PHYSICAL BASIS

Bodies with a crystalline structure are composed of groups of simple elements (called "Weiss enclosures" formed in turn by molecules joined by forces of 'ionic' attraction.

The molecules of these crystalline bodies have a specific orientation and consequently of their atoms, are very stable and therefore with a minimum amount of energy. The result is a very definite shape and volume according to the different systems of crystallization.

Keep in mind that although this energy is very small, there are always electric fields between their reticular enclosures.

Electric fields are governed by Coulomb's Law, which basically says:

• Forces of attraction or repulsion between two particles are directly proportional to their ionic charges (known as chemical valences).

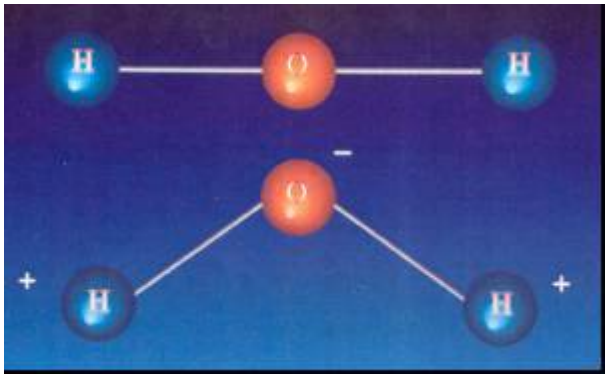
• This force is inversely proportional to the distance between the particles (which is why proximity or approach increases the forces of attraction or repulsion).

• It is also inversely proportional to a factor called "dielectric constant of the medium." This factor is of great importance in our case because our purpose is to modify the dielectric constant of water.

Which means that the challenge is to create an electro-physical field to modify the characteristics of the water molecule.

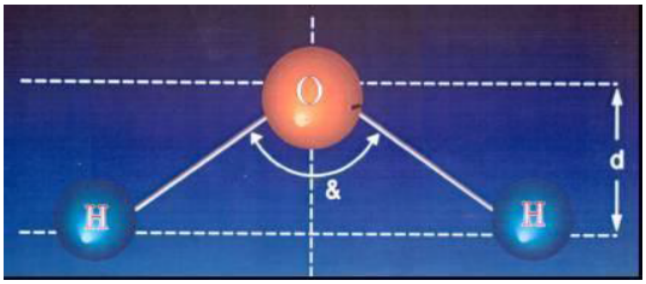
We will now analyze the characteristics of a **water molecule**:

WATER DIPOLE



- The molecule of normal water (H_2O) is is made up of two hydrogen atoms (H) and one oxygen atom(O), chemically bound.
- The bond between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms has a defined and constant distance and orientation.

ORDINARY WATER ATOM



& = 105°

- The water molecule is not symmetrical, and its asymmetry is precisely why it constitutes a dipole (+/-) that has a permanent dipole moment.

- The dipoles have the property that when placed in an electric field, they are oriented by aiming their negative charge to the positive field and the positive field to the negative thereof.

- The result is that a dipole or dielectric decreases the attraction between charges of different signs.

The consequence is that these dipoles with a high dielectric constant, such as water, decrease the forces of attraction between the molecules that form crystals, and the capacity of combining their atoms (H and O) produces the dissolution of many bodies, especially salts.

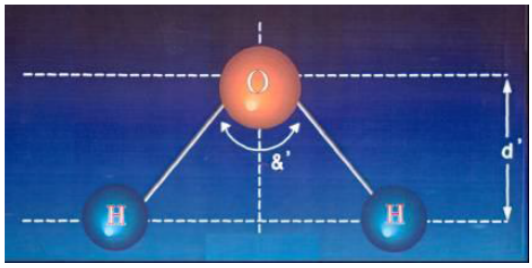
Which means that water itself has a great ability to dissolve crystals, thanks to its high dielectric power.

With the SLACKSTONE II® system, our purpose is to further increase water's ability to dissolve in order to dissolve salts with crystals of high cohesion and low solubility.

This is achieved by increasing the dipole moment, in other words, the asymmetry of the water molecule.

It is therefore necessary to influence the distance and placement of the H and O atoms. If we separate the O atom from the H atoms, and decrease the angle of spatial positioning of these compared to the angle, the dipole moment would increase.

