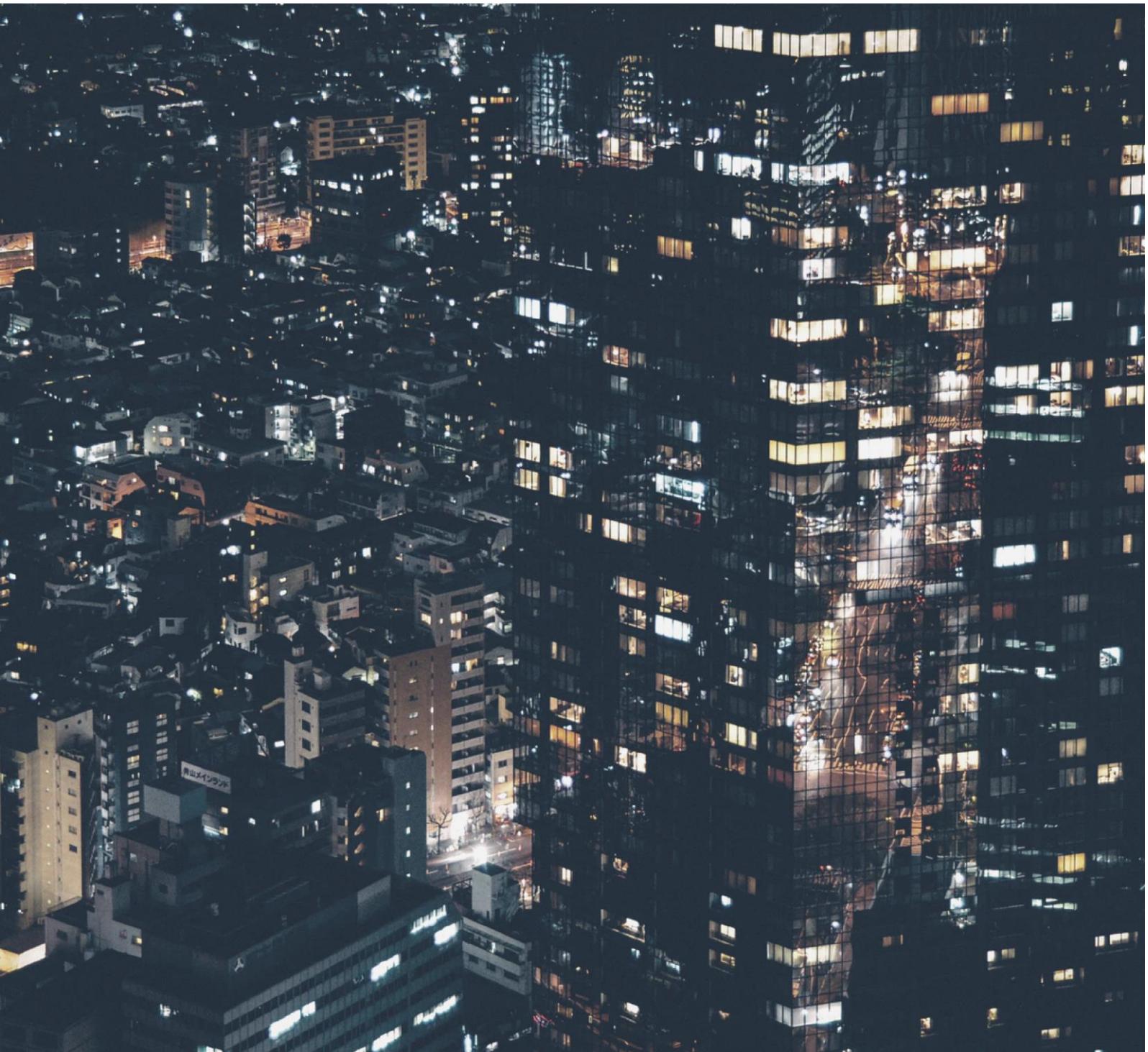




MAGNETIZER® TECHNOLOGY In Fuel Saving Applications

DEEP-DIVE

Brought to you by MUNDI



The ideal state of combustion is stoichiometric combustion, where fuel is reacted with the exact amount of oxygen required to oxidize all carbon, hydrogen, and sulfur to produce carbon dioxide, water, and sulfur dioxide.

In this situation, exhaust gases would contain no incompletely oxidized fuel constituents and no unreacted oxygen.

Hydrocarbon fuel and air are both neutral molecule structures with negative potential, and when they come together in a combustion chamber in the normal state, they repel, which causes incomplete combustion.

