

STEVE:

You can discuss with Marco about it and you can mention the topics that I told you last night.

If you forgot it . I will remember those:

transmutation, metal alloys with elements under and over the 14th element of the periodic table

Light (what is the light?) what are the microwaves from radars?. They have one common base topic

CARBON-GRAPHITE-FERRITE... what are the common topics?.

ANALIZE this equation from the base : Nitrogen plus alpha nuclei> Hydrogen-Oxygen/Light speed & Microwave speed

.....>>>> ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PULSE.....> result.....>>>> nothing (devices) running with electricity will WORK.

The BLIND MOMENTUM starts up-.....I can not disclose more

My new patent application says HOW TO DO THE PROCESS in explicit ways, to be reproduced for any bodies.

Nelson

Note: forwarded message attached.

It's part of our patent, think about and put your knowledge on it and the conclusion-results will be done for the STEALTH.

Any nuclear reaction(transmutation) produces an electromagnetic pulse(LIBRARY).Nelson

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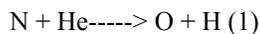
" READ WELL THE TOPICS "

OF THIS PATENT...

With expert scientists ... What do you think about it ?

In another preferred embodiment, each battery cell comprises a porous sheet in the top portion of its housing above the electrolyte, said porous sheet preferably being a glass-type material such as a fiber glass tissue. This sheet prevents water from leaking out of the battery while being permeable to gases such as hydrogen, oxygen or nitrogen which have to be absorbed or released by the battery in some cases. The porous sheet may also be a carbon-based material such as graphite or ferrite.

Advantageously, said charging means is a battery charger located in a nitrogen containing atmosphere together with said rechargeable battery, said battery charger comprising in its charging line a light emitting element emitting at least part of the frequency spectrum of a black body radiator. This light emitting element, which may be powered by the battery charger, emits photons interacting with the nitrogen in the surrounding atmosphere causing the nitrogen molecules to split into nitrogen atoms which, under the influence of .alpha.-particle (helium nuclei) bombardment from the sun and outer space, disintegrate to form hydrogen and oxygen atoms as summarized by the following equation:



These two elements will then enter the inventive battery through the above described porous sheets while chemically combining to form water molecules. This process speeds up the battery charging and thus contributes very favorably to the charging process. The nitrogen acts as a "fuel".

More particularly, said light emitting element is an incandescent bulb emitting a continuous emission spectrum which is very effective in stimulating the above splitting of nitrogen.

Preferably, this type of bulb is located close to the porous sheet of each battery cell. In this way, most of the hydrogen and oxygen is formed close to the battery, thus improving the favorable contribution to the charging process.

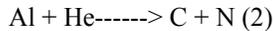
In some cases, it is appropriate that during the charging process said rechargeable battery and said light emitting element are placed in a pressurized chamber containing gaseous nitrogen. With this higher density

of nitrogen molecules/atoms available, the above transmutation of nitrogen yields more hydrogen and oxygen ultimately forming water and entering the battery to be charged.

In a further preferred embodiment, said battery charger comprises a capacitor and a control circuit for controlling an intermediate charging and discharging process of said capacitor, wherein, during the battery charging process, said capacitor is controlled such that it accumulates charge from a charging source during a first period, which charge is then discharged from said capacitor into the rechargeable battery in the form of at least one pulse during a second period much shorter than said first period, this process being repeated periodically until the rechargeable battery is sufficiently charged.

This pulsating charging process causes "clusters" of electrons to be pumped into the battery which again speeds up the charging process and contributes to a fully charged battery.

Preferably, said capacitor is a carbon-aluminum capacitor with aluminum electrodes and carbon material sandwiched there between in intimate contact with said electrodes. Again, under the influence of .alpha.-particle bombardment, the aluminum atoms of the electrode material of this capacitor are prone to disintegrate into carbon and nitrogen atoms according to the following equation:



where the aluminum serves as a "fuel" just as the nitrogen does in the previous equation.

Advantageously, said carbon material has a porous structure which communicates with the surrounding atmosphere. In this way, after the transmutation (cold fusion) of one aluminum atom to one carbon atom and one nitrogen atom, the carbon atom remains in the porous carbon structure whereas the nitrogen atom may exit that porous structure while probably recombining to nitrogen molecules and eventually undergoing the transmutation according to equation (1). In this manner, the aluminum "fuel" both directly and indirectly contributes to the above battery charging.

In a further preferred embodiment, said battery charger comprises a spongy battery having a first electrode of a first material, a second electrode of a second material and spongy material moist with ATP wherein the electrodes are sandwiched there between and in intimate contact with said spongy material. This spongy battery also contributes favorably to the charging process.

Preferably, said first material is a metal under the 14th position of the periodic table of the elements and the second material is a metal over the 14th position of the periodic table of the elements.

Also, said first material may be an alloy of metals with the main metal under the 14th position of the periodic table of the elements and the second material may be an alloy of metals with the main metal over the 14th position of the periodic table of the elements!-- --

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