

KULDOSHIN'S TRANSFORMER

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Information by I.P. Kuldoshin about this interesting invention was published in "Orenburgsky reporter" (#38(183), September, 18 of 2002). NET readers have already known Kuldoshin's works (see his article on Unified Gravitational Theory in issue #3(6)).

Some years ago Nikolay S., a power engineering specialist, worked at Orenburg oil-processing industry. The factory, where he worked, had a lack of electric power and it was necessary to find some solution of the problem immediately. Having been informed with an article about Nicola Tesla's resonant transformer, Nikolay S. improved standard industrial transformers according to Tesla's ideas. Thanks to it he obtained 1000% output, i.e. the output energy was ten times more! As a result the electric power demand of the factory became ten times less and, in accordance with it, the electric power financial expenses were cut down as well. When the stuff of the power supply company got ten times less money they were staggered. No breaches were revealed in the factory work, however its power consumption was declined. After interference of authorities, administration of the factory was made to discharge Nikolay S. The modernized by Nikolay S. electromagnetic transformers were utilized and replaced by standard ones, which consumed as much of the electric power as before. After this event Nikolay S. disappeared without a trace.

At first Igor Kuldoshin had doubts in this story and decided to assemble Tesla's resonant transformer by himself. His knowledge at the field of electrotechnology was rather poor that time; therefore he studied thoroughly the structure of the standard transformers. Then, one and a half months later, he succeeded to make a functioning pattern of Tesla's transformer, which output was 300%.

The inventor said that it was much easier to remake an ordinary transformer than to make a new device. It was necessary to remove its external winding and replace it by a brass, copper or bronze belt as the design section allowed. Nikolay S. couldn't obtain the 1000% output at once; only the third his attempt was successful. However, now as the resonant transformer structure is exactly known so every competent electrician can make it. In case of need it will be possible to improve all transformers of any factory, making them work with tenfold output at off-line mode of operation.

In his article "Free Energy" Alexander Frolov (the head of Saint-Petersburg laboratory "Faraday Lab" and the editor-in-chief of "New Energy Technologies" magazine) writes: "The innovation of free energy technologies helps a person as well as an industrial or farm production to become less depended on the central-based system of energy resource distribution and, therefore, be more independent from the central

authority influence. It is difficult to say if the concept of "authority" will remain valid in its common meaning or how the concept of "government" will be changed if alternative power engineering is able to force to the market eliminating the fuel and energy corporation monopoly. Perhaps, it is modern Russia where there will appear a new political power, which is actually able to change the present situation for better".

Scheme of 40-kilowatt Transformer Modernization

(by Igor P. Kuldoshin)



Fig. 1

The transformer has three column of magnetic circuit (#1, #2, and #3) made for wrapping of 3-phase 400-milimeter-high metallic (brass or aluminum) windings with 36-square-cm section. The primary windings consist of 2500 turns of 0.9-milimeter-section wire. The secondary winding totally covers the primary one and consists of 106 turns and copper "tie" with 32-square-cm section. Knowing about Nicola Tesla's invention, the power engineering specialist from Orenburg Nikolay S., in his own transformer removed all the secondary winding, and covered the primary winding with three spirals of the metallic belt of 120-milimeter width and 0.3-milimeter thickness. Then the spirals were sequentially joined. While the power input was only 4 kWt then this transformer had 40 kWt output.

About the Inventor

Igor P. Kuldoshin is a veteran of the Orenburg geological organization ("Orenburggeology"). At the beginning of his career he worked as a drill operator's assistant, then he became a foreman. After getting a diploma of an engineer of gas and oil wells drilling he was mining oil in Sakhalin for a long time and then moved to Ural. Since 1960 Kuldoshin has worked at the Orenburg geological union.

The last forty years Kuldoshin has been taking a great interest in amateur creative technical work and made more than twenty different aggregates. Among his inventions there are seven snowmobiles of different types and a two-screwed helicopter. In 1987, when he was pensioned off, the engineer began to design landrovers. Except the amateur technical works Igor Kuldoshin has made lots of different inventions, which are successfully used in industry.