# Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 3

# Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 3 (60-90 min)

*Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985*

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## Hydrogen Gas Transport and Economics

[60:01] Ambient air, right? As a result, I am now producing non-combustible gases. I'm now mixing non-combustible gas with the **hydrogen** gas and now controlling its mix rate, and therefore I can now transport the **hydrogen** gas in any existing gas line extremely economically. Now with one little open flame, how many hundreds of thousands of millions of cubic feet of ambient air could I process very quickly in order to accomplish a task? Quite a lot, right? Now if I'm using the generator to produce the high-temperature flame, I've done it extremely economically.

[60:37] Therefore, I am now using the capabilities and characteristics of ambient air in the process. I'm using water, **voltage**, and ambient air. Any of these commodities doesn't cost me very much, does it? I'm also using non-reactive materials which are non-replaceable — therefore it's not costing me anything, is it?

## Consumer Cost Savings of the Water Fuel Cell

[60:56] Now if I don't have to change the internal combustion engine — to retrofit the one you're already running on **hydrogen** — is that you as a consumer, is it going to cost you very much money? No, it's only going to cost you a retrofit system for the fuel cell. The fuel cell technology in itself is the first time that you'll be able to buy a system that'll save you money. You know, if you run your car 100,000 miles down the road on gasoline, it's going to cost you roughly around $14,000 to accomplish the task.

[61:25] If we can release the fuel cell around $1,500, utilize ordinary natural water, take the difference of savings between $14,000 and $1,500 for the fuel cell — so the more you use the fuel cell, the more money that you're going to make because you're going to prevent spending money. Well now, if you can take that difference between $1,500 and $14,000, what could you not buy with it? In a couple years, you can buy a lot, right? That takes care now of the ability of rendering **hydrogen** safer than that of natural gas.

# Hydrogen Recycling and Water Recovery

[61:54] Now we deal with the area of — can we go now for **hydrogen** recycling? Every chemist and every person who's gone through chemistry class knows that when you're burning **hydrogen** and **oxygen**, the byproduct is water mist. Now I could take the water mist, let it go in the atmosphere, condense — cool it down, it condenses and forms rain clouds — come back and let it rain, and then you can pick up the water again and go ahead and use it.

[62:25] The scripture says that in the end time, even the deserts will blossom. When I made a preliminary presentation to the nation of Egypt — when the Arab countries were trying to force Egypt back into the Arab fold to form a united front against the nation of Israel — the Lord had me right there to make the presentation to the minister of energy and education. And when I walked out of the meeting, there was a guy by the name of Mustafa that had tears in his eyes. He was crying, and he said, "Stan, one thing that all Egyptians understand is that water is life to us, and you're showing us the ability that we could take the Mediterranean, convert it into fresh drinking water, irrigate the desert areas, and at the same time provide energy for industry." The scripture has foretold that in the end time, even the deserts will blossom.

# Catalytic Block and Closed-Loop Water Condensation

[63:14] Now for those who have a hang-up on energy released from water — because you now can recapture the water — the Lord had me develop what was called a catalytic block assembly to eliminate any form of non-burnable gases, to purify it, so that we could now condense the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas. I use a system here — if you remember, back when I was a young kid, there was what was called a gas-fired refrigerator. Anyone remember that? Taking an open flame and cooling it. You know, when I was a kid, it was a phenomenal event to me to see a flame and say, "How can you get an ice cube out of a flame?"

[64:03] Same technology was used here — the ability to condense the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas, and it can do it at 5,000 degrees extremely economically without any mechanical moving parts. Taking the same form of technology that was developed 25 years ago, this is a heat coil here that captures the heat from the flame. It heats the gas that goes through an expansion tube, and when it goes through the expansion tube, it now allows the gas to cool down, much like that of a refrigerator. It now cools down this catalytic block and in turn gives us the ability to condense the water at a controlled rate — a recycling rate. Isn't that amazing? No mechanical moving parts.

