

Letters from Wingate Lambertson to Alexander Frolov 1993

216 83rd Street
Holmes Beach, FL 34217 U.S.A.

September 21, 1993

Mr. Alexander Frolov
P.O. Box 37
St. Petersburg, 193024
Russia

Dear Mr. Frolov:

Thank you for your letter of September 7 and your interest in my energy conversion method. My present situation is that my patent application has been rejected and I have to devote my full attention to rewriting it until after December 1. Do not send me any information on your work until after that date. We must be careful not to share information as competitors.

In response to your questions:

(1) Your "electrostatic accelerator of electrons."

You need to have a copy of both the Hyde, U.S. Patent No. 4,897,592, Jan. 30, 1990; the Spence, U.S. Patent No. 4,772,816, Sept. 20, 1988; and the Shoulders patents, U.S. Patent No. 5,018,180. All of these depend on the acceleration of electrons. Your approach must be different and novel from theirs.

(2) Contact with a company to sell your idea.

I have been working on my method for 20 years and have not yet been able to sell it. It is clear, at least to me, that until I have a working model which is obvious to the observer, it is not going to sell. You should not waste time trying to sell your method until you have a demonstration model. You should also have a Russian patent application to avoid risk of it being stolen.

(3) To get patent rights

You have to file a patent application in order to get patent rights and this is expensive. There is a U.S.A. book entitled "Patent it Yourself." If you can get a copy from your library you should go through it. If not, you will have to work through a patent attorney. Mine works on a contingency basis but his expenses have to be covered. It would be better to file in Russia first, then find a U.S.A. attorney.

(4) Creation of a joint scientific laboratory in St. Petersburg

This is not out of question with my method but you are probably three years early. You must appreciate that only a few people in the U.S.A. believe that zero-point energy conversion is possible. This is a small group of independent investigators. There is no public or private money going into the field. If you can find some way to pay for the Russian patent of my invention I will give 49% of the Russian rights to your group. This application will have to be filed before December 1, 1994. We can get into this more after December 1, 1993.

I am just beginning to negotiate with an organization which needs a 10 to

20 megawatt power supply and my present model has a 1600 watt maximum. This will require a large investment and they will need coverage in other countries.

(5) Help to get a job abroad.

I am in contact with two outstanding free energy engineers in this country who are out of work. Your best strategy will be to promote yourself to people in Russia.

(6) Cost of free energy.

I am very poor at time and cost projections. I am trying to have the buyers make their own cost projections. I tell them that the final cost will be one-half of their present electricity costs. Nuclear energy has a real cost of 25 U.S.A. cents/kwhr yet sells for as little as $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. We have to come in at one-half that or $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents to have a major impact on the market. You may use that figure for large power units in Russia. This is more a function of interest rates than any other variable.

(7) How to guarantee rights.

Again, you first need patent protection. Buyer contracts come second.

(8) Who is the buyer?

Thus far, we know only of two wealthy individuals who will take a chance on a free energy invention. Don Kelly knows those.

I suggest that you write a one page letter describing your invention and yourself, then ask Don Kelly to publish it in his next edition of his **Space Energy Newsletter**. This will get you started.

I wish you the very best in your endeavors.

Sincerely,



W. A. Lambertson

cc: Don Kelly

216 83rd Street
Holmes Beach, FL 34217
U.S.A.

December 31, 1993

Mr.. Alexander Frolov
P.O. Box 37
St. Petersburg
Russia, 193024

Dear Alex:

Thank you for your pretty card. My phone nume is (813) 778-1274. For Fax I use the local newspaper so if you send a fax letter please put my name and phone number on it. The fax number is (813) 778-9392. The newspaper name is: Islander Bystander.

I am still working on my patent application. I had to get a new attorney who is also and electrical engineer. He has been a great deal of help. A copy of my 21/29/93 draft is enclosed.

High voltage switching has been a major problem and my present system is not working. I have a man in New York building a new system for me and hope to have that next week. Switching at high voltage is not as simple as the driver suppliers would have you believe.

My oldest son and his family are visiting us next week and he is bringing his video camera. If my switch comes in I shall make a tape explaining how my method works. I have found in dealing with my attorneys that is is quite difficult to explain my method.

This patent application has to be filed by February 3. After that, I shall be able to work with your group as needed.

