

Steam Resonator

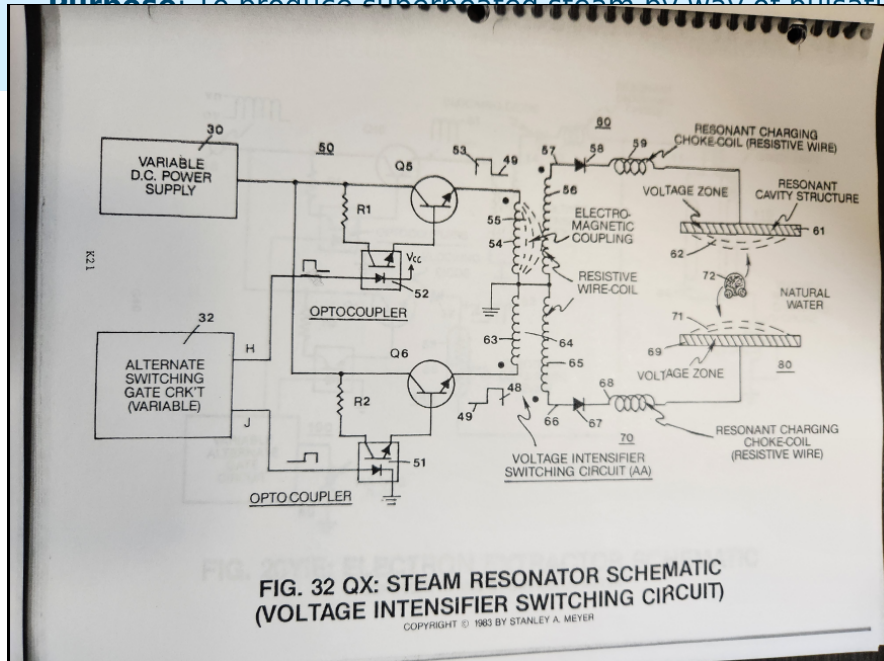
Purpose: To produce superheated steam by way of pulsating voltage fields on opposite sides of a water molecule while restricting amp flow.

- [Steam Resonator](#)

Steam Resonator

Steam Resonant Cavity

Purpose: To produce superheated steam by way of pulsating voltage fields on opposite



Circuit Stage:

Integrating **alternate pulsing circuit** (Q5) as to (Q6) to said **voltage intensifier switching circuit** (AA) arranged in a dual polarity configuration, as illustrated in Figure 32QX titled Steam Resonator Schematic.

SEQUENTIAL GATE CIRCUIT

As shown in Figure 32QX, **variable gate circuit** (32) is a two-state switch device which is directly linked to both **optocoupler** (51) and **optocoupler** (52).

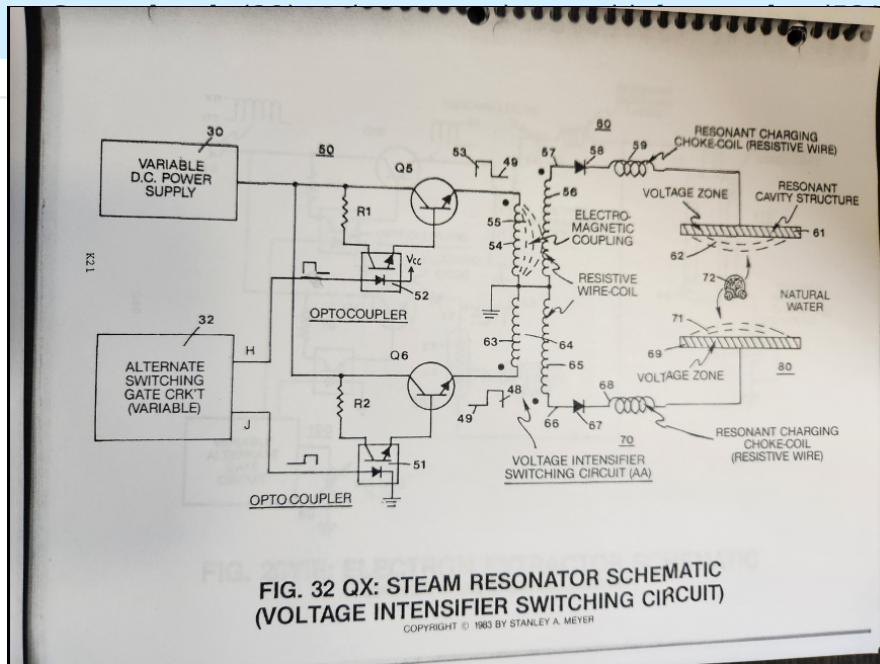
As (H) nears ground or low state (zero volts), **optocoupler** (52) is triggered "on," allowing **power switch** (Q5) to form **unipolar voltage pulse** (53).

