# New Electricity

Clear Energy, Inc., a small R&D company in Baltimore, Maryland has been issued a notice of allowance from the US Patent Office for a new electrical current. It has been over 100 years since the last patented electrical current was issued by the US Patent Office.

Currently, there are two types of currents used to deliver electrical power. They are Direct Current (DC) as used in your automobile and Alternating Current (AC) as you use in your home.

Alternating current (AC) is described as electric current that flows for an interval of time in one direction and then in the opposite direction; that is, a current that flows in alternately reversed directions through or around a circuit. The polarities of electrodes are constantly reversing with current direction.

Direct current (DC) is described as electrical current that flows in one direction, and does not reverse its flow as alternating current does. The electricity produced by a (DC) battery is direct current. The polarities of electrodes remain constant.

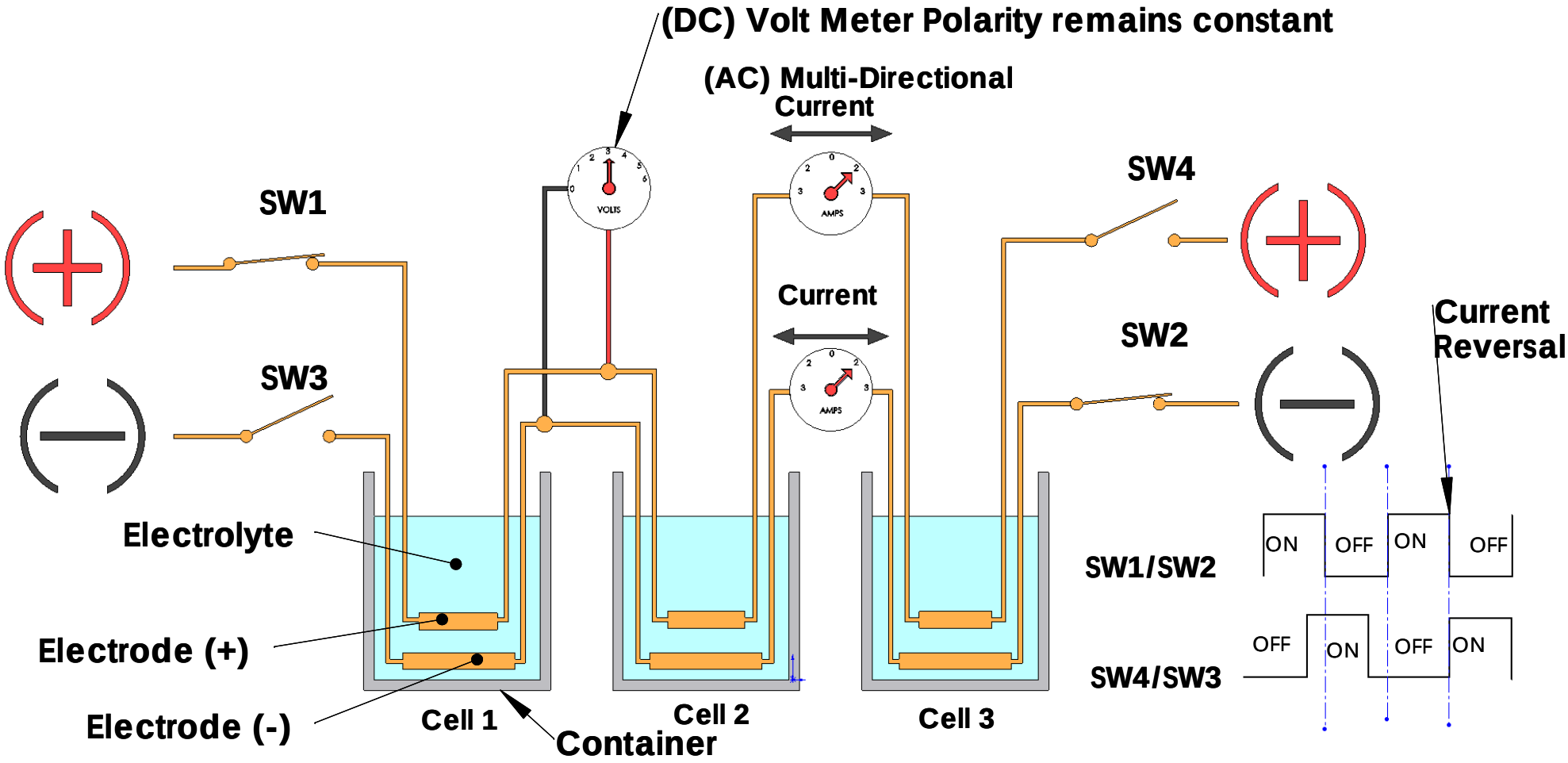
But, what would happen if you have a polarity reversal that caused (DC) currents to reverse direction within two or more electrodes without reversing the anode (+) and cathode (-) power supply polarity? The result is a new current called “Sully Direct Current” (SDC) ™. It is named after the inventor John T. Sullivan.

