



By Jeffrey D. Sokol

Note:

This writing is not a finished product. This is what we have down so far, and there are more little details regarding the testing to come shortly. These are the basics of how this cell works. I have been sponsored by George Wiseman of Eagle Research and www.WaterTorch.com in the sense that he has spent hours of his valuable instructing me on how to get this information out to the public to keep it from being suppressed. Please also note that George Wiseman is NOT yet ENDORSING HybridTech Energy, only advising our release to the public. George has not yet seen or tested this information, and only knows what he has been told regarding the technology.

The inventor of this cell is Dr. Steven Eaton. Dr. Eaton is a Nuclear Physicist, who worked for the NSF for 23 years before forced retirement due to a heart issue, which has been fully repaired. He has had many accomplishments in Physics including being credited with the inventing of early warning nuclear detection devices being used worldwide in power plants today, among other notable accomplishments with the NSF. Dr. Eaton has agreed to work with HybridTech Energy to publish and manufacture his invention.

Why it's important:

The cell is a 12.5 volt design, to be used anywhere. What makes it so amazing, is that the inventor, Dr. Steven Eaton, has designed it so that physics work with the cell, instead of against it. The cell is incredibly efficient, able to produce approximately 5 liters per minute, with less than 15 amps, with absolutely ZERO electrolyte. The cell in previous testing has not reached over 88 degrees.

Previous models were completed, producing 2 lpm with 10 amps each. 3 of those units were fitted to run a 3.55 kw Troy Bilt Generator. The generator ran 100% on 6 LPM of HHO gas, which was produced by the Troy Bilt Generator itself, and ran light bulbs and other shop devices. The only thing that bogged it down was a large bench grinder drawing 4.9 amps on top of the 200 watts being taken from 2 light bulbs. The key here, is that electricity was being produced with 100% water for fuel technology, no gasoline or any other fossil fuels. The Troy Bilt generated enough power off of HHO gas, to operate the HHO cells, and provide extra power for small household items.

This newest design will be finished and tested very soon, which is the one you see below. Dr. Eaton has designed it to be even more efficient than it's predecessors. Each unit providing 5 liters per minute, drawing less than 15 amps, will be mounted on the generator. We will mount 2 units onto the generator for verification by several notable

people in this field of study. The main point of this writing is to protect THIS DESIGN that has already worked.

The final designs will be very similar to this one, with only longer tubes if necessary, 9 to 11 inches are suggested by the numbers, but we used the material that was available at the time to produce this unit.

This paper is the basic idea of the system, and why it works. The basis of this design is the voltage separation, the fact that it self-circulates, and the spacing between the anode and cathode is only 1/32”.

Please replicate this design for you own use, and prove this to yourself. The specs on everything are included below.

This description of this amazing cell is for informational purposes. Please save, and spread this information. This information is copyrighted, and may only be reproduced and manufactured commercially with the written permission of HybridTech Energy and Dr. Steven Eaton who currently holds it as Patent Pending status. However, all you have to do is ask and give us credit, we want the information out there. A complete HHO ebook will be produced and sold very inexpensively with the finished designs. It will be a Clickbank product, so become an affiliate and sell the plans when it is time.

Cell:

The cell is composed of a series of tubes, and end plates, all metal material is 316L stainless steel.

The tubes are specially made 316L stainless, and are designed so that only 1/32” of clearance is available between the anode and cathodes. The tubes are 7” long.

It is made in three parts, of 18 tubes each. Each of the three parts, contains:

