

Viktor Schauberger

Viktor Schauberger (30 June 1885 – 25 September 1958) was an Austrian forester/forest warden, naturalist, philosopher, inventor and Biomimicry experimenter.

The inventor of what he called "implosion technology", Schauberger developed his own theories based on fluidic vortices and movement in nature. He built actuators for airplanes, ships, silent turbines,^[1] self-cleaning pipes and equipment for cleaning and so-called "refinement" of water to create spring water,^[2] which he used as a remedy.

Schauberger's theories aren't accepted in the scientific community. However, Schauberger's work remains an inspiration to many people in the Green movement for his own observations of nature.

Biography

Early years

Viktor Schauberger was born in Holzschlag, Austria, to a long line of Austrian foresters that could be traced back to early Germanic tribes, with views on and concepts of nature entirely different than the ones known to us currently. Creek and river flow fascinated him during his youth. He went on to develop a basic theory that contains a twofold movement principle for such phenomena.

His first concepts were brought on by studying trout in its natural environment. He was quoted as saying:

How was it possible for this fish to stand so motionlessly, only steering itself with slight movements of its tail-fins, in this wildly torrential flow, which made my staff shake so much that I could hardly hang onto it? What forces enabled the trout to overcome its own body-weight so effortlessly and quickly, and, at the same time, overcome the specific weight of the heavy water flowing against it?

These questions inspired further investigation to study the force that allowed such effortless natural motion. Schauberger's conclusion led to his theory of natural vortices.

Schauberger's second major theory was in the structure of water. He believed that water is at its densest when cold (at +4 °C water anomaly point) (and at the time of a full moon), and that there are many layers in the structure of flowing water. He claimed that nature creates vortices to create equilibria. He further claimed that our current form of energy production/consumption scatters matter into disequilibrium. His studies were not approved by science at the time, even when his ideas were put into practice.

In 1922 for Adolf I, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, Schauberger designed and had built several log flumes which reduced the timber transport costs to one tenth the previous cost and allowed transport of denser than water woods such as beech and fir.^[3] In 1924, Viktor Schauberger became a Public Council consultant for the log flumes for the Austrian state. He started construction of three large plants in Austria. In 1926, he undertook research at a timber flotation installation in Neuberg an der Mürz in Styria. In 1929 Schauberger submitted his first applications for patents in the fields of water engineering and turbine construction. He conducted research on how to artificially generate centripetal movement in various types of machines. He proposed a means of utilising hydroelectric power by a jet turbine. The log flumes used for timber flotation allegedly disregarded the Archimedes' principle, i.e., Schauberger was allegedly able to transport heavier-than-water objects by creating a centripetal movement (making the timber spin around its own axis, by special guiding-vanes which caused the water to spiral). Professor Philipp Forchheimer was sent to study the log flumes. Professor Forchheimer in 1930-1931 later published with Schauberger a series of articles in "Die Wasserwirtschaft", the Austrian Journal of Hydrology.

World War II

In 1934 Viktor met with Hitler, and had discussions about fundamental principles of agriculture, forestry and water engineering. Schauberger is believed to have lent his ideas in order to aid the German Reich. Although whether this was under duress or willingly is still a matter of debate; it appears that his aim was to see his theories put to the test (he had offered his log flume designs to several countries). There is no indication that he supported Nazism, and his private feelings about the Nazis seem to have been disdainful. At any rate, his later (post-1941) work for the regime was enforced by the threat of execution, Schauberger being a KZ concentration camp prisoner at that time.

In 1941, an intrigue caused by the Viennese Association of Engineers resulted in Schauberger's enforced confinement in a mental hospital in Mauer-Öhling, under continuous observation by the SS. In Augsburg, Schauberger worked with Messerschmitt on engine cooling systems and was in correspondence with designer Heinkel about aircraft engines.

In 1944, Schauberger continued to develop his Repulsive machine at the Technical College of Engineering at Rosenhügel in Vienna. By May 1945 a prototype had been constructed.

In 1945 Schauberger started to work on his "Klimator". The function of the Klimator is to cool and warm the air in living spaces.^[4]

At the end of the war Schauberger was apprehended by US intelligence agents, and kept in custody for 9 months. They confiscated all his documents and prototypes, and interrogated him to determine his activities during the war.^[5]

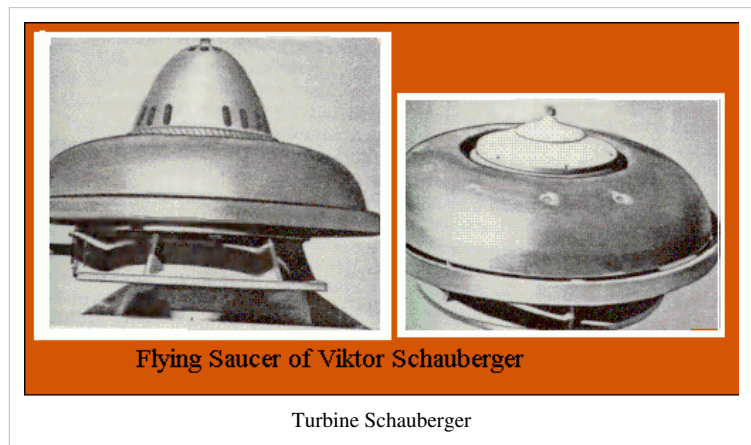
After the war Schauberger continued his work, leading to water-based power generation through vortex action in a closed cycle, the "Spiral Plough", an "Apparatus for soil cultivation made of copper" and tests with "spiral pipes".

