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May Solve National Energy Crisis

Local Man's Solar Energy Proje

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RECORD Editor

Stanley Meyer tends to get excited when he talks about the solar energy device he is building just outside Grove City. He leans toward the listener, looks him or her directly in the eye, and armed with pen and paper, quickly demonstrates America's decreasing oil supply and increasing dependence on Arab oil.

By the end of the talk, the listener is convinced of the sorrowful plight of a nation funneling billions of dollars into the Arab nation which is buying up American stock faster than you can write the check for your latest utility bill.

A persuasive salesman, Meyer leaves little doubt that his solar energy device is a revolutionary invention which can eliminate the need for oil base energy products in the home, eliminate high utility bills and avert from a national fuel crisis which Meyer expects to create economic havoc next winter.

A pilot demonstration model of the device, properly called a "solar thermal electric power generation system" is being constructed at the Charles Hughes home, 2222 Marlane Drive.

Meyer is about halfway done building the device after about only two months construction work. He began developing the project about a year ago.

Meyer hopes to demonstrate the model July 4, though he will complete construction within 30 to 40 days, he said. When done, it will be capable of providing all energy needs for the home using free solar energy.

Should Meyer successfully complete and demonstrate the pilot model of his solar energy system, it may be a phenomenal embarrassment to the U.S. government which has invested millions—perhaps billions—in the search for alternative energy sources.

That might partially explain why Meyer has hit stone walls everytime he has tried to get financial help from the government.

His personal letters to President Gerald Ford and Ohio

Governor James Rhodes remain unanswered.

An official in the Federal Energy Administration office gave Meyer five minutes of his time, but was apparently not interested in the invention.

He gave up on Ohio government after learning that the state will provide partial funding only if the inventor gives up patent rights to the state.

Giving up patent rights would be about the last thing Meyer would do, "because I want this system to get to the American people."

Meyer has developed a serious skepticism of government officials who want to buy his patent rights. According to Meyer, utility companies, the government and a representative of the Arab nation have all offered him money to surpress his system which would probably significantly reduce the demand for oil.

Who is this man who believes he can overcome the obstacles of a greased bureaucracy?

Meyer can best be described as being as intense as the rays he hopes to direct into his solar energy device.

In Meyer's lens, there is a burning desire to build a system which will benefit the people of the United States rather than a foreign power.

In this Bicentennial year, he wants to prove that through Yankee ingenuity and faith, a common American, with the help of his neighbors, can still solve the problems of a large nation despite the odds.

Meyer says history shows the common man has solved the larger national problems, "not the corporations."

"The large corporations do not have the flexibility to solve the energy problem," he said.

Indeed the large corporations have not helped Meyer financially in his endeavor. Rather, small businessmen have come forth to offer Meyer supplies to build his pilot demonstration unit.

He is still in need of pressurized tubing and couplings, a condensing tank and plastic to construct a silo focusing lens.

ct Half Finished

"There are people starting to help," Meyer said, "but I still need more."

Meyer says his system, which he began constructing in the basement of his Columbus home in July 1975, is based on "new, but proven principles."

He received the fastest U.S. patent ever awarded on the system in December 1975, only about three months after filing initial applications.

The system uses plastic lenses about one inch thick constructed in a silo-shaped translucent structure to collect sun rays which can provide enough free, converted energy to meet all the needs of home including electric, heating, air conditioning, hot water and synthetic gas for appliances.

The system will include a collector lens assembly, a solar insulator, and a storage cavity, a steam conversion unit for electrical power generation.

The silo-like lens assembly will direct sunlight regardless of its angle to a conical "focusing mode." The round lens collector can gather rays from any direction while popular flat plate collectors are subject to the angle of the sun's rays.

Heat of the sun's rays would be retained in the solar insulation cavity using a principle of "liquid stratification." The heat would boil water which would produce steam to drive a steam turbine connected to an electrical generator.

A thermal storage cavity would absorb all excess heat for use over extended periods of cloudy weather or at night.

The new unit has high retention of heat unlike present systems which lose heat through energy transfer.

The system would save consumers large sums of money, Meyer said. A solar heating system will cost about \$3,200 to purchase and install saving the consumer \$17,000 over a 20-year period, according to figures compiled by Meyer.

His electrical system would cost under \$10,000 to purchase and install representing a \$29,000 savings to the consumer.

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Stanley Meyer, inventor-designer of a solar energy device, points to the cavity where heat from the sun will be stored.

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Using the same principles he does on the home solar unit, Meyer says he can draw up some of the estimated 90 percent of petroleum deposits which are only obtainable through secondary recovery processes.

Presently, oil companies use just about as much oil in the equipment to draw up equal amounts of oil deposits.

Meyer can use free solar energy to operate a machine to recover the oil. Meyer hopes by bringing up oil reserves, the U.S. will not be dependent on the Arabs for oil and thus, American money will be kept here and used to stimulate the economy.

Meyer said the system lends to mass production and is cheap to maintain because it has few moving parts

All parts in the device are obtainable from area suppliers.

He expects to begin mass producing the units in October

But first, he must prove the system works. Whether he succeeds or fails, however, Meyer says at least he will know he tried.

"If I do nothing else, but get people to write letters to their representatives about the energy problem, I will be happy," Meyer said.

"It's about time the average American wakes up to the fact that the energy problem is here."

Should Meyer succeed in his endeavor, Grove City will be known throughout the nation as the "birthplace of solar, electric energy," Meyer said.

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