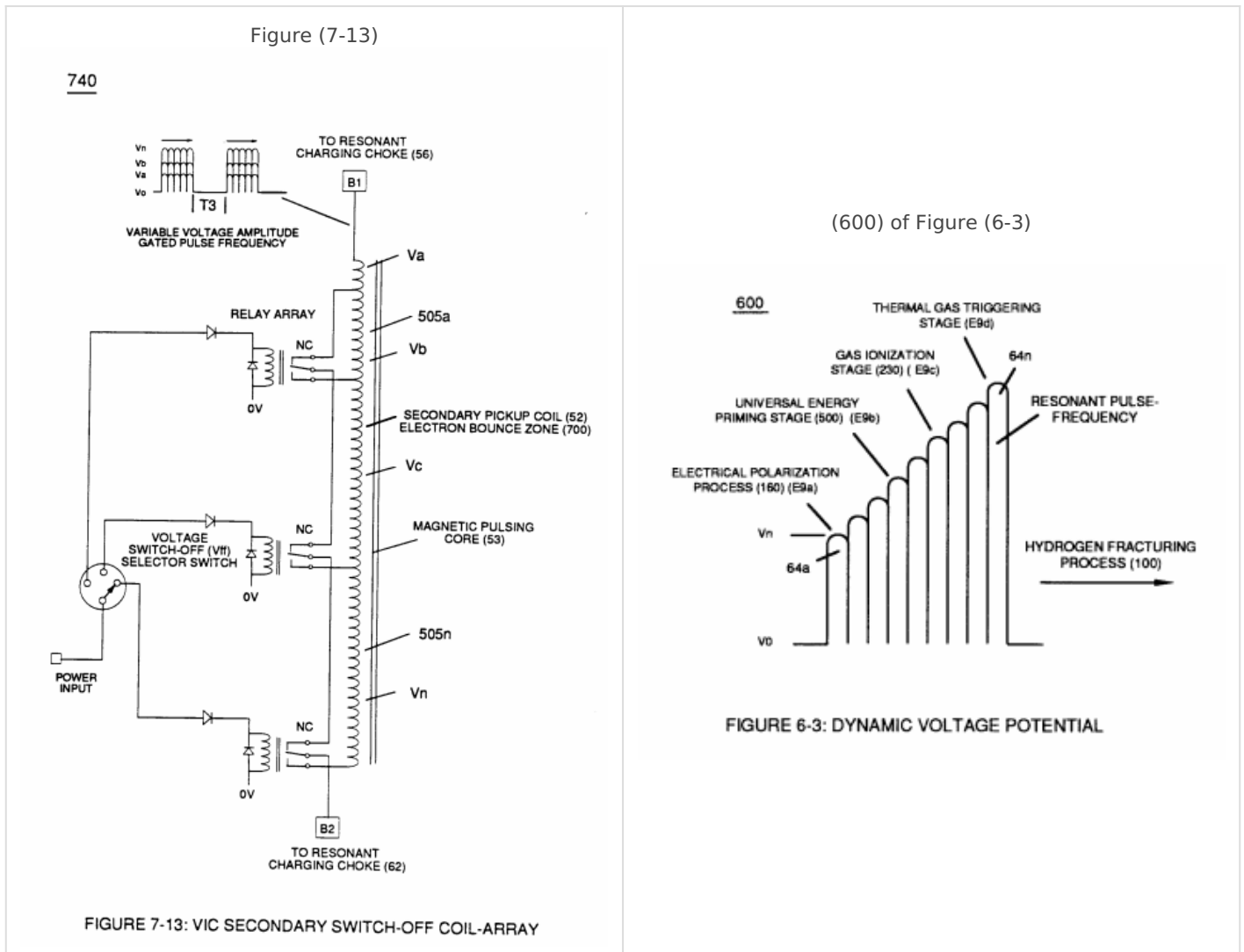


Inductance (FL)

Component Interaction promotes **Component Reactance** during D.C. pulsing operations while allowing variable voltage amplitude ($V_o - V_a - V_b - V_n$) of Figure (7-13) to be attenuated independently of **Voltage Pulse frequency** (49a xxx 49n), as so illustrated in (600) of Figure (6-3).



