

time is too short or if the circuit fails to operate correctly, the battery will never recover its charge.

Taking this into consideration, the only failures that could occur would be the controller failing to operate due to a points failure, or the multivibrator latched in the "on" position. Anyone studying this can see that we have used very little energy to get to this point, and gained a lot of resonant energy in return.

We must remember that, if the battery is applied to the energizer longer than normal, we must burn up the excess energy to keep the battery cool. The problem becomes one of embarrassing excess of energy, not a shortage.

Now I have one question for you, what will you do with the excess energy and where did you get it?

THE ENERGIZER

The energizer is also a simple machine, but if you want to, you can make it very complex. The simple way is to study the alternator principles. The waves we want to generate are like those that come from old D.C. generators with the exception of armature drag, bearing drag and no excited fields. Also, we would want to cut the magnetic fields at 90 degrees to the armature. The simpler the better.

I am going to throw a few ideas your way. I have run some tests in my lab and discovered that certain types of energizers, generators and alternators do what we