Later years

In 1952, at Stuttgart Technical University, Schauberger claimed that tests were carried out by Prof. Franz Popel, on behalf of the West German government, to determine the validity of his ideas on water movement. Tests were performed on Schauberger's specially designed copper pipes, which had a conical, spiral, rifled shape, with apparent success confirming Schauberger's idea.

In 1958 Schauberger was approached by Karl Gerchsheimer and Robert Donner, with an invitation to come to the US to further develop his inventions.

Schauberger spent several months in the US writing articles and drawing sketches. After the project failed by problems with his US-partners he had to sell all his work and patents to buy a flight ticket back home. He returned to Austria and died in Linz, Austria, on September 25, 1958, 5 days after having returned to Linz.



Flying Saucer of Viktor Schauberger

Turbine Schauberger

Controversy

Schauberger and his works have become part of an internet-based conspiracy theory claiming that Schauberger invented free energy/perpetual motion devices and that this was "covered up" by the US government. Schauberger never claimed to have invented perpetual motion machines, but instead stated that he used the Earth's natural power.

Due to issues with translation from German to English, a number of papers and publications are in broken English. In *Implosion* magazine, a magazine released by Schauberger's family, he said that aeronautical and marine engineers had incorrectly designed the propeller. He stated:

"As best demonstrated by Nature in the case of the aerofoil maple-seed, today's propeller is a pressure-screw and therefore a braking screw, whose purpose is to allow the heavy maple-seed to fall parachute-like slowly towards the ground and to be carried away sideways by the wind in the process. No bird has such a whirling thing on its head, nor a fish on its tail. Only man made use of this natural brake-screw for forward propulsion. As the propeller rotates, so does the resistance rise by the square of the rotational velocity. This is also a sign that this supposed propulsive device is unnaturally constructed and therefore out of place."^[6]

Whilst the notion of a propeller being natural or unnatural is subjective, the maximum efficiency of the propeller can be considered. As a comparison, the fastest propeller-driven aircraft ever to fly, the Tupolev Tu-114 had a top-speed of 871 km/h (242 m/s), but a jet engine using suction and internal compressive forces can break the sound barrier (in main because a jet engine is a reaction engine, relying on Newton's third law, not on pressure differences).

Not everything that undergoes air or water resistance experiences an increase in drag with the square of velocity. Some insect wings rely on turbulence created by a previous wing beat to increase the efficiency of the stroke, and hence decrease the acting drag which uses less energy.

He has also been quoted as making the claim:

"Water is a living substance!"

and some of his language using scientific terms has been translated in incorrect ways. In another edition of *Implosion Magazine*, he says:

"In contrast, all 'technical' machines, i.e. all dynamos, turbines, pressure pumps, propellers, explosion and steam driven engines, all furnaces, gas and electric heating appliances, all soil-tilling and harvesting machinery, etc. provide a developmentally harmful ex-pulse to initiate motion. Because of this and without exception, the atom lattice thus moved ruptures, resulting in the disintegration of the molecular (bacteriophagous) formations in suspension. In unnaturally moved air or water decadent stresses appear, causing the decay of the decisive energy-concentrates. This leads to the build-up of decadent potential and the decomposition of the blood of the Earth, and thus to a total economic collapse along the whole course of development."^[7]

The claim that a bacteriophage can exist in an atomic lattice is inaccurate, notably because a bacteriophage is approximately 1 thousand times larger than the gaps in a crystal structure. However it is evident that he had used the term atom generically to refer to particles, commonplace for his era, which contextually for his comment about bacteriophage in soil holds to be true as soil particles indeed host between them bacteria the disturbance of which breaks their bonds to surrounding material and organisms, thereby depleting soil's vitality.

Implosion

Implosion is a quarterly magazine founded in 1958 by Aloys Kokaly at the bequest of Viktor and Walter Schauberger. It is still published quarterly or semi-annually by Klaus Rauber. It is the only known repository of Viktor Schauberger's writing (in German), and has been the source of substantial portions of the Eco-Technology series.

