

Stanley MEYER Resonant Electrolysis Cell System : (page created at November 2007 Update)

Introduction by MDG nov07: Stanley MEYER is the most famous inventor in the 'Super-efficient Electrolysis' field, and many took inspiration from his work. His original Electrolysis Concept was able to produce many times as much hydrogen gas as permits the Faraday's Law of electrolysis, and the Law of Conservation of Energy, then he brought it up to a still un-understood high level he called 'Thermal Explosive Energy'. We can say that he was at least 50 years in advance of his time ... The evidence, then, is that his concept of electrolysis is tapping in another source of energy, not 'recognized' yet in the classical physics, that must be in another dimension, outside our three dimensions, and it must be a non thermic form of energy, because Stan Cell is not producing heat while electrolyzing.

There is still not a complete concensus of the Experts in Zero Point Energy, Peter Lindermann, John Bedini, Thomas Bearden, Moray King, Allan Sterling and many others, on HOW Stanley Meyer was catching this ZPE. May be he was using Radiant Energy High Voltage Pulses (Back Electro Motive Force) to charge his Capacitor/Cell (two Stainless Steel pipes isolated by a fine layer of pure water as strong dielectric) almost without current, until the breakdown level of the water layer was reached, at which moment the accumulated voltage in the capacitor would be converted to amperes that would split the water molecules, realising the hydrogen and oxygen, and the power supply sensor would cut the input pulses, to stop any current flowing from the source.

After all the electricity stored in this capacitor/cell would be used, the water would take place again between the two ss tubes, reforming the insulating layer, the power supply sensor would send again power for a new cycle of charging the capacitor/cell to its dielectric breakdown level ... Electrolysis would be done with 'Pure Voltage Potential' and almost no Amperes (current). See below the Peter Lindermann explanation.

Radiant Pulses can be created by sending unidirectional (that's may be why Stan had a rectifying diode in his circuit) short pulses in a coil/choke, they are called also Back EMF, and are of a many times higher voltage level compared to the original pulses sent. Tesla, Gray, Moray, Bedini, Bearden and many others are using this technical trick to distrub the Vacuum Energy Field and organize and collect the ZPE to do 'free' electric work in their apparatus. Perhaps Stan Meyer did the same, and this web page is a collection of information I found on the fantastic internet, that should make it as clear as possible to understand.

About the successful suppressed replications done by Dave Lawton and Mr. Ravi from India, the calculations of their efficiency give around 200-600% (400 for Lawton, 600 for Ravi, see 'replicas' page) of the theoretical Faraday maximum, while Stan Meyer was at 1,700%, 17 times the Farady's maximum (Meyer interview, Channel 4, UK, 17 dec. 1995). Perhaps we need to step up the original pulses to an higher voltage, a few thousands volts at least, and then only we send this high voltage pulses in a coil/choke or Tesla/Bedini bifilar coil (1 to 1 ratio, see below why) to obtain consequent high back EMF Radiant Energy pulses to charge the capacitor/cell to the voltage breakdown level of the water layer between the electrode pipes (in the tens of thousands volts, Stan stipulated using 20.000 Volts in his 'memo1' (see below)).

Or may be Stan Meyer is not even using back EMF Radiant Spikes for its super-efficient electrolysis, but just direct unidirectional high voltage pulses to charge the capacitor/cell up to its breakdown limit, through the help of the chokes ; quote: 'the resonant chokes being specifically to damp the voltage spikes that could prematurely set this thing off' from Peter Lindermann video, see below.

In this case it could be the very short pulses that would trigger a Radiant Effect in the capacitor/cell itself, increasing the value of the original pulses, like Bedini explained about his Simplified School Girl (SSG) circuit: there is a Radiant Effect in the coil by the reaction to the pulse sent, this creates a Back EMF, when the electromagnetic field collapses abruptly in the coil, AND there is also a Radiant Effect when the Back EMF pulse hits the battery electrodes, and this one is also present when we use a capacitor in place of a battery, like in his Window Coil Motor.

Another possibility is that Stan Meyer didn't revealed in the patent that he actually did connect his 2 chokes in a bifilar configuration (Tesla/Bedini coil), and then that's where he was creating the Radiant Energy Spikes ... see article below.

Actually Stanley Meyer explained is super-efficient electrolysis with the electron movement and exchange between water molecules/atoms themselves, induced by the high voltage field accumulated between the electrodes, and bringing the water molecules to split (see below his 'memo1'), contrary to standard electrolysis where that exchange of electrons is effected between the water molecules and electrodes.

That was not accepted at the time he lived, but it has been recently scientifically confirmed, in 2005, by NAOHIRO SHIMUZU et al., that the use of ultra-short pulses can create a 'new form' of electrolysis, and with a better efficiency, but still inferior to the Faraday limits.

Quote: It was found that by using an ultra-short pulse with the width of 300 ns, electrolysis takes place with a mechanism dominated by electron transfer, which is different from the conventional diffusion limiting process in DC electrolysis. End quote. (document 'A novel method of hydrogen generation by water electrolysis using.pdf' available at [hydroxy more.html](#).)

Could this water molecules broken through high voltage field attraction, pure Potential Field that affect the electrons, be in the exact middle of the field, and liberate their gases just there, at equal distance of the electrodes, because this could explain the 'gas bubbles created in the middle' by George Wiseman electrolyser, from eagle-research.com, and other experimenters on the oupower.com builders forum ... and also that could be the most efficient way to create 'monatomic' hydrogen and oxygen, having much powerful explosion power compared to standard hydrogen and oxygen molecules.

Personally investigating the ORMUS (with successful trials), see other part of this website, I think that somewhere this atomic Cooper Pair, Bose Einstein Condensate and other Superconductors could have also a role played in this superefficient electrolyses, or at least in the Meyer's Nuclear Thermal Explosive Water Energy ...

Which one is the right explanation ? Off course it may be a 'mix' of different effects, but for sure it induces the existence of new phenomenons that are not yet described in the classical physics books. But it's real, and it's just next to full systematic reproductability. We can see that only off the shelf or low cost components are used, and then it will be quite easy and cheap to manufacture.

Considering the large choice in systems and technologies that could provide us with 'free power' for all, Stanley Meyer's process seems to be the most 'open source' and near to completion of all, to furnish a considerable power with a wide range of uses, technically simple and affordable. The Hydroxy gas that comes out from water electrolysis is well known for its high power, and is already commercialized as welding gas, cooking gas, domestic heating gas, industrial burning gas, vehicle fuel saver gas and more. Off course the generalization of Stan Meyer's process with a very high efficiency, many folds the one available now from standard Faraday electrolysis, will boost the development of the use of Hydroxy (HOH) in our daily life.

Stan Meyer's secret looks finally accessible and simple to understand and reproduce. That would be the BEST SOLUTION for free power NOW, at very low cost to manufacture, with off the shelf material, AND FREE OF PATENT RIGHTS, being a technology in the Public Domain now, after expiration of Stans' patents in 2007!

Please take all the necessary precautions if you intend to research in this high voltage fields, because it can be lethal.

1990, Stanley Meyer, USA :

<http://www.rexresearch.com/meyerhy/meyerhy.htm>

Reprinted from OSEN.org

<http://www.osen.org/Technologies/Hydrogen/StanMeyerReport/tabid/373/Default.aspx>

Article from **Electronics World & Wireless World** (January 1991)



Eye-witness accounts suggest that US inventor Stanley Meyer has developed an electric cell which will split ordinary tap water into hydrogen and oxygen with far less energy than that required by a normal electrolytic cell.

In a **demonstration made before Professor Michael Laughton, Dean of Engineering at Queen Mary College, London, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, a former controller of the British Navy, and Dr Keith Hindley, a UK research chemist.** Meyer's cell, developed at the inventor's home in Grove City, Ohio, produced far more hydrogen/oxygen mixture than could have been expected by simple electrolysis.

Where normal water electrolysis requires the passage of current measured in amps, Meyer's cell achieves the same effect in milliamps. Furthermore ordinary tap water requires the addition of an electrolyte such as sulphuric acid to aid current conduction; **Meyer's cell functions at greatest efficiency with pure water.**

According to the witnesses, the most startling aspect of the Meyer cell was that **it remained cold, even after hours of gas production.** Meyer's experiments, which he seems to be able to perform to order, have earned him a series of US patents granted under Section 101. The granting of a patent under this section is **dependent on a successful demonstration of the invention to a Patent Review Board.**

Meyer's cell seems to have many of the attributes of an electrolytic cell except that it functions at high voltage, low current rather than the other way around. **Construction is unremarkable.** The electrodes - referred to as "excitors" by Meyer- are made from parallel plates of stainless steel formed in **either flat or concentric topography. Gas production seems to vary as the inverse of the distance between them;** the patents suggest a **spacing of 1.5mm** produces satisfactory results.

The **real differences occur in the power supply** to the cell. Meyer uses an external inductance which appears to resonate with the capacitance of the cell --- **pure water apparently possesses a dielectric constant of about 5** --- to produce a parallel resonant circuit. This is **excited by a high power pulse generator** which, together with the cell capacitance and a **rectifier diode**, forms a charge pump circuit. High frequency pulses build a rising staircase DC **potential across the electrodes of the cell until a point is reached where the water breaks down and a momentary high current flows. A current measuring circuit in the supply detects this breakdown and removes the pulse drive for a few cycles allowing the water to "recover"**. (MDG nov07: that's a very CLEAR explanation given by Stan himself on the HOW IT WORKS ! So it was known in 1991 already ...)

Research chemist Keith Hindley offers this description of a Meyer cell demonstration: "After a day of presentations, the Griffin committee witnessed a number of important demonstration of the WFC" (water fuel cell as named by the inventor).

A witness team of independent UK scientific observers testified that US inventor, Stanley Meyer, successfully decomposed ordinary tap water into constituent elements through a combination of **high, pulsed voltage using an average current measured only in miliamps.** Reported gas evolution was enough to sustain a hydrogen / oxygen flame which instantly melted steel.

In contrast with normal high current electrolysis, the **witnesses report the lack of any heating** within the cell. Meyer declines to release details which would allow scientists to duplicate and

evaluate his "waterfuel cell". However, he has supplied enough detail to the US Patents Office to persuade them that he can substantiate his 'power-from-water' claims.

