Max Miller - Project Icarus / Icarus Energy

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Extraordinary Technology Conference 2015

Extraordinary Technology Conference 2015 - Transcription

Unveiling the Mysteries of Stan Meyer's Work

Speaker: Max Miller (Iron D Max)
Event: ExtraOrdinary Technology Conference 2015
Source: Video transcription (AI-assisted)

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https://www.youtube.com/embed/XlYZmIvcB0o

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.

Jim Miner at The Stanley A Meyer conference, 2019 - Bremen, OH

Jim Miner - EPG Research & Photogrammetric Analysis

Speaker: Jim Miner (M-I-N-A-R)
Event: Max Miller's Conference, Bremen, OH
Source: Video transcription (AI-assisted)

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https://www.youtube.com/embed/LW-JZ_GbYQU?list=PL2uNYrFo4dKcrOfS579ZKiXA1yV9l_rrl

Introduction

Okay, well, good afternoon, my name is Jim Miner, M-I-N-A-R, and I am retired, but in my retired years I've become an amateur historian, an amateur scientist, and I developed an interest in the Stan Meyer technology about ten years ago, and from time to time I've reached the second page, or the first page of the internet at least twice, so I have a few materials for you.

The Redacted Document: Molecular Converter Proposal

The first document in this first handout is a heavily redacted document that I came aware of, it's off a European server that purports to say that Stan Meyer has basically contacted the company, and you can read through it, but the basic thing that's very interesting to me is that it says, **using your technology, it should be possible to construct a prototype super temp molecular converter and separator system for three million dollars.**

So this is a company that apparently looked at what he had provided and was willing to do the work for three million dollars.

Now, it's interesting that this particular time frame of May 1989, if you've been on the internet, you may have seen the video that Max posted regarding the environmental tape, and that particular one, we have a picture of a discussion between Stan Meyer and an investor from Canada by the name of **John Gilbasy**. John Gilbasy was in the waste management field in the Toronto and Hamilton area, and also was an investor in Stan Meyer's company.

The EPG Pump Analysis

Evidence of Ferrofluid Use

This shows this particular pump, this red pump. And this is the **mechanical EPG pump**. And this apparently was said to circulate some kind of liquid.

We have pretty good evidence that the EPG was originally thought to be using a **ferrofluid** because:

1. Evidence of ferrofluid being in some of the high resolution photos from the lab
2. Statements by people who don't want to be named at this point saying that, yes, it was actually used
3. Spill patterns from one of the square inlet valves showing coloration matching **copper oleate** — copper oleic acid is used as a suspending agent in ferrofluids

Pump Sizing Verification

So I said, okay, let's see if Stan actually used the right pump for this kind of EPG. This is a **Little Giant pump**. And it shows the specs that it can pump **500 gallons of liquid per hour**.

Standard conversion: 500 gallons per hour is basically **32 cubic inches per second**.

From the Internet and these images, we have a pretty good idea of the dimensions of the copper tubing. There were three kinds of copper tubing with ratings K, L, and M, which referred to the different wall thickness.

Using the formula: velocity (inches/second) × cross-section (square inches) = volume per second

The carrying capacity of the thicker wall pipe is 10.9 cubic inches, and the thinner wall is 12.15. Since the pump can do 32 cubic inches per second, **the pump is basically sized properly.**

I did find on an anonymous posting out of Europe that the **normal operating velocity is 50 inches per second for a single-phase unit and 90 inches for a three-phase unit.**

Sources of Stan Meyer Information

The basic sources of information for Stanley Meyer replications:

- **Newspaper articles:** Complete Grove City collection going back to 1977, plus Columbus papers
- **High-resolution photos:** Don Gable provided on the Internet
- **Classic videos:** North Carolina, New Zealand (House meeting), Colorado, and Switzerland (Eisenhower)
- **Memos:** Standard Birth of New Technology goes up to memo 430. Memo 435 is an entirely different memo, copyrighted around 1988

Memo 435: Indy 500 Proposal

One of my friends was the West Coast distributor for Stanley Meyer. And so there was a lot of use for running open wheel racing. They had some contacts with the more famous racers of the time. **At one time, they actually did consider using water-fueled cell as a pace car for the Indy 500 for advertising.** However, some of the bigger people thought that would not be a good idea. So this only is a proposal, and it never really changed.

