

# World Weather Rangers

That weather engineering remains in the hands of peaceful people.

Excerpts from David Wells' writings

Last edited: July 13, 2011

## Building the Motor

David writes: I am building machines as fast as I can come up with the money for the parts, which is not very fast... I have a nice machine shop to make the motors, but little money for the parts and postage to send them out. **I would rather you made your own if you could. I don't sell the machines.** Wilhelm Reich died in prison for selling his device, so I give mine away. Donations accepted. I build them whenever I have the time and send them to people to operate.

I decided to open source the device so it doesn't get lost or suppressed like a lot of other good ideas. If enough machines get out there, more will follow. Someone will figure out exactly what the thing does and science will advance. Find a friend with some tools and it is not hard. A lathe and a mill are a big help and I can give you advice if you need it. Keep in touch.

I am retired and don't need to make money off of this. ***I just want to see the bad weather controlled.***

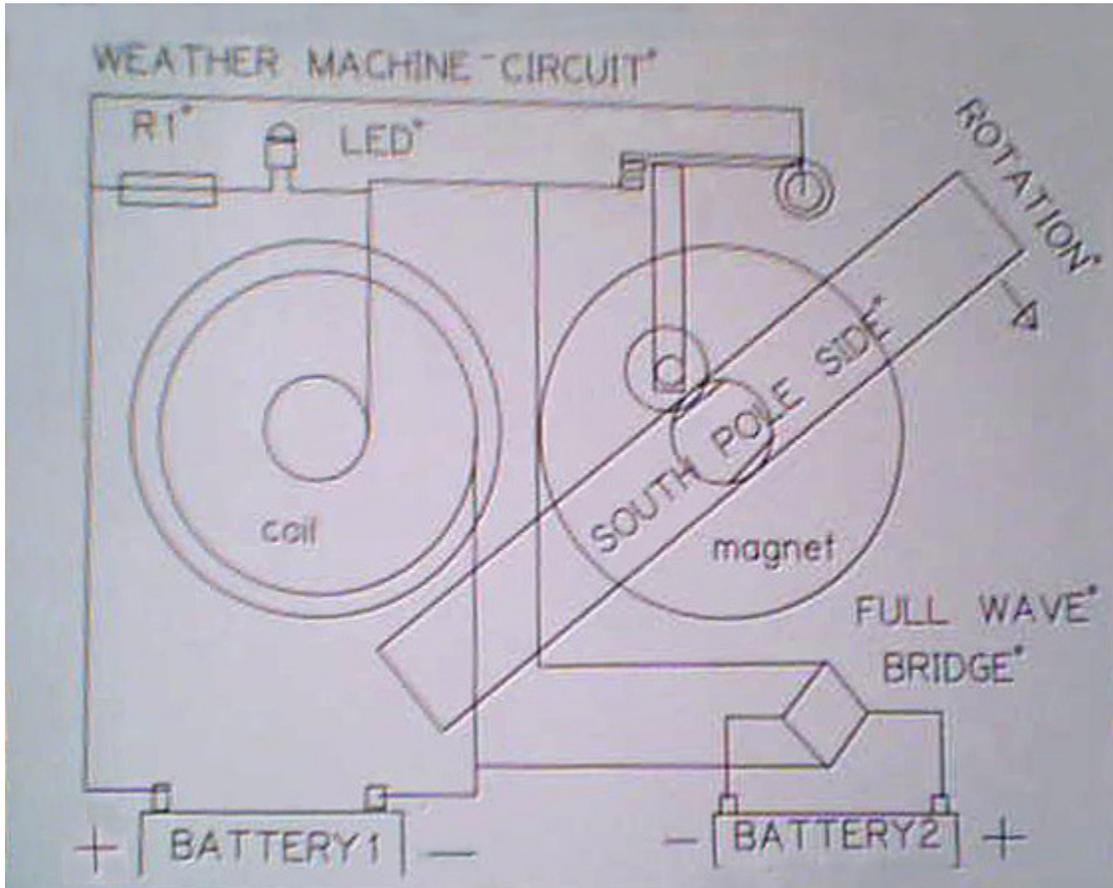
**HISTORY** - I discovered the effect in 1994. I was studying Joe Newman's motor to see if there was anything to the over unity claims. Joe had his motor on display at the fair grounds and we went to see it. My thought was you can't do what he claimed. After talking to his helper while Joe spoke in front of the crowd, I learned that a window fan had apparently run for 5 years on an 8 volt battery. I decided to study the motor. Joe's motor had 350 lbs of copper wire in the coil. I did not have very much copper so I decided to build a small motor and let it run as freely as possible to see if the thing could break even or make some energy. I got the thing going and it did run real cheap.

I had difficulty telling what was going in and what was coming out of the motor. I had a scope, but couldn't make sense of what was happening. I had trouble with the commutator, too much drag, so I fixed it up with auto breaker points with a roller on the cam. Then I split the circuit by adding the full wave bridge rectifier and the second battery (cathode to the positive post). The results were amazing. The circuit completely eliminated the spark in the points. You couldn't see the spark in the dark. The power battery would discharge and the load battery would charge up. Switching batteries would keep the motor running for a long time. I could measure the power in and compare to the power out because the circuits were separated. It was running very close to unity, so close that errors in measurements could go either way. I decided to take two fresh 5 amp hour moped batteries and

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hook it up and let it run until it stopped. If it ran the batteries down, it was not over unity.



The

machine was placed on the north wall of the shop and started running. Pretty soon a cold weather snap came in ( I'm sure the motor caused the cold snap ) and it was 20 below zero. My shop was freezing cold and too big to heat. I decided to put in a small office room to work in that could be heated. While the remodeling job took place, the machine got moved to the west wall and pointed east. It remained there for the rest of the test. It was this stroke of luck that let me discover the effect. When the machine is pointed east, it pokes a hole in the cloud cover and brings out the sun (the hole in the clouds effect does not happen everywhere). The hole will follow the sun across the sky all day long. No other direction of operation creates anything visible that a person would observe while operating the motor. Also, I would not have noticed the effect if it were not for the fact that I lived 12 miles from the shop and saw what was happening as I went to and from work every day.

Thus began a long series of tests to see what the thing was capable of. It will amaze you if you have the patience to run the experiments. It is such a slow moving show that you will be the only one that realizes what has

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happened. Clearing off clouds doesn't take very long, and doesn't really accomplish much. This is the fastest action the machine will produce. When you get your machine, look for the setting that clears the clouds. This is the direction that stops rain. Point it the other way to make rain. All of the test work has been done with 4 basic directions. [All machines built in Dave's shop have a black arrow pointing the direction the machine runs. If your machine doesn't have the color arrows picture please print one and place it on top of your machine. It is essential for proper aiming. It's the one with the black, yellow, blue and orange arrows.] If the rotor was a wheel and was rolling down the road, this is what we call the direction it is running. We say "running east", or "running west" to describe what we are doing. Different areas require different settings to make things happen. In my area, running east stops rain. In New Mexico, running east makes rain. So when a machine arrives in a new area, the operator must learn what setting produce the rain or shine. There is a very good program called "ripple tank" on Google that explains wave interference. You should get familiar with waves to understand what you are doing. This program is great for experimenting and testing, but you will be affecting somewhere 1000s of miles away and will have a hard time telling what you are doing.

**The machine is fairly simple and any construction seems to work (as long as the polarities are kept right). You need to build with precision so the motor doesn't wear out. It will be running for years 24 - 7 and a good build will keep it running for a long time without a lot of maintenance.**

## The Box

The box can be plastic or wood, anything sturdy and non magnetic. **Don't use steel.** Magnetic screws don't seem to affect. I have used both stainless and magnetic screws and can't tell the difference. The open top box design is the easiest to do. The blocks clamp the bearings in place and allow centering of the rotor. Just line it up and clamp it down. You can make the box out of plastic meat cutting boards. Walmart sells plastic cutting boards for the kitchen. They are 3/8 inch thick and cost about \$4 to \$6 each.

A better material is plastic plywood from Menard's or Home Depot. Hard to find. It comes in 4 x 8 sheets 7/16 thick for about \$50 per sheet. It's called **Luann board** and is made from recycled plastic. It's worth looking for

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because you will need several plastic cutting boards to make the box and a few dollars more gets enough board to make a lot of machines. I got 12 machines boxes and coil formers out of a 4 x 8 sheet. The plastic drills and taps nice.



A box has 6 sides. Each side could be turned 4 different directions. There are 24 different ways to set the box and only one of them will poke the hole in the clouds (again: it does not happen everywhere). You need to look at the radar to see what happens in all other directions. I was very lucky to notice the effect.

The machine needs to run as free as possible to generate weather control so you need a smooth runner. Sloppy machines make a lot of noise and you would have to put them some where they won't bother people. The box can be made of anything. Wood works good. Build it out of 2x6 and drywall screws. This makes a quiet runner. The open top design is the simplest. A table saw with a fence will get you a nice box.

If you have a drill press and a 7/8 wood bit, the **bearing saddles** are easily made. Cut the **bearing blocks** and cut a 1/8 inch thick shim and screw them onto the sides of the box. Match the sides together and shoot a couple of 3 inch dry wall screws to hold them together. Then drill the **bearing seats** right through both sides right on the center line. Remove the shims and you have perfectly lined bearing mounts. Center the shaft when mounting the rotor and lightly clamp the bearings in place. The wood holds things from moving around.

If you have a lathe, you can make the **coil former** (spool) out of plastic. This stuff machines nice and makes a good coil form. Make the former in 2 pieces with a spacer washer in the middle.

## Side Bars

The side bars are two 1/4 x 1 1/4 hot rolled mild steel. You can do like the picture and cut from wider stock that covers the hole, but straight bars work OK and are easy to do. They need to be long enough to reach the center of

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the core pin. The plastic disc in the middle of the magnet keeps things lined up. Put the threads on as straight as possible so the rotor doesn't wobble. Zigzag the sides to clear the core pin by about 1/8 inch. Get an aluminum rod for the shaft and turn it to fit the bearings on each end. The shaft should have a step turned on it and a thread. Drill a round hole in one side bar and drill and tap the other side bar. The magnet you get will likely be only 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick. A big air gap doesn't matter because the points are set to break when the rotor bar edge just gets to the core pin. This setting is required to get the effect. If the timing gets off, the motor won't control weather.

## Magnets/Bearings

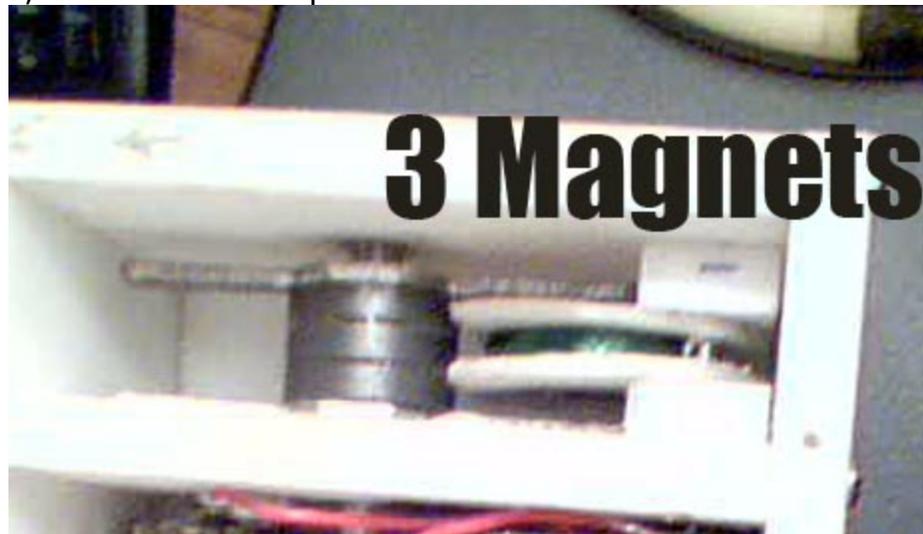
**Magnets** - The magnet comes from a big speaker. Find an old speaker that has a round flat magnet in it. The bigger the better it seems, but small machines are effective too. The small machines are harder to keep working because they have so little power, *they have to run absolutely free to get the effect.*

You can use more magnets. One magnet is enough, When you stack magnets, the power doesn't increase that much. double magnets only gain 20 % power. Stacking gets the width so you don't have to bend the side bars. If you have lots of magnets, sure, stack the magnets. I use one so I can make more machines. The speed of rotation depends on the size of the coil and the magnet. More wire in the coil slows the motor down. I have made machines with about 4 lbs of wire. They run real slow, about 60 rpm. A 1 lb coil runs faster, about 4 to 600 rpm. The machines don't run the same speed all the time.

### *Preparing the Speaker Magnets*

-The metal sides of the magnet need to be removed. Rip off the speaker cone and use a gas burner to heat the magnet to about 500 to 600

degrees F. The bonding glue will let go and a knife will remove the metal side plates. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop. A Coleman gas hotplate or barbecue grill will work. The heat won't affect the magnet. When



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the magnet is cleaned and cooled, hang it from a thread and determine the south side. It will turn like a compass. Mark the south side.

## How to Get the Magnet's Polarities Right

*IMPORTANT TIP by Alberto Feliciano*

*When building the machine it is important to get the magnet's polarities right. When we hang the magnet from a string to determine its polarity, remember that the south side of the magnet will be attracted to the Earth's North Pole. Identify it with a permanent marker.*

***A small weather machine with one small magnet is all most people need and should have and you will not have to bother with what follows. But if you are going to use more than one magnet on your machine you must read the following slowly, as it may sound strange, but believe me, it is true in some way or fashion.***

*The north and south poles of the magnet have an east and a west side to them. What this means is that before we marry the magnets together we must find out what their north's and south's "east and west" are, so that we can join them correctly. This procedure must be done with extreme caution, as some people have lost fingers while handling powerful magnets in this way.*

*The magnets must not be allowed to jump at each other as they will tend to do and your hands must not be caught between them. It is not only painful, it may mutilate you. Fingers have had to be amputated by doctors to unfortunate magnet experimenters in other projects who were not expecting such force from the magnets.*

*To find the "east and west" of the north and south ends of a magnet we need to place one of the magnets in a deep plastic bowl and float it in a plastic bucket of water.*

*Have that magic marker pen handy as you will need it to mark your findings. Then, you may want to place a piece of thick cloth or maybe something else over the floating magnet. This is to keep it from breaking in case that the two should slam together during this experiment.*

*Now very carefully, we will approach the floating magnet with the other one, just enough to influence it to align with the one that we are holding. Too close and they will crash together. It may be a good idea to wear work gloves, as it is very likely that the magnets will touch each other and pinch one of our fingers (it really hurts, I know from experience).*

*Once you have figured out how the magnets go with each other, you make markings on them to marry them up later. Remember to mark them on their outside edge, too. If you*

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*are not careful in the handling of these magnets they may break. Or worse, they may break your fingers. Please be careful.*

After you have your magnets identified and ready for their joining together, you must find a creative way to let them stick together without banging into each other and possibly breaking. We will be joining them as they attract each other, of course, not repelling. That just means that we will stick the south side of one to the north side of the other. Use strips of thick cloth or something similar. Little strips of wood or big matches may do the trick.

Alberto

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David Wells continues: Another source of magnets is the **microwave magnetron**. *A word of caution.* When removing the magnets from the magnetron, **don't break the pink probes on the tube**. The probe material contains beryllium and will make you **terminally sick** if you breath the dust from cracking a tube. That is the part of a microwave that keeps the junk yards from taking them. The sick rocket scientists that machined beryllium for the space program know this. They have to put the stuff in florescent tubes too. The world keeps getting more hazardous.

***Car speakers or burned out sub woofers are the best source.*** Ask some kids if they have any old blown sub woofers from their boom boxes. You can get some really big magnets there.

The magnet will have a big hole in the center. Hang the magnet from a thread and let it turn like a compass. Like we said before, the south side of the magnet will be attracted to the Earth's North Pole. Mark the south side and install it as shown. Take the cutting board material and machine a plastic disc that centers the magnet on the shaft. Put the disc in the magnet and use the shaft like a bolt to hold the magnet between the side bars. The **side bars** can be bent in a vise to zigzag shape to clear the coil. The magnet will likely be only 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick. Machine a shoulder on the shaft and thread the other end and screw the shaft in like a bolt to clamp the magnet in place. Balance the assembly by shifting the magnet. When balanced tighten the shaft and glue the magnet in place to keep it from shifting.

**Make sure the axle shaft is out of aluminum so it doesn't short the flux path.** Leave 1/2 inch stick out past the mounted bearing to mount the starter knob and the points cam.

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**Variation -**  
The small machine in the picture works just as good as the big one for a few miles. It runs fine on 3 volts. The magnets are from Radio Shack 1 1/2 inch x 1/4 inch with about a 3/8 hole

stacked 3 thick.

It uses a 1300 MA power supply turned down to 3.5 volts (power supplies can be used with bigger machines as well. Cheap power supplies will have small capacity diodes in them that will not withstand the huge voltage spikes that the machine produces and will burn out). Two 9 volt batteries will run it for about 2 hours.

Instead of the second battery, I put a resistor where the battery goes and the spark in the points is gone. No batteries. Plug it in and go. It puts out 2 distinct rings at 20 miles and 40 miles radius. The coil on the little machine is one roll # 30 radio shack wire. Not much wire. A 400 ma power supply smoked out after a short time. The 1300 ma does the job no problem. Not practical, but can be done.

**Bearings** -Any nice ball bearings work. I like the 3/8 x 7/8 because you don't have to figure out what the number is going to be if it's metric, plus you have trouble with seal drag with bigger bearings. Try to get a perfect light press fit on the shaft to the bearings. If it's too tight, it will stretch the center of the bearing and cause drag, if it's loose, it will walk the groove into the shaft and wear out.

You can leave the seals in. After a day's run, the bearings free up and run OK. I used to take the seals out to get free running, but wound up with the requirement to clean them often. Lint and dust accumulate in the bearings

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without the shields and slow the motor down. A good trick to break in the bearing is to mount it on a bolt and spin it for a while on the back side of a V belt. The drill press belt works good. 2 or 3 minutes spinning really frees up a new bearing.

***For magnets over 4 inch/diameter you can use 1/2 inch bearings.  
Magnets 4 inches/diameter and under, use 3/8 shaft.***

Next clamp the bearings into place. Machine a step on the shaft and thread the shaft. **Thread one side bar and drill a hole in the other.** The shaft screws in to clamp the magnet. Balance by shifting the magnet. When balanced, glue the magnet in place.

**Batteries -**

***"You need 2 batteries to run the machine. It will run with only one, but is just an ordinary electric motor."***



If the motor is run with one battery the points will burn out and it won't control the weather. The points will spark and burn out quickly without the load battery. Charge the battery when needed. This coil won't run a long time.

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If you want long runs you need more wire. When we found it controls weather, we stopped trying to get overunity and redesigned to use more power to get greater control over weather.

**The one pound coil works best.** Smaller runs hot, bigger runs slow. Some operators use an old battery and plug in a trickle charger and leave it charge all the time. About 1 amp keeps up with the motor.

**CAUTION** - Place the machine in an area where an exploding battery won't cause damage. If you keep the battery water up, it won't go bang. The problem is the 24 - 7 thing. Years go by and you forget about the battery water. Continuous charging removes the water and the battery can pop. Put the machine where this won't cause a problem. Sealed lead acid batteries are a good choice. They are found in auto jump start boxes.

The batteries in the picture are sealed lead acid batteries. The type of battery is not important. The small machine is wired to run off of the power supply and runs on 3 volts. The second battery is replaced by a resistor that captures the energy from the spike. The strange thing about the motor is that small or large, fast or slow, the machines all work the same. 20 mile waves show up on the radar.

The motor doesn't self start. You have to turn the shaft with the starting knob on the side opposite the points to start it running. Do NOT CONNECT the wires to the full wave bridge ( the little black thing ) backwards. A reverse connection will burn out the bridge rectifier instantly. A new one can be obtained at Radio Shack. If the power battery is connected backwards, it doesn't burn anything out, the motor just tries to run backwards.

You should also **get a battery charger that is a trickle charger**, 1 or 2 amps will be enough to keep up with the motor. Check the battery water regularly. If the batteries go dry, they can go bang and make a mess. If they have water, they won't explode. *It would be a good idea to run the machine in a location that would not be harmed by a battery explosion.* You will be running this thing for years to come and it is easy to forget the battery maintenance. A good investment is to find sealed lead acid batteries like the ones in the picture. They come out of booster boxes you use to jump start a car with a dead battery. They sell for \$30 or \$40 US in this country. Take them apart and get the battery. They have a charger with them in most cases.

Old batteries will work. The batteries should be near equal volts. I have found some variations in what it does if the batteries are not equal. Namely, when the power battery starts to run down, It will make certain clouds that

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don't normally show up. The batteries will actually get better when they are used on this machine for a while. If your batteries have top posts, ***I found a neat trick*** to hook up the machines alligator clips. Just drill a small hole into the post near the edge of the top and this will give you a place to clip to charge them regularly when needed and try not to let them go completely dead. Going flat sometimes will permanently damage the battery to where it won't charge back up. The machine will not self start. You need to connect both sets of leads to the separate batteries and turn the knob on the opposite side of the motor to start the motor. *Note* - **With both batteries connected, there will be no spark in the points when the machine runs.** Tweaking the points for maximum speed from time to time gets the best results.



## Points

*This is the most important part of timing the motor.*

Make the **points cam** from a round cylinder and machine 2 flats to get about 85 degrees dwell. The motor runs on attract mode. The power comes on when the bars are vertical and shuts off when the edge of the bar gets to the **core pin**. It coasts to the next power cycle. The motor won't self start. Turn

the shaft to start it running. I like the GM adjustable points set. *350 Chevy adjustable points work good.* They are sold at Farm Fleet stores for about \$6. Auto parts houses charge up to \$20 for the same thing. You can use the points as they come, but the block will wear off and you have to keep setting the points.

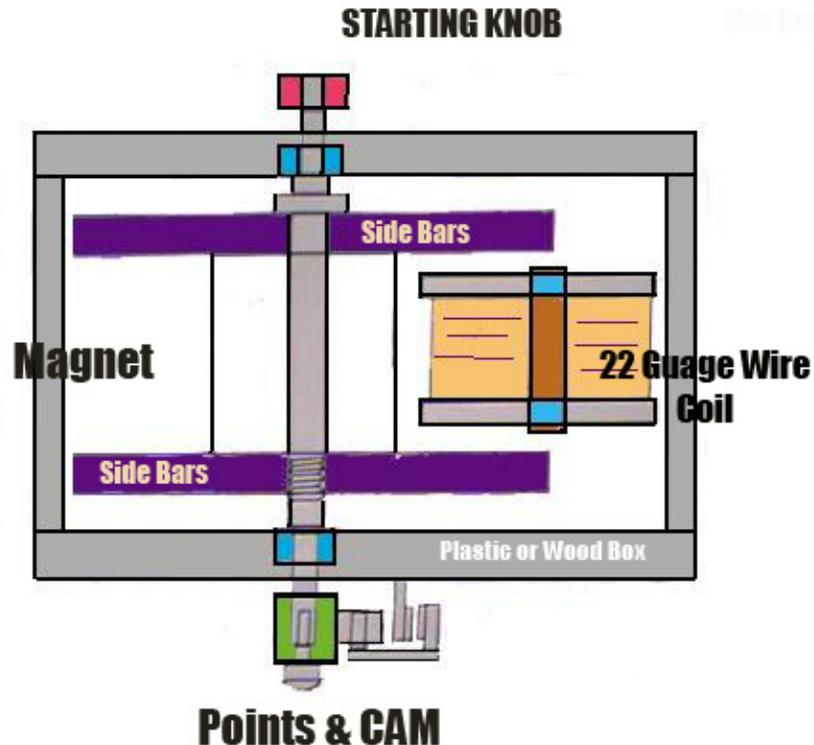
Points break instantly. Transistors are fast, but not instant. Seems to have something to do with it. The points are set to close when the side bars are vertical, or at the half way point. The points should open just when the side bar gets to the core pin. This setting is the most critical to weather control. If the machine seems to be lazy and not much control is seen, setting this fixes things and it works again.

The **points cam** is separate from the shaft. It has a stepped hole in the center and is clamped in position by the screw. It can be rotated to the correct position and the screw is tightened to hold it in place. The starting knob is just like it on the other end. You have to twist the knob to start the motor. If you use the points cam to do this you might shift it's position and

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mess up the timing.



The points close when the bar is midway between, or vertical as is shown. The dwell is about 80 to 85 degrees. The correct setting gives the highest open volt spike when the **battery#2** is disconnected. Also seem to run the fastest there. The **LED** driven by the appropriate resistor assists in setting the points. That part of the circuit makes the machine radio silent. Without that part, the machine runs ok, but will tick tick the radio and put lines on the TV like a car engine.

The bifilar winding John Bedini uses probably works the same. You can wind this coil a lot easier. It is probably the spike capturing to the second battery that causes the effect. I know when the **battery#2** is disconnected, the machine becomes a regular electric motor.

The **points cam** is the hard part to make. I use modified GM adjustable points. I remove the condenser if they have one and cut off the spring mount. The car has way too much pressure on the points. The machines will even wear out the points when equipped with the roller. **24 - 7 is a long time**. I have a boring bar set up to make the thing. Use 3/8 x 7/8 ball

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bearings for the shaft. Let 1/2 inch stick out past the bearing to mount the cam. Make an adjustable block to set the spring tension.

The **points cam** is made round with a stepped hole in the center that fits the shaft extension that sticks past the bearings about 1/2 inch. Mark it in 4 sections mill 2 sides away to get about 85 degrees dwell with the points. Try to get the sides as even as possible. The cam is held in place with a 10/32 screw threaded into the end of the shaft. Turn the cam to time the motor and clamp it in place with the screw.

The cam can be 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter. Take a GM adjustable points set and **bolt a little arm to the point** to hold a small ball bearing. **I make a small arm out of aluminum to put the ball bearing on.** The roller will extend the time between points setting. The original car friction block will work, but wears down and requires frequent setting. The roller is worth the effort.

