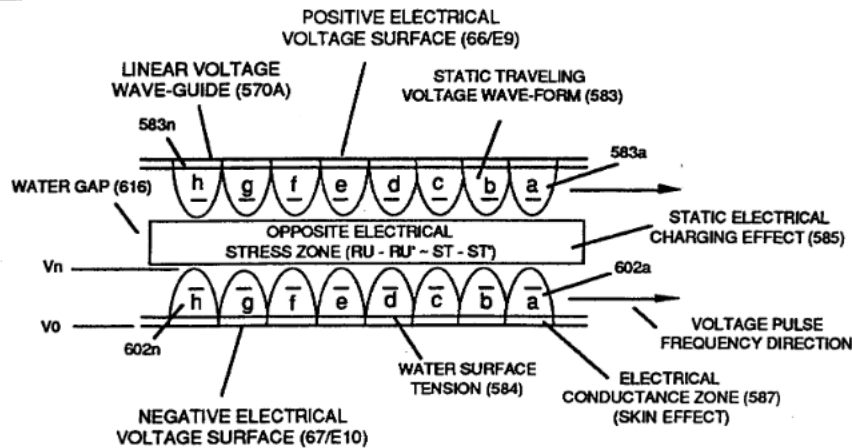


Circuit Function

770



To form an oscillating voltage zone around another voltage zone of opposite polarity, forming a water gap therebetween.

Said voltage zones take on the shape of cavity-design due to the skin effect phenomenon as previously described.

Stainless steel T304 material is also used to form said **resonant-cavity** (44).

Said **resonant cavity** (44) can take on different shapes and sizes to meet a predetermined gas need. Spherical and longitudinal resonant cavities are examples.

To disassociate said water molecule by way of voltage stimulation as previously described. See Section A through Section M.

To momentarily entrap said liberated gas atoms to impart or subject a physical force (particle impact) on said water molecule being split apart. This process is called compounding-action or "**resonant-action**" since said liberated atoms are moved or oscillated in a uniform manner during gas production.

To start, sustain, and maintain said **resonant-action** during **gas-yield attenuation**.

To set up a variable pulsing circuit capable of "tuning-in" resonant action regardless of shape and dimensional size of said **resonant cavity** (44).

And to attenuate said voltage pulses (*up to and beyond 5,000 volts*) to cause said liberated gas atoms to reach **ionization state**.

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