R1 COLD FUSSION CELL

YES...WE CALL IT FUSSION INSTEAD OF FUSION!!!READ BELOW FOR THE REASON.

In 1985 I was introduced to cold fusion theory and I was asking myself why would they still want anything to do with nuclear...why even mention the word unless they are going to do it with efficient isotopes or materials that do not produce waste, ie plutonium or thorium. In 1993 I began reading and experiementing with cold fusion, but I did not like what it was called...I changed it and incorporated it into my language as cold fussion, involving energy conversion from a source to heat into electricity. With many mediums without fusion but with fussion. UUE has been experiementing with cold fussion for a few years and has a design that works much better than the paterson cell or others similar to it from germany. The cell that we use is similar to the ones in use in japan, yet ours costs less to make in the long run.

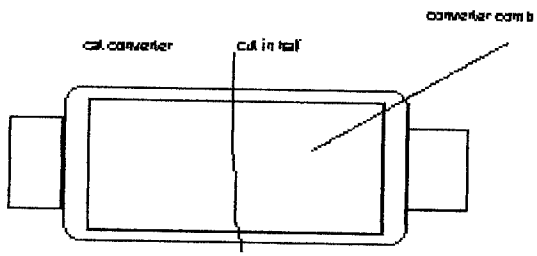
UUE has been working with many scientists in the field of cold fussion including Doctor Peterson (gov contractor in cold fusion related research). He has given us valuable info on materials to use and how to configure everything in the end. Together we have come up with the ultimate design that utilizes heat, pressure and flammable gases.

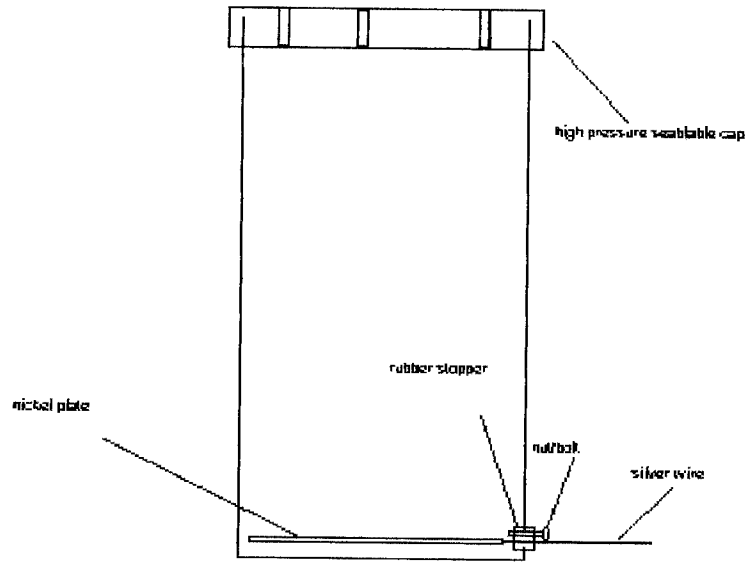
The R1 COLD FUSSION CELL requires the use of a cheap catalytic converter from Pep Boys for around $70.00. The cat converter honeycomb must be removed carefully without denting it. Peel the thin sheet metal away and remove the comb. Carefully cut the comb in half with a hacksaw blade. You must now weld or silver solder a gold plated or silver wire onto the most narrow edge of the bottoms of each comb. This wire should be about 16ga around 2 feet long. Next you must goto the junk yard or metal yard and buy two 1'x1' sheet of pure nickel metal (min .125" thick). Weld a silver wire to each sheet. Cut this sheet to the size of the bottom of your containment chamber made of boron silicate glass. use a diamond bit and drill a hole 3 times larger than the wire and let the wire pass through it. place a snug peice of rubber in the hole and place a nut and bolt through it and tighten it, make sure the wire is passing through the rubber, ...it will seal very well. Once you have installed the bottom plate you are ready to pour in about 1/2 pound of platinum coated ceramic beads or 1 pound of tiny nickel bb's. You could also do a half and half mix, they will both work fine. You should now place a teflon screen in between the nickel/platinum beads and the top surface of the containment chamber. Make sure the teflon screen is sealed nicely around the container so none of the beads can escape. Place the half peice of cat converter on top of the teflon. This is the first unit. Make another one with the other half. This is it, seal the top of the container leaving only three small sealable holes in the top for addition and release of gases or fluids. The best way to seal it is to buy a special lid made of the same material the container is made of. Place pure, soft water in the container and pour it out, saving it. Place this saved water in a pan and warm it up, not hot just warm. Add about 2 teaspoons worth of sodium carbonate per measured cup of water. It must all dissolve. Add this to the container until

