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“Q” MECHANICS

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PREFACE

The contents of this book are neither theoretical nor conceptual, however references are made to current scientific teachings for the sole purpose of establishing a reference point of understanding during explanation of the contents.

It will also be necessary to present new terms whose meaning and definition will be clearly determined for the entirety of the contents.

Some scientific fact will be presented, but only in reference to current scientific theory and the measurement thereof, where as the contents presented shall be subject to measurement within the terms of reference as determined, with the prevision that they may also be subject to current scientific method within its own frame of reference so as a fact may be concluded.

The mathematical procedures within are binary based for the purpose of explanation of a three dimensional mathematical system which is used to define the complex patterns of matrices that eventually combine to form the basis of our own being.

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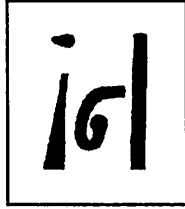
Neutronic Field	A field constituting the boundary of an object where its value is the result of $(1+1=1)$.
Emanation Field	A field structure that emanates from a fixed center point.
Unified Charge	A value whose designation is neither positive or negative, but unified.
Gravic	The term used to describe a gravitational action.
Hypercharge	A condition whose action has the potential to change the value of such action.
Rotational	A rotating action with more than one vector.
Effect	The result of the interaction of fields.
Affect	The ability to effect effect.
Compound	A structure consisting of multiple emanation fields.
Multiplication	The act of creating something in the image of the first.
Ratio	A mathematical combination used for calculation and description of structure.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Tertiary Math	The mathematics of working with ratios.
Matrix	The pattern of a matrix structure.
Matrix Structure	A single complete structure consisting of fields.
Multi-matrix	A multiple structure consisting of more than one matrix structure.
Multi-matrix Layering	The combining of the multi-matrix in layers.
Neutronic dilation	The separation of values between two fields.
Base matrix	The design on which the universe is based.
Object	Any reference made to something that exists.
Delta structure	The individual construction of a bar in a matrix structure.
Sub delta	A delta structure whose delta origin point is different from the main delta origin point.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Sub delta level	A reference made to the number of sub delta levels in a matrix structure.
Segment	One unit of time.
Fragment	A unit of one unit of time.



CHAPTER 1

NEW CONCEPTS

The information we will now cover needs to be referred to in real terms, that is in reference to reality not theory. The first step is to establish that mathematical concept and mathematical actuality, will in many cases provide two different solutions to the same equation.

This presents us with the problem of having two different solutions to an identical mathematical equation. If both solutions can be proved to be true then we need to add more parameters and define the method in which we derived these solutions.

The best way to describe these two conditions would be in terms of mathematical concept and mathematical actuality. An example of these two forms would be.

$$1 + 1 = 2 \qquad 1 + 1 = 1$$

Figure 1.

Both of the equations in figure 1. lack the necessary definition required to conclude the correct solution since either one may be correct within its own term of reference.

In actual fact we are making a lot of assumptions when we conclude both our solutions. Both mathematical procedures need to be defined in terms of their own individual reference.

In the equation $1 + 1 = 2$ we are using the mathematical concept of procession, i.e. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 etc. It is this assumption of procession that leads us to conclude the solution of two.

Whilst a system of procession is a good basis for understanding it is not the only possibility since $1 + 1 = 1$ is a mathematical actuality. We need to examine how both equations apply to a real event in order to widen their parameters so they can be used as a base for better understanding.

In the widely taught equation of $1 + 1 = 2$ we also use the concept of association as an extra parameter for determining a solution in a real event.

For a mathematical equation to be of any practical use it must be linked to association of a real event. An example of how we use the concept of association would be one object plus one object equals two objects.

We can define our equation even further by being more accurate about our objects. If our objects were magnets we would have :

$$\boxed{\text{N} \quad \text{S}} + \boxed{\text{N} \quad \text{S}} = \boxed{\text{N} \quad \text{S}} \quad \boxed{\text{N} \quad \text{S}}$$

Figure 2.

In figure 2. by using the concept of procession and defined association we now have an equation that is measurable in real terms.

Also in the above case we have a situation where mathematical concept is in agreement with mathematical actuality. This means the actual solution is the same as the concept solution. We have already stated that the concept of procession does not always work in a real event which brings us back to $1 + 1 = 1$.

To further advance the parameters of this equation we need to place it into a real event situation and observe the outcome. The selection of magnets in figure 2. to further define our objects were not a random choice since a magnet is surrounded by an easily measurable field. It is these fields we will be observing in our next real event.

In figure 3. below we can observe and measure the outcome of combining two fields being that of two permanent magnets which are placed together. Where as in figure 4. we can observe and measure an entirely different outcome using the same magnets but combining them in a different method.

An important observation in the figure 4. event is that should you try to push the two magnets closer together the effect would be a flattening out of the fields, but the fields will not combine as in figure 3. .

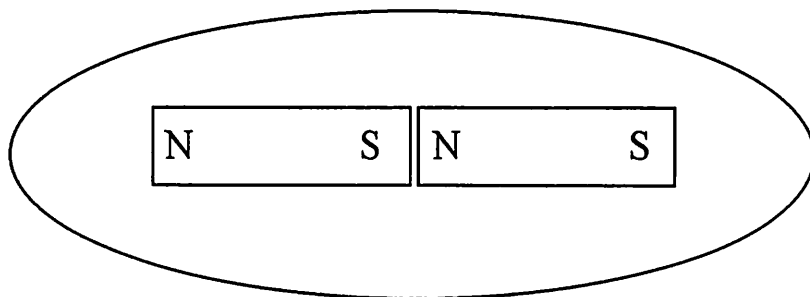


Figure 3.

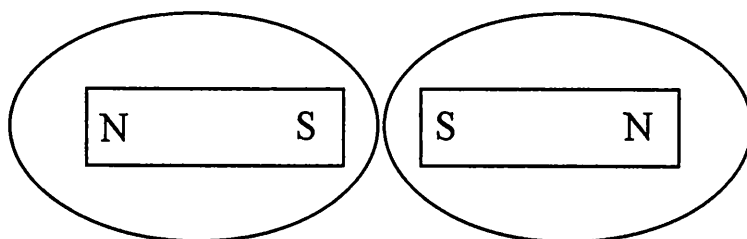


Figure 4.

In figure 3. the method used to combine the fields produces the outcome of having a single combined field, where as the method used in figure 4. produces the outcome of two separate fields even though they are in physical contact with each other.

It could be said that figure 3. represents the equation $1 + 1 = 1$ whilst figure 4. represents the equation $1 + 1 = 2$.

To help support the principals involved with the calculation of interacting fields, extensive research is already being done in this area.

The findings of such research has already revealed that the magnetic field of a single magnet is itself a field that is a combination of many fields as illustrated in figure 5. .

A small area on the surface of a permanent magnet

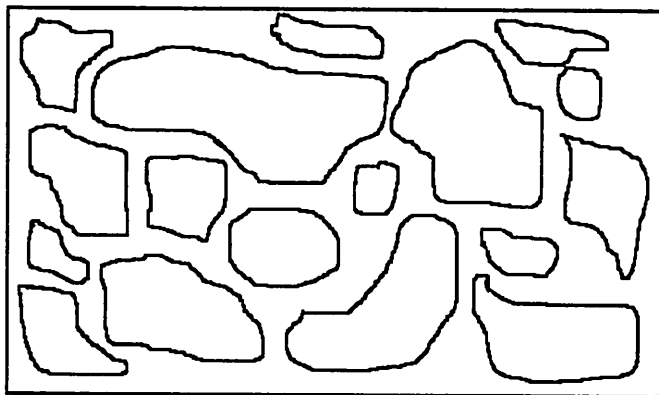


Figure 5.

Another example of field interaction of the $1 + 1 = 1$ type would be that of water droplets combining. Should two water droplets come into close proximity of each other, they will by themselves combine to form one droplet.

The action by which a water droplet can achieve such an outcome is not so simply explained since the atomic structure of such a molecule would need to be clearly understood in reference to the defined event. Such a structure is covered in the proceeding chapters which also pertain to the explanation of magnetics.

It is the understanding of these structures that form the basis for interpretation of any such field interaction and the effects thereof.

Another simple equation we will be making reference to is :

$$1 \times 1 = 2$$

This simple equation also has the potential for different solutions. Once again the interpretation along with specific definition will combine to form different outcomes. Having already covered $1 + 1$ where we defined addition as a mathematical procedure for combining, the mathematical procedure of multiplication is defined in terms of increase in reference to the universe rather than itself.

This means that whenever there is a multiplication there is an increase, however, this does not mean it will be a processional increase. The parameters defined within the equation will determine the process or action needed to achieve the appropriate outcome.

The action determining $1 \times 1 = 2$ is a multiplicative increase by a factor of (1). This means that if you multiply (1) one time you will have a solution of (2). Further examination of the multiplicative process reveals a total of three concepts used to arrive at the solution of (2). Firstly the multiplicative process of increase gives us a duplication effect to the factor of (1), then, by the concept of addition combined with procession we determined the outcome (2).

To state this in simple terms would be to consider the effect of reproduction being that of an animal giving birth to an offspring with the result of now having (2) not (1). The equation $1 \times 1 = 1$ could be considered correct only in terms of multiplication since the result of a singular multiplication is (1) should we disregard the original, however this does not take place in terms of a real event thus we should consider this equation as current conceptual multiplication and not an actual multiplication.

We will cover actual multiplication shortly but first we will define current conceptual multiplication which when examined closely is only group addition, that is you group and then add.

For an example of this use 2×3 and 3×2 , this is interpreted as 2 groups of (3) or 3 groups of (2) which you then add for your

solution of (6). You can try this with any numbers you like but you will group and you will add.

The following tables represent the difference between actual (field) multiplication and current conceptual multiplication. The tables also provide a visual reference for comparison which includes procedures such as squaring and cubing in terms of current conceptual multiplication whereas in terms of actual multiplication we illustrate the method of attaining our solution.

TABLE 1				
Simple	Squared		Cubed	
$1 \times 1 = 1$	1^2	$1 \times 1 = 1$	1^3	$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	2^2	$2 \times 2 = 4$	2^3	$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	3^2	$3 \times 3 = 9$	3^3	$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	4^2	$4 \times 4 = 16$	4^3	$4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	5^2	$5 \times 5 = 25$	5^3	$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	6^2	$6 \times 6 = 36$	6^3	$6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$
$1 \times 7 = 7$	7^2	$7 \times 7 = 49$	7^3	$7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$
$1 \times 8 = 8$	8^2	$8 \times 8 = 64$	8^3	$8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$
$1 \times 9 = 9$	9^2	$9 \times 9 = 81$	9^3	$9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$

Current Conceptual Multiplication

TABLE 2					
$\textcircled{1}^1$	$1 \times 1 = 2$	$\textcircled{2}^1$	$2 \times 1 = 4$	$\textcircled{3}^1$	$3 \times 1 = 6$
$\textcircled{1}^2$	$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 4$	$\textcircled{2}^2$	$2 \times 1 \times 1 = 8$	$\textcircled{3}^2$	$3 \times 1 \times 1 = 12$
$\textcircled{1}^3$	$1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 8$	$\textcircled{2}^3$	$2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 16$	$\textcircled{3}^3$	$3 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 2$
$\textcircled{4}^1$	$4 \times 1 = 8$	$\textcircled{5}^1$	$5 \times 1 = 10$	$\textcircled{6}^1$	$6 \times 1 = 12$
$\textcircled{4}^2$	$4 \times 1 \times 1 = 16$	$\textcircled{5}^2$	$5 \times 1 \times 1 = 20$	$\textcircled{6}^2$	$6 \times 1 \times 1 = 24$
$\textcircled{4}^3$	$4 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 3$	$\textcircled{5}^3$	$5 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 40$	$\textcircled{6}^3$	$6 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 4$
$\textcircled{7}^1$	$7 \times 1 = 14$	$\textcircled{8}^1$	$8 \times 1 = 16$	$\textcircled{9}^1$	$9 \times 1 = 18$
$\textcircled{7}^2$	$7 \times 1 \times 1 = 28$	$\textcircled{8}^2$	$8 \times 1 \times 1 = 32$	$\textcircled{9}^2$	$9 \times 1 \times 1 = 36$
$\textcircled{7}^3$	$7 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 5$	$\textcircled{8}^3$	$8 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 64$	$\textcircled{9}^3$	$9 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 7$

Actual Multiplication

In table 2 the circled numbers represent the unit / mass / size / quality / identity / etc., whereas the smaller number not circled above and to the right represents the multiplication or duplication factor.

Table 2. is designed to form the basis for field calculation which will be expanded upon at a latter time. Table 1. is more interesting since it contains a mathematical anomaly.

Referring to the top line you will notice that it does not matter how many times you multiply (1) because the answer is always (1). This is impossible since it can not be achieved with physical objects. The reason for this is that (1) is a concept or method and is not possible physically. This will become clearer as we expand the interrelationship of physical structure.

Currently standard mathematics is too restrictive as it does not allow for all universal real event possibilities in its current conceptual form of which the basis is binary being that of (2). Some would consider this system to have four actions being addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

These four processes can be broken down to a single action being that of addition which is a combination of procession and precession forming the binary basis (2). The breaking down of the four processes would be considered like this, multiplication is group addition, subtraction is precessional addition and division is precessional group addition.

To form a mathematical system to cover all universal real event possibilities you need not a binary basis but a tertiary basis or that based on three. Since we do not have a tertiary based system currently available to us we must associate possibility within the current binary system until an understanding of how such a tertiary system may function.

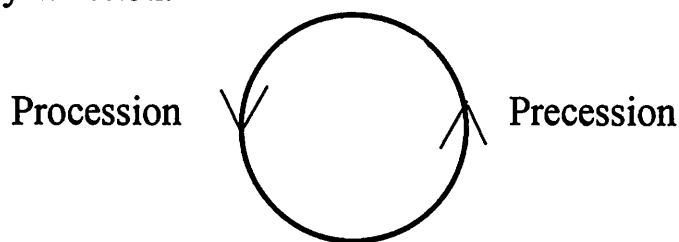


Figure 6 .

A concept we need to discuss before going any further is that of opposites. The term itself has a meaning of being the reverse of.

Unfortunately this concept has the potential for misuse which can lead to a misunderstanding and incorrect interpretation of an actual event.

Currently there are many things that are deemed to be opposite in relation to their nature or interpreted action. Such things include positive and negative, north and south poles of magnets, gravity and antigravity, hot and cold and protons and electrons. These are but just a few.

The representation of the concept of opposites for the above is misused in all of the cases. To gain a clear understanding of how and why this could be it is necessary to completely delete any concept of opposite you may have.

For the rest of the contents there shall be no such thing as opposites since they do not exist in reference to current understanding. Take a simple example like big and small, these are only two different sizes and can be expressed in terms of big and bigger or small and smaller and are in no way opposites.

The greatest abuse however of the opposite concept occurs in scientific circles in the form of a teaching apparatus called positive and negative. The terms positive and negative mean many things, for example we can have positive and negative numbers or positive and negative charges.

Positive and negative numbers can be used to represent positive and negative charges, however you must realize that a negative quantity is impossible in the physical universe. All things in this universe have a positive value since they exist. There is no negative existence and henceforth no opposite. This means that positive and negative charges can only have positive values in real terms.

To understand how a negative value might be interpreted we need to look to the current atomic model of the atom. This model currently uses a number of predetermined values which form the basis of each atom. Expanding this further, each atom has a predetermined number of protons, neutrons and electrons arranged

in a certain way, figure 7. illustrates this concept.

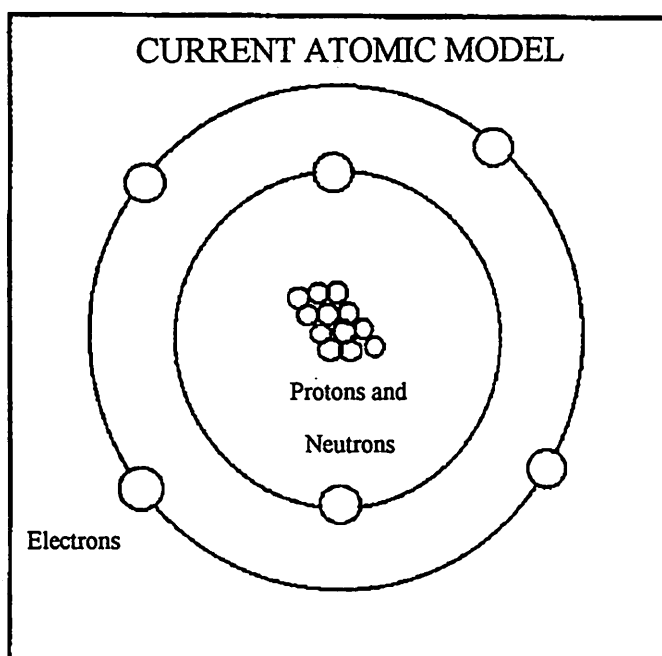


Figure 7.

The positive and negative or opposite concept in this theory is twofold. There is the proton - electron concept and the concept of the positive and negative condition.

The proton-electron theory is the root of conceptual opposition and will be covered in detail in the proceeding chapters. Currently, we need only look at the basis of the positive and negative condition and the forming thereof.

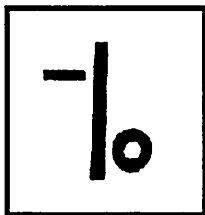
It is this condition that forms the basis for the theory of charges. Charges are deemed in terms of either a lack of or a surplus of electrons in relation to a deemed atom. So positive and negative represent two positive charge values in relation to each other.

This can be further expanded and applied in electrical terms as a form of energy of which there are two types, static and conventional. Static is the abundance of stationary electrons while conventional is viewed in terms of moving electrons, however, whilst both conditions appear to act differently and independently,

it would no doubt cause some concern about the accuracy of such a theory.

The same applies to the theory of gravity as an external force where we assume there must be an opposite, being that of antigravity. This is not the case since if we examine gravity in more detail we can conclude certain facts that reveal it is a one way action with no opposite, but this does not mean we can not manipulate it.

Gravity will also be covered in more detail in the proceeding chapters, however the basic concept is that of attraction only, whereas any two bodies that have mass will be attracted to each other providing there is no outside influence preventing the action .



CHAPTER 2

THE NEW ATOM

In this chapter a step by step system will be used to present a completely new atomic model. Reference will be made to the old model to illustrate the new which will be built in conceptual form to simplify a complex action which will come to be better understood in the latter pages.

A brief explanation of current atomic theory was illustrated in figure 7. where protons, neutrons and electrons were shown to be the basis of current concepts. Figures 8. and 9. show us the first two elements on the current periodic table being that of hydrogen as (1) and helium as (2) .

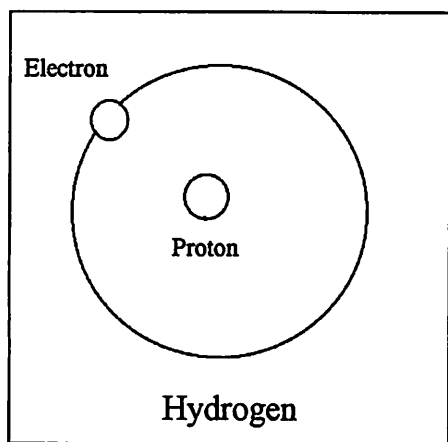


Figure 8 .

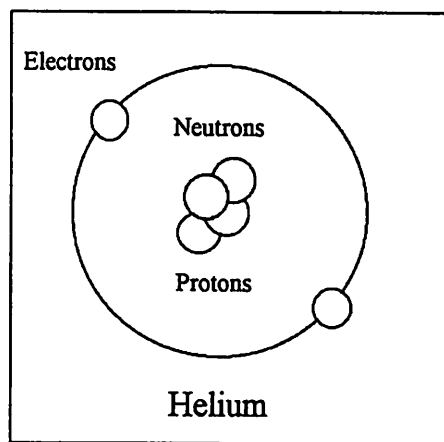


Figure 9 .

In the above figure of hydrogen there is one proton and one electron but no neutron whereas helium has two protons, two electrons and two neutrons.

Upon examination of the rest of the periodic table it becomes apparent that hydrogen with no neutron is an exception to the rule. When dealing with any atomic theory it must be clearly understood that there is absolutely no current technology capable of examining

atomic structure at any level. Current magnification techniques are not even approaching the scale necessary for viewing even a compound of atoms. To help understand any theory it is useful to be aware of the origin of the concept. The development of the currently accepted atomic model is as follows in chronological order.

Thomson's model :

An atom consists of a sphere of positively charged fluid in which is distributed a number of negatively charged electrons.

