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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an atmosphere dew transformation system device, and particularly, to an air purification device and a water preparation device, and more particularly, to an air purification device part capable of releasing negative oxygen ions and a water preparation device part extracting high-quality, clean, sterile, nonhazardous acid-alkaline-neutral three-in-one drinkable water from air moisture.

BACKGROUND

[0002] At present, the humankind is easier to utilize fresh water resources which are mainly from rivers, lakes and shallow groundwater. The fresh water resources in case of being used heavily are short; moreover, due to severe pollution and extremely unbalanced regional distribution, clean water resources are still lacked possibly even in a site having sufficient power and energy sources; therefore, the water resources are becoming a valuable resource, and the water resource issue even becomes a major strategy concerning national economy, social sustainable development and lasting political stability.

[0003] In some remote sites which are difficult to obtain clean water sources or lack of clean water sources, it is very difficult to pay a long-distance conveying pipeline for long-distance water supply to provide drinkable water, or convey the drinkable water back and forth through transportation vehicles regardless of transportation cost. These methods will make the water using cost become very high, so that common people cannot accept and enjoy the drinkable water necessary for life. Besides the high cost, water quality change or pollution may be possibly caused due to long-distance conveying or carrying, so that people cannot directly drink the water.

[0004] Moreover, people may not have a very high quantity demanded on the drinkable water (the quantity demanded is different according to different places, different climates and different environments), but have higher healthy, clean, sterile and nonhazardous requirements, wherein the requirements are substantially consistent. It becomes an urgent issue for national development to how to extract and prepare purified drinkable water (people consider this as dew) using the atmosphere (air) under reasonable costs in places having energy sources and power.

[0005] The atmosphere dew transformation system device may be applied to a water source and an air transformation system with small dosage for household purpose and big dosage for industrial purpose, which removes excessive water and atmospheric pollution components in the air, purifies the air and controls the indoor air humidity on one hand, and transforms

excessive water in the air into drinkable sanitarian water, and transforms tap water or other undrinkable water into drinkable sanitarian water on the other hand, so that the indoor air and the drinkable water are improved at the same time. The atmosphere dew transformation system device is suitable for some families (children and old people, etc) having higher requirements on the water quality and air quality.

Document CN 103256675 A shows a air purification and drying apparatus comprising an air filter module with an air filter sleeve, an ultraviolet sterilization module with an ultraviolet lamp, a freeze-drying dehumidification module with an exhaust fan, a freeze dryer heat exchanger, a chilled water tank and a chilled water circulating water pump and a negative oxygen ion generation module with a negative oxygen ion generator.

Document WO 2012/009024 A1 discloses a system to extract water moisture from the atmosphere, highly purify and condition the extracted water, and provide beverages for human consumption. The system collects water-vapor condensation from filtered intake air, and then subjects the condensate to a series of purification filters and to a sterilization process in order to produce drinking water. The system may then use the water produced to provide drinks or ice.

SUMMARY

[0006] The object of the present invention is to provide an atmosphere dew transformation system device, wherein the system includes an air purification device part capable of releasing negative oxygen ions, and a water preparation device part extracting high-quality, clean, sterile, nonhazardous acid-alkaline-neutral three-in-one drinkable water from air moisture. The air purification device regulates whether to enable a dehumidification function to prepare fresh air rich in negative oxygen ions according to the air humidity; the water preparation device regulates the water quantity according to the quantity of the air moisture, and has a very high water preparation amount in some ocean and inland climate regions with high humidity. In some regions which are polluted or have undrinkable water quality, the water may be purified into direct drinkable water through primary filtering and secondary filtering, sterilization and disinfection systems, wherein the purified water quantity may satisfy the demands of drinkable water for household purpose and industrial and commercial purposes.

[0007] To achieve the above object, the present invention employs a following technical solution.

[0008] The atmosphere dew transformation system device includes an air purification device part 1 and a water preparation device part 2.

[0009] The air purification device part 1 comprises a housing 11 and a filtering unit disposed in the housing, the filtering unit comprises a filter screen 12, a fiber cloth layer 13, an activated carbon net layer 14, a drive motor 15, an orifice plate 16, an impeller 17, an air outlet 18, an ultraviolet germicidal lamp 19 and a control panel 110; the left and right sides at the middle lower portion of the housing 11 are provided with housing openings, the filter screen 12 is

disposed in the housing 11 and located at the front of the housing opening, the top end of the filter screen 12 is provided with the fiber cloth layer 13, the activated carbon net layer 14 is disposed above the fiber cloth layer 13 in a spacing manner, the filter screen 12, the fiber cloth layer 13, and the activated carbon net layer 14 are disposed parallel to each other and are fixedly connected to the inner wall of the housing 1, the orifice plate 16 is disposed above the activated carbon net layer 14, the orifice plate 16 is fixedly connected to the inner wall of the housing 1, the drive motor 15 for driving the impeller 17 is fixedly mounted on the orifice plate 16, an output shaft of the drive motor 15 is connected to the impeller 17, the top end of the housing 11 is provided with an exhaust plate 18, the ultraviolet germicidal lamp 19 is disposed on the inner wall of the housing 1 located between the exhaust plate 18 and the orifice plate 16, and the control panel 110 is disposed on the outer wall of a step of the housing 11.

