

A Practical Guide to 'Free Energy' Devices

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Please note that this is a re-worded excerpt from this patent. It describes an electrolyser which Charles claimed was able to generate enough gas from hydrolysis of water, to be able to run a car engine without the use of any other fuel.

United States Patent 2,006,676

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Inventor: Charles H. Garrett

ELECTROLYTIC CARBURETTOR

This invention relates to carburettors and it has particular reference to an electrolytic carburettor by means of which water may be broken up into its hydrogen and oxygen constituents and the gases so formed suitably mixed with each other and with air.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the electrolyte level in the carburettor may be maintained at a more or less constant level regardless of fluctuations in water pressure at the water inlet of the carburettor.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the relative amount of air mixed with the hydrogen and oxygen may be regulated as desired.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of a means to prevent the loss of hydrogen and oxygen gases during periods in which these gases are not being drawn from the carburettor.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of a means whereby the hydrogen and oxygen resulting from electrolysis may be formed in separate compartments, and a further object of the invention is the provision of a means to periodically reverse the direction of current flow and thereby alternate the evolution of the gases in the separate compartments, to be intermingled at a later time.

With reference to the accompanying drawings: -

Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of one form of carburettor.

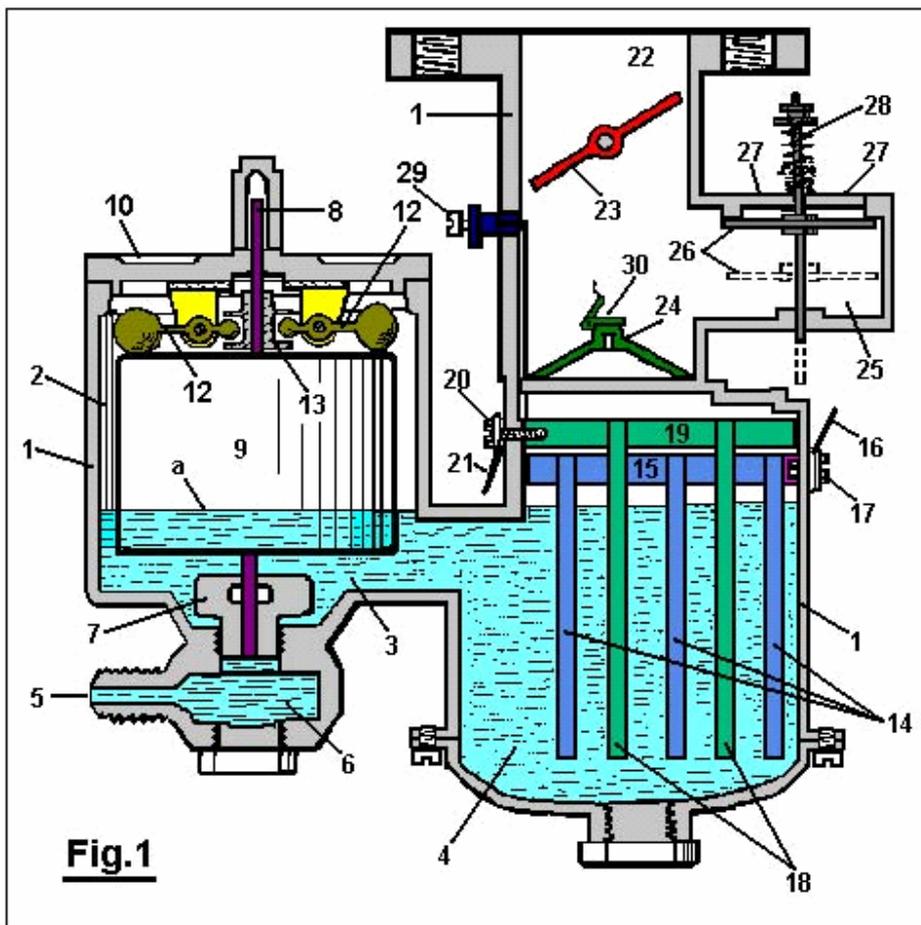


Figure 2 is a modified form.

