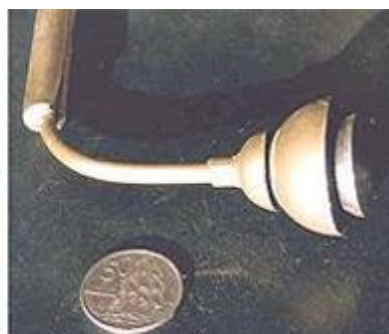
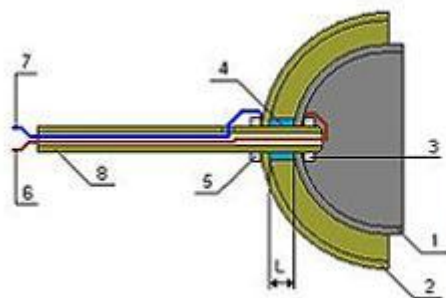


02/05/08 - More on the Sonic Boiler



The photos shown to date reminded me of a website I found a couple of years ago describing a similar thing. Here are my notes from that find; "As a sensitive

musician Mr Davey noticed, that there was such a frequency of the motor and propeller buzzing, when the aeroplane cabin and his body were getting into a resonance. At this unique resonance frequency he always was experiencing an influx of heat in his aeroplane cabin. He did not know yet, that in future this phenomenon will be utilised in ultrasonic weapon systems for effective and undetected killing of people. But he decided to test whether the same phenomenon is to appear, if a metal hemisphere which simulates his pilot cabin is submerged in water and is excited into a resonance frequency. So he found two tops from old bicycle bells, joined them together, tuned one of them to 50 Hz frequency, attached electricity wire to each one of them, and thrown them into water. Surprisingly, water started to boil extremely fast. So he made his first heater patent based on this observation. This patent was already registered in 1944. After a hero return from the war, he had a device, which repetitively proved to everyone who measured it, that it has the efficiency decisively exceeding 100%. Realising this, he believed that the world is going to pounce on the opportunity of production and use of this technical miracle. After all, people are full of declarations about apparent saving on energy, resources, about protection of our natural environment, etc. However, the reality turned out to be completely opposite. Immediately after it was experimentally confirmed that the device has unexplainably high efficiency, the heater and the inventor fell into disfavour of various institutions that are interested in selling electricity and that protect the monopoly on electrical power. In the result, this extraordinary invention received an extraordinary treatment! Namely authorities were doing everything in their powers to disallow the production and sale of this heater in New Zealand. One of legal tricks that were used against this heater, was that it was declared officially to be "unsafe to health and life of users". (Please notice that practically every electrical device working on 220 Volts can be declared unsafe, if someone in the position of authority wishes to put it down.) In turn in New Zealand it is impossible to undertake the production and sale of anything, that is not officially approved by the government. In the result, Mr Davey was fighting for almost 50 years to receive a permit for the industrial production of this heater. And during these almost 50 years, the permission was continually refused to him, no matter what research outcomes he submitted to please authorities, and no matter how hard he tried. But it is interesting, that in Australia an electric jug with a heating element of the design very similar to the Davey's heater was put in mass production (this Australian jug most probably is produced in there still even today). This Australian jug is working on the principle of electrical resistance of water (i.e. not telekinesis as the heater of Mr Davey does). Water that it heats is a resistor, in which heat is generated because of the electric current flows through this water. This Australian jug is exactly the same "dangerous to the health and lives", like the telekinetic heater of Mr Davey. Only that it did not encountered in Australia similar bureaucratic resistance because the energy efficiency of it is "normal". When I met Mr Davey for the first time in 1990, he still was appealing to authorities, and still had a hope to receive a permit for the production of his heater - in spite of these almost 50 years of lost battles with bureaucrats. He was even showing to me a large stock of components he gathered to start a production immediately after the permit is granted

to him. However, he gave up the experimental production of research copies of his heater. The design of the Davey's sonic heater is extremely simple. It actually is composed of two major parts only - see Figure K8 (3) from monograph [1/4]. The most important out of these two parts is a resonating hemispherical bowl (1) made of a sound inducing metal plate. The second part is a buffering hemispherical bowl (2) almost identical in shape to the bowl (1). This second bowl has the radius around 4 mm larger than the resonating hemispherical bowl (1). Both bowls are assembled symmetrically one around the other, means the hemispherical bowl (1) is placed inside of the hemispherical bowl (2). Coin is 32 mm wide = 1.25984 inches / Big bowl approximately 1.75 inches wide and .75 inches thick / Small bowl approximately 1 3/8 inches wide. Of course, apart from these two bowls, the heater also includes a long rod, nuts, washers, and electrical wires. These are to hold it together, to supply electricity to both bowls, and to allow the heater to be submerged into water that it heats. But these other parts are marginal additions only. The major parts are the bowls. During experimental production of this heater, the resonating hemispherical bowl (1) usually is made from an old cover for a bicycle bell. The dimensions of this hemispherical bowl are not important. It is only vital that it falls into a sonic resonance at the frequency of 50 Hertz, and that it has the outer surface which is parallel and equidistant from the external buffering hemispherical bowl (2). To each of these two bowls a different wire of the household electricity supply (i.e. 220 V, 50 Hz) is connected. The heater must be submerged in water that it heat. It brings water to the boiling point extremely fast. More details about the design and operation of this sonic heater is provided in subsection K3.3 from volume 10 of monograph [1/4]. After being constructed, the Davey's telekinetic heater must be "tuned" in two different manners. The first tuning depends on providing the hemispherical bowl (1) with such frequency of the own oscillations, that makes this bowl to resonate acoustically when a sound of the frequency 50 Hertz is emitted nearby. The second tuning of the heater depends on appropriate selecting the distance "L" between both bowls (1) and (2). On this distance depends the formation of the standing wave between both bowls. Thus it decides about the energy efficiency of the entire heater. From the information that the inventor repeated to me, I gather that the measurements carried out by New Zealand scientists suggested that this heater may consume even less than the equivalent for around 5% of the energy that it generates in form of heat. This would indicate, that the electrical efficiency of this heater is around 2000%. (Means, that the heater produces over 20 times more heat than it consumes electrical energy.)" - **from Private Files**