Films

Three documentaries in English dealing with the life and works of Viktor Schauberger are in existence:

- "Nature Was My Teacher" - Borderland Science Research Foundation - narrated by Tom Brown (1993)
- "Sacred Living Geometries" - narrated by Callum Coats (1995)
- "Extraordinary Nature of Water" - narrated by Callum Coats (2000)

Notes

- [1] Siegbert Lattacher, Ennsthaler: In the footsteps of the legendary natural scientist, page 116: air turbine, ISBN 3-85068-544-6
- [2] Olof Alexandersson, Living Water, page 82-87 and 156, "Repulsator" (water system)
- [3] Siegbert Lattacher, Following in the footsteps of the legendary natural scientist, Ennsthaler, Page 22, ISBN 3-85068-544-6
- [4] Callum Coats, *Living Energies* (2002) ISBN 0-7171-3307-9
- [5] Nick Cook, *The Hunt for Zero Point - Inside the Classified World of Antigravity Technology* (2001) ISBN 0-7679-0628-4 / ISBN 0-7679-0627-6
- [6] Viktor Schauberger, *Implosion Magazine*, No. 112, p. 52
- [7] Viktor Schauberger, *Implosion Magazine*, No. 116, p. 37-45

Further reading

- Kronberger Hans & Lattacher Siegbert, "On the Track of Water's Secret - from Victor Schauberger to Johann Grandner", Uranus 1995; ISBN 3-901626-03-4
- Jane Cobbald, *Viktor Schauberger - a Life of Learning from Nature* (2006) ISBN 0-86315-569-3
- Olof Alexandersson, *Living Water — Viktor Schauberger and the Secrets of Natural Energy*
- (1982) ISBN 0-85500-112-7
- (1990) ISBN 0-946551-57-X
- (2002) ISBN 0-7171-3390-7
- Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature — The Startling Insights of Viktor Schauberger* (2003) ISBN 0-86315-432-8
- Brian Desborough, *A Blueprint for A Better World* (2002) ISBN 0-9742018-0-4
- Viktor Schauberger and Callum Coats, *The Schauberger Companion* (1994) ISBN 1-85860-011-1
- *Eco-Technology* (1994) ISBN 1-85860-011-1
- *Living Energies* (1995) ISBN 0-7171-3307-9 {UK edition has more ill.}
- *Living Energies — Viktor Schauberger's brilliant work with Natural Energies Explained* (2002) ISBN 0-7171-3307-9
- *The Water Wizard: The Extraordinary Properties of Natural Water*, Eco-Technology no.1, (1997) ISBN 1-85860-048-0
- *Nature As Teacher: New principles in the Working of Nature*, Eco-Technology no.2, (1998) ISBN 1-85860-056-1
- *The Fertile Earth: Nature's Energies in Agriculture, Soil Fertilisation and Forestry*, Eco-Technology no.3,(2000) ISBN 1-85860-060-X
- *Energy Evolution: Harnessing Free Energy from Nature*, Eco-Technology no.4, (2001) ISBN 1-85860-061-8
- Nick Cook, "The Hunt for Zero Point" (2002) ISBN 978-0-09-941498-8

External links

- Viktor Schauberger(Russian\English) (<http://evgars.com/>)
 - Pythagoras Kepler System (http://www.pks.or.at/menu_en.html), non-profit promoting Viktor's work, started by son Walter Schauberger, currently run by grandson Jörg Schauberger.
 - *Implosion Magazine*, Verein für Implosionsforschung und Anwendung e.V. (<http://www.implosion-ev.de>)
 - Ovesen, Morten, " *Life and work* (http://www.newphys.se/fnysik/2_1/schauberger/)". Malmö group.
 - " *Who was Viktor Schauberger* (<http://www.frankgermano.net/viktorschauerger.htm>)?"
 - " *Viktor Schauberger* (http://www.hasslberger.com/tecno/tecno_8.htm)". (30.6.1885 - 25.9.1958)
 - " *Viktor Schauberger, The Water-wizard from Austria*. (<http://www.xpress.se/~jela0218/EnSchauberger/index.html>)".
 - Naudin, J., " *The Schauberger's Flying Saucer* (<http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/repulsin.htm>)".
 - " *Qualitatives Torkado-Modell* (<http://www.aladin24.de/htm/torkado.htm>) (*Hypothesen und Studien zu freien 3D-Schwingungen*)". (German)
 - " *Viktor Schauberger (30.6.1885 - 25.9.1958)* (http://www.hasslberger.com/tecno/tecno_8.htm)".
 - " *Viktor Schauberger* (http://home.swipnet.se/jens_katrin/EnSchauberger/) *The Water-wizard from Austria*
 - Viktor Schauberger (http://home.swipnet.se/jens_katrin/Schauberger/)".
 - *Modern Energy Research Library* (<http://merlib.org>)".
 - " *Nature Was My Teacher - The Vision of Viktor Schauberger by Thomas Joseph Brown* (<http://vimeo.com/11915668>)?"
 - Ball, Philip (September 14, 2007). "Burning water and other myths" (<http://www.nature.com/news/2007/070910/full/070910-13.html>). *Nature News*. doi:10.1038/news070910-13. Retrieved 2008-12-08.
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