[64:43] As a result of this, we now have a closed-loop recycling system. Now because we're using high-pulse **voltage** frequency with **resonant** cavity technology, if there's only so much energy available to you when you burn **hydrogen** and **oxygen** in combustion, and you want to hook it up to an energy system greater than the demand of one gallon of water, what do you do? You simply increase the rate of production — the conversion of water. So if you need an energy demand three times greater than one gallon of water, control the rate to equal the conversion of three gallons of water per hour, and you have now met your energy demand. Why? The conservation law of energy says when you convert energy into mass, or mass into energy, do you lose anything? You don't lose anything.

# Hydrogen Fracturing and Atomic Energy from Water

[65:32] Now we go to another stage of evolution of technology. It's all right to use the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** plainly under combustion, but do you realize there is a phenomenal amount of energy in a gallon of water? The Lord had me start working on the area of releasing the atomic energy yield from an ordinary gallon of water.

[65:54] Prior state of the art — if you've heard very recently, Livermore Laboratories was working on what's called the **hydrogen** fusion process. The **hydrogen** fusion process strictly deals in the area of taking two **hydrogen** atoms — by the way, they need the fuel cell to produce the **hydrogen** economically — but they need two **hydrogen** atoms. They need to project the **hydrogen** atoms to a high temperature, around 10 million degrees. You know how much energy it takes to produce 10 million degrees of energy? And then they subject the **hydrogen** atoms not only to this high temperature — 10 million degrees plus — but they subject it to high pressure.

[66:46] As a result of that, scientists have been able to start to develop the process which is called **hydrogen** fusion. And Livermore came out and said that in their process, they predict a chance of the possibility of a pilot plant, and that the energy yield of 250 pounds of **hydrogen** was equivalent to 11 million barrels of oil.

[67:12] Under the **hydrogen** fracturing process that we are developing, we can release and control the atomic energy from water at any rate we so desire. One gallon of water has roughly one pound of **hydrogen** to it, so that would be an equivalent energy yield of 44,000 barrels of oil. Now that'll blow your mind. We also have the ability to break down the atomic yield of **oxygen** in the same process, so the estimated total energy yield for one gallon of water is equivalent to 108,000 barrels of oil. That's a lot of energy, is it not?

# Vector Graphics Analysis of Atomic Energy Release

[67:59] You will see it — one time, this is the control system to set up the ability for the **hydrogen** fracturing process. You ever see anything like that before? I asked the Lord in the experimentation

to show me emphatically what we have. We have what's called a vector graphics analysis. As you see it leaving the heat zone, you can see secondary and triple quadrupole explosions on different angular rates. And physicists know that when you release atomic energy, there's a vector graph — a vector release of energy — and any physicist that's worth any salt can see that we are releasing the atomic energy yield of an ordinary gallon of water. And I don't need 10 million degrees of temperature, and I don't need hundreds of thousands of millions of pounds of pressure in order to accomplish the task. The process is totally, completely non-radioactive. I do not use uranium 238 or 235 — anything of that form of an isotope. The result is totally non-radioactive.

# Global Energy Crisis and the Need for Stability

[68:59] Now the Lord said that this knowledge would be used in a time of great trouble — a kind of time of great trouble against battle and war. Right now, we need to stabilize the economy of the world because, at a very short period of time, if the energy problem is not solved, we're going to war. The United States is spending over a billion dollars a year now to develop a task force capable of taking care of their particular interests over there in the Middle East. And why do you think Russia is going into Afghanistan? And why do you think China is now starting to mobilize? Because they want the energy too.

[69:44] Because of the nuclear problems that we have had, the world needs an answer, and it needs it immediately. You can go around and — within a period of 30 days, if you don't think so, you tell me if you can survive a 30 to 60 day fast. If the energy is cut off to the United States, where are you going to get the energy to grow the food? And if you grow hungry, you're going to go to war. I don't care if you're the most passive man in the world — everybody on the face of this earth needs to satisfy one particular ability: the ability to eat.

