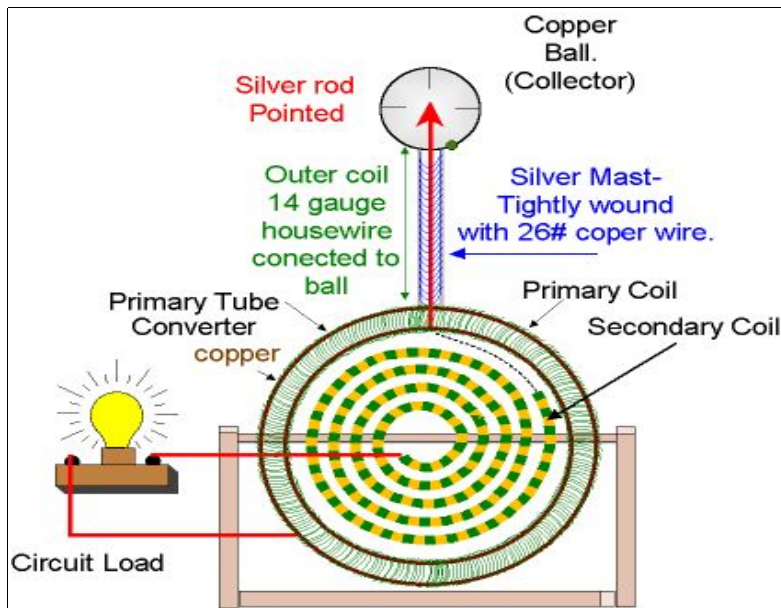


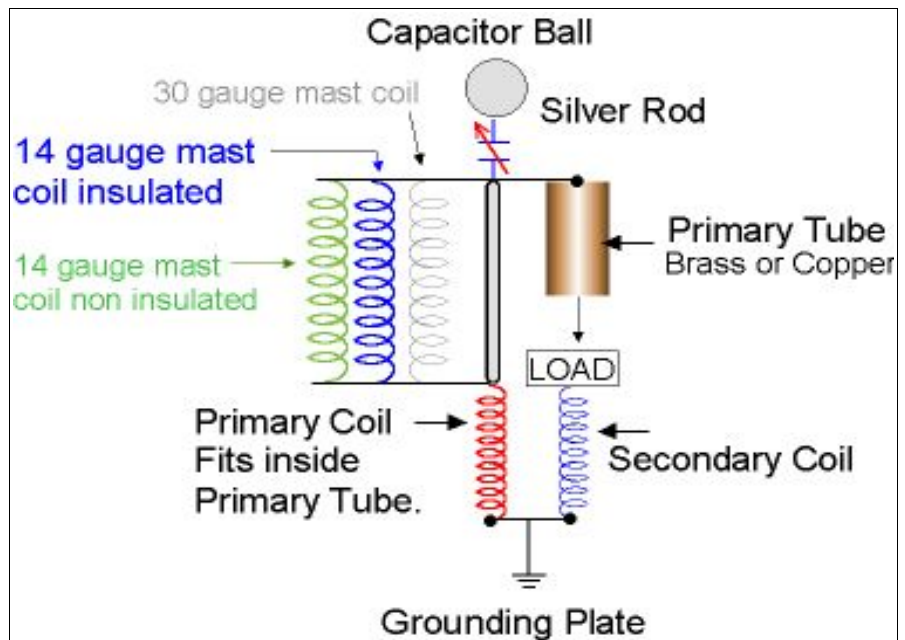
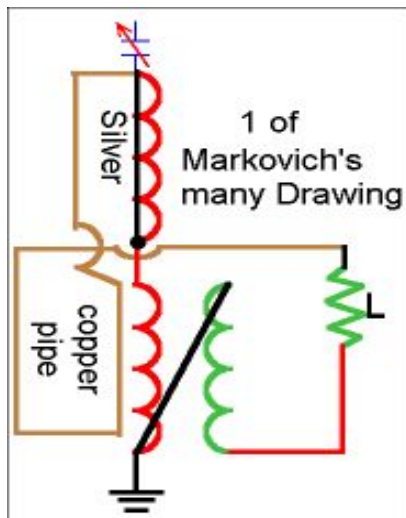
## Markovich coil

### Apparatus Rectify Ether Energy" (ATREE)



**MARKOVICH, Peter: ATREE**  
-- In 1978, Markovich and associates successfully demonstrated the "Apparatus to Rectify Ether Energy" (ATREE), a free energy device developed from Tesla's USP # 725,605 ("System of Signaling"). In its most powerful embodiment, the device produced about 500 watts of power. Here is all the info available about this little known invention...No moving parts -- all coil windings (tedious but simple)

The large coil shape receiving instrument seen in the pictures with this report acts as a rectifier that CONVERTS "SPACE ENERGY" INTO USEFUL ELECTRICITY.



