NOTE: NOXIDIZING MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS - SEE DRAWING NO. 086-3/REV-E.

GAS EXIT PORT

GAS SHUT-OFF VALVE

GAS FLOW GAUGE

PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

PLATE-SPACING CONTROL KNOB

PACKING-SEAL HAT'EL

"O" RING SEAL

PLATE-SPACING CONTROL ASSY (N.OXIDIZING MTL')

ROTATIONAL LOCK-PIN ASSY

PLZ

EXTRACTABLE CONTROL-WEIGHT (N.OXIDIZING MTL')

NATURAL WATER (N.OXIDIZING MTL')

WATER CONTAINING WATER (LIBERATED THROUGH WATER/GAS OR EQUIPMENT)

PL1/PL2

LIBERATED GASES FROM WATER

C - ELECTRICAL TERMINAL

C+ POSITIVE POTENTIAL (P.C. GND)

C2 - ELECTRICAL TERMINAL (C.G.N.D.)

SUPPORT-BASE ASSY

SIDE VIEW

TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW

ON MICROFILM

FILE COPY

ONLY

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FIG. 9XA: VARIABLE VOLTAGE PULSING CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC
FIG. 9XG: ROTARY VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC
OPERATIONAL MODE:

1) Rotating field R.P.M. determines pulse frequency voltage amplitude.
2) Field strength (4) allows voltage potential to be developed across pickup windings forming voltage intensifier circuit (VIC).
3) Variable pulsing input further restricts amps while voltage potential monopolar pulse-frequency is applied across the resonant cavity tubular voltage wave-guides.
4) Voltage intensifier charging chokes (9/12) resistive wire value and inductance properties aids AMP restriction further since electromagnetic coupling field (a) is pulse-sync together.
5) Secondary coil winding (8) resonant charging chokes (9/12) of similar size and length sets up "electron bounce zone" by which the displaced electrons forms copper ions having and taking on a positive electric charge entering into resonant charging choke (2); whereas, the clustering of electrons at resonant charging choke (12) forms negative voltage polarity of opposite electrical polarity intensity.

NOTE: TO INCREASE APPLIED VOLTAGE POTENTIAL ACROSS RESONANT "Q" TANK CIRCUIT (9/12) SIMPLY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TURNS OF PICKUP WINDING (9/8/12) UNIFORMLY.

Resonant Charging Choke (4) (Stainless steel wire YS-55 fiber material typically (56 AWG) (0.005"").
Electrode Bounce Zone (8) (Copper wire material typically (93.5 AWG) around 40 turns typically.
Resonant Charging Choke (12) (Stainless steel wire Nifert fiber material (36 AWG) (0.005"").
Being the same number of turns (equal length) as choke coil (9) to provide equal electrical voltage intensity of opposite electrical polarity during pulsing operations.

Additional voltage intensity (7/8/12) circuits as required.
Each voltage intensifier circuits electrically linked to a resonant cavity element array forming tubular voltage wave-guide forms a resonant "Q" circuit since the applied monopolar voltage pulse-frequency "tune-in" to the dielectric property of water having an other resistive value of about 78.54 ohm.

FIG. 26ZA: ROTARY VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER (VIC) TRI-COIL PICKUP WINDING
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NON-REGULATED VARIABLE POWER SUPPLY

REGULATED POWER SUPPLY

DECcade COUNTER (5 PER STAGE) SCR PULSE TRIGGER CRKT

ADDITIONAL EXCITOR ARRAYS

SELECTOR SWITCH NETWORK

HYDROGEN GENERATOR
(NON-OXIDIZING MAT'L: (PL1-PL2) IMMERSED IN NON-PROCESS WATER)

NOTE:
- TRANSFORMER (T1), SCR PULSE CIRCUIT, AND ALTERNATOR CIRCUIT ACTS AS AN AMP. RESTRICTOR.

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