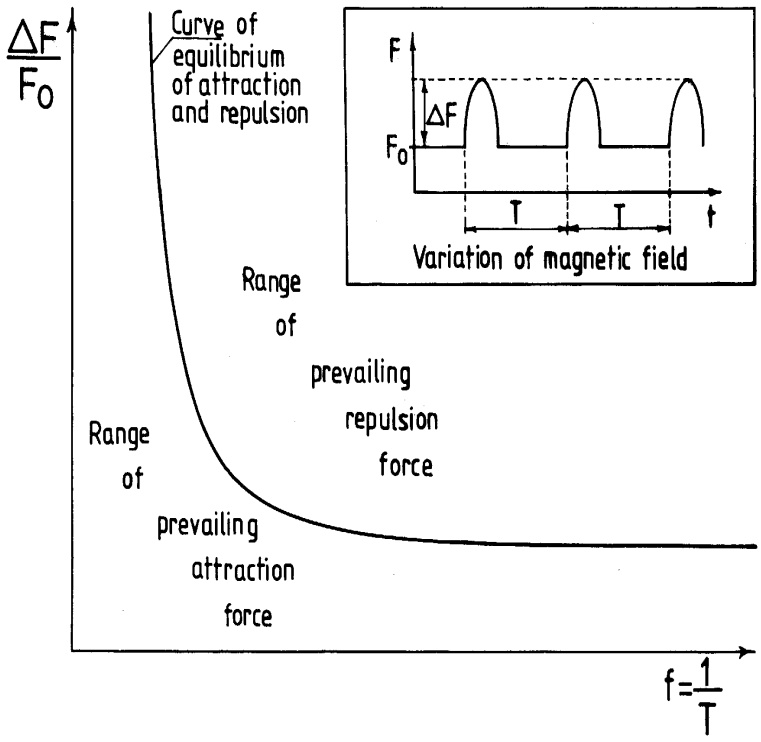


Fig. #E2 (F12 z [1/5]): The curve of the magnetic "interactions in equilibrium" between the magnetic field produced by a twin-chamber capsule (of Oscillatory Chambers) and all the ferromagnetic objects found in the range of this field. Originally this curve is shown in "Fig. F12" from monograph [1/5] and in "Fig. C12" from monograph [1/4].

As it is known, the constant magnetic fields attract ferromagnetic objects. Therefore all fields in which the constant (Fo) component dominates over their pulsating (ΔF) component must attract ferromagnetic objects. The parameters of fields whose constant component dominates lie under the curve from this diagram. It is also known that pulsating magnetic fields repel all conductive (ferromagnetic) objects found in their range. So the fields which the pulsating component "ΔF") dominates over the constant one (Fo) will cause the repulsion of all ferromagnetic objects. The fields with the dominating pulsating component (ΔF) lie above the curve from "Fig. #E2". For the parameters of fields lying exactly at the curve, the attraction and repulsion components mutually neutralize each other. Thus such fields neither attract nor repel any ferromagnetic objects in their vicinity. These fields behave more like an "antigravity field" than a magnetic one.

The frame contains the interpretation of all parameters of the pulsating magnetic fields involved in formation of the curve of magnetic "interactions in equilibrium". (Note that the symbol in text shown as ("Δ" in "ΔF") on the diagram is illustrated as the Greek letter "delta".)

#E3. "Perpetual oscillations" - the key to

unlimited energy capacitance:

Let us return to the example of a swing metioned earlier, and consider what happens when we increase the kinetic energy supplied to this device. The amplitude of oscillations increases proportionally to the energy supplied. We may intensify this process to the point when the top horizontal bar will prevent any further increase of amplitude. If we still keep providing energy beyond this point, the conventional swing will be destroyed, as its arm will hit the top horizontal bar and one of these two parts must break.

The above design limitation in the amount of kinetic energy that a conventional swing can absorb has already found a technical solution. Someone has already dropped into the idea of building a swing without a horizontal bar. Thus if we use a modified swing of appropriate design (without a top horizontal bar, but having a rotary horizontal axle instead), a further increase of energy will lead to a unique phenomenon of "continuous oscillating" (which, because of its uniqueness, in chapter F from monograph [1/5] is called "perpetual oscillating"). Swings built especially for high performance usually achieve this. In the "perpetual manner of oscillating" the modified swing's arm follows a circular course, instead of slanting back and forth like in a conventional swing. The energy transformations still exist in it, but the whole oscillating phenomenon obeys different kinds of laws. Thus, the most important attribute of systems capable of perpetual oscillations is that their capacitance for potential energy does not limit the amount of kinetic energy absorbed by them.

If we now analyse the work of a conventional oscillatory circuit with a spark gap, we notice that it behaves in a way identical to the conventional swing described above. Thus such a conventional circuit is the equivalent of the swing with a top horizontal bar. If we start adding magnetic energy to its inductor, then the growing amplitude of oscillations will lead to breakdown within the capacitor and to the destruction of the circuit. The Oscillatory Chamber, however, is the equivalent of the modified swing allowing for perpetual oscillations. If we add further magnetic energy to the energy contained in a stream of sparks (jumping let us say from plate "PR" to plate "PL") then this stream will not terminate at the moment when the opposite plates reach the breakdown difference of potentials "U". This is because the inertia of the stream will still keep "pumping" electrons from plate "PR" to plate "PL", until all the magnetic energy transforms itself into the electric field. However in this instant both plates also start a discharge in the opposite direction, i.e. from "PL" to "PR". Therefore there will be a period of time when two sparks jumping in opposite directions will appear simultaneously between the same pair of segments. The first of them - inertial - will jump from plate "PR" to "PL", whereas the other one - active - will jump from plate "PL" to "PR". This simultaneous appearance of two sparks jumping between the same pair of electrodes will be the electromagnetic equivalent to perpetual oscillating. Because the completion of this unique phenomenon is only possible if various rigorous design conditions are met, the Oscillatory Chamber is the first and so-far the only circuit which allows for the appearance of such phenomenon.

In general we can assert the definition that "the perpetual type of oscillations are attributed only to those oscillating systems whose ability to absorb the kinetic

form of energy significantly overcomes their capacitance for potential energy". Such an ability is purely an attribute of design. It is conditioned by the selected parameters and the appropriate structuring of the system. In the case of the Oscillatory Chamber it will be determined by the number of sparks which the device is capable of creating. This number in turn depends on the number of segments "p" separated within the plates.

#E4. Unlimited energy capacitance of the Oscillatory Chamber:

The perpetual oscillating described in item 13 above introduces the ability of the chamber to absorb theoretically unlimited amounts of energy. This property, combined with the capability of the twin-chamber capsule to extinguish completely the produced field (i.e. to turn its entire magnetic energy into the circulating flux - as described before), enables Oscillatory Chambers to be enormously capacious accumulators of energy. The appropriate calculations completed for the Magnocraft can be useful for illustrating what level of capacitance this device provides. For example, the author has determined the amount of energy contained in the field of the Magnocraft type K3 (compare subsection G5.5 from monograph [1/5]). The result, obtained on the assumption that this vehicle produces only the starting flux, was 1.5 TWh (Tera-Watt-hours) - i.e. the present equivalent of two months' energy consumption for a whole country such as New Zealand. Because in the K3 type of Magnocraft the total volume of its Oscillatory Chambers is about 1 cubic meter, this enormous energy will be stored in a device approximately one cubic meter in size. If such a capsule measuring one cubic metre explode by accident, then the destruction caused by the release of magnetic energy it stores would be en equivalent to the exploding of one megaton of TNT.

The magnetic field is already recognized as a perfect means of collecting and storing a large amount of electrical energy. By using cryogenically cooled conductors, even contemporary inductors can store huge amounts of energy for a relatively long period of time. There are a number of research projects investigating this possibility (e.g. Australia National University in Canberra, The University of Texas at Austin, USA). One of the commercial applications seriously considered was to build a heavy cryogenic electromagnet near Paris, which would accumulate electric power in no-load hours and release it to the city at peak-consumption hours.

The ability of the Oscillatory Chamber to store energy completely resolves the problem of energy supply during its operation. For the majority of applications it will be sufficient to charge it fully at the moment of production, and then simply use the device until this energy is fully withdrawn. The amounts of energy able to be stored in such devices allow them to be continuously operative for hundreds of years without the need for recharging.

#E5. Multidimensional transformation of energy:

The energy within the Oscillatory Chamber co-exists in three different forms as: (1) an electric field, (2) a magnetic field, and (3) heat (i.e. a hot dielectrical gas filling the inside of the chamber). These three forms are in a state of continuous transformation from one into the other. Furthermore, the Oscillatory Chamber is able to: (4) produce and absorb light, and (5) produce or consume motion (i.e. mechanical energy). Finally the chamber can also (6) accumulate and store huge amounts of energy for any length of time (i.e. work as an enormously capacious accumulator of energy). Such a situation creates a unique opportunity for the chamber to be utilized in many different ways (not just only as a source of magnetic field), while one type of energy is supplied to it, another type is obtained from it. The following kinds of energy can be supplied to, or obtained from, the Oscillatory Chamber: (a) electricity transferred in the form of an alternating electric current, (b) magnetic energy transferred through the pulsations (changes in density) of a magnetic field, (c) heat accumulated in a hot gas, (d) mechanical energy transferred in the form of the motion of the chamber in relation to another chamber or in relation to the environmental magnetic field, and (e) light which either can be absorbed by the circulating flux of the chamber (see the description of astronomical "black holes" provided in subsection JB6 of monograph [1/5]) or produced after turning the Oscillatory Chamber into a kind of a fluorescent bulb (see descriptions in subsection G1.3 of monograph [1/5]). Depending on which one of these forms of energy is supplied to the chamber, and which one is drawn from it, the Oscillatory Chamber can act as almost any energy producing (or converting) device built to date, e.g. as a transformer, generator, electric motor, combustion engine, heater, photo-cell, searchlight supplied with its own battery lasting for thousands of years, etc. Table F1 from monograph [1/5] combines the most utilitarian applications of the Oscillatory Chamber, exploiting its capacity for multidimensional transformations of energy.

