

HEAVY SBB COILS

8 gauge x 26.65"

The Ultimate Truth about Coils!

In response to overwhelming popular demand

Commander Loohan

speaks about coils:



top 2 direct energy
toward viewer;
bottom one away.

Why use coils? Don't let a lack of skill with needle-nose pliers prevent you from making TBs, etc. Indeed, there may be downsides to using coils in some circumstances.

But coils amplify and move energy. They are somewhat similar to crystals in their function, and if you have trouble getting crystals, you can probably get by pretty well on coils alone, or coils and other stones. I have made pretty nice TBs with no rocks other than 2 Apache tears (roundish obsidian) in each horn of a Big Secret coil (explained below). They beat the ones that have the same coil with a crystal inside, plus pieces of malachite and garnets. Well, OK, I admit the Apache tears are bigger than those other rocks; but I think that's only part of the reason.

In the beginning, there was the **SBB coil** introduced by Don Croft. One end is turned up 1/8" and the other down.

Now Don's a funny guy; no telling where he got that coil. Space aliens, maybe. ([update](#)) Anyway, that's the first I saw of it.

Don introduced it for a specific device, the Saint Busters Button (a therapeutic HHG), but human nature being what it is, soon people started adding them to HHGs, CBs, and various offshoot devices. The coils seemed to considerably increase the power and range of orgonite devices. The more the better.

Trouble is, the standard SBB coils strongly direct energy one way. This is not always desirable. Sometimes it is. Someone (Jim Wright?) discovered that if you bend both ends the same direction, the energy really shoots that way even more. Especially if the direction of rotation agrees. I have done this in wands and other devices when I really want a forward push.

Then one day, I noticed that if you neglect to bend the wire tips at all, the energy is much more dispersed; a lot more radiates laterally. There is still some predominance in the rotation-defined direction, but not so much. This was a big breakthrough for many applications.

Along about this time, more crucial breakthroughs were made by Catmagnet. She pulled an SBB coil out of its flat plane into a cone shape. This markedly increased its power.

modified SBB coil
(has the S shape at tip)



This became known as the **catmagnet coil**, or **cat coil** for short.

So we started making TBs with coils like this, with ends unbent. They didn't need to be pulled into much of a cone; even a slight dome shape gave a good effect.

Then she started putting 2 coils on each end of her TBs, slightly overlapping. When these coils overlap somewhat, the synergy is much greater than when placed side-by-side or concentrically. There doesn't appear to be a point of diminishing returns as to how many of these you can overlap to great benefit. She has made some with 4 on each end, and reports that they are very effective at a good

distance. (Note: I made one with 3 at each end, and it still wasn't as good as my Big Secret + Apache tears TBs. I suspect the BS/Apache may be roughly equivalent to a TB with 7 or 8 cats used this way.)

(Note 4/2003: I haven't used overlapping, offset coils in months. For fancy TBs, I now prefer to spend my time making a single 17" double-stranded Terrified cat coil, as described below. Or maybe a double-stranded Big Secret coil. For most TBs I now use a 17" cat coil of single strand 10 gauge insulated house wire.)

Also, I tried wrapping a crystal with this coil. I think it is better than a caduceus coil, energized or passive. The pic shows the wire ends splayed outward so I can touch them to the Terminator (frequency zapper) terminals. (Caution: I do not know if it is safe to run this on a Terminator for any length of time without a resistor added to the circuit.) However, for passive use I would spiral the ends back inward under the base of the crystal or TB, or leave them wrapped around the crystal or other object (like my big central CB pipe, or a cylindrical HHG).

Or even turn the tips upward to direct more energy in that direction.

One can also wrap a crystal with two of these coils. I make them on a round shaft. (Neoprene tubing from an auto parts store works real well if you put a metal rod or tube inside. A tube holds any bead you may use in the center; or you can just have the hose stick out a bit further than the rod. Also, a pen or pencil with some duct tape wrapped around it works pretty well. Incidentally, this is also the best implement I know of for making Big Secret coils.)

And then I sort of screw them onto the crystal.

But wait, I forgot to mention something important.

See Bruce Stenulson's [improved version](#) of a strongly unidirectional flat coil of this type. He posted about this on a thread on the Tech Talk forum, and someone else



posted about this pic of a crop circle (which I stole from [this site](#) which has a larger version of the pic).

I don't know whether Bruce did this coil prior to seeing Don's. I don't know where Bruce gets his ideas; space aliens, maybe.

Copper beads are a real hassle to bend coils around, unless your wire is very thin and malleable, or you jerrify the coil (see below). Also the ones I bought were not cheap, despite being hollow. Nonetheless, these coils are worth making for higher-end units.

I have significantly improved the energy of a cat coil merely by including one bead in the center. (And incidentally, inside the center of even a regular cat coil is a great place to place stones, notably topaz. In fact, about anything in the very center can improve the energy, like a piece of thin metal tape used for stained glass, or a tiny piece of silver wire wrapped around the center. See especially the "cookie coil" described below.)

One odd thing about Bruce's coil, is that when you bend the ends inward, as shown on his site, it reverses the flow direction. A coil that is clockwise from the outside in facing you is now pushing energy very much away from you. One can do this to a coil with 0, 1, or 3 beads.

A coil made like the crop circle (I used a little dab of silicone glue to hold the beads in place on the one pictured, which happens also to have smaller beads on the tips) radiates pretty evenly in all directions, "catted" or not. Well, actually, if you cat them severely (as in a crystal wrap) there will be more energy driven in the rotation-defined direction.

[~ here's how to make the center of an SBB-type coil](#)

One can stack these various different types of coils concentrically going in opposite rotations but the same energy direction (or no particular direction in the last case) for an interesting synergy. One can also stack cat coils of the same type but opposite rotation atop one another, but a better way to do that is probably in the form of a (blush) [loohan coil](#).

Note: I don't simply stack cat coils any more for two reasons: closely-stacked coils interferes with evenly loading metal shavings, resulting in large pockets of resin without metal in them. And, it is better to connect the coils at the centers with a wire, leaving some space between them, as is described under Cookie Coil below.

The Stenulized Loohan Cat Coil: I made a loohan coil in the "double-terminated" shape with 4 copper beads; 2 in the centers, one precariously holding the ends together, and one opposite that one. Put it horizontally nestled in a Big Secret coil that fits around the top of an HHG, on the outside. There seems to be a remarkable synergy. Plus it looks like a cool, esoteric transmitter of some sort. I suspect that an HHG with this

this coil pushes energy
both up & down:



ends must touch

step 3: draw the
entire thing out
into a cone à la
catmagnet

"emitter array" on it becomes a much more capable device, although very vulnerable to physical damage.

What's also interesting is putting beads near the ends of Big Secret coils.

Someday I need to try this stuff with beads of hematite or other stones. Too bad topaz beads are so expensive.

The **Loohan Coil**: Anyway, back when I found out about the cat coil, I went and made a continuous-loop double one. Or loohan coil for short.

I have made them with both centers pulled in the same direction, but one can also pull them apart, as depicted below. The ends need to be held connected somehow. I suppose one could solder them. I take a piece of aluminum tape from the hardware store and tape the ends together, then put a strip of silvered copper tape over the

junction point for better energy, and cover it all with copper tape. [How to make one of these babies.](#)



Note that this coil appears vulnerable to some "shorting out" if bare wire is used. This might also be true magnet wire, which I normally use. I have a very thin enamel coat, if I'm planning to use them in orgonite with shavings. The ones depicted above are stand-alone coils of heavy bare wire.

Big Secret Coil



this one fits 3oz Dixie cup

What is the Big

This is one of my favorite coils. Just from an energy standpoint; I don't know about some of those wild experiences some people have.

For one thing, a mini-BS complete with a crystal acts as a Reiki amplifier: if you hold it a

Secret?

[How to make one.](#)



few inches above a chakra, and hold a radiant palm a few inches above the coil, if you can feel energy, you will notice something. Even just pointing the end that corresponds with the dominant energy direction of the crystal at yourself gives a shot of good energy.

Interestingly, this device is also described at [this site](#) thusly: "Van Doren claims that another equally effective device is a simple coil of copper wire wound in a clockwise direction with a funnel configuration at both ends and a selenite crystal placed at the inner narrow section at the middle." Since I happen to have some selenite crystals, I tried one in a small BS coil. It feels pretty good.

One idea that occurred to me is making "acupuncture needles" with a BS coil for map or globe acupuncture: use a thick needle or long, thin nail and put a tiny BS coil (preferably of double-strand wire, as described further down) on it. Use this to stick in trouble spots on the map. Use feel to get the precise location. Radiate good energy at the needles with some kind of orgone/frequency device. Haven't tried it yet, but...

Some time back, Jon Logan recommended making one of these coils with 3 wire strands, and unraveling the ends a bit. I finally tried this later with 3 different metals. When I then unraveled the ends a bit, it did feel like the power increased noticeably.

Lakhovsky coils: (search [educate-yourself.org](#) for more info) as I understand them, come in 2 basic types.

One is a simple metal ring, the ends of which don't quite meet.

(Note 4/2003: it has been many months since I have made one of these, as I now prefer [Spurling-type rings](#).)

I've put many Lakhovsky rings in HHGs, TBs, and even a couple in my CB.

They seem particularly strong when surrounding a crystal or stone. For 3oz Dixie cup TBs, I cut them to 5" length, and use a completed TB as a form to bend them around. I discovered that they are like the SBB coils insofar as, if you bend one end up and one down 90 degrees, the energy is in more of a column. If you bend both ends the same direction, the energy goes that way. I generally leave them unbent unless I want to shoot energy linearly.



The other type is a set of concentric rings in a certain pattern. You can order decals of this type from [this guy](#) pretty cheap. I have used these on the bottom of HHGs to really boost them. I even once gave someone a pyramid HHG that had these on each face. I made a powerful little energy plate by sticking one to each side of a trash

CD.

The energy from these things is mainly out the face.

It is also workable to stick them on an HHG and then recast over it with clear resin.

There is also a nice, large, printable one [here](#). It is rather large, and may need to be

reduced in a graphics program.

Lengths of wires: there are certain lengths that give power in themselves. I find that a 13.325" coil is more powerful than one a bit longer, for example. Five inches and 25" (but not 10, 15, 20) as well as multiples of 25", are measurements I used to use. Also thirteen inches, and multiples thereof. Bruce turned me on to 26.65" and multiples thereof (and half thereof) which I like better than 25". My little coils now are 6.66", whatever the dark significance of that is. Actually, 6.6625", give or take a hair. I found another length around 17" which seems OK for an intermediate length. Slim Spurling uses a length of 523mm, at least according to a post I read, and that is very good.

12/19/02: Today (inspired by the work of [Slim Spurling](#)) I tried making some coils out of doubled-over 18 gauge magnet wire that I **twisted clockwise** fairly tightly in a drill. First I had to tape the ends together with a piece of duct tape so they will stay in the chuck. The midpoint of the wire I drape around a stationary object like a cupboard knob. Twisting clockwise means as if you were tightening a screw; drill in Forward mode. I cut to length after twisting. Made a loohan coil, Big Secret coils, etc. I had no great trouble bending them to shape, and the result feels so much stronger to me that I will probably use mainly this type in the future on "keeper" units. It is a bit more time-consuming, as the wire resists smooth bending a bit; hence you will see elsewhere on my site various coils of single-strand, white, insulated house wire, which is very manageable to bend, and works well enough for less fancy units.

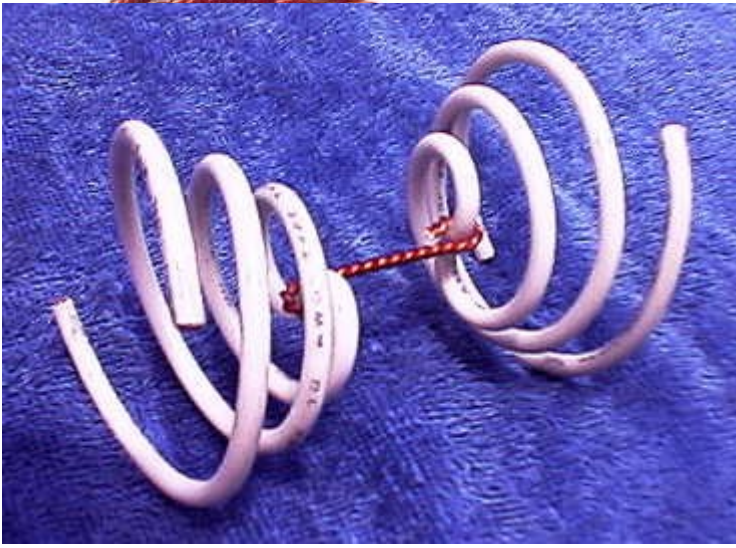
12/31/02: Jerrification: Today I decided to do a little research, belatedly. I had seen how Jerry Morton does his SBB coils ([his site](#)) and been wanting to try it out. As you can see from his pendant pics, he makes the central S shape very large, then wraps the wire rather snugly around it.

Well, blow me down! Coils made this way feel a lot stronger. Also (and this is difficult for me to be specific about) I get the impression that there's a different energy quality about them.

Henceforth, I will be applying these principles to all my SBB-type coils in all their (too big a central S, followed by close-d coil.)
able as mentioned above, it makes it
Normally. But jerrification dramatically
nce early 2003. This is a big one in fat
gy on this particular specimen is
If the S on top were backwards, the



magnet wire. Actual coil diameter



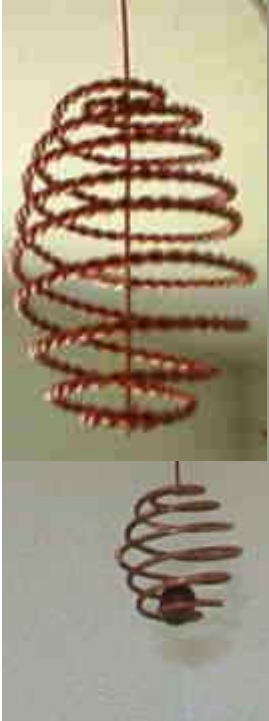
almost 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". This side of the coil drives more energy toward the viewer.

April 2003 update: The hottest thing to come down the pike for a while, coilitologically-speaking, is the **cookie coil** invented by Aetherbunny of the CB forum. In its original, Oreo cookie-like aspect, this consists of two SBB coils with unbent ends, parallel one above the other, tied together in the centers with a length of wire, leaving room between them

for crystals. Very strong, good energy.

Keep in mind that you can control the energy direction of the component coils with the direction you wind them, as well as turning the ends. One can buck the energy at itself from both ends (nice); in this pic, I have both cats wound to direct energy toward the center, but one can also make both coils going in the same direction (i.e. the cat coils themselves are opposite in construction, but since their positions are also opposite, that points the overall energy one way, if you follow that; see below)





which are great inside directional devices like wands. I like also turning the tips forward on these latter. Of course, one also has several choices in which direction the coils are catted.

Actually, the core concept here is the tying together of the centers of two or more SBB-type coils (which can even be the halves of a loohan coil). I've usually been using clockwise-twisted wire for the center wire, as I accumulate short, leftover scraps of the stuff. Make sure the connecting wire is more malleable (smaller gauge) than the coils! Alternatively, you can use fatter cable of doubled-twisted connecting wire, and separate the strands at each end, and then re-crimp them around the central S of each coil. Be sure to attach the connecting wire at only the very centers! This is important for proper energy.

I've used this with somewhat large cat coils in different

configurations, and it is very powerful. You can hardly go wrong with this. I recommend it highly.

I connected together the centers of some double-terminated loohan coils, to remarkable benefit. If the wire extends out on one end, one can form a loop and hook it to a ceiling hook as a "room decoration". If the center wire also extends out the bottom end, one can form another loop for hanging another energy device. There are also other possibilities for enhancement: one could put a bead or a stone with a hole drilled through it, mini Big Secret coil, or other device on the wire inside the coil.

I had stopped using **caduceus coils** for some time, as I prefer the cat wrap or Big Secret coil for crystals.

But with the advent of water wands, I have re-discovered them. I like to put a caduceus *inside* a pipe sometimes. If a unit has several pipes (see OTBs 7 & 8) I will usually put a caduceus inside at least one, and spiral coils inside others.

Here are instructions from Catmagnet on making these:

Get a wooden spoon, magic marker, piece of half inch pipe, pencil. Different cylinder sizes for different needs. Grab a length of copper wire, put the ends together, and figure out where the center is, and bend in a loop. Put the center loop around the wooden spoon handle. Start wrapping, crossing right over left, lining up the cross points on either side. I cross the wires over, turn the spoon around, do the same on the other side, over and over, keeping criss-crosses lined up, and always putting right over left. Squish it together on the spoon handle when done, and remove. A little caduceus spring that stays together, and can be stretched or squished.

I use magnet wire (which has a thin insulation coating) and connect the ends together. I use only 1 long one, expanded, per pipe. It is important with caduceus coils to make sure

the criss-crosses line up in a fairly straight line on each side. And, as Cat says, that one wire is always inside the other one where they meet.

Caduceus coils can be used with or without an electric current, and amazing properties are attributed to the electrified version. Plenty of info on the web. I haven't studied or experimented enough to make an impressive-feeling electrified coil from it. I'm more inclined to use a Croft-style mobius. Incidentally, there is a pictorial guide to making **mobius coils** on [Jon Logan's site](#). Be advised that both the twist and the wind depicted are the opposite of what Don does inside his Terminators. I doubt it matters. I also now have a page (work in progress) on Mobius coils [here](#).

