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The Balathayaparan's (Workable) Free Energy Device

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Introduction

This is the device. This Device is working. Its principles are so simple and elegant to understand well. This device is all about Energy so Everything. Ultimately, the nature of everything so we try to understand. We have to let go all our biased unscientific views of the past of nature, so we can understand this device more clearly. We cannot separate anything from everything and consequences of our actions. So, all are one. Right and Left, Good and Bad are part of measurement of value and size so no one knows all the true values and size. We are very limited but want to understand more. So, about Dr. Albert Einstein's $E= MC^2$ Energy formula; What is Equal; really means here? In fact, we never find anything truly equal in reality. If there is equal and opposition in all things than Equilibrium. When something is turning to another, they must lose their true characteristic nature of reality. Otherwise, nothing is possible. When we try to understand the fundamental nature of everything. One question leads to another and that question leads to another so forth. We Never understand the totality of reality of everything. We have to let go of our ego then Meditate and/or have Sensory Isolation Tank experience to know nothingness. Ultimate nature of everything is pure nothingness. Because of this; everyone cannot understand everything.

The Operation & Performance

As we go through Figures 1-11; we can see them as they are not in scale. But they are all approximate. Figures 4,5,9,10 & 11 are in three dimension and the rest; Figures 1,2,3,6,7,8; they are cut out visions in the middle in two dimensions. Figure 1,2,3,4 are for Latex sheet (workable) Device. And the Figure 5,6,7,8 are Spring Device with long durability. The Balloon Device is shown in Figure 9,10 &11 But the fundamental working principles are the same for all three devices with slight differences in the designs.

In Figure 4, we see; just one cylinder water tank1 (Bucket) vertically. Its height is 75 cm and radius of 25 cm (All measurements are approximate). The tank' s water capacity is 160 Litre. It weighs 4 kg without water inside and the water tank has top opening so no lid. The tank's thickness 3 mm and it is made of strong plastic. Now; The cylinder water tank1 has two section; inside, which are divided in the middle by latex sheet2. So, the natural latex sheet2 has been attached to the tank1 horizontally (Figure 1) so parallel to the base of the tank1. It's thickness 80 mm. The top section of the water tank is nighty five percent air and bottom section; which is water pressure chamber10 five percent. Its height is 5 cm. (then top section: height is 70 cm) The pressure chamber10 has 5mm hole near the bottom with Its small cork3 to fit the hole. (The hole is; where the cork3 is inserted) In the top section of the water tank, at the centre of the latex sheet, we attach a small strong plastic tube5 by using few plastic cable ties4, the tube5's diameter is 3mm. It's length 75 cm so It will go over the tank1. At the top end of

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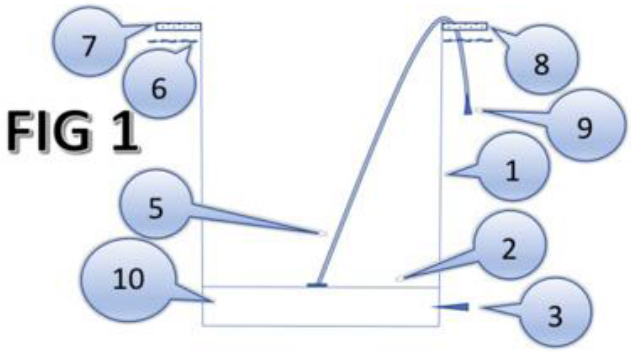


