

Ravi's Meyer Replication- Tap Water to H2

OUPower.com Forum

RAVI 'S STANLEY MEYER REPLICATION WATER FUEL CELL-008

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9XrLOudwRw>

OUTPUTS:

Presently the approximate volumetric gas discharge by an inverted measuring flask is given below:

INPUT--H2+O2 cc/sec---H2 only cc/sec---H2 Lit/hr

0.5 A	7.00	4.66	16.776
1.0 A	8.66	5.78	20.808
1.5 A	11.66	7.78	28.008
2.0 A	14.00	9.33	33.588
3.0 A	16.36	10.91	39.276
4.0 A	18.00	12.00	43.200

*H2+O2 was calculated on an average basis for collection time of 30 secs. I'm not very sure of H2 and O2 volumes as I've calculated H2 as 2/3rd the volume of the total and O2 as 1/3rd the volume. Incase im wrong please do let me know how to calculate these.

I initially started off with Dave's circuit.....was in touch with him to sort out a few issues with the circuits the went on to make a few improvements. You could say that Dave's circuit was the skeleton where i started off but had to make some changes. Of the original circuit i had a few burnt/blown out components and low gas generation as my setup is with 9 tubes of 9 inch lengths and his was 6 tubes of 5 inch lengths so the exposed surface areas are comparatively higher. From what I presumed Stan used tubes of 18 inches so I went for half his length but the same number as in his video.

Material used is 316L seamless pipes. **Annealed for 3 hours** in inert amosphere of Argon to remove all residual magnetism and cold work stresses before they are assembled. I had my tubes annealed to get rid the crystal lattice imperfections due to cold work.....and any traces of magnetism. They have to be in bright finish only you dont want oxidesof nickel / chromium or iron on the surface.

The link to the circuit is below:

<http://panaceauniversity.org/D14.pdf>

The circuit given on page 7 with the inductors is what gives the highest efficiencies. The inductor on both positive and negative is a must.

Once youve built the circuit...it would be best to make the WFC as per the pipe sizes mentioned in D14 to avoid any setbacks.

DO NOT USE 316L AS LEAD WIRE THEY HAVE TOO HIGH A SPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO BE USED AS LEADS

approximately 46.8 times that of copper...incase you want to introduce a resistance you could always used a wire wound variable reistance.

This seems to have been the problem of leads heating up.

Specific Resistances:

Copper : 1.63 MICROHM-cm

316 : 75 MICROHM-cm

CONDITIONING OF TUBES!!!!!!

Tue Aug 14, 2007 9:46 am

All right guys make a note of this and save it some place

The conditioning process below was given to me by Dave Lawton and its what I followed religiously for months to reach the outputs. Consider this as the **Holy Grail** like I did and still do...

1. Donot use any resistance on the negative side when conditioning the pipes.
2. Start at 0.5 Amps on freq gen and switch off after 25 mins for 30 mins
3. Goto 1.0 Amps for 20 min and stop for 30 min
4. Goto 1.5 Amps for 15 min and stop for 20 min
5. Goto 2.0 Amps for 10 min and stop for 20 min
6. Goto 2.5 Amps for 5 min and stop for 15 min
7. Goto 3.0 Amps for 120 to 150 secs. need to check if WFC getting hot...if it does you need to reduce the time.

AFTER THE 7 STEPS ABOVE LET THE WFC STAND FOR ATLEAST AN HOUR BEFORE YOU START ALL OVER AGAIN. I used tap water for conditioning and no vinegar or any additives.... I do not know if adding something might work or not.

You would hardly see any gas generation at the beginning but it makes a lot of brown muck.....change the water after every cycle initially. **DO NOT** touch the tubes with bare hands if the tube ends need to be cleaned of muck use a brush but donot touch!! As per my experience the brown muck if left in water for the next cycle heats up the water and you need to avoid this.

Then you see the reduction in generation of the brown stuff over a period of time and at a point the pipes dont make any brown stuff atall. You would have had very good generation of

gas by now. You get a whitish powdery coat on the surfaces. Never touch the pipes with bare hands once this comes on.

