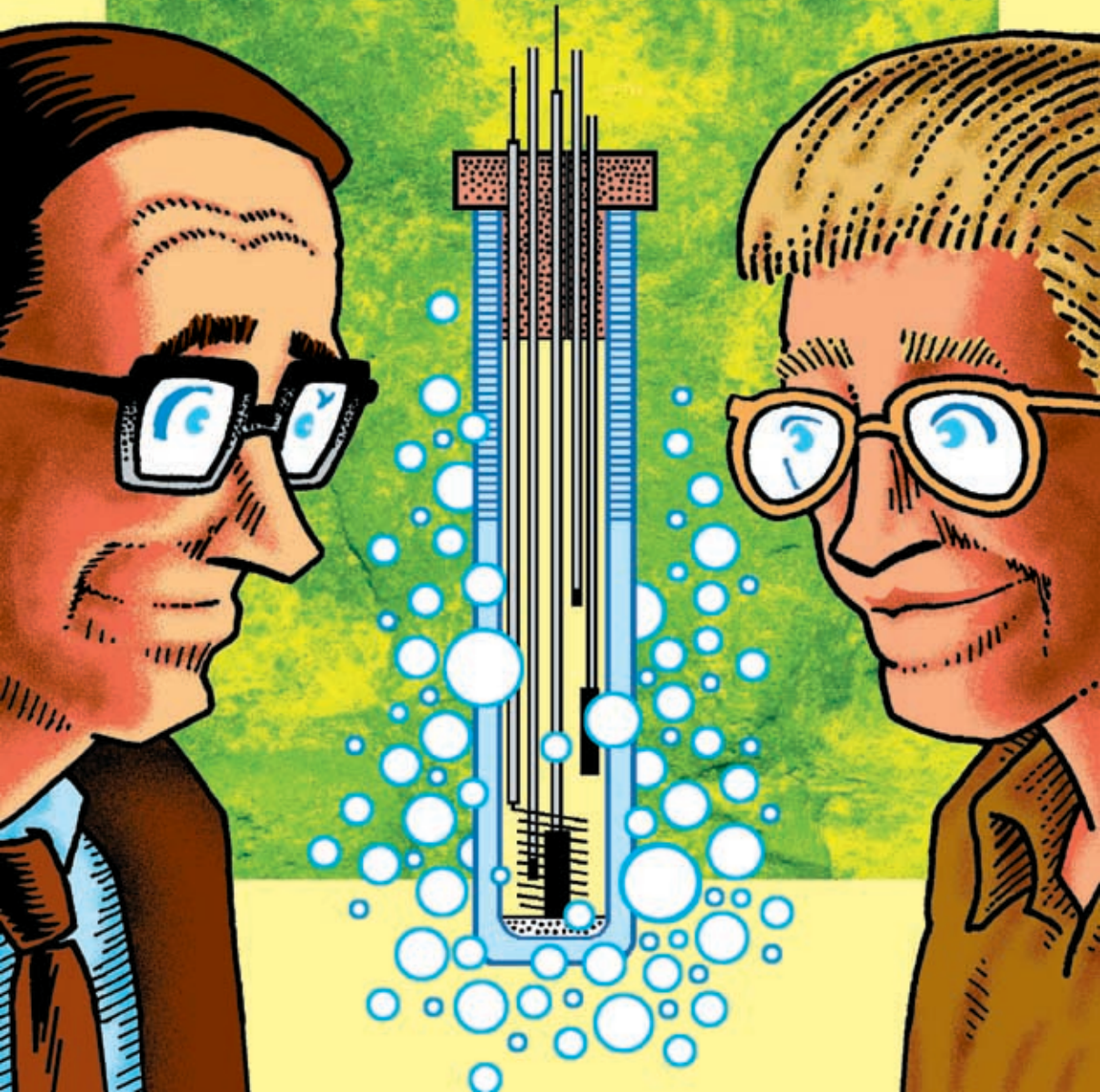
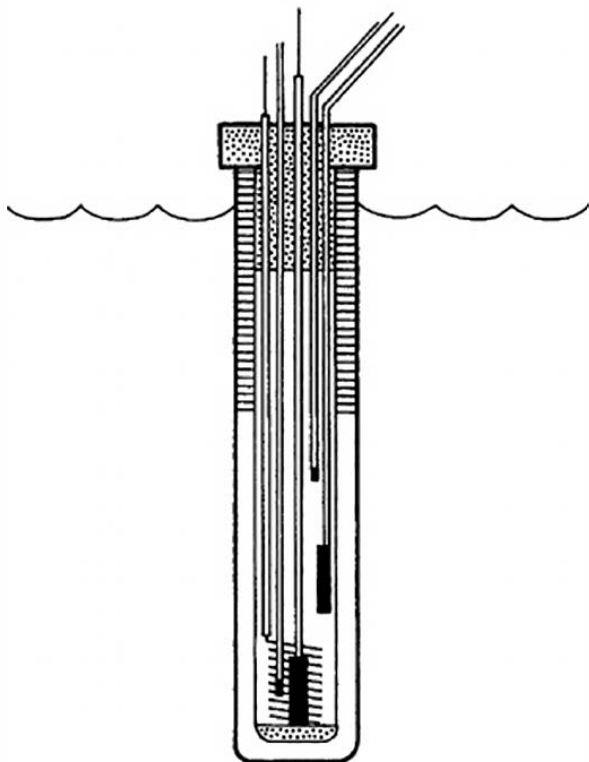


