

PRODUCT – MAGRAVS HOME POWER SYSTEM

Question #1: **What is the outside of the Unit made of?**

The housing is made of injected-moulded plastic.

Question #2: **What is on the inside of the Unit? Are there any moving parts? Are the parts held in place?**

Inside are nano-coated copper coils. They are held in place and secured firmly and will not move even when the unit is turned on its side or upside down.

Question #3: **Is the unit indestructible?**

If you kick it around hard enough, the outer casing will crack. Otherwise, the internals are solid-state and will continue to function as long as there is no mechanical damage made on the internal wiring.

Question #4: **There are two wires coming out of the Unit. What are they for?**



(note: image 1 and 2 are European standard. Procedure is the same regardless of the shape or style of plug or outlet)

*One wire has a male plug on its end that plugs into a wall receptacle. **Important:** Before plugging the Unit into the receptacle, you need to determine the “live” output of the wall receptacle. The phase meter that comes with your Unit can be used to determine this. Insert the probe of the meter into each of the holes of the wall receptacle. The small light on the phase meter will flash when you have located the “live” output of your wall receptacle. Notice that one of the prongs on the male plug of the Unit is marked “live.” Make sure you aligned the “live” side on the Unit's plug so it goes to the “live” side of the wall receptacle. **If the Unit is connected incorrectly, it will not function as intended. This falls outside the scope of manufacturer's warranty.***

The Unit requires a small amount of electricity (normal electron flow provided by the power company) in order to trigger the device into operation. Once the Unit is plugged in and a load is connected on the second wire, Plasma energy will start to flow from the unit and over a period of use will nano-coat its path. Plasma travels efficiently along nano-coated pathways. Also see Answer # 20.

Important: The “live” wire of electrical devices that are plugged into the Magravs Power Unit **must** match the "live" wire on the Unit's load wire receptacle.

Question #5: Will the plug on the unit adapt to different home wall plugs, like that of the USA and Europe, which are different from one another?

Yes. That being said, we have reports of some countries that have odd electrical configurations that need to be taken into account. Another consideration to bare in mind is the device operates on one single hot lead and is not intended for use on a multi-phase installation.

Question #6: How much does the unit weigh and what are its dimensions?

Weight: 1.13kg (2.5lbs); Dimensions: 20cm x 20cm x 30cm

Question #7: Does the Magravs Home Unit have certification? For which countries?

As of todays date (January 12th, 2016) certification is in place for the European Union (distributors will be informed when certification for additional countries is in place).

Question #8: Can distributors sell the unit in countries where it is not certified?

Some countries require certification of certain products while other countries do not. If certification is a requirement, the Keshe Foundation will provide certification. The Foundation does not support selling this product without certification if certification is a requirement. If a distributor circumvents the foundations position pertaining to certification and sells the product in a country where certification is required, the distributor does so at their own risk and liability.

Question #9: Where do you plug it in the home?

The first unit that you install in your home (you can have more than one unit in your home) should ideally be plugged in at a wall receptacle between a fridge or freezer and the wall socket. (These appliances have compressors that speed the conditioning).

Question #10: Can I have more than one unit in my home, if so, where do I plug it in?

*Yes you can have more than one unit in your home. If you have a second unit, which we call "the cascading unit," it should be plugged into the wall receptacle that's **nearest** to the circuit breaker. However, this may not always be practical, since the ideal situation would be to keep constant load on the unit, so the primary unit (referred to in Question #9) may be plugged in the kitchen, where the refrigerator is located for example because fridges are ideal constant-load devices in a household.*

Cascading the units adds additional energy output on the input or upstream side of the unit that is closest to the source of electricity. If one were cascading to obtain higher output, the device requiring the higher output must be between the Magravs unit and the electrical source.

Question #11: Can you explain what "constant load" means and why it is necessary to keep constant load on the unit?

In the initial stages of operation of the device, the plasma energy builds up over time. The plasma energy provided is determined by the load. If the load changes, the pressure of plasma in the system also changes. If the load or part of the total load is removed from the system the plasma pressure collapses. When you add a load, plasma pressure will begin to build-up again. Each subsequent collapse, fortunately, requires less time to rebuild, therefore, a constant load will speed the process of conditioning.