The EPG as a Transformer

When I showed this kind of device to a friend of mine, he says, that looks like a transformer. I said, well, yeah, but I don't see any double layers that it's got an input and an output. All I see is an output.

The basic idea: **input EMF equals output EMF going out.** We don't know the magic, but whatever goes in comes out — 10 volts at 10 amps, 100 amps at 1 volt, depending on how you use windings.

Key Design Statement

Max is stating: **this prototype EPG for home power is designed to produce 220 volts at 200 to 300 amp draw.**

That got my attention because 220 volts at 200 amps is **44 kilowatts.** That's a lot. Something about the size of half of a little water heater, putting out 44 or 66 kilowatts.

Photogrammetric Analysis of the EPG

Using photogrammetric measurements and comparing with people who had actually built them, **the EPG is about 16 or 17 inches across.**

Looking at the bottom layer spacings with pixel counting, the wire came out to 0.024 or 0.025 inches. This assigns to **22 gauge wire**. Frank independently confirmed 22 gauge, and another site out in Indiana also used 22 gauge.

Winding Calculations

When you wind a toroidal coil, you have to use the inner measure for the maximum number of winds. I did the calculations, and it came up to be **36,700 windings, more or less.**

Using the EMF transformer equation: $V = 4.4 \times f \times n \times B_{max} \times A$

I solved that equation and came up with the flux maximum for that particular device. By using reasonable assumptions and photogrammetry, you can come up with what's happening electronically just from the pictures and the formulas.

Core Size Principle

The bigger the core, even in a transformer, the lower the flux density has to be to get the same effect. If I have just one circle and a certain flux density, if I have three of them, I only need a third as much to get the same power out, because I've got three times as much flux flowing through the core.

The key to making a very powerful EPG would be to increase the size of the core.

Ferrofluid Selection

The viscosity of EFH1 is about like olive oil. As you increase the amount of magnetite, it's a linear response in terms of magnetic susceptibility — more magnetic particles means more magnetism. But there comes a point where it's very hard, like really thick motor oil.

Stan actually picked the thinnest oil-based ferrofluid that had the most magnetic susceptibility of all the series that were available at the time. So I think there was some reasoning to that.

The SM-EPG-22 Photo

This is out of my files: SM-EPG-22. That's Stanley Meyer-EPG-Picture 22. Designation: **"Mag gas plasma, sixth-level unit"** with date. Stan always gave his lectures on Saturdays over at Deer Creek, and this is a Saturday on that date.

Japanese Patents

What Frank is handing out here is an **index to the Japanese patents**, which is not widely seen. Because most people don't know Katakana, and you have to go buy the pictures. But I did find the appropriate site that had the translations. Those are actually comparable things to what was also patented in Canada, the United States, and the European Union.

I also mentioned that Stan also applied for patents in **Australia**. They have never been published because they're not really online. He applied for them, and it looks like he never did anything, and they just were voided out.

Linear Magnetic Motor / Accelerator

[Question about the white stacked component in the middle of the EPG]

Jim: It is a **linear magnetic motor**. It's very similar to the ones on the EPG where he's using to align the ferrofluid as it goes through before the pump and after the pump. But in this case, you have a sequential pumping. The magnet turns on. It's like a solenoid that steps. So it pumps something that might be magnetic — gas, ferrofluid — that way.

Active Research Communities

The major sites that are still active include:

- Open Source Energy
- Hover Unity (Over Unity)
- Ionization X (Dutch site)
- Max Miller's forum

Stan Meyer Circuit how it works - Stanley A Meyer conference - Max Miller 2019 Bremen, OH

Stan Meyer Circuit - How It Works

Speaker: Max Miller (Iron D Max), with Mark Sebastian (electrochemist)
Event: Stan Meyer Conference, Bremen, OH (2019, Day 1)
Source: Video transcription (AI-assisted)
YouTube ID: xcF74Q_7kEI

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https://www.youtube.com/embed/xcF74Q_7kEI

The Circuit: 1970s Technology

So, basically, 1970s technology. He did everything with it. The circuitry is **all 555 timer based**, made back in the 70s. He used the TS555. The **7404 is an inverter**. The **7490 is a decade counter**. The 7414 has a Schmitt trigger which prevents signal bouncing.

