

*“For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.” Sir Isaac Newton*

## **Antigravity**

Antigravity exists! It is a true and factual universal condition.

Because the universe is in balance and does not fly off in chaos as some theories have proposed, Newton’s “Law” could be restated as thus: *“For every ‘condition’ there is an equal and opposite ‘condition’.”*

This confidential paper discusses the **condition** of **angular motion**, gravity, and it’s “equal and opposite condition,” antigravity. Furthermore, it reveals secret and exhaustive research, engineering, and a patent pending invention that demonstrates antigravity on multiple dimensions.

Countless attempts at synthesizing the condition of antigravity have been attempted throughout the history of humankind. It is commonly believed that antigravity is a concept only – that the condition of antigravity cannot, and will not be achieved. The reason why evolutionary science has overlooked antigravity is because its attention has been focused elsewhere. Approaching this problem required revolution, not evolution!

Although keys to the “revolutionary” approach to antigravity have been around for centuries, The URANTIA Book – from documents translated in 1934-35 and published in 1955 – provided the clue as to where these keys fit:

“Antigravity can annul gravity within a local frame; it does so by the exercise of equal force presence. It operates only with reference to material gravity, and is not the action of mind. The gravity-resistant phenomenon of a gyroscope is a fair illustration of the *effect* of antigravity but of no value to illustrate the *cause* of antigravity,” – page 101.

Conditional to matter is **motion**. All matter in space is in motion. Therefore, in contrast to Newton’s observations – cosmically speaking – *there are no stationary objects in space*.

In the realm of space there exists **pattern**. Pattern can be observed from the smallest atom and its particles, and the pattern of material gravity therein is also observed. That is why elements can exist. The “elemental” pattern, and its gravity condition can be expanded to what we observe in solar systems, galaxies, and universes.

Antigravity is found in association with these patterns.

Simplified, “*antigravity is a pattern of motion*. When the motions of spinning or rotating masses are used in association to produce “equal force presence” – within their association – rotational inertia is induced, and in an actual manifestation, it is equal to antigravity.” – Raymond Kelly Tippett

### **Demonstrations of Antigravity:**

The “*effect*” of antigravity can be demonstrated.

As we have all seen illustrated, a gyroscope is a ring of mass spinning around an axis. As the ring spins at high revolutions per minute, the spinning mass creates the conditional effect of angular motion – that might be described as a pattern of centrifugal force exerted equally from all the infinite points of the 360° rotational plane of the spinning ring.

The force exerted is *angular force* and it creates a *condition* that resists and/or defies the common condition (*grasp*) of material gravity. The angular force exerted from the spinning mass of the gyroscopic ring nullifies the material gravity grasp of the planet. Once a sufficiently large magnitude of “gyroscopic stability” is attained, the angular force exerted by the gyroscope will hold the device at an angle that is approximately parallel to the axis of the earth.

Like Foucault’s pendulum the gyroscope reaches a magnitude of force large enough to allow the earth’s rotation to be observable. Consequently, both the pendulum and the gyroscope hold their position with respect to the cosmic environment revealing the fact that the earth is rotating beneath them.

This effect illustrates the cosmic environment as it acts on both the pendulum and gyroscope. Both devices have effectively demonstrated how, through momentum, stability and equilibrium can be achieved in association with the planet’s material gravitational force. In essence the “equal force presence” created by the angular force of the two mechanisms “annul” gravity and demonstrate the “effect” of antigravity.

Angular force created by the spinning ring counteracts the force of linear planetary gravity allowing the gyroscope to overcome this condition and perform its gravity-defying feats.

As with any spinning mass, angular motion (force) causes the mass to resist tumbling. This is as true with a spinning bullet as with a gyroscope, or a child’s spinning top. The faster the mass spins the more resistance that is created by the angular force created by the motion of its rotation.

Because reality and the force of gravity are multi-dimensional, however, the gyroscope's angular force only illustrates angular force on the plane of the spinning ring. As such, it only overcomes one dimension of multi-dimensional gravity.

