Amp Restriction & Voltage Attenuation

Stan's 9 and 10 step process for raising the voltage of the water molecule, while restricting amps to a minimum.

- Amp Restriction
- Voltage Attenuation

Amp Restriction

Amp Restriction in the VIC

1. **Variable Pulse Voltage Frequency**: Adjust the pulse voltage frequency to keep amp flow minimal, crucial for efficient operation.
   - *Expanded*: This stage is essential for maintaining energy efficiency, where the pulse frequency is fine-tuned to ensure minimal electrical resistance and optimal energy utilization.
2. **Variable Gated Pulse**: Adjust to reduce amp flow, while tuning voltage amplitude and pulse frequency for higher gas yields.
   - *Expanded*: This adjustment further reduces amperage, optimizing the system for higher gas production without increasing power consumption.
3. **Resistive Wire 430/FR on Secondary Coil**: A specific type of resistive wire used in the secondary coil to restrict amps.
   - *Expanded*: The use of Resistive Wire 430/FR in the secondary coil plays a pivotal role in controlling the current flow, enhancing the system's overall efficiency.
4. **Weak Air Space between Primary/Secondary coupling**: A method of restricting amps using a non-electrical gap.
   - *Expanded*: This innovative approach uses a physical air gap to restrict electrical flow, serving as a non-conductive barrier that aids in controlling the current.
5. **Amp restricting functions prior to Transformer Action**: Prevents power drop during pulsing operations under load.
   - *Expanded*: These functions are designed to maintain stable power levels during active operations, ensuring that the pulsing mechanism works efficiently under varying loads.
6. **Resistive Wire 430/FR in Resonant Charging Chokes**: Another application of resistive wire for amp control.
   - *Expanded*: The application of this resistive wire in resonant charging chokes further contributes to the precise control of current flow, integral to the system's performance.
7. **Natural Water with Minimal Chemical Interaction**: Due to amp restriction, chemical interaction in the water is minimized.
   - *Expanded*: This aspect highlights the system's capability to work efficiently with natural water, minimizing chemical interactions and thereby reducing the need for additives or treatments.
8. **Cavity Insulation**: Prevents electrical leakage and retains higher voltage potential during gas production.
   - *Expanded*: Cavity insulation is a critical feature for preventing electrical leakage. It ensures that the applied voltage pulses retain their high potential, essential for effective gas production.

9. **Pulsing Circuit Stability**: The circuit remains stable with more excitor pairs added, minimizing power loss.
    - *Expanded*: The pulsing circuit's design allows for the addition of more excitor pairs without sacrificing stability, ensuring minimal power loss and consistent performance.
10. **Primary / Secondary Weak Coupling**: Balancing act to maintain minimal amp flow.
    - *Expanded*: The final stage involves a strategic weak coupling between primary and secondary components, crucial for maintaining the minimal amp flow while ensuring effective operation.

Original Text Reference

10 Stages To Amp Restriction in the VIC

1. Variable Pulse Voltage Frequency adjusted to keep amp flow to a minimum
2. Variable Gated Pulse is adjusted to reduce amp flow still further, while allowing voltage amplitude and pulse frequency to be adjusted to tune into higher gas yields
3. Resistive Wire 430/FR on Secondary Coil
4. Weak Air Space between Primary/Secondary coupling is a stop gap method of restricting amps since no electrical connection exists ***inside said air-gap***
5. Amp restricting functions **prior to** Transformer Action prevent "Power Drop" during pulsing operations under load
6. Resistive Wire 430/FR in Resonant Charging Chokes
7. Natural Water having 20ppm / Chemical Interaction held to a minimum since amps are restricted
8. Cavity Insulation - Prevent Electrical Leakage and said applied voltage pulses retain much higher voltage potential during gas production. Seals off said voltage gap by preventing electrical leakage to said water supply. Voltage concentration is now accomplished during gas production.
9. Pulsing Circuit remains the same with more excitor pairs added. Power loss is held to a minimum
10. Primary / Secondary Weak Coupling

> Step 11: Voltage Amplitude is adjusted no further, to keep amp flow to a minimum, once Compounding Action is properly maintained.

Citations

Modern Dictionary of Electronics - 6th Edition by Rudolf F. Graf

Exhibit BX, Encyclopedia of Chemistry, [Hampel/Hawley], Third Edition, Page 585

Exhibit AX, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology, Volume 14, Page 489

Voltage Attenuation

The "9 Stages to Voltage Attenuation" of the VIC

1. Conventional Power Supply - less than 1V - 110V DC (or equivalent rectified AC)
2. TBD - no mention (believed to be the Gate Frequency & Process)
3. Pulse Train concentrated or "Time-regulated" variable pulse voltage frequency allowing for higher voltage amplitude
4. Resistive wire 430/FR in inductors
5. Repetitive Formation & Collapse of Oscillating Magnetic Fields (in Resonant Charging Chokes) allows duplicated Voltage Wave Form (9B) and forms Inductance Coupling (Allowing pulses through, but restricting amps)
6. Preventing Electrical arcing beyond voltage gap thresholds
7. Sequential Gate is varied beyond attenuated voltage control
8. Frequency (Alternator) is varied
9. Varying of Voltage Pulse Amplitude Input

Stan couldn't count:

Step 10: Repeated Dual Voltage Pulse-Train

Step 11: Dual Voltage Pulse Train - Duty Pulse Cycling (Increase Pulses Per Second Per Attenuation)

Step 12: Voltage Amplitude is adjusted no further, to keep amp flow to a minimum, once Compounding Action is properly maintained.

Step 13: TBD

Step 14: Varying Gate Switch Circuit (58) to control gas production on-demand

Step 15: Sequentially switching OFF and ON additional Excitors to control gas production on-demand