Amenofis-Tesla-Oudin-D’Arsonval healing machine

Scalar energy

This is the scalar healing machine invented by Christian Amenofis Marino.

Christian Amenofis’s scalar machine is based primarily on **technologies and concepts inspired by Nikola Tesla**, particularly those related to scalar waves and unconventional electromagnetic field configurations. His machine is also directly inspired by and make use of Oudin and D’Arsonval’s electrotherapy technologies, adapting their coils and circuit principles as central elements of his devices.

Jeff Berwick took the idea of the machine, reproduced it and now sells it for US$11,111. You can look at his website : https://tzla.club/ and the benefits of the machine.

Now, it is **free** for you to build it, just as Amenofis wanted.

Like Amenofis, I can help you build it remotely at a lower cost, or I can build it for you at a price that suits you and ship it to you. My goal is to help you be sovereign when it comes to your health.

We can communicate in English, French and Spanish.

Let’s build it!

Here is the list of materials needed for the construction of the healing machine.

Remember that it is high voltage, although it is not necessary to be afraid of it, you need to be carefull.

Links for components of the scalar energy machine are confirmed by Christian Amenofis.

TRUPER CHP-23X 7 lb. heavy duty tool boxes, steel fasteners 23 “X10 1/2” X10": https://amzn.eu/d/e8Aohxe ✅ Can be a smaller tool box or any kind of boxes that have a good resistance.

80mm cooling fan DC 12V https://www.aliexpress.us/item/3256805402362549.html?utparam-url=scene%3Asearch%7Cquery_from%3A ✅

120mm silent fan with 3 pin LED for PC: https://a.aliexpress.com/_mtuX6qq ✅

Metal fan guard, protective grill for 80mm & 120mm, https://www.amazon.com/Black-Steel-Computer-Grill-Filter/dp/B07N9RLJMD?xpid=SCn_alzdCmSrf ✅ This is for esthetics.

1 - 12V 15A 180W Switching power supply transformer adapter switch Power AC-DC converter Voltage for LED Strip: https://www.amazon.com/DIGISHUO-Transformer-Switching-Converter-Security/dp/B09B5SWY7P?sr=8-3 ✅

1.1 - 10A 125V Rocker Switch Power Socket Inlet Module Plug 10A Fuse Wiring 3 Pin IEC320 C14 : https://www.amazon.com/FILSHU-Rocker-Switch-Socket-Module/dp/B09LGX9MQX✅

2 – ZVS Tesla Coil flyback driver. https://www.ebay.com/itm/225259489268 ✅

3 – Flyback 29 in. https://www.ebay.com/itm/121090527913 ✅ The flyback need to be strong, so the perfect size is 29 in. Otherwise is it possible that your flyback will burn if you use the machine continuously (more than 1 hour without a break). If you have a BCS25 (25 in.) or less you will need to install the protection system (4, 5 and 5.1). For example, if you buy this popular kit, you will need the protection system : https://www.ebay.com/itm/176399223461

4 - (optional) Topiky Cement Resistors, 10Pcs/Pack 10W 1 Ohm Speaker Splitter Resistor Kit Speaker Splitter Speaker Splitter Cement Resistor (1 Ohm) https://www.amazon.com/Cement-Resistors-Speaker-Divider-Resistor/dp/B084J7J1YC?sr=8-2 ✅

5 - optional - Enameled copper wire of 10 metric magnet wire, magnetic coil winding, for making electromagnet motor model, 0.2mm 0.3mm 0.5mm 0.6mm 0.6mm 0.6mm Acces https://amzn.eu/d/gyXNHG7 ✅

5.1 – optional - 4pcs 19.3 x 33.7 x 11.3mm Ferrite Ring Iron Powder Toroidal Cores Black Gray https://www.amazon.com/XYWHPGV-Ferrite-Powder-Toroidal-Cores/dp/B0CRV1ZZLY?sr=8-1✅

5.2 - Optional – Buy this only if you use the protection system (4, 5, 5.1). LC100-A LCD Digital Digital Capacitance Meter High Precision Capacitance Inductance Capacitance L C Meter 1 pF-100mF 1uH-100H, with Test Clamp: https://www.amazon.com/LC100-Digital-Precision-Inductance-Capacitance/dp/B08X7CF6ZJ?sr=8-3 ✅

6 - Electrical Box for connections, https://www.amazon.com/AIRTAK-Weatherproof-Electrical-5-9%C3%975-9%C3%973-5-150%C3%97150%C3%9790mm/dp/B0B2RHX8B3?th=1 ✅

6.1 - Galvanized screw or pieces of zinc, https://www.amazon.com.mx/Zinc-Gramos-Piezas-99-99-Pure/dp/B0187XII7I?ufe=app_do%3Aamzn1.fos.de93fa6a-174c-4df7-be7c-5bc8e9c5a71b ✅

6.2 - Computer Heat Sink Fan, 40x40x10 Mm Exhaust Air Cooler, DC 12v, 2 pin wires : https://www.aliexpress.us/item/3256805610475146.html?utparam-url=scene%3Asearch%7Cquery_from%3A ✅

6.3 - DC 12V power connector, 4pcs, male, female, 2.1mm x 5.5mm barrel, CCTV camera adapter, LED strip supply terminal https://a.aliexpress.com/_mt8xdhg ✅ Connector for the small fan above

7 - 5 Capacitors WIMA FKP1 4700P (4700pF 4.7nF) 6000V 5% pitch: 27.5mm : https://www.ebay.com/itm/165587648407?_skw=wima+fkp+4.7+6000v ✅ or https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/505-FKP1Y014706B00JB

8 - 12 Capacitor WIMA FKP1 0.022uF (0.022µF 22nF) 6000V 5% pitch: 37.5 mm https://www.ebay.com/itm/166874741060?_skw=wima+fkp+22nf+6000v ✅ https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/505-FKP10.022-6000-5 or https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/WIMA/FKP1Y022207E00KSSD?qs=dTJS0cRn7ogCdOiUqJnItQ%3D%3D

For Black Hole Coil :
1 - 16 AWG silicon wire 16 AWG tinned copper wire flexible and High temperature resistance 2 separate wires 10 m black wire and 10 m wire https://amzn.eu/d/aaIYesZ ✅

2 - 8 AWG silicone soft wire and flexible tinned copper wire High temperature resistance 10m ✅ Black Hole Coil
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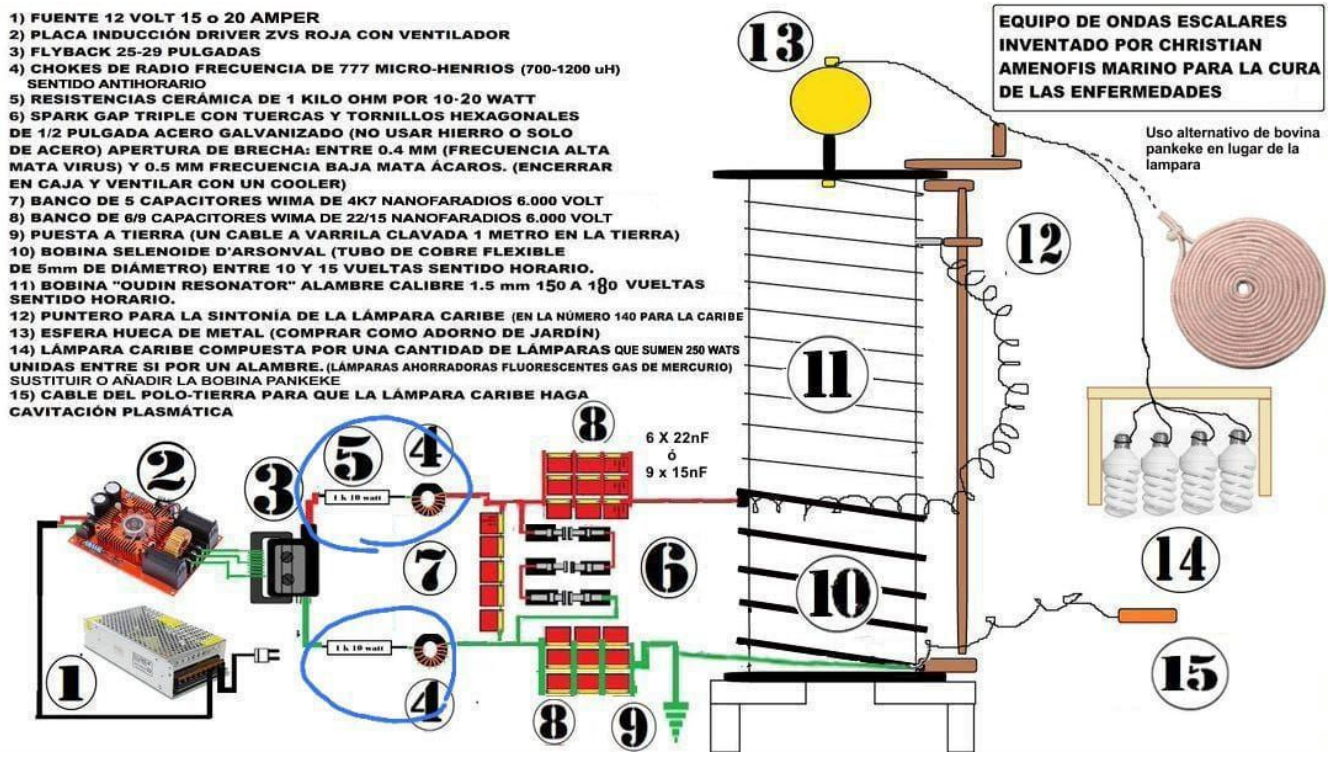
6 or 8 AWG silicone soft wire and flexible tinned copper wire High temperature resistance ?m (it depends on your needs) ✅ Ground cable

Electrical terminals with insulated, faston crimp connectors electrically ring spade fork spade with assortment box https://www.amazon.com/TKDMR-Battery-Terminals-Connectors-Assortment/dp/B09XGQN2NS?sr=8-20+and+https%3A%2F%2Fwww.amazon.com%2FRockDIG-Terminals-Non-Insulated-Electric-Connectors%2Fdp%2FB08LMWBFVL ✅ Look for 6 awg to 16

14- Fluorescent spiral (CFL) bulbs : https://www.amazon.com/Daylight-Softbox-Lighting-Photography-135w-2p/dp/B09SWGNF8Z?sr=8-5 or ebay : Satco Spiral 85w Natual Light 5000k

14- Tesla Pancake : https://www.amazon.com/OPLIAT-Wire%E3%80%90Red-25ft%E3%80%91High-Silicone-Degree/dp/B09X9VRT11?sr=8-23

Tower D'Arsonval-Oudin coil :
1.5 mm (16 awg) bare copper wire : 120m (400ft)
5 mm (3/16 inch) bare copper wire (cooling tube) : 15m (50ft) https://veridio.com.mx/producto/tubo-de-cobre-flex-3-16-rollo-15-24-mts/
1.1m (43 in) minimum non-conductive tower height without the legs and the hollow ball.
Black Corrugated Wire Pipe : 7.2m min. (24 ft min)
Hollow steel ball (decorative garden) of 10-12 cm diameter (4 to 5 in)
Metal plate to put between the tower and the hollow steel ball



