

Energy in Time and Space

### ***Practical Application***

#### ***June 22, 2009:***

In our research to date we have outlined two methods to create overunity. In the first method we employed a proprietary technique to first balance a magnetic field and then use harmonics to pulse the harmonic field across a coil. Results concluded that the harmonics did not have adequate torque to generate usable overunity.

In the following we present a second method that relies on time and probabilities to generate overunity.

This is the practical application and implementation of our time energy theory presented in "Energy From Time" which was published by Letterington Corp on June 11, 2009.

*"We do not go through Time – Time goes through us!"*

Without an understanding of time the reader will find it difficult to comprehend the working principal of this technology and why it works.

In the simplest of terms we are taking energy from different moments and adding it to the present moment to increase the presents usable energy.

The reader may find that statement outrageous however we present a working method and apparatus that implements this concept. We present our 2<sup>nd</sup> free energy concept herein laymen terms.

For companies or groups that are interested in our research we welcome you to contact us at:

Letterington Corp  
[www.letterington.com](http://www.letterington.com)  
[info@letterington.com](mailto:info@letterington.com)

### OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY

#### General:

Practical application requires an understanding of the theory. First some background details are in order for the reader to grasp the concept. To move a charge requires a difference in charge levels. Charge will try to balance itself.

In this image of a bar or iron, two actions would happen to the left and right charges.

- *The 'more' charge on the left will balance to the right.*
- *The 'less' charge on the right will balance to the left.*



The result will be that the entire charge will equalize across the surface. By draining the right side charge or consistently increasing the left side charge, a permanent charge flow would occur from the left to the right side. Using this technique either or both positive and negative charges can be made to flow.

#### Ghost Photons:

It is well known in the art that directing photons at a single slit and counting the photons that pass through the slit will result in the same amount of photons that were pointed at the single slit in the first place.

It is also well documented that photons pointed at two slits will result in twice as many photons passing through the two slits than what was originally aimed in the first place. Physicists call these duplicate photons 'phantom' or 'ghost' photons and offer no plausible explanation to its cause. We offer the reasons for this effect and in fact use this principal to create 'Ghost' charged electrons.

#### Ghost Photon links:

- <http://library.thinkquest.org/C008537/cool/diffraction/diffraction.html>

A quick google of 'ghost Photon' will present the reader with additional documentation.

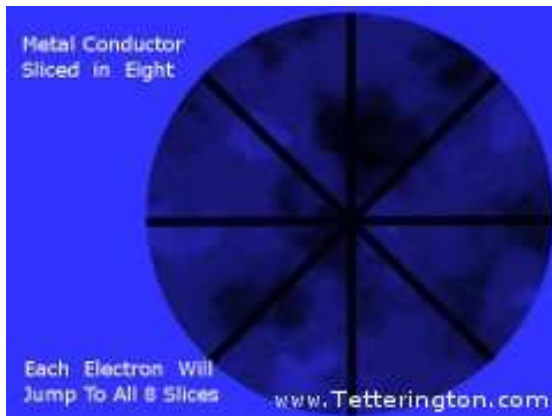
# *Letterington Corp*

## Pure Energy

www.Letterington.com

### Ghost Electrons:

Rather than using photons and slits we are using charged electrons and a metal plate divided to eight slices. This is an image of a metal plate divided into eight slices.



*When a post containing charged electrons is placed near this plate each electron from the probe will duplicate itself and jump to all slices.*

*The electrons duplicate in order to fulfill the requirement of probabilities in time.*

*One charged electron jumps from the post but 1 appears on each slice for a total of 8.*

The plate is separated into 8 individual slices. The slices are not connected together. Charged electrons are allowed to jump from a post to the plate at random. Alignment and shape between the post and plate is critical, as each charged electron must be given the opportunity to jump to any one of the slices without bias. Just as ghost photons appear in slits, every charged electron will jump to all slices. This duplicates by eight the amount of charged electrons that appear on each slice. One charged electron jumps from the probe and one lands on each of the slices for a total of eight charged electrons.

### Time:

The reason the charged electrons and the ghost photons appear to duplicate is that time is a factor along with probabilities. In the simplest terms Time is simultaneous. Probabilities are events that may or may not happen in this moment but nonetheless do happen in some moment. When charged electrons and photons are presented with a random direction they will in fact duplicate and take all possible paths.

With this simple explanation we therefore are duplicating charged electrons by taking them from various possible moments and adding them to this moment. As mentioned prior the understanding of Time is essential in order for the reader to comprehend this concept.

We acknowledge two methods to create energy over time. One uses compressed time as nuclear / plasma energy does and the other is this method which duplicates energy over time.

