

# Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 4

## Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 4 (90-120 min)

*Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985*

---

### Water Contaminants and the Fuel Cell as Water Purifier

[90:01] Until the water goes out of the fuel cell or reduces down below the exciter element — in other words, you keep the process going until you've consumed all the water. Now as I questioned this man earlier in the presentation about the water, he said he used natural water, right? No chemical additives, did not process it in any way. Now if any inventor says to you that they've come up with a design concept or an invention that has all pluses and no negatives, get up and walk out — I'd be doing the same thing. There is a negative aspect to the fuel cell, but it is a blessing in disguise.

[90:51] Now as the man testified that he was using ordinary natural water, and you notice the colorization in the water here. Since we're splitting the water molecule by the influence of **voltage**, any form of contaminants in the water remains as contaminants. As a result, contaminants remain in the fuel cell. The liberated **hydrogen-oxygen** gas is now being combined with the ambient air that's in the water, adjusting the burn rate down to where it's supporting a high temperature flame.

[91:19] So you remember back at the time of the Arab embargo, people were going to the hospital — like Riverside Hospital or one of the hospitals in Columbus — and they were going to get well but they were drinking water and dying of Legionnaires' disease. Anyone ever know about that? They didn't have the energy; they dropped it down to a certain temperature and as a result the Legionnaires' disease germs persisted, and that's what took place.

[91:51] So inherently, if there's any contaminants in the water, they remain in the fuel cell. If there's any bacteria in the water that attaches itself to the gases, there is no bacteria on the face of this earth that I know of that can live through exposure to 5,000 degree flames. Now if you don't believe me, go ask the research laboratory how they get rid of and kill all of this germ warfare — they expose the germs to a high temperature flame. So by simply recapturing the gases, pulling them down and recapturing, bringing them back, you now have a most fantastic water purification system free of all contaminants and bacteria.

[92:41] Now the most phenomenal event about this — do you see any filters in the system? Do you see any chemicals in the system? If you look at the prior state of the art, it dictates you've got to process the water, run it through activated charcoal granules that have a certain life expectancy to them, or other types of chemical filters. The **Water Fuel Cell** does not have to go through that expenditure in order to come up with a water source free of all bacteria and contaminants. So inherently, the **Water Fuel Cell** is a fantastic water purification system.

## Demonstrating Engine Power and the Laws of Economics

[93:17] Now some years ago we demonstrated on Channel 6 and Channel 10 a 16 horsepower tractor engine running off of water. And it was obvious that when we were doing this at that time, we could hook a gearbox to that 16 horsepower tractor engine and attach an electrical generator to it and produce electrical energy by using the fuel cell. Now this is all right except one thing — it does not comply with the laws of economics. The guy who conducts the cheapest way is going to win out.

[93:52] If you would drive your car, for example, 100,000 miles at 55 miles per hour, you'll be in that car roughly 2,000 hours. Now if you have a car that lasts without any maintenance costs for over that period of 2,000 hours, let me know — because somewhere along the line you're going to repair, replace, or service that engine. So it makes the state of the art non-feasible, non-practical to use to produce electrical energy.

## The Need for a Reliable Voltage-Based Power System

[94:20] As a result of this, we had to come up with a very highly reliable electrical power system, due to the fact that the fuel cell utilizes **voltage**. Now a **voltage** device is relatively very small as compared to an amp device. You know what an amp generator looks like to produce 2,000 amps? Pretty big, isn't it? A **voltage** device is relatively very small. Now in order to do this, the Lord had me develop a whole series of very economical and very efficient electrical generators.

# The Prior State of the Art: Rotary Electrical Generators

[94:58] Now to understand what we're going to show you, I have to go back to what's called the prior state of the art. As I pointed out, we demonstrated this under the most adverse conditions — we did not demonstrate this under ideal conditions. This is what's referred to as a standard rotary electrical generator, and under Murphy's and Faraday's law of inductance, it states clearly that you must move a magnetic field through a coil of wire to produce electrical energy. Who's ever heard of that? Is that not the base law of electrical generation? It is — you must pass a magnetic field through a coil of wire to generate electrical energy.

[95:48] Under the prior state of the art, you have an armature here as you see, and you must excite the armature with energy — either using a coil or a permanent magnet — and you have what's called a stator ring. Now the purpose of the stator ring was to elevate the magnetic field off of the armature and pass it through this pickup coil to create and complete this electromagnetic circuit. Then by oscillating this electromagnetic circuit, you are now producing electrical energy.

