



Usage Guide for the ECOMAX-ION D Ionic Regulation Device

Trust Place Co. Ltd



Product Description

- ▶ Fits easily onto the negative battery terminal – no complicated fitting procedure
- ▶ Made exclusively from a combination of carefully selected natural ores and rare earth metals from around the world
- ▶ Can be fitted to any gasoline or diesel-powered car with a battery
- ▶ Two types available: for passenger and heavy vehicles
- ▶ A unique product of the very highest quality, developed in line with Max Planck's theories of quantum physics

Max Planck's Theories (Planck's Law)

Planck's Law is a formula in quantum physics describing the electromagnetic radiation, or the spectral distribution of energy density, emitted by a black body.

The law defines the complete spectral distribution of the electromagnetic radiation released by a black body in thermal equilibrium, at a definite temperature, t . The law was formulated by German physicist Max Planck in 1900. It was at this time that he also came up with the Planck relation, which describes the proportionality constant between the energy of a charged atomic oscillator and the frequency of its associated electromagnetic wave. This relation went onto become an integral part of quantum mechanics.

Effects of Fitting the Device

There are two main benefits seen after fitting the ECOMAX-ION D Ionic Regulation device



Benefit 1

Reduction in fuel usage and harmful exhaust emissions

Benefit 2

Increased battery life



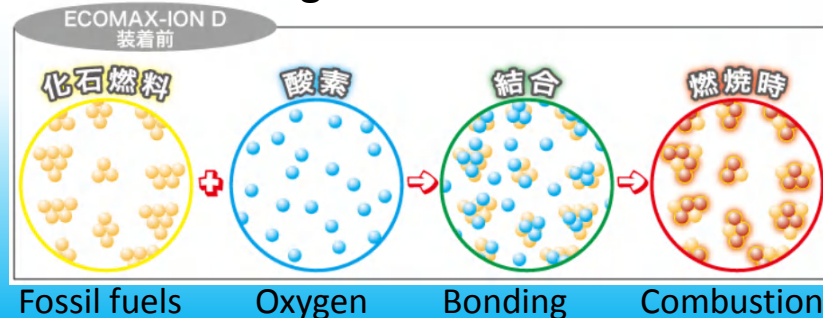
Benefit 1: Reduction in fuel usage and harmful exhaust emissions

Fossil fuels emit energy during combustion when the fuel molecules collide and form bonds with oxygen molecules. The carbon and hydrogen molecules that help make up the fossil fuels usually form clusters of from three to five molecules. This means that, during combustion, each individual oxygen molecule bonds with one of the fuel molecule clusters, leaving the rest of the fuel molecules that did not bond with oxygen as harmful particles floating in the atmosphere.

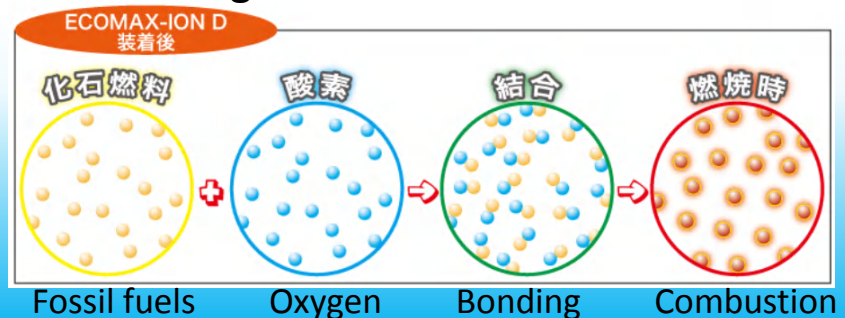
However, the ECOMAX-ION D works to break up these fuel molecule clusters, so that each fuel molecule is able to bond with an oxygen molecule. By enabling these fuel molecules, which were previously emitted as pollution, to form bonds, the efficiency of the combustion is increased. This also significantly reduces fuel consumption as well the emission of harmful gases, including carbon dioxide.

NB: Fossil fuels include gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene etc.

Before fitting the ECOMAX-ION D



After fitting the ECOMAX-ION D



Benefit 2: Increased battery life

When the lead-acid batteries used in cars are discharged, lead sulfate forms on the surface of the electrode plates. This lead sulfate is of an unstable form, and quickly dissolves back into the electrolytic solution when the battery is charged. In theory, this cycle takes place endlessly within the battery.

However, if the battery is left discharging for a long time (in a state of self-discharge) or if the charging and discharging procedure is repeated too many times, the crystalized lead sulfate takes on a more stable form, and will not dissolve back into the electrolytic solution even when the battery is charged. This procedure is known as sulfation (see the photograph below). When crystallized lead sulfates build up on the surface of the electrode plates, then the following effects to the battery's functioning are observed. The battery is then judged to be too old, and discarded.