Lenard's model :

An atom is made up of pairs of positive and negative charges called dynamids that are distributed throughout the volume of the atom. Dynamids were thought to be extremely small and most of the atom was empty space.

Rutherford's model :

The Geiger and Marsden scattering experiment involved ;

Alpha particles (+e) from a radioactive source were scattered by a thin piece of gold foil and detected by a zinc sulfide screen. Most Alpha particles passed through the foil with little or no change in direction, but a few were scattered through large angles.

By reviewing the results of the Geiger and Marsden scattering experiment Rutherford concluded that the positive charge of an atom was concentrated in a tiny central nucleus and that most of the atom was empty space. Alpha particles only suffer a large deflection when they approach a nucleus closely and this occurs only rarely.

Rutherford's atomic model consists of ;

1) A tiny central nucleus containing most of the mass and having a positive charge Ze where e is the charge on the electron

and Z is the atomic number of the element.

2) Orbiting electrons surrounding the nucleus, the number of electrons being Z in a neutral atom.

Chadwick's model:

Beryllium bombarded with alpha particles emitted highly penetrating neutral radiation. Chadwick suggested that the neutral radiation was neutral particles which were a combination of a proton and an electron.

This differs from today's accepted theory of a neutron in that Chadwick's model of the atom did not contain a neutron particle. As stated above, a neutron particle was created from an electron and a proton at the time of emission. Before this the neutron particle did not exist.

It is only in recent times that the neutron particle has been added to the model which has helped to overcome a small portion of the problems created with having a model based on an opposite concept. The largest assumption however, is that of an empty space existing between the particles which infers some kind of a natural void or lack of matter. The concept of a natural void, nothing or zero is not possible, even space itself is not a void. Space is also covered in the later chapters.

The step by step technique used to explain the new atom will use current theory as a starting point, replacing each component one part at a time. The first component of current theory to be replaced is going to be the neutron or neutral particle. The replacements are not going to be that of matter but that of fields, that is we are going to use fields and not particles to illustrate the new atom. This first field shall be called the 'neutronic field' since it replaces the old concept of the neutron particle. The terming for the neutronic field shall remain in effect for the entirety of the remaining contents in reference to the new atomic model. The placing of the neutronic field shall not be in the nucleus as was the neutron particle but shall be placed around the remainder of the

current atom being that of protons and electrons. This placing of the neutronic field around the outside is illustrated below in figure 10. .

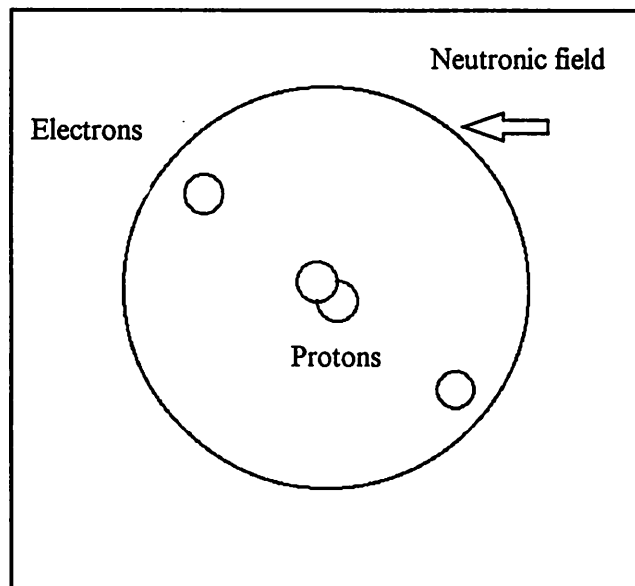


Figure 10.

The neutronic field can also be viewed in terms of the program of the atom. This field defines the shape and size of a particular atom or group of atoms. The definition of such a field is determined by its frequency, so the program is the direct result of its frequency. Different atoms are constructed with different frequencies or programs.

Figure 10 is a simplified diagram representing the complex neutronic field, however this simplification makes it possible to begin an understanding of such a field. An important point is that the neutronic field is a three dimensional field, however it may be viewed in simple two dimensional form at this stage for the sole purpose of conceptual acceptance.

The neutronic field, at this point, can also be considered as the housing for the protons and electrons. The size and shape would determine how many protons and electrons the field could hold at any one point in time.

A neutronic field is also not perfectly round, that is, it is not a perfect sphere. The field has high points and low points. These high and low points we shall call bumps and divots.

The high points are the bumps and the low points are the divots. Figure 11. illustrates these bumps and divots which are not all the same.

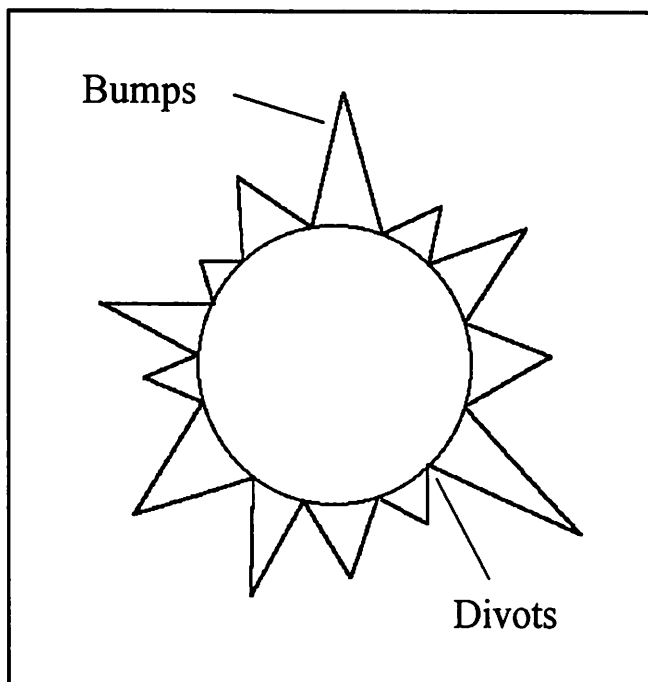


Figure 11.

The bumps and divots represent the points that define the shape and size of the neutronic field. Figure 11. does not represent any particular atom, it illustrates the size-shape concept only. It is beneficial to start to visualize these shapes in their three dimensional form.

So far we have only considered the neutronic field of a stable atom. To gain a better understanding of the shape concept, the neutronic field of an unstable atom such as neodymium is illustrated in figure 12. The periodic table lists neodymium as element number 60 and is considered as having an overcharge or having more electrons than it needs. This overcharge is

considered as having a value of four, that is the four overcharge is an excess of four electrons.

These extra four electrons are not trapped within the neutronic field and can move freely should the right conditions arise.

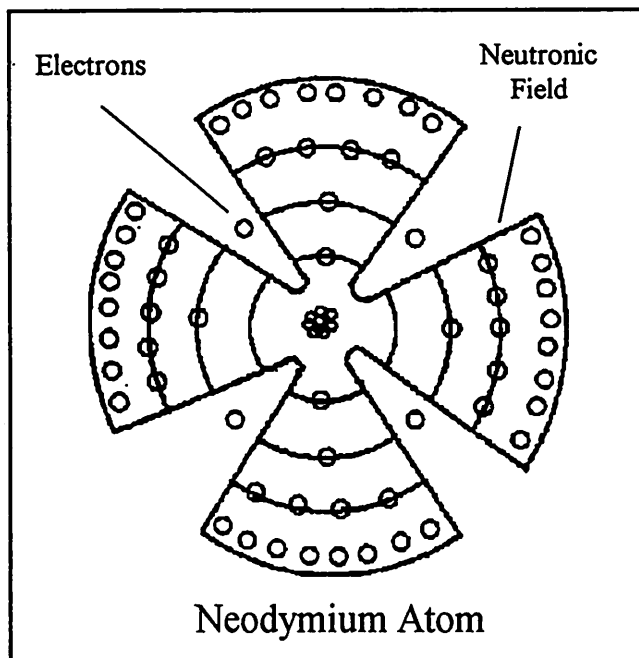


Figure 12.

It could be said that the program or frequency of the atom allows a four overcharge. The neutronic field is also a neutral field, that is it is neither attracted nor repelled by another neutronic field. The next step in our new model is to delete the electrons.

The concept of an electron as a charged particle shall be replaced with another field, that is a field that is neither positive or negative but unified. This field shall be referred to as the '**unified charge**'. This '**unified charge**' shall remain in effect for the rest of the contents.

Since this unified charge is neither positive or negative it has no opposite. A unified charge is also attracted to another unified charge, however a unified charge is also attracted to a neutronic field. The attraction of the unified charge to the neutronic field is

greater than the attraction of unified charge to unified charge. The concept of $1+1=1$ applies to unified charges.

When two unified charges combine they form 1 unified charge, however the value of the single unified charge would be considered as having changed. Figure 13. illustrates our new model thus far with its unified charge.

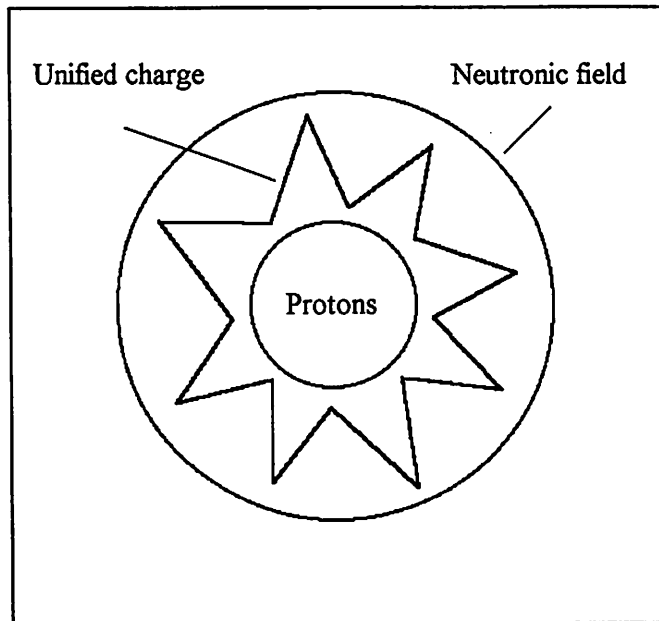


Figure 13.

Figure 13. is the representation of the stable atom, figure 14. illustrates an atom with an overcharge. The unified charge is contained within the neutronic field of the stable atom, whereas the unstable atom has some of its charge on the outside of the neutronic field. Just as the unified charge is determined by the neutronic field of the stable atom so is the overcharge of the unstable atom.

So far there are no opposites in the new model, nor are there going to be since as explained earlier there are no opposites in real terms. In figure 14. of the unstable atom we can use some charge values to help show the difference between the unified charge and the overcharge.

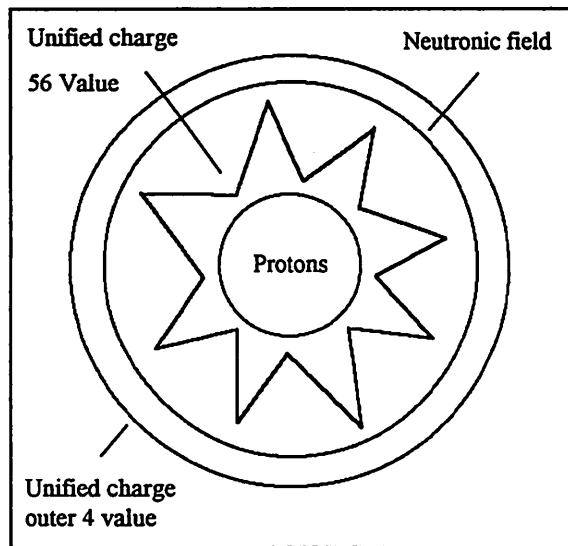


Figure 14.

Some rules have been established to govern the new model which are thus far.

1. Unified charge attracts to unified charge.
2. Unified charge attracts to neutronic field.
3. Unified charge attraction to neutronic field is greater than to another charge.
4. Neutronic field is not attracted to a neutronic field.

The only part of the original old theory that now remains is that of the protons which we will now replace with another field. This field is to be placed into the center of our new model directly replacing the protons and shall be termed the emanation which

shall remain in effect for the entirety of the contents.

The emanation is the most complex part of the new model since its action determines the atom. This action can only be considered in three dimensional terms for an atom is a three dimensional object. The emanation can also be considered as the source of the program for the neutronic field.

The mathematical system used by the emanation shall be covered in a little more detail in a later chapter. The first concept of the emanation field required to be understood, is that the field emanates and this emanation is from a center point outwards in a three dimensional plane.

The three dimensional plane can be considered sphere like but not perfect. Figure 15. illustrates the forming of each outward point which combine to form the total emanation.

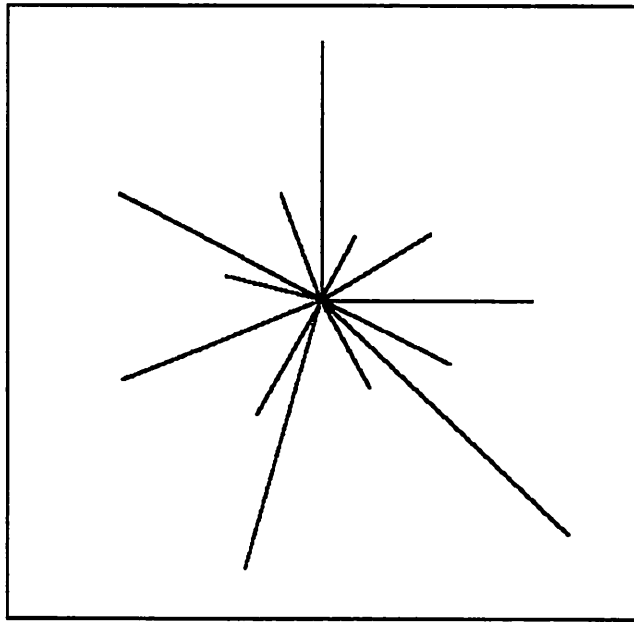


Figure 15.

The ends of the lines emanating outward in figure 15. above represent the point or tip of the outer boundary of the emanation. All these points form the three dimensional shape and size of the single emanation. This pattern or program is its frequency. The

number of lines shown in figure 15. are by no means a correct amount for any particular emanation since the emanation would have many more points which we are unable to illustrate on the scale necessary.

Figure 16. below represents our new model with the emanation now in the center.

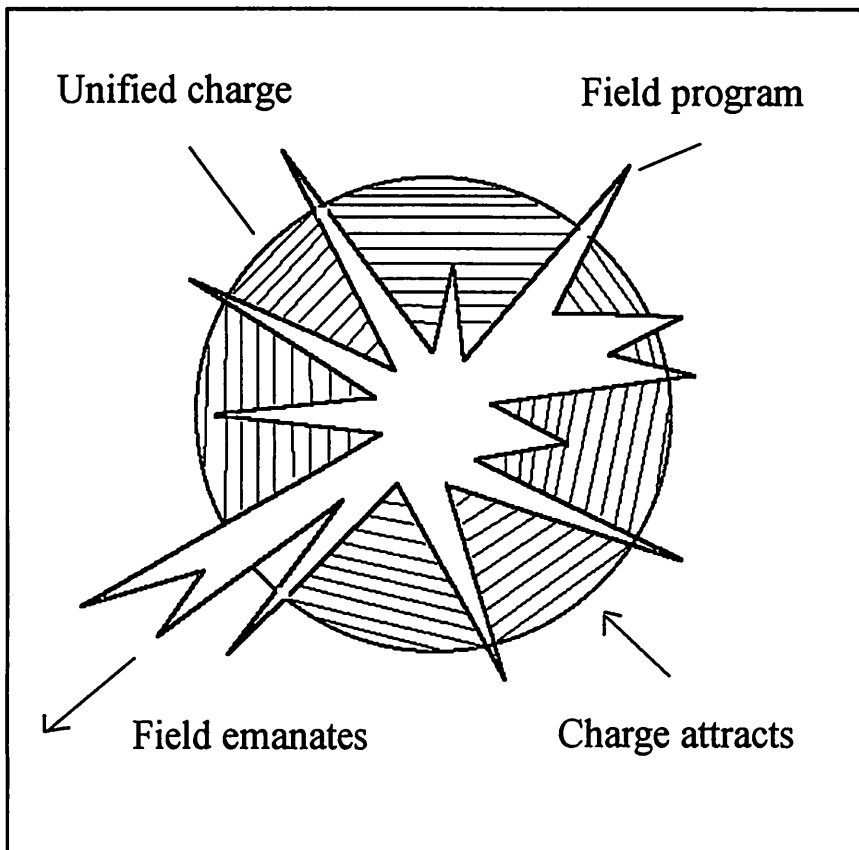


Figure 16.

The natural overcharge of an unstable atom as illustrated above can be seen in the areas where the emanation does not protrude beyond the unified charge. The areas between the emanations that completely protrude either side of the unified charge would be considered as stable or as areas containing their natural unified charge levels.

It is possible however to overcharge an atom beyond its

natural stable point which would then be termed as hypercharging the atom. Hypercharging and its effects will also be covered in later chapters.

Another view of the natural overcharge of the unstable atom is illustrated in figure 17 . .

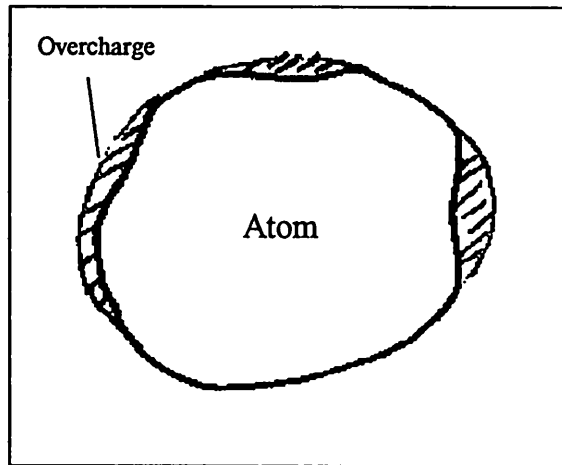


Figure 17.

The emanation of the atom is also in constant motion. This motion could be described as the forming of the individual points, where each individual point is formed one point at a time with such speed as to appear as a complete emanation. This sequence is covered in more detail shortly.

The emanation is not the only part of the new model that is in motion as the unified charge is also in motion. The emanation is also the source of the neutronic field since the neutronic field exists at the boundary of the emanation field.

The neutronic field could also be considered as an effect of the emanation field. The emanation field could also be considered as the neutronic field, however it is necessary to keep the two concepts separate at this point since the outer neutronic field plays a much larger part when dealing with groups of atoms.

One important point which will become clear later is that single atoms do not exist by themselves. Our single atom is for progressive teaching only.

In figure 18. below, two atoms are illustrated to show how the neutronic field becomes one field around the two atoms. This is an example of the $1+1=1$ concept where the combining fields form the one field. The emanations however remain two separate emanations.

This figure also helps to explain the relationship between the emanation field and the neutronic field since the boundaries of the emanation fields form the single neutronic field surrounding the number of atoms as a unit.

Should you add more atoms to the unit, the boundary of the unit will change, hence changing the neutronic field. The atoms can also be seen meshing close together, however they mesh

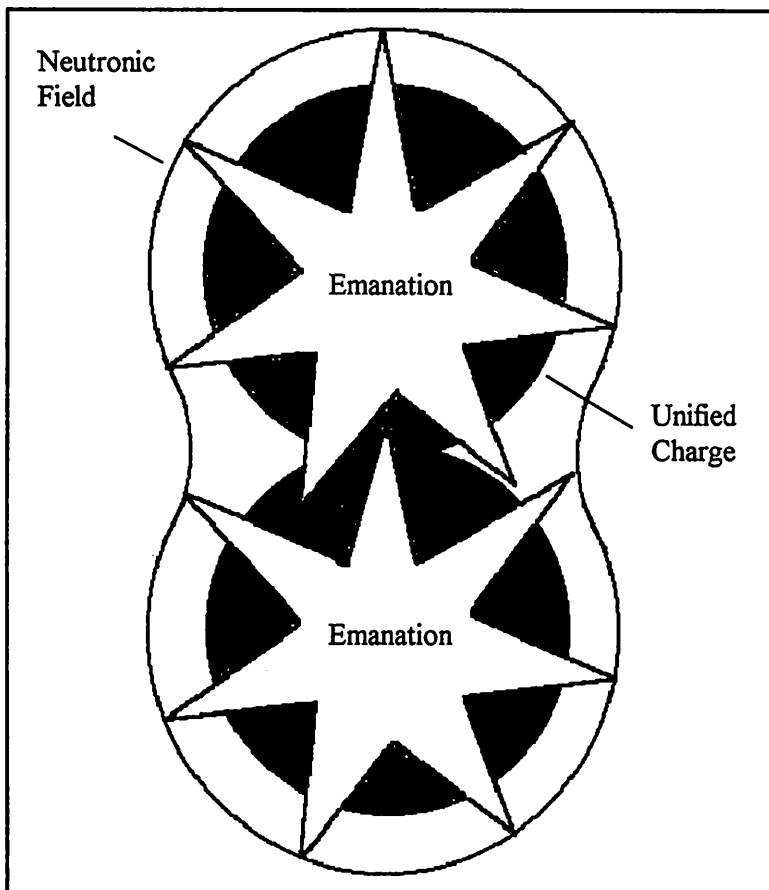


Figure 18.

considerably closer than illustrated, which also allows the unified charges to become one unified charge or field. The pattern or program of the atom allows this very close meshing to take place. Should you wish to add more atoms to the unit several conditions would apply.

