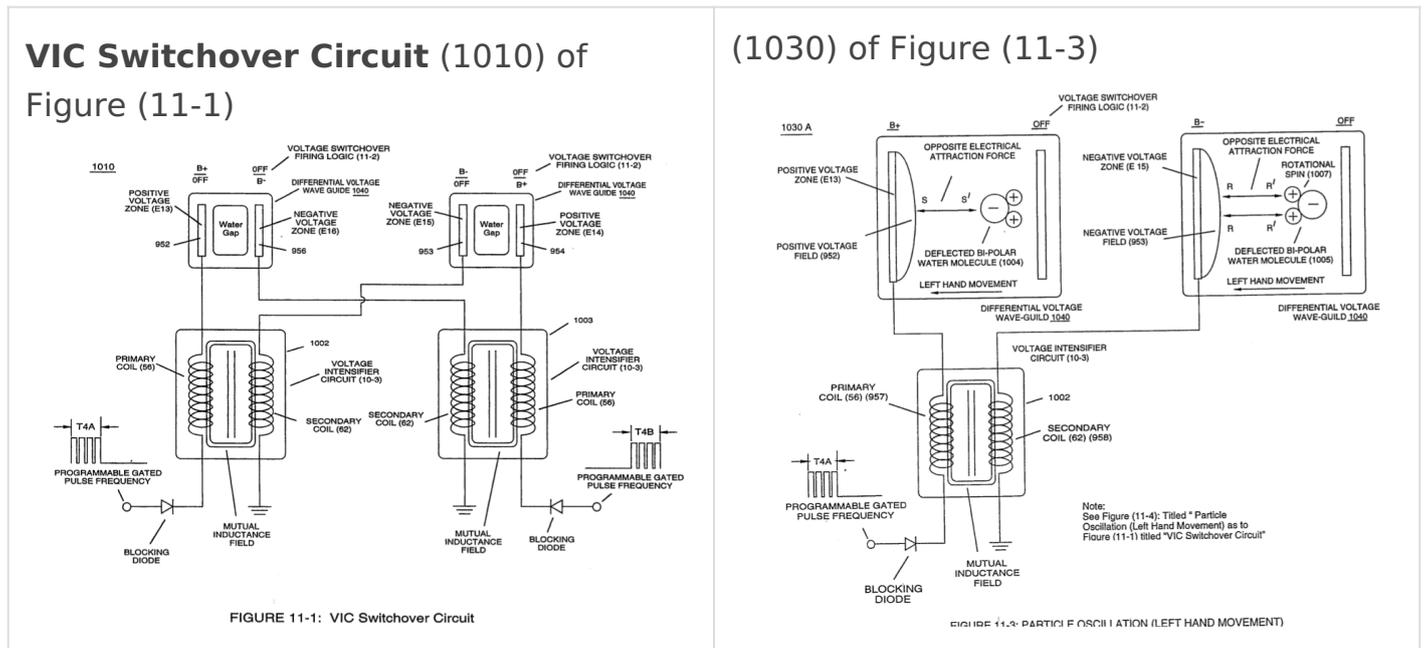


VIC Switchover Circuit

VIC Switchover Circuit (1010) of Figure (11-1) is utilized to bring about **Voltage Flexing Process** (1050) by preventing amp influxing into and away from the separate and periodically spaced (-) voltage zones (E13-EI4 - E15-EI6) of diagram (1030) of Figure (11-3) as to (1010) of Figure (11-1);