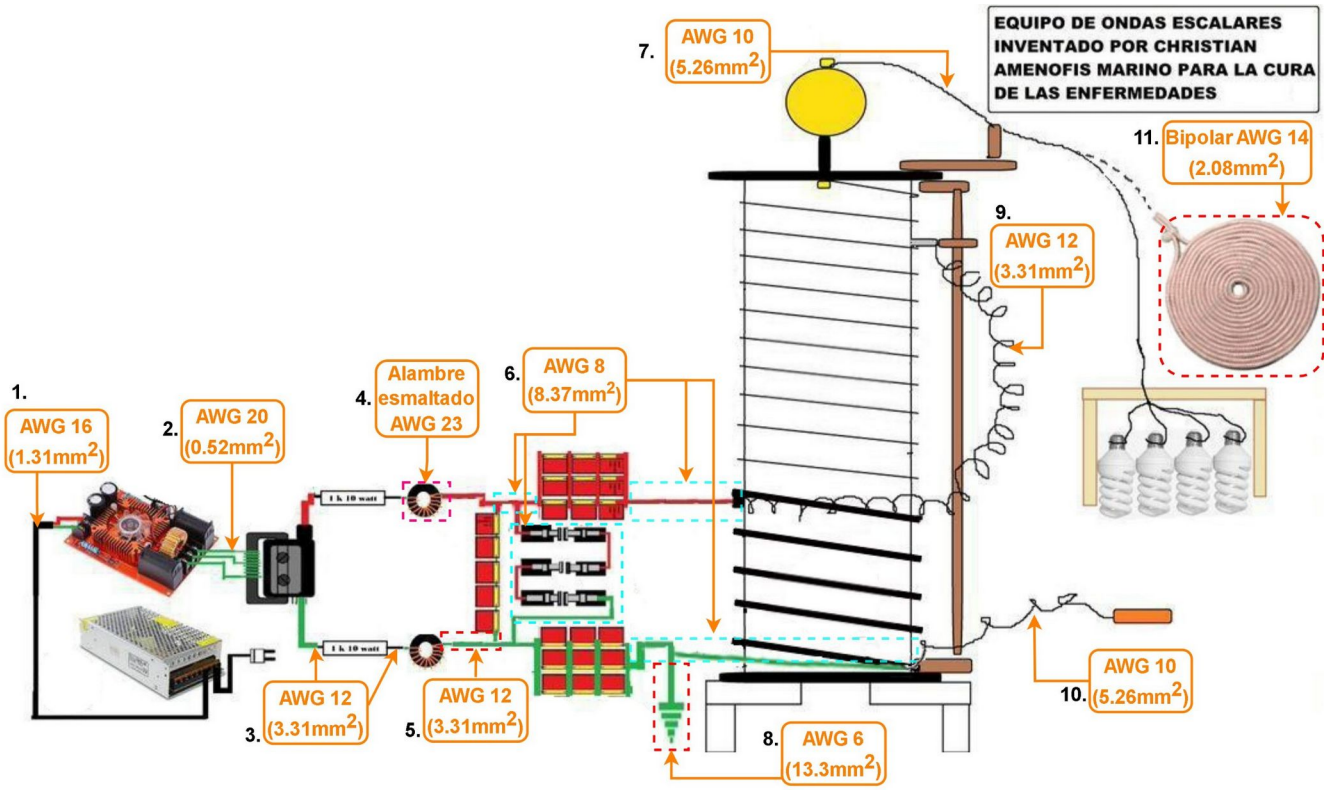
1 - 12V 15A 180W Switching power supply
2 - ZVS Tesla Coil flyback driver
3 - Flyback (Flyback Transformer: 10,000 V Generator, 29 in)
4 - Protection system (optional) Topiky Cement Resistors, Ceramic resistors of 1 kilo ohm per 10 watt.
5 – Protection system (optional) Ferrite Ring Iron Powder Toroidal Cores copper wire winding Radio frequency chokes of 777 micro Henries anti-clockwise winding on ferrite core of 25 cm approx. and with copper wire of about 0.3 mm approximately.
6 – Spark Gap (Galvinized screw or zinc plate with diameters between 5 mm to 1 cm inside the electrical box with the small fan)
7 – 5 Capacitors WIMA (4700pF 4.7nF)
8 – 2 banks of 6 capacitors WIMA (0.022µF 22nF) or 2 banks of 9 capacitors WIMA (15nf)
9 – 6 or 8 AWG cable for grounding with a rod driven 1 meter (3 feet) into the ground

Tower
10 – D'arsonval : 5 mm bare copper wire (cooling tube) : 15m (50 ft)
11 – Oudin : 1.5 mm (16 awg) bare copper wire : 120m (400 ft)
12 – Tuner (resonance power) Stick to the side of the tower with a cable (12 awg) connected to a metal plate. There is another tuner for the D'Arsonval that consist of a simple 6 or 8 awg wire : 12 cm (5 in)
13 - Hollow steel ball (garden style) diameter : 10 cm to 12 cm (4 to 5 in)
14 - Fluorescent 65w spiral bulb and Pancake.
15 – Copper rod or copper tube connected with a 10 AWG cable.

If you don't plan to do the tower, you will need to do the Black hole. The black hole is only used when there is no tower.

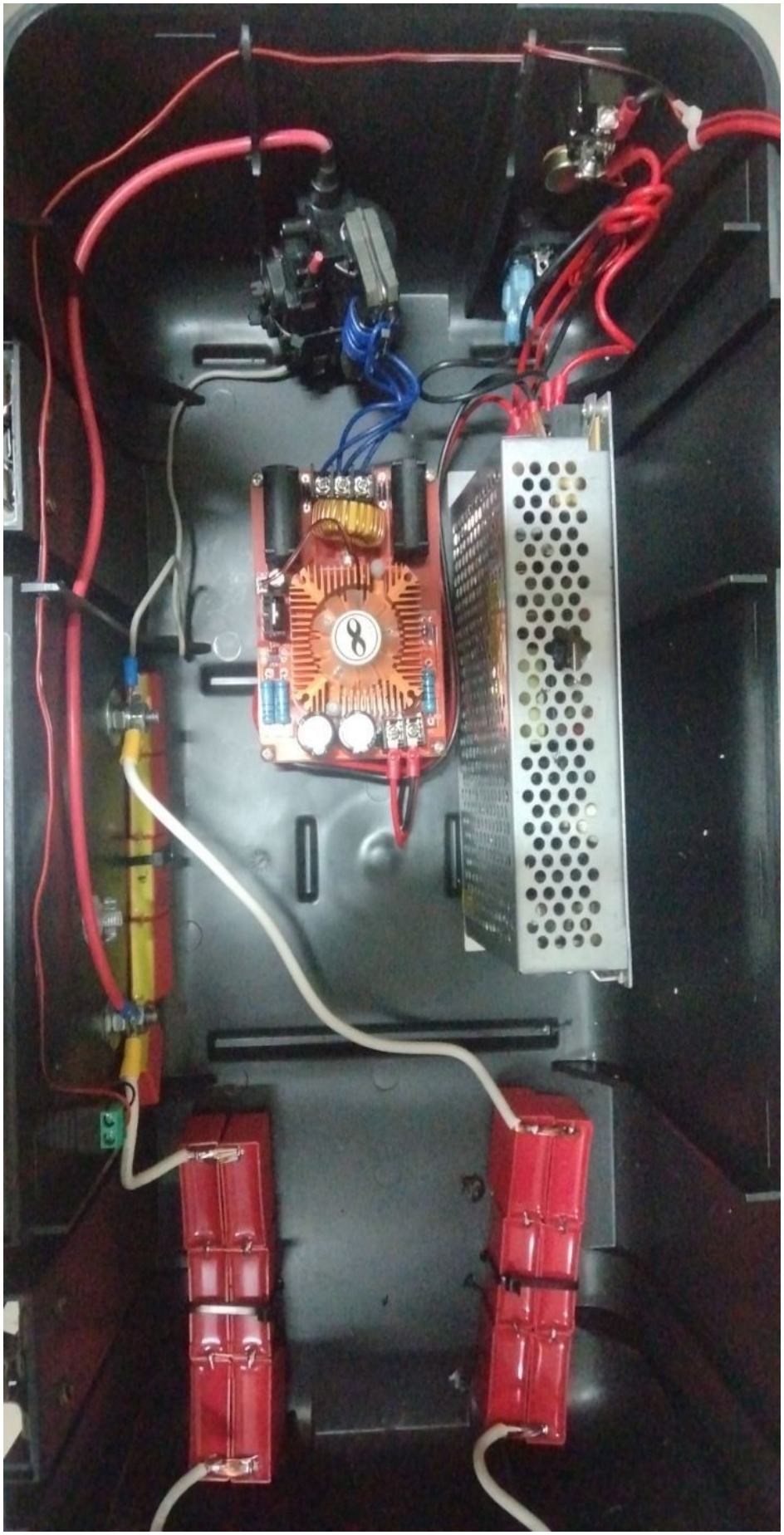
*On the diagram, the ground is connected to number eight and the tower. This is a mistake, as it should **only be connected to the tower** at the point shown, not to the scalar machine.

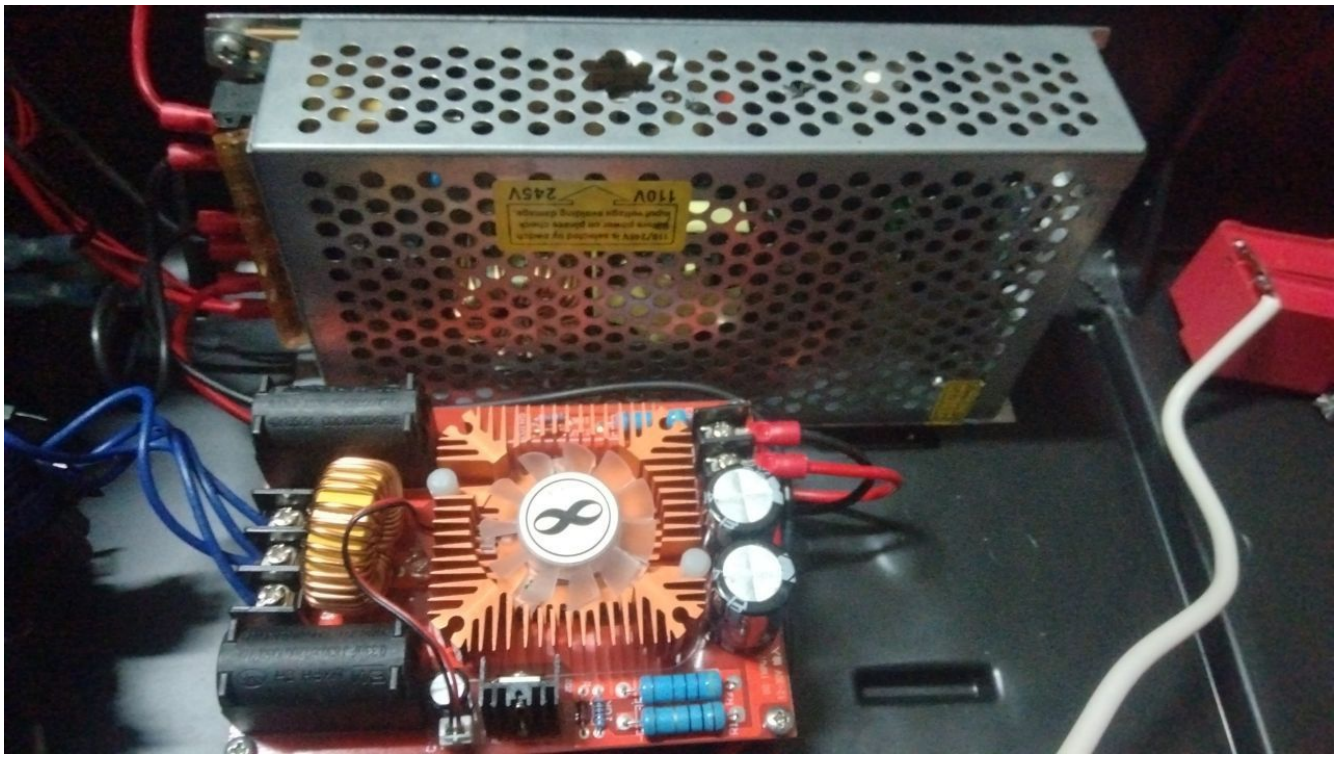
Cables diagram

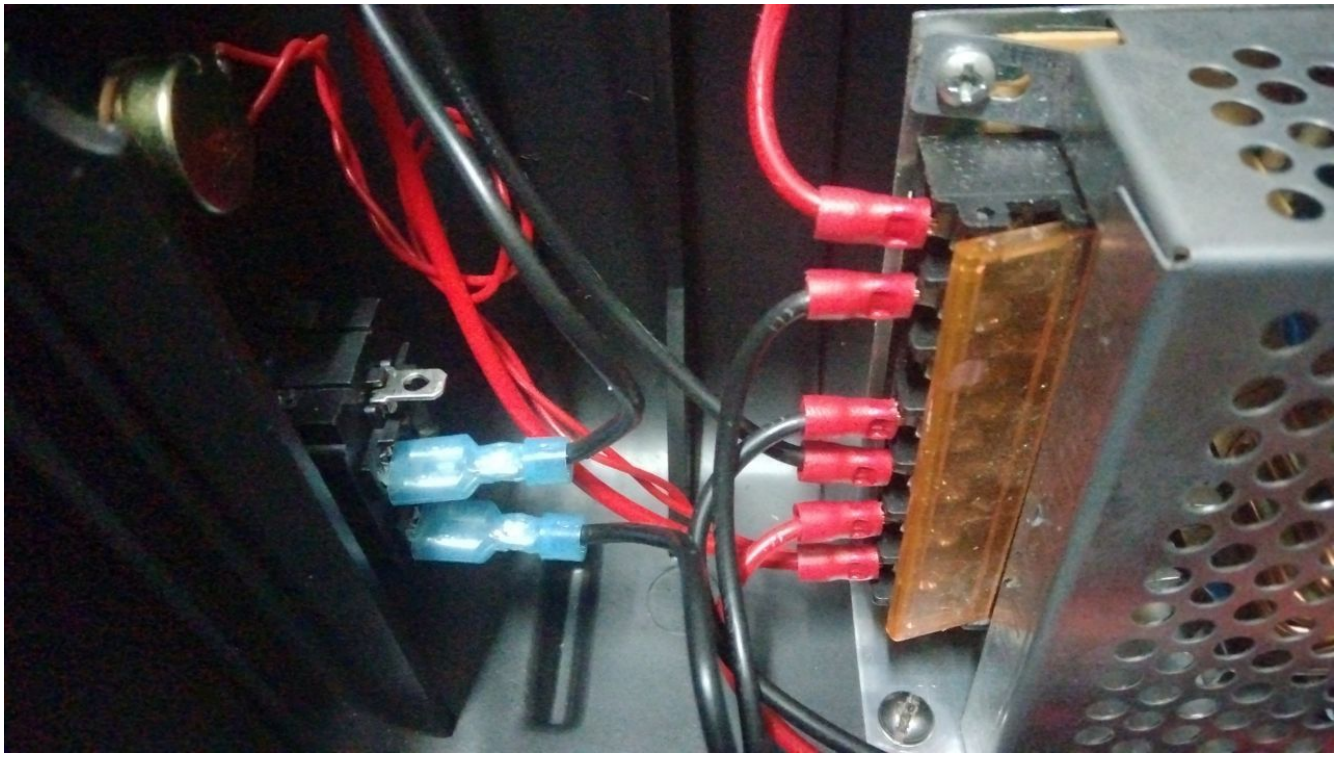


#6 The wires from the first bank to the banks that break the volume and those coming out of the banks and go to the D'Arsonval, can be 4 or 5 mm² (10 awg) wire or 8 awg.