Firstly the program patterns of both the unit you wish to add too and the atoms you wish add must be compatible, that is the programs of both must be capable of meshing together. This can be observed in modern chemistry where some particular atoms will not bond with others since their programs are not compatible, but with the use of a third atom that is compatible with the other two, a bond can be achieved. This bonding system is common and present in nearly all known matter.

Secondly the atoms must be allowed to get close enough together to be able to mesh. There are many variables and processes which make this possible, all of which need to be considered on an individual basis. The next chapter is where we will be covering a number of these effects. The close meshing of the atoms is part of what forms the structure of the universe, meaning every single atom is in close proximity to the next as illustrated in figure 19 . .

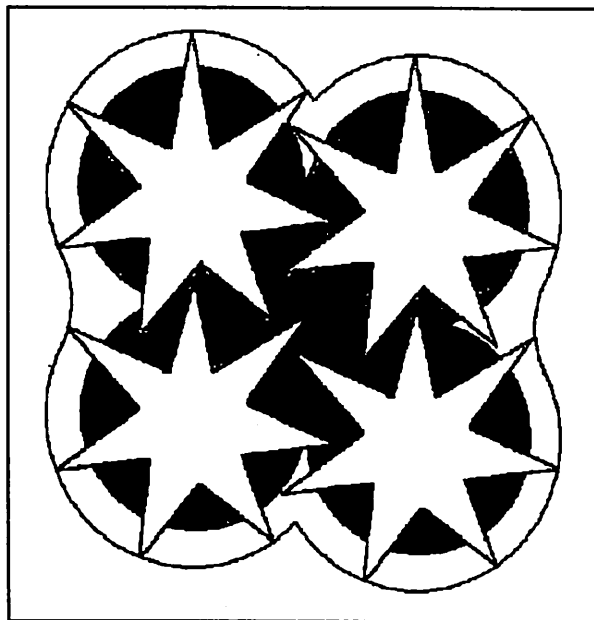


Figure 19.

This concept of atomic structure also applies to space since space itself is not a void as voids do not exist. The atomic structure of space has however never been defined. Some attempts have been made to describe space as an unexplained ether to help negate the concept of the void however it is the structure of the atom that is most important.

The close mesh of the atom is not just the product of its shape and size, it is its individual motion that is important and this motion needs to be considered for each individual atom itself and then for each other atom individually within the group.

After this we can consider what all the individual actions mean to the group as a whole. Current science could be understood as interpreting the groups action as a whole, as the singular action rather than the result of the group action, hence the search for things like quarks and other smaller particles.

The formation of the motion for the individual atom needs to be simplified for the purpose of initial understanding. The three dimensional motion is its frequency or program, providing it is not effected by an external source.

To describe the frequency of the atom would be to select a single point of the emanation field and then track each other point in a three dimensional plane until you had the complete motional signature for that particular atom.

A simpler way to visualize this would be to use an artificial or mock emanation field that has very few points in its frequency, then place the emanation field into an elastic bubble which is smaller than the emanation so that each time the emanation forms a point you would visually see the surface of the bubble rise and fall with the emanation field.

Observing this would give the view of a pulsating surface on the bubble. Each time there is a pulse the shape of the bubble changes, however this is only part of the view since in real terms some of the emanations will not reach the surface of the bubble, so where this occurs you must visualize the bubble dipping inwards to meet the point of the emanation.

All this is viewed in slow motion as this action is performed in real terms at great speed. Once this visualization is complete use the same motion concept except without the bubble because in real terms the emanation is not housed within a bubble.

This motion is considered as a rotational motion as it moves in a three dimensional plane. The rotational motion is the frequency of the atom . The frequency can also be described as a vibration. That is the rotational motion, frequency and vibration are all the same in reference to the new atomic model as they all describe the same motion.

An important point about the use of the term vibration is that it is not used in reference to any current conception of the term where it is used and described as a back and forth motion especially in reference to any current wave theory, since wave theory is not a motion that can be used to describe the interactions within the new atomic model.

The next step is to consider the action of the atom that is beside the atom whose motion we have just described. If the two atoms were of the same kind they would have the same action except the orientation of the starting points of both atoms may not be the same which is the case in most circumstances. This means that both atoms are not orientated with the same rotational alignment in reference to each other.

This applies to each and every individual atom within the group, however it is possible to achieve different degrees of rotational alignment which will alter the effect of the group as a whole.

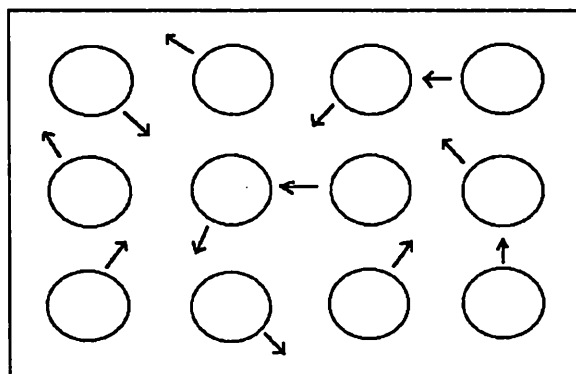
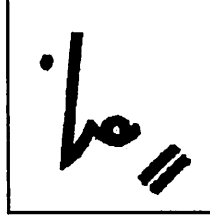


Figure 20.

Figure 20. simplifies the concept to illustrate the difference in rotational alignment. The complexity of the whole can only be calculated on the basis of each individual atom. This multiple interaction will be expanded upon as we proceed through the chapters on effects and the advanced atom.

Before moving to the next chapter on effects a review of the basic new atomic model is as follows :

1. An atom consists of fields being the neutronic field , the unified charge field and the emanation field.
2. The neutronic field is the result of and exists at the boundary of the emanation field .
3. The emanation field is the atom and emanates from a center point .
4. An emanation field is not attracted to another emanation field and is neutral .
5. A unified charge field is attracted to another unified charge field .
6. A unified charge field is attracted to an emanation field .
7. The attraction of the unified charge field to the emanation field is greater than to another unified charge field .
8. The unified charge field is attracted to the center of the emanation field .
9. The emanation field can not be compressed physically, but can change size. i.e. shrink or grow.



CHAPTER 3

Any reference to the new atom from this point on shall be in terms of the matrix structure since the atomic structure of the new is the matrix structure. Any use of the term atomic structure shall be in reference to the old theory only.

The matrix is the source or program of the emanation field.

The matrix structure is the entire structure being the emanation field and the unified charge field, effectively including reference to the neutronic field. From this point on, the old atom does not exist any more.

EFFECTS

In this chapter the word “effects” is chosen because all of the discussion in this section is about effects. The terminology of the word cause is not taken into account since we would assume that a cause is the source of an effect.

An effect however is capable of causing an effect identical to the cause, so cause causes effect and effect causes cause. The cause-effect concept needs to be changed to the effect-effect concept. To put this simply, in the beginning the universe was created and creation was the cause, everything after this point became the effect of interaction which caused effect upon effect upon effect and so on.

Every interaction is now the effect of an effect. All the effects covered have a multiple origin and are not just singular effects. This means that many singular effects combine to form the multiple effect we observe. This could be viewed in mathematical terms as $(1+1) + (1+1) = 1$.

It is necessary however to understand all the singular effects so an understanding of how the multiple effect can be achieved. There are billions of variables that need to be taken into account meaning once again we need to consider the exact effect of every individual matrix structure on the next, and on the whole to be able to calculate accurately the exact multiple effect. The effect needs to be calculated progressively at the matrix structure level.

This calculation can range from the simple calculation of gravity through to the calculation of the movement of an entire galaxy through the structure of space itself. This type of calculation may seem difficult at first but is not impossible using tertiary based mathematical systems which are covered in more detail in the calculation chapter. Because of the vast scale of interaction that is possible, the description of the following effects have been limited to the interaction of only a few variables so as to ascertain a simplified understanding which can be expanded by considering an increased number of variables in any situation.

EFFECTS

GRAVITY

The effect of the unified charge in relation to the unified charge.

BASIC HYPERCHARGING

The effect of the unified charge in relation to the emanation field.

TEMPERATURE

The effect of the unified charge in relation to the orientation of the emanations rotation.

BASIC MAGNETISM

The effect of the unified charge in relation to the orientation of the emanations rotational alignment.

BASIC ENERGY

The effect of the unified charge in relation to the orientation of the emanations rotational alignment, including the effects of the variance of any such of the above in relation to the effect of that variance.

GRAVITY

Gravity is in simple terms the “effect” of a unified charge upon a unified charge. All that is commonly termed as matter contains a unified charge and is subject to the action of gravity. The term mass is also associated with this action along the concept of weight which is referenced to our current environment, being that of the planet earth.

Gravity needs to be viewed in reference to what individual objects are to each other and not to the planet alone even though the planet is displaying the larger combined effect. Gravity is not a wave form nor is it something you can push against to achieve propulsion. It is an effect only.

The concept of gravity needs to be examined in space where there is not a lack of gravity but a gravic action of a unified nature. The terms of mass and weight are not required when we view gravity in terms of the unified charge value since it is the value of the unified charge that determines the effect.

Space itself also contains a unified charge since it has structure which is covered in a later chapter, however the effect of the unified charge in space could be considered as a gravity but with a uni-directional action. To be technically correct it is the same action in space as it is here on the surface with the difference being that of the effect rather than the action. Gravity is also not a constant as suggested by Newton, since the experiments performed were on such a scale as to be inconclusive.

The experiments referred to here are those of the dropping of objects of different masses in a vacuum were the objects seeming fall with the same acceleration regardless of their individual mass. The results of these experiments form the basis of this gravitational constant. This experiment needs to be performed on a much larger scale so the result can be calculated with greater accuracy.

An example of this experiment would be to have your vacuum 5km high and to use objects with a greater mass difference like 50 tonne to 1 gram. Performing this drop test will show that both masses will not strike the bottom at the same time proving

gravity is not a constant, but is an individual relationship of ratios between one object and another.

So gravity in its simplest form is the attraction of one object to another object due to the effect of the unified charges attraction to another unified charge. This attraction of unified charges is essentially what holds the universe together.

When dealing with gravity there is also a case in current scientific theory known as specific gravity. In this case an object such as helium can rise to a certain height in our atmosphere. This act is determined as the action of specific gravity. The problem with this case is that helium has mass and all mass is theoretically effected equally by the action of gravity, therefore it should not be possible for any mass to move away from the surface of the planet if not assisted by an external influence.

To calculate in real terms why this can happen you need a three way equation. The first value you require is the gravity value for the planet, the second value required is the gravity value of your object and the third value required is the gravity value of space. These three values are viewed in terms of a three way ratio relationship.

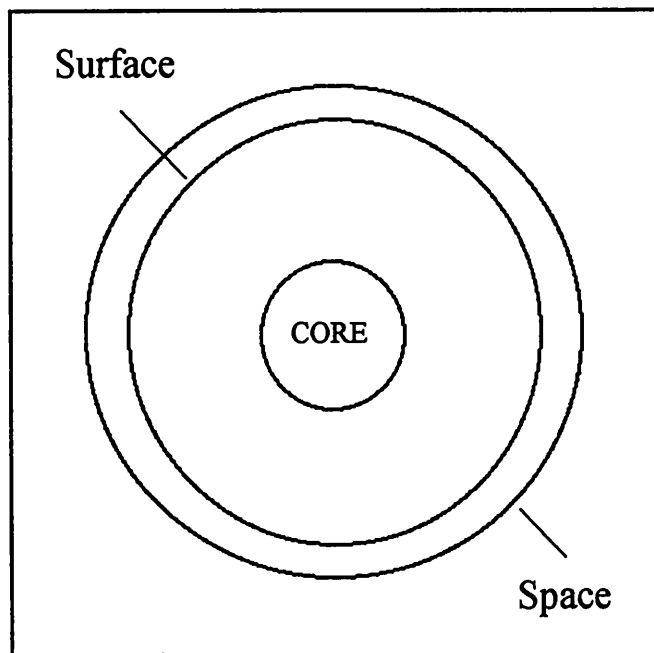


Figure 21.

Figure 21. represents part of the equation for the calculation of the current concept of specific gravity.

The first value needed was the gravity or unified value of the planet, however the unified value for the planet is not represented by the unified value of the surface of the planet but rather the core of the planet since this value would be a more accurate basis for starting any such calculation.

This means that the unified value of the surface is different from the unified value of the core if you were to express the unified value in terms of a singular value rather than the multi-ratio value that it is.

The next unified value is that of the object. For this part of the calculation you need the absolute unified value of the object. The absolute unified value is the value of the object in reference to itself and not any other object. This value has nothing to do with the weight, mass, density etc., since all these values are effects of the relationship between the object and its environment.

An example of this is when you travel towards space your weight would become less but should you travel closer to the core your weight would become greater. The third unified value needed is the unified value of space itself. Space affects the planet in the same way as the planet affects space, meaning everything in between is also affected. This concept is illustrated in figure 22. .

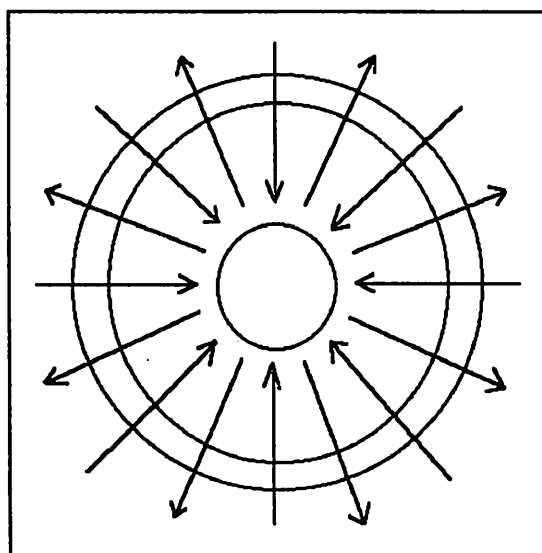


Figure 22.

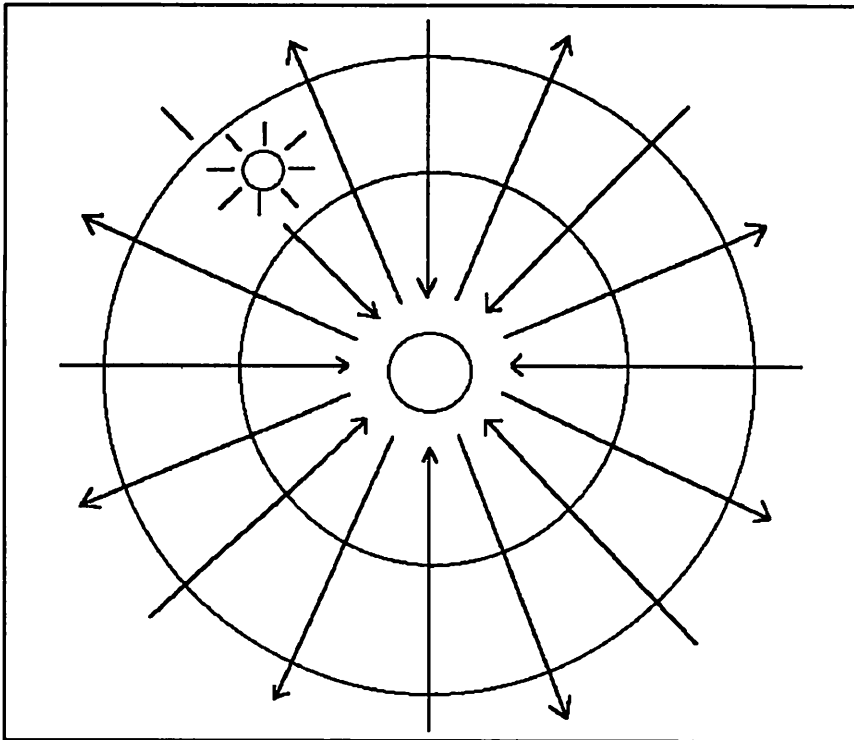


Figure 23.

Just as in space the core is also acting uni-directional in reference to itself. In figure 23. we illustrate the planet, the object and space, all of which are exhibiting a uni-directional action.

This means that the object is being attracted to space and to the planet at the same time, the object is also trying to attract space and the planet to itself. The concept of specific gravity is the result of all these actions.

Depending on the object value you use and the environment in which the object is placed, the number of ratio relationships required for determining an accurate result may be increased beyond just the three ratios used in our concept environment.

Every case requires individual consideration when determining the number of values you require for the correct result.

Should you use the object helium for example, the unified values of the environment in which you place the helium would have to be taken into account.

BASIC HYPERCHARGING

Basic hypercharging is the “effect” of the unified charge in relation to the emanation field. Both the unified charge and the emanation field have the potential to affect each other in response to an external effect.

In actuality it is impossible to affect either the unified charge or the emanation field without affecting the other. Hypercharging is the effect of affecting the unified charge which affects the emanation field producing an effect. So, hypercharging is the effect of an effect.

The process of hypercharging can be achieved in many different ways. Some conventional old theory descriptions of a few of these processes would be, the heating of an object, the placing of a static charge on an object and the compressing of an object. All of the previous are forms of hypercharging which will in each case produce a number of effects.

These effects are never limited to the objects themselves since the objects themselves will interact with the environment they are in contact with, however, we will limit the description of process to the objects themselves and then only to the immediate environment if required for clarification of a process.

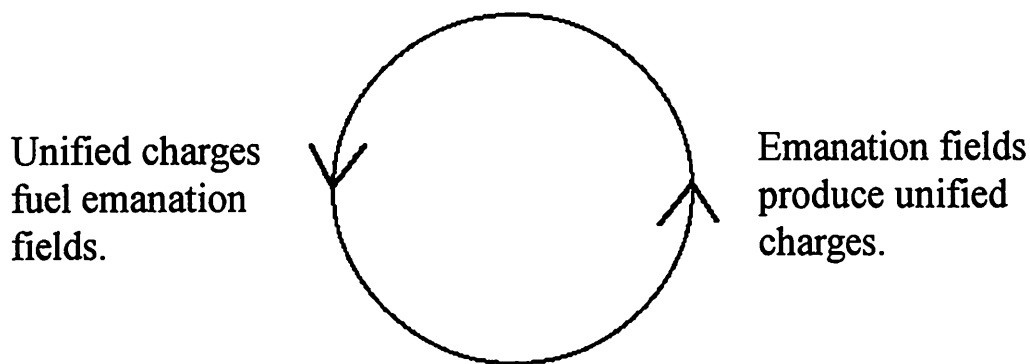
The first case of hypercharging for examination is the process known as heating. In this case there are a number of measurable effects produced by the process. These include a change in temperature, a change in size, a change in weight and a change in the neutronic field. The change in temperature has a close association with the combined matrix structure of the particular object even though it is a direct result of the hypercharging. Its description is best left to the next section titled temperature. Further discussion of the effect of hypercharging will continue in that section.

The change in size is related to the unified charge which has the effect of increasing the size of the emanation field which is the basis of hypercharging.

The simplest way to explain how the unified charge effects the emanation field is to view hypercharging in its base concept form. Hypercharging increases the unified charge level of the object beyond its natural charge level which in turn effects the emanation field which grows larger (gets stronger) due to the increased level of unified charge which could be described as fuel for the emanation field. So the unified charge fuels the emanation field.

When the emanation field gets larger it has an increased interaction with the matrix structures beside it which are also doing the same thing. This extra interaction would be considered as a change to the natural vibration of the matrix. While matrix structures are in their natural state their emanation fields interact with an action that could be described as a rubbing.

This rubbing has the effect of producing the unified charge. The natural action of matrix structures produce unified charges.



So one of the effects of hypercharging an object is an increase in the size of the object due to the emanation field growing larger (getting stronger) which is the effect of the changed unified charge.

The next effect is that of the change or increase in weight, which is simply due to the unified charge in context of a unified charge attracting to a unified charge as described in the previous section titled gravity since the object now contains more unified charge.

