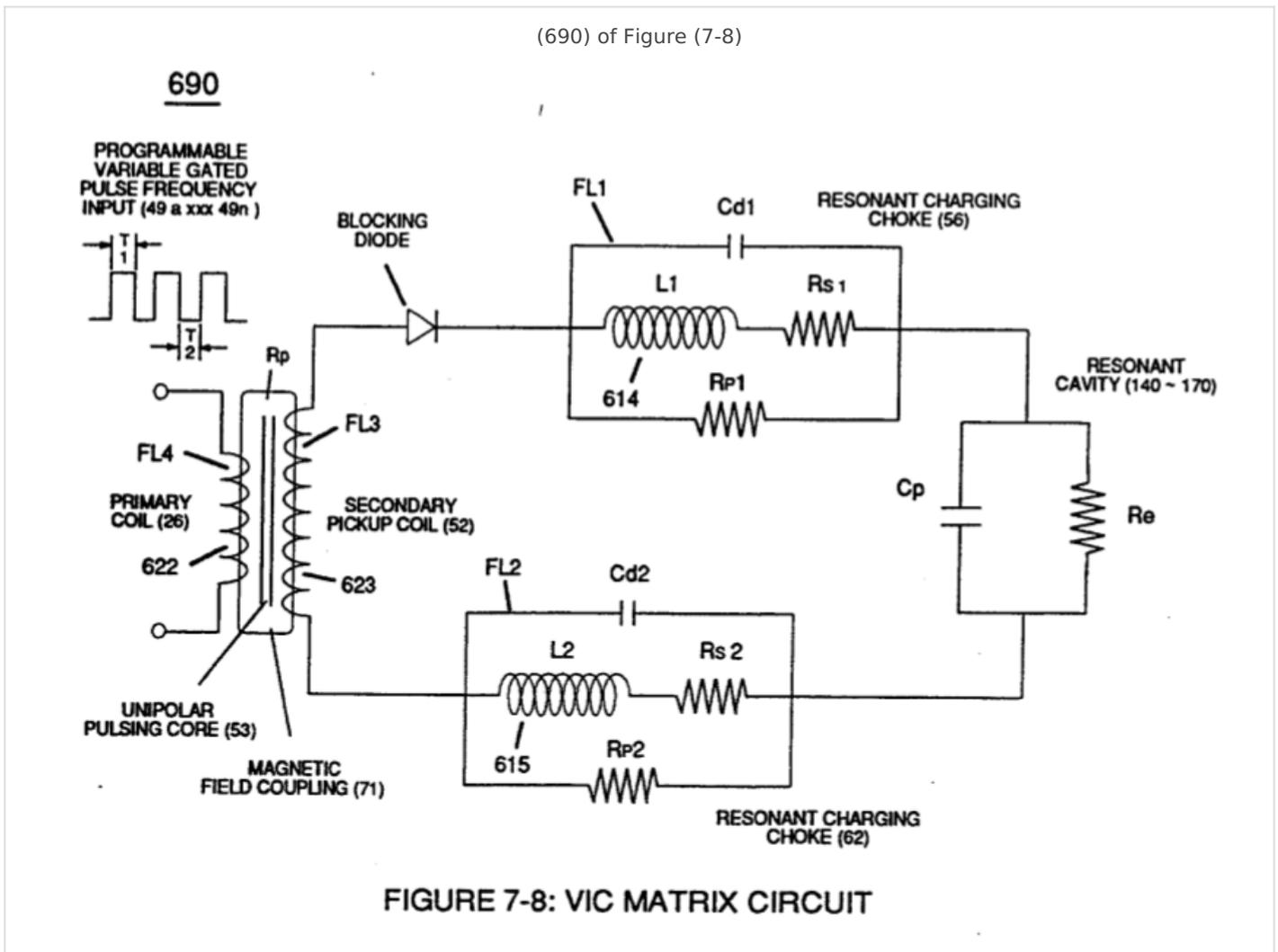


Inductance Reactance ($R_s - C_d - FL$)

Inductance Reactance occurs when resistance (R_s), capacitance (C_d), and Inductance (FL) interacts together during D.C. Pulsing (49a xxx 49n), as schematically depicted in (690) of Figure (7-8).