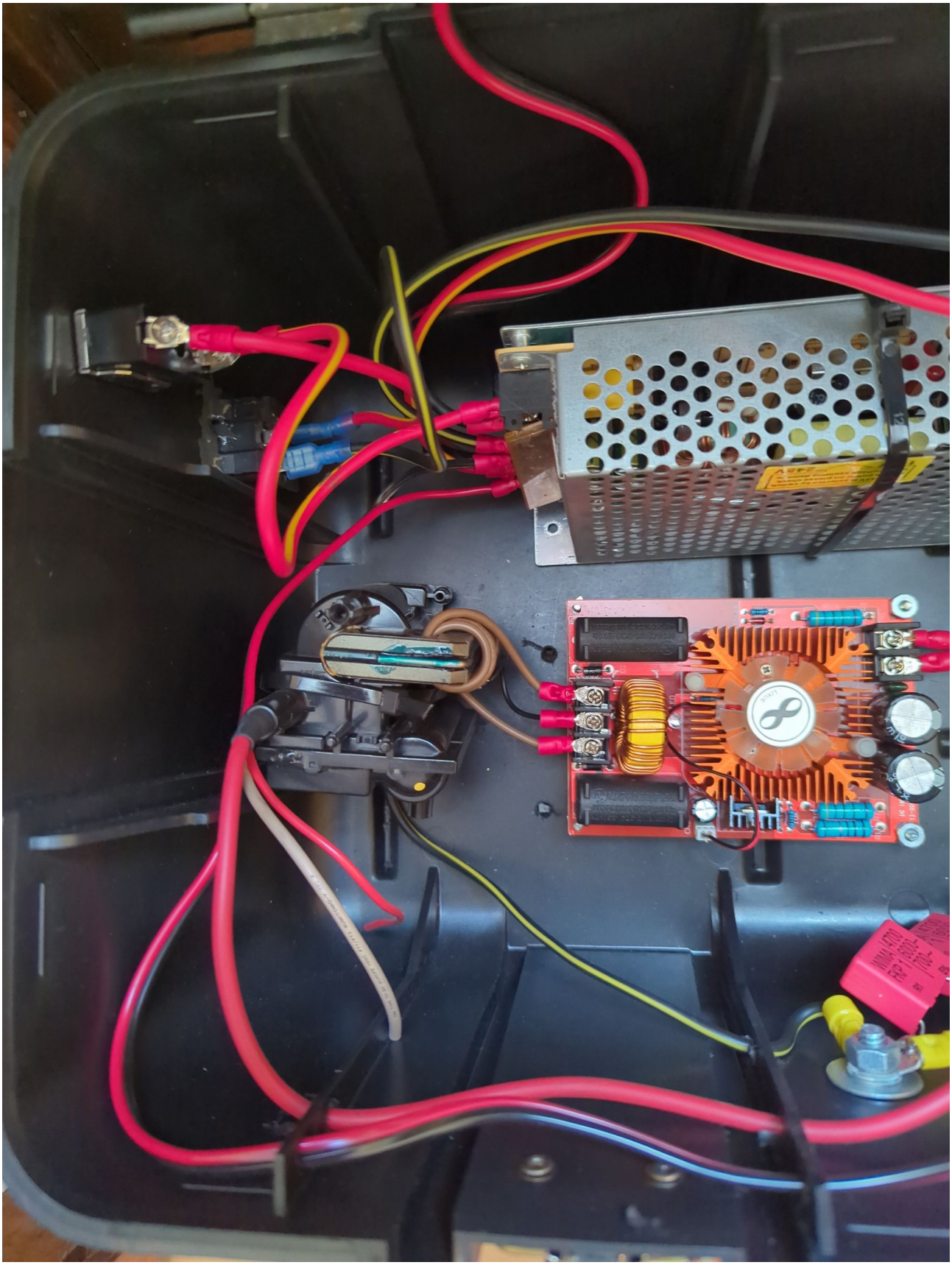
INSIDE the SCALAR MACHINE

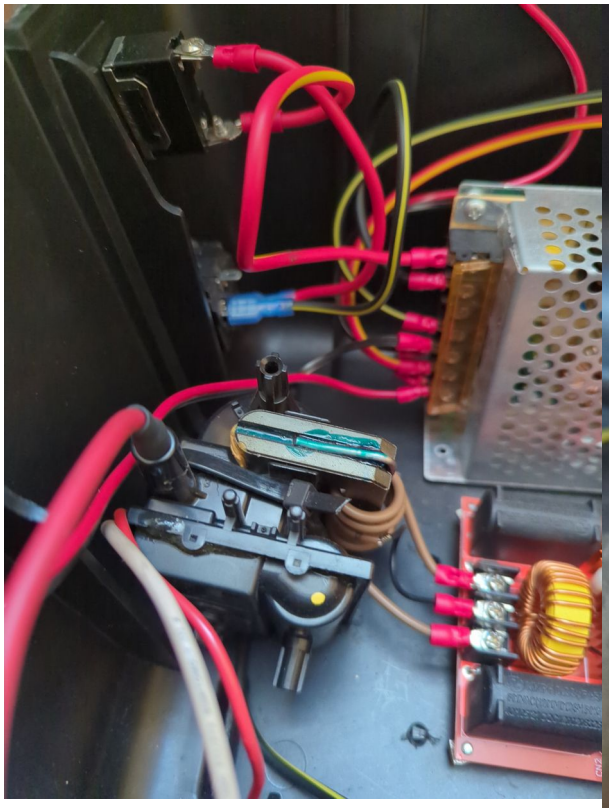


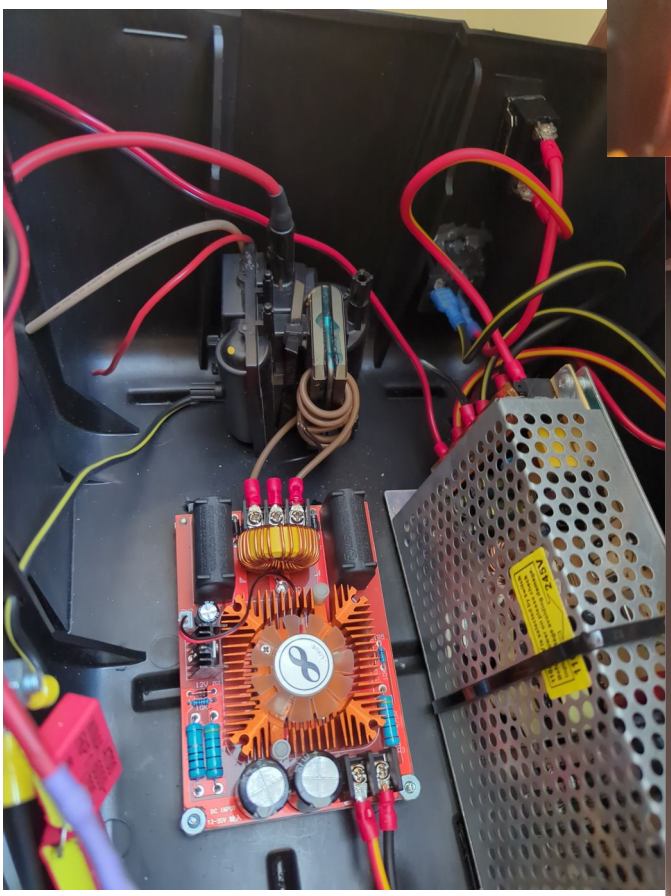

110V
245V

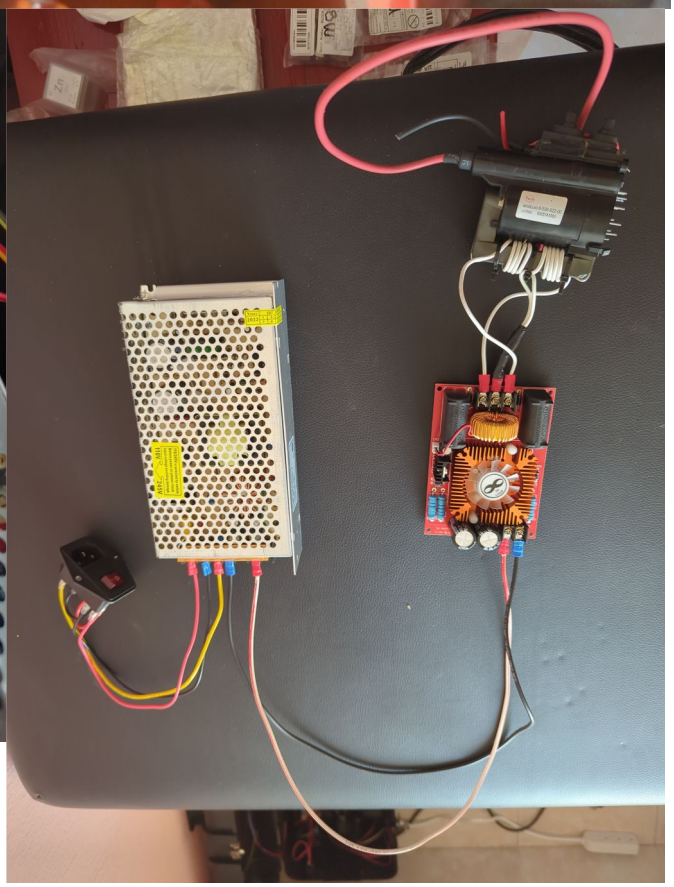


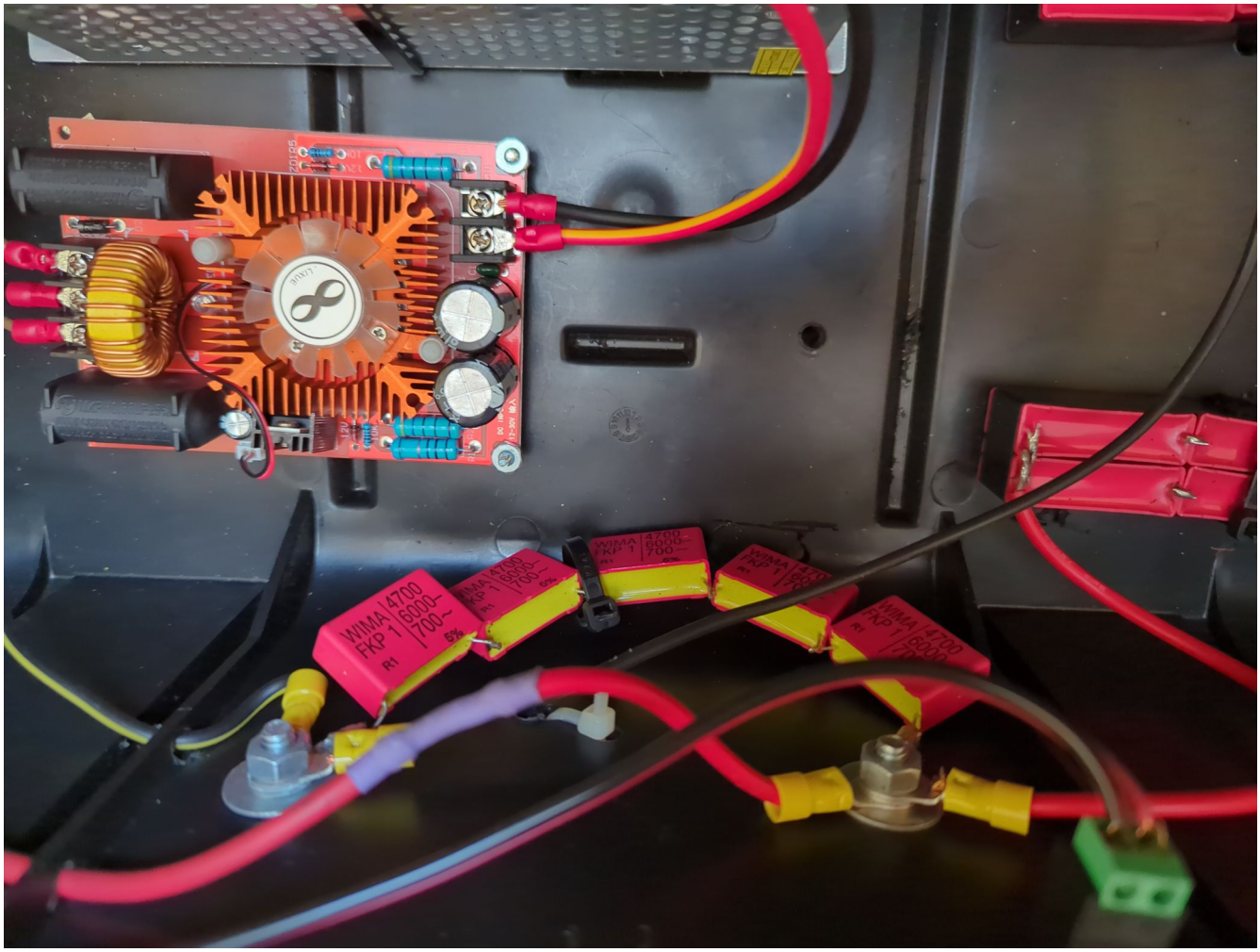
Flyback with zvs

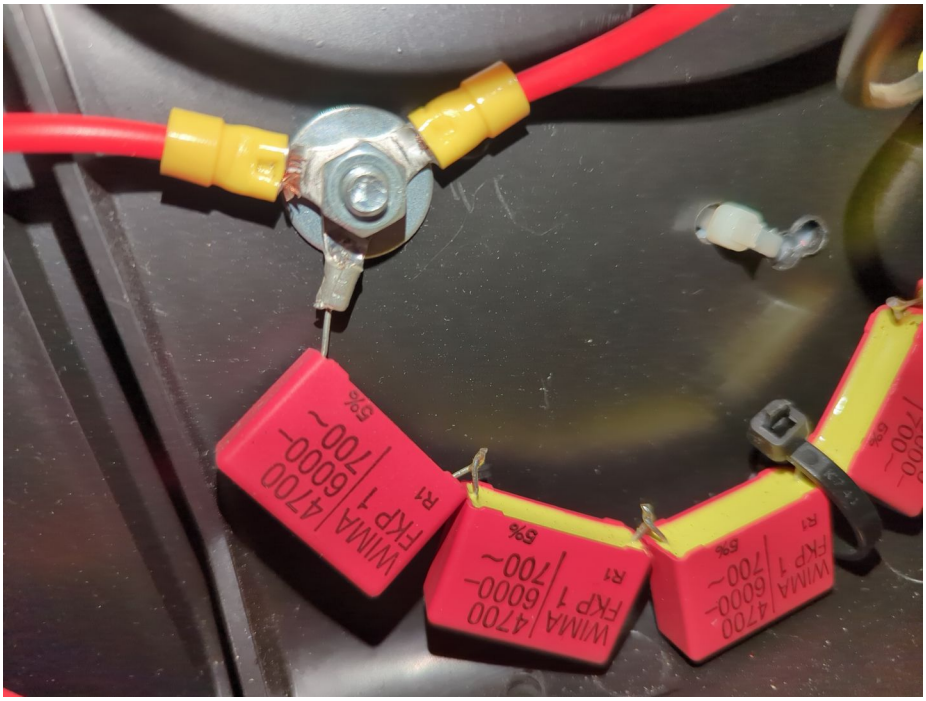




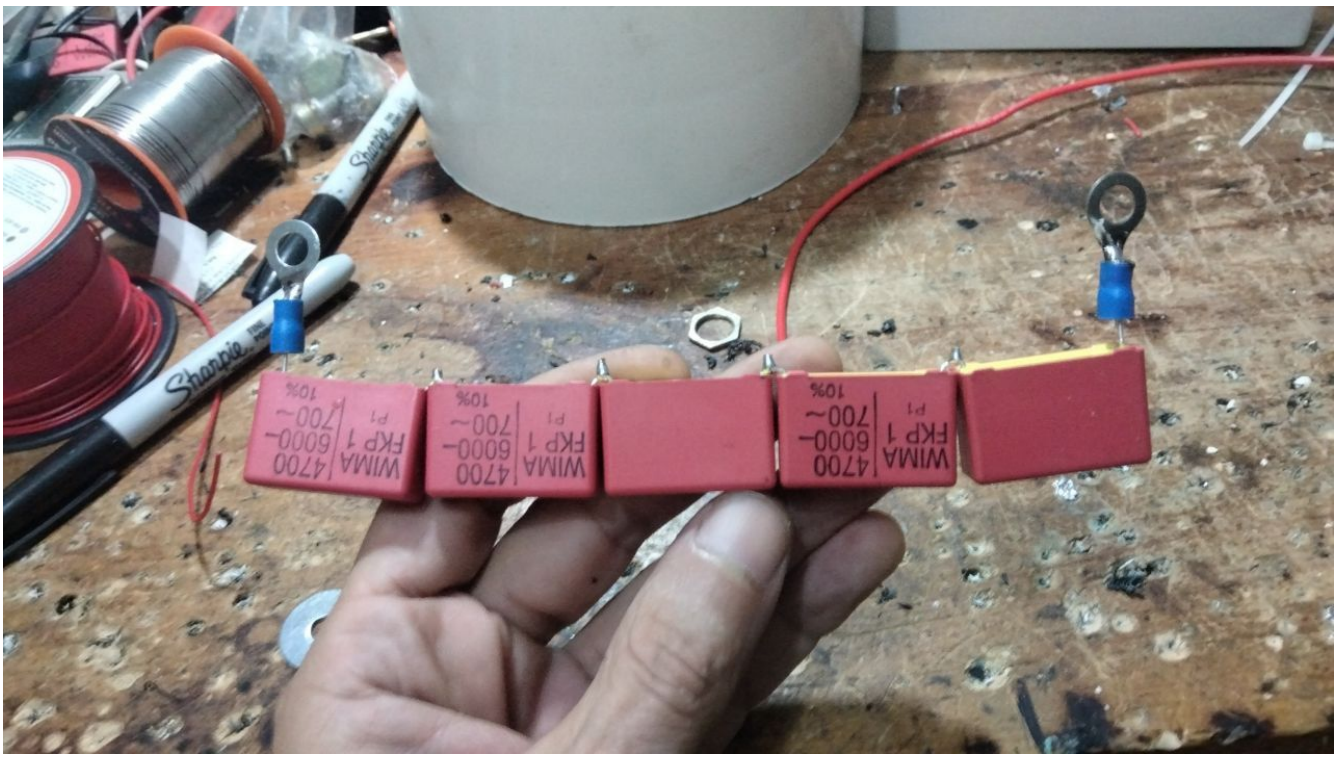