[0010] The water preparation device part 2 includes a housing 21, a control panel 225 disposed on the housing, a humidity regulator 22, an air filter 23, a condensing evaporator 24, a water catching tray, a water catching tank 26, a water catching tray water level controller 27, a booster pump 28, a filtering system 29, a reverse osmosis purification system, a nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211, a constant temperature water purification tank, an electrolytic bath 213, a drinkable acid water valve, a drinkable alkaline water valve 215, a drinkable neutral water valve 216, an exhauster 217, a compressor 220, an exhaust plate 223, a negative oxygen ion generator 226, and a tap water or undrinkable water source inlet 227.

[0011] The air purification device part 1 and the water preparation device part 2 are connected through a pipeline 00, and the pipeline 00 is connected between the exhaust plate 18 and the air filter 23

[0012] The working principle of the atmosphere dew transformation system device is as follows: the impeller 17 is controlled to rotate through the drive motor 15, air enters inside the housing 11 from the housing opening, then the filter screen 12, the fiber cloth layer 13 and the activated carbon net layer 14 process the air in sequence, the air after being processed, penetrates through the orifice plate 16 and then is disinfected by the ultraviolet germicidal lamp 19, and the purified air is exhausted to the air filter 23 by the exhaust plate 18 via the pipeline 00, an air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, the exhauster 217, the condensing evaporator 24 and the compressor reduces the temperature of the air to a dew point temperature through the condensing evaporator 24; under a dew point temperature, the air moisture is extracted and condensed into water globules, then the water globules automatically drop on the water catching tray 25 from the condensing evaporator; the water catching tray 25 collects the water into the water catching tank 26, the water catching tank 26 controls the booster pump 28 connected to the water catching tank to boost the water according to the water level controller 27, and the water flows to the filtering system 29 to remove generally mini impurities; then most inorganic salt (including heavy metal), organic matter, bacteria and virus dissolved in the water are separated by the reverse osmosis purification system 210 through adsorption hyperfiltration and ultrapurification, so that the water quality is directly transformed to that of ultrapure water; the ultrapure water is then connected to the nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211, re-purified and then stored

in a water purification tank, the inside of the purified water tank is provided with a water level display and the bottom of the purified water tank is respectively connected to the electrolyzed water supply valve 216 and the electrolytic bath 213 for a user to select to discharge neutral water or make the neutral water pass through the electrolytic bath 213, and acid water or alkaline water is discharged by the drinkable acid water valve 214 and the drinkable alkaline water valve 215; and purified and dehumidified air after passing through the air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, the exhauster 217, the condensing evaporator 24 and the compressor 220 of the water preparation device part 2, is discharged by the condensing evaporator 24 via the exhaust plate 223 after passing through the negative oxygen ion generator 226.

[0013] The humidity controller 22 controls whether the humidity of the primarily processed air discharged from the exhaust plate 18 of the air purification device part 1 is sufficient to extract the moisture in the air; if the air humidity is excessively low which is lower than 38%, then the moisture extraction function of the air moisture extraction system composed of the exhauster 217, the condensing evaporator 24 and the compressor 220 stops operation, and only the air temperature regulation function of the air moisture extraction system is used only. While the tap water or source for water not satisfying a drinkable standard 227 is connected to the filtering system 29, the reverse osmosis purification system 210 and the nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211 through the booster pump 28 in the atmosphere dew transformation system device. The air purification device part 1 of the atmosphere dew transformation system device is connected to the outdoors, processing the air pumped from the outdoors, and discharges good-quality air which is purified and added with negative oxygen ions to the indoors through the water preparation device part 2.

[0014] The tap water or source for water not satisfying a drinkable standard 227 may be processed through a built-out primary filter, for example, a carbon particle candle filter and an activated carbon filter need to be added in case of a poorer water source, to filter the impurities in the water, and then the water is connected to the booster pump 28 of the water preparation device of the atmosphere dew transformation system.

[0015] The atmosphere dew transformation system device may filter the dust, soot, stive, cotton lintens, animal dander, acarid, pollen, mold spore and germ-carrying particulates and the like; and control the air humidity and increase the negative oxygen ions through the water preparation device part 2, discharge clean air to the outdoors, and can also implement the function of regulating the air temperature at the same time; while the water preparation device part 2 may prepare high-quality, clean, sterile, nonhazardous acid-alkaline-neutral three-in-one drinkable water. The atmosphere dew transformation system device integrates the functions of an air conditioner, an air purifier, a purified water machine and an acid-alkaline water machine, and is an more advantageous device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an atmosphere dew transformation system device.

1 is an air purification device part, 2 is a water preparation device part, and the air purification device part 1 is connected to the water preparation device part 2 through a pipeline 00.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the air purification device part.