Use a die grinder or dremmel with a 1/8 in carbide drill to put a hole in the **arm** to mount the aluminum bearing mount. Use a 1/4 inch long 6/32 screw to mount the arm. I like a small ball bearing with a 3/16 hole for the roller. Hand file the arm so only the center race touches the arm and give it a little clearance or lint will build up and stop the bearing. Then the points cam will wear out. The points cam needs to be round to start with. Mark it in 4 sections, Mill away from section to section on each side to make the points dwell about 85 degrees. Put a stepped hole in the center It and attach the arm with a 10/32 x 1/2 inch long screw. You should take a sharp pen and mark the position of the points cam. If the thing shifts position, you will be able to set it back where it runs. The degrees and dwell are both involved. The screw in the center of the shaft just clamps the cam in place. Use the knob on the other side of the machine to get it started. It just clamps on with the screw so you can turn it to the right spot to time the motor. Timing these things is a little tricky.

**Note** - The points turn the power on and off. The power comes on and the coil attracts the rotor to the core pin. When the rotor bar reaches the edge of the core pin, the points open and the magnetic field collapses. this sends a current to the full wave bridge that collects any power generated by the collapsing field which gets dumped to the second battery. The second battery actually gets charged by this current.

These motors do not self start. If they should stop, they don't burn out. It will run for years with minor tune ups. **A drop of oil on the points cam** once in a while is a good idea. Dirt will build up on the cam and little roller once in a while. When this happens, just rub it off. Dust in the air collects. Kind of like the computer mouse. If it gets too much build up, it changes the

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timing. You will notice the motor run faster when a storm moves in. It seems to run on something besides the battery.

## The Coil

You can use any wire size as long as you get the amps down to where the points can handle it. The power level of a motor is about 1/2 amp to 1 amp. Less wire uses more amps. Get a coil of magnet wire, # 22 awg works good. You need about 500 feet, or one pound of wire. Bigger coils with more wire work, but the motor runs slower and it will run a lot longer on a charge. I think the range is greater with the big coils. The one pound coil is **medium range** and easy to see what is happening. 3 pounds roll # 22 gauge goes for \$28. + shipping.

Magnet wire is available from:

Paramount Wire Co.  
2-8 Central Ave.  
East Orange, NJ 07018 USA **Phone:** 973-672-0500

**The core is made of cast iron 1/2 inch round and 1 inch long.** Lawn mower crank shafts provide a source of the cast iron. Saw off the stem of a junk Briggs push mower that the starter clutch spins on. Thread the shaft. (Note from Alberto: I believe old iron door stops also provide good iron for the core).



When you get the coil wound, you can saw off the excess cast iron. Drill a 5/32 hole through the pin and thread it for a 10/23 screw to mount the coil for winding. Make the pin 15/16 long. **The former sides screw onto the pin and the pin holds the former together.** To step the sides, mount them on a 1/2 inch 20 bolt and chuck them in the lathe and cut the step. **Remember to thread the core pin 1/2 inch 20 before you saw it off the crank shaft.** Make the center spacer washer out of the plastic.

The best way to make the coil **former** is to use 2 pieces of plastic 3 -1/2 inches in diameter. Drill and tap the center of the side 1/2 inch 20 thread and mount it on a bolt. Chuck the bolt in the lathe and step the side to 3/16 thick leaving a 3/4 inch hub at the center. Make a spacer washer for the center to get the 1 inch overall width. Drill one side at the center and one on the rim with 1/16 holes. Thread 22 gauge wire from 1 lb spool through the center hole. **Leave 6 inch leads.** Wind the coil full. Don't wind too tight or the walls will spread. It's not fussy. The wire and can be wound by hand or

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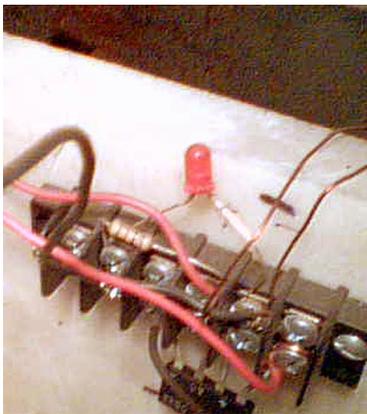
machine like a cordless drill.

Alberto: You can cover the iron core with black tape and then enter the wire into the coil-former through the pre-drilled hole which is close to the iron core. Place that side facing you, leaving six inches of lead wire hanging out. Now begin to wind the coil clockwise from your supply of magnet wire spool. I wound mine by hand and I tried to keep it as neat and organized as I could just to make sure it worked. Left to right, right to left and back again until full. It doesn't have to be perfect. The machine is very forgiving and will work with your coil as long as you do a fairly good job. Once full the final wire leaving the coil should go through the opposite coil-former wall. Carefully drill a hole to exit the wire and run the wire through it. Leave at least a six inch lead wire.

David Wells: If the wire should break while winding, a soldered splice is OK. I have made machines of all sizes and they all work if they are wired like the drawing.

**Mounting the Coil** -Clamp the coil in place with **spacer blocks** mounted to one side of the box. Also glue the coil to the supports to keep it from shifting. **The coil wires must be connected as shown in the diagram.** Polarity is important on everything. The correct ends of the coil must go to the points and battery. Get this hooked up wrong and it won't work. The outer end of the coil goes to negative on Battery1. The **inner end** of the coil must go to the **points**.

## Wiring-LED Light



The machine must be wired as shown in the diagram. Polarity is all important. The ends of the coil wire can't be mixed up. The resistor that drives the LED is about 3k. It will work without the LED circuit but will tic tic radios and TV sets. The LED part makes the machine radio silent. It also provides an excellent timing light.

The **full wave bridge** is a Radio Shack part. 50 volt 4 amp ones work, but I like the 400 volt 6 amp one.

Alberto: I have measured up to 2KV on the charging side when the points open and the magnetic field collapses, so I like using the 600V 25A bridge rectifiers.

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David: The **resistor is about 10,000 ohms** and powers the led without burning it out. Don't ever hook up the bridge side backwards. The bridge will instantly burn out. No biggy if it happens. They only cost a couple dollars. and are easy to change. The **full wave bridge** dumps the voltage spike into the second battery. There is no spark in the points. *Eddy* currents load the rotor.

A small terminal strip works good for hooking up the connections. No soldering required. Screw the bridge, resistor and led to the strip and connect the battery leads. Jumper in the circuit and it is ready to go. **A terminal strip from Radio Shack** makes hook up easy. You **MUST** use 2 batteries to run the machine.

## Working Platform

A plastic container lid makes a good base for everything. Set the batteries and machine on the lid and you can turn the whole thing without tangle. The whole set up turns together. The plastic protects your table from the battery mess. Set the system up in an area where an exploding battery won't cause a problem. Occasional charging is all that is necessary on the battery. If you charge continuously, the battery may go dry and explode. Been there and did that. Blew battery acid all over the room. Now I just toss in a 1/2 hour charge whenever the volts start to drop. You may want to try a battery that is going dead. When the power battery goes down to 10 or 11 volts, I have noted some clouds you don't normally get.

David Wells

## 14 Common Questions and Answers

From reader Harry - ***I think I understand what I see. I have several questions I'd like you to answer and a couple of observations I wish to have confirmed or corrected.***

> 1)

Q: What gauge wire do you use in the weather machine coil?

A: David replies- The wire gauge is not really important. I use 1 pound of #22 gauge wire for most machines. this is enough wire to get the amps down to where a trickle charger will keep up with the motor. The motor will run the 18 amp hr battery in the picture dead in about 1 day if you don't have a charger on it. The small motor runs on 3 volts from the plug in power supply. A load resistor replaces the second battery.

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> 2)

Q: How many turns of wire do you use?

A: The 1lb coil has 500 feet of wire in it. I don't know how many turns the number of turns is not what makes it work. I have made machines of several different sizes and they all change the weather the same. I compare it to a bell. If you pound on the bell, it rings with a certain tone. It doesn't matter how hard or how often you hit the bell, the tone is the same. The medium these machines are affecting "rings" with a 20 mile long wave. We know the wave is 20 miles because you can see the waves on the radar during a storm.

> 3)

Q: What size is the diameter of the coil's core?

A: On most machines, I used a cast iron core obtained from a junk lawn mower crankshaft. The cores are 1/2 inch diameter and 1 inch long. They can be threaded 1/2 inch 20 to hold the coil former and have a 1/8 inch hole through the center. The center hole gives something to rotate the former on while winding the coil. It also allows you to string tie the former to stop it from spreading and hitting the rotor bars.

> 4)

Q: What should the finished coil's diameter be?

A: I have made machines with a 6 inch diameter coil 1 inch thick. The machine used very little electricity and seemed to have a very long range. It was used when I sent tropical depression Andrus down to panama in 1996. The large coils just use up a lot of wire. They run a lot longer on the battery , but would have to run for years to save the cost of the wire. I have made machines with very small coils with wire like a hair. The 3 volt unit in the picture has a small coil. The smaller machines don't have any power and have to be carefully made to reduce the drag to the level where the effect will show up. I don't recommend trying anything smaller than a 1 lb coil for starters. The 1 lb coil I use is 3 1/2 inches in diameter and 1 inch wide. the former is made with 2 plastic discs that are threaded in the center and machined to a thickness of 5/32. the center hub is 3/4 inches diameter and the plastic blank is 1/2 inch thick. The formers are screwed onto the threaded core pin. A small lead out hole is drilled out the side at the center and the edge. The coil must be mounted with the winding as shown in the diagram. I have accidentally made machines that were different and they didn't seem to work. Polarity is all important.

> 5)

Q: Is the coil's core ferrite or is it an air core?

A: The core is cast iron. I didn't try anything else. I just stuck with what was working.

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> 6)

Q: Is the wire plastic coated or is it varnished wire (it looks like green varnish coated wire)?

A: The wire is plastic coated or varnish. Like I said , it doesn't matter what the wire size or type is. real fine wire is difficult to wind. A slight mistake and the wire will break. The 22 gauge winds easy.

> 7)

Q: In one weather unit you use 3 ceramic donut magnets, and in another you use one large donut magnet. Which design is more effective and what are the dimensions of the magnet(s) and what is their field strength?

A: The amount of magnets is not important Stacking magnets doesn't really boost the power very much. If you have a lot of magnets , you can stack them so you don't have to bend the side bars on the rotor. The best machines had 4 inch or larger sub woofer magnets. Obtain a blown out sub woofer from some kids boom box and heat the magnet on a gas stove burner until it is about 400 degrees and take a sharp knife and remove the steel side plates. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop.

> 8)

Q: Please confirm the following: As I read it, your drawing of the weather machine circuit implies that the coil is wound (using the right hand rule) counter clockwise, making the North pole come out of the page. The rotor has the South magnetic pole coming out of the page, and the rotor rotates clockwise.

A: You are correct.

> 9)

Q: True or False: The cam timing of the points energizes the coil only when a rotor arm is approaching the coil and cuts off just as the arm reaches the coils center. That is using x y coordinates of + or - 90, the coil is energized from (0, -90) to almost (-90,0).

A: The best results are to break the points when the edge of the rotor bar just arrives at the core. A wide air gap is OK. I use 1/8 to 1/4 inch with equal results. the coil voltage spike is at maximum when the rotor bar arrives at the core pin. It is the suppression of this spike that causes the effect John Bidini's circuit is quite like this and I would not be surprised if his school girl motor changes weather.

> 10)

Q: To make it stop raining, disperse clouds, poke a hole in overcast, etc., is the weather machine rotating clockwise parallel to true geographic East, magnetic East, or East with respect Earth's orbital direction?

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A: If the rotor were a wheel and it was rolling along the ground , this is the direction we say it is running. The machines work differently in different parts of the country. In my area , running east will cause the hole in the sky. West usually makes rain. Running south in the winter causes 20 below zero to arrive. The box has 6 sides. Each side can be turned to 4 different directions. Testing so far has been limited to north south east and west with the machine as shown. These four settings have been able to generate all of the changes we needed. We have yet to explore other settings.

> 11)

Q: Conversely if you point the machine to the West do you make rain?

A: In Iowa, west makes rain. A machine was tested in the Hela Bend area of Arizona and down there east makes it rain.

> 12)

Q: If I run the machine on rectified DC wall power, should it be 12 volts DC? More, less, or does it really matter? Should the current level be at Milli or Micro amp levels?

A: The power level of the machine is relevant to the amount of wire. The voltage can be anything as long as it doesn't over heat the coil. I have run machines on anything from 3 to 36 volts. The power doesn't seem to be important. It only affects how hard you hit the bell. I guess if you hit the bell real hard , you can hear it a lot farther away The only thing that seemed to vary was the range of the machines. Practice has shown that you are better off with a smaller shorter range machine because it is a lot easier to tell what the thing is doing. Long range machines require a lot of study to find what they are doing.

> 13)

Q: How fast should the rotor be spinning to get the weather effects? Is there a sweet spot or range or speeds that work. Is there a speed above which no effects occur?

A: The speed will depend on the voltage and if there is a storm present or not. More wire in the coil slows the machine down. Less wire speeds them up.

> 14)

Q: What is the lag time between starting the machine up and detectable weather changes - visual or radar?

A: Starting the machine with a partly cloudy sky, you will see clearing action in 3 to 10 minutes. To replace cleared clouds takes about 1/2 hour. They disappear a lot faster than they come back.

**I hope this answers some of your questions - David Wells.**

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## **A Few Additional Tips**

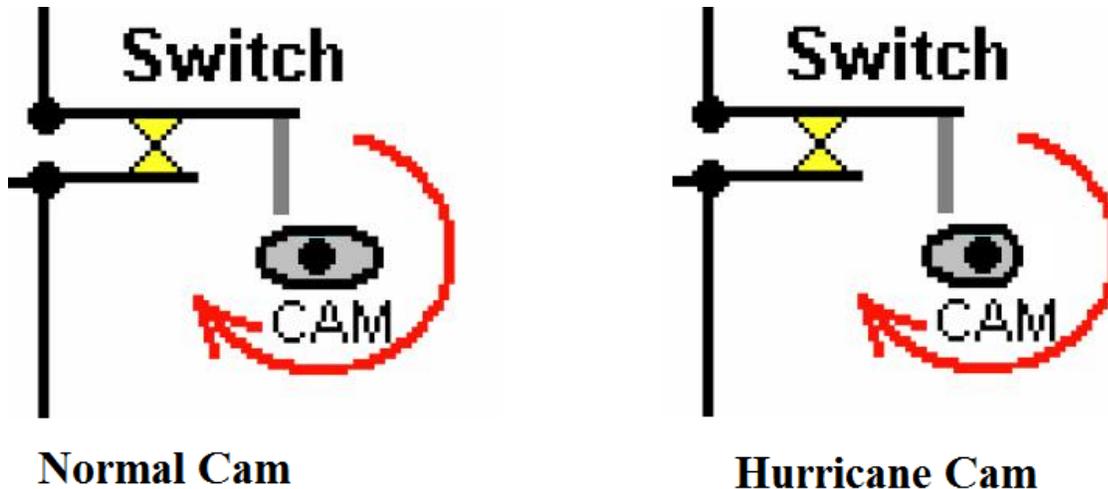
*Aiming the Machine, by Alberto.*

Mr. David Wells discovered the effects of his invention on the weather quite by accident in 1994, and has had much experience operating it since. We will do well if we look-up his machine operation techniques and put them into practice. I have learned much from him in the few months since I have built mine, and I am still learning. I have put these notes together explaining what I have learned while hurricane-busting and how I use my weather machine hoping that we may all benefit from my experience and mistakes. I hope it gives you an idea of how to use your Weather Machine. New info will be added as we get better at using these machines. You will see that practice will teach you a lot. Once you get good at operating your machine you can help us by sharing you successful experiences so that we can add to this document for everybody's benefit. You can help by joining (free of charge) Weather Rangers ning site and posting your comments ([www.weatherrangers.org](http://www.weatherrangers.org)). This is new technology and we realize that there is still much to learn. Having a few helpful Meteorologists on-board would be very nice right now.

I had great success eliminating hurricanes with my first machine because of a defect it had. I built that machine with common household tools. I bent the iron bars by hand and they were not perfectly even but they seemed to work so I let it go. That was actually serendipity at work because it caused the machine to work on only one pass of the bars and I believe THAT is what creates strong high wind shear that destroys hurricanes and typhoons. Two years later I went to visit David Wells and he made me a beautiful machine using my coil and magnets, the ones which had demonstrated great power and control two years before. The new machine ran beautifully but I could not see the same results as before. Then I changed the cam to imitate the defect of my first machine and now it works like it used to. David Wells' original cam is oval shaped. My cam is shaped like an egg. I call it the hurricane/typhoon cam.

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It works better with higher voltage on the running side. I've had great results with 50V from mains AC adaptors. On the charging side I've used two 12V batteries in series. It is important to use a high capacity bridge rectifier that's able to handle the very high voltages produced by the BEMF (Back Electromotive Force) kickback from the coil. I have measured up to 2000V from my machine.

Aiming the Machine:

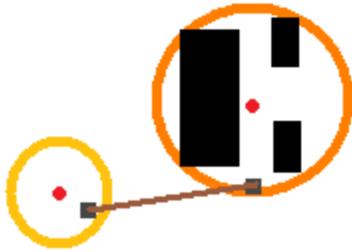
This is the most important part to master in order to deal effectively with hurricanes and typhoons. You can have a very powerful machine but never know it unless you can see the effects it has on the hurricanes as you are working on them and to do that you need to aim properly.

The Sweeper.

The easiest way to aim the machine is to use a Sweeper. This is a synchronized motor that turns 3 or 4 RPM and swings the machine back and forth a few degrees each time. That way we aim the machine's Yellow Arrow in the general direction of the hurricane/typhoon and give it a 15 degrees area to work with so we won't miss our target. It can also be used to bring rain into large landmass areas.

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The large disc or panel is attached to a Lazy Susan and will hold the motor and batteries.

Small Disc goes on the synchronous motor.

This is how to build it: the machine and batteries are mounted on a board which has a Lazy Susan underneath. Next to it you place a small disk which is sitting on a synchronous motor. A microwave oven turntable motor will do the trick if it is of the stronger kind. There are several on the market, so try go with the higher wattage ones. The small disk will turn 3 or 4 times each minute. Make a hole on the small disk and another hole on one of the corners of the board on which the machine and batteries will be sitting. These holes will be used to insert and fasten a rod that will move the machine a few degrees for each full turn of the synchronized motor.

Aiming the machine to tame a hurricane or typhoon is not difficult. It's actually harder to explain than it is to do, so please help me out by reading this a few times.

Here is a list of some tools that we'll need:

a pen or pencil.

a compass.

a protractor.

two #10 size envelopes.

a WeatherRadio if possible (US only).

a timer.

This is important: we must not leave the machine running in the same direction endlessly. This is a brand new science, and it is yet to be seen if low powered machines have or not long-range effects. I am convinced that they do. These machines are small but they exert a lot of power, very much like the brake pedal on a car. There may be no other way of exerting that much power with so little effort be it to stop a moving vehicle or many hundreds of miles of clouds. Please remember that the following is based solely on my opinions. Your experience may teach you otherwise.

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It would be nice if sometime in the near future we could design a built-in timer for these machines just like the ones in microwave ovens. The built-in timer dial would give the operator a wide range of running times, so that the force made by the machine be applied only as needed, anywhere from a few minutes to several hours and then automatically shut down. The switch will also need a 'Continuously On' position for other weather changes. A kitchen timer will work nice for now. Wristwatch or cell phone chronometers may do the trick, too.

There are some inevitable basics that we need to go over first before we can go into how to aim the machine.

\*Color Arrows: Print out the 'Color Arrows Picture' below and place it on your machine. That is, if it didn't come with a picture of one on it already to begin with. The black arrow goes facing the way the rotor spins if the machine rotor were the wheel on a car.

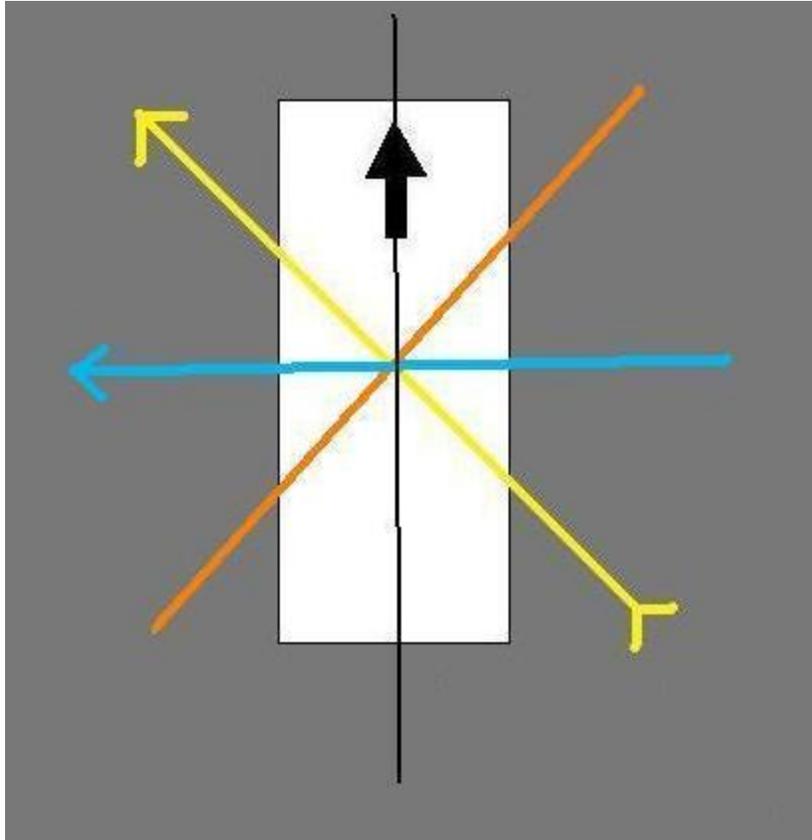
\*The black arrow: Mr Wells draws a Black Arrow on all the machines that he builds. We call the direction in which the Black Arrow is pointing 'Black Push'. It points in the direction the rotor is spinning as if the rotor were the wheel of a car and it were running in that direction. So if the Black Arrow is pointing East, we say the machine is running 'Black Push East'.

It is my experience that pointing Black push towards the incoming high-altitude winds will stop the rain. High altitude wind directions and ground level winds are almost always different, so don't go by what your local weatherman says the wind direction is. The best way to find out which way the high winds are moving is by looking at the satellite image loops websites, such as <http://www.intellicast.com/Global/Satellite/Infrared.aspx?animate=true> Just click on any country on the map and you will be automatically redirected to the map link for that country.

Note: When the wind is described as Northeasterly that means that it is originating in the Northeast and blowing from that direction to the Southwest. We can find more great information like that at [www.wildwildweather.com](http://www.wildwildweather.com)

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\*The Yellow Arrow. The machine makes several force lines. The most important one is the 'Yellow Arrow'. This Yellow arrow force emanates from the machine at a 45 degree angle to the left of the direction of the Black arrow. We use the Yellow arrow as our guide to the machine's force. When we are running the Yellow Arrow to the East we say that we are running 'Yellow Push East'.

The Yellow Arrow pushes and pulls, depending on whether we have the arrow

pointed towards or pointed away from our area of interest. Pointed to it pushes. Away from pulls. You are really doing both at the same time whenever you run your machine--- pushing away from you and pulling towards you.

So because I am in the tropics, if I pull from the north, I will be making rain (floods if I am not careful), because the masses of air to the north of my latitude are colder. The Prevailing Winds (these are seasonal winds that blow predominantly from a single general direction over a particular area in the Earth's atmosphere) will combine with the machine's force and will steer the mass of cold air to your right or left, depending on wind direction. So when pulling we need to take the high altitude wind direction into account so that the mass of cold air doesn't miss us when it gets here.

One of my favorite ways of making rain is by bringing together a mass of hot air and the cold air. If it's hot in the country then pull in a cold front. When the cold front I have been pulling arrives the warm air here temperature is lowered and releases it's moisture and we get rain. Warm air always holds more moisture than cold air. When the two meet the warm air releases it's moisture. You must understand that this process takes time, about two days, maybe three. We are dealing with the relatively slow movement of large masses of air.

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Or if it is cool in your country, pull warm air from the south at an angle to the prevailing winds and you should create the same effect. It can't be done directly, though... you have to do it using vectors. That means to aim the machine as if you were bow-hunting. It's not exactly like that but it will give you an idea of what I am trying to explain. If an animal you want to hunt is running past you at a distance you don't shoot directly at it because the animal will have moved by the time the arrow arrives to where you originally pointed it and you will have missed your target. You must aim the arrow a little bit ahead of the animal so that the two meet.

When we are pulling the cold front towards us it keeps on moving in it's original direction as well, and it's natural tendency will be to continue on that path. So we aim the pull to the border of the cold front so that we attract it and change it's course enough that it may pass over us when it arrives into our general area. I have done this by Yellow Arrow Pulling for a few days on the outer edges of the cold front I needed to attract, adjusting the aim occasionally to bring it down closer each time, compensating for the cold front's movement. It worked very well and produced much rain.

If we are working with mountainous areas there are other techniques which will work well too. You will find more helpful ideas about this below, in [What Are Clouds And Why Does It Rain?](#)

This is really touchy: if we push or pull too much it will create flooding. No more than a few hours of force should be applied at a time in the beginning, at least until you get familiarized with your area and what your machine can do. You will be pleasantly surprised.

Aiming the machine all depends on what we want to do. Bring your questions to the Weather Rangers ning site and we will help you as best we can, but experience will always be your best teacher. If we run Yellow Push towards a cloud it will more than likely disappear. The same with Yellow Pull. Cloudbusters work the same way. I have read that if we point them directly at a cloud we will make it dissipate. I have noticed that when I am running the machine Northwest for any extended time a column of clouds will form running alongside the Yellow Arrow line about 800 miles to the left of my location. When you run your machine you affect the weather in many places at once.

Please be easy with your machine: nobody likes floods anymore ever since Noah-- he ruined it for the rest of us (he probably forgot to set his timer). :-)

The time of day can help or hinder your attempts in rainmaking. For a while

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I had some success aiming toward the TX drought area running 30 mins at nightfall and then again 30 mins the next morning at sun-up (until the seasonal high-winds changed). I created some nice thundershowers there the next day. We have also had success making rain when running two machines against each other, one in the north and the other 2000 miles south, running yellow push against each other. It made really nice rain after about 36 hours in a large area in between the two machines.

## **\*More arrows.**

I have observed that there are four lines of force, not just the black and the yellow (see the pictures below). You will see the blue and orange lines of force at work when you begin playing with the clouds above you, moving them this way and that. Don't be surprised if no one believes that it is you who's doing it. The clouds seem to like to group in some of the divisions more than others when you point with the yellow arrow into the high altitude incoming wind. You'll see. The orange line keeps me wondering because it seems to depend on how the others react to the direction of the wind. It will work one way when you move the machine in one direction and in another way when you again move the machine. It seems to act as some kind of magnetic boundary.