Single Spiral Coil: The original coil recommended by Don for HHGs was a single coil, ascending in a conical shape clockwise from base to tip, fitting snugly inside the funnel mold. I tried the same coil on a flat plane, and thought it was at least as good.

Mark Hooten is very fond of a single clockwise spiral wrap for stones, and uses them a lot. Well, he is a master orgonite crafter who makes very effective stuff and apparently knows what he is doing. It baffles me that, to me, the single spiral feels like the least powerful coil. I find a hasty and sloppy caduceus to be superior to a single spiral, and I never use caduceus coils anymore, let alone single spirals.

(Update: there are 2 instances where I use single spirals now, both in a cylindrical configuration: They seem to be good doubled-twisted inside water-containing wands; and also, if I have a bunch of little scraps of wire, I hastily wrap each piece in a spiral around a 1/4" rod or the like, and add these coils to orgonite metal. If I were to make these wires into cat coils or tiny Big Secret coils, they would be more powerful, but it's not practical to spend time on.)

So experiment and find your own truth. [Update: the impression I now have gotten is that sensitivity must be used in wrapping each individual crystal, not only in terms of space between turns, but even *direction* of turn! when doing single spiral wraps.]

Hooten's Chaos Coil and Super Seven wrap: Very cool link. Don't miss this. I haven't tried these yet.

One day I took some thin magnet wire, twisted it clockwise, Spurling-style, then wrapped it around a 1/4" rod. However, what I ended up with was too short for an SBB-type coil, so I just made a ring and taped the ends together with aluminum tape. It's not too bad. Jerry's making [pendants](#) with this type of ring now.

In some of my early units, I would place 6 similar (un-coiled) single-terminated crystals facing inward so the tips formed as perfect a hexagram as possible. The geometry of it created a quite decent force-field.

Hit the back arrow on his page there, and it will take you to another great page on how to do his award-winning chembuster coilwork.

The **Polish Coil:** A Polish guy named Chris on the yahoo forum came up with this beauty in May, '03: two flat coils interlaced at right angles. This is actually very easy to make, if, as Orgonote suggested, you lay one flat on top of the other and let it fall into place.



Chris says he dowses this as having an amazingly high frequency. Myself, I was disappointed: I can feel no particular power from this arrangement. Might be just my own limitations, though.

Jimshoe wrote me that he finds it excellent, but one must pay attention to where on the centers they fit together, and where the ends end up.

Powering passive (non-electrified) coils with other passive coils: (5/30/3)

Dmellow's post on "brother and sister united" started me on using one passive coil to power another. Or several. Took a mobius, and merely by touching the 2 leads together, energy level jumped up. Hooked up two mobiuses to each other, and it was much stronger yet. No electricity. Dragon Al puts passive mobius coils on his water wands (see [OTB 7](#)) and then wraps aluminum tape around these coils for much greater power. I tried this with heavier-gauge wire (Jon Logan told me that heavier is better for passive mobius coils) and it is powerful, once the tape is on. It really seems to magnify my personal chi when I touch it, which suggests a usefulness for directional wands, too. It is not necessary to wrap the mobius into a big doughnut shape; one can also take the quadrupled wire and simply wrap it around the pipe(s) in a spiral wrap, which seems just as good, and much flatter.

June 26, '03: Jon Logan came up with a new coil; a modified hourglass coil, which he dubs the [wizcoil](#). If you look at [OTB 7](#), you will see another coil I'd developed that is similar, but meant for accommodating a pipe or similar object going through it.

~ summary of how to make more powerful passive coils

Oscillating Circuit coils: [Here](#)'s a coil that is probably unsuitable to cast in orgonite, but is powerful by itself, and easy to make.

Little Secret coil: At the end of '03, Cesco came out with this one. It is a "double-terminated" loohan coil, only instead of fretting over how to connect the ends, extra lengths are used to shape into 2 Big Secret horns. Picture a loohan coil inside a Big Secret, all in one piece. The coil must have a clockwise wind initially, for it to work. I haven't worked with this much yet, but it is a great coil.

Try making a good-sized one and, with alligator clips, attach a frequency generator or the like (see the bottom of [OTB 5](#) for ideas). Also see my [page on Little Secret Coils](#). Cesco's versions are depicted [here](#). This is a very difficult coil to make.



In February, 2004, Kininigin came out with the **Scarab Coil**. There used to be a tutorial at cloud-busters.com, but alas, I know of none at this time, except one with pics missing at the Yahoo forum. I will post it if I find one. This is a fairly intense little passive coil. Some people make smaller ones and wear them as rings, and credit them with amazing powers. Some put them on the ends of [CB pipes](#) for an extra boost. There is considerable controversy over this coil, with credible people squaring off on both sides of the issue. Some feel it is evil, others feel it is the greatest tool for psychic defense, healing, etc.

Personally, I find that if made according to the directions, it does not feel positive or friendly. But

I'm not sure it's negative, either, as I have difficulty discerning that sometimes. It feels strong, but not sweet, which I do find a bit spooky. Besides, I'm not psychic enough to use it the way its proponents do.

I much prefer the quality of the energy if I twist the wires CW instead of CCW, and it feels stronger to me, too. Not being particularly psychic, I don't know whether they lose their reputed power against evil critters this way, though. I'm hoping someone will try it and offer feedback someday.

Kininigan suggests applying these construction techniques to mobius coils, too. I have done this with some small mobius coils so far, and find it much easier to make them this way (a caduceus wind instead of the toroidal mobius wrap I was using) plus they are stronger. Even with the circuits broken as in the ones depicted here. Especially when I add the little passive outer spiral wraps you see here. I used 2 pieces of copper wire, 6.66" long, one going CW and one going CCW for these latter. Selenite is in the middle. The coils, like the scarab coils proper, have a direction. If wound left over right, as Kin suggests results in a coil in which the energy goes mainly out the end away from where the wire ends end up. Also this striated selenite has a definite direction, which I put agreeing with the coils here.

In August/2004 I remembered the "Forgotten" coil. [The "Forgotten" Coil and its Variations](#) is the title of separate page on these wonderful coils. The variations include the "**potbelly coil**," the "**double trouble coil**," and the "**T-coil**". These also have application wired into circuits.

On a roll with these frequency-circuit coils, in late August, 2004 I made a flat loohan coil variant. I call it the **Hot-Plate Coil**. More on [this page](#)



(footnote:) Don posted the following:

"The coil, by the way, was designed by Linda (Kingsbury) to spin the orgone into a pattern that would match the energy pattern of the body's chakras so that the orgone would be more easily assimilated. I have yet to be convinced that this coil form is appropriate for tower busting. We use 3d coils for doing environmental healing and we leave them right out of tower busters because they're extraneous for this and take time and effort to make, wasted time and effort in my opinion."

Hmmf! I'm sure it's only a matter of time before he joins the enlightened ranks of my millions of worshipful devotees.



How to Start that SBB-type Coil:

Some people have come up with very complex procedures for starting the SBB-type coil.

I've never tried these, because I am convinced that the obvious, simple way is easier and neater.



First, find center point and grasp with pliers.



Then bend one arm.



Then, continuing to hold the center, bend the other arm in the same direction. Of course, you'll need to snug it up some; I left it large for illustration.

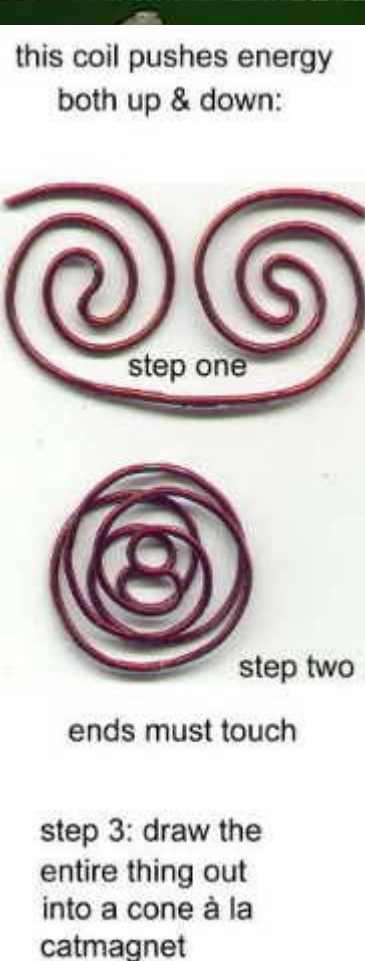
While you're making that center for a cat or loohan coil, be sure to keep in mind the advice on my page on [neatness and cat coils](#)

Neatness and Cat Coils

Someone sent me some coils for evaluation, and they were of little value, due to lack of attention to detail. A coil does not have to be perfectly smoothly proportioned and a work of art to work fairly well; some of my funkier coils are a bit uneven in spots. But if too sloppy, coil-making is a waste of time.

Here is an example of the sloppiest coil I would still consider using for cheaper units. You can see that it's uneven in spots. Very seldom do I make one this bad anymore. But it still feels more or less OK.

I made up some demonstration coils here:



Above are two worthless coils on the left, and a good one on the right.

The worst error, energetically, is that the tops are scrunched inward. This can easily happen when making jerrified cat coils out of heavy gauge wire. It is easier to repair early in the process, rather than afterwards.

Notice how this one to the right has its top domed in the same direction as the body? It can even be flat on top, where that fits better into what you're making. But not concave.

OK, now another thing that wants to happen when you make a significantly catted coil is that the ends tend to go back toward the body of the coil, as you can see to the left. Much of a coil's energy goes out the tips, and as covered in the coil info page, one can manipulate the tips to make the coil do different things. But generally, I don't like the effect when the ends are left as depicted in the bad coils. You see in the good version how I believe energy generally flows best.

Incidentally, the energy direction of these depicted coils is predominantly toward the base. Do not copy this coil if you want more energy to go toward the tip; reverse the direction of the wind.

How to make a Loohan Coil:

Determine the wire length you wish to use.

Measure and mark the halfway point as well as the 2 quarter-way points.

Make one catmagnet coil centered at one of the quarter-way points. Stop twisting as you approach halfway mark.

Make the other at the other quarter-way point, in such a fashion that it rolls toward the first one as pictured.



Roll the halves together as in bottom picture. Tweak it as necessary. Try to align the S-shaped centers so that they interface into an infinity symbol (I don't know how important this is, but it looks better).

Note: the 2 coils are not interlaced in any way; one lays on top of the other.

It can be used flat (useful for pendants) but I think the energy is a bit better if the 2 centers are pulled either away from each other ("DT" shape) or toward the same direction, into a shallow dome shape.

Also see my page on [neatness and cat coils](#) for an important tip that applies to loohan coils as well.

Double-terminated version AKA Aikido Coil: Warning! This coil and the Little Secret coil are the most difficult coils I make. Not for everyone. The [Potbelly Coil](#), for example, is *far* easier.

Heh-heh! This "double-terminated" baby cooks! 53.3" doubled, twisted 14 gauge magnet wire; twisted wire and jerrification makes a huge difference.

I think of the "double-terminated" version as an "aikido coil" because of the way it processes energy. In aikido, incoming energy is accepted in a circular, spiralic fashion, and is transformed by spinning around the center of the person who was attacked. Also, it is about resolving conflict by healing the attacker, or putting him in harmony with the order of the universe. Being thrown in aikido brings a smile to the face.

Incidentally, note that the coil (NOT the wire) has a counterclockwise wind. This coil is similar to 2 cat coils wound to direct energy toward their bases. One could wind it clockwise, instead. But I have a fondness for "bucking" energy toward itself from 2 sources, whether it be cat coils, or whatever.

Same coil now cookified and hung from ceiling.

Update: Making these type of coil is difficult enough without having to mess with springy twisted wire.

I find it more rewarding to just use a heavy single annealed wire lately.



103.3" of 4g wire

I am realizing lately that, especially when using thick wire, it is important to start the second half at a 90 degree angle from where you want it to end up. Somehow, when I make that second S, it distorts the relationship with the other coil by that much.

The picture depicts the right way to do this: at least if your coil has the same direction of wind as depicted (CCW ascending) and if the first coil is resting on a plane as shown, then you want to bend up from that plane to form the S.

This probably only holds true for the double-terminated version, the way I make them, i.e. I form the cat coils as I make the coil, rather than pulling them out later.

About connecting the ends:

I use 3 layers of metal tape. First, a layer of aluminum tape (only because my copper tape, sold for stained-glass work, is only 3/8" wide, too narrow to hold fat wire together). Then, a short piece of silver-coated copper tape, wrapped around the joint once. This seems to help the energy quality. Then I cover this mess with a clockwise-spiraling plain copper tape wrap.

One should apply at least some of the principles of [eclectic layering](#) on the joints of these. I write/draw mirror-image-wise on the metal tapes. This drives significant energy into the coil. On larger-gauge coils, for additional orgone accumulation, I may use

cellophane tape between the layers of metal tape, as well as using more than 3 layers of metal tape, though these practices produce a goodly bulge.

The "Forgotten" Coil and its Variations

August, 2004

Larry_the_Dwarf emailed me with the idea for this coil in Dec/03. It's a flat SBB coil with its ends pulled into a Big Secret shape. I made one, posted about it, then forgot about it. Forgot to put it on my web page. (To tell the truth, couldn't think of any compelling qualities about it.) Even later forgot who told me about it. Then one day I was cleaning up my cabin (a rare occurrence) and I found this dusty forgotten coil:



the Forgotten Coil



Well, I had just been working with [Little Secret coils](#) as radiative devices on a wire circuit, so now I grabbed the forgotten coil by each end to see how it responded to my chi, and realized we had another keeper. However, the white one above is too stretched-out and gangly for use outside of orgonite.

This coil's energy seems best when it's compressed like this one on the right.

Energy-sensitivity is very helpful on this family of coils. Compress it slightly too much, and the energy goes way down, too.

It is an OK coil, easy to make. Not bad as a radiative coil hooked up with alligator clips to a frequency source.

This one is 4 gauge wire, 53.3".

Incidentally, my secret to working with such heavy wire is that I anneal it first (soften by heating).

Enter the "**double trouble**" coil. This is 2 of the above coils joined as one. One begins, as in a lohan coil, by dividing the wire length in 4. (Remember the discussion of lengths on the coil info page.) Then one makes the S one fourth of the way from each end. This is not so hard to do. Bend the small end on each side either CW or CCW ascending.

This coil is far superior to the single one. There is a tuning fork effect on the spacing; best to get them close together.

I like this coil a lot. It can be used in many ways. It works real well hooked up in a circuit. Shown here with a 3-potentiometer tuner.

It's OK by itself or can be used to hold nice rocks. Smaller one shown here with satin kyanite chunks. I like to put the rocks in it *and* clip it into my earth battery circuit as well.

Another great thing is to simply hold one half of the bare coil in each hand, and let it feed on your own energy; might have healing applications.

The **eyeglass coil** (gotta have a name for everything) would be the version that has the 2 sides wound opposite of each other.

Quite nice, actually. One top "cup" is more receptive, one more radiative.

Now, comparing to the Double Trouble coil, the following coil is almost identical to make; it's just where the 2 halves meet that there is a rotational difference, basically. I call this one the **potbelly coil**. Somewhat reminiscent of a "pot-bellied" wood stove. This coil also is great in a circuit. However, especially if you want to use it **not** in a circuit, it is better to make it with an opposite wind than this depiction; much stronger energy for some reason when used as a stand-alone



passive coil.

Again, proper compactness is important for this coil; about as depicted.

Here are 3 with the "proper" direction of wind: come up and CCW with those ends! This size is nice to hold, one in each hand.

These coils will be stronger on one end, because the wire itself comes that way. Even if depolarized with Sally Water or something, one end will be stronger.

Update: not yet depicted, but I found that making the central S a bit larger on these makes them energetically stronger. This results in a coil that looks less pot-bellied and more cylindrical.

For suspending from another wire from the center, I think the CW-up version is better, though.

A unique oddity about the potbelly coil... well, actually it originates in the Forgotten coil: a forgotten coil will wind one way below the central S, and the opposite way above it. This is quite unlike a Big Secret or Little Secret coil.

So, this potbelly, for example, has the end sections CW, and the mid-section CCW. So, what is the path a postulated "particle" of subtle energy would take? The coil will have a yang end and a yin end, due to the inherent directionality in the raw wire. So it would go from the yin tip, CW through the first t'ai chi or yin-yang center, and indeed, yang will change to yin here, in a sense. It will then travel CCW until it reverses the direction again at the second yin-yang.

Potbelly coil containing rutilated smokey chlorite quartz ball.

One funny thing about making the potbelly coil is that you need to start the second one at a 90 degree angle from where you want it to end up. Somehow, when I make that second S, it distorts the relationship with the other coil by that much. The picture depicts the right way to do this: if the first coil is resting on a plane as shown, then you want to bend up from that plane to form the S.

At least this holds true if making it with the ends CCW, as I prefer.

Goof-ups: It's easy to screw up somewhere along the line and end up with oddities like this one to the right, but actually this coil will work fine in a circuit. Far better, however, is to bend it over 90 degrees into what I call a **T-coil** which may not look like much, but has superior energy.

I have not yet tried any of the coils on this page in organite.

Here are a double trouble coil and a potbelly coil within an oscillating circuit coil. None of the coils touch. The potbelly and double-trouble are wired in to my CB array 1-cell earth battery circuit.

