

Chasing Nikola Tesla's Elusive Pierce-Arrow of 1931 defined in terms of Joseph Newman's Device

According to Byron Brubaker and my simulations of Joseph Newman in LTSpice.



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JUN 15, 2026

Here is my [analysis of the Joseph Newman device](#) augmented with the help of [Byron Brubaker](#). This analysis is predicated upon what I believe could prove to be the basis for making it possible to actually construct — what conventional wisdom claims is impossible: an ideal transformer whose magnetizable core is replaced with a noble blend of gases.

Where do I get this inspiration from?

I get it from Byron's suggestion to Joseph to replace his permanent magnet rotors with a parallel bundle of rotors constructed out of PVC sewage pipe, sealed with end caps, containing helium (a noble gas) and wrapped with an open coil. In the following publicly available photograph of Joseph Newman standing beside one of the enlarged versions of his device, we see that he has painted his PVC coils with brown paint to hide any hints of their construction:



Tesla has, as one of his many patents, a patent specifying the use of iron wire so as to customize the shape of a transformer's iron core.

According to AI: [close but not what I had in mind]

The patent you are referring to is **U.S. Patent US433700A**, granted to **Nikola Tesla**. This patent describes an **electrical motor** in which **iron wire is used to customize magnetic properties** in the construction, particularly in the rotor and stator components of the motor.

Key Details:

1. **Patent Number:** US433700A
2. **Title:** "Electrical Transformer or Motor"
3. **Inventive Concept:** Tesla explains that iron wire (labeled as **H** in diagrams) is employed in the motor design to **enhance electromagnetic interactions**. This allows the magnetic flux to be **customized or concentrated** in

desired regions, improving efficiency and control of the rotating magnetic field.

4. **Application:** The patent focuses on the generation of a **rotating magnetic field** in AC motors, which is central to modern AC induction motor concepts. The use of iron wire permits **tailoring magnetic properties** to optimize torque and minimize losses in the rotor.
5. **Date:** The patent was filed on **October 12, 1889**, and granted on **April 22, 1890**.

Conclusion:

The Tesla patent that specifies the use of iron wire for customization of magnetic properties in electrical machines is: **U.S. Patent US433700A – “Electrical Transformer or Motor”**.

Reference link for full patent: [US433700A on Google Patents](#).

Source(s):

1. [US433700A - Nikola tesla - Google Patents](#)
2. [List of Nikola Tesla patents - Wikipedia](#)
3. [Complete Patents Nikola Tesla \(PDF\)](#)

What I had in mind was the patent:

[US433702A - Electrical Transformer Or Induction Device - Google Patents](#)



Us433702

284KB  PDF file

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Us433700

273KB  PDF file

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Complete Patents Nikola Tesla

40.2MB  PDF file

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This is a cool idea since it may help to explain why Tesla purchased some wire, in addition to some tubes, from a retailer in Buffalo, New York, when he arrived to build something at his hotel room and then put this into a wooden box which he placed alongside the driver seat of his Pierce-Arrow demonstration of 1931 (according to [popular rumor](#)).

Furthermore, we have evidence of Tesla's experiments in wireless power transmission:

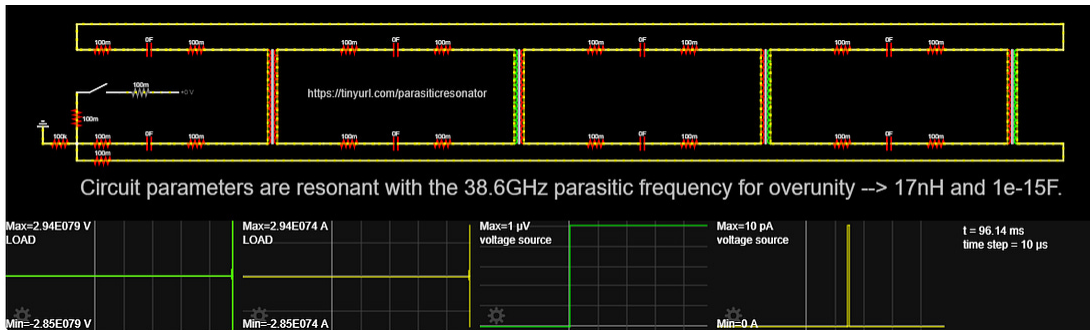


... in which a high voltage field (from a Tesla coil, above) induces a rapidly alternating electromagnetic field within a noble gas which is encapsulated within a glass tube such as a fluorescent bulb.