Fig. 3-1 is a front side block diagram of the water preparation device part.

Fig. 3-2 is an interior block diagram of the water preparation device part.

Fig. 3-3 is a back block diagram of the water preparation device part.

Fig. 4 is a working schematic diagram of a condensing evaporator 24.

Fig. 5 is a working flow and schematic diagram of a reverse osmosis purification system 210.

[0017] The main working principle of a reverse osmosis purification system is that a reverse osmosis membrane technology is employed. The working principle of the reverse osmosis purification system is that: a certain pressure is applied to water, so that water molecules and mineral substance elements in an ionic state pass through the reverse osmosis membrane, while most inorganic salt (including heavy metal), organic matter and bacteria, virus and the like cannot penetrate through the reverse osmosis membrane, so that osmosed purified water and concentrated water which cannot be osmosed are strictly separated.

[0018] An aperture on the reverse osmosis membrane is 0.0001 micron only, while the diameter of the virus is generally 0.02-0.4 micron, and the diameter of common bacteria is only 0.4-1; therefore, the pure water flowing out from a purified water machine may be drunk securely.

[0019] Fig. 6 is a working schematic diagram of a nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211.

[0020] A barrel of a nanometer ultraviolet ray disinfectant is manufactured using stainless steel, most of the inner wall thereof is polished so as to improve the ultraviolet reflectivity and enhance the radiation intensity; moreover, the number of ultraviolet lamps may be regulated according to the amount of water to be processed. The inner wall of the barrel of some disinfectant is additionally provided with a spiral blade so as to change the movement state of a water flow, thus avoiding dead water and pipeline plugging; a turbulent flow produced and the sharp edge of the blade will shatter suspended solids, so that adherent microorganisms are completely exposed in ultraviolet irradiation, thus improving the disinfection efficiency.

[0021] The disinfection principle of the nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant is to mainly utilize ultraviolet rays having a wavelength of 254 nanometers. The ultraviolet rays with

this wavelength may destroy the life core of one cell-DNA even in case of a trace ultraviolet ray projection dosage; therefore, the cell is kept from regeneration, and loses regenerative power, so that the bacteria become innocuous, thus achieving the effect of sterilization. Like all other ultraviolet ray application technologies, the scale of this system is depended on the ultraviolet intensity (the intensity and power of an irradiator) and contact time (time duration under water, liquid or air exposed under ultraviolet rays).

[0022] Fig. 7 is a working schematic diagram of a negative oxygen ion generator 226.

[0023] The negative ion generator 226 is composed of a housing 30 as well as a foamed nickel net first electrode 34 fixedly mounted on the inner surface of the housing covering nanometer titanium oxide, a gauze insulating layer 35, a stainless steel net second electrode 36, and a voltage converting circuit 32. The first electrode 34, the gauze insulating layer 35 and the second electrode 36 are installed cling to each other to form a component 37 having capacitance characteristics. The component 37 and the housing 30 are tightly contacted at a contact surface for installation and fixation to prevent air leakage. An air inlet 31 and an air outlet 33 are disposed on the housing 30. The air flows in from the air inlet 31, flows through the first electrode 34, the gauze insulating layer 35 and the second electrode 36 in sequence, and flows out from the air outlet 33. The negative oxygen ion generator is charged by a 12V storage battery (not shown in the figure). The working principle of the negative oxygen ion generator is that: the air enters the inside of the negative oxygen ion generator from the air inlet 31, wherein redox reaction occurs to the oxygen therein while being contacted with the first electrode 34 to generate negative oxygen ions, and the negative oxygen ions flow out from the air outlet 33 together with an air flow.

[0024] Fig. 8 is a working flow chart of an atmosphere dew transformation system device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiment 1

[0025] The working principle of an atmosphere dew transformation system device is, there is a certain humidity in the air..

[0026] An impeller 17 is controlled to rotate through a drive motor 15, air enters inside a housing 11 from a housing opening, then a filter screen 12, a fiber cloth layer 13 and an activated carbon net layer 14 process the air in sequence, the air after being processed, penetrates through an orifice plate 16 and then is disinfected by an ultraviolet germicidal lamp 19, and the purified air is exhausted to an air filter 23 by an exhaust plate 18 via a pipeline 00.

[0027] A humidity regulator 22 detects that the humidity of the air entered from an air filter 23

