



THE THEORY OF EVAPORATION ENABLING THE DESIGN OF THE TURBOMISTER

In a natural environment such as a lake, only the top portion of the top layer of water droplets are exposed to the air, this allows natural evaporation to occur to that top layer of water.

Common sense dictates that natural evaporation can be accelerated by:

- 1.) Exposing more of the water droplets to the air.
- 2.) That increased evaporation will occur as more air is allowed to

surround

each individual droplet. It would follow that if a water droplet is exposed to the air, given enough time, that droplet would evaporate entirely, and that natural acceleration can be achieved by placing more water droplets into the air and keeping them suspended long enough for the natural evaporation to occur.

The Slimline theory to accelerate evaporation, is to mechanically expose more water to the air, and maintain those droplets aloft long enough to evaporate them naturally. To achieve this goal, our company designed a machine utilizing our turbine technology to produce airflow sufficient to accomplish this goal. We call our machine a Turbo-mist evaporator; it utilizes known technology to accelerate natural evaporation by doing just that, suspending a large quantity of water droplets into the air, and keeping them aloft long enough to enable nature to work. In our theory, this **“hang time”**, which is our reference to the time the water droplet is suspended in the air, is the essential ingredient in successfully accelerating natural evaporation.

The success of the Turbo-mist evaporator, is based upon its ability to use mechanical means to achieve sufficient “hang time” to let nature work, the simplicity of which allows man to use nature and the environment to clean up man made problems by simple evaporation, naturally, to a point where they became manageable by other means if necessary.