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The Writings of Prof. Bailey
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LETTER 12/31 "The Big Bulb, Lost Stirling Engine"
Jjb33.bmp

Pg. 01

Kim, I have lost a lot of good nights sleep over this one.

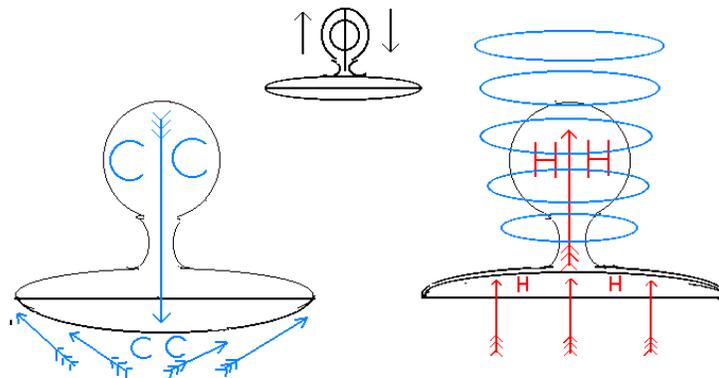
It was claimed that it landed on top of a car in the deep desert. There was a constant throbbing action against the roof of the car.

If the "BIG BULB" is simply another example of a magnetic implosion motor, FINE.

However, what if this machine simply re-circulates its internal gas the same way a Stirling engine does.

It may just force the cold air into the upper bulb, then re-heat it and force it back down again.

I do not have to tell you we may be looking at an acoustic membrane anti-gravity effect.



The membrane under the "BIG BULB" goes from convex to concave.

The question before us Kim, DOES THE BIG BULB RE-CIRCULTE ITS OWN GAS SUPPLY???

There is a final variation. We may be able to use an internal "DISPLACEMENT PISTON" in the upper bulb as is shown in the small middle diagram.

f so we have a new form of Stirling engine as a small internal sphere rises and falls inside the larger bulb on top.

I also am developing a "MANNED" back pack using this idea.

Let us say that the "TOP" of the bulb is hot from convection and bottom is cold.

If I have a small hole under the bulb with a rigid parachute and move a displacer up and down I will get a pressure pulse strong enough to briefly lift me from the ground.

The displacement piston goes up and down by pushing against it with your arms.

As the displacement piston reaches the top of the bulb air is drawn in and cools.

As the displacement piston is pulled to the bottom of the bulb air is heated and blown out.

We may be able to make a human powered jet pack based on this simple effect.

Basically we are combining a natural parachute with a leaky Stirling engine.

If my theoretical deduction is correct, we now have the world's simplest powered parachute/jet pack Stirling motor!

It is a snow ball effect. Heat rising from the operator collects at the top and moving the internal displacement piston generates a pressure pulse as the air is thrown from a cool to a hot reservoir.

Will it work?

It has to work if any temperature difference exists between the top and bottom of the upper bulb. In this case we would not require a membrane under the parachute section.

We would need a pressure change of at least 50 to 100 PSI to be effective.

On a good hot day who knows?