is higher than 55% which is 65%, then an air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, an exhauster 217, a condensing evaporator 24, and a compressor starts working, and the temperature of the air is reduced to a dew point temperature by a condensing evaporator 24. Under a dew point temperature, the air moisture is extracted and condensed into water globules, then the water globules automatically drop on a water catching tray 25 from the condensing evaporator; the water catching tray 25 collects the water into a water catching tank 26, the water catching tank 26 controls a booster pump 28 connected to the water catching tank to boost the water according to a water level controller 27, and the water flows to a filtering system 29 to remove generally mini impurities; then most inorganic salt (including heavy metal), organic matter, bacteria and virus dissolved in the water are separated by a reverse osmosis purification system 210 through adsorption hyperfiltration and ultrapurification, so that the water quality is directly transformed to that of ultrapure water; the ultrapure water is then connected to a nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211, re-purified and then stored in a water purification tank, the inside of the purified water tank is provided with a water level display and the bottom of the purified water tank is respectively connected to a drinkable neutral water valve 216 and an electrolytic bath 213 for a user to select to discharge neutral water or make the neutral water pass through the electrolytic bath 213, and acid water or alkaline water is discharged by a drinkable acid water valve 214 and a drinkable alkaline water valve 215; and purified and dehumidified air after passing through the air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, the exhauster 217, the condensing evaporator 24 and the compressor 220 of a water preparation device part 2, is discharged via an exhaust plate 223 after passing through the negative oxygen ion generator 226.

Embodiment 2

[0028] Working of an atmosphere dew transformation system device in case of normal or excessively low air humidity

[0029] An impeller 17 is controlled to rotate through a drive motor 15, air enters inside a housing 11 from a housing opening, then a filter screen 12, a fiber cloth layer 13 and an activated carbon net layer 14 process the air in sequence, the air after being processed, penetrates through an orifice plate 16 and then is disinfected by an ultraviolet germicidal lamp 19, and the purified air is exhausted to an air filter 23 by an exhaust plate 18 via a pipeline 00.

[0030] A humidity regulator 22 detects that the humidity of the air entered from an air filter 23 is less than 38% which is 35%, then an air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, an exhauster 217, a condensing evaporator 24, and a compressor stops extracting moisture, but regulates the temperature of the air, and the temperature of the air is reduced to a proper temperature by a condensing evaporator 24.

a tap water or source for water not satisfying a drinkable standard 227 after being re-purified by a filtering system 29, a reverse osmosis purification system 210 and a nanometer ultraviolet sterilization disinfectant 211 through a booster pump 28 in the atmosphere dew transformation

system device, is stored in a water purification tank 212; and the inside of a purified water tank is provided with a water level display and the bottom of the purified water tank is respectively connected to the electrolyzed water supply valve 216 and the electrolytic bath 213 for a user to select to discharge neutral water or make the neutral water pass through the electrolytic bath 213, and acid water or alkaline water is discharged by a drinkable acid water valve 214 and a drinkable alkaline water valve 215. and purified and dehumidified air after passing through the air moisture extraction system composed of the humidity regulator 22, the exhauster 217, the condensing evaporator 24 and the compressor 220 of a water preparation device part 2, is discharged via an exhaust plate 223 after passing through the negative oxygen ion generator 226.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [CN103256675A \[0005\]](#)
- [WO2012009024A1 \[0005\]](#)

PATENTKRAV

1. En systemenhed til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren, hvor systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren omfatter en luftrensningsenhed (1) og en vandklargøringsenhed (2); luftrensningsenheden (1) omfatter et hus (11) og en filterenhed
5 anbragt i huset, filterenheden omfatter en filtersi (12), et lag med fibervæv (13), et netlag med aktivt kul (14), en drivmotor (15), en hulplade (16), en propel (17), en luftudgang (18), en ultraviolet, bakteriedræbende lampe (19) og et kontrolpanel (110);
vandklargøringsenheden (2) omfatter et hus (21), en kondensfordamper (24), en vandopsamlingsbeholder (26), en trykforøgelsespumpe (28), en luftudsugning (217), en
10 udsugningsplade (223) og en generator (226) til negative oxygenioner, karakteriseret ved, at de venstre og højre sider af husets (11) midterste del forneden er forsynet med husåbninger, filtersien (12) er anbragt i huset (11) og placeret ved husåbningens front, den øverste ende af filtersien (12) er forsynet med et lag fibervæv (13), netlaget med aktivt kul (14) er anbragt over laget med fibervæv (13) med afstand, filtersien (12), laget med fibervæv (13) og netlaget med
15 aktivt kul (14) er anbragt parallelt i forhold til hinanden og er fast forbundet med husets (1) indervæg, hulpladen (16) er anbragt over netlaget med aktivt kul (14), hulpladen (16) er fast forbundet med husets (1) indvendige væg, drivmotoren (15) til at drive propellen (17) er fast monteret på hulpladen (16), en udgangsaksel på drivmotoren (15) er forbundet med propellen (17), den øverste ende af huset (11) er forsynet med en udsugningsplade (18), den ultraviolette,
20 bakteriedræbende lampe (19) er anbragt på husets (1) indvendige væg imellem udsugningspladen (18) og hulpladen (16), og kontrolpanelet (110) er anbragt på ydervæggen af et trin på huset (11);
vandklargøringsenheden (2) omfatter derudover et kontrolpanel (225) anbragt på huset, en fugtighedsregulator (22), et luftfilter (23), en vandopsamlingsbakke, en styring til vandniveauet
25 i vandopsamlingsbakken (27), et filtersystem (29), et omvendt osmose-rengøringssystem (210), en nanometer-UV-sterilisationsdesinfektor (211), en konstanttemperatur-vandrensningstank (212), en ventil (216) til drikbart, neutralt vand, et elektrolytbad (213), en ventil (214) til drikbart, surt vand, en ventil (215) til drikbart, alkalisk vand, en kompressor (220) og en indgang til en postevandskilde eller til en kilde til ikke drikbart vand;
30 luftrensningsenheden (1) og vandklargøringsenheden (2) er forbundet igennem en rørledning (00), og rørledningen (00) er forbundet imellem udsugningspladen (18) og luftfilteret (23);
systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren er konfigureret på en sådan måde, at arbejdsprincippet for systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren består i, at propellen (17) styres til at dreje af drivmotoren (15), der kommer luft ind i huset (11) via