Inductance Reactance not only increases voltage across water-capacitor (ER) beyond applied **Voltage Potential** (626) of Figure (7-7) but, also, establishes "**Impedance Field**" (FL) across **Inductors** ($L1-L2$) of Figure (7-6) which acts and performs as **Resonant Charging Chokes** (614/615) of Figure (7-1) once placed on opposite side of capacitor (ER) forming **Resonant voltage Effect Circuit** (670) of Figure (7-6), as illustrated in (620) of Figure (7-1) as to (690) of Figure (7-8).

Voltage Potential (626) of Figure (7-7)

680

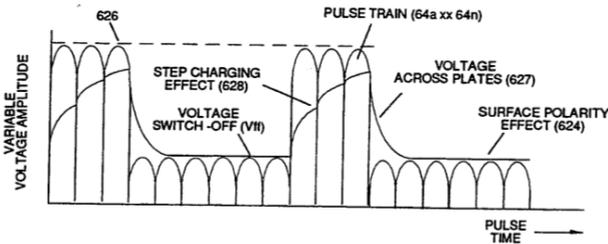


FIGURE 7-7: VOLTAGE CHARGING EFFECT

Inductors (L1-L2) of Figure (7-6)

670

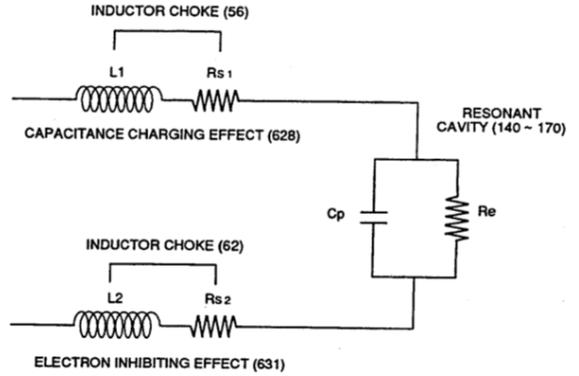


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

Resonant Charging Chokes (614/615) of Figure (7-1)

620

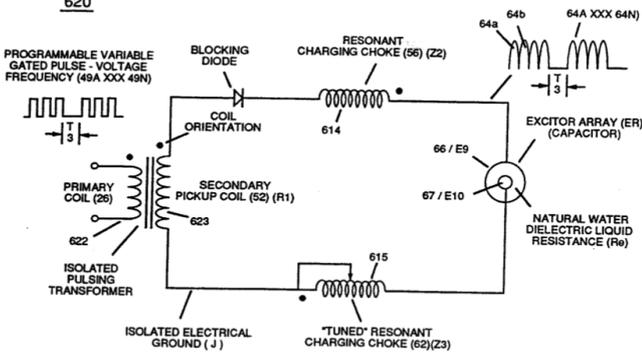


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(670) of Figure (7-6)

670

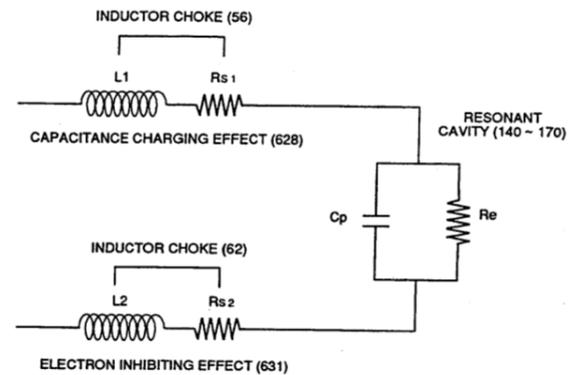


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

750

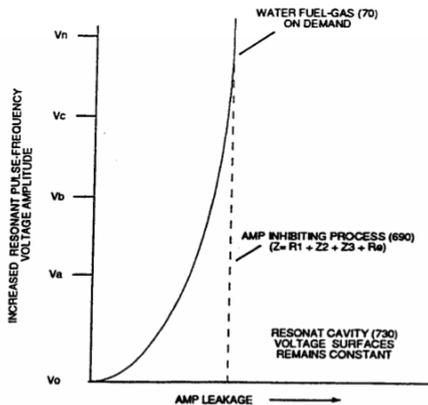


FIGURE 7-14: RESONANT CAVITY WATER-FUEL INJECTION

Both Inductors (L1/L2) are Bifilar wound in

equal length to **optimize the electromagnetic field strength (FL)** in equal electromagnetic intensity ($FL1 = FL2$) to encourage and promote "**Electron Bounce**" phenomenon (700) of Figure (7-9) while adjusting (programmable pulse wave-form) input

signal **Pulse-Frequency** (49a xx 49n) to "tune-in" to the "dielectric property" (Re) of water (85) causing amp flow to be reduce to a minimum value while allowing voltage potential (627) of Figure (7-7) to go toward infinity if the electronic components would allow it to happen, as graphically illustrated in (750) of Figure (7-14).