### CONDENSED INFORMATION AND ARTICLE:

As you can see, this device is like an inverted Tesla coil. The top is an aluminum ball. A SILVER wire or rod is connected from slightly inside the ball to the large copper ring. The copper ring is the primary tube. The coil inside the copper ring is the primary coil. The mast is then tightly

wrapped with 30 gauge wire from the collector ball to the converter. An insulator is placed over the 30 gauge wire. Now 14 gauge wire is wrapped around the insulator from ball to converter but wound in the opposite direction as the 30 gauge wire. (An additional 14 gauge non insulated copper was later added and inter twined with the 14 gauge insulated wire. The energy passing from the ball through the silver rod to the converter is moving faster than the same energy going through the 14 gauge wire coils. This differential is where the energy is collected. The silver rod is connected to the green windings inside the copper tube. All of the other windings are connected from the outside of the ball to the outside of the copper tube. NOW there is yet another coil (secondary) that is placed in the center of the converter tube or coil. This coil is colored green and yellow in the above photo. The voltage on this secondary coil is supposed to be induced from the outer coil. (sideways transformer.) The load is between the primary tube and secondary coil.

If you are confused, well you are not the only one... I have more data on this device but the important information can be seen on the comparison.



Tool-makers, Ward and Vern, with S. Nidle and R. Tabor working on coil as device is developed.

### **TESLA-TYPE GENERATOR DEVICE TESTED SUCCESSFULLY**

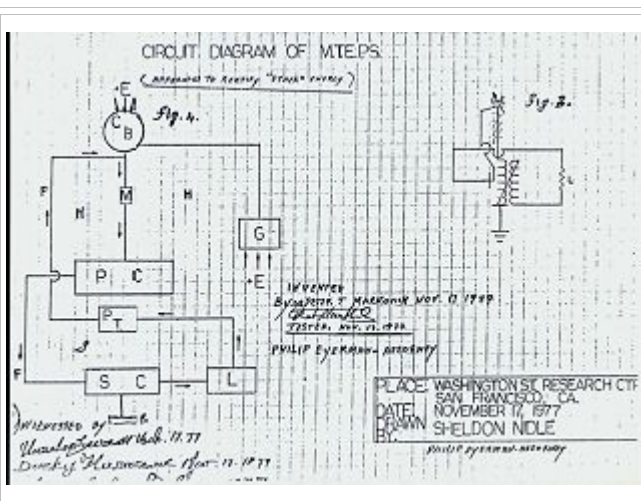
In order to insure the validity of the test apparatus and the experiment, a practicing electronics expert, not associated with the companies or project, and from a major data processing company was requested to establish the protocol. Mr. Nidle explained what he was trying to show and guidelines were established acceptable to all parties. The equipment to be used (a VOM, an Ohm meter and a standard frequency counter) were tested, and it was established that visual collaboration with affidavits as well as photographic evidence was required. After several advance tests, a formal experiment date was established.

Using the parameters set down by the consultant but without his presence, a successful test, with the unit operating as predicted by Mr. Nidle, was conducted in front of witnesses including several engineers and financial sponsors. However, Mr. Patrick C. Wells was not satisfied to accept the demonstrated findings since the consultant was not present and another electrical engineer felt he did not have the experience to make a valid opinion. Representatives of Field Harmonics stated that product security was being breached by changing the individuals invited to include outside engineers. A compromise was reached and Mr. Nidle as well as Mr. Parker, reached by telephone, agreed to the presence of the consultant and an engineer not working with the group. Disclosures were signed to protect the project. A new test was scheduled for the following day.

The test was held at the same location under the same conditions with the very same successful results as the previous test. The consultant confirmed the propriety of the test stating that what the induction unit did was unique, significant, and somewhat incredible in terms of standard electromagnetic knowledge.

After the test was concluded, the consultant requested that the unit be taken apart so he could ascertain that there was no fraud in its construction. His request was complied with, and he was satisfied that everything was what it was represented to be by Sheldon Nidle, the tool company, and Field Harmonics Research Group. He made some VOM tests totally satisfying him that there was no evident fraud.

At such time as deemed reasonable by the principals of the Tesla Research Corporation, a formal paper describing the specific results, frequencies involved, Ohm meter results, voltage delivered, and operating range of the tests will be discussed as well as the estimated potential of the device. The testing and additional development of these units is in progress at several locations at this time.



Atreep3

## DOCUMENTATION OF RESEARCH

Since the summer of 1977, Robert Parker has documented the details and research on the Tesla-type units. For the record, previous experiments by Sheldon Nidle and his associates, most With Robert Parker present, resulted in the following:

September 28, 1977: Faraday Cage Experiment determined unit at voltage of 2.5 V exactly; amperage at level of 0.5a; wattage 1.25 W. Series of loads included small incandescent light bulbs and a 10 Ohm resistor. Light remained bright and steady. Test successful, energy useful.