#E6. Amplifying control of the period of field pulsation:

The Oscillatory Chamber will manifest a very high controllability. As in more details this is explained in subsection F7.1 of monograph [1/5], the key to controlling the entire chamber's operation is the period "T" pulsations of its output. Through changing this period also all other parameters of the chamber's operation can be altered. Practically the whole activity of controlling the Oscillatory Chamber will be reduced to influencing the value of period "T" of the chamber's field pulsations.

The final equation (F7) discussed in subsection F5.6 of monograph [1/5]

shows how easily the value of "T" can be controlled in the Oscillatory Chamber. At the exploitation stage it is sufficient to limit the entire controlling activities to the change of the "s" factor. By changing the pressure of the gas filling the chamber, or by altering its composition, the "s" factor is influenced. The change in "s" factor in turn introduces the changes in period "T" of the field's pulsations.

To illustrate the essence of the above principle of the chamber's output control, we would need to imagine a hypothetical electromagnet in which all configuration parameters, i.e. the resistivity of wire, the number of coils, and also the geometrical make-up of a conductor, could easily be changed during its operation. Only such an imaginary electromagnet would allow for the output control in a manner used by the Oscillatory Chamber, i.e. through the appropriate manipulation of its configuration parameters, and without the necessity of controlling the power of a current supplied to it. Of course, in reality such an electromagnet is impossible to build. This in turn realizes how much better is the principle employed in controlling the Oscillatory Chamber in comparison to that employed in controlling electromagnets.

The above illustration shows that the chamber uses a very different (and much more convenient) control of oscillations than the one used in real electromagnets. In the Oscillatory Chamber the changes of the dielectric gas constants: O, μ and e - causing the change of "s", are not dependent on the necessity to manipulate the amounts of energy contained in the electric and magnetic fields. Therefore in this device all controlling activities no longer involve wrestling with the power contained inside the chamber. As a result, the power of the control devices is independent from the power of the produced field (i.e. weak control devices can effectively alter the parameters of a powerful field). But in electromagnets every change in a magnetic field requires manipulations to be conducted on highly energetic currents. Thus control of electromagnets involves the same powers as that required for the field production.

#E7. Independence of the magnetic field production from the continuity and efficiency of the energy supply:

One of the most basic attributes of the oscillating systems is their capability for the discrete absorption of the energy supplied, which is then bound into a continuous process of oscillations. An example of this is a child on a swing, which, once pushed, then swings a long time without any further work. Practically it means that energy once supplied to the Oscillatory Chamber will be tied up within it for a period of time until circumstances occur which will cause its withdrawal. As is explained in subsection F6.3.1 of monograph [1/5], such withdrawal can appear only when the chamber is involved in performing some kind of external work.

The other attribute of the oscillating systems is their ability to change the level of energy accumulated in them by periodic totalling of further portions of energy to the resources already stored. In the previous example of a swing, to cause the slanting of a child at a particular height, it is not necessary to apply all effort at once. It is sufficient to keep pushing gently over a longer timespan to periodically maintain this addition of energy. The consequence of this attribute will be that the Oscillatory Chamber will not require the supply of its full reserve of energy at once. The energy supply to this device can be gradual, spread over a very long period of time.

Together both of these attributes give us a practical chance to supply any quantity of energy that may be required for the production of a magnetic field, without introducing any requirements or limitations concerning the source and the channel which provide this supply.

To help us realize the advantage of the above method of supplying energy to the Oscillatory Chamber over the one used in electromagnets, we should consider the following example. A child on a swing and an athlete both try to lift a heavy load to a specific height. The child does it almost without effort by accumulating the energy during consecutive oscillations, whereas the athlete needs to use all his/her strength and still may not achieve his/her aim.

Part #F: Configurations of "Oscillatory Chambers" formed to increase their controllability:

#F1. The "twin-chamber capsule" - the most important configuration of Oscillatory Chambers:

The output from a single Oscillatory Chamber would be quite difficult to control. After all, such a chamber is filled up with enormous amount of magnetic energy. Therefore, for the purpose of better controllability, two unique arrangements of Oscillatory Chambers, are used. These are called (1) the "twin-chamber capsule", and (2) the "spider configuration".

A "twin-chamber capsule" is shown here in "Fig. #F1", while described in subsection F7.1 of monograph [1/5] and in subsection F6.1 of monographs [2e] and [1e]). Such a capsule is composed of a larger outer (O) Oscillatory Chamber, inside of which a smaller inner (I) Oscillatory Chamber is freely floating. Magnetic poles N/S of the inner chamber (I) are reversed in relation to magnetic poles of

the outer chamber (O), so that outputs from both these chambers mutually subtract from each other. In the result, the part of the output (C) from the chamber with the larger output, is bend back and circulated as input directly to the smaller output chamber, thus forming the so-called "**circulating flux**" (C) that never leaves the interior of the twin-chamber capsule. Only the excess of the output from the chamber with larger yield is forwarded to the environment, thus forming the so-called "**resultant flux**" (R) that represents the useful output from this capsule. The division of the magnetic energy contained in such a capsule into the "resultant flux" (R), and the "circulating flux" (C), allows the extremely fast and effective control over the output from such a capsule, without the need to change the amount of energy contained in such a capsule. This control depends on the simple change of mutual proportions between the flux (C) that is circulated inside of such a capsule, and the flux (R) that is directed to the environment from this capsule. Thus, there is a possibility to control the operation of this capsule, so that to the outside is directed no output at all (this happens when the entire magnetic field produced by both chambers of such a capsule is trapped in the "circulating flux"), or to cause that the entire magnetic energy of the capsule is directed outside. It is also possible to accomplish fluently any state between these two extremes. In turn this effective control over the output from such a capsule, allows to precisely control the flight of the vehicle that is propelled by the "resultant magnetic flux" (R) directed by this capsule to the environment.

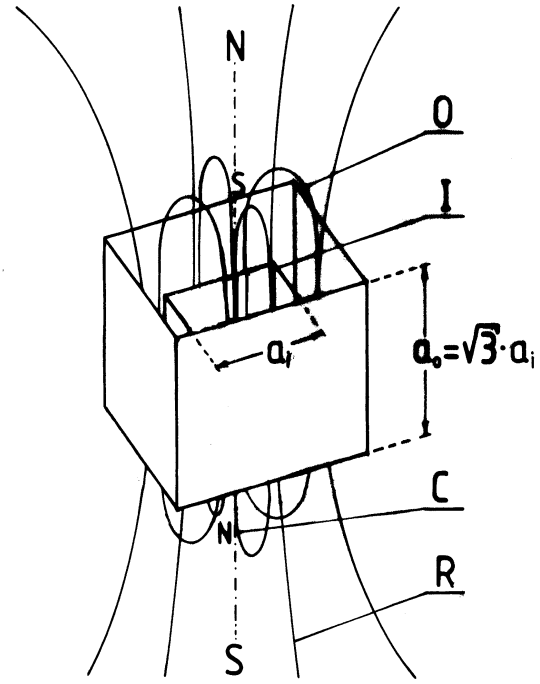


Fig. #F1 (F5 and C1(c) in [1/5]): A configuration of two Oscillatory Chambers of the first generation called a "twin-chamber capsule". Originally this configuration is shown and explained on "Fig. F5" and "Fig. C1(c)" from monograph [1/5].

This is the basic arrangement of two Oscillatory Chambers, formed to increase their controllability. The twin-chamber capsule is formed from two oppositely oriented chambers placed one inside the other. Because of the need

for free floating of the inner (I) chamber suspended inside of the outer (O) one, the side edges "a" of both Oscillatory Chambers must meet the equation: ao=ai(sqrt(3)) - see equation F9 in [1/5]. The "resultant magnetic flux" (R) yield to the environment from these arrangements is obtained as a difference between outputs from chambers having opposite orientation of poles. The principles of forming this "resultant flux" are illustrated in "Fig. #E3" from the web page **immortality.htm - about the immortality and everlasting life accomplishable already at our level of development**. The twin-chamber capsule allows full control over all the attributes of the produced magnetic field. The subjects of control are the following properties of the "resultant flux" (R): (1) strength of the field (fluently controlled from zero to maximum), (2) Period (T) or frequency (f) of pulsations, (3) ratio of the amplitude of the field's pulsations to its constant component (ΔF/Fo - see "Fig. #E2"), (4) character of the field (i.e. constant, pulsating, alternating), (5) variation in time (i.e. linear, sinusoidal, beat-type curves), (6) polarity (i.e. from whichever side of the arrangement the N and S poles prevail).

Symbols: O - outer chamber, I - inner chamber, C - "circulating flux" trapped inside the capsule, R - "resultant flux" yield from the capsule to the environment.

#F2. The "spider configuration" - still another configuration of Oscillatory Chambers that allows for easier control over all parameters of these devices:

The twin-chamber capsule is not the only configuration into which a number of Oscillatory Chambers can be arranged in order to increase the controllability of their "resultant flux" (R). The other configuration displaying even wider possibilities is the so-called "**spider configuration**", shown below in "Fig. #F2". In the spider configurations the chambers are arranged so that one of them, called the main chamber (M), is surrounded by the four side chambers indicated by the letters U, V, W, and X. Each of these five chambers possesses the same cross-section, but the volume (thus also the length) of the main one is equal to the sum of the volumes of all four side ones. The magnetic poles in the main Oscillatory Chamber (M) are directed in opposition to the orientation of the poles in the side chambers (U, V, W, X).