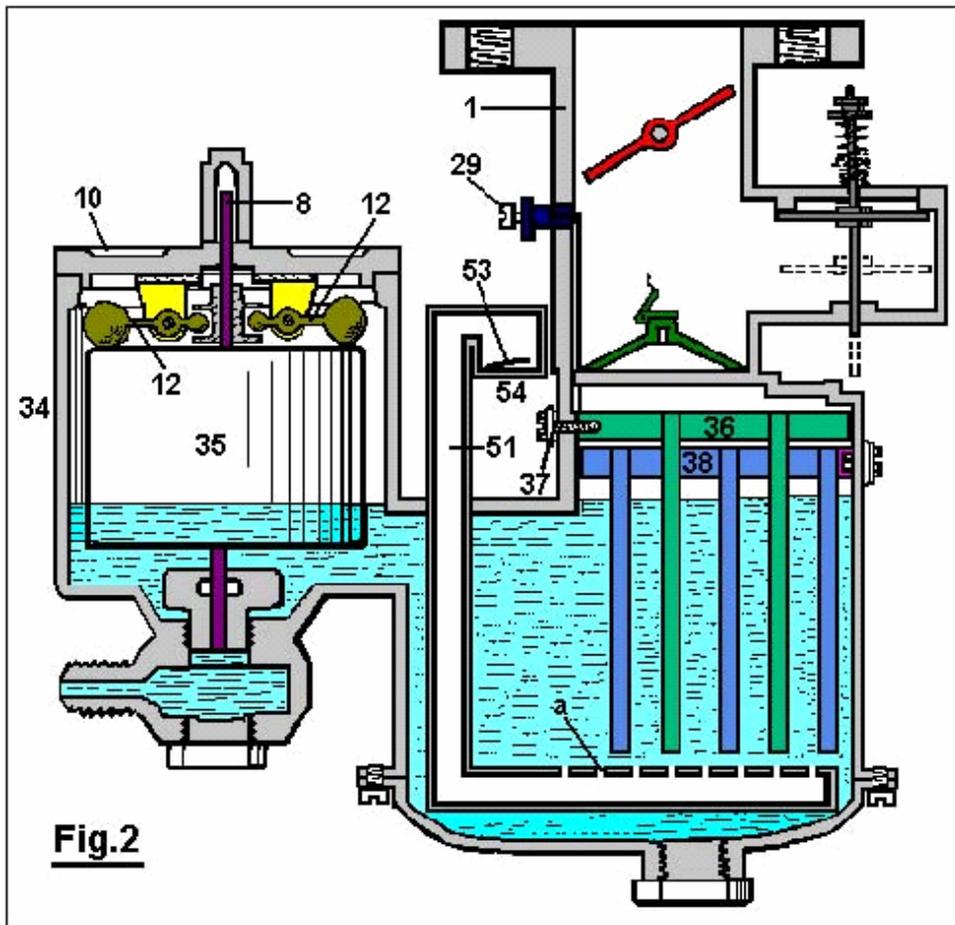


Fig.2

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of a pole changer, showing its actuating mechanism, and