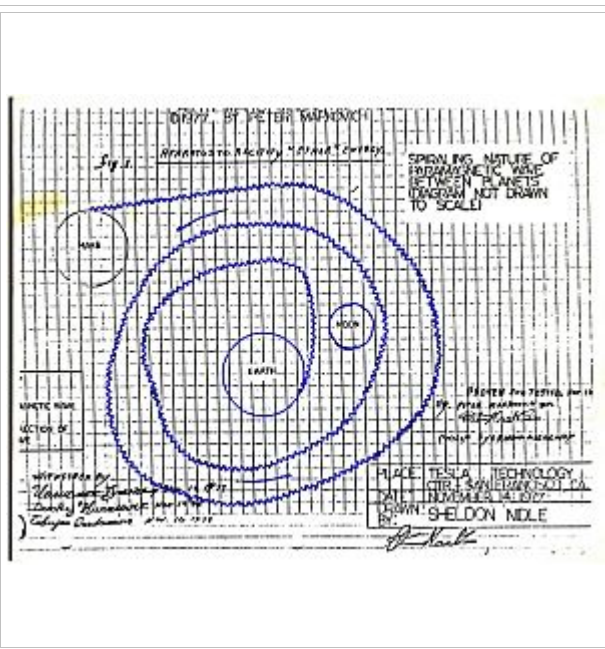
November 15-16 and 20th, 1977: Results show voltage increased from 2.5V to 25V. Amperage increased from .5 to .6 amp with increase in potential and power. Successful.-Open circuit voltage at 36 Volts; circuit current at 0.8 Amps. With load: 1,000 Ohms load resulted in potential drop to 20 Volts; current at 0.8 Amps steady. After disconnect, voltage rapidly returned to 34 Volts in one minute/twenty seconds. Oscilloscope :verification of energy successful.

February 8, 1978: Open circuit at 180 Voltage-- When lighting 60 Watt bulb; voltage at 142, current at 3.0 Amps. Very successful. Note: These units deal with an energy that is electricity, but is NOT electricity and can be inter phased.



**July, 1978: In preparation for formal demonstration in Texas after successful test, unit was left operating which resulted in partial meltdown of wiring. Did show power potential.**

page 3



**A short history on Tesla's research is necessary to understand the basis for this new invention and-working theory. In 1899, Nikola Tesla discovered the principles that now serve as the cornerstone for the "space energy" generator being developed by Tesla Research Corporation and Tesla International in cooperation with Field Harmonics Research Group. In reviewing what was discovered by Dr. Tesla that July of 1899, we note that diagrams in UNITED STATES PATENT 725,605 entitled SYSTEM FOR SIGNALING describe the TESLA "wireless power" system. This system according to Tesla was based on a wave phenomenon that was not electromagnetic (Hertzian) in nature.**

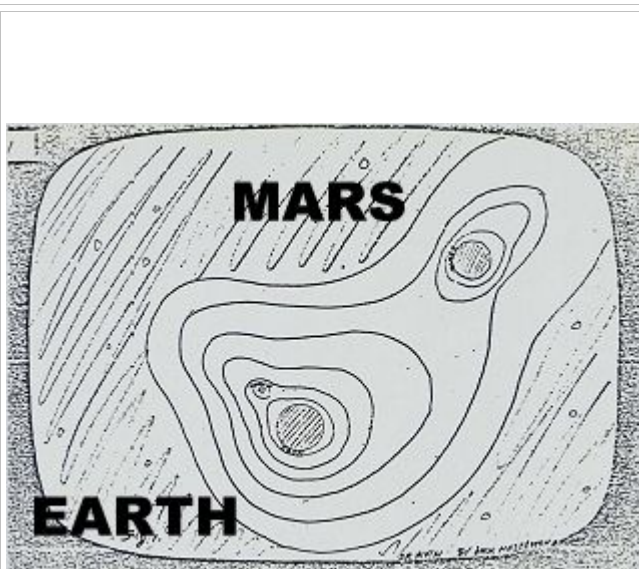
**To understand Dr. Tesla's magnifying transmitter, let us review the nature of this energy. The device was based on the idea that it would be possible to obtain energy out of space (classical physic's "Ether") if one had the key to such a conversion. From the Tesla experiments, of the middle and late 1890s, he had learned and confirmed a number of interesting facts.**

**1. Energy in space, (Ether) conferred its physical properties by the use of a specific intermingling of vibratory (Harmonic) forms. These forms can be visualized by the use of an inertial device-i.e., a spinning or vibrating object. An example of this process can be seen when applied to the property of falling bodies. For instance, if we drop a spinning gyroscope and a ball (of the same mass and density), the gyroscope will fall at a faster rate than the ball and this rate will be proportional to its spin. It is possible to liberate this "space energy" in the form of direct current**

electricity if an operating circuit is placed between the inner and outer planes of this inertial instrument.

