

# HAWKINGS' GENERATOR OF COLD ELECTRICITY

Report by  
Henry Curtis and Gary C. Vesperman

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Gary met Henry Curtis at the Institute of New Energy Symposium in Salt Lake City September 2000. Henry has been involved with the new energy field for approximately 15 years. Henry has investigated in person numerous new energy devices. Henry's permanent address is c/o Adv Cmp Bkkpng, 6111 North Pepper Tree Lane, Tucson, Arizona 85741. Phone is 303-596-6466. Henry's cell phone is 954-295-5407. He travels most of the time. His email address is hcurtis@mindspring.com.

Henry first met Ken Hawkings at the Keelynet conference in Dallas the weekend of June 16-17, 2001. Norm Wootan had introduced them. Not that Henry knew Norm all that well, but Henry was talking with Norm about the Gray electric motor and the prototype car that was built about 10 years ago and is now for sale for \$50,000. When Henry and Ken talked about the Gray motor car Ken told Henry that he did not know where it was and that Joe Gordon had the contact information. Ken was in a hurry to go and gave Henry his cell phone number.

Henry called Ken Wednesday evening, June 20, 2001. Ken was excited about talking and had a lot to say about a variety of technical subjects. Ken is a technical person who has been in management of companies for many years. He appears to be 50 to 60 years old.

He lives in Dallas where he has a home and a large warehouse. He said that in the last 3 years he had spent a lot of money on free energy projects. His wife is not happy about his negative cash flow. Ken had been a corporate executive and has a technical background. He has retired three times. He is now working towards his fourth retirement.

Ken Hawkings was six months into a lucrative nine-month contract in New York City with a telecommunications company called or with the abbreviation ONI. He was working on a project involving resonance between two crystals. The objective of the contract is to build two prototype telephones so that people in separate places can talk to each other while bypassing the existing telecommunications network. An interview with the CEO of ONI Systems Corporation, if it is the same company, is shown on <http://www.itradionetwork.com/scripts/martin2.html>. ONI Systems Corporation is an all-optical telecommunications company which is only about 2.5 years old.

Ken spoke of building some mica capacitors and of first mining the mica in Montana. He also has a substantial interest in 300 submarine batteries that he had purchased on consignment.

Continuing their discussion on the telephone of the conference – Ken decided to loan Henry the only existing video of an experimental circuit and invited Henry to make some copies and pass them around. Ken arranged for his wife to Fedex a short video to Henry of two aetheric fire experiments with Hawkings' generator.

This device (the "Hawkings' generator" until a more generic name is agreed upon) was not publicly disclosed during the Keelynet conference. Henry thinks the device is the most exciting he has ever seen during his 15 years in the new energy field.

Henry arrived in Las Vegas Friday from Denver to attend an Eckankar conference where he met Jeane Manning, an old friend. Jeane Manning was staying in Gary's house in Henderson, Nevada. Sunday afternoon there was a lengthy meeting of Henry, Jeane, Gary, and Bob Nelson of rexresearch.com. Henry gave Jeane, Gary and Bob each a copy of the video. Henry told them some information about Hawkings' generator. Gary scheduled Henry to meet with him and John Grubb Wednesday morning July 11, 2001.

Early Wednesday morning Henry came to Gary's house to have breakfast. The video was played so that Henry could explain to Gary in detail what he knows about the generator. The video does not clearly show some of the wiring and components so the following description may not be totally accurate and complete.

In these experiments the apparatus was set up with two lead acid batteries as the power source for two automobile ignition coils. Each of these coils are energized through electronic ignition distributor pickup coils. The distributor pickup coils were triggered by a 555 timer chip's oscillating pulse. The coils were arranged to alternate their on or off cycles making a push-pull arrangement.

The high voltage output of each ignition coil is fed to a 4" fluorescent light. Each fluorescent tube has a strong permanent magnet attached to its center – north pole on one side and south pole on the other side. The aetheric fire (cold electricity) came from the other end of the tube. In the video the two tubes were connected to a small spark gap and produced a 1/4 inch or so white spark. The 555 timer maxed out at about 3100 hertz in these experiments. In a later test with a better timer chip a sweet spot, a point of apparently optimum resonance, was found at 150,000 hertz. At this frequency a 6 to 8-inch white spark 4 inches in diameter was produced.