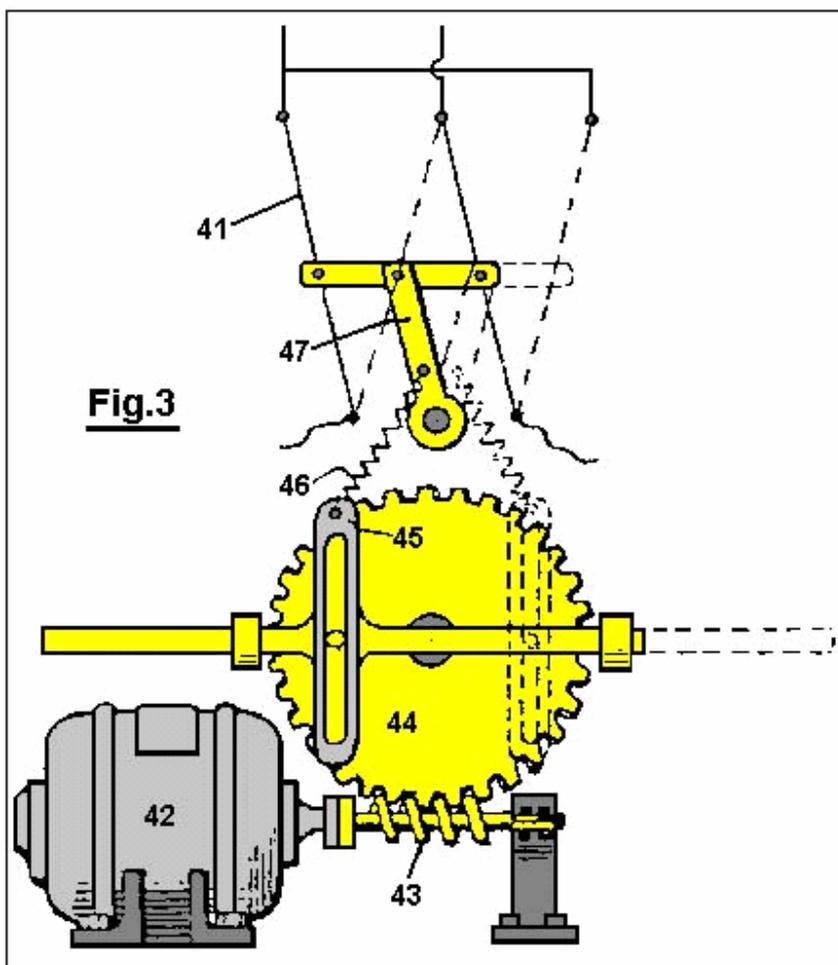
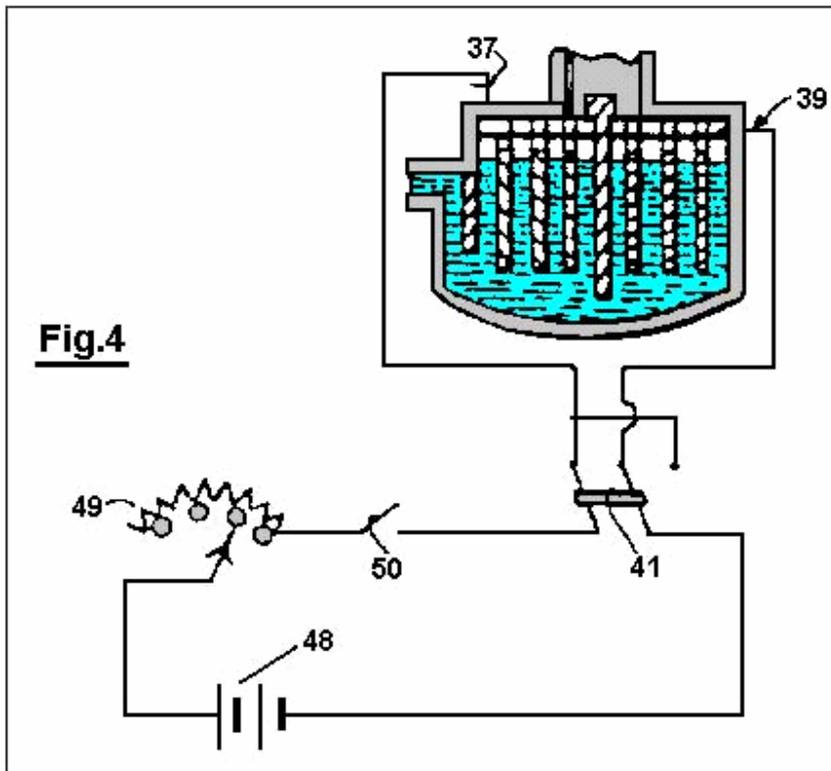


Figure 4 is a wiring diagram for the modified form of carburettor shown in Figure 2.



With reference to **Fig.1**: The reference numeral **1** designates the carburettor housing, which is preferably constructed of bakelite or other suitable insulating material. This housing is designed so as to divide the carburettor into a float chamber **2** and gas generating chamber **4**, connected by a fluid passage **3**.

Water under pressure is forced into the carburettor through an opening **5** which communicates with the float chamber **2** through the medium of the sediment chamber **6** and the needle valve orifice **7**, which is closed by a needle valve **8** when the device is not in operation. A float **9** surrounds the needle valve **8** and is free to move vertically relative thereto. Descending from the cover **10** to the float chamber **2** are two ears **11**, located at spaced intervals on opposite sides of the needle valve **8**. The members **12** are pivoted to the ears **11**, as shown. The weighted outer ends of the members **12** rest on top of the float **9**, and their inner ends are received in an annular groove in the collar **13** which is rigidly attached to the needle valve **8**.

Within the gas generating chamber **4**, a series of spaced, descending plates **14** are suspended from a horizontal member **15** to which a wire **16** has electrical contact through the medium of the bolt **17**, which extends inwards through housing **1** and is threaded into the horizontal member **15**.

A second series of plates **18** is located between the plates **14** and attached to the horizontal member **19**, and has electrical contact with the wire **20** through the bolt **21**.