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# DISCOVER COLD FUSION

BASED ON A TRUE STORY PRESENTED BY  
**RUBY CARAT & MATT HOWARTH**





## DISCOVER COLD FUSION

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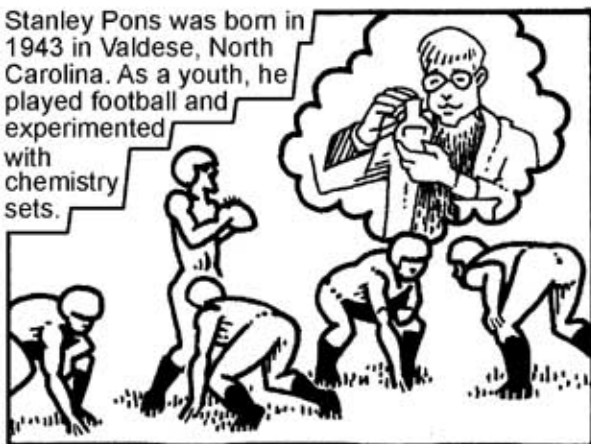
Martin Fleischmann was born March 29, 1927, in Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia. He was arrested by the Nazis at age 11. Later, his family fled to Great Britain.



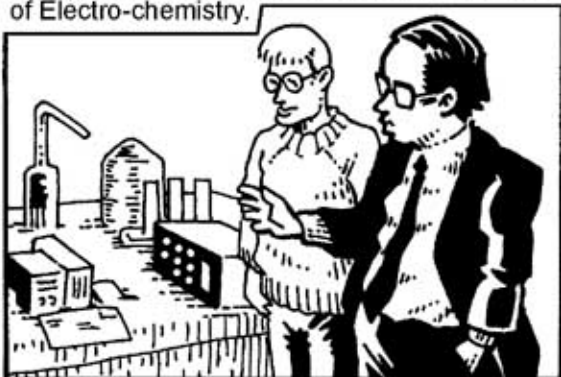
A Fellow of the Royal Society, Martin became widely respected as one of the top electro-chemists in the world, with a reputation for concise and mathematical arguments.