2. Another means of tapping into the unlimited energy of space (Ether) is by modifying the capacities, inductance and curvature of a high voltage RCL (passive) coil. This coil must not be grounded nor its antenna constructed in the conventional means of modern electrical engineering. In addition, the efficiency ("Q") of the coil can be increased by the nature of materials employed in its construction. Hence Tesla's coils were ones of high capacitance, high induction and high curvature.

Tesla used these passive coils in the-same manner as one uses the spin of the gyroscope. Circuitry, once again, supplants mechanical Spin and is utilized in the energy's flow from the center of the coil (extra capacitor) to outside of the RCL coil. To sum up, Tesla learned that "space energy" was an energy of motion (rotation) and shape (coil harmonics). In this way, it was possible for Tesla to state in a letter to his good friend and mentor, Robert W. Underwood that he had discovered the principles for the design and construction of "fuel less motors."



#### THE EARTH - MARS MAGNETIC WAVE

Depicted in the accompanying drawing (Figure 1) is a representation of an interplanetary "Magnetic Wave". These waves exist in as well as between all types of heavenly bodies. They can be recognized by the following characteristics that they hold in common.

1. Wave propagation is by means of a spiraling motion as shown in figure 1,
2. These waves tend to turn their spiral in a clockwise direction.
3. Finally, one will find that strangely enough the use of the proper materials and shape can cause a device so designed to be created that has the properties of a battery capable of producing either AC (Alternating Current) or DC (Direct Current)

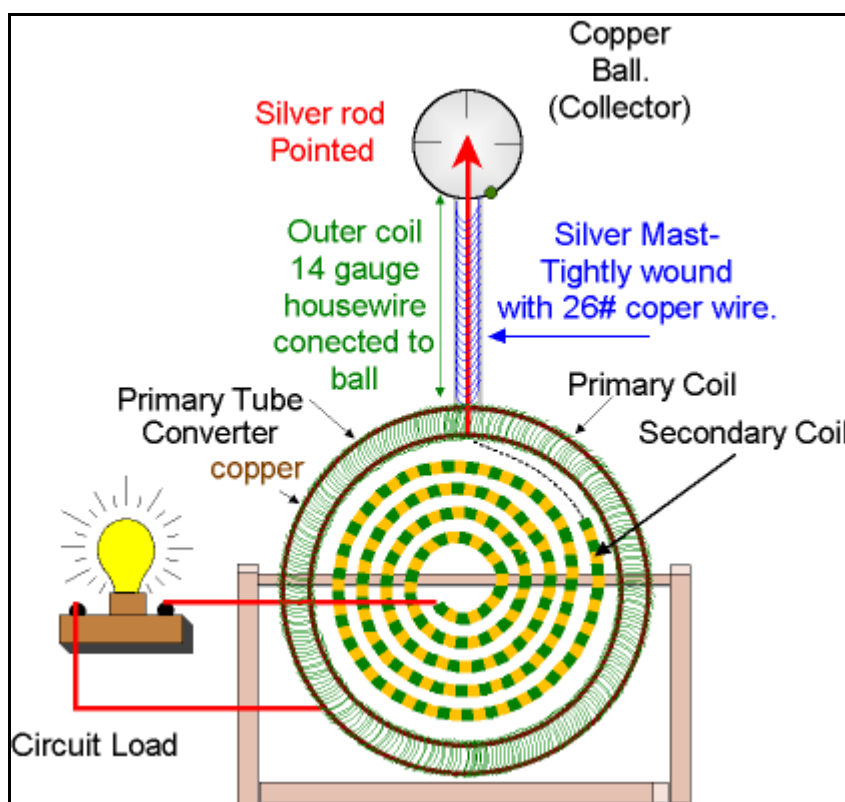
Dated: .November 14, 1977

These "Magnetic" (or Para - Magnetic) waves were first discovered in modern times by the Yugoslav-American Scientist Dr. Nikola Tesla. Tesla had happened on to them as part of his decade of experimentation into whether the Earth was electrically charged and if so, could this factor be used to transmit electrical current without the use of wires. The final stages of this research took place at Colorado Springs, Colorado in the Summer and Fall of 1899. Here, Tesla conclusively proved the correctness of his assumptions by lightning a bank of 200 60 watt incandescent light bulbs on the summit of Pikes Peak some 26 miles from his laboratory. By 1900, Nikola Tesla had discovered that the waves were of a stationary type and that his "Tesla Oscillator" in a specially modified form could conduct an electrical circuit through the Earth and that in so doing could also magnify electrical power.

Tesla now knew that electricity was also tied-to another type of magnetic (para - magnetic?) energy that could be induced to create a current potential in a circuit. Moreover, Tesla also had learned that this wave traveled between all types of heavenly bodies and could therefore be eventually be utilized as a means for interplanetary communications - a point proved by beaming a wave of this new type of energy to the Moon while at Colorado Springs. Thus, the new form of energy was seen by Tesla as a means 'to conduct electrical energy through the Earth and in this way transmit electricity to any part of the planet. In addition, this energy could be the medium whereby it becomes possible to conduct electricity from one heavenly body to another or to put it in more graphic terms, one could send a lightning bolt between Earth and Mars! By the time of Nikola Tesla's death in 1943, the scientific community still believed Tesla greatest discovery (The "Magnetic" wave) to be an impossibility and what Tesla himself called his greatest achievement was still not utilized by modern .civilization.

