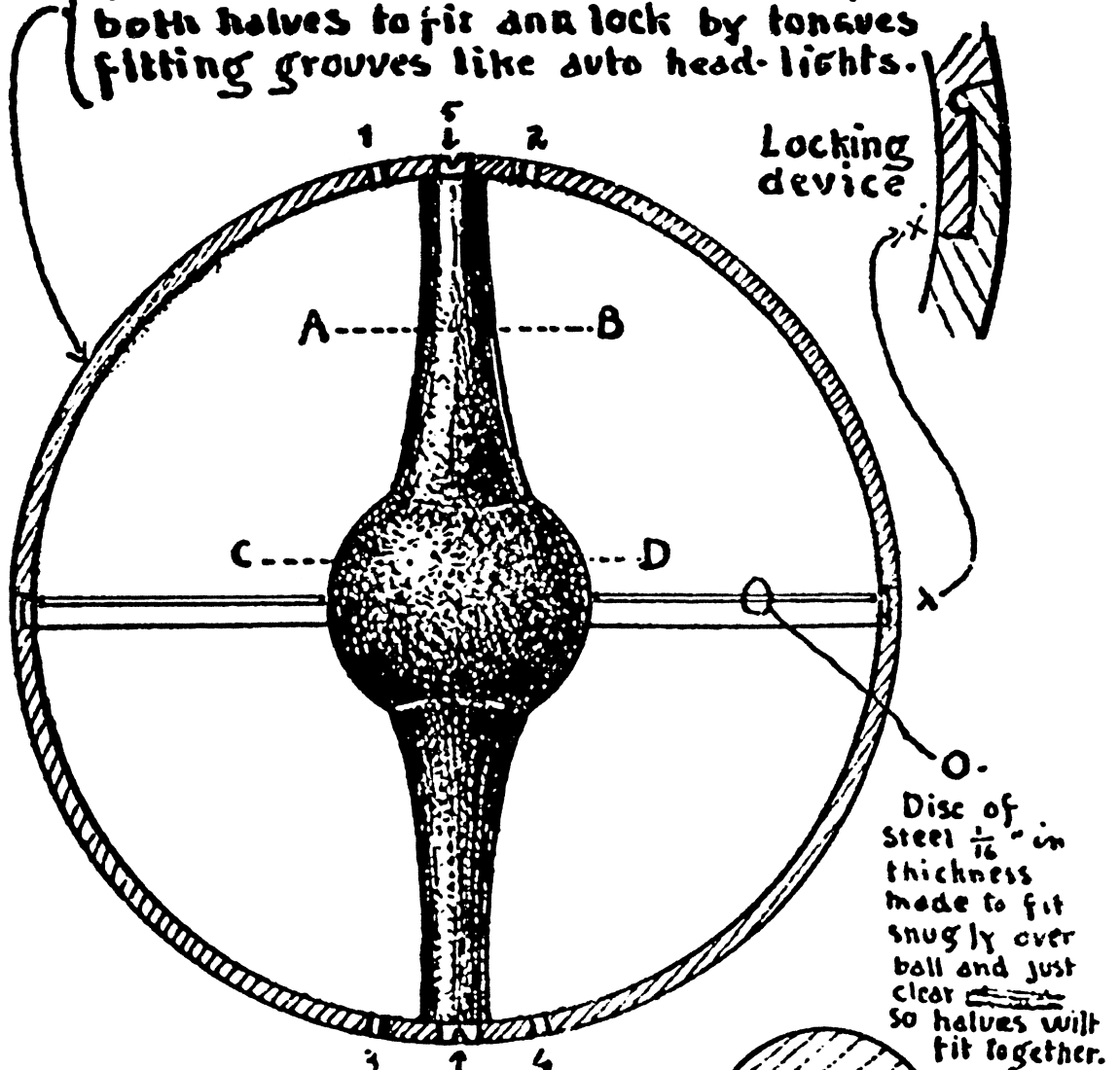


Hollow Sphere of Steel $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick
 divided in halves like two cups.
 both halves to fit and lock by tongues
 fitting grooves like auto head-lights.



