Extraordinary Technology Conference 2015

Extraordinary Technology Conference 2015 - Transcription

Unveiling the Mysteries of Stan Meyer's Work

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Introduction

Good afternoon. Welcome back to the Extraordinary Technology Conference 2015. As we begin this next portion, which is the HHO technology section of our conference, we're going to be hearing from a gentleman by the name of Max Miller. Max Miller hails from Ohio, and he was just starting into the workforce when he saw on the news coverage of the Stan Meyer dune buggy running on water. He is an all-around jack of all trades, and he will be lecturing on unveiling the mysteries of Stan Meyer's work, and he has some amazing equipment to pursue. So without further ado, let's welcome Max Miller.

Thank you, Vernon. Okay, some of you have probably followed a lot of my work. You can find, obviously that's me. If you want email me, you can email me here. If you want to find my YouTube, you just go to YouTube and type in Iron D Max. And I also have a forum that explains most of this stuff in great detail.

Project Icarus

And before we get into that, the Project Icarus. I like to draw things, of course. And Icarus was actually, in Greek mythology, Icarus was a slave. And the only way for Icarus to escape being a slave was through the air. His father made Icarus a set of wings, and he flew to freedom. He was so

happy to be free, he flew too close to the sun, mellowed his wings, and he fell into the water. But the point being, free at all costs.

WFC Memo 420: The Hydrogen Fracturing Process

So now in the Stanley Meyer, Stanley Meyer back in the 80s and 90s, he was on TV several times running a car on water. There's many witnesses, many videos that he went around the world speaking at conferences just like this one. Many, many people work on this. Mostly they fail. So what I wanted to do today was to cover how you can do it yourself.

So one of the memos that Stan put out was memo WFC 420. And most of these pages come directly from that memo. This says hydrogen fracturing process. Hydrogen is stored in water. We all drink water every day. Water is made out of hydrogen and oxygen. So if you can break that bond of the water, you can have hydrogen as fuel. Obviously oxygen is an accelerant for fuel. So water happens to be the perfect mixture of fuel and oxygen. And what Stan did was research how to break those bonds efficiently. And he always called it the hydrogen fracturing process, using voltage potential to stimulate the water molecule to produce atomic energy on demand. He wanted to run a car engine down the road with only water.

The Pulsing Transformer and Resonant Charging Chokes

So if you look at this, most of you should be able to read that, I hope. I'll read it here where I can say it. The pulsing transformer. This is a transformer here. The two little lines signify a core of some kind. This is your primary. This is your secondary. These are what Stan added to a standard primary, a standard transformer. The pulsing transformer is a transformer that these are what he called resonant charging chokes. **The resonant charging chokes happen to be the key to his process.**

So, he specifically tells you that there's an isolated ground between the resonant chokes and the transformer. Right here is his water cavity. The water cavity being something like this — there's two tubes basically. You have a negative and you have a positive, which a hundred years ago someone figured out if you put a battery to water with two electrodes, it will make hydrogen and oxygen. So, Stanley Meyer expanded on that greatly instead of the hundred year old technology. He wanted to use a voltage potential as in a high voltage static field.

The LC Tank Circuit

Voltage amplitude or voltage potential is increased when the secondary coil is wrapped with more turns of wire. Any transformer that has a transformer, you have an input and the output is increased with more turns of wire. So, now on his circuit, there's a blocking diode. If any of you are into electronics, you recognize a diode is an arrow with a line. So, the blocking diode acts as a valve, like a water valve. The water is here stored and then it goes through the valve in one direction. That's what a diode does.

So, here he talks about how it functions. There's a resonant charging choke and then the water cell. The water cell becomes a capacitor and then the charging choke is a simple, when you add the two together, you get what's called an LC circuit. LC circuits are well known in the radio field. If you want to tune into a radio station, you need what they call a tank circuit to tune into that radio station. You simply turn your knob on the radio and you get a radio station. Well, when you turn that knob, it changes something inside the radio that adjusts this tank circuit between the two.

You have the LC tank circuit, which what it does is the energy in this coil basically equals the energy in this capacitor and then the energy kind of bounces back and forth. It's what's called an electrical resonance of a circuit. They call it a tank circuit, which you can look that up on.

Voltage vs. Amperage: The Key Distinction

So, the 100 year old technology was you just used amperage. You put a battery on it and one to two volts, the battery just used the amperage of the battery and then you could make all the hydrogen you wanted. But, it took a lot of power. So, what Stan did was he designed this circuit and instead of using amperage, which is a lot of battery energy, he made a static field out of high voltage. And then the high voltage is what separates the water into the hydrogen and oxygen.