When, however, a condition is created where angular force can be demonstrated in a multi-dimensional local environment, a very different reality becomes apparent. The keys presented in *The URANTIA Book* unlocked a revelation to Raymond Kelly Tippett, of Phoenix, AZ, related to the condition of antigravity.

Tippett's idea involved producing angular motion in opposing directions. He conceptualized a device combining the angular motion relation of three gyros mounted concentrically and at opposing 90° angles. But, building such a device based on existing technology was impossible, because there was nothing on the planet that he could use to demonstrate his unique proposition. All existing gyros consisted of ringed masses supported by rods or spokes. To mount them in the configuration Tippett required a new type of gyro that had yet to be conceptualized, because Tippett's gyros would be required to rotate around a single point in space and to rotate without the use of spokes. They would also have to have an identical center of gravity.

### **The Invention:**

Until Tippett's revelation, a device had never been created that could demonstrate the effect of angular motion in a multi-dimensional local environment.

But Tippett figured out a way to create the condition. The first step was to develop a new and hither-to-fore unknown type of "force generator." This device had to be conceptualized, engineered, and invented from imagination, as nothing like it had ever before been made on this planet.

Tippett, one of the principals of Ganid Productions, LLC, was the first individual in history to identify the system, to engineer, develop, and produce a device to demonstrate angular motion in multiple dimensions. It is a project that has consumed the past decade of Tippett's life, as he set out to create a completely unique and new expression of physics that would defy "common wisdom."

Ganid Productions, LLC, embarked upon the task of designing, engineering, building and testing a new type of gyroscopic motor conceptualized by Tippett – the **ring gyro actuator**. *Both the motor and principles discovered* in "force generation" from the device are patentable.

The ring gyro actuator was built and actually has been tested. It is novel and unique. Nothing like it ever was. In short, it is a new type of motor that spins a ringed mass at high revolutions per minute, in balance, around an invisible axis in space (the center of gravity of

the spinning mass). It does so without spokes.

The device demonstrates the characteristics of Tippett's unique and novel proposition, and illustrates how an equal force presence can be created through opposing rings exerting angular motion.

No attempt at creating a local condition of antigravity using this process has ever before been proposed.

### **How It Works:**

Here is how this unique and novel device works to overcome the multiple dimensions of linear gravity.

The execution, in concept, is relatively simple, however until Tippett developed the brushless, axle-less, ring gyro actuator, the effect could not be demonstrated.

Unlike the gyroscope, which is used for guidance control and feedback, the ring gyro actuator can actually be used to control the angle of displacement by using the gyro force as the force of motion itself. All of the mass is at the periphery of the spinning shape so that it maximizes the angular motion for the amount of mass weight.

Through experimentation with concepts, ideas, and materials, such a motor was developed. The first examples of it were mock devices that proved that the theory would work and were sufficient to inspire the inventor to proceed and preserve.

Multiple challenges were presented with the development of a motor that had an invisible axis. The inventor did not get much encouragement to pursue his ideas. In fact the educational community described his ring gyro actuator as "useless," because they contended that the device "did no work". Other critics of the ring gyro actuator were quick to denounce the project. It should be noted, however, that his critics did not have all the pieces to the puzzle, because Tippett felt as though he had to hold the idea of concentrically mounting three ring gyro actuators confidential between himself and a few chosen associates.

Tippett was fully aware that the ring gyro actuator was doing work. But to understand it, one has to understand that generating "force" is "work."

The ring gyro actuator was developed solely for the purpose of creating an equal force presence through angular motion force. It appears to do no work only to those with no vision, or at best incomplete vision. Accordingly, even the concept of "work" done by this

device appears to be unique, novel and also eligible for patent, according to Ganid's intellectual property attorneys.

