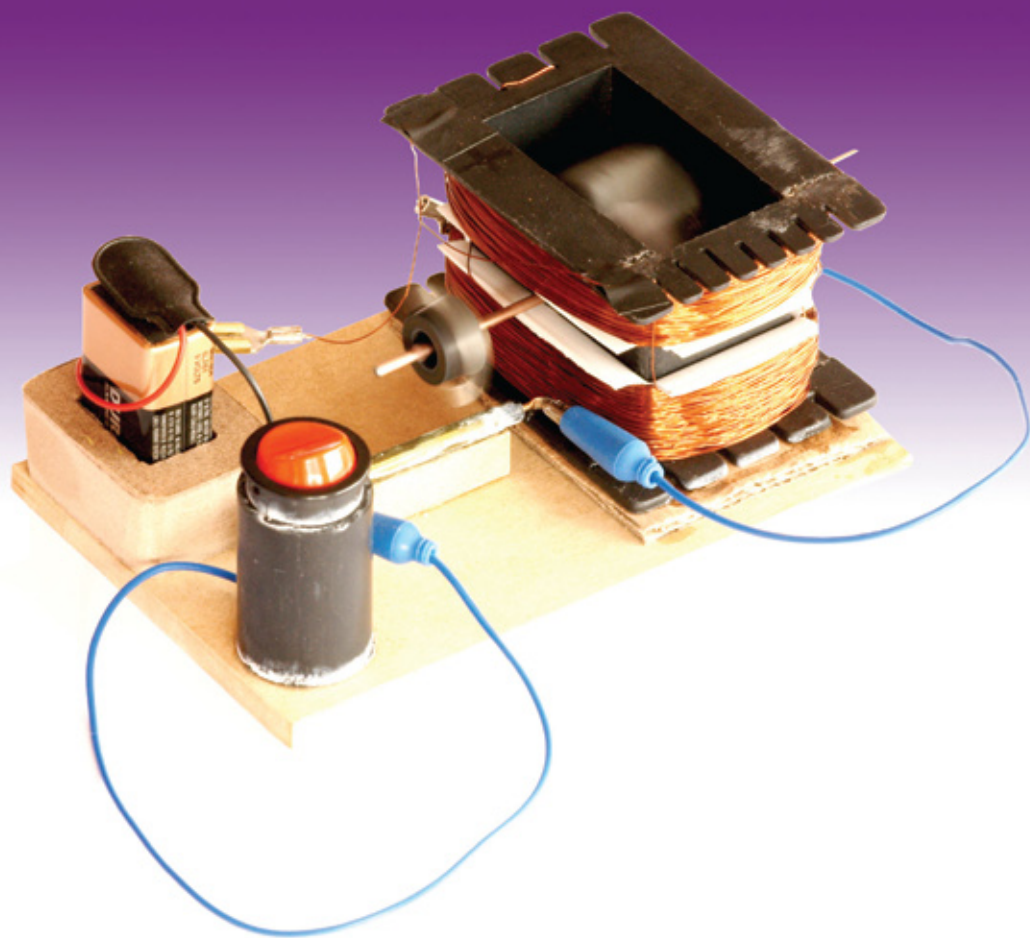


Kepppe Motor Manual

Working Principles



KEPPEMOTOR

THE ENERGY OF LIFE

Title

Keppe Motor Manual
Working Principles

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Dedication

The Keppe Motor team would like to thank Norberto Keppe's parents, Mrs. Arminda R. Keppe and Mr. Henrique Keppe for their outstanding work in raising and teaching their son. Without the valuable examples and life experience they provided, it would have been impossible for humankind to benefit from Norberto Keppe's generous, wise and pioneering work.

Arminda was a living example of the well-known saying that behind every gifted man is a worthy mother teaching the essential values of ethics and spirituality.

Henrique was an authentic working "motor." A descendent of metal workers from Hannover, Germany, his contribution to the creation of the Keppe Motor was his example to his son of love for accomplishment.

These two fine human beings demonstrate a profound truth: that the human being has not come to Earth to build his own little kingdom, but to accomplish good for humankind.

São Paulo - November 25, 2008

Cláudia Bernhardt De Souza Pacheco

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I - Introduction.....	05
II - Keppe Motor Theory	
- Why is it called the Keppe Motor?.....	07
- Why a Motor and not any other machine?.....	07
- What is Keppe's Disinverted Physics?.....	08
- What is the main Inversion in Physics?.....	10
- How does the New Physics correct Traditional Physics?	11
- Inner Vibration vs. External Movement.....	13
- Keppe's Law of Action and Complementation vs. Newton's Law of Action and Reaction.....	14
- How have we proved the predictions outlined in Norberto Keppe's disinverted Physics in our experimental processes?.....	15
III – Instructions for building the sample Keppe Motor	
- List of suggested parts.....	19
- Tools and materials needed.....	21
- Step-by-step building instructions.....	22
IV – Other Experiments you can try with your Keppe Motor	
IV. a The Keppe Motor's effect on a candle flame.....	38
IV. b The Influence of one Keppe Motor on another Keppe Motor at distance.....	38
IV. c Feeding a Keppe Motor with another Keppe Motor.....	38
V – Therapeutic Applications of the Motor.....	40
Bibliography	41
Legal Notice	43

IMPORTANT:

While the Keppe Motor is run by scalar energy and may be very easy to build, it was in fact developed according to revolutionary scientific principles which are entirely different from—and many times completely in opposition to—the traditional principles of Physics that are used to build normal electric motors.

Behind the Keppe Motor lie new proposals for how to understand matter and energy. The motor is named after Brazilian scientist, Norberto Keppe, whose book, *The New Physics Derived from a Disinverted Metaphysics*, proposes a complete re-directioning of our planet's technological and scientific philosophy. If you desire to contribute to the development of this motor, it will be necessary for you to study the introductory theoretical part of this manual thoroughly in order to perceive the “inversions” present in traditional Physics, and disinvert yourself from them. This was, in fact, the process the inventors had to undergo in order to achieve the Keppe Motor that is laid out here in this manual.

I – Introduction:

The development of the first Keppe Motor was achieved in February 2008 by Brazilian researchers Carlos Cesar Soós and Roberto Frascari. Their work has been completely based on the discoveries of Brazilian scientist, Norberto R. Keppe, as outlined in his book, *The New Physics Derived from a Disinverted Metaphysics*, published in Paris in 1996.

The inventors, together with Roberto's brother Alexandre Frascari - who joined the team, have been working steadily to understand more completely Keppe's New Physics and apply their growing knowledge to new prototypes. What you have in this manual is the first model and serves only to demonstrate the principle behind this fascinating machine. However it's important to point out that as with all technological breakthroughs, new developments are occurring rapidly. Please keep checking our website at www.keppemotor.com for the latest information about this revolutionary technology.

The Keppe Motor patent is held by the STOP the Destruction of the World Association, a worldwide, non-profit association dedicated to studying and applying Keppe's expansive science of Analytical Trilogy and working to help raise the consciousness of human beings so that we might stop our destruction of the Earth. The association has decided to make the technology behind the Keppe Motor available to the people of the world in the hopes that it will facilitate a revolution in how we capture and use energy.

Because most of its energy comes from space and not from the power supply it is using, whether electrical outlet or battery, the Keppe Motor can be designed to deliver any amount of power.

The latest version of the Keppe Motor generates 170W and we are rapidly developing prototypes that expand this power output. At this 170W output, the Keppe Motor uses 75%

less electrical energy than a normal motor of this output, and for 40-60W motors we've managed to reduce energy use by an impressive 97% when compared to a similar conventional motor.

What this means is that when compared to a conventional 50W electrical motor, the Keppe Motor produces the same mechanical work with about 1.5W of electrical input.

In other words, you could run thirty-three 50W fans driven by Keppe Motors on the same electricity that you run one 50W domestic fan today. This is an impressive energy saving. Imagine the possibilities of this if applied at large scale!

Through elaborating your own Keppe Motor, you will actually be studying and putting into practice the principles of capturing the Essential Energy of the universe, which is free, unlimited and 100% environmentally friendly.

After you've built your Keppe Motor, we encourage you to use your creativity and participate in the development of the technology driven by Keppe's discoveries. It goes without saying that humanity and our beautiful planet will gain significantly from our collective efforts. All contributions—physical and monetary—are welcome.

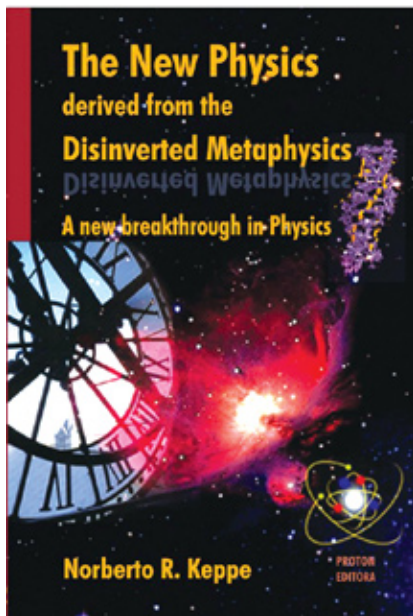
But perhaps the first step is to build your own Keppe Motor so you can see how it works firsthand.

Let's get to work!

II – Keppe Motor Theory:

Why is it called the Keppe Motor?

The development of this motor has only been possible because of a thorough understanding of the scientific principles outlined in the book, *The New Physics derived from a Disinverted Metaphysics*, by Norberto R. Keppe. These principles are contrary to many of the proposals from traditional Physics, therefore it is only by understanding Keppe's work that the development of this motor has been possible.



Norberto R. Keppe

Why a motor and not any other machine?

Physics studies matter and energy and the relationships (i.e., forces) that are formed between them. There is no better machine than a motor to practically demonstrate these relationships. A motor transforms energy into mechanical power able to move matter, and so is an essential machine for the development of the world's economy and technology itself.

In Ancient Greece, Aristotle made reference to the “Prime Mover,” the “motor” that was the origin of the continuous movement observed in nature, for example, the winds, waters, sun and moon, etc. This “motor” would also provide the force for all living beings, and therefore was a clear reference to the Divine Being—the Universal Motor that gives life and movement to all the beings in nature and to nature itself.

For Keppe, we are connected with this “Prime Mover” (God) through the “Universals”, which Keppe says are universal concepts innate in all human beings. These universal concepts also appear outside in the world around us and can be recognized and worked with, as Leonardo da Vinci did in observing the principles of flight and abstracting to the point of designing a parachute that would work even without the means to test it himself. As Keppe describes it in his book, *The Universal Man*:

We must accept that whatever exists outside corresponds (even if in a small part) to what exists inside us, hence the need for the universals to exist as the source and maintainer of everything. The individual does not learn anything; he simply recognizes in the world what is already there in his mind. Knowledge, therefore, is about recognition, which means that we already know in a formal way what the senses show us. Nothing opposes the universals.

One of the universals is the principal from Metaphysics of Pure Action, the principal that drives the Universe. We have this universal implanted in us as well, so Pure Action could be considered our own inner motor. The elaboration of a motor that works on the same principals as we human beings, then, would be extremely beneficial in helping to raise the consciousness of humanity about the Divine nature of all life.

Working with these Divine Principles, which are exactly the principles outlined in Keppe's New Physics, is of considerable interest to the STOP the Destruction of the World Association. They have funded the development of this Keppe Motor—a machine that extracts (at least partially) the Divine Essential Energy from space and converts it directly into mechanical power to generate movement, just as all living beings in nature do.

This, then, is no simple motor but a dramatic re-defining of the principles used to gather and use energy. If this machine is used in large scale it will bring development that is more in accordance with nature, and thus will help to restore the health of our planet and all living beings that dwell on it.

This invention is the result of twelve years of study since Keppe's New Physics was published. It didn't come overnight, but now we have concluded the first working model, and this is something that is very significant for mankind. This Manual now makes this revolutionary technology available to you. You have in your hands the plans for your very own Keppe Motor.

What is Keppe's Disinverted Physics?

The New Physics Derived from a Disinverted Metaphysics is the result of more than fifty years of research conducted by the author in the field of psycho-socio-pathology (Analytical Trilogy or Integral Psychoanalysis). Perhaps it seems incompatible that hard scientific proposals could come from psychology and even philosophy, but it is precisely Keppe's work in these fields that has enabled him to elaborate his revolutionary scientific view.

Keppe's resume is impressive. He obtained his degree in psychoanalysis in Vienna, Austria, and founded the largest clinic of psychosomatic medicine in Latin America at the São Paulo Hospital das Clínicas back in the 1960s. This clinic was connected to the University of São Paulo's Medical School, where Keppe was a professor for ten years. After extensive successful treatment of serious diseases at the Hospital using his unique form of psychotherapy, Keppe was invited to Vienna to work with Viktor Frankl and Knut Baumgarten. When he returned to Brazil he continued his extensive research in deep psychology.

His pivotal breakthrough came in 1977 with his discovery of Inversion. Writing in the foreword to Keppe's book, *Glorification*, Dr. Joseph Ghougassian (a former U.S. Ambas-

sador to Qatar) called Inversion a “genuine contribution to the intellectual treasures of civilization.” Today, many professionals in the field consider it the greatest discovery in psychopathology since Freud’s elaboration of the “unconscious.”

With this discovery, Keppe was able to determine that the origin of neurosis came from the human tendency to see the world upside down. In his extensive clinical practice, Keppe noticed that all of the human being’s problems stem from this common source: we see bad things as good for us and good things as bad. We’ve come to identify love with suffering, consciousness with restriction, work with sacrifice, honesty and kindness with vulnerability or even naiveté, speaking the truth with aggression, etc.

Because of inversion, man begins to see the laws of nature as inconvenient and limiting for his own accomplishments and he believes that the perceptions of his own errors are harmful. Through Inversion the human being sees his own consciousness (inner life) as the enemy, and this causes him to invert his values (and the values of society) as well as his knowledge of reality.

From this point on, he begins to “recreate” the laws of science, and all the laws, according to his megalomaniac imagination and not according to reality, destroying Earth’s Paradise in which he dwells and creating a huge delay for his progress and that of the entire civilization (to learn more about Norberto Keppe’s developments in psychopathology and psychotherapy see www.analyticaltrilogy.org or any of his books).

Even though this Inversion is something artificial, pathological and totally foreign to our essential human structure, it has still become part of our human psychogenetics and can be evidenced in all of our civilizations through the ages.

We see Inversion in everything from the simplest personal attitudes and behaviors (we think aggression and arrogance demonstrate power while humility is weak, that making money without working is the ideal, that we can do almost anything as long as we don’t get caught), right up to the dominant laws and social structures (we’ve created legal systems that favor the rich over the poor, developed a medical orientation that prescribes drugs and surgery rather than addressing the root of the problem, put in place an economic system that puts profit above human life and the environment).

And this Inversion also shows up strongly in the field that is particularly relevant to our Keppe Motor discussion: science.

The big challenge of Inversion is that it is an unconscious attitude, and that’s why it took a psychoanalyst to discover it. What’s more, if we apply an understanding of Inversion to the greatest thinkers in human history, we’ll find that it has caused a confounding mix of correct perceptions with unconscious inversions, resulting in the confusion we see in society today.

One of these great historical figures was the influential Greek philosopher Aristotle, the founder of the sciences—especially Physics, the science that studies nature. Aristotle built his study of Physics on Metaphysics, which is the most important science since its objective is to study the Being and transcendence.

However, as he was laying out the principles of Metaphysics that would serve as the basis for all science, he committed some fundamental inversions. As a result, Physics became inverted as well. What’s unfortunate is that these inversions remained unperceived by any of the great scientific geniuses in history, including Descartes, Galileo, Newton, Leibniz, Maxwell, Planck, Einstein and the Quantum physicists of the twentieth century

who all followed unquestioningly. (To learn more about Aristotle's inversions in *Metaphysics*, read *Metaphysics I: Liberation of the Being* by Norberto Keppe).

What is the main Inversion in Physics?

