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)
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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

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