This leap in technology cancels the idea that a “motor” has to turn something – like a drive shaft or gears to do *work*. The ring gyro actuator sets forth an absolutely new paradigm in motor design. This is a very important concept to understand.

Interestingly, because the work of the ring gyro actuator is accomplished basically from “free-wheeling”, the loss of efficiency that is required by traditional motors to overcome the friction of turning a shaft or a set of gears is virtually eliminated. The only work that the ring gyro actuator has to do is spin and resultant of this action it does work – creates force. The efficiency ratio of the ring gyro actuator is destined to be the highest of any motor ever invented.

Numerous attempts to build the motor required patience as he went through a lot of trial and error. Eventually Tippett determined that a ringed mass could be actuated to rotate, when fabricated, in the fashion of a brushless motor that used magnets and electronic coils in a unique and never-before attempted assembly.

It worked.

After numerous experiments in the laboratory using a variety of systems, electronics and materials, a system of mounting a ring on bearings, with four opposing magnetic points actuated by external coils electronically designed to fire by a computer controlled power supply proved sufficient to create a working model of the ring gyro actuator.

The first piece of the puzzle was in place.

### **Creating An Antigravity Device:**

Once the ring gyro actuator had been invented, the unique and novel concept of creating a local condition of antigravity, as hypothesized by Tippett, could be tested.

This test requires the development of an antigravity device.

The device would consist of three ring gyro actuators concentrically mounted in association to produce gyroscopic angular motion at opposing angles. The purpose of this is to produce multi-dimensional angular motion sufficient to create an equal force presence. Because all three gyros would be working simultaneously in harmony *with* each other – yet, at the same time, *against* each other – the device would exude a force presence that would be cosmically resolved. The device would then be free to take the path of least resistance

without having to be subservient to linear gravity.

It had long been determined that traditional gyroscopic technology made the demonstration of this concept impossible because traditional gyroscopes were built with spokes supporting the ring of mass around the axis. Traditional gyros simply could not be assembled in a concentric configuration, and furthermore, they could not share the same point in space as their center of gravity.

Tippett's development of the ring gyro actuator which is void of spokes, or axles, for the first time makes it possible to demonstrate this cosmic force-paradox. It is Tippett's contention, and the belief of many others, that this apparently cosmically unresolved proposition nullifies the gravity grasp on all dimensions. Any attempt to reposition the spinning device from any plane, angle, or direction, would be counteracted by angular force in the opposing direction.

In essence this condition has only one logical resolution – antigravity. Outside gravitational action on such a stabilized local system is effectively nullified.

A mock antigravity prototype of this device has been built and tested. The inventor feels that without question it proved that the concept was feasible.

The challenge now is to build an assembly of powerful and forceful ring gyro actuators all three of which rotate around the same center of gravity. This can be accomplished by assembling opposing rings at 90° angles in a three concentric circle configuration.

The main problem of creating rings of diminishing size and rotational inertia has already been overcome. To have the same center of gravity the rings must fit inside one another. This means that each ring will have to have a different diameter. Seeing as how the work the rings are doing is creating a force presence (angular motion) balance and precision is required. To achieve this balance, each ring would need to contain the same amount of rotational inertia – even though certain rings would be smaller in diameter and others larger.

To accomplish this, Tippett studied the chart of elements and found that, interestingly; he could easily accommodate rotational inertia by fabricating the rings out of different elements. By so doing, an “equal force presence” between rings of differing sizes is achievable.

Because of the elemental differences in metals out of which the three concentric ring gyro actuators would have to be fabricated, and the high degree of precision that was now coming into play, the project reached a point where outside help will now be required.

Manufacturing one ring gyro actuator was one thing, however manufacturing three of them with a high degree of precision presented new and increasingly difficult precision

engineering and manufacturing challenges.

Tippett's invention of the ring gyro actuator has made it possible for the first time ever to test the equal force presence of multi-dimensional angular motion.

The next step in producing the local condition of antigravity requires assembling three ring gyro motors in association with one another whereby they are at right angles generating opposing angular motion on all dimensions.