DO THE CONDITIONING IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA OR PREFERRABLY CLOSE THE TOP AND VENT THE GAS OUT IN THE OPEN.

AS THE WFC IS LEFT ON FOR QUITE SOMETIME EVEN SMALL AMOUNT OF GENERATION CAN GET ACCUMULATED IN A CONSTRICTED SPACE AND COULD BE A HAZARD.

The above process to be done after annealing the pipes....see to it that no oxide formation is left on the pipes...use a detergent to wash off the pipes and rinse them thoroughly with fresh water.....assemble the setup including the leads and base.....finally flush the pipes with lots of fresh water.....donot touch the pipes with bare hands after this.....

PLEASE NOTE THAT POLISHED TUBES ARE NOT TO BE USED IN MAKING THE WFC

If they are the only ones you can find make sure they are not Nickel plated or Hard Chrome plated pipes and if they are Plain SS 304L or 316L but polished you could always use a sand paper.

You can use most of the 300 series Nickel-Chromium Steels but 316L would be the most preferable and next would be 304L.....never go for 310 as this has the highest resistivity among the 300 series. Avoid Inconel grade pipes aswell.

Use ONLY SEAMLESS PIPES and not seam welded.

There is another difference that needs to be noted compared to Dave's Replication. I didnt remember the exact gap between the pipes till patrick just asked me what were the differences between my setup....sat down and calculated....

The gap in between the pipes was:

Outer Pipe OD : 25.317 mm
Thickness : 14 SWG or 2.032 mm

Outer Pipe ID : $25.317 - (2.032 \times 2) = 21.253\text{mm}$
Inner Pipe OD : 19.930 mm
Thickness : 14 SWG or 2.032 mm

Gap is 1.323mm ($21.253 - 19.930$)

and this adjusted to both the sides as the inside pipe is centered is
 $1.323/2 = 0.6615\text{ mm}$ on either sides of the inner tube.

So effectively the gap between the pipes is less than 0.670 mm

I went for a lesser gap by increasing the thickness of the outer tube. If you go through Stans Canadian Patent he mentions that the lesser the gap between the pipes more the efficiency.

I had a lot of difficulty in the alignment of pipe as they were shorting. Had to get them straightened on pipe alignment machine. Wouldnt advice people without engineering skills to go for this small a gap.

The higher output of my setup could be due to the smaller gap aswell.

I havent spoken to Dave about the variations concerning the inductors....as for me I've made it on a Ferrite rod of 25 mm length 100 turns of Double Enamelled Electrolytic Copper (99.99%) of 22 SWG (0.711mm dia) which was what Dave suggested.

You could try the above till you are successful to an extent and then start experimenting with the variations and let everyone know if youre getting better outputs.

A few people might be confused why im posting the below...actually its a response to hydrocars mail on youtube

Dont worry about anything Hydro once you get your tubes i'll guide you through. The higher output is all to do with the inductors in the D14 circuit and conditioning mainly and slightly through the resistance wire to reduce the current draw. Even without the resistance you can get the same output but another 0.3 to 0.6 amps extra but I feel this could be offset by making a bigger inductor. Just go on conditioning and keep reducing the Amp draw to the WFC gradually and the generation would kind of remain the same even at very low Amps. Once you condition the tubes your generation will dramatically increase and the current required will fall by leaps....this took me almost 3 months approximately to reach these outputs.

You need to make changes as per the updated D14! the older one doesnt work that well !!

EVERYONE PLEASE USE THE UPDATED D14 CIRCUITS ONLY NOT THE PREVIOUS VERSIONS.

Patrick had updated these on June 2nd 2007.

Incase you have doubts please got to the following link and carify to the page 7 circuit:

<http://panaceauniversity.org/D14.pdf>

Hydro, if you are going for a bigger setup than Dave's. Then, Change the 100 ohm 0.25 watt resistors to 0.5 / 1.0 watt resistors depending on the increase in exposed surface area. I use 1 watt.

I've posted another video showing the Input voltage....the input current on both analogue and digital meters.

I've switched off the left part of the circuit with the switch on the pin 3 of the 555 and you can see that the current draw increases over fourfold and you cant see any pulsing on the right LED. The left LED is connected before the switch on pin 3.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=taFrw3xxDow>

Ravi,

Do you know the approximate frequency at which you are applying the square wave pulses to your WFC?