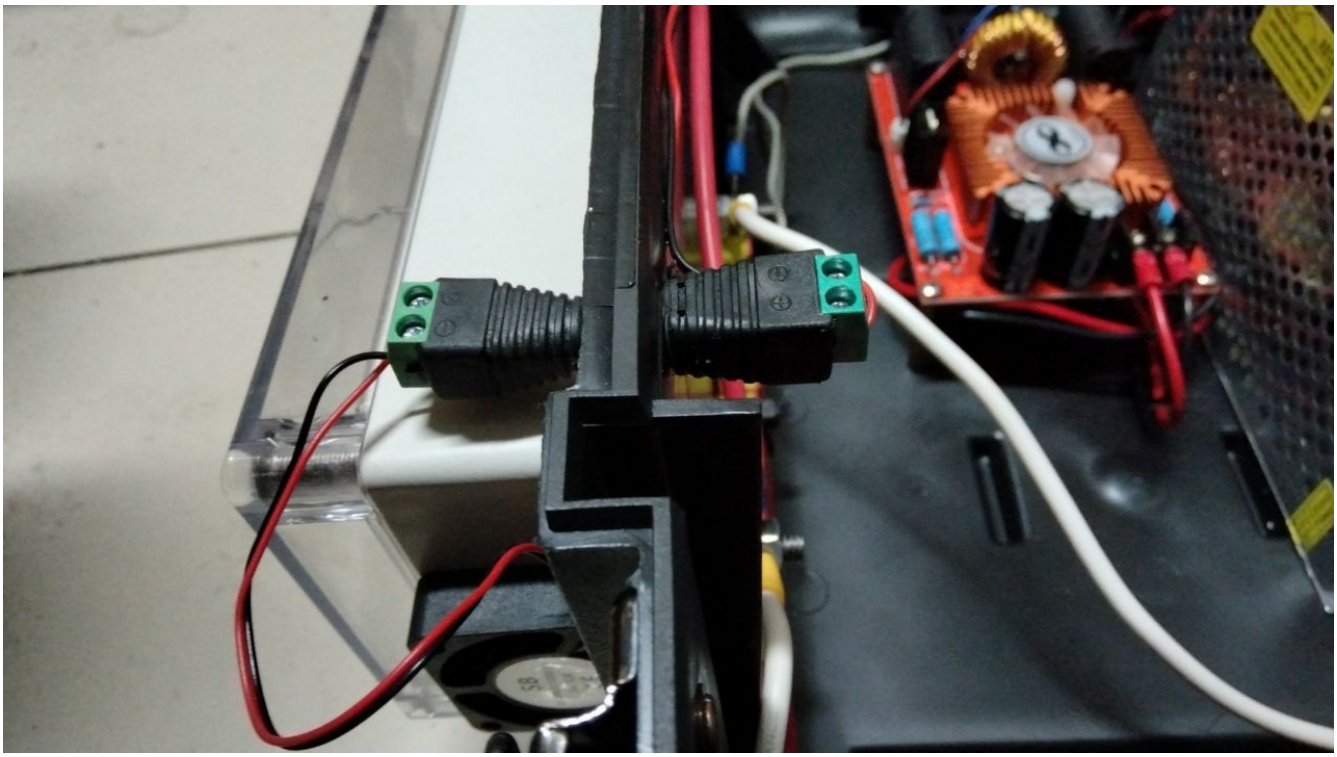

WIMA 4700
FKP 1 6000~
700~
R1
5%


WIMA 4700
FKP 1 6000~
700~
R1
5%


WIMA
FKP 1
4700
6000~
700~
6%
R1



Below : spark gap fan connectors



Banks capacitors rompen el volumen (break the volume)

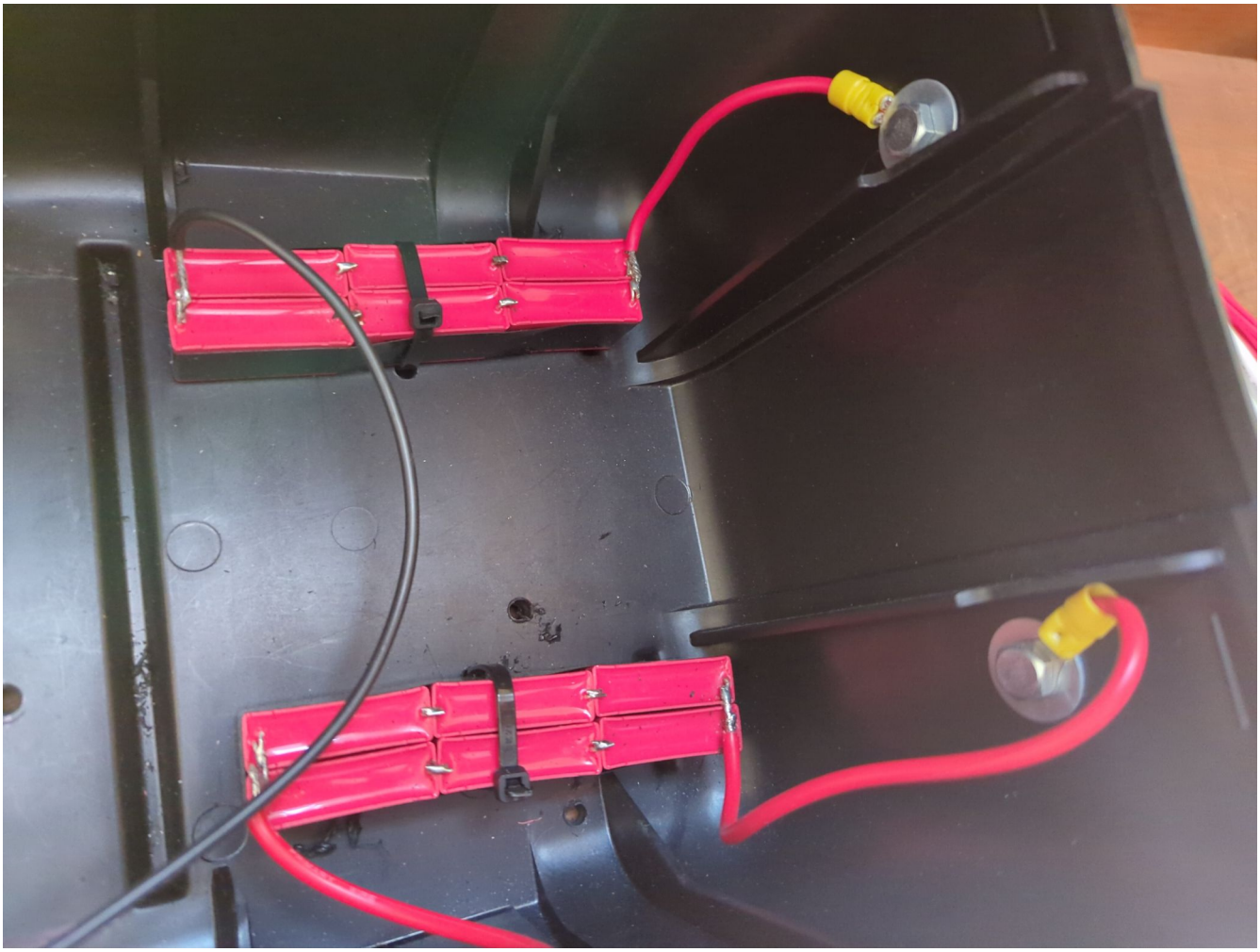
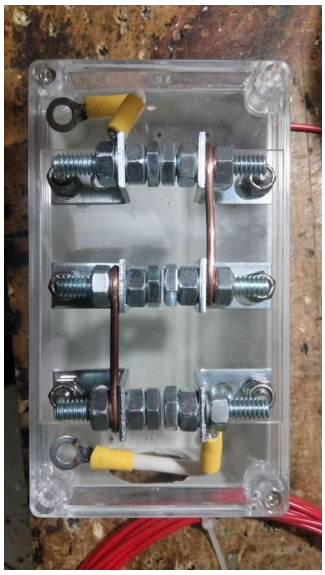