FIG 1

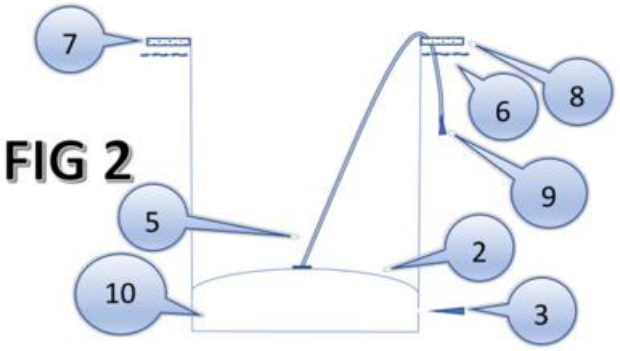


FIG 2

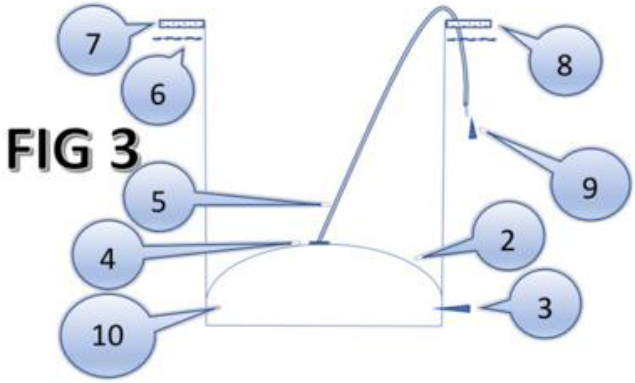


FIG 3

FIG 4

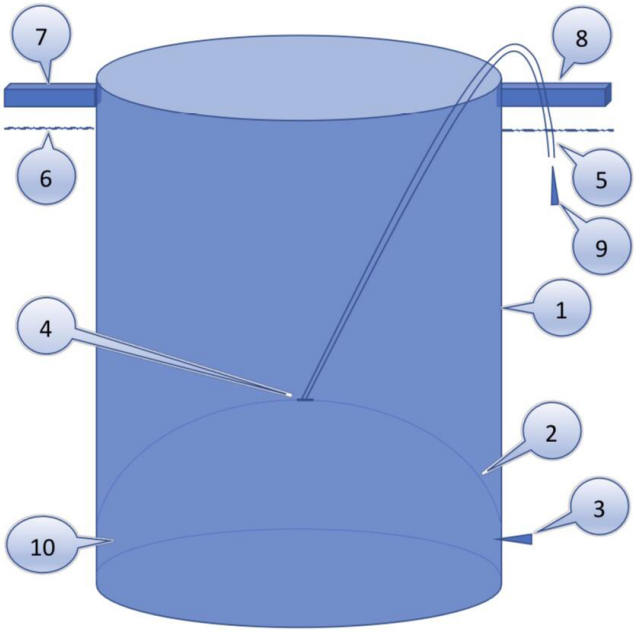
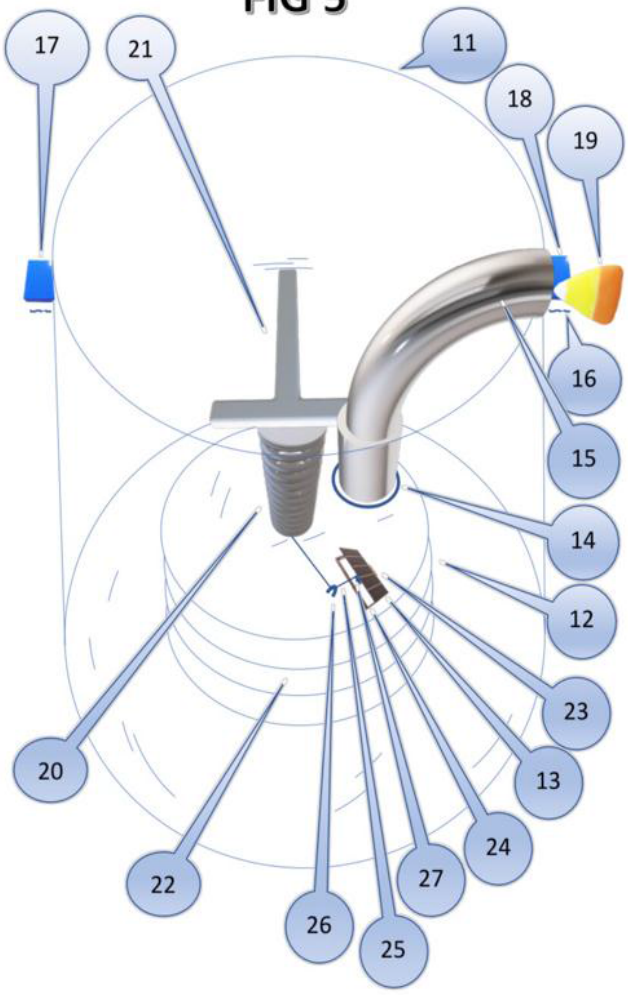