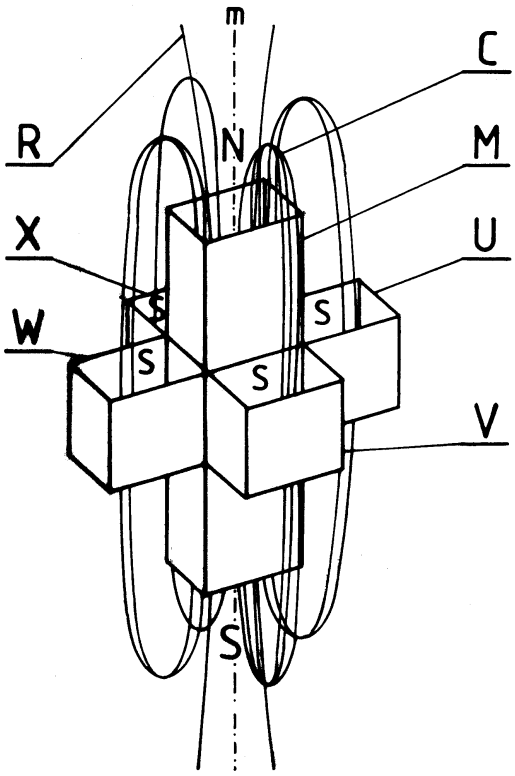


Fig. #F2 (F9 in [1/5]): A standard arrangement of five Oscillatory Chambers of the first generation, called the "spider configuration".

This configuration is mainly used as a propulsor for the four-propulsor spacecraft (shown in monograph [1/5] as Figure D1). It is formed from five Oscillatory Chambers having the same cross area. The four cubical side chambers (marked U, V, W and X) surround the oppositely oriented main chamber (marked M) which is four times longer. The total volume of all four side chambers must be equal to the volume of the main one. This arrangement is the simplified model of the Magnocraft's propulsion system. The resultant magnetic flux (R) yield to the environment from the spider configuration is obtained as a difference between outputs from the main chamber and the oppositely oriented side chambers. The principles of forming this resultant flux are similar to those illustrated in "Fig. #E3" from the web page **immortality.htm - about the immortality and everlasting life accomplishable already at our level of development**.

* * *

The control over the value of a field produced by the spider configuration is almost the same as it is in the twin-chamber capsule. In a similar manner this configuration will produce a circulating flux (C) and a resultant flux (R). Both these fluxes are circulated through the environment and thus the only difference between them depends on the paths their force lines cross, and on the number of chambers they circulate through (a circulating flux "C" loops through two chambers - main and side, whereas a resultant flux "R" through the main chamber only - see "Fig. #F2"). Therefore the magnetic field yield from the spider configuration also displays the same control over all its properties and parameters as the field from the twin-chamber capsule. The only additional capability of spider configurations which does not appear in twin-chamber

capsules is that spider configurations are able to produce a whirling magnetic field, whose axis of rotation lies on the magnetic axis "m" of the main chamber (M). The production of such a whirling field is explained for the Magnocraft in subsection G7 of monograph [1/5], therefore this explanation will not be repeated here.

The spider configurations, however, display a significant drawback in comparison of the twin-chamber capsules, which will decide their limitations. This drawback is that the magnetic field they produce can not be "extinguished" entirely and must be circulated through the environment. Therefore, even if the entire output of a spider configuration is bound in the circulating flux "C", this flux is still looped through the environment (i.e. can not be locked inside the configuration as is the case with twin-chamber capsules). For this reason spider configuration cannot be used in numerous applications in which the presence of the magnetic field is undesirable (e.g. as energy accumulators or energy supply).

Part #G: Experimental development of the "Oscillatory Chamber":

#G1. Accomplishments in the development of a working model:

Since the Oscillatory Chamber was invented on the night from 2nd to 3rd January 1984, numerous R&D attempts were undertaken to complete this wonder device. Although these R&D attempts always were carried out exclusively by enthusiastic hobbyists, and so-far no research or scientific institution got involved into the development of this chamber, still - as for hobbyists, accomplishments in the completion of this device are amazing. By now already several prototype models of this device were completed, and many key features of the operation of it were tested in practice. Below some photographs from volume 2 of monograph [1/5] are shown, which report on accomplishments in completing this device to-date.

Fig. #G1 (F13(a) in [1/5]): It shows one of models of the Oscillatory Chamber photographed in darkness. It reveals the fascinating appearance of streams of rotating electric sparks. This photograph was taken in May 1987. Originally this photograph is presented in part (a) from Figure F13 in [1/5].

Fig. #G2 (F13(b) w [1/5]): It shows a Polish hobbyist who worked on the research and development of the Oscillatory Chamber, together with his experimental research station composed of: one of his prototypes of the Oscillatory Chamber, an impulse generator (of his own construction) that supplies electric power to the chamber, deflecting electromagnet, and the measuring equipment. Photographed in August 1989. Originally this photograph is published as part (b) in Figure F13 from monograph [1/5].

As this is visible from the photograph, he did all his experiments in the living-room of his city apartment, to the disgust of his wife. Later he ceased these experiments because his wife threaten him with a divorce.

I am always wondering: if a single hobbyist could accomplish so-much in the practical development of this device, while all what he had in his disposal was just a set of kitchen knifes and a corner of his living-room, how much could be accomplished if this device is allowed to be completed officially in a well equipped scientific laboratory (unfortunately, so-far this wonder device never get a chance to be officially researched and developed).

#G2. Accomplishments of an Italian developmental team:

Intense research and development works aimed at building the Oscillatory Chamber carries out also the Italian team of researchers. This group also managed to accomplish the rotating electric spark that spins around peripherals of a cube.

Outcomes of research and development of this Italian team is shown on a whole series of videos. These videos in 2009 could be viewed in Internet, amongst others, at the following addresses **http://video.google.it/videoplay?docid=-6524822319379322289&hl=it** and **http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svbVqGFnkQQ**.

Part #H: Sources of technical information about "Oscillatory Chambers":

#H1. Oscillatory Chambers are already used on the Earth:

On many totaliztic web pages, including into this such web pages as **ufo_proof.htm - about formal scientific proofs for the existence of UFOs**,**explain.htm - about scientific interpretation of authentic photographs of UFOs**, or **evidence.htm - about evidence of continuous activity of UFOnauts on the Earth**, I explained to all interested, that scientific research on UFO sightings can be a source of many precious data. These data in turn allow us (people) to build faster our own interstellar spaceship - for an example see "Fig. #H1" below.

Fig. #H1: A photograph which illustrates how scientific research on UFOs can help us in much faster completion of our own strategic devices - in this case in the completion of the Oscillatory Chamber of the first generation. I have chosen this particular example, because it does NOT require much explanations to illustrate its high usefulness and to prove the direct link between UFOs and the subject of my research. However, photographs of UFOs working in the "convention of time vehicles" also hide numerous data and clues, only that explaining these here would require long descriptions and a lot of theory. (Click on the above photograph to see it enlarged.)

The above photograph shows magnetically scorched grass from a "landing site" of a UFO of the first generation, type K5, oriented in a "hanging position" (i.e. with its dome directed towards the ground). In the centre of this UFO landing site is visible a square mark which perfectly illustrates parameters of the outlet from the twin-chamber capsule of central propulsor in this UFO. This capsule has the design explained in "Fig. #F1" and "Fig. L1a". In order to illustrate dimensions of this mark, near it is placed a white "reference ring" of an exactly one meter in diameter - the arrow of which points at the magnetic north. This square mark from the twin-chamber capsule of the first generation, scorched magnetically in the grass by the magnetic field bursting to the environment from outlets of this capsule, provides us with a whole range of quantitative data that allow us to verify the validity of my theories concerning the design and operation of the **Oscillatory Chamber**, as well as the design and operation of the interstellar spaceship called the **Magnocraft** - which utilises this Oscillatory Chamber for propelling purposes. For example, this mark allows to determine exact dimensions of the Oscillatory Chambers from the central capsule of this UFO type K5, it allows to determine that during the landing this capsule operated in so-called "mode of the outer chamber prevalence", and also allows to confirm that both Oscillatory Chambers from twin-chamber capsule used in this UFO fulfil the equation (F9) from "Fig. #L1a", of the form: ao=ai(sqrt(3)).

Please notice that the above photograph is also shown and explained on the web page **ufo.htm**, in "Fig. #G2" from the web page **immortality.htm**, as well as

in chapter S from volume 15 of monograph [1/5] and from volume 14 of monograph [1/4].

#H2. Oscillatory Chambers were used on the Earth also in past:

In subsection S5 from volume 15 of **monograph [1/5]** is documented, that the ancient device called the "Arc of the Covenant" (that one described in the Bible) was in fact an Oscillatory Chamber. Oscillatory Chambers were also used in the Far East (i.e. in India and Tibet), as this is illustrated in item #D3 from the web page **eco_cars.htm**, where until today survived technical drawings of these devices (e.g. consider the technical drawing of the ancient device called "thangka" shown in photographs from Figures #D2a, #D2b and #D2c of the abovementioned web page named "eco_cars.htm").

Part #I: Applications of "Oscillatory Chambers":

#I1. Huge scope of practical applications of the Oscillatory Chambers:

There does not exist to-date any other technical invention which has altered the state of our technical environment to the same extent as the completion of the Oscillatory Chamber will. The impact this device will have on the materialistic aspects of human life can be compared only to the effect of the introduction of computers in the intellectual sphere. It is a high chance that by the year 2084 (i.e. in one hundred years after the chamber's invention) almost every active device used by people will consist of some form of the Oscillatory Chamber. Many structures which at present are passive, such as furniture, buildings, monuments, etc., will be transformed by the Oscillatory Chamber into active ones, i.e. moving, altering orientation and adjusting their location to the changing requirements of their users. Let us briefly review the main applications of the Oscillatory Chamber, trying to forecast what impact they will have on particular fields of human activity.