Image below : On the left side is the radiant. The negative is at the right side.

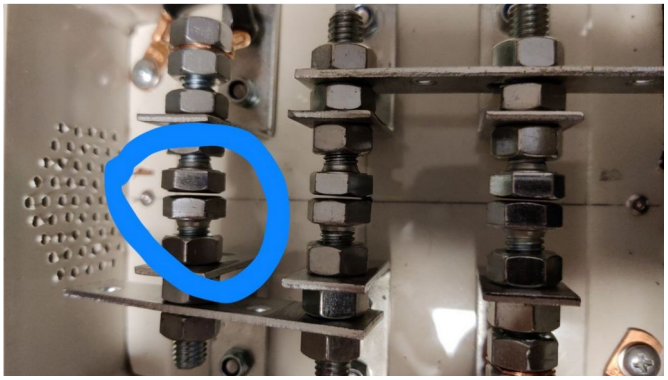
Spark Gap:



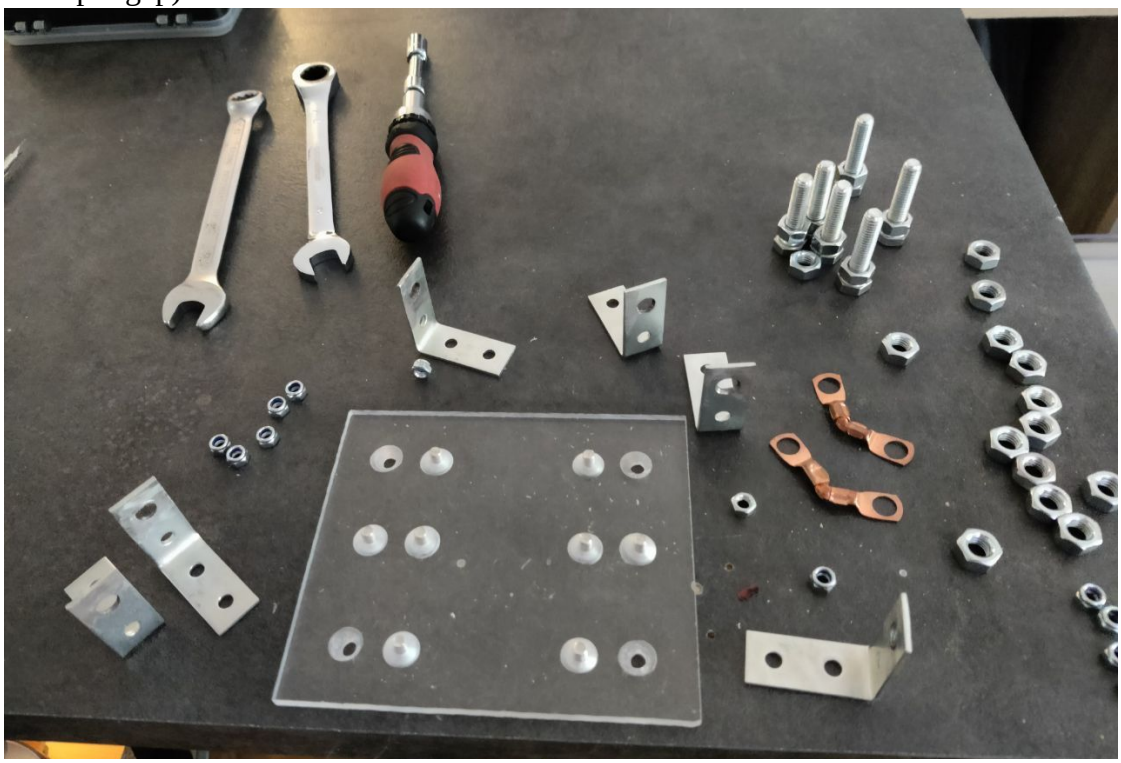
A spark gap consisting of zinc electrodes that it is installed at the end of the thick inductor that is connected to the thin coil. The 14.7 nF x 18,000 V capacitor bank is connected to one pole of the spark gap, while the other pole is connected to another identical capacitor bank. This second bank is connected to turn No. 6 of the coarse inductor to ensure that the system resonates at the first harmonic of the fundamental.

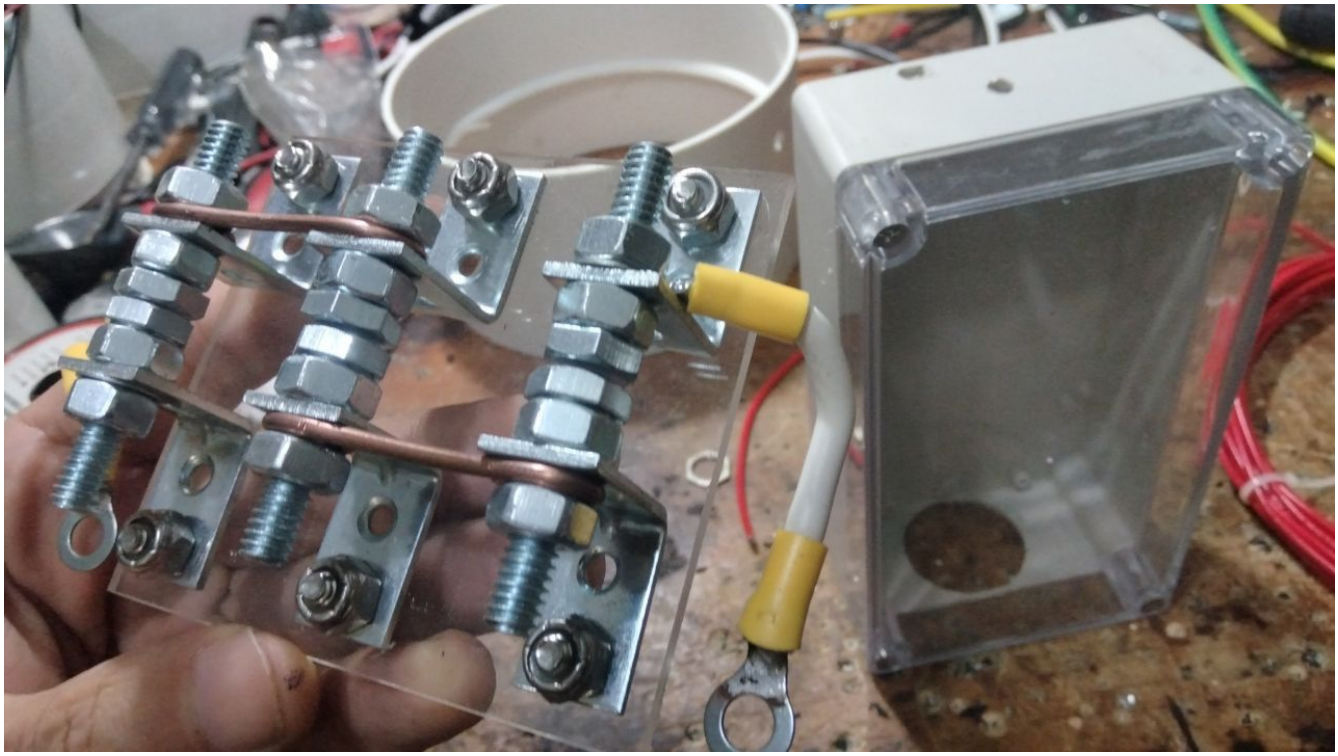
Make sure your spark gap screws are conductive. There are high-grade screws that are coated with a non-conductive material.

Gap opening: 0.4 mm to 0.5mm (5/32 inch)

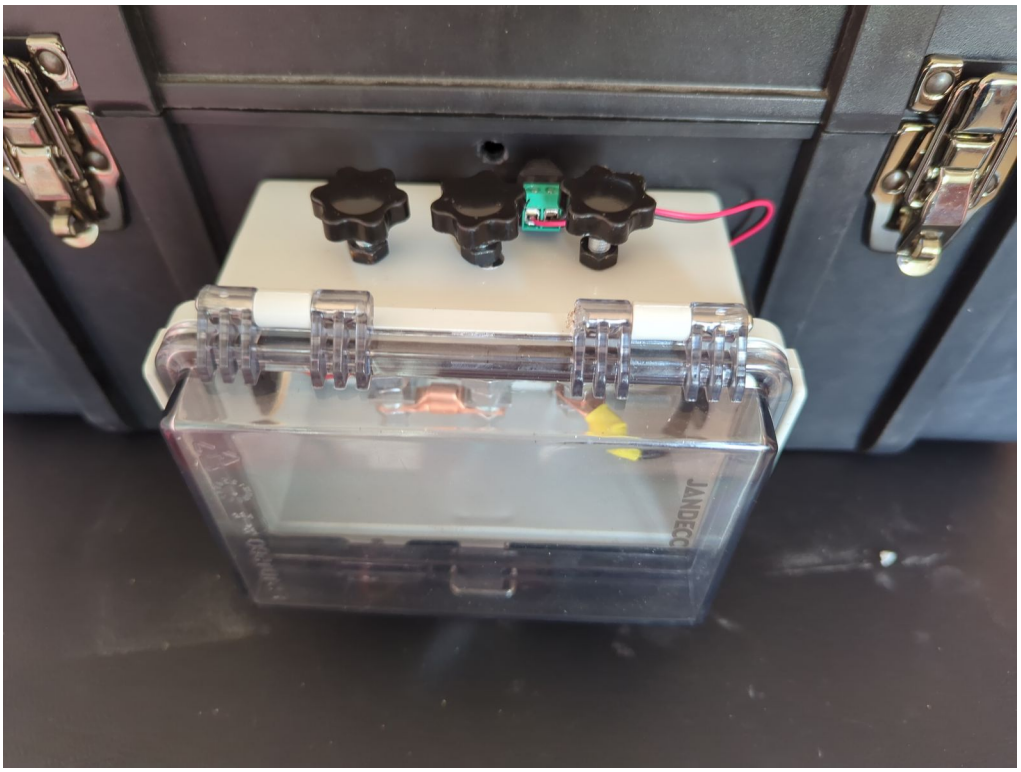


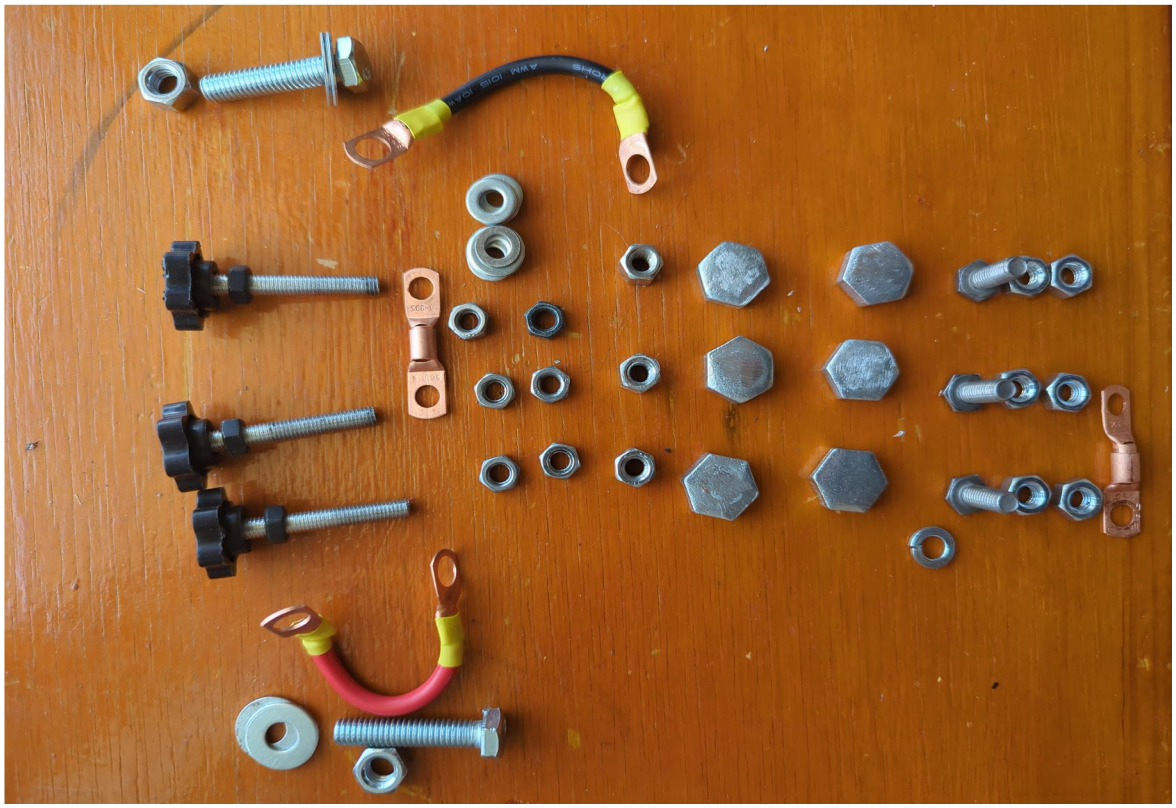
4 mm (10 awg) spargap copper wires bridge or cables (below, the copper terminals are used as a bridge between the spar gap).



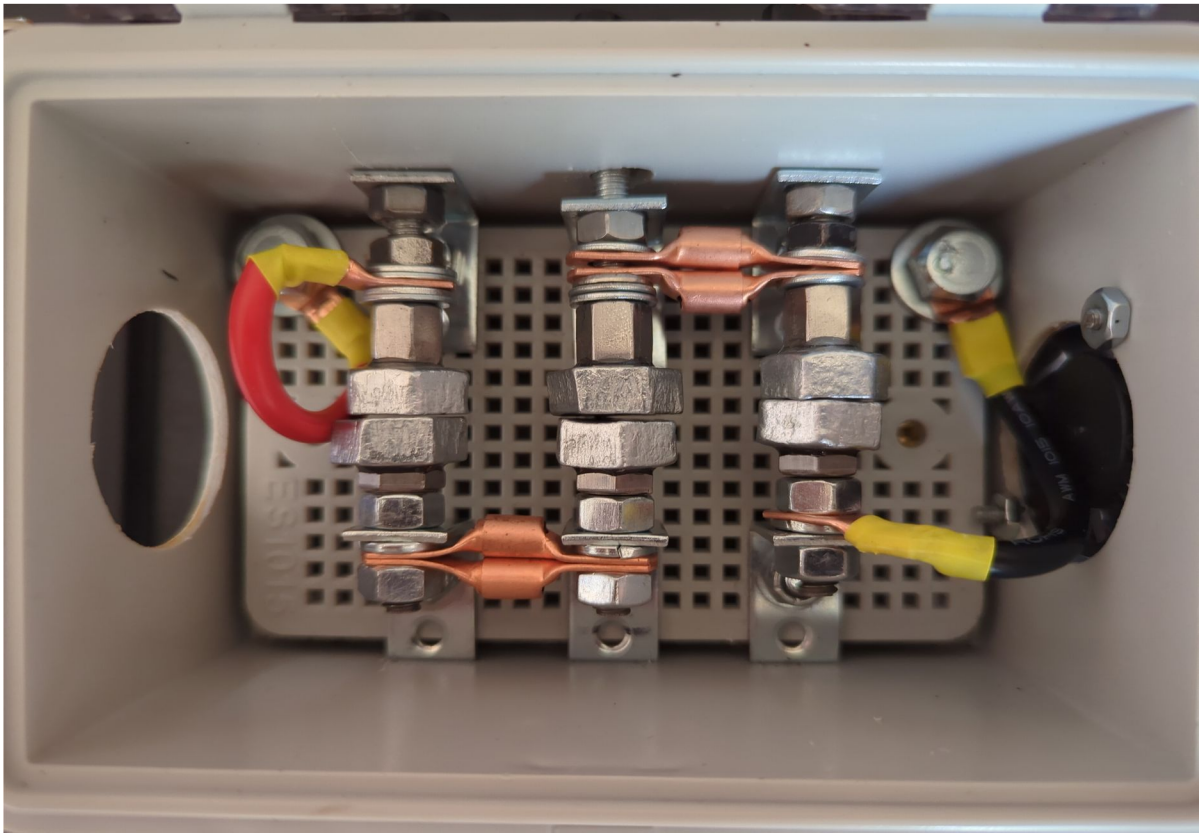


Sparkgaps with adjustments and zinc pieces instead of galvanized screw





Zinc parts are bonded with epoxy glue https://www.cotronics.com/vo/cotr/ea_thermallyconductive.htm (***Duralco 133)*** or https://www.masterbond.com/tds/ep3htsda-2 or J-B Weld High Heat Epoxy Syringe



Flyback

Flyback have a diode inside. That diode burns out if the voltage of your scalar wave equipment exceeds the threshold limit set by that diode. In a 20 or 21 inch flyback we will find that the internal diode has a threshold and that threshold is being exceeded due to the excessive power that the device generates when it encounters a giant parasite. To solve the problem you put the one kilo Ohm potentiometer to regulate the source. That's the way to use a 20 or 21 inch flyback without causing it to burn out from overpowering.

On the other hand, as the flyback gets a little bit bigger as for example the 25 inch we are going to find that inside it has a different diode as this diode has a much higher voltage breakdown threshold. The 20 inch is for 20,000v and the 25 inch is for 25,000v. Nevertheless, to be able to use the 25 inch for a long period of time, you'll have to use the safety system.

The 29 inch has an internal diode that supports the highest voltage.

The 29 inch is rated for 30,000 plus the tolerance should bring it to 40,000 which is the power of the equipment in the spark gap.
By using a 29 inch flyback you don’t need to put the protection system (#4 the resistors and #5 the ferrite rings).

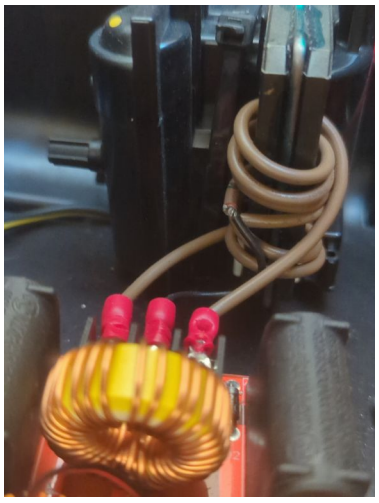
Flyback core wires :

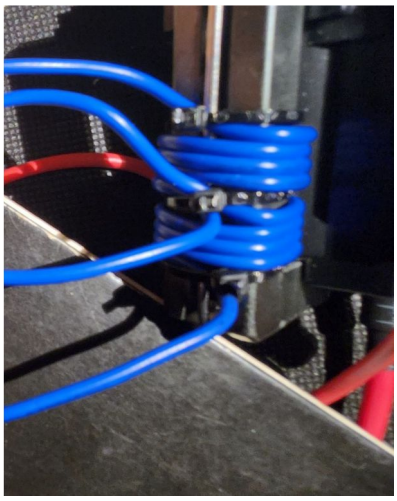
Recommended between 0.5mm to 1mm (18-20 awg) wire

2 wires : 4 turns clockwise and 4 turns clockwise

Connect the flyback to the board

The two parallel ones that start from the center go to the middle screw of the terminal block and the others at both ends, it doesn't matter.





SAFELY AND SECURELY IDENTIFIES THE FLYBACK NEGATIVE

To know which pin is negative :

Turn on and bring the positive (the big red wire at the top) to the bottom of the flyback and test and you will see the spark only with the negative generating the arc or spark

The other pins and wires of the flyback are not used

https://youtu.be/Mi2ee97MrHY

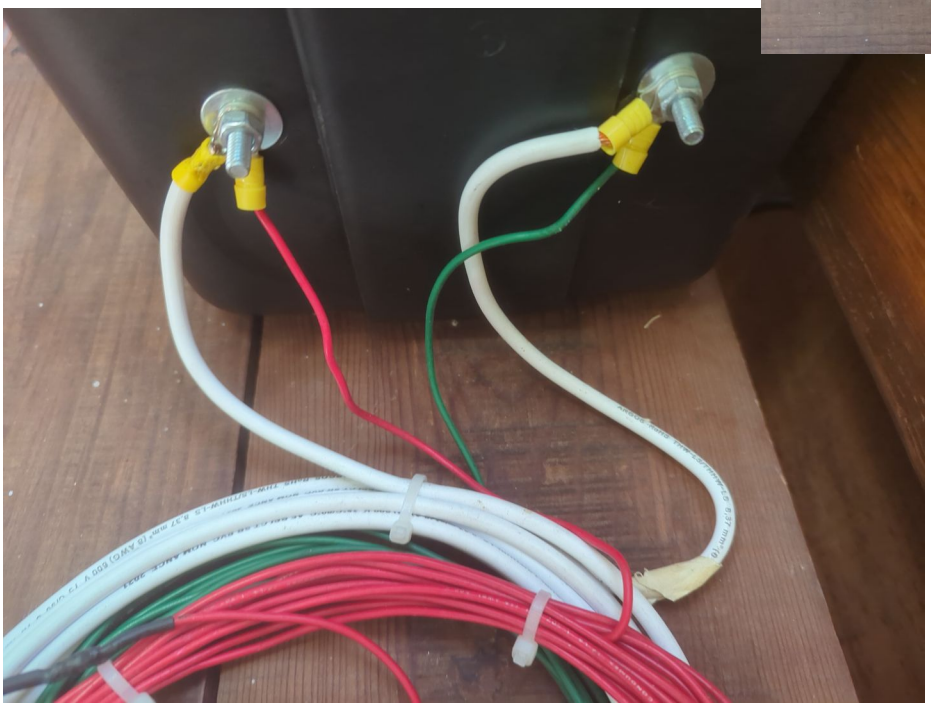
Never throw away a flyback, because it has the ferrites. The flyback ferrites can wind a flyback without a diode.

Do not throw the ZVS in the trash either, the transistors when they burn out are replaced again.

Black hole :

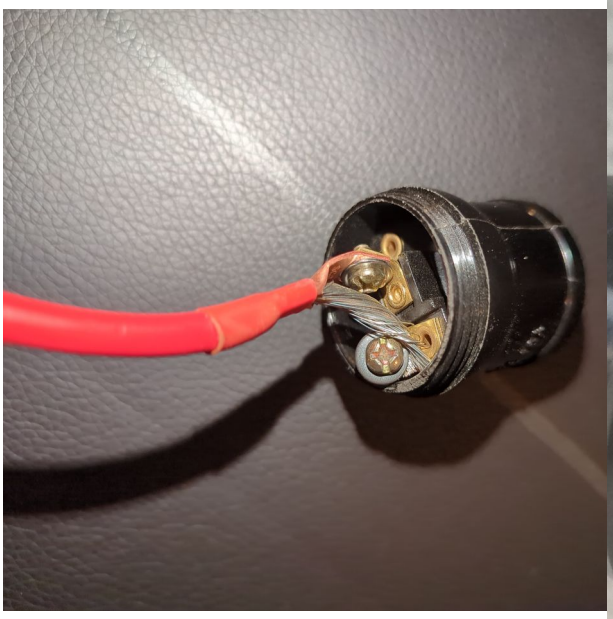
1-)TOP-DARSONVAL: 16 awg copper wire, 15 turns clockwise.
2-)MIDDLE-OUDIN: 8 awg gauge copper wire, 6 turns clockwise.
3-)BOTTOM-DARSONVAL: 16 awg copper wire, 15 turn counterclockwise.
Diameter : 15 cm (6 in.)

On these images, the white cable is the middle-oudin that is connected on both poles. At the end of the Top-D'Arsonval and the Bottom-D'Arsonval you will connect the light bulbs. To work comfortably, we suggest a 1.5 to 2 m (5 ft to 6 1/2 ft) wire following the coil before connecting the light bulbs.



<u>The black hole is only used when there is no tower.</u>

On one side of the black hole we connect the scalar machine and on the other side, after the coils, we connect the light bulbs. <u>One wire</u> (and only one) is connected to one light bulb or more light bulbs and the other wire is connected to the other(s) light bulb(s). As shown here.



<u>There are no 2 wires for a bulb.</u>

Tesla Pancake #14

Simple : 2X 12 awg cable 14 turns + 14 turns, 2x 8 m (2x 25ft).

To connect the pancake on the black hole;

you connect the pancake on the BOTTOM-DARSONVAL and on the TOP-DARSONVAL you connect the ground.

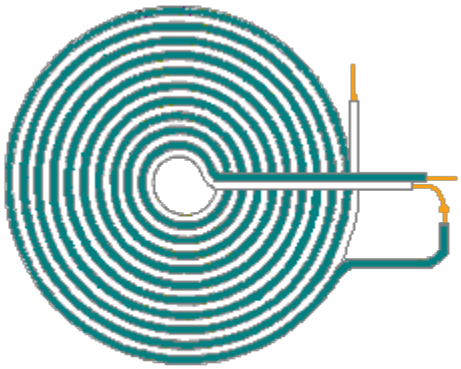
To work comfortably, we suggest a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft) wire following the coil before connecting the pancake.

In the image, you connect the 2 free wires together to your ‘’minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft) wire’’ to the black hole.

You sit on top of the pankake and put your feet up on something dielectric, something that does not conduct electricity.

At that point the full power of the equipment will envelop you in a 50,000 volt cloud of spin-down electrons in countercurrent.

You sit there as long as you want, I'll sit there for half an hour and if I can for an hour.



Flat 'pancake' coil winding
method patented by Nikola Tesla

Construction and operation of the Darsonval-Oudin tower BEMF Generator Spin Down Current in Countercurrent

The Darsonval-Oudin Tower is a device designed to generate induced currents of free electrons BEMF spin down in countercurrent, using a precise configuration of inductors, capacitors and spark gaps. This device is based on principles of resonance and spin manipulation, with applications both therapeutically and in the investigation of advanced electrical phenomena.

Coarse inductor winding : **D'Arsonval**

A 3/16 inch (5mm) flexible tube is used, winded in 19-20 turns over a diameter of 25 cm (10 in) tower, forming a coil with a height of 36 cm (14 in). This thick inductor is the core of the BEMF current generation system. It requires 15 m of wire (50 ft). With 1.2 - 1.3 cm spacing (15/32 in). Direction : From starting point, left, behind the tower to right.

The end of the thick inductor (D'Arsonval) it is connected to the 14.7 nF x 18,000 V capacitor bank; the radiant (left pole). While the other end will be connected to ground through a buried metal plate or javelin. This ground contact is crucial to stabilize the system and allow proper resonance. The negative pole is connected to the 16th turn of the D'Arsonval (thick coarse). The more you evolve in therapies, the more you will be able to adjust the strength of the tower by playing with the tuning.

The spacing between the end of the D'Arsonval and the beginning of the Oudin : 2.5 to 3 cm (1 to 1 3/16 in).

Fine Inductor Winding: **Oudin**

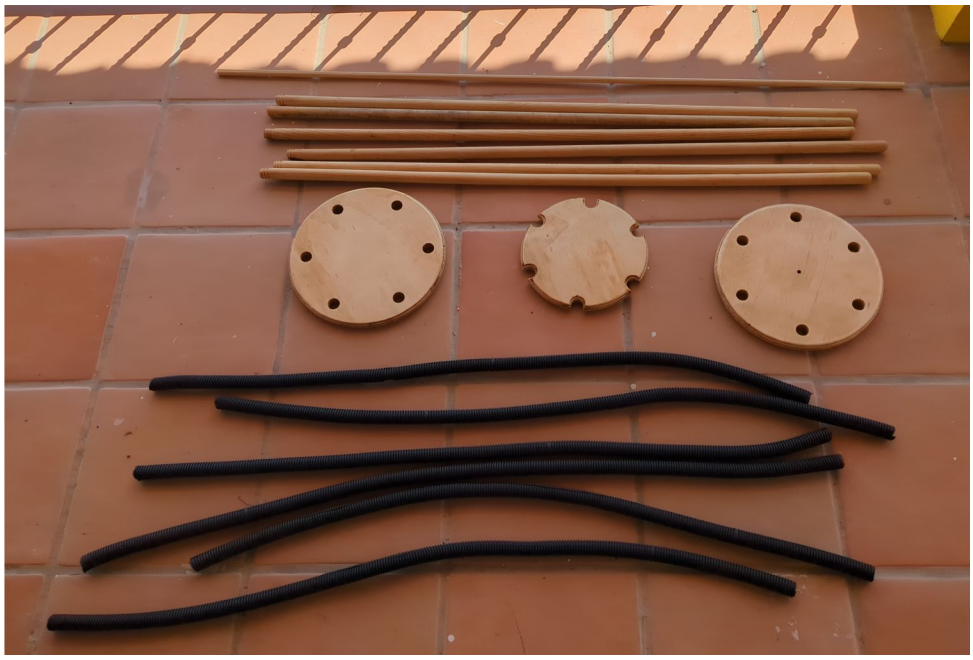
Using 1.5 mm (16 awg) bare copper wire, 150-turn winding is made on an insulating support. It needs 120m of wire (400 ft). Space of 3 mm (.1 inch or 1/8) between each turn. This fine coil is connected in series with the coarse inductor. Direction : From starting point, left, behind the tower to right. (Same as before).

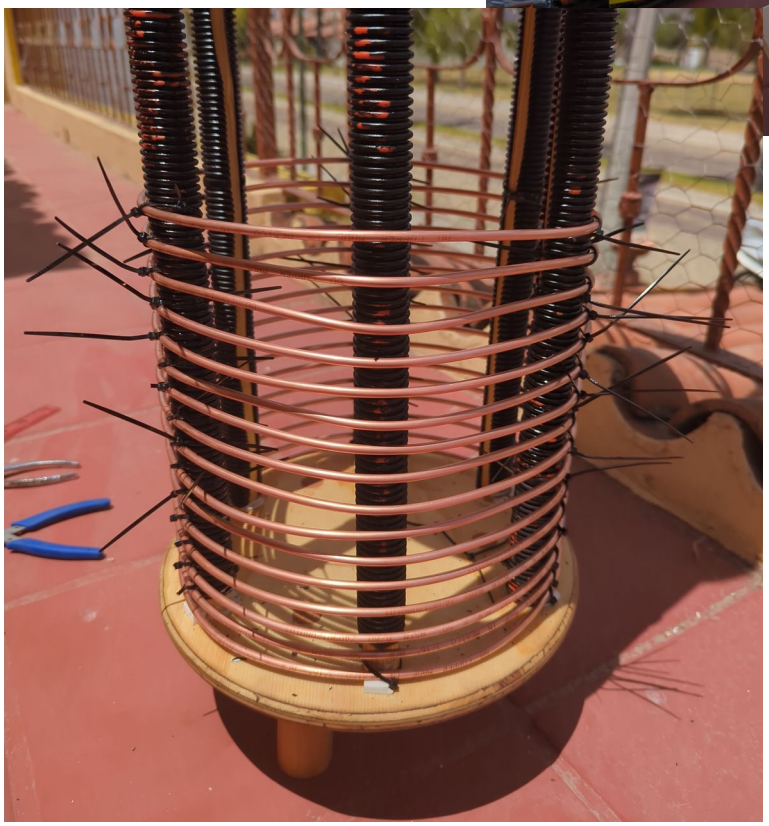
At the connection point between the coarse inductor and the fine coil, a wire must be connected which will go up to touch an upper loop of the fine inductor : TUNER. This connection, the tuner, allows to control the length of the output beam, making it shorter and more manageable.

The tower :

You can build the tower in plastic (e.g. print it out with a 3d printer) or make it in wood. The tower must not be conductive. We can provide some plans for 3d printer. Make sure the structure is strong enough so that when you wind the copper wire, the posts don't bend inwards. As a result, your copper wire will be loose and may touch in certain places. So inside the tower put enough intermediate spacer, 3 seems to be good for wood towers.

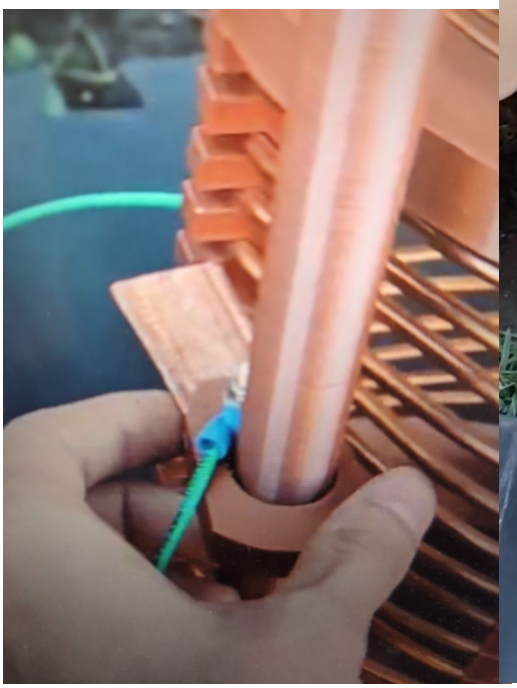
It's best to place 2 or 3 centers in the tower to ensure that the pole won't bend during wiring.

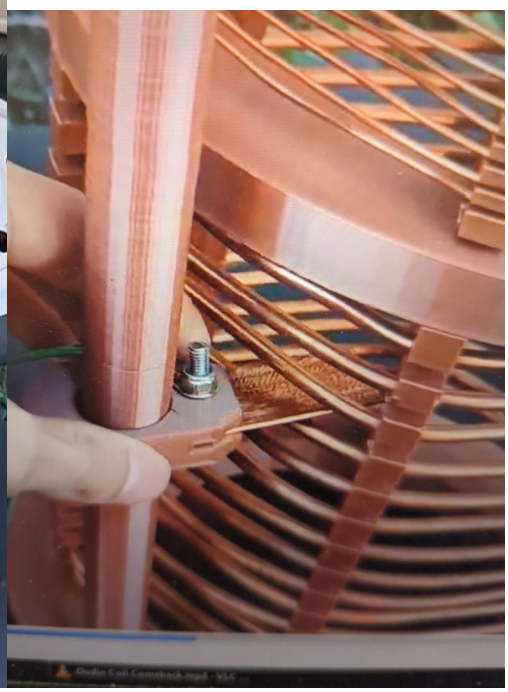




The tuner :

The tuner can be a simple wire or a plate like the images here. You need a tuner for the d'Arsonval and for the Oudin.





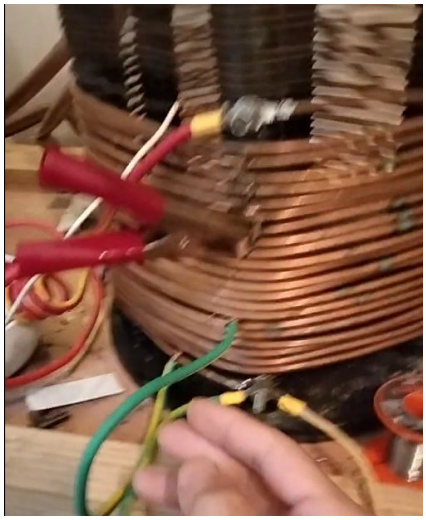
Connections when you use the tower :

The pancake and the light bulbs are connected at the same place.
At Oudin end (the fine coil at the 150th turn).
You need to disconnect one of them to use the other one.

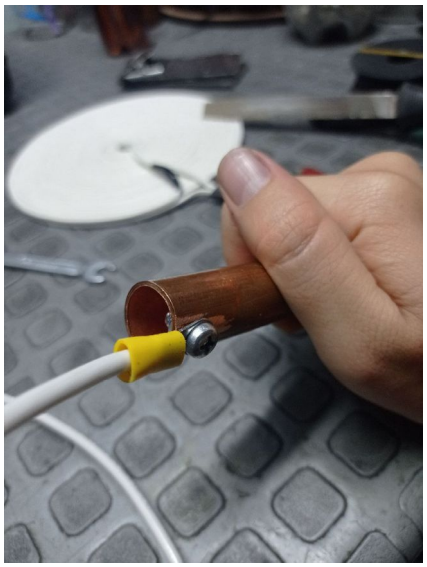
To use the pancake we don't use the tuner.

For the light bulbs you need to tune up the tower. Put the tuner to the 140th wire copper turn at the top of the tower. So if you did 150 turns, you set the tuner 10 threads lower from the top of the tower (white cable on right image).

You need to add a tuner that start from the start of the D'Arsonval to the 6th turn of the D'Arsonval. A short cable of 5-6 inch (6 or 8 awg). Images below.



The small copper tube or rod #15



is used with a cloth soaked in salt water. He is connected at the very bottom of the tower with the ground pole wire.

