



Dr. Theodore Taylor, left, and Anthony Kutter watch the growing pile of ice outside the Kutter cheese plant in Pembroke, N.Y.

Build Yourself An Iceberg (Continued from cover page)

or building, saving "90% or more over conventional cooling methods," according to Taylor.

The company set up its first "ice-power" system this past winter at the Kutter cheese plant in Pembroke, N.Y. A 900-ton ice chunk, formed over a two month period, will cool the plant's cheese coolers and air-condition its offices this summer.

The ice at the plant began to take shape January 3 when five nozzles started spraying water towards the

center of a shallow reservoir designed to hold the ice and the water that'll melt off next summer. The ice should easily last through the hot summer and fall months, when the company will begin to make more ice, according to Taylor.

Pipes run from the ice chunk, which is located just outside the Kutter plant, to cool-air radiators inside the building. The pipes collect water in an open area in the reservoir at the base of the ice chunk and send it inside. The water runs through the radiators, cooling the air, and is then carried back out to a cooling pond before it's fed back into the ice reservoir.

To make and store the ice, the company first digs a reservoir several feet deep, about 60 ft. across and with a low wall around it. Five nozzles spray water into the air above the reservoir at a rate of about 40 gal. per minute. If it's cold enough, most of the mist turns to ice, falling into the reservoir. The rest remains as water and recirculates through the system. The pump keeps drawing water off the bottom of the growing mass of ice and blowing it out above.

"We've calculated that we can make about 10 times as much ice by first spraying it into the air than by simply filling a pond and letting it freeze," says Harry Warren, a Nova project engineer. "The air pre-cools the water so ice forms faster." The ice formed using the Nova method is extremely porous so that water flows freely through it.

Once enough ice had formed at the Kutter plant, it was covered with 4-in. of polystyrene with an insulating value of about R20. A couple layers of plastic, force-filled with air blown in by a small fan, goes over that. The plastic insulates and stays in a bubble shape that sheds rain.

Even after all the ice is formed, thousands of gallons of water remain at the bottom of the ice. This water is pumped out to cool the cheese plant's coolers. The return water is cooled in a holding pond before it's pumped back in with the ice. In areas where there's enough ground water available, the holding pond could be eliminated.

INVENTOR ASTOUNDS EXPERTS WITH ENERGY PRODUCING DEVICE

Joe Newman's Amazing New Energy Discovery

By Mark Newhall, Managing Editor

"I thought he was a con man but I came back a believer," says Milton Everett, an energy specialist with the Mississippi Department of Energy, Jackson, Miss., about an amazing new energy invention, developed by Joe Newman, a rural Lucedale, Miss., inventor, that reportedly produces more energy than it consumes.



Joe Newman

Newman's invention has been making waves across the U.S. since the airing of a report by CBS News on their evening telecast a few weeks ago. What makes his invention so exciting, and different from other "discoveries" in the past, is the number of scientists and energy experts from around the country who have closely examined Newman's invention and are now hailing him as a genius.

U.S. Patent Office officials have refused to grant Newman a patent on his device on the grounds that it's a perpetual motion machine. He, in turn, has sued the patent office. When his case goes to federal court early this summer, he'll have the support in court of some of the top energy experts in the country. More than 100 have already signed affidavits that the invention performs as Newman says.

Dr. Roger Hastings, a solid state physicist with the Sperry Univac Corp., in Minneapolis, Minn., has visited Newman seven times, running extensive tests on the invention. His measurements say the device puts energy out at a rate of more than ten times the rate that it goes in. Hastings has looked closely at the inside of the invention and says he could find no way of secretly generating energy.

In one experiment, Hastings hooked up eight batteries to a small DC motor that powered a water pump. It pumped water for less than an hour before the small batteries ran down. He then hooked the same batteries and pump up to the smallest of Newman's devices. It started pumping water in the afternoon and was still pumping water at midnight when Hastings shut it off. When the batteries were unhooked from the de-

vice, they had been fully recharged. "That means the efficiency of his invention is far beyond 100%," says Hastings.

Newman, who is trained as an economist and accountant, has made his living since the early 1960's off various inventions and consulting work. He trained himself in physics and says he first formed his new theories of how matter and energy relate 15 years ago. He built the first working model of his invention over 10 years ago.

Newman decided to "go public" when the patent office denied his patent. "We're trying to rally support for our case against the patent office. The mechanisms of the invention themselves are so simple that, once we get a patent, we could be on the market with it in a year and a half," he told FARM SHOW.

Gerald Miller, a Fountain Valley, Calif., engineering consultant and physicist, ran tests on one of Newman's smallest models and had a good look inside. Here's how he describes a demonstration he saw:

"Except for a cylindrical magnet that rotates when the box is hooked up, the device is enclosed in a plywood box. A bank of batteries, hooked up in series, powers it and a lead comes back out to the batteries from the output side of the machine. We attached both an oscilloscope and a multi-meter — to gauge both voltage and amperage — and measured electrical current flowing both ways.

"Newman starts the machine by hooking up the electrical leads. The magnet accelerates to about 150 rpm's. A 4½-in. pulley, with a belt and some lead weights attached to it, acts like a dynamometer so that torque is produced. The oscilloscope showed, and the meters confirmed, that Newman's device was producing far more energy than it consumed. I looked inside and saw that there were no structures in it that could be considered an energy source. All the components were ordinary electrical components you could get anywhere. Anyone could build one of these."

Miller's tests were run on the smallest of Newman's three prototypes, an 18-in. square cube that weighs ap-

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The Kutter plant plans to use their ice-cooling system to bring their coolers down to about 45°, and air-condition the rest of the plant. They have spent about \$40,000 on the system, which was used on a limited basis last year.

Company officials note that costs could be greatly reduced on the system. The ice could be covered with

plastic and straw, for example, and the reservoir could be built without a wall around it. It might also be possible to pull the cool air directly off the ice chunk without any extra plumbing.

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