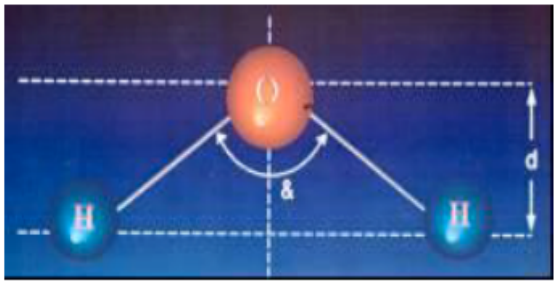
DEPOLARIZED ATOM OF *DIALYTIC WATER*

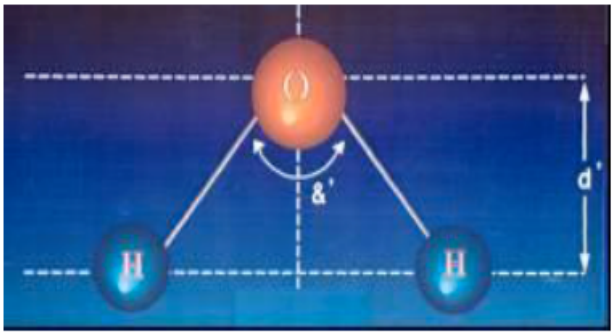


&' = <105°

If we compare the two preceding figures, we can observe that:

ORDINARY WATER ATOM **DEPOLARIZED ATOM OF *DIALYTIC WATER***





& = 105° &' = <105°

- **angle &' is less than &.**
- **the distance between the H atoms relative to O atom: d' is greater than d.**

This new position of its atoms gives water, already transformed into *Dialytic Water:*

- **Increased dipole moment (more energy).**
- **Increased dielectric constant.**
- **More power to reduce the cohesive forces of other crystalline elements.**
- **Increased capacity to dissolve mineral salts.**

How is this achieved?

We require an energy to change the position of the atoms constituting the H_2O molecule.

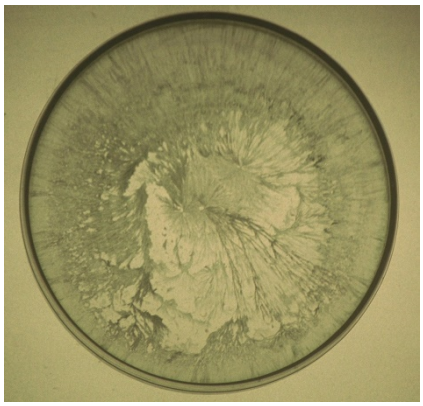
If we provide a powerful external energy (i.e., electricity) we run the risk that the effects are so strong as to destroy the molecule itself (electrolysis).

We need energy to modify the molecule, but without destroying it, just enough to slightly "dislodge" the H atoms relative to the O atom.

This energy is obtained through the patented process of the SLACKSTONE II® system.

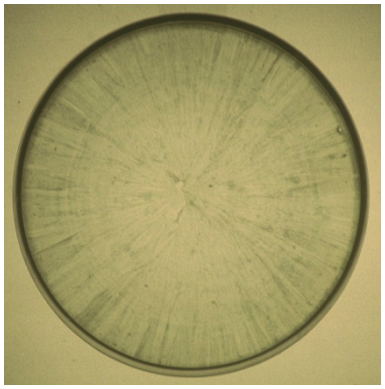
Results and conclusion

Whichever the glassware used, whether a flat plate or a Petri dish, the results show a distinct difference between the two types of water (plates furnished with this report):



Plain filtered water: Small germination core, somewhat diffuse, dense intermediate area. With the Petri dish, the intermediate area around the core features gaps even, voids without crystals. Texture is dense, rather weak, especially around the core. Plates show numerous condensation stains, either around the core or in the periphery. The periphery is quite wide, which represents a general sign of reduced vitality. Condensation stains are signs of poor filtration, contamination, or saturation, which indicate a poor quality.

Figure 1: Petri dish with plain filtered water



Filtered ***Dialytic Water:*** The germination core is more open, the intermediate area is more visible and the texture is far more substantial, developing richer secondary branching than the plain filtered water. The periphery is smaller. This sample shows a crystallographic quality superior to the filtered plain water which could evidence decontamination or purification of the water that in this regard would be a better crystallization image.

Figure 1: Petri dish with filtered *Dialytic Water*

Considering this test, we believe that the **SLACKSTONE II®** ampoule is effective in purifying water or providing it with a greater energetic or vibratory quality.