WFC 431 - Appendix - Table Of Tabulation

Application Notes

Application Notes

Water vs. Fossil-Fuel Energy Content

Water is composed of (2) Hydrogen Atoms and (1) Oxygen Atom to form a molecule of Water.

Atomic Mass Unit:

Electron (E) = 1 Proton (P) - 1Mu Hydrogen
Atom: IE = IP - IMu Oxygen Atom: 8E = 8P - 8Mu Atomic Mass Ratio (Mur) of Water
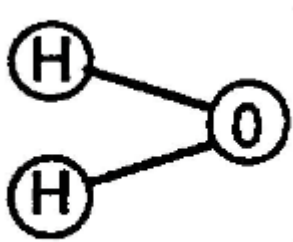(2H X 1Mu) plus (1 Oxy. X 8 Mu) = 10 Mu's
See Appendix (B) Note (2)

Whereby,
2H (Mu) divided by (10 Mu's) = 20%

Thus,
One gallon of Water contains 1.6691 lbs. of Hydrogen

Molecular Structure of Water
(Volumetric Displacement of Atom spheres)

Energy-Yield Potential of Water

One water gallon equals 8.345 lbs

8.345 lbs x .20 = 1.669 pounds of Hydrogen / H_2O gal.

1.669 pounds of hydrogen-fuel of water - .183591 lbs (11% per volume of impurities ...
typically 20 ppm - 40 ppm contaminates with Ambient Air being present) =

1.4854 lbs of hydrogen atoms available for gas combustion per gallon of Water approximately.

Water as Fuel
The by-product of burning gases derived from Water is environmentally safe since there is no .
UOOJIS present in the Water molecule ... resulting in the re-formation of Water "mist" after gas
combustion... being able to re-energize the newly formed Water Droplets for energy "reuse" once
exposed to Sunlight. **(See Energy recycling graph 530 of Figure 5-6, once again)**

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Appx. A 01

Appendix A

Gasoline is composed of (2) Carbon atoms and (8) Hydrogen atoms to form a gasoline molecule.

Atomic Mass Unit:

I Electron = 1 Proton - 1 Mu Hydrogen
Atom: IE = 1P - 1 Mu Carbon Atom:
6E = 6P - 6 Mu Atomic Mass Ratio (Mur) of Gasoline:
(8 H X 1Mu) plus (1 Oxy 6Mu) = 68 Mu's
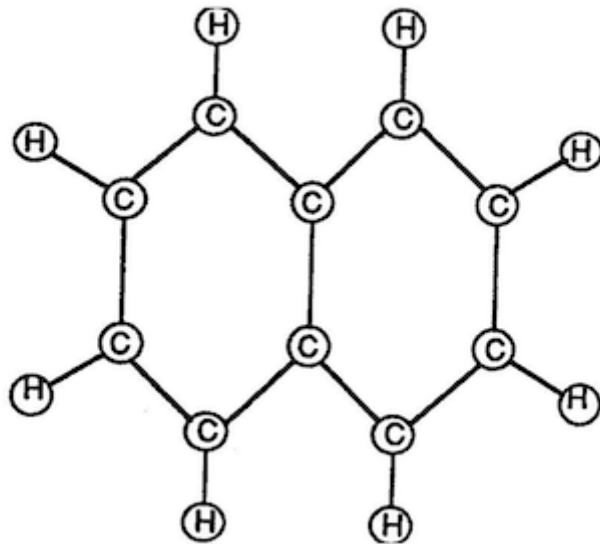**See Appendix (B) Note (2)**

Whereby,
8H (Mu) divided by 68 (Mu's) = 11.7% Hydrogen Atoms

Thus,
One gallon of Gasoline equals 5.61 lbs/gal.
5.61 lbs/gal. times .117 = 0.6561 lbs of Hydrogen / Gasoline gal.