Aristotle started the principal Inversion in *Metaphysics* when he opposed his master, Plato, and gave priority to the senses in the process of acquiring knowledge (epistemology). "Nothing dwells in the intellect that did not dwell earlier in the senses," he said, and this led him to base the study of Physics on material elements that could be perceived by the five senses of the body, i.e., sight, taste, smell, hearing and touch.

Keppe is showing us that our way of studying Physics has greatly reduced its scope. Physics today is based solely on matter and when we study matter, we study sensory things. With this Aristotelian orientation, it has become very difficult to study what is behind all the matter. If we focus only on material elements, we do not see the essence of phenomena.

Another thing: since we look at the world through our senses and materialistically, the study of basic Physics in school teaches us that all energy derives from material elements. In our more advanced courses, we learn that energy derives from a potential (which means, something material), and in fact there is a mathematical formula for that.

The following examples illustrate this Inversion in Physics:

- 1) Gravitational energy is derived from the Earth's mass (material);
- 2) Electrical and Magnetic energy are derived from an orbital particle called the electron (material);
- 3) Nuclear energy is derived from nuclear particles (material);
- 4) Kinetic energy is derived from the mass of a body in motion (material);

Quantum Physics sees all the forces of nature as deriving from particles and sub-particles; even though they consider these to be virtual particles, they are still particles, i.e., material. So Quantum physicists are still based on the inverted Aristotelian view, and the "packets of energy" that Planck spoke about as "quantum" were based on the idea that the energy came from some particles or material.

Einstein's Theory of Relativity is another clear example of Inversion. The great physicist followed Aristotle's inverted principles when he considered that time and space are relative in relation to the external motion (light speed) of a material body (Special Relativity), and that the force of gravity is a curvature of the space-time continuum caused by the mass of the planet (General Relativity). Again, everything based on material.

It's impossible to avoid this: the minds of the great scientists have been and continue to be imprisoned in the materialistic Aristotelian mindset. It all leads to immense paradoxes and incompatibilities between and even within theories—for example, the fact that Quantum Physics is incompatible with Relativity.

According to Keppe's discoveries in deep psychology, Inversion is deep inside our day-to-day thinking, which is why when we think about obtaining energy, we think about extracting it from material elements like coal, petroleum, natural gas, split atoms, etc.

The upshot of all this is that the human being is building a technology based on an inverted scientific base that sees matter as the source of energy, and this comes replete with

the litany of bad consequences we see around us today that signal a planet on the brink of ecological catastrophe.

Our technology is, in effect, a “pyrotechnology” (fire technology) based on the explosion of matter, the destruction of rivers and eco-systems to build hydroelectric power plants, the irreversible, mortal contamination brought by nuclear power, the devastation of the forests and the sterilization of huge agricultural areas with monocultures like sugar cane for bio-fuels, the pollution of the seas with oil spills. In short, the human being is DETONATING the planet on which he lives because of this inverted philosophy.

What we’re talking about here is exactly what the STOP the Destruction of the World Association was set up to address. Founded and directed by Dr. Cláudia B. Pacheco, STOP’s purpose is to conscientize human beings about this psychological and social Inversion and its effects on our lives and society. STOP is also concerned to develop practical solutions to revert the process of the exhaustion of natural resources and extinction of life on this planet. The Keppe Motor is the first technological fruit of these substantial efforts.

How does the New Physics correct Traditional Physics?

According to Keppe, whether we’re talking about nuclear energy (today known as radio-activity) or orbital energy (electromagnetism), we’re talking about secondary energy, and this is of enormous importance. Scientists today are actually focused on those secondary energy effects, which can be registered by their electronic measuring devices (materialistic science). This is an example of how the inverted philosophical principles limit our understanding of the world we live in.

So here’s what Keppe’s science shows us: that behind the formation of the material atom is a sea of transcendental energy, which is the source of both the matter and this secondary energy they are studying. Physicists do not look into this area of transcendental energy because of the dependence on Aristotle. Following this method of reasoning, any occurring phenomenon that they cannot directly experience through their senses or capture with standard technological measuring devices is considered to be non-scientific, mystical or unworthy of study, and is therefore discarded from consideration.

Mathematics is based on the material world as well. When Galileo and Newton “mathematized” Physics, they were reducing the natural phenomena they studied. For example, if you want to know how high you can kick a ball, some variables must be considered, like the weight of the ball, what’s inside it, what it’s made of, the strength of the person kicking the ball, etc. After considering all the variables, you can then establish a relationship between them, i.e., if the ball is made of soft plastic filled with helium it will have a much different trajectory than if it is made of leather and filled with water. These relationships form what we call a mathematical expression or formula. When the correct formula has been established, then you can adjust the variables and predict what the results of kicking the ball will be.

A big problem inherent in mathematical reasoning is that the formula should contain all the variables that influence the phenomenon you want to study. But what if there is one non-physical or non-measurable variable that hasn’t been taken into consideration? The formula is incomplete and will lead to incorrect conclusions. And what Keppe’s work shows us is that there is one thing that’s not being taken into account in all mathematical formulas:

Essential (Transcendental) Energy, which is the source of all matter. Whether we're talking about a mineral, a plant or a human being, everything is formed by Essential Energy. If we consider this reality, we will begin to study the essence of all creation that has been overlooked for so long. Through his work, Keppe is attempting to rectify the current incorrect metaphysical approach and free us to study the true essence of the Universe.

In Keppe's New Physics, matter is regarded as a byproduct of this Essential Energy, just as the secondary electro-magnetic field is. And it is precisely this Essential Energy that makes up the so-called "vacuum" of space. This energy exists where there is no matter; it is pure energy that can be used to generate heat, light and movement.

Keppe calls this energy of space Essential Energy because it is essential for forming and sustaining matter. It does this through resonance (read more on this in *The ABCs of the New Physics* by Claudia Pacheco). This is also known as Scalar Energy, the name given for the energy studied by the great Serbian inventor, Nikola Tesla (1856-1943).

In this sense, Keppe's discoveries derived from the field of psychopathology sync perfectly with Tesla's discoveries in the field of electromagnetism. Tesla showed concern about Einstein's Theory of Relativity when he said that this theory would only reinforce scientists' idea about extracting energy from matter, causing harm to life on this planet. Perhaps the biggest example of this Aristotelian philosophy applied to energy can be seen in nuclear power plants, which split atoms to essentially boil water. Talk about playing with fire. We are putting ourselves at incredible risk because science insists that energy comes from matter.

Tesla had the right idea when he predicted that the day would come when man would withdraw energy directly from space to supply all of his needs, and he worked hard to achieve that until the end of his life.

He never succeeded.

Keppe takes us the final step with his contention that not only is matter a byproduct of the Essential Energy, but so are time, space and the movement of material bodies as well. Here's how he puts it in his New Physics book:

Energy and Matter are One, Forming a Single Substantial Vibration.

Space and time are consequences of energetic forces, being sustained by them. Planets, stars, comets and galaxies move inside an almost absolute energy which determines all existence and which ancient scholars called ether, a kind of fluid found in the vacuum of space. In any case, this energetic force is much more than that; to give a concrete example, it is as if there is an incredible net made of steel sustaining the universe. Now imagine that such an invincible fortress were made out of waves. That is why the ancients believed that the earth was supported by gigantic tripods. Nevertheless, we must disinvert our notion and see that energetic forces are extremely powerful, maintaining everything that exists.

What the Keppe Motor achieves is to capture this energetic force; we've managed to develop a motor that taps into this "incredible net" that Keppe describes. And we've only been able to do this by disinverting the Aristotelian idea that energy comes only from matter.

Inner Vibration vs. External Movement

Keppe introduces the concept of "internal vibration" in his work. This would be the essential movement (not external) of the Essential Energy that lies outside time and space. Depending on specific resonances, the Essential Energy forms and sustains matter in time and space.

In Chapter C-1 of The New Physics entitled My Theory About Vibration is Contrary to the Way we Commonly Think About Movement, Keppe describes his Four Laws of Vibratory Motion:

- 1st Law:
There is no element (energetic or material) which is not in vibration.
- 2nd Law:
Vibration constitutes the essence of the existence.
- 3rd Law:
When vibration ceases, the object dissolves (disintegrates).
- 4th Law:
Only the scalar vibration does not cease, even if it is not infinite.

A brief analysis of these laws explains that in Keppe's Physics, matter is Essential Energy in tangible vibration. However, differently from traditional Physics, not all energy can be transformed into matter (observable particles) because Essential Energy has a "hierarchy" that is superior to matter—meaning there are internal vibrations that will never become, or have the possibility to become, matter.

This introduces for the first time a relationship between resonance and entropy: where a material element falls out of resonance with the internal vibration of the Essential Energy we see an increase in entropy (system disorder). This signifies a relationship between resonance and entropy in Keppe's New Physics—something that is not taken into account in traditional Physics. If we understand the existence of Essential Energy, an increase in entropy would signify a loss of resonance. This is a very useful unified concept for helping us to understand not only physical phenomena and the deterioration of matter, but also the functioning of all living beings and the creation of psychophysical disease.

Actually, the Keppe Motor works through a resonance between the pulses of secondary electrical energy and the movement of the rotor, and when the motor is out of its resonance, it begins to lose efficiency. This is what appears as heat in traditional motors, which is entropy.

Keppe's Law of Action and Complementation vs. Newton's Law of Action and Reaction

To better understand the functioning of the Keppe Motor, we must disinvert Newton's concept of Action and Reaction. Keppe has significantly modified this concept to one of Action and Complementation, complementation being the second aspect of the two-part action of Essential Energy.

In traditional Physics, the reaction force tends to cancel out the force of action, keeping objects from moving all over the place. This idea leads us to think we have to continuously exert some sort of force upon an object to keep it in motion.

An object's movement is measurable and occurs in time and space. Newton's famous 3rd law of dynamics (movement) says that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. But let us not forget that Newton—and Physics for that matter—was a fruit of Aristotle's philosophy, which gives primacy to the senses and matter, as we've already discussed.

When we speak about action and reaction, we immediately think of the interaction between two material bodies, with movement being a consequence of this interaction. In this view, if we cease applying force to a moving body it will tend to stop. This is correct as far as it goes, i.e., when we consider visibly material bodies, but the theory falls apart when we speak about electro-magnetism from Keppe's perspective.

If we apply a high electrical potential difference to an asymmetric capacitor it will tend to move in the direction of the positive polarity without any external force acting upon it (examples of these experiments are Patrick Cornille's Electrostatic Pendulum and Jean-Louis Naudin's lifter project).

In school, we learn in traditional Physics that when we push an object, let's say a chest of drawers, it exerts a resistance force in the opposite direction at the same intensity, in effect "pushing" us back. This would be Newton's proposed reaction to our action upon the chest of drawers. When the force of action is greater than the reaction, the chest of drawers begins to move according to precise formulae that describe its motion. This is the study of dynamics or "external movement."

That's the origin of the idea that the forces of resistance are intrinsic to the process of movement. If we apply these Newtonian principles to a motor, we're saying that the heat losses caused by the relative movement of the electromagnetic fields inside the motors are inevitable and can only be mitigated, never eliminated.

Thus, because conventional electric motors are based on the inverted principles of Newton's Physics which say that the force of reaction must be overcome by the force of action in order to have movement, heat is an inevitable consequence of the movement of the rotor and the torque applied to the shaft.

The Keppe Motor, however, is a cold motor, even under torque. (You'll be able to prove this by coupling thermometers to the coils of your Keppe Motor, measuring the temperature and comparing it with room temperature after many hours of functioning, even under load). How is this possible? Well, not by Newtonian principles, that's for sure. We have achieved a cold motor according to the principles of Keppe's disinverted Physics which considers "action and complementation." To generate movement in this view, it would be necessary

to access the “complementation” aspect of the Essential Energy field—something Newton never perceived.

A little further ahead in this manual you’ll come across some different names that refer to this aspect of complementation, like “back component,” meaning the returning part from the Essential or scalar field, the “scalar component”, the “back peak” and even “negative transient,” which is an electrical anomaly that occurs when we provide an instantaneous electric pulse to a coil or interrupt its power supply (inductive interruption)—this latter being the conventional name given in Physics.

As you can see, the Keppe Motor is much more than a simple motor; it’s a special machine that leads the way to a revolutionary technology based on a completely different Physics.

How have we proved the predictions outlined in Norberto Keppe’s disinverted Physics in our experimental processes?

Electric motors cannot be disassociated from their power sources, so the Keppe Motor is working with another kind of power supply—one that is significantly different from the electricity used to power conventional electric motors.

Those work with either Direct Current (DC) or Alternating Current (AC). The Keppe Motor works with “Pulsed Direct Current” (PDC).

The greatest inventions are always things that copy nature and the phenomenon of pulsation is intimately linked to abundant energy. The best example of this is the Pulsar, which is the most energetic phenomenon found in the Universe.

Pulsation is also evident everywhere in nature: our hearts pulsate, the cells of our bodies and our blood vessels are constantly pulsating, our Earth’s atmosphere pulsates, etc.

The idea of using pulsating electric current to feed a motor comes from trying to make it vibrate similarly to the internal vibration of Essential Energy. This has, in fact, revealed itself to be the best way of gaining energy efficiency. It also displays a wave pattern in the oscilloscope which was predicted by Keppe’s New Physics. This PDC wave pattern is the only one that shows the back component of the Essential Energy and this is why the Keppe Motor was designed to be supplied by it.

Figure A1 shows the usual wave-form associated with a DC supply used for DC motors. Note that the waveform is displayed as a straight line on the oscilloscope screen. This means that DC current works with only one aspect of the Essential Energy field—not the returning part (complementary) that the Keppe Motor uses.

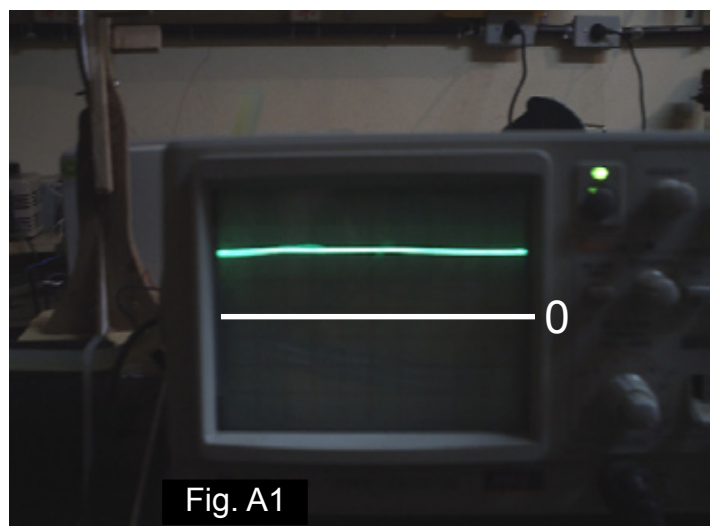


Fig. A1

Figure A2 shows the typical wave pattern associated with an AC power supply. Despite showing typical up (positive) and down (negative) aspects in relation to the zero line, this is still only representing the continuous movement of a magnetic field caused by the alternating poles—a typical sinusoidal wave pattern.

Actually, Alternating Current is erroneously called alternating. We say this because AC refers only to the external movement of the magnet (magnetic field) and not to the inner vibration of the Essential Energy. In other words, this wave pattern is alternating (two directions) according to traditional Physics but is considered continuous (one direction) in Keppe's disinverted Physics.

Looking from this perspective at the famous Battle of the Currents during the birth of electricity in the late 1900s, we can see that both Edison's Direct Current and Tesla's Alternating Current are similar, i.e., unidirectional. They are generated from the external movement of a magnetic field, not from the natural alternation of the resonance that takes place when the Essential Energy vibrates, as happens with Pulsed Direct Current.

Direct Current is typical of batteries. The direction of the energy is unidirectional and easy to verify because it goes uninterruptedly from one battery pole to the other. At the same time, it doesn't utilize the action of the second component of Essential Energy. Plus the increase in current through the coils that is necessary when load is applied causes these DC motors to heat up significantly.