Question #12: What are resistive and non-resistive loads and how do we accommodate these two types of loads when using the home power unit?

Resistive loads – Any thing with a heating element inside it. Incandescent light bulbs, toasters, hot water heaters (that use a heating element), stoves, ovens, cloth irons, clothes dryers, etc.

Resistive load operates on the principal of friction caused by flowing electrons. The friction causes heat. Resistive loads therefore are typically used to produce heat, in a hair dryer for example, or an iron or stove or heating elements in general.

In a plasma system, the energy available is far greater, and travels at a faster speed, than the electron flow electrical energy provided by your electric company. Therefore, the resistive load encounters available energy far beyond its capacity to initially handle. Over time and with proper conditioning, the resistive loads adapt to the plasma energy and will function normally.

A non-resistive load relies on the fields of magnetic energy created by flowing electrons and this field is very similar to the fields of plasma energy. This similarity allows non-resistive, or inductive loads to operate properly with little or no conditioning time required.

Question #13: Can you address incandescent light bulbs?

Non-florescent bulbs operate purely on the principle of electrical resistance. If an incandescent bulb is connected without going through the conditioning phase it will likely blow. However, after conditioning is completed, the bulb will operate normally (see Question #12).

Question #14: What about florescent bulbs?

These bulbs are not resistive. Therefore there is no issue. They can be used during the conditioning process safely (see Question #12).

Question #15: What about heaters or any other items with a heating element?

All items with heating elements are resistive in nature – old incandescent bulbs, heaters, stoves, ovens, water heaters with elements, etc. (see Questions #12).

Question #16: How much load can be place on the unit? It says it it rated to 2kW. What does that mean?

Please follow the steps outlined in the product manual when loading the Unit to capacity. Failure to do so will void the warranty. Add a maximum of 500W of LEDs, or combinations of other non-resistive loads to the Unit and keep this load constantly running 24/7. A lighter load will still serve to nano-coat your home, however the process will take more time. LEDs are found to be the most effective, but other non-resistive load sources will suffice. After about 2 weeks, reduce this load to around 40W and keep this load constantly running 24/7 on the Unit. This will depend partly on the nature of the load and the complexity of your wiring. Over the next months, simply allow the system to operate without interruption, if possible. If interruption occurs, simply resume as normal. After a year, you should be able to remove all loads off the Magravs Power Unit but still keep it plugged in and turned on. In case of power outages, simply allow the loads to resume when power is restored.

Question #17: How much power will it supply?

The Unit is rated at 2kW resistive load and 5.2kW resistive load rating when a second cascading unit is added. The non-resistive load rating is theoretically infinite, although we advise following the rating of the household wiring and circuit breaker for safety.

However, these ratings/limitations only apply during the conditioning process. Once

conditioning is complete, all devices that have been conditioned to that system will function with no such limitation. If one were to add on non-conditioned devices after the fact, these devices would conform to the load limitations until they are conditioned to the plasma energy. Devices of a greater load, such as water heaters, electric stoves and electric heating devices will condition over time and not present a problem. It may require a “pumping” of the conditioning process, i.e., time on and off, before they are ready to accept the full plasma energy.

Question #18: Will the Home Unit damage electronics in my home and how does it affect electronics like computers?

It will not damage any electronic devices. In fact, devices run more efficiently, and perhaps more coolly, given the nature of plasma energy. We have found no issues with these types of devices.

Question #19: How long will it take to condition a circuit and how do you know when the circuit has been fully conditioned?

It depends on how much load is plugged into the Unit, i.e. the more load, the quicker the conditioning.

The conditioning process quickens as more and more wire in the home becomes nano-coated, because, as stated in Answer #4, plasma travels along nano-coated pathways. It is the plasma that initiates and completes the nano-coating process. However, the conditioning time varies due to wiring complexity in the home and what electronic devices are in the home. Therefore, every conditioning situation is unique. A typical home should be complete after about three months, though be aware that this is a fluid evaluation. Once the conditioning is complete, one should see a near total reduction in the metered electricity usage.

