

# **Product Patents and Descriptions for Investors**

## **1. Hydrogen Oxygen Generator (HOG)**

A Hydrogen Oxygen Generator (HOG) is a device that breaks down water into its basic elements (hydrogen and oxygen). The Hydrogen Oxygen Generator uses an electrical current to break down the water. The design of the HOG separates the hydrogen and oxygen into individual compartments so the hydrogen and oxygen can be captured and stored separately.

The design also incorporates isolated compartments that allow a single electrical current to be series connected to maximize production. Each end has an electrical connector, a positive carbon electrode, and a negative carbon electrode. The isolated center carbon electrodes are both positive and negative.

## **2. Hydrogen Oxygen Combustion Alternator (HOCA)**

The Hydrogen Oxygen Combustion Alternator (HOCA) is a device that uses hydrogen and oxygen from a Hydrogen Oxygen Generator (HOG) to produce electricity through an alternator with the power output from a New Internal Combustion Engine (NICE). A Hydrogen Oxygen Generator (HOG) is a device that breaks down water into its basic elements, hydrogen and oxygen. The new internal combustion engine (NICE) is a device that uses hydrogen and oxygen to produce a mechanical force through internal combustion.

The Hydrogen Oxygen Combustion Alternator (HOCA) receives its controlled amounts of hydrogen and oxygen from the HOG. The NICE receives the gas from the HOG and turns the gas into combustion power output into electrical energy with power rotation of an alternator.

The HOG uses an electrical current to break down the water. The design of the HOG separates the hydrogen and oxygen into individual compartments so the hydrogen and oxygen can be captured and stored separately. The design also incorporates isolated compartments that allow a single electrical current to be series connected to maximize production. Each end has an electrical connector, a positive carbon electrode, and a negative carbon electrode. The isolated center carbon electrodes are both positive and negative.

The NICE works like a standard 4 or 2 stroke combustion engine except it has a single stroke combustion cycle. It does not have an intake or exhaust valve. Power is produced on the down stroke from combustion and power is produced on the return stroke with a vacuum.

## **3. New Internal Combustion Engine (NICE)**

The New Internal Combustion Engine (NICE) is a device that uses hydrogen and oxygen to produce a mechanical force through internal combustion.

It works like a standard 4 or 2 stroke combustion engine except it has a single stroke combustion cycle. It does not have an intake or exhaust valves. Power is produced on the down stroke from combustion and power is produce on the return stroke with a vacuum.

## **4. Carbon Compound Rod**

The invention relates generally to a carbon compound rod that is able to break down water into the two elements hydrogen and oxygen, as well as the reverse, forming water from hydrogen and oxygen. The carbon compound rod charged with electrical current is the cold fission transfer media that enables the breakdown of water into the base elements hydrogen and oxygen.

The carbon compound rod in the presence of hydrogen and oxygen will enable cold fusion of the two elements to form water.

The carbon compound rod is designed to withstand the fusion and fission of the water molecule. The rod contains 98 percent carbon and 2 percent silicon.

## 5. AC-DC Voltage and Current Doublers

The invention relates generally to an electric circuit apparatus to aid in the molecular cold fission process and to enhance the electrical output of molecular cold fusion. The circuitry may also be used to increase the efficiency of all electrical appliances either AC or DC.

The BuduB, reference Fig. 1 is a device to enhance the line voltage and current to increase the production rate of molecular cold fission devices or other items that require current flow. The base element utilizes transformer, bridge rectifiers and capacitors to increase the total voltage and current in accordance with Fig. 2. The BuduB can also enhance the output voltage of a cold fusion device to drive other electrical appliances.

The Ludul, reference Fig. 3 is a device similar to the BuduB except it utilizes transformers as inductors, bridge rectifiers and diodes in accordance with Fig 4.

The devices may be used separately or in tandem to link molecular cold fusion units to molecular cold fission units.

## 6. Clean Air Turbine

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus that can purify exhaust and generate highly efficient electrical or mechanical power in the process.

In accordance with the disclosure each segment can operate as a whole or be paired with other units to accommodate the environmental needs, functions or output requirements.

The Hydrogen Turbine unit can function on it's own as a power generator and clean the ambient atmospheric air simultaneously.

Alternate External Exhaust input from a combustion engine as illustrated in the description or the exhaust from coal powered plants or vapor-emitting manufactures can be purified and their exhaust heat can be incorporated into energy production.

With the Steam Turbine unit and the heat of the Hydrogen Turbine unit and if present the Alternate External Exhaust can be utilized manufacture steam to boost the power output. Manufactured vapors will be turned into heat in the Hydrogen Turbine unit as well as aid the steam formation.