FIG 5



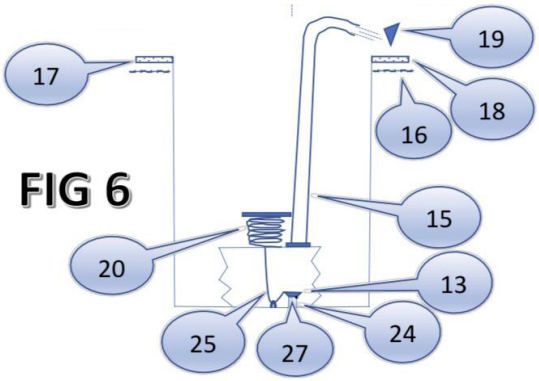


FIG 6

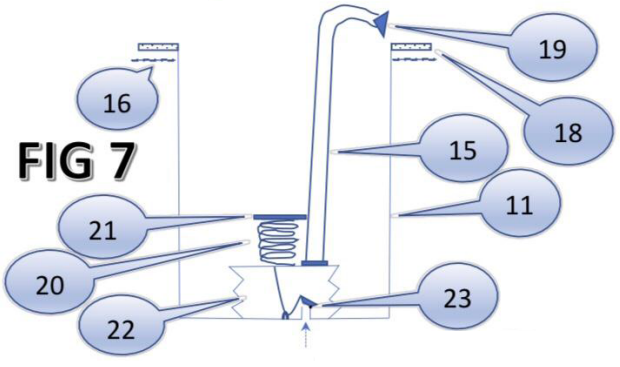


FIG 7

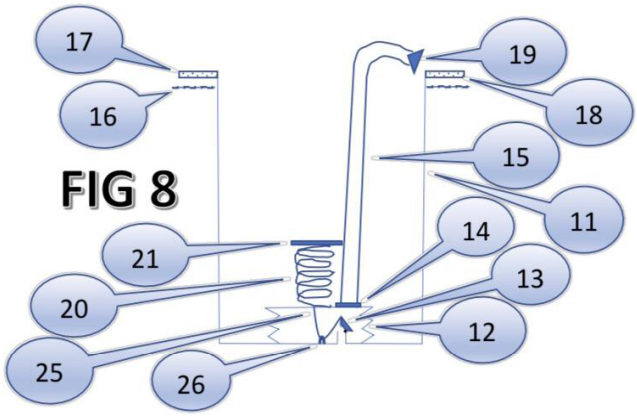


FIG 8

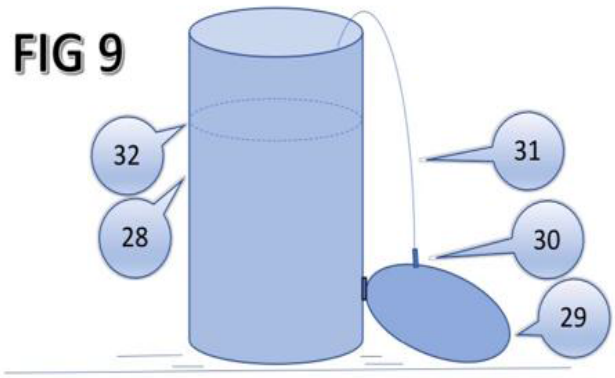


FIG 9

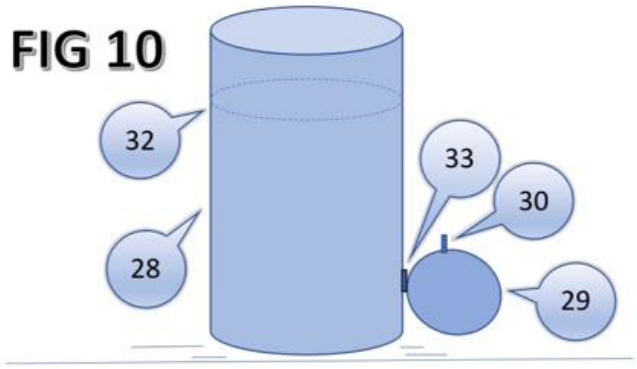


FIG 10

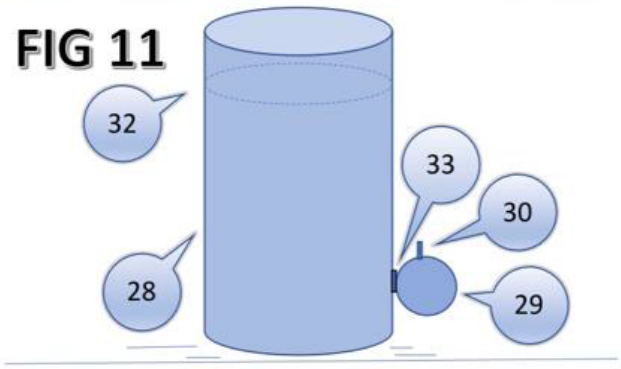


FIG 11

Figures 1-11: Operation of the Free Energy Device

the small tube5, we use another cork9. Which are made of strong woods. And; both of them are cone shape corks3&9.

Now with all these settings, we keep the water tank1 in small water pool so the water pool level6 will stay with the top level of the water tank1 approximately, so the rest is under water. But no water can be found in the top section of the water tank so air; except the tube. For stability; the water tank has been attached to the water pool structure with strong steel bars7&8 so the tank1 will not move and the water pool is average home pool.

The operation of the device is so simple. We let the pool water to get inside the tank1's pressure chamber10 through the small hole then wait for a while for the air to go out through the tube5 then close the top opening of the tube with It's cork9. Then wait for a while for the latex sheet2 to stretch enough upwards (without breaking it) by the incoming water (the hole is small so it will take little longer time) so Latex sheet2 will have elastic potential energy and the incoming water wants to fill the top section of the water tank1 to level up to the pool water level. Finally, close the pressure chamber10 small hole with It's cork3 by hand with minimum effect. So, nothing can get inside the pressure chamber10 then release the water from pressure chamber10 through the tube5 by removing the cork9 from the tube5's