Oscilloscope Observations

Signal Flow Through the VIC

This is the original signal in from the 555 timer. When it loads the primary, the primary is an inductor as well, so it actually **elongates the pulse**. When it functions into the transformer, you get a **ringing effect, which adds steps to the pulse**. So you have the original pulse, which gets elongated in the primary, and then across the water, you end up with a ringing effect which adds the multiple steps.

This is around **10 kilohertz**, and then across the primary — in the magnetic pickup, you're going to see where it rings across the primary and the secondary. We have a resonance that's just — you can take the power off of it and **it'll still just sit there and ring like a bell.**

Voltage Measurements

832 volts across the water, measured with a 5,000 volt probe on the oscilloscope. With a times 100 probe.

Without an oscilloscope, you're just working at Kroger's.

Free Induction Decay

This would be 5.7 kilohertz, almost 6 kilohertz. If you look, this is the off time — **it continues to ring**. That's called a free induction decay.

Isolated Ground: Critical Requirement

You have to watch — the older oscilloscopes all shared a common ground and that's really going to mess with your readings. **In order to do this correctly, you have to have isolated grounds.** Once you add the ground, then you're adding something you don't want.

Noise Elimination

Everything has to be tuned correctly. With every circuit you have stray capacitance, inductance and that all feeds into your end result. **I've had to go to great lengths to get all of the noise out of this to make everything clean.** Once you have noise you have all kinds of harmonics and resonances that you don't need. A lot of people will see noise or resonance and they'll say, "oh, I went to college, I did it, I'm done."

Impedance vs. Resistance

Max: Impedance is like working resistance. Z is impedance. Z is working resistance.

Mark: The equation is $V = \sqrt{(R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2)}$

Max: You have to take the inductor and adjust it. Whenever you have a frequency into the primary, the primary is an inductor, so the frequency is altered. Then you have inductance coupling into the secondary. Then you have the inductors themselves. **Everything gets altered by the time it comes out the end.**

You get into the ballpark with the math and then you do the work. Why give yourself a headache with the math when you can turn the dial?

Crystal Radio Analogy

Here's the crystal radio — basically you're tuning an inductor with a tunable capacitor. You take your antenna and you turn the knob on the capacitor and you have a germanium diode. So basically you have a signal going through the air and the antenna picks up the signal and then you tune into that signal and then it plays it on the speaker. **There's no battery. The power is the signal itself.**

Stan's Original Core and Construction

This is Stan's original core. Here's your pickup. Here's your primary and the secondary. And then the chokes. If you look, this one was broke and he put a piece of tape on it with glue.

TV Flyback Core Alternative

A TV flyback core costs $13. The other flat cores were like $120 each. I stuck it in the freezer for a couple of days and then just pulled it apart. I wound my bobbins — flat PVC with PVC pipe glued together. **Instead of a $500 flat core, I got like a $15 one. It'll do the same job.**

Core Permeability

Stan's flat core from the car was most probably 99% sure **1,800 to 2,000 permeability**. Most cores you're gonna buy are 2,000 permeability, pretty generic.

Stan's Original Schematic

The dot shows you where your start is, start of the winding. Here's your **50% duty cycle** in, and T3 — he's adjusting that gate time. Here's your primary and your secondary and the **coil orientation**. Here's your blocking diode, isolated electrical ground, tuned resonant charging choke, resonant charging choke. **This one has an adjustable wiper on it.**

When it comes out, it's altered from what went in. That's just the way inductors work. And the transformer is an inductive transformer.

Simplified Wiring

You have a primary, secondary, inductor, inductor. **Positive out on one choke, negative out on the other.** The turn directions look opposite but in reality, if you turn it, they're going in the same direction. It's just a toroid.

Stainless Steel Specification

He specifically says 304 stainless everywhere. He even goes out of his way to say that. I ignored those guys who got 316. Obviously he repeats it for a reason.

Copper Ions in Water

He specifically says **copper ions in the water**. This is the water cell, the water being split. Dislodged electron, positive voltage potential on the plates, negative potential. We'll get into that later today.

Accidental Power Theft

Max: One time I had this — the hydrogen's pouring off, right? And I'm looking at an oscilloscope and I'd never seen that before. And what did I do? **I was actually stealing power from the power company. Accidentally.** Once I figured out that wasn't what I wanted, I did something else.

Circuit Boards

We made replicated circuit boards and sold them as cheap as we could — **populated board was $75**, tested before mailing. Per Ritter from Denmark wanted everybody to have them. Then people bought $75 circuits and put them up for $350 on their sites, complete with my logo.

