

Energy Pumping Action

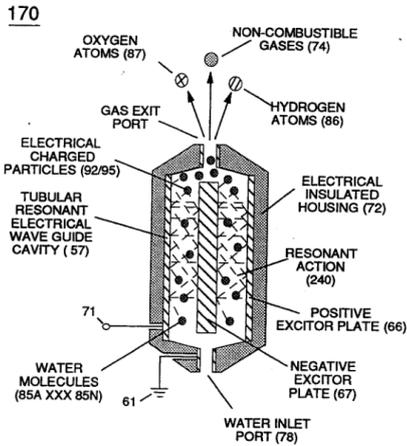


FIGURE 3-25: RESONANT CAVITY

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).

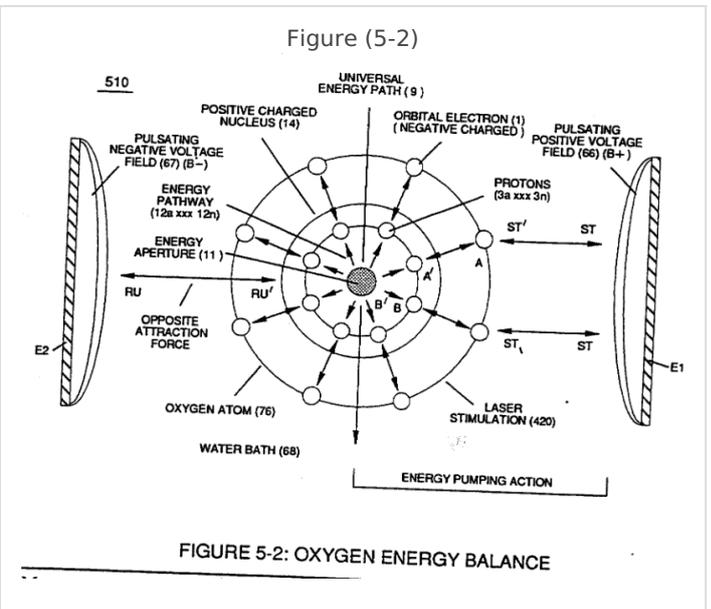
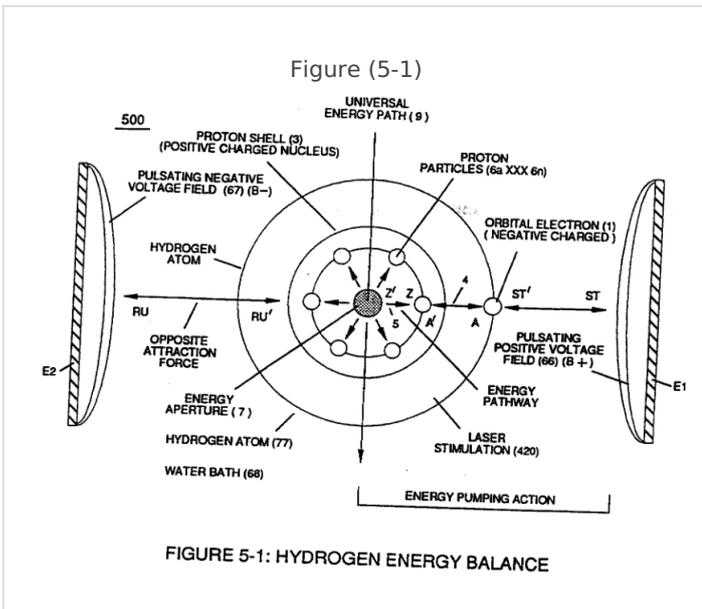


Figure (5-8)

