



ALLGONE LLC

**HYDROGEN
ACTIVATION
SYSTEM**



Water Processing Beyond Filtration



Water Processing Beyond Filtration

Combining Biochemistry & Quantum Physics

Introducing an Innovative Liquid Conversion Process that radically changes the composition of ordinary water by activating its hydrogen component.

HYDROGEN ACTIVATOR *"Enhancing Agricultural Productivity"*



Water Processing Beyond Filtration

Combining Biochemistry & Quantum Physics

- With the advancement of Biochemistry and Quantum Physics we have successfully engineered Activated Water (AW)
- Activated Water yields limitless possibilities giving energy and optimum balance to life (human, animal, plant, organism)



Combining Biochemistry & Quantum Physics

Ceramic ore technology is *much more* than just a water re-structuring medium. The water it treats has an energetic and positive effect on all living organisms.

What we know about life and the universe is that...

- 1) Everything is controlled through electromagnetics
- 2) All organisms function with electro-chemical transmissions and responses

The more harmonious and resonant the frequencies the better the health and well being of the organism.

The medium that facilitates this process of electromagnetic conductivity is water, the “LIQUID of LIFE”.



Resonating Ore Technology

Hydrogen Activation & Bonding

■ This proprietary resonance method results in the duplication of natural molecular vibration in water

- In order to produce Activated Water, water is circulated through special ceramic spheres in a treatment housing/chamber
- The oscillating movement draws connatural energy from the ores, which produces the activated deoxidized effect

Oxidation

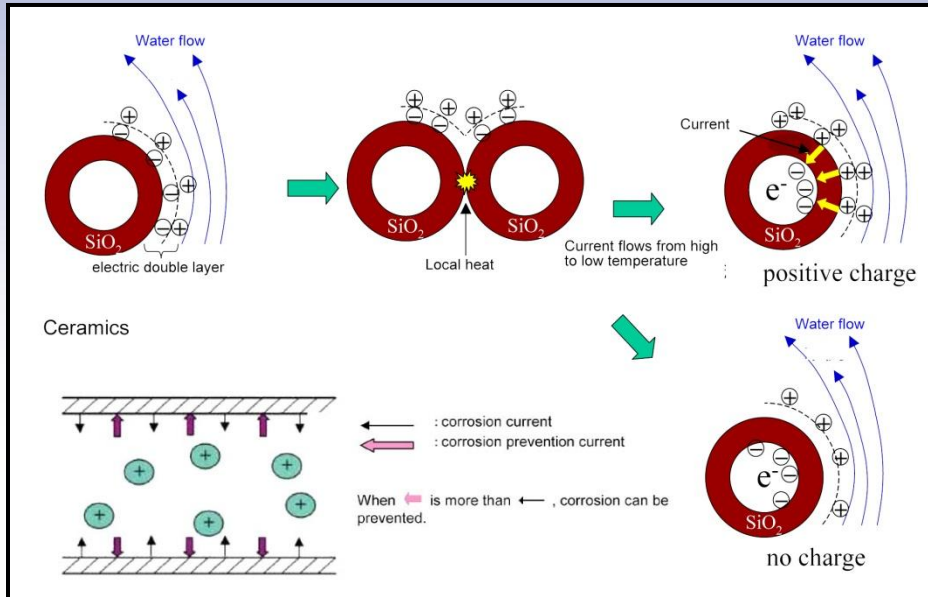
- Donates Oxygen
- Accepts Hydrogen
- Withdraws electrons from atoms or ions to increase positive electric charge

Activated Water

- Accepts Oxygen
- Donates Hydrogen
- Donates electrons to atoms or ions to decrease positive valiancy number or positive electric charge

Resonating Ore Technology

Hydrogen Activation & Bonding



property enabling it dissolve substances. Hydrogen bonding plays a critical role in nature and as a unique function of water, makes water the essential liquid for all organisms.

The function of ceramics and the principle of interfacial electro kinetics the ceramic surface has negative zeta potential.

The polarity of water causes hydrogen bonds to occur between water molecules. This unique characteristic is what gives water a solvent

It improves "the effect of polarization" and "hydrogen bond formation" in water and also has the ability to increase "the interaction with the substances that have unpaired electron formation."

