

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 5

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 5 (120-end min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985

EPG Electrical Particle Generator: Spinning Magnetic Fields Without Moving Parts

[120:04] Design problem that the designers and developers never thought about. Do you see an auger? Now if I put this auger or this spiral divider inside the non-magnetic tube, if I would push the gas, would the gas not spin? Now is there any mechanical displacement? I'm only pushing the gas. As a result of this we now can spin the magnetic field. In this example we have a three-channel divider that we can spin the field and do it non-mechanically.

[120:47] Now a standard rotary electrical generator spins at around 1,750 RPM. The reason the designers picked that speed is because if you spin it any faster, the bearings heat up, the material starts to fall apart, and the generator starts to disintegrate. Now if I would take and put a thousand twists on this spiral corridor inside this EPG electrical generator, and let's say I had a thousand twists in here — if I was moving the gas around this closed-loop system in one second, how many times would that magnetic field spin?

[121:21] Now if I took the divider and I had three magnetic fields now spinning and a thousand twists, that's 3,000 RPM, right? Now am I limited to a thousand twists? I could go three thousand, what have you. If I put a 12-corridor divider into the process, I would now spin 12 fields in one second — whether a thousand times or I would be spinning the equivalent of 12,000 magnetic lines of force through a pickup coil or a series of pickup coils.

Magnetic Gas: Liquid Slurry vs. Gas Form

[122:13] When you're talking about generating energy at that level, you're talking about generating a tremendous amount of electrical energy. The point is that you design it to be calibrated to the load you're going to use. Now the magnetized material can be either in a liquid slurry or in a gas form. Since we are using a gas form, gas is relatively light versus a liquid substance, so you can propel it with a very low amount of energy and the electromagnetic field is tremendously strong.

[122:46] Now we have other factors. As I mentioned about the orientation coils, if we pulse the orientation coils fast, we can rotate the dipole axes of the gas very fast and produce this type of magnetic waveform. If you pulse its flow as the gas and the fields are moving down the tube, you'll create this form of a magnetic waveform. Now in the prior state of the art, you only move the field in one direction. In the EPG system technology, you first of all move the field in a linear fashion. Secondly, because of the auger effect, you are not only moving it linearly, you're now spinning it along the axis.

Four Levels of Magnetic Field Deflection

[123:26] Now by pulsing the magnetized gas to change the dipole axes, you are now oscillating the magnetic field up and down, so you've got three movements of the magnetic field. Gas does have the characteristic that it can be compressed, can it not? So if I would now subject the gas either to physical pressure or electromagnetic pressure, I can compress the gas and then release the compressed gas, and I now come up with a compressional waveform as you see right here. So I have a fourth level of magnetic field deflection to satisfy the law of Faraday's and the law of inductance to produce electrical energy.

[124:07] Now if that doesn't impress you enough, you can take the non-magnetic tube and spiral it through this pickup coil. In my earlier example, if I had a three-channel spiral corridor and each one of these tributary wraps — if this is spinning three times, how many magnetic fields are now spinning through this coil? Twelve times, right. So three times three — three fields per leg times four — means I'm now spinning twelve magnetic fields through a coil of wire to produce electrical energy.

Practical Applications: Power for Cities

[124:47] Power output is proportional to the magnetic field strength and the velocity by which the magnetic field transfers to the coil of wire. Now you can either use a spiral configuration pickup coil or you go to a toroidal core. If I want to, for example, put an electrical power system into Columbus, I can simply take this non-magnetic tubular configuration and put it around the outer belt of the 270 beltway area and propel the permanently magnetized gas and produce electrical energy to supply all the energy needs for Columbus — Grove City, Grandview, and Mount Sterling — and probably feed down here to Deer Creek.

[125:29] This is where the non-magnetic tube is now in a spiral effect where you can multiply the spinning of the magnetic fields to produce electrical energy. In the prior state of the art, it was impossible to do that. They only moved the field in one direction, where we have multi-field

deflection of five or six different ways simultaneously.