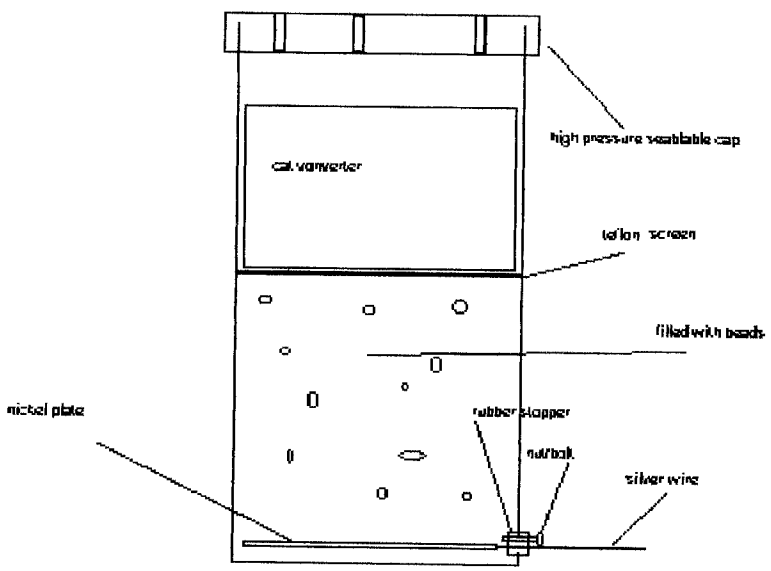
it is half way up through the cat converter section. You have finished the easiest part. Connect a tube up to one of the three holes (hole 1). This tube must be feed into a depressurization/condenser coil or unit with a check valve before and after the depressurization unit. At the end of the unit there must be a resivoir that feeds the condensed water downward into a pressure release check valve. This valve feeds into a large tank which holds the pressure and drops the water at the bottom of the tank where it can be forced out with the build up of pressure. Place a pressure release check valve at the bottom of this tank so that when the psi rate gets high enough it will release the water back into the container at hole 2. You will have to adjust the two valves so the inlet will not restrict the outlet and visa versa. Hole 3 must have an aluminum condenser chamber designed so that it faces straight up and the water will fall back into the system, use large tubing for this condenser, about 3 feet long. Connect a psi meter at the top of this tube. You must tap off of the middle section of the tank to get pressure and flammable gas for use in turbines and engines.

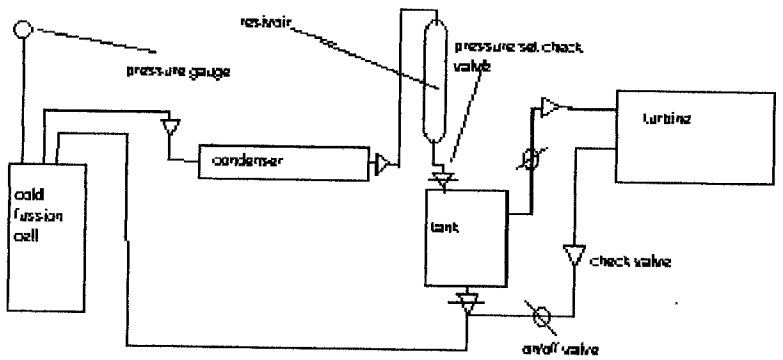
You should now have two wires protruding from the unit, the top and bottom. The cat converter wire will be connected to a positive 27 volts and the bottom plate will be connected to ground or -. Once power is applied it will draw many amps for a while until it heats up. Once heated and releasing gases, the power used will be less than the power potential output. The unit can also be used to heat water in your hot water heater, by wrapping the unit with 1/2 inch copper tubing and feeding the cold water in one end and the other end goes into your hot water heater, the heater will not be on as much. You can hook up a turbine to the output and either run the gases through a fuel cell or burn them and use the expanded gases to drive another turbine or the same the feed the power from the turbines into the system via a voltage regulator and it will be self sustained. Do the same with two units and use one to power the other and some...