Sincerely,



W. A. Lambertson

216 83rd Street
Holmes Beach, FL 34217

April 11, 1994

Mr. Alexander Frolov
P.O. Box 37
St. Petersburg, 193024
Russia

Dear Mr. Frolov:

Thank you for your letter of February 8. I am uncomfortable about you borrowing money from a bank for a development program. I once lost \$30,000 by going that route with a new venture. Once the invention is fully developed, then the bank route may be feasible.

Please sign and return the enclosed confidentiality agreement. Also, send me a copy of your resume. I am trying to establish a world-wide marketing arrangement and will be meeting with the group in May. When this is done they will develop a more specific arrangement with you.

Toby Grotz made a video tape of his interview with me which may or may not be suitable for your television idea. I shall send it out today for copies and will send you one when I get them.

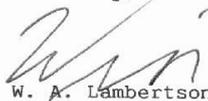
I am still working on my patent application and hope that it will be filed in May.

In response to your questions:

- a. The cermet dam is easy to make and could be made in St. Petersburg. In production, they will be inexpensive with the cost a function of the quantity.
- b. Competition - We cannot be concerned about competition as the lowest cost method will win. I expect my method to be the lowest cost one.
- c. Military applications - The military needs electric power just like everyone else. We are not concerned about that. We do want to make it difficult for the military to set up their own people using our method.
- d. Large industrial company - This may be your best potential source. You need access to a top official if you are going to deal with a large industrial company.
- e. Translation - This will be a valuable service.
- f. Publicity - The value of publicity will have to be your judgement. You have to be the source of information, not me. Do not give out my name, address or phone number.

I now have a switching system which works and can start to develop data to confirm my theory.

Sincerely,



W. A. Lambertson



THE CERMET OF WINGATE LAMBERTSON

In Florida, Wingate Lambertson, Ph.D., lights a row of lamps in his garage using what he says is electricity taken from the energy of space. It took years for Lambertson, a former director of Kentucky's Science and Technology Commission, to overcome his academic skepticism about claims that you could get something for nothing yet energy freely available from space could be tapped for useful work.

After getting his doctorate from Rutgers University, Lambertson worked for United States Steel in Chicago before going into the United States Navy. After going back to Rutgers for more postgraduate work, he joined Argonne National Laboratory, where he worked on nuclear fuel technology.

Then Lambertson discovered the large body of space-energy literature that has been written by researchers in the field. Eventually, he came to believe that something similar to an aether – the basic stuff of the universe – could exist, and that where collected, it could be used to make electricity.

After decades of research and experimentation, Lambertson was certain that space energy can be turned into a practical power source through a process he called World Into Neutrinos (WIN). He envisioned it being engineered into units that will probably be set outside the home on a small concrete

pad, like central air conditioning units are now, and wired into the home's master electric switchbox. The price? Cheaper than buying or leasing a modestly-priced car.

The most important part of the WIN process was Lambertson's E-dam, and the most interesting component in the E-dam was cermet. Cermet is a heat-resistant ceramic-and-metal composite invented in 1948 and considered by NASA for rocket nozzles and jet-engine turbine blades. Lambertson, who spent almost his entire career working with advanced ceramics, experimented to develop the best cermet for his device. The E-dam contains a plate of cermet formed into a round spacer about three inches in diameter, sandwiched between metal plates of the same size.

The process starts with an electrical charge, a stream of electrons from a standard power supply. The charge flows into the E-dam, where it is held in the cermet: "It stores electrons like a regular dam stores water," Lambertson said. When the dam is opened, the electrons are released. As they accelerate, the falling electrons gain energy from the space energy that is present in the E-dam. This gain in energy is what allows the device to put out more power than it takes in.

The current of electrons then flows into the device to be powered, such as a lamp, and then moves into another E-dam for recycling. Lambertson said there is no way for the process to become dangerous – if too much power were generated, the E-dams would overheat, shutting down the system.

For years, Lambertson was more interested in proving that the process gained energy than in the actual amount of energy gained, since he thought scaling up the process to higher efficiencies would be a relatively simple engineering problem. When his first of three patent applications was rejected, he saw it as a blessing because it forced him to study the space-energy literature more carefully. Eventually, he improved the process to the point where it put out twice as much energy as it started with, but he still needed to perfect it into a reliable product.