Resources

- **Forum:** irondmax.com (free, create account)
- **Thingiverse:** 3D printable bobbins, winders, and parts
- **Facebook group:** Daily Q&A
- Simplified circuit uses capacitors as divide-by-10 instead of decade counters

Stan Meyer physics - Stanley A Meyer conference 2019 - Max Miller Bremen, OH

Stan Meyer Physics - VIC Circuit Analysis & Electrochemistry

Speaker: Max Miller (Iron D Max), with Mark Sebastian (electrochemist)
Event: Stan Meyer Conference, Bremen, OH (2019, Day 2)
Source: Video transcription (AI-assisted)
YouTube ID: j92FfWfWHLY

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https://www.youtube.com/embed/j92FfWfWHLY

Introduction & Setup

All right, well, I'm glad you guys can make it back today, and we'll get a little bit more in-depth into this. I did the circuitry yesterday, the waveform shape, I guess I should say. We didn't actually go into circuitry. I'm not going to really teach circuitry to people. It's kind of outdated anymore. Like I said, you can put a phone app on your phone and make a frequency generator.

WFC Memo 420: The VIC Circuit

This is from Stan's Memo WFC 420. The hydrogen fracturing process. **Voltage potential to stimulate water molecules to produce atomic energy on demand.** He says right there in his paperwork, Stan's words.

So, this is his VIC. You have a primary, you have a secondary, you have a choke and a choke, you have a diode, you have the water capacitor. In this paragraph, he's talking about the primary, secondary, isolated ground. And he goes into a lot more in-depth — you notice **resistive wire coil**

R1. He puts stuff everywhere: isolated ground, resistive wire, resonant charging choke, tuned resonant charging choke.

The Diode's Critical Role

If that diode is non-functional or not there, you're going to get a wave, an AC wave, and you're not really going to get any bubbles. A lot of people on the Internet, you'll see, "oh, I got 50,000 volts, I got 30,000 volts." Well, if they actually show in the oscilloscope shot, you can clearly see they have an AC wave — like one bubble. Well, congratulations on that one bubble.

So, what the diode does is it biases everything to the DC side, to the positive side.

Series vs. Parallel LC: The Key Insight

One thing that I would ask you to think about: he talks about building voltage across the water capacitor. And if you study resonance of LC circuits:

- **Parallel LC circuit** = maximum voltage
- **Series LC circuit** = minimum voltage, but maximum current

If you look at what Stan has presented, **that is a series LC circuit, and not a parallel.** So, how in the world does one go and figure out how to get high voltage?

It looks to me like **when that diode is conducting, it looks like parallel resonance, and then when that diode is blocking, it looks like series.** Anyway, that is an issue that comes up with why there's these resonant charging circuits.

Q Factor and Voltage Multiplication

[Mark Sebastian, professional chemist and electrochemist, joins the discussion]

Mark: I want to say this is actually related to a concept called Q, which is not the charge Q, but it's the **quality factor of an inductor**. If you look up **Boonton Radio Corporation Q meter from the 50s**, that was a way that people were trying to define the highest value resonant coils for radio.

You would put a series circuit where you're taking like a tenth or a hundredth of a volt output of an oscillator. You're going into your coil and then into a variable capacitor. And you'd put a vacuum tube voltmeter on the capacitor and based on the Q of the coil, this 0.1 volt or 0.01 volt — **it could get amplified by the inductor capacitor to where you could get hundreds of volts.**

Max: He's saying that the Q factor goes to infinity if the resonance of these are correct.

Mark: So you could drive that with a very low voltage and the voltage across the capacitor will go up. The voltage across the inductor will be zero. But the voltage across the capacitor will be way high.

Max: And we know this is basic electronics. It's radio. It's been done since the 50s. This is all real physics with real mathematical formula.

Q Factor Explained Simply

Q: The voltage is going to be always limited to the size of the transformer?

Max: No. So let's say you were an Olympic swimmer. And you could swim from one side of the pool to the other side of the pool in 10 seconds. So your Q factor is 10 seconds. That's the best you can do. So if you get the vibration correct, it's just going to keep climbing. **Regardless of the size of the transformer.**

Mark: Q factor is X_L divided by R_L, the resistance of the wire. And so that number can be anywhere from like about **500 to 1,000**. That's about the tops of what people have measured. Because you're always leaking some amount of resistance. If you had no resistance, you'd have infinite Q. And there is nothing that has infinite Q.

