

The Simple Truth of Tesla's Monarch

Tesla's polyphase electric induction motors revolutionized the world, quickly establishing the standard for the electrical age that continues to this day. Astonishingly, an even more revolutionary device was perfected, protected and widely demonstrated: The Bladeless Tesla Turbine Engine.

Tesla reluctantly conceded, however, that the "psychological moment" that had allowed for implementation of his induction motors was not yet at hand for his engine. The Tesla turbine was never implemented commercially except as a torque transducer used in the speedometers of luxury automobiles of the time. One of the most interesting aspects of the history of this engine, both past and present, is how so many have been so completely confounded by the subtle simplicity that it manifests.

Many individuals and groups, and at least one major government have, in more recent times, attempted to seize the moment, contemplating control of various aspects of Tesla's bladeless engine technology. Toward this end, dozens of patents have been issued, detailing variations of the Tesla turbine engine, most of which have now expired and are in the public domain. These various patents have typically, almost inevitably, modified the device with destructive "improvements" or omissions. (TEBA has been publishing some of the better attempts. See page 15.)

Seeking a complete understanding of Tesla's original work was not the intent of most of the various "inventors" and was something that they could not apparently accept, appreciate or comprehend. Investments in attempts to "improve" the device, primarily out of a desire for personal gain, were met only with failure. This course of events eventually lead to the erroneous consensus that the Tesla turbine, while unique, just couldn't produce useful output power efficiently. Credit for the bastardizations, once failed, was often relinquished and typically attributed to Tesla, the ultimate scapegoat. The only successful commercialization has been in pumping applications, for which it has been declared a "Quantum Leap." Ironically, the manufacturer achieving this success with Tesla's pumps, vehemently declared the technology to be unworkable for engines.

Then came the Tesla Engine Builders Association (TEBA), a not for profit organization, founded on a deep respect for Dr. Tesla and his original work. Accurate drawings, based on Tesla's original documentation, were resurrected and made widely available. Many listened. The TESLA turbine was built, then tested, and to the surprise of many, found to perform just as Tesla claimed it would.

As a result of this proven success, a new wave of interest has once again begun to form. As expected, there are again, as in the past, those that are seeking patent protection in hopes of obtaining an exclusive market. Unfortunately this is just not possible, as many others have already discovered.

A hypothetical example will help illustrate the point: An ignored and expired public domain paper clip patent. It has

finally been recognized as a device that will hold together paper like no other known. You have built one of the first properly constructed paper clip prototypes of recent history and are convinced of its value. You have enthusiastically presented the paper clip technology to interested investors but they must be assured that you can protect this technology before they will provide financing. Disheartened, you deeply lament the fact that this is not your creation, only a reproduction, while coveting the abilities of the original inventor. Yes, you could modify the device and attempt to claim it as your own, but you soon discover that the originally patented design is the simplest, cheapest and most effective. Modifications only serve to complicate and compromise the device and would make it less competitive in the market. So you contemplate camouflaging the device or modifying it only slightly so as not to introduce serious deficiencies.

All this would make some sense if you were indeed the only one aware of the fantastic paper clip technology, but it is not at all a secret. A non profit association was established that disseminated accurate drawings of the public domain paper clip, far and wide, for the benefit of all. As a matter of fact, this is where you learned of the fantastic paper clip's proper construction geometry, following their drawings for a successful clip. Undeterred by the knowledge that everyone has rights to this technology, you decide to change one of the bends of the paper clip by several degrees and apply for a patent of your own. After all, business is business.

Similarly, Tesla's ignored, though elegant, original work has long been in the public domain, and like the fantastic paper clip, the basic device is NOT patentable, only embellishable (complicatable), *by its very design*.

Those seeking control of the TESLA device, simply do not, will not or can not acknowledge that Tesla has reduced the rotary heat motor to its simplest terms. Quoting Tesla; *"You see, that is the one great trouble. The human mind thinks but to complicate. I have had to work very hard to overcome that... But here you see what I have done. Do you see how very simple it is?"*

Hence the dilemma for a new crop of latter day "inventors." Having arrived on the scene, they once again scramble to modify something, anything, to obtain that all important, though actually useless, "patent protection." Let us hope that deception and non disclosure will not be used to lure yet more unsuspecting and poorly informed investors into believing that they will actually have effective protection. They can not and will not be protected from the simplicity embodied in Tesla's original patents and designs. Paradoxically, the exclusive market after which they all lust is largely available, simply as a matter of default.

All this being said, it should be noted that TEBA has absolutely no problem with a patent being issued for a *legitimate* improvement in the art, by those truly engaged in sincere attempts at its advancement, not its control. ©