husåbningen, derefter forarbejder filtersien (12), laget med fibervæv (13) og netlaget med aktivt kul (14) luften efter hinanden, efter at luften er forarbejdet, strømmer den igennem hulpladen (16) og desinficeres derefter af den ultraviolette, bakteriedræbende lampe (19), og den rensede luft udsuges til luftfilteret (23) ved hjælp af udsugningspladen (18) via

5 rørledningen (00);
et luftfugtighedsekstraktionssystem bestående af fugtighedsregulatoren (22), luftudsugningen (217), kondensfordamperen (24) og kompressoren, som reducerer luftens temperatur til en dugpunktstemperatur ved hjælp af kondensfordamperen (24); under dugpunktstemperaturen ekstraheres luftfugtigheden og kondenserer til små vandkugler, og derefter falder de små
10 vandkugler automatisk ned på vandopsamlingsbakken (25) fra kondensfordamperen (24);
vandopsamlingsbakken (25) opsamler vandet i vandopsamlingsbeholderen (26), vandopsamlingsbeholderen (26) styrer trykforøgelsespumpen (28), som er forbundet med vandopsamlingsbeholderen (26), så vandtrykket øges i overensstemmelse med styringen til vandniveauet (27), og vandet, efter at det er blevet rensat igen af filtersystemet (29), det
15 omvendte osmose-rensningssystem (210) og nanometer-UV-sterilisationsdesinfektoren (211), lagres i konstanttemperatur-vandrensningstanken (212); og indersiden af en rentvandsbeholder (212) er forsynet med en vandstandsvisning, og bunden af rentvandsbeholderen (212) er hhv. forbundet med elektrolyse-vandforsyningsventilen (216) og elektrolysebadet (213), så en bruger kan vælge at udlede neutralt vand eller lade det neutrale vand passere igennem
20 elektrolysebadet (213), og surt vand eller alkalisk vand udledes af varmtvandsforsyningsventilen (214) og koldvandsforsyningsventilen (215); og rensat og affugtet luft, efter at det er passeret igennem luftfugtighedsekstraktionssystemet bestående af fugtighedsregulatoren (22), luftudsugningen (217), kondensfordamperen (24) og kompressoren (220) for vandklargøringsenheden (2), udledes af kondensfordamperen (24) via
25 udsugningspladen (223), efter at det har passeret generatoren (226) for negative oxygenioner.

2. Systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren ifølge krav 1, hvor enheden derudover omfatter en postevandskilde eller en kilde til vand, som ikke opfylder en drikbar standard (227); når fugtighedsregulatoren (22) registrerer, at fugtigheden er mindre end 38 %, forbindes postevandet eller kilden til vand, som ikke opfylder en drikbar standard (227), med
30 filtersystemet (29), omvendt osmose-rensningssystemet (210) og nanometer-UV-sterilisationsdesinfektoren (211) igennem trykforøgelsespumpen (28) i systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren.

3. Systemenheden til transformation af dug fra atmosfæren ifølge krav 1, hvor generatoren (226) for negative oxygenioner består af et hus (30) samt en første elektrode (34) af et

skummet nikkernet, som er fast monteret på den indvendige overflade af huset dækket med nanometer-titaniumoxid, et isoleringslag med gaze (35), en anden elektrode (36) af et rustfrit stålnet og et spændingskonverteringskredsløb (32), hvor den første elektrode (34), isoleringslaget med gaze (35) og den anden elektrode (36) er monteret til hinanden, så de
5 danner en komponent (37) med kapacitetssegenskaber, hvor komponenten (37) og huset (30) er i tæt kontakt ved en kontaktflade til installation og fiksering for at forhindre luftlækage, en luftindgang (31) og en luftudgang (33) er anbragt på huset (30), luften kommer ind fra luftindgangen (31), strømmer igennem den første elektrode (34), isoleringslaget med gaze (35) og den anden elektrode (36) efter hinanden og strømmer ud af luftudgangen (33), generatoren
10 for den negative oxygenion oplades af et 12 V-opladningsbatteri, og arbejdsprincippet for generatoren for den negative oxygenion består i, at: luften kommer ind i generatoren for den negative oxygenion fra luftindgangen (31), hvor en redox-reaktion vedrørende oxygenet opstår, mens det kommer i kontakt med den første elektrode (34) for at genere negative oxygenioner, og de negative oxygenioner strømmer ud af luftudgangen (33) sammen med en luftstrømning.