The Water Capacitor is a Leaky Capacitor

Mark: Where they did it in radio, they did it with pseudo-ideal capacitors — variable capacitors with air as the dielectric, really high resistance. **When we're talking about the water fuel cell, you're talking about an extremely leaky capacitor.** You've got a lot of current. Leaky means you're losing something. It's conductive through the water.

Even water, apart from anything done with Stan Meyer or any electrolysis stuff, water breaks down thermally into hydrogen and hydroxide. It's like **0.7 micromolar in concentration**. Water's concentration as a compound is about 55.5 moles per liter. So if you just put water in a flask, you're going to have that concentration of ions just from thermal breakdown.

Step Charging: Multiple Definitions

Mark: I reread a couple of patents this last week. He's got a variable transformer with multiple taps, all SCR controlled from a controller circuit. I think he uses **multiple definitions of step charge**:

1. **Conventional step charging:** Each pulse contributes a little bit more. If the RC timing constant is long enough, it will stay pretty flat and each time go up a little more.
2. **Voltage stepping:** He has a transformer with different windings, and he put an SCR to where he could pick the voltage — he steps up the voltage himself at various levels.

Max: This is one where he specifically says that as you tune the dial, the voltage goes up towards infinity and the amperage goes down.

Impedance, Reactance, and Why Math Matters

Max: Z is impedance. Z is working resistance. Stan didn't put it in that equation, but there's another equation: **$Z = V / I$**. That's like Ohm's law.

Mark: When you go to AC, you end up having reactance. As your frequency changes, as your coils change, as your capacitors change, this frequency will determine just like turning a variable resistor. So the idea with the frequency here is to tune it until you get your total Z.

The impedance formula: **$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$** — you take the resistance, square it, take the reactance, square it, sum them, and take the square root. It's the root mean square. Beyond a factor of 10, one will dominate.

Max: If you don't do the math, you're just working at Kroger's.

Electrochemistry of Water Splitting (Mark Sebastian)

How Hydrogen Actually Comes Off

Mark: If you look at the top picture, that's shown with hydrogen where you got a single proton in the middle, and then you got your electrons out on multiple different shells.

What Stan is doing: the static field pulls off the electron. The electron causes the proton to pop off and give you this energy state where it's unstable and reacts. **The fact that he could do this fine-tuning the amount of energy to just pull off the electron is phenomenal.**

You get the two hydroxyl radicals on the anode. Radicals are extremely reactive. Two hydroxyl radicals coming together at the anode — they make **hydrogen peroxide**. And hydrogen peroxide just thermally breaks down into oxygen and water. It takes hardly any energy to do that.

Water's Dielectric Changes with Conditions

Max: He specifically says the dielectric constant is **78.4 at 25 degrees Celsius**. He's telling you the dielectric so you can find the capacitance of the water in the plates.

Mark: As the temperature changes, the dielectric constant changes. If you're performing an experiment at 90 degrees and then do it at 55 degrees, well the dielectric constant is different. You've got to change your algebraic equation.

Even with just distilled water: apply a variable DC power supply and measure current. You will find that **at about 12 volts, all of a sudden the slope changes**. You start getting bubbles. Water actually conducts more and more as the voltage goes up.

The Resonant Cavity

Max: A resonant cavity is designed for a certain signal frequency. That signal will bounce around inside of there and that bouncing around will compound the action.

What he's saying is when you take the water and split it, now you have oxygen and hydrogen. A particle that has a positive or negative charge is an ion. Once a particle has a charge, a static electrical field will pull that ion. Once you have ionic movement, you have particle acceleration — it will bounce around in there and one particle will impact with another particle. **Then you have a chain reaction. You have an atomic destabilization.**

[The spherical resonant cavity — Simon's replication: three inch diameter with a one inch ball inside, port for water flow, and laser injection port]

Pulse Timing and the Resonant Cavity

Max: You have an electrode and an electrode and then you have a pulse. You have a time distance here. **This pulse needs to be shorter than that time distance.** If the pulse is longer than that time distance, you have a grounding effect and you have amp flood. If the pulse is shorter, you have very little amp flood. Then you time the circuitry in the transformer so that it matches that distance.

Photon Energy and Electron Excitation

Max: We're talking about photon energy and it excites the electron. Stan's saying if you pulsate it, it excites it more. He's saying pulse it.