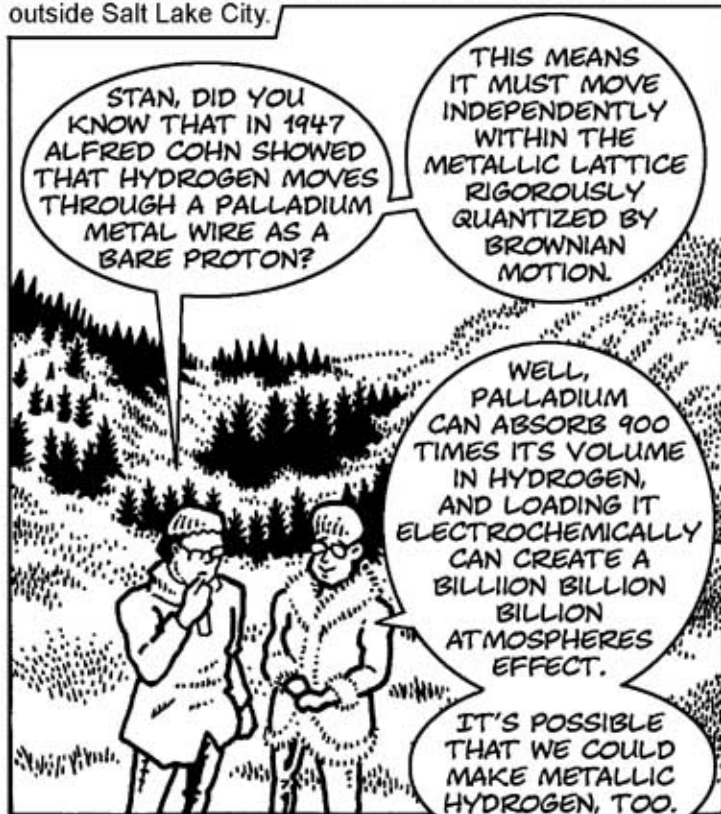
Stanley Pons was born in 1943 in Valdese, North Carolina. As a youth, he played football and experimented with chemistry sets.



In 1975, he went to University of Southampton in England, where Dr. Fleischmann was Head of Electro-chemistry.



They became close friends. When Dr. Pons became the Chairman of Chemistry at University of Utah in 1985, Martin visited often to share the natural beauty of Millcreek Canyon outside Salt Lake City.

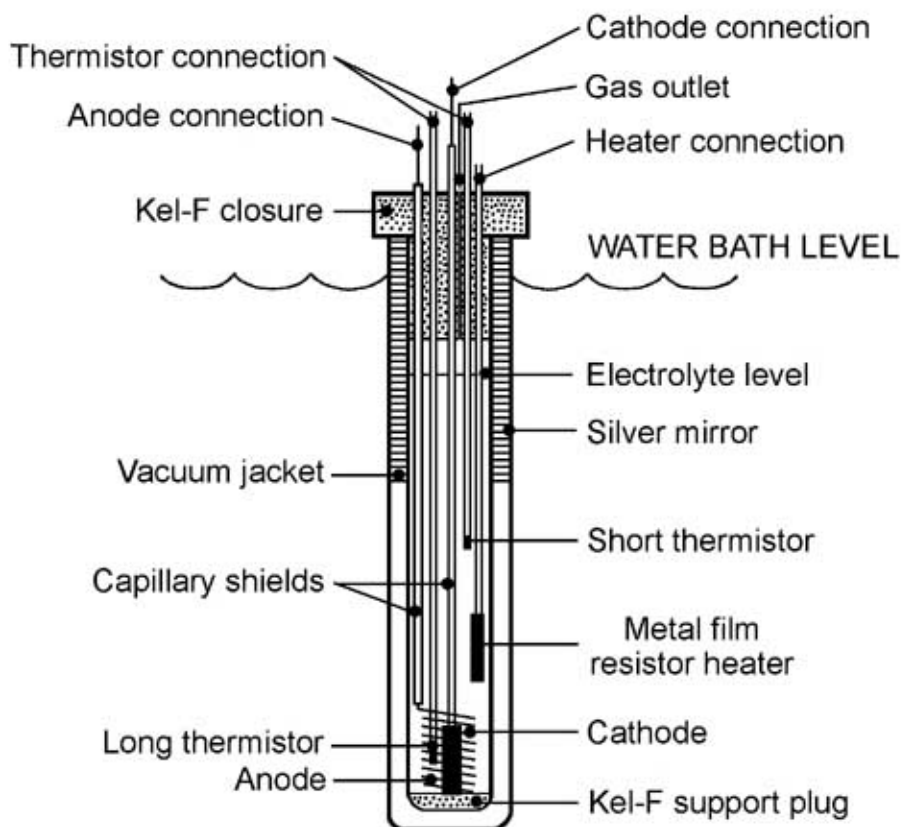




While Martin cooked dinner, Stanley sat at the kitchen table, designing the experiment.