One demonstration cell was fitted with two parallel plate "excitors". Using tap water to fill the cell, the plates generated gas at very low current levels- no greater than a tenth of an amp on the ammeter, and claimed to be milliamps by Meyer - and this gas **production increased steadily as the plates were moved closer** together and decreased as they were separated. The **DC voltage appeared to be pulsed at tens of thousands of volts.**

A second cell carried nine stainless steel double tube cell units and generated much more gas. A sequence of photographs was taken showing **gas production at milliamp levels.** When the **voltage was turned up** to its peak value, the gas then poured off at a very impressive level.

"We did notice that the water at the top of the cell slowly became discolored with a pale cream and dark brown precipitate, almost certainly the effects of the chlorine in the heavily chlorinated tap water on the stainless steel tubes used as "excitors". He was demonstrating hydrogen **gas production at milliamp and kilovolt levels.** ...Meyer's cell functions at greatest efficiency with pure water.

"The most remarkable observation is that the WFC and all its metal pipework **remained quite cold to the touch, even after more than twenty minutes** of operation. The **splitting mechanism clearly evolves little heat in sharp contrast to electrolysis** where the electrolyte warms up quickly."

"The results appear to suggest efficient and controllable gas production that responds rapidly to demand and yet is safe in operation. We clearly saw how **increasing and decreasing the voltage is used to control gas production.** We saw how gas generation ceased and then began again instantly as the voltage driving circuit was switched off and then on again."

"After hours of discussion between ourselves, we concluded that Stan Meyer did appear to have **discovered an entirely new method for splitting water** which showed few of the characteristics of classical electrolysis. Confirmation that his devices actually do work come from his collection of granted US patents on various parts of the WFC system.

Since they were **granted under Section 101 by the US Patent Office, the hardware involved in the patents has been examined experimentally by US Patent Office experts and their seconded experts and all the claims have been established.**"

"The basic WFC was **subjected to three years of testing. This raises the granted patents to the level of independent, critical, scientific and engineering confirmation** that the devices actually perform as claimed."

The practical demonstration of the Meyer cell appears substantially more convincing than the para-scientific jargon which has been used to explain it. The inventor himself talks about a distortion and polarization of the water molecule resulting in the H:OH bonding tearing itself apart under the electrostatic potential gradient, of a resonance within the molecule which amplifies the effect.

Apart from the copious hydrogen/oxygen gas evolution and the minimal temperature rise within the cell, witnesses also report **that water within the cell disappears rapidly**, presumably into its component parts and as an aerosol from the myriad of tiny bubbles breaking the surface of the cell.

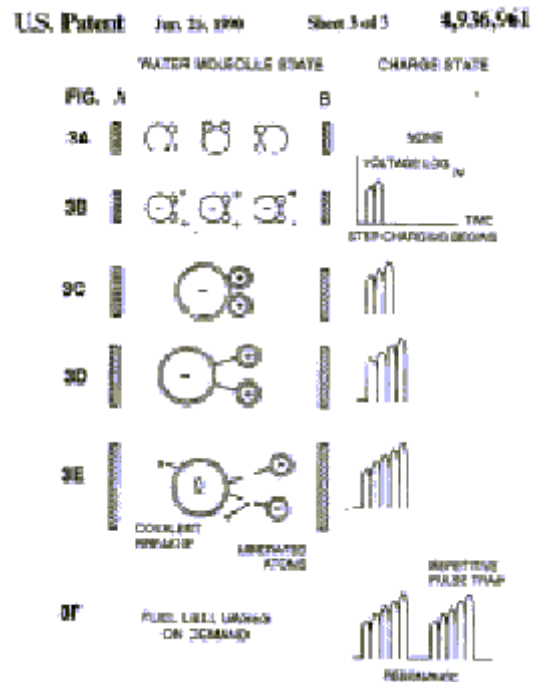
Meyer claims to have run a converted VW on hydrogen/oxygen mixture **for the last four years** using a chain of six cylindrical cells. He also claims that photon stimulation of the reactor space by optical fibre piped laser light increases gas production.

The inventor is a protegee' of the Advanced Energy Institute.

To get the article in pdf format, get 'Meyerless+World.pdf' (42 Ko) available at <http://my.opera.com/h2earth/blog/cybrarium>

USP # 4,936,961- **Method for the Production of a Fuel Gas** - Stanley Meyer

FIGS. 3A through 3F are illustrations depicting the **theoretical bases for the phenomena encountered** during operation of the invention herein.



Circuit useful in the process:

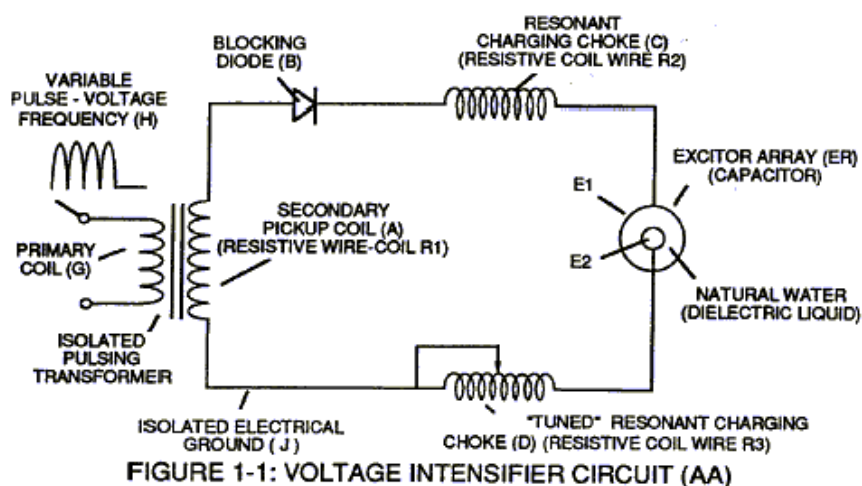
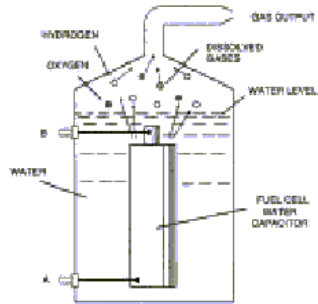


FIG. 2 shows a perspective of a "water capacitor" element used in the fuel cell circuit.



... The hydrogen and oxygen atomic gases, and other gas components formerly entrapped as dissolved gases in water, are **released when the resonant energy exceeds the covalent bonding force of the water molecule.**

A preferred construction material for the **capacitor plates is stainless steel T-304** which is non-chemical reactive with water, hydrogen, or oxygen.

Patents Granted : USP # 4,936,961 - **Method for the Production of a Fuel Gas** / USP # 4,826,581 - **Controlled Production of Thermal Energy from Gases** / USP # 4,798,661 - **Gas generator voltage control circuit** / USP # 4,613,779 ~ **Electrical Pulse Generator** / USP # 4,613,304 ~ **Gas Electrical H Generator** / USP # 4,465,455 ~ **Start-up/Shut-down for H Gas Burner** / USP # 4,421,474 ~ **H Gas Burner** / USP # 4,389,981 ~ **H Gas Injector System for IC Engine** / USP # 4,275,950 ~ **Light-Guide Lense** / USP # 3,970,070 ~ **Solar Heating System** / USP # 4,265,224 ~ **Multi-Stage Solar Storage System** / USP # 3,970,070 - **Solar heating system** .

The energy contained in a gallon of water exceeds 2.5 million barrels of oil when equated in terms of atomic energy.
Water, of course, is free, abundant, energy recyclable.

Eighteen microliters of a water droplet per injection cycle is all that is required to run the experimental dune buggy at 65 m.p.h. down the road.

To run a truck, for example, it would take only 148 microliters of a water droplet to equal the on-road performance of the dune buggy, Meyer said.

Normally, gasoline has 0.5 pounds of hydrogen in it; whereas water has 1.7 pounds of hydrogen-or 2.5 times that of gasoline. **Running a car under the Water Fuel Cell method, you would go 2.5 times farther than on gasoline.**

The Water Fuel injectors that replace the conventional spark plugs in an internal combustion

engine form the resonant cavity which allows water to be converted to thermal explosive energy. This technology allows the car to run both safely and under control.

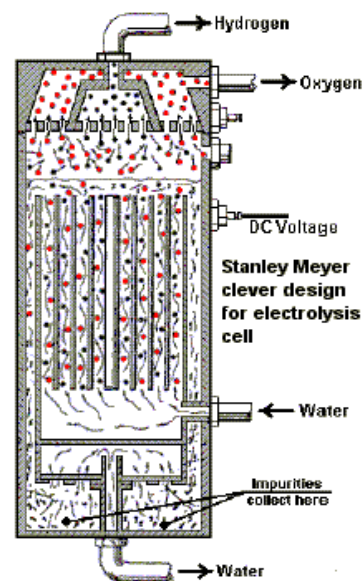


... "When you ignite gases from water, the by-product is a de-energized water mist which goes out the exhaust," Meyer explained. "It's an open energy system. The water mist is then re-energized by absorbing photon energy from the sun and then returning to the earth's water supply in the form of rain for energy re-use..."

No 07## To get the best, more complet and latest info to replicate Stan Meyer Cell, visit the page of H2EARTH/David Wenbert, on this website, at wf_meyer_h2earth.html

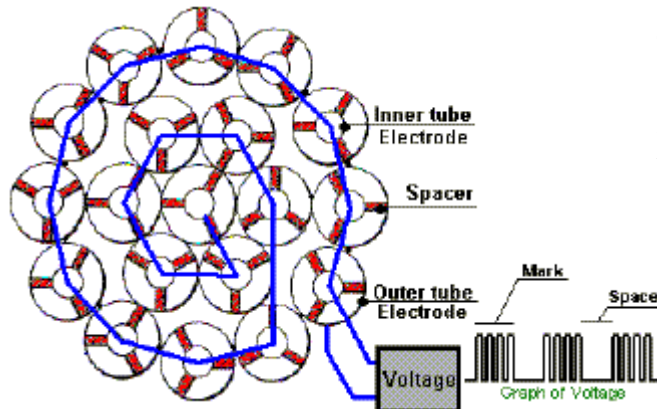
No 07## Stan Meyer Cell Design, download file named 'D16.pdf' at <http://www.panaceauniversity.org/D16.pdf>

One of Stan Meyer's many different cells designs is shown here:

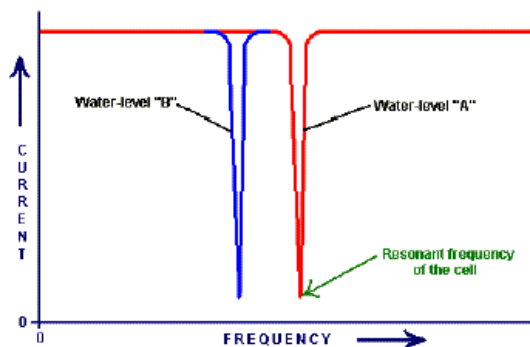


You will note that he uses a DC voltage on the wall of the cell to move the dissociated hydrogen atoms outwards and the oxygen atoms inwards, to produce separate gas exits from the cell.