## The Opposing Magnetic Field Problem

[96:17] Now under the prior state of the art, in fact, you cannot produce more energy on the output side than you put on the input side. As an example, with a standard rotary electrical generator, if you were to put 10 volts at 10 amps across the field of the alternator, you would add in 120 watts of power. But you also have to add in another form of energy to this generator — one is electrical energy to create the field. Now that energy to create the field is only 120 watts of power.

[96:57] Now it's known in physics that the field does not degenerate when it's turning through the coil. What proves that out — I could take a permanent magnet and rotate it in a coil of wire for extremely long periods of time, and as long as the magnetic field is there, that permanent magnet is producing electrical energy. Now if you don't believe me, go down to the Smithsonian — you can go over and look at Thomas Edison's generator that has the magnetic field rotating, allowing the conductor to rotate through the magnetic field, and it's still there today and it still works. So the field is not degenerated by a permanent magnet.

[97:25] Now the point I'm trying to bring out here — the energy into this generator is to produce the magnetic field of 120 watts of power. Question: what is actually producing the electrical energy? It's the field passing the coil of wires. It's not the 120 watts of energy going into this generator that's actually producing the energy. But inherently, in the design of a rotary electrical generator, you've got a design problem.

[98:01] The design problem is you've got to satisfy Maxwell's and Faraday's law of inductance by passing a magnetic field through a coil of wire. So as a result, you must rotate this armature. When you energize that armature, you produce an electromagnetic field, do you not? And as you produce this field to complete this circuit, the field goes into the stator ring, comes around the coil, and comes back through to complete the circuit. You've got an air gap there, and that air gap creates

an opposing magnetic field. It creates a north and south magnetic field here.

[98:41] Have you ever taken two magnets and tried to put them together? Does it take energy to pull them apart? There's a lot of energy, right? So when this circuit is energized, to rotate this armature takes a tremendous amount of energy. The stronger that magnetic field becomes, the greater the mechanical torque power required to rotate that armature. Now at maximum duty loading, it would take a seven horsepower motor.

## Efficiency Analysis: Input vs. Output

[99:06] So the total amount of energy input into an alternator — to convert mechanical energy to electrical energy — you would multiply seven horsepower times 746 watts of electrical energy. The total amount of energy input into a standard rotary electrical generator is 5,222 watts. Now that 5,222 watts is being expended by rotating the magnetic field. The 120 watts of energy is only needed to pass the magnetic field through the coil of wire to produce electrical energy.

[99:48] So inherently, the total energy input into this rotary electrical generator is 120 watts plus 5,222 watts, or a total of 5,342 watts going into this generator at maximum duty loading. Now you've expended all this energy, but what are you getting on the output side? 12 volts at 60 amps, or 720 watts of power. Now efficiency is defined as energy input versus energy output, is it not? So if I divide 720 watts into 5,222 watts of energy — someone got a calculator? I'm not a good mathematician. That's why they say under the prior state of the art you cannot produce more energy on the output side than you put on the input side, because of the inherent design problem called the opposing magnetic field problem.

[100:44] Now if in fact I could solve this opposing magnetic field problem, I could in fact come up with the world's most efficient electrical generator — if I can solve that one little design problem. Well how do you do it? The simplest idea is the most profound idea — it's not the complicated ones.

## The Revolutionary Electrical Particle Generator (EPG)

[101:09] Now when I tell people that the Lord has given me the design of a revolutionary new electrical generator, I tell them: here are the following characteristics — it has one moving part, doesn't wear out, has no bearings, has no contact brushes, and I can give you single or three-phase or any multi-phase power output that you so desire. Now if that doesn't bother you, I can drop it in a bucket of water and it'll never short out. Well, you can get some smirks and the guys sit around the table, but after I explain it to them, they stop laughing. They're no longer laughing. I challenge all technical people in these presentations — prove me wrong.

[101:46] How do we solve the problem? Number one, the Lord told me to take a non-magnetic closed-loop tube — take a non-magnetic tubular material and make a closed loop out of it. Now what constitutes a non-magnetic tube? Copper, aluminum, brass, certain types of non-magnetic stainless steel — how about plastics? Any form of material that, when subjected to a magnetic

field, will not become permanently magnetized. The reason is that we don't want opposition to the movement of the field.