1 End Plate with 1/2” holes, and (9) 1/2” OD, 7/16” ID tubes welded to the end plate.

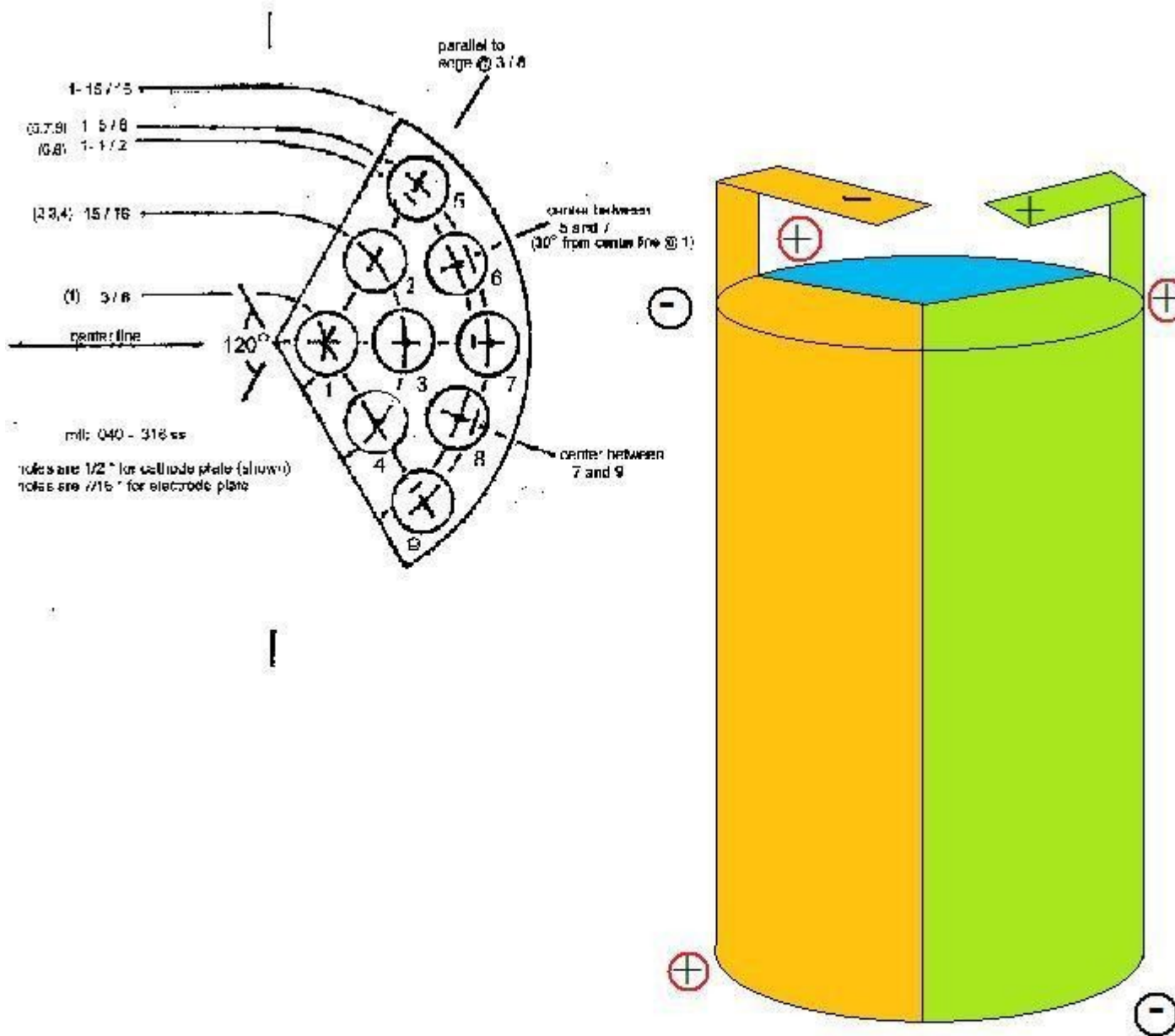


1 End Plate with 3/8" holes, and (9) 3/8" OD tubes, welded to the end plate.



The 3/8" tubes are assembled with 1/32" spacers, before they are welded to the end plates. The 3/8" tubes in the photo are wrapped in monofilament for testing purposes, .015 diameter. We have since drilled 8 holes in each tube, four holes on the top, and four on the bottom. Plastic plugs with 1/32" heads are then inserted into the holes. After spacers are in place and welding is complete, insert the 3/8" tubes into the 1/2" tubes. If everything is done properly, it should fit in a fairly snug fashion and the two sets of tubes should not be touching. Do not push the tubes all the way to the next contact plate, there should be approximately 1/2" from the contact end plate, to the tubes of the oppositely charged set of tubes. This will allow for the water to be sucked in from underneath and flow through the tubes efficiently. This is a very important part of the overall efficiency of the system, the fact that it flows on it's own, at over 2 gpm.