There is also a change in the neutronic field. This effect is called dilation, that is the neutronic field is dilated, or in simple terms weakened at the point of 1+1 due to the emanation fields getting larger and pushing away from each other.

This effect in current scientific terms would be considered as a change in the density of the object. The effect of dilating the neutronic field in an object such as a piece of iron allows that object to be added to.

This dilated state in current scientific reference would be considered the melting point of the object. Should you continue the heating process past this point you would achieve total dilation or separation of the 1+1.

The next case is that of placing a static charge on an object. This case is a more direct approach to hypercharging since static itself is a type of unified charge. So the object here is being directly affected by an increase in unified charge in the form of additional unified charge applied externally.

Do not associate static to the current concept of electrical energy. The term static is loosely used to describe a current scientific concept that has yet to be fully defined. Static or static electricity as it is currently termed is very different from conventional electricity, that is conventional electricity being that that is used currently to power all our needs. Conventional electricity is covered in later chapters. Static however is a form of unified charge.

Conventional electricity is not a unified charge or the movement of a unified charge from one end of a wire to the other, however, a unified charge can move along the length of a wire. Another important point is that you do not need what is currently termed as a conductor for a unified charge to move, since in terms of unified charges everything is a conductor.

A unified charge can also be physically created and physically dissipated. Hypercharging an object using an external unified charge has the same effects on the object as would any other method.

The object would change temperature, change size, change weight and experience a change in the neutronic field, however these dominating effects would be ordered differently from the effects created using the heating method. This means that the change in temperature may not be the dominating effect that would be measured in the heating case.

The best example for explaining the effects of hypercharging using a static charge would be natural lightning since lightning is a form of unified charge. This unified charge also has a value which enables the measurement of some of its effects.

To hypercharge a tree with a lightning bolt for example has some serious effects on that object. The tree would suffer from the sudden and rapid expansion of the emanation field resulting in total neutronic dilation in certain parts of its structure. This effect usually results in the tree exploding or splitting. In this case of the tree verses the unified charge the tree is unable to dissipate the unified charge at the rate required to maintain structural integrity.

There is also the effect of a temperature increase usually visible as remnant carbon and in some cases fire is a possibility.

The size increase happened since the expansion of the emanation resulted in the neutronic dilation.

The weight increase is harder to measure since the dissipation rate of the unified charge prevents the effect being measured after the event.

The exact result of hypercharging an object can only be calculated by taking into account all of the effects as a whole along with all of the values of the object including all of the values of the environment in which the object exists.

The third case of hypercharging is that of compressing an object. In this case the object shall be air. Compressing an object involves more than just the hypercharging process. It is only the initial effect that involves the hypercharging principal. This example is for the purpose of helping to explain the dissipation of a unified charge in relation to the object and its immediate environment.

When you begin to compress an object such as air the initial reaction is a greater interaction of the emanation fields which increases the rubbing and hence the production of the unified charge.

The increased rubbing also has the effect of consuming some of the unified charge as fuel for the increased activity of the emanation field. The emanation field can dissipate or consume the extra unified charge that it produces at a certain rate. If compression has stopped at this point and the production and dissipation rate are equal the result will be what is currently termed as pressure due to the increase in unified charge, and the temperature of the air and the container will remain basically stable.

Should the compression begin again the effect would be that the production of the unified charge will exceed that of the dissipation. Since production is greater than dissipation the unified charge must go somewhere. So the unified charge could be said to overflow into the container being used to compress the air. The extra unified charge that is now contained by the container has the effect of hypercharging the container itself.

This results in the hypercharged container now exhibiting all the effects of a hypercharged object. This production dissipation effect continues beyond the container itself until a production dissipation balance is achieved.

This is currently scientifically viewed as the transfer of heat, however heat is only an effect of the unified charge which we will expand some more in the next section titled temperature.

Should compression continue beyond the initial point of hypercharging the effect would eventually be that the air would become a liquid and cold which is a subject for another discussion.

TEMPERATURE

Temperature is the “effect” of the unified charge in relation to the orientation of the emanations rotation. To understand temperature is to understand the effect in terms of the state of the emanations rotation in conjunction with its alignment.

Figure 21. is a reproduction of figure 20. in which the rotational alignment was described.

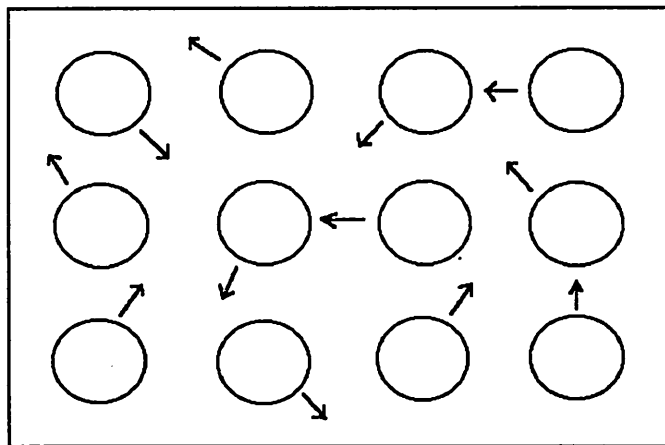


Figure 21.

In basic hypercharging we have established that temperature is one of the effects of hypercharging. In the object in figure 21. the orientation of all the emanations are different, that they are not aligned for any kind of uniform rotation or vibration.

As described in hypercharging should the object be heated, the temperature will increase. That is the unified charge value increases.

Temperature is the effect of the value of the unified charge in relation to the next object, however the temperature value and the unified charge value do not change, only in relation to each other.

As the temperature or unified charge value rises it does so in relation to the matrix structure of the whole object. Depending on the matrix structure this means that you could have a unified charge value of 100 with a temperature of 60 degrees Celsius,

however you could also have a unified charge value of 200, but a temperature of only 25 degrees Celsius.

This difference between the values is the effect of the rotational alignment of the individual matrix structures of the object as a whole.

The dissipation rate of the particular matrix structure also needs to be taken into account since not all matrix structures have the same dissipation rate.

covered in the chapter titled 'The Advanced Matrix Structure'. Figure 22. illustrates the rotational alignment needed for the effect of magnetism.

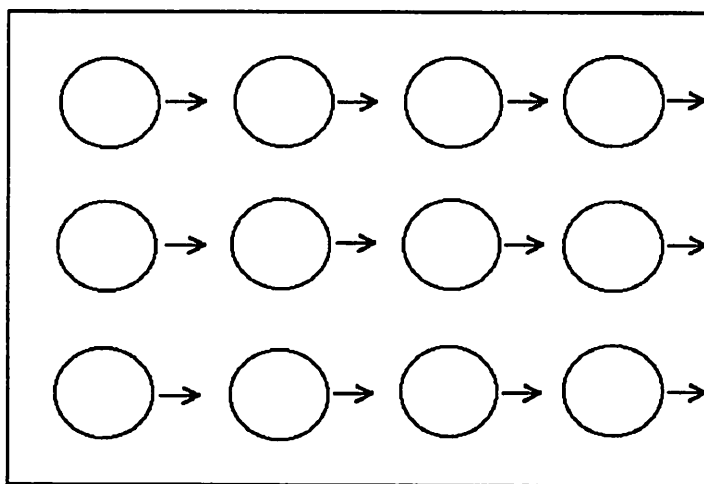


Figure 22.

Once a three dimensional rotational alignment is achieved the unified charge can then play its part. For a magnet to be a magnet with an easily measurable effect it must also be in a hypercharged state, that is it must have a high unified charge value.

Unlike hypercharging a normal object, the rotational alignment of the matrix structures permit a higher unified charge value to be achieved without the resultant effect of heat, that is the matrix structure can have a higher unified charge value without the unified charge being externally dissipated.

Due to the rotational alignment, the emanation can maintain a higher unified charge value without the higher dissipation rate. The more uniform the rotational alignment, the higher the unified charge value resulting in a more powerful magnet, since magnetism is simply the attraction of unified charges to unified charges. So to produce the effect of magnetism, you need uniform emanation rotation and a high unified charge value.

The effect of the hypercharge on the emanation is the same in this case as it is in all cases, the emanation grows (gets stronger), however because of the rotational alignment the emanation is permitted to expand a much greater distance since there is less conflict or a smoother interaction. So the rotational alignment allows for greater emanation expansion.

This also allows the emanation and the unified charge to maintain its hypercharged state. At this point the subject of north and south poles become important since a magnet does not have poles in reference to current scientific theory.

The north and the south ends are the same and have the same rotation. It is the rotation that creates the effect of seemingly different ends since the effect is measured from a fixed external reference point. The emanation field is neutral, however it is considered as a solid object by another emanation field. So a magnet has a uniform emanating, rotating field.

The effect of this rotation can be observed by viewing the interactions of magnets coming into contact with each other. Their physical position in relation to each other will determine their physical movement when they come in proximity of each other.

The magnets can be observed rotating or flipping and even moving sideways before full contact. The motion of the magnets toward each other is the effect of the unified charges attraction to a unified charge and the rotation or sideways movement is the effect of the emanations rotation. So the flip, rotation or sideways movement of either of the magnets being attracted together by the unified charge is the effect of the emanations aligning their rotations to enable them to mesh together.

input value.

Current mathematical reference also agrees with this concept, however current mathematics does not allow for any such equations as $1+1=1$ for example.

As with any calculation you can never only take into account variables of opinion, you must include all variables for a complete and accurate result.

Some of the variables for this type of calculation are already known, particularly in reference to any losses associated with such calculation, however in terms of any such gain, very little is understood. Should the reference point for energy be shifted from that of substance to that of effect, new parameters may be defined from that reference.

A good example using such reference would be that of a permanent magnet verses that of an electromagnet. If we give the permanent magnet a field value of 100 and then supply power to the electromagnet to produce an equivalent field of 100, and the

permanent magnet can maintain its field value of 100 for 10 years, then for the electromagnet to match the permanent magnet, power must be supplied continually for the 10 years.

The potential of the two magnets are the same, however the permanent magnet requires zero input whereas the electromagnet requires an input value far beyond that of zero, however you should take into account the value required to hypercharge your permanent magnet initially.

Your two total values in this case will not be the same.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

To summarize the effects chapter, all effects are created by the relationship between the unified charge and the emanation field where the values of $1+1$ and 1×1 determine all outcomes.

All these values are expressed in terms of ratios where one is to the other as is to the next, as is to the one that was. With an understanding of these fields and a knowledge of tertiary mathematics all outcomes can be calculated exactly.

Once this understanding is achieved it becomes possible to create all that is needed from only the knowledge.



CHAPTER 4

THE ADVANCED MATRIX STRUCTURE

In this chapter, the advanced Matrix structure, discussion will be in reference to compounds and the basic structure of the universal fabric of which all in the universe is based. To understand the basic construction of the universe is to understand the basic universe itself.

The matrix structure in its singular form has been covered in some detail in the previous pages, however the matrix structure in its multi-layered or combined form is the basis of all complex objects.

The meaning of a complex object includes everything currently understood by conventional science with no exceptions.

An example of a complex object would be what is currently deemed as element number one on the current periodic table, being hydrogen, which is deemed as being the simplest element, and having a singular atomic structure.

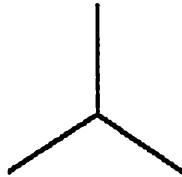
Hydrogen in terms of matrices is not a singular matrix structure but a multi-matrix layered lattice, that is, multiple matrices are combined to form the singular entity deemed as hydrogen.

This multiple concept also applies to the entire current periodic table. All the known elements are multi-matrix and multi-matrix layered lattices. So all known elements are compounds. To form any structure you need a starting point and this starting point is the base matrix.

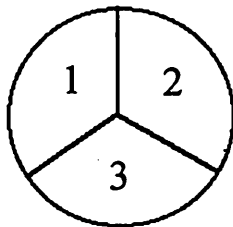
The base matrix is part of every individual matrix structure. When you combine many base matrices they form a multi-matrix lattice. Since everything is three dimensional there also needs to be many layers.

These layers form the multi-matrix layered lattice. The base matrix and the base multi-matrix lattice are tertiary based, tertiary meaning having a basis of three.

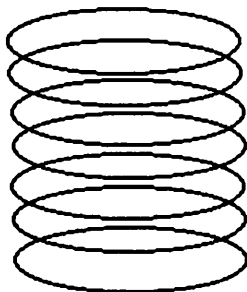
The base multi-matrix lattice is also expressed as a ratio whereas 1 is to 2 is to 3. To simplify the complexity of matrices and their lattices, they can be illustrated in the form of simple symbols to aid the concept of their construction. The following symbols represent the base matrix, the multi-matrix lattice and the multi-matrix layered lattice.



The Base Matrix (2d representation)



The Multi-Matrix Lattice
(2d representation)



The Multi-Matrix Layered Lattice

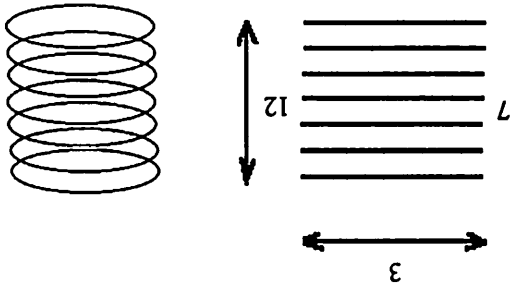
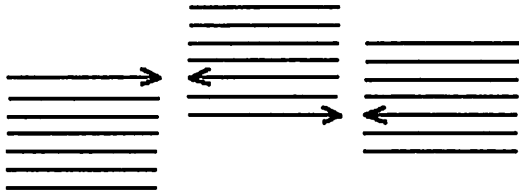
The base matrix is the starting point and the basis of all in the universe. The multi-matrix lattice is the level 1 ratio 1:2:3, or the starting point of the lattice construction.

To define this further would be to have a certain number of 1 for ratio 1, a certain number of 1 for ratio 2 and a certain number of 1 for ratio 3.

The multi-matrix layered lattice is represented by another set of ratios which are ratio 2. In ratio 2 the representatives are size:levels:compression.

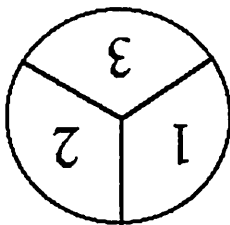
Ratio 2 : No of different ratio 2s : Interaction of associated levels

Ratio 3



Size, levels, compression.

Ratio 2 3:7:12



Ratio 1 1:2:3

At this point it necessary to start to represent the components used in such calculations with names. Since these components have no names as such, the first 12 letters of the Greek alphabet will be used to represent these components.

These components will also be used as the basis for the explanation of the workings of a tertiary mathematical system. The first 12 letters in the Greek alphabet are as follows.

1. Alpha	α	7. Eta	η
2. Beta	β	8. Theta	θ
3. Gamma	γ	9. Iota	ι
4. Delta	Δ	10. Kappa	κ
5. Epsilon	ϵ	11. Lambda	λ
6. Zeta	ζ	12. Mu	μ

Figure 25. below illustrates some of the terminology used to describe the composition and construction of the emanation field.

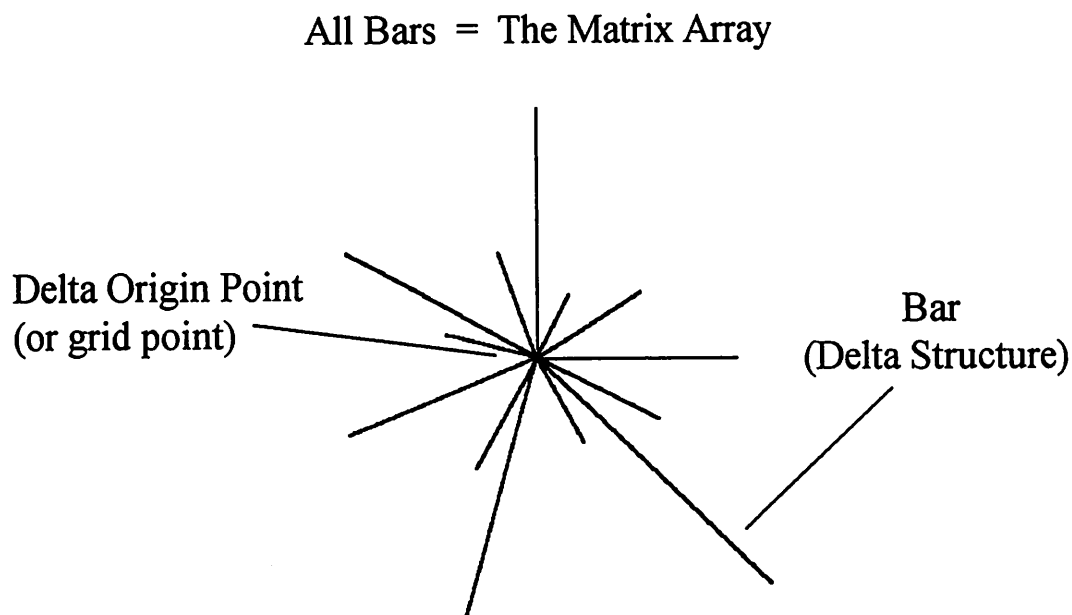


Figure 25.

Current Periodic Table

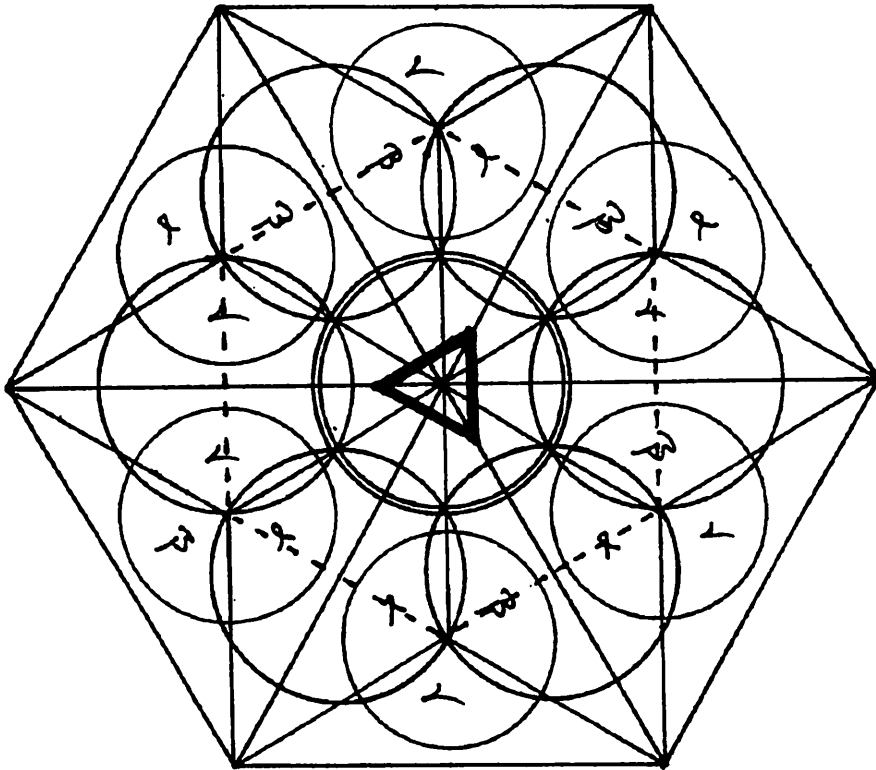
	1 la																		18 0
	H	2 IIa												13 IIIa	14 IVa	15 Va	16 VIa	17 VIIa	He
	Li	Be												B	C	N	O	F	Ne
	Na	Mg	3 IIIb	4 IVb	5 Vb	6 VIb	7 VIIb	8 VIIIb	9 VIIIb	10 VIIIb	11 Ib	12 IIb		Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn		Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd		In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
	Cs	Ba		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg		Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
	Fr	Ra		Unq [†]	Unp [§]	Unh	Uns		Uue										
				La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
				Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

TABLE 3.

The above table is the current representation of how the differences of the elements are structured.

As described previously all of the above elements are complex compounds rather than individual structures as is currently believed.

TABLE 4.