Hurricane Bill (2009) came by during a new moon (the machine loses power during new and full moons, but that can be corrected by raising the input voltage) before we knew about the yellow line and before the machine was modified for higher power. It escaped being dissolved but still got pushed out to sea where it couldn't do any damage.

If we want to get rid of a hurricane or a typhoon we run Yellow Push towards it remembering to adjust the aiming every few hours because of the storm's movement. If I'm trying to destroy a hurricane, then one or more hours at a time, but it really depends on how far away the storm is from me. Some storms and hurricanes that are about 3000 miles away begin showing signs of being affected by my machine in about 3 hours and have taken about 7 more hours after that to dissolve. I always have to do follow-up work the next day on that same location because the storm will always try to get started again. After that it's gone for good. Tropical storms Ana, Erika, Nora and Patricia were eliminated with my machine. It also weakened considerably hurricane Rick in only a few hours from 185 mph (300 kph) to 65 mph (105 kph) before it made landfall. All of them in 2009. Important note here: We must leave hurricanes alone unless they threaten land or will cause destruction of life. Hurricanes are Planet purifiers and are needed for the continuation of life. Please do not disturb them unless necessary.

We rely on internet satellite images to verify our work. The images are delayed by about 15 to 45 minutes, so that you can't really see the effects of

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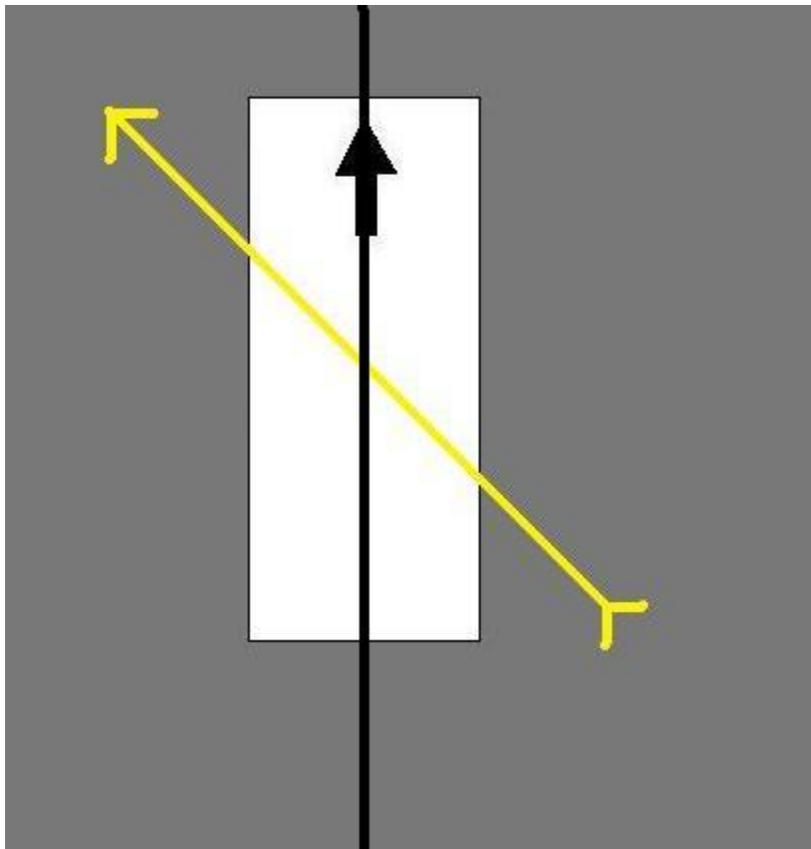
what you are doing until about an hour later. I almost always see exactly what I wanted when the images come up.

Now that you have read the basics we can get back to aiming the machine. Aiming will never be perfect, at least not with this first generation weather machines that we are using, but it will be close enough to get the desired results. Up to now I have always used only the yellow arrow to affect the weather. That may change as we learn more.

Let's get ready to aim the machine:

a) your machine should be mounted on a movable board (a large plastic lid works best) along with the batteries so that you can spin the whole thing around, batteries and all, without having to mess with the wiring.

b) you need to draw a picture of your machine on the postcard envelope as shown. Draw two of the arrows on it too, the black arrow and the yellow one. Use color pencils if you have them.



c) use your compass to find true north (do this from several places in the room. Remember that the machine's magnet or any magnet may interfere with a true north reading). Use something on a wall, or a tree outside to use it as reference to true north. You'll be using that particular reference a lot.

d) decide whether you are going to Push or Pull when using the yellow arrow. Remember it later.

e) keep your

WeatherRadio wherever it is that you spend most of your time during the day if you live in hurricane or tornado country. WeatherRadios are normally kept on standby mode. It will be silent only until a special alert emergency signal is transmitted from the National Weather Service (this service is

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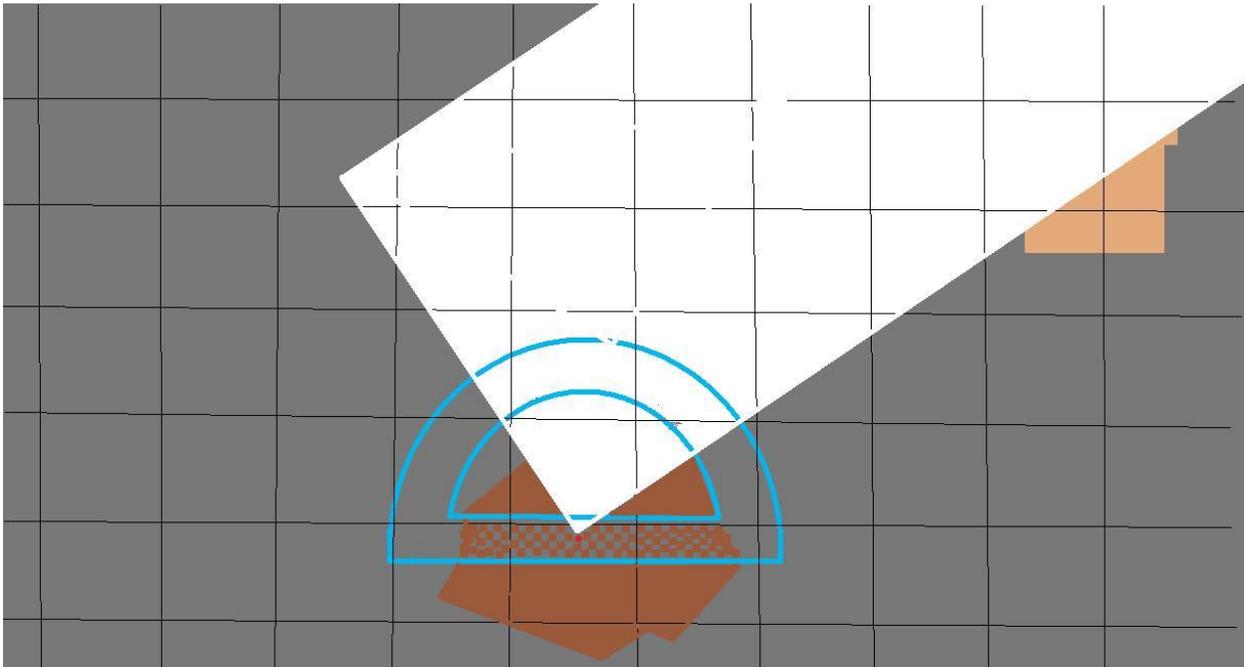
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available only in the United States as far as I know). A timely warning could help you save lives, even your own.

This is how it goes:

1) On the PC screen: it is important that we have an appropriate map on the screen. That means a map where the latitude and longitudinal lines are straight and not rounded following the curvature of the Earth because we need a flat kind of map, not a rounded one. If a rounded map is used for aiming we will never hit our target. Once we have the right map on our PC screen, we bring desired area to a comfortable size so that both our location and the target are visible.

2) We place one of the corners of the letter envelope (size #10) on either our hometown or our target, depending on whichever is most convenient. I like to use my hometown.



3) We place the protractor's little center, the hole on the bottom part, onto that corner of the envelope that is on our hometown (or target, whichever one we picked to work with), line up the protractor with the grids on the map so that it is level with pointing north on the map and read the degrees difference between our home and our target. Remember how many degrees difference it was and if it was a positive or negative angle. Write it down if necessary. Or an alternate mathematical way of doing the same thing without the need for envelopes would be to count the vertical squares and divide that number by the horizontal squares. Then you get the cotangent of that result which will give you the Angle you are looking for.

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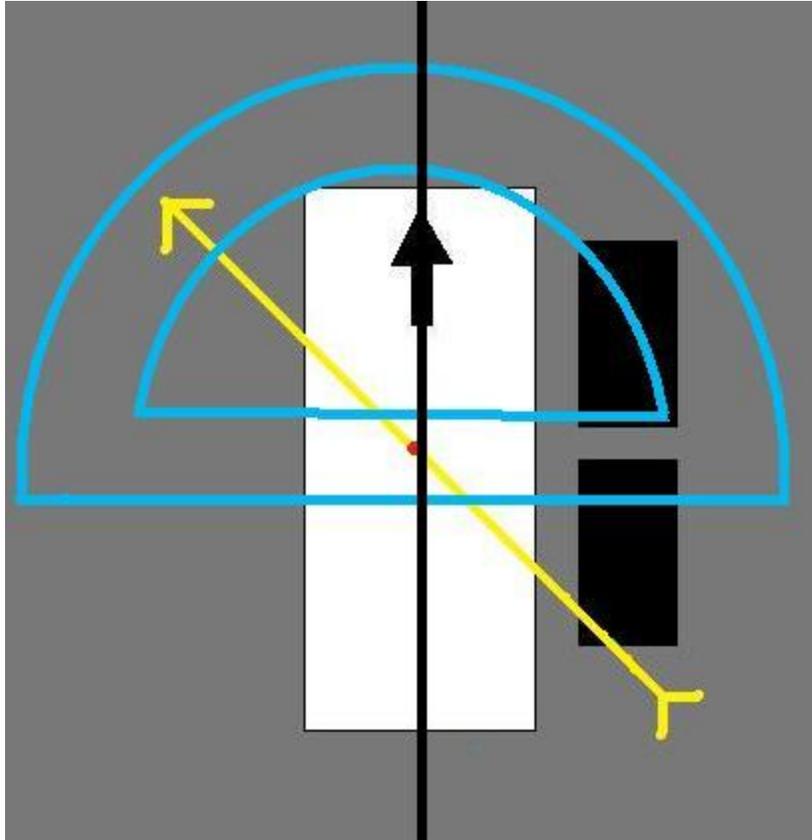
4) We pick up the envelope that has the drawing of our machine and walk up to our weather machine. We place the protractor on the envelope and line it up to the yellow arrow correctly aiming the push or the pull and then move the protractor to the appropriate degrees for our target, and hold it there firmly. I like to use clothespins to hold it in place.

5) We stand in front of the machine facing north, pointing the 90 degrees mark on the protractor towards true north and observe the position of the machine drawn on the envelope. If your weather machine is on the floor or a low table you should be able to hold the envelope between you and the machine to compare the position of the two, making sure that the 90 degree mark on the protractor that you are holding firmly on the envelope is pointing true north the whole time. Move the machine to match the position of the drawing. If you let go of the envelope to move the machine (I always do) then go back to step 4 and do it over again. That will also allow you to double-check your work.

6) Begin running, turn on the timer and make your notes: date, time of day, target, reason for running, time that you started running, high altitude wind direction, etc (see " sky and the satellite images on your computer and enjoy the show.

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7) Check your results shortly thereafter on the satellite websites. Remember to check the delayed images using the actual time written in your notes during which you were using the machine. Anything else will invalidate your data. I always stick to GMT times to avoid confusion.

8) Turn off the machine when done, please.

When you come across anything interesting or new, please share it with the group.

If you have any questions please post them on the Weather Rangers ning site. We will be more than happy to help.

## Machine Energy Multiplier

A few weather machine operators have failed to get good results changing the weather which I believe can be overcome by making the new "Hurricane Cam" described above. Yet, I have noticed a connection between David Well's weather machine and the work of weather control pioneer Pier Luigi Ighina. Professor Ighina lived in Italy, where he began his planetary magnetism experiments as early as the 1920's. We may be able to benefit from his experiences.

From <http://www.rexresearch.com/ighina/ighina.htm> we read:

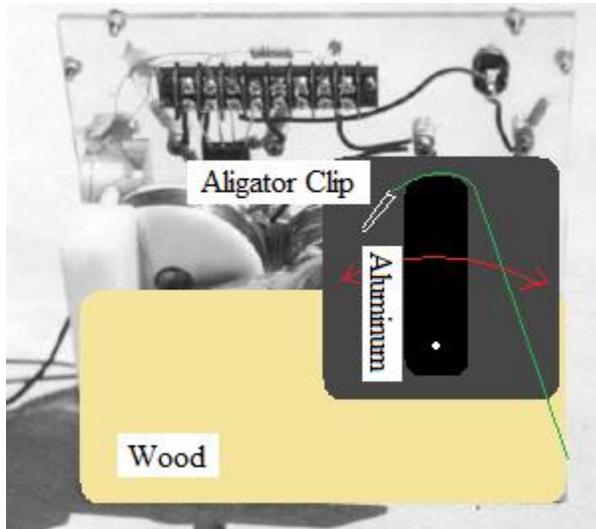
"In the garden of his house in Imolo, Professor Ighina has installed a large propeller that is able to remove or attract clouds. When we first saw it, the sky was completely cloudy; after starting the propeller in motion, in 10 minutes the clouds have split in two above the propeller. In adjacent land he has buried quintals [a unit of mass in the metric system equal to 100 kilograms] of pure aluminum powder that has the function to multiply by a million times the energy of the magnetic monopoles."

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The reference to aluminum is what has attracted my attention. I always had about 30 lbs. of stored aluminum sitting by my weather machine. Maybe there is a connection here. Ashtweth from **panacea-bocaf.org** tells me that there is.

Ashtweth: "Alberto, the aluminum would be the orgone /ether connection. Trevor's cones are aluminum."



I also had a small sheet of thick aluminum from a disposable dinner plate mounted on the side of my machine (that, a movable wooden arm attached with a screw and a wire with an alligator clip is what I use instead of points. It is low budget and high maintenance and I discourage anybody from building it unless you have no other choice). The piece of aluminum is placed on the same side the machine's electronics are, but on the other side of the magnet from the coil. This may or may not have an

effect, as the machine David uses doesn't have aluminum on it and works fine. Plus, don't forget, guys, David tests ALL of his machines before shipping them out (I wonder if David's shop has aluminum roof or siding).

Let's try having some aluminum around when operating the machines. If your shop or home has an aluminum roof or aluminum siding you have your aluminum. The rest of us must accumulate a few pounds of it.

## What Are Clouds and Why Does It Rain?

The time of day in which we run the machine is important if you want to make rain. It is easier to make rain if we work with Mother Nature than if we try to force her hand to do as we wish. Below you will find basic rain knowledge that we can all use. The website source is listed at the end of the article. This is very good information. Enjoy.

Alberto

Almost all the air around us is moist. That means that it contains water in the form of vapour. You can't see it because water vapour is a gas, but it's still water. Water can exist in three states; liquid (water), solid (ice) and gas (water vapour). Obviously, you can see and touch water and ice, but water

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vapour has no smell, you can't pick it up, and it's invisible. That doesn't mean that you can't feel it though.

Perhaps you can remember a hot and sticky day in summer, or a cold foggy day in winter, or even being in a hot shower full of steam? In each of those situations you will have felt water vapour all around you. If you stopped and really looked at that fog or steam you would have spotted millions and millions of tiny water droplets floating in the air. What you saw was the same process that makes clouds - millions of tiny water droplets condensing out of the air to form liquid water.

We've all seen fog and steam, but why does water condense out of air and become visible? Well, warm air can hold more water vapour than cool air, so if warm air starts to cool, it can no longer hold as much water vapour. The extra water vapour has to go somewhere, so it condenses out as water. So... cooling the air reduces its ability to hold water vapour, and triggers the formation of water droplets. Remember that bit, 'cos it's very important.

Go outside and stare up at a cloud (not one right next to the Sun though - you don't want to go blind!). Watch that cloud for a while, especially its edges. As you watch it, the edges will change, either growing larger or getting smaller. What you are seeing is cloud formation in action. As the cloud grows you are seeing more of those water droplets condensing out of the air, and as it shrinks, you are witnessing the droplets evaporating - changing from visible liquid water into invisible water vapour.

Now, it doesn't take a genius to point out that the clouds are usually a long way up, and not every cloud has rain pouring out of it. So, how does the formation of a cloud lead to actual rain?

To get rain, the water condensing in the clouds has to become heavy enough to fall to Earth. The tiny droplets just aren't heavy enough to fall. Just like fog or in the shower, they go whichever way the wind and eddy currents blow them, or they just hang there, suspended in the air.

To become heavier, the droplets need to grow into drops. To do this they have to acquire more water and become larger. Some will collide with other droplets and become larger, and others will grow as water condenses out the air directly into the droplet. Others will grow by both methods. It's a bit like watching drops of rain water on a window - small drops fall, they join with other small drops, become larger drops, and so on. In the right clouds, this process will be happening to millions of tiny droplets, all growing at the same time, but at different speeds.

Eventually, if the droplets keep growing, they will reach a mass where they

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can't stay floating in the cloud because they are too heavy - and will start to fall. Some may get caught in upward blowing winds and get blown back into the clouds for a while, but once they are heavy enough to overcome the force of the wind, they will fall to earth - as rain! It will keep raining as long as the conditions are right to make the clouds and let the water droplets grow heavy enough to fall.

So, there you go - now you know what a cloud is, and how it creates rain.

The next thing is to discover what causes the air to cool and start the process. Earlier on I mentioned (and told you to remember it) that cooling the air reduces its ability to hold water vapour, and triggers the formation of water droplets.

To create clouds, and to have rain, the air has to be cooled. There are three main ways in which this happens in the atmosphere, and every geography student needs to know, and understand, all three of them.

## **Convictional Rain.**

1) On a warm day the sunshine heats up the ground. Air above the warmed ground also becomes warmer, and it begins to rise (because warm air is less dense than the air around it). As it warms up it absorbs more water because, as you should remember, warm air can hold more water than cool air.

2) The atmosphere gets cooler as you go higher - by roughly one degree centigrade cooler for every 100m of altitude in dry air - so as the warm air rises it becomes cooled again by the colder air around it.

3) Eventually the air reaches a height where the temperature forces the water vapour in the warm air to start condensing. This is called the condensation point, and is where the clouds begin to form. The typical cloud formed this way is called a cumulus cloud, or a cumulonimbus cloud when it has a grey bottom and 'looks like rain'.

4) The rain forming process starts, and usually leads to very heavy rain, perhaps with thunder and lightening. Convictional rain is often experienced at the end of a hot summer day and associated with torrential downpours with large drops and towering dark grey clouds.

In Summer months, look out for clouds forming over fields of corn, large car-parks and concentrations of buildings. All these features heat up quickly and cause warmed air to rise. If you are lucky, you may be able to watch a towering cloud forming in a matter of ten minutes or so.

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## **Frontal Rain.**

1) Two bodies of air are involved - an area of relatively warm air and an area of relatively cool air.

2) The warmer air is less dense, so when it meets the cooler air it rises up over the cooler air mass. The cooler air stays where it is, and lies underneath the warmer air.

3) As the warmer air rises over the cold air it starts to cool.

4) As the air cools, water vapour is precipitated and the cloud forming process begins, leading to rain. Sky's are typically gray and cloud covers almost all the sky.

## **Relief Rain.**

1) A physical obstruction of some kind is needed, so that warm moist air is forced to rise up over it. Mountain ranges, big hills and even cliffs along the coast be large enough to force the air to rise.

2) As the warm air rises over the obstruction it cools and clouds form. Rain falls from the clouds, or if the droplets don't grow large enough, fog may form over the hill tops. Fog is basically just clouds at ground level.

3) The air passes over the obstruction and can sink again, gaining warmth as it does so. This air is drier than it was before it lost water as rain, so any clouds left will evaporate again, leaving clear skies. This area has only a little rain because the cloud making process isn't working. Because there is so little rain, the area is said to be in a 'rain shadow'.

Relief rain is common in upland and mountainous areas where it can lead to extraordinary local rainfall patterns. It's common for one side of a mountain to be in warm sunshine, yet only a few hundred meters away it's raining on the other side of the mountain ridge. This can be important to the development of settlements, agriculture and tourism. For example, in summer most people want to be on the sunny side of a mountain with little precipitation, but in winter, when rain is replaced by snow, they want to be on the side where the precipitation does fall.

from <http://www.geography-site.co.uk/pages/physical/climate/why%20does%20it%20rain.html>

## **Keeping Records of Your Work.**

*Trial and error is a wonderful thing only if notes are kept on what*

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*works and what doesn't.*

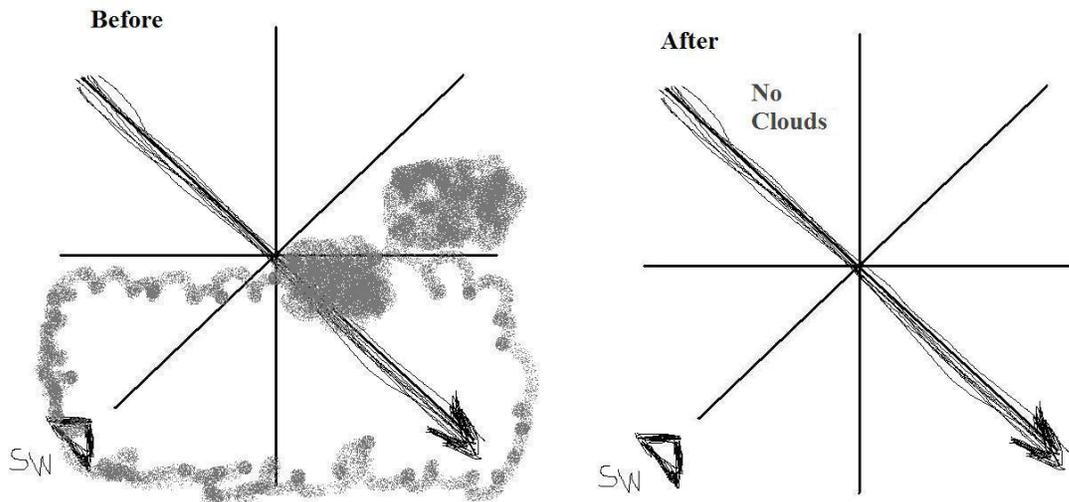
## Running Push towards Africa - Tropical Depression

Sept 26, 2009

Start: 2120 GMT

Stop: 2225 GMT

Aguadilla, Puerto Rico



I like to keep records in a simple way, with drawings. I draw the results I see after running the machine for a while. I draw what is happening in the sky around me so that I can use that info in the future. It's easy with a special little chart I use, and it becomes second nature after just a few times of using it because of it's simple logic. I usually get the info I use for my notes from the satellite websites.

I make two drawings per run: a 'before' drawing and then an 'after' drawing with satellite information from half-an-hour later. That means that if I turn off my machine at 1500 GMT, for example, I will make the 'after' drawing of the local sky from the 1530 GMT satellite information. I sometimes have to wait about an hour or two after I turn off the machine until the information I need shows up on my PC screen.

We have to wait until the full effect of the machine's push are seen. The machine pushes air at very high altitudes and for a very large area, so it's effects will be seen for many hours, even if you just run it for a few minutes. We will see what it's doing about half-an-hour after we begin running, but

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We'll still have to wait for the correct satellite image, which means the image with the right time on it. It's worth the wait because this really helps us keep better track of our work and of our findings. The same goes for the initial drawing: it must be made from a satellite image with the correct time on it.

The 'Basic Lines' are those lines of force that I have noticed that are at work while my machine runs. The machine is at the center crossing of all those lines. The black arrow is the direction that we say the machine is running, the same as the one drawn on the machine itself. Of all those lines the yellow arrow seems to be the strongest. The blue arrow will hold a cloud in place. The orange 'line' (I call it line because I've seen it work in both directions depending on how the wind direction affects the others) does mostly boundary work, sort of a limit to hold the clouds to a certain area. This 'basic lines' chart is For Your Information only, not for drawing.

In the upper part of the example page picture we see that the machine itself is running southeast, which means that we must highlight the line that represents the black arrow with our pencil and make it into an arrow pointing in the proper direction. You'll see that we draw an arrow head representing the southwest wind, which is flowing with the blue line. There is a huge low cloud south of our location, and two small rainclouds to our right. The yellow line is directed to our target in the push mode.

In the beginning I drew some of these charts upside down by error, and the little wind direction arrowhead has helped me set the chart straight when I go to interpret it, so it's ok to make mistakes in the beginning.

A note about the wind's direction: the wind that we need to record here is the high-altitude cloud wind direction as seen on animated satellite images, not the ground level wind, which is what your local weather forecaster gives to the public. That is important, because the wind at different altitudes is often going in different directions. If we miss this we will also miss getting a lot of useful information. The best way to get the wind direction we need is by looking at animated loop satellite images. Just watch it for a minute and we will see which way the clouds are moving, and we write that down. This website is a good one: <http://www.intellicast.com/Global/Satellite/Infrared.aspx?animate=true> Just click on any country on the map and you will be automatically redirected to the map link for that country.

The before and after chart gives us a lot of information. In the chart on the upper page we'll see that the black arrow that we have drawn will automatically guide us to know that the blue arrow which often holds clouds in place is pointed northeast, the yellow arrow of force is pushing to the east but pulling from the west, and the orange line for now is just there being orange.