Resonant Charging Circuit (630) of Figure (7-2) being an LC Circuit is fanned when **Inductor** (614) of Figure (7-1) is electrically linked to **Taper Capacitor** (720) of Figure (7-11) in series arrangement.

(630) of Figure (7-2)

630

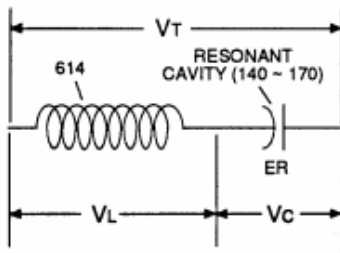


FIGURE 7-2: LC CIRCUIT

(614) of Figure (7-1)

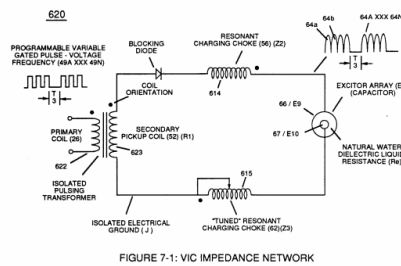


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(720) of Figure (7-11)

720

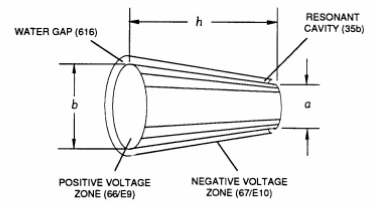


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

Inductor (614) is an insulated wire wound in a spiral pathway around **Bobbin Cavity** (580) of Figure (6-1) to form **Voltage Stepping Coil** (710) of Figure (7-10) as to (580) of Figure (6-1).

(580) of Figure (6-1)

580

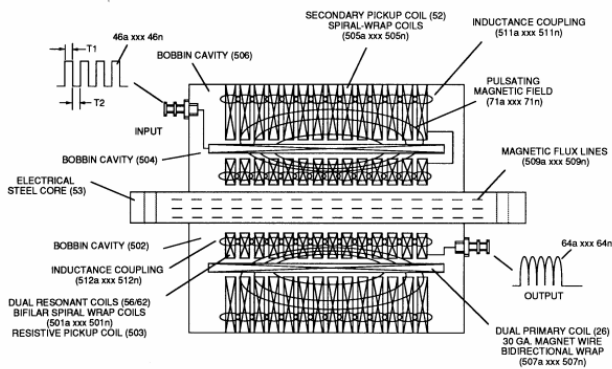


FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

(710) of Figure (7-10)

