Why our Electron Exciter (patent # 7,893,588) is a new invention of a new, enhanced energy source.

The uniqueness of our electron exciter generator could not have been, and was not invented before, for several reasons:

1. We first used ferrite magnets in the rotor, but learned about neodymium. Neodymium magnets were first made in 1982 and not on the market until 1986, so no one could have come up with as much power. Ferrite magnets measure 4,000 lines of flux whereas neodymium has 40,000 lines

2. The magnets in the rotor reach or affect 12 coils and 12 returns in the laminates on each side, which makes 24 coils in all. Nobody invented a dual generator with coils on both sides of the rotor or with movable coils.

3. The neodymium magnets are so powerful we had to bring the coils away from the rotor to start the generator. By doing this, we can control the power output. This was not invented previously.

4. The materials for the rotor were invented just recently in the mid 1990's. It is a special material. We found with so many magnets and coils combined, it causes heavy eddy currents using other materials. With any other materials used for the rotor, it would warp or flex because of the powerful neodymium magnets. We believe this is why it couldn't have been invented before.

5. The winding of the coils will change the output. We learned by trial and error that if there are less or more windings, the power will be less. We have it just right.

6. If we had only one coil, but 24 magnets, at the same RPM (it can be varied), the frequency would be the same just less power like Faraday's generator. With 24 coils, we have much more power. If we would increase the number of coils or the number of magnets, we just wouldn't have to turn the rotor as fast. However, there would be no advantage.

7. Coupling the arc with different gases will give the arc much more power. To our knowledge, nobody has used inert gases with high frequency arcs, just high amperage welders.

8. With AC carbon arc rods, the arc can reach temperatures as high as the surface of the sun (11,000° F). We tested the temperature with a 2,500° C meter and it just blinked (Out of Range). However, with heliarc torches and a combination of inert gases, the arc is very low temperature, but anything put into the arc will evidently be much higher than the

surface of the sun. Measuring the temperature from 2” away the arc was at room temperature, 72° F.

9. This is a high frequency arc and gives out a bright light. High frequency lights have been out for a number of years, usually used for projector lighting, search lights, etc. However, our arc is much different as to uses. It will melt or vaporize anything on this Earth. If it doesn’t melt the material first, it will break it down back to atoms.

10. We compared this low voltage, low amperage arc (27A, 76V which can go much higher) to a heliarc 310 amp welder on high frequency. On a scale of 1 to 10, the 310 amp arc from the heliarc welder was a 1 at the most and couldn't come close to the output of our arc.

11. We call this generator an "Electron Exciter" because it produces a lot of electrons. When using heliarc torches and mix the gases, with no changes to the output of the generator, we can bring the 27A up to 86A. The 76V will go up to 149V producing much more power. This is an increase of 218%.

12. It appears that the electrons the generator produces bombard whatever element or material is introduced into the arc. It starts to break down the atoms immediately.

13. The coils are on each side with the rotor in the center. To start the generator, we have to move the coils out with a servo motor, start the motor, and then move the coils toward the rotor to the desired power we need to treat different materials. With a variable speed motor, the frequency can be changed. Thus, we can control the power and the frequency as well as use different gases for treating different materials.

14. With our design, it could be used as a low startup torque generator or motor. It could be used in many applications such as cars, trains, wind turbines, etc. In addition, manufactured with different materials, it could be used as a non-contact brake. We have tested it with a 35 HP motor at full speed. When starting an arc, it will stall the motor out.

15. Our patent attorneys have searched through the Patent Office literature and we have done a personal search. We have found no arc like this one. We feel that there are many applications.

Listed below are some things we have done with the generator.

1. Placer gold at 75% to 85% purity will melt about as fast as it can be put into the arc. It has been tested to be 98-99% pure. Weighing before melting and after, it had no weight lost which means the 13% waste has gold in it.

2. A person brought us some sand from a creek in Colorado. Under a microscope, it looks like course sand. After dropping through the arc, if there was any metal in the sand, it would expand and pop open like popcorn. We could see gold and other metal particles with our naked eyes.

3. A company brought a cinder (precipitate) cooked down from a process of melting ore. The cinder could not be drilled into with a diamond drill and no amount of heat could penetrate it. The cinder was about 6" long and 3" across. The arc melted the cinder in about 3 minutes. There were large nodules of platinum and other precious metals in it.

4. We have melted a half inch rod of ceramic just like wax. At a different frequency, we have ignited steam induced from a small clothing steamer. We have had pulverized ore tested after passing it through the arc. It contained platinum, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, gold, and silver. Crystal rock with gold in it would break apart and form BB's of gold.

5. The tungsten shown vaporizing in the video contains 2% thorium. The thorium atoms would break loose along with the tungsten atoms. The atoms could be collected in a scrubber.

6. Graphite has the highest melting point of any substance. We can vaporize graphite instantly.

Therefore, we strongly believe and can prove that we have a new source of energy that can be used on many different or multiple applications. Breaking down nuclear waste is an especially good application. If you know anyone or a company that would have an interest in such a generator or to learn more, please let us know.