dynamo

A **dynamo** (from the Greek word dynamis; meaning power), originally another name for an electrical generator, generally means a generator that produces direct current with the use of a commutator. **Dynamos** were the first electrical generators capable of delivering power for industry, and the foundation upon which many other later electric-power conversion devices were based, including the electric motor, the alternating current alternator, and the rotary converter. Today, the simpler alternator dominates large scale power generation, for efficiency, reliability and cost reasons. A **dynamo** has the disadvantages of a mechanical commutator. Also, converting alternating to direct current using power rectification devices (hollow state or more recently solid state) is effective and usually economic.

The word still has some regional usage as a replacement for the word generator. A small electrical generator built into the hub of a bicycle wheel to power lights is called a **Hub dynamo**, although these are invariably AC devices. (Wikipedia, Dynamo)

Keely

"*In electric lighting, the velocity of the **dynamos** accumulates only the harmonic current - by atomic and interatomic conflict - transferring one-two hundred thousandth (1/200,000) of the light that the dominant current would give, if it were possible to construct a device whereby it could be concentrated and dispersed.*" The Snell Manuscript

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Schauberger

The simplest effect of catalytic opposites, i.e. fine-structured opposites with inner interuniting properties, or more properly having a 'marrying' tendency (ur-procreation), can best be observed in the generation of electric current, which is normally only successfully achieved with so-called **dynamos** incorporating rotors made of paramagnetic metal.

Conversely, if diamagnetic catalysts are used in **dynamos** constructed in exactly the opposite way (so-called Repulsators - see fig. 7 & figs. 24 ->26), then an upward flowing diamagnetism is produced, which viewed biologically is to be understood as 'levitation' (resurrective or upsuctional force), during which the follow-up pressure mentioned elsewhere plays a subordinate role. If the developmental process is initiated in reverse order, where the pressural components predominate, then super-strong gravitational forces are freed. [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, The Catalysts]

It thus follows that all today's technical, hydraulic and chemo-dynamic machines, conveyances, agricultural implements (ploughs, harrows, disc-tillers, cultivators), **dynamos**, turbines, propellers, pumps, etc. are developmentally harmful, for apart from their pressure-intensifying shape, they are almost entirely constructed with materials unsuited to Nature's processes. Their use triggers off lower-grade vibrations in molecular structures. [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, Cadaverine Poison in Ray-Form - Ptomaine Radiation]

by the cycloid-space-curve systems of the trout's gills. In consort with the above supplementary energies, which squeeze the tear-shaped body of the trout forwards (see fig. 38(a), they then give rise to the above phenomenon. In a similar manner, naturalesquely constructed aeroplanes, submarines, or long-range weapons (air and water torpedoes) can be made to move silently through the air or water at any desired speed and almost without cost. Stationary machines of all kinds can also be powered by reactive fuels, which require neither mining nor other forms of extraction, because they are already present in superfluity. These are the allotropic bacteriophagous elements, which merely await the cycloid motive impulse in order to function as miniature **dynamos** and which through their translatory energies automatically produce the power that intensifies by the square. This explains the tremendously high velocities characteristic of those most highly developed expansive forces - ray formations. [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, The

Economy Founded on Reactively Produced Energy]

James Dewar

Professor Sir James Dewar of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, wrote in 1890: *If Mr. Keely succeeds in making his discovery practically useful, as it is said he is demonstrating his ability to do - if this information be true, it is strange to contrast the past history of science with the present. Fancy the discoverer of electricity having succeeded in inventing the modern* ***dynamo*** *machine! This would mean the concentration of hundreds of years of scientific discovery and invention into the single life of one man. Such a result would be simply marvelous.* [Professor Sir James Dewar], [Keely Supported by Eminent Men of Science]

See Also

Commutator for Dynamo Electric Machines - 334823
Dynamo Electric Machine - 359748
Figure 19.07 - Another view of Globe Motor with a different kind of Dynamo Magneto
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Regulator for Dynamo Electric Machines - 336961
Russells Optic Dynamo-Generator