

(43) International Publication Date
23 April 2015 (23.04.2015)

(51) International Patent Classification:

C25B 1/04 (2006.01) C25B 15/00 (2006.01)
C25B 11/04 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/RO2014/000021

(22) International Filing Date:

28 July 2014 (28.07.2014)

(25) Filing Language:

?ro:en?

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

U 2013 00029 26 July 2013 (26.07.2013) RO

(72) Inventor; and

(71) Applicant : IONESCU, Iuliu [RO/RO]; Pitești, Street
Grigore Tocilescu nr. 2, code 110260, County Argeș (RO).(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
ZW.(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,
TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,
MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

— with amended claims (Art. 19(1))

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:

30 July 2015

Date of publication of the amended claims: 17 September 2015

(54) Title: ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR USING POTABLE WATER, WITH OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN RELEASE

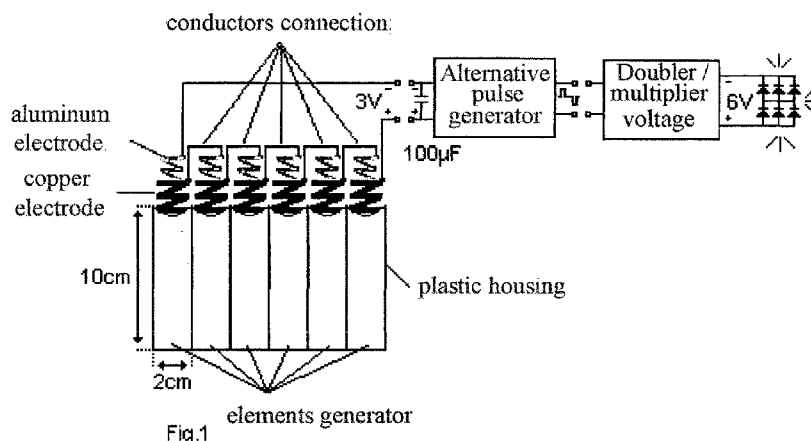


Fig.1

(57) **Abstract:** The utility model consists of an electricity generator with drinking water, discharging oxygen and hydrogen based on the differential electronegativity phenomenon of chemical elements, which uses drinkable water to transfer the electrical loads. The novelty lies in the fact that by using electrodes having particular physical structures, made of different materials and adding a condenser, an alternative impulse generator and a doubler or a voltage multiplier useful, stronger power is achieved. In this process, water electrolysis takes place concomitantly, gas bubbles appearing in the two electrodes. As we know, oxygen is discharged to the anode, in the case in point, the aluminium electrode, and hydrogen to the cathode, in our case the copper electrode. In a larger generator, these gases may be collected and used to produce heat energy or in industry, agriculture, medicine etc. It can be used in any field of industry, agriculture, medicine, household etc.



WO 2015/057093 A4