- 1. Increased Internal Resistance - electricity does not flow as well.**
- 2. Decreased Charging Efficiency - the battery charges less effectively.**
- 3. Decreased Storage Capacity – the battery has a reduced capacity for storing energy.**
- 4. Decreased Discharging Efficiency - the battery discharges less effectively.**



When the ECOMAX-ION D is fitted onto the battery of a car, the tiny vibrations (negative ions) that it emits send a small electric current into the negative terminal of the battery, helping maintain or improve battery function, and also contributing to reducing sulfation.

Results of Device Installation ① (Data Illustrating Improvement in Fuel Consumption)

	Make	Model	Year	Engine Capacity	Fuel	Installation Date	Fuel Consumption Before (km/l)	Fuel Consumption After (km/l)	Reduction in fuel consumption (percent)
1	Honda	Life	2005	660	Gasoline	Dec 2011	11	13.5	22.7%
2	Honda	Acty	1996	660	Gasoline	March 2013	8	13	62.5%
3	Subaru	Sambar 4WD	2003	660	Gasoline	March 2013	8	15.2	90.0%
4	Toyota	Succeed	2007	1500	Gasoline	October 2012	12	14.5	20.8%
5	Toyota	Regius	1997	3000	Diesel	March 2013	8.5	10.5	23.5%
6	Toyota	Ist	2003	1500	Gasoline	March 2013	8.9	10.5	18.0%
7	Honda	Step Wagon	2006	2400	Gasoline	August 2013	10.2	12.4	21.6%
8	Lexus	SC430	2006	4300	Gasoline	June 2013	7.8	9.5	21.8%
9	Toyota	Alphard	2005	2000	Gasoline	May 2013	6.8	8	17.6%
10	Lexus	GS430	2007	4300	Gasoline	April 2013	6.5	8	23.1%
11	Honda	CR-V	2006	2400	Gasoline	July 2013	7.8	10.9	39.7%
12	Toyota	Vanguard	2012	2400	Gasoline	January 2013	8.4	9.8	16.7%
13	Toyota	Prius α	2011	1800	Gasoline	August 2013	20.6	24	16.5%
14	Subaru	Impreza	2012	3000	Gasoline	March 2013	11	12.4	12.7%
15	Mitsubishi Fuso	Fighteh	2002	3t	Diesel	August 2013	3.6	5.7	58.3%
16	Matsuda	Titan	2010	1.5t	Gasoline	August 2013	5.3	10.6	100.0%
17	UD	Condor	2005	8t	Diesel	March 2013	2.91	3.21	10.3%
18	Isuzu	Giga	1996	15t	Diesel	March 2013	2.13	2.25	5.6%
19	UD	Quon	2006	15t	Diesel	August 2013	2.69	2.84	5.6%
20	Honda	Civic	2001	1500	Gasoline	May 2013	8	10.5	31.3%
21	Mercedes Benz	CLS350	2012	3500	Gasoline	July 2013	7.2	10.2	41.7%
22	Nissan	Primera	1998	2000	Gasoline	April 2012	7.1	8	12.7%
23	Toyota	Crown	2003	2500	Gasoline	October 2011	7.2	8.2	13.9%
24	Honda	Fit	2009	1300	Gasoline	May 2013	10.6	12.3	16.0%

Data from Cars with Device Fitted in Japan, 25 October 2013

NB: Information regarding the fuel consumption rates before and after the fitting of the device were provided by the cars' owners.

Results of Device Installation ② (Effects reported by those who have used the device)

- Reduction in idling engine speed
- Reduction in fuel consumption
- Torque improvement
- Accelerator pedal easier to use
- Improved acceleration
- Easier to drive uphill
- Increased engine power
- Increased battery power
- Improved air conditioning
- Headlights become brighter
- Improved audio quality in car stereo
- Reduction in static electricity
(elimination of electromagnetic waves)
- Less dust settles within the car
- Battery trial period lasts longer
- Reduction in the amount of AdBlue (urea) needed for trucks.
- The water vessel in the muffler became unblocked.
- Reduction in, or total eradication of, exhaust fumes.
- Hybrid cars wear out less easily when travelling long distances
- Reduction in the metallic sound made when applying the brakes in hybrid cars
- Improvement in battery charging for hybrid cars

About Our Company

■ Company Outline ■

Name	Trustplace Co., Ltd	
Location	Mie Prefecture, Yokkaichi City, Sakaemachi 1-11, Kusunoki Building 5th Floor	
Phone	059-329-5420	Fax 059-329-5421
Website	http://www.trustplace.co.jp	
Date of Establishment	December 11, 2013	
Start-up Capital	5 million yen	
Company Representatives	Company President	Yosuke Uchida
	Chief Executive	Hiroshi Shimaoka
Type of Business	Sale of Ionic Electrical Parts	
Financing Banks	Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ, Yokkaichi Branch Hyakugo Bank, Yokkaichi Branch	

■ Company History ■

December 2013	Trust Place Co., Ltd founded
December 2013	Begun trading in partnership with ECOMAX-ION
December 2013	Established Tokyo Branch Office