"Electron Bounce" phenomenon (700) of Figure (7-9)

700

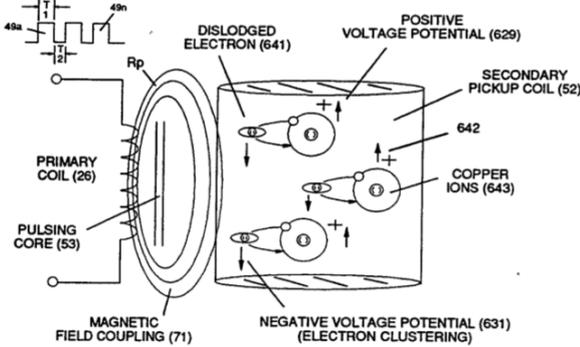


FIGURE 7-9: ELECTRON BOUNCE PHENOMENON (EbP)

(627) of Figure (7-7)

680

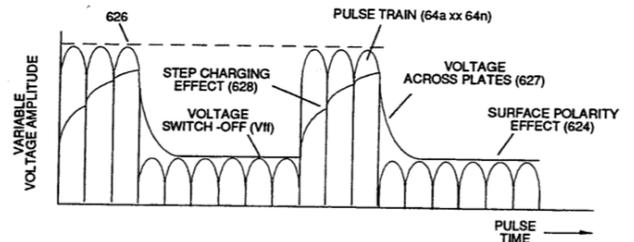


FIGURE 7-7: VOLTAGE CHARGING EFFECT

Inductance Field (L1-FL1) performs "**Capacitance Charging Effect**" (628);

while, at the same time, **Inductor Field** (L2-FL2) restricts electron movement through **VIC Impedance Network Circuit** (620) of Figure (7-1) since **Inductance Field** (FL2) locks onto **Electrons Magnetic Field** (547) of Figure (5-9) to block the movement of electron flow toward **Positive Voltage Potential** (66)

(620) of Figure (7-1)

620

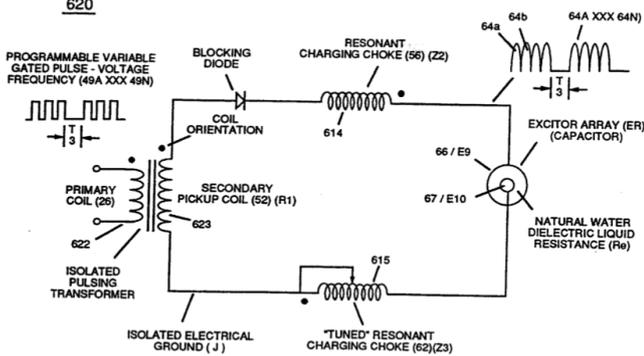


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(547) of Figure (5-9)

