

## US 11,601,013 B1

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FIG. 2c is an isolated view on an enlarged scale taken from FIG. 2a;

FIG. 2d is an isolated view on an enlarged scale taken from FIG. 2a;

FIG. 3a is a front schematic view of the system as in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3b is a sectional view taken along line 3b-3b of FIG. 3a;

FIG. 4a is a top view of the system as in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 4b is a sectional view taken along line 4b-4b of FIG. 4a.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A system for wireless transmission of power (WTP) according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 4b of the accompanying drawings. The system 10 for wireless transmission of power (a.k.a. transmission of electricity) includes a tower 20, a plurality of generators 30, a plurality of transducers 40, and induction sphere 50, and an electric cable 60 situated in a trench 70.

##### The Design of The Tower

In a critical aspect, the present invention includes a tower 20 that is preferably built to exacting dimensions and configurations as will be described below. In fact, the tower 20 provides the basis for much of the rest of the invention. A signal transmitter 25 may be mounted atop the tower 20 and configured for transmission of electricity in a form to be described later. The tower is shown in FIG. 1. For instance, the tower 20 may be a four-leg angular box type tower having a predetermined height that is respectively proportional to a transmission radius. For instance, the tower may be 230 feet tall that transmits in a 200-mile radius. Similarly, the tower may be 400 feet tall and have a 400-mile transmission radius. Similarly, the tower may be 600 feet tall and have a 600-mile transmission radius.

Further, the tower 20 has a North leg 22 that faces precisely toward the magnetic North Pole such that an area extending from the North leg to the South leg 24 becomes an electromagnetic conduit in electrical communication with the cable 60. The tower 20 associated with this invention is both an electromagnet and a flux generator itself and that is why it is so vital to always point the North leg 22 of the tower 20 precisely on the magnetic north pole.

First, the magnetosphere and preparticle physics, as traditionally understood, must be redefined in order to understand the role of the tower. The magnetosphere is the source of free electricity, as it fully generates one megawatt consistently and never fails unless the equipment fails. The magnetosphere 100 referred to herein and as applied in the present invention is a flux related to the ideal of mixing rotational static electricity with the more important flux resulting from the earth using the sun as its primary support to maintain itself. Yet, the so-called magnetosphere does not reduce its electrical power except in some rather unusual ways.

For that reason, this invention does not fully accept the scientific view that any flux is developed out of electrical conductivity. Rather, electrical conductivity is more the result of quanta being collected by the strong nuclear force which is never properly defined by current day science. The strong nuclear force is a continuum collection of broken particles and strong forces emanating from deep space. First, the strong nuclear force is likely a combination of forces which combine as one wave unit. But a wave of what? Our

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tower is a component of the strong nuclear force and must never align itself with the Tesla oscillator since any oscillator deadens the flux of anything radiating electrons or protons as well. Neutrons spell difficulty for the strong nuclear force because while neutrinos actually penetrate through most of the earth mantle deep into salt mines as seen by collectors, neutrinos die out and revert to neutrons or, of all things, to a peculiar style of electron the magnetosphere does reproduce. The neutrino is without a good name so long as it does not relate back to the neutron from which it sprang as a modified preparticle losing almost half of its pre-matter ultimatons when bombarded by radium in deep space.

As outlined above, the tower 20 associated with this invention is both an electromagnet and a flux generator itself and that is why it is so vital to always point the north leg of the tower precisely on the magnetic north pole. Tesla figured the north magnetic pole was rather useless but came to mistakenly regard the oscillator as the preferred method to attract free electrons. But in actual practice that does not work primarily because the magnetic north pole does not generate electrons according to traditional thinking, and in truth generates mesotrons first and then electrons as the electron is easily modified when it gains or loses ultimatons, the pre-matter sparks that form all preparticle presences.

The tower 20 described herein is four legged and must remain that way mostly due to the fact we must use two of its legs to replicate the magnetic north pole inside the tower legs and underneath the tower. That allows the south tower leg 24 to transmit not electrons but muons as described above. As described herein, the south tower leg 24 may itself be a transmitter of pre-particles. In another embodiment, however, and actual electronic transmitter 25 may be mounted to the south tower leg 24 or electrically coupled thereto. For this reason, the south tower leg is properly labeled both with reference character 24 and 25 in FIG. 4a. Together, a magnetosphere 100 rich in electrons is formed proximate or encircling the tower.

The magnetic north pole must be realigned off the top of the tower 20 in order to be sure that the flux from under the tower legs does not become explosive. That problem is tamped down by hanging an "induction sphere" 50 off the top of the tower to within thirty feet of the ground 12. The induction sphere successfully removes stray ozone gas interference by forcing radical Oxygen to dissipate as hydrochloric condensate which evaporates rather than fuses to surfaces.

The tower legs are embedded on a one-foot-thick concrete pad 80 (a.k.a. base member) rotatably mounted in the ground 12. The pad is configured to operate like a Lazy Susan and rotates sufficiently to relocate the North tower leg precisely facing the true magnetic pole. The leg is designed to check the bearing to such and relocate the leg by rotation evidence of a highly calibrated magnetometer attached to the tower 20 and the Lazy Susan so as to adjust it.

##### Sphere Casing

The induction sphere 50 may include a casing that may be made in two parts although one sphere without seams is preferred. From the equator to the top use copper plate about 1/4th inch thick. Inside the sphere is reinforced a copper plate with an interior housing of non-ferrous materials. Plastics are unsuitable for construction of the induction sphere. Preferably, a bottom half of the induction sphere 50 may include a Teflon coating that is non-conducting.

##### Attach to the Tower

Using the top strut on the tower 20, the induction sphere 50 is hung from the top strut using a coaxial cable. It must