

The Four Kinds of Electric Charge

(A vitreous electricity explanation for infinite supplies of electric charge)

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Abstract. In the year 1733, the superintendent of the royal gardens in Paris made the important discovery that there are two kinds of electricity. Charles DuFay identified the existence of both vitreous electricity and resinous electricity [1].

Later in the same century, Benjamin Franklin concluded that only vitreous electricity exists and that a body is positively charged when it contains an excess of this vitreous fluid and that a body is negatively charged when it contains a deficit. Sir William Watson in England came to exactly the same conclusion at the same time in relation to what he termed as an ‘electrical ether’.

It will now be shown that Franklin and Watson were essentially correct and furthermore that the vitreous electrical fluid is indeed the very aether that is responsible for gravity. Franklin did however cause some serious confusion with terminologies which was later compounded when modern physics replaced the vitreous aether with the resinous negative electron sea.

Gravity and the Aether

I. Gravity is the radial inflow acceleration that the aether imparts on a particle. Particles themselves are either sources or sinks in the aether. The aether itself is merely space which is dynamical and not rigid as is customarily believed. A large gravitationally charged body therefore contains many sinks and so it can be compared with a sponge. The sinks in the sponge begin to close up as the aether pressure in the sponge increases. If we pump aether into a body from a power source, the microscopic sinks will become totally blocked and the aether pressure will extend into the surrounding space causing the electron-positron dipoles of the electric sea to polarize. We then say that the body is vitreously charged. Franklin used the term positive charge for this situation. To this day, there is no objection to that terminology because in the absence of a hydrodynamical aether theory, nobody is concerned with the distinction between aether outflow and radial polarization of aether vortices.

Vitreous Charge and Positive Charge

II. In actual fact, the anti-particle of an aether sink would not in fact correspond to the state of vitreous charge. The positron is the only certain positively charged particle that is known to exist. Most other everyday phenomena that are believed to involve positive charge are actually much more likely to involve vitreous charge which is essentially negative matter with a solenoidal field of fine-grain centrifugal force around it polarized radially with the negative end outwards. See 'Gravity Reversal and Atomic Bonding' at,

<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe6.pdf>

Positively charged matter is unlikely to be stable and indeed it is almost certainly always shielded by a greater negative charge. In the 1937 Encyclopaedia Britannica article on electricity it says "*Aepinus (1724-1802) also suggested that the attractive forces between two uncharged bodies might be very slightly greater than the repulsive forces and that this difference might be the cause of gravitation.*"

Resinous Charge and Negative Charge

III. Franklin identified resinous charge with negative charge. Franklin deemed a body to possess resinous charge by virtue of it having a deficit of the vitreous fluid.

All gravitational matter is intrinsically negative and when we draw aether out of a body this will open the sinks wider and increase the aether inflow rate, hence increasing the negative charge. The negative charge itself will give rise to a linear polarization field opposite in polarity to that of a vitreously charged body.

Once again centrifugal force in the fine-grain electron-positron dipoles will lead to mutual repulsion between negative bodies for strong field strengths. Below a certain threshold however, the negative inflow effect will override the centrifugal repulsion and we will obtain a gravitational force of mutual attraction. The reversal threshold is discussed in the paper ‘Gravity Reversal and Atomic Bonding’ listed in the previous section.

Technically speaking, negative charge and resinous charge are not the same thing. Negative charge is the mutually attractive aether inflow phenomenon whereas resinous charge is the mutually repulsive polarization phenomenon that is caused by negative charge. Nowadays a resinously charged body is said to be negatively charged which it indeed is, whereas a negatively charged body that is not also resinously charged is said to be neutral. Such a neutral body is of course gravitationally charged.

The Force acting between a Negatively Charged Body and a Vitreously Charged Body

IV. Since the polarization field surrounding a vitreously charged body is opposite in polarity to that surrounding a negatively charged body, this means that the polarization field lines will flow directly between a vitreously charged body and a negatively charged body. Since polarized electron-positron dipoles are essentially miniature stretched springs, this means that the two bodies will be pulled together elastically.

Electro-conjuring

IV. Every schoolchild knows that the conventional explanation for the electrophorous is unsatisfactory. You cannot obtain an infinite supply of charged particles from a metal slab that has been electrified by induction. The official explanation that employs the idea that the metal slab only contacts the resinous base at a few discrete points is clearly not satisfactory.

This problem has arisen as a result of modern physics having swapped Franklin's vitreous electricity for a particulate sea of negative electrons. Modern physics has abandoned the aether and also centrifugal force, yet it attempts to explain devices that use infinite charge sources such as the electrophorous and the Van de Graff generator not to mention all that charge that is supposed to exist in high tension electric power cables. In actual fact these infinite supplies of electric charge are vitreous charge that can be screwed out of the aether by the rotating electron-positron dipoles when undergoing linear polarization.

Most importantly of all, the loss of the Maxwell's sea of aether vortices has completely removed any hope of being able to explain the angular displacement current term that is such an important aspect of electromagnetic wave theory. Modern textbooks cannot properly account for displacement current.

References

[1] Dufay, Charles François de Cisternay, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Volume 38, 1734.

Appendix - Dufay's Rules of Electrification

In 1733, the French scientist and superintendent of the Jardin du Roi of Paris, Charles François de Cisternay DuFay, made the important discovery that there are two kinds of electricity [1]. One of these kinds is produced by glass (vitreous) and the other kind is produced by resin (resinous). Dufay concluded that,

- (i) All bodies can be electrically charged by heating and rubbing, except metals and soft /liquid bodies.
- (ii) All bodies, including metal and liquid, can be charged by influence (induction).
- (iii) The electrical properties of an object unique to color are affected by the dye, not the color itself.
- (iv) Glass is as satisfactory as silk as an insulator.
- (v) Thread conducts better wet than dry.
- (vi) There are two states of electrification, Vitreous and Resinous.
- (vii) Bodies electrified (charged) with vitreous electricity attract bodies electrified with resinous electricity and repel other bodies electrified with vitreous electricity.