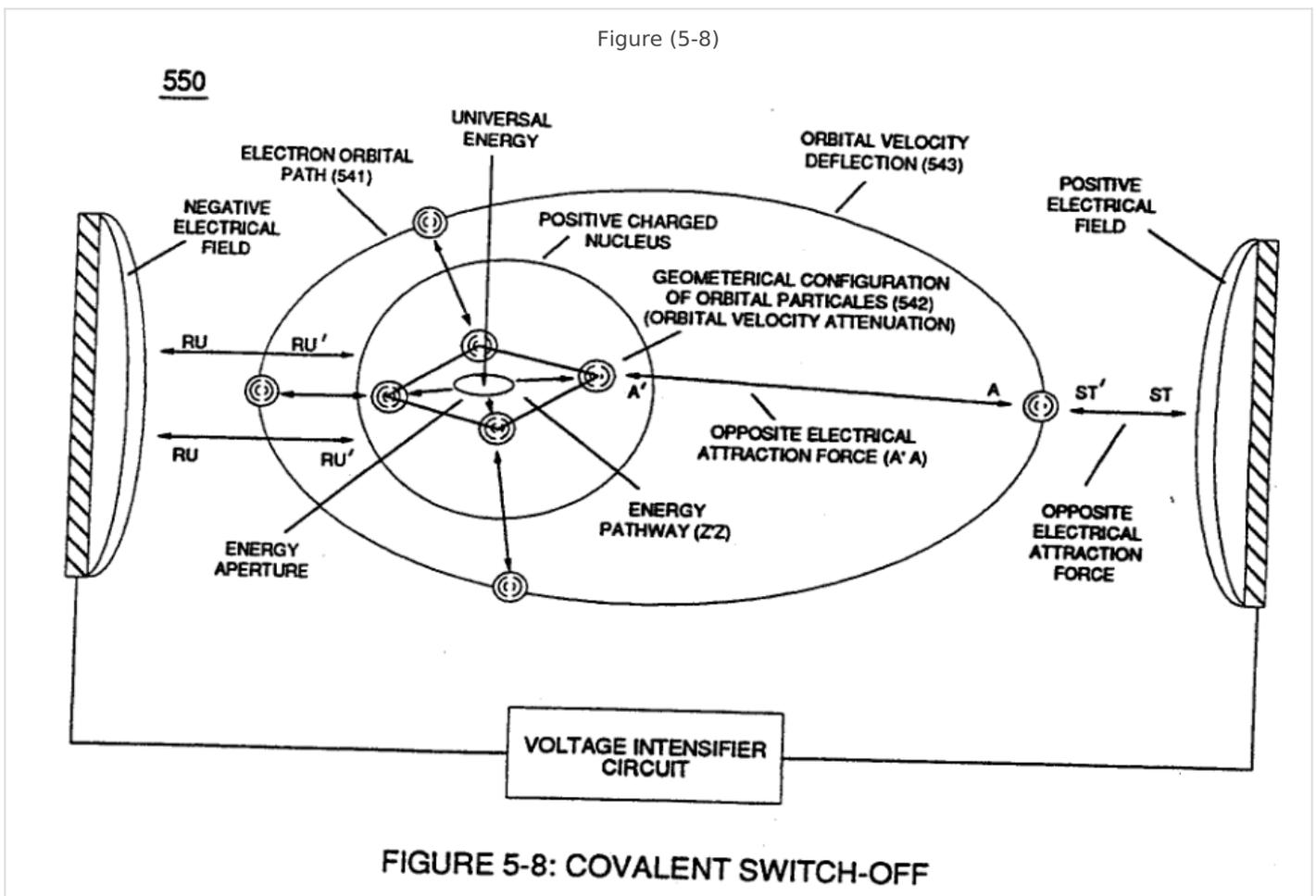


FIGURE 5-8: COVALENT SWITCH-OFF

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** ($V_0 \times \dots$). Increasing **voltage amplitude** ($\dots \times V_n$) still further increases **electrical tension** (4 / 5) being applied to **Energy Aperture** (7) or vice versa.