Also note that if the home has devices that are frequently turned off and on, like heaters and lighting, it will take longer to see significant changes in the electric meter reading due to the collapsing and rebuilding of the plasma fields. When one is ready to remove the electric meter, the home should be sufficiently adapted to the plasma and should sustain itself.

Also note that insulated wire nano-coats much faster than bare copper wire.

Question #20: What happens during the conditioning phase?

- a) Plasma energy is introduced to the household wiring*
- b) Plasma learns the behaviour of electricity and mimics it*
- c) Plasma is introduced to resistive loads, and plasma "squeezes" itself down to match the narrow bandwidth of electron vibration to supply resistive loads alongside electron vibration.*
- d) As the plasma energy is introduced into the home system and devices, it has no way to travel through the system, so it creates a nano-coating on the wiring, which is a conduit for the plasma.*
- e) As that nano-coating grows, the need of the plasma to mimic electricity becomes less and less. Devices that are properly conditioned operate on plasma and not electricity anymore. If one were needing to return a device to operating on electricity, one would only need to open a path for the electricity into the nano-coating.*

Question #21: How critical is it to follow the conditioning phase instructions?

*If the conditioning phase is not adhered to, resistive loads connected to the unit **may malfunction**. For now, it appears that only during the conditioning phase, resistive loads are problematical. Once the conditioning phase is complete, it appears the resistive load issue is negated. We are only beginning to fully understand this. There are many different devices in any given home that require*

resistive and non-resistive power. As well, each circuit within any given home is slightly different. This is why it is extremely important to follow the conditioning instruction and not to deviate from them in any way. We are confident that thorough knowledge of resistive interaction will come in short time.

Question #22: What do you do when all the circuits are conditioned?

Enjoy the fruits of your labour, i.e. enjoy lower electric bills. In all seriousness, once the electric-bill savings have plateaued off, try removing the unit and connecting devices directly to the wall for a couple of months and see if the savings are still there (they should be, based on what our researchers have found) Then, simply move the unit to a friend's or relative's house and start the conditioning process all over again so that they too may enjoy the benefits of plasma energy.

Question #23: How long will the unit last?

Barring mechanical damage, decades, if not centuries, since it is solid state.

Question #24: What savings can I expect to see with the 2Kw rated home power unit that I have installed in my home?

One of the common misconceptions is that any reduction in energy consumption can be seen by a power meter attached to the wall socket where the Magravs Unit is plugged in, or in this case behind the main electrical meter. This is not the case because the power meter does not measure plasma energy being reflected back into the household wiring. Plasma energy CANNOT be measured with the meters that we have today.

The actual measurement of the drop in electrical consumption must be done at the main electrical meter outside your house.

Remember, no present meters can measure plasma energy. What the main meter will show is the side effect of plasma supplying more and more of your household energy needs, i.e. less and less dependence of your home on electron vibration (a.k.a electricity).

Please note that any significant drop in energy consumption will occur over weeks, not days. To FULLY nano coat the wiring in your home will take months. Hence the gradual drop in electric consumption as read at the main meter.

Please also see this video for Mr. Keshe's explanation of this very phenomenon:

<https://youtu.be/uLu7QJHoaxQ?t=1h25m55s>

When the conditioning is completed, barring any devices that cycle (devices that are turned off and on regularly), you should see a total drop in electricity use, metering and charges. Since each situation is different with unique elements and issues in individual homes, this question cannot be answered in any concrete fashion at this time. We have seen at least 66% reduction in all home power systems, so expect at least two thirds less energy cost, though this will likely be far greater.

Question #25: Won't my cities energy company notice that my bills are lower? What if I am approached by someone of authority and questioned?

Answer: *If the Unit is certified for use in your city/country, the authorities have no legal right to stop you from using the home power unit in your home.*

Question #26: Is there an instruction manual for the unit and does it guide the user, step by step, on how to install and use the unit?