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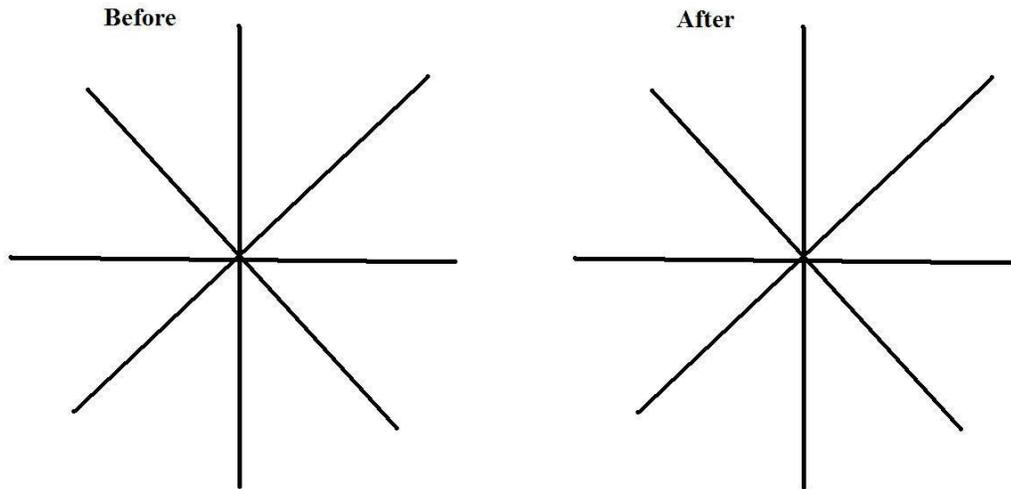
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Now all we need to add is the date and the time. See? Simple. It really is. And there's plenty of room for handwritten notes if needed. Things that we might want to write down are: constantly moving cloud columns, a 'no clouds' note, raining, etc.

**Running**

**Start:** GMT      **Stop:** GMT

**Date:**



Next we have our basic blank chart. This you can just draw in a notebook as you need it, no need to make copies (unless you want to). It's just the same thing as the color one except it has no colors. The only arrow that we need to highlight and identify is the black arrow and what direction it's going, and all the other arrows fall into place by logic.

This method of tracking our work is going to be a most wonderful tool when we have gathered enough charts from everybody to establish patterns, if they exist, which I believe they do. We're all going to make mistakes with these charts in the beginning, so don't worry too much about your chart being perfect or not. Some of us may never get it right. But the great majority will grasp it and they will make the difference.

Please, give it a try and share your findings at the Weather Ranger's ning

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site that all may benefit.

Thanks,  
Alberto

PS: We in Puerto Rico have the terrible bad habit of firing gunshots into the air at the arrival of the New Year. It can get scary, and there have been accidents due to that bad habit that have resulted in deaths. The victims have often been children. These pistoleros begin firing before midnight and continue for about an hour-and-a-half. Anyway, this year (welcoming 2010) I was in a position to do something about it. A quick check on the computer showed me I had tropical clouds headed west approaching me, and a cold front close about three hundred miles to the north, headed east. I pointed Yellow Pull towards the edge of the cold front to pull it to me and at the same time the Blue Push was pointing to the incoming clouds from the East. (Blue Push holds the clouds in place.) Perfect! I turned-on the machine about 1/2 hour before midnight and it began raining about ten minutes after the new year arrived, and guess what: no more gunshots for the rest of the night. Looking back I should have turned it on an hour early. I let the machine run for about two hours and then shut it off, and the rain continued for an hour after that. I am very happy with the results. My way of wishing my neighbors a happy new year. I was lucky that the winds were cooperating.

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A few maintenance tips:

- 1) Are the batteries charged? Battery water levels where they should be?.
- 2) Electrical connections need to be clean to work well but lead-acid batteries tend to be messy and create corrosion. Check your connections and take obviously dirty connections apart and clean, just like you do with your car's dirty electrical battery connections. Often this step alone is all it will take to make a non-working weather machine perform marvelously.
- 4) Don't use alligator clip connections if at all possible on your machine. They make poor electrical connections. The store-bought ones (the ones with wires attached already) have only a few very thin wires connecting one alligator clip end to the other and are not worthy of being on your machine. Make you own or replace alligator clips with good solid wire-end connectors and change any thin wires on your machine to decent sized ones.
- 5) The points need occasional cleaning. You can clean them by running the machine without battery 2 for less than one minute. If you run the machine

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without battery 2 too long you'll burn the points. Read David's notes at the beginning of this document for more machine maintenance tips.

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## Part 2

David Wells on Building the Motor  
Tue, Jul 29, 2008

The following are excerpts from David Wells' emails to us, from which we can all learn a lot. Enjoy.

Building the Motor:

...The machine is fairly simple and any construction seems to work as long as the polarities are kept right. Wood or plastic works good for the box. A speaker magnet supplies the magnet. Just heat the magnet on a hot plate or gas burner until the glue lets go and you can take a knife and remove the steel side plates. 350 Chevy adjustable points work good. They are sold at Farm Fleet stores for about \$6. Auto parts houses charge up to \$20 for the same thing. The coil is wound with about 1 pound of 22 gauge magnet wire, about 500 feet. This can be obtained from the rotor of a car alternator. \$28 + postage buys a 3 lb coil. I am building machines as fast as I can come up with the money for the parts, which is not very fast... I have a nice machine shop to make the motors, but Little money for the parts and postage to send them out. I don't sell the machines. Wilhelm Reich died in prison for selling his device, so I give mine away. Donations accepted.

...I decided to open source the device so it doesn't get lost or suppressed like a lot of other good ideas. If enough machines get out there, more will follow. Someone will figure out exactly what the thing does and science will advance.

...I am retired and don't need to make money off of this. I just want to see the bad weather controlled.

...If you have access to some tools, like a lathe and a mill, you can make a very nice machine. You need to make it with precision so it will last. The people who get these run them 24- 7 and the hours add up and things wear out and give trouble. The shaft and bearings need to fit just right. The machine has to run at near unity to get the effect. Any slight drag will stop it from changing the weather. Dirty bearings and improper point setting will turn it into an ordinary electric motor. Size doesn't seem to make any difference on how they work. The circuit has to be wired as shown and it will work if it spins freely. I don't sell the machines. I build them whenever I have the time and send them to people to operate.

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...I would rather you made your own if you could. Find a friend with some tools and it is not hard. A lathe and a mill are a big help and can give you advice if you need it. Keep in touch.

...I discovered the effect in 1994. I was studying Joe Newman's motor to see if there was anything to the over unity claims. Joe had his motor on display at the fair grounds and we went to see it. My thought was you can't do what he claimed. After talking to his helper while Joe rambled on in front of the crowd, I learned that a window fan had apparently run for 5 years on an 8 volt battery. I decided to study the motor. Joe's motor had 350 lbs of copper wire in the coil. I did not have very much copper so I decided to build a small motor and let it run as freely as possible to see if the thing could break even or make some energy. I got the thing going and it did run real cheap. I had difficulty telling what was going in and what was coming out of the motor. I had a scope, but couldn't make sense of what was happening. I had trouble with the commutator, too much drag, so I fixed it up with auto breaker points with a roller on the cam. Then I split the circuit by adding the full wave bridge rectifier and the second battery. The results were amazing. The circuit completely eliminated the spark in the points. You couldn't see the spark in the dark. The power battery would discharge and the load battery would charge up. Switching batteries would keep the motor running for a long time. I could measure the power in and compare to the power out because the circuits were separated. It was running very close to unity, so close that errors in measurements could go either way. I decided to take two fresh 5 amp hour moped batteries and hook it up and let it run until it stopped. If it ran the batteries down, it was not over unity. The machine was placed on the north wall of the shop and started running. Pretty soon a cold weather snap came ( I'm sure the motor caused the cold snap ) in and it was 20 below zero. My shop was freezing cold and too big to heat. I decided to put in a small office room to work in that could be heated. While the remodeling job took place, the machine got moved to the west wall and pointed east. It remained there for the rest of the test. It was this stroke of luck that let me discover the effect. When the machine is pointed east, it pokes a hole in the cloud cover and brings out the sun. The hole will follow the sun across the sky all day long. No other direction of operation creates anything visible that a person would observe while operating the motor. Also, I would not have noticed the effect if it were not for the fact that I lived 12 miles from the shop and saw what was happening as I went to and from work every day. A box has 6 sides. Each side could be turned 4 different directions. There are 24 different ways to set the box and only one of them will poke the hole in the clouds. You need to look at the radar to see what happens in all other directions. I was very lucky to notice the effect. Thus began a long series of tests to see what the thing was capable of. It will amaze you if you have the patience to run the experiments. It is such a slow moving show that you will be the only one that realizes what has happened. Clearing off clouds doesn't take very long, and doesn't really accomplish

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much. This is the fastest action the machine will produce. When you get your machine, look for the setting that clears the clouds. This is the direction that stops rain. Point it the other way to make rain. All of the test work has been done with 4 basic directions. If the rotor was a wheel and was rolling down the road, this is what we call the direction it is running. We say "running east", or "running west" to describe what we are doing. Different areas require different settings to make things happen. In my area, running east stops rain. In New Mexico, running east makes rain. So when a machine arrives in a new area, the operator must learn what setting produce the rain or shine. There is a very good program called "ripple tank" on google that explains wave interference. You should get familiar with waves to understand what you are doing. To build a machine. You will need a big speaker magnet. Find some kid who blew out the voice coil on a sub woofer. These make the most powerful machines. The steel sides need to be removed from the magnet. Get a gas burner, a Coleman cook stove works good, and heat the speaker magnet up to about 500 or 600 degrees and the glue will let go and you can take a knife and remove the steel. Take it easy so you don't break the magnet. The heat won't affect the magnet. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop. Get a coil of magnet wire, # 22 awg works good. You need about 500 feet, or one pound of wire. Bigger coils with more wire work, but the motor runs slower and it will run a lot longer on a charge. I think the range is greater with the big coils. Great for experimenting and testing, but you will be affecting somewhere 1000s of miles away and will have a hard time telling what you are doing. The one pound coil is medium range and easy to see what is happening. The coil former is made of plastic found in meat cutting boards available in stores. They are 3/8 inch thick plastic and machine nice. You can build the whole machine with about 3 boards. Find a junk lawn mower engine and take the crank shaft out. The shaft is cast iron. Briggs engines have a 1/2 inch diameter stem that the starter spins on. Thread the stem 1/2 inch 20 or metric equivalent. I am in America so every thing here is SAE inches. The core pin is 1 inch long and 1/2 inch round and threaded full length. Make 2 discs from the cutting board plastic that are 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Drill and tap the center 1/2 -20. Mount the discs on a bolt and take the lathe and step the sides to 3/16 thick and leave 3/4 inch hub in the center. Make a spacer washer to get 1 inch over all wide. Drill a small hole near the center and a small hole near the rim to lead out the wire. It's OK to drill a small 1/8 inch hole all the way through the core pin to mount the coil for winding. Or you can leave some of the crank shaft to grab in the lathe chuck to wind the coil. A cordless drill is a good tool to rotate the former. If you just snug the chuck the former will slip instead of breaking the wire. Hand wound is OK. It's not fussy, just wind the former full and everything works. When you get the coil wound, you can saw off the excess cast iron. The rotor shaft needs to be aluminum. I like bearings that are about 3/8 x 7/8. Anything works, but larger bearings pull hard and the machine will not work. Minimum drag

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is required to get the effect. I have had to remove the seals on the bearings and remove the grease to get some machines to work. If you take the seals out, the bearings run free, but dirt builds up and requires cleaning often. A new bearing can be spun in and freed up by mounting it on a bolt and running it against the drill press V belt until it spins free. A couple of minutes is all it takes, makes a difference. Turn the shaft to fit the bearing with a light press fit. Too tight and the center race will swell and drag the bearing. Too loose and the shaft will wear a groove and the machine won't stay timed and won't work right. People who get these things run them 24 - 7 and the hours really add up. A sloppy job won't last. The shaft should have a shoulder and a thread on the end like a bolt. This holds the magnet in place. One side bar has a hole and the other is threaded. The magnet will have a big hole in it. Make a disc from the plastic that centers the magnet on the shaft. The side bars are 1/4 x 1 1/4 hot rolled mild steel. You can do like the picture and cut from wider stock that covers the hole, but straight bars work OK and are easy to do. The plastic disc in the middle of the magnet keeps things lined up. Put the threads on as straight as possible so the rotor doesn't wobble. Zig zag the sides to clear the core pin by about 1/8 inch. The magnet you get will likely be only 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick. A big air gap doesn't matter because the points are set to break when the rotor bar edge just gets to the core pin. This setting is required to get the effect. If the timing gets off, the motor won't control weather. The box can be plastic or wood, anything sturdy and non magnetic. Magnetic screws don't seem to affect. I have used both stainless and magnetic screws and can't tell the difference. The open top box design is the easiest to do. The blocks clamp the bearings in place and allow centering of the rotor. Just line it up and clamp it down. Make the points cam from a round cylinder and machine 2 flats to get about 85 degrees dwell. The motor runs on attract mode. The power comes on when the bars are vertical and shuts off when the edge of the bar gets to the core pin. It coasts to the next power cycle. The motor won't self start. Turn the shaft to start it running. I like the GM adjustable points set. I make a small arm out of aluminum to put the ball bearing on. You can use the points as they come, but the block will wear off and you have to keep setting the points. The machines will even wear out the points cam when equipped with the roller. 24 - 7 is a long time. The machine must be wired as shown in the diagram. Polarity is all important. Hang the magnet from a thread and let it turn like a compass. Mark the south side and install it as shown. The ends of the coil wire can't be mixed up. The resistor that drives the LED is about 3k. It will work without the LED circuit but will tic tic radios and TV sets. The LED part makes the machine radio silent. It also provides an excellent timing light. You need 2 batteries to run the machine. It will run with only one, but is just an ordinary electric motor. The points will spark and burn out quickly without the load battery. Charge the battery when needed. This coil won't run a long time. If you want long runs you need more wire. When we found it controls weather, we stopped trying to

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get over unity and redesigned to use more power to get greater control over weather. The one pound coil works best. Smaller runs hot, bigger runs slow. Some operators use an old battery and plug in a trickle charger and leave it charge all the time. About 1 amp keeps up with the motor. Place the machine in an area where an exploding battery won't cause damage. If you keep the battery water up, it won't go bang. The problem is the 24 - 7 thing. Years go by and you forget about the battery water. Continuous charging removes the water and the battery can pop. Put the machine where this won't cause a problem. Sealed lead acid batteries are a good choice. They are found in auto jump start boxes. The black batteries in the picture are sealed lead acid batteries.

...You can use more magnets. One magnet is enough, When you stack magnets, the power doesn't increase that much. double magnets only gain 20 % power. Stacking gets the width so you don't have to bend the side bars. If you have lots of magnets, sure, stack the magnets. I use one so I can make more machines. The speed of rotation depends on the size of the coil and the magnet. More wire in the coil slows the motor down. I have made machines with about 4 lbs of wire. They run real slow, about 60 rpm. A 1 lb coil runs faster, about 4 to 600 rpm. The machines don't run the same speed all the time.

...The batteries in the picture are sealed lead acid batteries. The type of battery is not important. The small machine is wired to run off of the power supply and runs on 3 volts. The second battery is replaced by a resistor that captures the energy from the spike. The strange thing about the motor is that small or large, fast or slow, the machines all work the same. 20 mile waves show up on the radar.

...The points are modified by bolting a small arm to the point and mounting a ball bearing on the arm. I used to use the points the way they came, but the little block that rubs on the cam would wear out and required frequent adjustment. the motors need to run with as little load as possible to generate the effect, so using the roller eliminated some of the drag. If the machine drags and doesn't run up to speed, it won't control the weather. Lint build up on the bearings can reduce the effect. Timing makes the most difference. There are 2 points cam flats and they need to be as equal as possible. The LED light helps time the machine. If the timing is not the same with each half of the rotation, fine adjustment with a small file may be required to equalize the timing.

...You can maybe make your own if you have some simple machinery. A lathe and a mill are a big help. You need to build the device with precision so it doesn't wear out. People who get them will run the motor non stop for years and if it is not well constructed, it will wear out and give trouble. The motor needs to run as freely as possible to generate the effect. The effect shows up when the motor runs near unity and goes away if the motor does any work whatsoever. Even lint accumulation on the shafts and bearings will stop the effect. That is why the effect has gone un noticed for so long.

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Motors are made to do work and no one builds a motor to do nothing but run. I built a motor by hand with nothing but a saw and a drill once, but it didn't hold up very long. The bearings need to be a light press fit on the shaft or they will wear a groove in the shaft and the timing will wander around and the motor will not control the weather. The magnet comes from a big speaker. Find an old speaker that has a round flat magnet in it. The bigger the better it seems, but small machines are effective. The small machines are harder to keep working because they have so little power, they have to run absolutely free to get the effect. The power to operate the points cam is enough to drag down a small machine to where it is just an electric motor. The breaker points work best if they are modified by putting a small ball bearing roller on a little arm. This reduces the wear on the cam and cuts down the drag. If you use a 4 or 5 inch magnet, the motor will have enough power to run near unity. The coil has one pound of 22 awg magnet wire, about 500 feet. The core is made of cast iron 1/2 inch round and 1 inch long. It can have a small hole through the center to mount it for winding. Thread the core pin 1/2 inch 20 before you saw it off the crank shaft. Lawn mower crank shafts provide a source of the cast iron. The best way to make the coil former is to use 2 pieces of plastic 3 - 1/2 inches in diameter. Meat cutting boards are a good source of plastic. They come 3/8 inch thick and machine nice. Drill and tap the center of the side 1/2 inch 20 thread and mount it on a bolt. Chuck the bolt in the lathe and step the side to 3/16 thick leaving a 3/4 inch hub at the center. Make the diameter about 3 - 1/2 inches round. Make a spacer washer for the center to get the 1 inch overall width. Drill a small hole at the center and a small hole at the rim to lead out the wire. This former will hold about 1 pound of 22 wire and can be wound by hand or machine like a cordless drill. Use the small center hole to mount the former on a crank or in the drill. If the wire should break while winding, a soldered splice is OK. It's not fussy. Just wind it up and everything works. I have made machines of all sizes and they all work if they are wired like the drawing. That was a puzzle for a while. The machines all make the same 20 mile wave no matter if they run fast or slow, high or low voltage, big or small magnets, large or small coils. We know the wave is 20 miles long because we see it on the radar weather satellite. The answer to this puzzle was comparing the medium to a bell. If you pound on a bell, it rings with a tone. No matter how fast you hit the bell or what you use to hit it, the tone is the same. The medium rings with a 20 mile wave. Breaker points seem to be required. I tried solid state switching and the machines would run but would not control the weather. Points break instantly. Transistors are fast, but not instant. Seems to have something to do with it. The metal sides of the magnet ed to be removed. Rip off the speaker cone and use a gas burner to heat the magnet to about 500 to 600 degrees F. The bonding glue will let go and a knife will remove the metal side plates. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop. A Coleman gas hotplate or barbecue grill will work. The heat won't affect the magnet. When the magnet is cleaned and cooled,

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hang it from a thread and determine the south side. It will turn like a compass. Mark the south side. Get 2 mild steel bars  $1/4 \times 1 - 1/4$ . They need to be long enough to reach the center of the core pin. Get an aluminum rod for the shaft and turn it to fit the bearings on each end. The shaft should have a step turned on it and a thread. Drill a round hole in one side bar and drill and tap the other side bar. The magnet will have a big hole in the center. Take the cutting board material and machine a plastic disc that centers the magnet on the shaft. Put the disc in the magnet and use the shaft like a bolt to hold the magnet between the side bars. The sides can be bent in a vise to zig zag shape to clear the coil. The magnet will likely be only  $1/2$  to  $3/4$  inch thick. The sides can clear the core pin by  $1/8$  inch. A big air gap doesn't make any difference. The points are set to break just when the bar reaches the core pin. This is the most important part of timing the motor. If the points don't break at this point, you will have just a motor and not a weather machine. The motor operates only in attract mode. The power comes on and the bars are attracted to the core. When they get there, the power is shut off and the rotor coasts on. The motor won't self start. The full wave bridge dumps the voltage spike into the second battery. There is no spark in the points. If the motor is run with one battery the points will burn out and it won't control the weather. The box can be wood or plastic, not fussy. Don't use steel. Eddy currents load the rotor. Non magnetic material is best. Metals are paramagnetic and still load the motor. Use plastic or wood.

... If you have a lathe and a mill, you will have no trouble building one of these.

...Do you have access to (a lathe and a mill)? I built one with a saw and a drill once, but it didn't hold up very long. You need to build with precision so the motor doesn't wear out. It will be running for years 24 - 7 and a good build will keep it running for a long time without a lot of maintenance.

...Get the magnet from a speaker. A sub woofer that blew the voice coil is a good source. A junk car speaker will do. the ones that work best are 4 inches dia and  $1/2$  to  $3/4$  thick. One magnet is all you need, but you need to offset the side bars to clear the coil. If you have lots of magnets, you can stack them to use straight side bars. Make the axle shaft out of aluminum so it doesn't short the flux path. Make the side bars out of  $1/4$  inch hot rolled bar stock. Make the core pin from cast iron obtained from a junk briggs engine. Old push mower is good source. Saw off the  $1/2$  inch dia stem that the starter spins on and thread it  $1/2$  inch 20. You need  $15/16$  to 1 inch long. Make the coil former with 2 discs  $3 1/2$  inch dia plastic. Cutting board from wall mart is good source. Drill and tap the center for  $1/2$  inch fine thread and mount on a bolt. Chuck in in the lathe and cut a step on the side and leave the center  $3/4$  dia and the wall  $5/32$  thick. Make a center spacer washer to get total width of  $7/8$  inch. Drill one side at the center and the rim with  $1/16$  holes. Thread 22 gauge wire from 1 lb spool through the center hole. Leave 6 inch leads. Wind the coil full. Don't wind too tight or the walls

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will spread. It's not fussy. Use the cordless drill or a hand crank rig to turn the coil while winding. A small 1/8 inch hole can be drilled through the center of the core pin to mount the coil for winding. 1/8 brazing rod makes a crank. Take it easy so you don't catch and break the wire. Remove the side plates from the speaker magnets by heating on a gas hot plate. Coleman stove works good. At about 600 degrees, the glue lets go and a knife will remove the steel. The heat doesn't hurt the magnet. The magnet is brittle, so get it hot enough to loosen the glue so you don't have to use a lot of force to get the sides off. Do it out side so you don't stink up the shop. Machine a plastic disc that fits the center of the magnet and the shaft. This will center the ring on the shaft. Any good small ball bearings will work. I like the 3/8 shaft. you have trouble with seal drag with bigger bearings. This device needs to run near unity to work. If the motor drags and doesn't run up to speed, it won't affect the weather. You can leave the seals in. After a day's run, the bearings free up and run OK. I used to take the seals out to get free running, but wound up with the requirement to clean them often. Lint and dust accumulate in the bearings without the shields and slow the motor down. A good trick to break in the bearing is to mount it on a bolt and spin it for a while on the back side of a V belt. The drill press belt works good. 2 or 3 minutes spinning really frees up a new bearing. Put a shoulder on the aluminum shaft and thread. do the math so the rig centers on the coil mount. Turn the ends for the bearings to a light press fit. This has to be right. If loose, the shaft groves out and loosens up. If too tight, the center of the bearing stretches and tightens up the bearing and it won't spin free. These things run 24 - 7 so the hours add up and nothing but perfection will last. Leave 1/2 inch stick out past the mounted bearing to mount the starter knob and the points cam. You can make the box out of plastic meat cutting boards found at Walmart. A better material is plastic plywood from Menard's or Home Depot. Hard to find. It comes in 4 x 8 sheets 7/16 thick for about \$50 per sheet. It's called Luann board and is made from recycled plastic. It's worth looking for because you will need several plastic cutting boards to make the box and a few dollars more gets enough board to make a lot of machines. I got 12 machines boxes and coil formers out of a 4 x 8 sheet. The plastic drills and taps nice. Use GM adjustable points. Use a die grinder or dremmel with a 1/8 in carbide drill to put a hole in the arm to mount the aluminum bearing mount. Use a 1/4 inch long 6/32 screw to mount the arm. I like a small ball bearing with a 3/16 hole for the roller. It mounts to the arm with a 10/32 x 1/2 inch long screw. Hand file the arm so only the center race touches the arm and give it a little clearance or lint will build up and stop the bearing. Then the points cam will wear out. The points cam needs to be round to start with. Mark it in 4 sections, Mill away from section to section on each side to make the points dwell about 85 degrees. Put a stepped hole in the center and mount it with a 10/32 screw. It just clamps on with the screw so you can turn it to the right spot to time the motor. The polarity of the magnet can be determined by hanging it from a string. Put

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the south side as shown in the drawing. The circuit must be followed exactly as shown in the drawing. all polarities must be as shown. The correct ends of the coil must go to the points and battery. Get this hooked up wrong and it won't work. Any more questions, let me know. One more thing. The rotor of a junk alternator has a 1 lb coil of usable wire in it. Push out the shaft with a press and the coil is in there. You can buy magnet wire on line from

Paramount wire co

2-8 central ave

CBC metal supply

east orange NJ 07018

973-672-0500

a 3 lb coil of 22 gauge is \$28. Best deal found yet.

...The magnet is a car speaker magnet. Get one 4 inches in diameter and 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick. If you don't have a press or a big vise to zig zag the side bars, you can stack them to get the width to clear the coil. Another source of magnets is the microwave magnetron. A word of caution. When removing the magnets from the magnetron, don't break the pink probes on the tube. The probe material contains beryllium and will make you terminally sick if you breath the dust from cracking a tube. That is the part of a microwave that keeps the junk yards from taking them. The sick rocket scientists that machined beryllium for the space program know this. They have to put the stuff in florescent tubes too. The world keeps getting more hazardous. Car speakers or burned out sub woofers are the best source. Ask some kids if they have any old blown sub woofers from their boom boxes. You can get some really big magnets there. For magnets over 4 inch you can use 1/2 inch bearings. 4 inch and under, use 3/8 shaft. Any nice ball bearings work. I like the 3/8 x 7/8 because you don't have to figure out what the number is going to be if it's metric. Try to get a perfect light press fit on the shaft to the bearings. If it's too tight, it will stretch the center of the bearing and cause drag, if it's loose, it will walk the groove into the shaft and wear out. The machine needs to run as free as possible to generate weather control so you need a smooth runner. Sloppy machines make a lot of noise and you would have to put them some where they won't bother people. The box can be made of anything. Wood works good. Build it out of 2x6 and drywall screws. This makes a quiet runner. The open top design is the simplest. A table saw with a fence will get you a nice box. If you have a drill press and a 7/8 wood bit, the bearing saddles are easily made. Cut the bearing blocks and cut a 1/8 inch thick shim and screw them onto the sides of the box. Match the sides together and shoot a couple of 3 inch dry wall screws to hold them together. Then drill the bearing seats right through both sides right on the center line. Remove the shims and you have perfectly lined bearing mounts. Center the shaft when mounting the rotor and lightly clamp the bearings in place. The wood holds things from moving around. If you have a lathe, you can make the coil former out of plastic. Walmart sells plastic cutting boards for the kitchen. They are 3/8 inch thick and cost about

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\$4 to \$6 each. This stuff machines nice and makes a good coil form. Make the former in 2 pieces with a spacer washer in the middle. You will need 1 pound of 22 gauge magnet wire to fill a coil that is 3 1/2 inches in diameter and 7/8 inch thick with 5/32 side walls and a 3/4 inch diameter center hub that has a 1/2 inch 20 threaded hole in the center. Use cast iron for the core pin. This can be obtained by sawing off the stem of a junk Briggs push more that the starter clutch spins on. Thread the shaft before you saw it off. Drill a 5/32 hole through the pin and thread it for a 10/23 screw to mount the coil for winding. Make the pin 15/16 long The former sides screw onto the pin and the pin holds the former together. To step the sides, mount them on a 1/2 inch 20 bolt and chuck them in the lathe and cut the step. Make the center spacer washer out of the plastic. Drill 2 small 1/16 holes in the former side for the coil leads. one at the center and one at the rim. Thread the wire out through the center hole and wind the coil full or nearly full. Don't try to wind too tight or the sides will spread out. It's not fussy. Just wind it and it will work.

