

MY INVENTION OF THE ATOMIC HYDROGEN FURNACE

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I first learned of the atomic hydrogen welding process in a 1963 industrial processes class at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. The process was based on the 1912 discovery by Irving Langmuir of atomic hydrogen dissociation and recombination (the “atomic hydrogen process”), followed by his invention of the atomic hydrogen blowtorch. This welding process was already considered obsolete by 1963. It struck me that this valuable process had become neglected for no good reason and I immediately considered its feasibility for a type of furnace.

Around 1976 I found that the blowtorch had been used by German precious metals refiners to reduce platinum metals compounds to the metallic state using a copper crucible which was cooled with water from the bottom. While this kept the copper crucible from melting (ca. 3500°K), it also occurred to me that a lot of water was being heated, reinforcing my furnace idea. I also conceived of using the same hydrogen “circuitously”—over and over—since it was unnecessary to combust the hydrogen to produce the heat. In fact, the complete exclusion of oxygen is ideal for the dissociation process. Water or other heat exchange fluid could prevent melting of the reaction chamber and carry the heat away as produced and used to perform useful work, especially heating.

Contrary to what Irving Langmuir and the relativists said, I intuitively sensed that more energy was produced by the process than was required to dissociate the hydrogen. Langmuir believed that all heat produced was absorbed by the hydrogen during dissociation, while I believe that most of the heat is converted from radiant energy in space.

My conception was based partly on the fact that the total wattage required to run an atomic hydrogen welder appeared to be less than that required to run a comparable arc welder for similar jobs. While some of this reduction in electrical consumption could be attributed to the heat being more concentrated, I didn’t believe that this was enough to account for such a significant drop in electrical consumption. After all, a conventional welding arc is not widely dispersed either. The same kind of reduction is found with related plasma arc welders.

I also reasoned that, if it is true that the energy from combusted hydrogen produced by electrolysis is equal to the energy required to electrolyze it—as Langmuir and the relativists insisted—then the heat of recombined atomic hydrogen produced directly by hydrolysis is 100% “free energy”, especially since the hydrogen can subsequently be combusted in air to recover the energy of hydrolysis.

Information obtained in my research (OCCULT ETHER PHYSICS, Chapter VI, Free Energy Massacre: The Atomic Hydrogen Process, ©1996, Wm. Lyne, Creatopia Productions) indicated that the heat produced (109 kcal/gram mole) was 1058 times as great as the heat required to dissociate diatomic hydrogen (103 cal/gram mole as stated in the Norton Encyclopedia of Science, 1976, 5th Ed).

In 1981, I built and tested an atomic hydrogen blowtorch. Initially I produced hydrogen from hydrolysis but later rented a cylinder of compressed hydrogen to test my torch and to perform some metallurgical experiments.

In 1996, I completed the design for the Lyne Atomic Hydrogen Furnace. In 1997, the first

edition of Occult Ether Physics was issued. Some mathematical errors in the first edition were corrected with an inserted “errata” page and in 1998 the second edition corrected these errors.

In 1999, I received an order from a Greek Address for a copy of Occult Ether Physics from a Nikolas Moller who resided in Cyprus. I was astounded in 2001 to discover that Moller had plagiarized and looted my furnace design and Chapter VI and claimed it was “his”. He called it the “Moller Atomic Hydrogen Generator” using my original design verbatim. He had merely removed my name and expanded on what I had said about Langmuir—without any significant difference—yet deleted many important points that I had made, yet in many places used my words verbatim. Langmuir did not invent the atomic hydrogen furnace, I did. I was also first to conceive of the process as “over unity” and to use the hydrogen “circuitously”.

While there are many instances in this world where dishonest people steal the ideas of others and claim them as their own, to build themselves up to be something they are not, I was amazed that Moller actually believed that he could get away with it without being exposed as the fraud he is. He apparently has succeeded in fooling a number of unsuspecting and gullible people and in depriving me of the credit which is all mine. Moller is the kind of criminal which we here in America call a “con-artist”.

I am both an inventor and a creatologist. It is my belief that the most important attributes of a creative inventor are courage, independence, originality, stubbornness and an inclination to challenge existing standard accepted theories. An idea thief inherently lacks these attributes and cannot invent anything but mayhem. As we may view Nikolas Moller’s future, it is probable that anything else he may claim to have “invented” has been stolen from others.

As an alternative energy inventor and researcher, I believe that others like myself are well aware of the suppression of new and amazing technologies by the dishonorable coercive monopoly powers. We are the hope for the future, and cannot expect to achieve the success we desire unless we hold ourselves to a higher standard of honor, ethics and conduct, like “knights of the round table”.

In Occult Ether Physics I placed my original atomic hydrogen furnace design directly into the public domain for free use and development, but nowhere did I give permission for others to claim credit for originating my ideas, concepts, writings, discoveries or inventions. Improvements, if any, on my furnace should have such titles as “Improvements on the Lyne Atomic Hydrogen Furnace”.

U.S. patent laws are to carry out the purpose stated in our constitution to transfer technology from inventors to the public. A patent protection is extended to induce this process. I sidestepped the patent process and gave my work directly to the world to speed up the process. That was nine years ago. I also reserve the right to improve my own design and even to obtain a patent should I choose to do so.

I believe my furnace has the capability to generate power to drive steam turbines, heat buildings, generate electricity and to power vehicles of all kinds.

