




[Home](#) > [Directory:David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device](#)

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Last edited by [Andrew Munsey](#), updated on June 15, 2016 at 12:52 am.

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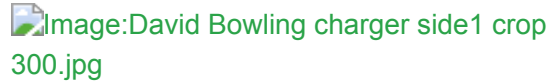
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'April 30, 2008 -- Breaking News'

Reported by [Congress:Founder:Sterling D. Allan](#)

Pure Energy Systems News

Image:David Bowling charger side1 crop
300.jpg

David Bowling says he has developed a device that will put out a continuous 12 volt electrical current which he has then been using to run motors, small appliances, and charge batteries. "The more you load it, the more it puts out," he said. The load on the motor must be balanced with the load on battery three, or the primaries will run down, and balancing the load is a bit tricky.

THE STORY:

We assembled a circuit similar to one first posted by John Bedini some years ago. It called for two charged batteries, one discharged battery and a load. I chose to use a 12 volt DC motor as the load. We had a battery that would neither take, nor hold a charge, and decided to use it for our third battery. When we initially put the system together and threw the switch, nothing happened. About ten to fifteen minutes later the motor suddenly started up. The voltage on the bad battery would suddenly jump to 24 volts. It would go down to about 18 volts, and then the motor would slowly start and begin to run, speeding up gradually. The voltage would continue to drop down to around nine volts, at which time the motor would suddenly shut off and the voltage would immediately jump back to 24 volts and the cycle would repeat.

To try and get the system to keep from shutting off, I ASSUMED I needed to keep the battery in the third position from becoming charged, so I began to hook loads to it. I used an inverter and powered all kinds of loads, balancing the load on battery three by putting an additional load on the motor. To make a long story short, it did amazing things. Then it quit, or I killed it by taking it apart and putting it back together with the motor wires switched, which I have since discovered, is CRITICAL.

I posted a whole bunch of stuff at OU at the time (David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device)

Recently, I have been trying to replicate this and MANY PEOPLE have had success.

CAUTION: You build AT YOUR OWN RISK. This system uses lead acid batteries which can EXPLODE. Take all proper precautions.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVICE:

Take a brushed DC motor and connect one wire to the positive of battery 1. Connect the negative of battery 1 to the positive of battery 2. Connect the negative of battery 2 to the NEGATIVE of battery 3 (The bad battery). Connect the positive of battery 3 to the other wire on the motor. The motor is now connected between the positives of two batteries.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Battery 3 should be a "bad" battery. One that doesn't want to hold more than 4 to 6 volts.
2. Battery 3 must be a battery that WILL NOT ALLOW THE MOTOR TO START WHEN FIRST CONNECTED.
3. All three batteries must be the same type, either flooded lead acid or AGM
4. You need a LOAD ON THE MOTOR for this to work
5. A PULSE motor works better than a standard motor, but a standard motor WILL work.
6. Switching the connections on the motor will produce better results in one direction of motor rotation over the other.

PROCESS:

FOLLOW THESE STEPS EXACTLY OR DON'T BOTHER ASKING FOR HELP!

1. Connect up the setup
2. When you flip the switch the very first time, the motor SHOULD NOT START immediately. (If it does, you do not have a battery that will work in the third position so DON'T WASTE your time)
3. In a few minutes the motor will start running. If the motor hasn't started within 24 hours, this battery will not work in the third position BUT is perfect for our battery modification experiments. (CAUTION...If you leave it connected for 24 hours, your primaries will probably discharge...mine did. Then they would NOT charge on a standard charger until I ran each of them in the third position with new primaries for an hour or so.)
4. If, however, you can spin the motor by hand and the system begins to work, you can use this battery.

If you have an analogue meter on battery 3, you should see the voltage jump (when the switch is thrown) to 24+ volts. It will go slowly down to around 18 volts, and THEN the motor will start. The voltage will go down to around 12 or 13 volts, and stabilize. IF the voltage continues to go down to around 9 volts, and the motor shuts off, the voltage

jumps back up to 24 volts and the cycle repeats, you probably have the PERFECT BATTERY. Most batteries will just stabilize around 12-13 volts.

This experiment is to make sure you have the RIGHT kind of battery. At this point you need to stop and let your primary batteries sit and rest overnight, recharging them if they don't recover. You also need to drain battery three by connecting a light to it and leaving it overnight.

AFTER DOING ALL THAT AND LETTING THE SYSTEM REST OVERNIGHT, reconnect everything. Flip the switch to start the system and you will find that this time the motor starts IMMEDIATELY. Shut it off, add a small load like an auto dome light or even an auto headlight...something to keep battery three from charging. I only had you start it so you could ponder the following.

So....if the delay in starting you saw yesterday were because of a difference in potential between the set of two batteries in series and the single battery, when could that potential possibly be GREATER than when you have just charged the two main batteries while at the same time, discharging the bad battery all night long with a bulb on it?

If the delay was because there was not enough juice in the bad battery, how could there possibly be LESS juice than there is right now, when you have drained the bad battery ALL NIGHT LONG. It should have NO juice. None. So you should be having to put some juice into the battery for the motor to start. It should take LONGER to start than it did yesterday, and yet the motor started immediately.

It is my belief that we are talking about some kind of magnetic alignment that takes place in a bad battery and continues as long as there is a load on the battery, and also lasts for a couple days after the load is removed. If you can let it sit for a couple days, hook it back into the system, flip the switch, and once again the motor will NOT start immediately.