Combining Biochemistry and Quantum Physics

The ceramics consist of natural minerals sintered at 1300 degrees, which is a completely natural and safe process. The surfaces of the ceramics are glass like therefore they will last for a prolonged period of time without maintenance or replacement.

Occasional cleaning or replacement of the ores is required at intervals ranging from 6 to 12 months depending on water application conditions.

The unique design of the treatment chamber enhances the activation dynamic and creates a self cleaning effect that keep the ores from becoming coated with substances which can inhibit the reduction and resonating effect in the water. The cleaning process is very simple and is neither complicated nor time consuming.

The ceramics have been approved by the Japanese food hygiene law - Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare notice clause, 370.

Applications

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Pool & Spa
- Home
- Food Industry
- Fishculture
- Livestock
- Polluted Water Remediation
- Agriculture

Applications

Industrial | Commercial



Applications

Industrial: *Scale Removal Device (SRD)*



Applications

Commercial: *Hospitals, Apartments, Restaurants*



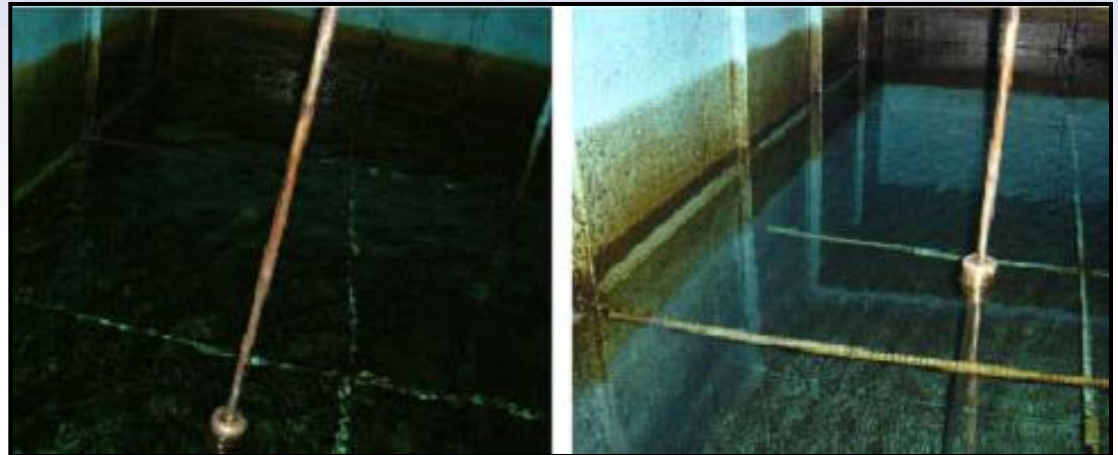
Applications

Commercial: *Hotels*



Lotte Hotel/Korea

Algae , Slime Reduction & Water Clarity



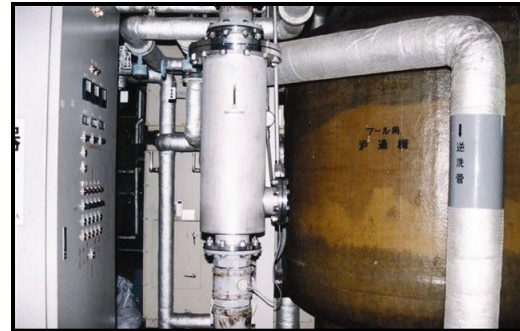
Pre-Application

Post-Application



Applications

Pool & Spa: *Health Club*



Applications

Home



Applications

Food Industry: *Commercial Kitchens*

A natural, cost-saving partner
For commercial deep fryers



Applications

Food Industry: *Fish Processing Industry (Seafood Freshness Preservation)*



Applications

Livestock



Animal industry reports many benefits including 85% decreased odor (of fecal matter) in hog operations utilizing activated water for both cleaning and consumption. Results showed that after hogs drank activated water the grade raised approximately 2 points, antibiotics usage decreased 20%~30%, and mortality rate decreased from 8~10% to 3%.

Applications

Polluted Water Remediation



Applications

Agriculture



When the ceramic ore touches water, resonation occurs enabling the water to become more soluble and absorbable; hence when the water is activated. Living organisms also become activated, promoting better growth and health. Green house raised egg plants and cucumbers utilizing activated water showed an increase in moisture and sugar content resulting in better flavor, healthier fruits, as well as an increase in production (17~20%).

