

## US 11,601,013 B1

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34, and 1/3 generator 36. The system for wireless transmission of electricity 10 also includes a plurality of transducers 40 in electrical communication with the plurality of generators 30, respectively. For simplicity, the transducers may be referred to with reference characters T1, T2, T3, T4, and T5. Each of the generators includes a rod that is configured to mechanically generate electricity (via axial rotation thereof) energized as is known in the art and respective transducers are in electrical communication with respective generators and configured to convert electrons associated with the generated electrical power into a plurality of preparticles that include muons. The actual construction of the plurality of generators will now be described in detail.

Modified Turbine Style Generators are as Follows:

In an embodiment, the rotor may be replaced with a hydrostatic device known as a Stimulator. The Stimulator has three blades housed in a fan guard and produces an output of three thousand five hundred Voltaire (3,500 v) and operates off a separate voltage regulator from a power source other than from the metal cable or off or from the tower generation of free electricity. The Simulator is to be designed to run at eight thousand (8 k) RPM. The Stimulator may be affixed in a turbine as illustrated.

The Stimulator

Preferably, the Stimulator is installed only on the last of three generators 36, respectively, and comes before the rotor shaft of the third generator 36. The six-foot diameter fan in its own housing uses the rod of the manufactured 3<sup>rd</sup> generator to place the Stimulator into working order. The Stimulator is used to vent the buried cable primarily, but it also increases the flux obtained from the buried cable. It is designed to run at 8,000 rpm, and operates efficiently between 104 F and 133 F.

This invention requires the addition of transducers to wire the tower properly to produce transmissible electricity without wires off a tower. If the tower is not wired properly, it will not broadcast the preparticle necessary to produce wireless electricity for the home and transportation needs. Proper wiring is essential but the transducer's purpose is also to convert one type of preparticle by modifying electrons to change it into another type of preparticle retaining the voltage required for normal household or transportation use. Electrons are not transmissible without wires.

Construction of Transducers

More particularly, a transducer is a block of high tensile steel. Preferably, a transducer is constructed using high quality Tungsten-chromium steels rating number 72xx W 1.75% and Cr 0.75%. All transducers should be configured with the dimension of one inch (1") thick and twelve inches (12") square. All Transducers must appear milled with six one-inch (1") diameter predrilled holes. Starting one inch down from the top of the block drill parallel holes two beside each other separated by 2 1/2" and the next set located from the top of the block four inches (4") and drill two holes as above, and the third set of dual holes are located six inches (6") from the top of the block.

Bolts have to be placed into the holes in the following manner:

Top Two Holes

All transducers have four-inch (4) carbon steel bolts inserted into the block in the first two holes at the top. The head of the bolt faces to the front of the transducer. The back of the bolt is secured at the back of the transducer preferably soldered with high carbon tungsten solder. They may also be secured by large bolts if they are securely wrapped in a Teflon holder.

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However, some of the five (5) transducers are arranged differently in wiring as described individually below.

Transducer One (T1)—

T1 is attached to the first generator 30 and is attached to the underground cable 60 by a length of insulated wire leading to the Generator 1 30. T1 transfers the flux of the magnetosphere from the receiving cable 60.

Transducer Two (T2)—

T2 is in the front of the second generator 34 and there is a wire between T1 and T2 directly. The wire between these two transducers is insulated with a carbon-based wrapping. Transducer Three (T3)

T3 is the most critical of all the Transducers. T3 is electrically connected to T2 and to the South Tower leg. T3 produces only muons converted from electrons by the transducer by kicking out one of its pre-matter sparks referred to as an ultimatons. It requires 100 ultimatons to form an electron, and the electron must be modified by forcing one ultimatons out of its structure leaving the old electron with 99 ultimatons, which in fact is no longer an electron but now takes the form of a muon. It is the antigravity effect of the muon which can be transmitted when it is modified out of electrons. Muons can be formed out of protons but a muon-proton has 68 ultimatons and so quickly dies that it cannot be held reliably to transmit them.

T3 is wired to the South Tower leg with a muon device called a Solanator. A Solanator is part conduit and part wiring. The entire apparatus is called a Solanator. The wire out of Generator 3 containing T3 goes to the connection on the outside wall of the plant into the Solanator, and that conduit is attached to the wall and not the tower. The Solanator can reach approximate between thirty (30) and forty (40) feet high and be wired from it to a label on the South Tower leg. This connection now becomes a duplicate electromagnet 30-40 feet high or so to the electromagnet formed underground between the North tower leg and the South tower leg. The second electromagnet may now be replicated in parallel with the underground electromagnet which nature formed all by itself. To maintain electricity transmission the tower's North leg must always face due North to the magnetic North Pole. See the tower description elsewhere how to align the North tower leg every 59 minutes.

Transducer Four (T4)

T4 is positioned sixty feet up the tower independent of the Solanator. It is positioned on a strut of the tower 20 between the North leg and the South leg only. Its face is to align with the magnetic north alignment of the North tower leg. T4 allows the tower 20 to break with the magnetosphere in severe wind or thunderstorms and prevents electrons or muon lightning from finding the tower easily. Tachyon lightning will never strike a tower installed with a T4 transducer.

Transducer Five (T5)

T5 is placed on a strut at the box top of the tower 20 and just under it by about six feet. All six bolts must be in this device. It aligns the tower properly with true magnetic north in addition to the Lazy-Susan style base member 80 (also known as a pad 80) the tower 20 is built upon. It is understood that the base member 80 may include a concrete pad that is rotated using motors and gears having a structure that would be known in the art. T5 is positioned above the induction sphere 50 which must be wired through a hole in the strut so its cable can pass through it to hang precisely in the center of the tower 20 to feed free electrons into the buried flux cable 60. T5 is positioned in alignment to the North tower leg.