DRAWINGS

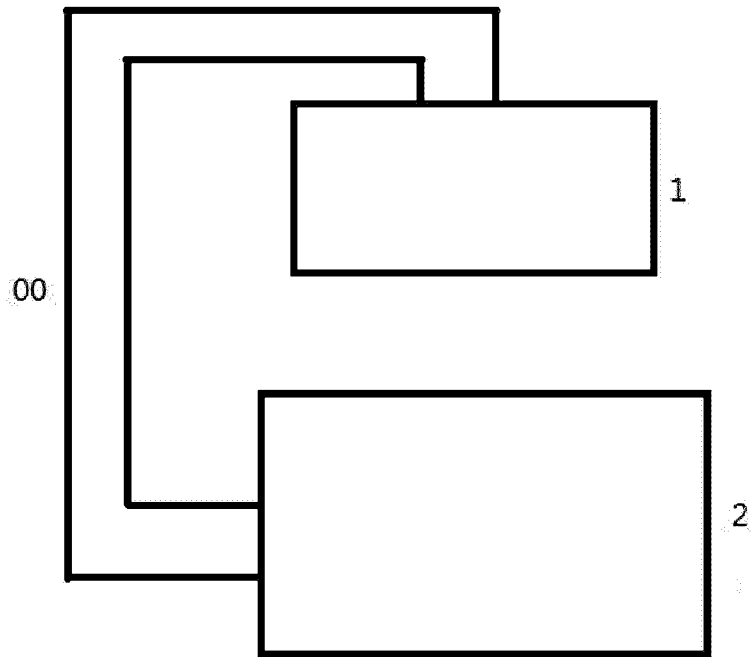


Fig 1

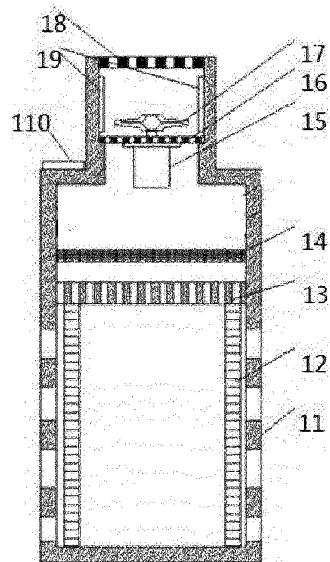


Fig 2

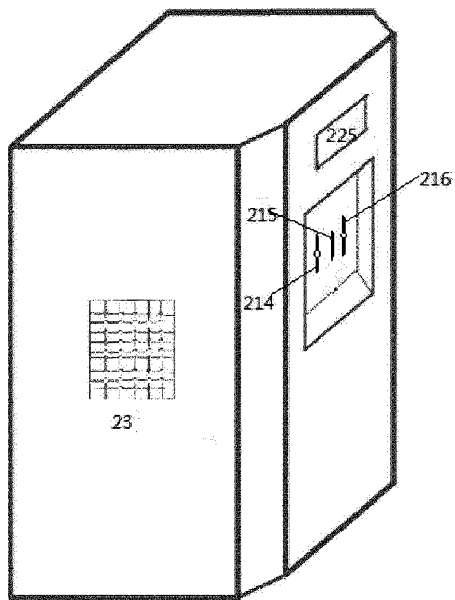


Fig 3-1

