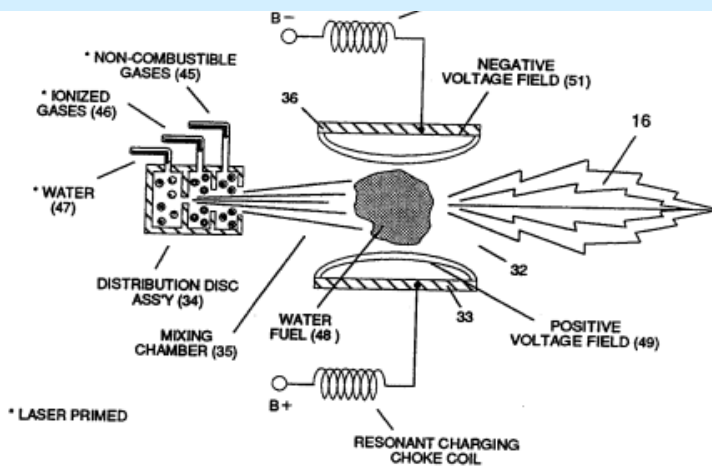


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To ensure proper energy-flame projection and subsequent energy-flame stability, **constant displacement water pump** (170) causes and allows **ionized ambient air gases** (46), **noncombustible gases** (45), and **water** (47) to be displaced under static pressure up to and beyond 125 lbs psi, respectively.



**FIGURE 4-5: VOLTAGE TRIGGERING**

**Energy-Flame** density is enhanced and

sustained by causing **ionized gases** (46a xxx 46n) of **spray port** (42) to be deflected into **liquid spray path** (41), together **water mist** (47) and **ionized air gas** (46) are, now, directed toward and deflected through non-combustible **gas spray path** (43)

... producing uniformed **water-fuel mixture** (48), as illustrated in Figure (4-5).

**Energy-Flame** temperature is regulated by controlling the volume flow-rate of each **fluid-mediums** (47 / 45 / 46) in direct relationship to **applied voltage intensity** (33 / 36), as further illustrated in Figure (4-2) as to Figure (4-5).

Figure (4-2)