Little Secret Coil

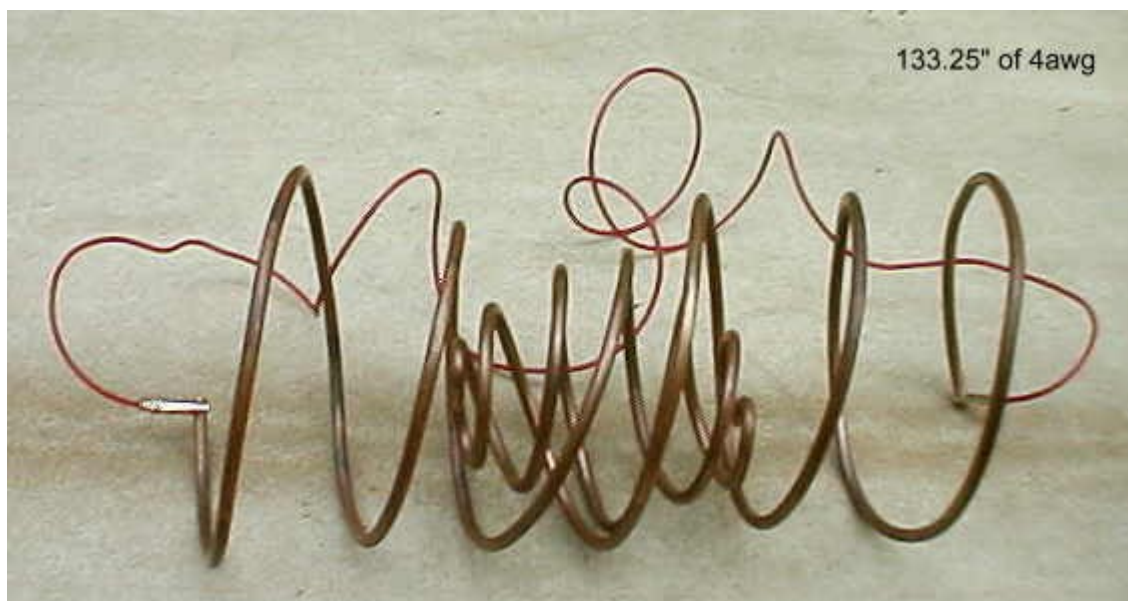
At the end of '03, Cesco came out with this one. It is a "double-terminated" loohan coil, only instead of fretting over how to connect the ends, extra lengths are used to shape into 2 Big Secret horns. Picture a loohan coil inside a Big Secret, all in one piece. The coil must have a clockwise wind initially, for it to work. I haven't worked with this much yet, but it is a great coil.

Actually I've only made 3 of these so far, and none of them really have that flared Big Secret shape. Nonetheless...

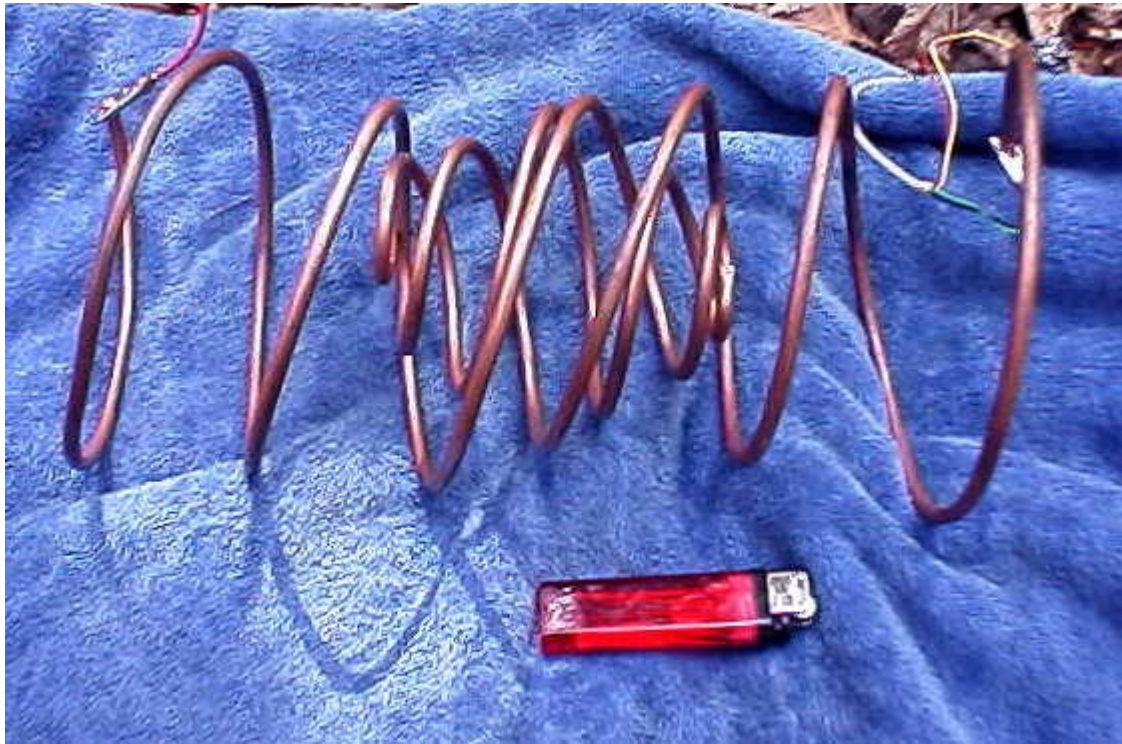


Any coils in the family of cat coils, loohan coils, etc., appear to clean up and refine ambient energy, and this is no exception.

Playing around with the one above, I noticed that it really seemed to amplify any energy put into its ends. So I hooked it up to an earth battery circuit and was very impressed by the radiance. So I built a much bigger one:

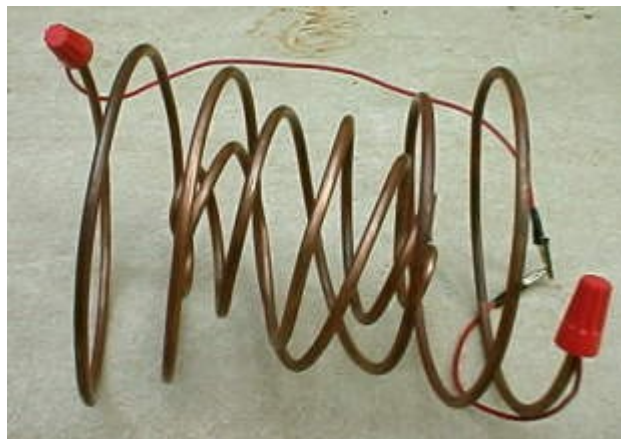


In this picture, the ends are simply jumpered to close the circuit.



Here the same coil is hooked into an earth battery circuit. A fancy one with 3 "cells" and devices with over 700' of mobius wire (the more mobes on the circuit, the wilder the subtle energy flowing through the wires gets. That rule probably applies to Little Secrets, too).

Those of you who can feel energy from web pics will, I think, appreciate that this is an extraordinarily cost-effective radiant emitter. And this large coil is discolored from annealing; if polished, it would probably "shine" more.



Same coil squashed to fit into a shorter space.



Namely, inside this orgonite piece.



Now, hooked up to the earth-power circuit.



The cast peice contains a mobius coil, and I have both coils (little secret and mobius) hooked together in the circuit. Ouroubourous fans, note the alligator clip swallowing the end of the Little

Secret. No doubt a highly-important detail.





Here she is! The base is probably just temporary, until I cast one someday. One could mount a radionics box on this base, as an alternative to running the thing on earth energy.

Modular construction allows for flexibility in future modifications and combinations.
Loohan Communications Office

Orgone Technical Bulletin #9

started Feb. 27, 2004

Written, Drawn, or Etched Stuff
and Eclectic Layering

Here is the succinct version of this page. The older, cumbersome historical version is now [here](#). The older page has some bits of info not found on this page. Including the many people I am grateful to for providing the important pieces of technology that I have combined together here, most of which came to me from readers of this site who emailed me.

Copper Foil: If you take a piece of copper foil, and put certain words and symbols on it, you wind up with a very small but intense energy device. What I mainly use:

- GOD FORCE
- the Reiki symbol described below
- GOLDEN C CRYSTAL
- the OM symbol
- the squared-off G symbol is handy for filling in little gaps.

Writing should be in capital letters. One should write/draw on both sides of the foil without regard to the indentations sticking up from the other side. If you want to direct energy toward the front when marking on the rear, put the symbols/words in mirror-image-wise.

Energy issues out the face of the words or symbols, unless they are made mirror-image-wise. Also, it issues out the faces of the labyrinths, etc., which is why I place these face down if I want

energy to pack into something.



I find the best energy results from having GOD FORCE and the Reiki symbol dominant, but also including GOLDEN C CRYSTAL and the OM symbol, and even other little symbols I like. On larger items, I put little OM symbols and reiki symbols in any empty spots left on the foil after the bigger stuff has been done.

One can also write CLEAN SKY on them, along with the other stuff, and stuff them in one's CB pipes.

After one is done engraving on them with a ball-point pen, one should write on them with markers in various colors. I didn't think of this until Nov/1/04, so it is not yet depicted.

The Reiki non-traditional dai-ko-myō. The symbol is drawn starting from the center of the spiral, outwards. Then the top piece is drawn from the edge of the spiral outward. Then the vertical line, etc. As far as I know, I have never received an attunement for this particular symbol, yet it is my favorite Reiki symbol.

I use a ball-point pen. When making larger foil pieces, I wear a glove on my writing hand; otherwise that hand gets all smeared with ink.

I haven't tried it, but for smaller, fine items, one could use a [machine](#) to etch metal.

Eclectic Layering: Reich used to alternate organic and inorganic (roughly meaning, for our purposes, plastic/paper as organic, and metal as inorganic) layers to make orgone accumulators. However, this technology causes bad energy to accumulate, too, without cleaning it.

What I am advocating here is using this principle, but adding sacred symbols and words to the layer materials. You will need copper foil, available from such places as [ssww.com](#). (Well, actually, you can get by with aluminum foil or aluminum tape. It is somewhat worth marking on aluminum tape, and I do when I use it now, but it is nothing like the copper for broadcasting the energy.) You will also need to read [my bulletin on power graphics](#) and print off some. Clear cellophane tape in wide packing width, is what I usually use these days for the inorganic layer. I also use narrow clear cellophane tape for tacking things in position before I tape over them. Scissors, a pen, and you're in business.

If you make the foil pieces of the same size and shape as the pictures, you won't need to layer with tape. This is my preferred method when feasible. These items were amongst those I stacked into the unit below.

But if I use labyrinths which may not be round, or may be smaller than the foil, I tape over them. I use small pieces of tape to tack things in position first.

I used to write/draw the words/symbols found by the top of this page on the back and front sides of many of these pics, but now I am trending toward just printing both sides of pics. Still, you can see I took advantage of the margin in the torus gif here.



To the right is an older version of the torus. (Metallic Sharpie markers work very well, as they apparently have real metals in them.)

How many layers of pics to each layer of metal? I don't know if there's a set answer to that. I used to do 1 of each, then realized 2 pics was better and more cost- and time-effective. Now I'm tending to do a lot more than that. I just ordered jumbo amounts of refilling ink. I see no reason not to print off big stacks of pics, and occasionally insert a metal piece between them.

I took the coil out of this unit, and filled the orgonite shell with eclectic layering, etc. It is quite extreme. And one can always access the contents to modify things. I recommend this concept. In fact, one could take just a plastic cylindrical container, and fill it with the layers. In the US, one can sometimes find Zinke Orchards almond butter in health food stores. It comes in a pint plastic container that is perfectly cylindrical. It is a bit translucent, but not bad, energetically. I see this as an upcoming project for me. Or maybe a metal can would work; I would make sure that an "organic" layer is outermost on the receptive end.

One would need to figure out what size pics to print off. One can determine the size in a graphics program, or just switch the numbers in the HTML code, if applicable. I will probably accumulate, over time, html pages for various sizes of discs that I may email on request.

My limited experience so far suggests, that in keeping with what we know about orgonite, it is better to have more concentrated metal near the top (if it is intended to have an upward direction) and more pics nearer the bottom, as the organic layer seems to draw in, and the metal radiate out more.

Note 10/24/04: I just read [this](#) and haven't quite digested it yet. But it probably has implications for the layering tech. "Galvanic batteries make no electricity, and are constructed of alternating layers of dissimilar metals, such as iron and zinc, in tall stacks." Hmmm...

Note 12/5: I now make a practice of alternating the metals (with printed graphics between each layer, of course).

Aluminum is not nearly as strongly radiant as copper, and with the tape, one can only mark on one side, versus 2 on copper. Plus, it's not worth getting quite as elaborate with aluminum as with copper. Nevertheless, there seems a decided energy-advantage to alternating this way. Aluminum tape is also cheaper and easier to inscribe than copper. One could also use aluminum foil, the thick kind. If too thin to write on with a pen, one can still draw on it with markers. Also, for personal items, it may be desirable to have the strong yang qualities of copper balanced with the yin aluminum.

Note of 11/23: Use discernment in choosing symbols and pictures! Don't blindly accept what I say, or anybody else, about what is a sacred power symbol.

Well-meaning people have emailed me pics and links of pics that are for healing, abundance, etc. Some of the "healing" pics didn't even have any particular good vibe to them that I could discern, others had "energy" yet I felt disinclined to use them. Others felt great.

In general, I prefer simple things that aren't likely to have hidden meanings, or symbols that just feel obviously sacred, like tori, shri yantras, Leedskalnin's Sweet Sixteen, labyrinths, etc. over complex magical paintings promoted by some.

If you are sensitive, you can modify, in a graphics program, a pic you like, like one of the mandalas

[here](#), and make it unique.

Note of 12/15/4: I just read a page I had seen before, but forgotten about, by Serge King: [The Amazing Manabloc](#). Worth reading. Here's an excerpt:

...such things as spirals, stars, concentric circles, crosses, and mandalas. One of the most fascinating discoveries is that symbols like these, even when drawn or printed on paper, seem to generate energy, the same energy as pyramids or orgone devices. And they can produce all the same effects.

We first used a concentric symbol on the base of the resin Manabloc and it greatly increased the energy output. Next we found that the symbol would still work even if it was covered up.

Note of 1/15/5: Another great idea that works real well is to turn an accessible part of one's water line into a water charger: essentially, follow the [instructions for a lakebuster](#) but around the pipe instead of a bottle.

Projects:

Various applications and projects to stir your imagination can be found at [this page](#). Graphics-intensive and less succinct. Unfortunately I didn't think of marking on the backs and fronts of the printed pictures until 9/13/4, so the earlier pics do not show this step. Nor had it occurred to me to mark on the copper with markers, after having already written on them with pens. And, unfortunately, these items are not nearly as powerful as they could have been. Further down, you will see the first of these neglected steps integrated into the construction.

Summary of tips:

Printed pics:

- Use the color graphics. Personalization is good. You can take the black-and-white checkered tori and put your own color sequence in it in any graphics program.
- You may also use your favorite labyrinths and other black-and-white drawings.
- [Graviton](#) the pics heavily!
- Print both sides of pic. If pic is asymmetrical (e.g. labyrinth) flip a copy mirror-image-wise and print that on the reverse. (Email me if you need html pages to print these so the sides match. I have a few.)
- I use plain paper and standard print setting.
- Use several layers of pics for each layer of metal.
- The paper is the "organic" layer; if directionality is desired, make a higher ratio of paper/metal on the butt end, and less paper separating the metal near the active end.
- directionality is also accomplished by the use of mirror-image pics on the reverse.

Cardboard:

Where structurally desirable, corrugated cardboard can be used. One side, usually the rougher one which faces inward on a box, is plus and the other side more minus. Cardboard can be made surprisingly strong with enough ink-work. Directionality is accomplished by the use of mirror-image markings on the reverse.

Cardboard, being a thick organic layer, is generally best used mainly on the intake surface of a directional unit. It can also come in handy where metal wool is used instead of foil.

Foil:

- Metal foil is good in any thickness that can be easily inscribed upon.
 - Some foil may be about equally shiny on both sides, with scant directional difference. If you have foil that is rougher on one side, that is the receptive side.
 - So far I have used only copper foil, aluminum tape, and aluminum foil. Copper is several times more powerful.
 - But I still think it is better to alternate the 2 metals, as this seems more powerful (and cheaper) than just copper.
 - I also have some hobby-shop aluminum foil that is coated with other metals and has an interesting vibe. I haven't worked with it yet. I did try writing on some brass foil, and that seemed pretty good. I believe I have seen silver-coated copper foil at online stained-glass suppliers, which is probably worth investigating.
 - I take a ball-point and write and draw stuff on the foils, one symbol on top of another. Mirror-image on the back. Then, I take a fine colored marker (especially metallic with a different color than the foil) and draw another layer of symbol on each side. Then, when that dries, I take another colored marker, and draw over that. I do this with 4-5 colors in all.
- It may be hard to believe, if one does not perceive energy, but, the energy level increases quite a bit with each layer of scribbling. Especially on the non-aluminum layers. So it's worth a bit of work.

Loohan Communications Office

Orgone Technical Bulletin #9

Feb. 27, 2004

Written, Drawn, or Etched Stuff
and Eclectic Layering

[original version; more compact version [here](#)]

When I read [Haroldine's book](#) on lithium-bearing stones, I learned that merely writing GOLDEN C CRYSTAL on white paper with black ink turns that piece of paper into a powerful healing energy device.



Then one of my correspondents, a Mr. Sola, told me about an Eastern practice of writing on copper foil. I tried this with GOLDEN C CRYSTAL and various other things.

The copper version has much stronger energy than the paper version. Aluminum is pretty worthless for this application. [Update: I do, when using aluminum tape, do some rudimentary scribbling on it now. It does help. But it seems a fraction as strong as using copper the same way.] I have not tried brass foil.

