



Dimension Laboratories

Designs for Generating the Jeff Cook Effect

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Introduction

This document provides the designs and instructions to build a device, which generates what has begun to be referred to as the “Jeff Cook Effect,” out of common and easily accessible components. These parts can be found at most hardware, electronics and garden stores. The device appears to create a gravitational field, which repels mass (and attracts a flame) from one end and attracts mass (and repels a flame) from the other at distances up to and beyond three meters, using no more power than a common 9-volt battery. All the parts I have used for this design were purchased from The Home Depot, Radio Shack and Frank’s Nursery.

No experimental data will be included in this document.

This device is patent pending, but I hereby release the designs to the public to gain a better understanding of the effect it generates, in order to determine whether or not the field it creates is a true gravitational effect or whether it is something else altogether—yet to be determined.

This document may be updated in the future in the event of errors or for better clarity based on the results of other experimenters. Please present any questions or comments on this document by writing to antidyne@yahoo.com.

Setup

You will need the following components to replicate my design exactly. Other parts may be swapped out for future experiments. It is advised, however, before altering the design, to first construct in accordance to these instructions exactly as described. Then, after either success or failure, move forward with alterations.

From the hardware store:

- One 2 inch 1/8-IP threaded **steel nipple** zinc-plated (lighting hardware from Angelo)
- Two **steel washers** zinc-plated to fit above nipple (lighting hardware from Angelo)
- One **steel nut** zinc-plated to fit above nipple (packaged with above washers from Angelo)
- One **brass coupling** to fit above nipple (3/4 inch or less in length, lighting hardware from Angelo)
- Two 4 inch **silicone carbide cutting discs** (used to fit a 3/8 inch drill bit)
- Two 1 inch with 3/8 inch hole zinc **washers**
- One 2 inch x 3/8 inch **machine bolt** of a ferrous material

From the electronics store:

- One 100 foot spool of **hookup wire** (22 gauge)
- One 90 foot spool of **hookup wire** (22 gauge)
- One 50 foot (or less) spool of **hookup wire** (22 gauge)
- One 9-volt DC mini **relay**
- One **power switch**
- A circuit **punchboard**
- A 9-volt **batteries**
- Electrical **contacts** for hooking up the batteries to the device
- Electrical **tape**

From the flower shop, nursery or garden store:

- Two coils of non-insulated (non-painted also if you can find it) **flower wire** or other flexible wire of a ferrous material. You will need to make hundreds of coils with this, so make sure it’s thin enough (26 gauge or so) and that you have enough...these are usually sold by weight (1/4 lb) and not by length.

The Relay Pulse¹

- 1) Take out the small spool of hookup wire. You will be using this spool for all your electric connections.
- 2) Hook the power switch to the 9-volt battery contacts.
- 3) Hook the power switch to the punchboard with the aid of the hookup wire.
- 4) Hook the positive supply from the power switch to one end of the **COIL** of the relay.
- 5) Hook the negative supply from the power switch to the **NO** of the relay.
- 6) Hook the **NO** to the other **COIL** of the relay (the one not being used yet).
- 7) Hook the **COM** of the relay to the positive supply from the power switch.
- 8) Plug in a 9-volt battery.

The Primary Coil²

- 1) Connect the brass coupling to the steel nipple with one of the small steel washers and one of the silicone carbide cutting discs between the two. Make sure the washer is on the side nearest to the coupling and the cutting disc around the nipple.
- 2) Place the other cutting disc around the nipple.
- 3) Place the other small washer then around the nipple and screw on the nut finally (the nut should only be screwed in enough for the nipple to just peek out).
- 4) Everything should be very loose and unstable at this point
- 5) Now, take out the two coils of flower wire and begin tightly winding a coil around the nipple in a *counter-clockwise* fashion (facing the device from the point of view looking into the coupling), being careful that the wire doesn't break. If it does break, just continue winding over the top of it. Begin from the nut end of the nipple, not the coupling end, coiling the wire between the two cutting discs. Then go back and forth, continuing to wind in this manner until the entire coil is used. With a small piece of electrical tape make sure the end of the coil is lying flat and secured. This coil will stabilize the construction thus far.
- 6) Take out the other flower wire coil and continue winding around the other coil in the same *counter-clockwise* manner. There is no need to connect the two wires to anything. Simply wrap it around and tape it off with another small piece of tape.
- 7) Take out the 100 foot spool of hookup wire, and from the left (again from the nut end of the nipple), begin tightly winding the wire in a *clockwise* manner (facing the device still from the point of view looking into the coupling), but make sure you leave at least 6 inches of wire hanging out to the left of the device and label it as positive. You will need to hook this wire to the relay later. Continue winding back and forth from left to right until the entire spool is used up. Be sure to leave at least 6 inches of the wire hanging to the right and label it as negative, as you will later need to hook this to the negative supply from the battery. When you are finished with this coil, tape it up with electrical tape to make sure it doesn't unravel.