Make sure you check for continuity before setting up connections.



Fuel Cell Arrangement. This will be the final shape of the fuel cell when completely assembled. Each set of tubes has 4.16 volts running through it, set up in a series for a total of 12.5 +/- volts.

A 316L 1/2" strap is welded from the top plate, to the bottom plate of the next cell, wiring them in a series. This prevents corrosion of the connection, makes all of the anodes 1 piece, and all of the cathodes 1 piece, so everything is charged simultaneously and resistance is reduced.

These straps will be insulated to prevent shorting out, and will be inserted between the units, to be welded.

Obviously in this illustration, the bottom of the blue part of the cell is negative, completing the circuit.

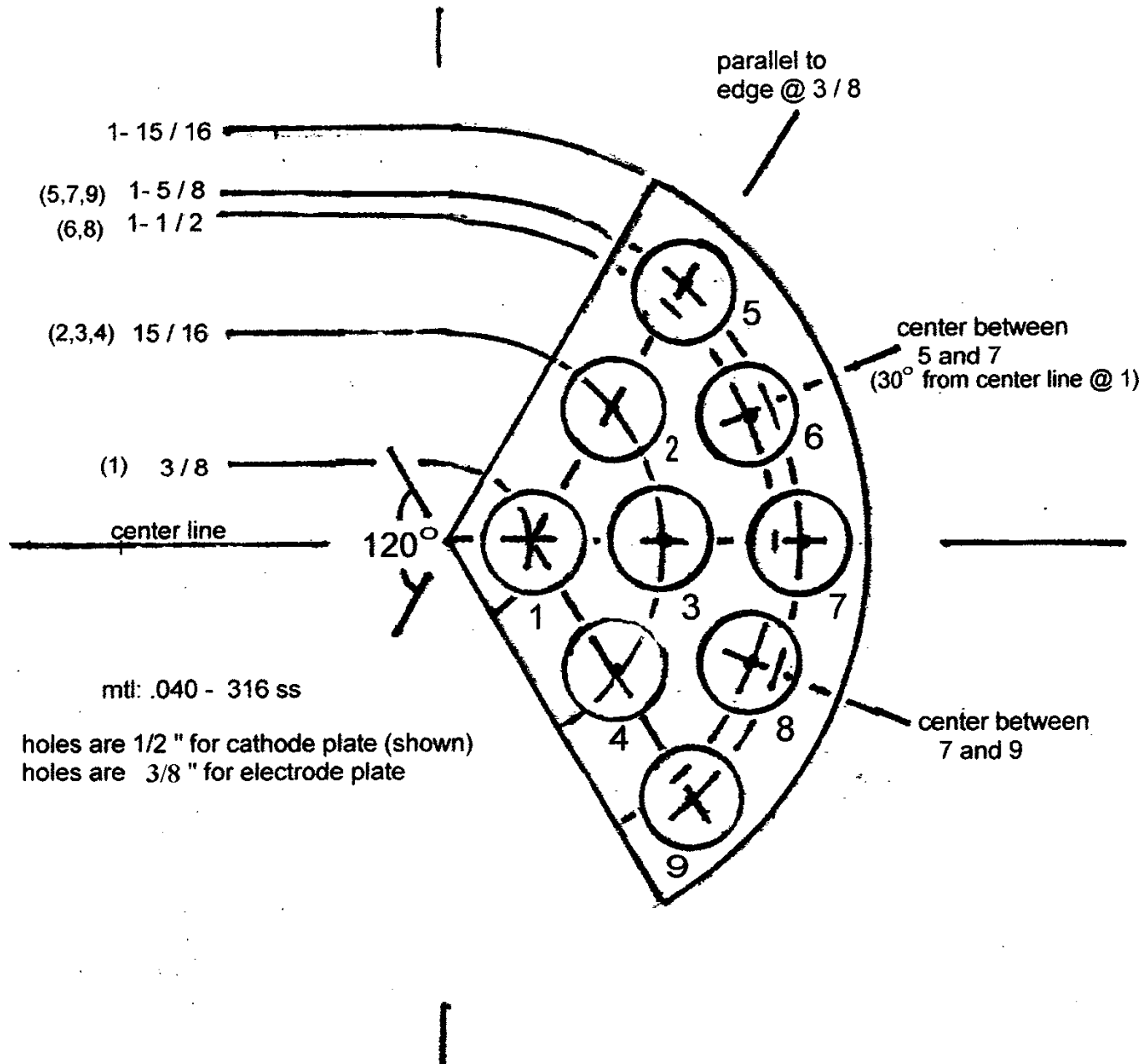
Very Important: Only use a TIG Welder

Using a MIG welder will turn your 316L stainless to basically mild steel. This isn't good for electrolysis. Use a TIG ONLY.