# Star Wars Defense Program and Space Applications

[70:19] That's why in the pamphlet you will see, when you talk about a phenomenal amount of energy — now in the Star Wars Development Program, the **Water Fuel Cell** relation to atomic energy is phenomenal. Because you see, the United States is locked in an agreement with Russia that you cannot bring a nuclear power device into outer space. But because the fuel cell is non-radioactive — because we're releasing energy from water — we can now utilize this as a fantastic ability to set up a global defense mechanism capable of stabilizing the world. So the Lord said this knowledge would be used against war.

[70:58] But in the final outcome, in the hearts of men there's greed and there's power and there's evilness. So eventually, in the battle of Armageddon, it will be used in that battle. Many people thought that the scripture that says "the flesh will melt off the bones" — they thought that was a nuclear blast. No, that's not true, because the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima — if you were exposed to ground zero, your body vaporized. It's a particle beam accelerator that's subjected to the people in the battle of Armageddon. I cannot hold that type of technology from being perverted, but I can use this technology to help stabilize the economic base of this country and

give the military superiority back to the American people to help stabilize the world.

[71:43] Because if you look at the United States, we're the only country in the world that's stabilizing and preventing global war. It's not in our hearts to go to war. We had a technology back in World War II — the development of the atomic bomb — that we could have absolutely brought every country in the world down to their knees, and we did not do that. No country in the world had the power that we had.

# Water-Powered Rocket Engine and Space Station

[72:14] Technology-wise, this is the concept of development that you will see in a relatively short period of time — NASA and development going on in outer space — the ability of utilizing the atomic energy from water to develop your rocket propulsion system. This is another advanced design that I'm working on: the development of a water-powered rocket engine that has the ability of producing the gas economically, releasing its atomic energy, and it has a fantastic payload to it.

[72:37] Why? When you look at scripture, go back and look at Ezekiel's wheel. The only reason why we have not put a manned satellite in outer space is because we have a logistics problem. The logistics problem being that we can't transport standard fossil fuels into outer space economically. But when you're talking about fuel cell technology releasing a phenomenal amount of energy in a controlled state — I mean, 108,000 barrels of oil is quite a lot of energy, right? You can sustain and maintain a space station in outer space, just exactly as Ezekiel had prophesied — that in the end time, you will see the manned satellite put out there.

[73:27] And when you look at its design, look at scripture. When you look at an American space station, look at the scriptures, and you will see a wheel within a wheel — and that will be the power supply that will provide that.

# Live Demonstration: Filling the Fuel Cell

[73:39] But who is the gentleman who filled this fuel cell up? You did. Have you seen me before today? Have you ever talked to me before today? Good. I always believe — this is a very powerful thing, you know — no matter what anyone else says, truth always prevails. So I always like to get somebody involved in this that I have no part in doing.

[74:02] Now let me ask you some embarrassing questions, if I may. What did you put in this fuel cell? What did you get it out of? The sink out of the back room. Did you fill this up with ordinary natural water? Okay. Now, did you process this water in any way? You didn't process it in any way, shape, or fashion, right? Did you add any chemicals to this system? You didn't. Okay, now — if this guy's lying, you get to beat him up.

# Prior Art vs. the Water Fuel Cell Process

[74:27] Okay, as I said, I believe truth is a very powerful thing, and no matter what anyone says, truth will always prevail. Now the prior state of the art says to produce any form of **hydrogen** gas, you've got to have sealed water, you've got to fill this up between here to here with a chemical additive such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, you have to put a phenomenal amount of amps into the system, and as a result, you produce a very low gas yield.

[74:53] Now as we pointed out in our presentation, water is a free energy source — this is not — and if I don't have to process the water in any way, does it cost me anything? If I don't have to package the water in any way, does it cost me anything? Therefore, water is a very economical source of fuel if you can release the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms economically, right?

# Live Demonstration: Voltage Influencing Water Dissociation

[75:16] Now over here, we have a little apparatus that allows the **voltage** to take over and restrict the amps in it. Now for those who have never seen the process, come on up — I'd like to show this and demonstrate it to you.

