

Third Explanation of Electron Exciter and Arc

This is our third explanation. I doubt anyone else will come up with a more scientific explanation since electrons moving in an electrical wire is theory anyway.

In the fluorescent tube, the tungsten coil at each end causes electrons to emit into the mercury vapor gas causing the electrons in the mercury vapor to emit causing an arc. These electrons cause the electrons in the phosphorus to emit light. If the fluorescent tube had only one coil at one end, there could be no arc or circuit. This is only theory or a scientific explanation.

It is the same way with our arc using two different gases emitting electrons to pass from one side to the other. Without the arc, there could be no circuit. The electrons would stop flowing. But when there are electrons flowing, these electrons bombard elements or bundles of atoms causing the atomic structure to break down into loose atoms.

With the small amount of voltage and current, when the arc is established, we have so much more power than you would have in an electrical circuit. Again, volts times current give you watts or power. In the arc, we have way more power.

Our explanation, theory, or scientific explanation is, in an electrical circuit, you don't have air, so voltage times current is an established figure to give us power. In the arc, we have "air". Now think about the three ingredients in a fire: Fuel (wood), spark (match), and air (oxygen). Without air, you couldn't have a light (electrons) in the form of fire.

The air in the atmosphere surrounding the Earth is an invisible, active force, perhaps the most powerful force on the Earth. This could be wind, breeze, or breath (vital force in living creatures). In Hebrew it is called "ruah" (spirit), in Greek "pneuma" (spirit). Both refer to evidence of force in motion, but invisible to human sight. Such invisible force is capable of producing visible effects.

In our arc, we have air, one ingredient that an electrical circuit does not have. Air is made up of 76% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and the rest other gases. When the electrons from our Electron Exciter make a circuit in the air (the air becomes our conductor), the atoms in the air become usable by means of light, bright white light. The electrons in the atoms of the air are what give us visible light. It also gives us much more power, enough power to break down anything on the Earth.

When using carbon arc rods, air, and electrons, the only ingredient in the arc (hot arc) is air. The electrons give a bright white light and much power.

When using heliarc torches, we induce 10 lbs of argon and 20 lbs of helium. The electrons from the Electron Exciter cause the atoms in the argon, helium, and air to give visible light. If you look closely at the arc, you can see different colors from the gases and air. The light is bright white, a blue hue around the edges, and yellow flares at the top of the light. If you look closely at the video or demonstration, when putting the tungsten in the arc, the electrons are a bright white light. When you put the graphite into the arc, the electrons give off a purple light. The gases protect the electrodes from oxidizing by keeping the air off of them, but mix with the air between the torches.

With the Electron Exciter we are activating and making good use of this invisible, active force (air) making it visible and utilizing its great, powerful force or its potential force.

We are not causing nuclear fission, splitting atoms, just utilizing them. In turn, the electrons bombard and break down the atomic or molecular structure of whatever we put into the arc.

Think about this: Mankind has extracted hydrogen as a fuel from water. They have used air to help combustion of fossil fuels in combustion engines, furnaces, stoves, etc. They have used fuel and oil from animals to make light as well as candles and lanterns. But nobody has used air by itself for the source of combustion. This is uncharted territory. I have always felt that this could be possible. Let's say in a combustion engine, air is forced into a cylinder, under pressure, ignited like we are doing with the arc in open air. Under pressure, the arc would ignite, causing an explosion or combustion.

I also feel that if scientists and engineers would study this phenomenon of igniting the atoms (electrons) in the air, this could be a huge source of energy. There is more air than water or fossil fuels.

There is another thought: If the arc was put into a vacuum chamber, without the air, the electrons from the Electron Exciter would be another source of energy. The electrons would mix with other electrons of materials put in the arc. This would be different because we would not be exciting the atoms in the air, but would still bombard the elements causing those atoms (electrons) to ignite or break down. We feel the air is a catalyst to break the atoms free of other materials, but without it, it would behave differently.

We have processed ore in our test as I explained. Sure, they would have to process a lot of ore in mining. How big of a generator does it take to smelt iron in a large vat? I have seen this process before. Our generator is only 13" in diameter. We could make a series of generators or one huge generator.

But we welcome anyone that can give us a more scientific explanation or theory.