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Martin Fleischmann Recounts the 1985 "Hole in the Floor" Palladium Electrolysis Experiment

Is using a large palladium cathode and running the experiment for many months at various levels of direct current a simple recipe for producing energy effects far beyond cold fusion?!



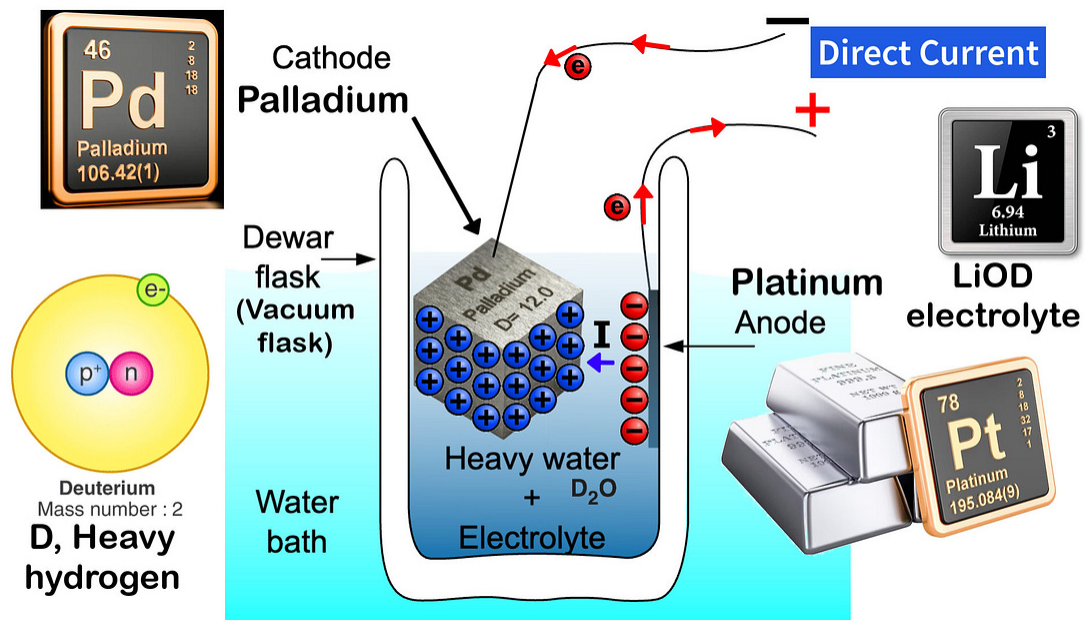
MATH EASY SOLUTIONS (MES)

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In this video, I have clipped out a short clip of the 2003 interview between Martin Fleischmann and Steven Krivit in which Martin discusses the 1985 palladium electrolysis experiment which caused a 1-foot diameter hole in the very hard lab bench and a large pit in the concrete floor 4-inches deep, with particulate dust present in the air. I have also included additional details about the experiment, as well as providing an overview of the general electrolysis setup that Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons used in their cold fusion / Low Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR) experiments.

#coldfusion #HutchisonEffect #technology #FreeEnergy #LENR



Timestamps

- Martin Fleischmann recounts the 1985 palladium experiment to Steven Krivit – 0:00
- Enough palladium deuteride “would have made the university disappear” – 1:16
- Ken Shoulders is sitting next to them – 2:02

- Extra Details: This was one of their first demonstrations of anomalous effects, and resulted in the melting and partial vaporization of the palladium cube, and a hole in the lab bench and concrete floor: <https://t.me/meslinks/34372> – 2:32
- Russ George spoke with Martin Fleischmann and recounts that the experiment was a typical electrolysis with heavy water and lithium as the electrolyte, and was running for months before the incident: <https://t.me/meslinks/34329> – 3:09
 - Stanley Pons' son was tasked with keeping an eye on the lab on the weekend – 3:34
 - Martin's "perfect recipe for cold fusion": The experiment involved a tiny 1 watt of direct current (DC) to electrolyze heavy water. Oxygen bubbled at the platinum anode, while deuterium (heavy hydrogen) bubbled at the palladium cathode cube. Palladium absorbed many deuterium atoms – 3:52
 - This was "perhaps even beyond cold fusion". They called the nuclear authorities but they weren't believed – 4:29
 - Martin and Stanley's later experiments used tiny 1 cm long toothpick-thin palladium cathodes. Anomalous heat was produced, even sustaining boiling temperatures for weeks even long after the electrolysing current was shut off – 4:52
- Charles G. Beaudette's 2002 book titled Excess Heat: Why Cold Fusion Research Prevailed. Foreword by Sir Arthur C. Clarke (2001 Space Odyssey author): <https://t.me/meslinks/34464> – 5:21
 - The experiment lasted several months, and at one point Pons raised the current from the nominal rate of 0.75 amperes to 1.5 amperes, and told his son Joey to turn off the current. Joey came in the next morning to see the destruction of the lab. Palladium has a melting point of 1,554°C – 5:49
 - Pons' graduate student, Kevin Ashley, said there was "particulate dust in the air", a 1-ft diameter hole in the very

hard lab bench top, and a 4-in deep large pit in the concrete floor – 6:37

- Schematic of the general electrolysis setup they used:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_fusion – 7:06
 - Is using a large palladium cathode and running the experiment for many months at various levels of direct current a simple recipe for producing energy effects far beyond cold fusion?! – 8:36

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