Once said **gate circuit** (32) changes voltage state (low to high or vice versa), **trigger pulse** (J) turns on **optocoupler** (51) that "switches" on **power switch** (Q6) to form another **unipolar voltage pulse** (48).

Triggered pulse (H) is now terminated, switching off said **voltage pulse** (53).

Repeating said **alternate gate switching** (H) as to (J) applies an alternate duty pulse of positive polarity to said **Voltage Intensifier Switching Circuit** (AA), as shown in Figure 32QX.

8) up to one megahertz or more.



Voltage Intensifier

Switching Circuit

As **duty pulse** (53) is formed across **primary coil** (54), an **electromagnetic field** (55) is produced and coupled with pickup coil (56)...forming a **voltage potential** (57) across said **pickup coil** (56).

Since said **pickup coil** (56) is composed of resistive wire, amp flow is being restricted within the **voltage intensifier circuit** (60) as previously described in WFC Tech Brief Section 4 titled **Voltage Attenuation Circuit Design Specs**.

The produced **voltage potential** (57) now gates "ON" **unidirectional diode** (58)...allowing said **voltage potential** (57) to pass to, through, and beyond in-line charging **Choke Coil** (59) to **Excitor Plate** (61)...forming **positive voltage field** (62).

Amp flow is further reduced since said inline **choke coil** (59) is also composed of resistive wire.

Voltage field (62) ceases to exist when said **duty pulse** (53) is terminated or "switched-off."

Repeating said **duty pulse** (53) sets up a **pulsating voltage field** (62) of positive polarity across said **Excitor Plate** (61) while **circuit** (60) restricts amp flow to a minimum value.

Excitor Plate (61) is made of Stainless Steel T304 material to prevent chemical interaction or material oxidation with natural water.

Blocking diode (58) prevents electrical shorting from occurring across said **pickup coil** (56) during said pulsing operations.

Gated pulse (H) can be proportionally changed via **gate circuit** (32) to "concentrate" or "expand" said **applied voltage** (57) to said **voltage zone** (61) during pulsing operations.

As **on-time** (53) increases, **off-time** (49) proportionally decreases. Pulse adjustment is reversible.

Voltage Intensifier Circuit (70) is an exact duplicate of interfacing circuit (60) and performs in like manner...except **duty pulse** (48) is applied to a second **Excitor Plate** (69) exposed to the opposite side of the same water molecule.

Together **Voltage Intensifier Circuits** (60) and (70) form **Voltage Intensifier Switching Circuit** (AA) of Figure 32QX.

Excitor Plate (61) and **Excitor Plate** (69) form **Steam Resonant Cavity** (80) of Figure 32.

Steam Resonant Cavity (80) can take on different design configurations to meet a predetermined steam-yield.

Voltage Field Oscillation

Dual pulsing circuit (50) linked to said **Voltage Intensifier Switching Circuit** (AA) simply switches or alternates a unipolar positive voltage pulse from one **Excitor Plate** (61) to another **Excitor Plate** (69) in a sequential manner to produce superheated steam by way of voltage deflection of the water molecule.

To increase the rate of steam production, simply increase the formation-rate of said **voltage fields** (62/71) across said **voltage zones** (61/69).

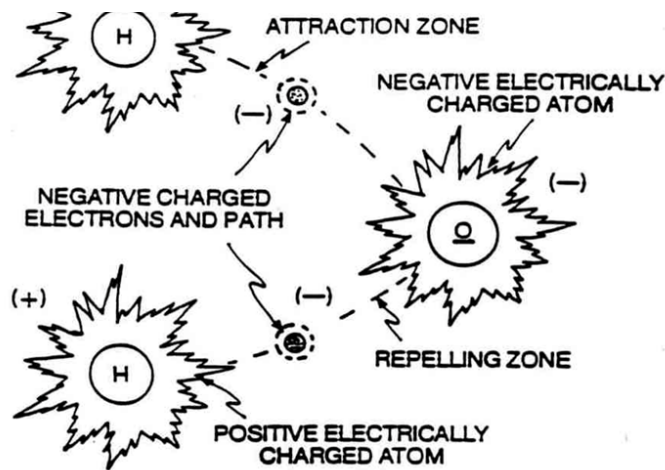


FIG 2: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION OF THE WATER MOLECULE

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Electrical Charging of the

Water Molecule

Since the water molecule is naturally held together by an electrical field of opposite polarity, the hydrogen atoms take on a positive electrical charge relative to the negative charge oxygen atom, as illustrated in Figure 2 of said WFC Tech Brief.