You need to disconnect the light bulbs and the pancake to use it.

We don't use the tuner.

Power Supply and Excitation Circuit:

The tower is powered by a 12 V, 15 A supply, which energizes a Mazzilli ZVS circuit. This circuit excites a flyback transformer to generate +10,000 V, which is stored in a 1 nF x 30,000 V capacitor bank.

This capacitor bank is discharged through a triple spark gap in series with zinc electrodes, which allows the creation of a highly controlled spark that initiates the BEMF spin down current generation process.

System Operation

Initial Spark Generation:

When the capacitor bank is discharged through the triple spark gap, an intense spark is generated. During this discharge, a phenomenon known as spin flip occurs, where the spin quantum number of the electrons changes from up to down. This is the first crucial step in the generation of BEMF spin down currents.

Resonance and Second Spin Flip in the Coarse Inductor:

The resulting current travels through the thick inductor, where it meets the capacitor bank connected to turn No. 6. Here, the current undergoes a second spin flip, transforming the spin down into BEMF spin down in counter current.

This resonance process, tuned to the first harmonic of the fundamental, maximizes the efficiency of the system and ensures that the induced currents have the desired properties.

Stabilization and Grounding:

The thick, grounded inductor stabilizes currents and allows the generated power to dissipate in a controlled manner. Grounding also facilitates interference suppression and keeps the system in an optimal resonant state.

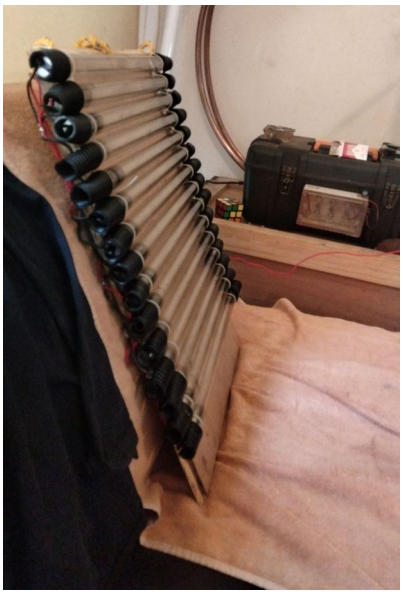
Output Beam Control:

Connecting the cable from the coil junction point to an upper loop of the fine inductor allows the length and intensity of the output beam to be controlled. This adjustment is crucial to adapt the tower to different applications, ensuring that the current output is safe and effective.

Final Considerations

The Darsonval-Oudin Tower, with its design based on thick and thin inductors, high capacity capacitor banks and precise spark gaps, is a highly specialized device for the generation of BEMF spin down induced currents in countercurrent. The careful balance between resonance, spin polarity, and ground

stabilization allows the device to operate efficiently and safely, with potential applications in therapeutic and experimental fields. Proper construction and operation of this tower requires a thorough understanding of electromagnetic and quantum principles, as well as precise handling of materials and electrical configurations.



For people who are using Caribbean lamps like the spiral bulb type, you will notice that these lamps break from time to time and if they don't break they wear out in a way where the lamp no longer presents the same output as it did at the beginning.

To fix that, I recommend to switch to 25 watt fluorescent tubes (15).

Darsonvalian Text on the Characteristics of BEMF Spin Down Countercurrent Free Electron Induced Currents through Metallic Spark Gaps

In the study of BEMF spin down countercurrent free electron induced currents, the metals that make up the spark gaps play a crucial role in the nature of the spark generated, affecting its polarity and thus its therapeutic or detrimental properties. Five different metals have been explored in the creation of spark gaps: zinc, galvanized steel, copper, stainless steel and tungsten, each offering a unique interaction with BEMF currents and their characteristic spin.

1. Zinc:

Zinc, known for its antioxidant properties in biology, favors the maintenance of electron spin down in the generated spark. When used in a spark gap, zinc tends to preserve the negativity of the current, making the electrons more stable and preserving their medicinal properties. The spark generated with zinc is soft, low frequency, and promotes cell regeneration, being highly beneficial for therapeutic applications.

2. Galvanized steel:

Galvanized steel, composed mainly of zinc-coated iron, combines the stabilizing properties of zinc with the robustness of iron. In a spark gap, this material generates a spark with a higher negativity than pure zinc, but with a slight tendency to spin down dispersion. This behavior generates a current that is still mostly medicinal, but with a slightly higher frequency, suitable for more energetic and less delicate treatments.

3. Copper:

Copper is a conductive metal par excellence, but its use in spark gaps presents an interesting challenge. Although it initially favors the BEMF spin down current, the conductive nature of copper tends to stabilize and in some cases, reverse the spin, changing from down to up. This transition generates a more energetic, but less stable and potentially damaging spark, especially if used in prolonged therapeutic applications. Copper is therefore less ideal for medicinal purposes where a constant negative current is sought.

4. Stainless Steel:

Stainless steel, due to its chromium- and nickel-rich composition, shows a significant tendency to reverse the spin of electrons in the spark gap, changing them from down to up. This change in polarity produces a more intense and brighter spark, but with less therapeutic and more abrasive effects. Although ideal for applications requiring higher energy, prolonged use in medicine could result in a negative impact due to the changed polarity.

5. Tungsten:

Tungsten, with its extremely high resistance to heat and oxidation, is the most resistant metal among those mentioned, but also the most prone to change electron spin from down to up. In a spark gap, tungsten generates an extremely energetic, high-frequency spark, which can be damaging if not properly controlled. This current has a strong abrasive potential and is more suitable for industrial processes than for medical applications.

Conclusion

Each metal in a spark gap interacts uniquely with the induced currents of free electrons BEMF spin down in countercurrent. While metals such as zinc and galvanized steel favor the negativity of the current and its medicinal properties, others such as copper, stainless steel and tungsten tend to change the spin to up, rendering the spark more energetic and, in certain contexts, potentially detrimental. These behaviors should be carefully considered when selecting materials for therapeutic applications and in the generation of controlled sparks.

Darsonvalian Text on the Characteristics of BEMF Spin Down Countercurrent Free Electron Induced Currents through Spark Gaps of Noble and Transition Metals

The metals used in spark gaps not only determine the quality and stability of the BEMF spin down countercurrent free electron induced currents, but also influence the very nature of the spark generated. Here we explore the properties of six different metals: gold, silver, titanium, nickel, iron and mercury, and their impact on the polarity and therapeutic effectiveness of the generated sparks.

1. Gold:

Gold, known for its chemical stability and high conductivity, is a metal that excellently preserves the spin down of electrons in a spark gap. The spark generated with gold is low frequency and stable, with a great ability to maintain the negativity of the current. This makes it ideal for medical applications, especially in treatments that require constant energy transmission without loss of healing properties. In addition, gold, due to its inert nature, does not introduce contaminants, making the spark clean and highly effective.

2. Silver:

Silver, the metal with the highest electrical and thermal conductivity, shares many of the properties of gold in terms of preserving spin down. However, the spark generated by silver is more energetic, with a slightly higher frequency, making it especially useful in treatments where an additional energetic boost is required. Nevertheless, its slightly higher reactivity compared to gold can lead to small fluctuations in spin, although it remains predominantly therapeutic.

3. Titanium:

Titanium is known for its strength and corrosion resistance. In a spark gap, this metal has a tendency to maintain electron spin down, although with some susceptibility to fluctuations under extreme

conditions. The spark generated by titanium is moderate in energy, with an interesting balance between stability and power. This makes titanium a good candidate for medical applications where a negative current with considerable momentum is needed without compromising the safety of the treatment.

4. Nickel:

Nickel, being a magnetic metal, shows a complex interaction with BEMF spin down currents. It tends to influence spin polarity, causing electrons to switch from down to up under certain conditions, especially when subjected to high frequencies or strong magnetic fields. The spark generated with nickel is strong, but less stable, and could become harmful if not properly controlled, as the change in spin affects the nature of the current, making it more abrasive and less therapeutic.

5. Iron:

Iron, another magnetic metal, shows a marked tendency to alter the spin of electrons, changing them from down to up. This generates an intense, high-energy spark, which, although powerful, may become less useful for medicinal applications due to its tendency to reduce the negativity of the current. The iron spark is ideal in industrial applications or in contexts where a more energetic spark is needed, but is less suitable for treatments that seek the stability and safety of a constant negative current.

6. Mercury:

Mercury, a dense liquid metal, has a unique characteristic in spark gaps. Although less common, mercury has the ability to stabilize the spin down of electrons very effectively, generating a low frequency, but extremely stable and smooth spark. This makes the currents induced by a mercury spark gap highly medicinal, with a calming and regenerative effect. However, its toxic nature and complexity of handling limit its use to very controlled and specialized applications.

Conclusion

Noble metals such as gold and silver stand out for their ability to preserve spin down and generate stable and therapeutic sparks, while transition metals such as titanium and nickel show a more complex and, in some cases, less stable interaction with BEMF currents. Iron and mercury, on the other hand, show opposite extremes in terms of stability and toxicity, requiring careful handling depending on the application context. The choice of metal in a spark gap affects not only the nature of the spark, but also its therapeutic or detrimental potential.

Capacitors

1. 22nf capacitors

When you use 22 nanofarad capacitors for the banks that break the volume, we must keep in mind that this is the most powerful configuration of the equipment.

For that 22 nanofarad configuration where we only use six capacitors to complete the corresponding 14.7 nanofarads, we must know that at the output it is going to deliver a lot.

Here comes the part where the turns of the D'Arsonval will dictate the power of the equipment.

If you only have one black hole for the aforementioned equipment, seven or eight turns will achieve smooth power.

If you want more current, you have to double the number of turns of the D'Arsonval and take it from the conventional seven turns to double.

When we increase the turns to 14 turns, the D'Arsonval will pull almost all of its power.

When we give 14 turns to the D'Arsonval, we are falling in the first resonant harmonic and that produces the maximum power transfer so we will see that the power of our equipment increases.

The fact that our coil has seven turns is so that it does not have so much power, when we are talking about a device made with 22 nanofarad capacitors and a black hole coil with two lamps.

2. Using the 4.7n capacitors

For people who have scalar wave equipment where the capacitor banks that break the volume are 4.7 nanofarads, we are talking about a softer output than 22 nanofarads but a higher frequency.

The scalar wave equipment that has banks of 4.7 nanofarads has a tendency to raise the frequency because the 4.7 nanofarads is less than 22 nanofarads so the charge and discharge is much faster causing the equipment to raise the frequency at the output.

If you have the equipment with the black hole :

and your capacitors that break the volume are 4.7 nanofarads it is advisable that your darsonval coil has between 14 and 15 turns of thick wire to generate as much current as possible, since being higher frequency this type of equipment, raises the voltage but lowers the amperage, leaving us a higher frequency output and not as electrifying as it would happen with one of 22 nanofarads.

This same equipment with a darsonval Oudin tower behaves differently and the specifications may change a little.

3. 15 nf capacitors

For people who have the scalar wave equipment with the 15 nanofarad capacitors, the situation is similar to equipment with the 22 nanofarad capacitors.

With this we can see that there is no protocol due to so many different values in the output of the equipment.

Each equipment has its tricks to achieve cure.

The equipment sold comes with a black hole coil so that the person who buys the equipment can start immediately without understanding anything at all.

So we can see that the black hole is a soft coil that is going to be a soft job.

The people who come to my house seeking therapy all sit on the pancake coil first and I leave them there for an hour at full power.

When the coil has made too many crackling sounds, I turn off and reconfigure the tower for the Caribe lamp, which I place at an angle on the floor so that the person can rest their feet on it and give themselves a short beam therapy on their feet to get rid of all the junk that has fallen while they were on the pancake coil.

That's my protocol, if I can, I give him an hour of each.

FAQ

What should I do if I bought a scalar wave equipment model Amenofis that comes with a black hole coil and two lamps?

First, congratulations on your valuable purchase.

Second, you must assemble the tower in parallel.

That equipment works with a tower and the black hole coil is a key piece to understand the equipment without getting electrocuted.

I say electrocute but in reality it is to do things wrong and you do not have a corresponding therapy.

The tower will allow you to amplify the currents in a powerful way and with it, you will be able to connect many lamps whether they are your fluorescent or spiral bulbs.

For all those people who purchased the equipment and have the black hole coil and want to go to the next level, they have to build the tower or buy a roll of flexible copper tube 3/16 and then they can wind it Oudin with aluminum wire to electrify fences if they do not have to buy bare copper wire.

This step is very important for everyone because the truth is behind the tower and not behind the black hole coil.

The black hole coil is to start the detoxification of the blood, the release of the arms and the creation of a charged magnetic and electric field that points to the center which is the one that gives us the feeling of fullness.

For more info check the telegram group search engine, there you will find everything by entering the word with reference to what you want to know.

Telegram group (in spanish and the Amenofis original group) : https://t.me/TALLERAMENOFIS
Christian Amenofis Marino, Inventor of this machine

Telegram group in english : https://t.me/scalarhealingmachine