Alternating Current is achieved through rotating a permanent magnet (or electromagnet) so that the north and south poles alternate during the spinning cycle. Even though the AC waveform is sinusoidal (alternating), this derives from the continuous spin (external movement) of the magnetic field. Therefore, the alternating action only refers to magnet polarities rather than the two components of the Essential Energy cycle, which would correspond to the inner vibration of the energy, which is the continuous collapse and subsequent restoration of the magnetic field. This difference is fundamental!

Because of this, when spinning a rotor composed of permanent magnets, electromagnets or even induction motors, Alternating Current also impedes the returning component of the Essential Energy cycle. This means from Keppe's perspective, AC can actually be considered Direct Current as well.

The true Alternating Current is Pulsed Direct Current because it works more in accordance with nature. Since PDC is an interrupted current, it does not offer any resistance to the second, returning component of Essential Energy, which begins to act naturally, moving in the same direction as the external movement of the rotor but in the opposite direction as the first, pulsed component. This actually completes the full energy cycle, as if power were pumping in from the scalar field from its natural internal vibration. The

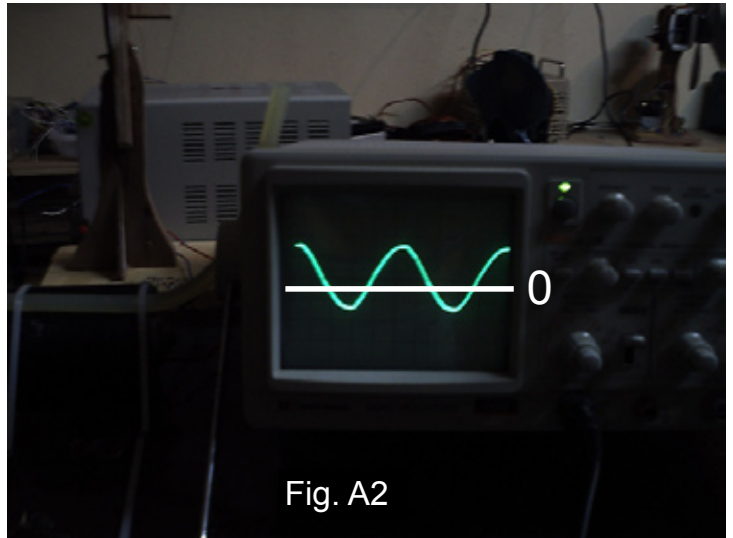


Fig. A2

rotor spins much more efficiently, with dramatically reduced electrical consumption, and almost zero heat loss.

Now take a look at Figure A3. This is the waveform obtained from the pulsating DC current within a coil. Note that even though the pulse is a DC pulse, there is a response to that impulse of downward peaks in a damped wave pattern, i.e., up peaks (positive) and down peaks (negative). These down peaks are called “negative transients” and are traditionally considered electrical anomalies. In fact, they represent the back peaks or the second component of Essential Energy that are complementing the impulse provided by the Direct Current pulse. Because the back peak happens at the end of the pulse, this shows that there is no more power being supplied by the battery. This causes the coil to oscillate and capture energy from space until it achieves the equilibrium point. The fact that the coil remains cold during the successive pulses required to drive the Keppe Motor shows that it is capturing energy from outside the motor-battery system.

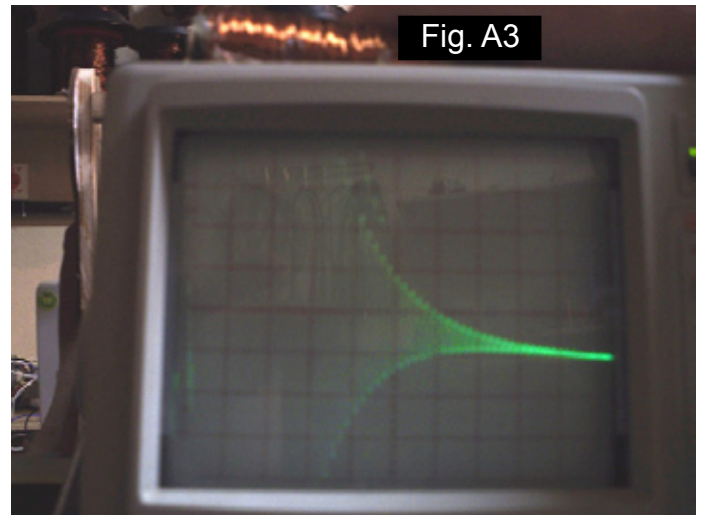
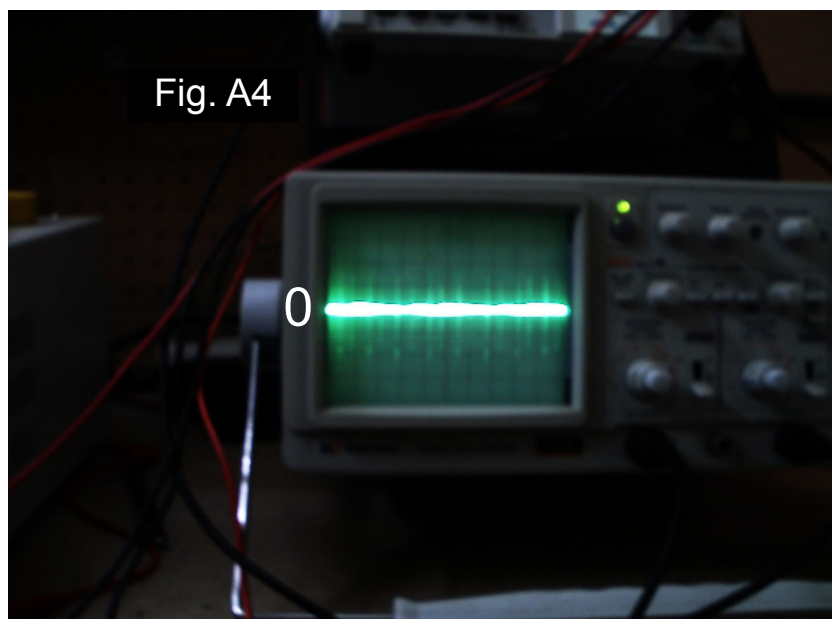


Figure A4 shows the typical wave pattern associated with the Pulsed Direct Current that supplies the Keppe Motor. Note that the back peaks (they show up below the zero line) are numerous, and strong—frequently twenty times larger than the positive peaks. These are the peaks of complementary Essential Energy that show that we can, in principle, capture more energy than we input into the system.

It's important to point out that despite displaying positive and negative peaks like the Alternating Current pattern does, in this Figure the negative peaks do not refer to the alternating of magnet poles but to the returning complementation of Essential Energy responding to the DC stimulus—and this means a completely different thing!



Observation: There are other motors that work with DC pulses through PWM circuits, which are used to limit the amount of current supplied to the motor. However, the wave forms displayed by these circuits do not show the complementary Essential Energy component, which makes the principles by which they work with power very different from the Keppe Motor.

Figure A5 shows the supply waveform of a PWM circuit. We can observe curved positive lines and straight zero lines, with no back peaks.

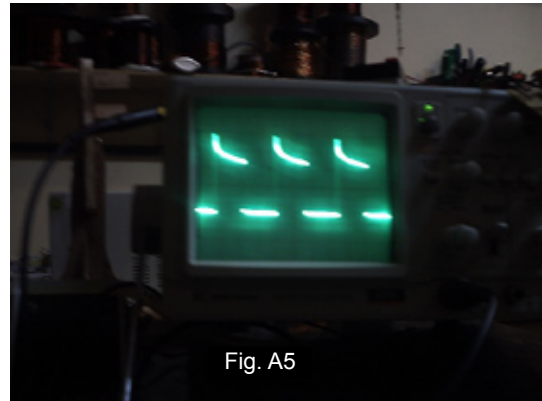


Fig. A5

What causes the coils to heat up in traditional motors is precisely the standard electric current which works in one direction only. In Keppe's New Physics, this is entropy—in other words, the reaction to the movement of the rotor and wastage of energy.

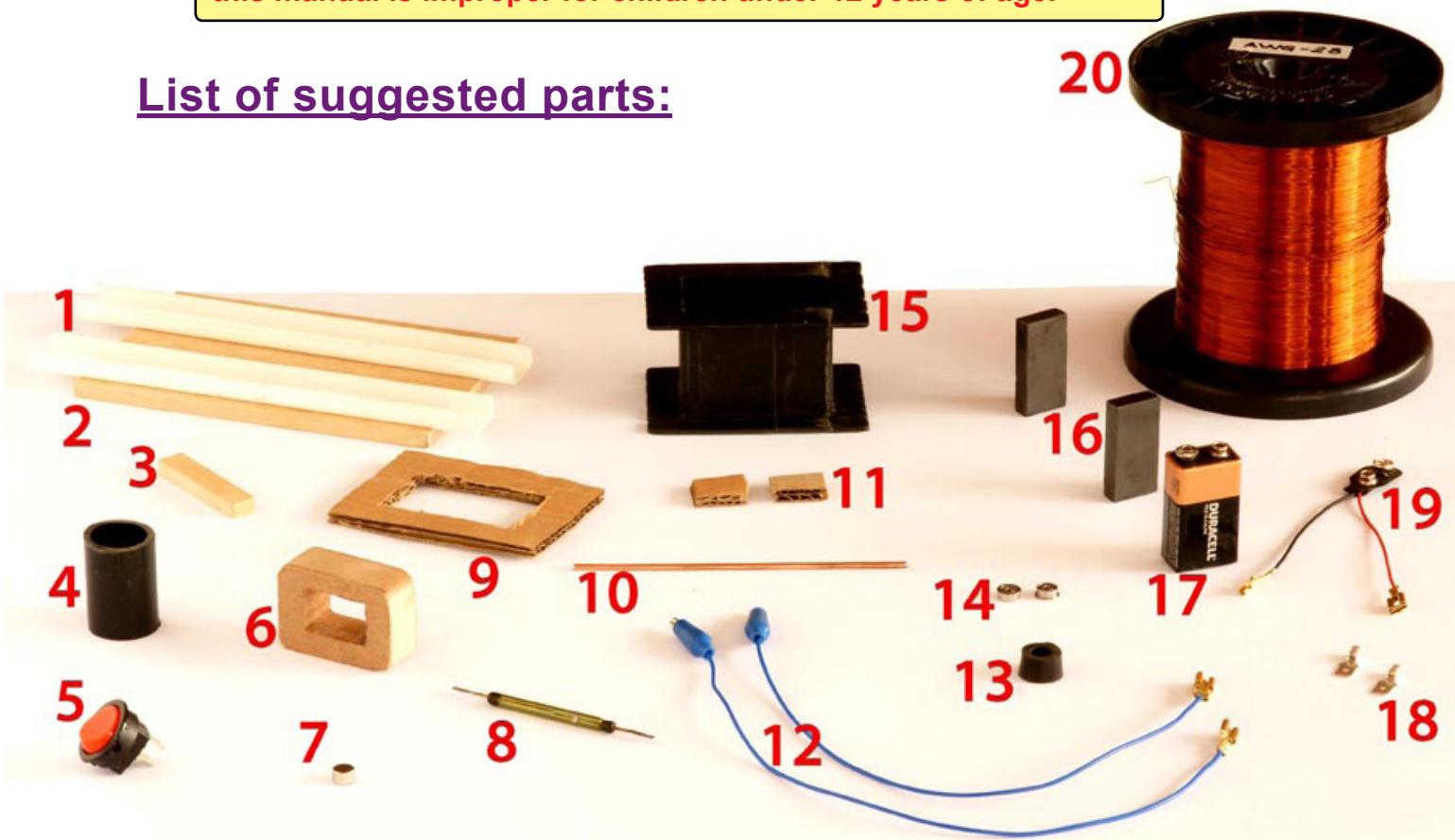
Where we are at in the development of the Keppe Motor gives us every indication that with Pulsed Direct Current (PDC) it is possible to transform voltage into motion without requiring much intermediation of electrical current, and this implies a total revision in the currently accepted theories of electromagnetism.

However, this is a subject for a later discussion!

III – Instructions for building the sample Keppe Motor

WARNING: the handling of the material and tools suggested in this manual is improper for children under 12 years of age.

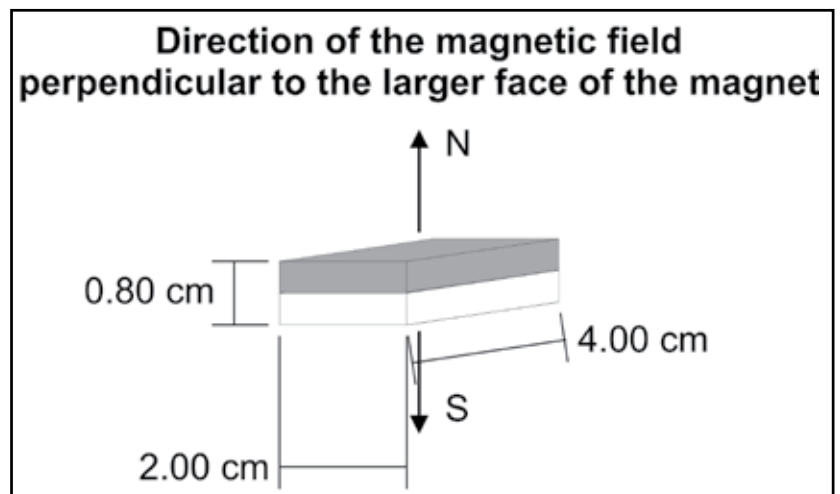
List of suggested parts:

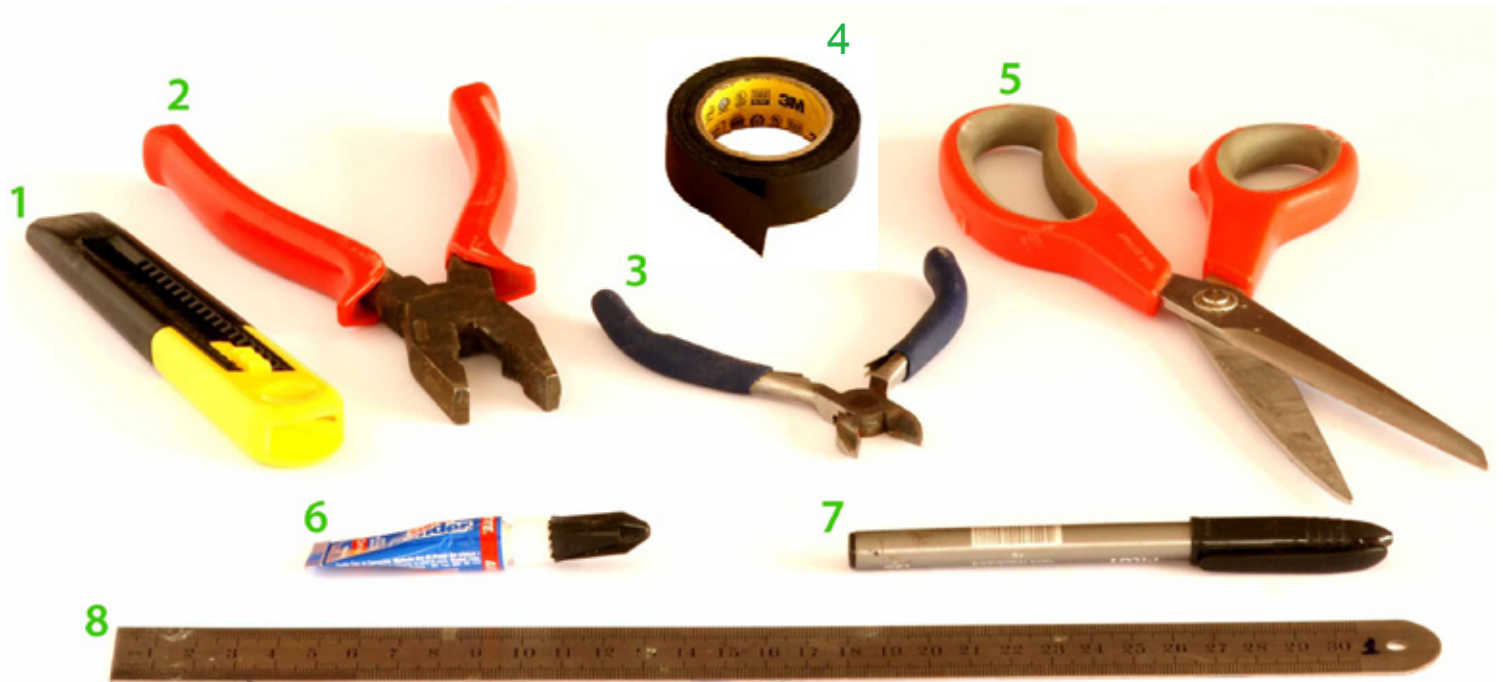


- 1) 2 pieces of 2x1 cm electrical cable duct 19 cm long.
- 2) 1 wood plate 15 cm long, 10 cm wide and 0.5cm thick.
- 3) 1 rectangular piece of wood 5 cm long, 1 cm wide and 0.5 cm thick.
- 4) 1 piece of PVC tube with internal diameter of 2 cm and 3.5 cm long.
- 5) 1 on/off switch.
- 6) 1 rectangular piece of Styrofoam (or wood) 4.5 cm long, 3 cm wide and 1.5 thick, with a 2.6 x 1.6 cm rectangular hole in the middle.
- 7) 1 neodymium magnet with diameter of 0.8 cm and 0.5 cm high.
- 8) 1 Reed switch for 3 Amps.