Molecular Structure of Gasoline
(Volumetric Displacement of Atom Spheres)

Fuel-contaminates: Distillation performance Point

Chromatogram of typical Gasoline:
degree C = (degree F - 32) /1.8 @ 437 degrees F. ..... 10% / Volume impurities (Vi)

Therefore

.656 lbs of Hydrogen / Gasoline - .065 (Vi) = .5911 lbs of Hydrogen Atoms available for Gas Combustion per gallon of Gasoline approximately.

Thermal Heat of Combustion

Water / gallon ....57,000 BTU'S approx.
Gasoline / gallon .... 22,800 BTU'S approx.

Thereby

Water Energy-yield (By) is 2.5 times greater than Gasoline since the hydrogen content of water is more than twice that of fossil fuel of gasoline. (See U.S. National Bureau of Standards Monograph 168 (523 pages)(Feb.198 I) Engineering Design Data Manual titled "Selected Properties of Hydrogen", CODEN NBSM A6 Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 80-6(0195)).

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Appendix 3

RE: Table of Tabulation
Appendix A
(Tab 35)

Natural Gas is composed of (5) carbon atoms and (12) hydrogen atoms to form a molecule of gas.

Atomic Mass Unit:

1 Electron (E) = 1 Proton (P) ... 1 Mu
Hydrogen Atom: 1 E = 1P ... 1Mu
Carbon Atom: 6 E = 6P ... 6 Mu
Atomic Mass Ratio (Mur) of Natural Gas:
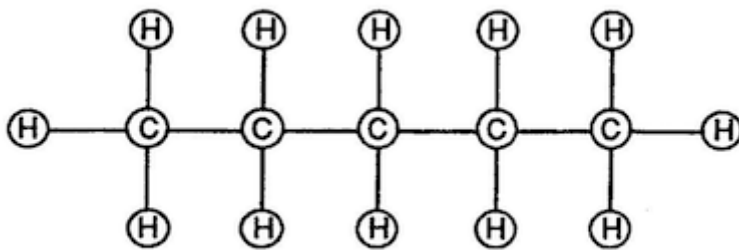(12H x 1 Mu) plus (5C x 6 Mu) = 42 Mu's
See Appendix (B) Note (2)

Whereby
12H (Mu) divided by 42 (Mu's) = 28% of gas pound (lb).

Thus,
One pound (lb) of Natural Gas contains .28 lb of Hydrogen Atoms.

Molecular Structure Of Natural Gas
(Volumetric Displacement of Atom spheres)

Fuel Gas Contaminates: Cryogenic Processing:

12% Non-burnable Contaminates (carbon dioxide, heavy hydrocarbons, and water vapor)

.28 lbs of hydrogen atoms x 12% = .28 lbs - .033 = .247 lbs Hydrogen atoms

Energy-Yield Potential:

.247 lbs hydrogen atoms - 10% (absorption Contaminates) = .247 - .024 = .223 lbs of hydrogen atoms available for gas combustion per pound of Natural Gas approximately.

Thereby

As to Normal Gas Burning Levels, One pound (1 lb) of water contains approx. (.185) lbs of Hydrogen Atoms as compared to One pound (1 lb) of Natural Gas which contains approx. (.223) lbs of Hydrogen Atoms. Water, of course, supplies its own oxygen to support the combustion process; whereas, Natural Gas must extract oxygen from air to produce thermal heat.

Energy Enhancement Process:

Energy Yield Enhancement of water is increased beyond Natural Gas burning rate by way of the Hydrogen Fracturing Process which simply prevents and/or retards the formation of the water molecule during thermal gas ignition/combustion ... Energy priming the combustible gas atoms by stimulating the Atomic Energy Balance of Water (memo WFC 424) undergoing "Voltage Tickling of State Space" ... to cause "Particle Oscillation" as a "Energy Generator".