Applications

Agriculture

HYDROGEN ACTIVATOR *"Enhancing Agricultural Productivity"*



HA-218



Agriculture

Eggplant Hot-house plantation and reduction water

Experiment >

Experiment location: Kagoshima, Japan Kaseto Farm

Experimented conducted by: Yuji Kaseto

Graduate of Kagoshima Agricultural University(1995)

Device installed: November, 3rd 1998

Farm style: Hot house plantation (automatic temperature control)

Water source : Irrigation pond

Plant: Eggplant “chikuyou”

Agriculture

Eggplant Hot-house plantation and reduction water

Section	Date planted	Number planted	Supply water type
A	9/20/1998	819	Reduction water
B	Early planting		Reduction water
C	9/20/1998	761 + large eggplant	Regular water

Experiment result: Crop yield

- Section Using Reduction Water
- Section Using Normal Water

Section A (819)	A棟 (819本)		Section C (761) C棟 (761本)			Crop yield comparison ①/③ ×100	Water comparison ②/④ ×100
	Crop (kg) ①	Water (t) ②	Crop (kg)	adjustment (kg) ③	water (t) ④		
November	508	24	390	419.6	40	121.07	60.00
December	1679	40	1414	1521.5	40	118.74	100.00
January	686	8	465	500.3	8	137.12	100.00
Grand total	2873	72	2269	2441.4	88	126.62	81.82
Per plant	3.51		2.98			17.78%	

Agriculture

Eggplant Hot-house plantation and reduction water

Comment on the result:

I was honestly surprised that the freshness and the crop yield have increased by just letting the water run through the device. This device was installed around blooming. The hot-house section showed evidence of disease so I started watering with reduction water. I was relieved to see the disease disappeared. With such an obvious difference, I will be using this reduction water in all sections next year.

Yuzo Kaseto at Kaseto Plantion

Crop yield per plant increased by 17.78% (calculated in Kg). Regarding the quality of the eggplant, its skin was thin and soft. When it was pressed firmly the mark of the fingerprint was left on the eggplant. The filed has produced a thick fruit of appropriate firmness and better flavor. One could also eat it raw and detected moisture in the fruit.

(see complete data report)

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water



Tamagawa University Agriculture Department
3rd Year Class 1 #108 - Agriculture Class
Agricultural Production Management Science
Laboratory - Mari Ohkoshi

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water



In our tests we used a simple hydroponic setup using the NFT method to cultivate romaine lettuce and compared to groups, one with the Type S Water Treatment Device (SV-1) and one with normal water to compare the differences in growth and yield.

Materials and Methods: Cultivar – Valmaine Cos [Lactuca L. sativa var. longifolia Lam.

Materials: Type S Water Treatment Device (SV-1)

GFM Plant “Heartberry” and specialized panel and bed, liquid fertilizer tank (.2t), PVC Piping (18mm), Hitachi Handy Pump (C-P60H type), black vinyl film, hydroponic polyurethane mat, liquid nutrient mixture (Ohtsuka House B)

Data Collected: Leaf count and leaf length, pH of liquid, EC levels, specimen weight, shape, root weight, root length, and yield

Tested Specimen: 8 experimental and 8 control plants, 16 total

Sown: 1998/9/25, Planted: 1998/10/27, Experiment Period: 1998/11/5 ~ 1998/12/8

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water



Post-Harvest Result Comparison				
	Weight (g)	Root Weight (g)	Stalk Length (mm)	Root Length (mm)
Treated	226.6	27.8	14.9	66.6
Untreated	75.7	12.7	9.7	37.8

Dry Weight Comparison			
	Leaf Weight (g)	Root Weight (g)	Total Weight (g)
Treated	9.47	1.24	10.71
Untreated	3.4	.67	4.07

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water



Change in Number of Leaves						
	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 8
Treated	6.9	8.8	15.4	23.3	32.3	39.7
Untreated	7	9	12.3	17.6	23.7	28.8

Plant Height						
	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 8
Treated	9.4	12.1	16.7	22.5	28	30.2
Untreated	9.5	11.9	13.2	15.2	21.4	23.3