Note: The lifespan of a Reed switch can be up to 10,000,000 taps, depending on the switching amperage and metal fatigue. This is equivalent to a rotating motor at 500 rpm for approximately 14 days, 24 hours a day. If the motor stops after this period, the Reed switch may need to be replaced. For educational purposes and to better illustrate the pulse principle behind the Keppe Motor, we used a Reed switch. It is much easier to visualize and is simpler to build. For more powerful motors, typically we utilize more appropriate switching systems which last longer.

- 9)** 1 rectangular piece of cardboard 8.5 cm long, 6.3 cm wide, with a 6x3 cm rectangular internal hole.
- 10)** 1 rigid and straight metal shaft. Dimensions: length=12 cm, diameter=2 mm.
- Note:** We suggest the metal of the shaft to be attracted by the magnet so as to facilitate the construction of the rotor.
- 11)** 2 equal square pieces of cardboard with 1.9 cm side.
- 12)** 2 flexible blue (or black) wires for 1 Amp with an alligator clip in one end and a female spade terminal on the other end.
- 13)** 1 rubber cylinder with diameter=1.5 cm and central hole of diameter=1 mm.
- 14)** 2 ball bearings with flange. Dimensions: internal diameter=2 mm, external diameter=6 mm (without flange) and total diameter=8 mm (with flange).
- 15)** 1 plastic support for the transformer. Dimensions: length=8.5 cm, width=6.2 cm and high=4.4 cm. Dimensions of the inner hole: length=5.6 cm and width=3.2cm.
- 16)** 2 block ferrite magnets, magnetized perpendicular to the large faces (See illustration). Dimensions: length=4 cm, width=2 cm and thickness=0.8 cm.
- 17)** 1 9V-Alcaline battery.
- 18)** 2 male spade terminals.
- 19)** 1 standard 9V battery connector with two female spade terminals.
- 20)** 250g of enameled copper wire, AWG 28.



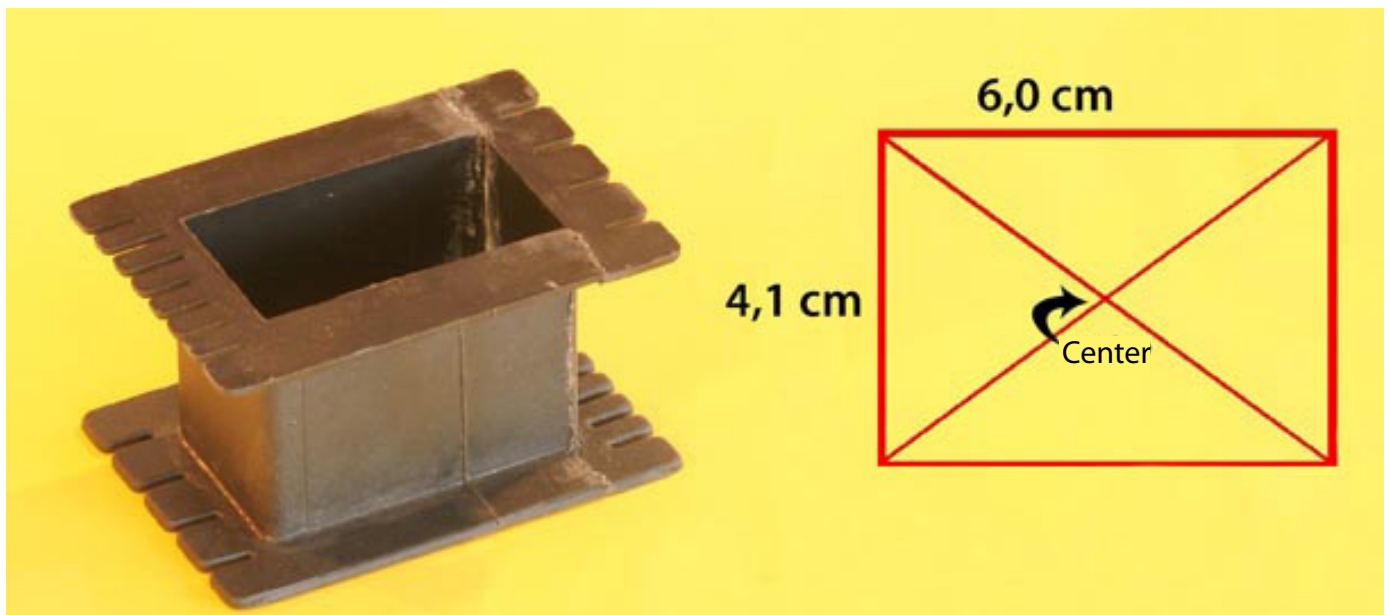


Tools and materials needed:

- 1)** 1 cutting knife for cutting the Styrofoam and cardboard, and scrape the enamel off the wires.
- 2)** regular pair of pliers to attach the wires to the spade terminals.
- 3)** 1 pair of diagonal wire cutters.
- 4)** 1 roll of electrical tape.
- 5)** 1 pair of scissors for cutting paper, cardboard and electrical cable duct.
- 6)** 1 3g-tube of superglue to fix the magnets, Reed switch, support of the transformer, neodymium magnet, rubber cylinder, PVC tube, on/off switch, battery support and the rotor shaft.
- 7)** 1 permanent marker.
- 8)** 1 ruler (minimum length 20cm).

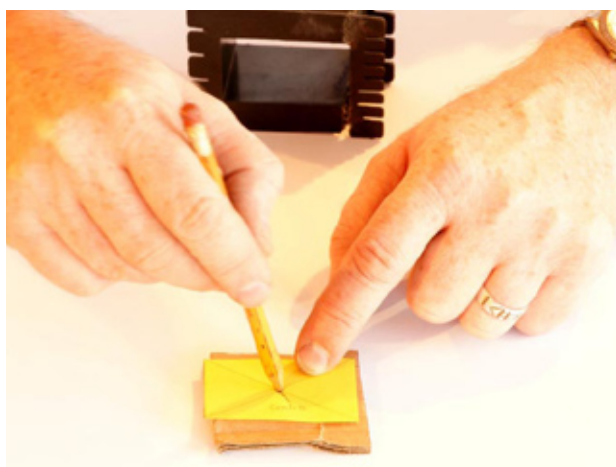
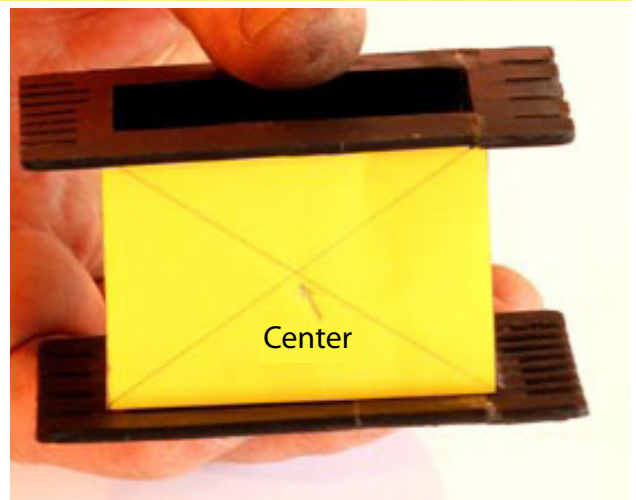
Step-by-Step building instructions:

Step 1) Draw a 6 x 4 cm rectangle on a blank sheet of paper. This is the size of the larger face of the transformer support.



Draw two diagonal lines and place a mark in the center, as shown in the photograph.

This will ensure that the holes for the ball bearings stay centered and aligned.

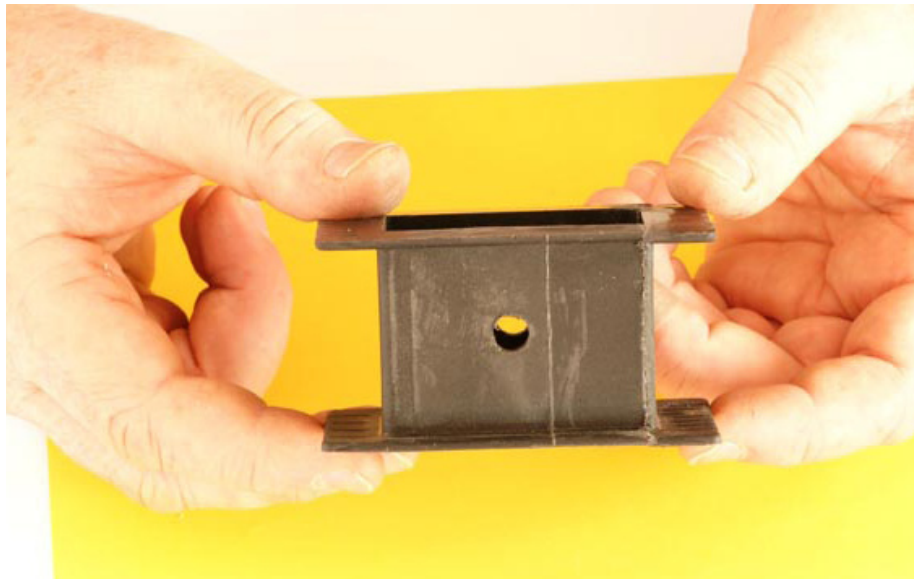


Pierce the center of the sheet with a pencil and mark the two points for the holes for the shaft ball bearings.

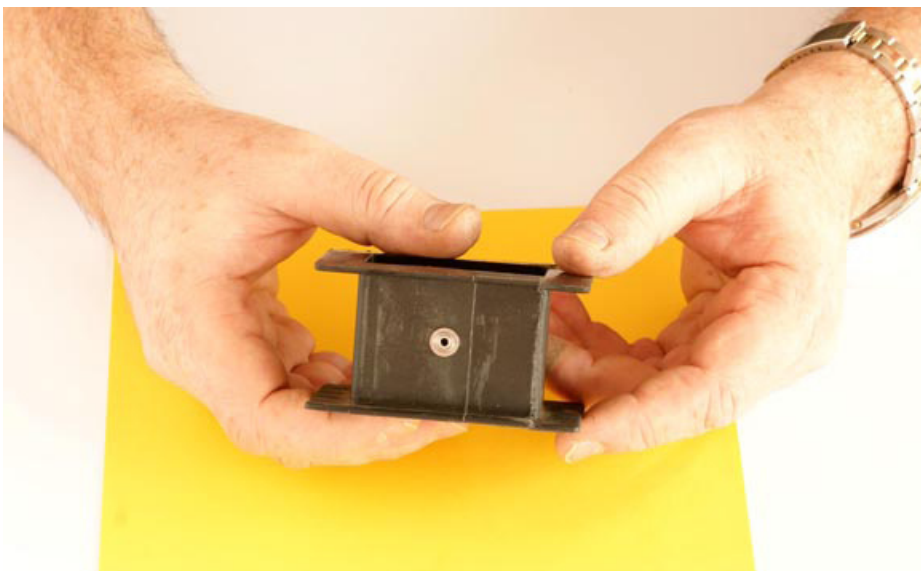


Pierce the support of the transformer at the two marked points using a drill and a 6 mm wood bit.

The figure below shows how the support with the two holes should look.



Step 2) Put some drops of superglue around the holes and attach the ball bearings as shown in the sequence of photos below.



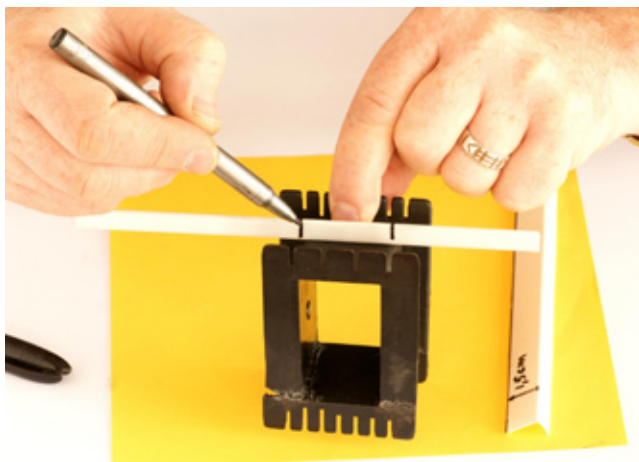
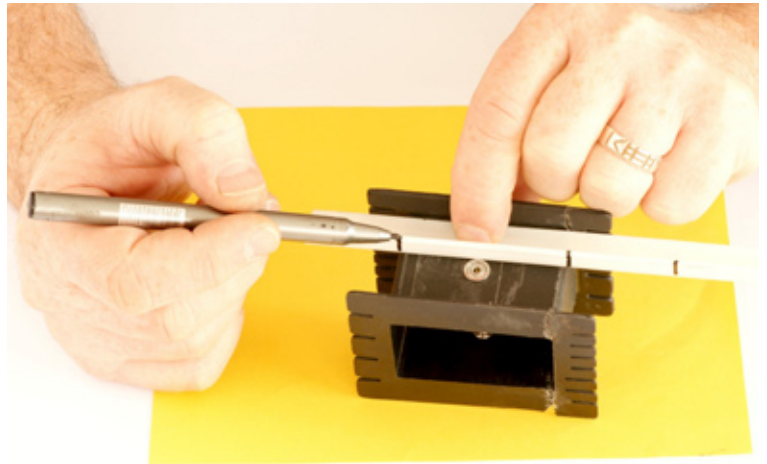
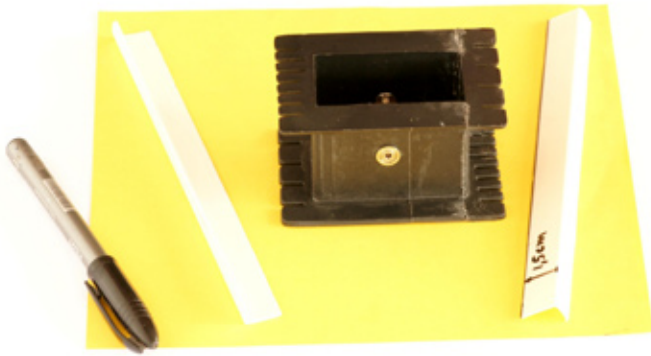
Step 3) Measure a 1.5 cm width along the length of the two electrical cable ducts.



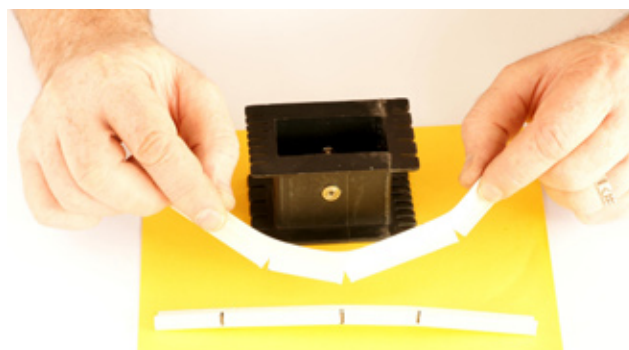
Then cut the strips.
These will be the supports for the wound motor coil.



