

Tesla Receiving Circuit

METHOD OF INTENSIFYING EFFECTS TRANSMITTED THROUGH NATURAL MEDIA

by Arto Juhani Heino

When Nikola Tesla designed his transmitting and receiving circuits he needed to also design a way of testing his inventions so he could confirm the signals were really being sent as he predicted. In this design he had no diodes, no valves, no transistors, not even a coherer was needed. To grasp his inventiveness, the rotating commutator was his switching scheme, capacitors and inductors would shape the waves while commutators would allow some novel logic to be directed towards his goal of intercepting the nature of his transmitting apparatus.

In a previous blog I showed how Tesla uses a commutator to create one of his early Tesla coils systems (Patent 583953). If we hope to utilize the natural media, either through magneto-dielectric ground conduction, using elevated radiators or other methods yet to be explored, the need to dump a lot of modern assumptions about the intervening space which for a better word is the Ether.

This medium is currently used as a free for all, highly directed, frequency partitioned, corporate sponsored, high frequency radiation smog. The industry is full of corporate appointed experts that have no real understanding of the sacred nature of our living environment, they are just trolls for life damaging ignorance. If our vision had an extra couple of octaves added below what we can see, the reality of what is happening to our living system would become clear, you would be virtually blinded by our artificial bands of communications, not just mobile phones, blue tooth and radio but your computer and all of your personal technology would glow with radiations covering a few octaves.

The disappointment Tesla would have in our current use of wasteful Hertzian radiations would not only be his but many others who have not been indoctrinated via Einstein to a science devoid of reality and based on mathematical models that are nothing more than a patchwork quilt made from sterile assumptions by compromised career theoreticians steeped in metaphysical symbolism.

To recover what has been lost we must give our creative spirit a boost by allowing to revert back to more primitive methodologies so we can gain fresh insights to a lost form of electrical engineering that was present about 120 years ago, where the Ether was considered a medium rooted in reality. The circuit that Tesla designed is best described by his Patent descriptions in his own words. (extracts only)

Refer to Patents

US Patent 685953 , 5th November 1901

US Patent 695955 , 5th November 1901

US Patent 787412 , 18th April 1905

CA Patent 142352 , 17th April 1906

This arrangement consists of a cylinder *A* of insulating material, which is moved at a uniform rate of speed by clockwork or other suitable motive power and is provided with two metal shafts *B* and *B1*, upon which bear brushes *a* and *a1*, which are connected, respectively, in the manner shown to the terminal plates *P* and *P1*, above referred to.

From the rings *B* and *B1* extend narrow metallic segments *s* and *s1*, which by the rotation of the cylinder *A* are brought alternately into contact with double brushes *b* and *b1*, carried by and in contact with conducting-holders *h* and *h1*, which are adjustable longitudinally in the metallic supports *D* and *D1*, as shown. The latter are connected to the terminals *T* and *T1* of a condenser *C*, and it should be understood that they are capable of angular displacement, as ordinary brush-supports.

The object of using two brushes, as *b* and *b1*, in each of the holders *h* and *h1* is to vary at will the duration of the electric contact of the plates *P* and *P1* with the terminals *T* and *T1*, to which is connected a receiving-circuit including a receiver *R* and a device *d* of the kind above referred to, which performs the duty of closing the receiving-circuit at predetermined intervals of time and discharging the stored energy through the receiver.

In the present case this device consists of a cylinder *d*, made partly of conducting and partly of insulating material *e* and *e1*, respectively, which is rotated at the desired rate of speed by any suitable means. The conducting part *e* is in good electrical connection with the shaft *S* and is provided with tapering segments *f* and *f1* upon which slides a brush *k*, supported on a conducting-rod *l*, capable of longitudinal adjustment in a metallic support *m*.