Of those I tried, GOLDEN C CRYSTAL was the best, and a close second was the Reiki non-traditional dai-ko-myō. The symbol is drawn

starting from the center of the spiral, outwards. Then the top piece is drawn from the edge of the spiral outward. Then the vertical line, etc. As far as I know, I have never received an attunement for this particular symbol, yet it is my favorite Reiki symbol.

CLEAN SKY also has good energy, with a specific practical intent that may be useful.

One can cut little squares or rectangles, write or draw on them, then cast them in orgonite or stuff them in copper pipes for a boost.

Note that there is a **directionality**: I write or draw on the shiny side of the foil, and that is the side that energy issues from.

Another great application is layering as in Reichian orgone accumulators. I do not make accumulators as such (as a traditional accumulator is dangerous, concentrating bad energy without converting it) but sometimes incorporate the principle in my orgonite pieces. Especially around mobius coils (see [my page on mobius coils](#)).

Further notes from Mr. Sola:

The traditional way as in Tibet and Northern India of writing morphic messages is the copper foil is cleaned with lemon juice and then written.

One option is to write on the indentation with a red felt pen again for reinforcing.

Peace is always written 3 times.

One thing is to chant what ever you are writing - when you are writing.

One respected chant is write 3 seed syllables:

OM (general purpose)

Eim (IM) for intellect

Hreem (like cream) for protection and destroying negative energy.

Sri (for prosperity).

"Om eim hreem sri" This is what is written and while writing one should chant it. Take this as fun. It may work.

I admit I haven't followed this. I do sometimes spray a bit of Sally's water on the foil and wipe it off first. I just use a ball-point pen. Still results in quite a powerful piece of foil.

Update June/04: Gabos pointed out that if one writes GOLDEN C CRYSTAL on one side of a piece of copper foil, and draws the Reiki symbol on the other side, it is **much** better. Comparing 2 similar pieces, one with only GOLDEN C CRYSTAL on the shiny side, and the other with GOLDEN C CRYSTAL on the shiny side and the Reiki symbol on the reverse, the second one puts out much better energy out the shiny side, plus puts out a bunch on the reverse that the other does not. I will be making mine like this in the future.

One can also write GOLDEN C CRYSTAL on both sides, but I find this inferior to having the symbol on one side.

And no need to only put one of these in a device. I largely use these to put in bottles of charged water, which I mainly use as gifts for ponds and lakes. Two of these foil pieces is better than 1,

and 3 is better yet. I put 7 in one bottle that I put on a copper pipe on the local municipal supply, and it feels really strong. The bottle also contains labyrinth water, and has a chartres labyrinth pic taped face-in on it (see OTB 12 if you don't know what I'm talking about) and does have an ice-cube unit taped to the base, too.

Then, a few days later, John Pacifico emailed me that the words *GOD FORCE* written on a piece of paper is pretty good. He works with words of power and these came to him in a vision. So I tried it, and was impressed. In fact, it felt considerably stronger to me than *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL*.

In any case, I cut 4 similar pieces of copper foil. From weakest to strongest, this is how they felt to me: (The first name of each pair was written on the shiny side of the foil, the second one on the dull side.)

GOLDEN C CRYSTAL + Reiki symbol (formerly my strongest combo)

GOD FORCE + *GOD FORCE*

GOD FORCE + *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL* (only slightly better than the previous)

GOD FORCE + Reiki symbol (best)

Halleluyah Amen! Seriously, I have no religious agenda; I just report how the energy feels to me.

I mentioned above that I put 7 *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL* + Reiki symbol foils in one bottle that I put on a copper pipe on the local municipal supply, and it felt really strong. Well, into that bottle I added the 4 various test foils I compared above, plus 3 more *GOD FORCE* + Reiki symbol, and washing my hands a few hours later, I was **amazed** at the improvement: it made my hands feel all tingly, even for a few minutes after washing. Feels like a very healing energy.

By the way, much copper foil sold on the internet (though the site may not specify it) is sticky on one side (used for stained glass) and very expensive. I'm lucky I got a bunch of non-sticky foil someone salvaged from a recycle place for me. Good luck finding suitable foil!

Update early July/04: One can even put, say, *GOD FORCE* and the Reiki symbol both on one side, the symbol sandwiched between the words, and also put *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL* on the back. This gets outrageously powerful-feeling. Or write *GOD FORCE* on the top of the face, the Reiki symbol under that, then flip it over and write *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL* where the indentation is from the Reiki symbol, and put another Reiki symbol back of where it says *GOD FORCE*. This gets insane: a tiny piece of foil with such radiance.

What might one do with this? Stick it to cell phones? One could "lamine" them with cellophane packing tape, and carry in one's wallet, or tape over chakras, acu-points, or injuries. One can make up a bunch and put them in a bottle of charged water. One could stack round ones with labyrinths sandwiched between and cast that in a muffin mold with orgonite.

I am surprised to note such synergy between symbols kind of mashed-up together. Are there other symbols that would be beneficial? Need to try the *OM* symbol someday.

If you try this on paper, better results can be had by using a Sharpie marker in the Metallic Copper flavor, which presumably has real copper in it; in any case, it has good energy.

Incidentally, if you desire a unidirectional, diode-like effect from your foil, write *GOLDEN C CRYSTAL* and draw the Reiki symbol on the shiny side, and write *GOD FORCE* in *mirror image* letters on the rear, so that it looks normal when viewed from the shiny side (I chose *GOD FORCE* for the back because it is easiest for me to write this backward).

"The SHIELD": A reader drew my attention to the graphic device at diviningmind.com. I've played around with this only a bit so far, and just as an energy device. I printed some off, including ones I'd enlarged in a graphics program. Then I traced over the printouts like it said. I find it is pretty strong-feeling, and synergistic with the *GOD FORCE*, labyrinths, etc. that I've been using in my Reichian-style layering (usually over mobius coils) which is discussed more below.

Tracing over it with a the copper-flavored Sharpie marker is feasible on a larger printout, and makes it noticeably stronger-feeling. As does stacking more than one on top of each other. However, I'd say that strictly as an energy stimulator, it is inferior to the labyrinths and *GOD FORCE*, and a lot more trouble (considering it has to be traced over). Nonetheless, there is a synergy factor.

On 7/13, I tried adding the *OM* symbol, and it only seems to make the energy better yet. I made a flexible orgone device, about the size of an old 45rpm record, with 3 circles of copper foil, 3 labyrinth pics (see [OTB 12](#)) and one "shield". I put many symbols and writings (of the above-mentioned varieties) on each side (of each foil) including the choku-rei reiki symbol (different symbol) also on one. One of the labyrinths I used was Reims2 from labyrinthos.net, which has 5 blank spaces in it, each of which I put an *OM* symbol in. Cellophane packing tape was used to separate the foils from direct contact with each other (they were larger than the labyrinths I sandwiched between them) and to seal the whole mess. This is what I call **eclectic layering**: powering up of Reich's tech of alternating layers.

I am so impressed by the power of this technology, that, frankly, I see myself using a lot less of cat coils in orgonite in the future. In fact, I see myself using a lot less orgonite in the future, and that largely to preserve these laminated creations in. I foresee a lot of muffins, pie pans, etc. But I presume that even by their naked selves, these disks will do whatever orgonite can do. The layers supposedly move orgone without cleaning it, but the symbols and writings should ensure that the orgone gets cleaned up.

Try slipping one behind your back between your shoulder blades as you lean back in a chair... ahhh! This is the most compact and the most material resource-efficient of the "dry" orgone technologies I've found yet. Well, depending on how much one has to pay for the foil.

However, energy-sensitivity is very helpful when making these. **There is always a "best" position** for any part you are adding to these or other orgone devices. Sometimes one can rotate one component in relation to the rest, until a super-sweet spot is found, then tape it in place. This won't always be at a logical angle to anything else. This gets easier as you build up more on one of these, as they are so powerful "right now" that you get immediate and strong feedback. Once several layers have been built up, it is possible that even a relatively "dense" individual will feel something.

Update August 10/04: I got some different foil from www.ssw.com. I got their 1.4 mil thickness



rolls, though 1mil would be enough. This is much thicker and softer (annealed) than the other stuff I had. I noticed that the thicker copper makes a far stronger "plate". It is also much more difficult (compared with the other foil) to write on the backside over the ridges left by writing on the face, because the indentations are so deep. So with this stuff I avoid doing that.

Here is something I made with 4 layers of this thick foil, some packing tape, and 5 copies of the Arras labyrinth, one of my favorites. This unit is slightly larger than a CD. I made all the foils unidirectional and aimed toward the viewer, except for the top one which faces the other way for "bucking energy" (explained in [OTB](#)

[10](#)). Likewise, you are looking at the backside of the labyrinth pic here.

Speaking of applying bucking energy to this work, originally I put the first 2 foils facing each other (with a taped labyrinth in between). This produced terrific energy, but most of it was out the edges. Then when I added another 2 foils facing one of the directions, it drew a large portion of that edge energy toward the front.

Then I put a 5th foil over the front, this one cut a slightly larger diameter, and crimped the edges over the back. (I had ensured that tape covered the other foils for insulation.) Doing this will draw even more of edge energy forward, although this is not really necessary within a coil like this (a Spurling-type ring would also work) as the coil uses that edge energy.

This foil was also facing the dominant direction, though I accidentally made some of the words facing backward. Anyway, I hung this big "medallion" within one of my tubular [oscillating circuit coils](#) on my wall, which makes for some reasonably potent orgone decor. I call it my gong. The lovely green shade of the wall is an inadvertent embellishment courtesy of my digital camera, by the way.

Now, the guy who wrote about this coil said it should never touch metal, but I break that rule sometimes. Here I deliberately have bare copper wire connecting the coil and medallion.

I have cast a somewhat similar disk in organite in the past, and expect to do more of that in the future.

Now, some further construction details. I find the best energy results from having GOD FORCE and the reiki symbol dominant, but also including GOLDEN C CRYSTAL and the OM symbol, and even other little symbols you like. I put little OM symbols and reiki symbols in any empty spots left on the foil after the bigger stuff has been done.

For me the best energy comes from aligning the entry path of the labyrinth right over the O in GOD; 2nd best is 180 degrees off. I always alternate, that is, GOD on one foil will be over the FORCE on the next foil, and the labyrinth tunnel will be 180 degrees from the next closest one.

Lithium-Bearing Minerals in Organite

Athene sent me a very interesting little book, Lithium and Lithium Crystals, by Haroldine (1988), which contains a lot of juicy info, some of which I will share here.

These stones include tourmaline, lepidolite, spodumene, amblygonite, petalite, eucryptite, hiddenite, kunzite, lithium quartz, tryphane, sugilite a.k.a. royal azel, polyolithionite, and a few others. Also she mentions desert lake brines as having around 22% (very high) lithium dioxide. According to her, some stones with the highest content are amblygonite (8-10%), spodumene (8-8½%), and eucryptite (8%).

But elsewhere I have read that spodumene can vary widely in lithium dioxide content.

Nevertheless, the bag of it (powdered) Athene sent me, as well as some I ordered from elsewhere, have great energy.

I don't believe she mentions lithium crystals, as such, in the book, but these are out there, too.

Jimshoe mentioned that the more purple the lepidolite, the higher the Li content. I do find that purple feels a lot better than pink lepidolite. Get it if you can find it.

FERTILIZER: powdered stones like lepidolite appear to have value added to soil.

WATER enhancement in agriculture: lithium ore was wrapped in cloths around sections of irrigation pipe in an orchard experiment. Evidently, the water picked up the vibe, causing dramatically increased blossom set and nutrient content in the fruit.

BALANCES human energy field, chakras, meridians. Ground lepidolite powder was painted on nails with clear nail polish, just one drop in the center of each nail, with salutary results on the well-being of the participants. Also, a small cloth baggie of this powder, worn for some time, improved many conditions.

A grounding effect was noted in people who were "hyper" or spacey.

PAROTID GLANDS: are located in the cheek/jaw area. The book says these are primary repositories of stored rage and anger. They play an important role in determining the pH of the saliva. Carrying HIDDENITE in particular is supposed to be effective, over a period of months, in allowing the glands to release excess stress stored in these glands. This can resolve TMJ problems, which are supposedly caused by tension in the jaw muscles from the stored anger.

GOLDEN C CRYSTALS: are perhaps the ultimate of the lithium stones. This stuff makes a great charged water with a rating of 250,000 angstroms.

There are only a few thousand of these crystals around, and she warns that there are look-alikes being sold, which are of much less value. The true Golden C's contain 4% gallium, as well as 35% lithium, and 61% beryllium. Haroldine says this produces a frequency like calcium44, a rare type of calcium.

Interestingly, CoQ10 is composed of 2% gallium, 23% lithium, 65% beryllium, and 10% Ca44!

Supposedly these stones have all sorts of spiritual, mental, and physical benefits. Hard to get, but the GOOD NEWS is that if you merely write "GOLDEN C CRYSTAL" on a piece of white paper with black ink, it will bring through the energy. Works for me. This may be a great little power-up for TBs, water wands, etc.: merely cast such pieces of paper into the units. I feel a strong, nice energy from such a piece of paper. Check it out. One could also charge water with this, maybe wrap the paper around your water pipe.

I get a lot of mileage out of putting the paper, text outward, rolled up in a copper pipe (as in a wand).

Spodumene and petalite are commonly available from potter's supply companies in very fine powder form quite cheaply. I ordered them from <http://www.alligatorclay.com/chemicals.php3> and strongly suggest you get some of the spodumene, especially. Note that if you mix a whole bunch of this into your resin, it may delay curing. Also, i have read that when heated, lithium stones will release Li ions, which probably means that if your resin gets too hot, some of the Li may cook off. Here is the succinct version of this page. The older, cumbersome historical version is now [here](#). The older page has some bits of info not found on this page. Including the many people I am grateful to for providing the important pieces of technology that I have combined together here, most of which came to me from readers of this site who emailed me.

Copper Foil: If you take a piece of copper foil, and put certain words and symbols on it, you wind up with a very small but intense energy device. What I mainly use:

- GOD FORCE
- the Reiki symbol described below
- GOLDEN C CRYSTAL
- the OM symbol
- the squared-off G symbol is handy for filling in little gaps.

Writing should be in capital letters. One should write/draw on both sides of the foil without regard to the indentations sticking up from the other side. If you want to direct energy toward the front when marking on the rear, put the symbols/words in mirror-image-wise.

Energy issues out the face of the words or symbols, unless they are made mirror-image-wise. Also, it issues out the faces of the labyrinths, etc., which is why I place these face down if I want energy to pack into something.

I find the best energy results from having GOD FORCE and the Reiki symbol dominant, but also including GOLDEN C CRYSTAL and the OM symbol, and even other little symbols I like. On larger items, I put little OM symbols and reiki symbols in any empty spots left on the foil after the bigger stuff has been done.

One can also write CLEAN SKY on them, along with the other stuff, and stuff them in one's CB pipes.



After one is done engraving on them with a ball-point pen, one should write on them with markers in various colors. I didn't think of this until Nov/1/04, so it is not yet depicted.

The Reiki non-traditional dai-ko-myō. The symbol is drawn starting from the center of the spiral, outwards. Then the top piece is drawn from the edge of the spiral outward. Then the vertical line, etc. As far as I know, I have never received an attunement for this particular symbol, yet it is my favorite Reiki symbol.

I use a ball-point pen. When making larger foil pieces, I wear a glove on my writing hand; otherwise that hand gets all smeared with ink.

I haven't tried it, but for smaller, fine items , one could use a



[machine](#) to etch metal.

Eclectic Layering: Reich used to alternate organic and inorganic (roughly meaning, for our purposes, plastic/paper as organic, and metal as inorganic) layers to make orgone accumulators. However, this technology causes bad energy to accumulate, too, without cleaning it.

What I am advocating here is using this principle, but adding sacred symbols and words to the layer materials. You will need copper foil, available from such places as [ssww.com](#). (Well, actually, you can get by with aluminum foil or aluminum tape. It is somewhat worth marking on aluminum tape, and I do when I use it now, but it is nothing like the copper for broadcasting the energy.) You will also need to read [my bulletin on power graphics](#) and print off some. Clear cellophane tape in wide packing width, is what I usually use these days for the inorganic layer. I also use narrow clear cellophane tape for tacking things in position before I tape over them. Scissors, a pen, and you're in business.

If you make the foil pieces of the same size and shape as the pictures, you won't need to layer with tape. This is my preferred method when feasible. These items were amongst those I stacked into the unit below.

But if I use labyrinths which may not be round, or may be smaller than the foil, I tape over them. I use small pieces of tape to tack things in position first.

I used to write/draw the words/symbols found by the top of this page on the back and front sides of many of these pics, but now I am trending toward just printing both sides of pics. Still, you can see I took advantage of the margin in the torus gif here.

To the right is an older version of the torus. (Metallic Sharpie markers work very well, as they apparently have real metals in them.)

How many layers of pics to each layer of metal? I don't know if there's a set answer to that. I used to do 1 of each, then realized 2 pics was better and more cost- and time-effective. Now I'm tending to do a lot more than that. I just ordered jumbo amounts of refilling ink. I see no reason not to print off big stacks of pics, and occasionally insert a metal piece between them.