top hole so the water will go above the water level of the pool. then pushed up water will end up in the pool. Then repeat the process to get free energy. So, we can generate electricity by water turbine because we have gravitational potential energy at the top of the trajectory of the pushed-up water. This device will work in normal conditions. This device won't work without gravitation. For space travel, we need artificial gravity so centrifugal force. To increase the output power; Amount of water from tube5, we need to increase the radius of the water tank1 reasonably in the designing process. So, if we have enough depth (Height), It will cover large amount of (displacement) water then more incoming water wants to get to the top section of the tank1 from the pressure chamber10. So, the elastic potential energy of stretched latex sheet2 should be enough with the amount of water in the pressure chamber10. Basically, increasing the water capacity of the tank1 160 L so we will have more incoming water to stretch the latex sheet2 but some amount of water will remain in the pressure chamber10 reasonably because of latex sheet2 on the top of the champer10 in relaxed position as It is in the F1 and the water below; will remain in the chamber10 until we repeat the process again. We begin from Figure 1 so we will open up the cork3 as It is in the Figure 2 then the incoming water will get in through the hole and push up the latex sheet2. (If there is any air in the chamber10, let the air to go out by removing the tube hole cork9.) Then close the chamber10 hole with the cork3 as It is in the Figure 3. So, water pressure is built up in chamber10. Finally, open the top tube5 hole by removing the cork9 then let the water to do its job.