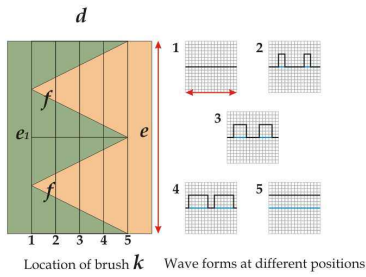
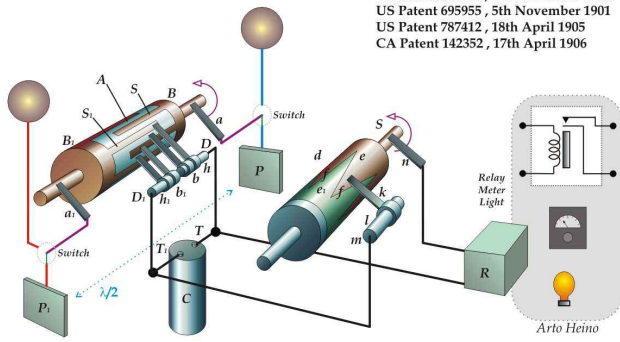
Another brush *n* is arranged to bear upon the shaft *S*, and it will be seen that whenever one of the segments *f* comes in contact with the brush *k* the circuit, including the receiver *R*, is completed and the condenser discharged through the same. By an adjustment of the speed of rotation of the cylinder *d* and a displacement of the brush *k* along the cylinder the circuit may be made to open and close in as rapid succession and remain open or closed during such intervals of time as may be desired.

The plates *P* and *P1*, through which the electrifications are conveyed to the brushes *a* and *a1*, may be at a considerable distance from each other and both in the ground or both in the air, or one in the ground and the other in the air, preferably at some height, or they may be connected to conductors extending to some distance or to the terminals of any kind of apparatus supplying electrical energy which is obtained from the energy of the impulses or disturbances transmitted from a distance through the natural media

Nikola Tesla

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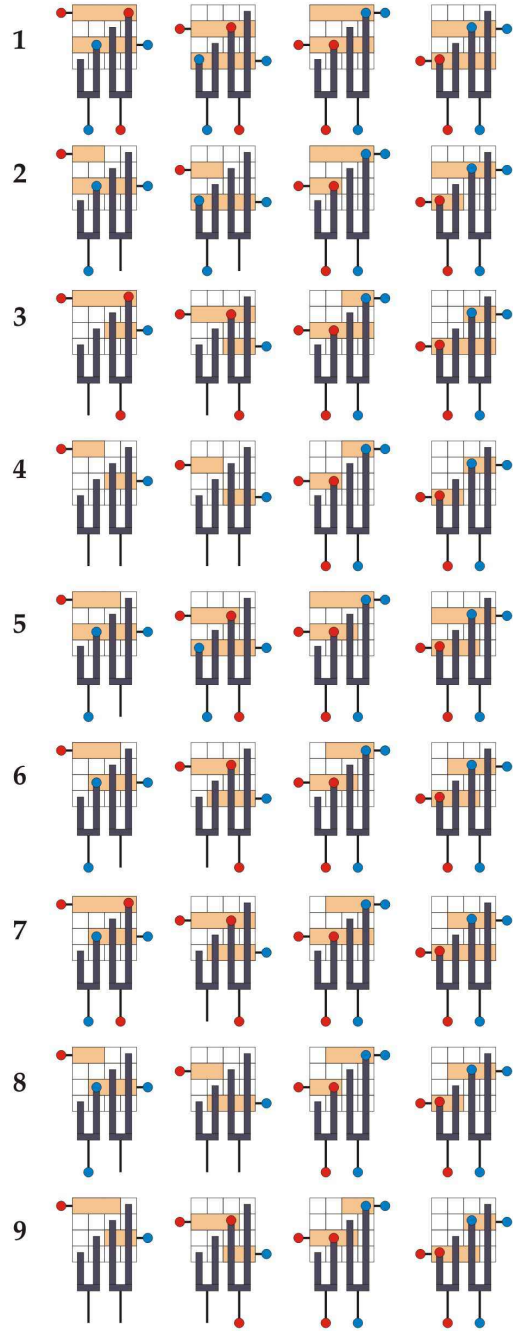
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Brush Position Polarity Switching

1	+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1
2	+1	0	+1	0	-1	+1	-1	+1
3	0	-1	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1
4	0	0	0	0	-1	+1	-1	+1
5	+1	0	+1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1
6	+1	0	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1
7	+1	-1	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1
8	+1	0	0	0	-1	+1	-1	+1
9	0	0	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1

4	0	0	9	0	0	8	+1	0
	0	0		0	-1		0	0
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1
3	0	-1	2	+1	0	6	+1	0
	0	-1		+1	0		0	-1
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1
5	+1	0	7	+1	-1	1	+1	-1
	+1	-1		0	-1		+1	-1
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1
	-1	+1		-1	+1		-1	+1



Arto Heino

So I hope this gives clarity with fresh drawings to one of Nikola Tesla's favourite receiving circuits, the one that gave him impetus to carry out bolder experiments and to him verify the World Wireless System as a possibility not just a dream. Regards Arto.