One of his pipe electrode arrangements is shown here, and while it is taken directly from one of his patents, it should be understood that the pipe spacers shown in red are actually very narrow as the spacing between the pipes is very important for gas production and is usually set at 1.5 mm:



It should be understood that while Stan's system of splitting water is very high efficiency indeed, it is not easy to maintain its tuning at the optimum level. The resonance of the cell is very sharp indeed (MDG nov07: I think it is the famous 'sweet spot' on the Bedini and other Radiant systems), and can generally only be found by careful monitoring of the current while adjusting the pulse frequency very, very slowly. The diagram shown here indicates how narrow the resonance 'notch' is.



Even at frequencies very close to the resonant frequency, there will be no indication whatsoever that the frequency has almost been reached. When the correct tuning point has been found (at water level A), the water-splitting accelerates to a high level, and unless the water supply is being pumped

through the cell as Stan shows in his patent drawings, then the water level starts to drop.

Unfortunately, as the water level drops, say to water level B, the resonant frequency of the cell alters and the pulse train is then at the wrong frequency and the process stops to perform correctly. To maintain maximum low-current gas production, either the cell conditions have to be held constant to a high degree of accuracy, or sophisticated electronic control is needed to keep re-adjusting the pulse frequency to the exact resonant frequency, faster than the cell characteristics can change.

This is probably the reason why Stanley Meyer moved away from this type of cell in favour of direct water injection into his car engine, creating the combustion conditions inside each cylinder just before ignition. The injection system has the enormous advantage of not needing to handle gases of any type but just move and manipulate ordinary water. Stan died suddenly just after perfecting and demonstrating his water injection system and before it went into production - an amazingly convenient occurrence for the oil industries. As far as I am aware, nobody has managed to replicate Stan's injection system, in spite of there being patent information on it.

Henry Puharich also used a pulsed signal to split water molecules in an efficient manner. His technique is rather different in that he starts with a modulated audio sine-wave signal and uses half-wave rectification to cut off the negative voltage components. The result is a pulsed DC signal which has a whole range of different amplitudes...

11 MEMOS from Stanley A. MEYER, in french and english on the webpage: <http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/index.htm>

In this memo written by Stanley Meyer himself, resuming his patents and processes, HYDROGEN FRACTURING PROCESS you will clearly understand that he was using Zero Point Energy to split the water; he called it like others, "Pure Voltage Potential", so I put a html version of this memo in the ZPE part of this website, in the index page, at MEYER, Stanley ...

English versions, in pdf files:

Memo 1 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section1.pdf>

(see resume below) Memo 420 - Hydrogen Fracturing Process, 01/25/90 ... using Water as Fuel - Operational Parameters - Voltage Dynamic

Memo 2 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section2.pdf>

Memo 421 - Quenching Circuit Technology, 01/25/90 ; Rendering Hydrogen Safer Than Natural Gas - Spark-Ignition Tube - Gas Injection Process - Flame Temperature Adjustment - Quenching Circuit - Quenching Nozzle - Catalytic Block Assembly - Internal Combustion Engine -

Memo 3 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section3.pdf>

Memo 422DA- WFC Hydrogen Gas Management System, 04/15/91 ; Water Fuel-Gas Injection System - Laser Accelerator Assembly - Acceleration Control Circuit - Analog Voltage generator - Voltage Amplitude Control Circuit - Variable Pulse Frequency Generator - Voltage Intensifier Circuit - Electrical Polarization process - Resonant Action (extract): Subjecting and exposing water molecule (85) to even higher voltage levels (xxx Vn) (up to and beyond several thousand volts) causes water bath (91) of Figure (3-30) as to Figure (3-25) to go into a state of ionization by allowing opposite polarity forces (TT') and (UU') to eject one or more electrons (92a

xxx 92n) from water bath atoms (93). Intensified electrical attraction force (TT') causes dislodged negative charged electrons (92) to migrate to positive voltage-plate (E1) while electrical attraction force (UU') causes positive charged atom nucleus (94) to travel toward negative voltage-plate (E2). Applied electrical attraction force (TT') and (UU') always being of equal voltage intensity but opposite in electrical polarity as voltage amplitude (65) is attenuated.

Memo 4 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section4.pdf>

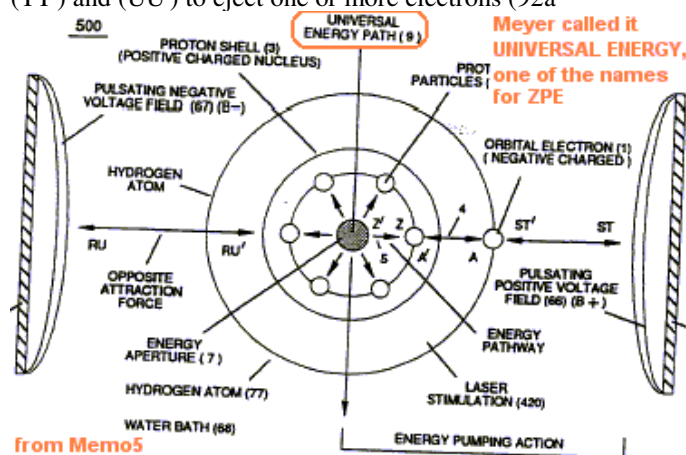
Memo 423DA - Water Fuel Injection System, 07/03/91 ;(with pictures of the engine on the water buggy)

Memo 5 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section5.pdf>

Memo 424 - Atomic Energy Balance of Water, 11/14/91 - Using Water as Fuel

(MDG nov07: Be sure Meyer was using ZPE !



from Memo5
FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

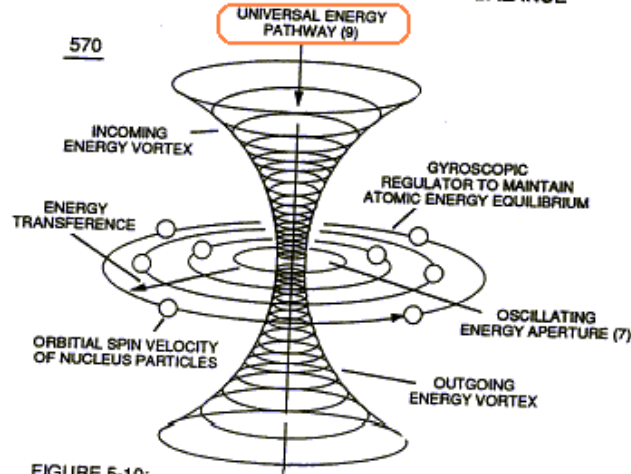


FIGURE 5-10:
ENERGY APERTURE
OF THE ATOM

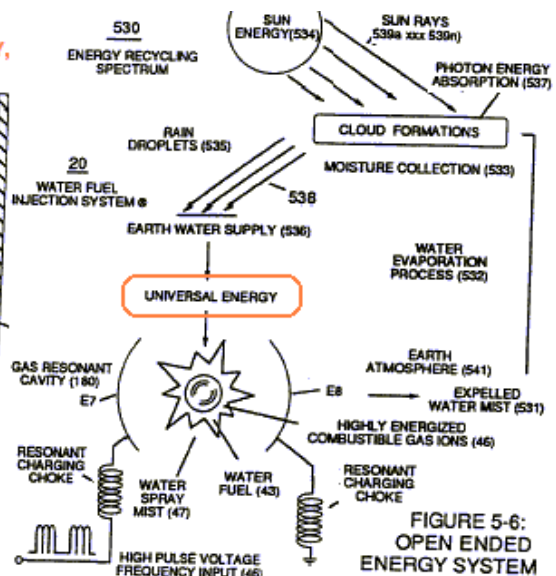
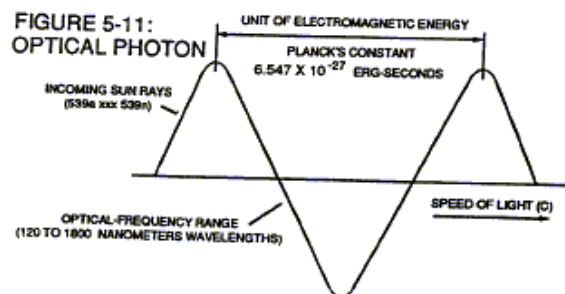
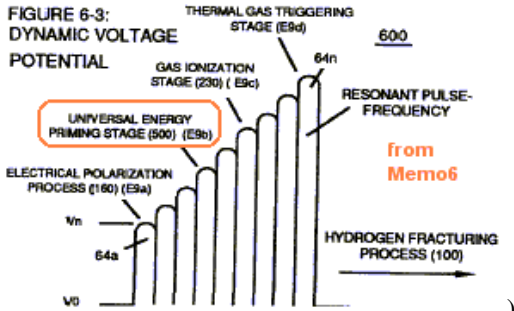


FIGURE 5-6:
OPEN ENDED
ENERGY SYSTEM

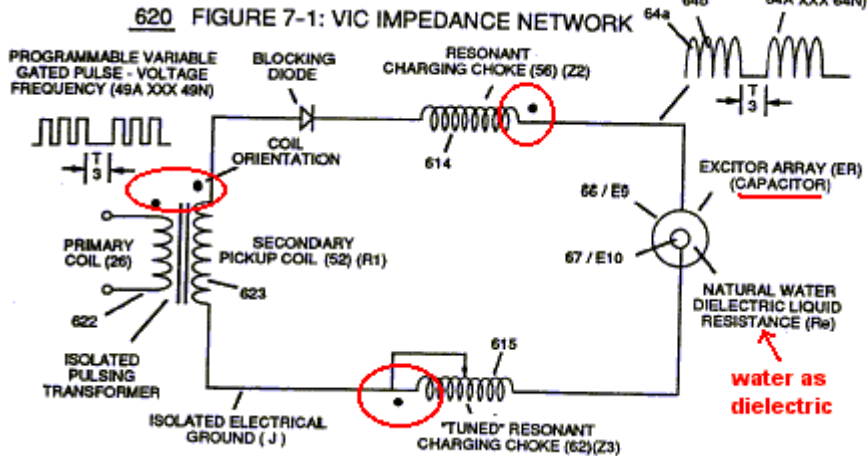


Stanley MEYER was well aware of the Zero-Point Energy, he called Universal Energy, and finding way(s) to harvest it in his many apparatus, he was a genius...