[102:24] All rotary electrical generators the world has ever seen — if you took the parts and put it in your home, then within 80 to 90 days you would have to either replace or perform service on that rotary electrical generator, at a cost of around \$450 every 90 days. So it doesn't comply with the laws of economics. I want a generator that doesn't make any noise. You can put it in the home, produce 220 volts at 200 amps, a 223 amp draw — you don't even know it's there, you forgot about it, and it's generating electrical energy with very low maintenance cost. It complies with the laws of economics.

## Permanently Magnetized Gas in a Closed-Loop System

[103:02] So the Lord first had me come up with a non-magnetic tubular structure. Now I must comply with the law of inductance — pass a magnetic field through a coil of wire — so I put a pickup coil on one end of this non-magnetic tube. Now the Lord had me fill this tube up with a permanently magnetized material — a material that when exposed to a magnetic field will become permanently magnetized. When that becomes magnetized, it will produce and emanate a magnetic field around this non-magnetic tube.

[103:37] Now in electronics, if you magnetize a bar, the magnetic fields will go from north to south, would it not? What happens if you take the bar and turn it around and close it up like a loop, and it has no ends to it? When you magnetize the bar — or magnetize this ring — which way does the magnetic field emanate? Around the ring, does it not? What proves that in electronics? It's called a toroidal core. Anyone ever see a toroidal core, or a pulsing core, or a pulsing transformer?

[104:01] The same thing occurs, except the difference between the toroidal core and this design is that a toroidal core has a material that will not maintain the magnetic field. It is not a permanently magnetized material — it only allows the magnetic flux lines to pass through it. The requirement of the EPG electrical generator is that the material, once exposed, will become permanently magnetized. Now once the closed-loop system becomes permanently magnetized, like that magnetic ring or the toroidal core — is there any more energy going in to maintain that magnetic field? No. Keep that in mind.

## Moving the Magnetized Gas: Mechanical Methods

[104:43] Now to satisfy Maxwell and Faraday's law of inductance, if I can move that field through a coil of wire, would I not generate electrical energy? Absolutely. So if I put a gas accelerator or a particle accelerator in this closed-loop system and move these magnetized particles through here and allow the magnetic field to cut the coil of wire, I would generate electrical energy. Now where's the bearing? Where's the contact brushes? Could I in fact encase this with a watertight jacket or

housing and drop it in water — would it short out?

[105:20] Now as I pointed out earlier, not only do we file the **patents** on this technology, but we also file the **patents** on its related technology. There are a lot of different ways to move the permanently magnetized gas. One of the ways is with a non-magnetic turbine wheel. Now under the rotary electrical generator, it took 5,200 watts of energy to generate maximum duty loading. How much mechanical torque energy do I need to move this permanently magnetized gas through this closed-loop system? I need a relatively very small drive system, because we're not dealing in horsepower — we're dealing in torque ounces.

[106:05] For those who don't understand what torque ounces are — that's the amount of pressure applied for a rotational force. So how much energy do I need to apply to this non-magnetic turbine wheel to move this permanently magnetized gas through this closed-loop system? Very little, as opposed to the prior state of the art.

## Versatile Drive Methods for the EPG

[106:23] Now I can turn this permanently magnetized gas by many different methods. One is I can hook either an AC or DC electric motor to that turbine, right? But since I'm dealing in torque ounces, how big is the electric motor? Relatively very small. You ever see these little cars going around at these tracks that kids play with? There's a little motor in them, right? Could I use one of those little motors to turn this non-magnetic turbine wheel?

[107:00] Now if I don't have an AC or DC motor, could I turn that non-magnetic wheel by hydraulics? How about steam power? If I don't have conventional power, could I use solar energy? I'm not talking about these solar banks that cost \$144,000 per bank — I'm talking about two or three little solar cells to operate that electric motor. If I don't have electrical energy or solar energy or hydraulics or steam, is there any other way I can operate it? Could I operate it by an internal combustion engine? A little airplane engine like a .049? If you don't have that, I get Jerry back here and we can use hand power. Show me any other form of electrical generator that has that type of interfacing characteristics.

