

Energy Projects

The Searl Effect

Searl Effect Technology

"Today the vacuum of space is not regarded as empty ... It is a sea of dynamic energy ... like the spray of foam near a turbulent waterfall."

Harold Puthoff (PhD)



John Searl

Open Source Energy Network

The Technology of John Searl

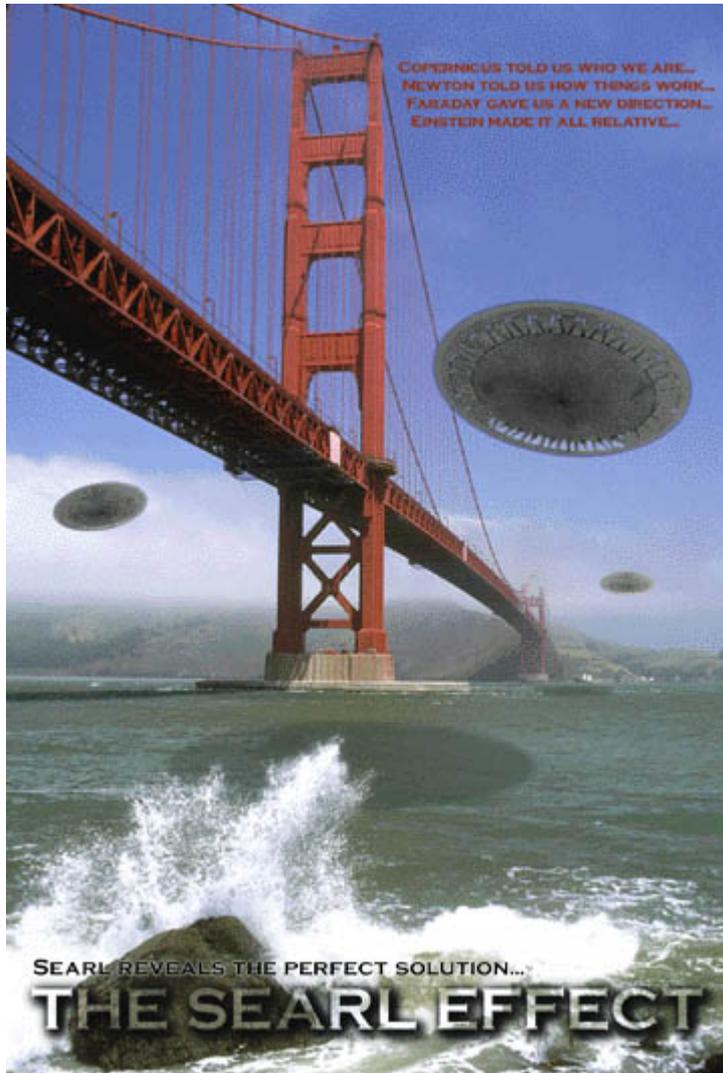
January 5th, 2006: Filmed in 1994 at the IFNE Conference in Denver, this hour-long presentation by John Searl describes the inner-workings of the infamous Searl-Effect Generator and IGV Propulsion System with photos, schematics, construction details, and a concise summary of 1960's testing that you simply can't afford to miss! [Video Available Here](#)



The Searl Effect Generator (SEG) is a magnetic diode, and what one may consider one of the original "Free Energy" Devices. The inventor of the technology is Professor John Robert Roy Searl of England. The SEG in essence is a composite ring made of an electron reservoir (a rare earth like Neodymium), a magnetized accelerator stage (Iron or Nickel), an electron flow regulator stage (Nylon 66 or Teflon), and finally, a paramagnetic layer (Aluminium or Copper). The design of the SEG is both beautifully simple and infuriatingly complex at the same time.

BIOGRAPHY
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF
[PROFESSOR JOHN ROY ROBERT SEARL \(1932-\)](#)

[See Also The John Searl Story in PDF Format](#)



The craft pictured here are Inverse Gravity Vehicles (IGVs), of which 41 prototypes were built, and one large version was constructed, the DEMO-1, in 1968. The smaller craft were the P series IGVs, approximately 11 feet in diameter and weighing a few tonnes. DEMO-1 was 21 feet in diameter and weighed 11 tonnes. You can see it flying here below...