710

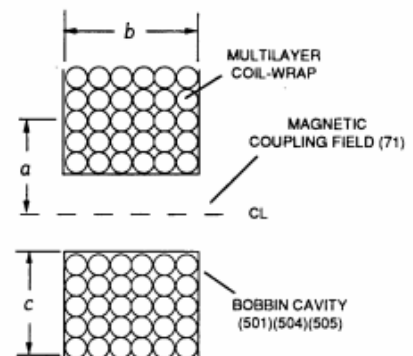
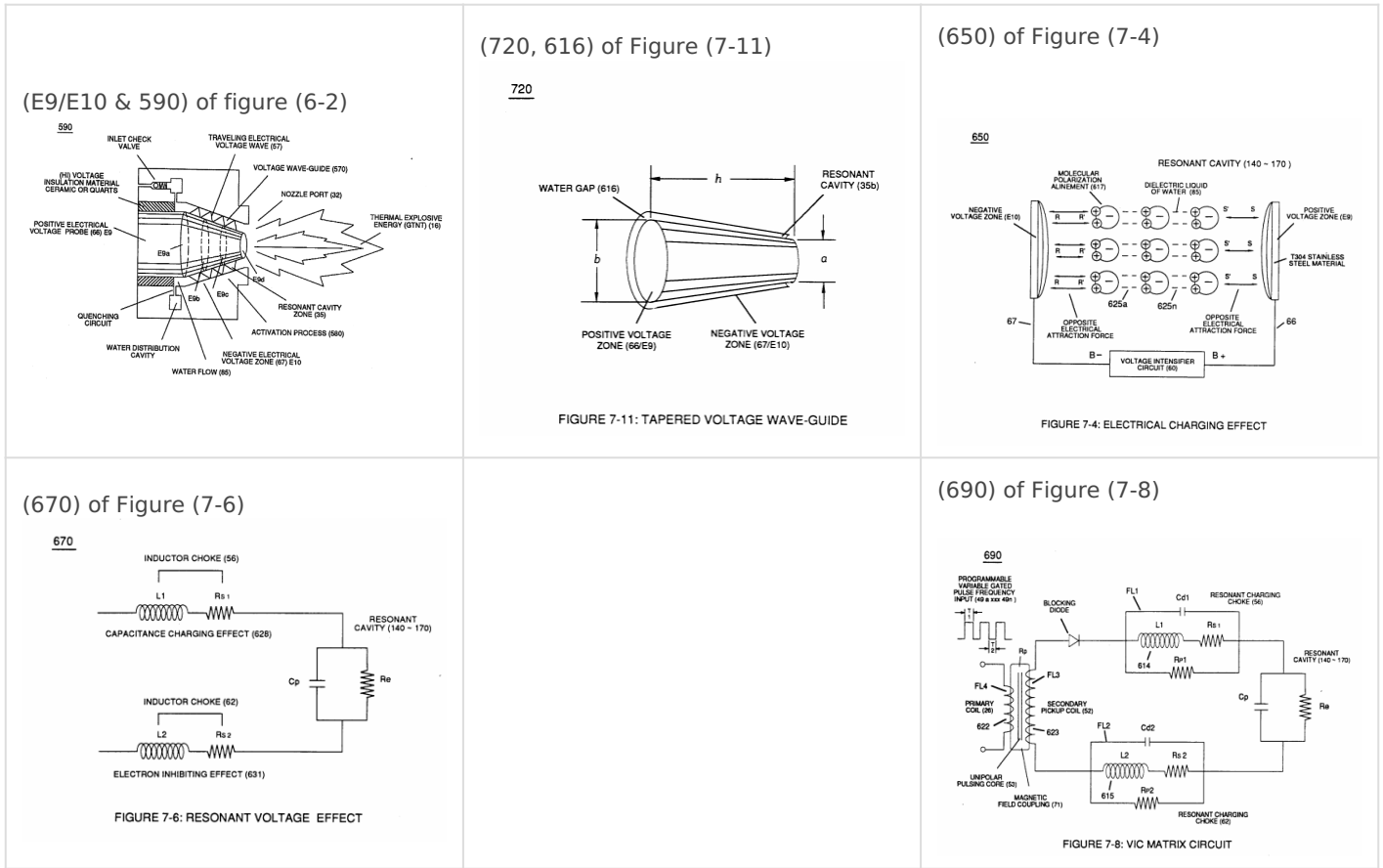


FIGURE 7-10: VOLTAGE STEPPING COILS

Capacitor (E9/E10) of figure (6-2) as to (720) of Figure (7-11) is formed when **outer tapered surface** (66) and **inner tapered surface** (67) forms **Water-Gap** (616) of Figure (7-11) as to Figure (590) of Figure (6-2) having placed there between **Dielectric Water Bath** (85/Re), as schematically illustrated in matrix outline in (670) of Figure (7-6) as to (690) of Figure (7-8) and further detailed in **Electrical Charging Effect** (650) of Figure (7-4).



(600) of Figure (6-3)

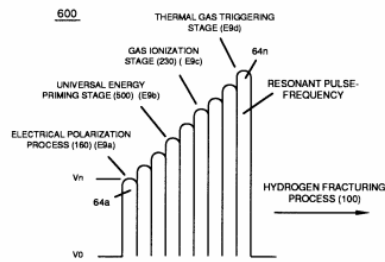


FIGURE 6-3: DYNAMIC VOLTAGE POTENTIAL

... interacting **Distributed Capacitance** (C_{da} xxx C_{dn}) and **Distributed Inductance** ($D1a$ xxx $D1n$) of Figure (7-3) of **Inductor Coil** (614) of (7-1) with "**Electrical Charging Effect**" brought on by the dielectric value of water bath (85/Re), as pictorially illustrated in (650) of Figure (7-4).