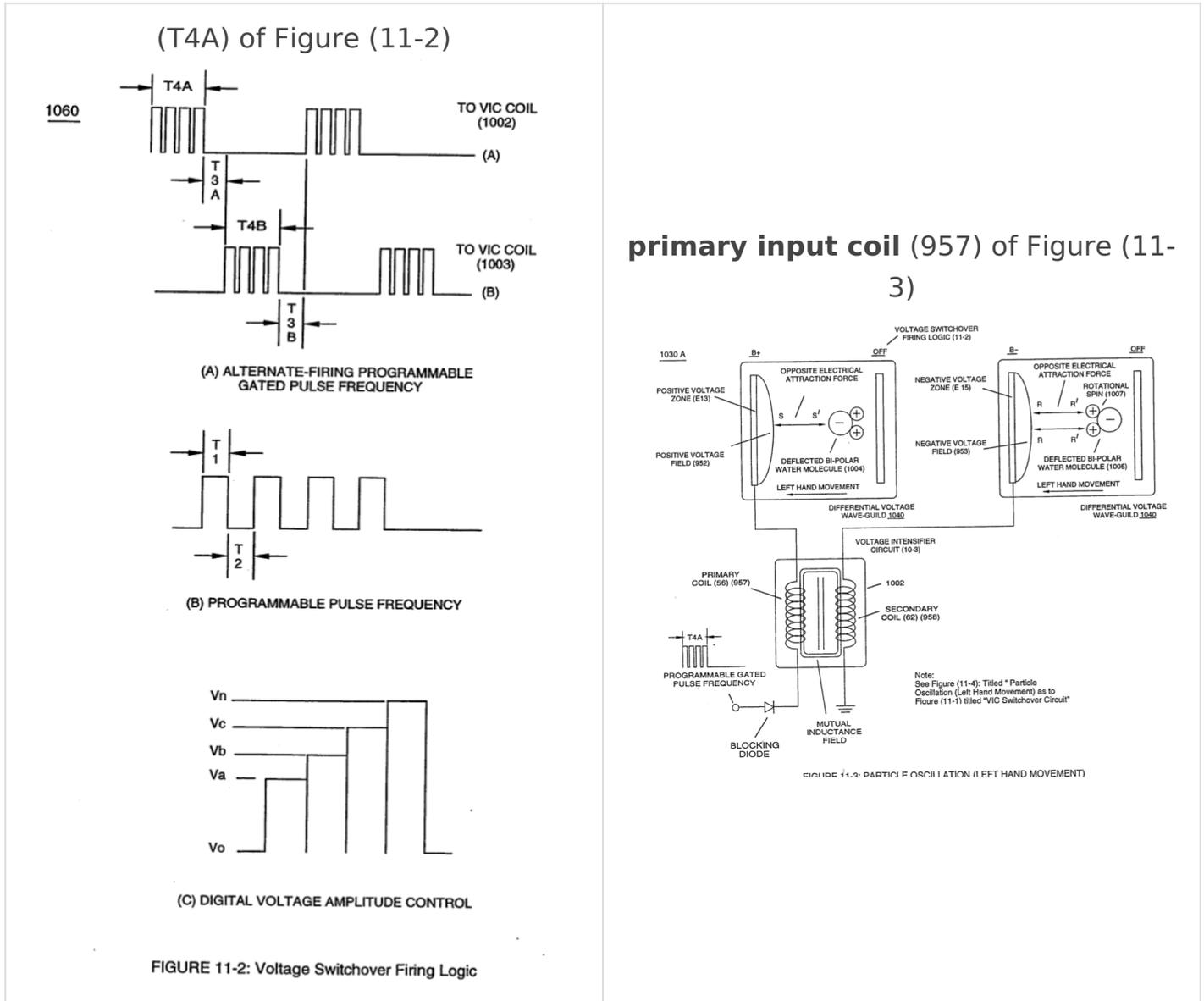


while, at the same time, allowing voltage potential of opposite electrical attraction forces (S-S' /R-R') to perform work by deflecting the bipolar **electrical charged water molecule** (210) in a given directional pathway, as so in accordance to/with **Coulomb's** (Eq12) and Newton's **second law of electrical force** (Eq13) in an electrical/electronic circuit.

$A = \frac{F}{M}$ <p>(Eq 12)</p>	$F = \frac{qq'}{R^2}$ <p>(Eq 13)</p>
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

When incoming programmable **gated pulse-frequency waveform** (T4A) of Figure (11-2) electrically energizes **primary input coil** (957) of Figure (11-3) to produce **positive voltage field** (952) across **voltage zone** (E13), the bipolar electrical charged water molecule having a **negative charged oxygen atom** is deflected and moved toward **stationary positive voltage plate** (E13) due to the **opposite**

electrical attraction force (S-S') that exists between both opposite electrically charged entities.