Inside each of these IGVs there is a powerful 3-ring SEG which provides levity to the craft through a combination of magnetic, electrostatic and flywheel effects, many of which I freely admit are beyond my comprehension.

The iron element in the SEG "plate" (the big ring) is magnetized with a combined DC *and* AC magnetizing sequence which causes many poles to form all over the surface of the iron, in a wave like pattern corresponding to the AC frequency used. The iron element is then combined with the others (which are NOT involved in the magnetizing process) in a process called sintering - pushing them together under pressure. The same is done for the smaller magnets, or "rollers", except that each roller consists of eight stacked segments held together by the magnetic field. When you have twelve roller stacks and a correctly magnetized plate, and place the rollers on the plate as below,

something truly amazing happens.



There are only ten rollers in the picture for safety reasons, as in a full set, the rollers will accelerate to 250km/h around the plate! This incredible feat is due to the instability of having an AC sine imprint on the plate and a cosine print on the rollers - instability created as the fields conflict causes the rollers to orbit the plate. They are held down by the magnetic field and thrown out by the centrifugal forces, so the rollers do not actually touch the plate when in motion. Thus, friction is virtually non-existent, and the high electrostatic charge accumulated by the SEG soon ionises all the nearby air and pushes it totally away from the SEG, enveloping it in an intense vacuum. High voltage flashover thus becomes impossible, and the potentials created by the generator can reach monstrous levels.



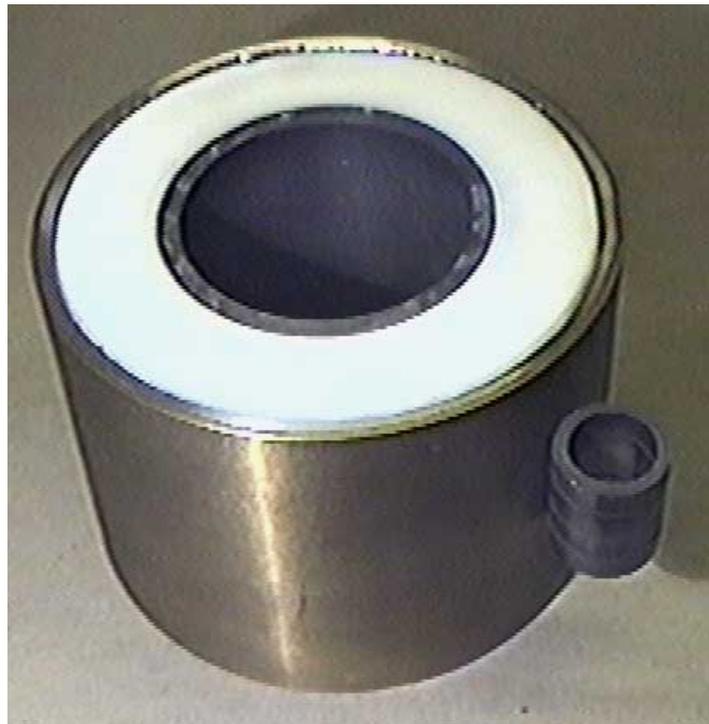
Unlike any other form of electrical technology, the presence of electron flow through the generator actually cools it, reducing the resistance. This is due to free electrons being pulled out of the air and the resulting energy deficit causing the air to cool. As one places a greater and greater load on the SEG's induction coils (fitted so that the rollers pass through them to produce high-frequency AC), the rollers accelerate to accommodate the added energy drain, more power is pulled from the air, and the temperature lowers even further. A critical point is eventually reached. At 4 degrees Kelvin, the SEG superconducts and totally loses all electrical resistance. At this point, it levitates, completely enveloped in a perfect vacuum. Without control, it will accelerate up away from the Earth and disappear off into space, never to be seen again. To control it, a powerful radio frequency emitted nearby is required. If the same RF is transmitted as the AC frequency used to magnetise the rollers, they will completely stop. This acts as an ideal control gate, preventing the loss of costly generators.