Now a device has been created that has its own multi-dimensional gravity characteristics – a presence (much like that of an atom) – that is beholden to nothing other than itself. It is no longer held within the linear gravity grasp of other objects.

### **The Present:**

To date, Ganid Productions, LLC, has developed a new motor created for the exclusive purpose of creating angular motion. This ring gyro actuator has been tested in Ganid's laboratories in Sierra Vista, AZ.

Furthermore, Ganid has created a working model antigravity device consisting of three concentric ring gyro actuators mounted in opposition as described above, proving that the concept is doable.

Three plastic ring motors were constructed with sufficient electric circuitry to drive them all in association. Though only a mock prototype, this experiment has demonstrated the viability of Tippett's basic proposition. The *idea* for a basic motor drive was proven. This was achieved in 1998. An industrial-strength prototype with the necessary force prerequisites was designed. In 1999 the first metal ring was manufactured. Current electronics are continually being perfected for the optimal performance capability of this existing ring.

Engineering documents as well as videos are available to display the developmental progress of this project. Everything has been documented, time-stamped, and recorded on video.

Although sufficient revolutions per minute have not been reached to acquire sufficient gyroscopic stability in these devices, Ganid already has demonstrated and proven that:

A ring gyro actuator can be built that will achieve sufficient gyroscopic stability.

Ring gyro actuators can be mounted concentrically to rotate around separate axes that intersect at a common point (the center of gravity).

Ring gyro actuators can be manufactured with metals of different masses in order to achieve the same angular momentum as though they were all made of the same metal of the

same diameter.

Ganid has shown that concentric ring gyro technology is not only possible, but is also obtainable.

### **The Vision:**

A final prototype encompassing three ring gyro actuators urgently needs to be completed and demonstrated.

The mechanism being made is designed to utilize the principles herein described and to serve as definitive proof of their value. It is designed only to prove the existence of antigravity as its sole purpose. It consists of three ring gyro motors. These ring motors are arranged at 90° angles and are held in association with pedestals that are all housed by a final containment sphere.

These ring motors are three different diameters. Made in concentric association so that the smallest in diameter is able to fit inside the middle sized ring and likewise the middle ring can fit inside the large ring. All three are associated with rings occupying three different planes (i.e. X, Y, and Z).

Though these ring motors are concentric with respect to one another, they are made of specifically different metals. The density differences in each ring are designed so that the angular forces of rotation are identical. When the rings revolve at the same angular velocity, they exhibit the same angular momentum and the same kinetic energy. This is the only mechanism that can claim to achieve this result. This makes all of the angular forces of the gyros equal and in association creates a new and unrealized potential. The net result of these balanced forces is that the system exhibits massive increase in rotational inertia. This increase in rotational inertia is in proportion to the energy in the individual rotating motors and given an adequate amount of energy will far exceed the force of rotational inertia of any object in the immediate environment.

### **The Future:**

To move this project on to the next level, Ganid Productions, LLC, needs an infusion of venture capital.

Ganid is willing to provide said venture capitalist with both an ownership position in this patented, as well as royalty participation.

The initial breakthrough has been achieved a lot of the hard work has already been done.

Now Ganid needs capital for precision engineering and fabrication of one antigravity device that can demonstrate one thing and one thing only, and that is that this device – in motion – weighs less than it does at rest.

Once Ganid has the ability to demonstrate this, and holding patents on the system, technique, device, and principles involved in creating an antigravity device, the technology can be licensed to industry, which can develop a myriad of uses which range from moving various types of payloads, people, and other cargo; to the production of new energy systems yet to be conceived based on balanced force, rather than friction.

In essence, once proven, the three concentric ring gyro actuator can and will alter the way we look at everything on the planet from space travel to routine transportation and energy systems. Without question, an antigravity device would stand up as one of the top five inventions ever created by man.

Participants in this venture have the potential to reap bounteous rewards.

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