The Home EPG Unit

[125:53] This is the forerunner — the EPG electrical generator system we'll put in your home. This is the pickup coil array you see here; we can hook these pickup arrays in either parallel or series arrangement and come up with any power output you want. This is the electromagnetic pump system as you see right here, and you're now looking at the forerunner of the electrical power system that you put in your home. The average unit, when we bring it out in production, will be 220 volts at 300-amp draw. Now do you see any mechanical moving parts? It's operating on electronics. And firing — what's the longevity?

[126:26] Am I using any chemical process to create the energy? No. Am I converting any atomic structure? The answer is no. So therefore I have a tremendous amount of longevity.

Newman's Motor and the Opposing Magnetic Field Problem

[126:40] Now for those who have heard of Newman — Newman's claiming he's got an energy system greater than unity, right? He demonstrated running a car two miles an hour for two hours. If you look at his battery packs, there's 62 battery packs, experimental batteries at 250 volts at 20 amps or so. Calculate his battery pack versus his two hours. But the point is that if you can eliminate the opposing magnetic field problem of a regular **voltage** generator, you can eliminate the energy input and swing the magnetic field through the coil of wire and produce electrical energy.

[127:19] This is the **patent** that Newman would like to have. This is where the permanent magnet — I have a coil of wire on a disc that's rotating through this magnetic field. When I'm producing electrical energy, I take this electrical energy, come up here, and electrify this electromagnet. Then you take a coil of wire around a core and energize it to produce a magnetic field. I now create a second magnetic field here which is rotating around this pickup coil and producing electrical energy. So I can amplify the electromagnetic field by the rotational speed of this generator.

[128:03] So the opposite of design, where I'm eliminating the opposing magnetic field problem with the EPG electrical generator system, is called reverse design engineering. Reverse design engineering asks: can I come up with a magnetic model or mechanical rotary model that eliminates the opposing magnetic field problem? And that's what Newman is really trying to show to the world. This now eliminates the opposing magnetic field problem because the magnetic poles — the north and south zones — are not being pulled apart. If this is a permanent magnet, that magnetic field remains stationary.

[128:47] So if I now wrap the pickup coil in a right-hand and left-hand configuration to produce an AC pulse wave, I set off the counter-EMF before it enters back into the field, and as a result I have a very efficient, economical way of producing electrical energy. There are some cases where this electrical pulse **voltage** frequency generator will be required to hook to the fuel cell, and I have

the **patent** on that. That now completes this stage of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology.

Two Thrusts: Generating Electrical Energy from Water

[129:18] Now comes the fact that there were two major thrusts in the development of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology. One was the ability of pulling electrical energy from water. Can I not generate electrical energy from water? If I can generate electrical energy from water, could I not feed it back into the fuel cell, restrict the amps by electronic means, allow **voltage** to come over, and produce gas energy? Now in both cases I am consuming water — this is not a perpetual motion device. I'm only utilizing energy in ordinary natural water.

[129:51] We showed earlier where we can tap into the atomic yield of water. The point we're addressing is: how can we create electrical energy from ordinary natural water? Well, we demonstrated in fact that we can support a high-temperature flame, can we not? Anyone here have a Stirling engine? A Stirling engine is a device that develops low-grade solar energy, low heat energy from the sun, to heat a gas. It would expand a magnetic plunger, cool the gas, and you get an oscillating effect to produce electrical energy. The power companies say that's an ideal system for use in third-world applications.

[130:26] Well, could I not take a Stirling engine at 5,000 degrees, heat the gas, and produce electrical energy? Could I not take the electrical energy, go through the electronic circuit designs, come back, restrict the amps, allow **voltage** to take over, and produce **hydrogen** gas? Could I not feed energy back from the high-temperature flame and make the system efficient? We demonstrated in fact that we can adjust the **hydrogen** burn rate to co-equal that of fossil fuels, right?

[130:55] I showed a **hydrogen-oxygen** flame — did that not take on the same characteristics of natural gas? Did it explode or snuff out? No. You notice when Charlie relit it several times, it took on the same characteristics of natural gas. It didn't explode. The same phenomenon was occurring at all times. So I could now take this process **hydrogen** gas, feed it back into an internal combustion engine, and if I had that engine hooked up to an electrical particle generator, where this engine is now turning that non-magnetic wheel to move the permanently magnetized gas, would I not generate electrical energy?