The reason why is related to some research I did with a well known 'water as a fuel' research group.....

Here was the crux of my interesting finding:

The findings are based on this youtube video from Dave Lawton:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miwbvsva3Ek> , WATCH IT!

[4/1/2007 3:40:25 PM] Tao says:

Just doing a simple calculation a tube in plain fresh water, the equation from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acoustic_resonance shows $f=(n*v)/(2*L)$ where n corresponds to the harmonic, v is the speed of sound in the water, and L is the length of the tube....

So, lets simplify this equation, n can be always 1, v is 1435 m/s in fresh water according to Wikipedia.

So, $f = (1*1435)/(2*L) = 717.5 / L = f$, Just for fun, lets take the frequency Dave was producing Hydroxy at in his latest video on Youtube: 3425.781Hz

So, $3425.781 = 717.5 / L$, $L = 717.5 / 3425.781 = 0.21$ meters , So that would be 8.27 inches long.... So, how long in inches are Dave's tubes? Just curious.....

[4/2/2007 11:26:20 PM] Tao says:

So, I asked how long Dave's tubes were, well, I looked up how long they were from an old post Dave did on the original forum back in 2004...

[4/2/2007 11:26:44 PM] Tao says:

Dave said that his tubes were about 12.5-13cm (which is about 5 inches long)

[4/2/2007 11:27:39 PM] Tao says:
so, calculating that into the equation: $717.5 / L = f$, we have $717.5 / 0.1275 = f$, so $f =$ about 5650Hz

[4/2/2007 11:28:21 PM] Tao says:
So, based on what it says at the END of that video on youtube, it says that the hydroxy was being produced at 3425.78Hz

[4/2/2007 11:29:00 PM] Tao says:
BUT, they acoustic frequency came out to be 5650Hz, so I said, 'oh, too bad' seems there isn't much of a connection, I guess I need to do more research'

[4/2/2007 11:29:10 PM] Tao says:
UNTIL, I just watched that video again.....

[4/2/2007 11:29:50 PM] Tao says:
Look at what Dave was pulsing his DC at in the video: 5714Hz!!!!
At 1:11 in the video you can see what he was pulsing at.....

[4/2/2007 11:30:58 PM] Tao says:
Based on the equation for acoustic resonance, Dave was pulsing his tubes at the EXACT frequency at which those tubes will resonate ACOUSTICALLY in FRESH WATER...

So, my finding was basically this:

Dave found the BEST gas production at the VERY SAME frequency that just so happens to be where his tubes resonate ACOUSTICALLY IN WATER... HMMM...

Maybe it is nothing at all but a coincidence, but maybe there is just something to it.....

« Last Edit: August 26, 2007, 09:02:47 PM by tao »

Faraday's is 2.4 watts / hour / liter.

Volts x Amps = Watts

$12 \times 0.51 = 6.12$ watts

the generation is around 7 cc/sec of H₂ + O₂

This converts to 4.66 CC of H₂/sec

which converts to 16.776 Lits / hour

16.776×2.4 watts (Faraday/lit/hour generation) = 40.262 Watts

Well I seem to be generating the equivalent of 40.2 watts as per Faraday with just 6.12 Watts.....I hope this answers Kumaran's question aswell.

I dont know if im right but I seem to be generating 550% excess

as the above works out to $40.2/6.12 \times 100 = 656.86\%$

$656.86 - 100$ (Faraday) = 556.86% OU !!

Correct me if im wrong with the calculations.

Please check the posting on

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=taFrw3xxDow>

aswell as there might be something I answered on that thread that might not be here.

Welcome to OverUnity.com

Forum:

[Stanley Meyer replication with low input power](#)

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,3079.0.html>

In case any one tries to stop me its point less as everything I did and I know I've already posted on this forum. It's just following them and you'll be successful!! I want as many people possible to replicate what I did.....this truly belongs to the world!!!

Good Luck.....RAVI 😊

Water Fuel Cell File Downloads: <http://www.hotlinkfiles.com/browse/srawofni/33693>