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water



		pH Levels						
	Date	10/29	11/5	11/12	11/19	11/26	12/3	12/8
Treated	Before Adjustment		6.3	6.4	5.4	4.7	6	6.2
	After Adjustment	6.1	5.9	6	5.9	6	6	
Untreated	Before Adjustment		6.3	6.6	6.3	6	4.3	5.8
	After Adjustment	6.1	6	6	6.1	6	6.1	

Agriculture

Romaine Lettuce plantation and reduction water

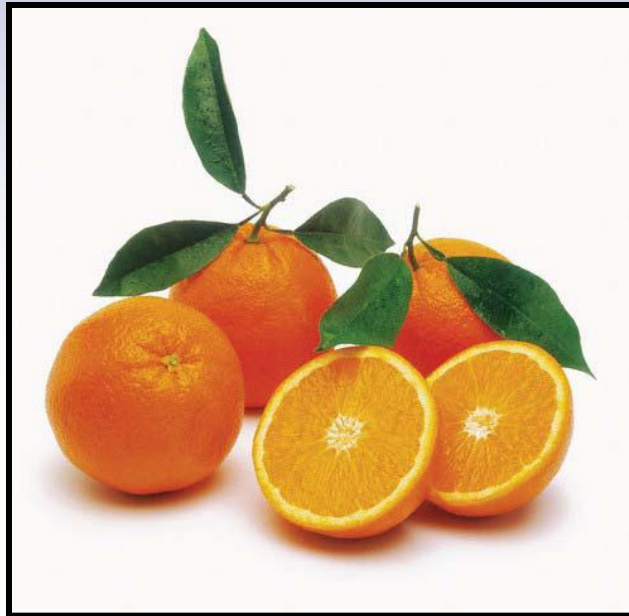


		EC Levels						
	Date	10/29	11/5	11/12	11/19	11/26	12/3	12/8
Treated	Before Adjustment		2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
	After Adjustment	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Untreated	Before Adjustment		2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5
	After Adjustment	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	

(see complete data report)

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:
How Activated Water Ensures Produce Freshness



Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:

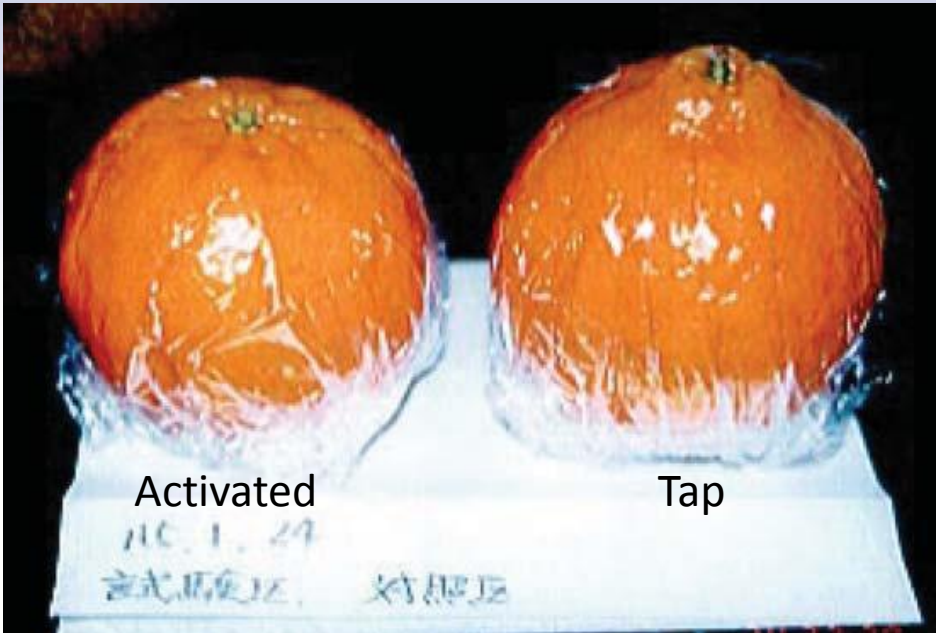


Test Protocol:

1. Soak 2 Oranges: one in tap and the other in activated water. In order to promote decay, both have been wrapped and sealed in plastic wraps.
2. Add a non-processed fresh orange in second month.
3. Record monthly visual progress through the 6th month.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