In greater detail, two standard 12-volt car batteries are shown in the video. Each battery powers one half of the circuit. A 555 timer, essentially an old model multi-vibrator, turns on and off a switch in each half of the circuit. The timer's output is applied to both switches in such a manner as to force a pair of two ignition coils to alternately function in a push-pull mode.

Each switch connects and disconnects a magnetic pickup coil (from a car engine's distributor) to a battery on cue from the timer's signal. Each magnetic pickup powers the primary side of an ignition coil. The high voltage from each ignition coil's secondary side is applied to one end of a small fluorescent tube which is about 4 inches long and an inch in diameter. At this point, the circuit begins to act weird.

Two magnets are placed next to each tube so that the north pole of one magnet is opposite of the south pole of the other magnet, with the body of the tube mounted in between the two poles. The magnetic field between the two poles pushes the electrons in the tube off to one side. Now only cold electricity is extracted from the zero point energy field by the tube. The tube is now no longer capable of generating hot electricity. The other end of the tube is applied, through a wire, to a brass (or maybe copper?) rod. A brass ball is on the other end of the rod from the connection with the wire from the tube.

Each all-thread rod is horizontally mounted within a hole through a vertical supporting wooden block. A similar rod connected to the other tube is also horizontally mounted through a hole in another vertical supporting wooden block. The bases of these two vertical supporting blocks are attached to a horizontal wooden base. The distance between the two brass balls is adjusted by sliding the two rods through their respective holes in the two vertical wooden blocks. The rods are several inches above the base board.

The video shows a white spark between the two brass balls at about three-eighths of an inch apart with the spark one quarter inch in diameter. The spark shown has the shape of a football with its pointed ends cut off about four inches from each point. The frequency being generated by the adjustable timer at the time the amateurish video was taken was 3100 hertz, the 555 timer's maximum frequency.

The reason the video is amateurish, according to Henry, is that the device was made operational, and then it was quickly decided to grab a video camera and make a tape which lasts less than five minutes. A more professional video would show a block diagram or schematic of the circuit on a board or poster, close-ups of some key components and an explanation of their function, and then the entire circuit in operation with a thorough explanation of functions, possible theories of operation, and test results.

Henry was told that when the switching frequency produced by a different timer is at an optimum of 150,000 hertz, the white spark is approximately six inches long and four inches in diameter. Apparently very little power is being drawn from the batteries. An equivalent-sized spark generated by an arc welder would require thousands of amperes and volts.

The circuit "sings" when in operation and is definitely audible on the videotape. It is actually a little loud, which could be a problem in some applications. When Ken first heard the weird singing noise, he recognized that the sound from his circuit is the same singing noise that Nikola Tesla has reported as singing coils and is apparently a sure sign of interaction with the zero point energy field.

One very big advantage of this circuit is that it requires only a few relatively inexpensive components. In fact, John Grubb asked if it can be so easily made with a few parts from Radio Shack, a hardware store, and an auto parts store, how can we make money with it? At the moment, there appears to be no plans to obtain any patents.

Early in 2001 Ken, Norm Wootan of Waco, Texas, and Paul Walker (?) went to Germany to sell a hydrogen generating system they wanted to develop to a company that sells hydrogen in Germany. Paul's background is in physics and submarines. On the flight over to Germany they got into a discussion and figured out the aetheric fire generating concept which was subsequently developed into the "Hawkings' generator". Ken remembers this as an exhilarating and exciting time – one of his life's peak experiences.

Gary met Norm at the 1996 Tesla Society convention when Norm and Joel McClain reported on their magnetic resonance amplifier.

Experimental insertions of objects in the spark, the big one generated with 150,000 hertz, so far have resulted in some peculiar materials and processes. A ceramic has been made with an extraordinarily high melting point of around 10,000 degrees. Ken, Norm, and Paul (?) plan to use this ceramic for lining the reaction vessel of their new hydrogen process.

At least some types of materials become more dense the longer they are present inside the spark. There is concern that a critical mass of nuclear explosive could be accidentally created.

It is not known to Henry and Gary what the cold electricity can do. For instance, what happens when an electric motor or an incandescent light bulb loads the circuit instead of a spark gap? It is apparent to Henry and Gary that a whole new universe of applications for cold electricity may be opening up, starting with close to ground zero of no knowledge of the phenomenon.