5-6 - Conical indentation to pivot on pins.
 1-2-3-4 - HOLES $\frac{1}{8}$ IN DIAMETER

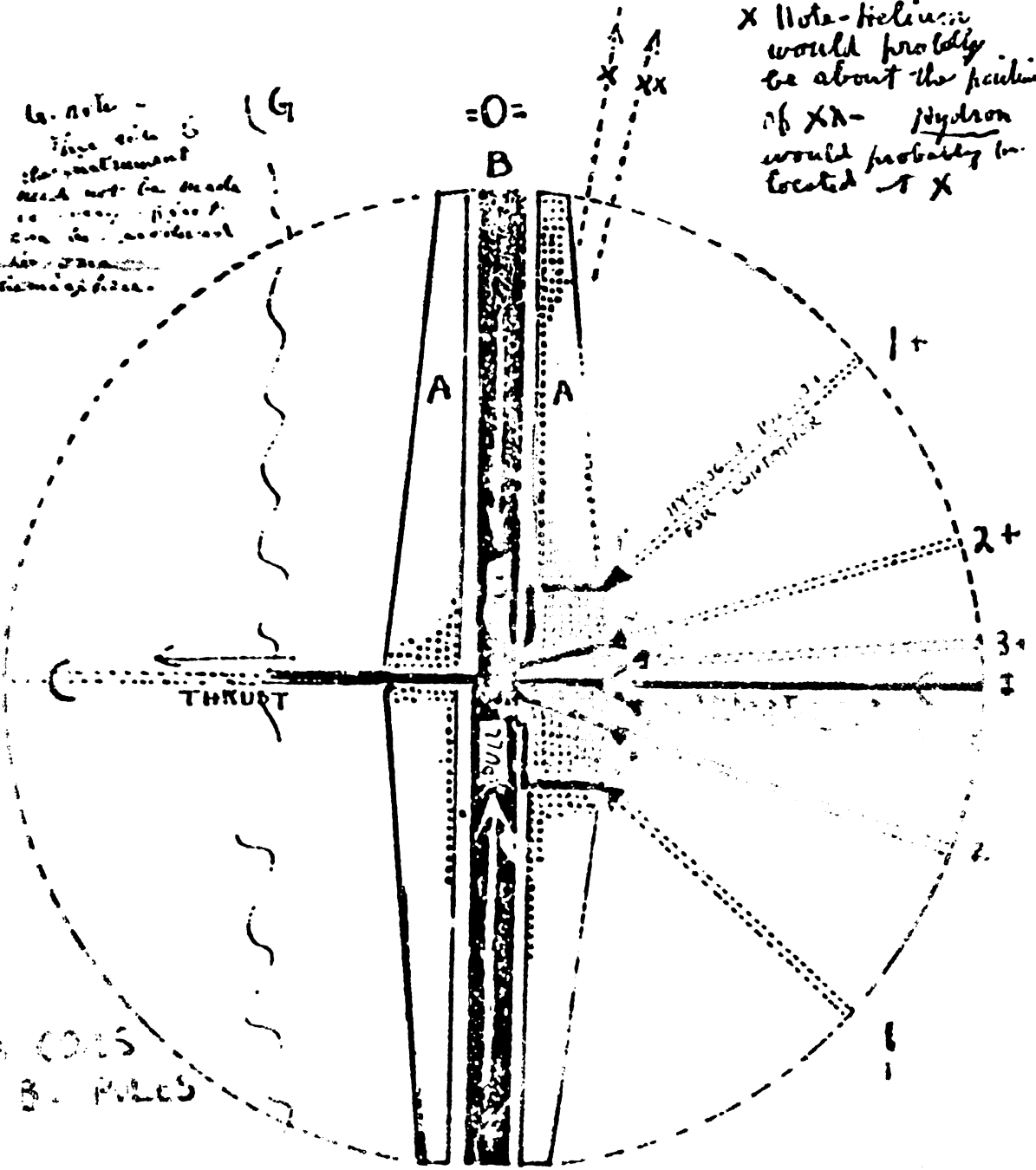
miniature model for POLES

1
 1/2 May 13. 27.
 Fritz W. Rieper, Louise Russell

No. 2
 May 19th '27
 Walter Russell

6. note -
 Fine wire
 instrument
 used not for made
 to study of
 can be observed
 the beam
 formation.

