

# active principle

## The Double-Spiral-Flow Pipe

Both in [cross-section](#) and [longitudinal](#) section the [double-spiral-flow pipe](#) satisfies all the criteria necessary for a [water-supply pipe](#), if it is to convey healthy [water](#) to the place of use. By means of a system of [vanes](#) made of [precious metal](#) arranged on the inner surface of the [pipe walls](#) (see figs. 5, 6, 7 & Patents Nos. 134543, 136214 & 138296 in Appendix), the [water](#)-masses are conducted along a **double-spiral-flow pipe** in such a way that the movement of the individual [filaments](#) of [water](#) at the [periphery](#) takes the form of a secondary [helical motion](#) along a primary [helical path](#) (see fig.) Through this arrangement both [centrifugal](#) and [centripetal](#) forces evolve simultaneously in the [cross-section](#) of the [pipe](#), which convey bodies heavier than [water](#) down the centre. Bodies lighter than [water](#) are impelled towards the [periphery](#).

Viktor Schaubерger's portrayal of the [double-spiral longitudinal](#) vortex

Water-masses conducted in this fashion are slightly warmed through the interplay of mechanical forces of [friction](#) on the [vane-surfaces](#), leading to the separation of [oxygen](#) in the inner region of the [pipe](#) and its subsequent concentration at the [periphery](#).

At the same time as the [oxygen](#) is ejected, all the [bacteria](#) migrate towards the [periphery](#) as well, since their living conditions in the more central part of the [cross-section](#) have now become unsuitable. In company with the [bacteria](#), all the [water](#)-polluting particles are also dispatched towards the [periphery](#) of the [pipe](#). Thus the [water](#) is easily and simultaneously purged of [suspended matter](#).

Once [bacteria](#) have transferred to the [peripheral zone](#) in search of the required [oxygen](#), and after a certain period of time in [water](#) completely cut off from outside influences, they are overwhelmed by a localized concentration of [oxygen](#). In this way precisely those pathogenic [bacteria](#) susceptible to an excess of [oxygen](#) are advantageously eliminated, whereas non-pathogenic [bacteria](#) which are not harmful to human health, but in many cases are actually beneficial, are to a certain extent retained. At the same time as the content of absorbed [oxygen](#) is separated from the [carbones](#) contained in all [water](#), the [inner core](#) of the [water](#) surges ahead in a simple [spiral](#) movement (vortical movement along the [longitudinal](#) axis) because the [surface tension](#) of the [water](#) becomes physically reduced as a result of the above-mentioned separation of [oxygen](#) from the particles of [carbone](#).

The physical reduction in [surface tension](#) results in a [mechanical acceleration](#), leading to the [self-purification](#) and energetic [charging](#) of the [centrally-accelerating water](#)-masses. On the other hand this [charging](#) of energy gives rise to further processes related to the overall [equilibrium](#) between the heavy, [centrally-accelerating](#) bodies and the energy-rich [water](#). With the ensuing simultaneous cooling solid particles are separated and are again directed towards the [periphery](#). There they combine with [oxygen](#) and are reunited with the [centrally-accelerating water](#) in the form of additional energies. Those particles of matter not drawn into the centre will be pressed onto the surface of the [pipe](#) walls by the prevailing mechanical pressure, there to combine with the raw materials from which the [timber](#) was originally formed. Thus they seal the pores of the wood, which in this way becomes more durable than [iron](#). Once again we are here concerned with a natural process whose **active principle** is operative in the formation of all [capillaries](#). The [capillaries](#) not only construct themselves but also protect themselves against harmful influences.

As a result of [acceleration](#) of the entire body of [water](#) peculiar to the [double-spiral-flow pipe](#), greater quantities of [water](#) can be conveyed than in an ordinary smooth-walled [pipe](#) and, due to the efficacy of the [oxygen](#), extensive [self-purification](#) and [self-sterilization](#) of the [water](#) occurs which constantly increases in quality through the uninterrupted build-up of energy as it moves along its path. The reason for this is as follows: as they accelerate, centrally-conducted [water](#)-masses are simultaneously cooled, with the result that gases evolving from the [carbones](#) become concentrated in the [flow-axis](#), where the lowest [temperatures](#) reside. This concentration decreases towards the [periphery](#). The [oxygen](#) on the other hand is concentrated around the [periphery](#) of the [pipe](#), reaching its most aggressive state at the interface with the warmer [pipe-wall](#), giving rise to mutual interactions between the two basic substances from the [periphery](#) inwards. This subsequently leads to

the aforementioned interactions which qualitatively enhance both [water](#) and wood.

In the course of time the relative [spacial distribution](#) of the more central flow of [water](#) and the interactions at the surface of the [pipe walls](#) arrive at a certain state of [equilibrium](#). These processes then cease - the [water](#) is now mature and both wood and [water](#) have become almost immune to harmful outside influences. Whereas [oxygen](#) is located in the [peripheral zones](#) of the [pipe](#), the free particles of [carbonic acid](#) congregate in the [boundary zone](#) of the [inner core](#) of [water](#) as a result of the [water temperatures](#) prevailing there. The [carbones](#) contained in the [water](#), in bound form, necessarily accumulate in the [central axis](#), which is predominantly saturated with [carbones](#). By arranging the in-built, specially-shaped [vanes](#) in a particular way, aggressive particles of [oxygen](#) on the [boundary layer](#) of the outer edge of the [inner core](#) of [water](#), are brought into continuous and direct contact with the most aggressive [carbon dioxide](#), resulting in a continuous generation of energies. These are drawn further towards the [centrally-accelerating water](#)-masses, due to the decrease in [temperature](#) towards the [central axis](#) of the [pipe](#).

Accordingly two types of [circulation](#) are created in the [cross-section](#) of the [pipe](#): the [mechanical circulation](#) of the [water](#) and the [counter-circulation](#) of those energies that evolve when aggressive particles of [oxygen](#) encounter free [carbon dioxide](#). This circulation of energy manifests itself in the form of a continuous [electro-dynamic process](#). In this instance it does not take place at the walls of the [pipe](#), but at the [boundary zone](#) of the [water's inner core](#), resulting in the qualitative [uplifting](#) of its physical, material, energetic and immaterial attributes - but not in the destruction of the [pipe](#) walls.

These [double-spiral-flow pipes](#) also convey matter heavier than [water](#) down the middle of the [pipe](#) and at the same time [ennoble](#) and refine it, so that [oils](#) of inferior quality, for example, will be improved during flow. After smelting, [iron](#) ores transported in this fashion yield a higher-grade [iron](#), because in the process of being transported, the [oxygen](#) in the ore is consumed in the formation of new [carbone](#) compounds (reduction processes), which then contribute towards the materially higher composition of the [carbone - iron](#). [[Our Senseless Toil](#), page 39-41]