A manual comes with the unit in the box. The manual can also be viewed here:

<http://blueprint.keshfoundation.org/manual.php> It is relatively easy to follow but if you have concerns or technical questions, you can contact the foundations technical support service department at technical.support@spaceshipinstitute.org.

Question #27: Is there a warranty?

Yes. The Unit is guaranteed by the Keshe Foundation for a period of 12 months from date of purchase. This date must be proven by: invoice or receipt bearing date of sale, details identifying the appliance, type, model. Failure to produce the stated documents will invalidate the product warranty. This warranty includes free replacement or repair of the unit. Please refer to the owners manual for a complete definition of the warranty.

Question #28: If I order a Unit and I have to cut the plugs off of it, because the plugs are not compatible with my countries standard wall sockets etc, is the warranty will good?

Yes. However, please FIRST take the time to inform customer service so they have a record of the modification and approve the modification.

Question #29: The Magravs Unit has two plugs on it, one that plugs into the socket of the home and the other that the load plugs in to. What are the colours of the wires under the sheathing of each of the Magravs wires?

The wiring convention is: Brown = Live, Blue = Neutral, Yellow/Green = Earth.

Question #30: What does single-phase and 3-phase mean and why is it important?

***The Magravs Unit is designed to operate on a single phase only.** Therefore, multiple units would be required for multiphase operation. Or, another way to address 3-phase is to condition one phase for about 2-3 months, then move the Magravs Unit over to the next and repeat the process until all phases are conditioned.*

Single-phase power is:

- Used in most homes in North America
- Able to supply ample power for most smaller customers, including homes and small, non-industrial businesses
- Adequate for running motors up to about 5 horsepower; a single-phase motor draws significantly more current than the equivalent 3-phase motor, making 3-phase power a more efficient choice for industrial applications

3-phase power is:

- Common in large businesses, as well as industry and manufacturing - Increasingly popular in power-hungry, high-density data centers
- Expensive to convert from an existing single-phase installation, but 3-phase allows for smaller, less expensive wiring and lower voltages, making it safer and less expensive to run -Highly efficient for equipment designed to run on 3-phase

Question #31: Can you use the Unit out of doors or in climates where there are large temperature fluctuations?

*The current version of the home Unit has a thermal breaker in it that is calibrated to 50 or 60 C. Heat really isn't an issue, except of course for extreme heat, but **moisture is an issue.** The Unit must be kept dry. If the Unit is protected from collecting moisture from, for example temperature swings, it will operate normally. Some Units that are situated in a damp room might trip breakers upon installation,*

but they will "spring back to life" and work normally when allowed to stand unplugged for around 2-3 days in a dry room. We advise this a case to case situation and happens very rarely. Units can also get moist during shipping.

Question #32: Can I use an amp meter or other standard electronic measuring device to measure how much energy the Unit is supplying/saving me?

The benefit of the Magravs unit is to the rest of the house, not the load connected to the Magravs Unit. An amp meter shows what is being drawn by the load (plugged into the unit), it does not measure the plasma being sent through the wiring of the home via the unit. Your homes main meter will show you the savings, but even then, to say the main meter reads plasma would be wrong. All the meter is showing is the side effect of plasma supplying more and more of the houses energy needs which in turn negates dependence on electron vibration coming in via the grid (aka electricity).

Plasma is NOT electricity, therefore the devices that we use to measure electricity will not measure plasmatic flow.

The main function of the Magravs Unit is to attract and send plasma into the wiring of the house and nano-coat said wires. Nano-coating is a conduit for plasma. Plasmatic energy will only flow along a nano-coated pathway. When plasma is triggered by electron vibration, it mimics that electron vibration but is not electricity, it is still plasma behaving like AC. With plasma, things like watts and amps are meaningless.

Question #33: How can I find out if the Unit is functioning correctly if I can not use conventional devices to measure the plasmatic flow?

You can measure the resistance Live to Live and Neutral to Neutral across the Magravs. Both readings should be at least 500k Ohms or more. If that is the case, and the appliance connected to the Magravs operates normally, it means it is working. Whether it is sending plasma into the home via the homes wiring remains to be seen via the main electrical meter over time.