The magnet wire is available from  
Paramount Wire Co  
2-8 Central Ave  
East orange NJ 07018  
973-672-0500

They sell a 3 pound roll # 22 gauge for \$28. + shipping. The rotor of a junk alternator has a coil of wire that will work but it's hard to get to. You have to push the shaft out with a press to get at it. More trouble than it's worth. It takes a pretty good press to get the shaft out. The points cam is made round with a stepped hole in the center that fits the shaft extension that sticks past the bearings about 1/2 inch. The cam is held in place with a 10/32 screw threaded into the end of the shaft. Turn the cam to time the motor and clamp it in place with the screw. The cam can be 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter. Mark it in 4 sections mill 2 sides away to get about 85 degrees dwell with the points. Try to get the sides as even as possible. Take a GM adjustable points set and bolt a little arm to the point to hold a small ball bearing. The roller will extend the time between points setting. The original car friction block will work, but wears down and requires frequent setting. the roller is worth the effort. Clamp the coil in place with spacer blocks mounted to one side of the box. The coil wires must be connected as shown in the diagram. Polarity is important on everything. Hang the magnet on a string like a compass and determine it's polarity. Put the machine together with the south side as shown in the drawing. The inner end of the coil must go to the points. The other half of the points goes to negative. The outer end of the coil goes to positive. The resistor and LED make the machine radio silent. without them, the machine will run, but will tick tick radios and TV sets like a car with bad wires. They also provide a good timing light. The full wave bridge is a Radio Shack part. 50 volt 4 amp ones work, but I like the 400 volt 6 amp one. The resistor is about 10,000 ohms and powers the led without burning it out. A

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terminal strip from Radio Shack makes hook up easy. Nothing to solder. You MUST use 2 batteries to run the machine. Don't ever hook up the bridge side backwards. The bridge will instantly burn out. No biggy if it happens. They only cost a couple dollars. and are easy to change. If you run the machine with one battery, the points won't last an hour and it won't change weather. The batteries will run down and need charged from time to time. If you use a trickle charger, it can be left on all the time and the battery will stay up. the machine only draws about 1/2 to 1 amp. If you wind a bigger coil, the machine runs slower. The smaller 1 pound coil gives the best results. The rotor side bars are made with a hole in one side and a threaded hole in the other side. Make the shaft out of aluminum so it don't short the flux path. Machine a shoulder on the shaft and thread the other end and screw the shaft in like a bolt to clamp the magnet in place. Balance the assembly by shifting the magnet. When balanced tighten the shaft and glue the magnet in place to keep it from shifting. Also glue the coil to the supports to keep it from shifting. The magnet from a speaker has steel side plates on it that need to be removed. They are removed by heating the magnet assembly on a hot plate or a gas grill. A Coleman gas stove works good. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop. Get the magnet hot and the glue lets go and a knife will slide the side plates off of the magnet. If you force it too cold, the magnet breaks. The heat doesn't affect the magnet. The side bars are hot rolled steel 1/4 x 1 1/4 about 8 inches long. If you get a bigger magnet, they need to be longer. The tips of the bars are set to pass over the coil core pin. The points are set to close when the side bars are vertical, or at the half way point. The points should open just when the side bar gets to the core pin. This setting is the most critical to weather control. If the machine seems to be lazy and not much control is seen, setting this fixes things and it works again.

...The motor I made... has less wire and draws more amps. This gives it more storm power but the battery needs charged almost continuously with a trickle charger. The motor can be made with a lot of real fine wire and the amps will drop to almost nothing. This reduces the range of the machine. I should make... one of the fine wire motors for the everyday use and then... only get the [other] one...for bigger storms. 2 machines, one strong one and one weak one is a good way to go anyway. If you run the weak one, it will only affect things a little ways off, like 40 to 80 miles.

...You need 2 12 volt batteries. The motor will run with only one battery but the points will burn out and the machine will not do anything to the weather. Attach both batteries, the red clips are the positive. The motor doesn't self start. You have to turn the shaft with the starting knob on the side opposite the points to start it running. Do NOT CONNECT the wires to the full wave bridge ( the little black thing ) backwards. A reverse connection will burn out the bridge rectifier instantly. A new one can be obtained at Radio Shack. If the power battery is connected backwards, it doesn't burn anything out, the motor just tries to run backwards.

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...When you disconnect the second battery, the... machine becomes an ordinary electric motor.

...You will need 2 twelve volt batteries. any size works. they don't have to be good batteries. As long as they read 12 volts, which is actually about 13.5 volts. You should also get a battery charger that is a trickle charger, 1 or 2 amps will be enough to keep up with the motor. Check the battery water regularly. If the batteries go dry, they can go bang and make a mess. If they have water, they won't explode. It would be a good idea to run the machine in a location that would not be harmed by a battery explosion. You will be running this thing for years to come and it is easy to forget the battery maintenance. A good investment is to find sealed lead acid batteries like the ones in the picture I sent you. They come out of booster boxes you use to jump start a car with a dead battery. They sell for \$30 or \$40 US in this country. Take them apart and get the battery. They have a charger with them in most cases. To start with, old batteries will work. The batteries will actually get better when they are used on this machine for a while. Charge them regularly when needed and try not to let them go completely dead. Going flat sometimes will permanently damage the battery to where it won't charge back up. The machine will not self start. You need to connect both sets of leads to the separate batteries and turn the knob on the opposite side of the motor to start the motor. ...The machine will run on one battery, but will burn out the points rapidly. with one battery, it is an ordinary electric motor and will not control weather. With both batteries connected, there will be no spark in the points when the machine runs. Tweaking the points for maximum speed from time to time gets the best results. The machine doesn't run the same speed all the time. When a storm moves in, it will pick up speed. When the storm is over, it will slow back down. ...The full wave bridge rectifier has the cables to the second battery wired from it. DO NOT hook these up backwards. To do so instantly burns out the bridge rectifier and the motor will not work. The red clips go to the positive battery posts. Hint, If you are using top post batteries, drill a small 1/4 inch hole in the post near the edge and you will have something to clip the clamps to. Set the motor and batteries on a plastic container lid and you will be able to rotate the whole setup to different directions without tangle. The plastic protects the bench from the battery mess. If the power leads for the other battery are reversed, it doesn't burn out anything, the motor will try to run backwards. There is enough wire in the coil to stand being connected without running and not burn out. When properly adjusted, the points are usually open when the machine stops. The motor operates in a very simple manner. The points are set to close when the rotor is half way, or vertical. You can remove the top panel with the arrow on it to look inside the box. Do this if you need to set the timing. The points close and the coil attracts the rotor bars. When the rotor bar edge just reaches the center of the coil, the points are set to open. This is the setting that is important to weather control. Other settings give poor results. The voltage in the coil is at

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maximum at this point and the field collapses and sends the most energy to the second battery. The points cam is held in place with the screw on the end of the shaft. If this thing moves, the motor will be out of time. Timing is a function of the angle and the dwell. It is a lot like a car. You need about 85 degrees of dwell and the points want to open when edge of the rotor bar reaches the coil center. Use the starting knob to start the motor and this will avoid shifting the points cam position. Put a drop of oil on the cam from time to time to slow down the wear. The roller helps, but these things run so long the cam will wear out.

...You can use any wire size as long as you get the amps down to where the points can handle it. The power level of a motor is about 1/2 amp to 1 amp. Less wire uses more amps. Everything works if you follow the polarities. Smaller wire wouldn't have to be as long. Check the charts for ohms and resistance. You just need to get the power down to where the points can handle it. That is what is strange. The small machine in the pictures works just as good as the big one for a few miles. It runs fine on 3 volts. The magnets are Radio Shack 1 1/2 inch x 1/4 inch with about a 3/8 hole stacked 3 thick. It uses a 1300 MA power supply turned down to 3.5 volts. In stead of the second battery, I put a resistor where the battery goes and the spark in the points is gone. No batteries. Plug it in and go. It puts out 2 distinct rings at 20 miles and 40 miles radius... Smaller gauge wire works. The motor just runs a little slower. The wire is harder to wind as it breaks easy. The motor has less power and needs to really be a free runner. Ball bearings have grease in them that drags. If you go smaller wire, you may need to remove the seals and the grease to free up the motor so it will run. Doing this will require you to clean the bearings from time to time as lint and dirt will build up and slow down the motor and stop it from controlling the weather. If the machine is not running near unity, no control shows up. Bigger air gaps work fine. You break the circuit when the rotor bar just reaches the core pin so when the bar goes across the pin, it doesn't make any difference if the gap is big or small. Make it a little wider and it is a lot easier to get things lined up. Make the side bars 8 inches long out of 1/4 x 1 1/4 hot rolled. it's a bunch of work, but you can make them out of wide 3 inch and mill away the bars to 1 1/4. This leaves the center totally cover the side of the magnet. A lot of work but makes a nicer machine. I think straight side bars will work. Keep me posted on how it's coming and send me a picture when you get it running. I would like to have someone backing up my claims as to what these things can do.

...My machine is a little different than the Newman motor. Joe mechanically comutates the spike back to the battery. I got the same results even better using a full wave bridge rectifier. Use 2 batteries and split the circuit. This greatly simplifies measuring what is going in and what is coming out of the motor. Instead of putting separate magnets on the rotor, I just use a junk car speaker magnet. The discs on the sides are removed by heating the

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magnet until the glue lets go. Get it hot and use a knife to remove the side plates.

...The points cam is separate from the shaft. It has a stepped hole in the center and is clamped in position by the screw. It can be rotated to the correct position and the screw is tightened to hold it in place. The starting knob is just like it on the other end. You have to twist the knob to start the motor. If you use the points cam to do this you might shift it's position and mess up the timing. The points close when the bar is midway between, or vertical as is shown. The dwell is about 80 to 85 degrees. The correct setting gives the highest open volt spike when the battery2 is disconnected. Also seem to run the fastest there. The led driven by the appropriate resistor assists in setting the points. That part of the circuit makes the machine radio silent. Without that part, the machine runs ok, but will tick tick the radio and put lines on the TV like a car engine. The bifillar winding John Bedini uses probably works the same. You can wind this coil a lot easier. It is probably the spike capturing to the second battery that causes the effect. I know when the battery2 is disconnected, the machine becomes a regular electric motor. A small terminal strip works good for hooking up the connections. No soldering required. Screw the bridge, resistor and led to the strip and connect the battery leads. Jumper in the circuit and it is ready to go. Make sure all the polarities are as shown, and your machine will be the same as the ones built. Other plans can be tried and will no doubt work, but a lot is known about what this one does. The flats on points cam can be filed on by hand. Just get the break point equal as much as possible. The gap can be changed to adjust the dwell. Set the dwell (gap) first, Then rotate the cam to the right degree and lock it in place.

...I just took some pics of the two machines I use... The small one has the best roller mount modification I have come up with. The little aluminum angle hold the bearing and a 6-32 screw attaches it to the points arm. You could try the transistor, but when I set one up with a transistor I saw no weather effects. It seems to me you need the mechanical points break to collapse the field instantly. Transistors have a cutoff time factor. It is not instant. I am not sure. No points would be good. They are not that bad, though. With the ball bearing roller, they run for years without a problem. The GM adjustable set on the small machine makes adjusting easy. The little one has very little power and needs cleaned once in a while. The cam and roller build up with dust like a computer mouse. To minimize drag, the points only open about .005 thousands inch. so a small build up will affect. The big machine doesn't have this problem. It has enough power to run the points. Stacking the magnets really isn't necessary. The sidebars on the big machine are bent zigzag to get the width to clear the coil. Large air gaps don't affect. 1/8 to 1/4 inch clearance works fine. Get it too close and the bars want to hit the core if the frame isn't real strong. Plastic works good for the box. The little machine was made from meat cutting boards sold at Wal-Mart. I don't remember where I got the plastic for the big machine. The

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small machine does not use batteries. The resistor on the bus bar loads the circuit to suppress the spikes and the effect shows up. Plug it in and go. The coil on the little machine is one roll # 30 radio shack wire. Not much wire. A 400 ma power supply smoked out after a short time. The 1300 ma does the job no problem. The thing works on 3 volts. Two 9 volt batteries will run it for about 2 hours. Not practical, but can be done. Kanzus worked with a reed switch to run a set up Bedini style. 2 batteries and all.

...The polarity is important. The coil has to be hooked up correctly or nothing will happen. You will have a very low powered electric motor. ...The machine is basically a four direction device. The motor shaft is horizontal and it rotates about 200 to 400 rpm. This is one of the unusual aspects of the device. it is a 12 volt DC motor and should run the same speed all the time. However, if a storm rolls in, the rpm will about double. The machine seems to be running on something besides the battery. Ben Franklin got electricity from the storm with his kite. This thing may be tapping the emf of the storm somehow. My device differs from the Joe Newman device in that I use a full wave bridge to capture the spike energy. Joe mechanically comutates this function. The effect is the same. The electricity doesn't care if it goes through a switch or a diode. The diode is a lot simpler. Car breaker points turn the current on and off. I tried solid state transistor and hall effect switching back in 1995 but went back to the points. The machine would not work with the transistor. The points produce an instant disconnect. The transistor cuts off too slow to develop the effect. Maybe a faster chip would work. The points work, so I use them. I build the boxes out of plastic plywood sold at Menards called Luan board. It comes in a 4 x 8 sheet 7/16 thick for about \$50. You can get cutting boards for the kitchen at wall mart. They are 3/8 thick plastic. It machines and drills and taps nice. makes a good box. Wood will work just fine. The points cam is the hard part to make. I have a boring bar set up to make the thing. Use 3/8 x 7/8 ball bearings for the shaft. let 1/2 inch stick out past the bearing to mount the cam. I use modified GM adjustable points. I remove the condenser if they have one and cut off the spring mount. The car has way too much pressure on the points. Make an adjustable block to set the spring tension. You will need to find a big speaker magnet. A 4 inch diameter 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick works good. Make the side bars out of hot rolled. To remove the discs from the speaker magnet, heat the thing up until the glue lets go. It won't affect the magnet. when it gets hot, take a knife and remove the discs. Use a hot plate or a torch. 5 or 600 degrees and the glue lets go. I put a small ball bearing on the points to stop the wear. It still wears out, but takes a long time. A drop of oil once a week helps. Running 24 - 7 takes its toll. Nothing lasts forever. The bearings must fit the shaft with a light press. If they are the least bit loose, the shaft will wear out. I recommend the open top construction. It is the easiest to line up. The bearing blocks offer side to side adjustment to center the coil and rotor. They clamp the bearings in place. Machine a step on the shaft and thread the shaft. Thread one side bar and drill a hole in the

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other. The shaft screws in to clamp the magnet. Balance by shifting the magnet. When balanced, glue the magnet in place. The coil should have 1 lb of 22 gauge wire and a 1/2 inch fine thread cast iron core pin. You can get this from a junk Briggs push mower. Cut the starter stem off and thread it. The coil former is made of plastic, it is 3 1/2 inches diameter and 7/8 thick if you use the 7/16 material. Machine it in 2 pieces and let the threaded core pin hold it together. Wind it full of wire. The center of the former is 3/4 dia. Leave 6 inch leads on the coil to hook up.

.....As to the power supply, just use batteries and charge them when they need it. This motor uses so little power that there is nothing to save. 2 cents worth of electricity will run it for about a year.

...Your batteries will need charged from time to time. This is not a free energy thing. It runs the battery down after a time. It is not good for the batteries to go completely dead so it would be good to schedule a weekly charge routine or as needed to keep them at least half charged up. The two small black batteries in the pictures... are 5 years old and still work fine. They will last a long time if you don't let them go dead.

...The new machine checked out nice. It has a one pound coil of 22 gauge wire. The rotor is 8 inches on a 4 inch magnet. The coil is 3 1/2 inch dia and 1 inch thick. The box is 9 1/2 x 11 x 2 1/2 inches made of 7/16 thick plastic plywood. I bought a 4 x 8 sheet of the plastic and it will make 12 machines...

...The motor really doesn't spin very fast, 200 to 600 rpm is normal.

...The GM 350 chevy point set is available at farm fleet store for about \$5. the set shown on the small machine. I think the main shaft could be steel. A flux path may be required between the bars... I found 22ga magnet wire online at Paramount wire co 2-8 central ave CBC metal supply East orange, NJ 07018 A three pound roll is \$28 listed price... get some speakers for magnets (from the junk yard). The online suppliers want to sell large quantity. The batteries in the picture are from auto jump start packs. The small machine works without batteries. It is the only one I made that way. A bigger coil would run a bigger machine on the same transformer. The transformer was cheaper than batteries. The machine works just like the ones with batteries. This fact tells us the effect doesn't come from the batteries. Take out the batteries, it still works.

...I think you have the machine tuned right. To test the circuit, briefly disconnect the second battery and see if the rpm picks up a little. When you reconnect, the rpm should drop a little. That means the load battery circuit is working. Also, there should be no spark in the points when the load battery is connected.

...You will need two 12 volt batteries to run the machine. If you only use one, the motor will run, but the points will burn out quickly. It won't change weather without the second battery hooked up. The batteries should be near equal volts. I have found some variations in what it does if the batteries are not equal. Namely, when the power battery starts to run down, It will make

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certain clouds that don't normally show up. Up here in Iowa, I get a huge pancake like cloud straight north of the machine and what looks like a pile of cotton balls off to the north east. The south side of the area will be clear of any clouds except for a single stationary cloud off to the south west. The stationary cloud is unusual in that it is constantly being formed and removed. The wind is blowing and the cloud doesn't move.

...These motors do not self start. If they should stop, they don't burn out. It will run for years with minor tune ups. A drop of oil on the points cam once in a while is a good idea. Dirt will build up on the cam and little roller once in a while. When this happens, just rub it off. Dust in the air collects. Kind of like the computer mouse. If it gets too much build up, it changes the timing. You will notice the motor run faster when a storm moves in. It seems to run on something besides the battery.

...You should take a sharp pen and mark the position of the points cam. If the thing shifts position, you will be able to set it back where it runs. Timing these things is a little tricky. The degrees and dwell are both involved. The screw in the center of the shaft just clamps the cam in place. Use the knob on the other side of the machine to get it started. Well, start the thing up and lets see what it does.

.....If your batteries have top posts, I found a neat trick to hook up the machines alligator clips. Just drill a small hole into the post near the edge of the top and this will give you a place to clip to. A plastic container lid makes a good base for everthing. Set the batteries and machine on the lid and you can turn the whole thing without tangle. The whole set up turns together. The plastic protects your table from the battery mess. Set the system up in an area where an exploding battery won't cause a problem. Occasional charging is all that is necessary on the battery. If you charge continuously, the battery may go dry and explode. Been there and did that. Blew battery acid all over the room. Now I just toss in a 1/2 hour charge whenever the volts start to drop. You may want to try a battery that is going dead. When the power battery goes down to 10 or 11 volts, I have noted some clouds you don't normally get.

... The bearings are press fit into the plastic sides. There is a little extra clearance to the depth of the hole they fit into. The two small wires you see sticking out of the coil sides are locks. I just drill a 1/16 hole half and half into the edge of the coil mount and push the wire into the hole with a little liquid tape on the wire to make sure it doesn't move. The coil mount centers the coil. ...you (may) have to retime the points to get the motor to run. The led light helps time the motor. The points have to close when the rotor bar is vertical, or at the half way point. the points have to open when the edge of the rotor bar reaches the center of the coil core pin. Other timings may make the motor run, but they won't change the weather. 2 batteries are required to run the machine. You can trickle charge the batteries while the machine is running. It is not a good idea to leave the charger on for long periods of time. The batteries can boil dry and explode. You should run the

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machine in an area where a battery explosion won't bother anything. If you check the battery water once in a while, they won't blow up. They only go bang when they go dry. If you run the motor with only one battery, the points will rapidly burn out. With two batteries, the spark in the points is eliminated and the points don't burn. You can't even see the spark in the dark. This is the part of the circuit that gives the motor it's unusual abilities. Without this circuit, it would be just another motor. Polarity is all important to the motor. Don't change the wiring.

...You could turn it around and put it in backwards and the machine won't change the weather. If you have to take a side off, Take the side opposite the points off. The rotor and points and coil are all mounted on the front wall and can be checked for alignment and rotation before the rear side is replaced. With the back side removed, you can adjust the coil mounting.

...The power comes in on the left set of wires. The other set of wires collects the voltage spikes from the full wave bridge rectifier. That is the little black block with 4 tabs mounted on the buss bar. Very important, don't hook these wires up backwards. Only once and the bridge burns out. A new one can be purchased at radio shack. If you reverse connect the power leads, the motor just tries to run backwards so that is not going to burn anything out... You don't need real good batteries. These motors use so little power, they will run just fine on batteries that are nearly dead.

...The points turn the power on and off. The power comes on and the coil attracts the rotor to the core pin. When the rotor bar reaches the edge of the core pin, the points open and the magnetic field collapses. this sends a current to the full wave bridge that collects any power generated by the collapsing field which gets dumped to the second battery. The second battery actually gets charged by this current. You can get some real long runs by switching the batteries once a week. One runs down while the other charges up. Sorry, The batteries eventually go dead and need charging. The second battery collects the voltage spike and saves the points from burn out. The resistor and LED part of the circuit make the machine radio silent. It will run without the resistor LED circuit, but will flip the screen on a cheap TV and click click the radio like a car with bad wires. The machine has no effect on computers or electronic devices with the wiring plan used. When the points open, the rotor just coasts until the points close again. If the points close before the halfway point, it holds back and rotation is slowed. The points cam is held in place by the screw and can be turned to any position. You are dealing with the angle and the dwell. When you change one, the other changes. They work together. The critical thing on the points timing seems to be breaking the points just when the rotor bar edge is at the center of the core pin. The coil voltage is at maximum here and the best weather control is caused by this single setting.

...Car batteries, lawn and garden tractor batteries, motorcycle batteries, they all work. 12 volts is what works best. It's actually 13.8 volts on most batteries. The machine draws less than 1 amp so a small battery works if

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you keep it charged regularly. If you let them go flat, they go bad pretty quick. the main thing with lead acid batteries is to keep them full of water. extended charging boils off the water. when the water level goes down, a bigger space in the cell is available to store hydrogen gas which can pop the battery if a spark sets it off. When the cell is full, there is not enough space for an explosion. If you can find them, gell cells sound like a good idea. I think they are hard to find and expensive. The black batteries in the pictures... are sealed lead acid batteries. They come out of auto jump start boxes that you use to start a car with a dead battery. The jump start box sells for about \$30 to \$40. you have to take it apart and remove the battery. The thing comes with a charger so you get a trickle charger along with the battery. The posts are convenient for connecting with alligator clips. The batteries in the pictures are both over 5 years old and still work fine. They are 18 amp hour batteries. There are some units for less money with 7 amp hour batteries. but not much more gets twice the battery power. The sealed lead acid batteries don't leak if you turn them upside down They have removable cell caps so you can check the water level in them. The sealed lead acid plan requires slow charging, usually less than 2 amps to keep the cell from losing water. Batteries can be discharged and charged at any rate without damage as long as the rate is less than the peak rating of the battery. Heavy charging will remove the water from the cell. Electrolysis turns some of the water to hydrogen and oxygen and it needs to be replaced. The sulfuric acid stays in the cell so all you should add is water. The sealed lead acid is not technically sealed completely. Slight internal pressure will cause the cell to vent but tipping will not spill liquid. A good trick for the set up is to set the batteries and the machine on a plastic tray. You can turn the whole thing to change directions and you won't have to worry about the cable tangle. The tray will contain any battery mess. They tend to corrode the posts and eat up the alligator clips after a while. The sealed lead acids are pretty friendly to the clips. Car batteries eat the clamps after a while. Whatever you do, don't try to run the machine with only one battery. The points won't last an hour.

...You can enclose the machine. That is a good idea to make it quiet. The "force" goes all around the device for miles.

...[What gauge wire do you use in the weather machine coil?] The wire gauge is not really important. I use 1 pound of #22 gauge wire for most machines. this is enough wire to get the amps down to where a trickle charger will keep up with the motor. The motor will run the 18 amp hr battery in the picture dead in about 1 day if you don't have a charger on it. The small motor runs on 3 volts from the plug in power supply. A load resistor replaces the second battery.

...[How many turns of wire do you use?] The 1lb coil has 500 feet of wire in it. I don't know how many turns. the number of turns is not what makes it work. I have made machines of several different sizes and they all change the weather the same. I compare it to a bell. If you pound on the bell, it

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rings with a certain tone. I doesn't matter how hard or how often you hit the bell, the tone is the same. The medium these machines are affecting "rings" with a 20 mile long wave. We know the wave is 20 miles because you can see the waves on the radar during a storm.

...[What size is the diameter of the coil's core?] On most machines, I used a cast iron core obtained from a junk lawn mower crankshaft. The cores are 1/2 inch diameter and 1 inch long. They can be threaded 1/2 inch 20 to hold the coil former and have a 1/8 inch hole through the center. The center hole gives something to rotate the former on while winding the coil. It also allows you to string tie the former to stop it from spreading and hitting the rotor bars.

