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54 **Controlled hydrogen gas flame.**

57 A sustained controllable gas flame. The hydrogen generator utilized is that for separating gasses from water having impurities and other gasses entrapped therein. The gasses separated from the water comprises hydrogen, oxygen, and the non-combustible gasses, such as nitrogen. The nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen are mixed as they are released in the process by the generator and collected as the mixture of gasses in the collection chamber of the generator. The method and system comprises a nozzle of a given configuration connected through a line to the uppermost region of the gas collection chamber of the hydrogen generator. The nitrogen reduces the velocity and temperature of the burning flame from that of the hydrogen/oxygen mixture. To further control the temperature and velocity of the burning gas mixture there is added to the collection chamber other non-burnable gasses. The configuration of the nozzle and its port opening is dependant on the mixture of gasses utilized and restricted thereby. An increase in the size of the flame requires additional port openings to prevent blowout.

TEM. In that process for separating hydrogen and oxygen atoms from water having impurities, the water is passed between two plates of similar non-oxidizing metal. No electrolyte is added to the water. The one plate has placed thereon a positive potential and the other a negative potential from a very low amperage direct-current power source. The sub-atomic action of the direct current voltage on the non-electrolytic water causes the hydrogen and oxygen atoms to be separated --- and similarly other gasses entrapped in the water such as nitrogen. The contaminants in the water that are not released are forced to dissociate themselves and may be collected or utilized and disposed of in a known manner.

The direct current acts as a static force on the water molecules; whereas the non-regulated rippling direct current acts as a dynamic force. Pulsating the direct current further enhances the release of the hydrogen and oxygen atoms from the water molecules.

CROSS REFERENCE:

The hydrogen/oxygen generator utilized in the present invention is that disclosed and claimed in my co-pending U.S. patent application, Serial Number: 302,807, filed: September 16, 1981, for: HYDROGEN GENERATOR SYS-

EP 0 101 761 A2

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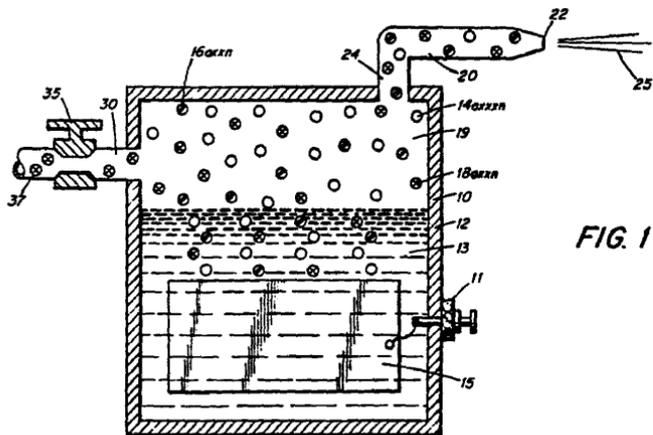


FIG. 1

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PRIOR ART:

1 The electrolysis process for generating hydrogen and
2 oxygen gas is well known in the art. It is, of course, fur-
3 ther understood with a proper mixture of oxygen gas, the
4 hydrogen gas is combustible and under ideal conditions a
5 flame, may be had. Reference is made to U.S. Patent Number:
6 4,184,921. However, in that the burning velocity of hydrogen
7 is 265-325 cm./sec. versus 37-45 cm./sec. of that of gasoline,
8 the velocity of hydrogen is so great that the hydrogen en-
9 suing from a nozzle will not under ordinary circumstances
10 sustain a flame.

11 Therefore, to sustain a flame at a nozzle attached to a
12 hydrogen generator the burning velocity of the hydrogen gas
13 must be reduced.

14 It has been found that all water in its natural state
15 whether it be tap water, well water, sea water, or fresh
16 water is a saturate of ambient air. Further, in that ambient
17 air contains a substantial amount of nitrogen, all natural
18 water will have entrapped therein nitrogen. Again, the per-
19 centage of nitrogen entrapped in natural water has been de-
20 termined to be a fixed percentage and very uniform at seventeen
21 (17%) percent --- irrespective of the source of the water or
22 its impurities. Hence, a natural water gas analysis will
23 show a seventeen percent of nitrogen relative to the hydrogen
24 and oxygen.