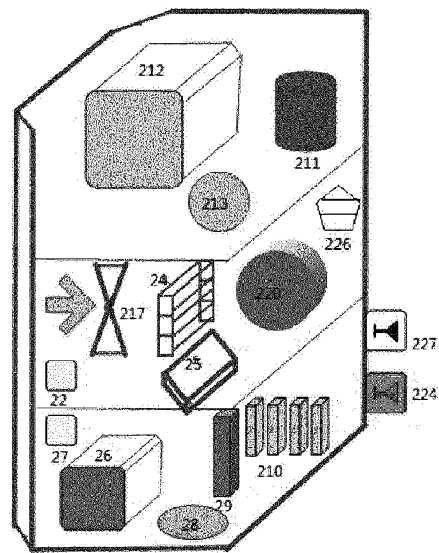


Fig 3-2

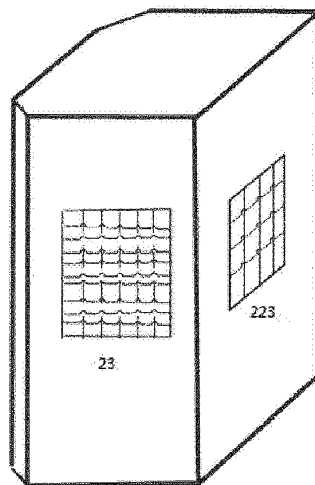


Fig 3-3

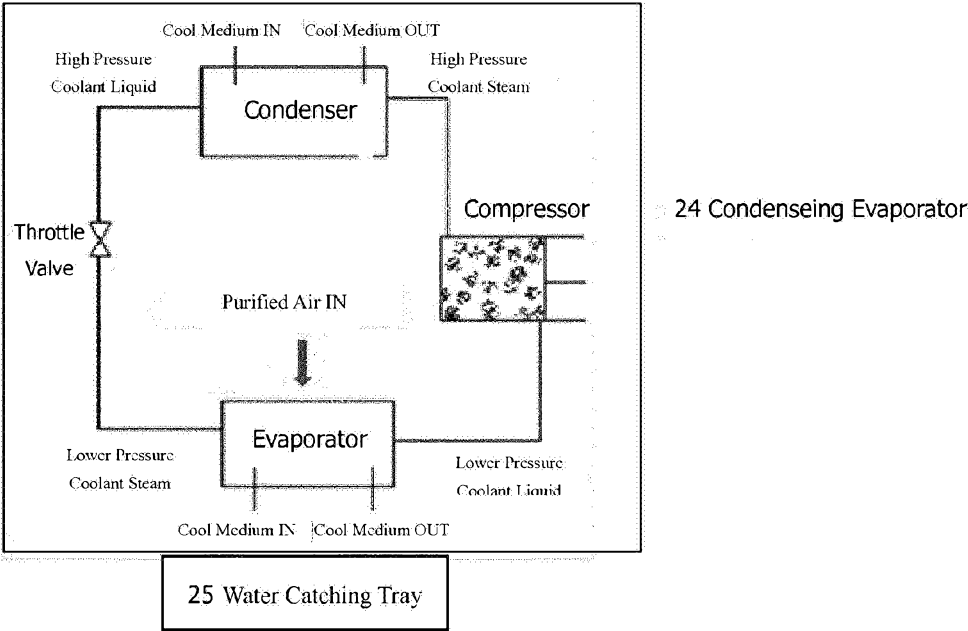


Fig 4

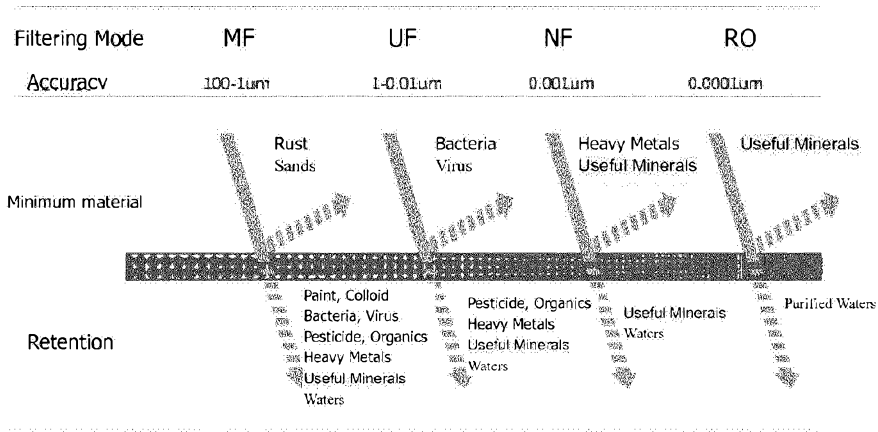