Each of the three parts, are wired to the other in a series. This spreads out the 12.5 or so volts, to each cell part, giving them approximately 4.2 volts per set of 18 tubes.

If everything is properly assembled, the cell should function to produce approximately 5 liters per minute of HHO gas, at under 15 amps.

Size of END PLATES. Machine ready.



MORE INFORMATION TO COME. THIS IS THE BASIC INFO OF THE DESIGN AND HOW IT WORKS. This will be enough to get anyone started in producing an extremely efficient cell, that will have engines running 100% on water, that requires no electrolyte for operation. HybridTech Energy will begin manufacturing the finished

product very soon in our Lafayette, Louisiana production facility, or with our Brazilian affiliates.

Please reproduce this technology to prove it to yourself. If you can improve upon it, please tell us so we can all have the information. This technology will run gasoline generators on 100% distilled water, with energy left over to run household items.

Complete details of the efficiency will be reported after an 8 hour bench test. If the numbers from Dr. Eaton are correct, as they have been so far in his 18 months of R&D into this particular fuel cell design which keeps improving, then the HHO unit should produce 5 LPM, with less than 180 watts. 3 of these units will draw 540 watts, and produce 15 liters per minute of HHO gas. This should be more than enough to securely power that 3.55 kw generator almost to capacity. What about a natural gas or propane generator?? I bet it would be more fuel efficient for HHO, increasing the benefits.

Thank you for your time, and please stay tuned. Email me with questions to HybridTechEnergy@gmail.com. We will try to get a video produced with the generator running on HHO very soon.

PART II

SPECS on Parts

All metals are 316L grade SS.

Electrodes are 3/8" OD. X .030. Brush finish sanded.

Cathodes are 7/16 OD. X .030 brush finish sanded

Contact plates are .040 factory extruded finish. Spec. bored to clearance @ 1/2"

For cathode and 3/8 for electrode Xx(9) per plate. 6 plates per unit.

Buss plates (welded contacts) are factory extruded finish. 1/2" x .040. And adjusted for length according to

Electrolyzer tube lengths.

Terminal buss plates are adjusted accordingly with length of electrolyzer tubes with Right angle bends 3/4" from terminus and bored to receive 3/8 x 2-1/4" SS fine thread Hex head bolt.

Section dividers are .010 Poly styrene , 1-7/8" x length of electrolyzer assy.

All assy. Are spec welded by T.I.G. process annealing, specified no filler.

