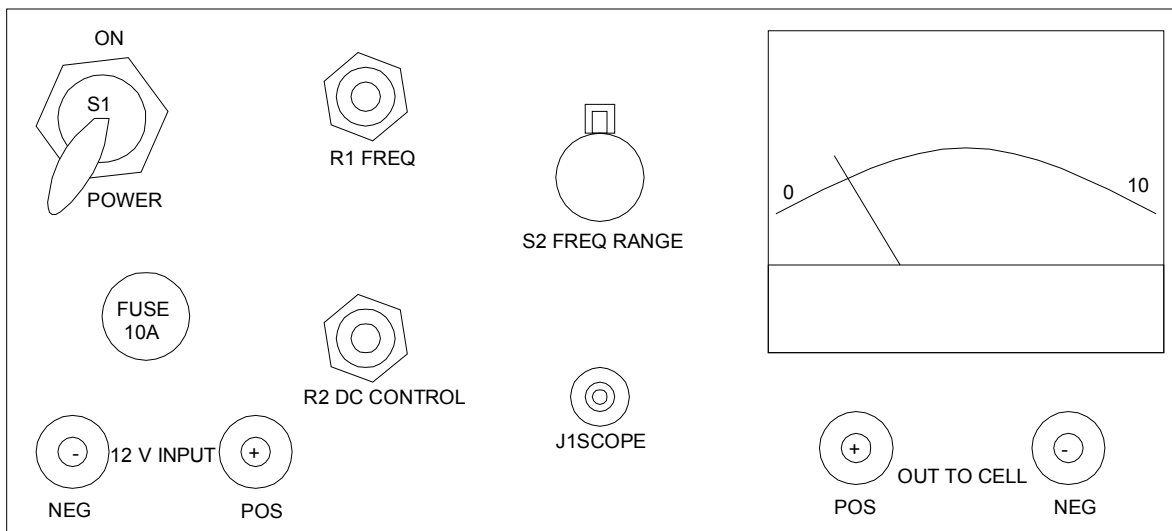


# LOW VOLTAGE HYDROLYZER 2009

Highly efficient time variant pulsed controllers produce a wide range of frequencies with duty cycle variable on/off ratios. This feature allows the use of high voltage without the inherent Joulean heating effect. Works with many electrolyzer cells including Stan Meyer US patent #4,936,961 accessible from web or [http://waterfuel.100free.com/wf\\_meyer\\_ravi.html](http://waterfuel.100free.com/wf_meyer_ravi.html), or just "type in" Stan Meyer demonstration hydrolyzer"



**CAUTION! NOTE** polarity of plugs and jacks and do not confuse "input" with "output" as serious damage will result

**MAXIMUM input is 50 volts at 7 amps.** You may exceed this at your own risk.

## CONTROL DESCRIPTIONS

S1 turns on main power from battery or included power supply

S2 selects frequency ranges of from: note there is overlap and a monitoring scope to J1 is suggested

R1 fine tunes the "in between" values

pos 1 non functional

pos 2 7.2-72 Hz

pos 3 72-720 Hz

pos 4 720-7200 Hz

pos 5 7200-72 kHz

pos 6 non functional

R2 sets the duty cycle(ratio of pulse time on to time off) **IMPORTANT always preset fully ccw while making other adjustments.**

You will note that the meter current will be negligible in the full ccw position. Also certain ranges of R1 freq control will require more sensitive control of R2 DC CONTROL to obtain the full duty cycle range. Exceeding the max value of duty cycle will cause the frequency to lower and be erroneous. One way of adjusting is to preset frequency and slowly turn up R2 DC CONTROL to maximum value of current and indicated on meter noting this is critical setting.

## OPERATION

1. Connect output leads to appropriate terminal on the cell. Verify adequate ventilation and integrity of the cell. Does water need an additive to increase conductivity? The data from Stan Meyers can be followed for cell setup and operation
2. Connect scope to J1 and preset for monitoring pulses...a scope is not necessary for rough operation but should be considered for obtaining calibration data when experimenting for most efficient production and also for marking knob pointer locations.
3. Set S2 to position 3 and rotate R1 to midrange. Set S1 off "down position".
4. Rotate R2 full ccw. See above note on setting R2
5. Connect leads to 12 volt converter such as our #12DC/7 or a battery capable of supplying up to 7 amps
6. Turn unit on via S1 and slowly rotate R2 CW until meter starts to read. You will have a 7 amp capability when using our #12DC/7 converter.
7. Beginners may follow the information from STAN'S MEYERS data in constructing, setting up, operating and maintaining a basic hydrolyzer cell.