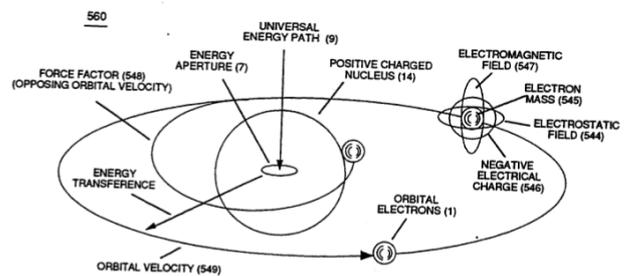
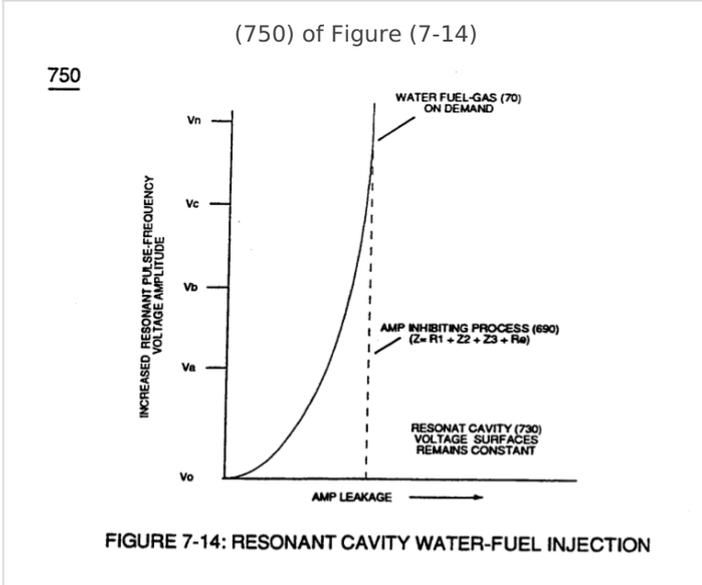
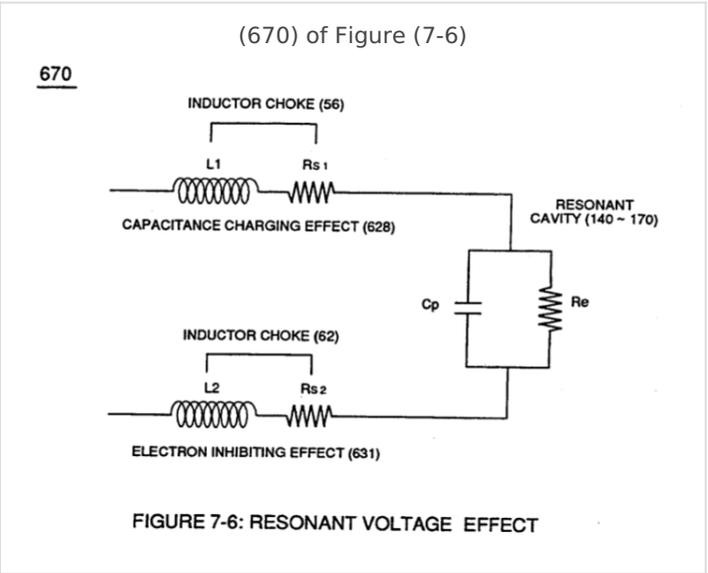
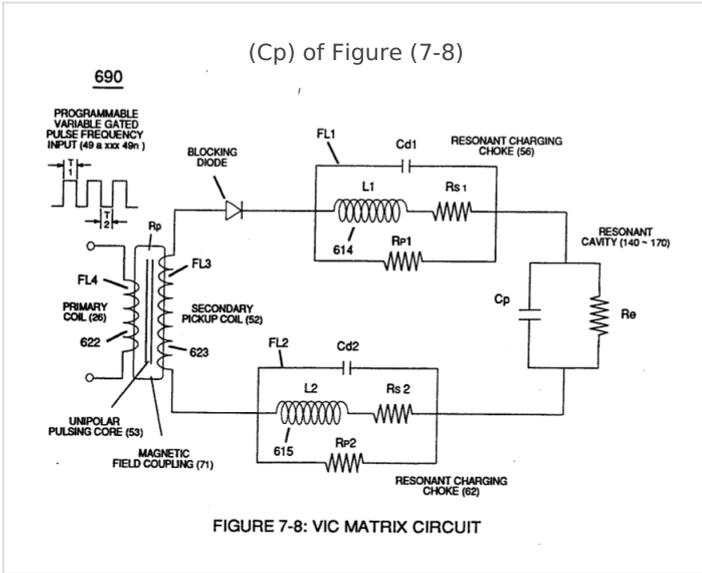


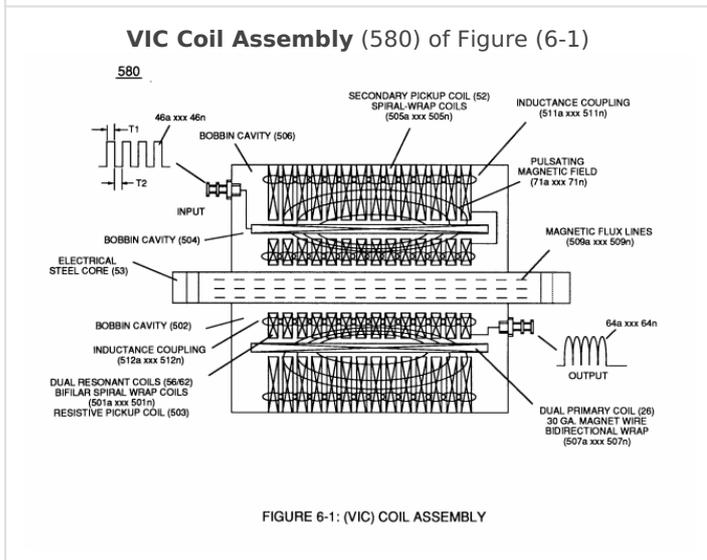
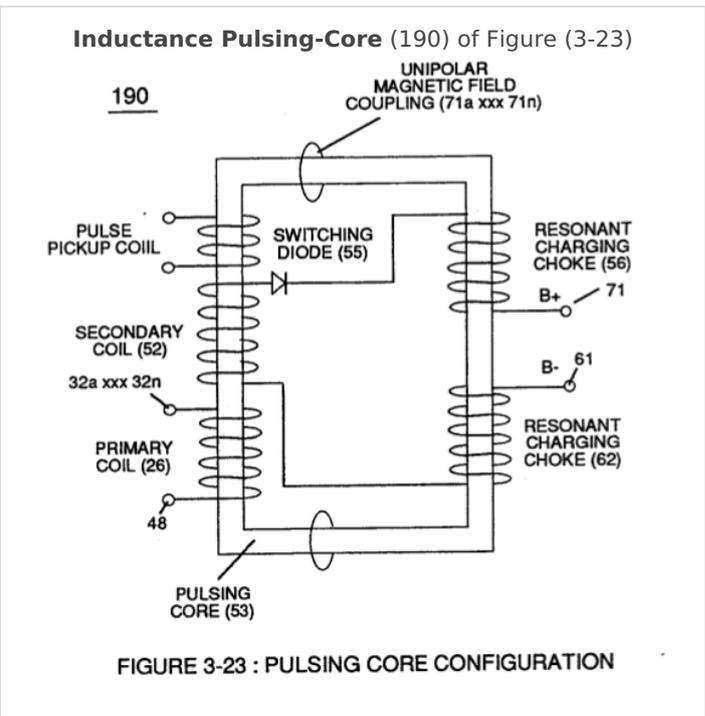
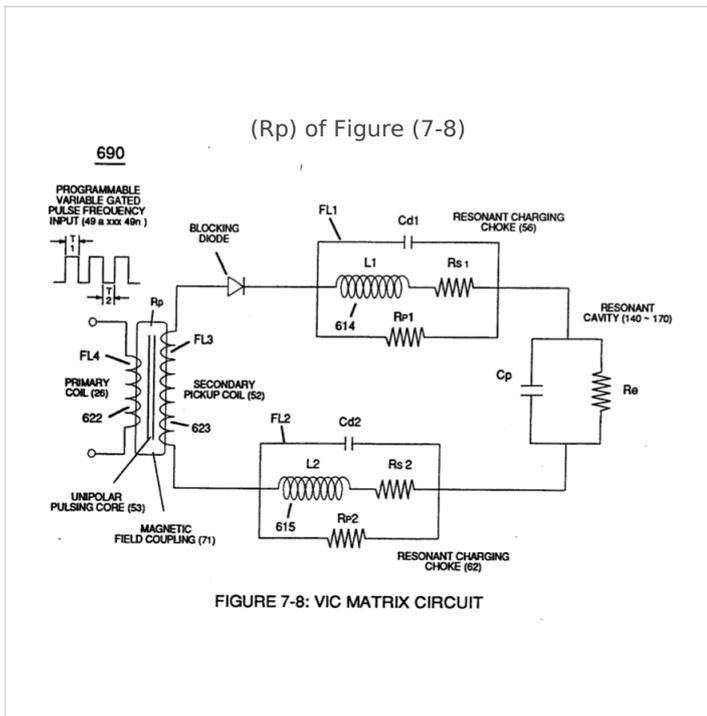
FIGURE 5-9: ATOMIC ENERGY EQUILIBRIUM

(This reference was incorrect. 647 mentioned, but 547 was desired - CB)

... thereby preventing and inhibiting electron-flow to pass through or arc-over capacitor water-gap (Cp) of Figure (7-8) such electron blocking action is herein called "**Electron Inhibiting Effect**" (631), as denoted in (670) of Figure (7-6) as to (750) of Figure (7-14).