Whereas, in like manner and in the same instant of time, stationary **negative voltage field** (958) attracts and displaces another and totally separate bipolar water molecule in an linear movement since **opposite electrical attraction force** (R-R') also exists between stationary **negative charged voltage plate** (953) and the, now, moving **positive charged hydrogen atom** (s) being electrovalently linked to the **negative charged atom**.

The resultant physical displacement (**physical movement**) of both separate bipolar water molecule moves relatively at the same displacement velocity since both particle masses of the water molecule (s) are basically identical in volume-size and the electrical intensity on both **stationary voltage fields** (952/953) are similar due to the fact that both **primary coil** (957) and **secondary coil** (958) comprising and forming

voltage intensifier circuit (990) of Figure (10-3) are together bifilar wrapped in equal length.

voltage intensifier circuit (990) of Figure (10-3)

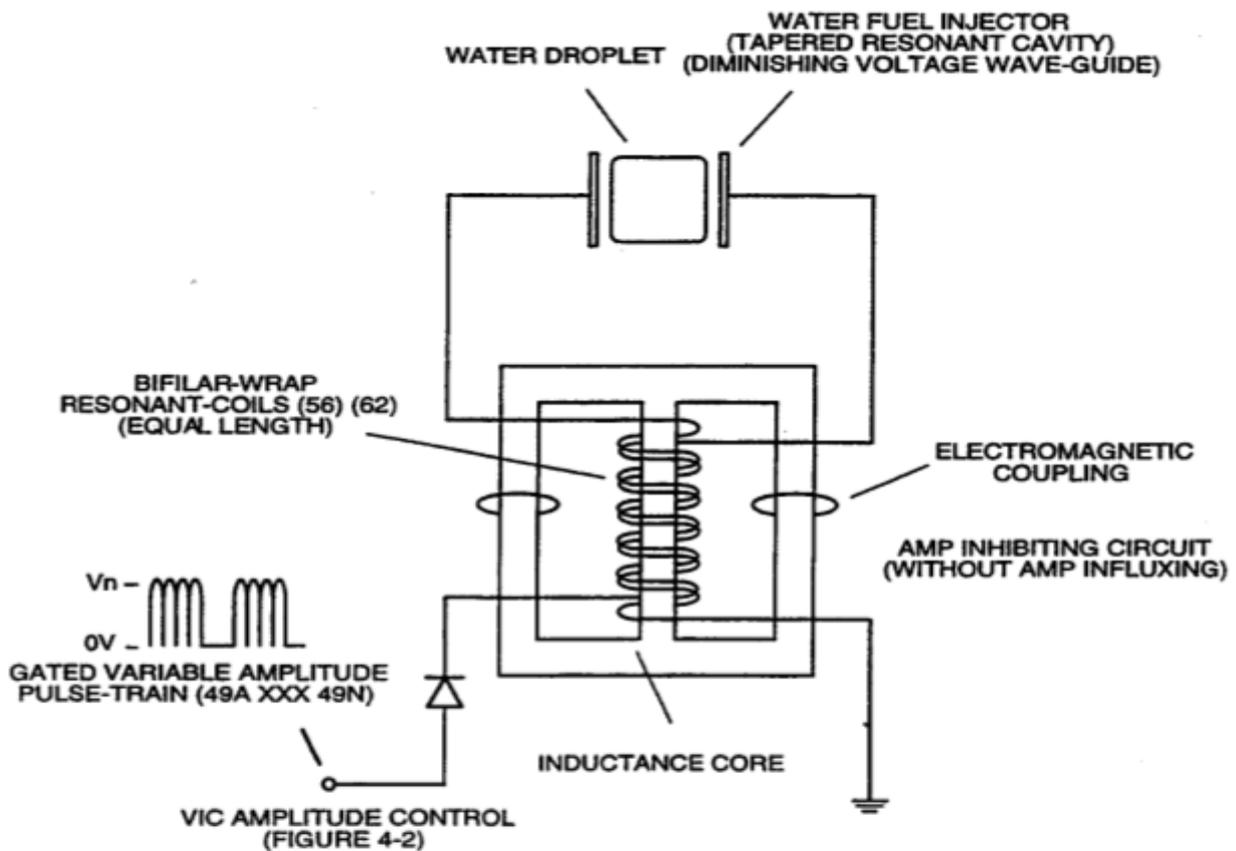


FIGURE 10-3B:VIC BIFILAR-WRAP ASS'Y

FIGURE 10-3: VIC COIL-WRAP CONFIGURATION

The simultaneous formation of both the **positive voltage field** (952) and the **negative voltage field** (953) is simply accomplished by the mutual electromagnetic inductance coupling field that is produced between the two bifilar wrapped coils (957/56 - 958/62) when the **primary coil** (957/56) is electrically energized by incoming **voltage pulse train** (T4a xxx T4n), as so illustrated in (970) of Figure (10-1).

970

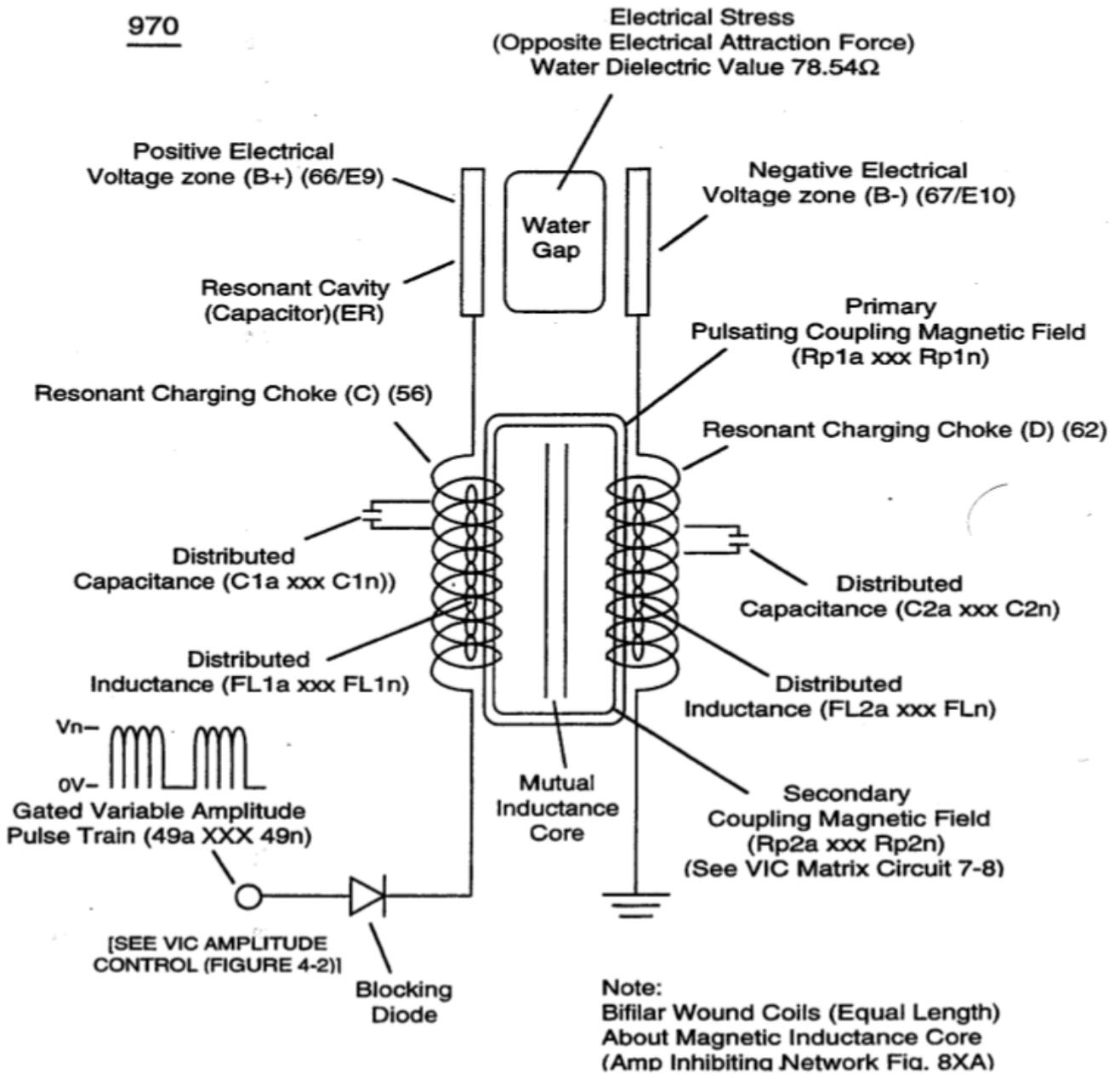
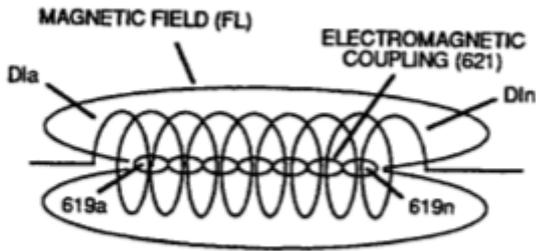
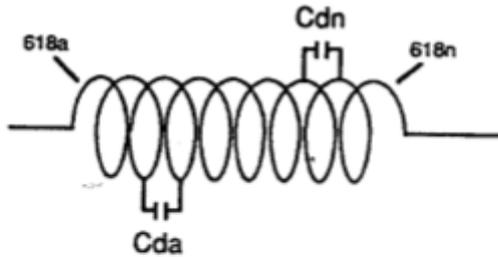


