

# Energy Pumping Action

170

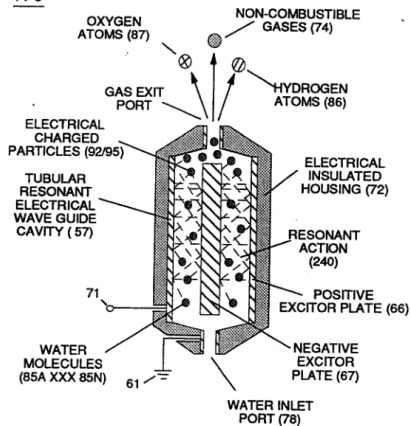


FIGURE 3-25: RESONANT CAVITY

Once unlike atoms of the **Water Molecule** (210) separates into its component gases by way of **Electrical Polarization Process** (160), the newly liberated and subsequently free floating **hydrogen** (77 a/b), **oxygen** (76), and **dissolved air gases** (97) (see WFC memo 420 DA Figure 325) submerged in **water bath** ( 68) are further subjected to **pulse-voltage stimulation** ( SS' / RR ' \_ IT ' / UU ' ) ... exerting **Electrical Pressure** of opposite polarity on the atomic level, as illustrated in Figure (5-1) as to Figure (5-2) and Figure (5-8).

Figure (5-1)

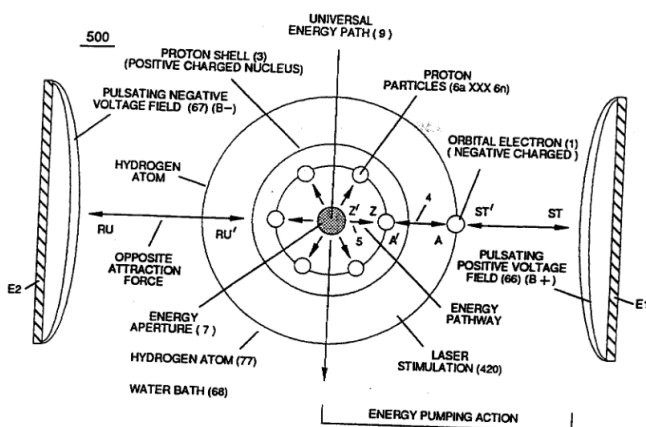


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

Figure (5-2)

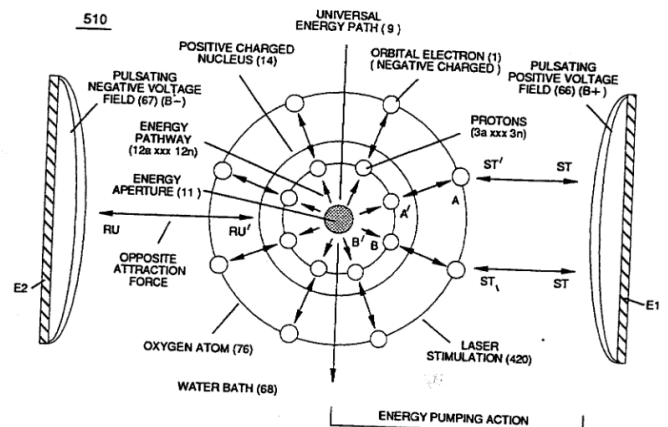


FIGURE 5-2: OXYGEN ENERGY BALANCE

Figure (5-8)

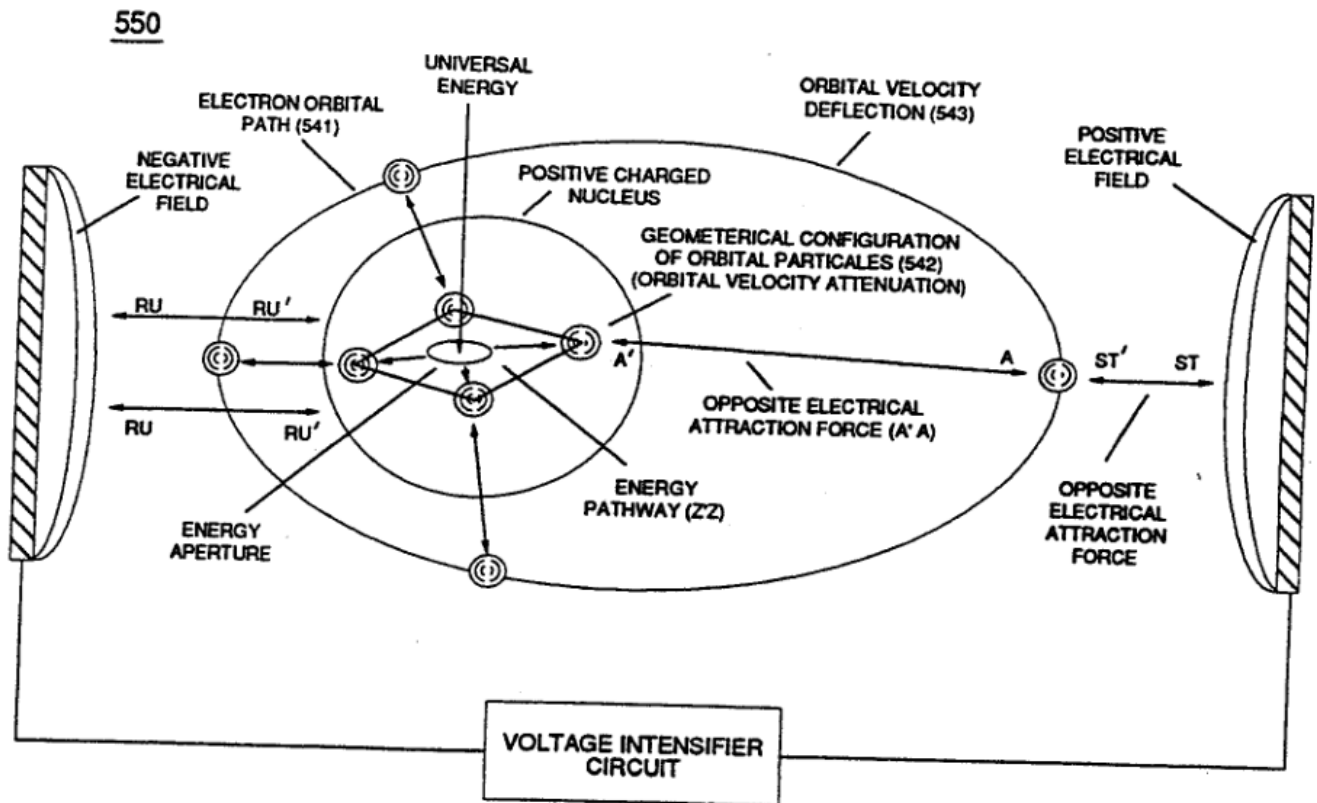


FIGURE 5-8: COVALENT SWITCH-OFF

**Applied voltage fields** (66-E1/67-E2) causes and forms both **opposite attraction forces** (ST - ST') and (RU - RU') across exposed **Hydrogen Atom** (77) since the **negative charged hydrogen electron** (1) is attracted and deflected toward **stationary positive voltage field** (66);

...while, **simultaneously**, positive charged **hydrogen proton** (3) (**Hydrogen Nucleus**) is attracted and moved in opposite direction toward **stationary voltage field** (67)

... causing elongation of the orbital path of moving **electron** (1)

... changing the time share rate of the electron

... applying and superimposing **electrical tension** (4) onto **opposite attraction force** (AA') that exist between the **negative charged orbital electron** (1) and **positive charged Proton** (3)

... which, in sequence, applies and superimposes **electrical tension** (5) unto **opposite attraction forces** (ZZ') that exists and occupies space between **proton particles masses** (6a xxx 6n) and **Energy Aperture** (7).

Interlocked together, the resultant "**Electrical Tension of Forces**" (4/5) is directly related to **Voltage Intensity** (ST - ST' / RU - RU' ) of **applied voltage fields** (66/67) which is

variable as to **applied voltage amplitude** (  $V_o \times \times \times V_n$  ). Increasing **voltage amplitude** (  $\times \times \times V_n$  ) still further increases **electrical tension** ( 4 / 5 ) being applied to **Energy Aperture** ( 7 ) or vice versa.

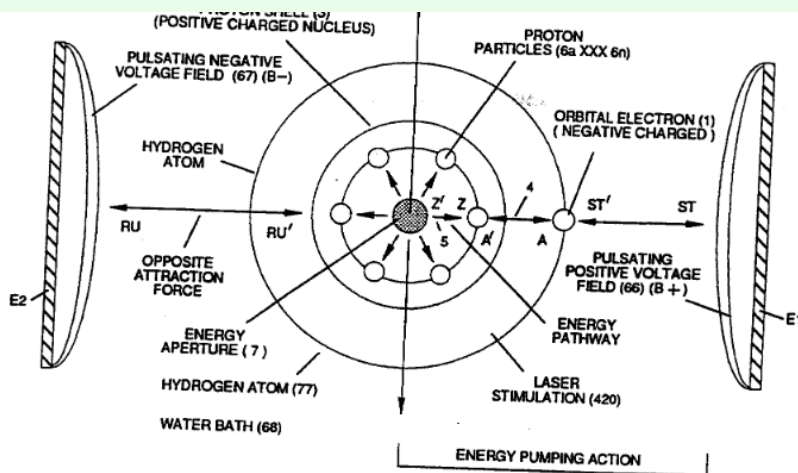


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

This established increase or decrease

in **Electrical Pressure** ( 4 / 5 ), now causes **Energy Aperture** ( 7 ) to either enlarge or become smaller as to applied voltage amplitude (  $VO \times \times \times V_n$  ), respectively.

Once **applied voltage pulse of opposite polarity** ( 66/67 ) is terminated during pulse off-time, then **Energy Aperture** ( 7 ) automatically adjusts to maintain a given energy level since each aperture oscillation (*aperture expansion*) emits a discrete amount of **Universal Energy** ( 9 ) into **proton** ( 3 ) via **energy pathway** (  $ZZ'$  ), as illustrated in Figure ( 5-1 ).

Repetitive pulsing of applied voltage fields ( 66/67 ), now, oscillates **Energy Aperture** ( 7 ) to emit even a greater amount of **Universal Energy** (  $9a \times \times \times 9n$  ) into the energy spectrum of the **proton nucleus** ( 3 ) to be absorbed ... thereby, increasing the energy level of hydrogen atom still further .... deflecting **hydrogen electron** ( 1 ) to a higher energy state, as illustrated in ( 520 ) of Figure ( 5-3 ).

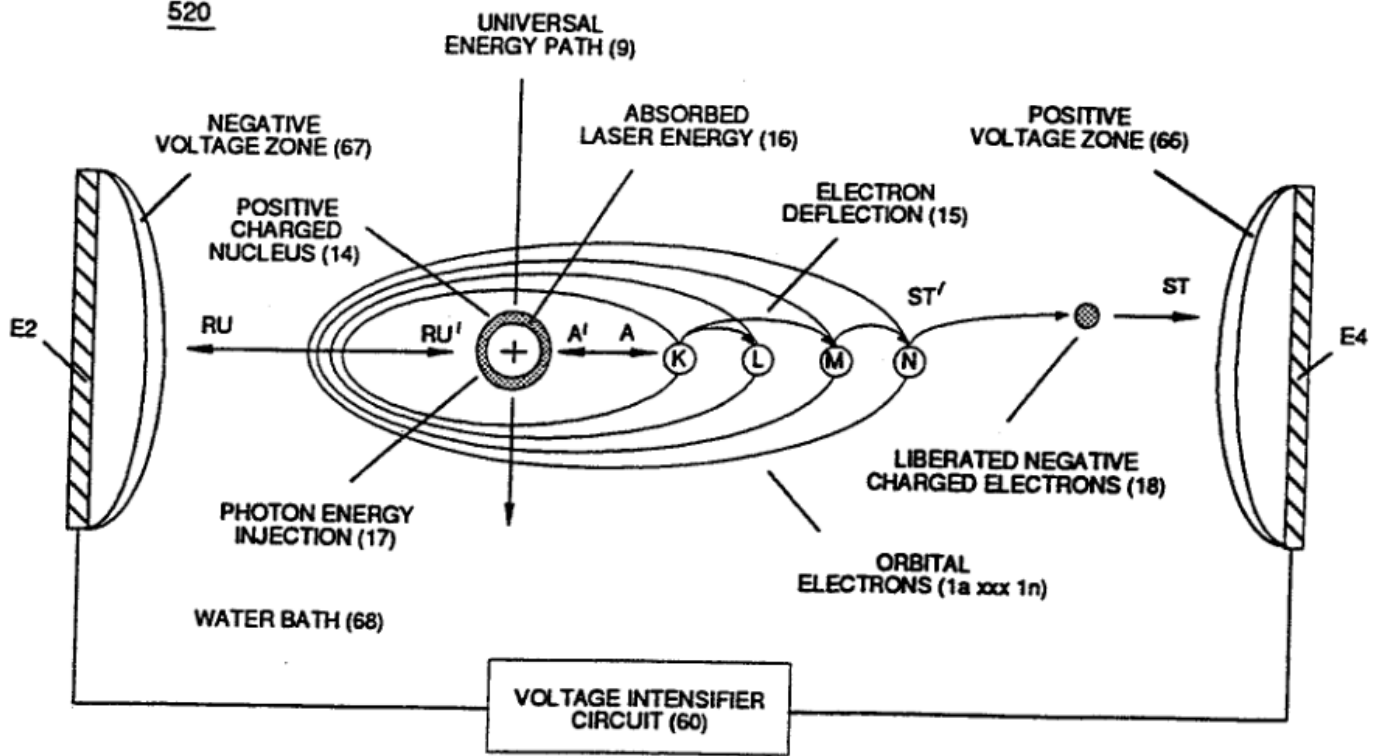


FIGURE 5-3: ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

The resultant energy state of increase is directly related to applied pulse voltage frequency at a predetermined Voltage level. Likewise, **liberated oxygen atom (76)** and other **dissolved air gases (97)** submerged in **water bath (68)** undergo and experience similar **Energy Pumping Action (520)** (*aperture oscillation*) of their respective **Energy Aperture (11a xxx 11n)** when exposed to **voltage stimulation (66/67)**, as further illustrated in Figure (5-2).

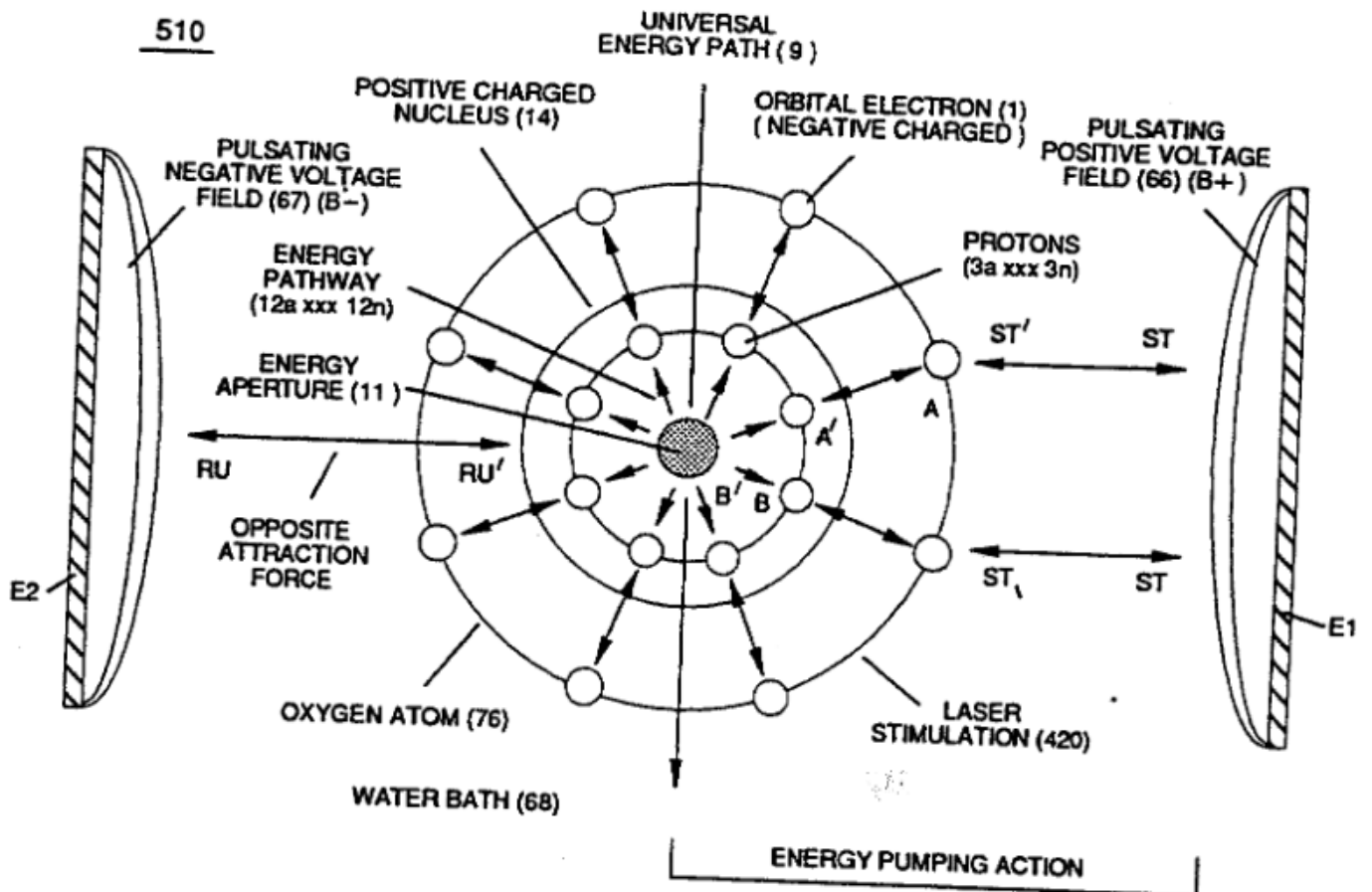


FIGURE 5-2: OXYGEN ENERGY BALANCE

In this phase of application, **opposite attraction force** (BB') provides a **energy transfer path** (12) to each respective **proton** (3a xxx 3n) from **energy aperture** (11) which is centrally formed during proton grouping ... establishing **nucleus** (14) of Figure (5-2).

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