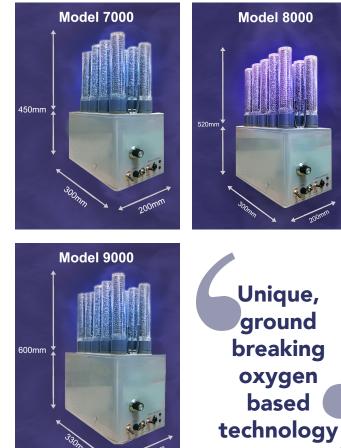


The Bio-Oxygen Process

SO HOW DOES IT WORK?

The Bio-Oxygen process emulates that of nature. As the sun rises each morning, it rains a cloud of electrons on to the Earth. These electrons magnetised the oxygen gas in the atmosphere, making a series of active oxygen molecules, which fight viruses and bacteria in the air around us.

The Bio-Oxygen process was invented to replicate the active paramagnetic function of oxygen, creating the sun's role in the production of electrons and bringing the freshness of outside air indoors. With Bio-Oxygen connected, electrons are generated and pressurised inside the electrode tubes of the device. These electrons are then emitted in the form of an electron shower. When the fresh air stream passes through the spray of electrons, the oxygen molecules absorb the electrons and they become active magnetic particles that work to rid and purify the air around them.



Oxygen Molecules into Oxygen Clusters



The Science Page

OXYGEN IS 'PARAMAGNETIC'

Oxygen is unique because it is the only Gas in the Elemental Table that is "Paramagnetic". Ordinary O² Oxygen Molecules have 16 Electrons but because Oxygen is Paramagnetic, it has vacancies for 4 extra electrons in the outer electron shell. When Oxygen Molecules gain 1–4 extra electrons they become 'magnetic" and agglomerate into Clusters. As an analogy, an Electro Magnet is just a lump of steel and is not magnetic but it becomes magnetic when the power is turned on and Electrons flow through the electro magnet. When the power is turned off, the electro magnet reverts back to being a lump of steel again. Oxygen Molecules behave same as an electro magnet.

THE BIO-OXYGEN PROCESS

Electricity is composed of Electrons. The Electrons are pressurised inside the 'Bio-Oxygen' Electron Tubes and are emitted in a radius of up to 2 meters around the electron tubes and produce an electron shower. As the air flows through the electron shower, the oxygen molecules absorb between 1 - 4 extra electrons. When oxygen molecules gain extra electrons, they become magnetic and agglomerate into Clusters composed of multiple oxygen molecules. Aggregates are also formed which consist of a mixture of Oxygen Clusters and ordinary O² molecules. The Oxygen Clusters

The Bio-Oxygen Process is a process of adding extra Electrons to molecules of Oxygen

and Aggregates react with and effectively remove pollutants from the air such as Odours, Gases, Chemicals, Tobacco Smoke, Nicotine and Tar and kill Bacteria, Fungus, Yeast, Mould, Mildew, Spores, Viruses, Protozoa and other Organisms. As the oxygen molecules gain extra electrons, they lose energy and drop in temperature and therefore Oxygen Clusters are colder than the Nitrogen in the air. The difference in temperature between the Oxygen and Nitrogen in the air imparts a tinge of freshness into the air.

How magnetic and reactive an oxygen molecule becomes depends on the number of extra electrons that the oxygen molecule has captured. An oxygen molecule with 1 extra electron will be magnetically attracted to another with 2 extra electrons and one with 2 extra electrons will be magnetically attracted to one with 3 extra electrons and so on. At the core of each Oxygen Cluster is an oxygen molecule with the highest number of electrons.



NATURAL PROCESS

The Bio-Oxygen Process is the same process that occurs in nature. In nature, the sun emits clouds of electrons and showers the earth and the solar system with electrons. The electrons from the sun can only be absorbed by the oxygen in the atmosphere because oxygen is the only gas that is 'paramagnetic' and is able to absorb the electrons from the sun. As the oxygen molecules gain extra electrons, they become magnetic and agglomerate into Oxygen Clusters consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 etc. oxygen molecules. Oxygen Clusters are reactive and clean the pollution produced in the world's atmosphere. Therefore, a Bio-Oxygen unit acts like a miniature Sun. The Bio-Oxygen Process requires no Perfumes, Disinfectants, Chemicals or Catalysts and none are used. Bio-Oxygen does not incorporate a Carbon Filter. We require only the oxygen in the ambient air.

'NEGATIVE' ELECTRONS COUNTERACT 'POSITIVE' STATIC ELECTRICITY

The Positron in an Atom has a positive charge and the Electrons that spin around the Positron have a negative charge and therefore Electrons, by nature, are negatively charged. The Bio-Oxygen equipment runs on AC electricity and therefore ordinarily, during one half cycle, the discharge from the Electron Tubes would be Positive and during the other half cycle would be Negative. In other words, the 50% Positive Charge would be cancelled out by the 50% Negative Charge so that the overall discharge would be Zero. However, a University Static Electricity Test revealed that the Bio-Oxygen Electrode Tubes discharge only Negative Electrons.