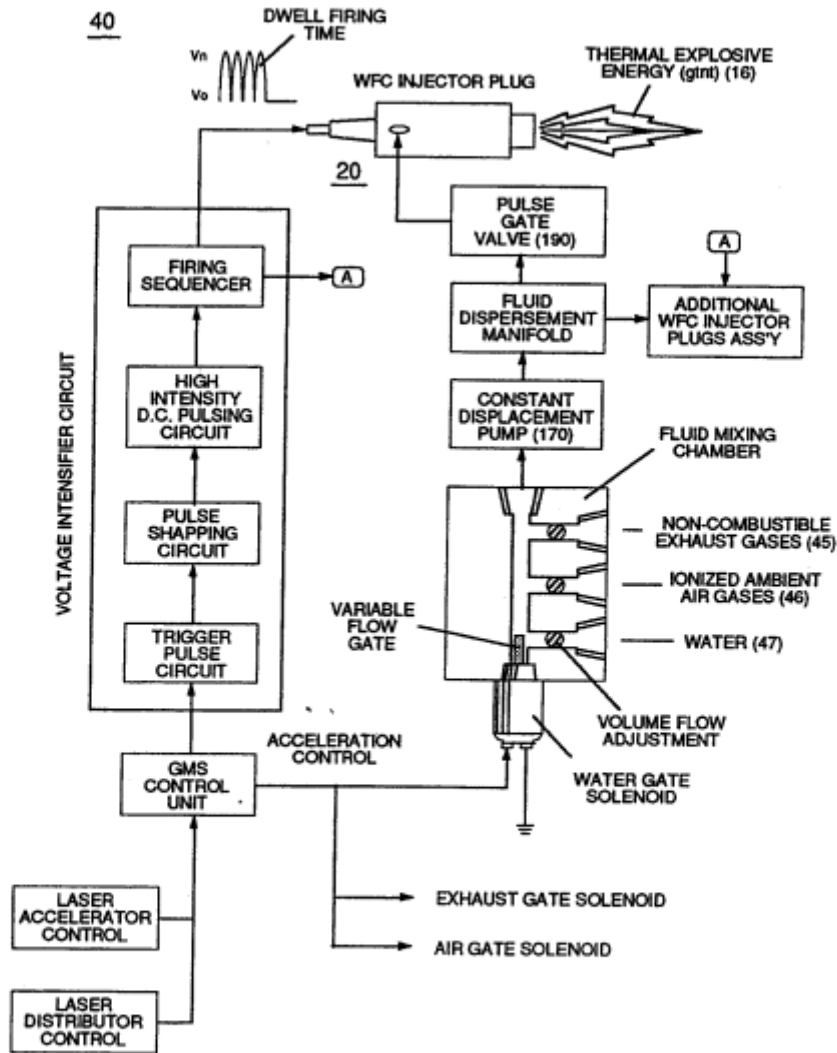


FIGURE 4-2: WATER FUEL MANAGEMENT (WFIS) SYSTEM

To elevate **Energy-flame-temperature** still further, simply increase **fluid-displacement** (46/47) while maintaining or reducing the volume flow rate of **non-combustible gases** (45) during an increase of **applied voltage amplitude** ( $V_0 \times V_0$ ) of Figure (4-2) as to **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (110) of Figure (4-9) and **Electron Extraction Circuit** (120) of Figure (4-10).

Figure (4-9)

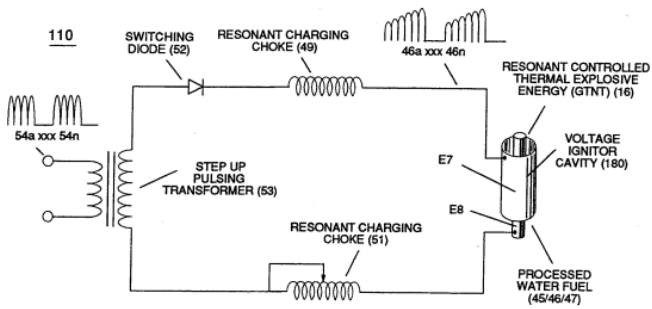


FIGURE 4-9: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Figure (4-10)

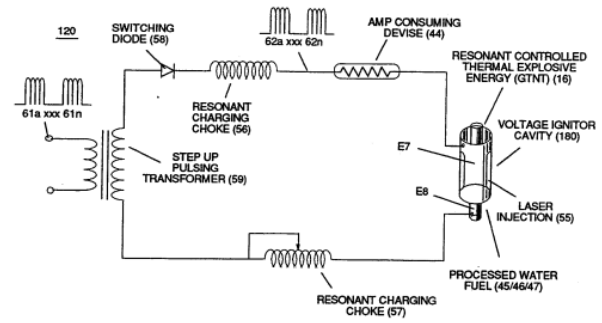


FIGURE 4-10: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

To lower **Energy-flame** temperature simply increase the amount of **non-combustible gases** (45a xxx) or reduced the **fluid flow rate** (45 / 46 / 47) uniformly while lowering **pulse voltage amplitude** (xxx V0).

To establish a predetermined or given **Energy-flame** temperature adjust **fluid-medium** (45 / 46 / 47) with other to obtain the desired