In Ken's view there are four kinds of electricity:

- AC alternating current
- DC direct current
- Static electricity or static charges
- Aetheric fire or cold electricity

The aetheric fire is produced by working the aether at high voltages and high frequency. The higher the voltage and the higher the frequency, the more power is produced. 30,000 volts and 150,000 Hz appears to produce abundant amounts of energy, i.e., in the hundreds of thousands of watts range. At this point in time this is an estimate based on very limited qualitative observation. There is no real data.

The theory here is that the fluorescent tube acts as a spark gap capturing the aetheric energy. The magnets on either side of the fluorescent tubes deflect the electron flow so that the regular electricity does not flow through the tube. Thus the only output of the tubes is aetheric fire or cold electricity.

The net result of all of this is an over-unity power conversion gain which appears to be greater than 1000:1.

Edwin V. Gray had a company in the 1970-to-1990 era that built electric motors and advertised a soon-to-be-produced electric automobile with unlimited range. Gray was issued two patents. One patent is on the motor, and the other patent is on the diffuser tube. These are discussed at length by Peter Lindemann in his book and video. In this automobile there was a diffuser tube that Gray patented. It is believed that the function of the diffuser tube is the same as the fluorescent tube in Ken Hawkings' device.

It needs to be established that the fluorescent tube is more efficient in the Hawkings' circuit than Gray's diffuser tube. Another tube that would be interesting to try is the tube used in the Correas' pulsed abnormal glow discharge reactor. It would be ideal for longevity, compact packaging, and sturdiness reasons to find a device which is not a tube which could be used in place of the fluorescent tube.

Henry thinks that running the aetheric fire through a step-down transformer and then rectifying it would result in an abundant source of very cheap electricity. Tests need to be done to determine the feasibility of this approach.

Ordinary hot electricity involves electrons moving along an electric field through inductors, resistors, etc. Cold electricity does not involve electrons moving around. Then just what is cold electricity? Gary has no idea. Henry doesn't know either. There is much fundamental research which needs to be done. For instance, can an ammeter measure cold current? The power of the hot DC electricity from the batteries can be easily measured. So how can the power of the circuit's output of cold electricity be measured? What is the overall power gain of the generator? Does cold electricity comprise a hidden part of the commonly understood current flow of electrons? And when the electrons are deflected in the tubes, the cold electricity that may have always been present is now allowed to make its presence detectable in some fashion?

The morning of July 11, Henry and Gary had their meeting with John Grubb. As customary with John, he is very cautious. They talked about working with the local Las Vegas electric vehicle experts to experimentally adapt the Hawkings' generator to an existing electric vehicle and see if the car would run for a long time without recharging from Nevada Power. Gary thinks the Las Vegas chapter of the Electric Auto Association is one of the association's stronger chapters.

John, Henry, and Gary decided that the next step is for Henry to talk with Ken Hawkings and ask him what he wants to do. Henry will emphasize to Ken that there is capability in Las Vegas for incorporating the generator as an on-board battery charger for self-powered electric cars.

In the meantime, John and his wife Marge moved to Calgary where they are permanent residents. Their address is 34 Rivercrest Villas, Calgary, AB T2C 4K4. Phone is 403-255-0831; fax is 403-720-9357. Temporary email address is emueller@cadvision.com. John expects to be back in Las Vegas early August.

Henry is going to try to build his own generator in Tucson. Gary will work with Ralph Cruz and Rick Pool, Gary's friend around the corner from Gary's house who is an expert automotive mechanic, to build his own generator as well. Gary already has had Rick show him an ignition coil and Rick's book on car repair which has a good description of ignition coils. Ignition coils have an 87.5 turns ratio between the primary and secondary coils and can put out as much as 20,000 volts.

Henry and Gary observed that AC electricity is not good for people's health. DC electricity is much healthier. AC is used so that the voltage can be easily stepped up for long-distance transmission. With a DC generator in each house, a corresponding product line of DC-powered refrigerators, computers, TVs, etc. will need to be created. RVs already use 24V DC power. So RVs may be an excellent initial market for a 24V DC version of the Hawkings' generator.

Keep in mind that the Hawkings' generator still needs to be verified that it is capable of powering electric motors, charging batteries, and doing other wonderful things besides densifying matter placed inside the white spark.