I took the coil out of this unit, and filled the orgonite shell with eclectic layering, etc. It is quite extreme. And one can always access the contents to modify things. I recommend this concept. In fact, one could take just a plastic cylindrical container, and fill it with the layers. In the US, one can sometimes find Zinke Orchards almond butter in health food stores. It comes in a pint plastic container that is perfectly cylindrical. It is a bit translucent, but not bad, energetically. I see this as an upcoming project for me. Or maybe a metal can would work; I would make sure that an "organic" layer is outermost on the receptive end.

One would need to figure out what size pics to print off. One can determine the size in a graphics program, or just switch the numbers in the HTML code, if applicable. I will probably accumulate, over time, html pages for various sizes of discs that I may email on request.

My limited experience so far suggests, that in keeping with what we know about orgonite, it is better to have more concentrated metal near the top (if it is intended to have an upward direction) and more pics nearer the bottom, as the organic layer seems to draw in, and the metal radiate out

more.

Note 10/24/04: I just read [this](#) and haven't quite digested it yet. But it probably has implications for the layering tech. "Galvanic batteries make no electricity, and are constructed of alternating layers of dissimilar metals, such as iron and zinc, in tall stacks." Hmmm...

Note 12/5: I now make a practice of alternating the metals (with printed graphics between each layer, of course).

Aluminum is not nearly as strongly radiant as copper, and with the tape, one can only mark on one side, versus 2 on copper. Plus, it's not worth getting quite as elaborate with aluminum as with copper. Nevertheless, there seems a decided energy-advantage to alternating this way. Aluminum tape is also cheaper and easier to inscribe than copper. One could also use aluminum foil, the thick kind. If too thin to write on with a pen, one can still draw on it with markers. Also, for personal items, it may be desirable to have the strong yang qualities of copper balanced with the yin aluminum.

Note of 11/23: Use discernment in choosing symbols and pictures! Don't blindly accept what I say, or anybody else, about what is a sacred power symbol.

Well-meaning people have emailed me pics and links of pics that are for healing, abundance, etc. Some of the "healing" pics didn't even have any particular good vibe to them that I could discern, others had "energy" yet I felt disinclined to use them. Others felt great.

In general, I prefer simple things that aren't likely to have hidden meanings, or symbols that just feel obviously sacred, like torii, shri yantras, Leedskalnin's Sweet Sixteen, labyrinths, etc. over complex magical paintings promoted by some.

If you are sensitive, you can modify, in a graphics program, a pic you like, like one of the mandalas [here](#), and make it unique.

Note of 12/15/4: I just read a page I had seen before, but forgotten about, by Serge King: [The Amazing Manabloc](#). Worth reading. Here's an excerpt:

...such things as spirals, stars, concentric circles, crosses, and mandalas. One of the most fascinating discoveries is that symbols like these, even when drawn or printed on paper, seem to generate energy, the same energy as pyramids or orgone devices. And they can produce all the same effects.

We first used a concentric symbol on the base of the resin Manabloc and it greatly increased the energy output. Next we found that the symbol would still work even if it was covered up.

Note of 1/15/5: Another great idea that works real well is to turn an accessible part of one's water line into a water charger: essentially, follow the [instructions for a lakebuster](#) but around the pipe instead of a bottle.

Projects:

Various applications and projects to stir your imagination can be found at [this page](#). Graphics-intensive and less succinct. Unfortunately I didn't think of marking on the backs and fronts of the printed pictures until 9/13/4, so the earlier pics do not show this step. Nor had it occurred to me to mark on the copper with markers, after having already written on them with pens. And, unfortunately, these items are not nearly as powerful as they could have been. Further down, you will see the first of these neglected steps integrated into the construction.

Summary of tips:

Printed pics:

- Use the color graphics. Personalization is good. You can take the black-and-white checkered tori and put your own color sequence in it in any graphics program.
- You may also use your favorite labyrinths and other black-and-white drawings.
- [Graviton](#) the pics heavily!
- Print both sides of pic. If pic is asymmetrical (e.g. labyrinth) flip a copy mirror-image-wise and print that on the reverse. (Email me if you need html pages to print these so the sides match. I have a few.)
- I use plain paper and standard print setting.
- Use several layers of pics for each layer of metal.
- The paper is the "organic" layer; if directionality is desired, make a higher ratio of paper/metal on the butt end, and less paper separating the metal near the active end.
- directionality is also accomplished by the use of mirror-image pics on the reverse.

Cardboard:

Where structurally desirable, corrugated cardboard can be used. One side, usually the rougher one which faces inward on a box, is plus and the other side more minus. Cardboard can be made surprisingly strong with enough ink-work. Directionality is accomplished by the use of mirror-image markings on the reverse.

Cardboard, being a thick organic layer, is generally best used mainly on the intake surface of a directional unit. It can also come in handy where metal wool is used instead of foil.

Foil:

- Metal foil is good in any thickness that can be easily inscribed upon.
 - Some foil may be about equally shiny on both sides, with scant directional difference. If you have foil that is rougher on one side, that is the receptive side.
 - So far I have used only copper foil, aluminum tape, and aluminum foil. Copper is several times more powerful.
 - But I still think it is better to alternate the 2 metals, as this seems more powerful (and cheaper) than just copper.
 - I also have some hobby-shop aluminum foil that is coated with other metals and has an interesting vibe. I haven't worked with it yet. I did try writing on some brass foil, and that seemed pretty good. I believe I have seen silver-coated copper foil at online stained-glass suppliers, which is probably worth investigating.
 - I take a ball-point and write and draw stuff on the foils, one symbol on top of another. Mirror-image on the back. Then, I take a fine colored marker (especially metallic with a different color than the foil) and draw another layer of symbol on each side. Then, when that dries, I take another colored marker, and draw over that. I do this with 4-5 colors in all.
- It may be hard to believe, if one does not perceive energy, but, the energy level increases quite a bit with each layer of scribbling. Especially on the non-aluminum layers. So it's worth a bit of work

Power Graphics

(formerly titled "Labyrinth Power")

A while back Susie in Australia sent me a beautiful drawing of the Chartres Labyrinth on cloth,

about 30" X 30" and suggested I try charging water with it, among other things.

I eventually did, and found that the resultant water felt better and stronger to me than Sally's Medicine Wheel Water! (Which is described in [OTB 7](#). This was some stuff she'd sent me last year.) Also, it tasted much better. I was drinking filtered tap water from a "Sallified" water supply, but when I put some of this on the labyrinth for a while, the taste cleaned up to "perfect" without any aftertaste.

Then I removed the Sally Water bottle from the pipe it was sitting on (the cold water line to a sink) which was charging the whole municipal supply (a highly-recommended practice), and replaced it with a bottle of distilled water that had a small printed Chartres labyrinth taped to it, face in, and with special copper foil pieces added (see below). This made the water coming out of the tap much stronger, and the taste better, but still required taking a bottle of drinking water to the bigger cloth labyrinth for final polish.

There are a couple of other things one can add that are not readily available right now, that improve the water even more. One is a type of energy bead made by a friend of Slim Spurling. Hopefully these will be available soon. Actually, one doesn't need to leave a bead in the charging bottle; distilled water will hold much of the charge of the bead. This results in even better-tasting water; I no longer bother to place the drinking water on the labyrinth for that final polish. The beads alone will not charge "dead" distilled water to levels comparable to Sally water. But their charge will piggyback on top of the labyrinth energy, augmenting it greatly.

There are actually 2 frequencies of these beads that I know of, and they are used together. Allegedly, the frequencies are inimical to 2 types of malevolent aliens: the reptilians and the greys. However, they don't feel anti-anything to me, just a real strong, pleasant, healing type of energy. I merely discovered that they improve the taste of water.

Update Jan/05: Now there is also a freq against etheric spiders and a dolphin freq.

The other power-up additive is a type of aluminum honeycomb used in aircraft walls. A friend is looking into a quantity purchase of this stuff now. This is good in orgonite, too. It seems to somehow, because of its hexagonal structure, purify the water even more. And adds significantly more energy to the charging bottle.

One can print off some small labyrinths at labyrinthos.net. I can vouch that the Chartres labyrinth will make permanently-charged water, even after removal of the labyrinth (provided it is made with distilled water with a piece of copper in it) but not all the others will.

One can easily make cheap energy devices this way.

I already had established to my satisfaction that to make a top-notch "permanent" 2nd generation Sally water (for energy devices or water charging, not drinking) requires distilled water and contact with copper, at least for a while while charging. I *assume* this holds true for labyrinth water, too. In any case, Chartres labyrinth water made thusly does keep its potency.

Of course, it will keep without copper treatment for as long as an intact picture of a labyrinth is kept taped to the bottle. But in the field, this paper is likely to become damaged eventually. Though I have kept a bottle submerged for many months with a labyrinth taped on with aluminum tape, with no apparent damage yet.

I recommend people use copper foil, if they have it, inside the charging bottle, and write/draw on

the foil with a ball-point pen (see [OTB 9](#)).

If you don't have foil, use bare copper wire and make a small coil. It is easy to make a simple CW spiral coil or (better) caduceus around a wooden spoon handle or something, and slip it in even a narrow-mouthed bottle.

Not that it is *necessary* to keep copper in the bottle, beyond an initial period of perhaps a few minutes or hours. But these items add a lot of power.

Drop a mini orgonite unit into the bottle if feasible. Or silicone-glue one to the base on the outside. If the bottle will not permanently have labyrinth(s) driving it, avoid using steel or other ingredients that have a magnetic field. Even if it will be picture-driven, you don't want steel to be exposed to the water inside, where it will rust. The orgonite is optional, but very good, especially for environmental gifting. I keep a medium-sized orgonite unit on the municipal water pipe, as well. But there is beauty in economy, too, and I like having plenty of easy-to-make, orgoniteless ones around to toss into every pond, and give away.

Remember that water expands when it freezes, so leave an air space of maybe 20% if applicable. For items to be thrown in water, it is best to fill the bottle completely so it will sink, and place it in deep water where it won't freeze. Plastic bottles filled with distilled water (and, by the way, I am talking about the cheap stuff from the grocery store) will sink, slowly, in fresh water. I'm pretty sure they would float in brackish or salt water. In moving water, I would use glass bottles, or better, sealed copper pipe. One can even wrap the labyrinth(s) around the pipe end, tape over it, and cast in orgonite.

Actually, if one does the latter, one can leave the other pipe end open, as the river water in the pipe will continually be charged. I have done this with eclectic layering (OTB 9) on the closed end.

For that matter, one could use bottles, jars, etc. with no lid, for throwing into lakes, etc. The disadvantage would be that if the aluminum tape ever leaks, the pics would eventually rot. This is also true of the capped ones, but at least the trapped water in those will continue to hold the charge.

On fancier ones I cover the aluminum tape with duct tape. Any loose pieces of foil, aluminum honeycomb, etc. should fit snugly enough through the neck to not fall out.

The advantage is that one could use containers missing lids or otherwise unsuited. One wouldn't worry about steel lids rusting out. Plus they should sink well even in salt water. Also, if you have ever "inconspicuously" strolled around a lakeside park with a backpack filled with heavy water bottles, you might appreciate the lighter weight if a few are empty.

But beware of **flotation** issues! These will float unless you dip them in the lake to completely fill them first. I have made these with real wide-mouth jars, the cylindrical kind where the mouth is as large as the jar, and these sink fast, but are more likely than bottles to fill up with silt. Which is probably not that big a deal.

Update 1/15/5: I have put up a [tutorial with pics](#) for making bottle devices. It is somewhat repetitive of much of the info above.

But labyrinths aren't only for charging water. One can also cast the pictures in orgonite without water, or set the curing orgonite over them to absorb some vibes. Some people believe that anything you want sorted out and properly resolved can be addressed with them; e.g. troublesome

bills or legal notices should be placed on a labyrinth.

And then there's a consciousness shift that is alleged to occur if one walks one, even if only with one's finger on a smaller version.

I should mention that there is incompatibility between Sally's medicine wheel water and this water. Sally water (I should state that I am referring to second-generation Sally water made with distilled) is permanently weakened by placing over a labyrinth. Permanently, that is, until one touches the bottle with a wand containing SW. Oddly, the result of this is markedly **stronger** than SW that has not been labyrinthized. Yet this still a bit weaker than pure laby water. To recapitulate, here is a list from weakest to strongest, according to my highly-subjective analysis:

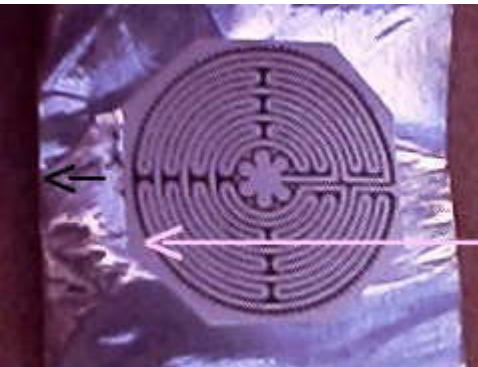
SW that has been on a labyrinth

SW that has not been exposed to a labyrinth

SW that has been on a labyrinth, removed, and then revived by contact with a SW wand.

Pure labyrinth water that has never been sallified.

So what happens if you toss a laby water device into a lake that already has had SW in it for a while? I did this with a pond of mine, and the water turned out great.



Here's a pic set on aluminum tape, sticky side facing the viewer. This is preparatory for sticking onto a bottle or something. Rub the tape snugly into place to seal it well. Use an inanimate object to rub with; aluminum is soft and slightly toxic; Hulda Clark claims that we absorb some even by touching it.

Incidentally, most labyrinths I've checked out have a **directionality** to them, in addition to the upward direction: some subtle energy "shoots out" in the direction that is a continuance of the energy drawn into the "tunnel". This holds true of all the ones I mostly use, namely Chartres, Arras, Reims2, Dalby, Alasnan, Elypl. Some others, e.g. Amiens, St.Bertin, Maastricht, do not have a clear direction. Dransberg actually has more energy coming out the openings.

Important Note: One can easily make powerful-feeling energy devices simply by stacking the pictures on top of each other. If one prints out several pages at once, all the pics will be in the same position on each page; thus it is easy to cut out 4 or 5 layers at once.

I tried this with the torus pic mentioned below, and found it is better to rotate each pic out of its original position. It got better when I inserted labyrinth pics between them.

Also, if you write/draw the words/symbols found by the top of [OTB 9](#) on the back sides of any of these pics, the energy will be greatly augmented. If you want this additional energy to be going toward the face of the original printout, write/draw mirror-image versions of your words/drawings on the back. I also respectfully mark on the faces, and/or doctor the faces with a text tool prior to printing; these are, of course, not done mirror-image.

Note: One can also print on the reverse side. More on this on the [color graphics page](#). I do not mark on the color graphics or the "heavier" torus pics. And frankly, now that I have these superior pics, I hardly use labyrinths any more.

There are a few more labyrinth pics at crystalinks.com, including larger versions of Chartres.

Other (non-labyrinthine) graphics

that can be used similarly for the eclectic layering described in [OTB 9](#):

"**The SHIELD**": A reader drew my attention to the graphic device at diviningmind.com. I've played around with this only a bit so far, and just as an energy device. I printed some off, including ones I'd enlarged in a graphics program. Then I traced over the printouts like it said. I find it is pretty strong-feeling, and synergistic with the GOD FORCE, labyrinths, etc. that I've been using in my eclectic layering.

Tracing over it with a the copper-flavored Sharpie marker is feasible on a larger printout, and makes it noticeably stronger-feeling. As does stacking more than one on top of each other.

However, I'd say that strictly as an energy stimulator, it is inferior to the labyrinths and GOD FORCE, and a lot more trouble (considering it has to be traced over). Nonetheless, there is a synergy factor.



Lakhovsky coil decals as mentioned on my coil info page, can also be used.

Mandalas of many types are available on the web, mostly in color. [Here](#) is one collection. Most of these are not real powerful, but many are pretty good.

