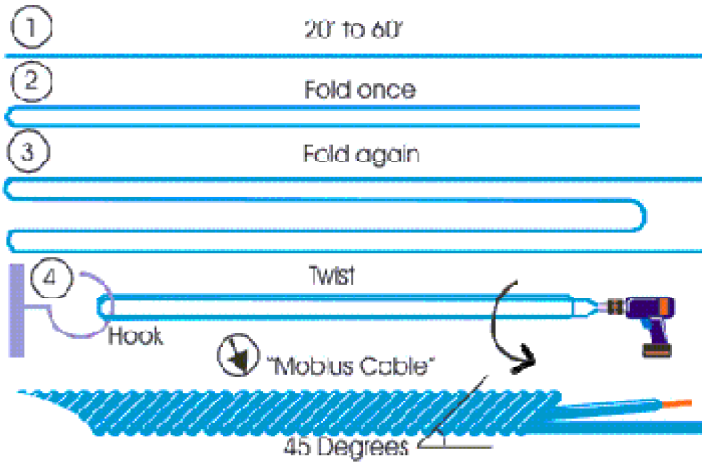


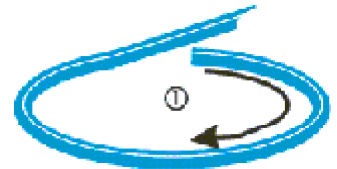
How to wind the single knot mobius coil generally used in "succor punch" devices:



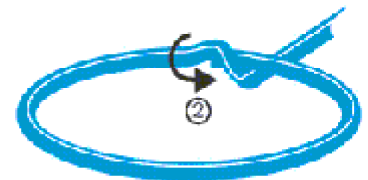
First - Make yourself a "mobius Cable" to wind the coil from. While you can wind a mobius coil from single strands of wire, it is a lot more potent when you use a cable made in the manner described here. Take a 30 to 60 feet of #20-#30 AWG solid core copper wire (plastic insulated if using #30 lacquer insulated if using #20) and double it back on itself twice as shown above. Pull a little slack out at the ends of the wire, this will be the leads of the coil when it is finished. You should leave yourself at least 2" for leads, and it is a good idea to

give yourself 6" or so, you can always trim the leads to the required length when the coil is finished. It is much easier to use a drill to twist the wires than doing it by hand. After experimenting with both CW and CCW coils, we have discovered that either will work. For many, a CCW coil is more comfortable. Not shown in the picture above is how to fit the cable end into the drill. Before inserting the cable end into the drill to twist it, fold the leads back so that they point towards the end of the cable opposite the end with the leads. Then wrap a few turns of electrical tape around the wires to protect them from the drill. Use about 5 or 6 turns of electrical tape. This provides a cushion so that when you tighten the drill chuck on the wires, it will not scrape off the insulation. While working with the coil, be careful not to scrape the insulation off the wires, or the coil will short out and not work.

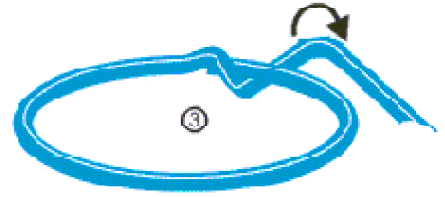
1. - Starting with the end of the cable which does not have the leads, make a circle in the clockwise direction about the size you want your finished coil to be. You can wind the coil around a core (xtal for your SP) or you can wind the coil by itself if you are using stiffer wire.



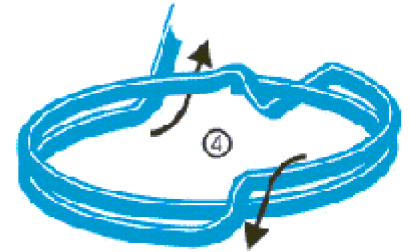
2. - When you complete the first wrap, feed the wire through the center of the circle so it wraps around itself as shown. Use a little glue (hot melt or silicone preferable) to hold the wire in place where it crosses over itself.



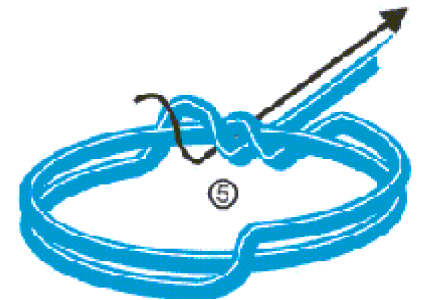
3. - Continue winding the wire around the circle halfway.



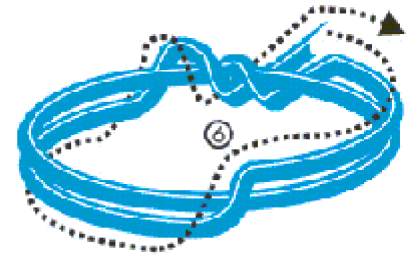
4. - Opposite the node, cross the wire over from the top to the bottom as shown.



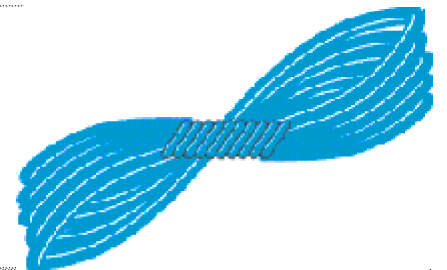
5. - When you get back to the node, loop the wire through the center again. It is not necessary to use glue at each revolution, but it is generally a good idea to glue the first wrap in place, that way the circle will stay the same size as you wind the coil. Otherwise, it will try to unravel itself.



6. - Continue winding the coil, repeating steps 1 through 5, as shown. When you run out of cable, use a little glue to hold the end of the cable in place.



When you are finished, the coil should look like this when viewed from the side where the 'knot' is.



Just keep wrapping the cable around itself as you go around the circle. Remember to cross the wire over from the top to the bottom as shown. With a little practice, you will find that the windings form a pattern, and if you make a mistake it will be obvious as it does not fit the pattern. If you are winding this coil around a core, it is even simpler, because all you have to do is keep feeding the end of the wire between the coil and core, once for each revolution.

An alternate to this winding method is to make a large loop of the coil initially and double it back on itself in a figure-8 pattern until you use up the loop. Just the same as when you put an elastic band on your hair, except the cable will not stretch so you will have to space the loops out a bit.

Another alternate to this winding is to stay omit the step of crossing from top to bottom opposite the knot, and half hitch the cable up the side of the crystal. this technique may be easier when winding the coil tight against a crystal. It produces an elongated coil that distributes the energy along the length of the crystal a bit more.

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I recommend using a Quartz, 'Moquis Marble', or Kyanite core for mobius coils, as the energy generated by a mobius coil (scalar waves) can be biologically disruptive when in its raw state. This information is primarily intended for those who wish to use mobius coils as a means of exciting Quartz crystals or ORgonite, and you are responsible for your own safety.

By making this coil you agree not to hold me responsible for any damages your experiments may cause to persons or property. Mobius coils generate scalar waves. Scalar waves can interfere with and/or damage electronics when high voltage is put through them. For the purposes of Orgone research, low voltages are sufficient to drive mobius coils.

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