[75:33] Now what we're going to do here is to actually show that, in fact, by rejecting the amps and letting **voltage** take over, **voltage** does in fact influence the dissociation of the water molecule. Now under the prior state of the art, the only average potential of a fuel cell was around two volts, and then you'd sock in as many amps as you possibly can. Because when you put an electrolyte in the water — the purpose for the electrolyte is that distilled water is an insulator to the flow of DC current, so they have to add an electrolyte to the water in order to electrify it, to allow amp flow to go into the system.

[76:10] So automatically, an amp device or electrolysis process is a dead-short condition — it operates in a dead-short condition — and because of that, it will not allow **voltage** to come up. It sucks in as many amps as it possibly can. So under the prior state of the art, at around two volts potential, you can see that there's a form of **hydrogen** gas being developed.

[76:25] Now I'm going to adjust the attenuation of **voltage** amplitude upward, and I'm going to adjust it to such an extent that only the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gases are now being developed. Now, you see these gases coming up? You're now producing **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas by the most economical means. Now I'm going to use you as an experimenter here — I want you to put your hands on there and tell me if that's a cold or hot process. Is it cold or hot? Cold.

# Voltage Zone Spacing and Gas Production Rate

[76:57] Now, leaving the power supply exactly constant — if I narrow the **voltage** zones inward, I'm leaving the electronics exactly constant. The only parameter that I'm changing is the physical parameter of the **voltage** zone. So I'm going to adjust the **voltage** down because I'm producing it too high — the purpose is just to show you the phenomena.

[77:22] Now, leaving the electronics exactly constant, the only parameter I'm changing is the physical parameter. As you bring the **voltage** zones in, that influences the dissociation of the water molecule even faster. So as I do this now, tell me if the **hydrogen** gas is being increased. Let me do it again now.

[77:43] Reverse — all coming in this way. All right, now when I move the **voltage** zones backwards, tell me if the **hydrogen** gas slows down. It just slowed down. All right, now moving the physical parameters together again, tell me if the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas being generated is now being sped up.

[77:59] So in fact, **voltage** does influence the dissociation of the water molecule. And when we presented this to the examiner chiefs of the United States **Patent** Office for Rule 101 showing of operability, they stated in fact that there was no other form of operation that we needed to show — that **voltage** does influence the dissociation of the water molecule.

[78:17] Now as a counter-proof to this, we move the **voltage** zones backwards to one-inch spacing, and I now should be able to attenuate the **voltage** upward — increase the **voltage** upwards — to increase **hydrogen** gas generation. I'm going to raise it up a little bit. Tell me if the **hydrogen** gas sped up. It sped up. All right, now I'm going to lower the **voltage** down. Tell me if it slows down. It slowed down.

[78:38] All right, now I'm going to adjust it up again. Now you see any hidden tubes or anything in the apparatus? This is ordinary little 18-gauge wire, by the way. It sped up. Now let's put your hands in there and tell me — is that a cold or hot process? It's a cold process, right?

[78:54] Under the prior state of the art, if you tried to generate any form of **hydrogen** gas, you'd sock in a tremendous amount of amps. When you put the **voltage** zones together, this starts turning cherry-red hot. It actually creates a dead-short condition and would just start fusing everything together.

# Demonstrating Hydrogen Flame and Energy Release

[79:07] Now over here, to show you another form — we are not demonstrating this to you under ideal conditions. All we want to do is show you basic principles — that we have solved the engineering design interfacing capabilities of utilizing ordinary natural water as a new energy source. Now if I can sustain a **hydrogen** and **oxygen** flame well over 5,000 degrees under a controlled state, then it's quite obvious that I'm releasing energy from water that, if you shoved it into a carburetor, you could actually run a car down the road on water, right?

# Pulse Frequency Generator from a Car Alternator

[79:45] Now, I have over here, as we mentioned earlier, a pulse frequency generator. It's actually a car alternator. When you deregulate a car alternator, it becomes a **voltage** device. Now as I pointed out, you go to your local Nationwide parts dealer and buy a little black box that can convert the alternator from 12 volts up to 110 volts, and you can operate it as a **voltage** device. An alternator was developed as a **voltage** device and was restricted down to **voltage** regulation as an amp device.