The area where the introduction of the Oscillatory Chamber will have the most significant impact, is our use of energy. This device will completely transform all present methods of energy production, storage, distribution, transformation, and consumption. After the Oscillatory Chamber if fully

developed, the vast range of different devices which are presently used for these purposes will be replaced by a single type of twin-chamber capsule which, after appropriate change in control, will be capable of performing numerous different functions. In order to realize the total transformation that the landscape of our planet will undergo after the introduction of these devices, it is sufficient to realize that for example all current powerlines (both, high and low voltage) will disappear completely, and the energy will be distributed directly to the consuming appliances after being packed into "tins", i.e. small, light, handy, and re-chargeable twin-chamber capsules.

Totally new horizons in the energy production will be opened due to the potential of the Oscillatory Chambers for multidimensional transformation of energy. It can be predicted that systems of Oscillatory Chambers will replace all other present devices which serve the production or transformation of energy. So the present combustion engines, generators, photo- and thermo-cells, transformers, motors, etc. - all these will be replaced by systems of Oscillatory Chambers (as shown in Table F1 from monograph [1/5]).

Because of the high efficiency of these new devices (i.e. the operation almost without losses of energy), they will provide our civilization with the required energy in a manner much less destructive to the natural environment and much more efficient than currently.

The Oscillatory Chamber will also make possible and economically viable the development and the introduction to common use numerous new, "clean" methods of energy production. Such devices as telekinetic generators of free energy (described in chapter LA of monograph [1/5], and also on separate web pages) and generators of clean energy (making the use of solar radiation, wind, ocean waves, sea tides) can become extremely efficient and independent from the weather caprices if they employ Oscillatory Chambers as their energy gathering components. In effect the clean energy production most probably will be so effective that combustion engines and combustible fuels will be totally eliminated from use as damaging unnecessarily the natural environment.

Future numerous applications of the chamber can be predicted in the area of **energy accumulation**. These are connected with the ability of twin-chamber capsules to store huge amounts of energy. To get an idea of what kind of potentials are involved here, it is enough to realize that the energy needs for today's factories, towns, big ships or aeroplanes can be satisfied by a twin-chamber capsule of a pin-head size - if, of course, this device could only be built in such small dimensions. All present batteries, accumulators and electricity transmission lines (powerlines) will be replaced with light, much more efficient, and rechargeable Oscillatory Chambers. Built as twin-chamber capsules, they will not yield any magnetic field when used for energy storage.

Because of the enormous potential to accumulate energy, Oscillatory Chambers will entirely change our system of energy distribution. Instead of the centralized energy distribution, as is used presently, the Oscillatory Chamber will make possible an individualized distribution. In this futuristic type of distribution twin-chamber capsules will be assembled directly inside of energy consuming appliances, thus saving on inconvenience (e.g. juggling with cords, using extensions), preparation time (e.g. plugging in, switching off), materials (e.g. cords, plugs, home wiring, powerlines), costs, maintenance, workmanship, etc.

As this already was mentioned before, the final effect will be that all our present means and types of energy supply will completely disappear, and only small, rechargeable Oscillatory Chambers will be used for this purpose.

The multidimensional energy transformation capabilities of Oscillatory Chambers will have a significant bearing on the methods of energy transformation utilized in the future. Almost all forms of energy transformation will then involve Oscillatory Chambers. This not only includes the replacement of present electrical transformers with two sets of independent twin-chamber capsules which exchange their stored energy directly from one to other, but also various other transformations, for example: magnetic field into heat (Oscillatory Chambers will be employed as ordinary heaters or air conditioners), magnetic field into light (Oscillatory Chambers will operate as fluorescent bulbs), magnetic field into motion (Oscillatory Chambers will operate as electric motors), and much more - see Table F1 in monograph [1/5].

Due to the Oscillatory Chamber the transformation of energy in the future will also replace today's transformation of motion. Future mechanisms will be much simpler and lighter, because they will be released from all the devices which presently produce and transform motion. The motion will be created in the location where the work is to be done and in the exact form that is required. For example if a future hobbyist were to build a copy of our present car, he/she would produce the motion right inside the wheels, therefore the whole engine, gears, and transmission would be eliminated.

The unique advantages of the Oscillatory Chamber will result in this device completely taking over the present functions of electromagnets. Research laboratories, capable of using magnetic fields of strengths unattainable today, will be able to wrest a number of secrets from nature, introducing a significant step forward in our science and technology. Industry, utilizing technologies that are based on the application of super-strong magnetic fields, will provide us with a number of products of as yet unattainable quality. For example, we could produce indestructible rubber and clothes, objects made completely of monocrystalls, concrete stronger than steel, etc. Also a new type of magnetoreflective material, suiting the magnetic requirements of the Oscillatory Chamber, will supersede those in use at present.

The Oscillatory Chamber will eliminate not only the electromagnets used as separate devices, but also all those which make up parts of other devices, e.g. from electric motors, electricity generators, etc. Advantages of the chamber, such as: high power-to-dimensions ratio, ability to introduce long gaps between the time of energy supply and the time of energy consumption, controllability; will result in the wide application of this device for building light vehicles, pumps and generators working far from an energy supply and civilization centres, ship and aeroplane engines, medical instruments, etc.

The twin-chamber capsule providing a constant magnetic field will replace some present-day permanent magnets. Therefore future models of our speakers, bearings, clutches, grapples, rails, etc., will all employ Oscillatory Chambers.

The Oscillatory Chamber will also introduce a completely new fashion, which at present has no appropriate technical back-up. It will be the fashion to suspend objects in space. It should be expected that future furniture, household devices, machines, and even buildings or elements of architecture will hang in space,

supported by the invisible force lines of a magnetic field. For example, such a piece of furniture as a couch or a sofa in future will be floating in the air. A computer built into it for control will analyse the spoken commands given by a person who sits on it, shifting this person into the required place, changing his/her orientation, height and slanting, and adjusting the couch shape to the type of resting position that this person wishes to experience at a given moment. One of the consequences of this fashion will be the complete disappearance of the wheel, as all present rolling movements will then be replaced by soaring in space.

Of course, enormous potential is involved in the military applications of the chamber. This device can either enhance and multiply the capabilities of already existing weapons, as well as make new and yet unknown kinds of weapons. In order to illustrate the chamber's possible contribution to the already existing kinds of weapons it is sufficient to realize that the amount of energy accumulated in a twin-chamber capsule of a dice's size is sufficient to keep a bomber in the air for a number of years without the need for it to land and to refuel, to encircle our globe in a submarine a few hundred times without the need to emerge onto the surface, or to drive without stopping a military tank at a distance greater than the distance from Earth to Sun. In order to illustrate potentials of the Oscillatory Chamber to make a new types of weapons, it is sufficient to mention that a system of these devices producing whirling magnetic fields will be able to form barriers and mine fields which in seconds may explosively vaporize every object entering into their range made of a good electric conductor. Missiles containing systems of chambers may cause instant evaporation of huge constructions made of steel, such as bridges, factories, ships, aeroplanes, rockets, satellites, etc. The rapid release of the energy stored within a chamber (e.g. through its detonation - for details see a separate monograph [5/3]) will cause an explosion comparable in effect to the use of a thermonuclear super-bomb. The only difference will be that the chamber will not pollute the environment by any radioactivity. Because of the capability of Oscillatory Chambers to pack huge amounts of energy in small spaces, the potentials for forming the devastation equal to that given by a huge thermonuclear bomb will be provided by a miniature chamber able to fit inside a rifle bullet. Of course, Oscillatory Chambers are not only capable to destroy, but also allow us to protect ourselves from being destroyed. The simplest of such protections would depend on providing our security objects or military vehicles with chambers the fields of which will form repulsive or attractive interactions with ferromagnetic objects in their vicinity (see "Fig. #E2" shown before). In this way our objects and vehicles will be able to repel (or - in the appropriate situations, also to attract, demobilize, and intercept) vehicles or missiles of the opposite side. Even the more unusual potentials of Oscillatory Chambers results from their ability to form a configuration of the magnetic field called the "magnetic lens" (see the description of this lens provided in subsection G10.4 of monograph [1/5]). Our soldiers, vehicles, aeroplanes, ships, and other objects which are wrapped with this lens become completely invisible to the opposite side.

The most promising prospects, however, are connected with using the Oscillatory Chamber for the purpose for which its principle was originally invented - i.e. for the magnetic propulsion of flying vehicles, called the **Magnocraft**. Other pages of this web site available via "**Menu 4**", are devoted to the description of

just such applications of the chamber.

At the conclusion of this review of future applications of the Oscillatory Chamber it is worth stressing that all these different applications and functions can be fulfilled by the same twin-chamber capsule which depending on circumstances is only provided with a slightly different controlling system/program. Therefore in the sense of universality of applications the Oscillatory Chambers will resemble present computers in which a simple change to the program is able to transform them for example from a typewriter into a musical instrument, automatic pilot, road map, casino of games, or a measuring instrument.

Independently from the significance of the Oscillatory Chamber in practical applications (which is outlined above), the completion of this device will also have enormous exploratory meaning and learning consequences. This is because the Oscillatory Chamber is going to be the first "magnetic resonator" build on our planet. This resonator will be capable of producing its own magnetic oscillations (vibrations) as well as reacting to oscillations (vibrations) produced by other sources. Although the Earth's science is just at the beginning of learning about the capabilities and significance of magnetic oscillations, my own theory called the**Concept of Dipolar Gravity** (described in chapters H and I of monograph [1/5]) already realizes that they provide a key for enormously rich variety of phenomena still unknown for us. In order to list here some of these phenomena, they include the telekinesis and time travel described in chapters H, L and M, telepathy postulated by the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, control of people and animals' behaviour at a distance (e.g. instant paralysing someone's movements, instant hypnotizing with a device, erasing someone's memory, etc.), transformation of some elements into others, extraction of environmental energy described in chapter LA from volume 10 of monograph [1/5], and much more. Therefore, in the exploratory and learning sense, the Oscillatory Chamber will be the founder and a prototype for a whole series of incoming devices which are to produce, detect, process, and measure the magnetic oscillations. In this way in the future it will contribute to the formation of the whole new scientific disciplines and directions of technology. For the next generations of scientists and engineers on Earth the exploratory and learning significance of the Oscillatory Chamber will probably be equally important as the significance of Henry's oscillatory circuit was for today's electronics, cybernetics, and communication.