The Backing Electromagnet³

- 1) Place the two 1-inch washers around the zinc machine bolt and connect the bolt to the brass coupling.
- 2) Take out the 90-foot spool of hookup wire, and begin tightly winding the coil between the washers from left to right in the same clockwise direction as the copper wire in the primary coil, and then back and forth. Be sure to leave at least 6 inches of the wire hanging to the left

¹ See Appendix A for circuitry specifications

² See Appendix B for Primary Coil specifications

³ See Appendix B for Backing Electromagnet specifications

and label it positive, as you will later need to hook this end to the relay. When finishing the coil, be sure to leave at least 6 inches of the wire hanging to the right and label it negative, as you will later need to hook this end to the negative supply from the battery. When finished, tape up the wire to make sure it doesn't unravel.

The Final Connections

There should be four wires hanging from the device. You will now need to hook them up to the punchboard

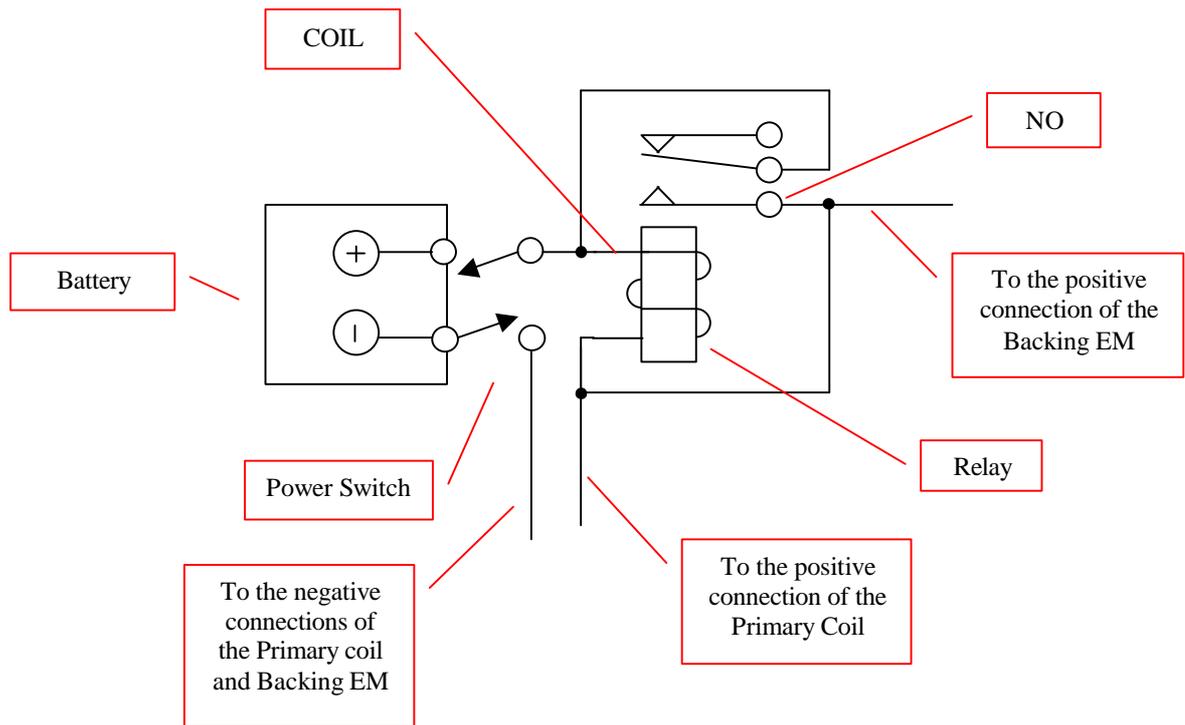
- 1) Take the wire from the primary coil, labeled positive, and hook it up to the **COIL** of the relay that is also plugged into the **NO** of the relay (the other **COIL** is connected to the positive terminal of the battery).
- 2) Take the other wire from the primary coil, labeled negative, and hook it up to the negative terminal of the battery.
- 3) Take the wire from the backing electromagnet, labeled positive, and hook it up to the **NO** of the relay.
- 4) Take the last wire from the backing electromagnet, labeled negative, and hook it up to the negative lead from the power switch.

Test all your connections by turning on the power supply. The relay should make a loud whirring noise, as it switches back and forth hundreds of times a second. If the relay does not function exactly as described, then recheck all connections individually.

Your construction is completed! Test the field generated with a flame held horizontally at a 90-degree angle away from either end of the device. The larger the flame, the larger the effect is visible. It also should be noted that weather climates also affect the flame. If you live or are working in a warm, humid climate or environment, you may not receive positive results of the effect right away. You should wait until evening to recheck the effect, when air pressures drop and the air is cooler, or simply wait until weather conditions change on another day.

Appendix A

Circuitry



Appendix B

Coil Construction

(All dimensions are approximate inches)