Said electrical fields of opposite polarity surround said water molecule atoms.

The sum total of the positive electrical charges equals the sum total of the negative electrical charge between said unlike atoms...

providing electrical equilibrium of the water molecule.

Voltage Deflection of the Water Molecule

By simply applying a positive **voltage potential** (62) across said **Excitor Plate** (61) for a moment of time, the **water molecule** (72) of **Figure (2)** as to Figure (32QX) is now deflected or moved toward said **voltage zone** (61) due to opposite electrical attraction force between said negative charged oxygen atom of said water molecule and said **positive electrical voltage zone** (62).

Switching "OFF" said **electrical voltage field** (62) while switching "ON" said **positive electrical voltage field** (71) now causes said **water molecule** (72) to "deflect or move" in opposite direction towards said **voltage zone** (69)...colliding with other water molecules undergoing the same voltage deflection process...generating heat due to particle impact, as illustrated in **Figure 32**

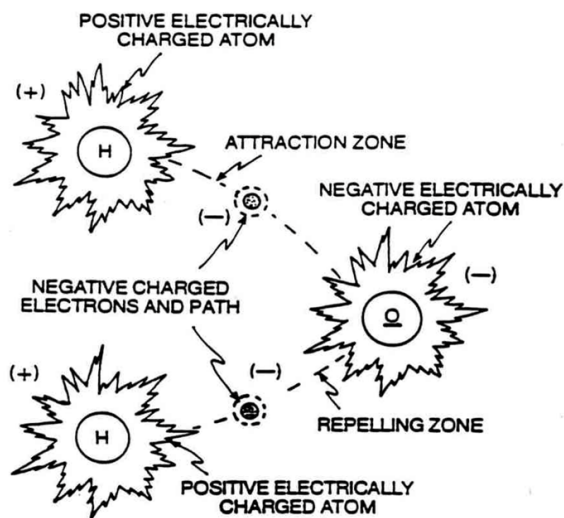


FIG 2: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION OF THE WATER MOLECULE

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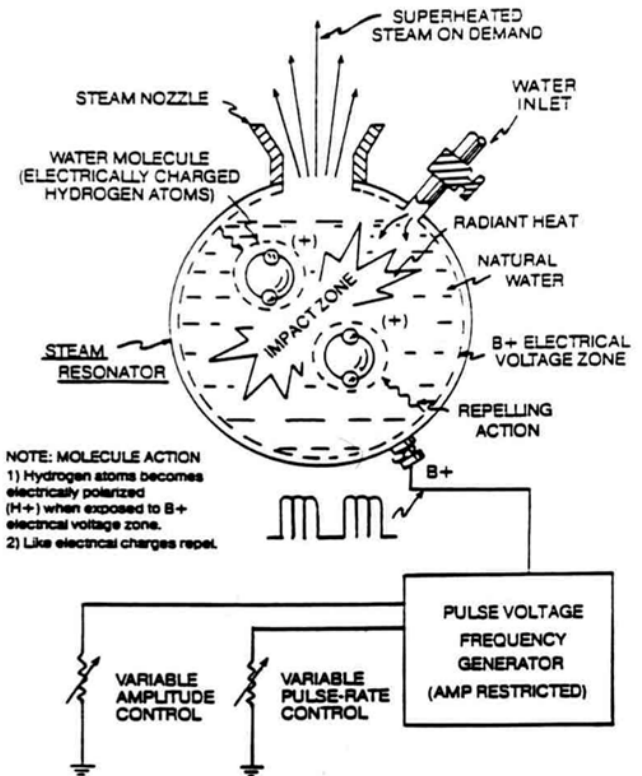


FIG. 32: UTILIZING VOLTAGE POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE SUPERHEATED STEAM ON DEMAND

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Repetitive formation of said **voltage fields** (62/71) on opposite sides of said water molecule oscillates the water molecules in a back-and-forth pattern between said **voltage zones** (62/71)...converting said natural water into superheated steam for utilization.

To increase steam-yield still further, simply increase the voltage amplitude of said **D.C. power supply** (30) of Figure 32QX.

Caution: DO NOT SIMULTANEOUSLY APPLY AN OPPOSITE ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE FIELD ACROSS SAID WATER MOLECULE UNLESS YOU WANT TO PRODUCE HYDROGEN GAS ON DEMAND. THIS PROCESS IS CALLED "THE ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS."