
PRI-G REDUCES EMISSIONS

PRI-G Cuts NOx, HC Emissions

How PRI-G Reduces Emissions: Extensive laboratory studies of gasoline behavior in combustion have established that during the second and third stages of combustion, a process called polymerization occurs.

During this process, large, high carbon weight molecular structures are formed. These structures do not fully burn, forming unburned hydrocarbon residue. This material forms deposits on engine components, and is exhausted as unburned hydrocarbon emissions.

The thermal stability chemistry of **PRI-G** blocks this polymerization process. The large carbon structures are not permitted to form. As a result, the fuel burns more completely. The amount of unburned residue is greatly diminished. Unburned hydrocarbon emissions are reduced. With more even combustion, peak combustion temperature is reduced, resulting in reductions of thermal NOx.

In the test below, a 327 cid Chevrolet engine was tested. The exhaust system was not equipped with a catalytic converter in order to determine the true emissions profile of the engine.

The automobile was run for 1000 miles at each testing interval. The first test interval was on untreated fuel. The second and third test intervals were conducted on **PRI-G** treated fuel. The table below shows the average results on **PRI-G** treated fuel, and the percent reduction in emissions.

7-Mode Emissions Test

Fuel	HC (ppm)	NOx (ppm)
Regular Unleaded	628	1373
PRI-G Treated	490	1170
% Reduction	-21.97	-14.79