...[What should the finished coil's diameter be?] I have made machines with a 6 inch diameter coil 1 inch thick. The machine used very little electricity and seemed to have a very long range. It was used when I sent tropical depression Andrews down to panama in 1996. The large coils just use up a lot of wire. They run a lot longer on the battery, but would have to run for years to save the cost of the wire. I have made machines with very small coils with wire like a hair. The 3 volt unit in the picture has a small coil. The smaller machines don't have any power and have to be carefully made to reduce the drag to the level where the effect will show up. I don't recommend trying anything smaller than a 1 lb coil for starters. The 1 lb coil I use is 3 1/2 inches in diameter and 1 inch wide. the former is made with 2 plastic discs that are threaded in the center and machined to a thickness of 5/32. the center hub is 3/4 inches diameter and the plastic blank is 1/2 inch thick. The formers are screwed onto the th readed core pin. A small lead out hole is drilled out the side at the center and the edge. The coil must be mounted with the winding as shown in the diagram. I have accidentally made machines that were different and they didn't seem to work. Polarity is all important.

...[Is the coil's core ferrite or is it an air core?] The core is cast iron. I didn't try anything else. I just stuck with what was working.

...[Is the wire plastic coated or is it varnished wire (it looks like green varnish coated wire)?] The wire is plastic coated or varnish. Like I said, it doesn't matter what the wire size or type is. real fine wire is difficult to wind. A slight mistake and the wire will break. the 22 gauge winds easy.

...[In one weather unit you use 3 ceramic donut magnets, and in another you use one large donut magnet. Which design is more effective and what are the dimensions of the magnet(s) and what is their field strength?] The amount of magnets is not important. Stacking magnets doesn't really boost the power very much. If you have a lot of magnets, you can stack them so you don't have to bend the side bars on the rotor. The best machines had 4 inch or larger sub woofer magnets. Obtain a blown out sub woofer from some kids boom box and heat the magnet on a gas stove burner until it is about 400 degrees and take a sharp knife and remove the steel side plates. Do it outside so you don't stink up the shop.

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...[Please confirm the following: As I read it, your drawing of the weather machine circuit implies that the coil is wound (using the right hand rule) counter clockwise, making the North pole come out of the page. The rotor has the South magnetic pole coming out of the page, and the rotor rotates clockwise.] You are correct.

...[True or False: The cam timing of the points energizes the coil only when a rotor arm is approaching the coil and cuts off just as the arm reaches the coils center. That is using x y coordinates of + or - 90, the coil is energized from (0, -90) to almost (-90,0).] The best results are to break the points when the edge of the rotor bar just arrives at the core. A wide air gap is OK. I use 1/8 to 1/4 inch with equal results. the coil voltage spike is at maximum when the rotor bar arrives at the core pin. It is the suppression of this spike that causes the effect. John Bedini's circuit is quite like this and I would not be surprised if his... motor changes weather.

...[To make it stop raining, disperse clouds, poke a hole in overcast, etc., is the weather machine rotating clockwise parallel to true geographic East, magnetic East, or East with respect Earth's orbital direction?] If the rotor were a wheel and it was rolling along the ground, this is the direction we say it is running. The machines work differently in different parts of the country. In my area, running east will cause the hole in the sky. West usually makes rain. Running south in the winter causes 20 below zero to arrive. The box has 6 sides. Each side can be turned to 4 different directions. Testing so far has been limited to north south east and west with the machine as shown. These four settings have been able to generate all of the changes we needed. We have yet to explore other settings.

...[Conversely if you point the machine to the West do you make rain?] In Iowa, west makes rain. A machine was tested in the Hela Bend area of Arizona and down there east makes it rain.

...[If I run the machine on rectified DC wall power, should it be 12 volts DC? More, less, or does it really matter? Should the current level be at Milli or Micro amp levels?] The power level of the machine is relevant to the amount of wire. the voltage can be anything as long as it doesn't over heat the coil. I have run machines on anything from 3 to 36 volts. The power doesn't seem to be important. It only affects how hard you hit the bell. I guess if you hit the bell real hard, you can hear it a lot farther away. The only thing that seemed to vary was the range of the machines. Practice has shown that you are better off with a smaller shorter range machine because it is a lot easier to tell what the thing is doing. Long range machines require a lot of study to find what they are doing.

...[How fast should the rotor be spinning to get the weather effects? Is there a sweet spot or range or speeds that work. Is there a speed above which no effects occur?] The speed will depend on the voltage and if there is a storm present or not. More wire in the coil slows the machine down. Less wire speeds them up.

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...[What is the lag time between starting the machine up and detectable weather changes - visual or radar?] Starting the machine with a partly cloudy sky, you will see clearing action in 3 to 10 minutes. To replace cleared clouds takes about 1/2 hour. They disappear a lot faster than they come back.

...I hope this answers some of your questions... It takes a lot of time to write this stuff. I should write a book. ...Later, David Wells

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Mon, Jul 28, 2008

David Wells on the Sedona AZ Vortex and the Moon's effects on the weather.

...(I) began a long series of tests to find out what the machine would do. It was obvious the thing was directional early on. Just turning the box changed what it would do. The moon phase connection was discovered after a few months. the Arizona focal point connection came after a couple years. The wave was the most recent discovery. It was the biggest puzzle I have ever had to solve...

...The machine can suppress the development of tornados. The tornado is caused by a flow of force from Sedona Arizona to the moon. F5 tornados are found on a line between the moon and Sedona. Hurricanes are on this line once per day.

...I found that F5 tornadoes are on a line from Sedona to the moon at the time and date when they happen. There is a powerful longitudinal wave that goes right through the world to the moon from sedona. This is the engine that lifts the air with such violence. The force is telling the storm where to make the tornado. If we run a weather machine in a different spot, it will change this location a few miles. A tornado takes about 15 minutes to get to the ground. If the machine is moved the location will move. A tornado in progress will power down and a new one will begin to develop in the new spot. by changing the machine every 15 minutes. the tornadoes can't build up enough to cause damage. I have run this program on over 50 watches and warnings. No tornadoes did damage when I did this.

...Before this was determined, it was hard to determine if it worked or not. After a while the pattern emerged. It is not simple how it works. It's like playing chess. Lots of variables all working together. Like chess, changing one little thing can make a lot of difference. After using the device a while, you get the hang of it and know what to do. You will know what to do to reduce severe weather. With enough machines in place, I believe the hurricane damage can be minimized. The tornado can be stopped by moving the machine every 15 minutes until the storm passes. the machine affects where the tornado can form. Arizona is the original thing that causes the storm. F5 tornados form on a line that goes from Sedona to the moon. When you run your machine, you change this location slightly. The storm is

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creating a tornado on a location determined by Sedona. The tornado is developing. You set your machine and the required location of the tornado is altered. The Sedona tornado stops developing and a new one begins to develop in the new location. It takes them 15 or more minutes to power up enough to hit the ground. Moving every 15 minutes stops the damage. About 15 degrees back and forth in the direction that stops rain works best. Directions to point the machine are not the same everywhere. Each area is different. When you get the machine, you will have to run some tests to see how it operates. You will soon learn what directions do what.

...Take a world desk top globe and set it on the table set a golf ball off to the side to represent the moon. Rotate the axis away from you, (summer) you are the sun, and put your finger on arizona. imagine a straight line right THROUGH the globe TO the moon from your finger. As you turn the globe , this line will trace the southern edge of the desert. Turn the axis around, (winter) and it traces the northern edge. Tells you why there is a desert there, don't it? If you want rain in the Sahara desert, a machine in the Cape Verde Islands would likely cause it. Next, look up the time and dates and locations of several F5 tornados. Get the phases of the moon for these dates. Look at the alignment of the moon and Arizona when they happened. You will find the line from Arizona to the moon goes through the tornado at the time of the strike. This force is involved in the formation of the tornado. Smaller twisters can form in other locations. They are generated by weaker focal points like the one in Aztec at the 4 corners or Grand Junction, Colorado. This explains tornado alley. They are rare in other parts of the world because this force doesn't go everywhere. The really big ones always connect to Sedona. The Sedona thing is like a natural weather machine that is set to stop rain near it. That is why there is a desert over there. If you take a machine to Sedona, you can realign the field and make it rain in the desert. Been there, did that.

...To stop a tornado, the machine must be moved at least once every 15 minutes until the watch is past. The tornado develops on a spot determined by the wave from Arizona to the moon. Running the weather machine changes this spot. When you move the machine, the spot moves. The developing tornado powers down when the spot moves and a new one starts up in the new spot. It takes them 15 minutes to develop enough power to hit the ground. If you move the machine every 15 minutes, the tornados don't hit the ground. If you don't move the machine, the tornado develops normally and disaster strikes. If they are this easy to prevent, don't you think someone ought to do it? The hurricane is sort of the same. It develops on a line from the moon to arizona but is only on the line once per day. The moon moves every day and the new spot determines where the storm will be the next day. The weathermen were always puzzled by the behavior of hurricanes because they seem to have a mind of there own. They will move against the wind and the tracks seemed to make no sense. The tracks make complete sense when you know about the connection from the moon to

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Arizona. This applies to the annual typhoon that forms on the northwest corner of Australia around November each year. This is about the only place typhoons form in the southern hemisphere and the track is totally predictable all the way to Bangladesh. Arizona is clearly in charge of the world's weather patterns. A machine in Sedona, Arizona, could have world-wide impact. If you go there and realign the force field, the global weather will change. I went there and did that. But not permanently, we will have to proceed with care when we test that out again. Lots to learn yet. It may be possible to control the damage to Bangladesh every year from a machine in Sedona.

...The controlled zones move on a monthly cycle. They return to the same spots in time with the moon. Monthly is incorrect. Moonly would be more like it. Get a calendar with moon phases on it and hang it on the wall near the machine as you will need to know where the moon is. To get a better grasp of this, get a globe of the world and set it on the table. Put an orange on the wall to represent the sun and use a golf ball for the moon. You now have a rough model of the solar system. The moon does not go straight around the earth. It has a 7 degree tilt. I put the sun on the south side of the room and then the moon tilt is low on the west side of the earth. This makes a difference when calculating hurricane and tornado tracks. The seasons are represented by rotating the axis of the earth to the correct angle. The moon travels counter clockwise around the earth. It is in a new position every day so a new set of conditions are presented every day. These have to be considered when choosing the direction the machine will be run to get the desired changes. Up here in Iowa, the machine does very little if anything at or near full or new moon. 1/4 moon either way, coming or going, the machine has lots of power. Make the weather changes you want when the machine's power is high and don't worry about it when the power is low. That is one of the things short comings. It doesn't work all the time. You may find a different power cycle in your area. We will find out as tests are run.

...You may want to take notes of what happens during different runs. Record the moon phase, locate the highs and lows and take note of the position of them. Record what happened. more rain or less rain. Everything works together and there are lots of variables involved, but you get the hang of it after a while and your skill will improve and you will be able to control the weather with better precision. You will find your own forecasts more accurate than the weather man. In fact, you can test the machine's effectiveness by deliberately changing the forecasts. This drives the weatherman crazy, because they don't like to miss forecasts. It also proves you are getting it right on how you run the machine.

...Remember, the machine doesn't have the same power all the time. It runs on the moon and gets weak and strong in time with the lunar cycles. This time frame may be different in your area. here it gets weak at new or full moon and has lots of power at 1/4 moon.

...When the storm gets here, it can be altered about like this. If the forecast calls for 1/4 inch of rain, I can eliminate the rain all together or increase the

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rain to about 1 inch. Sometimes it works a lot better than other times. It has to do with the phases of the moon. The thing runs on some force that is connected to where the moon is and that is the hard thing to make sense of. We are a lot better at it now than when we first started. Nothing made sense at first, but after a long time some patterns began to develop. There is still a lot to learn.

...It works in conjunction with the moon. A longitudinal wave goes to the moon from Arizona. This wave causes hurricanes and tornadoes. Once per day, a line from Arizona to the moon will pass through a hurricane, The moon moves and the storm chases the new spot. At the time and day of an F5 tornado, the line will go through the tornado. This is the engine that drives the storm. The rain on earth is caused by wave interference between the Arizona focal point and weaker focal points around the world. The location of the weaker focal points determines whether an area will be rainy or dry. Farm or desert. This whole complex machine is tied to the movement of the sun and moon. The moon has about 10 times the effect of the sun. It took years to figure this out. I have probably watched more weather than a lot of weather men.

... Sedona Arizona is the main controller of the world's weather. 20 mile waves emit from the location and spread across the land. Sedona is not the only focal point in the world, just the strongest. Other focal points send the same 20 mile waves that interfere and cause precipitation. A major one is somewhere near Lake superior, probably in the iron mines. Iron is involved in the waves. The ground at Sedona has so much iron you can pick it up with a magnet. If you check the time and date of an F5 tornado, you will find that a line drawn from Sedona to the moon will go through the tornado. This wave is called a longitudinal wave and is like the wave on a string between 2 fixed points, Sedona and the moon. Once per day, the wave will go through a hurricane.

...Tornado alley is caused by the force emanating from Sedona. Tornadoes are rare in the rest of the world. The moon is involved in the propagation of this force. This makes the machine dependant upon the phases of the moon. To tell what is going to take place when you run the machine, you have to factor in where the moon is. You have to be a relative weather expert to properly run the machine. It is not a toy. Screw up and you can flood the town. Set it and forget it and you could cause a drought.

...One more thing... Get a calendar with the moons on it and hang it by the machine you can take notes and write them on the calendar for future reference. The cycles repeat every month. Also a globe of the world is handy to have to study the relationship of the sun and moon to the weather. It may be possible to determine the southern hemisphere focal points. We will have to work on that. Up here in Iowa, the machine will only remove clouds at 1/4 moon, coming or going. At full moon or new moon, the machine will not remove the clouds.

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...As you may have discovered when you did your experiments, there are a lot of things that can alter what might happen. I noticed early on in my research that something that would work one day might not work on another day. The reason for this turned out to be the moon connection. The machines make the force with the moon. When the moon moves to a different location, which is constant, the machine will behave in a different manner. After a long time studying the thing, a pattern appeared in the way it worked and we were able to very accurately predict what the machine would do. We could also predict what it wouldn't do. The machine would have lots of power when the moon was 1/4 coming or going and would do almost nothing at full or new moon. Not knowing this was frustrating at first. Something that worked on a storm would not do anything to the next storm. Until the reason for the erratic behavior was understood, I was not even sure that the thing actually worked. Fortunately there were just too many successes to be accounted for by coincidence, so I kept studying the thing until I figured it out. There is a spot in the town of Sedona, Arizona that emits the "force" naturally. The force from this spot controls the weather on the entire world. Major violent storms like tornadoes and hurricanes are connected to this spot. Once per day, a straight line from Sedona to the moon will go through a hurricane. At the time and date of an F5 tornado, a straight line from Sedona to the moon goes through the tornado. When the weather machine is operated, it causes the same force as Sedona, but in a different spot. Now there are two locations telling the weather what to do and the weather changes. The machines are not nearly as powerful as the Sedona spot so they only make a small difference in the weather. But small differences in weather can make a big difference to the damage that is coming. You only have to weaken a hurricane a little bit, or change its track a little bit to save a lot of lives and property.

...When you test the machine, look for the setting, North South East or West that makes the hole or ring. This is the setting that stops rain. The opposite setting should make rain. Different directions cause different affects. Each area is different and you will need to find the settings that produce what you want. The machine will run in any position and other affects are possible. We have only studied the affects in the four directions. The machine could obviously be turned up side down or on its side and turned on end and run in four different directions in all of these directions. As you can see, we have just begin to study the thing and have a lot to learn. When you add the cycles of the moon to the problem, it gets rather complicated. We have become well acquainted with what it will do in the four basic directions, but it would be nice to know what it does in the rest of the possibilities. Also how it works in other areas of the world that are far from Sedona.

...The machine works all the time, you just can't see any affects by looking out the window when the moon is full or new. the affects are visible on the radar and can be picked out if you know what to look for. The study of wave interference will tell you where to look.

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...Violent weather can be calmed by the proper use of these motors. They generate a force that is natural and normally comes from Sedona, Arizona. The Sedona focal point vortex is reported to be the strongest one in the world. My research has indicated that the strange energy emitting from the spot has a lot to do with the world's weather. F5 tornadoes are found on a line from Sedona to the moon. Once per day, a line from Sedona to the moon will pass through a hurricane. The moon moves every day so the spot moves and the hurricane chases the spot. This is why weathermen say hurricanes have a mind of their own, They will move against the wind to get to the new spot. When a motor is operated, it generates the same force as Sedona in a different location. This new force interferes with the Sedona force and the weather changes. It is not simple how it works, but it works. Other than the pathetic attempts at cloud seeding, there is nothing else to use to tame the storms.

...The way these things work is complicated. It involves the complete weather system of the whole world and the phases of the moon. The machine works differently depending on the phases of the moon. Also machines in one area work differently than machines in another area.

...Good luck on your project. I hope it runs and works when completed. Thank you for trying. We need all the help we can get. Later, David Wells

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Notes:

1) On Jul 23, 2008, Henry Karwan wrote: It should be reasonably simple to build an algorithm that incorporates the Moon's orbital position (Phase), device location(s), to make predictions of how a single source or multiple point sources will influence the weather. I'm willing to design and run experiments, and document all experimental failures or successes...

2) David Well's observations on how the Sun, the Moon and the Sedona AZ Vortex influence tornadoes and hurricanes seem to go hand-in-hand with Joseph Newman's point of view on the same subject, which Mr Newman says is the natural interaction between the magnetic forces surrounding all celestial bodies. He explains it beautifully with illustrations in his book "The Energy Machine of Joseph Newman", and if you haven't done so already you can download it free at <http://www.free-energy-info.co.uk/>.

---Alberto, Jul 28, 2008

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On motor effects:

...I am retired and use my machine shop to make the motors. I am not wealthy. This project has not made me money and it is not likely to make any one money except those whose houses and property are spared by the reduction of severe weather. They will not pay you for helping them. Chances are they won't even know they have been helped. You can only feel

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sad that you didn't have a machine in place to stop a tornado, or that you failed to run the machine to stop the storm. Tornadoes can appear quickly. A machine can stop them if it is operated properly when the storm is developing. Problem is we don't usually find out they are coming until after they have done the damage.

...You will have a little more interest in this once you get your machine and can actually DO something about the weather you are watching...

...If you have a machine, you can stop tornadoes by moving the machine back and forth about 15 degrees until the watch or warning has past...

Making rain could reduce world hunger. Crop production can be boosted by more rain. Floods can be reduced or eliminated. Global warming can be stopped cold. Good pun, huh ?

...Using these machines can alter this natural pattern and potentially could transform the landscape from desert to green. Nebraska could be the next super corn field. The Dakotas also have good soil, but little rain. I don't know how good the soil is in Texas, but I think more rain would make it more productive.

...If you are going to study this machine and it's effects, you need to study up on how the weather of the planet works. Running one of these things makes things happen that are unusual. One needs to keep a watch on the areas that the machine affects and take care not to cause bad weather. Bad weather will still come, but the total damage can be reduced by using the machine. It is not a toy and needs to be run responsibly. A single machine in an area can cause total change in weather. Each machine controls it's own area and has partial control over other areas that are farther away. It is like a checker board. The machines control the spots where the checkers are, but do not control the spaces between the checkers. The checkers will be 20 miles apart. The influence weakens as the distance from the machine increases until you get to a spot that is about 400 to 1000 miles away. There will be 4 spots at great distance that the machine controls with the same power as it controls the location it is at. I call these spots the alternate focal points. It's kind of like being in the corner of a room and being able to hear someone talking at the opposite corner of the room. If another machine is in the alternate focal point area, it becomes dominant. This means many machines will even the control to where everyone gets what they need. An area may need rain, but the alternate focal point area may have too much rain. Multiple machines are needed in this case. With only one machine, the operator will have to choose who gets what they want and who doesn't.

...As you can see from the concentric rings sketch, the position of 2 machines would be involved to exactly target a spot for rain. The wave lengths are known and 2 properly placed machines can dump rain anywhere. I wonder if 4 machines would superimpose the patterns on top of each other. Lots to learn in the future.

...I got the machine sent to New Zealand. It rained several times right on the machine. The whole island is getting rain, but most falls on the machine

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area. It is near Taranaki. They have had the worst drought ever in 100 years over there. The machine arrived and so did the rain. We will see. Apparently they will work in that part of the world.

...When you suppress the spike and dump it to the second battery, long 20 mile waves at about 9khz are generated. My machine has been proven not over unity by really long runs. The thing runs real cheap, but no gain you can use for power. The power to change the weather is the value.

...I just took some pics of the two machines I use. The small one is effective for about 40 miles. The big one goes a lot farther.

...When you pound on the bell it rings. When you stop pounding, the bell continues to ring for a while. When you use the machine to stop or reduce a storm, and it does, then shut the machine off, a second storm arrives up to three weeks later. The machine will stop the second storm just like it did the first one, even though it is not running. This has happened many times. Evidently our "bell" can ring for a long time after the pulses stop. When transporting a device, it will change weather as you drive. The directional characteristics persist. When you turn a corner it will start or stop the rain, usually within a mile after the turn is made. It does this even when not running.

...The waves are 20 miles long. When waves from a machine cross the waves from another machine or Sedona, you will see stationary storms within moving storms that are located exactly the same distance from each other. These are the areas the machine has control over. Other areas are affected indirectly.

...An article on home made windmills mentioned something you should expect. It claimed that as soon as the windmill is ready to try, no wind will blow for a week or two. So you should have no weather to work with for 2 weeks. Just a joke. If your device works, you can make weather.

...We are on to something new and maybe better. [A young man here in the] USA has helped develop what appears to be a simpler method. [He] is a radio genius and has equipment to test things. As we talked about the device on the phone, we wondered which part of the device was responsible for the effect. Be it the coil, the magnet, the rotor, the points or what. We boiled it down to the coil. The magnet and points are just generating the pulses. the batteries supply the power, but any power supply will do. [He] took a 555 pulse generator with adjustable frequency to drive the coil and collected the spikes with the full wave bridge to a second battery just like the motor circuit. The device is now solid state. It is directional like the motor. A new radar pattern showed up as soon as he turned it on. The pattern is different than the one made by the motors. The waves are 6 miles long. The motors make 20 mile waves. To find out why, we used the radio formula to determine the frequency. Speed of light,  $186,000 / 20 = 9000$  frequency. The 6 mile wave had to have a frequency of 31,000 The big question to me was how can a slow running motor crankout a 9000 persecond frequency? And why did the coil put out 31,000. The answer was

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it is like a bell. Hit the bell with a hammer and it rings. The frequency of the sound is caused by the size of the bell, not the hammer. After the blow, the bell continues to ring for a while. This is how the machine can continue to express itself for up to 2 weeks after you shut it off. The medium we are pounding on rings! How does the coil make a different frequency than the motor? The radio is the answer again. If 2 frequencies are fed to a circuit, the new frequency is the sum of the 2. If you could hit the bell at high speed the pitch would rise. Hard to do with a hammer, but easy for the 555 pulse generator. The interesting effect of the shorter waves is the storm spots are closer together. With the motor, heavy rain falls on spots 20 miles apart with gaps in between. The shorter wave should give a more even pattern.

Different frequencies get different results. Lots to learn...

...[His] idea for the coil is great. I don't know what he has been doing, but I have seen signs of control in his area. The pattern is so unnatural that it is easy to spot once you know what it looks like. Whenever you see storms that are laid out like checkers, all the same distance from each other, usually the checkerboard is like the chinese diamond layout, the storms are caused by the interference of the waves. I have observed several such events in [his] area over the past weeks.

...The strange thing about these motors is they all work the same. large or small, the effects are the same. The 20 mile wave shows up no matter if the machine is large or small. I think the medium we are manipulating is like a bell. You can pound on a bell and it will ring with a tone. No matter how fast or hard you hit the bell, the tone is the same. This medium, whatever it is rings with a 20 mile wave. The radio guys think it has a frequency of about 9000. This is assuming the wave travels at the speed of light. I think we are dealing with something quite different. This is a scalar wave that has a frequency so low it can't be measured. A scalar wave is measured on a scale like a ruler. It doesn't vibrate. It is like pressure in a tire. The pressure can be positive or negative, high or low. You can feel the wave, but no success measuring it.

...I have a very good operator in Ft Lauderdale. He weakened Katrina when it went over Florida but no one had a machine that could control it when it got to New Orleans. No machine, no control. We need a lot of these in a lot of places, one in every state and more along the coastal areas.

...When 2 sources operate a distance, bands appear between the sources. No rain will occur on the banded area. The rain occurs where the waves interfere with each other. The peaks (check 3D) will rain, the valleys will not. I sent a machine to [a town] near Austin, TX and he stopped the drought. We sent the machine to San Francisco later and the drought came back. No machine is down south now except Ft Lauderdale.

...The recent discovery of the 20 mile wave enabled me to finally make sense of what the machine is doing. It runs on wave interference. This fact eluded me until this spring when I observed the pattern during a storm.

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There is a program called ripple tank on google that explains how waves work.

...Joe Newman's motor makes the same waves as my motor. From 1989 to 1995, Texas had the worst drought ever. Coincidentally, Joe ran a window fan on an eight volt battery for 5 years and the battery reportedly didn't go dead. Joe was in Lucydale Miss during this time. When I started testing, I found the machine stopped all rain in an area south and west of me.

...The waves from [two machines in the same area].. should interfere at 20 miles from each machine and cause rain there. [The other] machine is making small storms south and west of San Diego with some of them getting into Mexico. He hasn't found the right direction to bring the rain to town as of yet. It will get figured out as time goes by.

...If the rotor was a wheel and was rolling down the road, this is what we call the direction it is running [that is the direction the arrow points to]. We say " running east", or "running west" to describe what we are doing.

...Low pressure systems in my area move to the left of the direction I point the arrow. It may be different in your area. You should try south for a day or 2 and see if the low moves in. When it gets close switch to west or north and try and keep it in your area. You need a low to get rain. It is out there and needs to be steered to your area. I will send you a site to look at the water vapor so you can tell what is going on. The [two] machines [in your area] are definitely trying to make rain. San Diego has the only green radar for 600 miles in any direction. As to the rpm, the faster the better is right. The spring tension has a lot to do with it. You can increase it with the adjustable block. As to the hole in the sky, in Iowa that is the setting that stops rain. The setting that makes rain causes a pinkish orangeish look to the clouds. It will make a cloud right between the machine and the sun during the afternoon. that is probably what the radar is picking up every day in the afternoon that is out over the ocean and moves down toward Mexico. The core of the coil is the same as all the machines I have built. You could try something different, but I know this works so I didn't change it.

