Different tube set configurations, thicknesses and gaps between the anode and cathode tubes found in Stan Meyer's literature

There seems to be a BIG PROBLEM with the assumptions being made about the dimensions of the tube sets and everyone needs to understand this because the absolutely critical gap between cathode and anode is different in each of the following 3 information sources. The Patents are not consistent, as one Patent states the INSIDE diameter of the cathode and the other states the OUTSIDE diameter of the cathode. Also, one Patent has a solid rod anode and the other a tubular anode. A solid rod anode inside a cathode tube may have different performance characteristics from an anode tube inside a cathode tube.

The following dimensions are all in INCHES.

1.Don Gable’s sketches for a solid rod anode and tubular cathode:-

a) Cathode outer tube OUTSIDE diameter MEASURED as 0.75,

b) Cathode outer tube wall thickness MEASURED as 0.03,

c) Cathode outer tube INSIDE diameter BY CALCULATION = 0.69 (i.e. 0.75 – (2 x 0.03))

d) Anode SOLID ROD diameter MEASURED as 0.5,

e) Gap between INSIDE surface of cathode tube and the surface of the SOLID anode rod BY CALCULATION = 0.095 (i.e. (0.69 – 0.5)/2)

2. World Patent WO92/07861 dated 14 May 1992 for a solid rod anode and tubular cathode:-

a) Cathode outer tube OUTSIDE diameter NOT STATED,

b) Cathode outer tube wall thickness NOT STATED and CANNOT BE CALCULATED,

c) Cathode outer tube INSIDE diameter STATED in Patent as 0.75

d) Anode SOLID ROD diameter STATED in Patent as 0.5,

e) Gap between INSIDE surface of cathode tube and the surface of the SOLID anode rod NOT STATED in Patent but BY CALCULATION = 0.125 (i.e. (0.75 – 0.5) / 2)

3. US Patent US4936961 dated 26 June 1990 for a TUBULAR anode and a tubular cathode:-

a) Cathode outer tube OUTSIDE diameter STATED in Patent as 0.75,

b) Cathode outer tube wall thickness NOT STATED but CALCULATED

as 0.0625 i.e. ((outside diameter of 0.75 – (2 x 0.0625 gap stated in Patent) – 0.5 anode outside diameter)) / 2 = 0.0625 thickness of cathode tube wall,
c) Cathode outer tube INSIDE diameter NOT STATED but CALCULATED as (0.5 anode diameter + (2x 0.0625 gap) = 0.625,
d) Anode TUBE outside diameter STATED in Patent as 0.5,
e) Gap between INSIDE surface of cathode tube and the OUTER surface of the
Anode TUBE STATED in Patent as 0.0625
f) Anode TUBE thickness not STATED and cannot be CALCULATED
g) Anode TUBE inside diameter not STATED and cannot be CALCULATED
So we have three different gaps between the electrodes:
Don Gable = 0.095,
World Patent = 0.125 and
US Patent = 0.0625
The World Patent was nearly 2 years after the US Patent.
Obviously the capacitance of these cathode/anode combinations is very different.
Which combination was actually used with the 10 VIC Circuits and the 10 bobbin/5 coil packs that pulsed the tube sets inside the resonant cavity chamber that provided the HHO for Stan Meyer’s Dune Buggy engine?
Why did Don Gable measure different dimensions from the World Patent ?
Which combination gives the highest HHO yield at a given voltage with minimum amps?

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