Dear Mark:

As you know the first prototype will be a 6-pole single-phase 7.5-10kw machine. The data in the folder applies to a 3 phase machine. The underlying principles are the same.

The 3 phase windings are conventional for a 6-pole machine. There would be 6 magnets per phase for a total of 18 magnets. There would be 6 coil groups per phase at 2 coils per group. Total 18 groups. The area of a pole-phase group would be approximately equal the area of one magnet. There would be 36 individual coils arranged in a lap configuration. The number of turns per coil is determined by Faraday's Law as Quantized by Neumann. Stranded wire is used for ease of winding. This wire is specially insulated. Over this insulation is wound axially a current feedback winding spirally traversing the total length of the coil conductor. The respective leads are brought out to terminals. To these terminals is connected the output of the current and voltage sensing transformers. We now have, when the current and voltage windings are excited, another set of fields, virtually in quadrature with the alternating fields initiated by the load current flowing in the power phase coils. The current and voltage initiating fields are in such a direction to either accelerate or decelerate the rate of flow of charges depending on the applied polarity and voltage amplitudes.

As polarity may be maintained constant, that polarity of acceleration should be chosen so charges move at faster rates, lowering copper duty factor, at the same time opening the gates wider so more coherent field entities may enter for the conversion process.

It's obvious, we have a self-regulation machine whose inherent conservation to the nth degree.