

The Greatest Energy Discovery of the 21st Century?

- You Tell Us -

Part I

The earliest of mankind discovered fire to cook and heat with and to warm their bodies. After thousands of years, it was discovered what makes fire, what sustains it, and what it is. Fire needs a spark to ignite it as well as combustible material and oxygen from the air to continue to burn. Fire will break down the molecular structure or atoms of anything on the Earth that is combustible. It is very hot. The colors red, orange, blue, etc. are caused by the heat of the fire exciting the atoms. This makes the electrons move in and out from the nuclei causing photons of light. This in turn causes energy in the form of heat. The heat is what we feel and utilize.

There are no atoms in the heat (energy). The atoms go out of the combustible material in the form of smoke and ashes that return to the Earth. All other things that combust such as gasoline engines, airplanes, rockets, stoves, and furnaces use only the oxygen in the air - which is only 21% of the air's composition.

This leads us to perhaps the greatest energy discovery of the 21st century. As we said above, fire uses only the oxygen component of the air - which is only 21% of the air's composition and thus only 21% of the energy potential from the air. Our Electron Exciter creates an **Atom Exciter Energy Field** by passing powerful magnets past a large quantity of electrical coils at high speeds. This **Atom Exciter Energy Field**, when started in the air, excites the atoms in 100% of the components of the air including the nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), argon (1%) and any traces of moisture or other particles. Plus, our source produces additional energy from any further gases such as argon, nitrogen, helium, etc., or any other solid, liquid or gaseous substance for that matter, that is placed into our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** by exciting the atoms. However, our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** is not like fire, only a few watts. It is relatively cold in comparison to fire.

To illustrate, tungsten has the highest vaporization temperature of any metal. It transforms into energy at 10,400° F. Graphite has the highest vaporization temperature of any material. It transforms into energy at a temperature not known with any certainty at present. Our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** transforms graphite and tungsten into energy almost instantly.

Our bench testing has demonstrated that our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** potentially has the ability to break down the molecular structure of any material on the Earth or in Earth's atmosphere and transforms the same into energy almost instantaneously.

Our Atom Exciter Energy Field may truly be the most amazing and useful energy discovery of the 21st century with the ability to ionize and excite the atoms of 100% of the components of the air as well as any substance on the Earth. This discovery could change literally everything involving energy including how we heat our homes, schools, factories and how we power our combustion engines, vehicles, jet engines, rockets, etc.

We have also discovered that our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** can purify precious metals, combust steam, and most of all, turn nuclear material into energy without emitting radiation. We bench tested a sample of Americium-241, a radioactive material that produces more radiation than weapons grade Plutonium-239. It was checked with a Geiger counter before and after putting it into our **Atom Exciter Energy Field**. After being placed in our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** the Americium-241 emitted no radioactivity.

Part II

Some power plants that generate electricity use diesel engines. Diesel and natural gas engines use fuel for power that exhaust carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. These engines could be fueled by air (oxygen and nitrogen) just like gasoline engines.

Our Electron Exciter could be powered by a battery, wind, water, solar power, or a smaller engine to produce the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** for combustion to start it. Once running, the motor could supply power for the Electron Exciter.

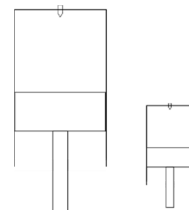
Part III

In the article “The Greatest Energy Discovery of the 21st Century” we mentioned that our Electron Exciter **Atom Exciter Energy Field** excites the atoms in the air which is 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% argon, moisture, and other gases.

A modern combustion engine in a car uses 6.24% gasoline and 93.75% air. Out of the 93.75% air, only 21% of it is oxygen that is utilized. Like fire, humans, and animals exhaust carbon dioxide, the nitrogen in a combustion engine goes out the tail pipe, unused.

So the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** excites the atoms to get the energy out of them. Suppose we eliminate the 6.25% gasoline and use 100% air for combustion. We wouldn't have to have as large of cylinders and pistons because we wouldn't need the same volume of air since we are ionizing and exciting both the oxygen and nitrogen atoms. The engine can be much smaller and less weight or have more power. Perhaps an eight cylinder could be replaced with a four cylinder and have just as much horsepower.

Of the 93.75% air used in combustion, 21% of that is oxygen. Multiplying these to find out what percentage is just oxygen we get 19.69% oxygen. Adding this to the 6.25% gas used the result is 26.94% of the total input into a cylinder. This is how much of the air/gas mixture actually combusts. The 78% nitrogen is not used at all. So then, the size of the cylinders could be reduced to about 27% of the original size making the whole engine smaller. This would use both oxygen and nitrogen for combustion.