Pictorial Representation of a 3-4 Base Table

The calculation of the matrices begins at Base level 1 then merging to level 2. Computation of level 1 achieves the starting point of level 2. This calculation of ratios is represented as follows.

$$\alpha:\beta:\gamma = \Delta 1$$

$$\Delta:\alpha:\beta = \Delta\alpha\beta$$

$$\alpha:\beta:\gamma = \Delta 2$$

$$\Delta 1:\Delta 2:\Delta 3 = \Delta$$

$$\Delta:\beta:\gamma = \Delta\beta\gamma$$

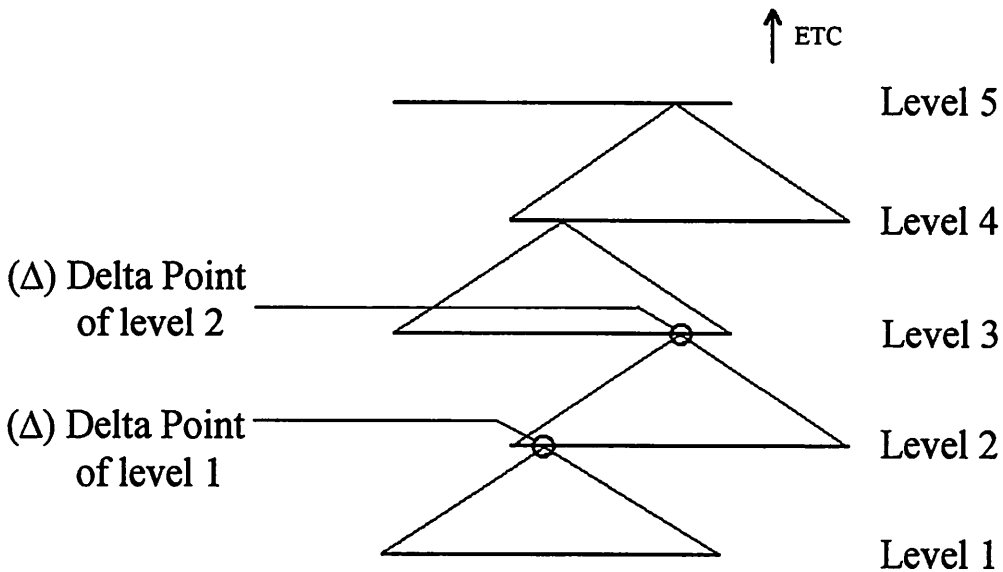
$$\alpha:\beta:\gamma = \Delta 3$$

$$\Delta:\alpha:\gamma = \Delta\alpha\gamma$$

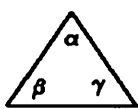
$$\Delta\alpha\beta:\Delta\beta\gamma:\Delta\alpha\gamma = \text{Next Base Level}$$

The following is explanation of how ratio 1 combines to form ratio 2. The levels combine to form stacks which form a single bar of the array.

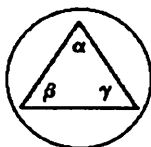
The delta points are the points at which the delta levels combine.



(Δ) Delta Points combine to form compression level.
 Compression level + Stack value = Bar Length.



Level complexity determines array value
 (number of bars) (epsilon)
 Delta Structure = Epsilon Value



= ε quantity = (ε)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \quad \gamma \end{array} \right) + \epsilon = \text{Unified field Value per Bar} \quad \epsilon f$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \quad \gamma \end{array} \right) + \epsilon = \epsilon f$$

The Unified Field Value of the entire array is achieved by the ratio combination of ϵf

$$\epsilon f1 : \epsilon f2 : \epsilon f3 = \epsilon$$

Descriptions for the use of the term Delta

Delta points in level The joining points of a single delta level in stack which combine to equal 1 bar.

Delta origin point of array Grid point or origin of matrix structure.

Delta structure The whole stack or bar.

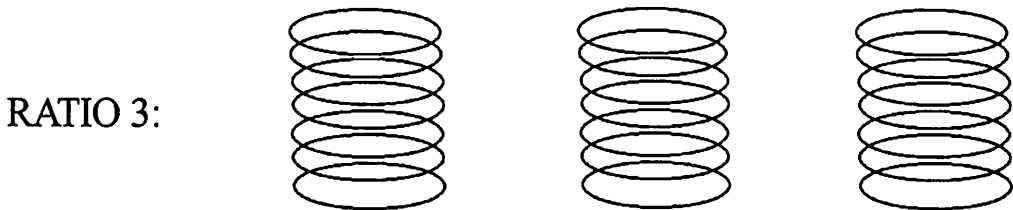
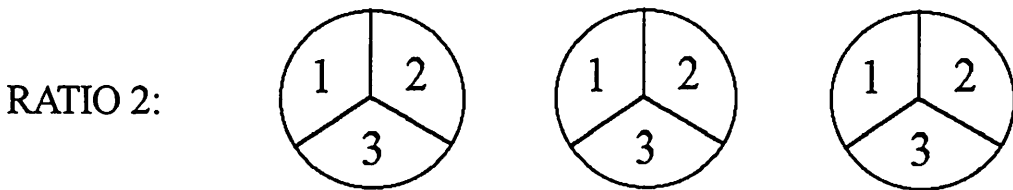
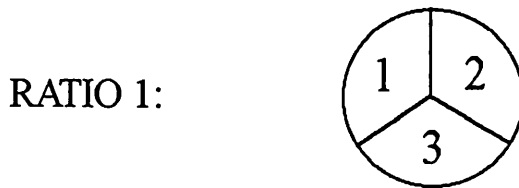
Delta levels The individual levels in a stack or bar.

To simplify the structure to date is as follows :

RATIO 1: = Single delta level in a single stack or bar.

RATIO 2: = The value of a single stack or bar in an array.

RATIO 3: = The combined value of a complete array.



Alpha(α), Beta(β) and Gamma(γ) are the three symbols we have used to describe the three individual states of matter construction.

These three states combine to form the fourth which is Delta(Δ). This is not a multiple or molecular. It is simply a state or stage needed for the joining of α , β and γ .



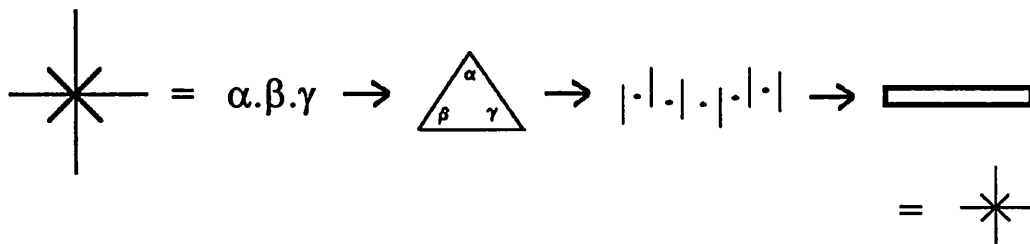
is the representation of a complete stage or level in the construction of a matrix. This is called delta levels.

This is not to be confused with Delta points. Delta points are the points at which the delta levels combine.



The dots represent the Delta points. The combination builds the basis of the matrix.

so  •  • etc. (for calculation purposes only)

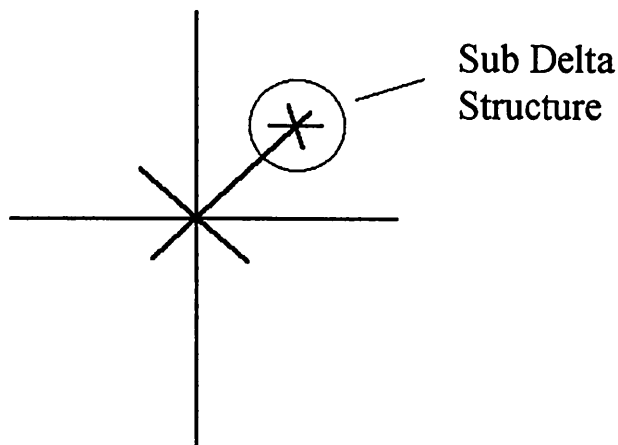


A complete emanation does not only contain the base delta array forming from the delta origin point. The complete emanation or matrix structure also contains a sub delta structure.

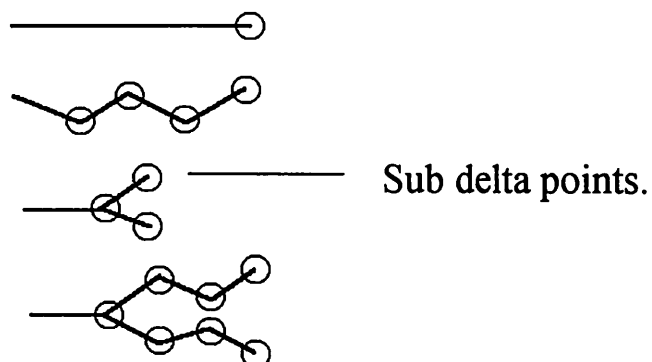
The sub delta structures are arrays that have their own sub delta origin points and values.

The sub delta structure is important as it enables the complete matrix structure to perform multiple functions at the same time.

The basic concept of the sub delta structure is illustrated below.



The sub delta structure also has more than one sub delta level. The more complex the object, the more sub delta levels. The sub delta sub level structure would be illustrated as follows.



The number of delta, sub delta and sub delta levels are not infinite because the complete structure has a limited area in which all these field values can exist.

The values of the individual structures determine the number of sub delta and sub delta levels possible for the given complete emanation.

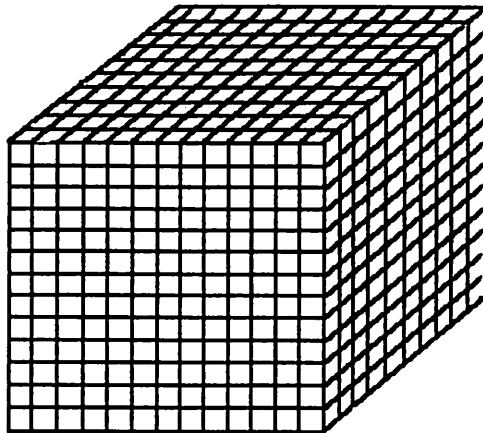
THE UNIVERSAL GRID

The universe can be defined in terms of a three dimensional grid. The universe is not infinite, however it is not practical to designate a current mathematical value as such.

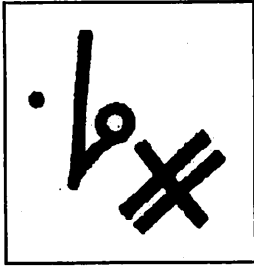
The universe is made up of matrix sized points of reference which form the three dimensional grid. Each individual matrix point has its own individual reference signature.

The grid is the combination of all the base matrix delta origin points. All the base matrix delta origin points are spaced equally throughout the universe.

The base matrix which emanates from its delta origin point is fixed in reference to its position in the universe. The base matrix delta origin points are the universal grid.



Universal Grid Concept



CHAPTER 5

ADVANCED EFFECTS

In this chapter titled advanced effects, discussion shall be in reference to some of the least explained subjects such as conventional electricity and the nature of light.

Also covered is a little more on the structure of space and explanation of a basic field. The nature of these effects are very different from which you have been taught, some of which may not be understood the first time they are explained.

Many of them require a combined understanding because the effects themselves are combinations of effects. Some are very complex and have been simplified for the purpose of conception since in some cases there are no reference points in conventional science to start from.

CONVENTIONAL ELECTRICITY

Conventional electricity is different to what is currently termed as static electricity. As discussed previously, static electricity is a form of unified charge whose action and values are different from that of conventional electricity.

Conventional electricity is best described as a three dimensional rotation whose motion is responsible for the effects by which we currently measure such motion.

The main action by which we currently produce such motion is a motion. In actual fact electricity can only be produced by motion. Only a motion can initiate or create another motion. This has nothing to do with the concept of action and reaction, specifically the concept of being equal and opposite for reasons that have been covered extensively already.

When dealing with the creation of electricity as a motion the conversion of light to electricity is no exception since light already is a motion. The nature of light is also covered later in this chapter.

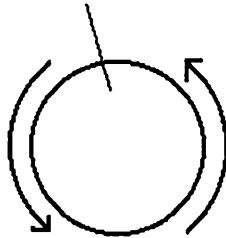
Conventional electricity as a motion is not the movement of substance. To start to describe the nature of electricity we need to consider many points since its result is a combination of more than just one concept. Firstly there are said to be two types of electricity being AC and DC, that is alternating current and direct current. Both AC and DC are the same thing. Both can only be initiated by a pulse.

This pulse is created by moving a magnetic field across the conductor or vice versa. If there is no motion there is no pulse. The more motion the more pulses. The more pulses the greater the 1+1 value. An electrical circuit also requires that it be looped back into itself. This requirement is necessary for the amplification of the effect.

Before going into greater detail, the motions and their functions should be properly understood. It is also necessary to have brief discussion about what is known before examining why it is so. The following illustrations should help understand this complex topic.

One of the effects that are known is the effect of passing a high current through a conductor of which results in the twisting of the conductor. This twisting is a display of the motion of electricity.

Conductor

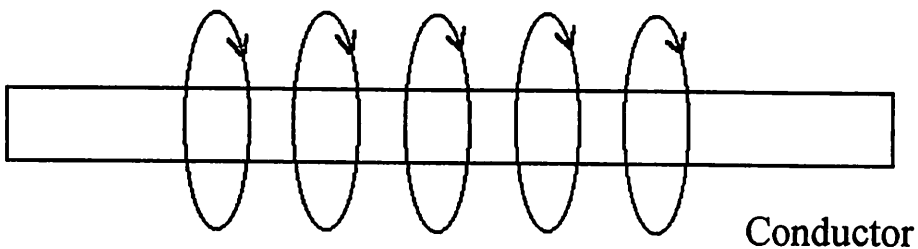


This motion is not the result of the movement of substance as described by the conventional understanding of an electron flow since the illusion of a possible flow in this case is the result of individual actions.

To understand this individual action is to review the action of the emanation field described in previous chapters. This action was described in terms of a group of individual pulsations combining to form the three dimensional rotation.

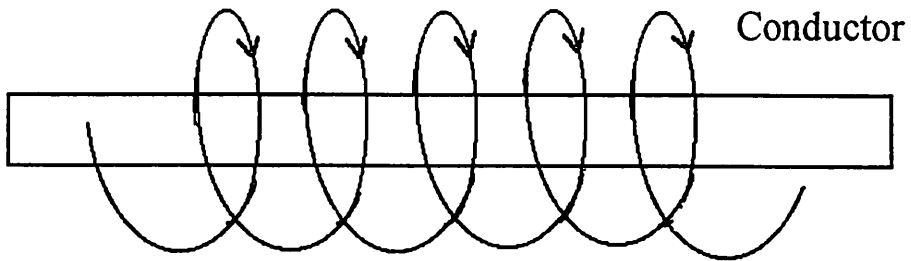
Due to how close these individual structures are to each other their rotations can be synchronous but slightly out of step with each other because the two values can not be in the same place at the same time.

The individual rotation motion is illustrated below.



When all these individual stationary rotations are observed as a combined action, the effect of all of the individual matrices being slightly out of step creates the spiral motion observed.

This spiral motion is illustrated below.



Understanding this motion is the beginning of understanding electricity. At this point we can describe voltage and current. Currently voltage is associated with electrical pressure and current to electrical volume.

A better association would be to equate voltage to the rotational speed and current to the rotational torque. Using this terminology it is easy to equate these values directly back to the generator whose rotational speed and torque are directly related to that of the voltage and current.

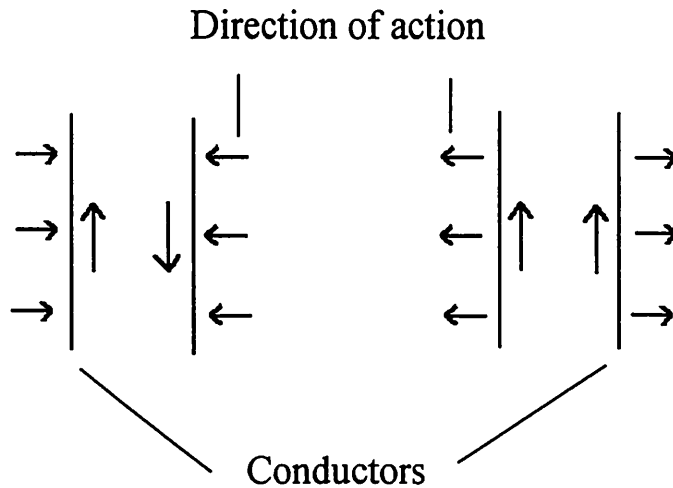
The windings in the generator are equated to an increase in the number of pulses produced. Increasing the rotational value of the generator is the same as increasing the number of windings.

This rotational motion exists on the outside of the conductor. The rotational motion is not the only effect that is taking place. All this extra matrix activity is producing other effects. One of these effects is magnetic in its nature.

This effect can be demonstrated by placing two conductors side by side and energizing both. Depending on the rotational direction used to energize both conductors two different effects can be observed.

Both effects relate to magnetism since when a conductor is energized the unified charge value of the conductor is changed. This means we have a rotational factor and an increased unified charge value.

These are two of the components required for magnetism so it is inevitable that some degree of magnetism be present. This can be shown using the following illustrations below.



In the above illustrations the energized conductors act like magnets. In the illustration on the left the conductors move towards each other and on the right they move away from each other.

The next level in understanding is that of the purpose of the conductor requiring it to be in the configuration of a loop. The purpose of the loop is for the amplification of the action which is electricity.

It is actually not necessary to have a loop to generate electricity. It can be generated in an open circuit, however should you do this the value you achieve is almost immeasurable and is certainly not practical for any domestic use.

The basic principal of this loop is that if you apply another pulse to something that is already in motion the motion of that something will increase. If you should keep applying this pulse

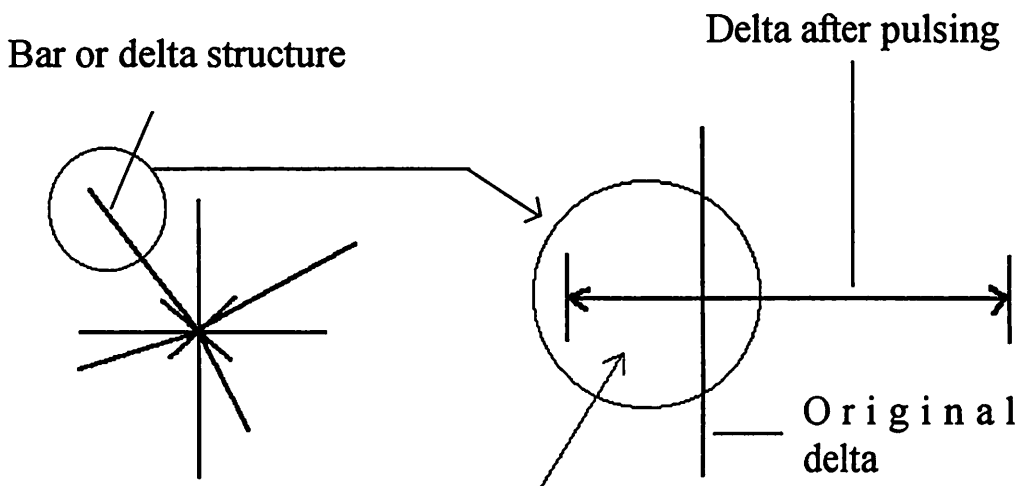
the rotational speed will keep increasing until it reaches its maximum for the set of values you are applying or the limitations of your equipment are reached.

The next step is to understand the mechanics of field pulsing, since field pulsing is how the electricity is produced. Field pulsing is the compressing of a delta structure.

When a delta structure is compressed by an external influence and that external influence is then removed, the delta structure will expand, but not back to its original length initially. Its expansion will be greater than its original length on its initial expansion outwards.

This action is a bit like dropping a pebble into water, where the water firstly dips downwards and then rises above the surface until eventually settling in its original state.

The value relationship between the compression and expansion is termed as the 'flux' value. The following illustrations show where this flux occurs.



The effect of field pulsing is flux. Flux values are a subject that may be covered in the future. For now however, we have enough understanding to be able to establish the link between electricity and magnetism.

This link between electricity and magnetism is that the two are a variation of each other. This relationship would be considered as follows:

MAGNETISM is a state of constant flux.

ELECTRICITY is a state of constantly varying flux developed by a continuing pulse.

RESONANCE

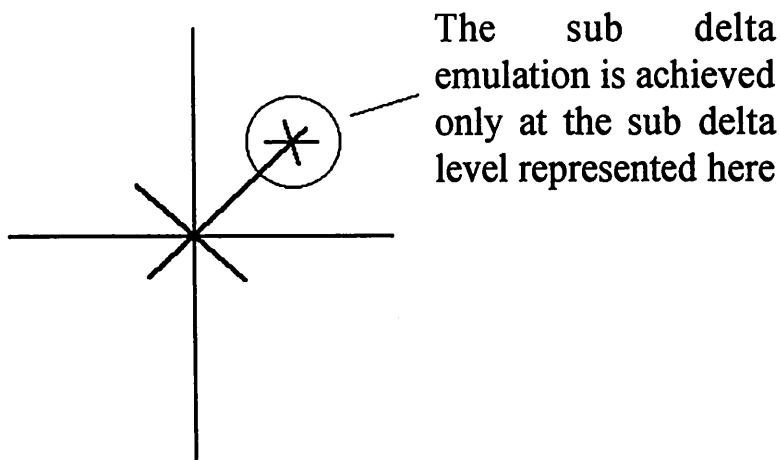
Resonance is a topic whose meaning is to achieve the natural vibrational rate of a given object. The natural vibration rate of an object is nearly always expressed in reference to a single frequency.

