

Tad Johnson <h2opowered@ ...> wrote:

For those of you who were not here, or have not watched the Keelynet boards and such I will revamp my entire history of Meyer experiments.

In 1996 I was an amateur electronics hobbyist. I had been interested in electrolysis and hydrogen study for many years prior, but this year I was watching the sci.hydrogen news group to become more educated on hydrogen in general. During that year I met a man who was good friends with Stanley Meyer and regularly went to visit him in Ohio. John lived here in California, and had also invested some money in the Water Fuel cell project of Meyers'. I became friends with this man and became more interested in the Stanley Meyer system. As I became more adept at electronic design and troubleshooting I began to want to try and duplicate the Stanley Meyer process of breaking water with high voltage at resonance.

During that year and onward a couple years I was able to ask John questions which he would then ask Stanley, and would then feed the answer back to me. You see, Stan was not willing to just talk to anyone about the process let alone give away any secrets of the process that were not mentioned already in the patents. So I had to ask these questions through John who was good friends with Stanley.

My first few circuits worked but the cell would not make any hydrogen, especially under the conditions that Stanley and his patents said they would. The problem is that I would tune the cell like he said and yet no gas would be produced. It took three years of tinkering to finally figure out what I was doing wrong, and it was a big blunder. The answer to what I was doing wrong came to me through the sci.hydrogen group by a man who lived in Sweden and had already duplicated the Meyer experiments based on his patents. His name was Ted Zettergren, and he was an inventor who helped other inventors file patents and market products. He posted on exactly what he did and how the system worked. To my knowledge he was one of the first of three people who duplicated the Meyer experiments successfully.

After Stan was killed I had no information other than Ted's to go by, but it was all I needed, or anyone else needs to duplicate the Meyers' process.

The process is achieved by the following:

1. Pulsing circuit or power supply capable of producing 600+ Volts @ 20Khz+ @ 100uA+. My system was a simple, off the shelf inverter with an input of 12VDC and an output of 1200VAC @ 20Khz @ 1mA. I then took this circuit and modified the circuit to run at 42.5-43.0Khz. This was an off-the- shelf inverter sold by Fry's electronics. It is a neon power supply with a very small bobbin core transformer. Anyone can buy this circuit or one just like it and modify it to run within the specs I gave you. The hard part is obtaining resonance which takes years of electronics expertise to do.

2. A small electrolysis cell with the ability to vary distance between conductors.

3. 2 - Chokes, one adjustable, one fixed.

4. One high voltage diode to go in-line with the cathode of the power supply output.

5. Inductance Meter, Capacitance meter, frequency counter/Oscilloscope, and high voltage probe.

The key to the Meyer process is resonance, and without resonance the system produces no gas. At 12 watts you see why no gas is produced without resonance. This is a standard LC resonant circuit in which you MUST (!) match Capacitive reactance with Inductive reactance. This then creates an LC resonant circuit in which the two legs of the power supply match in frequency exactly. A Ham calc make the calculation of resonance easy once you know the capacitance of the cell and the frequency you are driving it at. Once you have your inductance calculated you then buy the proper chokes that fall within the inductance range needed. The adjustable one needs (obviously) to be tunable within a small range, so that when the cell temperature changes and causes the capacitance of the cell to change, then the inductance can also be changed to keep the cell in resonance. If your cell has the ability to vary distance between conductors, then you simply change the distance and thus change the capacitance of the cell rather than changing the inductance. You must vary one or the other though. I have found since then that the capacitance of the cell can be changed and works just as well as the inductors being adjusted. You don't use ANY electrolyte, you don't want ANY amperage at all, only voltage @ resonance. REPEAT, YOU DON'T NEED ANY CURRENT FLOW, ONLY VOLTAGE!

What I found frustrating is that the cell temperature would change and the system would stop making gas. In order to keep the system making gas you constantly have to keep the cell in resonance, and thus you really need the system to be controlled by a processor, that constantly checks frequency on both legs and then adjusts inductance to keep the cell in resonance. This is why Stanley move to the other patents where the spark plus type of electrolysis chamber was used instead of a large cell. +

With the cell running at 1200Volts @ 1mA @ 42.8Khz I found I could make 200LP/H of gas. Do the math and you will find that this is impossible given our current understanding of electrolysis. If you scale this equation up you will find that you can make over 20,000LP/H of gas for 1200Watts. This is easily enough to run most any Internal combustion engine. The only problem has been keeping the cell in tune. An alternator will easily produce 3000 watts of power, so this is easily enough to power the car on this system alone. This is how the Volkswagen Buggy was running around on water only. The car has to wait a minute or two before he stored enough gas to run the car, then once it was started and running it would make enough gas to run the car at up to 60MPH. I never saw this car run personally, but I have two people that went to two showings and both said it worked and they verified there was no gasoline on board.

3 Years ago I sent Stefan and others this experimental data and never heard back from anyone, nor did anyone ever repeat my experiment. To this date I know of only Ted, Me, and one other person who has duplicated this experiment and done so successfully. The third person is a PHD on the east coast of the U.S. who is in contact with Stanley's widow.

Stanley's brother now takes care of all water fuel cell business and claims he will start it up again and make sure it makes it to market this time. But I have not heard from them in years now. Stefan easily has the electronics experience to duplicate this process and also solve the issue of keeping the cell in resonance. I probably do as well at this point but I am not going to do it alone. It takes a lot of electronics expertise and hard work to solve this problem of cell tuning.

Whew, my fingers are tired.....

Tad