I will try to explain what I was attempting and what I wished to measure.

Imagine a circular tube (like flexible & transparent fuel hose1/2 inch inside diameter) where one end is bent around to meet the other end, about 1 foot radius. Inside put mercury but fill only 25% of the inside volume. Now the next step is where I quit. Start wrapping copper wire to make an electric magnet around the tube containing mercury. Here I can give a few tips.

1. You will be using DC current with high voltages (vary low amps). I saw a electro-magnetic generator using about 70 standard 9V batteries, in-line affixed to a good sized plywood board for example. So think high voltage.
2. You will need multiple electro-magnets, the more the better. When wrapping the wire always wrap the same direction on all magnets. Special wire is needed for this, ask at your electric supply store. They make special wire just for this. If you decide to wrap several layers in your magnets, wrap until you get to the end of your magnet then bend the wire and go straight back to the beginning to begin the next layer (always wrapping in the same direction.
3. The distance between each magnet should be about 0.25 the length of the magnet.
4. Continue around the tube with mercury until you meet up with the first one you wrapped.
5. If you have been connecting the magnets you will make one complete circuit going through all the wraps on all the magnets.
6. It should look; -===+ -===+ -===+ -===+ -===+
7. Note magnet #1’s + is near magnet 2’s – This presents an attractive force. It continues around the loop.
8. Mercury is magnet while in a magnetic field. The mercury in the + area of the magnet will be acted upon towards the – pole of the next magnet. When the voltage runs through all the magnets will cause the mercury to rapidly spin within the closed system tub that it is in.
9. I predict that a ferrous like liquid (mercury) will generate electricity the way normal generators make it except now the magnets are spinning and the wires are stationary.
10. Find a way to measure it.
11. The reading will be independent of the startup (running) DC power from all the 9V batteries
12. Calculate the power used to the power gain
13. If it is wired a wright and combine the two currents you should find your 9V batteries are being charged and you have power to do mechanical work.
14. I would like to here someone do this. My inner self knows it works. Happy wrapping. Ron Medcalf (360) 303-0817 [rocketronny@juni.com](mailto:rocketronny@juni.com) 6/25/2018