Test Results: Rodin Motor - Over 10,000 RPM (with no load)

Using a single Hall-sensor negative going signal to 556 timer
pin 6. The positive output pulses on pin 5 go to the base of
both 2N3055 transistors.   The feedbackup from the rotor magnet
acts in a regenerative manner or positive feedback. Thus the motor
runs at any speed and continuously tries to accelerate at any speed up
to the friction and/or L/R time constant, (can't confirm the exact
Rodin coil inductance).

Each Rodin Coil wind is 18 turns of #26 wire, 4.5 ohms series resistance
each.   Such a very small amount of copper for the results achieved.

The series resistance determines the current thru the coil and
drive transistors when the transistors are switched on and conducting,
maintaining the magnetic field around the coil.   The turn-on and
conduction starts on the leading edge of the base-pulses. The turn-off
starts on the trailing edge of the pulses, that is when the mag field
collapses , and the big 125 volt spike occurs, the so-called "radiant"
spike of John Bedini, (not to be confused with back-emf which it is not).

The radiant spike may be employed to charge caps & batteries by
simply putting a diode on the collectors of the 2N3055 drive
transistors to the cap or battery.   Curiously enough, the ground side
of this cap or battery can be connected to the plus (+) terminal of
the original source to good effect. That is odd but it works.   Also,
this charger does not significantly load the motor, or reduce RPMs.
It is identified as a form of the "Tesla Shuttle" effect.

The second rotor charger is a conventional inductive-load type
and definitely loads down the motor and RPMs just like a regular
generator.   The load inductor is 1800 turns of #28 wire, with 128
ohms series resistance. It puts out up to 220 VAC at 10,000 RPM
and charges caps to over 200 V thru a bridge rectifier.

The motor slows down from 10,000 RPM to 4000 when powering a
6 watt bulb and steadies up on about 75 VAC. (About 4 watts
power). We will be trying a 2nd or 3rd Hall-sensor,   and
perhaps even more drive transistors based on our findings.

Test Data:

Source Volts	12 VDC	12 VDC
RPM	10,000 RPM no-load	4000 RPM 4 watt load
Current	1.20 amps no-load	1.70 amps 4 watt load

Test Results: Advanced Rodin Coil Circuit

The recently developed design of the advanced Rodin Coil has several benefits
including lower manufacturing costs. It takes less than 1/10 the time to wind and
has demonstrated very strong properties.

Our scientists have researched in the HHO field (Hydrogen+Hydrogen+Oxygen,
the product of splitting water (H2O) into its components) using David Lawton's
make over of Stanley Meyer's circuits.

We have developed a circuit which shows OU by as much as 1700%.
The current research & development phase involves extracting the extra power
developed and advancing the circuitry. We've had some recent success with
achieving some additional extraction.

This electronic circuit follows loosely the design of David Lawton's circuit
trying to duplicate the Stan Meyer's original HHO cell operation.

The need was to have a low voltage/high current source to operate two of HHO
cells that was developed, from a standard automotive electrical 12-volt system.

They've measured some very unusual results. Think of the circuit as one wire across
the source which is supplying a current of 5 amps. Yet inside this wire the current
shows to be 15 amps plus some powerful and destructive properties.

Others have duplicated this circuit with success. It is realized that this circuit
can be applied in different areas of the alterative energy field.
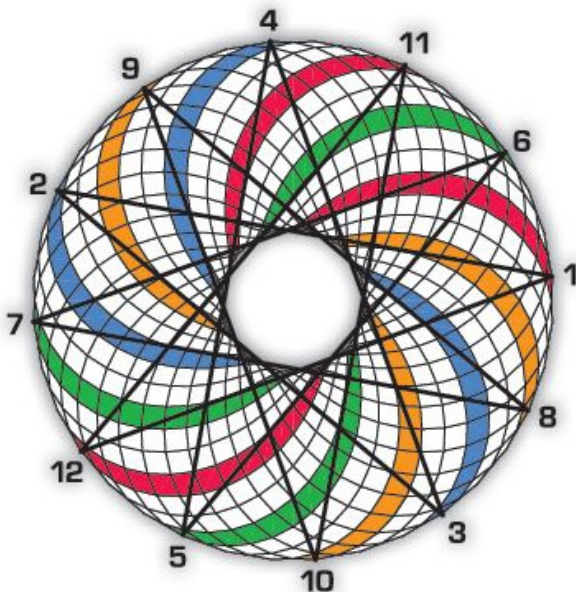
Test Results: Rodin Coil LED Transformer/Driver