In the working original prototype, the shape of the tank is cylindrical because; to stop unnecessary waste of energy. The latex sheet is almost fully stretched once the pool water level 40 cm high above the latex sheet level. The tube is also used for; to collect water by the process then repeat the process until the pushed-up water reaches above the pool water level.

In the spring device in the Figure 5; The water tank11 has water pressure chamber22. At the bottom of the pressure chamber22; inside, we have platform24 with a rectangle hole. The Platform24 height is 2 cm. The rectangle hole length is 8 cm and width 4 cm. The platform hole is surrounded by four walls. The walls thickness is 5 mm. (The platform24 is made of four walls of strong plastic plates) At the top of the platform24; The door13 has been attached to the platform with its hinge23 as in the Figure 5. The door13' is moveable inwards only and the door is made of strong plastic so its density is less than water. The door13 has small sliding lock27 outside of it. The lock is accessible from outside only. We can also able to see in the Figure 5; A small nylon string25 has been used to connect the door13 with the centre of the top plate of the chamber22 from below. In the middle (nearly) of the string25, (Inverted) U holding bar26 is being used to support the string25 as pulley; smoothly. The U holding bar26 has been attached to the bottom plate of the chamber22. The U holding bar26 will stay below the horizontal level of the door13 as it in the Figure 6. In the Figure 5, The chamber22 walls are made of zig zag strong foldable plastic plates12. So, they will expand upwards and these plates density is less than water so the top plate of the chamber22. They all lighter than water in density but strong enough, they won't break apart easily. In the Figure 8; we see, The Plastic Pipe15 (as tube5) has been attached to the top plate of the chamber22 with few stainless-steel cable ties14 (as cable ties4). The pipe15 has cork19 (as cork9) to its top hole. In the Figure 5; The compressible spring20 is supported by T shape strong plastic plate21 on it's top and It's resting on the pressure chamber22's top plate. The T plate21 has bean attached to the plastic tank11 as It is in the Figure 5. The tank11 has been supported by steel bars 17&18 (as same as the steel bar7&8 in the latex sheet device) so the tank11 cannot move.

First, we close the Pipe15 with Its cork19 then open up the chamber22's hole so we unlock the Lock27 to let the pool water to get in as for the latex sheet device. The door13 will go up because of Its density is lighter than water. When the incoming water gets in the chamber22 to fill and push up the top plate and compressed the spring20 to its maximum then the rectangle hole will be closed by the door13 as exactly as the floating ball closed the incoming water in the toilet flushing system of our home. Then we lock the chamber22 with the sliding lock27 manually. So, once the pressure chamber22 has been pressured by the incoming (displacement) water so the spring20 has the elastic potential energy. When the top cork19 has been removed manually by hand from the pipe15 top hole then pushed up water will go above the pool water level as in the latex sheet device's. So, both are same in the working. So, Figure 8 as Figure 1, Figure 7 as Figure 2 and Figure 6 as Figure 3 in the device's workings fundamentally. The manual hands actions should be automated and repeated then perpetual motion. The main use of this device is for electricity e.g. Ship, Space ship etc.

In Figure 9, The balloon29 is made of natural latex sheet and It has been attached to the tank28 with It's small 5 mm hole so the water from the tank28 can get into the average balloon29 without leaking outside. (Plastic Bucket/ Tank28 has the radius of 25 cm, the thickness of It 5 mm and height is 75 cm) The balloon has small 10 mm height nozzle30 with It's cork. The nozzle has been tilted slightly (tank28 side). At the joining33 of the balloon29 with the tank28, we can see a small string cord node has been used to close and open the water flow to the balloon29 so to restrict the flow from outside manually by hand.