[107:43] Now here's NASA building these gigantic windmills, 320 feet high with these fantastic blades on them. Why do they have to design these gigantic blades? Because they've got to overcome the opposing magnetic field problem associated with rotary electrical generators. Could I not hook a windmill to this? Then how big would the windmill be? By the way, could I not put the windmill in front of your car and as you go down the road develop the **voltage** to produce the **hydrogen** and run the car? Because I don't have to consume 5,222 watts of power — only a very little bit of power to move the magnetized gas.

## Eliminating Moving Parts: The Electromagnetic Pump

[108:30] Now through the eyes of a businessman, that's the weak link in the system — the fact that it has moving parts, right? So eventually that would wear out. I want to go another way. I want to be able to propel the gas or the permanently magnetized material by other means. Now before I go on, I want to point out something. If I'm turning this turbine at a constant rate and the permanently magnetized material rotates all the way around in one second, and the velocity of the gas is constant — question: could I increase power output without increasing the power input stage?

[109:05] And the answer is yes, because I can take this coil and wrap another coil around the tube and another coil around the tube, and I'm now going from a single to a three-phase balanced-phase system. Now the power company drops a leg and stops one of the three legs. It feeds current back into the three-phase motors and as a result burns up a lot of these three-phase motors on the farmer. And if you ever bought a three-phase electric motor, man, you've got to dig deep in your pocket to get the money, right?

[109:38] The utility company asked me — years ago when I gave testimony on WCBQ — how in the world can you come up with plus and minus regulation, regulating it within one percent? Well, the velocity of the gas here is the same as here is the same as here, isn't it? So therefore I have total complete balanced phasing, and I'm not using any formal electronic circuit design to accomplish the task. Now power output of a generator is determined in the following way under the prior state of the art: number one, the strength of the magnetic field; the velocity by which the field moves through the coil; the number of turns per coil; and the number of coils.

## The EPG Working Model

[110:19] This happens to have three coils with 33 loops. It's inherently restricted to that power output design because of the air gap problem. With the power generator we designed, we can increase power output by simply putting more coils around this pickup tube to increase the power output of the system.

[110:40] This is a model that was required by the **patent** office to develop — this is the Electrical Particle Generator. This is your non-magnetic turbine wheel. This is your electric motor. These coils right here are what is called orientation coils, and they deal with the alignment of the diaxes of the gas — we'll discuss that further later. This is your copper tubing that comes out and is wrapped around this pickup, as you see right here, these pickup coils. Since this closed-loop system, once you fill it up with permanently magnetized gas, the magnetic field is emanated around that tube.

[111:14] Now when you turn this electric motor, you're moving the gas to such an extent that it's now crossing the pickup coils and producing electrical energy. Now these pickup coils could be hooked in series-parallel arrangement to come up with any power or **voltage** or amperage that you need.

## The Electronic Electrical Generator: No Moving Parts

[111:32] Now we come to the question — can we not move the permanently magnetized gas without any mechanical displacement part? You're now going to witness for the first time the development of an electronic electrical generator. Now over here I have what's called an electromagnetic pump system. It operates very similar to a linear motor. Anyone ever know what a linear motor is? The definition of a linear motor is using a magnetic field to propel something.

[112:13] The technical requirement was: how in the world could you propel a permanently magnetized material in a closed-loop system? You couldn't do it with the prior state of the art. So the development was: if I could develop a way of triggering the pulses in a way to move in a linear fashion, sweeping the field, you could come up with the ability to move that mass in a closed-loop system.

[112:43] I'm now using an ordinary electromagnetic field to move mass. That's an example. Now would somebody come up here? I want you to look at that and tell me if there's any gears or teeth or anything like that in there.

[113:07] Now a picture is worth a thousand words — it's the same system here. This is the electromagnetic pump system. This is a non-magnetic tube. This is your pickup coil. When you sweep the field in a linear motion, it acts as a pump — it actually sucks in the gas here and repels it out here. The gas is now being moved around this closed-loop system, and the permanent magnetic field is now circulating and producing electrical energy. Now let me ask you a question: where's the bearing? Where are the contact brushes?

[113:39] We use the latest state of solid-state circuit design, and the capabilities of electronic circuits last for 20 to 30 years. Since we have no mechanical moving parts, what's going to wear out of the system? Nothing. So therefore we have a very highly reliable system.

