

## HYDROGEN - A Practical Application

**Luke Fortune**

It is well known that hydrogen is a clean alternative fuel to petroleum, but most people are unaware how easy it actually can be to convert their gas using automobiles to run on hydrogen. In a recap of the technologies propagated by Stan Meyer, Daniel Dingel, and other inventors, we will cover the simple answer to switching to hydrogen in a safe and cost-efficient manner.

One promising system is a combustion system utilizing hydrogen gas to drive a piston in an automobile device. The system utilizes a hydrogen generator for developing hydrogen gas. The hydrogen gas and other non-volatile gasses are fed to a mixing chamber also having oxygen fed thereto. The mixture is controlled to regulate the burning temperature; that is, to lower the temperature velocity of the hydrogen gas to that of the commercial fuels. The hydrogen gas feed line to the combustion chamber includes a fine linear control gas flow valve. An air intake is the source of oxygen and it also includes a variable valve. The exhaust gasses from the combustion chamber are utilized in a controlled manner as the non-combustible gasses.

The source of volatile gas is water which is split into the two gases (hydrogen and oxygen) by a low power DC arc. The gases are reintroduced in the combustion chamber where they are re-joined, releasing a significantly larger amount of power. The exhaust is water vapor which is recycled for fuel. Specific structure for the controlled mixing of the gases, the fuel flow control, and safety are disclosed.

## European Progress with GEET Technology

**David Pantone**

Try to imagine owning the ultimate home production power plant; it heats your water, generates electricity, takes care of heating and air conditioning, by utilizing the waste heat from refrigeration and applying it to storage/hot water, while the generator produces all the electricity you want. This is all possible with the GEET Fuel Processor.

In simple definition, it could be called a new type of carburetor with a miniature refinery built in. With it, there is no need for catalytic converters, smog pumps and many other costly items on cars, as the GEET Fuel Processor is not just a fuel delivery system it is also a pollution elimination unit! Your mileage will be increased if you are consuming ALL available energy, from whatever fuel you may be using.



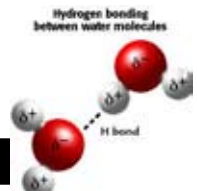
Paul Pantone, the inventor, is currently being held illegally in Utah's 'Guantanamo of the West' because he refuses to hand over his patents. Despite this flagrant attempt at suppression and intellectual theft, Paul's son, David, is carrying on Paul's work in Europe.

In addition to covering the basics of the technology, David will provide us with details of the latest initiatives he is taking to promote the expansion of the GEET network in Europe... including a new research center!



## Characterizing Brown's Gas

**Chris Eckman**



Browns Gas has many different properties that are still not understood or fully explained by using any current chemistry or physics data. For example: Browns Gas has a flame that is very cool, but igniting ordinary hydrogen(H<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen(O<sub>2</sub>) will produce a flame of about 2800 °C, this is too hot to be Browns Gas.

According to newer theories of Brown's Gas, it contains a special structure of water that Yull Brown called a "fluid crystal", George Wiseman calls "Electrically Expanded Water" and Professor Santilli calls "Santilli Magnecules". If a water molecule were to push its existing electrons into lower energy state so it can absorb new electrons, then the water would not split into its components and would have its properties change. If heat were added to the "new electric steam" the electrons will

disperse causing high heat due to the electrical resistance of the target material and to the kinetic energy of those electrons (that is why the temperature will change for every material it hits).

We know that electricity CAN burn, melt or sublimate materials using electric means and that anything (except perhaps superconductors) can and will get hot when used as a resistor for electricity. Browns Gas is truly a dive into the unknown and the great number of theories surrounding it seem to confirm its strangeness. The unexplained nature of Browns Gas has unique and special properties that need to be researched and experiments need to be done. This presentation will explore the Browns Gas mystery and provide some new insights and possibilities that may eventually solve the Browns Gas unexplained nature.