By combining these historical narratives, we may come to the conclusion that this is how to construct an ideal transformer. We wrap a noble gas-filled, disruptive discharge tube (aka, modified spark gap) with iron wire. The YouTube vide, above, demonstrates the use of a fluorescent bulb held close to a high voltage field causing the tube to light up without any connecting wires.

This sort of tube, with its initial wrapping of iron wire, is then wrapped with two copper wires constituting a primary and secondary coil on top of the iron winding — or in the midst of it (e.g., [Nathan Stubblefield's Electric Battery patent](#)).

We, then, incorporate these ideas into [Eric Dollard's analog computer in longitudinal magneto-dielectric modality](#) (LMD mode):



... so as to complete this supposition that it is possible to produce more power from less input and “fake” the use of a cosmic atmospheric generator when it actually arises from a subtle realm of electrodynamic theory which transcends physicality:

**SELF-RUNNING RPG (REACTIVE POWER GENERATOR)
REPLICATION THREAD STARTED IN ENERGETIC FORUM -
WHAT IS TIME???, by Aaron Murakami**

The spike is high voltage and ultra narrow width meaning all the time is locked up in the pressurized, polarized ether. When you deliver that to a battery, you are delivering TIME POTENTIAL to it. When you store that time potential over and over, you can then draw a load at a decompressed pressure (lower voltage) over time, meaning you get TIME back out of it because those spikes have the potential for time to exist or flow. Dismissing all the romantic nonsense about time will get you ahead faster because you can then see time for what it is. It is motion thru the aether and the density of that aether is what governs the rate at which time will flow.

The more dense is the aether, the slower time ticks and the less dense, the faster time ticks. If you're observing time, you're observing it from a certain density of aether that you are in. Everything slows or speeds accordingly so it will always look like time is moving at a constant. From an absolute or omnipotent point of view being able to see two areas of high and low density aether, then it can be observed that one has slow time ticking and one has fast time ticking but to each observer, they can't tell a difference.

This is the mechanism that allows relativistic effects to manifest, and it is solely dependent on the density of the aether.

This is redundant, but...

So, TIME is really simple, it is engineerable and TIME is just a measurement of the rate of flow thru the aether and the rate is governed by the density of the aether. You charge a coil such as in a Bedini SG or any inductor that you expect to get a collapsed spike back out of it. You charge it with say 12 volts over x amount of time (just enough time to get the magnetic field to max). The magnetic field you created displaces the aether. When the switch turns off, the aether rapidly pushes that magnetic field back into the coil and that is what the collapsed magnetic field is and why it collapses so fast. It is so fast, it induces a very high voltage spike with a pulse width that is so narrow, there is almost no time component to it. Those spikes are what you send to a battery, capacitor or whatever. The time used to charge the coil has been recompressed into higher pressure aether and the higher the pressure, the more narrow is the pulse width because all of that time has been converted back into TIME POTENTIAL so the spike is literally time potential and, on the collapse, it can pull more aether in with it to polarize than what went out to begin with. Again, store it and then draw a load later and you get lower voltage over a period of time because the time potential decompressed so now you have real work in watt seconds. You're getting the TIME back out of TIME POTENTIAL.

What Aaron calls the density of the aether I refer to as the frequency of electrical reactance. Both versions refer to the imaginary plane of numbers defined by the square root of negative one.

This is an elusive field. So much so, that we mathematically define it with an artificial construction:

$$\sqrt{-1} = x$$

... which has no solution since its analogously equivalent equation also has no solution:

$$-1 = x^2$$

... since there is nothing which, times itself, yields a negative result since this violates the rules of multiplication.

“Nothing” is not zero and it is not infinity. It does not exist. Consequently, the mathematics of imaginary numbers should not exist and the dependency of electrical engineering upon the ease and efficiency with which imaginary numbers mathematically models reactive power requires that we suspend our doubts about something we can't see or touch.

Free energy exists as an act of faith since the logic of mathematics does not support free energy. It also doesn't help that we are brainwashed into believing that it does not exist.