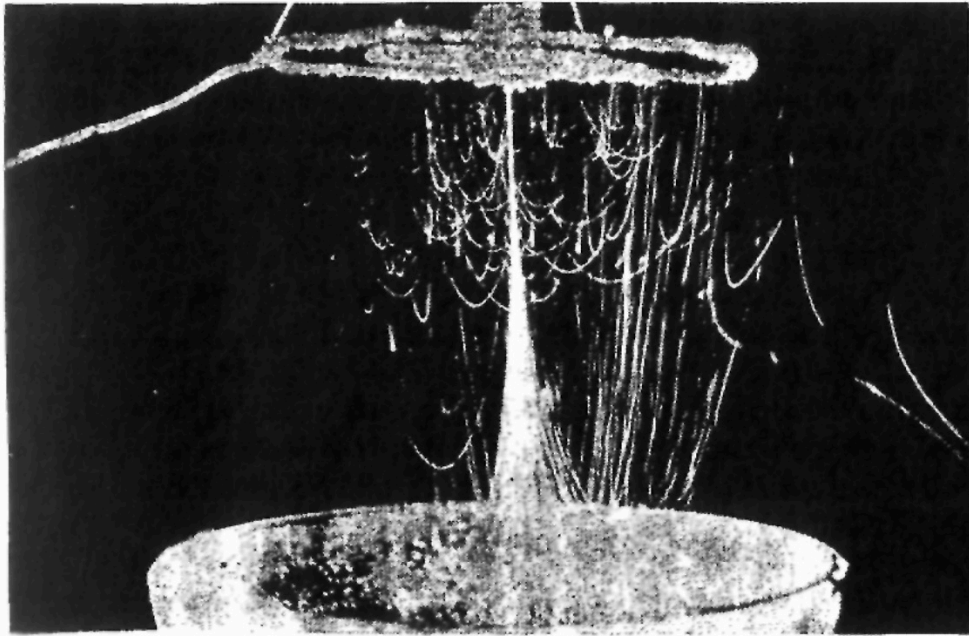


inflammation

Schauberger

processes of [combustion](#) is immaterial. In warmed up rivers and streams this is associated with losses in the [carrying capacity](#) and [tractive force](#)[10] (the deposition of sediment and the sinking of the [groundwater](#) table). The products of this [emulsion](#) give rise to all kinds of **inflammation** in all organisms, as a result of which, due to the lack of [qualigen](#), the regressive course of [cancer](#) then becomes inevitable. In the tissues minute [explosions](#) occur, which result in their [destruction](#).



Motion of Charged Water Particles around the Spiral Charge Collector

Photo from the Swedish Biotechnical Research Institute

Fig. 3

([click to enlarge](#) ↗)

[10] [Tractive force](#): This refers to the force described hydraulically as '[Shear force](#)' — the force that acts to 'shear off' or to [dredge](#) and [dislodge sediment](#). In German the term for [shear force](#) is '[Schubkraft](#)', meaning 'to push, to shove' as well as 'to shear', whereas [Viktor Schauberger](#) uses the word '[Schleppkraft](#)'. The verb '[schleppen](#)' means to [drag](#), [draw](#) or [pull](#). [Viktor Schauberger](#)'s choice of '[Schleppkraft](#)' here is quite specific, since in his view the [movement](#) of [sediment](#) is due to the [sucking action](#) of fast flowing, dense [cold water downstream](#), rather than to the mechanical impact of the [water](#) coming from [upstream](#). In view of this subtle change in emphasis, in lieu of the hydraulically correct term '[shear force](#)', the term '[tractive forces](#)' will be used. This [dynamic](#) is similar to the effect of [wind](#) on roofs, where a roof is blown off not by force from the [windward](#) side, but rather by the [sucking effect](#) of [vortices](#) created on the [leeward](#) side. -Ed. [[The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature](#), [The Biological Vacuum - The Optimal Driving Force for Machines](#)]

See Also

[Brain
encephalitis](#)