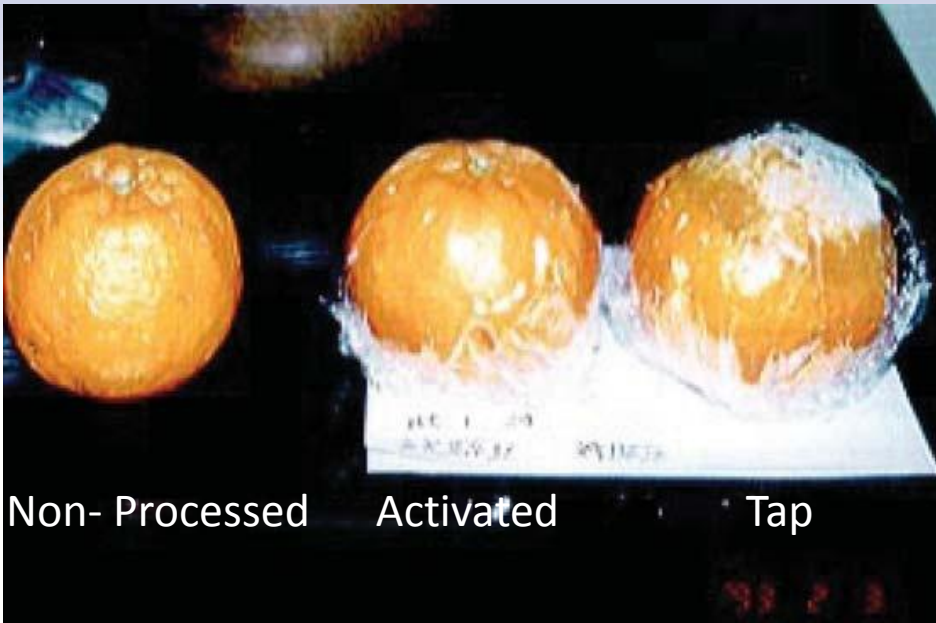
Month 1:

No visible changes are observed in the orange soaked in activated water.

Notice some water coming out of the orange soaked in tap water.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



Month 2:

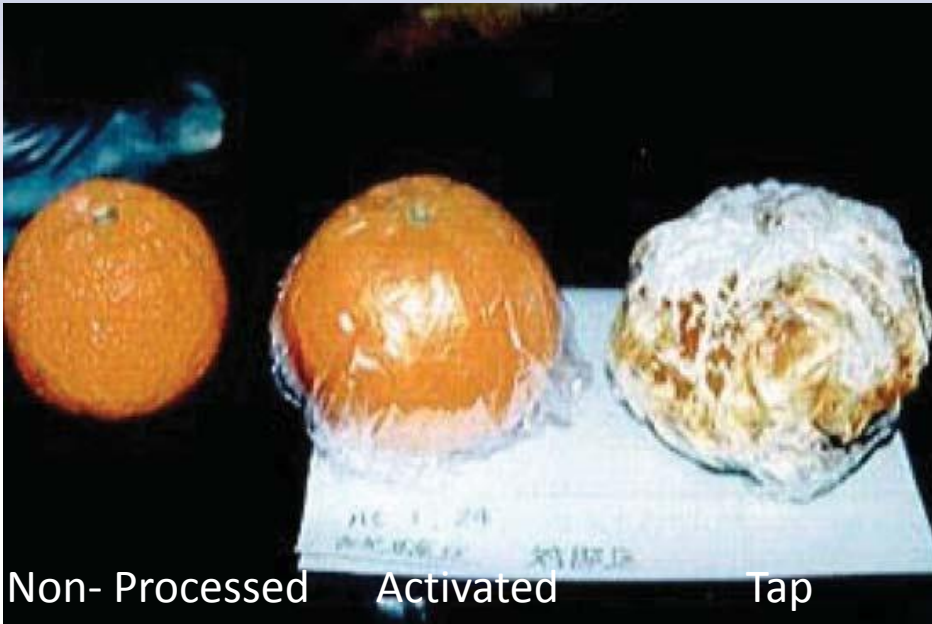
No visible change observed in activated water soaked orange.

Tap water soaked orange has started dripping moisture and decay process has begun.