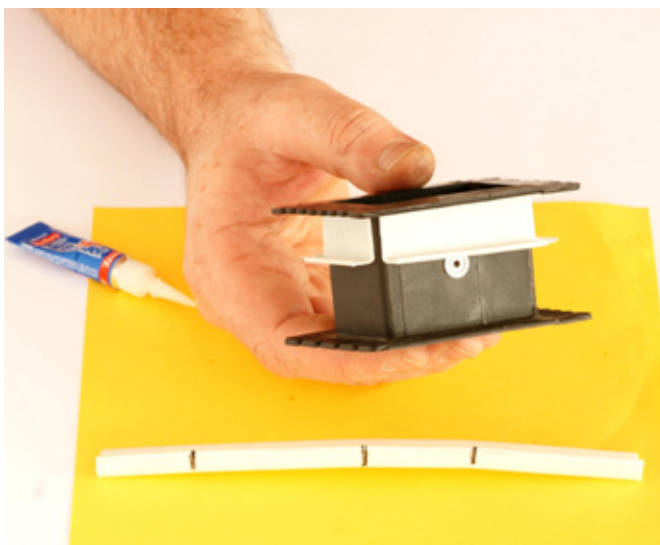
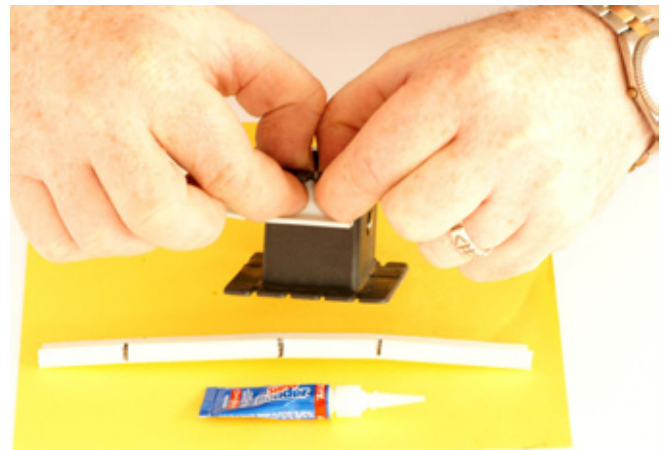
Step 4) Mark the lengths of the four faces of the transformer support on one of duct strips, as in the photos below.



Repeat the procedure for the other strip and then use the cutter pliers to cut the edges at the marked points.



Step 5) Glue the strips around the support of the transformer as in the sequence of photos below.

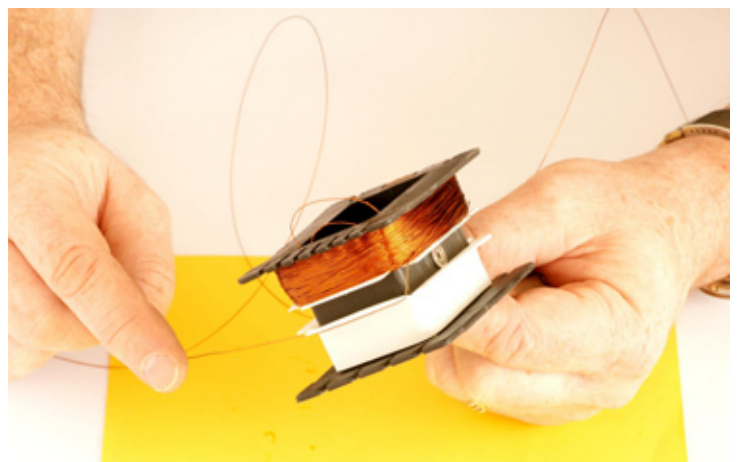
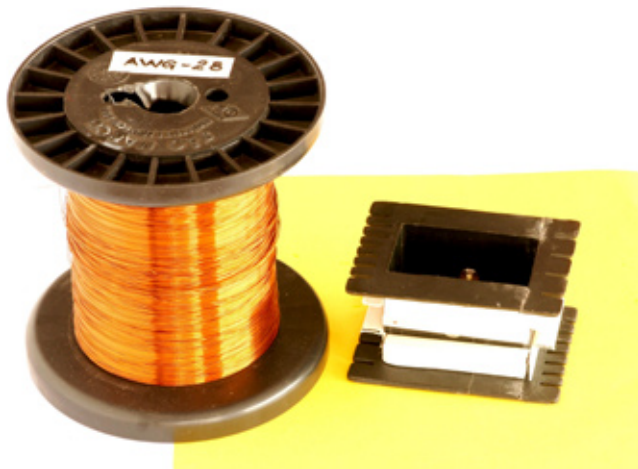


To facilitate the hand winding procedure of the coil, trim the edges of the strips with the scissors.



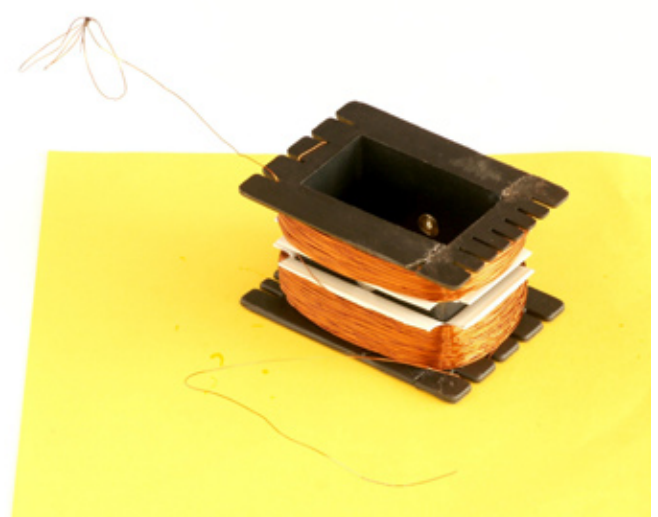
Step 6) Begin winding the coil in a clockwise direction and provide 500 turns for the upper part of the transformer.

NOTE: Leave about 10 cm of wire free at the beginning of the winding.

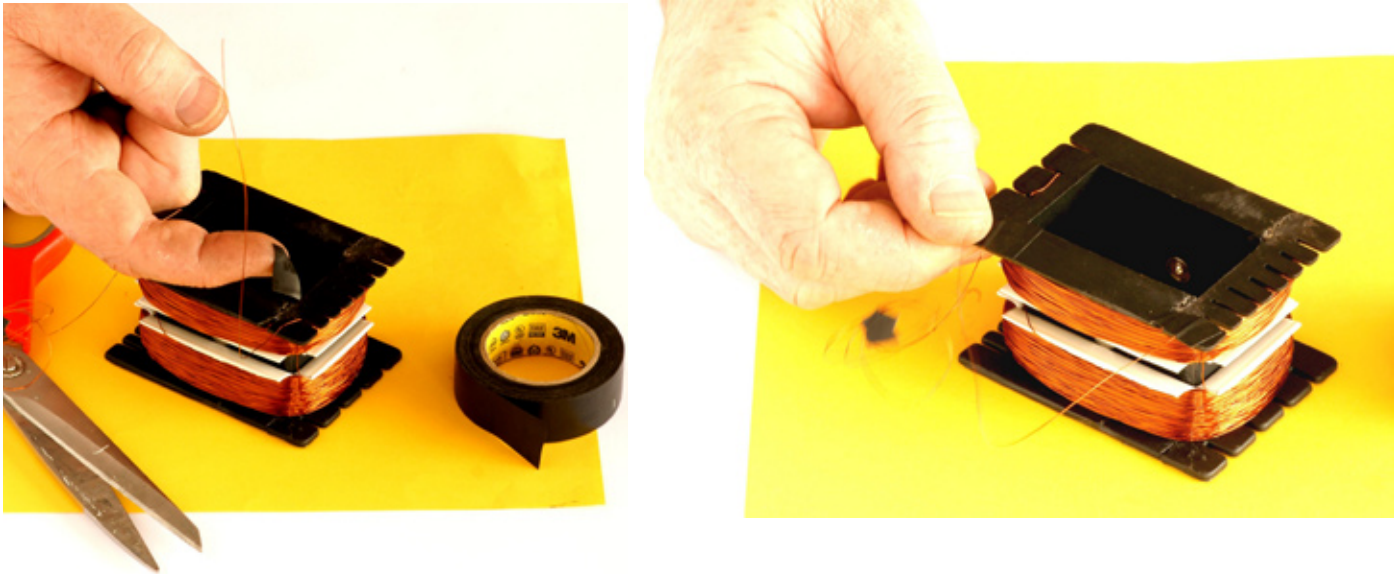


After finishing the primary coil, pass to the secondary coil without cutting the wire, and provide 500 turns more in the same clockwise direction. Leave about 10 cm of wire free at the end of the secondary coil as well.

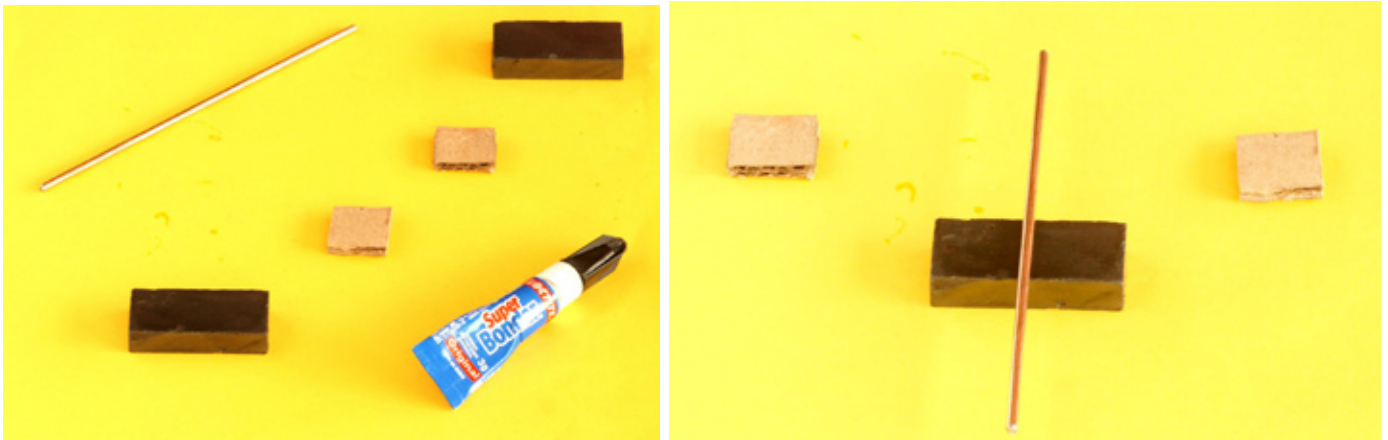
NOTE: The complete coil (primary plus secondary) must have a total of 1,000 turns in the same direction (clockwise)."



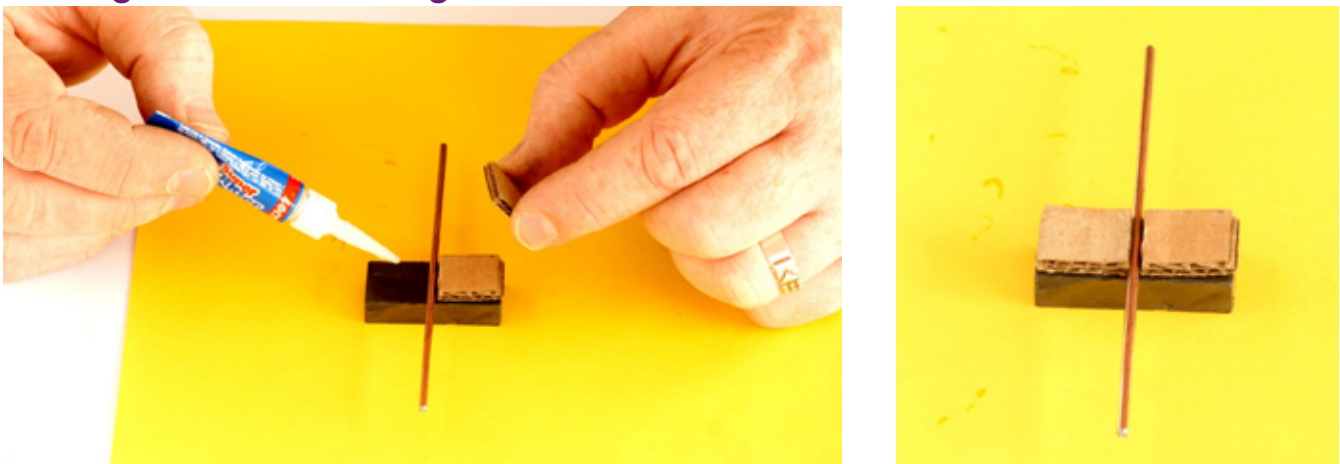
Attach the loose ends at the beginning and end of the coil to the superior part of the transformer support with tape, as shown in the pictures below.



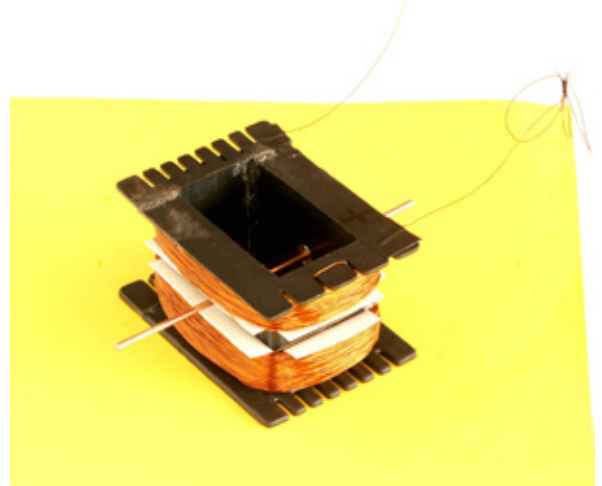
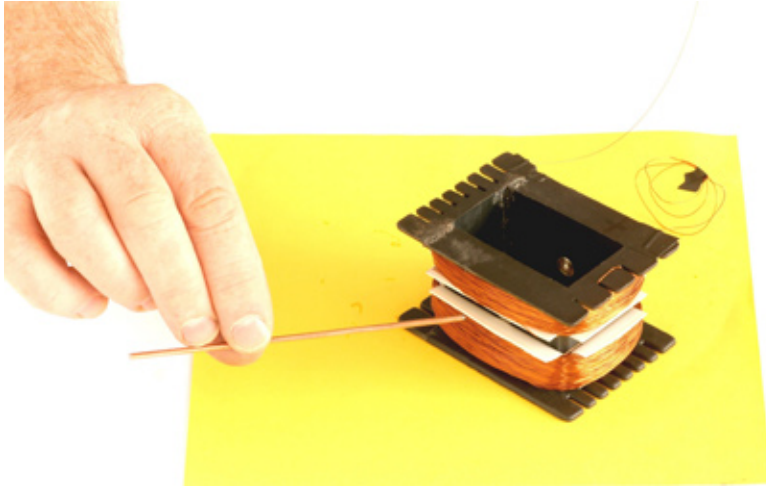
Step 7) This step is a preparation for the construction of the rotor in the next step. Place the shaft in the middle of the magnet as shown in the photos below with exactly the same length free on both sides.