[John Thomas's Website](#)
[The American half of Searl's company](#)



This is a picture of a pressing apparatus used in the sintering process. The different ring-roller elements are heated and pushed together under several tonnes per square inch.

This is a picture of a completed ring, with the iron ring-elements magnetically bonded to it. Note that the ring shells are not complete yet.

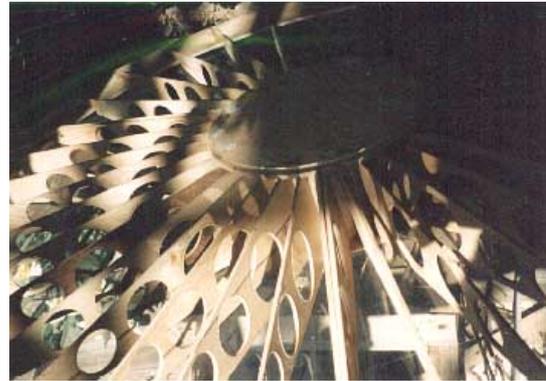




A picture of the "Glass SEG", with which the effect may be demonstrated with a simpler magnet setup. (Couldn't you just imagine this in the science museum?)

[The Official Website](#)
[John R.R. Searl, based in the United Kingdom.](#)

A picture of a 3-variant IGV shell. This one was taken quite recently I believe.



A picture of a ferrite SEG configured to produce high torque.



A picture of the construction of an IGV, probably one of the P-series, not DEMO-1

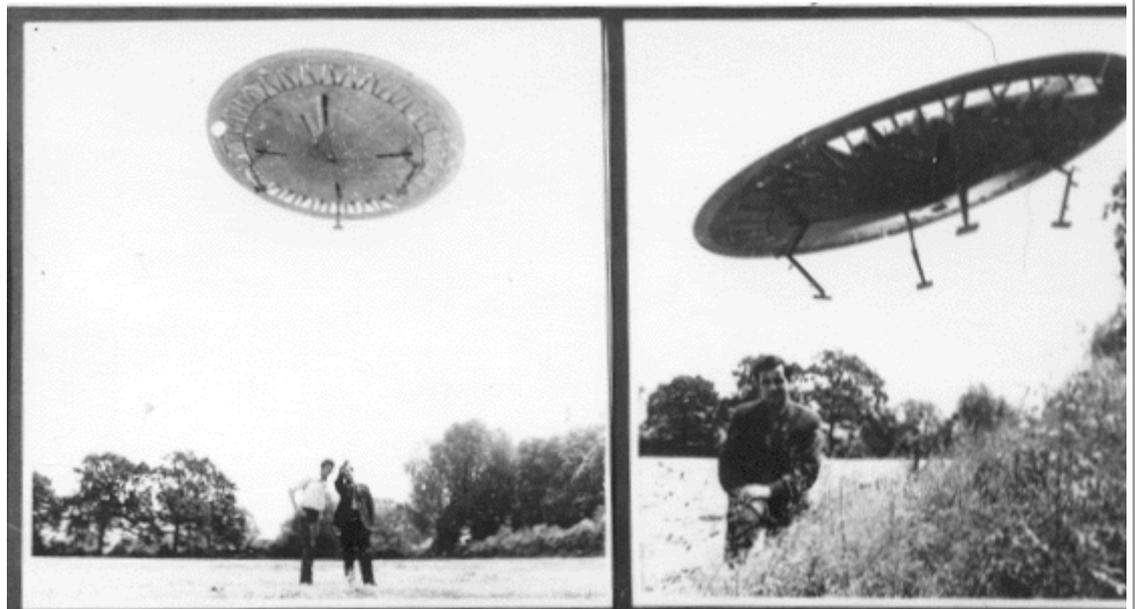


Another IGV construction scene. Note the 1960s car in the background

One more picture of IGV construction



[New Website February 17, 2006](#)
[Welcome to the John Searl Solution](#)



[Searl-Effect Generator: Design & Manufacturing Procedure](#)

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