## Multi-Phase Power Output and Photon-Accelerated EPG

[113:58] This was an alternate step for three-phase or multi-phase power output. We could subdivide the tubular structure in this fashion to come up with multi-phase power output. As we've shown, this is a picture and that's the apparatus of the EPG — the Electrical Particle Generator.

[114:16] Now keeping everything constant, could we increase power output still further by increasing the velocity of the gas? And the answer is yes, because we can coat the inside of this non-magnetic tube with a reflective surface. Anyone ever see copper coated with nickel chrome? Now, anyone ever know about what's called a light guide or fiber optics — for telephones that transmit light energy?

[114:46] I can now inject into the process photon energy, which interacts with the electromagnetic field at the speed of light and therefore uses it as a pumping action to produce tremendous amounts of electrical energy. Now for example, what would happen if I would take a non-magnetic tube all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, bring it back here to Deer Creek? I put a thousand

turns per coil and hook these coils in parallel-series arrangement all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, bring it back, fill it up with magnetized gas, and I use laser energy to excite the gas as a propellant. How much electrical energy do you think I can generate? I could generate all the electrical energy going all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, and I'm doing it all non-magnetically and non-mechanically.

## The Pulse Voltage Frequency Generator

[115:45] Now we also developed the ability of what's called a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. In the prior state of the art, we're moving the gas, but now I want to oscillate it instead. If you remember the diaxes of a magnet, scientists have said that if we could oscillate a permanently magnetic field, we could come up with an ultra-efficient electrical generator. Energy input is only to oscillate the magnetic field, not to create the field — so energy is not being consumed to create the field.

[116:22] So the Lord had me develop what's called a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. Now if this is a closed-loop system, as I pointed out, when it's permanently magnetized the magnetic field emanates around that ring, does it not? Now what happens if I take a part of this ring as a key and remove it from the ring? The field would collapse, and it would form into a horseshoe magnet, would it not? Everyone's seen a horseshoe magnet? A horseshoe magnet has curved tips and an open gap.

[116:52] In physics, we know that a magnetic field travels very easily in the metal, and it's very hard to travel through air. As a result, the horseshoe magnet configuration occurs. Now if I insert the metal ring back in and close it up again, what would happen to the magnetic field? It would reconstitute itself around the ring. So if I have a pickup coil around this ring and I move this mechanical key in and out, would I not oscillate the permanent magnetic field? And as a result, I would generate electrical energy, would I not?

[117:32] Now moving that magnetic key would wear out — you'd have a design problem, it wouldn't last very long. But I'm looking at longevity, because different designs of the EPG system were designed to operate under different climatical conditions, under different requirements throughout the world. So we put two pulsing coils on either end of this open gap, and when I energize these two coils it produces an electromagnetic field. When I create this magnetic field, it will overcome the opposition of the difference of potential of this air gap and cause these magnetic particles to swing in their axis form.

[118:21] When I pulse these coils, the magnetic field oscillates back and forth, and I'm now generating electrical energy. In the prior state of the art on high pulse **voltage** frequency, it was an absolute characteristic that the higher you pulse it, the lower power you can generate from it. But the electrical pulse **voltage** frequency generator now gives us the ability to pulse at a very high pulse rate frequency and deliver a high power yield.

[118:51] Now Charlie has here the forerunner — the pulse **voltage** frequency generator. This is your air gap, this is your non-magnetic tube filled with magnetized gas. These coils are pulsed in a

sequential fashion — they're pulsed together or dual-fashion sequentially — and each coil here overcomes the pulsing limitation of one coil by adding another coil. As a result, the more coils you have, you can increase the pulse frequency at a tremendous rate, because the flipping of the dipoles of the permanently magnetized material is at a phenomenal rate. So we have a very efficient pulse **voltage** frequency generator.

# Spinning a Magnetic Field Without Mechanical Parts

[119:35] Now are there other ways to accomplish the task? We pointed out the air gap problem is a phenomenal problem with the rotary electrical generator, because that field has to go across the air gap and creates a magnetic field that opposes the rotation of the armature. Can we now take and rotate or spin a magnetic field without any mechanical displacement part? Can we do that? The simplest idea and most profound idea is not the complicated one — you're now seeing an answer to a phenomenal question.

---

Revision #3

Created 2026-03-31 23:36:08 UTC by Chris Bake

Updated 2026-04-01 00:03:04 UTC by Chris Bake