Alternative Energy Pathways: Stirling Engine and Solar Pump

[131:31] Now this example is where the Stirling engine — the heated gas is now rotating the mechanical pump, which in turn is turning the magnetic wheel that's moving the magnetized gas to produce electrical energy. Ever hear of what's called a solar pump? They developed a solar pump that uses differential heat energy to perform work, used out in desert areas to pump water. Could I not use the solar pump technology, using heat differential to turn the electromagnetic pump that

moves the magnetized gas to produce electrical energy?

[132:14] There's another way we could produce the electrical energy, and that is using what's called a fluid drive electrical generator. In the other two examples, I was consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas through combustion, converting the gas energy into mechanical energy, but I'm still consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms. Can I not produce the electrical energy without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas?

Turbine-Driven EPG: No Combustion Required

[132:44] Well, again, the simplest ideas are the most profound ideas, not the complicated ones. And I just got the patents released on this. We have shown that the fuel cell can produce pressure, can it not? On this example, with about nine or ten pounds of pressure — if you have a differential in pressure, could you perform work? Can you turn a turbine with a differential of pressure?

[133:04] As we showed, taking the energy — even atomic energy — from the water, we could produce a pressure differential. If I hook a turbine up to the exit port of the fuel cell, and as the gas is passing through this turbine under pressure, would it turn the turbine? Now if I had a second turbine hooked to the first turbine, and that happens to be the turbine of the EPG electrical generator, can I not now propel the magnetized gas through this EPG electrical generator and generate electrical energy? Have I used any chemical processing? Have I consumed the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms? No. Therefore I now have a fantastic, economic means of producing electrical energy from the fuel cell, bypassing the Stirling engine technology, bypassing the internal combustion technology, and simply using a turbine to produce energy.

Electrical Polarization Generator: No Mechanical Parts at All

[134:06] Is there another way? Now the bad part about the turbine is that it's rotating, right? We can get turbines to last for extremely long periods of time, but eventually they wear out. Can we produce electrical energy without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas, without any mechanical displacement? Now if you can do that, you're doing pretty good.

[134:29] Now my prayer to the Lord was: Lord, you help me come up with a universal power supply and I'll do anything that you want me to do.

National Security and Energy Dependence

[134:40] Now when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, the United States was caught by surprise. The oil was cut off to the Mediterranean fleet. They were out in the Mediterranean and could not even move. When the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, the United States Air Force had less than two and a half days of fuel to fight a war. If Russia would have actually known that at that time, they would have probably attacked the United States. Only two and a half

days of oil. And the United States paid dearly by buying oil on the spot market to try to maintain their military integrity for war.

[135:30] And the other countries needed the same energy fuel that we needed, and there was no longer enough available. We had a dependency of 57% on foreign oil to maintain the industrial base of this country. We need power to run tactical aircraft, airplanes, navy — and if you have the ability to deploy energy from water, we now have a task force capable of defending this country.

[135:57] Now the same hourglass effect on the nuclear power plants — the degeneration of the metals and the welds during operation — is the same thing that occurs in the Navy. The nuclear power plants for the submarines and the aircraft carriers, the whole ball of wax. The only problem is that we as American civilians don't hear about the nuclear accidents that occur in the Navy.

Tactical Aircraft Powered by Water

[136:20] But if the oil is cut off to the United States, where's the fuel going to come from to power the Mediterranean fleet? Where's it going to come from to power the tactical aircraft? As I mentioned to the generals at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base: General, I don't care how sophisticated the airplane you've got sitting out there on the runway is — if it has no fuel, you're not going anywhere.

[136:48] And very shortly you're going to see a tactical aircraft in full armament that's going to carry the nickname of "the scooper." Imagine a fully armed aircraft scooping down and picking up seawater and coming back up and fueling the plane and flying around the world on one gallon of water. Imagine that in full armament. How could you protect this nation if a thousand tactical aircraft were coming in from all sides of the ocean? But imagine how the United States could be protected with that power supply.