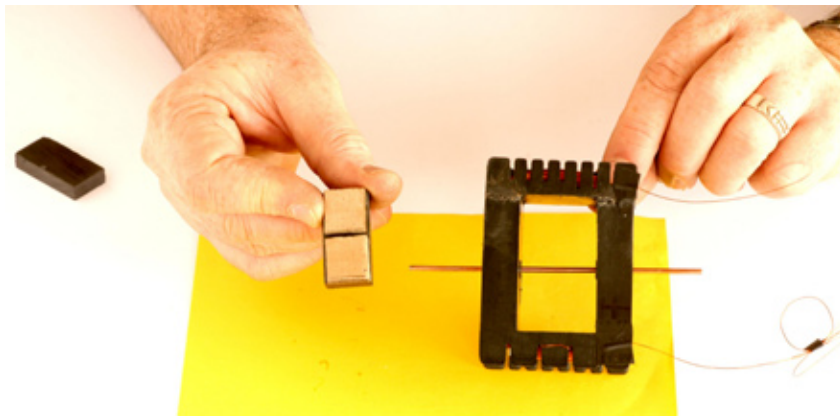
Glue the two pieces of cardboard very close to the shaft so that they touch it lightly. Be careful to maintain the shaft in the same position and don't glue it at this stage.



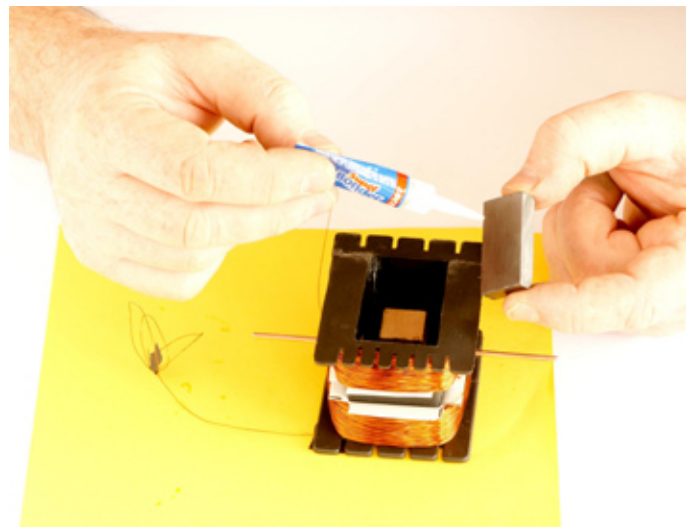
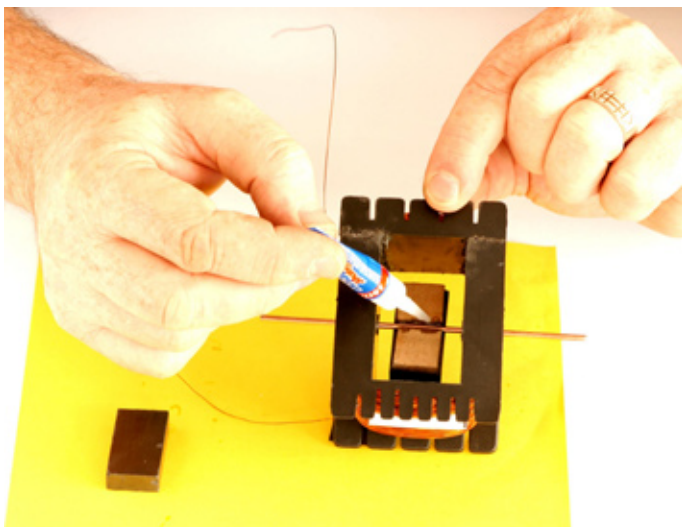
Step 8) Take the shaft and pass it through the ball bearings so that the same length sticks out both sides of the support.



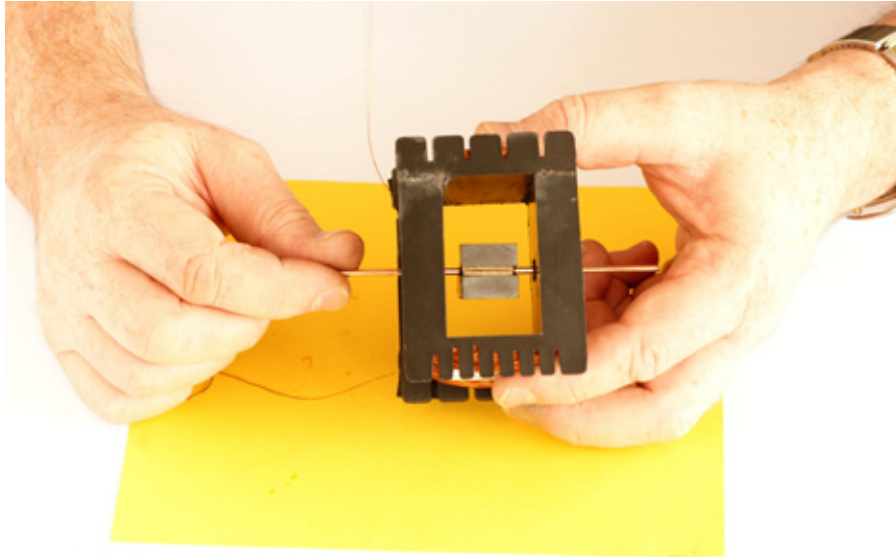
Get the magnet with the two pieces of cardboard glued to the shaft.



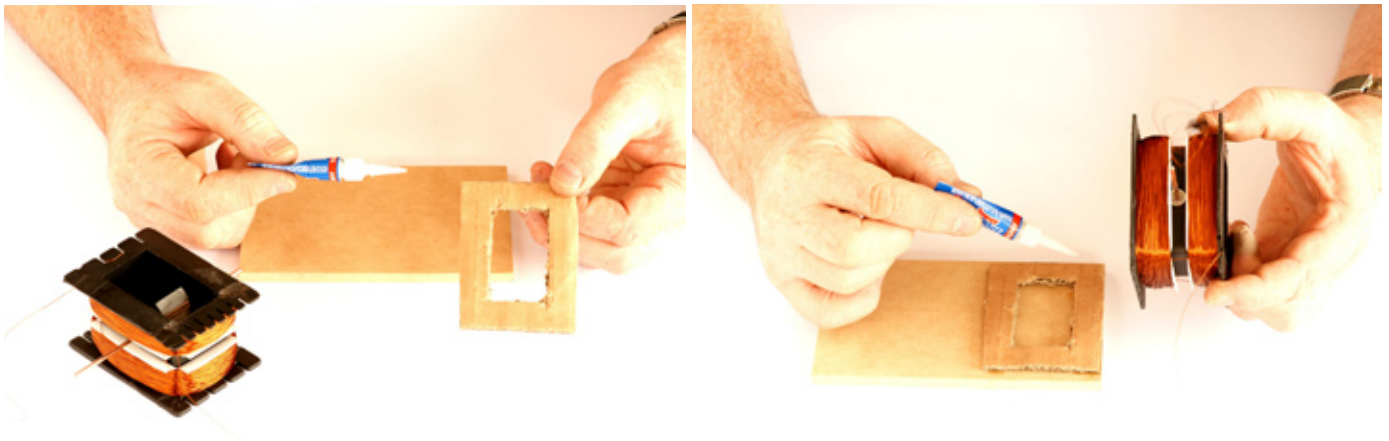
Glue the magnet to the shaft and then glue the other magnet, so that they naturally attract each other, onto the cardboard pieces and the shaft, forming a rotor.



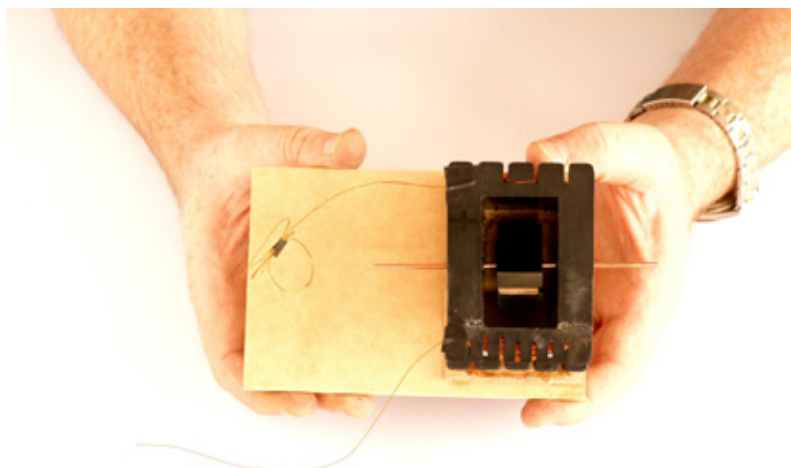
The next photo shows what the final piece should look like.



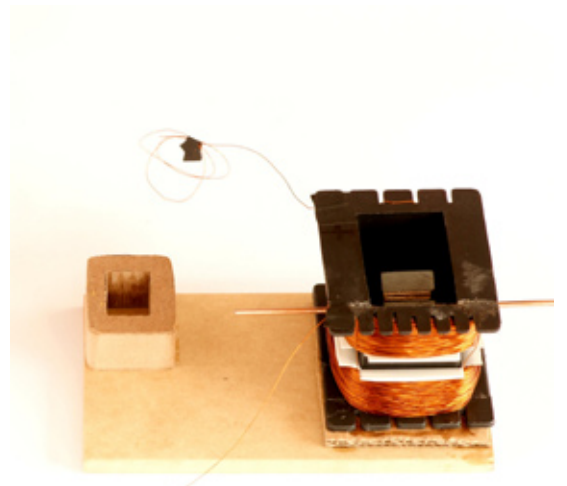
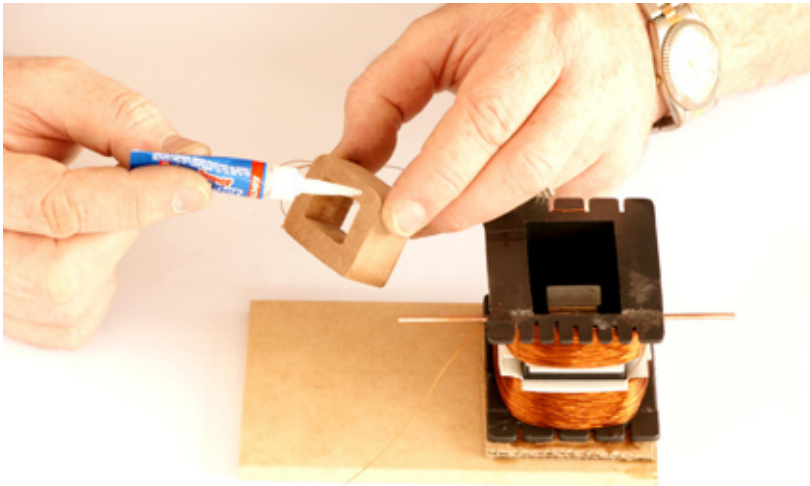
Step 9) Glue the rectangular piece of cardboard onto one side of the wooden base and then glue the motor on top of this, as shown in the photos.



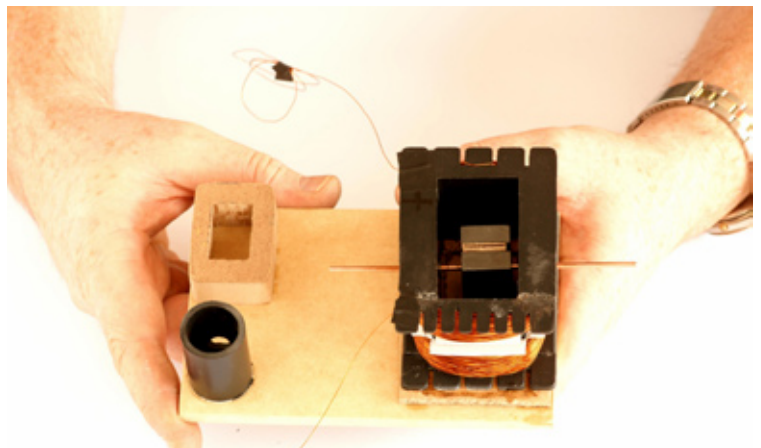
The photo below shows what the final piece should look like.



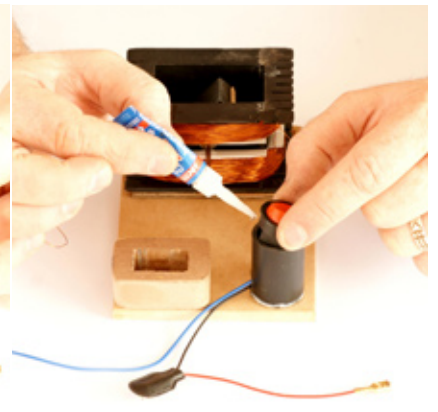
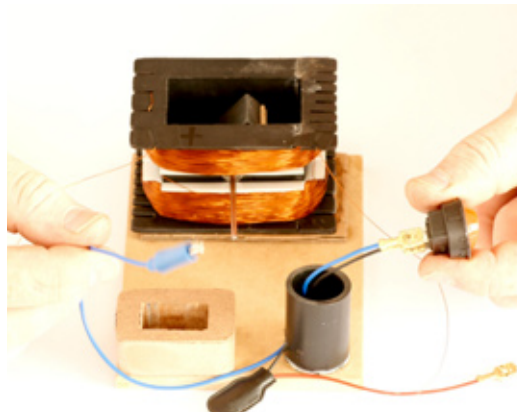
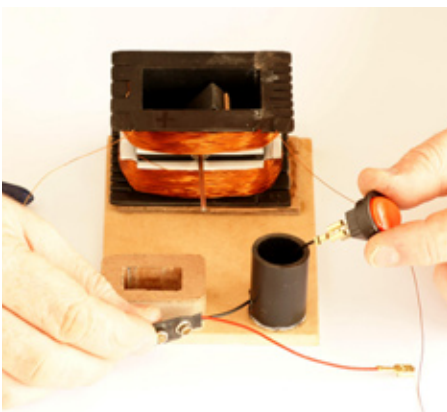
Step 10) Glue down the battery support.

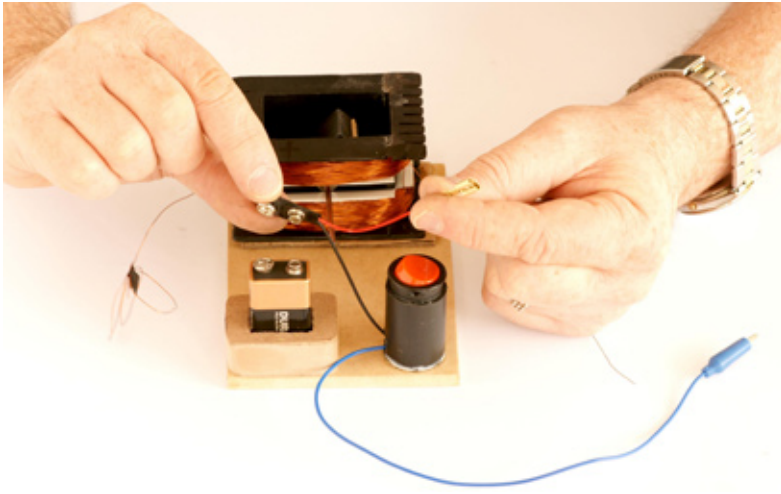


Step 11) Make an 8 mm diameter hole in the base of the PVC tube to allow the female spade terminals of the wires to be connected to the on/off switch. Then glue the tube onto the base making sure the hole faces the battery support.