#I2. The use of Oscillatory Chambers for energy supply:

Amongst numerous applications of the Oscillatory Chambers discussed near the end of this web page, probably the leading application is to be as a means of energy supply. After this chamber is development, it is going to eliminate and replace all old ways of energy supply that were used so-far. So it is to replace not only present power-lines and current mains in our homes, but also petrol from our cars and aeroplanes, diesel from our boats and trains, coal and gas from our

burners, etc.

The use of Oscillatory Chambers for energy supply to pollution-free cars of our future are described in items #D1 to #D5 of a separate web page**eco_cars.htm**.

#I3. The use of Oscillatory Chambers as magnetic propulsors for space vehicles:

If "twin-chamber capsules" are assembled into spherical casings, and furnished with appropriate control devices that allow to manipulate the direction and the amount of the magnetic output (and thus also the direction of magnetic thrust forces), we receive a "**magnetic propulsor**". Such a propulsor is simply a powerful magnet with a strictly controlled output, which is capable to lift itself into space simply due to repulsive interaction with the Earth's magnetic field. In turn if we assembly together several such magnetic propulsors, providing them with a crew cabin, we receive a space vehicle, which on this web page, and on other related pages is called the **Magnocraft**. The complete description of the **Magnocraft** is provided on separate web pages available via "**Menu 4**" from the left margin.

The principle of operation of Magnocraft is utilising mutual force interactions (i.e. attraction and repulsion) between two systems of magnetic fields. The first one, out of these two systems of fields, are natural fields that always exist in our environment, means Earth's magnetic field, or solar magnetic field, or galactic magnetic field, etc. In turn the second one out of these two systems of magnetic fields that can mutually repel each other, are technical fields produced by appropriately constructed magnetic propelling devices. These devices are Oscillatory Chambers described on this web page, while their version utilised for propelling of space vehicles is called here "magnetic propulsors". Here is how such a "Magnocraft" propelled by magnetic propulsors is going to look like:

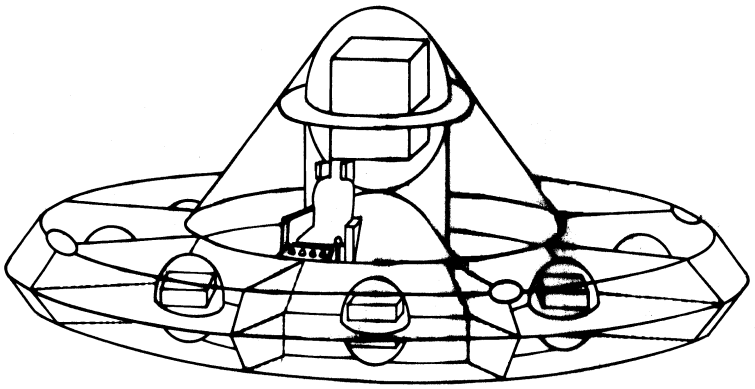


Fig. #I3 (C1(b) in [1/5]): It shows the smallest discoidal Magnocraft, called the K3 type because the ratio factor "K" of its outer diameter "D" to its outer height "H"

amounts to K = D/H = 3. Originally this is part (a) in Figure C1 from monograph [1/5].

The Magnocraft resembles an inverted saucer. Its propelling devices take the form of spherical "propulsors" which in Magnocraft of the first generation host cubical twin-chamber capsules. The Magnocraft type K3 has a single lifting propulsor located in its centre, and eight stabilizing propulsors placed in its side flange, all nine of them loaded with magnetic energy. The vehicle's shell is made of a mirror-like material whose degree of transparency and light reflectiveness can be strictly controlled. Thus, when the crew makes this shell transparent, elements of the internal structure (e.g. propulsors, compartments, separatory walls, etc.) can be seen by an outside observer. In the above illustration seven spherical side propulsors (out of a total number of n=8) placed in the horizontal flange are visible. Each of these side propulsors shows inside a cubical twin-chamber capsule composed of two Oscillatory Chambers. The eight vertical partitions divide the vehicle's flange into eight separate chambers, each housing one side propulsor. The horizontal separatory ring placed at the top-half of the flange separates both magnetic poles (N and S) in each of these side propulsors, thus forcing the magnetic field which is produced to circulate through the environment. On the upper part of the flange three lamps of the SUB system (i.e. equivalent to the position lamps in present aeroplanes) are indicated. In the centre of the vehicle the single main propulsor and its twin-chamber capsule are also shown. Within the ring-shaped crew cabin a pilot's seat is visible.

#I4. The use of Oscillatory Chambers as magnetic personal propulsion systems:

It's easy to predict that one day Oscillatory Chambers will be miniaturized to the size of only a few millimetres, without any significant decrease in the output. Therefore, the propulsors of the Magnocraft can be built small enough to allow for their assembly into articles of human apparel (i.e. belts and shoes) without causing any noticeable discomfort or change in the size and weight of these articles. In this manner a new type of the propulsion system will be obtained, which is called here "**magnetic personal propulsion system**". This new propulsion system will provide all the advantages of the Magnocraft, simultaneously its propulsors hidden inside of the garment will remain almost unnoticeable for an outside observer. Thus, without the use of any visible vehicle, it will provide the wearer with the ability to fly in the air or space with a speed limited only by the performance of physiological functions (especially breathing), with enormous physical strength, with invisibility, and with protection from the action of any weapon that could be used against him/her.

The following elements compose a standard garment of a personal propulsion system. Shoes (1) contain miniature magnetic propulsors built into the soles. These are called "main propulsors". Apart from them, the personal propulsion garment uses another eight miniaturized propulsors assembled into a segmented belt (2). These are called "side" propulsors. The garment also

includes a kind of magnetoreflective "skin". This "skin" consists of a one-piece costume (3) with a protective hood (5), and gloves (4). These are worn to prevent the magnetic field from looping through the person's body. The hood (5) and gloves (4) are so designed that they hermetically join with the costume (3), thus forming a single-piece garment. At the back of the user's neck a controlling computer and sensors which reads the controlling signals directly from the head's bio-currents are build in.

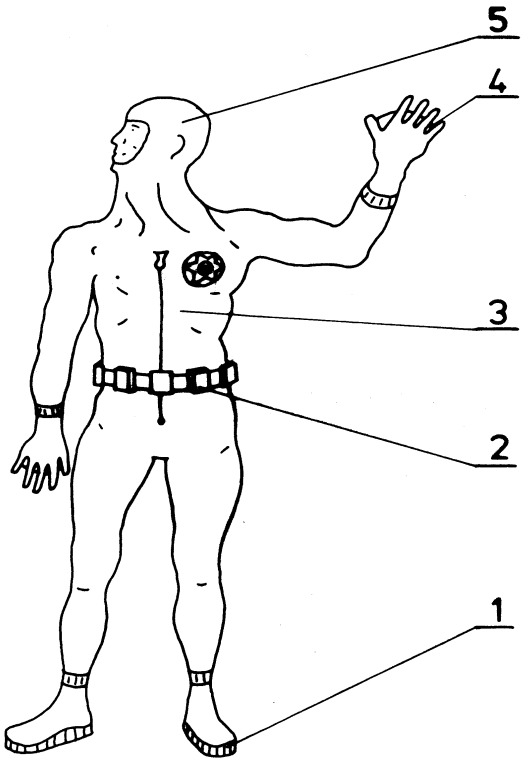


Fig. #I4 (E2 in [1/5]): It shows components and general appearance of the standard magnetic personal propulsion garment. Originally this is Figure E2 from monograph [1/5].

Wearers of such magnetic propulsion system will be able to fly noiselessly in the air, walk on the surface of water, become resistant to gunfire, be invisible, etc. This garment contains: (1) shoes, whose soles contain the main magnetic propulsors; (2) the eight-segment belt carrying the side magnetic propulsors; (3) the one-piece garment made of magnetoreflective material, which includes a hood (5) or a helmet; (4) the gloves with web-like connectors between the fingers. All of this is complemented with the graphite-based cream that coats the uncovered parts of the skin to protect them from the strong magnetic field, and the controlling computer fastened to the back of the neck, which reads the bio-signals and converts them into propelling actions. When a heavy job needs to be done, additional bracelets containing enhancement propulsors can be worn on the wrist joints (shown as (3) in Figure E4 "a" from monograph [1/5]). These propulsors will cooperate with those from the belt and shoes, thus giving the user almost supernatural strength, e.g. enabling him/her to tear trees up by the roots, carry huge boulders, knock down buildings, etc.

Further details about the design and operation of magnetic personal propulsion system are provided in chapter E from volume 2 of monograph

[1/5].