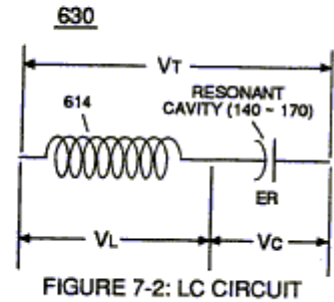


Memo 6 original:
<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section6.pdf>
 Memo 425 - Water Fuel Injector: Taper Resonant Cavity, 08/13/92

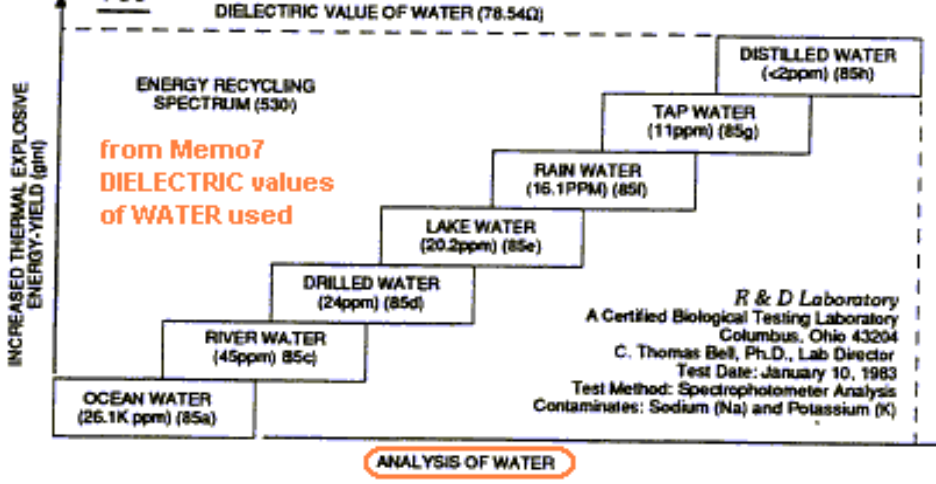
Memo 7 original:
<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section7.pdf>
 Memo 426 - VIC Matrix Circuit, 07/07/93 ; Instant Explosion of Water



from MEYER's Memo7
 see the coils polarities



760 FIGURE 7-15: THERMAL EXPLOSIVE-ENERGY OF WATER



Memo 8 original:
<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section8.pdf>

Memo 427 - Voltage Wave-Guide Propagating, 08/10/93 ; "Resonant Action" By Voltage Tickling of State Space

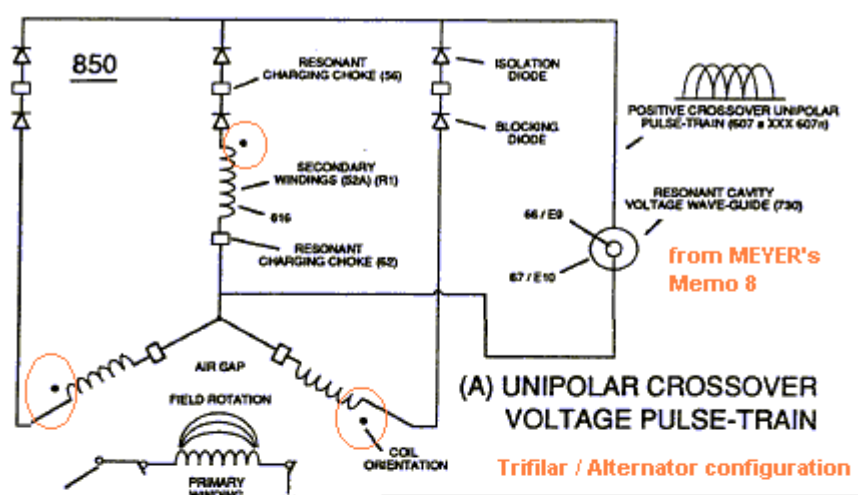
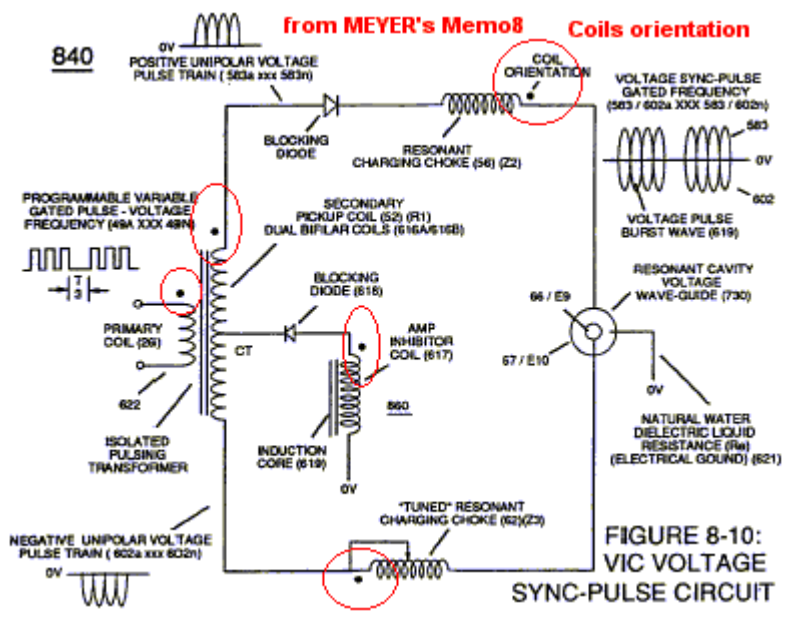
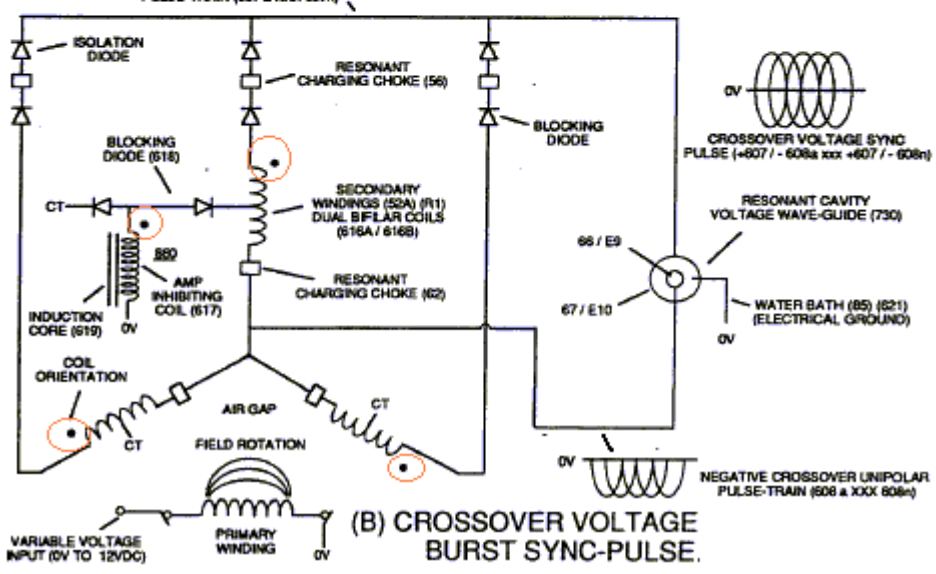


FIGURE 8-11: ROTARY (VIC) PULSE VOLTAGE FREQUENCY GENERATOR



Memo 9 original:

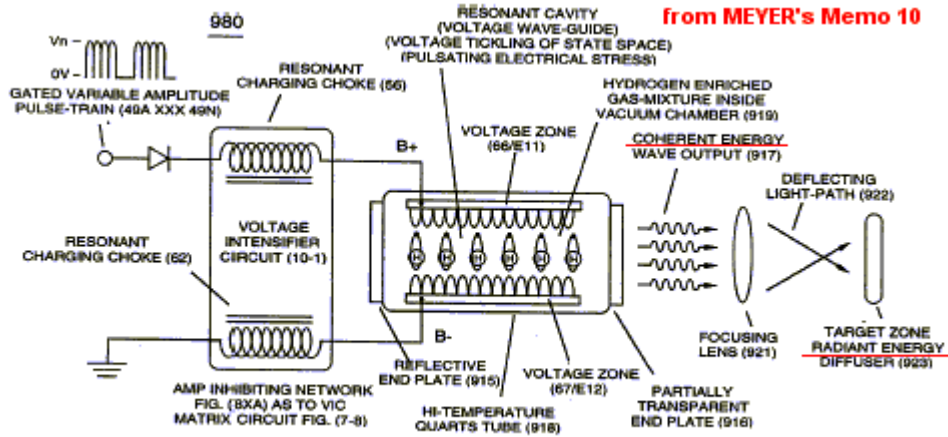
<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section9.pdf>

Memo 428 - Reclaiming Our Air ... For Healthy Living 06/18/94

Memo 10 original:

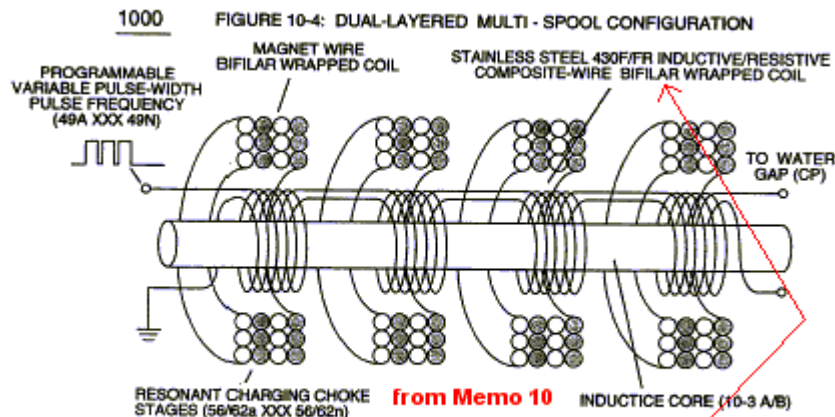
<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section10.pdf>

Memo 429 - Optical Thermal Lens: A Miniature Controllable Sun, 11/03/95 - Propagating Electrical Stress - Voltage to Amp Differential Ratio - Optical Thermal Lens - Quartz Tube Configuration & Operational Parameters - A Technique Called "Easer"



from MEYER's Memo 10

Here Stan MEYER used the terms RADIANT ENERGY, and COHERENT ENERGY ...



from Memo 10

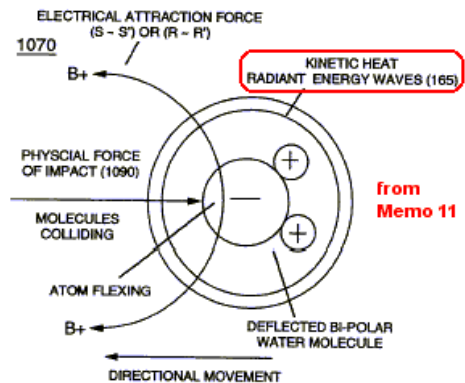
note above: STAINLESS STEEL 430F/FR INDUCTIVE/RESISTIVE COMPOSITE-WIRE BIFILAR WRAPPED COIL

Memo 11 original:

<http://users.skynet.be/fa272699/Energie/Meyer/memos/section11.pdf>

Memo 430 - WFC Steam Resonator, 05/18/96 ; Particle Oscillation as a Energy Generator - Voltage Flexing Process - VIC Switchover Circuit - Electrical Crossover Switching Circuit

FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator



from Memo 11

NO 07 # **Extracts from Memo 1, about the 'Pure Voltage Potential':**

... The Hydrogen Fracturing Process is systematically activated and performed in the following way:

- **Method:** Using "**Voltage Potential**" to stimulate the water molecule to produce atomic energy on demand.

Pulsing Transfonner : The pulsing transformer (A/G) **steps up the voltage amplitude or voltage potential** during pulsing operations. The primary coil is electrically isolated (**no electrical connection between primary and secondary coil**(MDG nov07: same in ZPE circuits)) to form Voltage Intensifier Circuit (AA) Figure (1-1). Voltage amplitude or voltage potential is increased when secondary coil (A) is wrapped with more turns of wire. **Isolated electrical ground (J) prevents electron flow from input circuit ground.**

Blocking Diode : Blocking Diode (B) **prevents electrical "shorting" to secondary coil (A) during pulse-off time** since the diode "only" conducts electrical energy in the direction of the schematic arrow.

LC Circuit : Resonant Charging Choke (C) in series with **Excitor-array (E1/E2)** forms an **inductor-capacitor circuit (LC)** since the Excitor-Array (ER) acts or **performs as an capacitor during pulsing operations**, as illustrated in Figure (1-2) as to Figure (1-1).

The **Dielectric Properties (insulator to the flow of amps) of natural water (dielectric constant being 78.54 @ 25c) between the electrical plates (E1/E2) forms the capacitor (ER)**. Water now becomes part of the Voltage Intensifier Circuit **in the form of "resistance"** between electrical ground and pulsefrequency positive-potential ... **helping to prevent electron flow** within the pulsing circuit (AA) of Figure 1-1.

The Inductor (C) takes on or becomes a **Modulator Inductor which steps up an oscillation of a given charging frequency** with the effective capacitance of a pulse-forming network in order **to charge the voltage zones (E1/E2) to an higher potential beyond applied voltage input.**

The Inductance (C) and Capacitance (ER) properties of the LC circuit is therefore "tuned" to resonance at a certain frequency. The Resonant Frequency can be raised or lowered by changing the inductance and/or the capacitance values. The established resonant frequency is, of course,

independent of voltage amplitude, as illustrated in Figure (1-3) as to Figure (1-4). The value of the Inductor (C), the value of the capacitor (ER), and the pulse-frequency of the voltage being applied across the LC circuit determines the impedance of the LC circuit
(see formulas on the original document)

LC Voltage : The voltage across the inductor (C) or capacitor (ER) is **greater than the applied voltage (H)**. At frequency close to resonance, the voltage across the individual components is higher than the applied voltage (H), and, at resonant frequency, **the voltage VT across both the inductor and the capacitor are theoretically infinite**. However, physical constraints of components and circuit interaction prevents the voltage from reaching infinity.
(see formulas on the original document)

During resonant interaction, the incoming unipolar pulse-train (H) of Figure (1-1) as to Figure (1-5) produces a step-charging voltage-effect across Excitor-Array (ER), as illustrated in Figure(1-3) and Figure (1-4). Voltage intensity increases from zero 'ground-state' to an high positive voltage potential in an progressive function. Once the voltage-pulse is terminated or switched-off, voltage potential returns to "ground-state" or near ground-state to start the voltage deflection process over again.

Voltage intensity or level across Excitor-Array (ER) can exceed 20,000 volts due to circuit (AA) interaction and is directly related to pulse-train (H) variable amplitude input.

RLC Circuit : Inductor (C) is made of or composed of resistive wire (R2) to further restrict D.C. current flow beyond inductance reaction (XL), and, is given by (Eq 8)

Dual-inline RLC Network : Variable inductor-coil (D), similar to inductor (C) connected to opposite polarity voltage zone (E2) further inhibits electron movement or deflection within the Voltage Intensifier Circuit. Movable wiper arm fine "tunes" "Resonant Action" during pulsing operations. Inductor (D) in relationship to inductor (C) electrically balances the opposite voltage electrical potential across voltage zones (E1/E2).

Potential Energy : Voltage is "electrical pressure" or "electrical force" within an electrical circuit and is **known as voltage potential**. The higher the voltage potential, the greater "electrical attraction force" or Electrical repelling force" is applied to the electrical circuit.

Voltage potential is an **"unaltered" or "unchanged" energy-state when "electron movement" or "electron deflection" is prevented or restricted** within the electrical circuit.

Voltage Performs Work : Unlike voltage charges within an electrical circuit sets up an "electrical attraction force" ; whereas, like electrical charges within the same electrical circuit encourages an "repelling action". In both cases, electrical charge deflection or movement is directly related to applied voltage. These electrical "forces" are **known as "voltage fields"** and can exhibit either a positive or negative electrical charge.

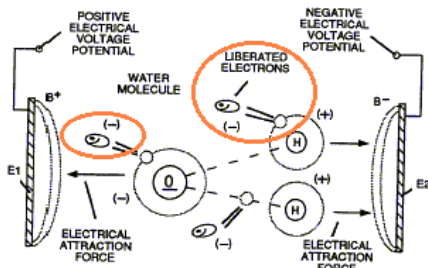
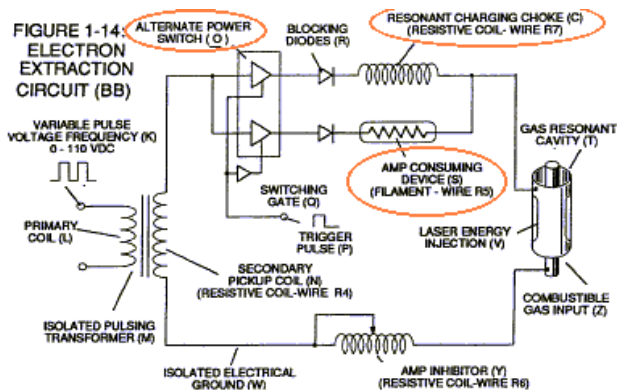


FIGURE 1-9: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS
 from Meyer's Memo 1, we see clearly the concept of liberated electrons, that can be collected as output DC current during the pulse charging relaxing time...
 Meyer's drawing suggest electrons are smiley guys :)



from Meyer's Memo1, power alternates between choke and AMP consuming device. Is it that way the numerous liberated electrons are extracted during the pulse charging relaxation time?

Likewise, Ions or particles within the electrical circuit having unlike electrical charges are attracted to each other. Ions or particle masses having the same or like electrical charges will move away from one another, as illustrated in Figure (1-6). (see formulas on the original document)

(MDG nov07: Explanation continue, explaining that the applied high voltage alone separates the hydrogen and oxygen atoms, through electrons liberation. No mention of the 'dielectric breakdown effect' participating in the process.)

In Summation : The Hydrogen Fracturing Process simply triggers and releases atomic energy from natural water by allowing highly energized sub-critical combustable gas ions to come together during thermal gas ignition. The Voltage Intensifier circuit brings on the "Electrical Polarization Process" that switches off the covalent bond of the water molecule without consuming amps. The Electrical Extraction Circuit not only decreases the mass size of the combustable gas atoms; but, also, and at the same time produces "electrical energy" when the liberated electrons are directed away from the Hydrogen Gas Gun Assembly.