Non-processed fresh orange has been added.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:

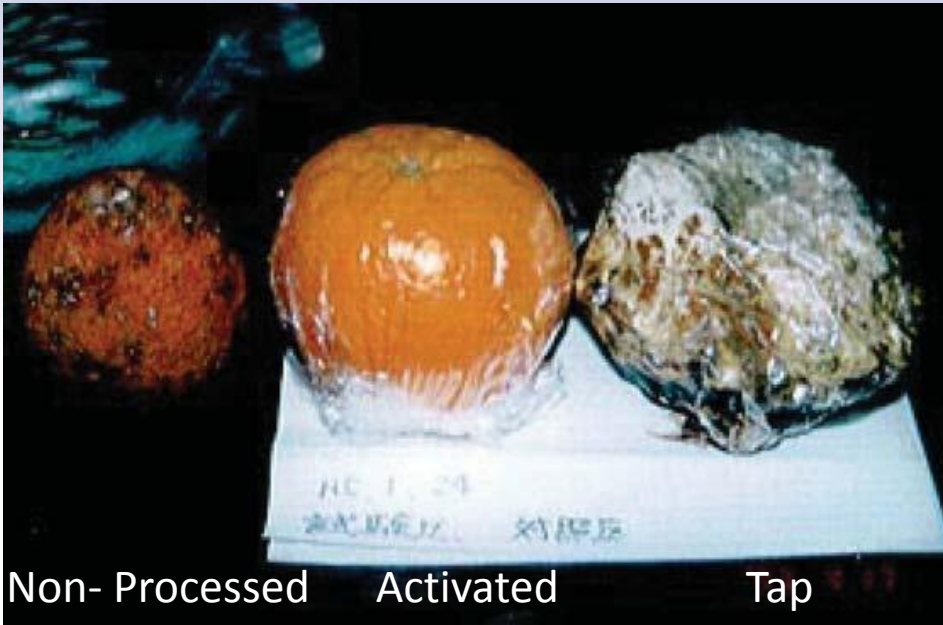


Month 3:

No visible change observed in activated water soaked orange (center). Tap water soaked orange has started its decay process. A visible mold can be seen. None processed orange started to shrink due to dehydration.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



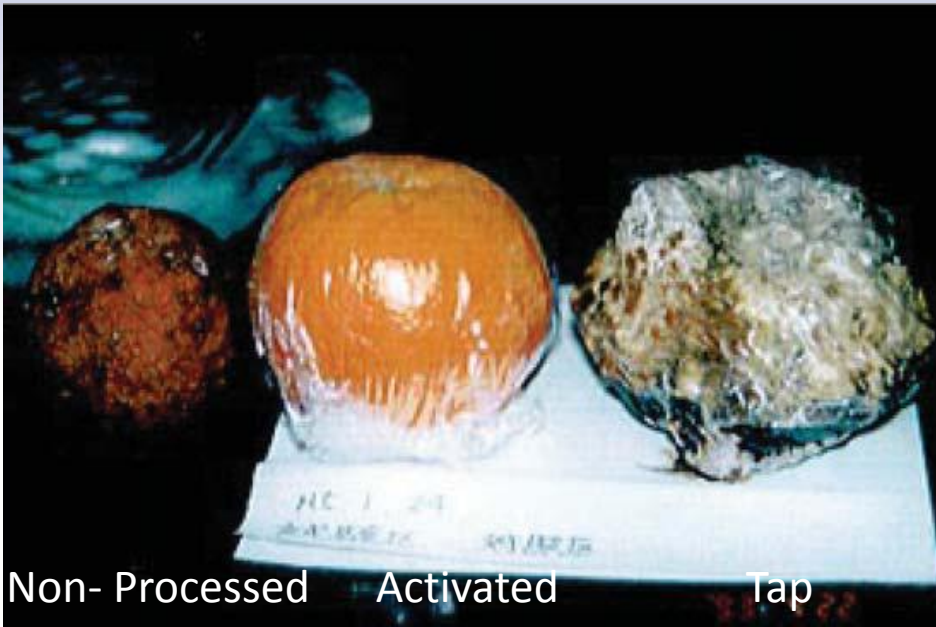
Month 4:

A slight visible moisture dripping was observed in activated water soaked orange (center).