The Electrical Polarization Generator Explained

[137:21] So how do you sustain that action? You could put it in a rocket engine. You could put it in the aircraft. You must maintain the integrity of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology as a sustaining operation once you trigger the atomic yield of water. One of the ways of doing it is that, as I mentioned, under **resonant** cavity activity, once you expose the water molecule to a high pulse **voltage** frequency and expose it to laser energy to excite the atoms of the water molecule, they become electrically polarized.

[137:55] So if I now develop what's called an Electrical Polarization Generator, I can generate electrical energy without converting the fuel, utilizing the fuel as its prime source of energy. Now the key is: if I have an electrical grid screen here and I make this negative electrically charged and positive electrically charged — when you pull an electron off of the **oxygen** atom, does not that atom become positive electrically charged? It does, by the law of physics.

[138:22] If the **hydrogen** atom absorbs an electron — because remember, the excited atom has been spatially treated under excited states — it could become positive electrically charged. So the

oxygen atom now becomes positively charged and is attracted to this negative screen. Remember the law of physics: opposite charges attract. So if I now allow the positively charged particles to accumulate in this chamber, and I have a grid system inside this chamber where these electrically charged atoms are exposed to the surface of the plate, there's a phenomenon that the plate will become electrically charged.

[139:05] What proves that out? The capacitance of the electron. Now if that atom is positive electrically charged, would not the plate become positive electrically charged? So if I hook this grid system up to a terminal, you will have positive electrical potential. The law of physics says that when you have a differential potential, you can perform work.

The Gas Battery Concept

[139:32] The positive potential charge is determined now by the number of electrically charged atoms that are exposed to this grid system. If I want a greater power output — like a battery — then I would simply increase the diameter and the size of it. So what you're looking at in essence is a gas battery. As long as there are electrically charged atoms in here, this becomes a positive potential terminal, like that of a battery.

[140:00] Now if I hook an electronic system here to ground, and take the electronic circuits to prevent a dead-short condition between ground and this positive potential, could I not allow electrons to go through ground, through this load system, to this positive potential? As electrons go into this positively charged particle, it will accept the free-floating electron. And as the gases from the generator are being developed and go through this process, you're now generating electrical energy. Again, am I consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms? Where's the mechanical displacement for electrical power generation?

Closing: A Universal Power Supply for Every Sector

[140:42] Simple ideas are the most profound ideas, not the complicated ones. So the Electrical Polarization Generator can be attached to the top of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology, and as a result we can now produce electrical energy directly from water without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms.

[141:03] So the purpose again is that the integration of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology was to come up with a universal design application that could be retrofitted to every segment of the energy-consuming economy. If the embargo is imposed on us tomorrow, we must move in a bilateral movement throughout the entire economy.

[141:15] Because I was in the closed-door meeting when the Columbia Gas System told the industrial leaders of the state of Ohio — the most powerful, influential, wealthiest men in this state — Columbia Gas Systems said: Gentlemen, your oil is not going to be cut off 40 or 60 percent, it's going to be cut off at 100 percent. And I saw some of the richest, most powerful industrial leaders

of this state start popping pills. I thought they were going to have heart attacks.

[141:49] Because in essence, what Columbia Gas System told the industrial leaders of the state of Ohio was: Gentlemen, go home and tell your two or three thousand employees they've got to go home. You've got to close the doors because you've got no energy to produce a product. If you don't have energy to produce a product, you can't make a profit. If you can't make a profit, you can't pay your bills and you're going out of existence.

[142:08] These men who invest their money — they saw the entire industrial base of the state of Ohio totally and completely jeopardized by a little country over in the Middle East called the Arabs. They cut the oil off to this country. They tried to rally together, but yet they did not have an answer to the energy problem. No man in that room had an answer — except what the Lord had revealed to me, and started moving with me, to bring in a universal power supply capable of retrofitting to any segment of the energy-consuming economy. Even propelling tactical aircraft anywhere in the world on a single gallon of water.

[142:49] Now that's the end. I love water as fuel.

End of Part 5 — End of presentation. Post-presentation chatter and contact information for Central Operations, USA — 3792 Broadway Boulevard, Grove City, Ohio 43123 follow in the original recording.

Revision #3

Created 2026-03-31 23:36:16 UTC by Chris Bake

Updated 2026-04-01 00:04:44 UTC by Chris Bake