The MAGNETIZER® rings are made from ceramic alloy magnets, arranged in a Halbach cylindrical pattern — a circular arrangement of rotating magnets which creates a uniform magnetic field.

The magnets are specially polarized to create a strong enough magnetic field to deagglomerate the hydrocarbon molecules.

Even though hydrocarbon molecules are mostly non-polar, the magnetic fields created by our magnets separate the molecules through Van der Waals forces.

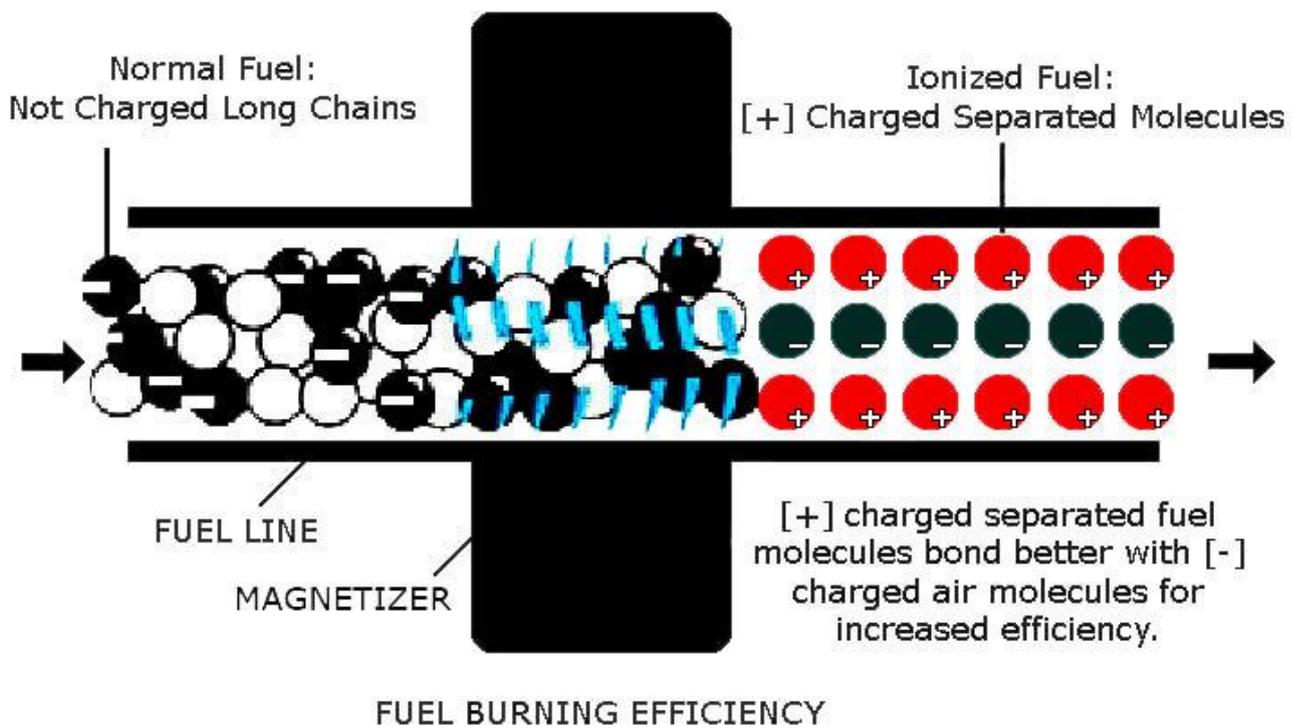
In this situation, non-polar molecules have an induced dipole between them (produced on the pipe's outer and inner surfaces by our magnets), which is what enables the magnets to deagglomerate the hydrocarbon molecules.

This happens since the original dispersion force between the interacting hydrocarbon molecules temporarily vanishes or gets balanced at Van der Waals contact distance (about 0.6nm) in order to contact more with oxygen molecules because of the induction force from the dipole movement.

The MAGNETIZER® rings energize, organize and polarize random and clustered fuel molecules by giving them permanent dipole moment, changing their electron spin and hydrogen's isomeric para-hydrogen form to a more volatile (combustible) ortho-hydrogen, and giving them an extremely strong and focused charge (positive or negative), which breaks clusters (hydrocarbon associates) apart and organizes their molecular structure.

This attracts ionically oxygen atoms to the hydrocarbon molecule and creates better oxygen bonding and better fuel oxidation.

More here: <https://mundi.com/theory-of-operation/>



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