In 1977, an American scientist of Yugoslavian origins, Dr. Peter Markovich, was able to finally duplicate the Tesla experiments and rediscover the Tesla wave phenomenon. In so doing, Markovich was able at long last to prove the validity of Tesla's concept of the new form of energy as a means to transmit as well as magnify electrical energy. This phenomenon Opens a now energy source that can be utilized for man's benefit.

At the present time, the "Magnetic (Para - Magnetic)" energy devices are being explored by Dr. Markovich and his staff in San Francisco, California, This vital research will shortly advance the realm of human knowledge and make it possible to utilize the incredible forms of energy that travel between the various points of the universe for the production of electrical energy and a new means for communications and transportation. In this way, humanity will finally be able to utilize what Dr. Tesla called his greatest achievement.



## **Conclusions:**

**Important and repeated factors :**

**If lasers work then these theories are sound.**

**Tesla was a master of harmonics, as well as Keely.**

**Markovitch receiver** The device seems to be an inverted Tesla coil.

**Tesla stated his transmitter produced a "stationary wave with-a length of approximately 185,000 miles and a width of approximately 200 miles. Tesla stated further that the phenomena had a frequency of 925 cycles per second and a speed equal to Or greater than the speed of light.**

**(repeated claims Britten, Tesla, Prentice, Moray, ?)**

**Frequency and wavelength:**

**500,000 cycles seems to be common. i.e. Prentice and others.(with coil wraps it is not known the exact of the Q in some experiments. Britten never stated enough information to determine wire length.)**

**925 cycles named. (500kc divided by 925 surprisingly equals just short of a mile. 5263)  
One mile of wire is repeated. (can it be straight or coiled?)**

**Copper and Silver are necessary, or the preferred conductors. It would seem the reciever works like bi-metals. The ides is to have a great conductor and an ok conductor. The differential of "energy speed" is then able to be captured.**

- 1. A excellent single wire conductor (silver is named) must be straight and insulated.**
- 2. An additional wire (26 gauge copper wire is mentioned) must wrap the single wire conductor.**
- 3. Both wire ends are shorted together on both sides.**
- 4. Tesla and others claim because of the speed differential, energy is obtained. It takes longer for the energy to got through the coil therefore a differential is established. (delay line - is the part the TV needs to slow the B&W signal down so the color can catch up.)**

**In water pipe analogy, a 60 psi water supply is connected to 2 pipes, the first pipe is ½" and its length is 10 feet. The second pipe is 1/8" and its length is 100 feet but both pipes start and terminate in the same place because the 1/8" pipe is coiled.**

# Space Energy Receiver

by Unknown Author

The device in question is one of a number of energy transducers that converts extremely high frequency energy to a form comparable to alternating or direct current electricity. The process involves in all cases, the utilizing of the instrument as a specially designed resonating cavity. This cavity can be composed of either a number of crystals, a series of coils, or a combination of the above. To understand how the unit operates, it is first necessary to briefly describe the nature of this energy source.

Research and experimentation have established that this energy is one that pervades the known universe and is constantly flowing through the Earth itself. It has been found to be quite dense, with enough power to light an American city of around 50,000 persons for a year. Because of its origins and immense power potential, this energy has been called "vacuum," "cosmic," "radiant," or "zero-point" energy. Dr. Nikola Tesla, the discoverer of the electric age, may have used this energy to create his most fantastic invention-the "Magnifying Transmitter."

At the beginning of this century, Tesla was able to send electrical energy through the earth without the use of wires. In a test transmission, he sent electricity to a receiver located twenty six miles away where a bank of 200 fifty watt light bulbs lit for as long as the transmitter operated. This demonstration convinced Tesla that he had learned the principles of operating the Earth as a gigantic resonating cavity. This resonating cavity had the ability to conduct not only electricity, but also radio waves and any other type of electromagnetic wave. However, the key part was the ability of the transmitter to magnify electromagnetic waves. Also, the device had the ability to transmit this energy at a frequency comparable to the Schuman cycle (6 to 13 hertz). This fact indicated that Tesla had stumbled onto a new form of energy directly convertible into electricity. Evidence of this discovery can be seen in two actions taken by Tesla after the success of the Colorado Springs Experiments. In July 1902, he wrote a letter to Robert Underwood Johnson in which there was mentioned a discovery of a new unknown energy that could be used to create "fuel-less motors." At the same time, Tesla was demonstrating these devices to other friends and refusing to apply for U.S. patents.