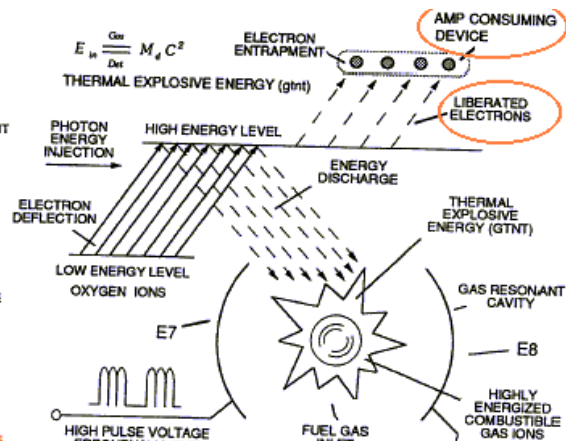


FIGURE 1-20: HYDROGEN GAS PROCESSOR

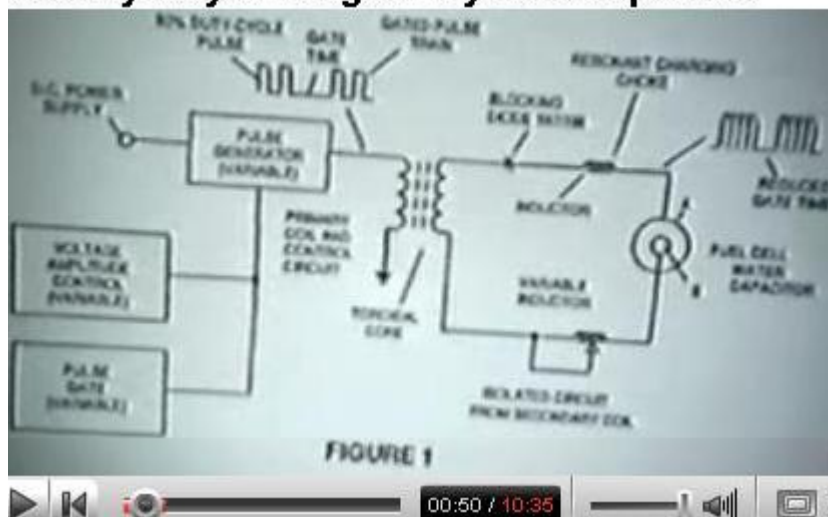
To get all the 11 Memos in one file, get the original document 'Full Meyer Brief.pdf' (3.7 Mo) available at <http://my.opera.com/h2earth/blog/cybrarium>

No 07 ## **Peter Lindermann: Stanley Meyer and Xogen - Systems Explained** 10 minutes extract talking about Chemalloy, Meyer and Xogen :

Views: 23,741 ; Added: March 07, 2007 ; From: srawofni, <http://youtube.com/user/srawofni> ; <http://youtube.com/watch?v=bqfiAXIs3Xc>

Youtube video: **Dr Peter Linderman** speaking at the keelynet conference disclosing current available free energy sources and past suppressed energy technology.

Stanley Meyer - Xogen - System Explained



Transcription from MDG, for nov07 update:

... next process for production of free hydrogen is the Stanl Meyer patent. Here a lot of people have not understood really what stan was doing. So it's a method for obtaining the release of a fuel gas including hydrogen and oxygen from water, during which the water is processed as a dielectric media in an electrical resonant circuit

Then he shows the cell, here, which basically consits of concentric cylinders and this ... ; but here is the circuit, and basically there is not much to at what he is saying he is putting 50% duty cycles pulses into this transformer and creating pulses that are going to the fuel cell wich is designed to be a capacitor.

Now, the obvious problem with this situation is this, he is using the word resonant here, like salt and pepper all the way through.

This is not a resonant circuit, this was part of the diversion about how to keep people, how he protected the idea without actually leading people to understand what was going on, and **the proof that this is not a resonant circuit lyes in the bloking diode !** huuuuuuu gushh

so what you can see here is what he is really doing is this, **this system works without electrolyte** (MDG: Air being the dielectric layer to breakdown) ; so the purpose of it is, **he wants his water to have a fearly high resistance in it**, and so, here is what he is gona do, he got this chokes, **this chokes are very important** because when **he puts this inductive spikes on**, here, ... **with the diode**, what he is doing is, **he is charging this capacitor**, and the resonant chokes are specifically **to damp the voltage spikes that could prematurely set this thing off**.

So what he is doing, he is **making sure that he can charge this capacitor with kind of soft pulses** and pulse the thing up, so he can get this **capacitor to charge to the maximum degree before the dielectric material, in this case water, creates a catastrophic dielectric failure in the capacitor**

At which point, all the charge in the capacitor, **all the voltage in the capacitor is converted to amps** as a shorts out internally, and **orderly destroys the water it moves through and creates massive quantities of hydrogen and oxygen**.

(minute 3.00 of this video)

and as soon as it's out of the way, water rushes its back in, **the dielectric constant is again re-established**, and this is what's happening, while this is happening, **he waits, and starts charging again**.

(showing of patent page drawing progressive water molecule stretching under pulses train)
again this types of **drawing were made to confuse people**, you know the idea of drawing this things are that these were increasingly large resonant pulses and everything, this is all a bunch of ... , **all he is doing is just like any other voltage multiplier that's used in pulsing**, all you are looking up is a step ramp charger on a capacitor until it reaches it's catastrophic failure, that is the method of the Stan Meyer's system, and it does produce massive amounts of gas for a very small amount of electricity.

(minute 4.00 of this video)

to just reiterate that Stan Meyer is of course dead but that **is twin brother went up to Canada**, and started up a new **company called Xogen**, where they have got a new patent and are moving forwardly rapidly on the commercialization of this technology

Here is the website Xogen.com. And you can see here Xogen's process does most significant promises that it will make economical for hydrogen to replace carbon based fuels, and could consivibly reduce atmospheric pollution.

And here a Frequently Asked Questions, look at question number one:

What is Xogen technology?

Xogen Power, Inc. applied for worldwide patents based on researchs that discovered a breakthrough technology that separates water in a usable hydrogen and oxygen with a modest electrical input.

(minute 5.00 of this video)

The gas hydrogen is created on demand at the point required, which eliminates storage and provides transportable and affordable method of production of hydrogen.

So again here is a new company moving forward with the same basic technology. Will Xogen provide a full disclosure of their technology ? No we won't.

But, it doesn't matter, I just did. (spectators laughing in background)

This technology is real guys, you know all the chemistry books thast say it takes more electricity to crack water than you can get out of it. Thraw out this books in the fire and try to get some BTU out of it !

Free Energy, so basically the methods for what we call **superefficient electrolysis**, which can create unlimited amounts of free hydrogen for fuel

(minute 6.00 of this video)

we got **4 known methods** that probably are more. First one is **Freedman's Chemalloy that absolutely works** (MDG mov07: See page 'water Dissociation' on this website for more info on Chemalloy)

Second one is **the Meyer/Xogen process** where you **use the electrolysis cell as a capacitor which you charge untill you reach a catastrophic breakdown of the dielectric material at which point your voltage is just converted to amperage and you get a gigantic blast of gas**, and you can just repeat it many times a second.

And again it goes back to Gray, it goes back to Tesla, it goes back to all this things that's the way into this systems, as **a unidirectionnal application of a voltage, which then resolves as a free energy impulse of current**.

This is exactly what is going on in the **Muller (Ion**

Back EMF Generator), so an unidirectionnna impulses.

(minute 7.00 of this video)

The third way again, ... **Muller is doing this**, he's got is **Ion Back EMF generators** sitting on a bid engine which only takes a few horsepowers to turn it. He is taking all the electricity from that, creating hydrogen and after that runniing the engine and plus the big loads.

They are doing now, at industrial level, and off course you can also take all your outputs from permanent magnet transformer, damped in an electrolytic cell of any type you want, making free hydrogen, and also Bedini's system, where we show that he was pulsing the light bulb when he was charging his battery, if you put an electrolysis cell and that on, you can make hydrogen while you are charging your batteries.

(minute 8.00 of this video) Not all the end of this video is transcribed because I found it not important on a technical consideration.

Ok, lets talk about emerging markets ... free energy systems are reaching the market today, ... things are changing in the wold ... we are not going to ask them, if you don't ask for permission, they can't say no.... on remote mining, and other remote activities, oil companies are going to take power plants based on Muller system, and they are running the onboard electrical generation on big oil platforms, in place of staff like petrol, they are running on superefficient electrolysis.

This things are going in now, don't expect the government to sanction this ... the government can't admitt it's happening, but it can't stop it anymore ...

from Panacea-bocaf.org <http://www.panacea-bocaf.org/ResearchandDevelopment.htm> :

Peter Linderman DSc became interested in Free Energy in 1973, when he was introduced to the work of **Edwin Gray**. By 1981, he had developed his own free energy systems based on variable reluctance and pulsed motor designs. During the 1980's, he worked off and on with both **Bruce DePalma** another researcher whose devices was suppressed and **Eric Dollard**. In 1988, he joined the **Board of Directors at Borderland Sciences Research Foundation**, and served until 1999.

During this period he authored more than 20 articles on various alternative topics such as **Radionics, Jet-Lag, Lakhovsky's MWO, and Free Energy**.

Currently, Dr. Lindemann is a **research associate of the late Dr. Robert Adams** another pioneer in alternative energy devices in New Zealand, and **Trevor James Constable** in the USA. He is also **Director of Research for his own company, Clear Tech, Inc..**

No 07## Water as Fuel, by Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Sept 1993 from 'Waterfuel Tech Adm[1]. Griffin on WFC P56.pdf' (303 Ko) at <http://my.opera.com/h2earth/blog/cybrarium>

The following is an extract from the lecture given by Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin to the Marine Division of the Southampton Institute, Warsash, UK, as part of the symposium on the Impact of New Technology on the Marine Industries, September 1993.

Practical Demonstrations: Many practical demonstrations of Water Fuel Cell technology have already been made and more are planned. Most of Meyers' patents were **filed under a particular clause of the US Patent Regulations which requires a claim to be demonstrated before it can be granted.**

The 1980 Patent: The first and probably the most frequently demonstrated patent is based on the actual equipment used in 1980 to support Meyer's claim for his hydrogen fracturing process. I have now personally witnessed it 4 times.

In outline, the apparatus consists of **9 concentric stainless steel cylinders, with about a 1 mm gap between them. They are 14 inches long and are effectively waveguides.** They are immersed in tap water contained in a glass vessel. The top of the vessel is normally gas tight but has a pressure gauge and a valve to allow gas to pass to atmosphere when required.