X Note - Helium
 would probably
 be about the position
 of X - Hydrogen
 would probably be
 located at X

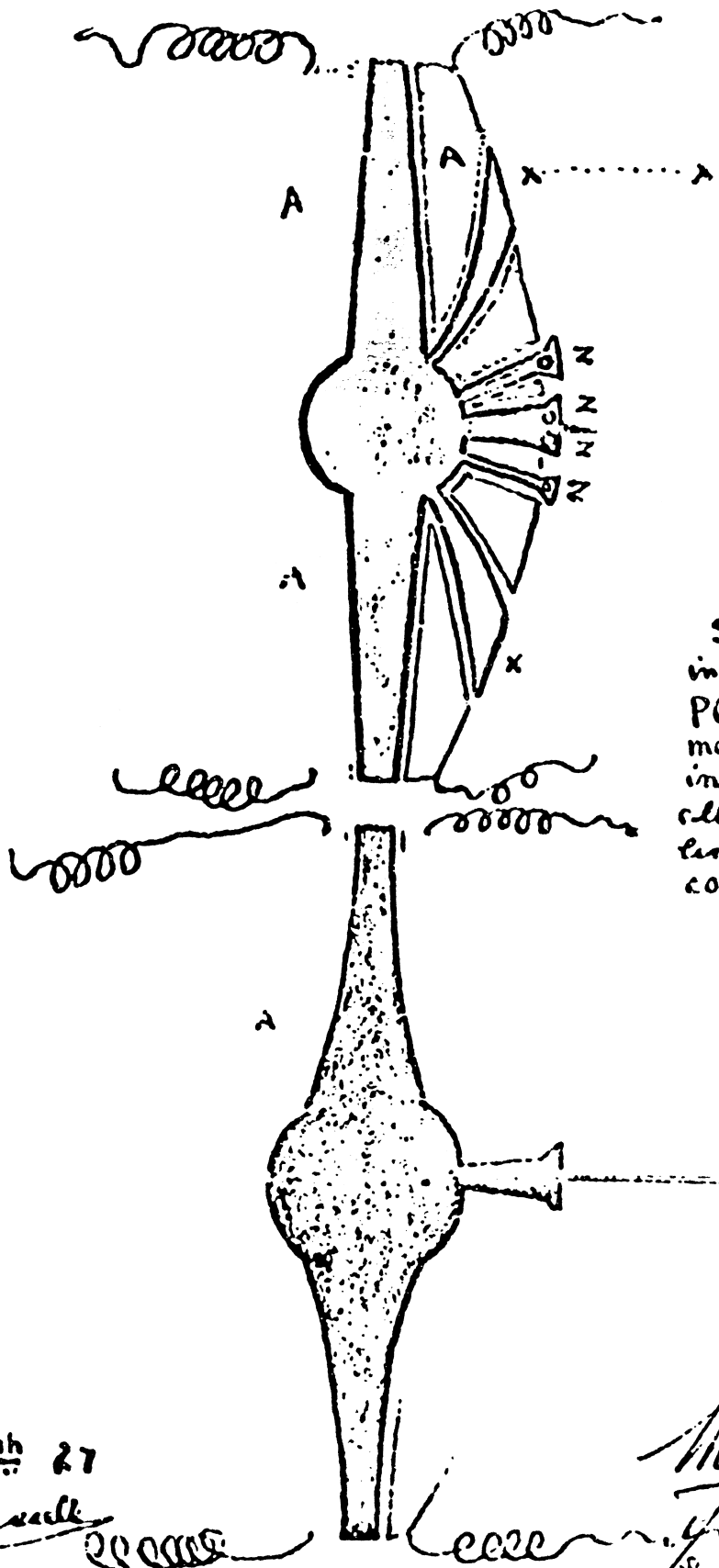


B. COILS
 B. B. PILES

NO 1.

MAY 16 - 1937 G
 Note, see with Louis Perreault

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures]



A-A. COILS
 This might be hollow and spread wider in vertical direction to allow change of angle for container - and Z-Z-ZZ could be swivel jointed for same purpose.

Suggestions in shape of POLES for maximum efficiency in pull and thrust. All subject to limitations of coil winding.

X and Z are CONT. COIL CONNECTIONS.

POLES
 See Diary of May 18th

May 23, 27.
 Griff Briggs
 Louis Russell

NO-2.
 MAY 18th 27
 Halley Russell



WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO

MANUFACTURERS OF
INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Moonfield, N. J.
Sept. 20th, 1927.