Recently researchers have discovered a number of interesting facts about Tesla's energy. First the energy traveled through the universe as a spiraling stationary wave or corkscrew. Second the energy can be conducted by electrical instruments (wires, etc.) composed of metals that are also excellent conductors of electricity (gold, silver, copper, etc). Strangely, those conductors that have no known natural magnetic property such as aluminum can not be used to collect these energies, but only to disperse them. Finally the energy in its corkscrew fashion carried itself around the outside of a wire and not through it as was the case with conventional electricity. Hence, it will be necessary to construct motors that are wound slightly differently in order to make the best use of this energy source. However it will be possible to inter-phase this energy into the modern electrical world and gradually "phase in" the new system.



It is one thing to acknowledge the presence of this strange form of energy, but quite another to construct a successful transducer device. To do so a potential inventor must realize that one should design a device that will have a number of interesting properties. First the instrument must be constructed of materials that can collect the energy, i.e., conductive metals such as copper, silver, etc. Second, the unit must be able to gradually step down the energy. This process can be accomplished by a series of tightly wound coils or else a specially faceted quartz crystal that is connected in series to a number of tightly wound coils. It is the purpose of the first set of spiral coils or of the crystal to act as the source of control for the "electrical energy" in the circuit. The crystal or spiral coil receives this "energy" from a "collector" and converter coils that are attached to it. For the system to operate efficiently, the collector and converter coils must be of a similar shape as the coils that directly surround the crystal or else a harmonic ratio of the crystal and its coils. By putting the energy through enough turns of wire and constructing a properly faceted crystal, one is able to drop the energy to a frequency that can be inter-phased with electrical circuitry. Such a device will only encounter two potential problems. First, there is the great amount of radiant energy that can be given off by an improperly tuned coil. This problem can be overcome by the use of a proper amount of windings and the substitution of materials that are more conductive than those used in previous models. Finally, one must overcome the problem of lower amperages in crystal units. This problem can be solved by the use of a system of specially constructed grounds and the use of smaller crystals in the circuitry between the crystal control system and the collection and conversion system. In this way, improper balances in the device can be overcome in the development of this new system.

As we have seen, there exists a number of ways to successfully convert space energy into electrical energy. This largely unknown energy can be used to perform all the important tasks that can be presently accomplished by electricity. That is, the energy can be utilized as a communications system, power system, or transportation system.

Space Energy Power System

To convert this energy into electricity, it is essential that a component be provided that can both collect and begin the conversion of the energy found near the surface of the planet. This part must be able to receive, store, and conduct the energy to the unit that actually rectifies this energy into dc electricity. Due to its corkscrew motion, high frequency and other near electrical properties, it has been found that this energy can best be collected by a hollow ball whose outside diameter is one sixth of the height of the rectifying unit. Furthermore, this ball should be constructed of a fairly thin conductive metal (#11 gauge sheet metal or less) In our case we chose a ball made of copper (Figure 2) In operation, the energy will first collect around the outside of the ball. This energy will then enter the inside of the ball and collect on the inner surface in a fashion similar to an electrostatic charge. Hence, the ball has received the energy and due to its conductivity and shape stored the energy as a "charge" on its inner plate. To get this energy to the rectifier, it is essential to devise a means to send the collected swirl of energy to the induction rod. This act is accomplished by employing an electrical property of "space energy." The top 5% of the copper rod is formed into a needle shaped tip that permits the energy's "charge" to flow down it like a standard electrostatic charge would by "jumping the gap" to an electrode (tip) in order to complete the fastest possible return to ground. Wound around the "induction rod" is #26 AWG seven stranded hook up wire, the wire is loosely wound over the first six inches of the rod and then tightly wound around the rest of the rod. Finally, the use of #14 AWG household wire is employed in a coil wound in the direction opposite of the coil on the "induction" rod. This coil is affixed on the top to the ball and on the bottom to the working electrical circuit. This entire unit is encase in 1¼ -inch copper tubing.

Conversion of "space energy" resembles in many ways the electromagnetic induction principle first discovered by Henry and Faraday in the last century. As noted previously, this energy has near electromagnetic properties. These properties include the presence of two quasi-vectors, a quasi-electrical (L) field and a quasi-magnetic (H) field. This second or quasi-magnetic field differs from the traditional concept of magnetism by having its flux (lines of force) bend inward instead of magnetism's outward direction. To induce electricity, it is necessary that two dissimilar energy flows be set up. The first is through the copper rod and the second through the coil wound around the rod. Apparently, this difference in distance and speed (wire resistance) off flow creates the conditions similar to the moving of an iron core through a magnetic field, that is, an electrical current is induced. This phenomenon is due to the quasi-magnetism present in both the copper rod and coil (Iron nails will stick to the outer copper tube). Thus, a corollary of the Faraday Law of Electromagnetic induction is clearly found in the induction unit. Further proof of this inductive effect comes from the fact that the counter-coil seems to act much in the manner of the secondary coil of a transformer (amplifies voltage).