Electrical power **with opposite polarities** is applied in pulses to the inner and outer cylinders and **at a power of 10 watts, i.e. 5 volts at 2 amps.** A considerable quantity of gas immediately accumulates in the top of the vessel and, **within 10 seconds, reaches a pressure of about 10 pounds per square inch.**

When the valve is opened, a jet of cold gas can be felt, but on this being lit with a match, the **temperature instantly rises to about 3,000°F** and the flame burns through a stainless steel wire in about 2 seconds. The glass vessel and its attachments **remain at room temperature throughout, thus ruling out any normal electrolytic process.** Plainly, the generation of such a quantity of gas and its immediate application at such a high temperature, demands more than 10

watts of electrical energy. Furthermore, as the stainless steel cylinders have not noticeably been consumed over several years, **the balance of the energy required can only come from the Zero-Point Energy in the water.**

Meyer points out that **all the parameters involved in this demonstration have been deliberately de-optimised, e.g. 5 volts instead of 20,000 volts and 2 amps instead of 0.5 milliamp, 14 inch tubes instead of an optimum of 27 inch tubes,** etc. in order to allow the principle of the water fracturing process to be demonstrated without risk of explosion.

The 1985 Dune Buggy: In 1985, a dune buggy powered by a standard 1,600 cc Volkswagen engine was modified through Water Fuel Cell technology to run on water fuel. It was a breadboard quality experiment which was successfully demonstrated as broadcast on American TV and reported in the press. A video tape record is held by London University.

The 1993 Dune Buggy: This will be the first demonstration of a complete system, manufactured to a pre-production standard as a conversion kit for a typical car. The rig is designed for powers up to 400hp and, in production, Meyer expects to market it for 1,500 USD. The date has yet to be settled, but is expected to be within the next 2 months in Ohio.



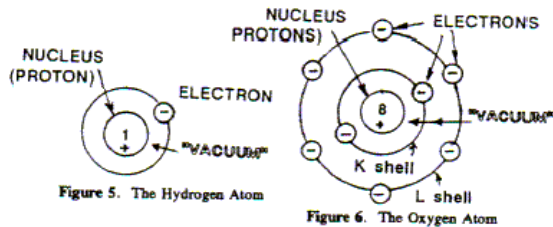
Stan Meyer - Water Fuel Cell



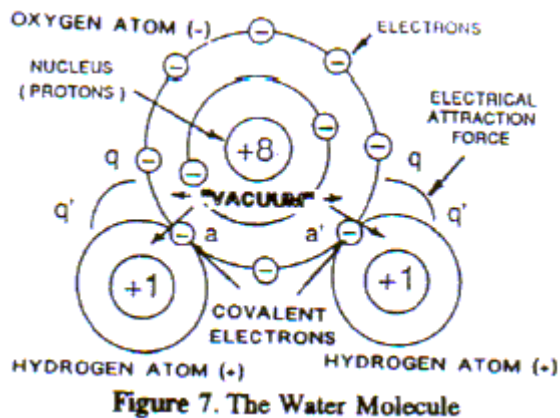
Pictures from youtube video 'Original Meyer Water Fuel Cell c.1990'.

Follow diagrams of the 'Hyperdrive ZPE Impelled Water Demonstrator', size 8"x8"x2" approx. (see pdf document)

The Theory of Water Fuel Cell Technology: This begins with the basic structures of hydrogen and oxygen atoms and how they are combined in the water molecule.



Note the orbital paths of the electrons and their 'shells'; the magnetic polarity of an electron and a nucleus; and the space occupied by the so-called vacuum.



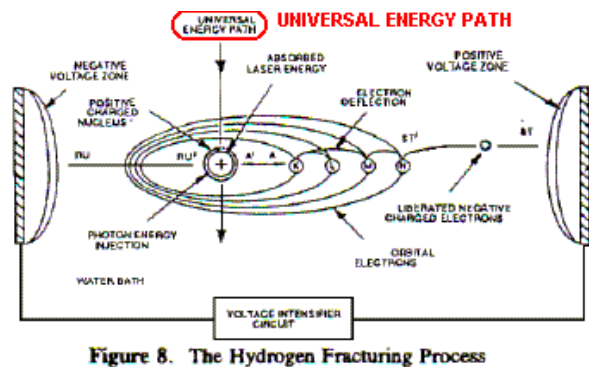
Note the presence of the two hydrogen electrons in the 'L' shell of the oxygen atom. These are known as the covalent electrons which are bonded in position by considerable electrical force. In the case of normal electrolysis, the energy needed to break these bonds and produce separate hydrogen and oxygen atoms from water, is roughly three times the energy of the hydrogen released. It is thus a highly inefficient process because of the considerable amount of waste heat which is generated.

The energy extracted from water by the Water Fuel Cell derives from **two distinct, but virtually simultaneous processes**. The first is the hydrogen fracturing process which dissociates the hydrogen gas from the water molecule. The second is the electron ionisation process which enhances the explosive energy of the gases released. (MDG nov07: may be an explanation of the Hydroxy gas

strange properties ...)

The Hydrogen Fracturing Process: The basis of this process is the **subjection of the water molecule to very high voltage (20,000+) pulses at a particular frequency** and within positively and negatively charged voltage zones **at a very low current of less than 1 milliamp**.

The effect is to attract the negatively charged electrons towards the positive voltage zone and the positively charged nucleus towards the negative zone. The electron orbital path is changed from a circle to an ellipse and this, coupled with the effect of pulsing, causes such electrical stress on the molecule that the covalent bonds between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms are broken and the 2 gases separated. Thereafter, they require substantial energy to be applied before they can be recombined. Because the current is so low, very little heat is generated. It is worth noting that, weight for weight, hydrogen contains about 2.5 times the energy of gasoline and the latent energy in the hydrogen content of a pint of water amounts to over 9 million Joules, or enough to run a 1KW heater for 2.5 hours.



Explosive Energy Enhancement: Two distinct questions arise over explosive energy enhancement. First, where does the additional energy come from? And second, how is it to be obtained and controlled?

The answer to the first question is the so-called vacuum within the electron shells. For many years this vacuum was regarded as a void. But James Clerk Maxwell, in his 'Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism' published in 1873, pointed out (vol 2 pages 472 and 473) that the vacuum in fact contains a considerable amount of energy. Subsequent work bears this out and it is now generally accepted that the vacuum is in fact seething with energy which has variously described as, for example, 'universal energy', 'gravity field energy', or 'zero-point energy'. John Archibald Wheeler of Princeton University, a leading physicist who worked on the

US atomic bomb project, has calculated that the flux density of zero-point energy is of the order of 10^{93} grams per cm^3 . It is also recognised that the state of this so-called 'sea of energy' is chaotic. Hence it needs to be 'engineered' or made coherent before it can be translated from a microscopic to a macroscopic state. In other words, it requires special treatment before it can be tapped and controlled for normal external use.

Various answers, mostly theoretical, have been given to the second question. Recent examples include Ilya Prigogine's book 'Order Out of Chaos' which describes the work which won him the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1977, Moray B. King's 'Tapping the Zero-Point Energy', Dr. J. Huber's paper 'Phenomena of the Free Energy in Nature and Technology', John Davidson's 'The Secret of The Creative Vacuum' and, from the Kansas State University, Gary L. Johnson's 'Electrically Induced Explosions in Water'. Some 30 supposedly practical devices have been made or suggested over the past 80 years, but although some have been demonstrated, none has been developed or engineered to a pre-production standard.

Meyer's Water Fuel Cell technology stands out as the only apparent exception. It has encountered deep scepticism but no argued rejection. Indeed, an increasing number of scientists and engineers in the USA, Europe and Asia, accept the technology and are prepared to invest in it on the basis of current evidence. A practical demonstration is in fact due to

take place within the next few weeks, based on a fully designed system, engineered to a pre-production standard and fitted to a running 'dune buggy'.

The technical basis for Meyer's extraction and control of zero-point energy lies mainly in the effect produced on an atomic nucleus by continuation of the same high voltage pulsing that causes the dissociation of the water molecule. The nucleus consists of one or more positively charged protons bound together with a number of neutrally charged neutrons. The electrical effect of the electron pumping action mentioned earlier, causes an annulus to appear in the middle of the nucleus. The zero-point energy is drawn through the annulus in an helical motion and in so doing, becomes coherent and hence a usable source of energy. The voltage dictates the size of the annulus, and hence controls the energy obtained. Since the basic structure of the atom is retained, no alpha or gamma radiation occurs. The effect might be illustrated by a bath full of water. So long as the plug is in place, the water remains still and apparently powerless. However, when the plug is removed, the water swirls away with a helical motion down the plug hole and, under the influence of gravity, forms a powerful jet which can be directed to do work.

Meyer further stimulates the energy yield by injecting laser energy into the ionised water vapour. A diagram of the energy enhancement system is shown in Figure 9:

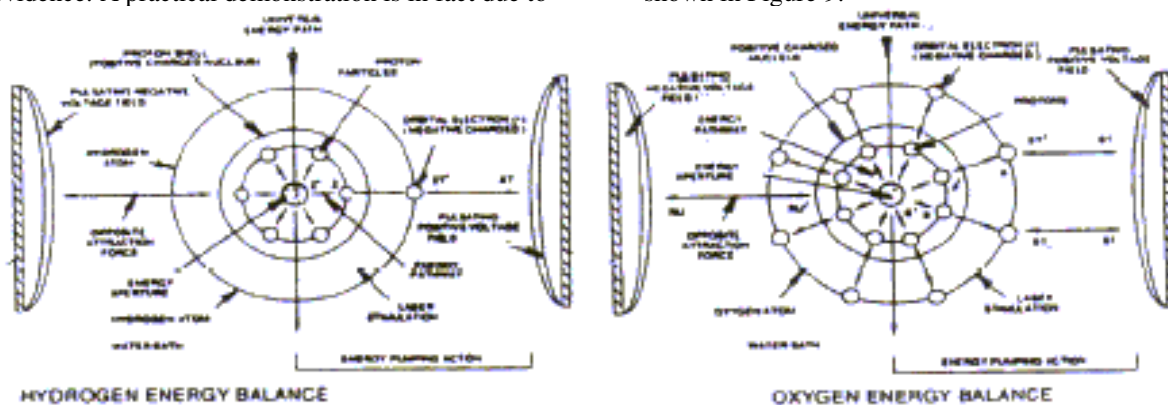


Figure 9. Explosive Energy Enhancement

The hydrogen fracturing process and the energy enhancement of the gas occurs almost simultaneously within the fuel injector. This, in an internal combustion petrol or diesel engine, replaces an existing spark plug or diesel fuel injector, and the output is ignited by a high voltage pulse on entry into the cylinder. Consequently, the hydrogen does not have to be stored and the fuel tanks of land or air vehicles contain nothing but water. Vessels floating on water need no fuel tanks. The system is thus not only extremely safe, but also

inexpensive. Meyer has quoted the in-production cost of a conversion kit for a 1,600cc Volkswagen engined car as 1,500USD (1993 USD values).

