Steven Thorne's Bio

Steven Thorne comes from a family of people who have made great advances in the science field and have been known to be the type of people who 'Think Outside of the Box'. His father and older brothers plus several cousins have their PhD's and some Post Doctorate degrees in the field of science. Some have had one or more of their inventions and instruments sent into space and even to Mars. One of his cousins, Kip S. Thorne received the Nobel Prize in 2018 for his contribution to the field of physics.

Steven has always had a big interest in electricity even as a toddler he experimented with electricity by placing a butter knife in the wall outlet, which gave him quite a charge and something to think about. He always felt that electricity could be managed to do many other things than to give light, heat for cooking, power a vacuum and so on. When he was 10 years old, he made the first electric car by mounting an old half horse power washing machine motor onto the back of his Red Rider wagon, then bolted a pully onto one of the rear wheels of the wagon and a smaller pully on the electric motor and cut a slot in the bottom of the wagon for the fan belt to go through. He ended up with the first electric car, but he found that it was hard to steer with all of the power coming from one wheel, it had no brakes, and that its range was limited to the length of his dad's extension cords. It was quite fun riding in a circle on his driveway, but he knew that it wouldn't have any commercial market because of the limitations involved.

He made quite a few other working 'inventions' after that, but the one that he's very excited about is the Electronic Nerve Stimulator (ENS), which with the help and genus of William Hatch and Ryan Lindsley, the three of them were able to get it to work the way that he dreamed of it working.

The idea came from when Steven was a stock broker/investment advisor and he had several doctor's as clients and in friendly conversations they would tell him of the problems of a few people who were or had been in pain and wanting more pain medicine. They would also tell him about how the legal departments were clamping down on some doctors who had empathy for their patients and didn't know how to truly find out if those people were in pain or not.

The ENS can accurately measure the existence of pain in people and to what degree the pain is a problem for them. Also, with the opioid crisis in our country there is definitely a market for something that could actually prove if someone has pain or not.