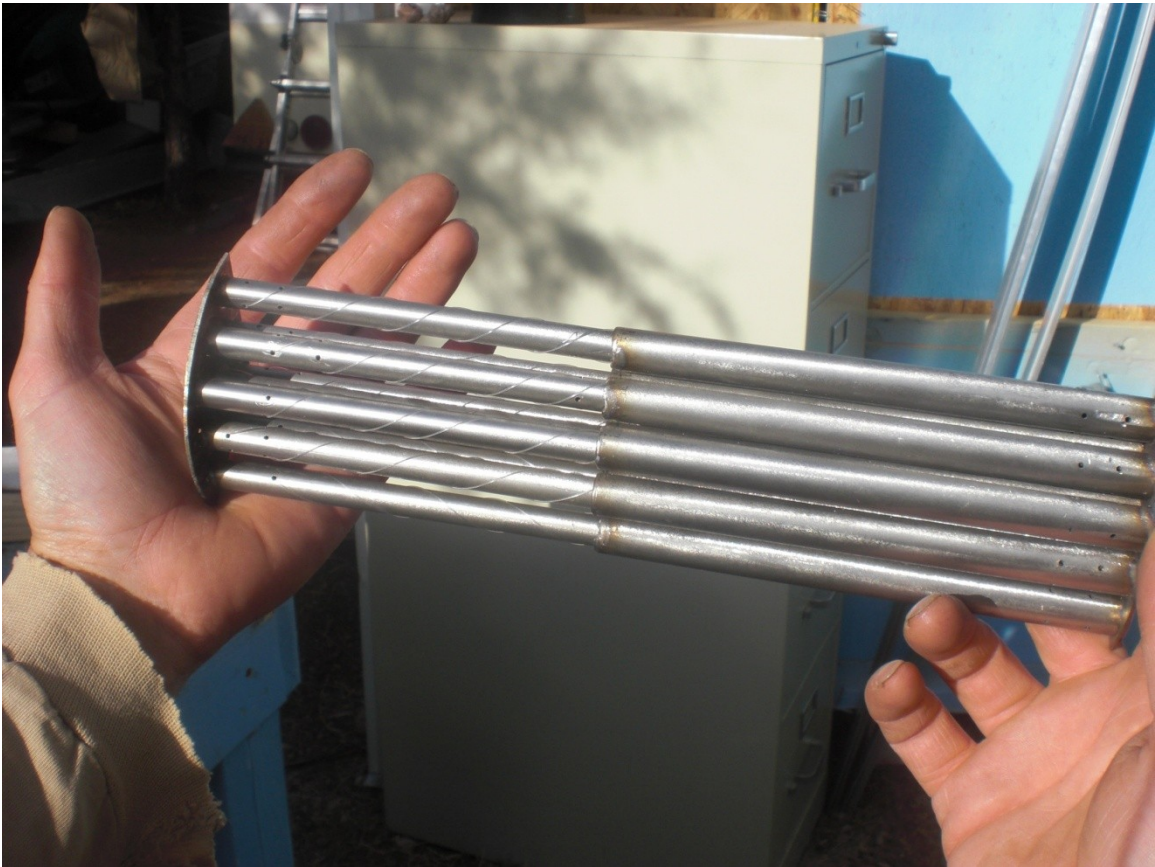
Electrolyzer tubes to contact plates spec. @ 2 annealed tack per junction.

Buss and terminal plates are spec. seam welded to contact plate assy.

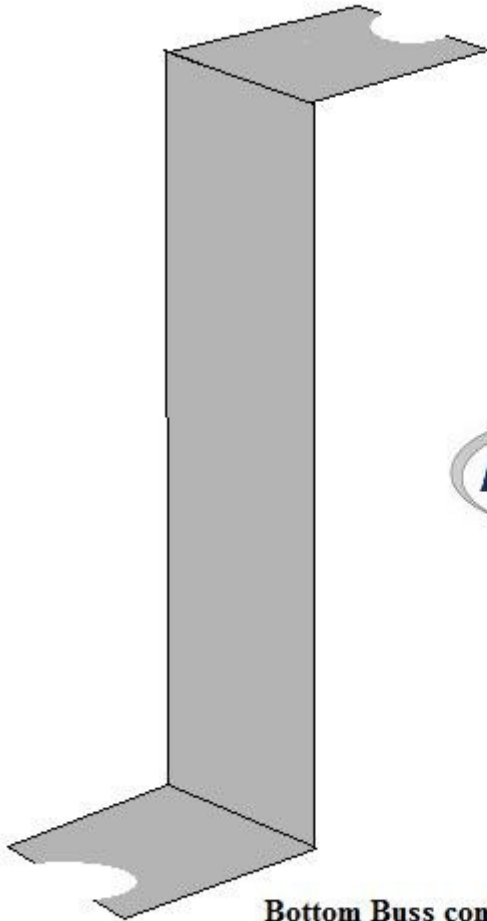
Electrode to cathode spacers are cast acrylic with 1/16" x 3/16 shafts and 1/8" Pan heads. 1/32" thick heads.







Top Buss contact is riveted to top plate, from underneath. Cut is made to fit around 1/2" tube



Bottom Buss contact is riveted to bottom plate, on top of the plate. Cut is made to fit around the 3/8" tube.

Note: Both top and bottom can also be TIG welded. Rising part of the bar will be between the plastic dividers, to keep from shorting.





Connection Buss Bar





"Go Ahead, Check My Emissions..."

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