The Nolan Piston's remarkable efficiency stems from its innovative engineering, optimizing energy conversion and ensuring swift returns on investment, with a focus on deployability. Unlike some renewable energy sources that may take years to recoup initial costs, the Nolan Piston's streamlined design accelerates the payback period, making it an attractive investment for those looking for quicker financial gains.

Moreover, the minimal upkeep requirements of the Nolan Piston contribute to its cost-effectiveness. With fewer maintenance demands compared to other renewable energy systems, investors can enjoy consistent returns without significant ongoing expenses. This not only enhances the economic viability of the investment but also positions the Nolan Piston as a reliable and sustainable energy solution.

In terms of environmental impact, the Nolan Piston stands out as a champion of clean energy. Operating without emissions or pollutants, it aligns seamlessly with the global push towards sustainable practices. This not only addresses environmental concerns but also positions investors as contributors to a cleaner and greener future.

An additional noteworthy feature is the incorporation of recycled hard plastics in the manufacturing process. By utilizing recycled materials, the Nolan Piston not only reduces its environmental footprint but also aligns with circular economy principles. This sustainable approach not only benefits the planet but also caters to consumers increasingly prioritizing eco-friendly solutions.

The Nolan Piston's design lends itself to mass production at a low cost. The scalability and cost-effectiveness of manufacturing make it an economically attractive option for widespread adoption. This potential for large-scale production not only ensures affordability for consumers but also contributes to the widespread accessibility of clean energy solutions, further solidifying the Nolan Piston as a standout investment in the renewable energy landscape.

The concept itself is simple. The piston itself can be made out of any number of things, like hard plastic, and weight added afterwards. Inside the piston will sit a turbine (or more) and a wheel will stick out of one or both sides. An inflatable can be attached to the top of the piston assembly (smaller models will have air compressor/tank mounted to outside of paired tube, larger models will have air compressor/tank inside the piston), air compressor/tanks will be ran with solar panel (extra panel and battery for night). In the bottom of the piston is a capacitor bank, with contacts on bottom of piston assembly. In the bottom of paired tube there needs to be a receiver plate for the capacitor bank to empty into as the bottom of each “fall”.

The paired tube needs to be filled with water or another liquid.

When the inflatable inflates, the submerged piston assembly will begin to rise in the paired tube. Air tank/compressor will need to be on a timer. The compressor will deflate the inflatable at the top of the

piston's ascent. The piston assembly will begin to fall back down the paired tube. The wheels sticking out of the side of the piston will keep the piston centered in the tube as they rub against the walls of the paired tube. The wheels will be attached via belt to 1kw turbine(s) inside the piston assembly. The 1KW turbine will feed the capacitor bank on the way back to home position. When the piston assembly reaches home position, electrical contact on piston makes contact with receiver plate on bottom of tube, feeding grid, charging station, powering electric ship, etc...

This design will generate more electricity with "fall height." The longer the piston falls with enough force to turn the turbine, the more each "fall" will generate.

The paired tubes will need to be modular to reduce maintenance costs. For a plant of several of these a crane on a track could service several dozen. For residential models, a pulley and spring system will be attached to the top of the tube for removing pistons. Tubes will consist of 5 foot sections, fastened with rubber strips and barrel clamps, with the bottom piece (receiver plate, drain and bottom) buried or cemented.

The shell of the piston can be made from aluminum, wood, plastic (and weighted) or resin. Resin molds and instructions should come with the generator for making replacement parts for the piston's body, caps, and wheels if needed. Top cap should be removable for maintenance on inflatable or pneumatic system. Bottom cap should be removable to perform maintenance tasks on electrical components (capacitor bank and turbines) To further reduce maintenance costs, several air lines and thin snake-like inflatables can be used instead of one large one for lift.

Given sufficient "Drop" this system will provide much more energy than it requires to run its pneumatic system.

Once started, a crew of 6 could easily raise 6 of these in 1 day. This is the most deployable renewable energy so far. Investors could see returns in as little as 5 years, and improvements to the design in the meantime. Ready to begin prototype as soon as funding is secured.