...The arrow on top is the direction the machine is said to run. When discussing what the machine is doing, refer to the direction the arrow is pointing. The machine will operate in any position, but we have only studied north, south, east, and west directions. They create the most different reactions. Machines that go to different areas behave differently than they do here in Iowa. So you will have to learn what directions get the results you want. The setting that stops rain or reduces rain is the easiest to find. If you have clouds, look for the setting that clears them off. The opposite direction is the one that increases rain. It takes longer to make clouds than to get rid of them. Usually 3 to 4 times as long.

...The machine has the capability of making plants grow in the dark. The plants use the energy from the machine as if it were sunlight, in fact, they prefer the machine to the sun and will turn the leaves to the machine and ignore the sun. The energy is similar to sunlight and will give you a sunburn

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through the clothes you wear. That is the difference between the sunlight and the machine energy. The sunlight is blocked by the clothes. The machine energy does not stop for objects. you will find it passes through any object as if it were not there. The radiation is like a stove. Get too close and you get burned. A little ways away, and you bask in the glow.

...If you hold the hand above a metal object, like a lawn mower or a frying pan, any thing with a few pounds of metal in it, you will feel something like heat coming off of the object, This is caused by the machine putting a charge of some sort into the object that makes it radiate the energy. When the machine is running, this effect will slowly spread away from the machine. When I first discovered the force, I took a trip by car and tested for the radiation by checking metal napkin dispensers in restaurants and coffee shops along the way, I found radiation coming from napkin holders at a distance of 90 miles from the machine. When I reached 200 miles from the device, no radiation could be felt. This radiation exists naturally and emanates from Sedona AZ so it is not harmful. You will be exposed to the effects of the machine no matter where you are within a large area. In fact, [the other] machine [in your area] is affecting you right now and his is miles away from you.

...A test of the energy can be done by checking above a metal object like a lawn mower to see if a heat like sensation can be felt. The machine emits the same thing. Holding the hand over the machine should feel like holding the hand over a cup of coffee. the machine causes all metal for miles around to emit this radiation. The radiation is the same as is natural to Sedona. In Sedona, the silver Indian jewelry gives off the strongest sensation. This is how the machine can develop a wide spread effect. The longer it runs, the more charged the area becomes. Also, holding the hand directly in front of the arrow, people feel a slight cooling sensation. You may not be getting results close to home, but there are bound to be changes far away. When you change directions, make a note of the time and look at the radars in different areas and see if abrupt changes coincide with the time of the setting change. You should find spots that respond.

...Here is the water vapor site. <http://www.ssd.noah.gov/goes/west/weus/loop-wv.html> Put it in your favorites and 1 click gets it going.

...I can't wait to watch the show when you start it up. When you learn to recognize the signatures on the radar of a machine in operation, you can spot artificial weather quite readily. The scalar wave interference patterns stand out on the radar.

...This device is very powerful and we don't want it to be misused. I don't sell the machines. They are given to responsible people who want to help tame severe weather. The machine is small and uses very little energy. 99.9 percent of the energy used is consumed to run the motor. The special circuit causes a small blip in the sine wave on the scope. If this part of the circuit is removed, the blip disappears and the machine is just an electric motor. Nature sometimes runs on a force that is so weak it is hard to detect. This is

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one of those forces. You would think brute force would be required to change weather, like HAARP. HAARP doesn't do diddly from what I have observed. My stuff is what causes the odd weather. High towers and lots of power are not what works.

...I have built machines of all sizes. They all do the same thing. Size only affects the power. You should study weather... You need to look at the radar often, at least every day if you are running the machine. These are not toys. They can make bad weather as well as good. Run right, they can stop tornados. 54 people just died because someone didn't have one of these and stop the storms. That didn't have to happen. We need the 24-7 crew looking and controlling. I didn't know about it until it was all over.

...With modern satilite equipment, we are able to see what we do to the storms. Looking at the green radar images gives rapid indication of what is happening. In most storms, you see changes you know you caused in about 20 minutes. By simply changing the direction the machine points (the arrow on top) you can adjust the storm. On a partly cloudy day, you can clear out the clouds in about 10 minutes and bring them back in 30 minutes. They take longer to form than to disappear. Making rain requires manipulation of existing systems that continuously come through. The device will make rain a vertual certainty if it is remotely possible. A good rule of thumb as to what to expect goes like this. If the forecast calls for 1/4 inch of rain, you can adjust the forecast to no rain or increase to about an inch. It doesn't really make rain, it just changes how much you get. That is one of the good and bad things about it. It isn't very powerful. you can't make it snow in the summertime, or warm up in the winter. Temperature adjustments are possible, but require careful modification of the jet stream. The events take careful planning and involve several machines across the country working together. You can't do much to the jet stream without the cooperation of the team. Chances are, if you work alone, your efforts will be confused by someone elses machine. Machines have areas that they control and areas they do not control. It's like a checker board. The machine is on a checker. It can make rain there. The four checkers next to the machine will also rain, The pattern is not square, but like a diamond pattern on chinese checkers. This is the wave interfrance pattern. Draw concentric circles, 1-2-3 and 4 inches radius on 2 sheets of paper and overlap them. The circles intersect. Every other intersection will make rain. the other will stop rain. The lines represent the 20 mile wave expanding away from the machine like rings from a rock thrown into a pond. The Arizona source is like a big rock. Your machine is like a small rock. When the waves meet, they amplify each other and affect the rain.

...the speed of the motor doesn't have anything to do with the frequency. All motors seem to function about alike, large or small, fast or slow. High volts up to 36 have been used with no observable changes in what happens. It seems as if the medium is like a bell and the machines just hit the bell and

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make it ring. No matter how big or small the hammer, the bell rings the same. That is why the 20 mile wave.

...When 2 sources are brought near each other [such as the 2 in two cities in southern California] a pattern of banding replaces the peaks and valleys of wave interference between the 2 sources. It will not rain where there is a banding pattern. The rain falls on the peaks and doesn't fall on the valleys. The machines send small storms to Mexico almost daily, but they are over the ocean. I wonder if you took one of the machines to Palm Springs if the daily ocean storm would move to San Diego. I have been using UM weather radar to look at what is happening. [ <http://cirrus.spri.umich.edu/wxnet/> Or just go to google- Type weather radar, and pick the site called UMweather. The weather site UMweather is the university of michigan]. The radar shows green which means something is close to rain, but it must be too dry for it to get to the ground. The statistics for your area call for about 3/4 inch of rain in April. I don't think any has made it to the ground. The water vapor shows promise. The low pressure system I referred to is forming off to the west. You need to steer it into your area to get rain. Your dew point is too low to make rain. When the low gets near, the dew point will rise. Over 60, rain is possible. Low pressure systems in my area move to the left of the direction I point the arrow. It may be different in your area. You should try south for a day or 2 and see if the low moves in. When it gets close switch to west or north and try and keep it in your area. You need a low to get rain. It is out there and needs to be steered to your area. I will send you a site to look at the water vapor so you can tell what is going on. [Here is the water vapor site. <http://www.ssd.noah.gov/goes/west/weus/loop-wv.html>]. The machines are definitely trying to make rain. San Diego has the only green radar for 600 miles in any direction. As to the rpm, the faster the better is right. The spring tension has a lot to do with it. You can increase it with the adjustable block. As to the hole in the sky, in Iowa that is the setting that stops rain. The setting that makes rain causes a pinkish orangeish look to the clouds. It will make a cloud right between the machine and the sun during the afternoon. that is probably what the radar is picking up every day in the afternoon that is out over the ocean and moves down toward Mexico. The core of the coil is the same as all the machines I have built. You could try something different, but I know this works so I didn't change it. As to the question, are the machines working? I can assure you they are. The machine has never made rain out of a dry sky. Your sky is the driest in the country. If we can get it to rain where you are, we can get it to rain anywhere. You are moving into your dry spell. Next month the statistics average about 1/10th of an inch of rain for the whole month. Steering the low pressure is required. You have to bring it to you.

...You may not be getting results close to home, but there are bound to be changes far away. When you change directions, make a note of the time and look at the radars in different areas and see if abrupt changes coincide with the time of the setting change. You should find spots that respond.

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...The water vapor cloud pictures do not reflect what the machines do. You have to get the actual rainfall radar. These are green for rain and pink for snow on most sites. The machine does not change the water vapor. All they do is trigger precipitation. This shows up the wave interference pattern. The weather site UMweather is the University of Michigan.

...The machines operate on wave interference and only control the areas of interference. Where the waves interfere, you have direct control over the storm. On the other areas, the control is what I call indirect. The machine can steer the track of lows, but does nothing to the highs. The control of lows is direct and the highs are controlled indirectly by how you move the lows. As you can see, the operation is complicated and requires careful planning to get the desired results. In the USA I look at the pacific ocean and the west coast and start manipulating the pattern as much as a week or more in advance to get the results I want. A lot of machines is what the world needs. They work like rocks tossed into a pond. Sedona is the big rock and the waves from it go all over the world. Each machine is like a small pebble tossed in and waves move out from the spot. If a second pebble is tossed in, the waves from it dominate it's area of the pond. Each machine is only in control of it's local area. They can control areas a long way off if there is no machine over there to control the area. I could write a book on how it works, Trevor Constable wrote several and so did Reich. People are skeptical for some reason. They sit by and watch as their property and friends get blown away by storms that could be shut down and weakened. They will sit and watch their crop wither and die rather than make some rain. They will watch the town wash away in a flood and the crop drown out rather than stop some rain. You can show them the machine and tell them what it will do. When it does what you say, they say that was what was going to happen anyway.

...This is very interesting. Weather effects were generated by the device even though it wasn't running. The machines get charged somehow with the "force", I am going to call it the force because I really don't know exactly what it is. It is similar to a magnetic field in a way. Some types of steel alloy will accept a magnetic charge and hold it for a period of time. The field will gradually dissipate as time goes by. This is fairly common in physics. If you run the comb through your hair, a static charge will get on the comb for a little while and slowly drain away. When I tested and adjusted the machine before I sent it out, the machine became charged. This charge has been noted to last as long as 3 weeks in some of my tests. When the machine arrived at your area, I noted a radar signature about 2 or 3 hundred miles out to sea straight west of you. As many as 7 small storms were observed all on the pattern these things generate. The next day, the wave had reached the California, Oregon state line area. A multitude of small storms all on the pattern you expect to see came through the area. At times there were up to three 4 storm diamond formations visible with gridding off to the east. Everything was laid out on the 20 mile wave. The same pattern appeared

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shortly after in the Portland area. This effect was caused by the charge in the machine. It's like throwing a rock into the pond. The waves spread out and disturb the pond. Then after a while the pond doesn't know the rock is there. Trevor Constable noted the same thing working with the cloud busters. When you operate the machine, remember, the last direction you run the machine will be the direction of the force for some time after you shut it off. Some people, myself included, need to take a break from the vibes the thing puts out from time to time. Others are able to let it run all the time. The machine in Florida never stops. You will find a direction that gets the rain to come. The arrow on the box is the direction. All machines have this arrow and when talking about it, we call it "running east" or "running west" or which ever direction the arrow points. Your skill at operating the device will develop after a few tests. The machine runs interference with the natural waves coming from Sedona. You will be able to see the pattern generated on the radar. I use the UM radar site from the university of michigan. Water vapor shows the air flows so you can tell whether you are working with a high or low, but it won't give a clue to what the machine is doing. This will show up on the radar as green which is actual precipitation. To find your control zones, Pick a direction and run the machine for 15 or 20 minutes. Then pick a new direction for 15 or 20 minutes. Then go back to the original direction. When you review the radar, you will see storms come on and off in time with the changes you made. These storms can be a long ways away. But they respond to what you do at your place. In between the storms, you have no control of what is happening.

...You will see clouds that are not normal. I call them artificial clouds. On some days, you will see the machine generate clouds directly between the sun and the machine. On a still day, the cloud will drift away from the formation zone like a jet contrail. This doesn't happen very often. I have seen it about 50 times. On a cloudy day, the machine will remove the clouds over the machine directly between the sun and the machine. This is the direction that stops rain. The hole in the clouds will follow the sun across the sky. Early in the morning, the machine will sometimes drill a long tunnel like hole to the rising sun through overcast.

...The storms, or low pressure systems will move to the left of the direction you point the arrow. The high pressure systems are more complicated as they respond to what you do to the lows so their movements are the indirect result of what you do to the lows. You can control highs, but you do it by controlling lows. How this works is best explained by viewing the force as something like gravity moving sideways. When you point the arrow, you are sending gravity in that direction. This is probably not what is really going on, but the effect generated is the same as if there were a gravity. It works like this. The storm is composed of a lot of drops of water caught up in a swirling mass of air. The air mass revolves counter clockwise and the water drops follow it around. If sideways gravity is present, the drop of water "falls" from

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one side of the storm to the other and picks up considerable speed. As it "falls", the storm thins out due to the increase in speed. On the return trip, the drop slows down and the storm thickens on the return side of the flow. This is especially obvious when manipulating hurricanes. We have changed the appearance of many of them from a doughnut to a thing resembling the letter D. You can cause all of the precipitation to move to one side of the storm. This is useful when trying to lessen the damage from a hurricane that is making land fall. Put the heavy rain over the ocean and the damage level is considerably reduced. This experiment involves everyone that has a machine as it is hard to tell which machine is controlling the storm. Storms in some areas can't be controlled due to lack of a properly positioned machine. That is the reason we need a lot more machines. Back to the "falling drop of water", the drop doesn't make it back to the same spot where it started because of the difference in speed. This has the effect of making the storm move to the left. In the mid west, I can steer a storm into Minnesota or down to Missouri by simply pointing the arrow east or west. I can also steer them into Iowa to make rain. When the storm gets here, it can be altered about like this. If the forecast calls for 1/4 inch of rain, I can eliminate the rain all together or increase the rain to about 1 inch. Sometimes it works a lot better than other times. It has to do with the phases of the moon. The thing runs on some force that is connected to where the moon is and that is the hard thing to make sense of. We are a lot better at it now than when we first started. Nothing made sense at first, but after a long time some patterns began to develop. There is still a lot to learn.

...On my modified Newman motor, the force coming out of the machine is not blocked by any material. It will go right through, (or around ) a Faraday cage. As we have found no detector for the force, we would have to have a very large Faraday cage to get inside and check for the force. You can feel the force with your hand, but we have found no meter that will measure it. To generate the force and study it, one needs only to light a flame and determine the angle to Sedona, Arizona. A force beam will be found on a straight line from wherever you are to Sedona, Arizona. If the hand is held in the beam, a sensation of warmth will be felt. The beam doesn't go around the world, but straight through it. The same beam goes to the motors when they run. The beam doesn't weaken with distance. A beam to a machine a few feet away is no stronger than the beam to a machine that is 2000 miles away. About 1/2 of the people that tried to sense the beam were unable to feel it. The people who could feel the beam were able to douse a marked out property. They had never tried dousing before and were given the dousing rods and told how to hold them. They walked the property and an observer walked along and recorded the position of the rods. The people who could feel the force would have the rods crossing and going straight the same as the premarked map. The people who could not feel the beam could not douse. The same energy is noted in the town of Sedona. Focal points are

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marked on a map of the area available at the tourist information center. Scientists have taken instruments to the area to try and measure the energy. None have succeeded that we know of. Because they failed to measure it, skeptics claim it doesn't exist. Whatever it is, it is something new in science. And it will change weather if it is manipulated. The Newman machine is quite different than my device. He wraps the coil around the magnetic rotor. It is an air coil. My coil is a pancake and has a small cast iron core pin. I use breaker points to pulse the electricity. Only a single direction of current is used. The output of the coil is fed through a full wave bridge rectifier and dumped into a second battery. This system eliminates any voltage spikes in the system. It completely removes the spark from the points. To change weather, the motor has to run without any load, as near unity as possible. A curious thing about the speed is that the motor is a 12 volt DC motor and should run the same speed all the time if the voltage doesn't change. The speed is not constant at all. When high pressure comes, the motor slows to 1/2 the speed that it runs during a storm. During a storm, the motor seems to capture some of the EMF of the storm. It is a very interesting device and it is very hard to believe it can do what it does. You have to have and operate a machine for a while to be convinced that it changes weather. The device is directional and will produce different results depending on which way it is pointed.

...The machine makes something that is unaffected by anything else. The force is in a class by itself. We tried to block the beam with all of the materials we could get. Dry wall, Steel, lead, aluminum, brass, glass, mirrors and a truck load of insulation were all unable to block the beam. I am referring to the beam of what feels like heat that goes from a flame to the machine and also to Sedona AZ. This may be a neutrino like beam. Neutrinos pass through objects as if they did not exist. I don't know what it is. I have some theories. Need more study to figure it out. Like you said, it doesn't matter just how it works as long as it works. The device seems to have no effect on electronic devices like computers and cell phones. It did shift the coordinates of a GPS about 3 clicks. I did some tests and it was found to change the speed of light. For everyday stuff, you can't tell the machine is there unless you watch the weather.

...I was wondering why I didn't see much happening on the radar (San Diego). There is a big low pressure system setting up out to sea about 800 miles. If you point the arrow north when you get it running, the low will stall it's travel toward the coast. this will set up a continuous series of low pressure systems that break off and come to shore through your area. As these come through, you can make them rain. As long as you maintain that low out there, the weather pattern will be such that the jet stream wraps around the low and moves way up into Canada. It turns around and comes back down in the middle of the country. The result is a warm early spring out west and a cold damp late spring out east. The low will get you rain.

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Normally a high hangs out west of San Francisco and keeps it from raining most of the time. Bring in the low and everything changes.

...To find your control zones, run the machine for a while in one direction. 1/2 hour is enough. Then turn the machine to a new direction for 1/2 hour. Then turn the machine back to the original direction. Then review the radar and you will see storms turn on and off in time with the turns. These storms will be on patterns that are not natural. They are the result of the wave interference with the Sedona Arizona focal point. You will have to learn to recognize them... For long range planning, we will have to watch what it does to the low out to sea.

...The machine affects insects and plants. I have reached down and picked up flies with my fingers on 80 degree days. Their little brains are shut off and they can't fly. Turn the machine a quarter turn and you can't hit them with a fly swatter. I have seen plants grow in near total darkness. They are green as if there is sunlight. Plants seem to be able to use the force as if it were sunlight. Trees actually prefer the force to the sun and will grow toward the machine instead of the sun. If the machine is operated for several months in the same location, you will see the trees turn.

...The machine works differently in different areas. Where you are it works almost the same as it does in Iowa. Point the arrow east and a hole in the sky will appear over the machine. Point it west and expect a lot of rain soon. Point it east and bugs land and sit. You can swat flies with one finger. Point it north and all the bugs take off and fly. To stop tornadoes, point the machine east during the watch or warning and move the machine back and forth about 15 degrees every 15 minutes and the tornadoes won't touch down. Sedona Arizona is telling the storm where to make a tornado. When you run the machine it changes the location. A tornado takes about 15 minutes to get developed enough to hit the ground. When you move the machine, the location the tornado is supposed to be moves. The developing tornado powers down and a new one starts up where the force tells the storm to make a tornado. If you change the setting every 15 minutes, the tornadoes don't do damage.

...Basically, you have 4 directions to choose from. Each direction will produce a different effect. Up in Iowa, East stops rain, West increases rain. East makes bugs land and sit. You can reach down and pick up a fly with your fingers on an 80 degree day. If you turn the machine north, the bugs all wake up and fly and you can't hit the fly with a swatter. Knowing your bug control setting can have some real use. Up here we have a lot of apple trees. The apples always get worms in them if you don't spray at the right time. If the moth gets to the tree, the apples have worms. For several years, I managed to make the moths sit down and not fly during the period where they lay the eggs. The next fall the apples had no worms. This could be the ultimate organic pest control.

...Bugs respond to certain settings of the machine. Insects that harm crops can be shut down and eliminated by running the bug suppression mode

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during the time the bugs lay the eggs in the plants. The machine does something to the bugs brain that makes them land and sit. They won't lay their eggs. This could be the ultimate pesticide free organic gardening answer. Needs more testing. I shut down the apple fly that lays the eggs in the apple trees for several years. We have apple trees, but the apples are always full of worms. When you suppress the fly, the next fall you can pick a whole bushel of apples and only get maybe one or two worms. You should find the cycles of the harmful pests you want to suppress. If you are not timely, they will succeed and you will fail.

...The machine will move low pressure systems to the left of the direction the machine is pointed. High pressure systems respond to changes in the low pressure systems. The machine doesn't have total control over weather. it only changes things a little bit. And it only controls certain spots. That is why a lot of machines are needed.

...Machines carry a charge in them once they have been operated that lasts for several weeks. I have sent machines to several areas and when they arrived at the destination, the weather started raining even though the operator had not started the machine running. The charge is something like magnetism. A magnet will continue to affect things for a time after it is magnetized. I am curious as to whether you started the machine yet. If you have it running, I think you will be able to make all the rain you want. The formation of the low that is taking shape is exactly what I expected. You should take note of the track of the low with regards to what direction you point the arrow. Also note which direction makes more rain than predicted. also which direction reduces predicted rain. The direction that reduces rain can be determined quickly on a partly cloudy day. The machine will remove the clouds over the machine, particularly right between the sun and the machine, in about 10 or 15 minutes. Reversing the arrow 180 degrees from this setting will bring the clouds back in 30 or 40 minutes. They come back slower than they leave. On some days, not very often, you will see the machine form a cloud that looks like a jet chemtrail made of wispy water vapor. This only happens on a still day, usually about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On a cool crisp morning, as the sun rises, you will see a cloud form directly between the machine and the rising sun. It looks like a bonfire is in the sky and smoke is trailing off from it. These observations are of no particular value except to prove absolutely that the machine does have control over the sky. It is not a lot of control, but enough to make a difference. The trees in the area will turn the leaves toward the machine. I have seen trees refuse to shed the leaves all winter long. If you watch, you will likely see quite a few things that are not normal. I have seen plants grow to unusual size. A big dandy lion is 18 inches tall in Iowa. One grew 36 inches tall with a 7 inch diameter flower on the north side, (in the shade) of my shop. Potatoes stored in a cupboard sprouted and grew 12 inch green shoots without light. Plants seem to be able to harness the energy from the machine as if it were sunlight. They actually prefer the machine to the sun

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and will grow toward the machine and ignore the sun. I hope all is well with you. Another thing you may want to check is the ability of the machine to restore hair to someone who has lost hair. Find someone who is balding and take a picture of the bald spot. Then take another picture 6 months later. If you have any scars from old (10 years or more) injuries, take a picture of them and take another picture in 6 months. The machine seems to improve the health of people around it. This is the same effect people get when they move to Sedona, Arizona. They go there and get healthy. No one really knows why. Let me know how you are doing and have patience. This is a slow moving show and things take days to get going in most cases. Your skill will improve after you operate the machine for a while and get to know what it does. One more thing, The thing runs on the moon and will work differently depending on the phase of the moon. Get a calendar with the moons on it and hang it by the machine you can take notes and write them on the calendar for future reference. The cycles repeat every month. Also a globe of the world is handy to have to study the relationship of the sun and moon to the weather. It may be possible to determine the southern hemisphere focal points. We will have to work on that. Up here in Iowa, the machine will only remove clouds at 1/4 moon, coming or going. At full moon or new moon, the machine will not remove the clouds. You have to use the radar to tell what the machine is doing. Looking out the window is not enough. The machines affect things for a long distance.

...the green radar images you are changing are not the only thing changing. The little green dots represent storms that are miles across. You may get the feeling not much is happening when you run the machine and only a few little things seem to respond. Bare in mind, the little radar dots represent some very big actual storms. Also you will find some very big changes can be made that don't even show any radar effects. These are storm steering experiments like what I am suggesting with the big low out to sea. If you operate the machine with the arrow pointed north, the low will stall and give you rain systems. The reason for this is a theory. The machine steers lows to the left of whatever direction you point the arrow. So if you point north, the low will move west. Because [in the west coast of USA] the lows are moving east all the time, it is rare that you can get one to retrograde, or move back out to sea. Instead the result is a slowing of the progression to the east. If you were to point south, the low would rapidly move in and zip through before much rain falls. to get a lot of rain, you need to keep the storm in the area for as long as needed. This is a slow moving show and you should not be disappointed if results are slow to come. Plan it right and you can get it to happen. Remember, the machine doesn't have the same power all the time. It runs on the moon and gets weak and strong in time with the lunar cycles. This time frame may be different in your area. here it gets weak at new or full moon and has lots of power at 1/4 moon.

...The machine can run anywhere and still be effective. Whatever the force is, it doesn't know that material is present. You could take the machine into

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a mine and it would still work. We tried to block the force beam with all types of material. Plywood, large stacks of insulation, (we work with a recycling plant that makes ground paper house insulation by the semi load) metals, steel, aluminum, lead, brass, copper, silver, glass, plastic, concrete, dirt. Nothing can block the beam. You can test this yourself now that you have a machine. Just get a flame, a small blow torch works good. A simple candle will work for some people. Light the flame at a distance from the machine. 20 feet or more is enough. Check for the sensation of heat directly between the flame and the machine. If you can't feel it, have someone else try to find it. Half of the people I have tested are unable to feel the beam of what feels like heat. You will find that no object of any kind will block the beam. The breeze doesn't blow it away. You can put the flame anywhere, at any distance from the machine and the beam will go to the machine. It will go through walls and you can be out in the yard in a breeze and pick it up. It is very subtle and hard to detect. You have to actually learn to detect it. Once you learn what it feels like, you will be able to detect it easily. It is a comparison thing. Put the hand directly between the flame and the machine at least 10 feet from the flame where there is no way you would expect to feel the heat because of the distance. Then move your hand in and out of the location where you expect to find it. To me, it feels like holding the hand about a foot over a warm cup of coffee. Put the flame in another room or building and see how it goes through walls. Go to another town and light a flame. If your machine is running, you will find the beam directly between the flame and machine. Distance does not change the beam's sensibility. In Iowa, I can sense the beam to the Florida machine as easily as the beam to the machine in the shop a few feet away. You will find the same beam goes to Sedona, Arizona. Whatever this is, we have not been able to detect it with instruments. I believe this force is what changes weather.