1 The nozzle connected to the collection chamber via an
2 appropriate line, has a port opening of a controlled size
3 and configuration, related to the size of the flame and the
4 temperature and velocity of the burning gas mixture. To
5 maintain the flame, that is to prevent blowout, additional
6 nozzles are included when the overall flame size is to be
7 increased.

8 OBJECTS:

9 It is accordingly a principal object of the present
10 invention to provide a new and improved hydrogen/oxygen
11 generator that is operable from a water source that provides
12 hydrogen/oxygen output that will have a sustained burn.

13 Another object of the present invention is to provide
14 a hydrogen/oxygen generator that in addition to the hydrogen
15 and oxygen gasses releases non-combustible nitrogen gas
16 capable of reducing the burning velocity and temperature of
17 a pure hydrogen/oxygen flame.

18 A further object of the present invention is to provide
19 a hydrogen generator that includes the controlled addition of
20 other non-combustible gasses to the gas chamber thereof to
21 thereby further control the burning velocity and temperature
22 of the hydrogen gas.

23 Other objects and features of the present invention will
24 become apparent from a reading of the detailed description

1 of the preferred embodiment taken in conjunction with the
2 single figure drawings in which:

3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

4 Figure 1 is a crosssection of a hydrogen generator il-
5 lustrating the features of the present invention in its most
6 preferred embodiment incorporated therein.

7 Figure 2 schematically shows the increased number of
8 nozzle ports to increase the flame size.

9 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS:

10 The hydrogen generator 10 is that of my co-pending patent
11 application, supra. This generator comprises a closed water-
12 tight housing 12 having therein natural water 13. Submerged
13 in the water 13 is a pair of plates 15 (one not shown)
14 having a direct current low amperage voltage, via connector
15 11, applied thereto. As set forth in my co-pending patent
16 application supra, the electrical potential applied to the
17 similar non-oxidizing metal plates is a sub-atomic action.
18 In this way the hydrogen atoms 14 a xxx n and the oxygen
19 atoms a xxx n are released from the water molecule.

20 Unlike the electrolysis process for generating hydrogen
21 from distilled water, the hydrogen generator of my afore-
22 mentioned patent application, utilizes water 13 that need
23 not be pure --- simply any water irrespective of contaminants
24 and source.

1 Natural water such as tap, well, sea, or fresh water is
2 an absorber of ambient air. Ambient air in turn, contains
3 a substantial amount of nitrogen gas. Water as an absorber
4 of ambient air will entrap seventeen percent (17%) of ni-
5 trogen gas; that is natural water, absorbs seventeen percent
6 (17%) of nitrogen gas in comparison to its hydrogen and oxygen
7 gas content. In operation of the hydrogen generator, in that
8 it is a subatomic or force-type of generator the gasses in
9 the water will be released. Therefore, when natural water
10 is used the nitrogen gas will be released together with the
11 hydrogen and oxygen gasses.

12 In the preferred embodiment utilizing tap water, the
13 nitrogen gasses 16 a xxx n are intermixed with the hydrogen
14 gasses 14 a xxx n and the oxygen gasses 18 a xxx n in the
15 chamber 19 of the hydrogen generator 10.

16 Upon release of the gasses via line 24 and nozzle 20
17 and then port 22 the gas mixture is ignited to provide
18 flame 25.

19 The flame 25 is sustained in that the nitrogen gasses
20 16 a xxx n reduces the burning velocity and temperature of
21 the hydrogen gas 14 a xxx n.

22 A realistic and practical manner of further controlling
23 the burning velocity and temperature of the hydrogen gasses
24 14 a xxx n, is by adding non-combustible gasses directly to
25 the hydrogen and oxygen gasses generated. This is accomplished

by inlet 30 to the upper gas chamber 19 of the hydrogen generator. Valve means 35 is adjustable to control the amount of non-combustible gasses 16 a xxx n, added to the gas chamber 19.