A square wave at 1200 kHz is fed into a custom wound 1 to 1 isolation transformer in series with the blue windings. A white LED lamp with the specifications of 3.7V at 20.0mA for 2600mcd is tied in series to the induced output of the red winding.
The following results were obtained first at 5V, then at 10V.
There were three different configurations tested at each voltage.
The first is direct to the LED from function generator.
Next is with the transformer as described above.
The final configuration shows an odd function of the transformer.
The two connections from the function generator stay the same but the two wires from the LED are removed from their windings and connected to the two input wires on the blue windings.
Now the red windings are just an open circuit but if they are shorted, the light from the LED drops drastically.
(Foot Candles =FC)

5 Volts - 1200kHz

20.0 FC @ 13.5mA Direct

19.6 FC @ .165mA Transformer (induced)

22.4 FC @ .223mA Transformer (half in series)
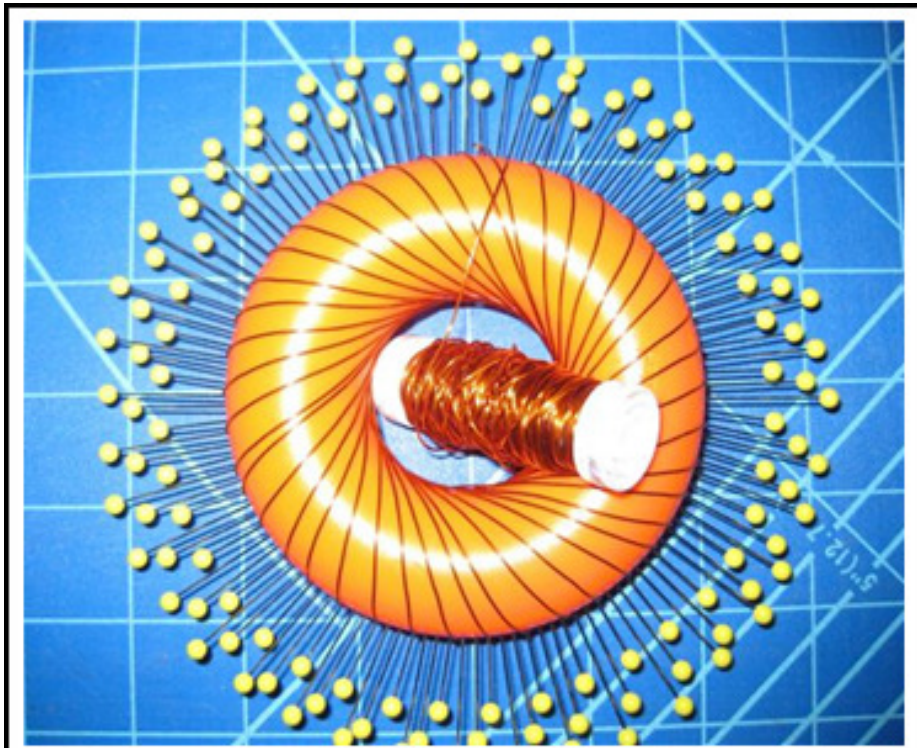

10 Volts - 1200kHz

54.5 FC @ 52.0mA Direct

61.0 FC @ .265mA Transformer (induced)

64.5 FC @ .102mA Transformer (half in series)

Above: Winding Schematic   Below: Rodin Coil