At elevated or higher amplitude voltage levels (xxx Ve xxx Vf xxx Vn), **primary electromagnetic coupling field** (Rp) of Figure (7-8) transmitted by way of **Inductance Pulsing-Core** (190) of Figure (3-23) as to **VIC Coil Assembly** (580) of Figure (6-1) enters into and passes through both Inductors (L1/L2) simultaneously and offers not only further electron-flow restriction (Rp1/Rp2) to both **Inductor Chokes** (56/62) but automatically increases voltage potential (xxx V g xxx Vh xxx Vn) of opposite voltage intensity of equal magnitude (66/67) across **Resonant Cavity** (140 -170)

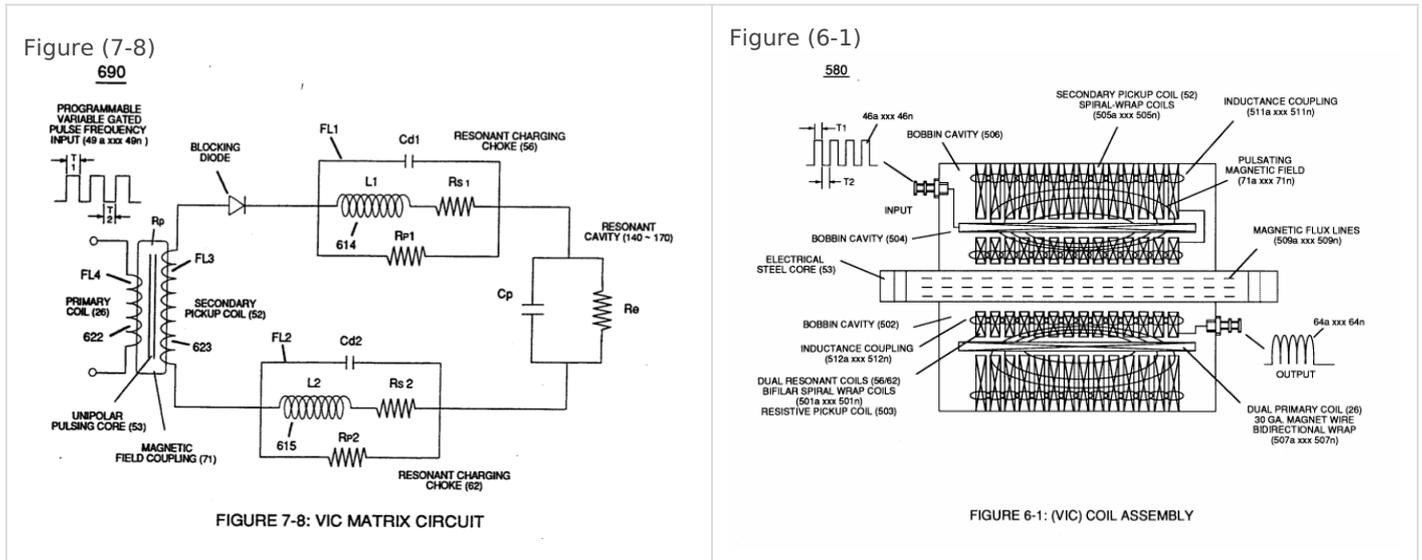


... overcoming any potential loss of pulse signal due to resistive interaction (R_{s1}/R_{s2}) of either or both **Inductor Cores** ($L1/L2$) wire-material to the formation of **Inductance Fields** ($FL1/FL2$) during reoccurring pulse on-time ($T1a$ xxx $T1n$).