...Machines can be different sizes and still work the same. The power and range will vary somewhat from big to small, but the directional aspects stay the same. The machines send out rings like a rock thrown into a pond. the rings are 20 miles apart. The rings in a pond are moving. These rings are stationary for some reason. I don't know why they do not move. they may be moving, but very slowly. When the rings from two sources overlap, the power of the waves doubles, or becomes the sum of the two waves. This change in wave amplitude causes water vapor to radiate away some of its energy and cool slightly. This cooling effect shows up in refrigerators and cooler boxes. The contents will spontaneously cool down. New refrigerators with nothing wrong with them will sometimes freeze everything in them solid. Ice removed from charged refrigerators takes about twice as long to melt as it should. If you hold the hand above the ice, you feel something like heat radiating from the ice. This radiation can pass through the walls of the container and remove energy from the inside of the box. The heat outside can't get through the walls so the box cools down. There may be a free energy secret hiding in this. Needs to be investigated more scientifically.

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This is brand new physics. we have found radio waves, heat, light, microwaves, x-rays and all kinds of magnetic spectrum. This form of energy is one that we overlooked. It has been here all the time, but is so subtle no one noticed it.

...To get some action going on the weather [in southern California], I suggest pointing the arrow north for a day or 2. Watch the water vapor loop generate a comma shaped low pressure system west of San Francisco. When this shows up, switch to straight west and steer it down to your area and make some rain... it will work better yet [when the motor in your neighboring city] when his machine comes on and helps push the storms. [He] had this going on when he left town. When he shut the machine down, the low moved on shore and zonal flow returned as the big normal high pressure returned. Now we have to start all over and set it up again.

...Take some time and study the drawings and pictures. Start learning how weather works. Learn the highs, lows, fronts, and all the other stuff... You will find at times you can shift the machine back and forth until the weather map blinks on and off like a christmas tree. The weatherman will totally ignore what is happening and apologize for getting the forecast wrong when you change it on him. To get the feel of running the machine and convince yourself it really works, look at the forecast and change it to something completely different. If he calls for clear sky, make it rain, If he calls for rain, make clear sky. I have done this a thousand times. Once you convince yourself it really works, then you have to decide what kind of weather you should make. Give the farmers top priority. If there is a golf tournament and the farmers need rain, dunk the golf tournament and save the crop. Rain should be largely suppressed for a time while the planting takes place. Some regular medium rains should follow right after the planting is finished. After the crops are established, some heavy rains are good. make rain often. not too much or things drown out. You will be in control so try to get it right. You can greatly increase the production of your area with these things.

...You can enclose the machine. That is a good idea to make it quiet. The "force" goes all around the device for miles. If you hold the hand above a metal object, like a lawn mower or a frying pan, any thing with a few pounds of metal in it, you will feel something like heat coming off of the object, This is caused by the machine putting a charge of some sort into the object that makes it radiate the energy. When the machine is running, this effect will slowly spread away from the machine. When I first discovered the force, I took a trip by car and tested for the radiation by checking metal napkin dispensers in restaurants and coffee shops along the way, I found radiation coming from napkin holders at a distance of 90 miles from the machine. When I reached 200 miles from the device, no radiation could be felt. This radiation exists naturally and emanates from Sedona, AZ so it is not harmful. You will be exposed to the effects of the machine no matter where you are within a large area... Your batteries will need charged from time to time. This is not a free energy thing. It runs the battery down after a time. It

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is not good for the batteries to go completely dead so it would be good to schedule a weekly charge routine or as needed to keep them at least half charged up. The two small black batteries in the pictures I sent you are 5 years old and still work fine. They will last a long time if you don't let them go dead.

...This project was done in secret from 1994 until 2008, It is well studied. We have been causing quite a stir with the doomsday people. They think the Russians or the Chinese or HAARP is behind the unusual weather. Even aliens have been blamed. From what I saw from the drivers seat, we caused it all. HAARP doesn't do anything and the Russians think we are the ones. They are right, but it's not the government. The tests were aimed at reducing violent weather and how to make rain when needed and stop rain when too much. We also had to determine how machines interact with each other. All of the tests were in the USA, but because of the machines long range, the rest of the world was affected. We have probably caused more global warming than the CO2. I live where there is winter. I don't like snow and cold, so for several years I reduced the snow and warmed it up as much as possible. This year I ran a different program and caused snow and somewhat more cold. The effect was slight correction to the new ice at the north pole. If I do this for several years, the global warming will be stopped. Making cold winters is bad for us northern people. We are actually in favor of warm winters. It doesn't cost so much to get through a warm winter. The plans are preliminary. You will have a lot to learn before you get this going. I don't use a phone. The use of email makes me write some of this down. I kept no records until 2008. I feared prosecution for controlling weather so I kept no records and didn't talk about it much. In 2005 I had cancer and I might not be here for much longer so I decided to tell people what I have discovered. The machine is simple and cheap. the better you build it, the less trouble you will have with it. The machines I have built are run 24 - 7 and a lot of hours go by. Years in fact... I am retired and have a nice machine shop to make the motors I don't sell them, but need donations for postage to ship them and parts to build them. Donations accepted. I live on social security so money is tight and progress is slow. I get a new machine out every now and then. Every machine that has gone out has worked. We don't know if they will work everywhere in the world. I am sending 2 machines to New Zealand this week. This will be a good test. If they work over there, they will work anywhere. I would like to see machines at the north and south poles. Global warming would be stopped cold. Good pun. ...There is a large dry slot in your area [San Diego] and there should be 0 radar images. I see a lot of small storms around your machine, most over the water. Some down in Mexico. The machine is working, You just have to give it time to set up some real storms. You will have to watch the water vapor flow and get that low pressure started up by San Francisco. We have what is called zonal flow right now and that means fair weather with not much chance for rain. I would try running the arrow west for a day or two

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and see if the dry slot changes. Until you get rid of that, the most you can expect is small storms that are most likely verga which is rain that doesn't even hit the ground. They show up on radar but are not rain makers. It will take a few tests to figure out which directions cause the results you want. After a while you will get good at running the thing and will be in charge of what happens. Once you learn what it does you can make it happen. ...The "force" generated by the device does not stop for any material. It can be felt with the hand, but we haven't been able to measure it with instruments. It goes to Sedona, Arizona from anywhere on earth. The beam feels like heat and comes between a flame and Sedona. The beam doesn't go around the world, but goes right through the world. Take a globe of the world and determine the angle to Arizona. Light a flame, like a propane torch, and search the area on a straight line from where you are to Arizona. You will be able to feel the heat of the flame all along the line until it enters the earth. Walls or objects don't stop the beam. If you build a machine, you will find the same beam goes to the machine from a flame. This is the force that changes the weather. You don't need a machine to study it, only a flame. Find out what this is and you will have the answer. The effect is so subtle you can't find it unless you know where it is. It feels like holding the hand about a foot from a warm cup of coffee.

...It gets a little deep here but this is what I think. The radio formula says the frequency should be about 9250 or 9000. Somewhere in there. This is determined by dividing the speed of light by 20 miles which is the approximate distance between the storms wave patterns. Strangely, all machines seem to make the same wave length no matter how big or small or what speed they run or the voltage used. To explain this, I compared the medium to a bell, like the liberty bell. When you pound on the bell, it rings with a definite pitch. no matter how often or how hard the hits, the bell rings the same tone. This medium rings when hit and sends out 20 mile waves. the question

is, what is the speed of the wave. If the speed is the same as light, the frequency would be 9000. However, all mediums are obviously not the same. Sound waves travel much slower. Light travels through water at slower speed than light speed. These waves may be traveling very slow. Scalar waves actually have no frequency, but are measured as pressure like checking your tires on the car. That is why they are called scalar waves. You measure them on a scale like a ruler. A pressure reading is what you measure. The pressure can be positive or negative so you can have several types of scalar waves. So far we haven't been able to measure the waves with instruments. A scope is useless because there is no oscillation. The wave is just there, exerting some kind of pressure and barely moving across the land. You can see them move when a storm is present. Driving through the country, you can feel them. These are the forces that make people fall asleep when they drive. When you enter a high pressure wave zone, you become sleepy and might run off the road. If your dog is riding with you, he

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will fall asleep and then wake up as you drive out of the zone. You are not tired, just responding to a force of nature. Animals respond to these forces. People try to ignore them, sometimes with deadly consequences. If they were aware of this, fewer accidents involving falling asleep might result. ...The speed of light was an interesting experiment. It all started because I noticed a definite difference in the brightness of the streetlights in town. Main street runs north and south. I noticed when the machine was pointed north, the lights on the south end of the street looked brighter than the lights on the north end. Reversing the machine reversed the brightness. You didn't need a meter to see it. When you would drive at night, car lights looked brighter one way than the other way. With the lights on dim, oncoming cars would flash you telling you to dim. The oncoming car lights looked dim. When you turned around, the car lights looked bright. I began to wonder if the speed of light was being changed and this was what altered the brightness. To test this, I built 2 synchronous motors. They had permanent magnet armatures and rotated at 3600 rpm and were synchronized by the power line. Mirrors were mounted on the shafts and the shafts were vertical. The motors were on turntables and could be rotated while running to line them up for the test. A shop level laser was used to send light to the first mirror which reflected to the second mirror 100 feet away. The light from the second mirror made a dot on the wall 30 feet away. The device would detect any change in the speed of light. The dot moved 3 inches when the machine was reversed. The machine was placed half way between the two motors and 50 feet off to the side. To test for magnetic interference, a strong magnet was taken to the location of the machine and rotated to see if the angles of the motor armatures would be affected. No movement of the dot was detected. When the weather machine was started, the dot moved. reversing the machine moved the dot the other way. The only reasonable explanation for the movement of the dot was it took longer to get from one mirror to the other mirror and the second mirror angle was different when the light got to it. The speed of light must have changed. To back this up, it was thought that signals from the GPS would change when a machine was running. Sure enough, We got 3 clicks change on one coordinate and 1 click change on the other. We need to do more testing, but it looks like the speed of light isn't so constant. Directional testing was done early on when the machine was first discovered to have power to change the sky. The one direction that makes the ring or hole in the clouds was the starting point. Combined directions didn't seem to make much difference. I settled on the study of 4 directions. They gave the needed control to start or stop rain. the big problem with the machines is they are actually quite limited in what they can change. They only affect where the waves interfere. The rest of the areas are only slightly affected. That is why for the program to be effective, a lot of machines will be needed. They need to be linked to a central command and operated by experts.

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...As far as healing goes, the thing grows hair to a certain extent. I was near bald when I built it. It won't keep you alive.

...The health benefits are there, but it is not the fountain of youth. Some of the machine operators have died. I got bladder cancer, ( I had surgery and seem to be cured ). It seems to speed healing of minor injuries and remove scar tissue from old injuries. My hair grew back to a great extent. Other people around the area grew more hair. We checked old photos to tell. I used to get sick a lot and after the machine was built, it seemed like I never got sick anymore, except for the bladder cancer. I smoked and welded a lot. The doctor said that increases the risk of the problem.

...Take some pictures of some peoples bald spots and see what happens in 6 months. You will also see trees and plants grow toward the machine as if it was the sun. Plants can run on this energy just like the sun. I have seen plants grow in the dark.

...Machines do not control everywhere. Just some places where the waves interfere. The rest of the areas are unaffected. So you kind of have to work on the butterfly principle. That is the theory that if a butterfly flaps it's wings in San Fransisco, the weather will change in New York. These things are not like the one in Batman where the guy makes it snow in the summertime. They only change things a little bit, but sometimes a little bit of change is all it takes to prevent disaster.

...My first motor ran 90 days on 2 small 5 amp hour batteries before it stopped. This was the test that revealed the weather control thing. After the weather control showed up, I quit trying to get over unity. This is actually more important. We can use wind mills for free energy, but this is the only thing that will change weather. If we learn to use it properly, it can make a big difference.

...As far as I know, the machines don't have anything to do with earthquakes. They only cause water to radiate away a little bit of energy and cool slightly. This is how it triggers precipitation. You can see it happen in a 2 liter bottle with 1 inch of water in the bottle and the cap on tight. Fog condenses in the bottle on the side that is away from the machine. The dew point in the bottle is 100 percent and any slight cooling will trigger condensation. Why just one side condenses? It's a clue to what is happening. Plastic or glass makes no difference. This energy is neutrino like in it's ability to travel through matter as if it were not there. The energy can travel through 2000 miles of earth with no drop. You can feel it with the hand, but so far we have been unable to measure it with any instrument.

...We don't have all the answers to this thing yet. We know it is powerful and not a toy. There are thing in physics that have to be learned. the force is a new one.

...Keep me posted on how it's coming and send me a picture when you get it running. I would like to have someone backing up my claims as to what these things can do.

...Well, that's my thought for the day. Later, David Wells

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Thank you Mr Wells.  
Alberto

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On Working Together.

...This is David Wells. The stuff you have been reading about this is real. These machines do control the weather. I am seeking people who are interested in participating in developing a network of these machines across the land. If enough of these machines were in place and properly operated, bad weather could be reduced. [If you have, build or get one of these machines] you will be responsible for the control of the weather in your area to the best of your ability. Machines work differently in different areas so you will have to learn to operate your machine. It is directional. North, south, east and west all have different effects on the weather. Once you learn what it does, it's easy. You just have to keep an eye on the weather and make adjustments to eliminate severe weather. If you want to participate, contact me at [davidwells3@gmail.com](mailto:davidwells3@gmail.com)

...I don't sell the machines, Reich died in prison for selling one of his devices. So I give them away. I am not wealthy and live on social security. I get a machine built now and then when I can afford it. Donations accepted for parts and postage. More money would speed things up. I am waiting for some wealthy person who cares to come along and fund this project properly. The total project would cost less than the damage done to a small town by a tornado.

.....I decided to open source the device so it doesn't get lost or suppressed like a lot of other good ideas. If enough machines get out there, more will follow. Someone will figure out exactly what the thing does and science will advance.

...I welcome assistance to the project. I need a little money for parts. I need a lot of money to eventually run the show properly. A ship has a radio shack to protect the ship. It is manned 24 - 7. If a ship can have a radio shack, it doesn't seem too much to ask that the country have a weather shack to watch for severe weather threat and call the operators of the machines to have them stop the damage. Eventually I want to develop a remote controlled machine that can be operated from a central command station. The machine operator would then only have to keep the machine in working order. People are very unreliable. They have jobs. they go on vacation. they don't watch the weather. some will put the machine away and not even run it. A remote control machine would be much more effective. It would be operated by experts who are looking at the big picture and work to make things better.

...The worst flood ever just hit our area. A tornado flattened Parkersburg which is only 30 miles from here. My machine could have prevented the tornado but I had it shut off and was not watching the weather. The town siren went off and I started the machine. It was too late. When the siren

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went off, Parkersburg was being blown away. 8 died. The machines can't work if they are shut off. Someone needs to be watching the weather all the time and control the machines and these disasters will not need to happen. Many people know what I have discovered but none have offered to help set up a network of the machines and a control system. The cost of such a system would be less than the damage done to a small town by just one tornado or flood. Droughts are devastating as well. Not near as violent, but just as expensive. People would rather bury the dead and clean up the mess and rebuild than get some small electric motors that could stop the storms. ...We need more machines near here. I couldn't stop the flood. It stopped the rain in Marble Rock, but up north they got so much rain the river flooded. A few more machines around here could have made a big difference. The flood only cost about 750 million \$.

...The machine won't stop storms if it is not running. No one warned me that the tornado was developing. Parkersburg is only 30 miles away so there was a good chance my machine could have suppressed the storm if it had been started a little earlier. That is why I want to get a weather watching command center that watches the weather all the time and can control the machines to stop the violent destructive weather. A ship has a radio shack manned 24 - 7 to protect the ship. If they can do that for a ship, it doesn't seem like too much to ask for the same protection for the whole country.

...The world needs this. That is why I decided to open source the machines to operators all over the country. We need to work together. Some of the team members would like to remain anonymous. Others are in favor of knowing the rest of the team and what they are doing so the machines do not counter each other. Because of the action at a distance, the weather in your area may be controlled by a machine that is 600 to 1000 miles away. The system needs to be coordinated.

...small differences in weather can make a big difference to the damage that is coming. You only have to weaken a hurricane a little bit, or change its track a little bit to save a lot of lives and property. We have machines in place to control some storms but not enough to control all of them.

...I have 14 people wanting these machines and more are finding out about it. I don't sell the machines. They are given to qualified operators. Picking the operators is a real crap shoot. You never know what they will do with the machine. People are unreliable. they have jobs, they take vacations, they put the machine away and don't run it. They are not on line and ready to respond to the threat of severe weather. Some become dedicated and do a real good job. They watch the weather every day and spend time figuring out what directions they should run the machine to counter severe weather. The tornado is the most dangerous storm because they can develop so quickly. If you are at work and can't get to the machine, you won't be able to stop them. You have to know they are coming and run what we call the tornado suppression mode which is moving the machine about 15 degrees back and forth until the storm is gone.

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...We have too few machines to do the job right. A grid needs to be created where enough machines and information to command them properly is in place to tame severe weather. Where we have machines, bad weather is reduced if the operator is on the ball and running it right. The bad stuff takes place where we don't have machines. Having a machine doesn't do any good if you don't run it right. A tornado can sneak up on you and tear things up. You could have stopped it from developing, but didn't know it was coming. Can't watch the weather all day. Someone should be in charge of watching the weather all day, every day, 24 -7 and have the communication to operate the machines. Like the radio shack on a ship. A boat can have someone on watch 24-7 so it doesn't seem too much to ask for the same service for the whole country, does it? I don't have the money or drive to put it all together any more. That is why I decided to let the world know what is going on.

...There is a lot left to learn about this device. We are just beginning to understand how it works so we can use it to stop the ravages of nature. Weather can be controlled. We need a command central station set up that watches the weather 24-7 and communicates to the machines or their operators what needs to be done to counter deadly storms. Flood control and drought prevention should be top priority. Agriculture first, social events second. If the crop is burning up, rain on the parade.

...Hopefully someone will hear of this that has the money to pay for such a system. There should be at least one machine in every state. More along the coastlines that are subject to storm damage. It should be possible to coordinate the machines so they don't counteract each other. Operators are fine, but they have a hard time keeping tabs on what each other is trying to do.

...These are not toys. They can make bad weather as well as good. Run right, they can stop tornadoes. 54 people just died because someone didn't have one of these and stop the storms. That didn't have to happen. We need the 24-7 crew looking and controlling. I didn't know about it until it was all over.

...We need a machine in every state. More along the coast lines. The central command should have instant communication to all the machines so they can function as a unit. The power of coordinated team runs has been tested and is more effective than a single machine. The people that had the damage lost more than this program would cost. They are willing to rebuild the town, but few are interested in saving it in the first place. We need a sponsor. Until one shows up, we will move along and keep learning. Until this system is developed, people will continue to die and have property damage.

...People are very unreliable. they go to work, they put the machine away and don't run it, they go on vacation. They don't have a good understanding of the weather and how it works. This stuff is complicated. You need a lot of experience to get the things right. Most of the operators have studied up and are very good at what they are doing. When a new operator comes on, we

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help them figure out what they should do. After they get the feel of it, they control their area.

...The machines could be made to operate remote controlled and the central command station would be selecting the correct settings to stop the storms or steer them where needed. The operators would only need to keep them in working order.

...The project needs a sponsor who will fund the command central and the building of a lot of machines. It will happen sooner or later. When someone has their town blown away, they might think a small electric motor that can stop a storm might be worth getting.

...I had an idea how to get someone watching for tornados 24 -7. If it was ok with everyone who has a machine to let the others know who they are, we could set up a system where everyone has a time when they have to watch the weather, rotating shift style, and they could call the machine operator and warn them of oncoming storms. Would it be ok with you if the rest of the team knew who you are and where you are? Some might like to be anonymous. So far, I am the only one who knows where all the machines are. I think every one should have contact so the work can be coordinated and the machines work together. You can't watch the weather all the time. A tornado can develop quickly and you miss the opportunity to tame the storm. 54 people just died and the town got ripped to shreds and I didn't find out about it until the next day. If the existing machines had been used to stop the storm, that town might still be there. We need a weather shack. Your comments please.

...I have given this some thought. Would you be in favor of having a list of all the operators and be on the list so you can comunicate with the rest of the group? In the past, the operators generally prefered to remain anonymous. I was the only one who knew where all the machines are and who had them. It might be better if you all were in contact with each other. I am going to ask all the operators if they would want to know each other. Your comments please.

...I or anyone else should not be in charge of what is done to control the weather. A machine here and there is better than nothing, but the results are limited. The group needs to be co-ordinated so the machines don't contradict each other.

...It has not happened yet, but hopefully some wealthy person will discover this project and decide to help get it to the stage where it really gets effective. 54 people just died and their town got blown to shreds. That didn't have to happen. These machines can stop tornados. That is why a command central station is needed. Weather can develop quickly and even though you have a machine that could tame the storm, You can't stop it if you don't know it is happening. I didn't find out about the tornado until the next day. Too late to do anything. A ship has a radio shack with someone on watch 24 - 7 to protect the ship. Didn't work with Exxon Valdez but could have if the guys had been on the ball. The point is, if a boat can have someone on duty

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24 - 7 to warn of impending disaster so something can be done to prevent it before it is too late, it doesn't seem too much to ask for the same system for the whole country. The information is available. We have excellent weather data. Someone just needs to watch what is going on and tell the operators what to do. Ideally, the machines should be set up for remote control and the operator would only be responsible for keeping it working. People have other things to do besides watch the weather all day and night. Most of us have to go to work. Everyone has to sleep. The weather never sleeps. We need a weather shack. This will cost some money. So far, no one in the group can even come close to setting up something like that so we wait and watch for the right sponsor. When I get these machines out and more people find out what they can do, the sponsor will come. Meanwhile, we do the best we can with what we have. If we all got together, we might be able to set up a system where everyone has a time when they have to watch the weather and warn the other operators when something needs to be corrected. Rotating the shifts could get pretty good coverage without putting a big strain on anyone. That would cut down on missed opportunities to prevent tornados.

...I would like to get a machine that is remotely operated ready. The central command could operate the machine and the operator would only have to keep it in working order. I am not wealthy. I have a nice machine shop to build the machines. I need money for parts and postage. I live on social security and have retired. I have hoped that someone would decide to help the project along. I can get a new machine built and sent out every now and then, but until enough machines are deployed, bad weather will still do damage and kill people. My ability is limited. I welcome your help. If you have access to a lathe and a mill you could build your own machine... I am looking forward to working with you on this very important project.

...I want to see this go global. Much poverty and misery in the world could be eliminated if the rain could be brought down when needed and shut off when enough falls. This device will both start and stop the rain, depending on how it is pointed. very simple to operate.

...ideally, the motor would be operated by remote control from the command central. The machine would have to have a controller that could start and stop the motor and turn it to the desired direction. A computer hook up to servo motors would do the job. It would also give the operator a direct line to the command central people. A cheap computer would do the job. The Internet connection would cost the local per month charge. The operators would want to be paid for their trouble. The people at the command central should be qualified weather experts. Public relations experts should be on the team to plan long range climate changes.

Agriculture experts and entomologists should be involved as weather and insect control are directly affecting agriculture. Public social events need to be integrated with the needs of agriculture. The state fair doesn't like to get rained out, and the farmer doesn't want a drought. As you can see, doing

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the project right could cost quite a bit of money. It could eat up \$50,000 for a machine in every state. I think a machine could be set up to be remote controlled for about \$1000. then you have the considerable cost of finding people to run the machines. One idea would be to have the weathermen at the TV stations be the operators. They would be qualified experts on the weather. A hot line setup to the command central could give instant information on local problems that require urgent action. The staff at command central would cost at least one person 24 -7. They would want a good wage comparable to a weather man or an air traffic controller. The cost would not be small until it is compared with the cost of not doing it. Katrina could have been weakened. It cost a lot more. In fact, Katrina was weakened when it crossed Florida. There is one of these machines in Ft Lauderdale. Unfortunately, we had no machine that could affect the storm when it reached New Orleans. To do it right, the project would require about \$100,000 for the initial start up and would likely cost over \$1,000,000 per year. This estimate is based on \$1000 each for the remote controlled machine and \$1000 each to find an operator. Operation and maintenance costs would increase as the program gets established and the expenses are deemed justifiable. The savings from storm damage and flood control and drought control and lives saved would make it worth it. If it stops one tornado, it has paid for itself. With the Ft Lauderdale machine, we have learned a lot about modifying hurricanes and have had several successful damage reductions. More machines along the coast could eliminate most if not all damage from hurricanes. Proper manipulation will weaken the storm when it makes landfall and the ensuing damage is lessened. The few machines already deployed are helping, but are powerless to control a lot of the situations around the country.

...We should have someone watching the weather all the time and making the adjustments to the machines to prevent disasters. The machines need to be made remote control. Then the operator would only have to make sure it is working properly. The way they work is complicated. It involves the phases of the moon and an understanding of waves. In general, the operators run the machines from experience. After a few storms, the operator learns how to set the machine to get the needed results. The machines work differently in different areas so each machine sent out has to be tested out to find out how it behaves.

...The variations on the operation of the machine from area to area seem to be related to the proximity to the main focal point in Sedona, Arizona. The operators at the central command would be skilled in the operation of the machines and would be less likely to make the wrong decisions. They would coordinate the operation of different machines to prevent counter action from machine to machine. They could order mobile units deployed to real problem spots like land falling hurricanes and severe storms. The possibilities are there.

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...The machine has been part of the "dark side" of science until I put it on the radio. The device has the power to tame the violent weather. The problem is there needs to be a lot of them. A few machines won't do the job. Each machine only controls certain areas. The areas can be a long way from the machine or close to it. It operates on wave interference. When 2 waves meet, they amplify. The machine will change weather where the waves cross. Areas in between are unaffected. The areas of control are not small, usually 20 to 50 miles across. The ripple tank applet will help you understand wave interference patterns. Each machine is in charge of its territory. If a problem storm arrives in the area, the machine can weaken the storm. If there is no machine that can affect the area, the storm will proceed naturally. Katrina was controlled as it passed over Ft Lauderdale, Florida. We have a machine there. When it got to New Orleans, there was no machine with control of the area. Things would have been very different if a machine had been placed in New Orleans. The storms of the past are not what we should worry about. Until these machines are deployed, nature will continue to ravage and destroy. We know they work and all that is needed is to make some of them and run them.

...Real bad weather is against policy. We need storms, but not violent destructive storms. The people on the team need to wear the white hats. No bad guys allowed. There is a potential for misuse. If only a few machines exist, the machine could be misused. If a lot of these are out there, no one machine could cause bad weather. The rest of the machines would stop the bad machine from succeeding. Tell me a little more about yourself and I will be glad to have you on the team.

Later, David Wells

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