Sully Direct Current (SDC) ™ is described as electrical current that flows for an interval of time in one direction and then in the opposite direction; that is, two or more current paths flowing in alternately reversed directions through or around a circuit. The plus and minus supply polarities of electrodes remain constant same as a (DC) battery, the polarities within the electrodes are reversing

causing an alternating reversing currents similar to (AC). Alternating Current (AC) and (SDC) ™ both have current reversal, (AC) reverses supply polarity when it changes current direction (SDC) ™ changes current direction without swapping supply lines maintaining the Plus (+) side and the (-) negative side of the power supply. (SDC)™ can reverse currents at full voltage or zero volts to produce tuned controlled EMF forces, (AC) typically reverse its current at zero volts. Sully Direct Current (SDC) ™ is measured in (Sully Watts) ™. The Voltage is measured with a (DC) Volt meter across the (+) and (-) electrodes, the current is measured in series between electrodes with an (AC) current meter.

Mr. Sullivan created the SDC™ while working on one of his patented hydrogen electrolysis generators to create an alternative fuel. One limiting factor in efficient creation of hydrogen in electrolysis is the attraction created between Hydrogen and Oxygen gas bubbles to electrodes, “they stick like tiny magnets increasing resistance of electrodes”. As the SDC current changes direction so does the magnetic fields that creates multi-directional forces. A tuned resonator circuit can creates vibrations on the electrodes; this action shakes the electrodes and significantly increases the release of the hydrogen bubbles resulting in more efficient production of pure Hydrogen and Oxygen. It would not be feasible to use (AC) to create this mechanical action; the gases would mix as polarities are swap creating an unstable gas. The illustration below explains how SDC™ works. Studies are continuing to develop new applications for this revolutionary new voltage in many disciplines such as lighting, semi-conductors, capacitors, gravity experiments, fusion, particle accelerators, motors, hydrogen generators, fuel cells, batteries, water purifiers and medical applications. The Inventor is hoping that SDC™ currents will open new doors to scientific discoveries and products that were not possible with (AC) and (DC). www.sullyDC.com

# A New Electricity




Close switch SW1 and SW2 On/Off 180 degree out of phase with SW3 and SW4 continuously. The result is a reversing multi-directional current that flows in parallel or in series through electrodes from Left to Right and then Right to Left without reversing the supply polarity. A multi-directional current will result between at least two electrodes."Sully Direct Current (SDC) is described as electrical current that flows for an interval of time in one direction and then in the opposite direction; that is, one or more current paths flowing in alternately reversed directions through or around a circuit. The supply voltage polarities (+) and (-) of electrodes remain constant same as a (DC) battery. The polarities within the anode and cathode are alternating reversing to change current directions. The Voltage is measured in Sully Volts the current is measured in Sully Direct Current (SDC) Power is measured in SullyWatts.