02/03/08 - Video - Sonic Boiler



It looks like a desk lamp, is cool to the touch and appears not to be doing anything, until it comes into contact with water. Former spitfire pilot Peter Davey claims his invention uses the power of sound to boil water. Mr Davey believes high frequency sonic vibrations emitted from within the silver bulb cause the water to boil. He says the idea came to him 50 years ago when he noticed different saxophone notes caused different household items to rattle. The mains-powered gizmo has experts intrigued. "I've never seen anything like it in my

live," Professor Arthur Williamson said. The Professor has his doubts about Mr Davey's acoustic theory and suspects there are two simple electrodes inside the boiler. "I'm careful that I don't divulge everything," Mr Davey said. "I'm waiting to get a manufacturer that is prepared to put some money into it." -



Love of music to sound in

Playing the saxophone inspired a device that boils water rapidly, but just how it works has eluded experts

A 92-YEAR-OLD inventor and saxophone player says he has used his love of music to come up with a device that boils water rapidly, in just the amount required. Peter Davey, of Christchurch, calls it the "sonic boiler" because it uses the power of sound, he says. How the heater actually works has confounded experts. The odd-looking device resembles a bent desk lamp, with a metallic ball at the end instead of a lightbulb. When switched on, and the ball is lowered into water — even just a tablespoonful — it boils the liquid within seconds.

"Everybody boils twice the amount of water they need, so I decided I would find a way water and make steam mechanically," says Mr Davey, Spitfire pilot. "This boils what you want to drink." He has been using the make hot drinks for 30 years he came up with the concept ago and it took him at least to figure out how to make it. "The principle is beautiful, cashed in on a natural phenomenon and it's all about music. "If I hadn't have been playing saxophone, I probably would come up with the idea." Mr Davey noticed as he played saxophone at home that even resonated at a different frequency. "The glasses will tinkle the

Bill and fuddle: Peter Davey, right, with his boiling device, which has stumped retired engineer Arthur Williamson, left. Pictures: THE PRESS

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"Everybody boils twice the amount of water they need, so I

decided I would find a way to boil water and make steam more economically," says Mr Davey, a former Spitfire pilot. "This boils exactly what you want to drink."

He has been using the boiler to make hot drinks for 30 years. He says he came up with the concept 50 years ago and it took him at least 20 years to figure out how to make the device.

"The principle is beautiful. I have cashed in on a natural phenomenon and it's all about music."

"If I hadn't have been playing the saxophone, I probably wouldn't have come up with the idea."

Mr Davey noticed as he played the saxophone at home that everything resonated at a different frequency.

"The glasses will tinkle on one note. Knives and forks in the drawer will tinkle on another note and I realised that everything has its point of vibration."

"In the same way, a component in the ball is tuned to a certain frequency."

It took years of trial and error to get the device to where it is now. He has made several prototypes using the same principle, including a steamer.

Friends dropping by over the years have urged him to make them a sonic boiler and that got him thinking commercially.

MR DAVEY is now looking for a manufacturer who will buy the technology and make the devices for the mass market.

"Nowadays, with the economy of water and electricity, I think it could be even more important than when I conceived the idea. They could sell a million of the things in China."

He estimated that boilers could be made as cheaply as \$9 each. "I cannot wait to explain the principle to somebody who wants to take it on."

A retired Canterbury University engineer, Arthur Williamson, was invited to look at the boiler on *The Press*' behalf and he was stumped.

He watched Mr Davey boil various quantities of water and took notes of the energy used and temperatures reached. He left scratching his head.

"I don't know enough about sound to know whether you can transfer



'Beautiful principle': The sonic boiler which Mr Davey says is based on a natural phenomenon.

that amount of energy via sound waves. I doubt it," Professor Williamson says.

He did recall a type of kettle years ago that had two perforated metal plates inside. The power ran between the plates, through the water.

"The resistance through the water provided the load. I wonder if it isn't working like that? Without taking it to bits, you can't tell."

The kettle was specially designed to prevent people getting a shock from touching the boiling water.

Professor Williamson's verdict of the sonic boiler: "It is an interesting gimmick, irrespective of how it works. I would probably buy one as a gimmick. I think more homework needs to be done."

Also queuing up for a boiler, after first seeing one in the 1960s, is Stu Buchanan, leader of the Garden City Big Band and a friend of Mr Davey. "It's rather spectacular. I don't know why it has never taken off as a utensil for people. I think it's a class act," he says.

Mr Davey was born in Hamilton in 1916. During World War II he flew Spitfires for the 602 City of Glasgow Squadron of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

The squadron operated along the south coast of England, escorting bombers to Holland and Belgium, doing convoy patrols and fighter sweeps into France.

He married after the war and had two children.

The Press

Williamson, left. Pictures: THE PRESS