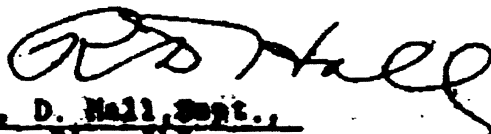
Mr. Walter Russell:

Dear Mr. Russell:

The analysis of gas sample #5 was reported
by the Chemical Laboratory as follows:

Oxygen	14.9
Hydrogen	16.0
Nitrogen or Inert gases	69.1

Yours very truly,
WESTINGHOUSE LAMP COMPANY.



R. D. Hall, Sept.
Div. 313.

RDH:KM

This is one of 17 different results
obtained from five cc of water in a sealed
quartz tube with electrodes on end for
spectrum analysis. In every case the
resultant gases differed

Tuesday August 2, 1927

On lighting match, force of water and gas coming out blew out the match and the pressure dropped from 45 to 40 pounds by the time Russell turned off valve. Hoyt lit another match and held above the valve instead of opposite, as he did before, so it wouldn't blow out.

There was a distinctive explosive noise as the hydrogen ignited. Then water vapor choked the orifice. Hoyt lighted another match and repeated the same thing till the flame died out with a pressure of 5 pounds.

Hoyt

NOTES ON PRESSURE ON EXPERIMENT OF TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1927.

When the water was pumped into the evacuated container, the monometer jumped from 2 mm. to about 70 mm which was lowered by further pumping to about 15 mm.

When the iron was red the air pressure gage on the container slowly moved to 16 pounds.

We then transferred it to the Transmutor losing 2 pounds on the way. Immediately after the container was in place and current turned on the pressure slowly rose to 45 pounds during a period of 8 minutes of cooling.

M. H. G.

Aug. 3, 1927.

At 10 - 16	pressure gage registered	35 pounds
At 10 - 17	" " "	45 "
At 10 - 18	" " "	47 "

At 47 pounds opened valve and flame shot out two inches. It was intended to open valve very slightly and let gas out slowly but it opened suddenly so the gas shot out with violence igniting as it came out with a distinct explosive snap.

Walter Russell
J. H. G. K.

Instead of the expensive and time consuming chemical method of obtaining free nitrogen in LIMITED quantities [Haber process], Nature's method would produce free nitrogen cheaply, quickly, and in UNLIMITED quantities. It is not necessary to call attention to the value to commerce and to agriculture, not to mention soil regeneration, that this method of obtaining nitrogen would be to the world.

In September, 1927, I demonstrated this principle of dual polarity control by arranging two pairs of solenoids - one pair with more windings than the other - in such a manner that the dual polarity of Nature was simulated.

With a steel or glass disc for an equator and a steel rod for amplitude, I adjusted my solenoids approximately to a plane angle where I roughly calculated oxygen belonged in its octave. I improvised an adjustment apparatus which would enable me to fasten any adjustment securely at any angle I chose.

I then inserted a few cubic centimeters of water in an evacuated quartz tube which had electrodes at each end for spectrum analysis readings.

Upon heating the tube in an electric furnace, and inserting it into the solenoid with the electric current turned on until the tube cooled, the first spectrum analysis showed over 80% to be hydrogen and the rest practically all helium. There was very little oxygen.

Each time I reset it, I obtained a new analysis. Whenever I set it so the north-south polarity was predominant because of using the stronger coils, the result gave more nitrogen. This was because the preponderant north-south polarity prolated the oxygen atom nucleus to its next higher tone.

When I reversed the polarity to east-west preponderance, the analysis showed more than its proper amount of oxygen and inert gases and less of hydrogen. This meant that preponderant east-west polarity had obliterated the hydrogen nucleus.

The following analysis is a good example. When I took the tube to the laboratory, there was no water in it. That is why the analyst referred to his report as "gas sample No. 5," which follows:

Oxygen	14.9
Hydrogen	16.0
Nitrogen	69.1

It is needless to say that the above analysis shows east - west preponderance.

I am convinced that by proper adjustments mathematically worked out into formulas by experiment, free hydrogen, nitrogen or oxygen could be obtained without any trace of the others.

The only difference between the two methods of working [Haber Vs. Russell's transmutor] is that electricity is used as power in the laboratory without polarity control or gyroscopic guidance such as I made use of

When the gases have been sufficiently transformed by practice, the transformation of dense matter can then follow.