With the Pneumatic Lift Tower additional power generation may be achieved. The towers may be enclosed to further refine the Clean Air Turbine exhaust. The enclosed tower will facilitate a cascade tower operation to maximize the power generation and further filter, separate or capture CO<sub>2</sub> and or other compounds.

With the secondary Pneumatic Lift Tower containing microorganisms the benefits will then be electrical power generations along with the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to oxygen and carbon compounds.

The exhaust of these Pneumatic Lift Towers can further promote plant growth in greenhouse cultivating farms and reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> to oxygen.

Alternately the gas and residual can feed livestock, and promote organism growth for fish food.

## 7. Spark Oxygen Hydrogen Injection Plug

The present invention relates generally to the need to retrofit existing combustion engines and provides a device to integrate a spark oxygen hydrogen delivery system.

In accordance with the disclosure the spark oxygen hydrogen injector may be used as a delivery system to provide a spark or thermal heat element with a means of providing oxygen and hydrogen to an internal piston or turbine engine. This device may be used on all combustible fuel types such as gasoline, natural gas, jet fuel and diesel.

## 8. Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen Motor

This application relates to an apparatus that can transform carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide and generate highly efficient electrical or mechanical power in the process. This apparatus provides means to enhance the amount of energy that can be achieved with a specific amount of fuel.

In accordance with the disclosure the Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen Motor may operate as a static heat generator or be utilized in a combustion engine or turbine.

The optimum fuel and oxidizer described in this exemplary embodiment is hydrogen and oxygen but other fuels may be used.

The Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen Motor described is a combustion engine with intake of precise amounts of hydrogen gas (4 parts), oxygen gas (1 part) and carbon dioxide gas (1 part) ignited with an electrical spark starts the reaction and the product of this action of heat, pressure, water and Carbon Monoxide. This reaction may be expressed as:  $H_4 + O + CO_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + CO$ .

The heat can be utilized or allowed to escape. The pressure may be used to drive a mechanical device or generator. The water can be filtered to be potable or electrolyzed. The carbon monoxide may be used as a fuel itself or be further refined into any desired hydrocarbon compound.

## 9. Digital Electronic Water Conditioner

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for dispensing water. More particularly, the present invention is a digital electronic water conditioner that addresses the need to improve the quality of water.

In accordance with the disclosure water flowing between the two emitters has the ability to change the water condition in ways that can improve the quality of both biological and chemical expectancy. It has the ability to improve the life giving attributes, eradicate unwanted organisms and enhance chimerical bonds that promotes sedimentation and filtrations. Current modulation, of both Alternating and Direct current, coupled with digital controlled analog and frequency provides the targeted condition.

## 10. Hydro Electric River Oxygenator

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for oxygenizing bodies of water. More specifically, the present invention is a Hydro Electric River Oxygenator that improves the quality of river water and in doing so generates electrical power.

Hydropower is the most widely used form of renewable energy. However, its environmental impacts have been questioned repeatedly. It is also known that an adequate supply of oxygen in water is essential for the survival of aquatic organisms. It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that can simultaneously improve the water quality in rivers while generating electrical power.

## 11. Natural Ecological Way Mitigating System

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for removing containments from the exhaust from industrial hydrocarbon power plants. More specifically, the present invention is a complete mitigating system that removes air pollutants and in doing so generates electrical power and reduces the total amount of fuel consumed per watt.

Hydrocarbon power plants are a commonly used form of electrical energy production. However, the environmental impacts of these plants have been questioned repeatedly. It is also known that an adequate supply of oxygen in the air is essential for survival. It is the object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that can simultaneously reduce the amount of hydrocarbon per watt and improve air quality while generating electrical power.

## 12. Artificial Gravity Enhance Separator

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for dispensing solution. More specifically, the present invention is an apparatus that separates the particles in a solution and discharges accordingly.

In accordance with the disclosure a volume of suspended mixed particles in fluid solution is placed into the rotating chamber. The chamber's rotation creates centrifugal force separating the particles according to weight. After a time of rotation, then opening the chambers valve will expel heaviest particles first and then the lighter particles will follow next.

### 13. Particle Acquisition Tower

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to remove particles from gas. More specifically, the present invention is a Particle Acquisition Tower that removes particles from gas and in doing so reduces the temperature of the gas.

In accordance with the disclosure gas entering the chamber and mixing with fluids lowers the gas temperature. As the gas continues its ascent the particles adhere to the fluid. The gas without particles will exit the top of the chamber. Lightweight particles will flow out with the fluid at the upper location. Heavy particles will flow out with the fluid at the bottom of the vessel.

### 14. Hygienic Induction Cauldron

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for removing contaminants from water. More specifically, the apparatus targets dissolved elements and compounds like salts and biological organisms. The apparatus incorporates self-thermal exchange and self electrical production to lower the total operating cost per measure of water to be purified.