The subject of resonance is very complex and can not be understood using a singular approach. The term harmonic is also used in this field and is generally expressed in terms of being a multiple of a given frequency.

Resonance or the state of can not be attributed to a single frequency in real terms. Resonance is a complex collection of multiple ratios expressed in terms of field values. The resonance of an object is the object. The exact resonance of an object can be attributed to its complete matrix structure which includes its delta and sub delta levels.

The use of the term resonance based on the current interpretation is not really an accurate description of a depicted event based on current technical conceptual understanding. By this it is meant that reference to the term resonance is generally associated to the current electronics and communications industries.

The current industry is not based on resonance, but a single facet of the complete concept. The process by which these industries have their base is termed as sub delta emulation. To achieve complete resonance would be considered as achieving a full delta emulation which is covered later in this chapter.



The sub delta emulation is achieved only at the sub delta level represented here

LIGHT

Currently it is believed that light is a particle that acts like a wave. Light is actually neither. It is an effect. It is not an object nor does it have substance. Light can not exist without existence, that is, like any other effect it must have a medium, meaning there must be something present for it to effect. Since something exists everywhere its effects can be measured throughout the universe.

The existence of light in a void is not possible since a void would contain no medium. Light is currently deemed to have mass which is the basis of its particle theory. The measurement of such mass in the case of light is very questionable since it is not possible to measure light without a medium present. This means that what is currently measured is the effect of the effect of light on that particular medium.

Should the mass of any such medium be changed, rather than assuming that the light has mass we should be concluding that the effect on that medium is that light has the ability to hypercharge such a medium and hence change its mass. Light is a vibration, that is it has frequency and is frequency.

Light utilizes the same concepts that other frequencies use. For example, light appears to move using the same principal as do RF signals(radio frequencies). Just like radio frequencies and all other frequencies, light has in the past been described as a wave. A wave is an artificial mathematical expression of an event which should not be interpreted as an actual wave motion.

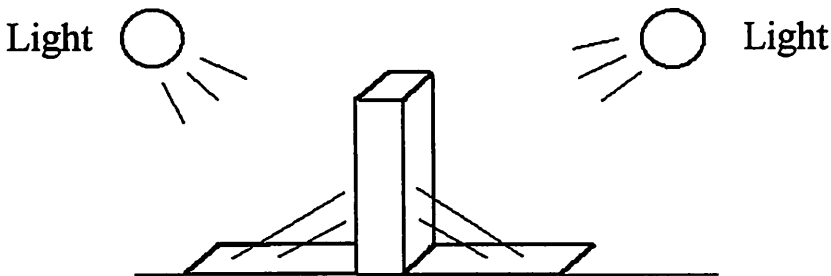
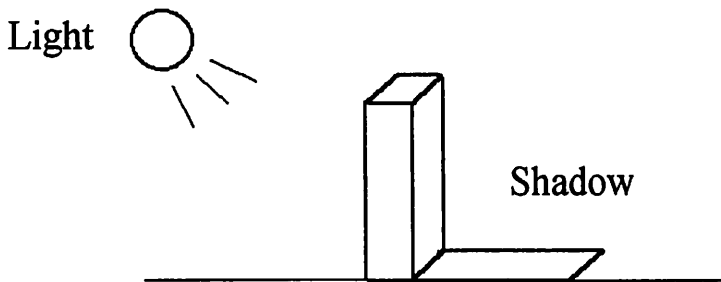
To create anything even similar to this motion would require a fully manipulated environment. Light is simply nothing more than an effect which in the simplest terms could be described as a vibration or organized mode of action and interaction.

One of the misunderstood concepts of light which arises from the current particle theory concerns the effect known as shadows. A shadow is not caused by the absorption of particle light because light is not a particle. Just as frequency can travel through a solid object, because it is an effect, so too can light.

However, depending on the value of the object, the object may alter the value of the light. In this case the reference to a solid object is a solid non-transparent piece of matter that is currently considered as being impenetrable to light.

Light can and does penetrate such objects, but the value of such can be altered as to be out of our sensory range. Once a value is beyond our senses it can mistakenly be considered as no longer present.

In such a case the effect can be beyond our perception. The following illustrations help define the effect of light traveling through a solid to form a shadow.



Why don't the two lights cancel out the two shadows ?

Before answering the above question, the value (or contrast) of a shadow for a given object is not necessarily the same for a different object, that is the value of the shadow is determined by the object through which the light passes. A shadow is created by the interaction of different values. So the value of light passing through the object and effecting the ground is different from the value of light effecting the object directly.

When a light is placed on both sides of the object there are two shadows, one on each side, but the value of either of the two shadows is different from the single shadow in the top illustration. This is because the shadow values now interact with the new light values which form the new shadow values.

It has been theorized using current conceptual thought that there is no speed greater than that of light. This is not the case. The speed of light is merely the speed or value that a sub delta can effect the value of another matrix structures sub delta value.

The sub delta speed or value capability of the sub delta itself is current light speed to the power of 15. This speed or value is termed as emulation speed.

The emulation speed of a sub delta is its internal speed and not, put in simple terms, the transfer rate between sub delta's of individual matrix structures.

THE STRUCTURE OF SPACE

Space as previously stated has structure. Some of the effects of space have already been covered in previous chapters of the book. Space needs to be considered as a medium or an existence just like anything else. Space as an environment has structure just like our environment here on the planet with the difference being the values rather than being strange or unusual.

Most would currently describe space as a vacuum, however the properties of space are not that of a man made vacuum. By this it is meant that should you create an absolute vacuum in a chamber or container here on the planet, it would not have the same values as would space itself. Just sucking out what's inside the chamber will not create the actual value of space.

Space should be viewed as a lattice with a base uniform delta structure. Space also has a low delta compression level. The term low is in comparison to something more complex like a gas or liquid for example.

The delta structure of space is referred to as level 5. As a reference for comparison of structure, pure carbon (not to be confused with compound carbon or better known as standard carbon from the periodic table of elements) has a uniform delta structure level 3. And yes, pure carbon is not a solid, nor is it a liquid or a gas or any of the supposed states of matter implied by modern science.

THE LAW OF CUP-CUP

The law of CUP-CUP is a function in relation to the universal grid. The universal grid is the framework of the universe whose purpose supports the environment we know as existence.

Everything within this existence contains part of this grid. The grid is fixed in reference to the universe, meaning it does not move, however all that exists within this grid can.

These grid points are not imaginary reference points, because if they were, we would be existing in a void, and a void has no size since it contains no existence, henceforth it has not reference points and can not be defined. So the existence of the grid allows us to have shape, size, quality, quantity, etc.

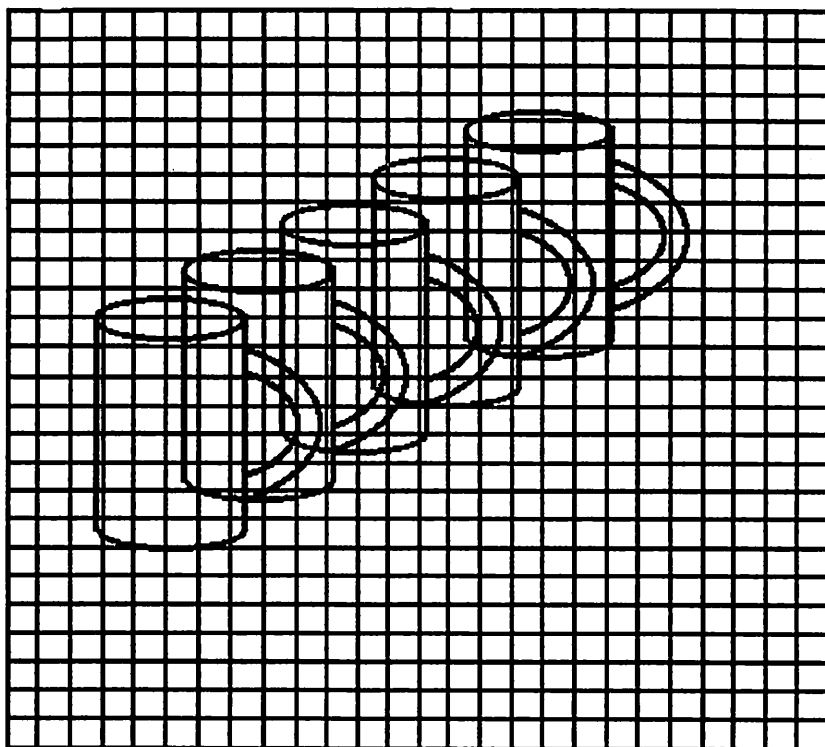
If everything can move around on this grid, then everything must have the same basis, meaning it must have a single origin or a common denominator. This common origin is the grid itself. No matter what the object is, it is made from the same base matrix design as the next object with the difference being its internal delta and sub delta field values. This is why the base matrix is termed as such, it is the basis of everything belonging to the universe.

When objects move around on this grid they do so using what is called the law of *cup-cup*. This law governs the actions of possibility in reference to their ratio values, which henceforth determine the possibility of that action.

This law and its actions are responsible for the states of matter, like why a solid is solid for example. It is also responsible for the effects of centrifugal force and inertia. The law of *cup-cup* whose action has not yet been conceived has no reference to conventional science for comparison.

The law of *cup-cup* can be understood by expanding the action of a previously discussed effect which was termed sub delta emulation. To achieve the effect of cup-cup is to achieve FULL DELTA EMULATION. Sub delta emulation is one matrix structure emulating the next on a sub delta scale. Full delta emulation is one matrix structure emulating the next at all levels.

This effect is achieved by moving an object from one part of the grid to another.



In the illustration above, the object has moved through many grid points on the grid. Each time the object moves into the next grid point *cup-cup* or full delta emulation takes place. All the grid points in the universe are currently occupied by something, that being the set of field values that are occupying that space or area of grid. **Not just any object can *cup-cup* to any grid point.**

The ability of one point to emulate the next is governed and determined by the values of the given object and the values of the grid point to which you may wish to *cup-cup* to. Under normal conditions an example of this would be an object with solid values is not permitted to *cup-cup* to a grid point already having a set of values which also represent a solid.

To put it simply, under normal conditions two solid object values are not permitted to occupy the same grid points at the same time.

This is achieved because neither of the objects in this case have the ability to emulate each other. A solid however can *cup-cup* to a grid point occupied by the values of a liquid or gas.

The effect of centrifugal force and inertia are also effects of full delta emulation. The effects centrifugal force and inertia have nothing to do with gravity. In the case of centrifugal force this effect is the reluctance of *cup-cup* to change its direction. In the case of inertia this effect is the reluctance of *cup-cup* to stop emulating.

Even though the effects of gravity and *cup-cup* are different it is still necessary to take into account any such values that effect the actions of either. When discussing inertia it is referred to as G-force which is incorrect since the effect is still present in space far from any planet or body that may be exhibiting any gravitational effect.

The same applies to centrifugal force. In space the actions of centrifugal force are the same as they are here on earth. Neither of these two effects can be attributed to the effect of gravity.

The effect of cup-cup has a speed. That is the emulation - dissipation process can be calculated and observed. The maximum possible *cup-cup* value in terms of speed is greater than the dissipation value in terms of the same.

The actual maximum *cup-cup* speed is emulation speed to the power of approximately 235. Emulation speed was the speed previously covered which was light speed to the power of 15.

The most significant value that is most importantly needed to be understood at this point is the dissipation value. Knowing and understanding this value allows us to calculate many things.

The dissipation value is, in terms of speed, the time it takes to dissipate the delta structure before the structure can be re-emulated by what ever set of values existed there previously.

The reason this re-emulation occurs is because as the area in which the value previously existed dissipates, the residual field values fall until the value is as such that the re-emulation is automatically initiated due to the existence of the much lower value now present.

The actual values in all cases are different for each and every different event that may take place.

This dissipation value can be measured with the use of an instrument capable of recording or observing 11,112.3 frames per second.

What this means is that your instrument will observe an object as still being there even though the object has moved to another set of grid points.

The actual length of time your instrument observes the object as being there varies, given the set of values you are measuring.

The existence of these values make it possible to calculate the speed of any object traveling through any environment without the need for any reference points. Only the values of the object and the current environment are needed and these values are right there ready to be measured with no requirement to refer to an external source.

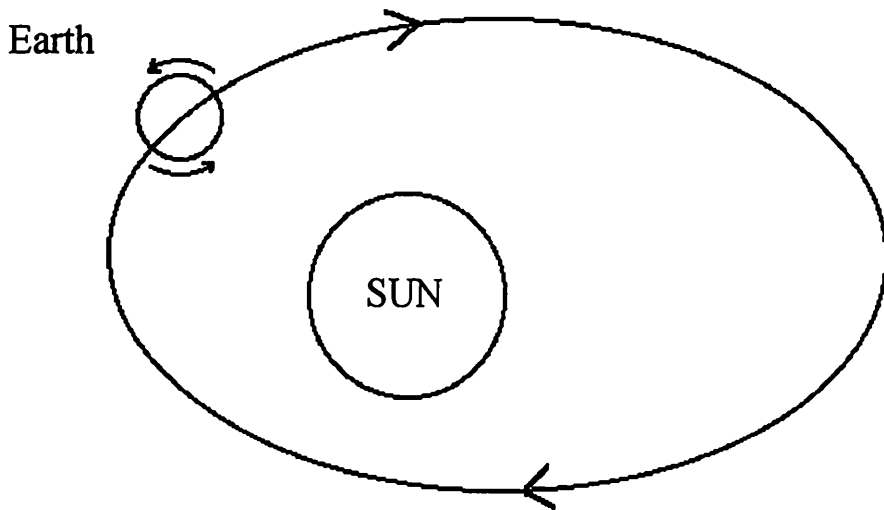
Speed is not the only calculation possible from these value sets. It is also possible to calculate the exact mass of a planet for example.

The figure of 11,112.3 frames per second also happens to be the number of segments of time in one second. One segment of time is also equivalent to one full action of a complete matrix structure.

These segments also contain fragments. The number of fragments contained in a segment is equated to the number of sub delta's contained in a matrix structure. This means the number of fragments in a segment are variable in reference to each individual item in existence.

PLANETARY ROTATION

The spin or rotation of the planet is also an effect of *cup-cup*. The rotation is due to the value differences of space on either side of the planet which result from a combination of effects already described.



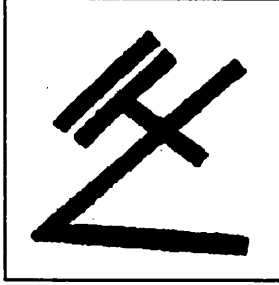
The elliptical orbit around the sun results from the tilt or angle of axis.

FIELDS

The definition of a field is not something that can be defined in terms of one thing or another. The interaction of fields should also never be viewed in terms of attraction and repulsion since this concept is dependent on the existence opposites which can not be proven.

A field is a point of reference in relation to the reference of that point whereas the values of all points are taken into consideration. This means that a field is only an interaction value at a specific point of reference.

So a field is also merely an effect as is the whole universe. It is the value of a field that determines what word or description gets applied to that condition for the purpose of communicating any such event.



CHAPTER 6

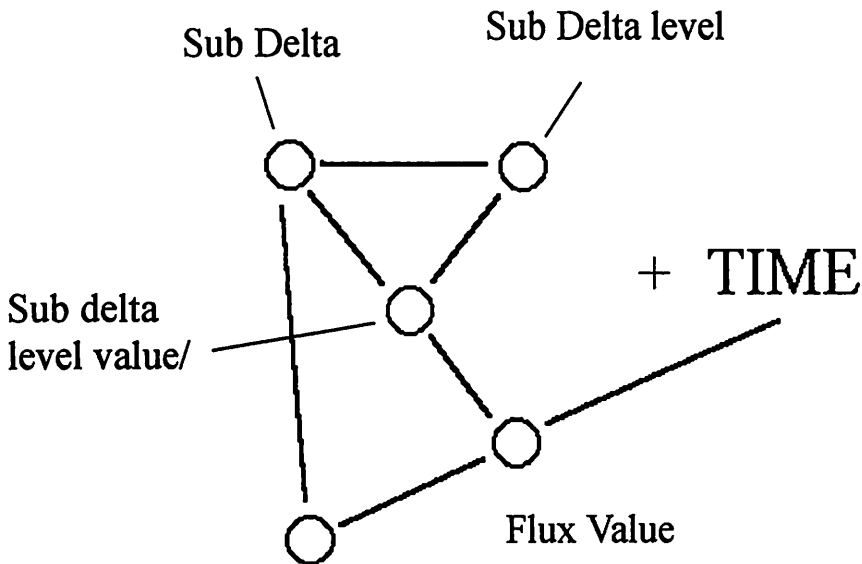
CALCULATION

In this chapter, a short discussion will be in reference to tertiary mathematics, with the emphasis being that of the concept. Some of the base concept has been covered in the preceding chapters.

This base concept has been in the form of ratio relationships where these ratios have been expressed as to each other which also included as to the next as also was the relationship of ratio to what was. This forms the basis of the 3-4 relationship.

The 3-4 relationship is one that includes time into the equation. Time and its representative values have not clearly been expressed during the course of the contents thus far.

The extra complexity that time creates by inclusion into the equation has the potential to mislead the reader whose concept of time may not be that of time itself. The following illustration is for those who feel they are able to grasp such a calculation.



Motion Value of main
delta structure

One of the more important concepts when working with tertiary values is the three dimensional consideration of the value interactions when calculating a three dimensional lattice.

What this means it that when constructing a three dimensional object from the base values up, the values do not follow the convention mathematical concept of procession. Using a conventional approach is like describing a ratio value 5:6 as being the same as the ratio value of 6:5 when in real terms they are very different.

In this different ratio system, we do not use numbers with reference to any specific numerical value. With the ratio of 5:6, the (5) value may be attributed to the rotational factor of the matrix itself, whereas the (6) value could be the flux capacity of a specific delta level interacting with it in a way that is different to the norm. In the case of 6:5 under the same scenario, the (5) and (6) values would be totally different in effect and action since they are no longer the same value as the previous.

The simple two part ratio can never occur since there must always be at least a third value present for any individual action. A more accurate representation of a true ratio pattern would look something like this:

5:2:8 — 4:4:1:5:7 — 3:7:9:1:1:2 — 1:2:1 — 6:6:8:4
 3:2:8:9 — 2:1:1:3:7 — 3:5:4 — 1:1:2:1
 2:4:2:3 — 5:6:9:2:4 — 2:3:1:7:7
 3:4:9:9:7 — 6:4:9:3:5
 5:6:3:3:7:9

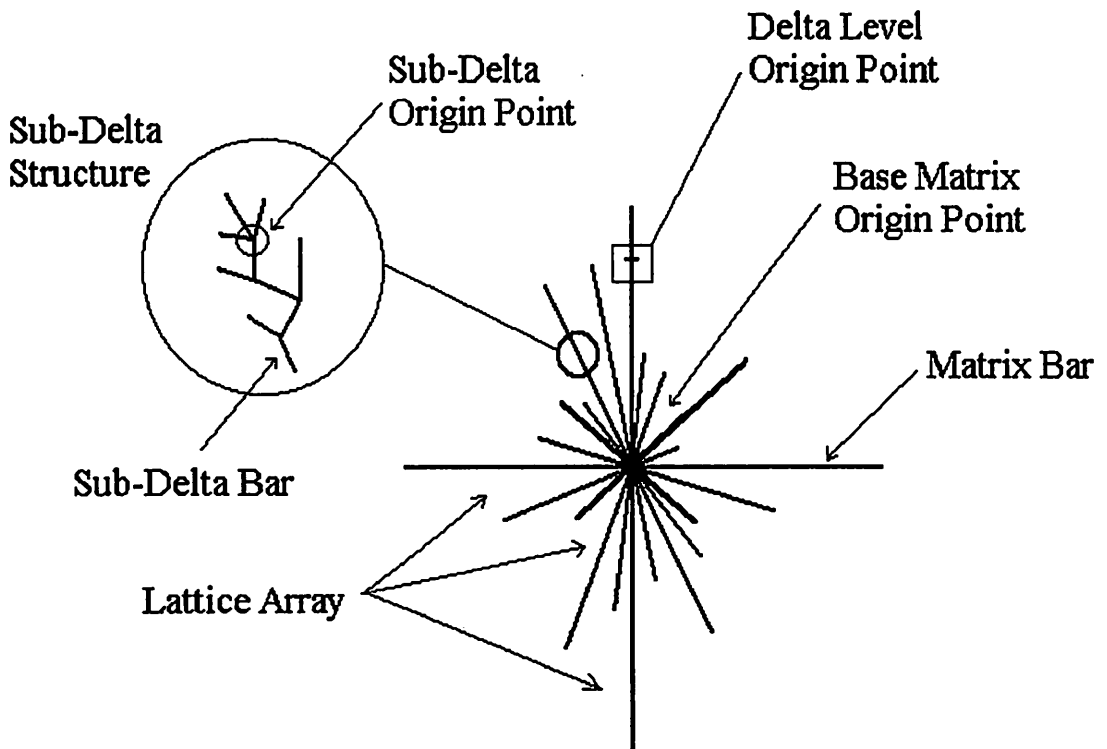
Take in consideration that this is not a true calculation. It is only a demonstration to show how many numbers there are in a calculation similar to this. These numbers each individually represent the alpha, beta and gamma values that combine to form the sub delta point of a singular level. The singular levels then combine forming a sub delta level, then next to form a sub delta level configuration and finally to form the sub delta bar.

Once the sub delta value of all of the appropriate sections are complete, the process can be repeated using the sub delta values to find the delta values.

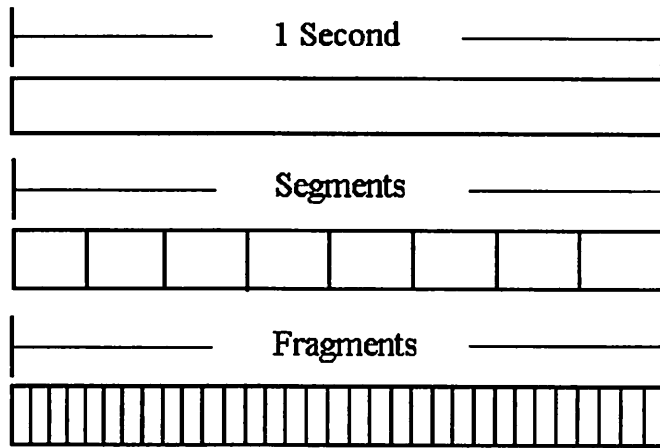
The delta values are then combined with the individual flux (compression) values to find the matrix size and unified charge value.

All of these values ranging from the sub deltas to the fields are used to calculate the pattern or bar configuration and the fluctuation of the complete matrix.

Once this is achieved, the interaction factors between one matrix and another can be accurately calculated. This process holds true for all computations from micronic through to universal scale.



TIME CHART



(Pictorial representation -- not to scale)

Time is one of the most important factors involved in Tertiary Mathematics. Time is not actually measured by the ticks of a clock, nor is it measured by the rotary speed of the planets. These are simply perspective views taken by each individual in a specific place.

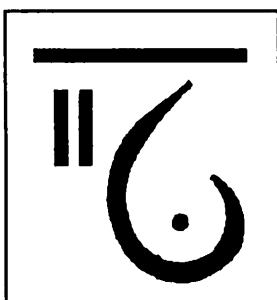
True time can be related to a singular second, but not as that second. In the illustration above, a second is taken as the largest singular value. This value is then broken down into 'segments' and each segment is then broken down into 'fragments'.

There are 11112.3 segments to every second. This is the highest dissipation value of the cup-cup process which means that 1 segment is equal to 1 action of cup-cup.

Each action is then governed by the amount of sub-delta actions needed to produce the effect. Each sub-delta action is therefore equal to each fragment, hence 1 fragment is equal to 1 sub-action.

The number of sub-actions are governed by the matrix complexity. This means that the sub-delta level structure of the matrix will only allow for a fixed amount of sub-delta actions to take place at any one time.

Device "Q"



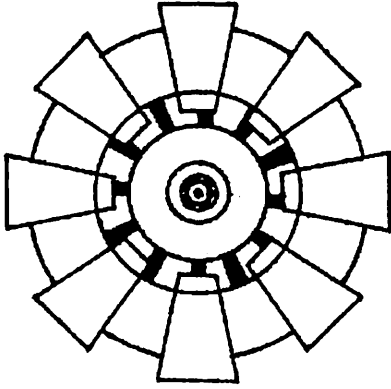
CHAPTER 7

WARNING

This section contains diagrams for a specific device for creating *Q energy*. This device may seem simple on paper but, in reality, it is quite complex. Any attempt to construct this device without further instruction on the matter may lead to accident, injury or death on a scale of personal through to possibly global proportions.

The ramifications of releasing uncontrolled *Q energy* upon any environment will be destructive. This is the energy of creation. Treat it accordingly.

Nov 1983



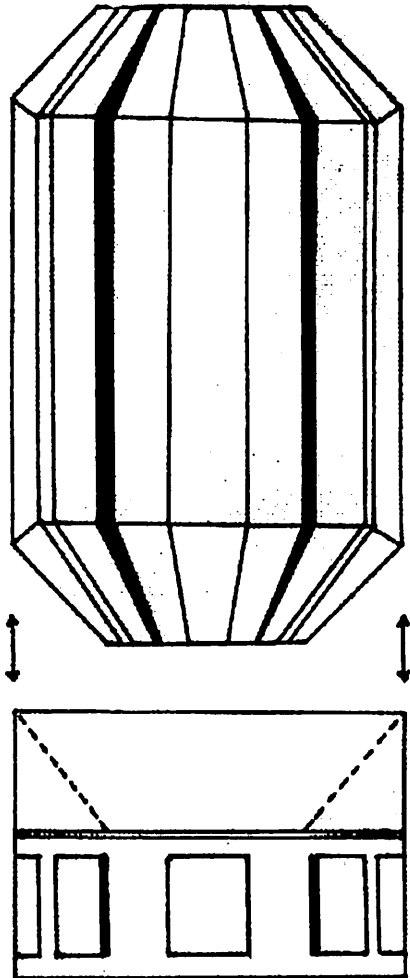
This is a diagram of the exterior of the engine block. At the top is a symmetrical front view of the motor showing the positioning of the inner cylinder in respect to the outer shell, followed by a top view of the outer shell with the static turbine attachment.

The 8 electro-magnets on the outer shell must be mounted unto and through the surface by one of two means. 1. Mounting by means of bracketing or bars, or, 2. molding through the surface and using a second skin around the outer shell to support any outward force generated by the interaction between the inner and outer magnets.

The outer shell consists of whatever material suits these criteria.

1. Material must be light and durable.
2. Must be rigid but not fragile.
3. Must be made of a non-magnetic substance (this does not mean it has to stop the magnetic fields from penetrating the surface).
4. If the twin skin method is used, the outer skin does not have to equal the thickness of the inner.

These 4 points must be adhered to without deviation. This allows for short-cuts in the overall costing of the device.



The construction of the outer cylinder case is achieved in three parts. The first is the cylinder itself. This must be pressed or molded from a single piece of material with absolutely no joins, creases or welds. The inner surface must be smooth with no divots or irregularities to allow for maximum frictionless rotation of the inner cylinder. This can be done by any means ranging from machining to plasma treatment. The length must be precise to the ratio specifications shown on further diagrams. The thickness depends wholly on the material used in the construction, but due to magnetic mass safety reasons, do not exceed 8 mm.

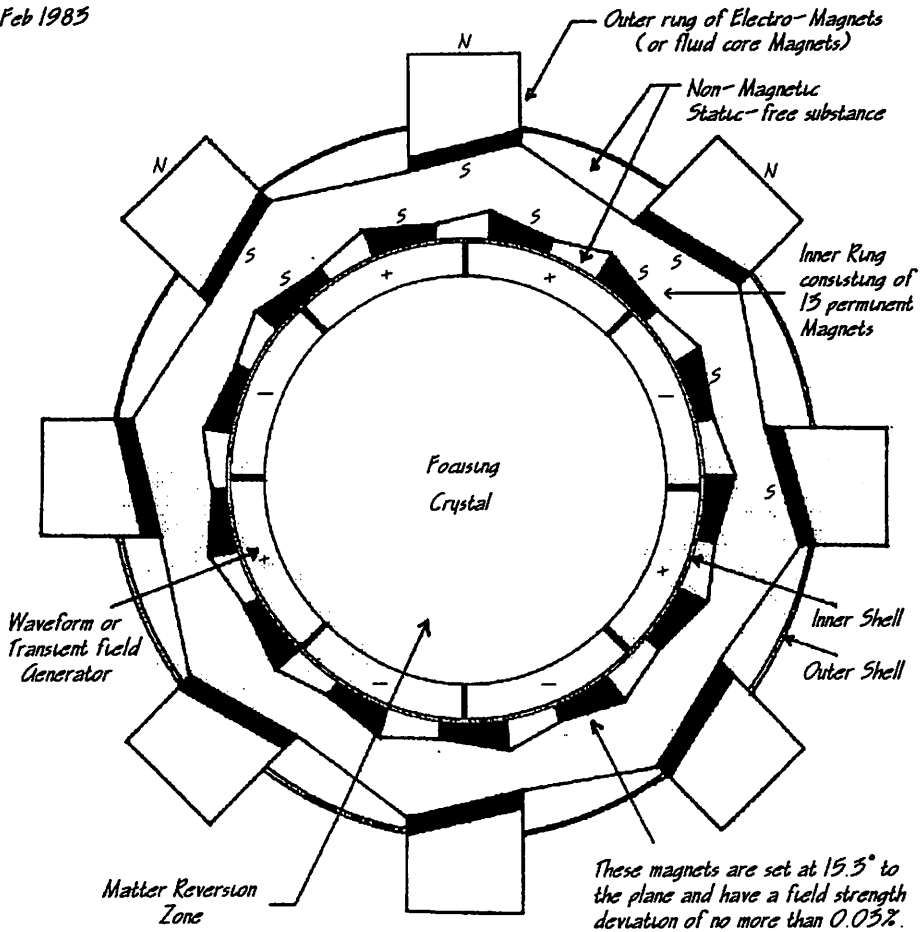
Second is the two end half cones which must be made of the same material with the lengths and angles conforming to the appropriate diagrams. The thickness is in ratio with the thickness of the outer cylinder. This means that the inner and outer surfaces are flush with the main cylinder. These also must be smooth on the inner surface.

Next is the removal of the appropriate segments of the cylinder and the two ends to create the necessary cradles for the mounting of the outer electro-magnets. Eight sections of equal size must be cut from the cylinder giving enough allowance for a firm fit with the correct amount of inner protrusion. This must be done without error or allowance due to the delicate nature of the angles and distances described in the diagrams.

The mounting and alignment of the magnets is covered in the following diagrams. Whatever is not covered is left to builders discretion.

The bundling of the electro-magnets to the outer cylinder can be done in one of two ways. The cheapest of these is to use three or four equally placed straps around the circumference of the cylinder. The other is the second skin method. This is where an entirely new skin or shell is formed over the first cylinder by means of hot molding. Through these processes the magnets must not be tampered with in any way since alignment is the most important factor of the device.

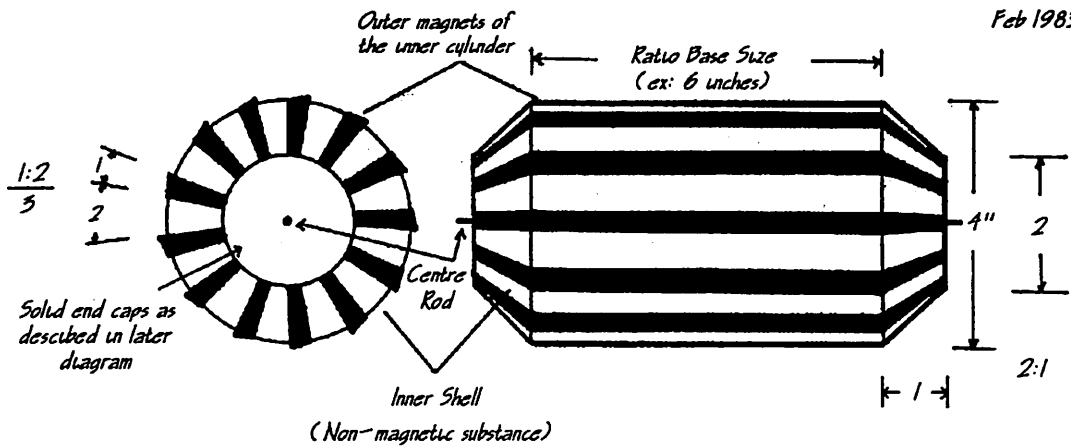
Feb 1985



The cut away view above is not to scale nor is it in proportion to the actual construction. It is simply a pictorial representation designed to show the inner shell in respect to the outer shell and the relationship of the magnets of each. Nothing on this diagram should be taken as true measurement except for the measurements marked.

The inner shell is shaped in proportion to the outer shell so the distance or gap between the two will be uniform thus allowing it to be suspended by a magnetic buffer created by the interaction between the outer electro-magnets and the inner permanent magnets. This allows the inner cylinder total frictionless movement with no contacting surfaces.

In the center is a special crystal which acts as a focal point for the energy produced by the device. It, above all else, is the most important of all the components listed.

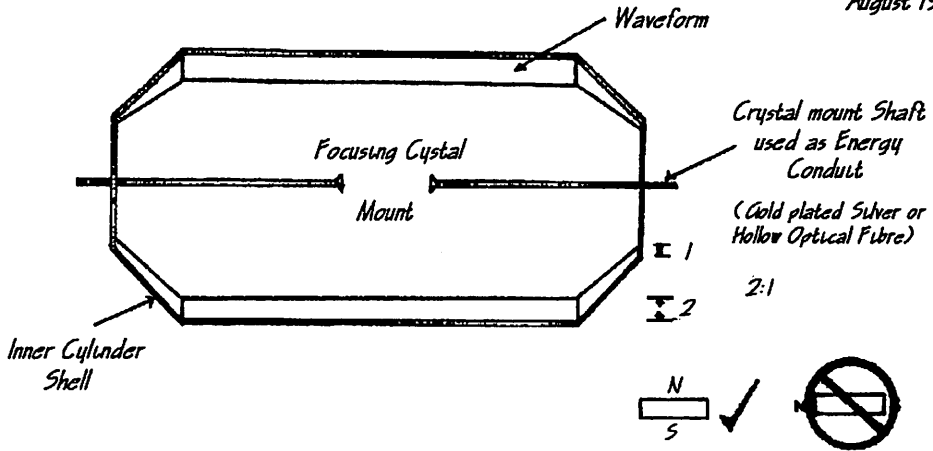


The image above is that of the complete inner cylinder. The measurements are in ratio format as with most of the diagrams. It is due to this that the device can be built in any size ranging from micronic to gigantic, although any larger than one metre is irrelevant due to the power output being the same all round. The distance of 6 inches is simply a starting point for those who do not understand ratio construction.

The inner cylinder is constructed of a light weight non-magnetic rigid substance (once again, builders discretion) with no seams or joins. This is necessary for the fluid motion of the rotation at high speeds. It is constructed in the same fashion as the outer cylinder with a second skin covering it so as to minimize any adverse turbulence in between the inner and outer cylinders. The magnets are mounted as not to allow for deviation in the smoothness of the surface with which the application of the second skin can be used to achieve this state.

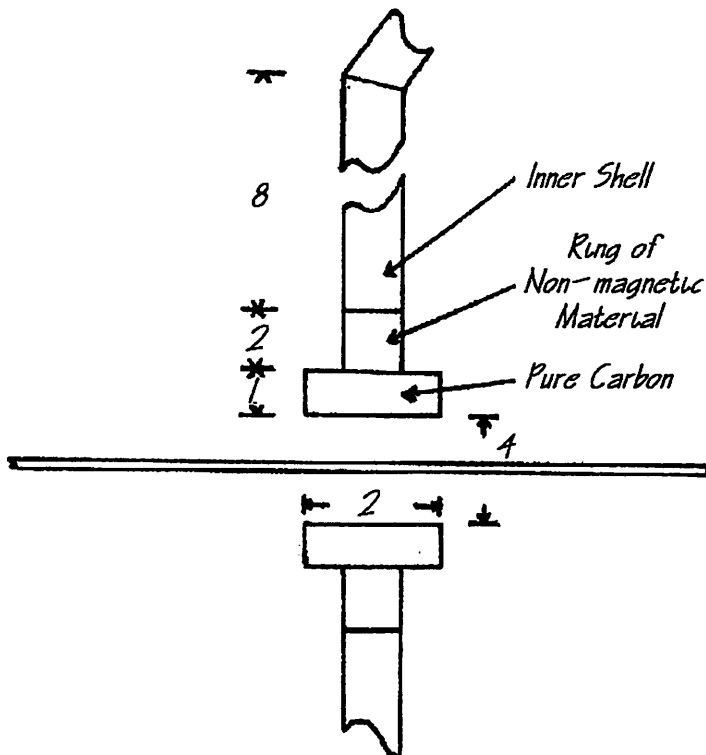
The cylinder surface area is unbroken except for the section on each end surface where the channeling rod passes through to the core. This allows the cylinder to rotate without the center rod rotating as well since, for the process to work correctly, the center rod and crystal must not shift from their original alignment, hence the only movement that occurs in the entire device is the inner cylinder itself.

August 1983

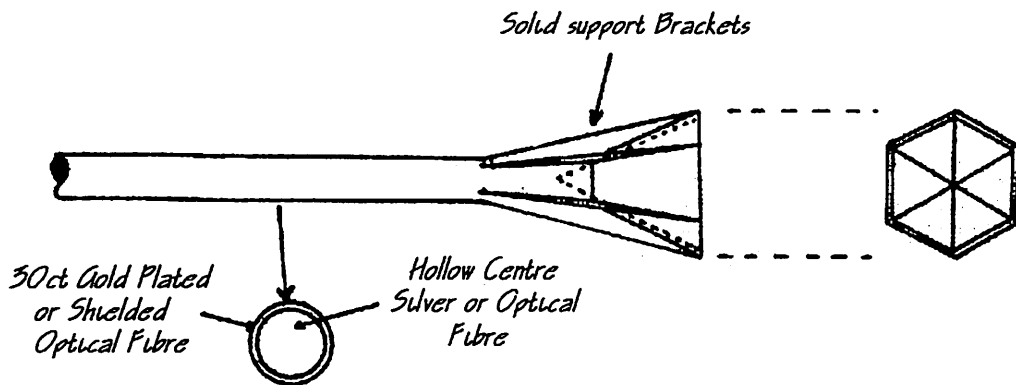


The inner cylinder cut away view shows the magnetic waveform surrounding the crystal and shaft assembly.

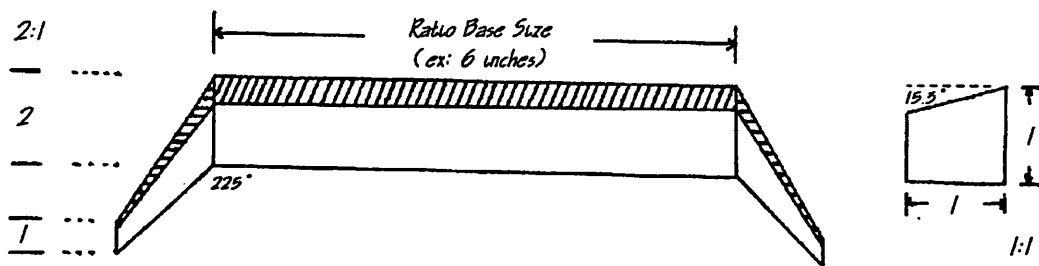
August 1983



As seen above, there is a specific gap between the wall and the shaft. The cylinder wall is set so as to not allow energy leakage without inhibiting the rotation. Carbon acts as a buffering tool since it does not affect the energy created in any way.

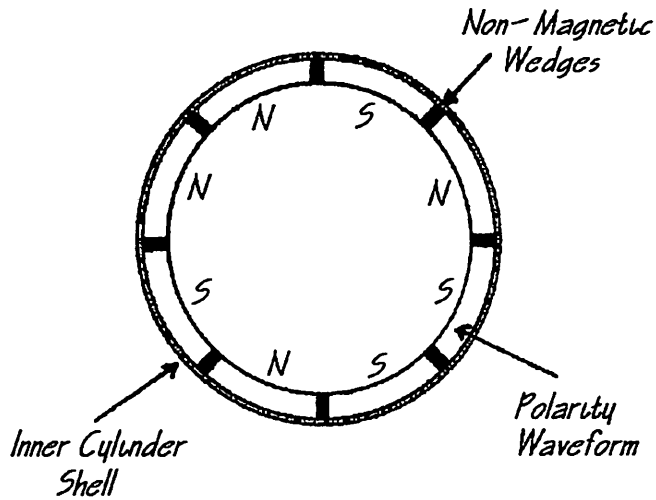


This is a close up view of the crystal mounting shaft showing the rod and cap construction. The rod is hollow to allow for energy flow direct from the focal vector of the crystal. As the energy is produced, it is focused by the crystal and projected through the rod. Since this action must happen, the interior surface of the rod must be of polished silver or any other substance that reflects so that leakage will not occur. If the builder wishes to use the 30ct gold approach, the construction of the rod will have to be more precise. To create 30ct gold, clean heat with plasma 100ml of pure gold at 8000 degrees Celsius for 28 seconds per volume or ratio part thereof.