Our Electron Exciter is only 12" in diameter. With this we can turn anything that has atoms, visible or invisible (gases), into energy even at the lowest we can set it. For a combustion engine the Electron Exciter can be made much smaller. It could be powered by a DC motor, which would be started by a battery. When the combustion engine is started by the starter and perhaps running down the road, the power for the Electron Exciter could come from the engine while the battery is charging. As the speed from the engine increases the speed of the Electron Exciter would increase and produce more power.

Another benefit is when using a modern combustion engine the energy of the oxygen and gasoline atoms is depleted. Then all that is left are carbon atoms which is what gasoline is mostly made of. These go out into the atmosphere in the form of carbon emissions. If we get the energy out of oxygen and nitrogen we do this by exciting the atoms. The atoms go out of the tail pipe and simply return to the air to be used again.

There is more air on and around our planet Earth than there is water. We would never deplete it. We just use it. Like water, we use it and get energy out of it, but our planet Earth has the same water since it was created. Especially since it was formed to be inhabited for mankind to live on.

Of course, engineers that have knowledge of combustion engines would be required to help make this happen. But if this could happen, running an engine on air would certainly be one of the “Greatest Discovery of the 21st Century” and change the environment of our planet and home, Earth. Plus, going from point A to B would not require stopping for refueling.

Part IV

Extracting precious metals and ores from the Earth has been done since mankind has been on the Earth. Most of this process has also contributed to polluting our environment.

We have actually tested different ways to extract precious metals using our Electron Exciter's **Atom Exciter Energy Field**.

1. Placer Gold: Placer gold is from a mine in Alaska refined to 75% to 85% pure. To get the gold to 98% to 100% pure the placer gold usually has to go through many cycles of acid baths and refining. We have found by inducing the placer gold into the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** it would start melting very quickly. By dropping the melted gold into water, extracting it, then sending it to a test lab it was between 98% and 99% pure. The placer gold is first made into small bars. It is a dull color with white powder-looking material. The placer gold we had was refined to 85%. We weighed the bar with a gram scale before putting it into the **Atom Exciter Energy Field**. Then after melting it, dropping it into water, and drying it off it was reweighed to see if there was any loss in the gold. To our surprise, the gold had the same weight as before putting it into the **Atom Exciter Energy Field**. This means the white powdery stuff that

is normally waste had gold in it. This would be a 13% to 14% increase in gold. Plus, running the Electron Exciter is very cost effective compared to the time, processing, and getting rid of the acid chemicals.

2. Crystal Rock: Some crystal rock has gold in it. By placing the crystal rock into the **Atom Exciter Energy Field**, the rock would split apart. The gold embedded into the crystal rock would BB up in little balls and drop out.
3. Crushed or Pulverized Precipitate (Ore): This can either drop through or be blown along with the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** to get the precious ore out of it. Testing and sending it to a test lab, it was found to contain gold, silver, platinum, iridium, etc.
4. A company brought some quartz sand out of a river in Colorado, USA. We looked at it through a microscope and couldn't see any gold in it. After pouring it through the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** we could physically see gold in it. The gold was physically encapsulated into the quartz sand. The **Atom Exciter Energy Field** would heat the gold in the sand and it would pop open just like popcorn and expose the gold.
5. A company brought us a large black cinder that they said was precipitate from cooking down large vats of ore. Evidently these cinders would form and harden to a point that no diamond drill or heat could penetrate them. They could not even crush them because the cinders were too hard. We placed one into the **Atom Exciter Energy Field**. It took three minutes to melt the cinder and it was dropped into water. This exposed large nodules of platinum and other precious metals. Our experiments on precious metals were through a company that went out of business during the slow economy, so we lost track of them

Heat treating metals would be another place our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** would be a great benefit. Each large city that has industry would have a heat treating plant. The ovens use a lot of gas, which puts a lot of pollution into our atmosphere. Plus, it would be a great cost savings. To heat treat metal takes time and energy. By placing the metal into or running the **Atom Exciter Energy Field** along the surface of the metal could harden the surface or harden deeper into the metal than conventional ovens.

We are quite sure there are many more discoveries that will come from our newly discovered **Atom Exciter Energy Field** to help green up this Earth.

What do you think? Is this not the greatest energy discovery of the 21st century? Please share your comments and questions.

Conclusion

I don't claim that all of my theories are exact. When something new is discovered that mankind has have come up with, like fire, electricity, electronics, combustion, atoms, etc., how this or that works is usually a theory. It is left to the best of man's ability and knowledge to explain it. However, if anyone can come here, witness it, and explain why and how our Electron Exciter produces so much power in such a small area we would welcome their explanation. Our **Atom Exciter Energy Field** can be turned to 10 volts, 2.5 amps, and less than a 100 cycles but still vaporize tungsten. It takes a little longer, 10 to 15 seconds, but it still vaporizes.

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