Because of high pressure in the water tank28 at the bottom, the water flow into the balloon29 and It is expanded fully within Its limits. Once, we stop the flow of the water

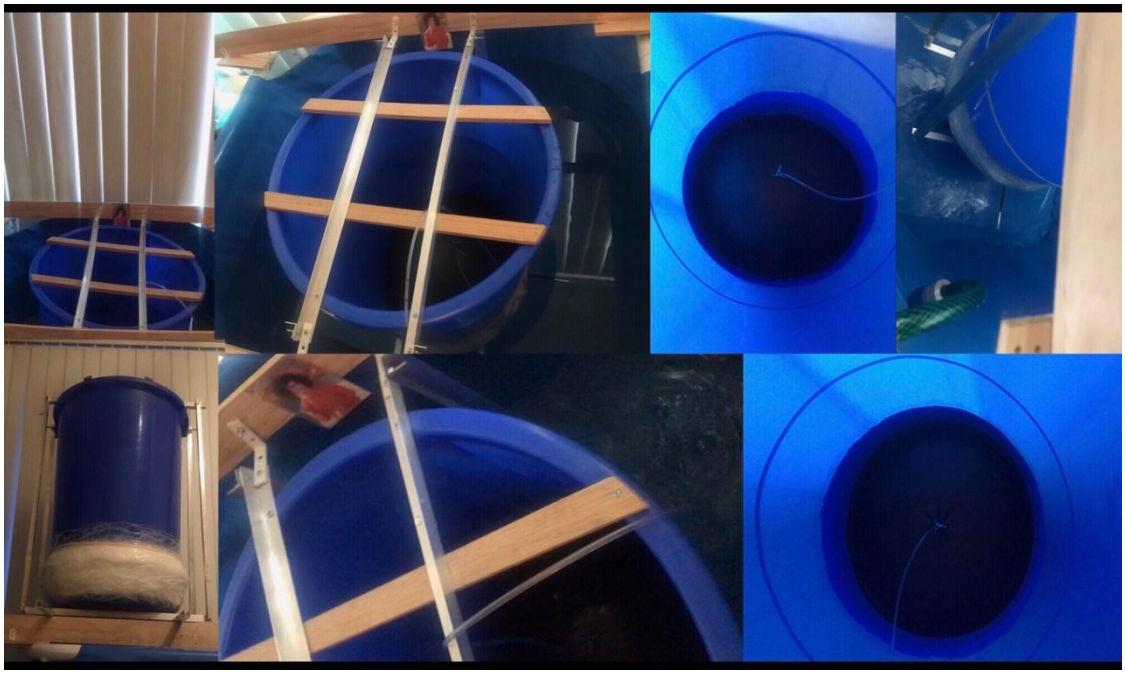


Figure 12: Free Energy Device.

from the tank28 to balloon29 then open up the nozzle30 small hole and let the water from the balloon29 to go up as waterjet (It's trajectory31). The pushed up water will go up above the water level32 of the tank28 and It will end up in the tank28 only so not outside. The Figure 11 is the beginning stage and then the Figure 10 stage and finally the Figure 9 stage so We open up the small hole and let the water to get in the balloon then stop the water flow to it completely and open up the small hole of the nozzle by removing It's cork so the pushed up water will go up in the air and end up in the tank28. We have gravitational potential energy at the top of the trajectory31.

Free Energy Device is shown in Figure 12.

New Terminology

How we pressurised the water chamber/ balloon and the design of the devices with all other aspects described above; to get Free Energy. All of these are; part of the method called *The Bala's Method/ Procedure* of Energy Production. Simply, it is called *The Bala's Method.*