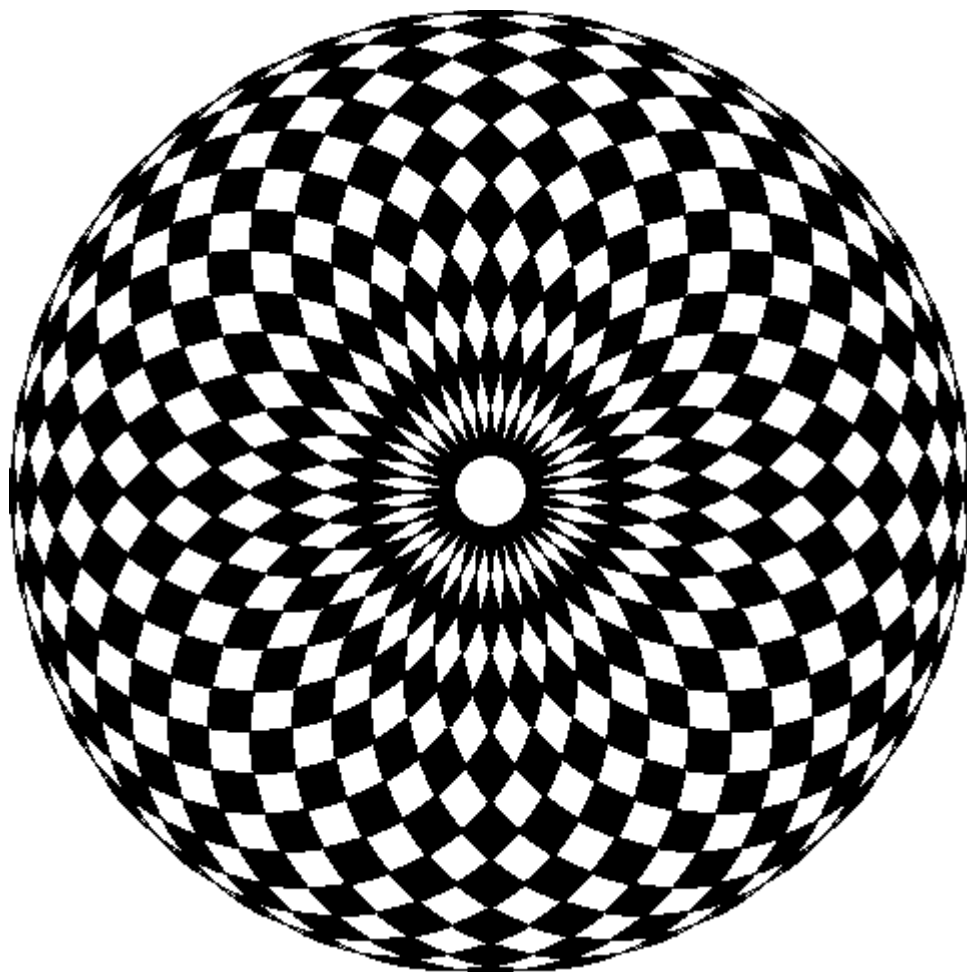
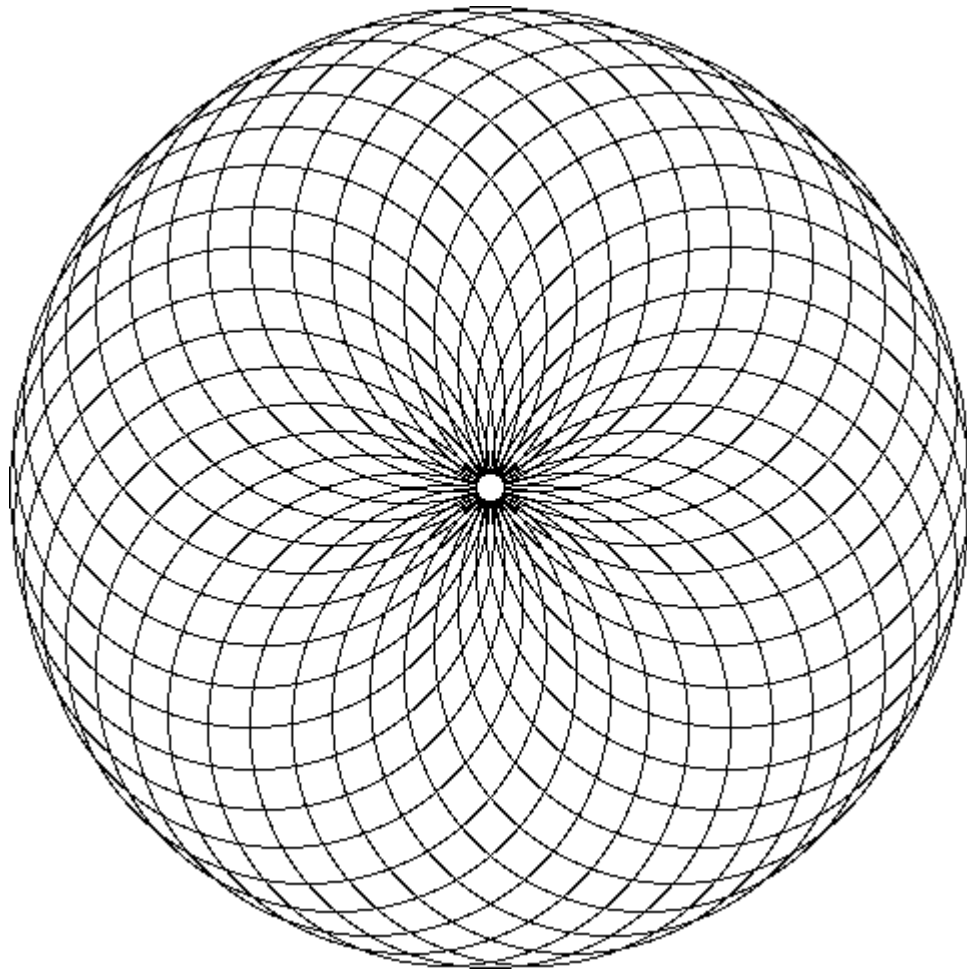
A nice collection of small B&W **shri yantras** is [here](#). Another, single, one is [here](#). And a large one [here](#).

It is amazing how different cultures came up with different symbols that have considerable power. From Ghana we have [Adrinka symbols](#) which have impressive energy. Many of them are excellent. The one I thought had the best energy is [this one](#). Check out what it means.

This [site](#) on the work of Ed Leedskalnin has his excellent [Sweet Sixteen](#) graphic, as well as a few [more](#). This latter page has a nice taoist paqua, and I also really like the pic at the bottom. These pics will need to be cropped out, a task easily accomplished in any graphics program, e.g. MS Paint, which most people have. But if this is a problem, I will email them to you. Frankly, though, I prefer to use color torus pics, etc.

The Torus: I found a great gif of a torus that I like even more than labyrinths. It is a bit large, almost 5" diameter when I print it out. I can only get 2 per page. If I try to reduce the size in a graphics program, it just ruins it. Unfortunately, though I swear I bookmarked the site, the bookmark isn't there, and the site was also missing from my history. Freaky. At least I did save the graphic to my hard drive, and I will email it to anyone who asks, though it is inferior to the improved versions below. I can't publish it because it's probably copyrighted.

Update: Someone I emailed it to was kind enough to do some geat work on it, and sent me the following 2 gifs:



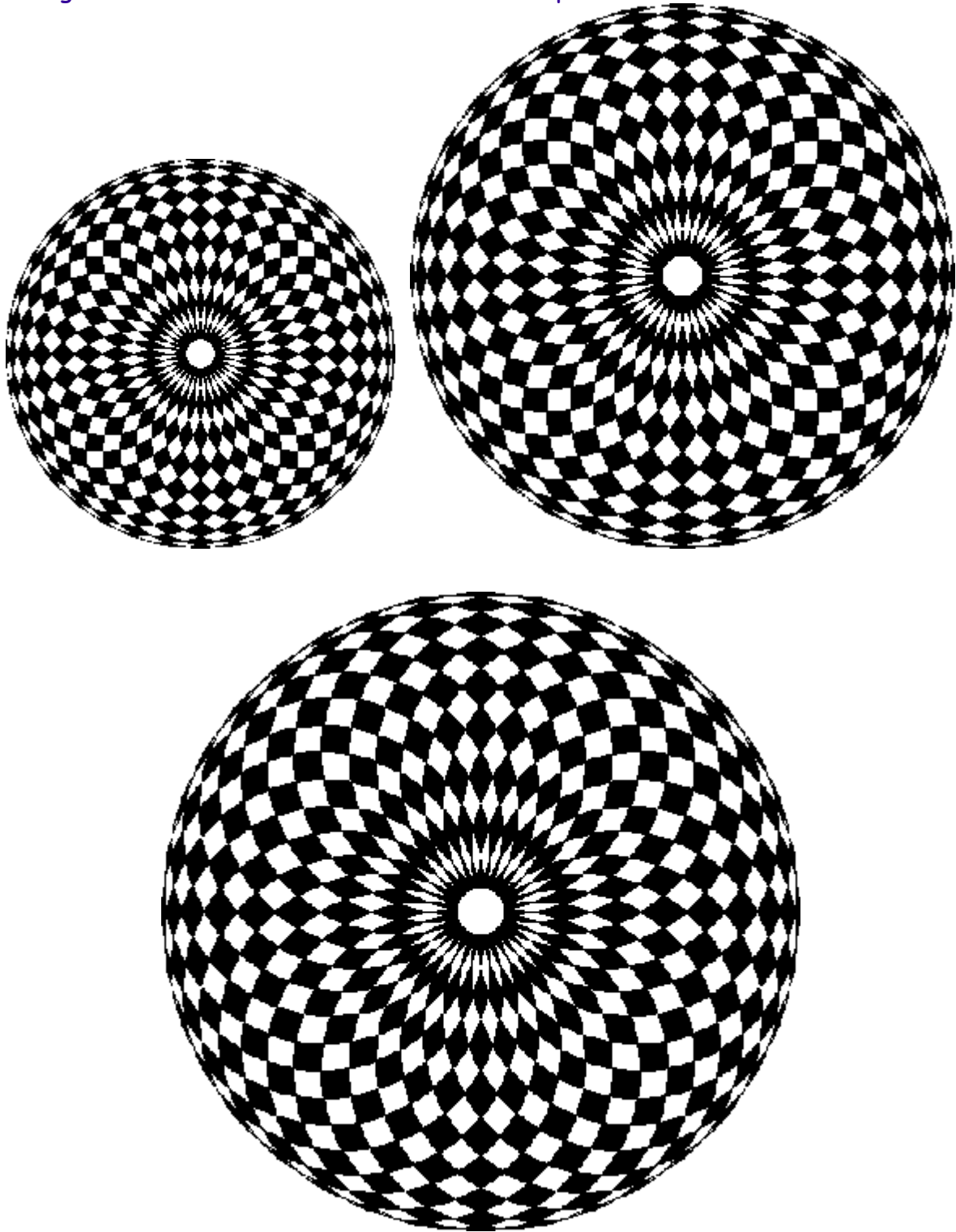
The one on top is the original one with excess black removed from the center; the original did not have that white hole in the center. This one feels better to me, looks better, and wastes a tiny bit less ink than the original.

This pic is weaker than the one below, let alone the color versions.

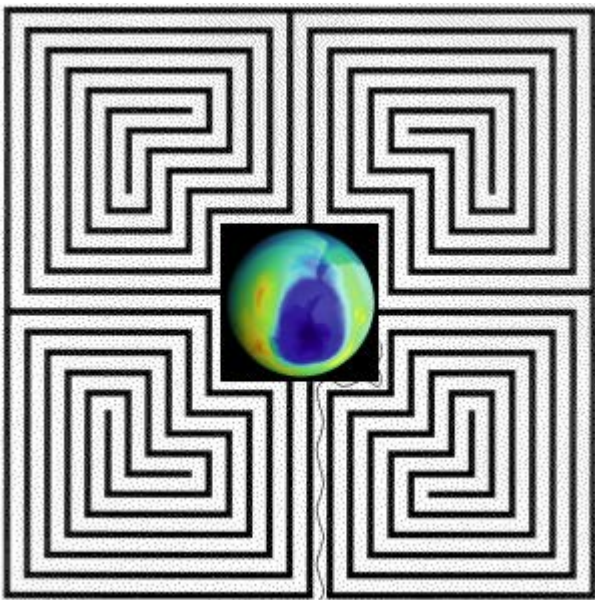
The second one is a real piece of work! Most impressive. This feels much stronger to me, though it would suck more ink out of the printer. This, in my opinion, is **the best** graphic for our purposes. Except for the color ones.

Note: it seems of dubious value to me to mark on the printouts of the torus gifs, except the top light version. I'm not sure it improves them, and it may do the opposite.

And here are some in smaller sizes. For some reason the darker torus can be reduced in a graphics program. The lighter torus will lose info and most of its power if reduced!



I finally got my printer working again late Oct/04 , and printed off a bunch of pics. Then I taped one of the half-sized torus pics (the smallest one above) face-in, to a clear plastic bottle containing distilled water and a small, unmarked piece of copper foil.



The immediate energy output of that bottle was highly impressive! I let it sit overnight that way, then this morning early, I removed the pic. The energy seemed to hold for a while, but 48 hours later, I noticed it had diminished quite a bit! So, I recommend relying on a permanent pic to keep the water charged. I am putting both this pic and the Chartres one, apart or concentrically, on water bottles for gifting; whenever the torus deteriorates, at least the water should still hold the Chartres energy.

I tried one of these little torus gifs under a bottle of Sally Water (2nd gen made with distilled & copper) overnight. This graphic is far more compatible with SW than the Chartres labyrinth was! After I removed the bottle from the pic, the resulting water felt noticeably superior to the torus water made with plain distilled. Of course, adding the honeycomb and bead energies would probably boost it even more. I also charged some plain distilled with both Chartres and the torus and nothing else, except a scrap of copper. This is a bit stronger than SW+torus, but the SW has a different, sweet energy about it that is nice, too.

10/29/04: Added a page of [color graphics](#). They feel stronger, as does the water they make. In fact, the water feels quite superior. I'm talking about the color torus pics; I haven't tried the mandalas on water.

Some people are casting pics near the surface. I really should mention that [my own experience](#) in casting pics by putting them in the bottom and sides of the mold didn't work out that well. It looked fine taken out of the mold, but I dug it up months later, and moisture had deteriorated the pics noticeably.

Apparently, the pics were so near the surface that they absorbed moisture from the damp earth. And this was with thin epoxy. Epoxy should be waterproof, but I guess some of the paper fiber wasn't fully coated.

So if you have items like that, you might want to recast in a thin layer of epoxy, or brush some over the bottoms. Polyester absorbs water.

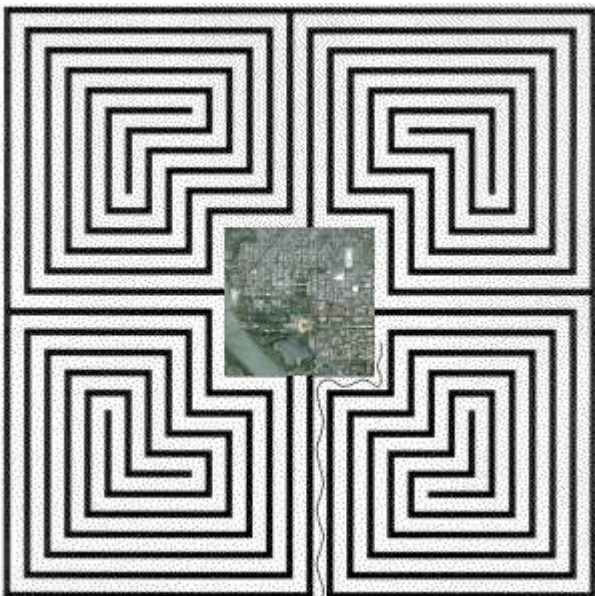
11/25/04: Athene recently told me about "**gravitoning**". There is a somewhat hard-to-understand site on it [here](#). But essentially, what you do is open any pic in a graphics program, Select All (probably under Edit). Then Copy. Then Paste it repeatedly in place over itself. Right-click, Merge All. Save.

This does not change the appearance, but the energy output increases with each paste. This increased energy transfers in printing. I do not understand this, but I can feel it.

I realized that one can increase the power much faster if one hits Ctrl+C (copy) every time or 2 between Ctrl+V (paste). Presumably, this is because one is copying the most recent, energized version and pasting that, instead of the original version.

It will tie up my PC's memory real badly if I do much of this stuff, especially with large, color pics. If your computer slows down a lot, simply save your work and restart to restore free memory. I have gravitroned most of the pics on the color graphics page already.

4/23/05: Now Susie's got me started using labyrinths to charge something by pasting a pic inside



one, digitally.

One can do this in MS Paint. See "inserting bitmaps" in the help index.

That is a depiction of the Earth and its southern ozone hole.

And here's one of Washington, DC.

These can be printed off.

See also [OTB 15: Advanced Power Graphics](#), published 5/10/5/.

More on Water Containers in Orgonite

*Nothing in the world is as soft and yielding as water,
Yet nothing can better overcome the hard and strong.*

- - - Tao Te Ching

This is sort of a continuation of [OTB 1](#), which was on blue water bottles. When I first tried one of those, I had an impression that the completed unit caused a resonance with the water in my body. I'm not certain about that, but it sure felt different when I actually touched it. I had to wonder whether this sort of unit would transmit more of its energy to water it was tossed in.

This bulletin explores types of water to put in units, as well as different types of units with water containers in them.

SAPS' Medicine Wheel Water aka Sally water: On 5/5/3 I received a water wand from Southern Arizona Protective Services. This was a 1' long tube of 1" copper pipe, with a bit of orgonite and coils on one end, and filled with a very special water. After briefly stirring a gallon jar of tap water and then removing the wand, both myself and another energy-sensitive person could feel a tingling when we touched the jar.

Many claims have been made about this water's ability to bust towers, clear underground bases, and the like. All I know is that by contact with the water or a copper pipe containing it, other water will become like it. A jug of such water seems like a sort of orgone generator with a high frequency.

(In fact, I keep some nearby when my orgonite is curing, touching the molds. When feasible I even set the molds in a water bath. Some people believe that any frequency of energy that is affecting orgonite as it cures will be locked into the orgonite.)

Anyway, as soon as I got this water, I gave some to several people to put into wells, creeks, and spring-fed ponds. And put it in many creeks and ponds myself.

My area was a little low on rain, March and April having been a bit dry. Immediately, we started getting plenty of rain. In fact, I measured 9" of precipitation between 5/6 and 5/24.

Is this water stable? SAPS reported that they had a jug sitting around for months, and it

increased in power. Without contact with orgonite. This, however, is first-generation water. Laozu reported that some second-generation water he had increased in power after a few days, then decreased. I have also gotten the impression that the water will deteriorate after some time, if not in contact with orgonite. Incidentally, I threw my original wand in a lake, after making some second-generation ones which I used to make third-generation water, which is what I made other water units with. At that time, I noticed no deterioration in potency, and some of the people I have sent the third-gen. to have given rave feedback.)

However, the Medicine Wheel continues to get more powerful. I got some more first-generation water from Sally, the Keeper of the Wheel, in July, and it was quite a bit stronger. And has continued to grow in strength since.