So now we know that this is a tank circuit here, and this is also a tank circuit. Now the tank circuit is very important because it's what's called electrical resonance. Once you set up a step charge effect, you have a pulse coming in, the electrical resonance bounces back and forth. And once you have the electrical resonance, then it can oscillate as long as all you have to do is feed a little energy in and it just kind of oscillates back and forth.

The Modulator Inductor and Frequency Tuning

The reason he called it a modulator inductor, the inductors are here. Modulated because, just like your radio in your car, you have to tune it in. When I modulate it, I change the frequency of that pulse into this circuit, that's a modulation. So the modulated frequency actually goes into these resonant charging chokes and as you turn the frequency, as you modulate it, **you can clearly see**

that the voltage will climb and the amperage goes down.

Now, if we can take the amperage down as far as possible and take the voltage as high as possible, then there's no heat as in amperage heat. There is a voltage static field on the plates.

The capacitance properties of the LC circuit is therefore tuned into resonance at a certain frequency, electrical resonance. So let's say I want 5 kilohertz. If I want to tune into 5 kilohertz, I turn my knob, correct? But I don't get the reaction. So the capacitance or the inductance — this is inductance in this coil and this is capacitance in the water. So if I want to change this frequency, I can just change this one or I can change this one. I can just make a different value.

Phase Relationship of the Chokes

And the reason he made it variable was because **it needs to be out of phase with the other coil.** Because when this tank circuit operates, and this tank circuit operates, if they're in phase, it doesn't function. If they're out of phase, then the electricity can't pass. If the electricity passes, you get a ground state. You don't get any voltage rise. So as long as this coil is out of phase with this coil, it works.

Ohm's Law and Voltage Economics

Ohm's Law is power in equals power out. Voltage times amperage equals wattage. You can't get away from it. You can't deny it. Those are the laws of physics. But if you use just voltage, it's a whole lot easier to maintain than if you use amperage. Amperage costs a lot of money in gasoline. If you're running down the road, the alternator has to make amperage to charge the battery. That amperage is load, it is heat, it's horsepower from your engine. If you make voltage, it's less power from the engine.

Because if I make 100 volts at 1 amp, if I make 10 volts at 100 amps, which one causes more horsepower draw? Right.

Electron Deflection and the Resonant Cavity

He's showing here electron deflection. Electron extraction, electron deflection. So if you have a high voltage field, positive and negative, let's say 10,000 volts. If you put electrons in between those plates, the positive side and the negative side, it will go one way. Because the electron is negatively charged. So it wants to go to the positive plate.

So, you have a hydrogen and an oxygen. And they're bound with an electron. Shared, an electron binds them together. So, if we can take two plates and put a high voltage static field there, the energy of that electron can equal the energy of that static field. Once we overcome the energy of that binding, then they'll separate.

So, in order to make the high voltage field, there's no amperage consumed. Very little. Because you always have power in and power out.

The Townsend Effect and Electron Avalanche

If you have this outer plate that's round and you have an inner plate, the roundness of the cavity, the cavity is a resonant cavity. Because electrons, protons, oxygen once it's separated is an ion — they all become classified as ions. Particles.

So, if they bounce there must be a velocity that they impact it. So, if there's a velocity of impact of the electron it will rebound at whatever direction it come from depending on the surface that it impacted. So, once you get the impact and the rebound of the particle there's what's called the **Townsend effect**. Townsend effect was electron avalanche. If an electron is moving and it collides with another electron, there's a collision. One goes one way, one goes another way just like pool balls if you're playing pool.

So, with the Townsend effect it's an electron avalanche. One electron hits another electron and it multiplies. Once you get a multiplication of particles impacting each other it's called an avalanche. So, once you get an avalanche you can have a **self-maintaining avalanche effect.** Yes, it's proven in physics.

So, basically what I am saying is if you have a high voltage field on these two electrodes the electron will move and the electron is a particle. Once the particle moves it impacts into other particles and then you can have an avalanche effect as in a cascade and then once you have that cascading effect you can have a self-maintaining discharge for as long as the water will allow.