The Water Fuel Cell and the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics: The Water Fuel Cell technology encounters a credibility gap because it appears to run counter to the long established laws governing our interpretation of Nature.

Some people therefore reject the Water Fuel Cell because it appears to be un-natural and just one more spurious claim for perpetual motion. In fact, the Water Fuel Cell is entirely natural. It merely demonstrates a new and revolutionary way of harnessing what nature has always had on offer. It does not infringe the two main laws of thermodynamics, i.e.:

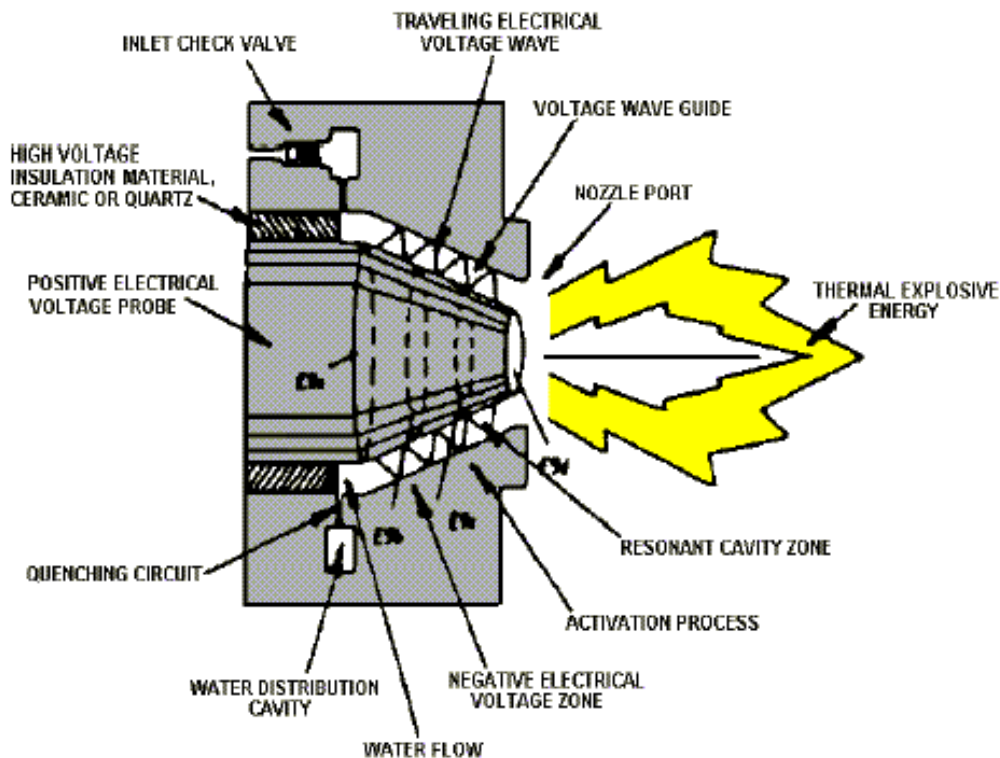
- **The First Law:** 'The total energy of a thermodynamic system remains constant although it may be transformed from one form to another'. In the case of WFC technology, the system is global. The energy required to drive the engine comes from the ZPE contained in the water, a virtually inexhaustible source. The exhaust from the engine is water vapour which returns to the atmosphere.

- **The Second Law:** As originally formulated by R. Clausius in 1865, this law states that 'The entropy of the World strives towards a maximum'. As recently formulated by Prigogine and Stengers, this law 'contains two fundamental elements: (1) a negative one that expresses the impossibility of certain processes (e.g. heat flowing from a cold to a hot source) and (2) a positive, constructive one. It is the impossibility of certain processes that permits us to introduce a function, entropy, which increases uniformly and behaves as an attractor for isolated systems'. It is at maximum when the system is in equilibrium. Non-equilibrium is the source of order and brings order out of chaos.

Since WFC technology postulates non-equilibrium, it can be said to be supported by the positive element of this Law.

The vehicle System: The system starts with a normal 12V car battery and a tank full of water (salt, fresh or distilled). Under computer control, the Voltage Intensifier Circuit is energised by the battery to generate high voltage pulses at a very low current, <1 milliamp, the voltage being responsive to the throttle. Simultaneously, water and ambient air are mixed into a water mist which is injected with laser energy and fed to each fuel injector. There it is subject to high voltage pulses which, virtually simultaneously, lead to the separation of the hydrogen and oxygen gases, and the explosive energy enhancement. A special high voltage pulse, applied at the exit of the fuel injector, ignites the gases as they enter the cylinder. The system is outlined in figure 10.(see schema Figure 10)

- **The Fuel Injector:** This highly innovative development accounts for the compactness of the vehicle conversion kit (MDG nov07:see picture below on the webpage). It replaces the 'resonant cavity unit' which formed a relatively bulky and expensive component of the system as originally designed; eliminates the need for a special hydrogen conduit between the cavity unit and the fuel injection system; and reduces the variety of such systems by allowing any adjustments to be made through a newly designed universal computer. A schematic diagram is shown here:



Applications: In this current state of development, which is to a pre-production standard of engineering, the WFC technology can provide a safe, economical and pollution free source of universal energy for all internal combustion petrol or diesel engines of up to 400horsepower. In addition, it can be readily adapted to gas turbines (both marine and aerial), to desalination plants, home heating boilers and industrial furnaces. **A Dublin food processing company is now, with Irish Government support, manufacturing a water-fuelled furnace under licence from Meyer.** When WFC technology reaches its full production stage, Meyer intends to market a range of conversion kits.

Given some conventional engineering development, Water Fuel Cell technology could be applied to very much higher powers, such as electricity generating plants (both fossil and nuclear fuelled), slow speed diesels, and space rockets.

In all these cases, energy would be in the form of hydrogen, obtained from the dissociation of water, coupled with Zero-Point Energy itself through energy enhancement. Meanwhile, Meyer has a further development in hand he calls 'hyperdrive'.

Hyperdrive: This new development does not



<http://my.opera.com/h2earth/blog/cybrarium>

require the generation of hydrogen and its subsequent combustion. It applies the energy, made available electrically from high voltage pulsing of the Zero-Point Energy Field, directly to the generation of a water jet. It does not require an engine and has no moving parts. The power level is governed, as before, by the applied voltage. Direction is controlled by feeding the jet through manoeuvring nozzles such as those fitted to the Harrier Vtol aircraft and to space rockets. It is therefore of special significance to marine transport.

Author's Biography: Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin was a regular executive officer in the Royal Navy for 42 years, the last 5 of which were spent as Controller of the Navy with responsibility for the development and construction of all surface ships, submarines, aircraft and weapons. Retired from RN in 1975 to become first Chairman of British Shipbuilders from 1975-1980; President of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects 1981-1984, and founder member of the British Maritime League and the British Maritime Charitable Foundation in 1982.

No 07## Exclusive Pictures from Meyer systems from 'MeyerPhotosExtracted.rar' (.rar=.zip 6.4 Mo) at <http://my.opera.com/h2earth/blog/cybrarium>

it was for REAL !

Stanley Meyer Patents, from
<http://www.osen.org/Technologies/Hydrogen/RelatedPatents/tabid/374/Default.aspx>

- Doesn't have it : Durable, movable utility greenhouse 1994 US-5479744-A
- Have it : Management system for IC engine using hydrogen gas 1990 US-5293857-A WO-9208046-A1 AU-9168870-A
- Have it : Fuel gas production with enhanced thermal energy release 1987 US-5149407-A EP-381722-A, EP-381722-A4 WO-8912704-A JP-3500042-W AU-8938623-A
- Have it : Fuel gas production with enhanced thermal energy release 1987 US-4936961-A EP-381722-A, EP-381722-A4 WO-8912704-A JP-3500042-W AU-8938623-A
- Have it : Controlled thermal energy production from gases 1986 US-4826581-A EP-333854-A, EP-333854-A4 WO-8901464-A
- Have it : Generator producing hydrogen-oxygen mixture from water 1985 US-4798661-A
- Have it : Electrical pulse generator for power supply 1983 US-4613779-A
- Have it : Gas electrical hydrogen generator 1984 US-4613304-A
- Have it : Start-up/shut-down system for hydrogen gas burner 1982 US-4465455-A
- Have it : Hydrogen gas burner with controlled recirculation 1982 US-4421474-A
- Have it : Hydrogen gas injector system for IC engine 1982 US-4389981-A CA-1233379-A EP-86439-A, EP86439-B DE-3381176-G
- Doesn't have it : Light-guide lense assembly for solar energy concentration 1980 US-4275950-A
- Doesn't have it : Multi-stage solar storage system 1980 US-4265224-A
- Have it : Solar heating system 1976 US-3970070-A
- Have it : Converting water to fuel containing hydrogen - by subjecting water mist to unipolar pulsing electrical signal 1991 CA-2067735-A WO-9222679-A1 JP-7505186-W AU-9184471-A
- Have it : Combustion system with controlled mixing of (non) volatile gases 1984 CA-1231872-A EP-122472-A
- Have it : Hydrogen oxygen generator - has direct current voltage applied to pair of non-oxidising metal plates immersed in water 1982 CA-1234774-A EP-111573-A JP-59129791-A
- Have it : Electrical generator employing hydrogen gas generator 1982 CA-1228833-A EP-106917-A JP-59132784-A, JP-59148584-A
- Have it : Hydrogen-oxygen generator with controlled gas burning 1982 CA-1235669-A EP-101761-A, EP-101761-B DE-3280143-G
- Have it : Electrical power transformer using magnetised particles 1982 CA-1213671-A EP-98897-A JP-58207610-A
- Have it : Non-electrolytic separation of hydrogen

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- Have it : Apparatus for non-electrolytic production of hydrogen from water 1984 CA-1234773-A JP-59059889-A, JP-910450001-B
- Have it : Combustion system using hydrogen-oxygen generator

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