Mark: One of the theories is that the electron can actually absorb more than one photon. During pulsing, that gives it the chance to collect more than one photon.

Max: The photons are sort of like that trigger that's just tipping it over the edge. Your electrostatic stuff with the water and the metal — that is what's actually driving the thing. **The photon is just triggering it.**

The Electrical Polarization Process

Max: Disassociation of the water molecule by way of voltage stimulation is here on called the **electrical polarization process**. He's actually naming the process. He created it. Basically, you make a positive and negative field and you pull this stuff apart and you excite it.

Self-Sustaining Chain Reaction

Max: With each collision, you have a multiplicity of collisions after that. One collides into one, which becomes two, that two becomes four. So if you have more collisions, that's like free hydrogen coming off.

Stan said he could turn off the electricity, and it's still making for X amount of time. Well, yeah, you still have collisions going on. It's a chain reaction. It's going to keep flowing. But it's making hydrogen and oxygen from the water, so eventually it's going to slow down.

Closing: What You Need to Know

Max: Everybody thinks it's just electrical and it's all over the internet. "Oh, it's just resistance. You add up this resistance and this resistance, and that's the secret to Stan's work." Yeah, they figured it out, gave him a million bucks. And in reality, **it goes into quantum physics and nuclear physics and ionic chemistry.**

You need to know several different things. You need to know how to be a mechanic — you got to get the car running. Then you got to have some chemistry background and understand some nuclear physics. It's just a whole bunch of stuff you need to know.

Barbara Ferret & Lorraine - Stans Sister and Niece Speak 2019 - Max Miller - Bremen, OH

Stan Meyer's Sister and Niece Speak

Speakers: Barbara Ferret (Stan's sister, 10 years older) & Lorraine (Stan's niece)
Event: Max Miller's Conference, Bremen, OH
Source: Video transcription (AI-assisted)
YouTube ID: eQNf-g61ViI

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https://www.youtube.com/embed/eQNf-g61ViI

The Speakers

Barbara Ferret: I'm Stan's sister. I'm 10 years older than the boys. I'm 84.

Lorraine: I'm Barbara's daughter. I'm his niece, Stan's niece. The one thing you all need to know is most of us in his family probably didn't believe a lot of stuff that he did. We would always, maybe during a holiday or something like that, then hear all these stories and look at each other and go, do you believe him?

Family Background

The boys and I had different fathers. My father died when I was two years old. So Henry Meyer was our dad. And he treated me exactly like a daughter. He was a really good dad.

The boys were born in **August of 1940**. They were identical twins. I could tell them apart when they were younger. As they grew older, there was a big difference. Dad was fooled by them many times — **he simply called them "boys" all the time because he couldn't remember who was who.**

We grew up on the **east side of Columbus on Eastwood Avenue**, near Franklin Park.

The Bicycle Story

They were 16 when they got their first bicycles. Rather than just give them a bicycle, their father took them apart — the spokes out of the tires, the rims, the rubber off the rims. Everything, every little bit. And it was just a pile on the ground. And he said, "here, boys, here's your bikes. Put them together."

And they did. That's the way dad was with things. **He wanted them to constantly learn.**

Early Entrepreneurship

One time they went fishing and in the dirt they found a purse with some money in it, but it was molded and glued together. So they took it to a bank and the bank gave the boys good money for the moldy money they found. With the money they bought a lawnmower and went into business cutting people's lawns. **They were probably ten years old.**

Naming the Twins

Barbara: I named them. Mother asked me to. I named **Stephen after Stephen Foster**, who was my favorite writer. And **Stanley — Stanley Allen** — from Edgar Allen Poe. I thought Stephen and Stan just sounded like twins. And she didn't care. I mean she absolutely didn't care.

The Twin Dynamic

Strengths and Trading Off

Stan was good at all English matters. He could take a paper and tear it apart and rewrite it, and Steve couldn't do that for anything. **Steve's was math**, and that's where his strength was. So they traded off with one another. Their grades were reflective in that.

And yes, they did the fooling the teachers, trading off. One was good in math and one was good in English. And so **they did each other's homework.**

Personalities

Lorraine: Stan definitely had the bigger personality. Stan was definitely the dreamer. Steve was definitely the worrier, and Stan was like, "yeah, it'll happen, we can do it." Steve is the one that was right there just trying to show him if they could do it.