Tap water soaked orange has progressed to decay. The non-processed orange has continued Dehydration process.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



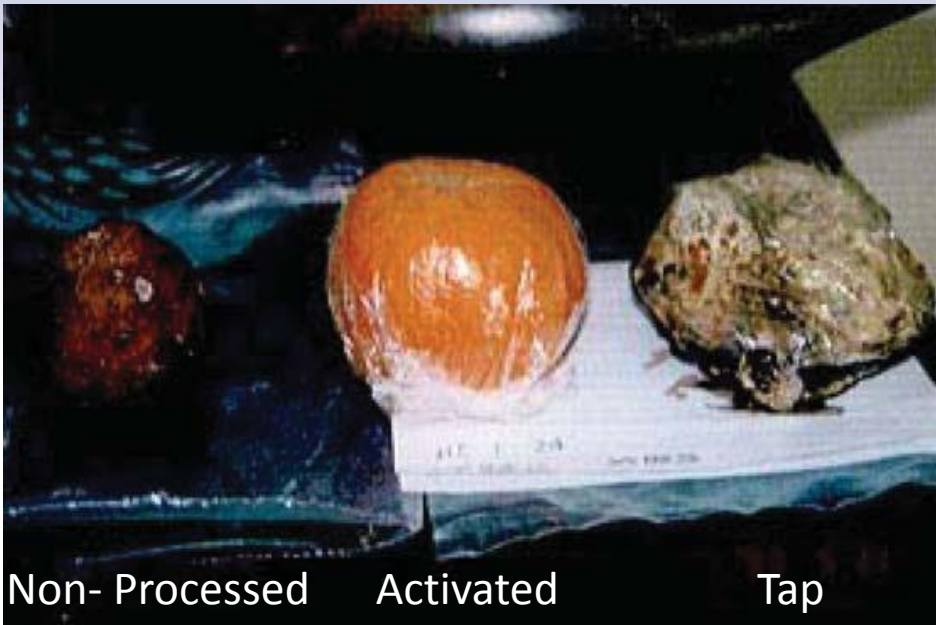
Month 5:

Not much visible change since the 4th month for activated water soaked orange (center).

Tap water soaked orange has continued decay processs (right). The non-processed orange has continued its dehydration and shrunk significantly from its original size.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



Month 6:

Activated water soaked orange (center) has dripped some water out but is still in edible condition.

Tap water soaked orange progressed with so much decay that obvious deformation is seen.

The non-processed orange has further progressed through dehydration process.

Agriculture

Orange 6-month Test:



Test Conclusion:

The freshness preservation method would normally entail a disinfection process using acid water, ozone-water and/or liquid sodium hypochlorite. No matter which type of disinfection method is used, the orange cells eventually deteriorate. The orange cannot maintain its freshness for more than a month or two. However, the cells of the treated orange seemed to have been rejuvenated. The orange surface did not leak out its moisture or nutrition, protecting it from bacterial infestation. As a result, *the orange lasted for 6 months and remained in edible condition at room temperature!*

Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth



Objective:

Preprocess 20 rice seeds with activated water and 20 rice seeds with underground water. Place the preprocessed seeds (20 seeds from each group) to the seeding area to check each group's germination speed and growth. Seeds preprocessed with activated water will be called the Activated Group. Seeds preprocessed with underground water will be called the Control Group. both group tests were conducted simultaneously.

Result:

Following is the germination rate result of both groups:

	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
Control	20%	60%	65%	65%	70%	70%
Activated	60%	85%	90%	95%	95%	95%

Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth

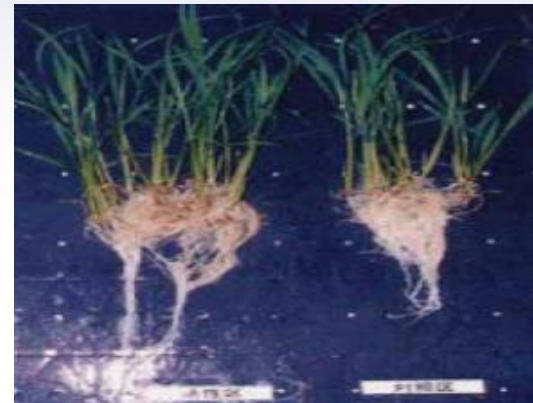


Seeding Day 30: Development comparison of roots and leaves.