[80:12] Now, this car alternator is actually a pulse frequency generator, created by eliminating the **voltage** regulation. Over here we have a transformer. We're only going to allow 5 volts at 2 amps across the field of this alternator. Now that's only 10 watts of electrical energy. On a maximum duty loading of an alternator, you would put 12 volts at 10 amps, or 120 watts, across the field. If you remember, I said that if you restrict the field backwards and only allow the magnetic field just across the pickup coils of that pulse frequency generator, you will restrict the amps — I want the **voltage** to take over — because amp draw cannot go any greater than the strength of the magnetic field.

[80:52] Now you'll see here, if you look at the pulley wheels of this alternator, it's attached to this electric motor, and the pulley wheel — this motor will turn this pulse frequency generator at or slightly less than the speed of your car. It is not turning at maximum RPM. Now on a maximum duty loading of 12 volts at 10 amps, or 120 watts of electrical energy into a car alternator, it would take a 7-horsepower motor in order to turn the alternator. That's a one-and-a-half horsepower electric motor. There's no way in the world that that alternator is turning at maximum duty RPM.

# Three Capabilities to Demonstrate

[81:27] Now let's see what we can do with an ordinary car alternator converted into a pulse frequency generator. Number one: can we demonstrate the ability of producing **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas economically? Second area: the ability to develop and control the **hydrogen** gas on demand. Third area: adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuel, and do it under the laws of economics — the guy who's doing it the most economical way is going to win out.

[82:03] I want you to notice — see if there's any hoses or anything around there. You see any? There's hoses. All right, I'm going to have Charlie now barely adjust. We'll start it slow — it's harder to start slow than fast. Now see the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas being produced? I want you to put your hands on here and tell me if it's cold or hot. Tell me if it's cold or hot. It's a cold process, right.

# Controlling Hydrogen Production Rate with Voltage

[82:32] All right, now here's your pulse and here's your amps. I'm going to allow Charlie to adjust to five volts around two amps. I want you to look at here and see if we can now control the rate of **hydrogen** production. Watch this. Did it increase? You see an increase in it? All right. What's your **voltage**? About five volts — about four volts. What's your amps? That's two amps. We're running around two amps — about eight watts of power going into the alternator.

[83:05] Now when you look at the gauge here — you see the gauge? That gauge is not in ounces. It's in pounds of pressure. It's not in ounces. I want you to come up and look at the gauge and tell me what pounds of **hydrogen** we have right now. Okay, now I want you to look at the rate of the needle, the speed at which the needle's moving, and I want to have Charlie up the **voltage** and tell me if the needle will speed up.

[83:35] Now watch it now. Oh, I'm sorry — I'm going to lower it. Did it slow down? Okay, now I want you to look at the needle and tell me if it's moving at a constant rate. Is it moving at a constant rate? All right, I'm going to have Charlie now up the **voltage** and tell me if the needle will speed up. Did it speed up? All right, now I want you to look at the needle and tell me if it's moving at a constant rate. All right, put your hand on here and tell me — is it cold or hot?

[84:14] Was it instantaneous? I want Charlie to do this again. He's going to illustrate that this is producing energy so fast, we are now consuming it instantly. I want you to look at this as an instantaneous response. Should we start up again? All right, again — tell me if that's cold or hot.

[84:35] What poundage are we at? About eight and a half, going up to nine pounds, right? Under the prior state of the art, you would sock in between 2,500 to 3,000 amps to try to do what we're doing on next to nothing. This would totally, completely turn cherry-red hot, become super hot, and the water would start to vaporize and the plates would short out the entire system.

# Sustaining Hydrogen Flame Over 5,000 Degrees

[84:57] Now we demonstrate the third capability: the ability to adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuel. Do you feel any gas coming out of there? Come on up here, I want you to put your hand on there. Tell me — you feel any gas coming out of there? Well, how can gas come out of there? You didn't put water in it, right?