Because of this, I started to place small containers of first-generation water inside larger containers of second-generation. This makes orgonite somewhat optional, as the water stays refreshed.

If you want **first-generation** Medicine Wheel Water, contact the Keeper of the Wheel, Sally: staller2 .

She says it is her impression that orgonite is not needed on first-generation water.

Someone who seems to know about such things told me that special water will become unstructured after some time, due to EMFs and other magnetic fields. Do we need to worry about slight magnetism? I noticed that all my steel turnings, black sand, BBs, baling wire, and magnetite ore cause a response in a compass.

Out of prudence, I am avoiding any iron or steel or magnetite in devices using this water. (Iron pyrite is non-magnetic, by the way, so I do use that.) **As a test, I have taped powerful magnets on water wands, and they do "kill" the water within a couple days.** Dragon AI of SAPS says he uses aluminum in the wands. (Incidentally, Dragon AI has wand tutorials in the tutorials forum at cloud-busters.com.)

[Update 10/13/04: I stopped using Sally's water some time ago, as I find labyrinth water more powerful-feeling. Also, as long as a labyrinth is taped, face-in, on the water container, it does not seem harmed by magnetism. Read all about it in [OTB 12](#).]

If I take a copper wand of this water and touch it to an orgonite unit, I am impressed by the



synergy. Orgonite by itself has remarkable and far-reaching effects on water. Orgonite apparently acts as a preservative for the second-generation water. Hence, my inclination is to add much more orgonite to wands than AI has been. Also, AI has been putting his orgonite in the positive end of the pipes, with a coil and crystal to further drive the energy forward. I suspect that this may not be optimal by itself. (My best units have this in addition to more orgonite around the base. Orgonite in the tip may be desirable for wands that you will be swishing the tip of in water, because orgonite in the water probably speeds up the energizing process. But one can also add an HHG or whatever to the water.) If the energy direction is through the water, then out the orgonite, any DOR would go through the water first, possibly eventually degrading it. In theory. Of course, actually, the orgonite radiates backward, too, and this is likely sufficient to keep the water



stable. Nonetheless...

Here are four LLLs (Little Lollipops of Love). These are slapped together out of 1/2" pipe (13.325") and a 3oz Dixie cup. No silver wire. I still need to wrap the tips with aluminum tape, to secure them better. These are reminiscent of "Potato Masher" grenades, with a long handle for leverage when throwing.

But why throw pipe units in the river when one could just pour water in? Because the water will eventually become degraded by itself; if it is in a wand, it will continue to radiate and refresh the river until the water in the wand wears out, which may or may not ever happen. And even then, you still have something that is probably superior to plain orgonite in the water: the orgonite will charge the water in the tube, and the tube (I speculate) will enhance the ability of the orgonite to affect the water outside.

Each of these units has a single-terminated crystal siliconed into the cap in the bottom, point facing up.

Because I poured these *before* filling the pipes with water, it doesn't matter if the resin gets hot.

Construction warning: I have *not* had a problem when using the 3oz. paper cups, nor had a problem when using *epoxy* in the larger 8oz. cups. But, when casting 3/4" pipes in 8oz. cups using Bondo, the resin shrinks away from the pipe enough so that a gentle twist breaks the pipe loose, and it can easily be pulled out, leaving the cap behind, of course. [Update: It is best to take SAPS' advice on this, and seal the bottom of the pipe by smashing it flat, and bending over the end. This will give the orgonite something to grab. It also saves the cost of an end cap. I'm not sure how it affects length measurement, but even random lengths work pretty well.]

I find that I need to cut the pipe a bit shorter to allow for end caps, in order to end up with the best length. I recommend 13.325", 17", 523mm, or 26.65" overall tube length with caps. For smaller units, 6.6625" or 5". I have a great little 5" pocket wand.

I put one of these modified 17" quickie cat coils in the base of each cup, energy direction toward the tip of the pipe. Also titanium, aluminum, brass (no steel!) and other minerals to jazz it up a bit. Pascalite was added to the medicine wheel water. **I always leave an air space to allow for freeze expansion** although in many cases these will end up in deep water which is unlikely to freeze before the next ice age. But hey, one should think ahead for *after* the next ice age. Then I glued the other end cap on with clear, 100% silicone. This is not the most solid bond, so I wrap some aluminum tape around the tip for greater strength. Don't want the cap popping off as the unit leaves your throwing hand.

[Note 4/2004: Lately it has become more apparent to me that wand tips glued on with silicone or Welder glue seep. Even when carried or worn, they lose water over time without it being apparent until I open one up and see the much-reduced water level. This is not necessarily a big problem underwater, but deployed in the ground it will be.

Some people have soldered these connections. I prefer to cast orgonite over each end. But, be sure the orgonite itself is on securely! Also, for burial purposes, I now favor use of devices made with bottles, with the cap end up.]

I've also made these with 3/4" pipe, in which case I use a longer coil (26.65") in the cup. (These are funky coils; I use a different wire for finer items.)

Now here are some other grenades. "Orgonov Cocktails" I call them. These are 16oz bottles with muffin TBs on the bottom. Again, I eschewed all steel in these TBs, and put a cat coil in each, driving energy toward the wide base of the TB. Initially I glued the TBs to the bases with silicone, which is probably a good idea; but if you do glue them, be smarter than I was, and let them cure for several days (to set up the inside of the bond) before smothering them in airtight tape --Duh! Optional taping of the muffins to the base, as shown on the right, should slow deterioration of the orgonite, should it contain steel, but it also channels more orgone into the bottle by acting as a reflector.

The bottles need not be glass; clear plastic ones work well, except they are lighter; more on this in [OTB 12](#).

Make sure these don't float before deployment. I had left too much air space, to allow for freeze expansion, and belatedly realized they bob on the surface. These can also be buried in the ground. A nice, economical way to orgonise the homestead/garden. I place them with the energy direction downward.

Steel caps as shown here are not ideal. They will eventually rust out. It is better to use bottles that have plastic or aluminum lids. The first bottle shows some tape around the neck and lid. I cut aluminum tape lengthwise to get it skinny enough for this. This will greatly retard corrosion from without, but it will still deteriorate from within, I noticed.

The next bottle shows the lid completely covered

Want an easier and cheaper unit yet? Make some (iron-free) ice cube units small enough to put inside your bottle, or use wider-mouthed jars.

You may skip down to the part about [Dragon AI's Cluster-Buster](#) now, unless you are interested in some other historical info.]

Djembemon had posted on his idea of using copper tubing with air and minerals in it to make an external spiral coil. No doubt very powerful, but I went with a more modest doubled-twisted 14g magnet wire. To the left, you can see two units here under construction. (Tip: use a larger cup than I initially did, and leave a inch or so of empty cup above the metal, so that resin has room to pool and settle.)

Here is a completed one. Direction of crystals and cat coils is inward from the ends. Quite an orgone fix can be had by holding the center portion.

OK, those were my first two prototype dumbbells. They are sitting in the bottom of lakes now. Here's the next one. It has doubled-twisted wire cat coils on the crystals, as well as the bigger coils (as above) around the pipe ends. I put this spiral coil on the outside. Note how it flares like a Big Secret coil at the ends, and note that the end is turned back down. Also I put a thinner spiral coil of doubled wire inside.

This tube was packed with **Celtic sea salt** mixed with a little pascalite clay and activated charcoal, then the special water is added. Adding this salt really made it feel more powerful to me. The more salt, the stronger it feels to me. However, it lost power after some weeks. Also, it had developed an unusually heavy patina on the outside; more so than saltless wands develop, with dark purplish and green areas. Some of the decreased radiance is probably due to this, but that's not the main factor. Because of the corrosion danger, I had put nothing else inside the pipe but quartz and

copper, not even silver, as I was concerned about the possibility of electrolysis brought on by the difference in potential of the metals. It was quite intense at first.

I cut this salty dumbbell in half, to clean it out and make 2 lollipops out of it.

Catmagnet had reported that some wands she had put salt in had leaked orange liquid, and there was a big mess when she opened them back up. Since I had put many times higher a salt concentration in mine, and left it in several times as long, I expected to see a pretty nasty sight. What greeted me when I pulled the 2 halves apart, was perfectly clean, shiny copper, and white filling. No faintest hint of corrosion. No pits, no discoloration.

Perhaps the pascalite and/or activated charcoal i had also added prevented corrosion. I had had a vague hunch that the pascalite might do that, but am not enough of a chemist to know if that's possible. Also, unlike Catmagnet, i had gotten as much air out of the tube as i could; she had left air spaces.

So obviously the loss of power is due to some other factor than corrosion. (Incidentally, the wand had contained 3rd generation Medicine Wheel Water.) I presume that the strong chemistry of the packed salt was too much for the water, and eventually de-structured it.

Would a lesser amount of salt be OK? I had really packed it in there to the max. I have cast into orgonite some water bottles with a more reasonable amount of salt, and these units seem to hold up OK.

I do not recommend putting salt in metal pipe, or in jars with metal lids. [Update: there are other cheap and more powerful additives than Celtic salt, such as pottery-grade [spodumene](#)].

New coil: I came up with a new coil for water grenades that have orgonite on one end only. The fat end gets covered in orgonite when making the end "TB". The loose end gets taped in place with aluminum tape. I use this coil in conjunction with a white coil as pictured above. Sometimes I even put a wrap around the crystal inside, similar to the one on the right, but out of doubled-twisted wire, and with the ends turned tipward.

Interestingly, at the time I made this up, Jon Logan had already been quietly developing a similar coil, described on [his site](#). His coil is not quite shaped for accommodating a pipe through it, but has some refined features that are desirable.

In fact, on my last batch, I paid more attention to the energy as I tried some of his features, and the coils I now use are more similar to his: a shorter base, and a longer, snakelike top end. Very unidirectional.

Dragon Al has come up with the [cluster-buster](#) out of 1 1/2" pipe. There is some orgonite inside. The pipe has several mobius coils wrapped around it. They are passive (no frequency generator attached) and all linked in one continuous loop. The pictured one is for dry land use, hence he didn't protect the wires. He reports that this is extremely effective. [Picture respectfully ripped off.] And he isn't even using the Medicine Wheel Water now; just water stirred with a wand containing water that has been excited with a Power Wand.

He has also come up with the "Trinita" which is 3 of these wrapped together as one. People are raving about the effectiveness of these. Bigger mobius coils go around the entire group.

Sdbmark in Montreal came up with this 3-pipe beauty, which he calls the Detonator. He has a [tutorial](#) at the CB forum and a website at <http://quebecorgone.com> where he sells these and other

orgone products at reasonable prices.

I made my own version of a Trinitite, and you can read about it [here](#).

More about the water: this particular water was charged on, as I understand it, a medicine wheel that is not of American Indian origin (despite the Indian term) and that actually is not a visible wheel with rocks in a circle. This water is amazing to an energy-sensitive person. I was inured to strong, juicy orgonite when I got this, but the energy of this water was a whole other level for me. If I bathe in it, I get left with an even greater feeling of well-being than orgonite-water alone will produce. Drinking it wired me out at first, and seemed to loosen my stool a bit. It seems to make everything positive somehow. Normally, wet, clammy weather makes me less happy, but this energy travels through all the water and probably the fog and drizzle, making the wet exhilarating. I have been experimenting with the water at my job. Pouring it down the drain has evidently handled the problem we've had for years of stinky drains in the sinks. If I mop with the stuff, that appears to wear out the water. I say that because the mop will ferment and stink afterwards, as usual. However, if I soak the mop in clean, wand-treated water, that eliminates the funky odor. Also, I placed a funky little "lollipop" (described above) on the pipes leading to the sink. Also an HHG, just for good measure. Now all water coming out is pre-treated. My hands can really feel the difference, as the "good" water makes them all tingly, seems to open the energy channels, and keeps them from getting dried out so badly.

Not only that, but apparently all the water in town is now like this.

Can similar water be created by other means? The general consensus is that the charge from Native American medicine wheels, at least, is temporary once removed from the wheel. Would orgonite preserve it?

Some people are reporting very good results with water that has been swished with a Power Wand (as described on the CB forum).

What if you don't treat the water at all? OTB 1 talked about distilled water, and how remarkable even that is inside orgonite. Adding a dash of pascalite clay boosts the energy considerably. Also, I can feel that a magnet against the bottle or pipe adds quite a bit to the power; the south end moreso (meaning the side that pulls the S of the compass needle). Again, I would not use a magnet near structured water.

Update! It now appears to me that distilled water is SUPERIOR for making second-generation M.W. Water. There's a thread on this at the water forum at orgonite.com. In a nutshell, I have found that if one stirs the distilled water with a copper wand filled with Sally's original water (and maybe lets the wand sit in there a spell,) the resultant brew acts like the first-generation water, in that it keeps its potency without orgonite, and apparently stays up-to-date with any improvements she makes. Apparently, copper colloids in the water (distilled water is very reactive) is necessary for it to hold the charge. So it must be distilled, and must have a piece of copper in it, at least for some time.

Alert! It appears probable that copper pipe end caps are being used in a dark radionic way. Sounds ludicrous, I know, but if you use end caps that have any logo stamped on the ends, please read Raypsi's [thread](#) at the orgonite.com forum. Also, as mentioned in that thread, use steel wool or sandpaper to remove any ink on the pipes, and remove or strike through any barcodes.

[Newbies, please skip this one for the time being; you'll just get confused. In fact, it is pretty non-essential, anyway, but I'm leaving it for historical value or something. The essential point is that a container of water inside orgonite is a good thing, and seems to produce a greater resonance with water outside the orgonite, e.g. within your body or in a lake, etc. In other words, more orgone energy will transfer, I think. Later in time, there were various other applications of the concept of water bottles. See especially OTBs 7, 8, 11 and 12].

A couple months or so ago, Marc Melton posted an idea that had come to him: to put a one ounce cobalt blue bottle with distilled water in it inside orgonite, maybe with a tachyon bead or something in the water. The idea resonated with me, so I ordered some bottles right away, from specialtybottle.com.

Well there was some snafu on the order, so I only got it a few days ago.

Cobalt blue glass has a nice vibe to it. Guess they put real cobalt in it. (Aside: that reminds me: vitamin B12 tablets, A.K.A. cyanoCOBALamin also have a nice vibe to them, I've noticed in the past.)

An idea had been forming in my mind for a while: a bottle with a Big Secret coil (the hourglass-shaped thing) around it within a tetrahedron within a cone. The tet-within-cone configuration is very excellent, I have found.

But first I wanted to test a more crude, funky prototype; hastily throw together a crude unit that would likely end up dumped in a nearby river. So I made the coil from 2 clockwise-twisted strands of 14 gauge magnet wire. About 26.65" of this cable. This could have been longer; I only had enough to wrap twice around the one ounce bottle, and make less than one and a half turns of horn on each end. No problem: these coils are very effective at magnifying energy even when truncated down considerably from the regulation five turns.

I had noticed in the past that if you drive energy into the waist of this type of coil, it gets pretty strong. So I made six catmagnet coils of 6.66" (ewww!) of 15 gauge magnet wire. Single strand because this was a funky version. Terrified, steeply catted, and with the energy directed toward the tips with the clockwise twist and ends turned upwards. I put small ST quartz crystals in three of these, and Apache tears (obsidian) in the other three.

I added distilled water, a tiny quartz crystal, and a tiny citrine to the bottle. (A fancier unit would get topaz.) I put the bottle with its coil standing on top of a layer of metal in the bottom of a plastic quart yoghurt container, added more metals and a few minerals to bring the level up near the middle of the coil. Laid the six coils horizontally aiming inward toward the waist of the hourglass coil (I had taped the stones inside the coils with little strips of aluminum tape so they wouldn't fall out) in a rough hexagonal pattern, alternating the two types of stone, then continued filling in with metals and a bit of minerals. Added some activated charcoal near the top. Poured resin.

When I tore off the mold, I was amazed. Very powerful, nice field. Very different. There is something unusual going on with its boundaries: when I touch other orgonite, there is a certain interplay of energies; the radiation changes. But when I touch this one, it's like a synergy; it seems

noticeably more powerful from the contact, AND, what's more interesting, it seems like my bod becomes an extension of it; there is no boundary between my body and it. It's like I can't tell where the energy is originating.

I surmise that perhaps the water in the bottle establishes a resonance with the water in my bod, but that's just a guess.

I hope others will try this and offer their insights.

I suspect this may have significant healing applications for living things that have water in their tissues, but actual contact with the unit is crucial.

This is BIG. Thanks, Marc! Now I'm scheming on ways to combine this with the noble gas power pack AND a frequency driver all in one extreme unit.

Till next time,

Loohan

Note 2/22/3: There are other ways than cat coils to drive energy into the waist of the hourglass coil. I'm presently working on a unit that uses a mobius coil similar to the ones on Succor Punches to do this. Even not hooked up to electricity, there is a remarkable synergy when this coil encircles the dainty midriff of the Big Secret coil. Wait'll I fire it up!

Needn't fit snugly, either. Mine's loose, with crystals stuffed between it and the coil.

Note 4/2/3: Unfortunately, I've only had time to make two of these so far. In cool weather with epoxy. But resin in the quantity of a CB base or large HHG might cause problems with boiling. Of course, there are ways to control the heat, especially by pouring in small stages, waiting an hour or more between them.

I have also wondered about freeze expansion, and whether that would cause cracking. It seems improbable, as the bottle would be firmly held in place by orgonite. Nevertheless, I leave an air space in them.

Someone suggested using a muck of pascalite clay inside; that would probably lower the freezing point.

Note 5/21/3: Pascalite seems to strongly boost the water's energy, even if only a modest amount is used.