Fresh potable water is an essential product for plants, animals and industrial needs. There is a growing need to clean industrial wastewater, contaminated fresh water and to purify salted water for consumption. The cost of purifying the water has been a major obstacle. It is therefore an object of the present invention to allow for maximum clean water production at a very low cost-to-volume ratio. The present invention allows for thermal heat exchange from the discharged purified water to preheat the incoming contaminated water. The steam separating process not only extracts contaminants. The steam's physical force is the motive drive to generate electrical energy to be used by the heat inductors to produce the steam.

### 15. Recycle Incinerator Generator (RIG)

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to control the growing amount of trash and wastewater. The Recycle Incinerator Generator (RIG) has the ability to cope with this need and in doing so reduce the size of new landfills greatly while making the fill a stable site. The RIG can separate and extrude recycled materials such as bio-fuel, hydrocarbons, plastic, low temperature melt metals, glass, high temperature materials and ash. Content water in the trash and input wastewater will be purified along with electrical current generation.

The need to control the growing amount of trash and waste is becoming a bigger task than before with today's packing methods and consumer lifestyle. The increased population density demands a local way of mitigating this problem in an environmentally sound way and creating an independent redundant power plant with local connection to the electrical grid. Recycling of the separated material will be beneficial to all in keeping raw material price low.

### 16. Heat Exchange Turbine Generator (HETG)

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to control the growing amount of carbon dioxide emission. Heat Exchange Turbine Generator (HETG) has the ability to cope

with this need and in so doing generate useful electrical energy. The HETG has the ability to recycle its cryogenic state enabling carbon sequestering economically.

The need to control the growing amount of carbon dioxide is becoming a bigger task than before with today's industrial methods and consumer lifestyle. The increased population density demands an economical and environmentally sound way of mitigating this problem without creating more CO<sub>2</sub>, as well as creating a power plant with local connection to the electrical grid. Recycling of the thermal attribute will be beneficial to carbon sequestering while keeping CO<sub>2</sub> production and operating price low.

#### 17. Method of Reducing Salt and Sugar Content in Food

This application relates to the need to reduce the content of salt and sugar from foods. More specifically, a method of forming new water that is then used for washing, soaking, or cooking food to reduce the salt and sugar content of said food.

In accordance with the disclosure food washed, soaked or cooked in the new water formed from the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen will reduce the content of sugars and salts in the food. Water from the re-formation of hydrogen and oxygen from the Pulsar device is ideal; distilled water from the Hygienic Induction Cauldron produces similar results.

#### 18. Turbine Jet

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for moving air. More specifically, the present invention targets flu gas or aircraft airflow that may contain objects. The apparatus may also be used as a power takeoff device.

Flu gas must be moved through tubes to facilitate the environmental cleaning these gases may contain particles that would harm standard center rotation devices. This invention allows gas flow with out the harm from the particles. The same may happen with conventional aircraft engines this invention with its open center design allows bird strikes and other objects to flow through with out harm. The radial jet configuration allows maximum torque to be applied to the center hub that powers the airflow or a power take off.

#### 19. Alternating Direct Current Electrolyzer

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for increasing the lifespan of the electrodes in an electrolysis device. More specifically, the present invention targets copper electrodes; other metallic electrodes along with carbon will also benefit from the alternating direct current.

Electrodes within an electrolysis device have a relatively short life to increase the life expectancy of a given electrode will increase its productive through longevity. Copper electrodes along with precious metal and carbon life expectancy are based on their breakdown caused from electrical current flow from negative to positive. When the negative electrode erodes the electrolyzer, electrodes have to be replaced or the device discarded. The alternating ideally every 30 minutes of the direct current will prolong the live of the electrodes indefinitely.

## 20. Hydrogen Generator Battery

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus for generating hydrogen and providing electricity. More specifically, the present invention targets the need for hybrid vehicles that need a lightweight battery and combustible fuel. The apparatus may also be used in application that has a need for electrical current, hydrogen or oxygen gas.

In accordance with the disclosure when electrolyte is injected into the body, direct electrical current will be generated. The chemical reaction creates hydrogen gas and it may be collected for external use. If link in series according to this document additional increase of hydrogen production will occur alone with generation of oxygen and experience an additional increase in voltage. Increasing the number of cell pairs in series will increase production rate and current voltage. If a separate isolated current is supplied the gas and electrical production will increase. Increasing the saturation of the electrolyte will increase the production rate of gas and electrical current. Supplying additional water will maintain the fluid level and provide the base elements for the gas production. Draining the electrolyte from the body or inversion will stop the electrical and gas generation.

## 21. Water Reducer

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to reduce water to the base elements hydrogen and oxygen efficiently. More specifically, the present invention targets on demand oxygen and hydrogen to enhance internal combustion efficiency. The apparatus may also be used to enhance any combustion event or provide the sole fuel and oxidizer source from water reduction.