FIGURE 10-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT



(B) DISTRIBUTED INDUCTANCE

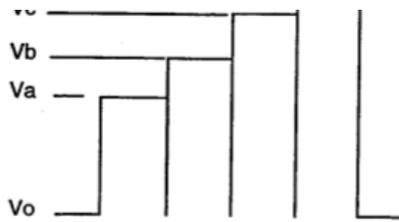


(A) DISTRIBUTED CAPACITANCE

FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

Automatically, the **self-inductance coupling** (619a xxx 619n) of Figure (7-3) prevents amp influxing [*restricting current flow into and away from **water bath** (68) during each **pulsing cycle** T4A / T4B*].

While, the **distributed capacitance** (Cda xxx Cdn) of each coil experiencing **inductance coupling** (619) elevates **applied voltage level** (Vn) to a higher voltage amplitude (*increasing voltage intensity*) **required** to deflect the bipolar water molecule to a given or pre-selected distance.



(C) DIGITAL VOLTAGE AMPLITUDE CONTROL

FIGURE 11-2: Voltage Switchover Firing Logic

Voltage intensity (952/953) is, therefore,

directly determined by the **number of turns** of each coil (957/958) as to the applied voltage amplitude of incoming pulse-wave (... xxx Vn) (1060) of Figure (11-2c).

Voltage intensity as in terms of "**Difference of Potential**" establishes the amount of work performed by the applied "**Electrical Stress**" to bring about molecule mass displacement of the water molecule in a liquid medium.

Electrically energizing **Voltage Intensifier (VIC) Circuit** (1002), now, causes both **bipolar water molecules** (1004/1006) to be **deflected** and **displaced** in a left-hand movement, as so illustrated in (1030) of Figure (11-4).

To **reverse direction** of the line of travel of the deflecting water molecule from **left-hand movement** to **right-hand movement**, another and completely separate Voltage Intensifier VIC-Coil Assembly (1003) of Figure (11-3) is periodically switched-on electrically by **alternate voltage pulse waveform** (T4B) once first voltage pulse wave-form (T4A) is terminated for a brief period of time (T3A)

... duplicating the **electrical attraction force** (S-S' !R-R') as before except **both** bipolar water molecule (s) (1004/1006) are, now, **redirected** and **deflected** in the opposite direction toward **voltage fields** (956/954), respectfully, as so illustrated in (1030) diagram (B) of Figure (11-3).