# Tetterington Corp

## Pure Energy

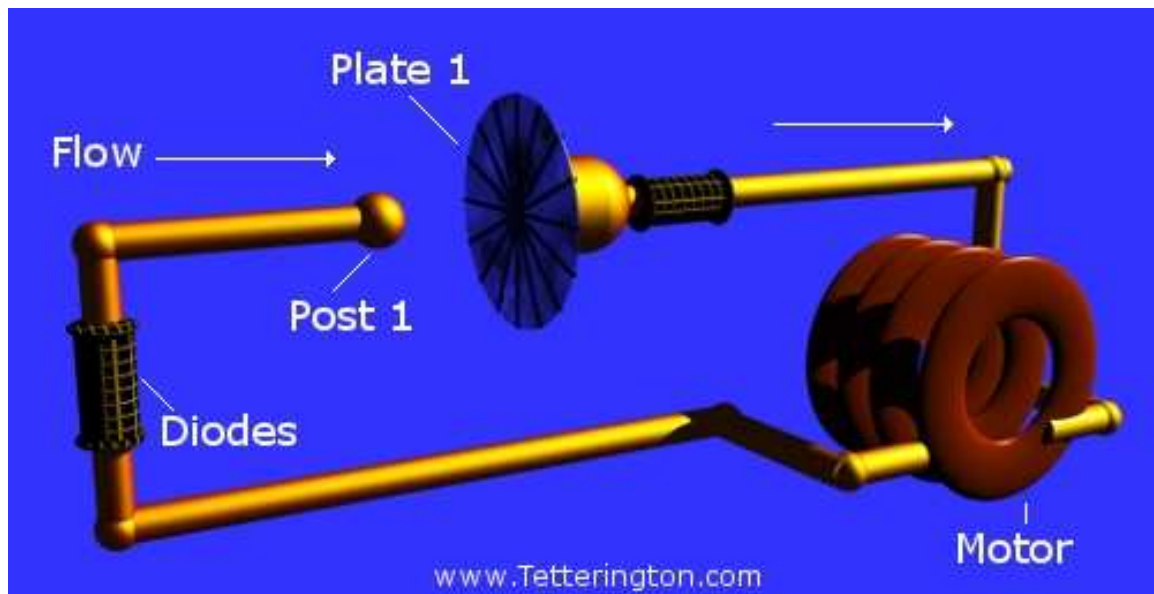
[www.Tetterington.com](http://www.Tetterington.com)

### Charged Electron Path:

What is required is to create a path that allows charged electrons to jump from post to plate slices. In order for charged electrons to flow along a path it is necessary to have differences in charge levels along the path.

In this simplest form we present one post that allows charged electrons to jump to the plate that is divided into 16 slices. We have added in a virtual electric motor that uses 13 charged electrons.

Below is a simple circuit and text that illustrates to the reader the path duplicated charged electrons will flow and then equalize across the circuit.



1. In the first pass, Post 1 (P1) and Plate 1 have no charge.
2. We introduce 2 charged electrons to P1. 1 charged electron would jump from P1 to Plate 1 however due to duplicating 16 charged electrons will appear on Plate 1. We now have  $P1=1$  and  $Plate\ 1=16$  charged electrons.
3. Electric Motor uses 13 charged electrons leaving 3 on Plate 1 and 1 on P1. Plate 1 equalizes with 1 charged electron to be combined to P1. We now have  $P1=2$  and  $Plate\ 1=2$ .

In this example we have introduced 2 charged electrons and duplicated them into 17.

### Actual Implementation:

We have left out several components and modules that are required to implement this into practical application. These additional components are proprietary at this time:

- The circuit requires isolation.
- Components for modulation.
- Output and flip flop components.
- 'Cold finger' ground.
- CPU asm flow code.

### Summary:

To refine existing technology is a grand adventure but to create a technology from pure concepts that have not been considered, have not existed before and have no previous examples in nature are considerably more difficult.

Imagine 1831 Michael Faraday pursued early electromagnetic induction experiments when common wire was not available, batteries did not exist and in fact no power supplies were known. Imagine the great insight he had to pursue what was he thought was possible but sceptics may not have.

In 1879 Thomas Edison had the vision to pursue the light bulb when only candle and lantern light was available before.

These and many other fantastic inventions may have sounded far-fetched at the time. We are now at a moment in history that free energy will be realized. Nuclear and plasma technologies are usable energy sources. Refining existing energy efficient technologies, harnessing wind and solar are not the answer to our energy needs.

What we require now are options that have not been considered before. This is where our interest lies. If your company or group has interests in our work and can contribute we would welcome your involvement.

For companies or groups that are interested in our research contact us at:

Letterington Corp  
[www.letterington.com](http://www.letterington.com)  
[info@letterington.com](mailto:info@letterington.com)