All diagrams and figures are on the next few pages.




high pressure seatable cap
rubber stopper
nickel plate
nut/bolt
silver wire


high pressure seatable cap
cat.vanverter
teflon screen
filled with beads
nickel plate
rubber stopper
nut/bolt
silver wire


resivoir
pressure gauge
pressure sel.check valve
turbine
condenser
cold fussion cell
tank
check valve
on/off valve

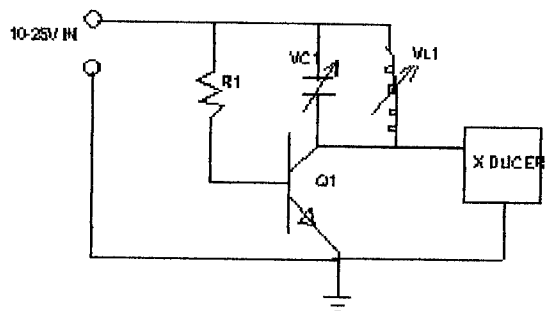
You can use heavy water if you can get it. Sodium Carbonate is usually sold in pool accessories stores to reduce acidity. We also sell it if you need it. We also sell nickel bb's and cat converters. Email your request. We are having trouble getting pre-made containers for this project. We also offer the teflon sheeting to make your screen with. Our teflon is 1/16 inch thick. We can occassionally get the platinum beads, they are not cheap.

Please note that this device puts out lots of hydrogen gas and other dangerous matter. Hydrogen gas is highly explosive and can kill. Hot steam and water can also kill or burn you. We are not liable for any damage, death, harm or property damage that may arise from use or misuse of this information, parts or any other materials obtained from uue or it's employees. You are soley responsible for all of your actions or the actions of whatever you use or build. Please be safe and wear ear and eye protection, use gloves when handling dangerous materials.

OTHER METHODS TO IMPROVE YOUR UNIT IF YOU CAN AFFORD THEM!!!

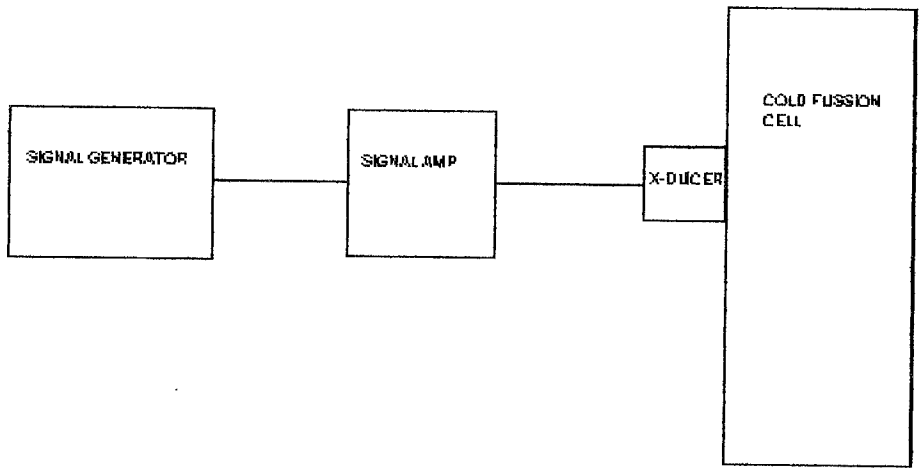
We found that certain frequencies affect water molecules by vibrating them. Heat or release/breakdown of water molecules is the resultant factor that is considered for use. The water molecules break apart into their elements oxygen and hydrogen. H2O or one part oxygen and two parts hydrogen is mildly explosive and highly flammable. Perfect for use in engines or turbines. Use a 2n3055 transistor and connect it in a self oscillating circuit configuration with a freq of between 11-45KHZ which is sufficient for the ultrasonic regions and above/below. You should use a peizeo crystal or some other type of transducer to transmit the signal into the water effectively. Note that a 2n3055 can put out about 40-50 watts of power.

Another way is to buy a high power amp/freq generator and use this instead of your own circuit. There are special ultrasonic transducers designed for use in cleaners(jewelry) that can be used for this project.



R1=BETWEEN 5K-25K OHMS AT 10-15WATTS
VC1=MUST BE CALCULATED

VL1=MUST BE CALCULATED
Q1=2N3055 NPN TRANSISTOR
X-DUCER=TRANSDUCER FOR WHAT EVER RANGE YOU WANT TO TRY.



THE ABOVE IS WHAT THE SYSTEM WOULD LOOK LIKE WITH THE EXPENSIVE CONFIGURATION OF BUYING THE GENERATOR AND AMP.