## ELECTROCHEMICAL CELL



They worked secretly in the basement lab of the Henry Eyring Chemistry Building at the University of Utah, using \$100,000 of mostly Dr. Pons' personal savings.

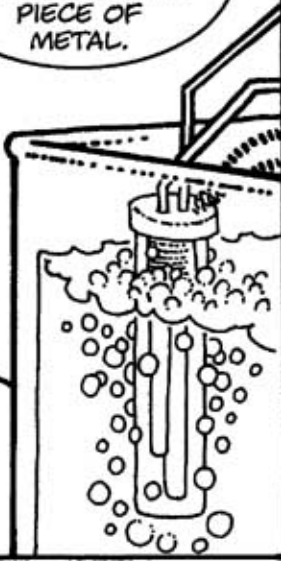
I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT. WE ARE GETTING MORE POWER OUT THAN THE POWER WE'RE PUTTING IN.

EVEN IF EVERYTHING IN THE CELL REACTED CHEMICALLY, THAT WOULD NOT BE CLOSE TO THE ENERGY WE ARE MEASURING COMING OUT. IT MUST BE A NUCLEAR REACTION IN THE LITTLE PIECE OF METAL.



BUT IT'S NOT THE KIND OF NUCLEAR REACTION WE ARE FAMILIAR WITH --THERE'S NO DEADLY NEUTRONS OR GAMMA RAYS.

WE'RE STILL ALIVE--SO IS MARVIN HAWKINS, OUR GRADUATE STUDENT.



YES, I'M STILL ALIVE.



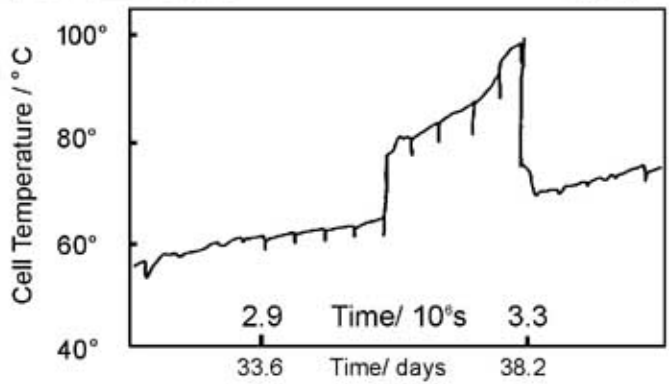
CONVENTIONAL NUCLEAR THEORY BASED ON HOT FUSION IN THE SUN SAYS THERE SHOULD BE A LOT OF DEADLY NEUTRONS TO GET THIS AMOUNT OF HEAT. WE'VE GENERATED SOME, BUT SO FEW--THEY ARE DIFFICULT TO EVEN MEASURE.

AND IT OFTEN TAKES MONTHS BEFORE A REACTION STARTS--IF IT STARTS. WE CAN'T SEEM TO TELL JUST WHEN IT'S GOING TO REACT.

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?



S. Pons,  
M. Fleischmann,  
C. Walling,  
and J. Simpson  
International Patent  
Publication  
No. 90/10935  
(1990)



Once a current was applied, the temperature of the cell rose steadily, heating the water. Just over one month later, the temperature suddenly jumped 20 degrees--and increased exponentially toward boiling. Then just as suddenly, the temperature dropped back down, then continued to rise steadily. What made the temperature rise? What made the temperature drop? This was the question of the Anomalous Heat Effect.