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Appx. A 03

Appendix 4

RE: Table of Tabulation
Appendix A
(Tab 36)

Gasoline vs. "Water as Fuel": 50 hp Internal Combustion Engine

111 ml/min. gasoline consumption rate (on-road tested) @ 65 mph + 2.5 hydrogen-fuel of water =
44.4 mil min. water flow rate ÷ 60 sec. =
.740 ml/sec water-fuel consumption rate @ 65 m.p.h.

Water Injection Cycle
(Tab 37)

3,000 rpm + 60 sec = 50 engine revolutions / sec + 2 (Distributor Turn Ratio) = 25 Rotor revolutions / sec × 4 Water-Fuel Injectors = 100 Injection cycle / sec. Therefore,

.740 mil sec water-fuel rate ÷ 100 injection cycles / sec = .0074 ml or 7.4 µl Water Droplet / injection cycle

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Voltage Intensifier Circuit
(Tab 38)

40,000 volts @ 1 ma = 40 watts of applied electrical power

40 watts ÷ 12 volts battery = 3.3 amp/hr. (current) draw capacity

100 amp hr. battery ÷ 3.3 amp/hr. current consumption = 30.3 hr. battery-life without recharging.

Mode of Operability
(Tab 39)

Example: 148 µl (1/8 Dia 2 cm length) Water Droplet + 7.4 µl = 20 × 50 Bhp =
1000 Bhp I.C. Engine power-yield (gtnt) / injection cycle. (see Center for Electromagnetics Research, Northeastern University, Boston, MA. report titled "Powerful Water-Plasma Explosion" as to Kansas State University report titled "Electrically Induced Explosion in Water" affixed to WFC International Independent Test-Evaluation Report. **Remember, water is 2.5 times more powerful (gtnt) than gasoline. (U.S. National Bureau of Standards)** ... as so established under U.S. Patent Security Laws 35 USC 101.

Table Of Tabulations

Section Appx A

Appendix B - Glossary of Applicaiton Notes

RE: Glossary of Application Notes
Appendix B

Note 1) The Electron Inhibiting Effect (631) of Figure (7-6) to cause "Electron Clustering" (Grouping/collecting negative charged particles at a given point) (700) of Figure (7-9) to produce "Negative Voltage Potential" (B-) at one side of Water Gap (Cp) of Figure (7-8) is accomplished by low electrical power input (Tab 38) when Choke-Coil (62) of Figure (7-1) magnetic field (FL2) (690) of Figure (7-8) during pulse on-time (49) impede "Electron-Flow" since electron mass is composed of electromagnetic matter which interacts with magnetic field strength (FL2). Capacitance Charging Effect (628) prevents amp influxing away from Water Gap (Cp) in a similar manner ... producing "Electrical Stress" (SS' - RR') (B+/B-) across Water Gap (Cp) since both Choke-Coils (56/62) conducts voltage potential (Negative or Positive) during pulsing operations.

Note 2) In determining volumetric sizing of the atom, Neutrons Clustering only enlarges the nucleus surface area since the additive Neutron (s) exhibits no electrical charge to deflect or change the orbital spin-velocity of the atom electrons.

Note 3) Universal Energy (9) of Figure (5-10) being a continuous energy potential (source) (C2) coming into our space continuum and creating and sustaining/maintaining our expanding universe, as so extrapolated via mass equation $E=MC^2$. Whereby, Universal Energy (C2) having native intelligence to create mass (M) (to cause electromagnetic wave-vectoring - photon structuring _ electron to proton grouping to form atoms - molecular arrangements to bring-on chemical processes to sustain life) which, in turns, emits radiant energy (E) under different stimuli conditions ... example, particle oscillation as a energy generator by way of "Electrical Stress".

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Appx. B 01

VIC Diagram

RESONANT CHARGING CHOKE

BLOCKING DIODE 1N1198

INDUCTOR

VARIABLE INDUCTOR

REDUCED GATE TIME

A

B

FUEL CELL WATER CAPACITOR

ISOLATED CIRCUIT FROM SECONDARY COIL