Once you have the two batteries fully charged, the bad battery drained, and a small load connected between the terminals on battery 3, you are ready for the experimenting to really begin.

You must MATCH the load on the motor with a load on battery 3.

UNTIL THE LOADS ARE MATCHED YOU ARE DRAINING THE PRIMARIES. I use a bunch of small bulbs with switches to connect each one to battery three. Flip a switch to turn on one of these lights and the motor will immediately speed up. Let it run for five minutes. If the loads are matched, the motor will suddenly speed up AGAIN. When you are in this "zone", the speed and torque will be awesome. You can continue to add loads to battery three, but add a load, wait five minutes, add a load, wait five minutes. At some point the load will cause the motor to drop

out of the "zone" Now you have two choices. Reduce the load on battery 3, or INCREASE the load on the motor to get it back in the zone.

We are NOT trying to build a device that will charge battery #3. We know we can do that....or use a Bedini charger which is probably more efficient, although a little more complicated.

We are, at a minimum, trying to get the use of the motor without the draw down on the primary batteries. This would involve the use of the energy produced by the motor to recharge those batteries.

But MORE than that. My original device ran loads off battery three that could not POSSIBLY have been run by the energy produced by the motor if it is only EQUAL to that provided to the motor by batteries one and two. It is my belief that battery three opens a "gate" to energy that comes in to charge the battery and as long as we put loads on battery three to PREVENT it from becoming charged, we get a WHOLE LOT of that energy.

If we balance the load on battery three and the load on the motor, there is NO drawdown on batteries one and two. BUT just because you load down battery three doesn't mean it hasn't reached a state where it wants to charge up. When that happens, when it begins to charge, the setup quits working, so it is NOT just a matter of putting loads on battery 3 to keep it from charging. Even with a perfectly balanced setup, this happens eventually with every battery 3 we have tried. WE need to understand what it takes to replicate my original or find a replacement. THAT IS OUR GOAL HERE.

About

Official Website

<http://www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy/10610-3-battery-generating-system.html>

none yet

Interview



Image:FreeEnergyNowRadiolcon95x95
byKevn.gif

[Download](#) (17.9 Mb mp3) - On April 30, 2008, as part of the [Free Energy Now](#) radio series, [Congress:Founder: Sterling D. Allan](#) conducted a special 1:20-hour, live interview with David Bowling, to ask him about the this device and the various tests he has run on it.

In the interview, Bowling explained that just the motor running off one battery, runs the battery completely down in about five hours. Yet his system with three batteries and the motor running, has lasted approximately 60 hours so far -- while also powering other stuff -- and the three batteries are still charged.

Earlier, when he first saw the effect, as a discharged battery came up to charge, and all three batteries in the system reached full charge, the system just shut off by itself. Then, when one of the batteries was discharged with a load, the system turned back on by itself. He didn't keep it in that mode because he didn't want the batteries getting overcharged.

When he hooked a 100-Watt bulb to an AC power strip that was connected to the system, the motor started running faster, and voltages of all three batteries went up. When he plugged in the shop vac, the same thing happened for a few seconds, then the power strip started beeping and shut off.

He said that when he puts a load on the motor through the friction belt attached, that the voltages go up on the batteries.

The system does not involve resistors, diodes, rectifiers, transistors. It's basically just batteries, a motor, wires, and switches.

Photos

Image:David Bowling charger side1 600.jpg

[Enlarged version](#) 1.2 Mb

The batteries are 18 A-h, 12-V golf cart batteries that were used in a robot. The motor also came from the robot, and it had the gearbox attached, so Bowling kept it in. The belt was also part of the robot.

One multimeter is attached to each battery, so there are three multi-meters and three batteries.

Image:David Bowling charger side2 600.jpg

[\(Enlarged version\)](#) 1.2 Mb)

How it Works

That's one of the many things we're trying to figure out. We do know that the motor acts somewhat as a generator because the output coming out of the motor is greater than what went in, but with the right battery in the third position there is additional power that cannot be explained. In some cases the third battery ices up.

Independent Testing

We invite anyone and everyone to build a working model and participate in our quest to replicate the "perfect" bad battery or its replacement.

Patents

None

Profiles

Company: none yet

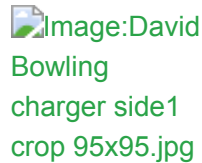
Inventor: David Bowling

David is a school teacher and a "tinkerer".

Coverage

Image:David
Bowling basic-
setup
95x95.jpg

[Latest: Directory:Electromagnetic / Directory:Batteries > Directory:David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device > Bowling Effect: Two good and one bad battery power a motor while recharging](#) - Back in 2008, David Bowling presented a design he had accomplished but had a hard time repeating. Since then a few others have allegedly replicated the effect. (PESN January 13, 2013)

Image:David
Bowling
charger side1
crop 95x95.jpg

[News:FeaturedDirectory:Electromagnetic > Directory:David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device](#) (live interview tonight: 9:00 pm Pacific) - Arizona inventor says he has developed a device that will put out a continuous 12 volt electrical current which he has then been using to run motors, small appliances, and charge batteries. (PESWiki Apr. 30)

Forums

[David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device](#) (OverUnity.com Apr. 30, 2008)

<http://www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy/10610-3-battery-generating-system.html>

Comments

See [Talk:Directory:David Bowling's Continuous Charging Device](#)

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