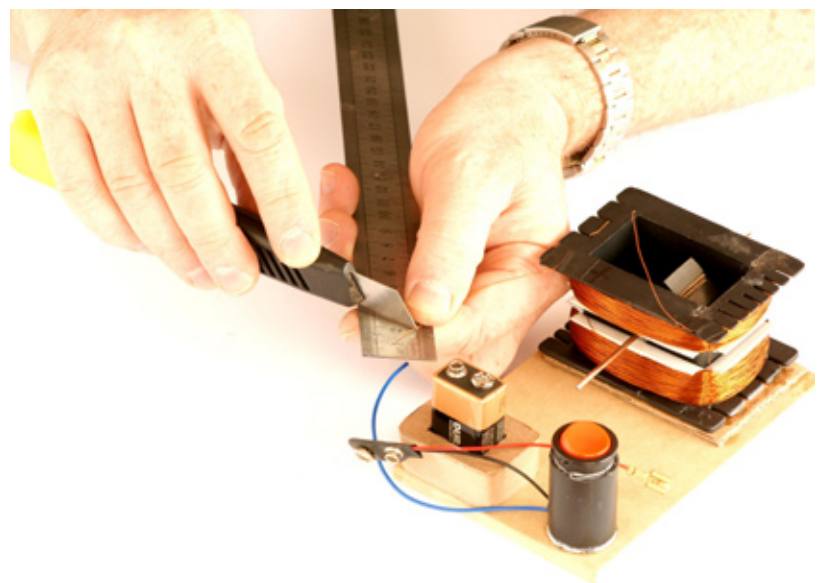
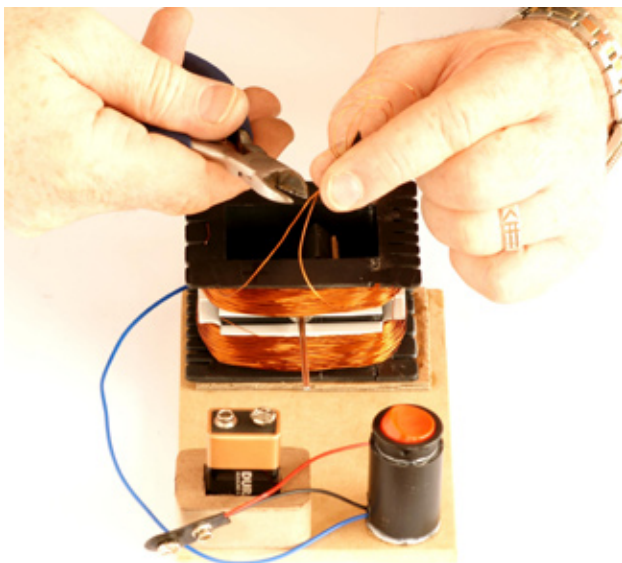
Step 12) Pass the negative (black wire) female spade terminal of the battery connector through the hole in the PVC tube together with the female spade terminal of one of the blue wires and connect them both to the on/off switch.



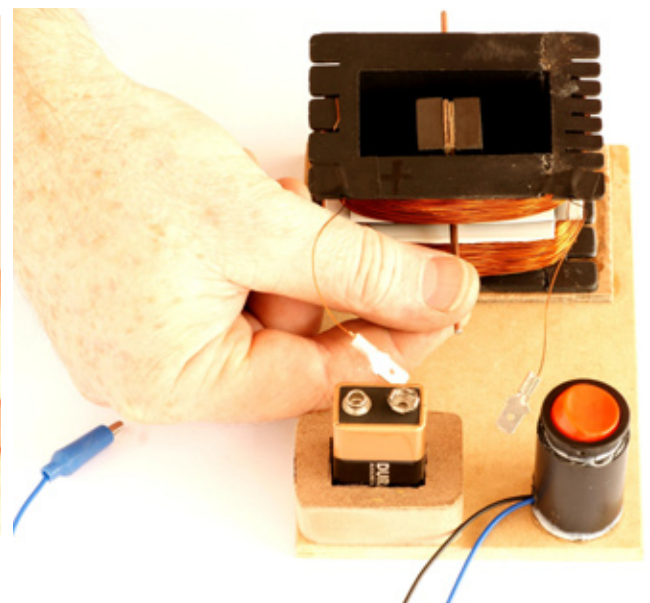


Then glue the switch to the tube rim according to the series of photos below.

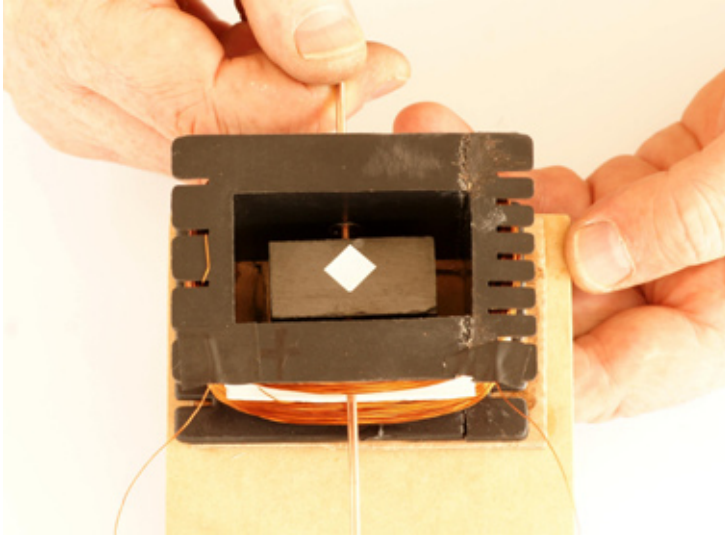
Step 13) Cut both wire ends to the same length.



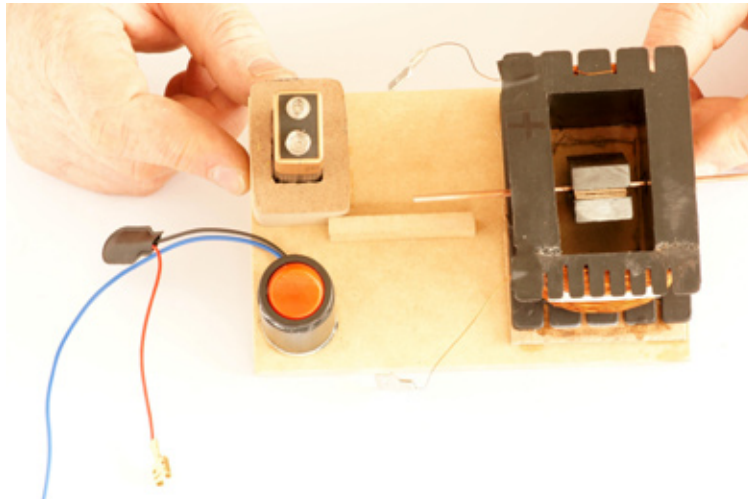
Scrape about 1 cm of the wire shield from the wires. Attach male spade connectors to each end of the coil. When you've done this, you should end up with both the red (positive) terminal of the battery connector and the blue (negative) wire with the alligator clip free.



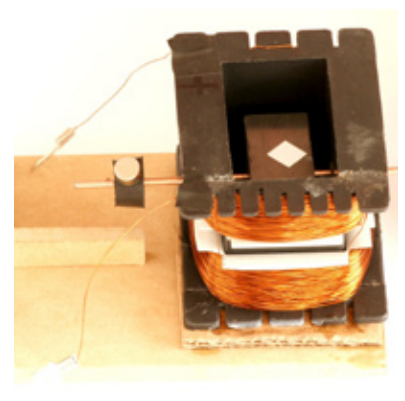
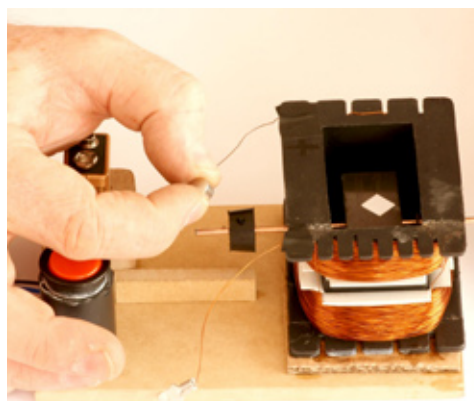
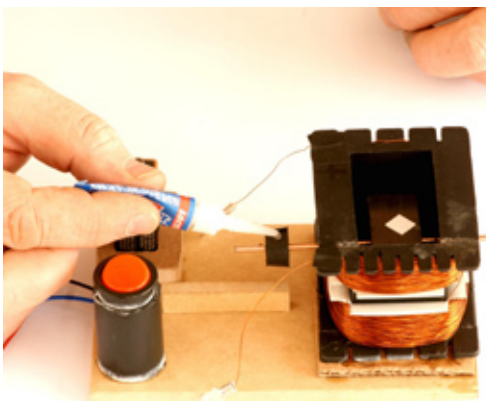
Step 14) Mark one side of the magnet with a piece of paper or masking tape, as shown below.



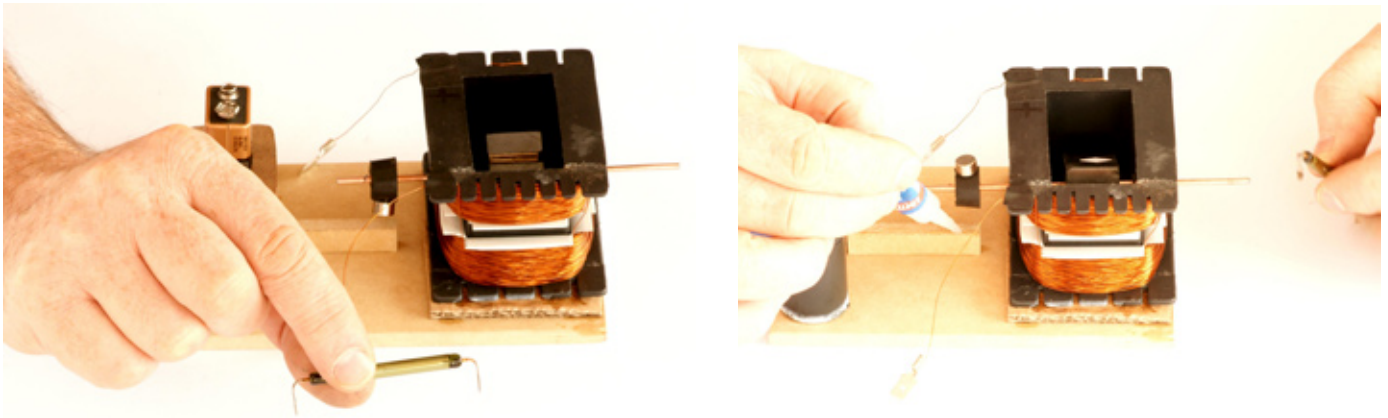
Step 15) Glue the wooden support for the Reed switch under the shaft as shown in the next picture.



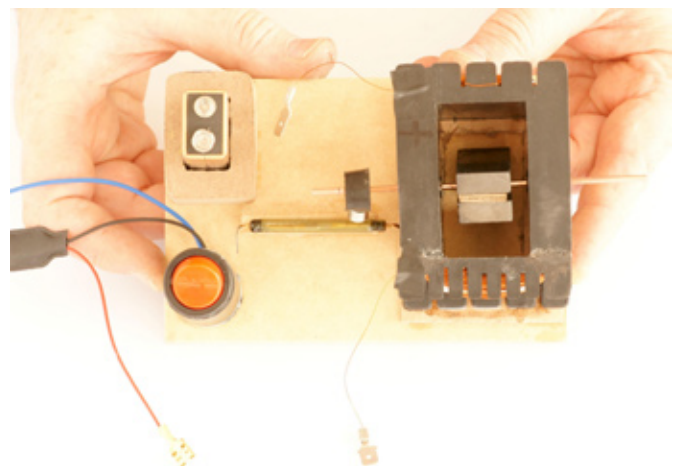
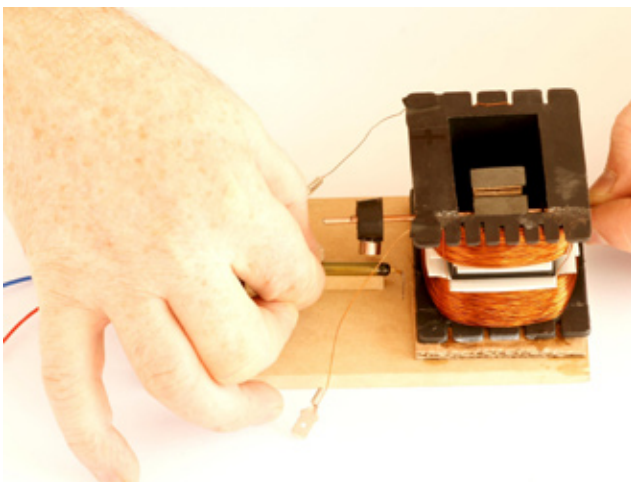
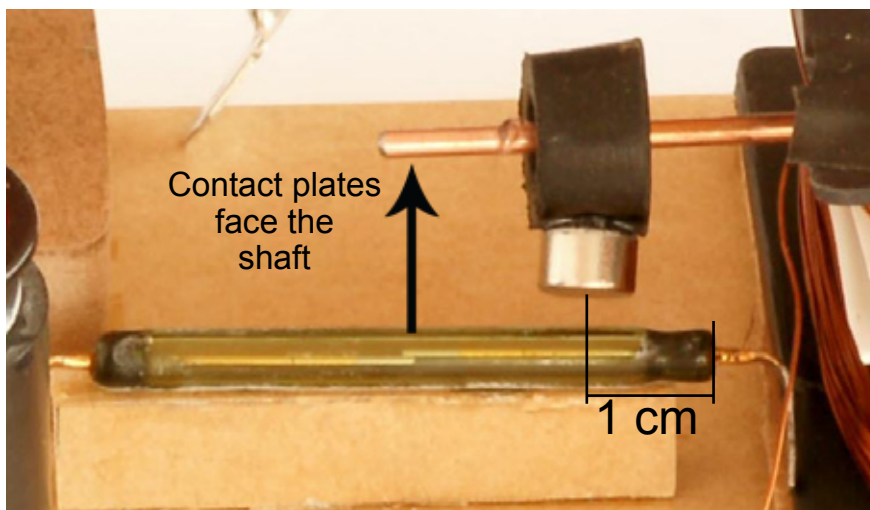
Step 16) Fit the rubber cylinder on the shaft and glue the neodymium magnet on top of it.



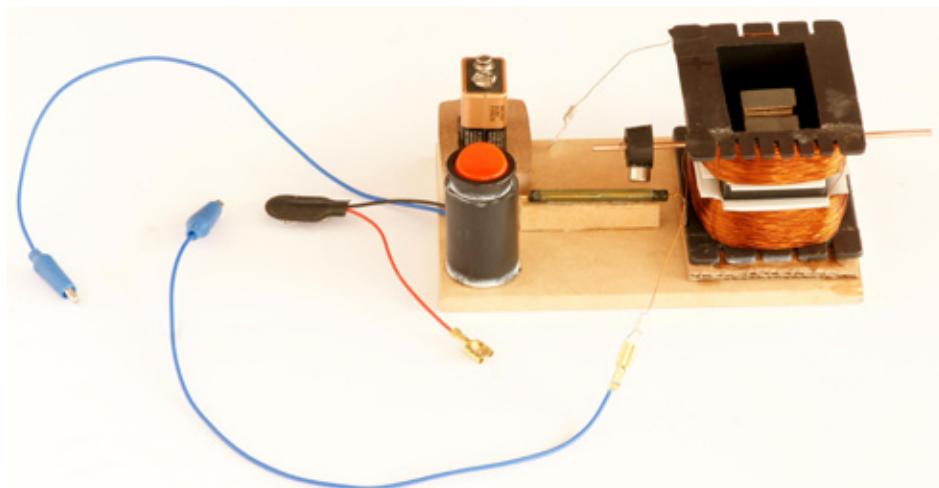
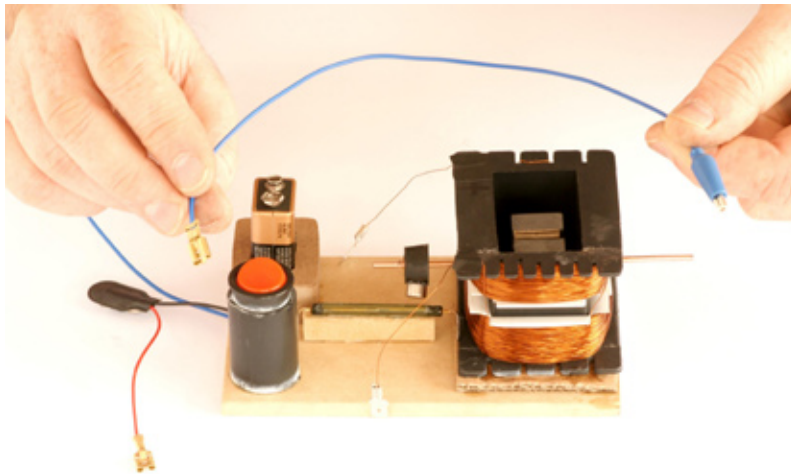
Step 17) Fold down the two ends of the Reed switch and then glue it onto the wooden support as shown in the pictures below.