Control

Activated



Activated

Control

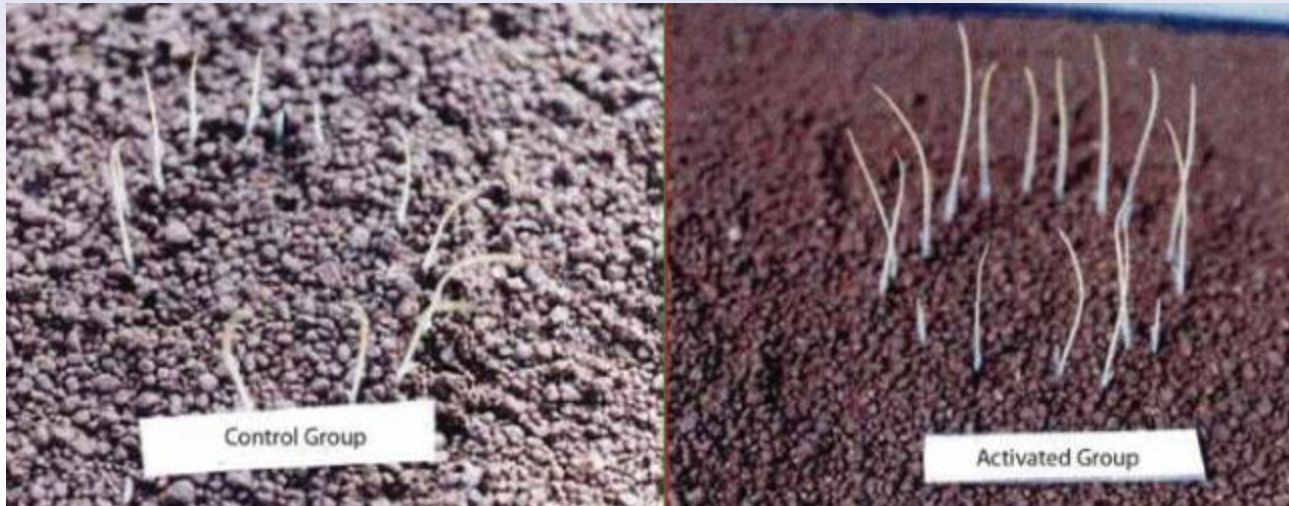


Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth



The growth of the early phase rice paddy: Day 5



Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth

Methods:

Activated group used ceramic ore treated water as irrigation water. As seen in the picture (lower right), the activator was installed at the water flow line; showing only one path of irrigation water is activated. Control group used the normal agricultural water.

Area: 30 acres both groups.

At the time of harvest, rice paddy length, rice chaff, spikelet, chaff weight, brown rice grain weight (Thousand kernel weight) and others were compared between Activated Group and Control Group.



Agriculture

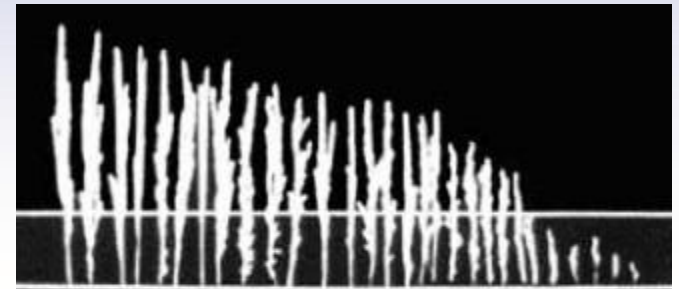
Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth

Result:

Heading spout occurred 3 days early in the activated group. In the Panicle initiation stage (a stage before the heading spout), a significant difference was seen in the activated group. (Please see picture below). We believe that these early development caused the difference in the heading spout.



Activated



Control



Panicle initiation comparison
per one rice paddy

Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth



Head Spout Comparison:
Activated group spouted 3 days early.



Control Group



Activated Group



Agriculture

Activated Water and Early Rice Paddy Growth



Yield Crop Comparison chart of 1995 and 1996						
	Height (cm)	Ear Length (cm)	Spikelet #	Rice Chaff #	Thousand Kernel Weight (g)	Processed Chaff Weight (kg/a)
1995						
Activated	74	19.8	23	66	27.8	64.5
Control	69	18.6	18	58	26.8	42.8
1996						
Activated	79	15.9	27	56	26.0	67.4
Control	78	16.8	22	51	25.9	50.9

Koshi-Hikari: Short grain rice

Test area: 30 acres (each test area)

Harvest: August, 10th 1995 and August 5th, 1996

Yield crop increase in 1995 was 50%, 1996 was 30%



Economically **Sound**

Environmentally **Smart**