This continued and repeated oscillation of the bipolar water molecule (1004/1006) in opposite direction of linear travel (back and forth motion) produces **kinetic energy** (165) when the moving and deflected bipolar water

molecule (1004/1006) or any other bipolar molecule of water interlocking with ever changing **electrical attraction forces** (S-S' /R-R') collides with neighboring water molecules present in the same water bath (68).

Electrically interfacing alternate "**Switchover**" voltage pulse wave-form (T4A/T4B) to each of both **VIC Coil-Array** (s) (1002/1003) of Figure (11-3) as schematically depicted, now, forms **VIC Switchover Circuit** (1010) of Figure (11-1).

Pairing together **positive voltage zone** (E13/952) with negative voltage zone (E16/956) and doing the same with voltage-surfaces (E14/953) to (E15/954) as so graphically shown in (1010) of Figure (11-1) and each having an longitudinal axis of identical length, now, individually forms what is called hereinafter a "**Differential Voltage Wave-guide**" (1040)

... being defined as heating water by alternate pulsation of opposite voltage fields at different pulse time-on periods, collectively called "**Voltage Switchover Firing Logic** (B+/O - B-/O - O/B - O/B+).

In like manner as to **linear cylindrical resonant cavity** (730) of Figure (7-12), the **Differential Voltage Wave-Guide** (1040) of (1010) of Figure (11-1) as to Figure (11-6) is constructed in such a way as to allow a smaller tube to be placed inside a much larger tube having space relationship to allow water to pass there between, as so pictorially shown in (170) of Figure (3-25).

The constructed tubular-Array is composed of T304 stainless steel material, or any equivalent thereof, which is chemically inert to the voltage deflecting process (1050) of Figure (11- 5).

The electrical conductivity of the stainless steel material T304 and the dielectric properties of water (water being an insulator to the flow of amps) both together sets up **electrical conduction zone** (587) which aids the ability of the voltage pulse waveform (T4a xxx T4n) and/or (T4ba xxx T4bn), whether be it positive or negative in electrical polarity, to be electrically transmitted and linearly displaced along the longitudinal axis of the inner side walls adjacent to water bath (68), as so illustrated in (1040) of Figure (11-4).

This phenomenon of transferring voltage waveforms along an electrical conductive surface is known in the field of physics as the **Skin Effect**.

The dielectric value of water (78.54) inhibits amp leakage into the water bath ... preventing distortion of the reoccurring and **traveling voltage waveforms** (T4Aa xxx T4Anl T4Ba xxx T4Bn).

The resultant **pulsating electrical stress** (S-S' /R-R) penetrates the liquid bath of water since the water bath takes on an electrical charge when the **rotational spin** (1019) of the water molecule (s) occurs to bring about bipolar alignment of the water molecule comprising water bath (68) during each and every reversing voltage pulsing cycle (B+/O - B-/O - OIB+ - OIB-), as so illustrated in (650) of Figure (7-4).

Not only does the alternate first gated voltage pulse (B+/O - B-/O) and then the second gated voltage pulse (OIB+ - OIB-) oscillates the bipolar water molecule (s) back and forth in rapid succession to produce heated water at a predetermined temperature level on demand; but, also, deflects the oscillating bipolar water molecule in an upward direction since the reforming voltage pulse waves are always in a state of progressive movement of linear displacement ... *performing the same function as a water pump* ... a water pump, however, not having any mechanical moving parts to wear out.

Varying the **gated pulse-width** (T4A f T4B), attenuating voltage amplitude (xxx Vn), and the **Switchover pulse frequency rate** (Sopr), collectively determines the rate by which the water temperature rises as the water medium (68) travels through the **Differential Voltage Wave-Guild** (1040), as so illustrated in (1060) of Figure (11-2) as to (1040) of Figure (11-6).

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