A more precise view of the construction of the outer permanent magnets of the inner cylinder. This diagram shows the appropriate angles and measurements necessary to produce them. Material used in the construction of the magnets themselves should be 53% iron, 23% cobalt, 17% samarium, 5% boron and 2% silicon. This configuration should be sufficient strength for this purpose since room temperature liquid metals are not yet available.

July 1983



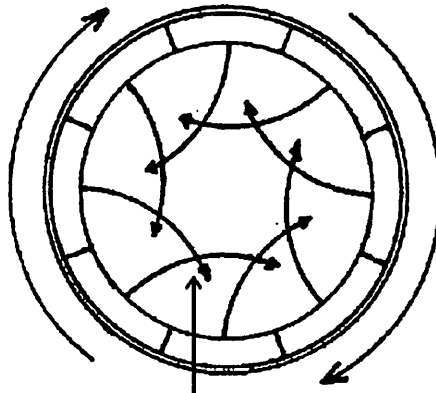
The representation of the inner waveform above shows the pattern of polarized permanent magnets that are used to break down and contain matter structure. This pattern is only known as a waveform for lack of better available words.

The pattern itself contains a series of polarized magnets set in a specific configuration of $++-+-$ in a continuous cyclic loop. The waveform acts as a fluctuating rotational magnetic barrier which exists at a ratio of $492560 : 500000$ to the rotational speed of the inner cylinder. At high velocity the speed differential between the cylinder and the field rotation causes a destabilization in the emanation field density of whatever material (e.g. air) exists inside the inner cylinder prior to the reversion process and at the same time, due to the resonance differential, prevents the energy created from penetrating the field.

In between the magnets themselves are a series of non-magnetic wedges placed there simply to separate the individual magnets for each other. This is their sole purpose.

July 1983

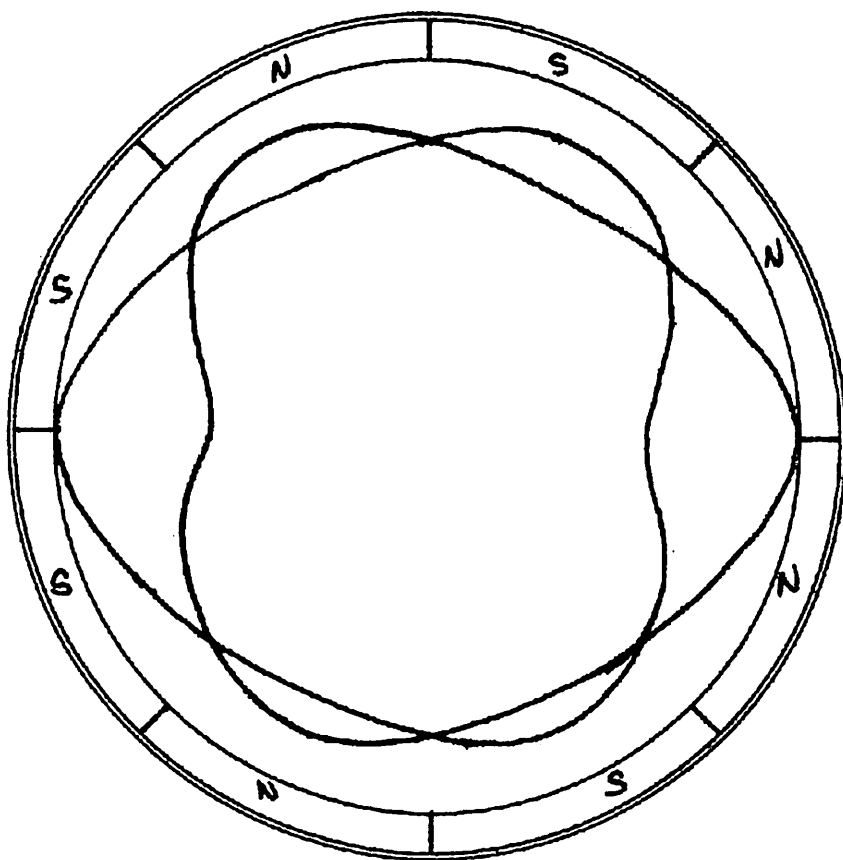
*Rotational direction
of the Cylinder*



*Point of Cross-fielding
Effect*

In order to obtain the level of power needed for the reversion process, without applying extra energy, a massive amount of acceleration/velocity is required. This is controlled by the exterior electro-magnets on the outer shell which are holding the inner cylinder in place and, at the same time, pushing on the correct angle to achieve a pressure free smooth rotation. The velocity at which cross-fielding occurs is exactly 135512 rpm. With the use of the magnetic buffering system for the inner cylinder, these speeds are easily attainable.

Cross-fielding is simply the action which happens at the point of ignition to cause the ignition. At the point of ignition, the fields emanating from the waveform cross. When this occurs, the separate fields blend/merge to form a singular field at each point of action while still retaining their original pattern. This amplifies the field strength by adding a third aspect to the two already existing fields. The amplification factor is approximately 400 times the original strength of the waveform which is sufficient to destabilize the sub-delta lattice causing any actual random matter within the chamber to revert or break down beyond its base.

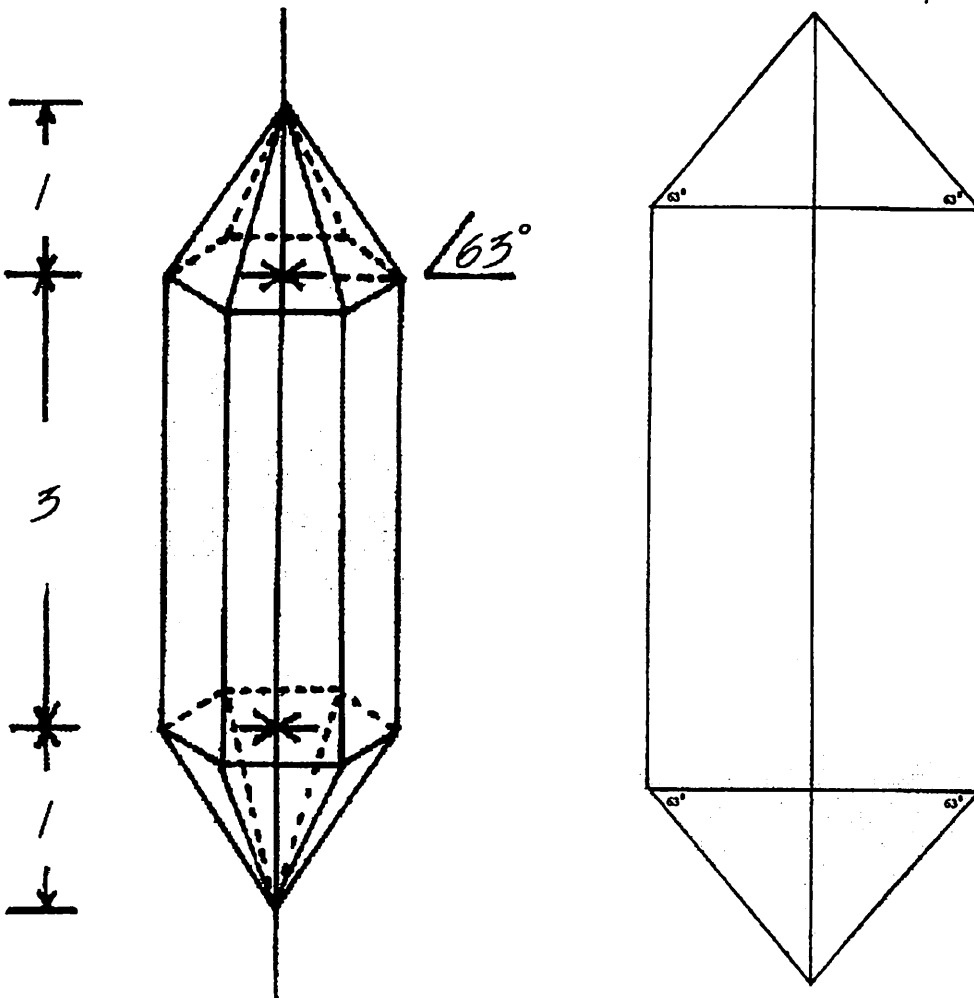


This is only a diagrammatic representation of the standard field effects created by the orientation of the waveform magnets. With this it can be seen how, at a high velocity, the pattern will never reach a perfect unified resonance. As explained previously, this pattern is specifically designed to generate a non-uniform field barrier that will restrict any resonance energy frequency from passing through it in any way, shape or form.

This is known as R.F.S. or Resonance Frequency Shielding. The other purposes/ uses for this action/ effect will not be revealed in this book due to the implications and complexity of their nature.

Main Vector
Line

Sept 1983

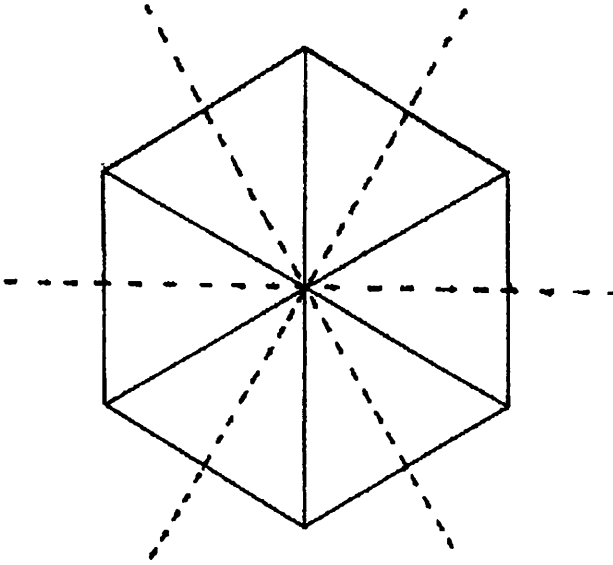


Sept 1983

The crystal is by far the most important piece in the Q device. Its purpose is to focus the energy produced by the reversion action through itself and then through the conduits. As stated previously, any matter inside the chamber is reverted, but this is not the case with the crystal since the vectors of the delta level 7 structure of the crystal allow it to conduct the appropriate resonance through its extremities to the focal vector thus amplifying the required resonance effect through to the conduits.

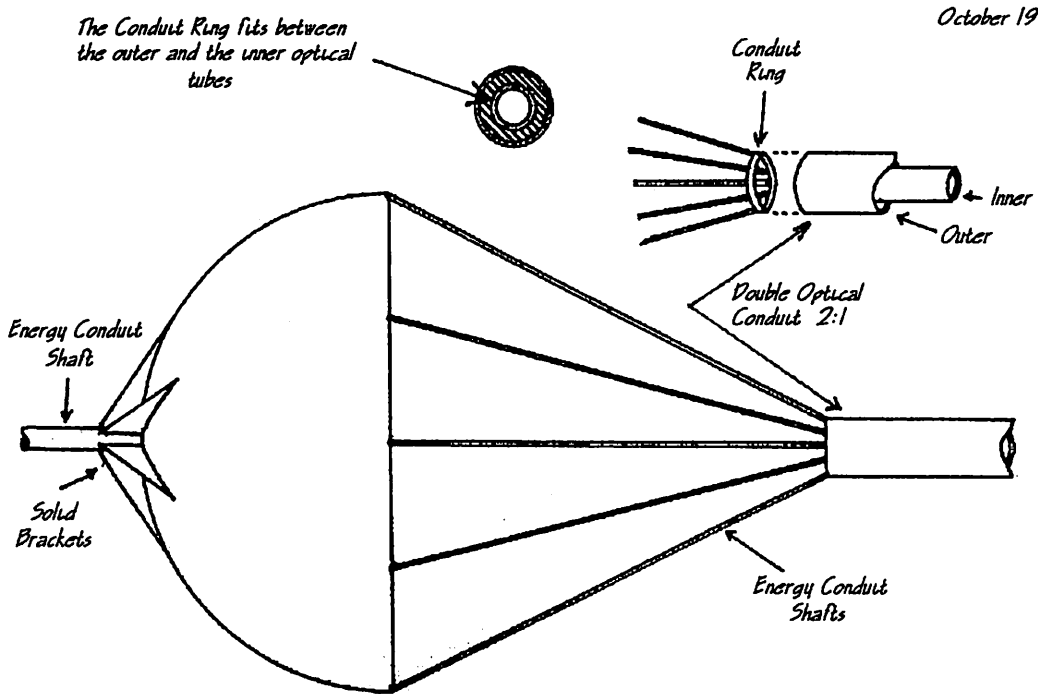
This resonance energy has, at present, no name and, since this is the case, we have allocated the letter Q to it.

Sept 1983



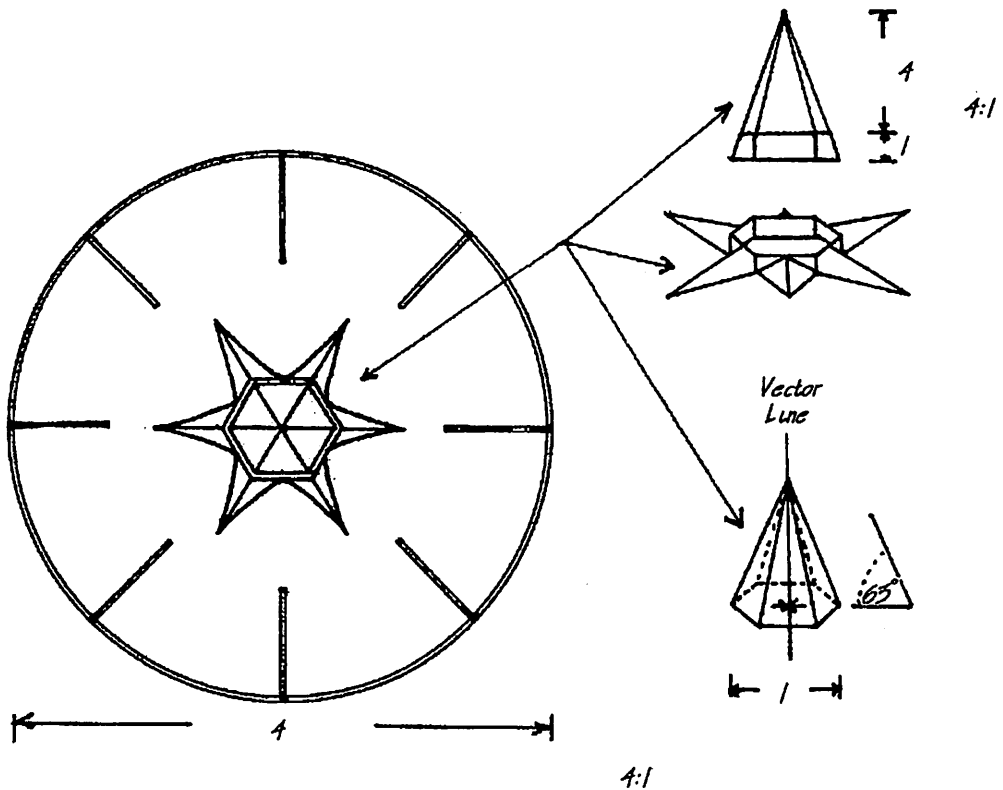
The view of the top of the crystal shows the basic vector lines for the cut. It must be perfect with no flaws or irregularities and cut precisely to specifications with emphasis placed on vector alignment.

Below is the Resonance Dish. The Q energy flows in through the conduit which penetrates the dish surface and through another different focusing crystal mounted over the hole. The sole purpose of the dish is to inhibit back-wash of energy into the core.



The surface of the dish, both inside and out, is made of light non-magnetic rigid material and plated with 8 microns or more of 30ct gold.

The energy conduit shafts are made of similar material also with the 30ct plating. These shafts attach to the conduit ring. What is not displayed on the above diagram is that the ring is suspended by a series of micro brackets between the outer and inner tubes and penetrates into the gap at a ratio of 1:5 to the tube size.

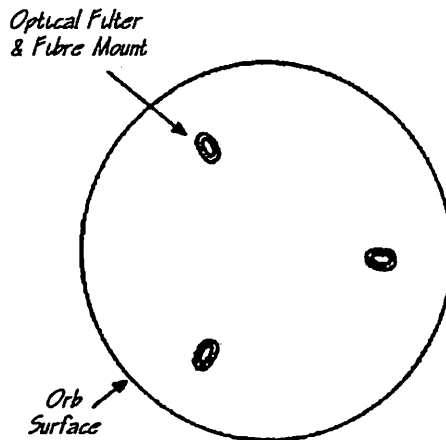
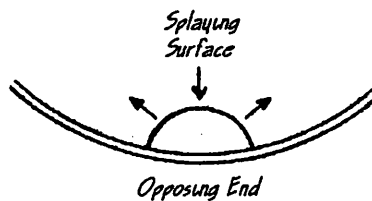
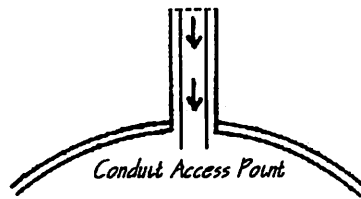


The second focusing crystal still follows the construction pattern of the first with the only difference being its shape. The mount holds the crystal in place over the core conduit. Its other use is to displace any energy onto the dish surface that escapes from the collection pod. This energy is then channeled along the conduit shafts, through the ring assembly and back into the pod. In effect, the dish simply acts as a safety valve for the device.

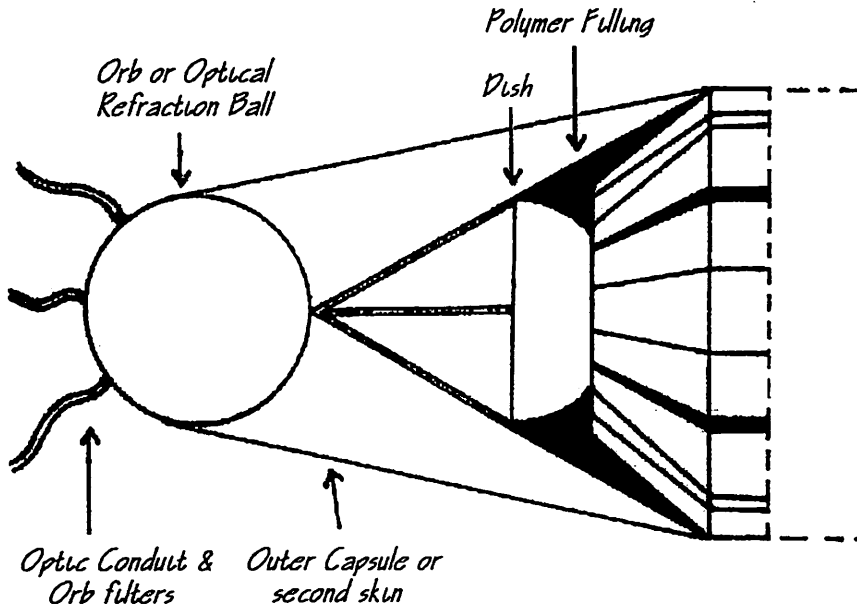
If an orb is used as the collection pod, this diagram shows the necessary steps to construct it.

The inner surface must be mirror polished silver with no joins or marks of any kind. The splaying surface depicted below must also be mirror polished silver and molded as part of the orb itself so as to prevent irregularities in the surface structure.

Nov 1983



The diagram above shows a possible mounting configuration for a system where an orb is used as the collection pod.



As a final note, this device creates power. It does not draw it from the atmosphere, planet, ether or any other source other than itself. It actually creates the energy from nothing. This is possible because, as stated in this book, energy is merely an effect. The electro-magnets are powered by electricity developed from the static turbine at a rate of 0.3% power used to 99.7% usable power created. These power usage levels are only this high while the machine is at idle. As the device increases in speed, the power usage level reduces allowing for the logarithmic creation of more usable power.

The reason the warning at the introduction of this section is there is simply due to the sheer energy levels developed from this device. At 200000 rpm it is easily enough to power a small city.