Stan was the PR guy. Steve was the mechanic.

Steve and the TVs

Lorraine: We took a console TV to Uncle Steve forever, for like 20 years. And he would always fix them. He was tinkering with TVs and doing everything down in the basement.

Military Service

We were all in the military. I went in the Army and the boys went in the Air Force.

Barbara was in cryptography, stationed at the Pentagon, ciphering code involving Churchill and Stalin.

Lorraine: She talks like it's no big deal. Like, "Mom!"

Battelle and the ATM

Barbara: What I remember is that **Stan had a lot to do with the ATM**, and I believe I was told that he developed the ATM, but because he worked for Battelle, it was their idea, not his.

The Dune Buggy

When and Where

Barbara: We were living on the east side of Columbus. My recollection was **the 70s sometime**, probably 71 or 72. He had a place — he ran a garage from a Dr. Hensroth on **Broadway in Grove City**. Dr. Hensroth didn't use his garage, so he rented it out to Stan.

Barbara Sat in the Running Buggy

Lorraine: She got to sit in it. That was about 95 or 96.

Barbara: He would not take me around. I just sat in it. He turned the ignition on and — he had some issues, but **I would say within 10 to 15 seconds** it started. It was on for at least a good two minutes.

I remember thinking it wasn't like a regular motor. It just was a click and something wasn't there. **He actually went and shook something** and then it started.

The Tap Water

Lorraine: The other thing that he did was take that tube right over to the tap water and fill it up and actually pour it right in there. That was very easily done because the car was right in the garage.

Current Location of the Buggy

Stephen Greer claims that he had purchased it and they wouldn't let him have it. According to rumor, he didn't come up with the money. **It sold to Quad City Innovations** and they are the current owners. **They cannot turn it on. It's never been turned on since they've owned it.**

Max: I had multiple conversations with them on the phone. It's never been turned on. And they won't give me access to it.

The Grove City Laboratory

Lorraine: At the end, he had the back of a house on Broadway in Grove City. There was an upstairs and then the garage and a little office area in the bottom. That was his laboratory — where he kept the car and his tubes and all the monitors.

In 95 Mom retired from her job and he asked her to do some secretarial work. **Stan used a Macintosh** because he did a lot of graphics, and you couldn't do that on IBM at the time.

Stan's Later Years: Paranoia

Barbara: He became almost paranoid in the end. He thought that what he had discovered with the water fuel cell — that people were out to get him.

Lorraine: He was reclusive. He was off by himself a lot. Except Steve — Steve is the one that was around him most of his life. When we found out about this conference, we would not be here if it weren't for Matt and me hooking up online. That's when I realized I wanted to learn from everybody here about my uncle.

The Offers

Lorraine: He would say that **NASA offered him about four million dollars**. The one thing he never wanted to do was just have someone sit on it. He would say, "I'm not going to sell out. I'm going to trust in the Lord and this is what I need to be doing." **He really truly believed he was put on this earth to do this.**

And I don't think any of us took him seriously.

The Funeral

Lorraine: I remember turning to her after his funeral and said, "you know what, this is like a Danielle Steele novel. You need to be writing this down." There was a lot of people there and most people we had never known before.

I was talking to someone and he said something to me that really hit: **"You know, they can take us out right now and it'll all be gone."** And I'm thinking, OK, wait a minute, we're in Ohio here. What are you talking about? And so I found at that point my radar just kind of went up.

Stan's Marriages and Children

Lorraine: Stan was married twice, but we never knew the second wife. Nobody in the family knew the second wife at all. They didn't live together — Stan lived in Grove City and she lived in Bexley.

Stan married a Jewish woman first — Donna. There are **three children total**: two with Aunt Donna, and one — a daughter named Melissa — from before the first marriage.

The Family's Grandmother

Lorraine: My grandmother was the first female broker in Columbus. She had her broker's license all the way up until she died. She was back in the day when they weren't giving loans to women. She figured out her way.

Barbara: She was a wonderful lady. My grandmother was a Jehovah's Witness.

Steve Meyer

Lorraine: If Steve was here today, he could talk the whole day. If he wants to come tomorrow, he could talk the whole day tomorrow. He is fascinating. That's my goal — to see if I can get him to come.

Steve has been working on retina scanning.

[To Steve, if watching]: Steve, if you're watching, answer that question. We have millions of questions. We just don't want to be rude to you. I'll buy him a ticket.