The nozzle 20 connected to the chamber 19 of the generator 10 via line 17, is of a given configuration to permit a predetermined quantity of gasses to be expelled from the port 22. The port size is dependant on the gasses generated, and collected in the chamber 19, the pressure of the chamber 19 of the generator 10, and the size of the flame dexired.

To increase the size of the flame 25 would appear to be a simple matter of increaseing the rate of gasses generated. However, an increase of gasses merely causses a blowout at the port 22 opening of the nozzle 20. This flame blowout will occur since an increase in hydrogen gas generation disrupts the ratio of the initial mixture even though the percentages remain constant. Typically, tap water will contain 62% hydrogen, 31% oxygen, and 17% nitrogen. In actuality the percentages may be somewhat less dependant on the other gasses that may be trapped in the tap water. The increase in production will not affect the percentages but it must be appreciated that the volume of the gasses will be proportionately increased. In turn, the volume being directly related to pressure, the pressure will be similarly increased.

To effectively reduce or counter the velocity due to the increased pressure of the hydrogen gas mixture in the chamber 19 a larger port 22 would appear to be capable of handling the increased pressure. But, as aforesaid, a larger port and the

1 and the concentration of the high velocity hydrogen gas mixture
2 will cause a flame blowout. To sustain a larger flame with in-
3 creased pressure, additional nozzles 20a xxx n having ports
4 22 a xxx n or a nozzle 20 with multiple ports 20 a xxx n as
5 shown in Figure 2, of a port size a predetermined as aforesaid,
6 will be added to the line 17. Accordingly, the larger the des-
7 ired flame the greater the number of ports.

8 It can be understood that a port that will not sustain a flame
9 does present a safety factor relative to hydrogen spark back to
10 the chamber 19. Hence, controlling the size of the port 22 in
11 effect as a quencher of hydrogen spark back.

12 Although certain and specific embodiments are shown and descr-
13 ived it is within the scope and spirit of the present invention
14 to include alternatives and modifications thereto.

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CLAIMS:

- 1 1. A hydrogen/oxygen generator capable of sustaining the con-
2 trolled burning of the gasses generated thereby comprising:
 - 3 a housing having natural water therein including en-
4 trapped non-combustible gasses,
5 a pair of similar non-oxidizing plates having direct
6 current low amperage voltage applied thereto to provide a
7 sub-atomic, force-type action on said water,
8 said action liberating the hydrogen atoms and oxygen
9 atoms from said water molecule, and further liberating said
10 non-combustible gasses from said water,
11 a gas collection chamber in said generator for collecting
12 and intermixing said released gasses,
13 a nozzle attached to the gas collection chamber of said
14 housing including an inlet for receiving the mixture of
15 hydrogen, oxygen and non-combustible gas,
16 said nozzle of a predetermined size and configuration
17 on a port for expelling said mixed gasses, and means for ig-
18 niting said mixed gasses.
- 19 2. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 1 wherein said
20 non-combustible gas is nitrogen.
- 21 3. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 2 wherein said
22 gasses intermixed in said collection chamber of the hydrogen
23 generator comprise 62% hydrogen, 31% oxygen, and 17% nitrogen.

- 1 4. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 3 wherein said
2 means comprises an inlet connected to said gas collection
3 chamber of said housing, and means for introducing non-com-
4 bustible gasses to said chamber.
- 5 5. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 4 wherein said
6 inlet further comprises valve means for controlling the amount
7 of non-combustible gasses introduced to said chamber.
- 8 6. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 5 wherein said
9 port on said nozzle of a predetermined size and configuration
10 is related to the ratio of gasses in said collection chamber
11 to provide a flame of a predetermined velocity and size at
12 said port.
- 13 7. The hydrogen/oxygen generator of Claim 6 wherein said
14 port size and configuration is maintained with a plurality
15 of ports to thereby permit a proportional increase in flame
16 size.