A gas passageway **22**, in which a butterfly valve **23** is located, communicates with the gas generating chamber **4** through an orifice **24**. An air inlet chamber **25** has communication with the gas passageway **22** above the orifice **24**. A check valve **26** which opens downwards, controls the openings **27**, and is held closed and inoperative by means of light spring **28**.

An adjustable auxiliary air valve **29** is provided in the wall of the gas passageway **22**, which air valve is closed by the butterfly valve **23** when the butterfly valve is closed, but communicates with the outside air when the butterfly valve is open.

The operation of the device is as follows :

The chambers **2** and **4** are first filled to the level 'a' with a solution of weak sulphuric acid (or other electrolyte not changed by the passage of current through it), and the opening **5** is connected to a tank of water (not shown).

The wire **16** is next connected to the positive pole of a storage battery or other source of direct current and the wire **20** to the negative pole. Since the solution within the carburettor is a conductor of electricity, current will flow through it and hydrogen will be given off from the negative or cathode plates **18** and oxygen from the positive or anode plates **14**.

The butterfly valve **23** is opened and the gas passageway **22** brought into communication with a partial vacuum. Atmospheric pressure acting on the top of the check valve **26** causes it to be forced downwards as shown in dotted lines. The hydrogen and oxygen liberated from the water at the plates **18** and **14** are drawn upwards through the orifice **24** covered by the check valve **30** where they are mixed with air entering through the openings **27** and through the auxiliary air valve **29**.

When it is desired to reduce the flow of hydrogen and oxygen from the plates **18** and **14**, the current flowing through the device is reduced, and when the current is interrupted the flow ceases. When the butterfly valve **23** is moved to its 'closed' position, the check-valve **26** is automatically closed by the spring **28**. Any excess given off during these operations is stored in the space above the fluid where it is ready for subsequent use.

Water is converted into its gaseous constituents by the device herein described, but the dilute sulphuric acid or other suitable electrolyte in the carburettor remains unchanged, since it is not destroyed by electrolysis, and the parts in contact therewith are made of bakelite and lead or other material not attacked by the electrolyte.

The structure shown in **Fig.2** is substantially the same as that shown in **Fig.1** with the exception that the modified structure embraces a larger gas generating chamber which is divided by means of an insulating plate **31** and is further provided with a depending baffle plate **32** which separates the gas generating chamber **33** from the float chamber **34** in which the float **35** operates in the same manner as in **Fig.1**. Moreover, the structure shown in **Fig.2** provides a series of spaced depending plates **36** which are electrically connected to the wire **37**, and a second series of similar plates **38** which are electrically connected to the wire **39** and are kept apart from the plates **36** by the insulating plate **31**.

Gases generated on the surfaces of the plates **36** and **38** pass upward through the orifice **39a** into the gas passageway **40** where they are mixed with air as explained in the description of **Fig.1**.

A pipe **51**, bent as shown in **Fig.2**, passes downwards through the housing of the carburettor and has a series of spaced apertures 'a' in its horizontal portion beneath the plates **36** and **38**. Check valve **53**, which opens upwards, controls air inlet **54**. When a partial vacuum exists in the chamber **33**, air is drawn in through the opening **54** and then passes upwards through the apertures 'a'. This air tends to remove any bubbles of gas collecting on the plates **36** and **38** and also tends to cool the electrolyte. The check valve **53** automatically closes when a gas pressure exists within the carburettor and thereby prevents the electrolyte from being forced out of the opening **54**.

In order to provide for alternate evolution of the gases from the plates **36** and **38**, a pole changer **41**, shown in **Fig.3**, is actuated periodically by the motor **42** which drives the worm **43** and the gear **44** and causes oscillations of the member **45** which is connected by a spring **46** to the arm **47**, thereby causing the pole changer to snap from one position to the other.

In operation, the carburettor shown in **Fig.2** is connected as shown in the wiring diagram of **Fig.4**. A storage battery **48** or other suitable source of direct current is connected to a variable rheostat **49**, switch **50**, pole changer **41** and to the carburettor as shown. Thus the rate of evolution of the gases can be controlled by the setting of the rheostat **49** and the desired alternate evolution of the gases in the compartments of the

carburettor is accomplished by means of the periodically operated pole changer **41**.

Manifestly, the construction shown is capable of considerable modification and such modification as is considered within the scope and meaning of the appended claims is also considered within the spirit and intent of the invention.