ODOURS, GASES, CHEMICAL FUMES & VAPOURS

The Bio-Oxygen Process removes Odours, Gases & Chemicals in 5 -15 seconds.

Organic Odours from:

Sewage, Urine, Faeces, Vomit, Body Odour, Toilets, Garbage, Fertilisers, Cooking, Fermentation, Spoilage and Rotting etc.

Chemical Odours from:

Chemicals, VOC, Paints, Varnishes, Thinners, Adhesives, Glues, Plastics, Waxes, Carpets,



Disinfectants, Deodorants and Perfumes etc. and from thousands of other chemicals, substances and material used and stored in buildings and factories.

BACTERIA, FUNGUS, YEAST, MOULD, MILDEW, SPORES, VIRUSES & PROTOZOA

Oxygen Clusters contain 1 - 4 extra electrons and when an organism is engulfed by Clusters of Oxygen then the body of the organism constitutes the Earth Point or lower potential against which all the surrounding Oxygen Clusters discharge their surplus electrons in a rapid short circuit discharge, same as a capacitor discharges its electrons against a lower potential. The organism is continually bombarded with electrons from all sides and when the surplus electrons of one Oxygen Cluster are exhausted another cluster takes its place until the organism eventually dies from hundreds or thousands of electron shots. Organisms can develop immunity to disinfectants but there is no immunity to electron shots.

Organisms with Soft Cell Wall

Most organisms have a soft cell wall. The organism is continually bombarded with electron shots. The electron shots puncture the soft cell wall and, as a result, the organism dies. Organisms with a soft cell wall are the easiest organisms to kill. The anti-biotic resistant MRSA organism, Staphylococcus Aureus, has a soft cell wall and is one of the easiest organisms to kill with the Bio-Oxygen Process.

Organisms with Tough Cell Wall

Spores have a tough cell wall. In order to kill Spores, they would have to be boiled in a pressure cooker for 2 hours at 120°C. Boiling at 100°C for hours does not kill Spores. Spores are continually bombarded with electron shots until the cell wall is punctured or cracked and, as a result, the Spore dies.

Organisms with Hard Cell Wall

Some organisms have a Hard Cell Wall. The hard cell wall is continually bombarded with electron shots until the cell wall is punctured or cracked and, as a result, the organism dies.

Organisms with Lipid Envelope

Some organisms have a lipid envelope. Lipids are fats and are very easily oxidised and once the lipid envelope is oxidised, the organism is exposed and dies.

Aerobic Bacteria

Aerobic Bacteria live in normal air containing 21% oxygen, however, when aerobic bacteria is engulfed



in clusters of oxygen composed of 100% pure oxygen and is continually bombarded with electron shots, it quickly dies.

How long does it take to kill a Micro-Organism?

(A) The speed with which an organism is killed depends mainly on the size of the organism. The larger the organism, obviously the more electron shots it can take and the smaller the organism, the less electron shots it can take. Viruses are the smallest organisms and can only take a few electron shots. Most other organisms like Bacteria, Fungus, Yeast, Mould, Mildew etc are 100 - 1000 times larger than Viruses and therefore can take much more electron shots. On a time scale, Viruses are killed in seconds whilst all other organisms are killed in minutes.

(B) The length of time also depends on whether the organism has a soft, tough or hard cell wall because it takes time for the electron shots to puncture or crack a tough or hard cell wall. Don't forget that it takes minimum 2 hours in a pressure cooker at 120°C to kill spores and it can take just as long for the Oxygen Clusters to kill spores at ambient temperature, without boiling.

COCKROACHES & RODENTS

Cockroaches and Rodents normally live in a foul and smelly environment and absolutely hate the super fresh smell of Oxygen Clusters and therefore after a short time they usually leave a Bio-Oxygen treated area and escape to another area. The Bio-Oxygen Process effectively repels Cockroaches and Rodents from Kitchens, Food Storage and Food Processing Areas.

FREE RADICALS & OH RADICALS

Free Radicals and OH Radicals are atoms and molecules that are deficient in electrons and therefore they steal electrons from other stable molecules as they bump into them. When a stable molecule loses electrons, it becomes a Free Radical itself and begins a chain reaction. The Bio-Oxygen Process produces clouds of electrons and as the Free Radicals and OH Radicals flow through the electron shower, they receive all the missing electrons they need and therefore the Bio-Oxygen Process extinguishes Free Radicals. Free Radicals and OH Radicals cannot exist in a Bio-Oxygen installation. Free Radicals are detrimental to good health and have been associated with Cancer, Heart Disease and Premature Ageing.

BIO-OXYGEN EUROPE European Office, December Barn, Coombe Hall Park, East Grinstead RH19 4JJ UK Tel: 01342 604056 | Mob: 07565 388 664 Email: europe@biooxygen.net | www.bio-oxygen.com.au