Part #J: Possibility of a military abuse of "Oscillatory Chambers":

#J1. We should also learn about the danger of abuse of the Oscillatory Chamber for military purposes and for extermination of people:

The Oscillatory Chamber already by itself is an extremely powerful bomb. With a small sizes able to fit into a small suitcase or even a woman's handbag, it has the capability to accumulate in itself the amounts of energy even larger than the energy content of largest present thermonuclear bombs. In addition, apart from the telepathic signals, which until the time of constructing devices described on web pages about **Zhang Heng seismograph** or about **telepathic waves**, our Earth scientists are unable to detect, the handling of the Oscillatory Chamber (and thus also a bomb) by someone remains undetectable for the Earth's science. So no-one would have a smallest difficulty with delivering it to a place of explosion. In case when someone detonated this chamber, the outcome would be similar to the one which humanity had opportunity to investigate in the site of the New Zealand explosion near **Tapanui** or the Siberian explosion from **Tunguska**. The danger of abuse of this chamber for military purposes is additionally enlarged by the fact that it is very simple in design. Even ancient Israelites were able to build it over 3000 years ago - for details see subsection S5 from volume 15 of **monograph [1/5]**. The chamber can be constructed entirely from acacia timber and a good electrical conductor, e.g. copper or gold. The building of it does not require any special materials or isotopes. In fact, it can be constructed not only by any small country, such as Luxemburg or Lichtenstein, but actually even by an individual hobbyist with a well equipped workshop and slightly better technical capabilities.

Fortunately, the use of the Oscillatory Chamber just as a crude bomb would be only a complete waste of huge military potential of this device. After all, even greater military capabilities and destructive than in the use as a bomb, such Oscillatory Chambers obtain when they are assembled into a space vehicle called the**Magnocraft**. The Magnocrafts are so advanced vehicles, that for present people from the Earth nearby use of these vehicles become completely unnoticeable. After all, Magnocrafts can become invisible to human sight, fly in

complete silence, and are able to fly through walls or soil. If someone does not know what to take notice of, then the manifestations of a nearby use of Magnocrafts become indistinguishable from acts of God. This attribute of Magnocrafts is lately abused by these ones who already have working Magnocraft in their disposal. Namely they utilise Magnocrafts lately on Earth on a massive scale to exterminate large numbers of people. For example, they evaporate buildings with the use of Magnocrafts, collapse roofs of homes, bridges, and sections of highways, they induce with them destructive tornados and hurricanes, they use them secretly to form landslips, mudslides, and snow avalanches, they explode them underground thus forming devastating earthquakes and tsunami waves, etc., etc. More information about such secretive military and destructive use of Magnocrafts which are propelled by Oscillatory Chambers described here, is provided on the web page **military_magnocraft.htm**. I recommend to have also a look at these web pages. After all, they open our eyes on what really happens around us lately.

Of course, I explained the above only for a scientific exactitude. After all, bad people are able to abuse practically everything that does exist. However, the fact that someone may one day abuse the Oscillatory Chamber should not stop us from building this device. After all, the Oscillatory Chamber is going to provide people with a powerful key which is to open the entire universe for the human access and exploration.

Part #K: Octagonal Oscillatory Chambers of the second generation:

#K1. Three generations of Oscillatory Chambers:

The Oscillatory Chamber is going to be build in three different generations - see "Fig. #K1". Each one amongst these generations of the Oscillatory Chamber will have a different shape. For example, the Oscillatory Chamber of the first generation is going to have the shape of a transparent cube. The name **Oscillatory Chamber of the third generation** is assigned to the most advanced generation of this device - which will be able to shift time back. Thus, the Oscillatory Chamber of the third generation is going to be the "heart" and the most important component of every time vehicle.

The design and principles of operation of the Oscillatory Chamber are described in details in volumes 2 of two my scientific monographs, namely the newest**[1/5]** and the slightly older **[1/4]**. Briefly this chamber is also summarised on several web pages of the Oscillatory Chamber, for example on the web

page devoted entirely to it and named **oscillatory_chamber.htm - about the Oscillatory Chamber**, as well as in part #D of the web page **eco_cars.htm - about pollution free eco-cars of our future**. Therefore, on this web page I am NOT going to repeat these descriptions.

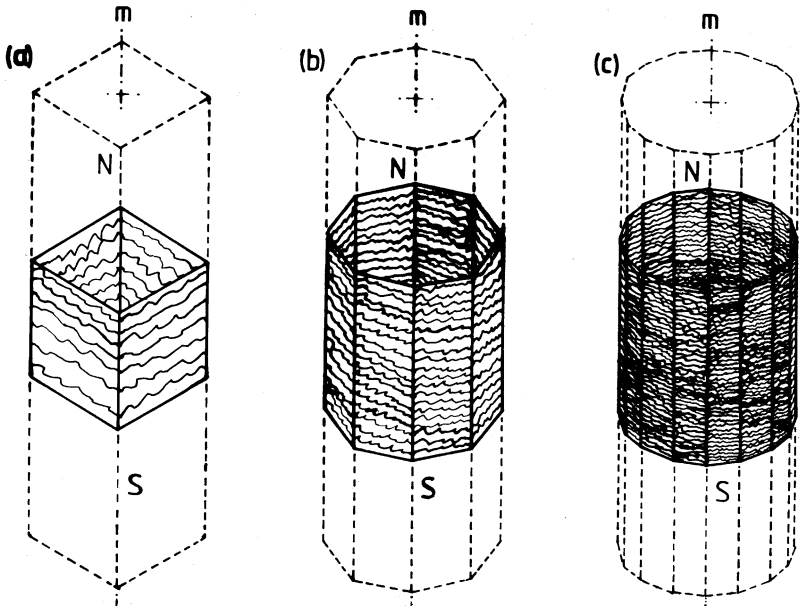


Fig. #K1: The external appearance of Oscillatory Chambers of the (a) first, (b) second, and (c) third generation. The continuous lines mark the appearance of the Oscillatory Chambers themselves. These chambers are transparent and empty inside. Thus they show the rotation of strands of electric sparks, which spin along inner peripherals of side walls of these devices. In turn the broken lines mark on this figure small sections of columns of precisely controlled magnetic field (N, S) gushing to the environment from the floors and ceilings along magnetic axes "m" of these chambers. Notice that for practical reasons, on the above drawing these columns of field must be cut off at some distance from outlets of the Oscillatory Chambers. But in a real life these columns are forming closed circuits of force lines of magnetic field - only that these circuits are too huge to be fully shown on the above drawing. (Click on this drawing to see it enlarged.)

(a) The Oscillatory Chamber of the first generation which has the shape of a transparent cube that is empty inside. Around side walls of this cube thick strands of bright electric sparks are visible in rotation.

(b) The Oscillatory Chamber of the second generation which has the shape of an octagonal, transparent box (i.e. a section of an octagonal rod). Also in this chamber strands of bright shimmering sparks are to be visible are they rotate around the side peripherals of it.

(c) The Oscillatory Chamber of the third generation which has the shape of a transparent box with 16 side walls. Because such a box looks almost like a round one, this most advanced generation of Oscillatory Chambers will look like a section of a transparent pipe, around the peripherals of which spin strands of bright, regular, and evenly thick sparks. The columns of precisely controlled magnetic field generated by this Oscillatory Chamber will gush to the

environment from both ends of it, i.e. from the floor and from the ceiling.

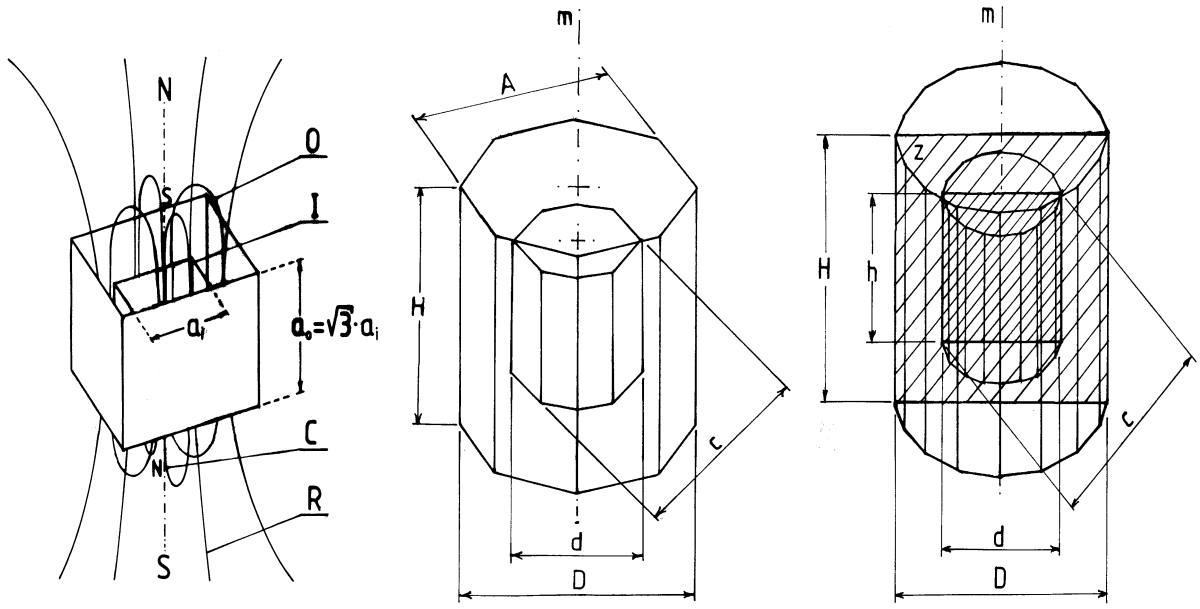
Part #L: Sixteen-sided Oscillatory Chambers of the third generation:

#L1. The use of Oscillatory Chambers in "time vehicles" and the tough requirements that it imposes onto them:

The Oscillatory Chamber of the first generation is going to take a cubical shape - as this is shown in "Fig. #B1" and "Fig. #K1" above. Its construction will allow people to learn phenomena and principles which are vital for the implementation of its principles of operation. After being constructed this Oscillatory Chamber will find countless applications. For example it is going to be used as the propelling device for building magnetic starship of my invention, called **Magnocrafts**. It is also to be used as a perfect battery for accumulating energy in so-called **zero pollution ecological cars**.