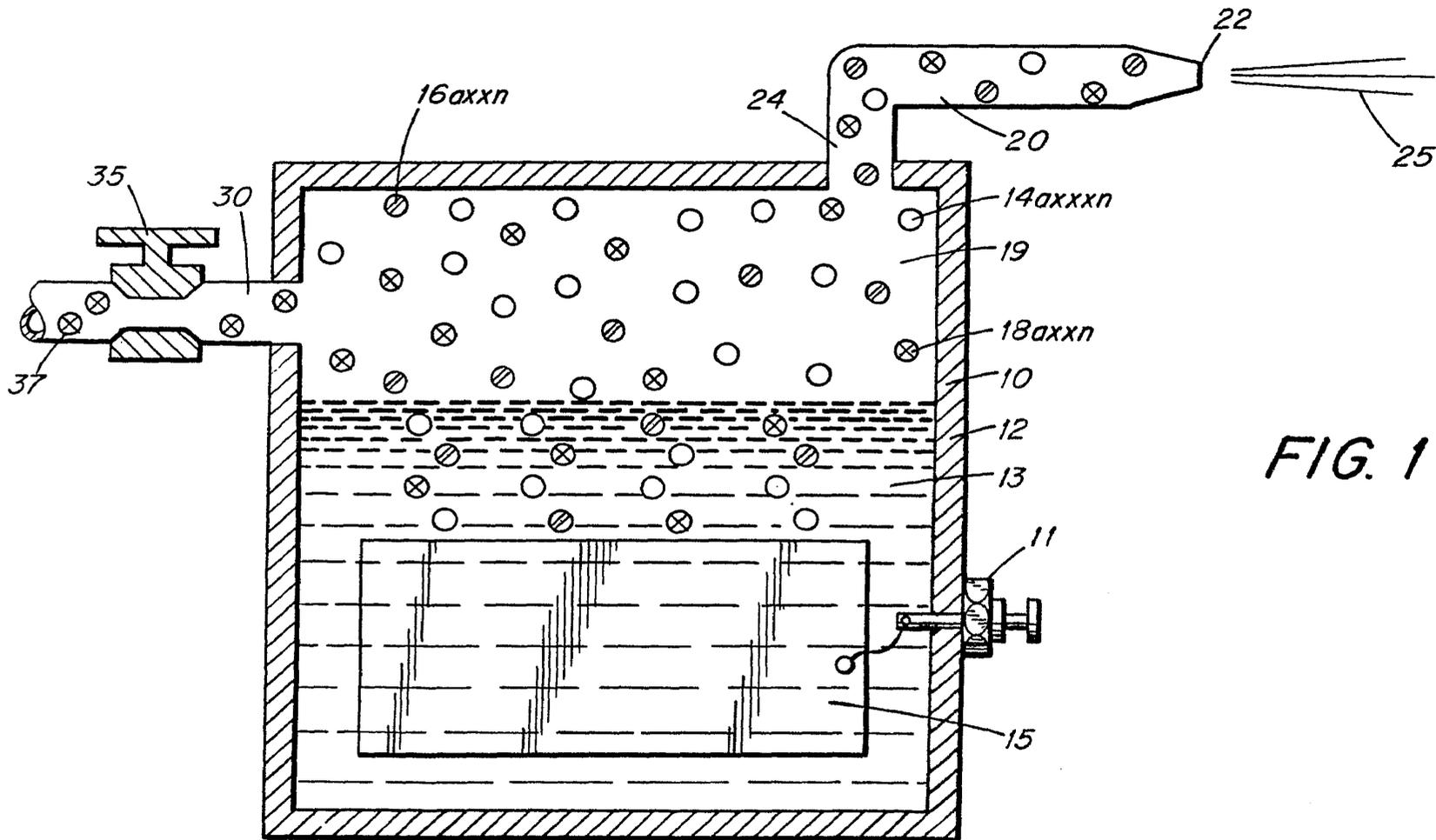


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