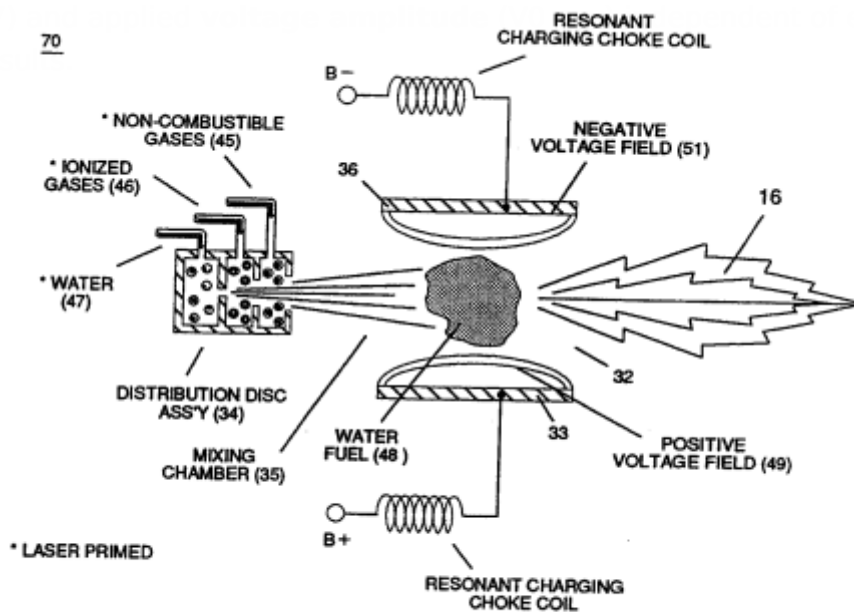


FIGURE 4-5: VOLTAGE TRIGGERING

The resultant **energy-flame**

pattern is further maintained by allowing the ignited, compressed, and moving gases (29) of Figure (4-5) to be projected to, pass through and beyond **nozzle-port** (32) under pressure due to gas expansion caused by thermal gas ignition.

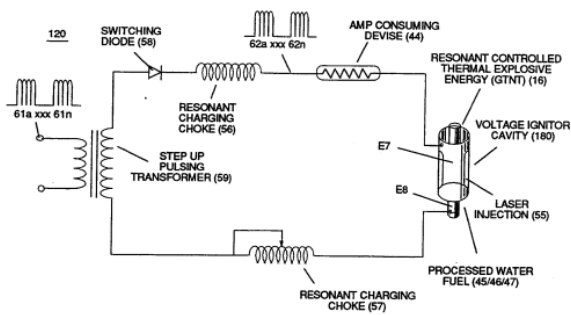
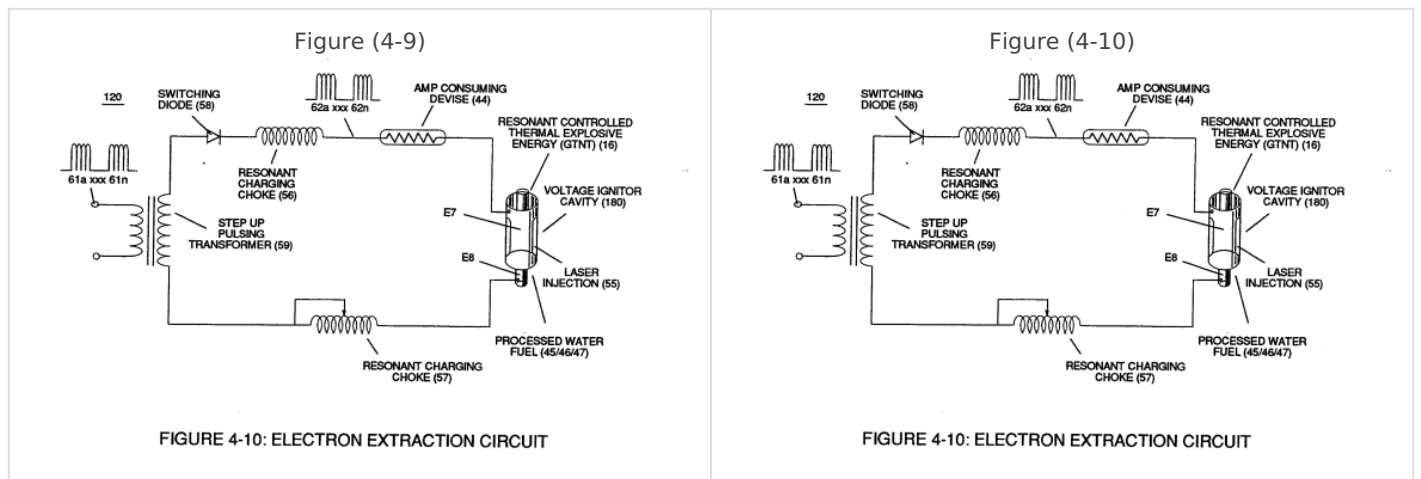


