

-continued

Electrode 31	Homogeneous Mass	Electrode 37
	Decolorizing Neutral under the trademark NORIT 3 grams aluminum oxide 3 grams silicon Sufficient de-ionized water and gelatin and sodium chlorate (in the ratio of 100-14-1) to form a smooth putty-like paste. .75 VOLTS - 280 MILLIAMPERES	

## EXAMPLE IV

Electrode 31	Homogeneous Mass	Electrode 37
Aluminum	10 grams aluminum oxide 4 grams corn starch 1 gram copper sulfate 1 gram zinc sulphate 2 grams bismuth oxide 1 gram sodium chlorate Sufficient de-ionized water and gelatin and sodium chlorate (in the ratio of 100-14-1) to form a smooth putty-like paste. .75 VOLT - 425 MILLIAMPERES	Copper

## EXAMPLE V

Electrode 31	Homogeneous Mass	Electrode 37
Aluminum	10 grams aluminum oxide 1 gram copper sulfate 1 gram zinc chloride 1 gram ammonium chloride 1 gram sodium chlorate Sufficient de-ionized water and gelatin and sodium chlorate (in the ratio of 100-14-1) to form a smooth putty-like paste. .8 VOLT - 480 MILLIAMPERES	Copper

In Examples I and II, as in Examples 1-4 and 8, the gelatin is added to each mass in dry form. In Examples III-V, as in Examples 4-7, the gelatin is suspended in the de-ionized water before that water is added to the tumbled dry particulates.

The gelatin is much more effective and useful when it is converted from dry form to a suspension in the de-ionized water before it is added to the dry particulates than when it is added in dry form to those particulates and then wet with the de-ionized water and its additives. Consequently, when any of the hereinbefore-described examples are used as commercial sources of electricity, the gelatin therefor will be suspended in the de-ionized water and then added to the dry particulates.

In making the sources of electricity of Examples I-V, homogeneous masses rather than diverse and discrete masses were used. However, for convenience, the recess 22 in the body portion 23 had the electrode 31 inserted therein and then was slightly overfilled with part of the homogeneous mass; and the recess in the body portion 25 had the electrode 37 inserted therein and then was slightly overfilled with the rest of that homogeneous mass. As the confronting faces of the recesses in the body portions 23 and 25 were moved toward each other, the confronting portions of the two parts of the homogeneous mass engaged each other and

were, under the seventy-five to one hundred pounds per square inch pressure, merged into each other to become a single homogeneous mass.

Referring particularly to FIG. 3, the numeral 43 denotes the left-hand body portion of a second single cell source of electricity; and the numeral 45 denotes the right-hand body portion of that cell. Preferably, those body portions and the electrodes and the masses enclosed and confined thereby will be identical to the body portions 23 and 25, to the electrodes 31 and 37, and to the masses 35 and 41 of the cell 21 of FIG. 8. The numeral 47 denotes the left-hand body portion of a still further single cell source of electricity.

Referring particularly to FIG. 2, the numeral 49 denotes the right-hand body portion of yet another cell within the source of electricity 10 of FIG. 1. A recess 50 is formed in the face of that body portion; and an electrode 53 is disposed within that recess. A conductor 55 is soldered or otherwise bonded to the upper end of that conductor, and it extends upwardly through the body portion 49. The numeral 57 denotes a mass which preferably is identical to the mass 41. A body portion, which preferably is identical to the body portion 23, will be disposed in confronting engagement with the body portion 49; and the mass in that left-hand body portion will abut the mass 57.

Once the masses in the body portions of any given cell have been set in abutting relation, a screw press or piston press will be used to apply a fixed pressure, of between seventy-five and one hundred pounds per square inch, to those body portions to compress those masses. Thereafter, while those masses are held under that fixed pressure, all four sides of the joint between those body portions will be bonded and sealed—to provide an air-tight and liquid-tight seal which will prevent loss of any liquid from those masses, and also to maintain the fixed pressure on those masses. The bonding and sealing of those four sides of that joint will preferably be done by welding together the abutting surfaces of the acrylic butyrite styrene body portions; but, if desired, those abutting surfaces could be bonded and sealed by methylene chloride or some other sealant. Thereafter, a number of individually-compressed and sealed cells can be disposed within the casing 12 of FIGS. 1-3.

If desired, the various cells which are constituted by the body portions 23 and 25, the body portions 43 and 45, the body portion 47 and its right-hand body portion, not shown, and the body portion 49 and its left-hand body portion, not shown, plus other similar cells, can be disposed in face-to-face relation within the casing 12 without having those body portions bonded and sealed together. Prior to the time those various cells were disposed within that casing, the confronting surfaces of the masses in the recesses of the body portions of those cells would be pressed into intimate engagement with each other by finger pressure; but no effort would be made to provide and maintain a heavy pressure between those surfaces until the end wall 15 was assembled with that casing. Also, no effort would be made to seal the joints between the confronting edges of those body portions. Such a procedure would obviate the time and labor which would be required to press the left-hand and right-hand body portions of each cell into intimate engagement and then seal them to each other.

Once the various un-sealed cells of the source of electricity 10 had been disposed within the casing 12,