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be threaded through a secondary strut also explained earlier and drop the sphere through to within thirty feet of the center of the concrete pad.

The induction sphere **50** may be secured by the cable connecting to a pin installed in the absolute center of the concrete pad **80** into a hole drilled there which allows the securing pin to be securely attached sixteen feet (16') deep. The hole can be backfilled with common dirt, but the top six inches to elevation requires crushed marble of any type and so long as it is at least six inches deep to the top of the hole. The reason this is done is to prepare the induction sphere to provide no tachyons, but great volumes of mesotrons and muons. The induction sphere produces electrons as well, but they quickly dissipated on the concrete pad itself.

Filling the Induction Sphere

The induction sphere may be filled with steel turnings sold as scrap but not rusty or dirty. Preferably, the induction sphere **50** is not filled completely full. It is to be filled about three-quarters full and the upset limit on fill is that it must not weigh, when filled, more than two hundred thirty (230) pounds. The weight is more important than the volume measurement.

How to Figure the Size of the Induction Sphere

The size of the induction sphere **50** is determined by tower height using the following formula: 230–Minimum tower height is 230'=twelve-foot diameter (12') 400–Fifteen-foot (15') diameter. Tower height may not exceed six hundred feet (600').

There is a formula to compute the Induction Sphere diameter.

Formula

PI (x) proposed tower height divided by constant 63.1527 For example to compute for a 600' tower $3.141593 \times 600 / 63.1527 = 29.85$ round up to 30-foot diameter. It is understood that the constant is a derivation of the earth's circumference divided by a vector force in Einstein's equations number 47 and number 51 in his notebook.

The Buried Cable Underneath the Generators

In a critical aspect, the system for wireless transmission of electricity **10** includes a cable **60** that is buried in a trench **70** beneath the plurality of generators **30** according to very specific conditions as will be described below. The cable is composed of twelve (12) strands of any ferrous material. This is a magnetosphere cable and must be carefully attended to in its installation and care. The installer may use non-oxide ferrous materials that have no aluminum or copper anywhere near the actual cable **60** as those metals destroy magnetosphere flux entirely, with further description of the magnetosphere being described later. Further, the cable **60** preferably uses 0.09- or 0.10-inch wire and is composed strictly of twelve (12) strands only. The finished diameter of the cable **60** is about six inches (6" round) and the length is determined by the layout of the three generators in tandem to be used. Added to those design parameters, there is a lead of at least twelve feet (12') and out of the last generator, the lead through the plant wall to the tower should be at least fifteen feet (15'). Detailed wiring is explained in a later section for cable connections to the tower **20**.

With further reference to the cable **60**, the end of the cable is preferably divided into four (4) pigtailed. To do this, a contractor may be instructed as follows: hold the end of the cable **60** before one enough to see where to start, and the contractor may start anywhere. But once a place to start with the first three wires out of the total cable **60**, one must rotate the cable toward the body or chest, select the next three wires and twist into a pigtail. Do this until all twelve strands in the cable **60** are made into pigtailed.

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Then a preferred use of the pigtailed in sequential connections is as follows. The first pigtail is a lead to wire to Transducer **1** (T1), and Pigtail **2** is to Transducer **2** (T2), Pigtail **3** is to T3 but carefully installed per instruction later about how to wire the generators and tower. Pigtail **4** is not used and may be wired out of the circuit.

Trench Construction

In an embodiment, the cable **60** must be laid in a trench **70** having a very specific configuration. First, it is critical that there be no humidity in the trench. Preferably, a maximum transient humidity allowed is 12%, but operations should never exceed ten percent (10%) as the magnetosphere flux is shorted at around twelve percent (12%), and sometimes lower.

Construction of the trench **70** before laying the cable is critically done to avoid transient humidity to develop since the stone backfill always carries nematodes and bacteria and therefore the stone must be irradiated before use in the trench where ever it is to be placed.

The trench **70** includes a flat bottom while following the grade from the first generator to the exit wall at the plant site. The trench walls and floor must be fully extricated from any hint of heavy metals including fluorides and bromides and any sand used in the construction in or near the trench must be out of a powder phase and glued in place. Silicon razes magnetosphere flux by reducing the atomic weight of the strong nuclear force attendant upon the electrons entering from the magnetosphere flux.

The trench **70** extends before and beyond the generators as mentioned above. The excavation shall be at least sixteen feet deep (16' deep) and a maximum of six feet wide (6' wide). Preferably, the cable is encapsulated in a solidly done enclosure and laid in the trench **70** and removed when the stone fill is to be applied. The 6" round metal cable is laid flat on the floor with no hint of kinks or mid elevation changes, especially of the change to higher elevations regardless of how slight. The cable needs to be bedded on twelve (12") inches of crushed and cleaned bauxite ore with nuggets no larger than four inches (4") as larger (more than four inches) nuggets tend to clog the flow of electrons if present.

Preferably, the cable **60** should be insulated overtop with about fourteen feet (14') of the same type of bauxite ore as it is bedded on. The last foot to grade should be degaussed of borax granules or crushed limestone to a consistency of six-inch (6") stones. The very top of the trench **70** herein describe is a ground zero area of generator fluxing and it must be dissipated before it blows up as ozone or other flammable gasses. The cable **60** needs to be laid in the trench as describe above, but it also needs to attach a wire from it to the first generator and a wire to the third generator. There is no precision required to do that but keep the wire perpendicular to the core of the generator and the covered cable **60**. Preferably, the trench **70** and the cable **60**, once in and before filled, be degaussed twice, once installing it and once after fill is applied. Further, it is recommended that the trench be heated to nearly 165 F degrees to exterminate any and all bacterial and hold that temperature for about one hour to make sure the bottom of the trench is included in the extermination of any pest foliage or nematode.

Generators

The system for wireless transmission of electricity **10** includes a plurality of generators **30** in electrical communication with the electrical cable each being described in detail below. A type of generator that may be used in the present invention is shown in FIG. 2b. More particularly, the present invention discloses a first generator **32**, a second generator