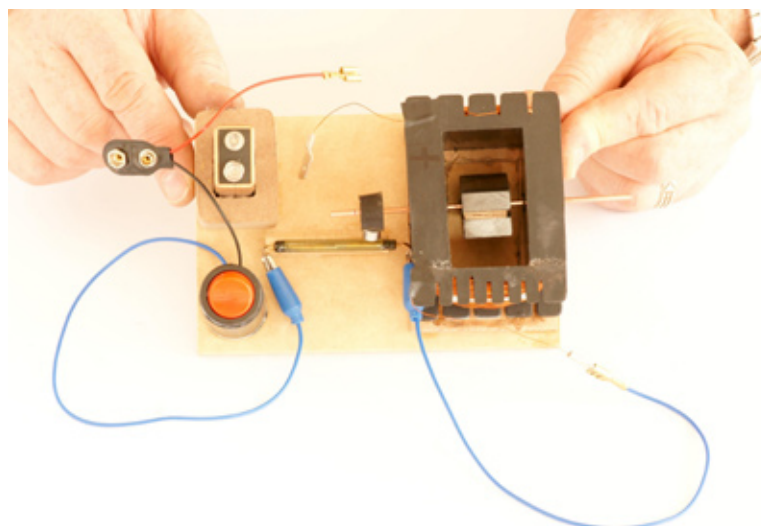
Note: Glue the Reed switch so that the contact plates face the shaft, thus making it easier for the switch. One of the ends of the switch should stay 1 cm from the center of the neodymium magnet, as shown in the picture below.



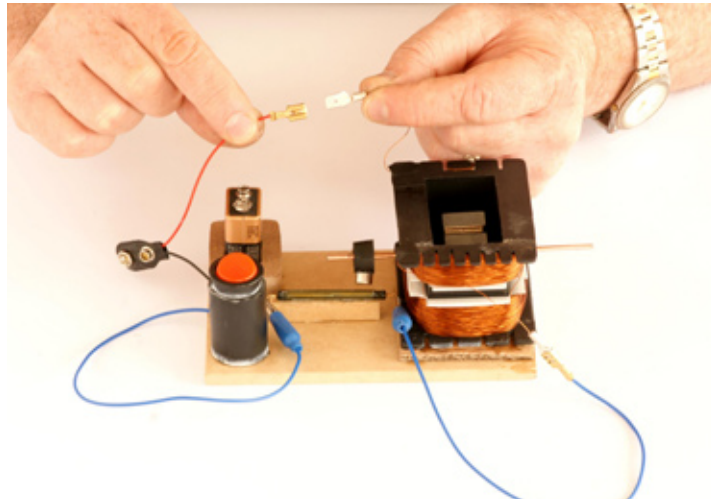
Step 18) Connect the female spade terminal of the other blue wire to the end terminal of the coil.



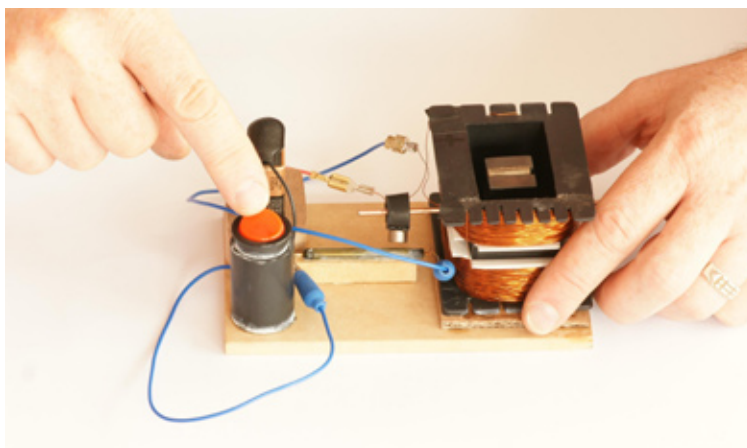
Step 19) Connect the two alligator clip terminals to the Reed switch.



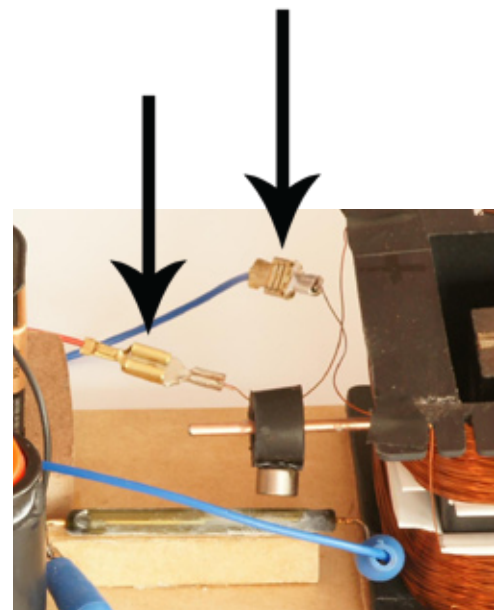
Step 20) Connect the coil's beginning wire (the 10 cm of wire you left free when you began winding the coil) to the positive terminal of the battery wire (red).



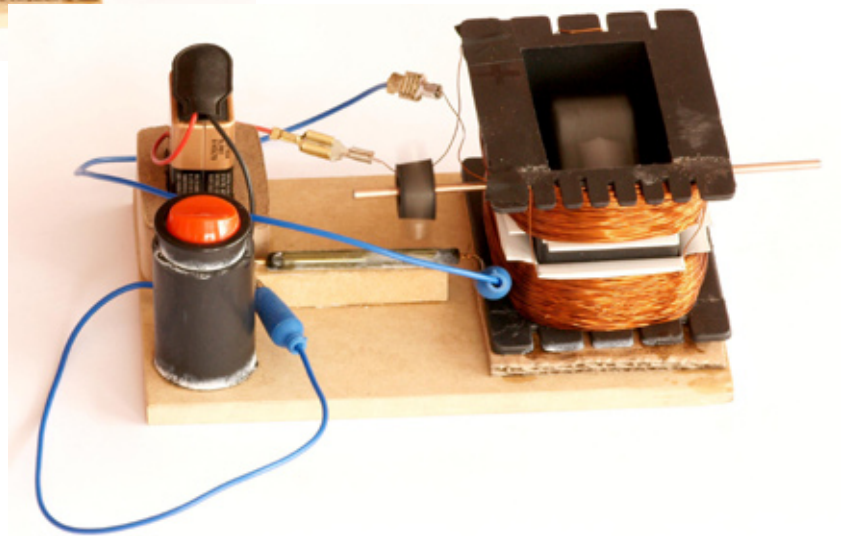
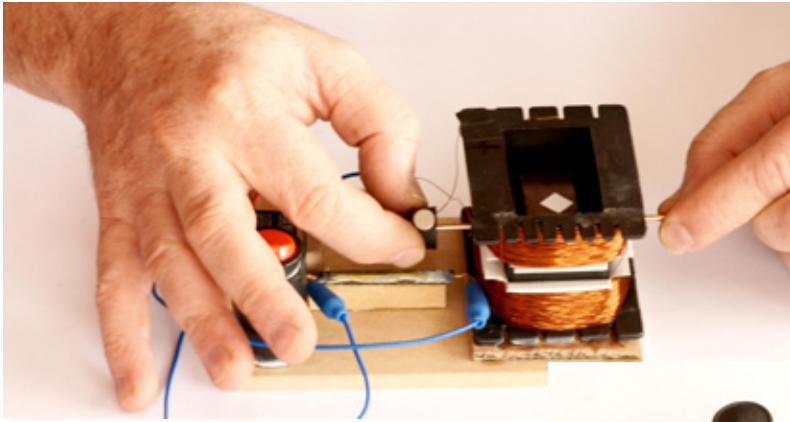
Step 21) Turn on the switch. If the motor does not start, gently spin the shaft in a clockwise direction. If the rotor resists and wants to move in the other direction, spin the shaft in an anticlockwise direction.



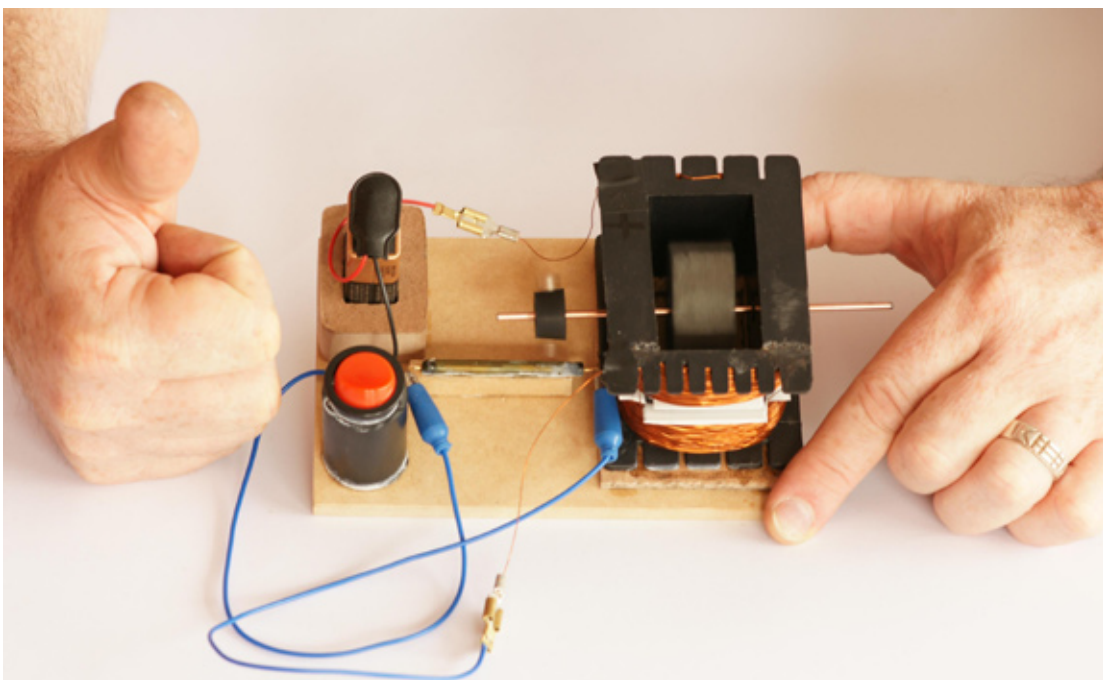
Note: Be careful not to touch the red and blue terminals or the motor will not work. To eliminate this possibility, you can glue them separately onto the wood base.



Step 22) To fine tune the resonance point of the motor, turn off the motor, hold the shaft with the neodymium magnet in the indicated position, and turn the rubber cylinder clockwise and anticlockwise until the maximum speed is reached. That's the resonance point. Then, fix the rubber cylinder in the correct position with a drop of superglue between it and the shaft.



Et voilà ! * Your demonstration Keppe Motor is ready!



* *French expression that means “And here you are!”.*

V – Other Experiments you can try with your Keppe Motor

Some interesting effects have been observed in the proximity of an operating Keppe Motor. Feel free to try these for yourself.

V.a – The Keppe Motor's effect on a candle flame:

Observe the movement of a candle flame inside a longneck glass container that protects it from the wind approximately 1 meter from a Keppe Motor working at low speed. (To achieve low speeds use low voltage batteries). Stop and start the motor several times and see how the candle flame moves in accordance with the motor's movement, even though the flame is protected.

Warning! Keep the candle flame away from the superglue – which is flammable.

V.b – The Influence of one Keppe Motor on another Keppe Motor at distance:

If you put two Keppe Motors (whether identical or not) side by side and have one motor functioning, the other will automatically begin to spin at a speed that corresponds to one of the “harmonic resonances” of the first one, even though no external power source is in use on it at all.

If this phenomenon does not occur immediately, it is because the speed of the first motor is too fast. Use your hand to help spin the second motor until you notice it spinning by itself. At a certain speed it will work by itself without significantly affecting the speed of the first one.

This experiment suggests that many Keppe Motors functioning together will create a resonant energetic field within which each one benefits from the other, increasing each one's efficiency even more.

V.c – Feeding a Keppe Motor with another Keppe Motor:

When we connect two Keppe Motors, we can demonstrate that both motors working in tandem will consume less energy than if they were working separately. This means that the Keppe Motor is capturing energy from space. For example, when there is a series of Keppe Motors connected by wires, the next in line will always need less energy than the previous ones to generate the same performance.

To illustrate this, the Keppe Motor development team conducted the following experiment:

We developed two similar Keppe Motors—the first one with a thicker wired coil. We rectified the current generated by the magnet of the first motor and sent it to a 10,000 μ F 70 Volt capacitor, which in turn served as a power source for the second motor.

In measuring the consumption of the motors, we verified that working together we could

produce the same work (axis speed) at less energy consumption (1.5W) than if they operated separately (2.2W). This indicates that the energy needed to make the motors work does not come only from the battery.

Below find the data for the experiment:

Separate Motors:

Motor 1: spinning at 3,000 rpm consumed 1.5W

Motor 2: spinning at 1,000 rpm consumed 0.7W

Connecting Motor 2 to Motor 1 through a bridge rectifier and a capacitor, we found:

Motor 1 spinning at 3,000 rpm

and

Motor 2 spinning at 1,000 rpm

in operation together consumed only 1.5W

In other words, rather than the 2.2W of consumption we might expect (adding 1.5 W and 0.7W together), the consumption by the battery stayed at 1.5W even with Motor 2 connected!

Conclusion: There was no extra electrical energy needed to move the second motor. So where did the energy come from to move it? Not from the battery, but from the second component of space energy—the returning or “complementation” component of the Essential Energy. This is exactly what is predicted in Keppe’s New Physics.

VI – Therapeutic Applications of the Keppe Motor

Since the Keppe Motor uses both directions of the Essential Energy field (action and complementation), it works more in accordance with the energy of life. Its emanations, therefore, tend to influence living organisms more positively, which brings notable physical benefits.

For example, some people have reported seeing a delicate gaseous plasma or “white smoke” emanating from the Keppe Motor under certain conditions. This is evidence that the motor activates fields of subtle energy that could have the potential to affect physical elements and therefore be used for therapeutic purposes.

Considering this possibility, the Keppe Motor development team developed a motor that works like a DNA molecule. We call it the DNA Keppe Motor. This motor was designed with Neodymium permanent magnets arranged in such a way that when the rotor spun at the same frequency as a healthy cell, the magnetic fields simulated the spiral strands of the DNA, i.e., one strand went up while the other went down.

It is known that both the North and South poles of a permanent magnet exert physical influence on blood vessels and other body cells. The magnetic North pole dilates blood vessels while the magnetic South pole contracts them. Spinning a magnet around its axis causes a shift between physical dilation and contraction on the cells exposed to this field.

This balance of North-South magnetic force plus the scalar field formed by the Keppe Motor in resonance at a proper frequency forces unhealthy body cells to resonate with the motor, thus capturing Essential Energy to recover their health.

In Keppe’s New Physics, resonance and entropy are two related ideas in the sense that the loss of resonance leads to entropy. In resonance with Essential Energy, living bodies are healthy because their cells are organized and receive Essential Energy, while in entropy the cells are disorganized and there is no efficiency in capturing Essential Energy. We call this illness.

In Keppe’s Analytical Trilogy, a physical disease is a form of rigidity in some part of the body. This is primarily a psychological factor that emerges when a person censors, or blocks from view, his errors. This attitude blocks the Essential Energy and prevents the body from fully receiving it.

As the Keppe Motor works with this Essential Energy, in principle, it can help to reduce stress.

In fact, evidence shows that brief exposure to the DNA Keppe Motor can cause reductions, and in some cases even completely eliminates pain and strains in people who used it therapeutically.

As of November 2008, there is evidence to support the therapeutic use of the Keppe Motor to treat sinusitis, migraines and general aches and pains, and even as a painkiller.

If you are interested in the DNA Keppe Motor, you can order it through our website at www.keppemotor.com.