The cost of hydrocarbons and the need for a renewable source of fuel has made this device a valuable commodity. It can enhance the combustion performance of hydrocarbons or be a stand-alone fuel and oxidizer source. The invention improves conventional engines and excels with hybrid trucks, autos and other configurations.

## 22. Clean Air Turbine – 2<sup>nd</sup>

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus that can purify exhaust and generate highly efficient electrical or mechanical power in the process.

In accordance with the disclosure each segment can operate as a whole or be paired with other units to accommodate the environmental needs, functions or output requirements.

The Hydrogen Turbine unit can function on it's own as a power generator and clean the ambient atmospheric air simultaneously.

Alternate External Exhaust input from a combustion engine or the exhaust from coal powered plant or vapor-emitting manufactures can be purified and their exhaust heat can be incorporated into energy production.

With the Steam Turbine unit and the heat of the Hydrogen Turbine Unit and if present the Alternate External Exhaust can be utilized manufacture steam to boost the power output.

Manufactured vapors will be turned into heat in the hydrogen turbine unit and aid the steam formation also.

With the Pneumatic Lift Tower additional power generation may be achieved. The towers may be enclosed to further refine the Clean Air Turbine exhaust. The enclosed tower will facilitate a cascade tower operation to maximize the power generation and further filter, separate or capture CO<sub>2</sub> and or other compounds.

With the secondary Pneumatic Lift Tower containing microorganisms the benefits will then be electrical power generations along with the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to oxygen and carbon compounds.

The exhaust of the Pneumatic Lift Tower can further promote plant growth in green house cultivating farms and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> to oxygen.

Alternately the gas and residual can feed livestock, and promote organism growth for fish food.

### 23. Solar Wine Electrolyzer Electrical Turbine

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to reduce water into the base elements hydrogen and oxygen utilizing solar, wind, hydraulic, pneumatic, kinetic, magnetic repulsion and combustion energy. The invention may be used as an assembly, individually or grouped as a power take off or electrical generator. The invention may be used in a static state or as a propulsion device. Generated commodity products include water, oxygen, hydrogen, electricity, environmental pollution control, and mechanical power. The invention has the capability of withstanding high velocity winds more than conventional wind generators.

The cost of electrical energy and the need for renewable sources has made this device a valuable commodity. It can enhance the harvest of electrical solar energy by captive collecting solar rays, internal reflection and greater surface area utilization. Increased wind electrical generation production is accomplished with duel funnel collectors, vertical-revolving blades, counter-rotating turbines, centrifugal accelerator and helical exhaust. Wind speed and pressure is increased with wedge entry and magnetic repulsion drivers. Additional air velocity and pressure is increased with a taper cylinder through funnel, cone, centrifugal, and helical combustion chambers. Water collection from the atmosphere compression and hydrogen oxygen combustion is collected, stored and utilized as required. Pressurized air transfers water from canister to canister through counter rotating turbines generating electricity. The exhaust air from the canister fill cycle is expelled in a vertical tower where counter-rotating blades generate electricity as the air rises through the tower. All electrical current passes through the electrolyzer producing hydrogen for combustion or commodity and oxygen. The current may be consumed, sent to the grid or stored in batteries for future use. Future uses of stored energy in batteries are supplied to the grid through the electrolyzer, producing additional hydrogen and oxygen. Controller programs control and activate all electrical functions as required.

### 24. Captive Oxygen Fuel Reactor



The present invention relates generally to an apparatus to generate electricity efficiently from hydrocarbon fuels and control pollution emissions. The invention may be used as illustrated as an assembly, individually or grouped to fit the needs of the hydrocarbon fuel of choice. Generated commodity products include electricity, heat, mechanical force, water, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and other elements within selected hydrocarbon fuels and atmosphere.

The capital cost of electrical energy production coupled with the increasing cost of fuel and the impact on the environment with conventional power generation from hydrocarbon fuels has made this device a valuable commodity. It can enhance the quantity of electrical power generated from a given amount of fuel and improve atmospheric conditions. Efficient production of electricity is accomplished with the controlled reaction chamber metering fuel and oxygen, environmental containment and revolutionary mechanical devices. Byproducts of fuel combustion such as water and other elements and compounds are captured, stored and utilized as required. Multi arrays of different geometric shapes maximize electrical production while employing different pressurized and temperature containments. The electrical current generated passes through an electrolyzer producing additional hydrogen and oxygen. The generated current may be consumed, sent to the grid or stored in hydrogen for future peak use or sold as a hydrogen commodity. Further uses of stored energy in hydrogen may be used in Fuel-cell electrical generation or routed to the reactor to increase operating temperature to immediately satisfy peak load demand. Controller programs control and activate all electrical functions as required.

New Items to be added soon.