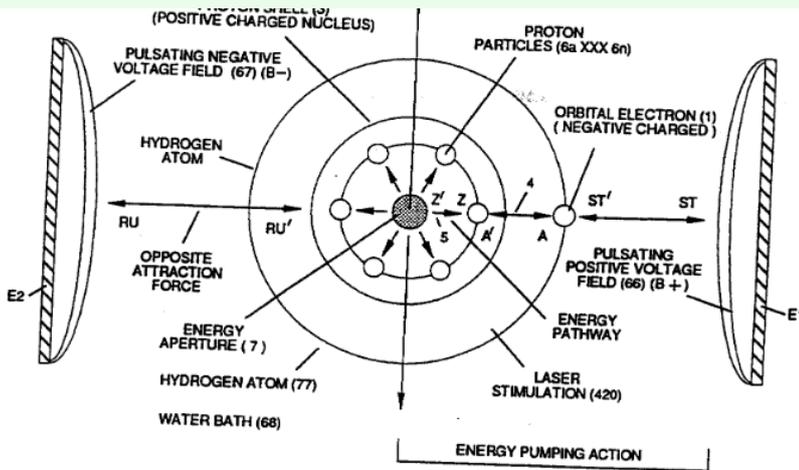


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

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 ($V_0 \times \dots \times V_n$), 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 $\times \dots \times 9n$) 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).

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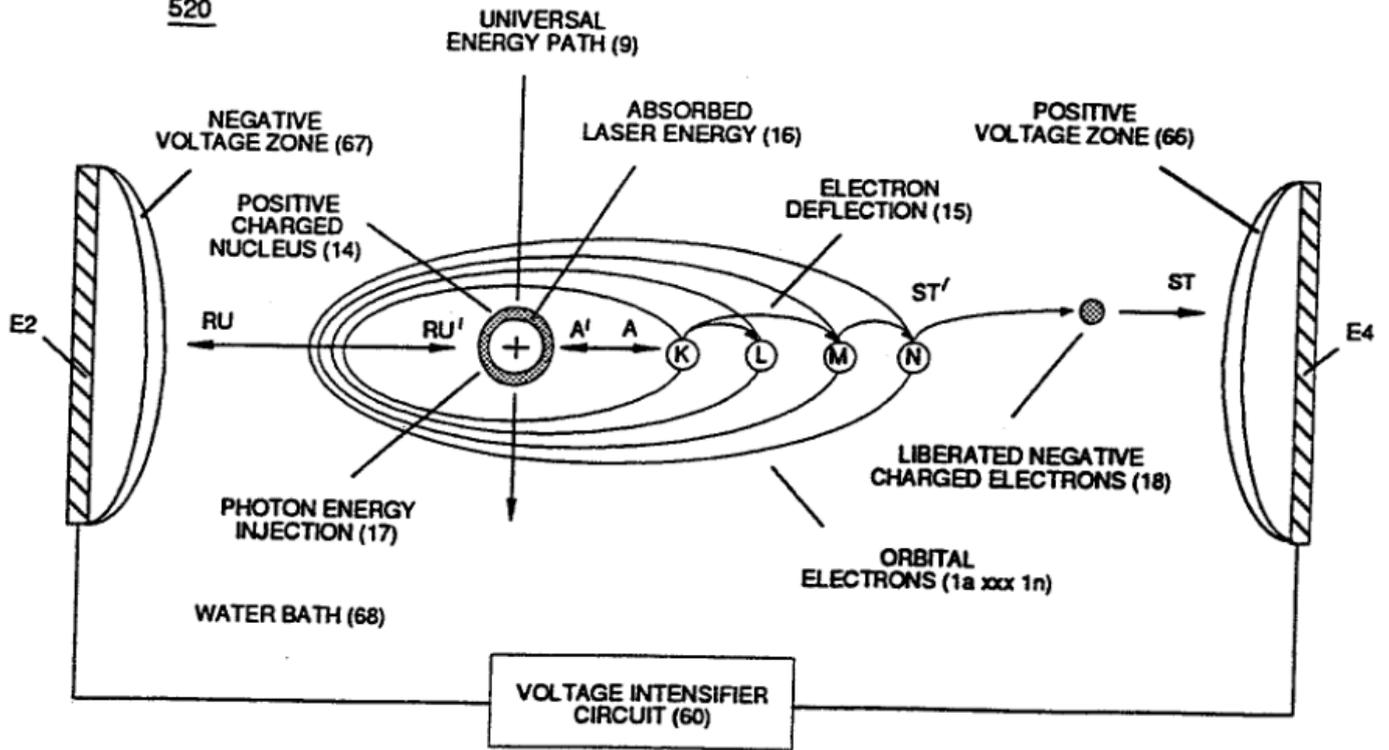


FIGURE 5-3: ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

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).

