

ALIEN VESSELS – HOW THEY ARE MADE – NON-HUMAN TECHNOLOGY



Conocimiento Pleyadiano

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Video URL: https://youtu.be/2Zk_5OuVDW4

How do you make a starship? What is the process? What material is the shell made of? What properties and what use is given to this material? In this video Anéeka of Temmer, an extraterrestrial woman from the star Taygeta in the Pleiades cluster, explains how her people make a starship.

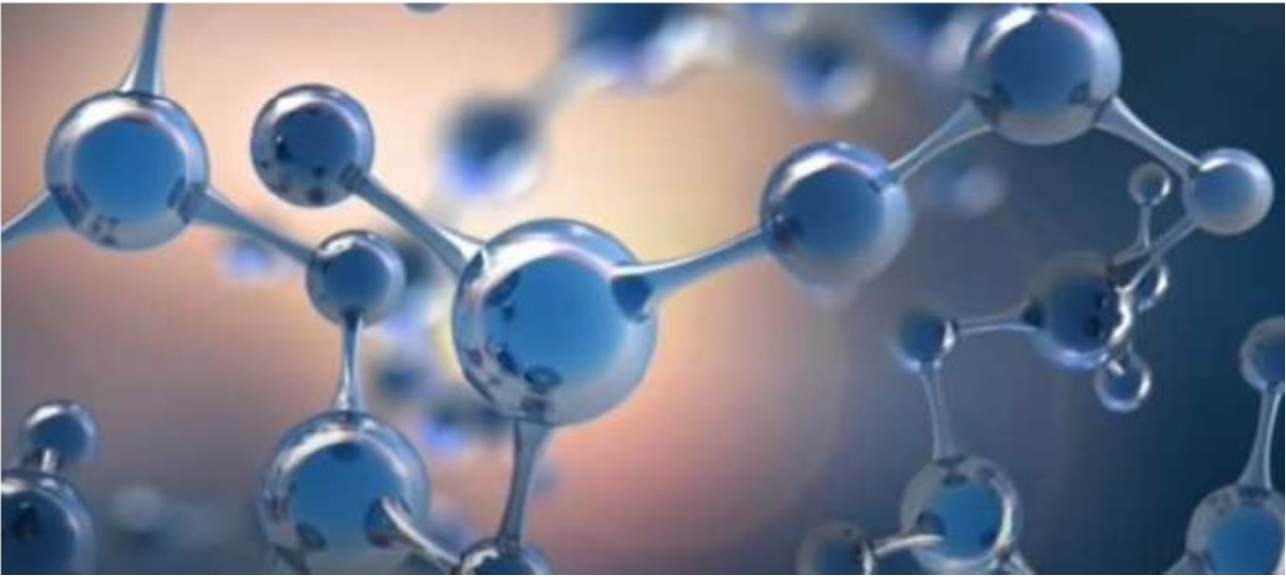


Conversation with Anéeka of Temmer

Estel·la.- With what materials is the Viera Andromedana or the Toleka built?

Anéeka of Temmer.- Material that is nanotechnological metal, that is to say that the small molecules of the metal align themselves to form the shell. Those kinds of large ships including this one are made of a metal that is intelligent. The powder of that metal is programmed and takes the desired shape following the pattern imposed by a computer, it solidifies once in place. So for the construction of at least the hull of a larger ship and its interior in terms of the structure itself, that

system is used, but not for things like interiors, upholstery furniture, cables, secondary installations and others; all that must be mounted separately.



It consists of having the design of the ship on the computer. First, the ship's engines are built and turned on, and since they are capable of transmitting an exact controlled frequency, they can print a high-energy hologram in the shape of the ship itself, that is, the engine forms a very powerful hologram. electromagnetic force with the shape of the ship and its structure.

Nanotech dust follows the pattern of that electromagnetic hologram, so the dust clumps together in the parts of the hologram that are most magnetically dense. That is to say, they turn on the motors that in turn form the hologram of the ship to be built, and then the construction company is pouring the metallic nanotechnological powder in an orderly way and it only sticks where it should, it solidifies in place forming what in itself could be compared to polymorphic titanium; In other words, the casing is one-piece with the alloy formed in place, its tensile strength of the material is enormous and it withstands temperatures in the thousands of degrees centigrade and also has the ability to repair itself. If it suffers the impact of something that damages it, a meteorite for example, the metal heals as a living organism would heal a wound, only it does so in seconds.



Estel-la.- Thank you very much Anéeka, very interesting, that metal, or the powder of that metal, what is it made of? Can it be found on Earth?

Anéeka of Temmer.- It is not found on Earth, it is very high technology, I describe it: it is a powder like the density of human baby talc, each grain is a sphere full of little protruding spikes, it looks like the image they use for what is happening now. At each point of the dust it has an electromagnetic direction in terms of its frequency, that is to say that it is a nano machine itself, each spike reacts in a way to repel or attract another point in another sphere that has the correct frequency that attracts each other, then they will tend to clump together in a very precise way where each barb will either reject the next molecule of dust or bring it in. Who governs which spike is turned on or not is the computer of the ship under construction, and it communicates with the hologram.

In itself it is a very advanced version of the same principle that you see in the images. The dust only knows how to align in the programmed way, so even if they are hit by meteorites it will return to its original shape. Even if you tear off a piece, it will only re-integrate into the hull. Another advantage is that it does not present metallic fatigue as it happens in normal metals such as steel or titanium itself, which forms the cracks where later this material will break, heals the metallic stress naturally, so it is the best material to build pieces of high material stress, such as the internal turbines of a spacecraft engine.



Cristina.- Is this manufacture of the ship as if it somehow imitates the creation of a biological organism, such as the creation of a fetus in the womb?

Estel-la.-Yes, could it be said that it is like a living being?

Anéeka of Temmer.- Not really, it's just nanotechnology applied to the formation of super materials. When the material is aligned in a molecular way in a crystalline structure like in the image, transparent materials are formed that maintain the same tensile strength, or resistance of materials as the rest of the opaque hull, but it goes beyond this because it can be programmed that the material form a crystalline pattern in some areas so that the hull of a ship remains in one piece, including the transparent parts.

That is, a ship does not have glass separated from the hull as an airplane would have it, but the hull becomes transparent in the places where a window goes, and the transparent part of the window, windshield or canopy, (windshield for an airplane) it has the same resistance as the rest of the helm. A ship like this has several onion-like layers of energy shields outside imposed by the

engines. These shields protect the ship from anything unwanted approaching, but in addition to the shields the hull is up to 90 centimeters thick of polymorphic titanium, and in some critical places the hull thickness goes up to 2 meters.

Estel·la.- Where do you get that material from, do you recreate it yourself?

Anéeka of Temmer.- The material is created in the laboratory and then it is replicated, that is, you only have to make a nanotechnological grain of this material and from there the replicating machine copies it exponentially. You create a grain of the material and then you have tons of it replicated, that is, as much as you need. It's like copy paste, copy paste.

Cristina.- What use do you give to this material, only for the construction of spaceships or other vehicles?

Anéeka of Temmer.- The applications of this material are almost infinite, it has multiple advantages, almost zero or zero wear, no corrosion. Resistance to very high temperatures, automatic repair, zero material fatigue, total plasticity, it takes any shape. Reflectivity programming, that is, you can program the final color of the material, or make it transparent.

Estel·la.- How good! And what is the name of this material in Taygetean?

Anéeka of Temmer.- Sig´ni´ete´l (only phonetic) Translation: polymorphic metal or plastic metal.

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