Once the energy leaves the induction unit, it enters the "control unit." This unit is composed of a central piezoelectric quartz crystal that is mounted on a tuning (moveable) base attached to the bottom of a hexagonal hardwood resonating chamber. This instrument acts as the split or frequency tuning capacitor. That is, the "control unit" accomplishes the final tuning of the energy so that the maximum amount of energy can be converted into electricity. This circuit begins at the top of the box and passes to a flat spiral coil placed beneath the top of the box. This coil is glued to the copper sheathing that comprises the actual resonating chamber. This "roof coil" starts the process by directing the energy to the crystals upper facets into the working circuit. Next, the energy travels to the inner counter-wound vertical coil called "the crystal coils" through the use of a "slip ring." Here, it is exposed to the energy of the sides or long facets of the crystal. Finally, the energy travels through the main coils, a counter-wound vertical coil glued to the bottom sheathed resonance chamber. By this time, the resonance induced by tuning (turning) the crystal has increased the efficiency of the conversion process. This

phenomenon is due to two factors. First, the crystal has the ability to control the amount of voltage in the circuit. This effect is found in standard electrical theory in the use of split capacitors to tune circuits and in this way increase the "Q" efficiency of an induction coil (commonly employed in microwave and radio circuits). Secondly, the unit has the property to increase or decrease the amount of resistance in a given circuit. This was demonstrated by the boxes ability to burn out a 70Vdc, 2 amp step-down transformer. By the use of these properties the control unit is able to transform the energy from the conduction unit into a more stable electrical form.

To sum up let us quickly review the entire conversion process. First, the energy jumps to the tip of the inductor rod and is conducted to the opposite end of the rod. Simultaneously, this energy flows through the tightly wound induction coil. The difference in rate and distance allows the rod and coil to induce an electrical current. Finally, the energy is sent to the control unit to stabilize the converted energy. The main working circuit for the system consists of a primary tube (core and coil assembly labeled C and D in diagram 2) and the secondary spiral tube (core and coil assembly labeled E in diagram 2) In this fashion the device is able to covert "space energy" into a useable form of DC electricity.

(continued next page)

I have attempted to faithfully reproduce the hand drawn diagrams that were included in the original article.