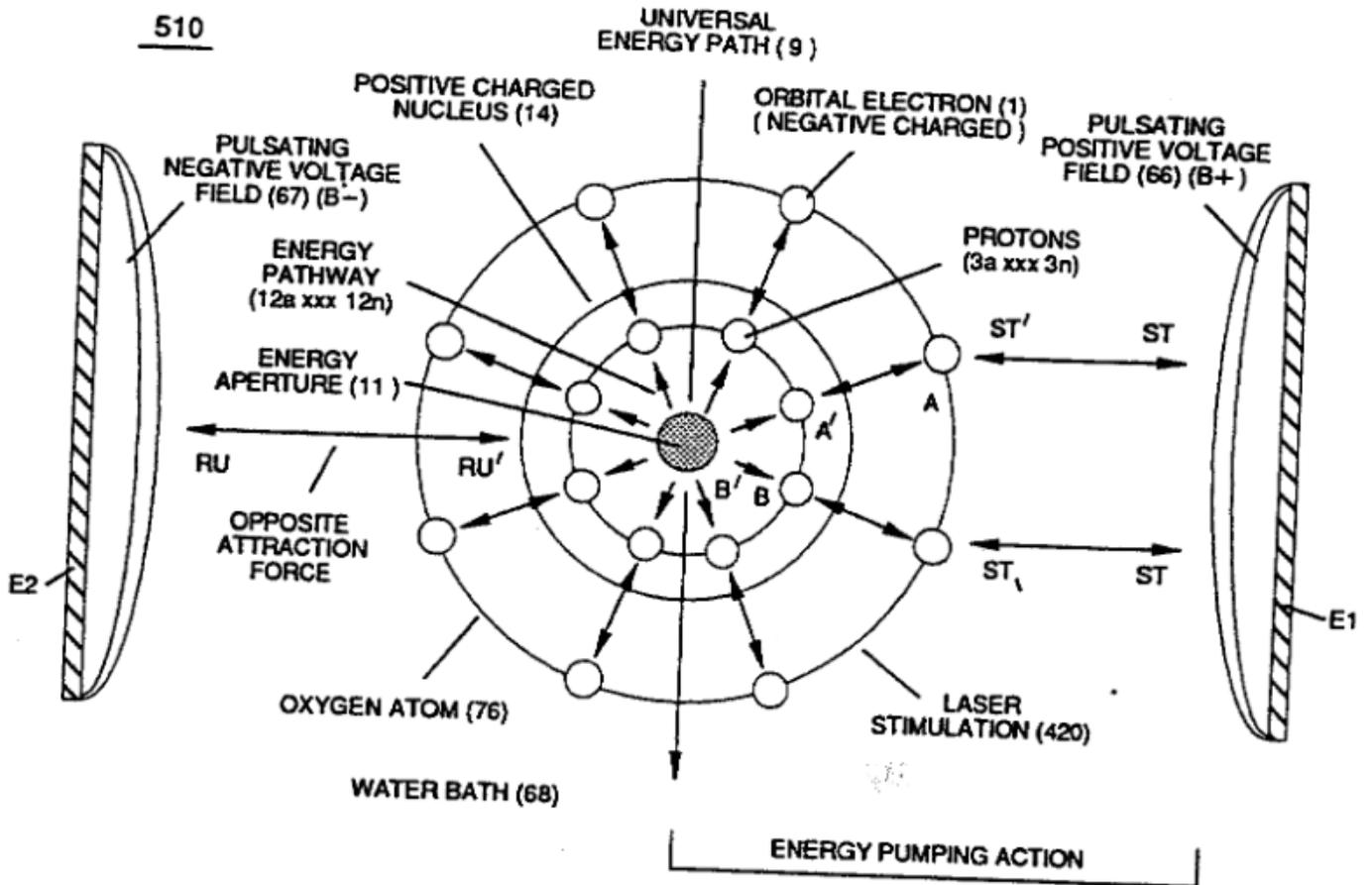


FIGURE 5-2: OXYGEN ENERGY BALANCE

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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