Empirical experience gathered during the building and use of cubical Oscillatory Chambers of the first generation will allow humanity to build also octagonal Oscillatory Chambers of the second generation. Oscillatory Chambers of the second generation will be utilising a different control over the rotation of electric sparks than the one used in the first generation. This in turn will allow to use it for the generation of more precisely controlled magnetic field which will be capable of generation of so-called "Telekinetic Effect". Therefore such Oscillatory Chambers are to find use in so-called "telekinetic vehicles" described in chapter M from volume 11 of **monograph [1/5]**.

In turn experiences gathered during the building and use of the octagonal Oscillatory Chamber of the second generation will allow the humanity to build also the sixteen-sided Oscillatory Chamber of the third generation. The Oscillatory Chamber of the third generation will use still another principle of control over the rotation of electric sparks than the Oscillatory Chamber of the second generation. This in turn will allow it to generate magnetic field which will be controlled even more precisely than the magnetic field from chambers of the second generation. In the result, Oscillatory Chambers of the third generation will be able to cause changes in the elapse of time - e.g. shift time back. This is why such Oscillatory Chambers will find application in "time vehicles" described more comprehensively in chapter N from volume 11 of **monograph [1/5]**.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. #L1a-c: The side appearance of so-called "twin-chamber capsules" composed from two Oscillatory Chambers of (a) first, (b) second, and (c) third generation. These capsules are formed through placing a smaller "inner" Oscillatory Chamber "I" to the empty interior of a much larger "outer" Oscillatory Chamber "O". Both chambers, i.e. inner "I" and outer "O" have opposite orientation of their magnetic poles (N, S). In the result, their magnetic outputs subtract from each other splitting themselves into two magnetic streams. The first "C" amongst these two streams circulates just between both chambers, while the second resultant "R" amongst these two streams is yield to the environment by such a twin-chamber capsule. Thus these capsules allow very precise control over all parameters of the generated magnetic field. This is why they are going to be used in propulsors of the future Magnocrafts of all three generations - in this number also "time vehicles". (Click on this drawing to see it enlarged.)

Fig. #L1a (left): The cubical "twin-chamber capsule" of the first generation. It represents the basic arrangement of two Oscillatory Chambers of the first generation combined together in order to increase their controllability. This capsule illustrates the general principle of formation of such arrangements from Oscillatory Chambers of all three generations. Namely, all the twin-chamber capsules are formed from two oppositely oriented chambers placed one inside the other. Because of the need for free floating of the inner (I) chamber suspended inside of the empty outer (O) chamber, the side edges "a" of both Oscillatory Chambers must meet strict mathematical relationships - e.g. for the Oscillatory Chambers of the first generation must meet the equation (F9) from volume 2 of [1/5]: ao=ai(sqrt(3)). (These relationships can later be verified and confirmed on authentic photographs of UFOs - e.g. see "Fig. #C9" on the web page **explain.htm**, or on marks lefts on the ground during landings of UFO vehicles - see "Fig. #H1" on this web page.) The resultant magnetic field (R) yield to the environment from these capsules is obtained as a difference between outputs from two chambers having opposite orientation of their magnetic poles.

The principles of formation of this resultant field (R) are illustrated in "Fig. #E3" on the web page . **immortality.htm - about the access of people to immortality and to everlasting life**. The twin-chamber capsule allows full control over all the attributes of the produced magnetic field. In the twin-chamber capsules of the first generation subjected to such a control are the following properties of the resultant magnetic field (R): (1) strength of the field (fluently controlled from zero to maximum), (2) Period (T) or frequency (f) of pulsations, (3) ratio of the amplitude of the field's pulsations to its constant component (ΔF/Fo - see also "Fig. #C5" on the web page**ufo_proof.htm**), (4) character of the field (i.e. constant, pulsating, alternating), (5) field's variation in time (i.e. linear, sinusoidal, beat type curves), (6) polarity (i.e. from whichever side of the capsule the N and S poles of the resultant field (R) prevail). In turn in capsules of the second and third generations controlled are also parameters of the magnetic field that are to decide about the ability to form telekinetic effect and changes in the elapse of time (these parameters still remain unnamed by present human science).

Symbols: O - outer chamber, I - inner chamber, C - circulating flux trapped inside the capsule, R - resultant flux yield from the capsule to the environment.

Fig. #L1b (middle): An octagonal twin-chamber capsule of the second generation, shown in a side view. It is composed of two Oscillatory Chambers having octagonal cross-section, i.e. a smaller inner chamber (I) and a larger outer chamber (O).

Fig. #L1c (right): A 16-sided twin-chamber capsule of the third generation, also shown in a side view. It is composed of two Oscillatory Chambers with 16-sided cross section, i.e. inner (I) and outer (O). It is this capsule that will be used in time vehicles to shift time back.

#L2. Time vehicles that use Oscillatory Chambers of the third generation, and the access of humanity to technological immortality:

The Oscillatory Chambers of the third generation will allow for such a precise control over the magnetic field which they generate, that this field will be able to shift resonance point in DNA spirals (which spirals in living creatures are storing and running the so-called "programs of life and fate"). This in turn will allow such Oscillatory Chambers of the third generation to shift time back. So at the moment when they are to be build, the humanity will gain the ability to construct "time vehicles" which will be able to shift back in time every person which accomplish the old age. Thus, after constructing such time vehicles, the humanity obtains the access to so-called "imprisoned immortality" After all, then every person will be able to infinitively extend his or her life - for more details on this subject see the totaliztic web page named **immortality.htm**.

Part #M: About the time to create a "public domain" in research on new energy devices:

#M1. Let us be honest: there are huge problems with official research on energy devices, and a "public domain" research would address these problems:

In order to reveal the seriousness of problems which trouble official research on energy devices, and also to illustrate how my proposal of "public domain" research project on new energy devices would solve these problems, let us consider here an example of a simple device of the type of "perpetual motion" which I already described in my "public domain" web pages for the public completion and research. This example originally is published in item #A2 from the totaliztic web page **free_energy.htm** and in item #G2 from the web page **pajak_jan_uk.htm**. The point of this example is to illustrate here the urgent need for such an unique "public domain" research project which I am developing and scientifically coordinating, as well as to illustrate the detrimental traditions developed because of the present monopoly of professional (paid) scientists for energy research, and which disallow scientists to even consider research on energy projects that may bring unimaginable benefits to our civilisation. This example indicates also a possibility of building an entirely new class of "devices for clean energy generation from self-renewable and incessant natural phenomena". Namely, let us assume for a moment that there exists an invisible kind of "wind" about the existence of which present science still does NOT know. If this (yet unknown and invisible) "wind" blows continually, steadily, and strongly for, let's say, one million years, then the "windmill" which such a "wind" would propel, would become a device which could be named with this extremely "unfashionable" today terminology that was used by classical energy researchers, i.e. named a **"perpetual motion device"**. After all, this invisible and unknown to the present science "wind" would propel the "windmill" perpetually for countless number of years, while present science would NOT know why this device works and why it generates energy. Unfortunately, we also know that NO present scientist would ever have the courage to carry out any research on such a supposed "perpetual motion" device - simply because he would be "lynched" by his professional colleagues who unconditionally believe in the statistic predictions called the "laws of thermodynamics". (These "laws" state that a "perpetual motion" device cannot be build.) After all, with present traditions of "peer reviews"

in the science, there is NO chance that any research paper on a "perpetual motion" device would obtain a favourable reference and could be published or presented on a scientific conference. In turn, any research which would suggest that such a "windmill" provides over 100% energy efficiency would be considered to be an error of measurements. Therefore, such a "windmill" which would work on invisible and yet unknown "wind" cannot be researched and developed by any paid scientist, as for such a scientist it would means the "professional suicide". But the research on such "invisible and yet unknown winds" can easily be carried out and scientifically supervised by projects like my "public domain" research project - and this exactly what my project is doing. Then, when such a project is successful, the outcomes of it can be transferred to the domain of official science. Interestingly, the above example of a "windmill" on invisible and yet unknown "wind" is NOT as purely hypothetical as it may sound. Various sciences already know numerous "winds" that "blow" continually and steadily for millions of years. To indicate here some examples of such "winds", these include: the rotation of our planet Earth, the motion of Moon around the Earth, the magnetic field of the Earth, waves of a "cosmic noise", temperature differences between surface of the Earth and e.g. the absolute zero of cosmic space or coolness of upper atmosphere, various behaviours of elementary particles, a reversal of friction, and many more. The only problem is that so-far no-one had the courage (as well as knowledge and motivation) to develop principles and devices with the use of which energy could be harvested from such "incessant natural phenomena" (i.e. everlasting invisible "winds"). But the human inventiveness has no limits. Thus, for each such a phenomenon a principle can be invented, which would generate energy or everlasting mechanical motion from it. The only barrier is that people (and scientists) need to firstly overcome the psychological barrier which obstruct their thinking and which keeps them "looking backward" for principles and for phenomena, instead of "looking forward" into the future. So let us explain here a simple example how we could generate e.g. "perpetual rotational motion" from one of such incessant and invisible "winds" - i.e. from the gravity field and the Earth's rotations. If, for example, we construct a mechanical "flywheel", which meets following technically easy-to-fulfil conditions: (1) it has the so-called "momentum of inertia" larger than its "friction torque", (2) it is perfectly balanced - so that the gravitational field of the Earth does NOT influence its angular orientation, and (3) it is so assembled in a given location that the axis of rotation of this flywheel is exactly parallel to the axis of the Earth's rotation; then such a flywheel should create an everlasting motion in relationship to the Earth, with the speed of one rotation per day (or more strictly, this flywheel would remain motionless in relationship to our solar system, while the Earth would rotate around it once per each day). So such a flywheel - if constructed and provided with an appropriate gearbox linked to a pointer, could prove empirically that a "forward looking" synthesis is able to develop principles of operation which allow the harvesting of motion and energy from the "rotational motion of our planet" - which represents one amongst such "invisible and everlasting winds". In turn, when further such "incessant natural phenomena" (or invisible "winds") are identified and principles are developed which allow the generation of clean energy from them, this would have enormous implications for all areas of science and technology. For example, it would provide the society with a rather illustrative

example that vast amounts of energy can be generated without causing any pollution. It would also change our entire civilisation, as it would pave the way for the development of various principles that would allow to draw free clean energy and everlasting motion from various perpetual "winds". In turn implementation of these principles would allow the humanity to generate vast amounts of energy without any consumption of fossil or nuclear fuels (and thus also without causing pollution) from phenomena for which currently no scientist have an inspiring example nor courage to investigate because for innovative ideas in energy technologies the present tradition orders us to rather "look back into the past" instead of "looking into the future".