Fig 5

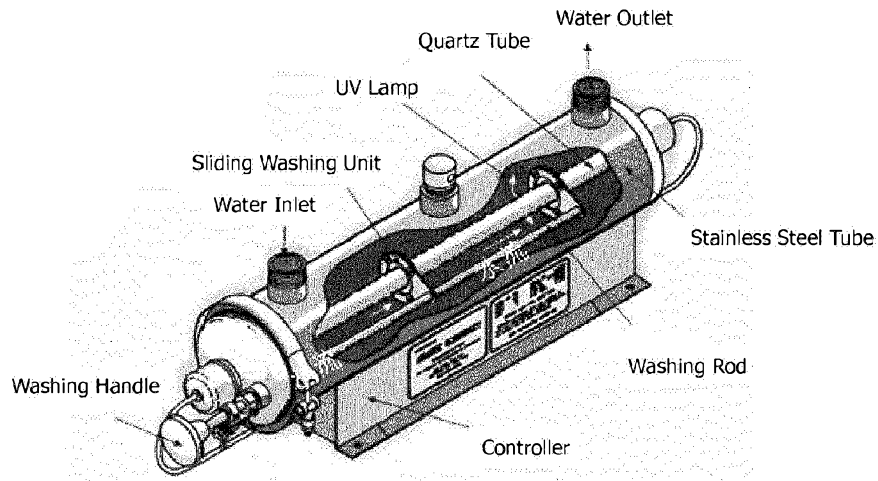


Fig 6

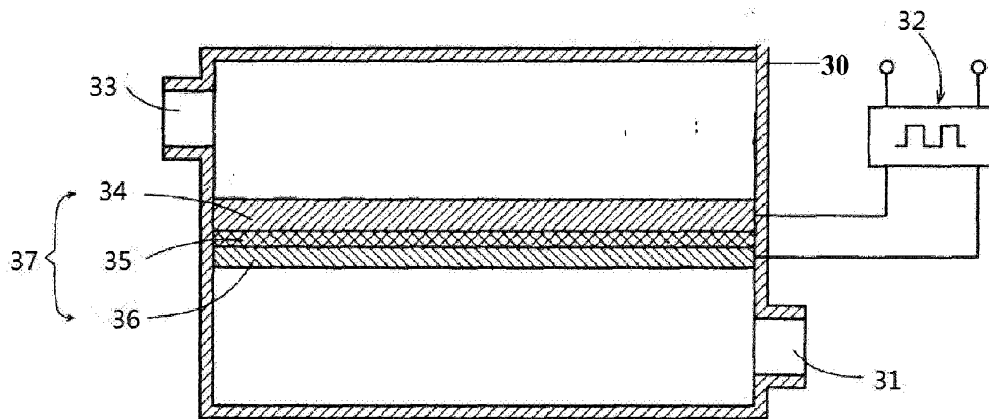


Fig 7

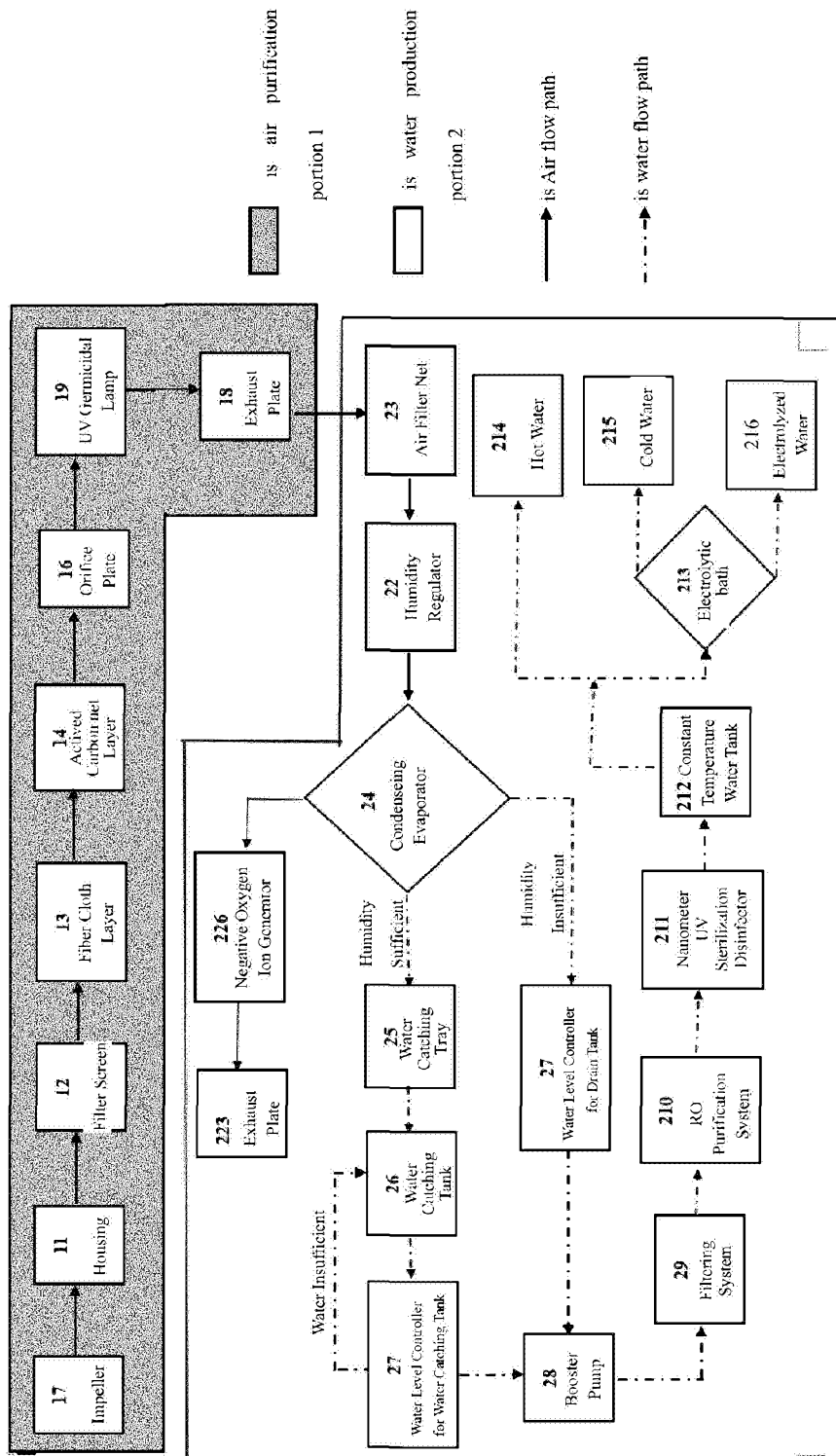


Fig 8