FIGURE 4-10: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

**Voltage Igniter Stage** (180) of Figure (4-5) as to **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (110) Figure (4-9) as to **Extraction Circuit** (10) of Figure (4-10) performs several functions simultaneously to initiate and trigger thermal explosive energy-yield (gtnt) (16) beyond normal gas burning levels:



**Water droplets** (28a xxx 28n) escaping from **spray-mist** (47) and exposed to high intensity voltage fields of opposite polarity 33/36) are stimulated to undergo **Electrical Polarization Process** (160) of Figure (3-26)

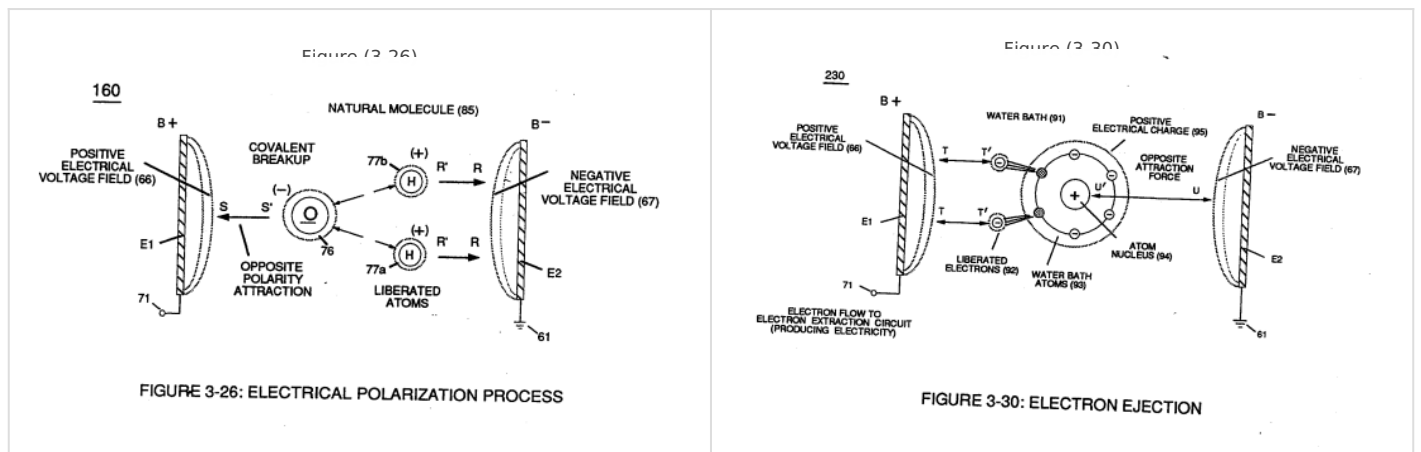


Figure 4-8: Gas Ignition Stage

Labels: 100, LIBERATED ELECTRONS (7), MISSING ELECTRONS (8), WATER FUEL (43), 180, THERMAL EXPLOSIVE ENERGY (gtnt), NON-COMBUSTIBLE GASES (45), IONIZED AIR GASES (46), 120,  $E_{in} \text{ GAS DET}$ ,  $M_d C^2$ , WATER SPRAY MIST (47).

Figure 4-9: Voltage Intensifier Circuit. A schematic diagram of an electrical circuit. It includes a switching diode (52), a resonant charging choke (49), a step up pulsing transformer (53), a resonant charging choke (51), a voltage ignitor cavity (180), and processed water fuel (45/46/47). The circuit is powered by a transformer with primary windings 54a xxx 54n and secondary windings 61a xxx 61n. The ignitor cavity is labeled with E7 and E8. The resonant controlled thermal explosive energy (GTNT) (16) is connected to the ignitor cavity.

Figure 4-10: Electron Extraction Circuit. A schematic diagram of an electrical circuit. It includes a switching diode (56), a resonant charging choke (56), a step up pulsing transformer (59), a resonant charging choke (57), a voltage ignitor cavity (180), and processed water fuel (45/46/47). The circuit is powered by a transformer with primary windings 61a xxx 61n and secondary windings 62a xxx 62n. The ignitor cavity is labeled with E7 and E8. The resonant controlled thermal explosive energy (GTNT) (16) is connected to the ignitor cavity.