[85:14] Okay now, when you burn **hydrogen**, you cannot see it or smell it or taste it — it's a very clean-burning fuel. You're going to see a small part of the flame. Don't let that fool you — it's well over 5,000 degrees. The part of the flame you see is just the ambient air that's being mixed with the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas to support a pure **hydrogen** and **oxygen** flame, which is well over 5,000 degrees. Okay, that's it.

[85:48] See it there? Turn to that now. Now, you see a flame? Now you're witnessing, for the first time, in true scientific terminology, the ability of burning ordinary natural water. Now we're sustaining the production of **hydrogen** gas at the same rate as the generator.

# Melting Metal with a Water-Derived Flame

[86:08] Now we are adjusting the **hydrogen** burn rate automatically down to around 47 centimeters a second. Now what Charlie is doing is taking an ordinary paperclip that has a high-mill alloy in it, and as you see, the **hydrogen** flame is actually melting that paperclip. Now it's not the size of the

flame that counts — it's the amount of energy that's being released from the flame.

[86:30] Charlie's taking the match and trying to expose it to the paperclip. It would take a flame well over 200 times greater in size and energy capacity to get it to the point of trying to melt it. Now if you don't believe me, go home and take a butane torch and try to do the same drill. With ordinary natural water, we're releasing the energy in a controlled state.

[86:50] Now I want you to come in here — put your hands on the fuel cell and tell me if it's cold or hot. It's a cold process, right? Under the prior state of the art, as I pointed out to you, they'd sock in 2,500 to 3,000 amps to do what we're doing basically on very low energy input into the system.

# Water as a Gas Mixing Regulator

[87:07] Now there's an outfit out in California that's been trying to duplicate our process with an apparatus that cost well over a million and a half dollars to do this. We are using the water as a gas mixing regulator and producing the energy on demand, and as you see, Charlie can take it and use it virtually as a cutting torch.

[87:26] Now we're going to demonstrate that, because we're using the water as a gas mixing regulator, we can maintain the combustion rate of the **hydrogen** gas regardless of the generator. Put the lights back out so we can demonstrate this. Now, to demonstrate — **hydrogen** burns in a very narrow window, but because we're using the water as a gas mixing regulator, we can control the combustion rate of the **hydrogen** gas regardless of the rate of the generator.

[87:57] Now I'm having Charlie lower the **voltage**, and as a result, you're going to see the flame go downward, but the flame is maintained. Now this is very important, because we can maintain the combustion rate regardless of the rate of the generator. We can now hook it up to your car, or hook it up to the furnace, or hook it up to some other form of energy device and know that we're going to maintain that combustion rate. Under the prior state of the art, that was totally impossible. Now, see the flame going down?

[88:24] Now I'm going to have Charlie up the **voltage**, and now you're going to see that the **hydrogen** flame is increasing. Now mind you, I'm saying that we are demonstrating this under the worst conditions, not the most ideal conditions. Under ideal conditions, we can release enough energy to blow the roof off this place — and I don't have the money to pay for the reconstruction of the building, and I'm sure they wouldn't ask us back.

# Anti-Flashback and Safety Systems

[88:48] All right, now I want you to tell me again — is the fuel cell hot or cold? Still a cold process. Now I want you to put your finger on there and tell me if that's hot. Now I did that — is it hot or cold? Just a hair warm, right? Well, how can we support a flame well over 5,000 degrees and then put your finger on it?

[89:06] Let me ask you a question. How can you support a flame well over 5,000 degrees and yet this thing does not become super hot? The reason being is that we developed a **patented** printed circuit which allows the facility to prevent anti-flashback into the generator. This now makes the generator a very safe, very stealth-style generator, because in a mechanical system, whatever can go wrong will go wrong. It's electronically interfaced — we can shut off the system if any form of malfunction occurs.

[89:46] You're going to shut it off now? Yeah. All right, put your hand again and tell me — is that hot or cold? Just barely warm. Okay, now if you'd go sit down, we'll go on with the presentation.

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