FIG. 2

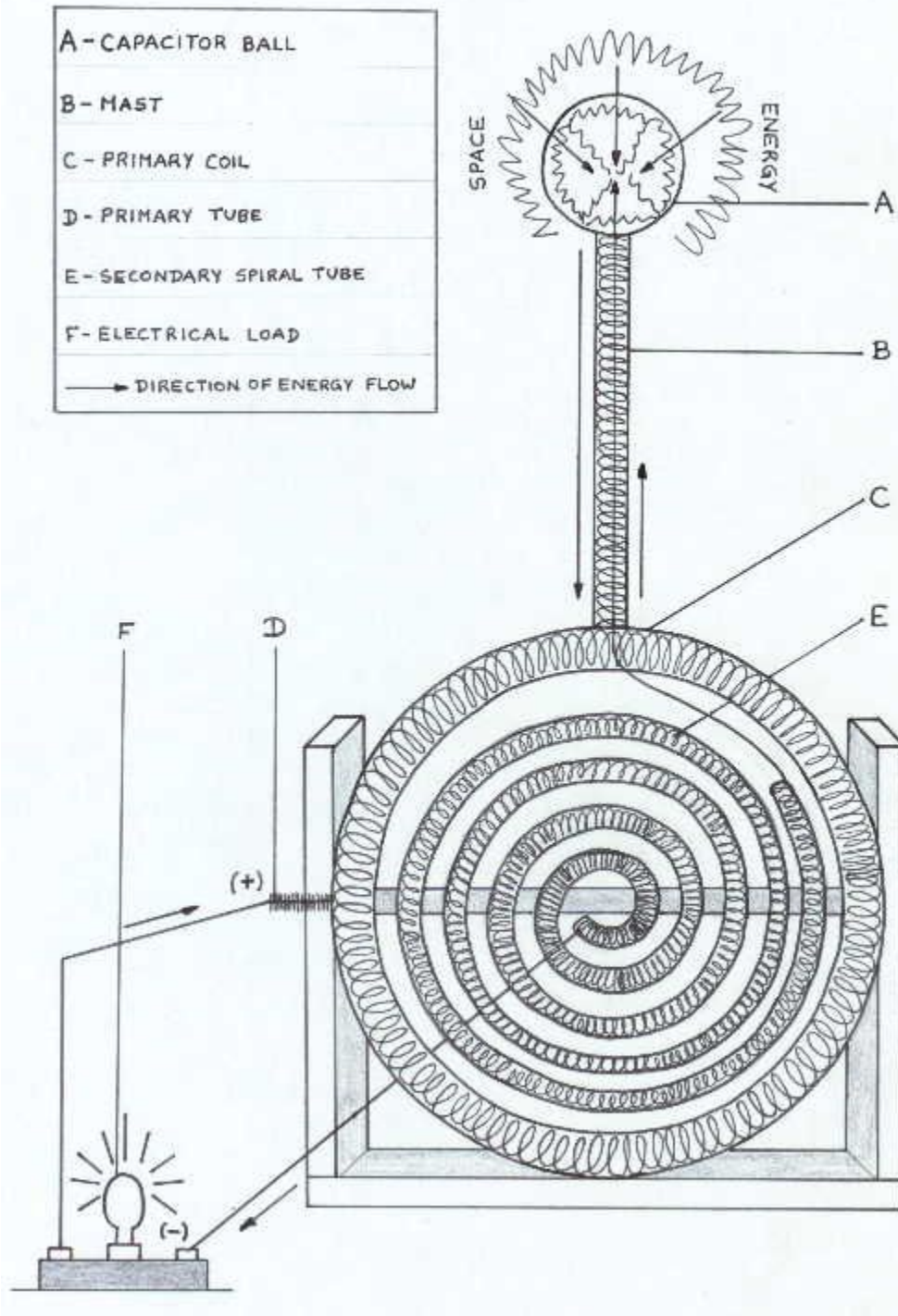
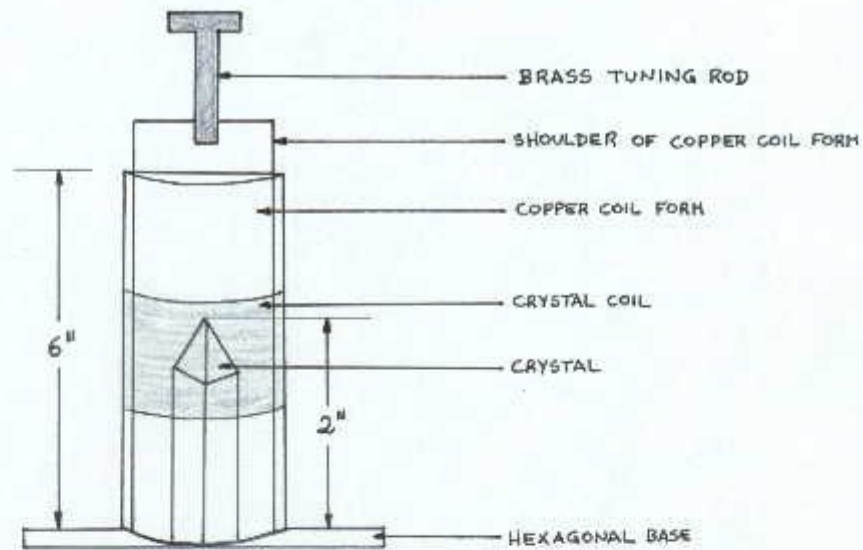
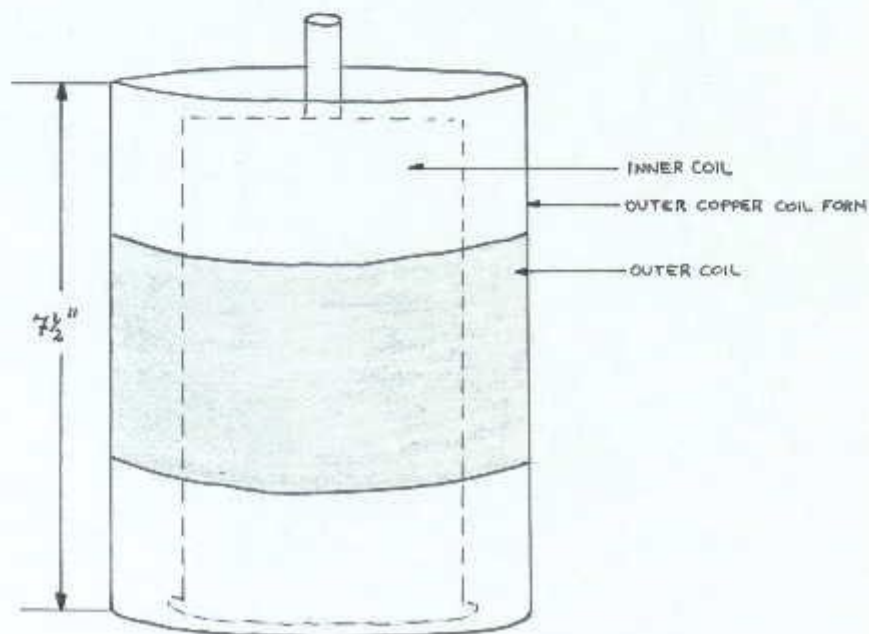


FIG. 3 ASSEMBLY DIAGRAMS OF CONTROL UNIT



INNER COIL, COIL BASE & TUNING ROD



According to reports the device is supposed to have worked, with maximum voltage of around 180V and 3 amps. Strangely both a DC and an AC component were found in the output. There were some pretty high powered witnesses to these experiments including scientists and technicians.