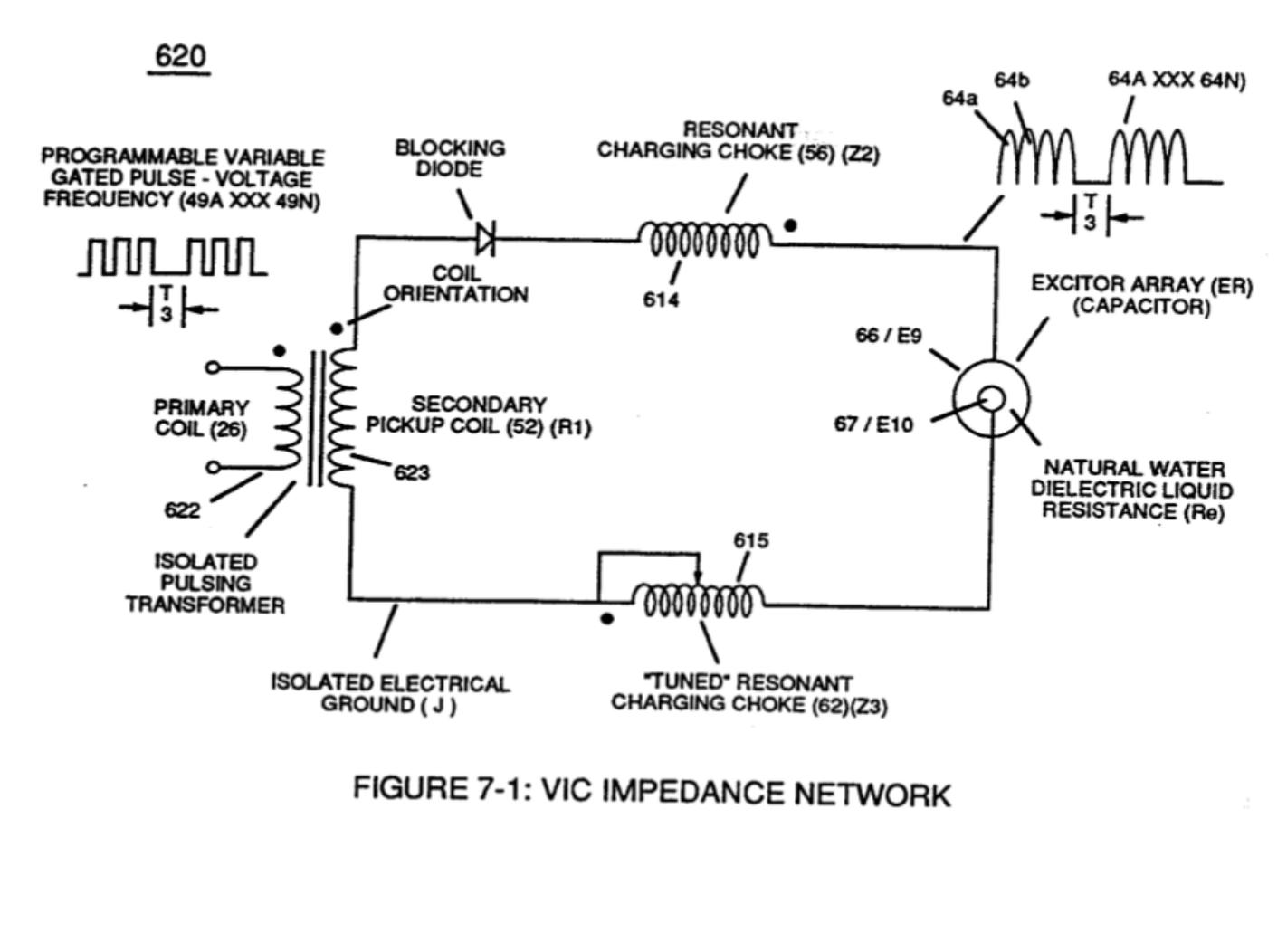
Electron Inhibiting Effect (631) in direct relationship to **Voltage Enhancement Effect** (528) is accomplished since stainless steel 430F/FR wire-material is "**Electromagnetic Inductive**" to incoming electromagnetic flux-lines ($71a$ xxx $71n$) (R_p) without (s/s) inductor-wire-coil ($L1/L2$) becoming permanently magnetized

... paralleling and performing the same electromagnetic characteristic of copper wire when it comes to magnetic field reformation ($R_p - R_{p1} - R_{p2}$) of Figure (7-8), as further illustrated in electromagnetic coupling fields ($71 - 511 - 512$) of Figure (6-1) that encourages, brings-on, and perform **Voltage Inducement Process** (580) of Figure (6-1) as to (620) of Figure (7-1) without amp "influxing" (inhibiting amp flow) between **Positive Voltage Potential** (66) and **Negative**

Voltage Potential (67) electrically applied across Resonant Cavities (140 -170).



(620) of Figure (7-1)



Revision #7

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