(650) of Figure (7-4)

650

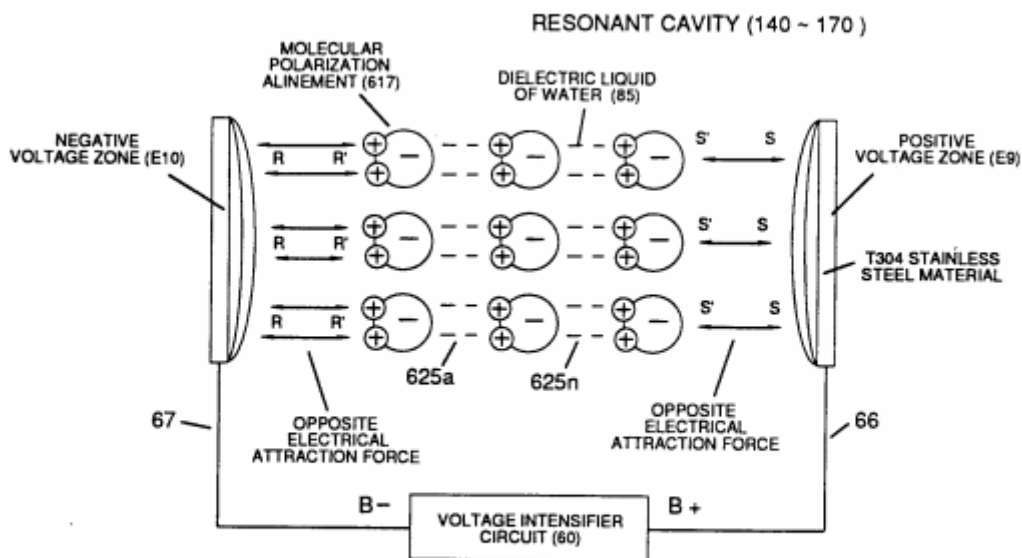


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

Figure (7-3)

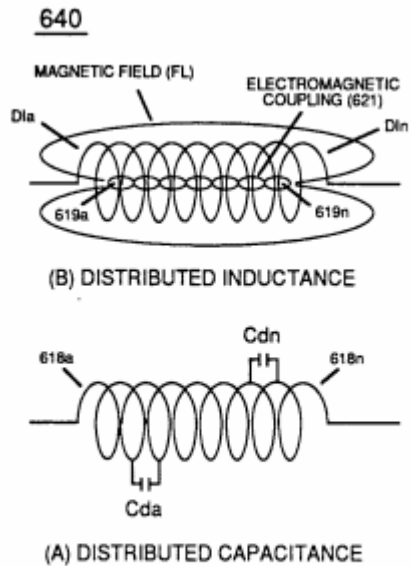


FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

(614) of (7-1)

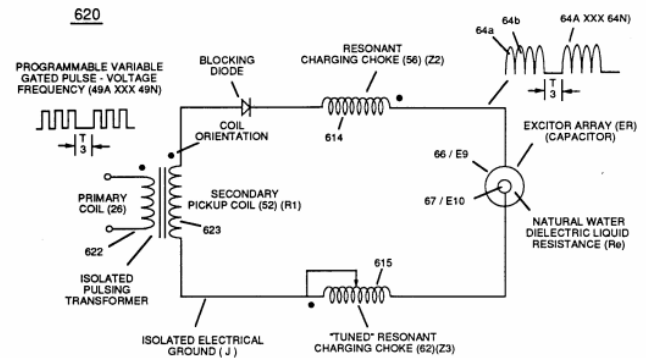


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

The established **Dielectric Value of Water** (85) being 78.54 ohms since the electron "L" orbit of the water molecule (210) of Figure (3-27) occupies the maximum allowable number of eight electrons when covalent linkup of 'unlike oxygen atom (76) and hydrogen atoms (77a/b) occurs' stabilizing **Water** molecule (85) into existence ... thereby, maintaining molecular stability of water by opposing the exchange of electrons from an external electron source (amp inducing circuit) beyond molecular Structure (85).