Audience Discussion: Ed Hempel on Electron Theory

[Ed Hempel, TV repairman for 46 years, from central Texas, joins the discussion]

Ed: This is an atom of hydrogen. This is supposed to represent an atom of oxygen, I guess, but chemically bonded things are happy when they have a valence ring, the outer ring of a molecule that goes to either two or eight and because we're dealing with water we only have to deal with

those two. If you take the two electrons from hydrogen and add to oxygen it makes a very happy eight electrons in the valence ring. It's really happy. It's hard to split. That's why it takes a lot of energy. Now, if you split those parts the oxygen becomes a negative ion because it's missing electrons. The hydrogens become positive ions because they're looking for an electron.

Max: So, we have positive potential energy that is not an electron. Proven real physics. Thank you very much Ed. I love you.

Max Miller's Replication Work

[David A. Puchta identifies Max's equipment]

David: That's an EPG gas processor that you built replicating Stan Meyer's. That's a resonant cavity that you built replicating Stan Meyer's. The black and white things are gas processors for the Stan Meyer's dune buggy. This is the Stan Meyer's cell and these are circuit boards that you replicated of Stan Meyer's. This is a power supply of Stan Meyer's that you replicated. Those are resonant charging choke coils that Stan Meyer did you replicated. Those are circuit boards of Stan Meyer's that you replicated. This is a circuit board for the EPG that you replicated and I think my question is, an answer. I think you're the only person that has ever replicated all of this stuff of Stan Meyer's. Am I correct?

Max: As far as I know. In the last ten years I've spent a quarter of a million dollars and it's not counting hours, it's money.

Key Technical Details from Q&A

Operating Frequency

Q: What type of voltages and frequencies are you talking about here when you finally get the effect?

Max: This is Stan's work, he specifically says around **5 kilohertz**.

Voltage

Max: Voltage depends on your circuitry. He specifically says on one patent it could be as low as **100 volts**.

Water Temperature

Q: Does the water get hot or does it stay cool?

Max: If you do it correctly, the more correctly you do it, **the colder the water is.** Six years ago I went in front of some investors, they wanted to see what I had that's not in my videos. I made **10 liters a minute from a three-horsepower engine.** It generated power and it made 10 liters a minute and the water was cold when you put your hand in it. It ran for roughly 20 minutes and it was cold the entire time.

Water Type

Q: Do you use distilled water in your electrolyzer?

Max: Stan Meyer clearly shows a garden hose into his car. Stan Meyer lived in a suburb of Columbus, Ohio. He lived in the city, he used **city water**, which is a key point. There has to be a resistance, there has to be conductivity for the circuit to work. The circuitry that we all know was designed to use with city water. So if you don't use city water, it's not going to work. You have to have a load.

The Load as an Antenna

Max: Before I forget, **the load is like an antenna, it's a transmitter.** It is a radio frequency transmitter just like transmitting your local radio station. If you look into radio transmitters, you're going to find that circuit, right here. You have a load and you have impedance matching coils so that you can transmit a frequency on one wire. One antenna is your load.

The Gas Processor and Injector

Q: The water spark plug, is it completely standalone or do you have to have a gas processor with it?

Max: Yes, you're exactly right. The gas processor is very important because Stan did not make 60 liters a minute. **He made the bare minimum amount that he needed.** What he did was he changed the hydrogen into a synthetic gasoline so there was no modifications to the engine. The gas processor is very important. What it did was take ambient air and change it into a non-combustible. Oxygen is an accelerant for gasoline. This made ozone and some other things. There was non-combustibles because the hydrogen was the perfect mixture to burn. Once you add non-combustibles, it's like adding the carbon to make gasoline. All fuel is a hydrocarbon.

The EPG (Electrical Particle Generator)

Max: The EPG is actually a particle accelerator. Iron ions and argon remove the electron and then they bind together. The iron is now bound to the argon. And then as it spins, it induces voltage with Lentz's law. It induces voltage so you get more power out than you put in. The one stack, Stan shows an EPG, a multi-stack. He said it was **110 volts and 30 amps output with a small**

wattage of input.

Closing

Max: In closing, if you guys weren't involved in free energy, which is why most of you are here, you have to set up an electron avalanche or a positive particle avalanche. There's not only electrons, there's anti-electrons, there's positrons, there's anti-positrons. Electrical physics is very, very complex and there's many, many arguments with it. But if you are interested in Stan Meyer's work, all you have to do is go to my forum and my YouTube. On the forum you can actually participate, you can put down your thoughts, you can open your own thread and put down whatever you want. But mainly it all has to do with Stanley stuff and you will find directions on how to build most of this, what I've already built.