In order to initiate my long-term project on "public domain" in energy research, I prepared several web pages which are widely available in Internet. On these web pages I described thoroughly a number of new energy devices, appealing to the hobbyists from the entire world to produce these devices, to research them, and to freely exchange information and research findings about them. Simultaneously, I voluntarily (and free of charge) guide and coordinate these developments from the scientific point of view. An example of energy device which so-far accomplished the highest success in the "public domain" project described here, is the "telekinetic heater" - see the description of international efforts to build and research it presented in items #G1 to #G5 from the totaliztic web page **boiler.htm**. Also the "Oscillatory Chamber" described on this web page displays first successes and accomplishments. Illustrations of progress to-date in its research and development within the "public domain" project are available in the internet, amongst others, at addresses: **http://video.google.it/videoplay?docid=-6524822319379322289&hl=it** and **http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svbVqGFnkQQ**.

Independently from this web page, other web pages which also provide ideas and devices for the "public domain" research project include, amongst others:**boiler.htm**, **eco_cars.htm**, **seismograph.htm**, **fe_cell.htm**, **free_energy.htm**, **telekinetics.htm**, or **magnocraft.htm**.

Part #N: Summary, and the final information of this web page:

#N1. Summary of this web page:

There is much more to the Oscillatory Chamber than this brief web page can explain. After all, our civilisation does not know any other advanced device like this one. So it is worth to spend some time to learn further details about this unique energy storage and generator of extremely powerful magnetic fields. This learning can be carried out from volume 2 of the monograph [1/5] entitled "**Advanced Magnetic Devices**", which is available free of charge via this web

page, and via many other web pages listed in menu.

#N2. Blogs of totalizm:

It is also worth to check periodically the blog of totalizm now available at address **totalizm.wordpress.com** and **totalizm.blox.pl/html**. (Notice that all these addresses hold the same blog with the same content of messages.) On this blog many matters discussed here are also explained with additional details written as new events unveil before our eyes.

#N3. Internet discussions on topics addressed on this web page:

Attention these readers who wish to discuss any aspect of discussed on this web page. Public discussions of almost all topic that I researched currently, including many of my devices and inventions, are carried out in the Internet for a long time. Addresses of subsequent threads in the Google discussion groups, where these topics are exposed to public comments, are listed in item #E2 of the totaliztic web page **faq.htm**. Readers who have constructive comments about any matters relating to my research and inventions, are encouraged to find addresses of these Google threads from item #E2 of that web page "faq.htm", and then voice their constructive opinions at these addresses.

#N4. How with the use of web page named "skorowidz_links.htm" one can find totaliztic descriptions of topics in which he or she is interested:

A whole array of topics equally interesting as these from the above web page, is also discussed from the angle that is unique to the philosophy of totalizm. All these related topics can be found and identified with the use of **content_index** prepared especially to make easier finding these web pages and topics. The name "index" means a list of "key words" usually provided at the end of textbooks, which allows to find fast the description or the topic in which we are interested. My web pages also has such a content "index" - only that it is additionally supplied in green **links** which after "clicking" at them with a mouse immediately open the web page with the topic that interest the reader. This content "index" is provided on the web page named **skorowidz_links.htm**. It can

be called from the "organising" part of "Menu 1" of every totaliztic web page. I would recommend to look at it and to begin using it systematically - after all it brings closer hundreds of totaliztic topics which can be of interest to everyone.

#N5. The author (i.e. Dr Jan Pajak):

(Fig. G1 from the Polish treatise [4b]): Dr Jan Pajak, means myself - the author of this web page, shown on the background of pristine New Zealand landscape. Until the most recent redundancy from the job, I lectured computer science in a New Zealand polytechnic. I specialised in Web Technologies and in Information Processing using Web Technologies. Before that I worked at two universities as Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering. From old times I have also quite a good knowledge of engineering, sciences, and mathematics, towards which my education and a significant proportion of professional experience was oriented. However, my so-called "hobby" research, carried out continually since 1972, amongst others, is aimed at the development of new ideas and new directions for technologies and human outlooks of the future, including new futuristic propulsion systems, new energy generation and storing devices, new communication devices, new systems for remote detection of impending earthquakes, new advanced earthquake warning systems, and many more. Unfortunately, this research is my "hobby" not by the own choice, but by necessity, or by "must". This is because my over 30 years long searches for a research institution which would accept my continually open offer of official researching these topics, so-far are unsuccessful (i.e. it well may be that at the

moment there is no such institution on our planet - if by any chance you accidentally find or create one, please make sure to let me know). Also the name "hobby" completely does not fit to the subject area of this research. After all, it implies the orientation mainly towards gaining various personal benefits. However, what kind of personal benefits one may accomplish through building a starship, an accumulator of energy of a huge capacitance, or an alarming device that warns of an impending earthquake. Because, as so-far, an institution on Earth does not exist that would be interested in sponsoring this research, to earn somehow for the financing of this research (and also for my own living), until the time when I lost my most recent job on 23 September 2005, I used to do a basic lecturing and research in any area for which I was hired to work. In turn funds that I managed to earn, and almost the entire spare time I have in my disposal, I devoted to this "hobby" research on technologies and philosophies of the future. (Since the time I become unemployed, I have even more of free time which I can designate for this "hobby" research. Unfortunately, now the financing begins to be a serious problem. This is because according to the New Zealand law I am not eligible for any unemployment benefit.) For more details about the course of my life and fate, see the web page **about me - Dr Jan Pajak**.

#N6. Emails and contact details to the author of this web page:

Current email addresses to the author of this web page, i.e. officially to **Dr Eng. Jan Pajak** while courteously to **Prof. Dr Eng. Jan Pajak**, at which readers can post possible comments, inquiries, or replies to questions which I ask on my web pages, are provided on the web page **about me (Dr Eng. Jan Pajak)**. That page also provides other commonly used contact details to the author.

The author's right for the use of **courteous** title of "Professor" stems from the custom that "with professors is like with generals", namely **when someone is once a professor, than he or she courteously remains a professor forever**. In turn the author of this web page was a professor at 4 different universities, i.e. at 3 of them, from 1 September 1992 untill 31 October 1998, as an "Associate Professor" from English-based educational system, while on one university as a (Full) "Professor" (since 1 March 2007 till 31 December 2007 - means at the last place of employment in his professional life).

However, please notice that because of my rather chronic lack of time, **I reluctantly reply to emails which contain JUST time consuming requests**, while simultaneously they document a complete ignorance of their author in the topic area which I am researching. Therefore, if the reader sends a request to me, I suggest to let me know somehow that he or she actually went through the trouble of reading my web pages and learning what these pages try to say.

#N7. A copy of this web page is also disseminated as a brochure from series [11] in the safe format "PDF":

This web page is also available in the form of a brochure marked **[11]**, which is prepared in "PDF" ("Portable Document Format") - currently considered to be the most safe amongst all internet formats, as normally viruses cannot cling to PDF. This clear brochure is ready both, for printing, as well as for reading from a computer screen. It also has all its **green links** still active. Thus, if it is read from the computer screen connected to internet, then after clicking onto these green links, the linked web pages and illustrations will open. Unfortunately, because the volume of it is around a double of the volume of web page which this brochure publishes, the memory limitations on a significant number of free servers which I use, do NOT allow to offer it from them (so if it does NOT download from this address, because it is NOT available on this server, then you should click onto any other address from **Menu 3**, and then check whether in there it is available). In order to open this brochure (and/or download it to own computer), it suffices to either click on the following green link

oscillatory_chamber.pdf

or to open from any totaliztic web site the PDF file named as in the above green link.

If the reader wishes to check, whether some other totaliztic web page which he or she just is studying, is also available in the form of such PDF brochure, then should check whether it is listed amongst links from "part #B" of the web page named **text_11.htm**. This is because links from there indicate all totaliztic web pages, which are already published as such brochures from series [11] in PDF format. I wish you a fruitful reading!

#N8. Copyrights © 2013 by Dr Jan Pajak:

 This web page is a report from outcomes of research of the author - only that is written in a popular language (so that it can be understood by readers with non-scientific orientation). Ideas presented on this web page (and also in other publications by the author) are unique for the author's research, and thus from the same angle these ideas were NOT presented by any other researcher. As such, this web page presents ideas which are the intellectual property of the author. Therefore, the content of this web page is the subject to the same laws of intellectual ownership as every other scientific publication. Especially the author reserves for himself the credit-rights for the scientific discoveries and inventions described on this web page. Therefore, the author reserves that during repeating any idea presented on this web page (i.e. any theory, principle, deduction, interpretation, device, evidence, proof, etc.), the repeating person gives a full credit to the author of this web page,

through clearly explaining that the author of a given idea is Dr Jan Pajak, through indicating the internet address of this web page under which this idea was published, and through mentioning the date of most recent update of this web page (i.e. the date indicated below).

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