(210) of Figure (3-27)

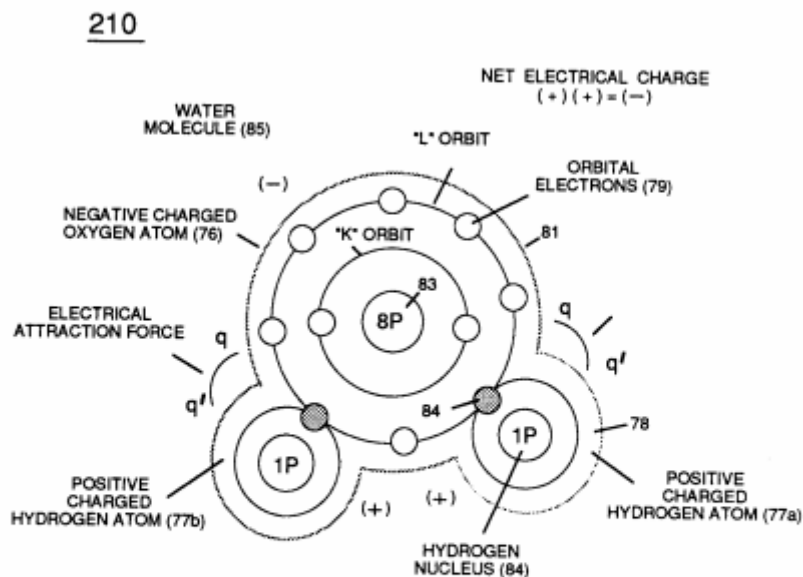


FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

Electron interaction (movement of electrons through the liquid medium of water) is further inhibited since natural water contaminates (144a xxx 144n) of Figure (3-24) is normally less than 20 ppm.

Figure (3-24)

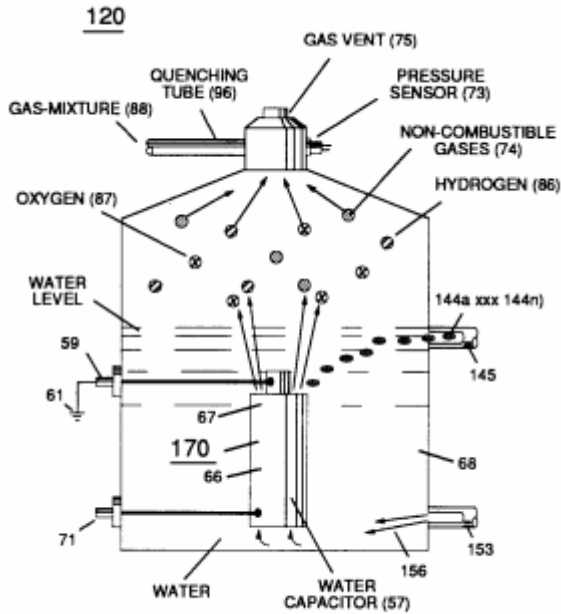


FIGURE 3-24: FUEL CELL

(760) of Figure (7-15)

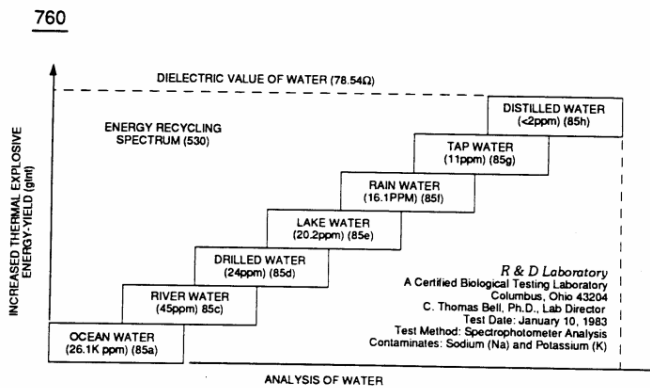


FIGURE 7-15: THERMAL EXPLOSIVE-ENERGY OF WATER

(750) of Figure (7-14)

750

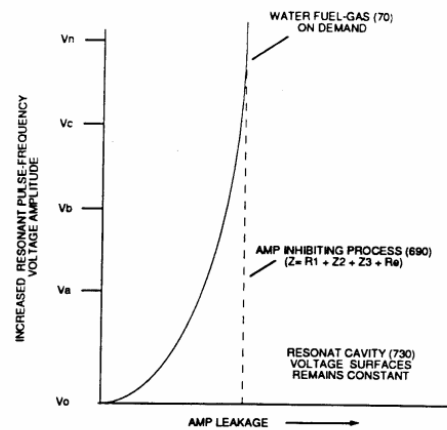


FIGURE 7-14: RESONANT CAVITY WATER-FUEL INJECTION

... distilled water, of course, is generally lab-tested 1ppm or less, as illustrated in (760) of Figure (7-15) as to (750) of Figure (7-14).