I have been experimenting with sections of copper pipe, the end sealed with silicone glue and end caps. I think such containers are at least as good, and probably better than the blue bottles.

See also [OTB 7](#).



This one is a 4oz bottle with 8 gauge wire. For CB?

looney Loohan builds his first Trinitati (variant)

August 5, 2003

First, I cut 3 lengths of 3/4" pipe (the largest copper pipe available locally) to 26.65" (a slight mistake, as I ended up needing end caps on one end; it would've been better to cut them a hair shorter to allow for the end caps).

Then I taped each pipe with two 2" squares of aluminum tape. I put a rubber band around the other ends, and taped the 3 together as shown. (Another slight mistake, as I then realized I should've put crystals in the cracks between the pipes before taping.) Then I scrunched 3 small single-terminated crystals in there anyway, and used more tape to secure them. I aimed the tips outward, instead of inward toward the center of the unit.

Then, just for overkill I put another piece of tape over the top.

Then, I put a bit of metal in an 8 oz. yoghurt cup, stuck in the taped end, and filled with more metal and a few minerals. I also stuck in 3 little funky 6.66" cat coils of the type I use in ice-cubers. I placed these aiming out the sides. Not a critical detail.

I secured the unit upright, and poured epoxy. I placed a water wand so as to touch the pipes as the resin cured, hoping to impart a bit more vibe to the setting orgonite.

After that set up, I wrapped the external passive mobius coils.

Jon Logan had told me that, for *passive* mobius coils, larger gauge wire is more powerful. I was almost out of 14g magnet wire, but I had the better part of a spool of 14g wire with thick plastic insulation. I pulled out roughly 25-30' just estimating, quadruple that over, and twist it with the drill in Forward mode. Left a few inches of single strand, repeat the twisting twice. The resulting cable was about 3/8" diameter.

I did the middle mobius first, making a continuous-knot mobius with the wind going the opposite way as the twist. It ended up all uneven, ugly, and literally the size of a standard doughnut.

Hmmm... Jon also sometimes makes a variant mobius which is just the twisted cable wound into a spiral coil around something. I figured I'd try that for the other 2 sections.

I wrapped one clockwise, and the other CCW around the 3 pipes. These look pretty neat, low-profile.

Then I taped over the whole mess with a bunch of aluminum tape. This truly does increase the energy remarkably.

The energy was totally wild! And this with the ends open on one end, and no water yet. It was especially strong when I touched the metal of the unit, suggesting it strongly responded to my personal chi.



After that set up, I filled the pipes. One pipe got a long caduceus coil of 14g magnet wire. Another one got a long spiral coil of doubled/twisted 18g magnet wire, as well as a smaller spiral of sterling silver.

The other pipe got 2 shorter spirals of the same magnet wire, with a small container (as pictured) made of 1/2" pipe hardware filled 3/4 full of first-generation Medicine Wheel Water. [Note: I blow this off these days, as I use a different water.] This should keep all the rest of the water in the unit up-to-date with the constantly-strengthening Wheel. To make the little item fit more snugly (but not so snugly as to prevent water from going past it) I wrapped a wire around the center groove, and taped it with aluminum tape, leaving the pipe ends untaped. [Click on pic for construction tips.](#)

Then, each pipe was filled about 9/10 full of second-generation water (allowing room for freeze expansion) and a small amount, no more than a teaspoon each, of amendments went into the water: one pipe got powdered lepidolite, another got pascalite, another got M-state source minerals.

Then I tried taping the open pipe ends, but that leaked when inverted, so I silicone-glued caps on. I had to use 2 screwdrivers to temporarily pry each pipe away from the others to slide the caps on. I left the unit standing like that for a day so the glue could set up enough to upend the unit and cast the other end.

Meanwhile, I had made some copies of Don's radionic enhancements, and so was able to add some to the second pour.

That's a freshwater clamshell you see embedded below and to the right of the radionic pic. Somewhat crude workmanship, I know, but industrial-strength was what I mainly was aiming for. And this is the most powerful thing I have made yet. I took some pics of the completed unit, but, alas, they did not come out, and the unit is nicely buried now, and I hate to dig it up again.

Here's a shot of the bottom of the second pour.

ANNUIT MORTIS, ancient world order!

Alert! It appears probable that copper pipe end caps are being used in a dark radionic way. Sounds ludicrous, I know, but if you use end caps that have any logo stamped on the ends, please read Raypsi's [thread](#) at the orgonite.com forum. Also, as mentioned in that thread, use steel wool or sandpaper to remove any ink on the pipes, and remove or strike through any barcodes.

[Update 10/04: Now I would use pics ([OTB 12](#)) that are not dependent on someone's radionics setup for their power, facing inwards instead. Indeed, I would not use Sally Water, but labyrinth water, with labyrinths wrapped, facing inward, around the pipes. I would tape pieces of hematite as well as quartz crystals touching the pipes near the ends first, covering these and the pipe ends with aluminum tape, then the labyrinths over that. If extra weight is needed (to hold it on the bottom of a river) I would be sure to use plenty of steel and BBs in the orgonite, recasting over it with a non-ferrous mix.

In fact, the last units I made along these lines (for river-gifting) had the pipes open on one end,

and several inward-facing labyrinth pics in them, layered OTB 9 style, using mainly aluminum tape in lieu of the copper foil (for ease and economy) though they had one layer of the foil, too.

I figure the heavy end will tend to keep the pipe tip upward, making it unlikely to fill up with silt, so there will always be charged water in it, even though it is open. So there would be no need for it to contain its own water, unless one had a frequency (like the bead water mentioned in OTB 12) that one only knew how to reproduce in water.

The pipes had crystals in the base, pointing outward, and wrapped with crude clockwise spiral coils to make them the right diameter to fit snugly.]

construction tips for microwands

8/14/2003

Finished putting together a batch of 25 of these "microwands" today, using silicone seal.

Some observations:

When putting on the caps, I first spread a little seal all around the pipe near the edge, then twist the cap as I slowly push it on, to make sure I get coverage all over. Then, it is important to let them cure well, as they will be pressurized in the next step.

When putting on the second cap, they usually want to slide back up due to the air pressure. If I push them down another time or two, "screwing" them on, they usually stay. I had one recalcitrant little bugger require about 5 or 6 attempts, though.

I had about 4 of them leak a bit under pressure from the lower caps as I forced on the top ones. I set these aside. Evidently the seal, despite my attention to detail, is not always reliable. After these dried off, I smeared more seal around the middles of the units. In fact, I went ahead and did this to most of the batch, as I could not be sure the TOP caps were completely sealed, even if the bottom ones had withstood pressure.

This is a hassle. In fact, it was some work making these. I was able to get the caps @ 12 cents each if I pre-ordered them from the store in bags of 25. Each unit was in its own plastic bag complete with barcode and stylized M symbol, so I had to tear open 50 little bags, extract the caps, scratch Xs on the inside and outside of each with an awl (that's 100 Xs), glue a cap on each of the 25 little pipes -- and the hardest part was cutting all these to length -- and set them down to cure.

I came back a couple days later, filled each about 3/4 full of 1st generation MW water, glued the tops on, and sealed them more around the middle.

Whew! The good news is I have 25 of the little guys now. But there may be a better way to do this. If you can get plain, unmarked caps loose for a good price, you're a bit ahead of the game.

Update:

There may be a better glue for this. Sally recommended Welder brand, available at Wal-Mart, which I have been using lately. Seems a bit better, but is also toxic.

One can also make these out of large bullet shells.



From left to right:

1: empty shell

2: filled about 2/3 with Medicine Wheel Water and glued. Be careful to keep the top part dry inside; wipe with Welder glue using Q-tip. Wait 5 minutes and squeeze shut with suitable pliers. I then use Vise-Grips to squeeze top real flat. Let cure standing upright for a couple days if possible.

3: end turned over; not necessary if you are going to cast it, but here I was just globbing epoxy putty on (PC Weld is what I used, from hardware store; I think the formulations they have for metal or plumbing contain metal). 4: finished unit

Lake Buster Tutorial

This is a good item to put in lakes, ponds, and any other water that never moves very fast. I used to call these orgonov cocktails.

They are designed to use little or even no orgonite, so they are cost-effective for those in lands where resin is very expensive. It is a way to stretch small amounts of orgonite.

I start with a bottle. It can be glass or plastic, of most any shape or size, as long as it has a smooth area to do the wrapping on. It can have a lid or not. If it does not have a lid, it will need to be completely filled with water before tossing, or it will float. This is no good for flinging off bridges on the fly. It is useful for stuffing in your backpack before strolling around a park where you might be able to discreetly fill them at the water's edge and toss. And even then, the occasional problem may arise because too much water slung out while in flight. Generally speaking, it is safer to have a lid.

If it does have a lid, steel is least ideal, as it will eventually rust out from the inside, even if you cover the outside. Most ideal for a lid is aluminum (some type of mineral waters have these) or



plastic. Even cork will work, but it is not always easy to stuff the cork in very well once filled with water.

One little detail: *if* you do use a lid, especially a non-steel lid, which is likely to outlast the external wrap, you might as well make it so it will

continue to hold energy even after the pictures rot away, which I think should take a few years if the unit is made correctly. The Chartres labyrinth appears to make water that keeps a long time, perhaps indefinitely, even after the labyrinth is removed. So use at least one of those. The torus pic makes stronger water than the Chartres one, but it loses power rapidly once the torus pic is removed. As does water made from some other labyrinth pics.

So, if you want water that will keep after the pic degrades, use Chartres, and use only distilled water (the cheap stuff from the grocery store is fine) and put some copper in it (more on this below).

The orgonite glued on the bottom is really not required. You will get very good results even without it. But it is good to have. This piece was made in an ice-cube tray. Muffin units are good, too. It is glued on any time. Silicone glue is what I prefer, but should be allowed to cure at least several days, probably a couple weeks would be better, as it takes a while for oxygen to work its way into the center of the bond and cure it.

When in more of a hurry, I use a contact-cement type of adhesive like Welder (WalMart item). Be sure to follow the instructions on such adhesives.

Alternatively, I have also put orgonite pieces loose inside of sealed bottles.

Drawing symbols on the container: this is not required, but I do it because it adds extra power. You will ideally have a silver-colored metallic Sharpie marker of this type:

These are available in the US at Wart-Mall or, at a higher price, Office Depot or Staples. I believe they have aluminum powder in them, and they mark real well on glass. Metallic ink is energetically a bit better than non-metallic. At one time I found a selection of metallic Sharpies at a Staples store. The copper one was best of all. But when I went back there months later, they were no longer in stock. I suspect they are no longer made.

The first thing (even before glueing on any orgonite) is to mark symbols on the glass, mirror-image-wise. See [OTB 9](#) for more on this. I usually draw the reverse Reiki symbol on the base, and more on the sides. But only on the parts of the sides that will later be covered by tape. Also I draw it on orgonite, but then I'm nuts. Exposed ink tends to rub off some when handling. Also I may draw a reversed OM symbol or 2, GOD FORCE maybe, on larger-diameter bottles.

Attaching graphics: this is not optional. The graphics are what mainly charge the water. See [OTB 12](#). You can skip this step only if you fill the bottle with another stable charged water, such as [properly-made](#) second-generation Sally Water, and seal it. In which case you can skip all this stuff. Indeed, there seems to be an incompatibility between Sally Water and the Chartres energy. For that matter, I have a gallon jug with Chartres labyrinths taped to it, facing in, that I use to make charged water. Put something copper in it, maybe a bit of orgonite, and distilled water, wait a few minutes (I wait longer for good measure) and you have something at least comparable in



potency to Sally Water. I save up plastic drink bottles and fill them with this brew for a very quick and still very effective piece of water ammo. I use these liberally. Frankly, this is all you need, and it is much easier than layering on individual bottles. The advantage of doing it the hard way is that the torus pics are much stronger, and make much stronger water. But this water must be constantly maintained by a pic. Also, if the

body of water ever lost its charge due to a big EMP or something (I don't know if that's even possible) if there are graphics in the devices, they will instantly go to work recharging the water.

Also it is very good to add the "magic rock" frequency ([OTB 14](#)) to the water. For best results one can put a crystal in the bottle, or use orgonite that contains such a crystal.

I prefer the color torus and the Chartres labyrinth, printed on both sides. On the labyrinth, I print one side with a horizontally-flipped version of the pic. This causes energy to be directed more out the face of the normal side, which I place inward on the bottle. **Important:** These shown graphics are printed on both sides. The primary objective is to drive energy **into** the bottle, so if you are just printing off one side, face it inward.

Shri yantras are also good, as are other labyrinth pics.

I use small graphics, as I will need to cover them well to waterproof them.

Then I cut 2 pieces of aluminum tape, available at hardware stores. (If the graphics are small enough, you can cover them with just one piece of tape. Here I am using a larger pic requiring 2 pieces of tape.) For a bit of extra power, I write/draw on these mirror-image-wise. This is optional. Rub tape in place with an inanimate object so you don't absorb aluminum.

I used to leave them as done once I covered the pics with aluminum tape, but lately I have been adding a couple other steps:

I draw a bit more on the tape with a colored marker. This, too, is optional.

Note that I have drawn on the ice cube, too.

Then I cover the aluminum tape with duct tape. Duct tape comes in different grades, and it is probably good to use a better grade. I used white tape here (better duct tape sometimes comes in different colors) as it seemed to have better energy, which I suspect is due to titanium dioxide pigment, but ordinary metallic grey tape is fine, too.

Here I drew on the tape with markers, but often I don't. It adds to the initial power jolt the unit will provide, and I would guess the ink might last a few months. One can mark with several colors overlapping each other, which may have some camouflage value as well. The exposed ink will rub off some if you handle the unit much.

If the bottle has a lid, be sure to toss it in deep water where it won't freeze and burst. Or use a glass bottle (for weight) and leave an air space for expansion. I would guess at least 10%, probably more, but test to make sure it doesn't float.

These units are too light for rivers. There I use heavy orgonite units, often with pipe(s) sticking out, so they will stay put and not wash up on shore when there's a flood.

OK, OK, I'll confess I sometimes do put these in faster-moving water, but then I make them out of large, heavy glass bottles and also throw in more reliably permanent river-busters.

If no orgonite is glued to the bottom, one can also tape another pic to the bottom and cover it in a similar manner. This makes it feel much more powerful. If one were to also put orgonite inside the bottle, even small pieces of good orgonite make quite a difference.

There are other power-ups I often add to these. I place one or more of the following inside the bottle:

- a piece of copper foil as described in OTB 9
- a small cat coil
- a piece of aluminum honeycomb.

All 3 together makes for some wild water energy. If there is no lid on the bottle, any such items should be of a size to barely fit through the neck snugly, so they will stay in.

One truly wild thing to do is to put 3 of these completed units of the same type of bottle together into a "trinity" formation. I have made and deployed one of these. One of the most powerful things I have made yet! It had lidless bottles like in the above pics. Of course, I had the other accessories inside the bottles, and an ice cube unit on each.

Do put markings on the outside tape, then take a piece of single-strand wire long enough to fit around all 3 bottles, and twist the ends to tighten. Before it is fully tight, make sure the bottles are arranged right. Align the ice cubes to each other if applicable. So they form a neat triangle. Tighten. The purpose for the wire is to make it less awkward to tape over! The wire holds everything in place. Improves the energy a little, too. Cover with more aluminum tape as above, and another layer of duct tape.

When I tossed it in the water, I was still a bit new at this, and discovered it didn't sink. I had a lot of work invested in it, and finally out of desperation started throwing rocks at it. This caused little waves to form, and the 3-bottle unit started rocking. One bottle rocked down and scooped up some water from a wave, and eventually that one bottle sank and pulled the others in. Whew! That lake is intense now.

Update May, 2005: Be sure to read [my bulletin on Advanced Power Graphics](#) before you make these things.

Also, although I have not yet tested it, I think a trinity-style lakebuster would work well as a **drought-buster**, if the bottles had caps and were maybe 70% filled with water, and the unit were buried in a good spot. I would use more than one, and/or make it with large bottles as necessary to get the results. In a relatively virgin area with no big underground bases around, one made with 12-

oz bottles might get significant results by itself.

My experience is that droughts are easy to bust using a combination of highly-energized, high-frequency water, and orgonite. However you do that. Gift any nearby rivers and lakes first. If your waterways are already well-gifted with such things, and you are getting a drought again, it's time to try burial.

Avoid steel caps, as they will eventually corrode.

Color Power Graphics

It is easy to colorify the torus pic using any graphics program, e.g. MS Paint.

I find it best to use plain paper. Even just the "draft" setting for these on my printer results in a pic with energy that is at least as good, maybe a hair better, than a higher-quality setting with expensive paper. Maybe because expensive paper drinks less ink. But "standard" setting with plain paper is stronger than draft setting with plain paper.

Also, rather than scribbling on the denser pics, I prefer to **print both sides**. Of course, one can do this with the other pics, too. The labyrinths are excellent if you flip the pic 180 degrees horizontally in a program, and print that on the reverse side.

I put the pics into a rudimentary HTML page, centering them, then feed the pages through a second time, in such a way as to print on the backsides of the other pics.

Sometimes they print pretty exactly over the other ones. Sometimes it's off by 1/16" or even 1/8" but this doesn't seem to hurt the energy. Makes it kind of spacey. One can print color on both sides (draft setting is OK for color, standard is better) or one can print B&W on one side (use standard setting for better results in B&W).

Of course, if both sides are identical and equally strong, you end up with a bi-directional item. If one side is color, and the other not, the color side will predominate. Likewise if one side is "standard" and one "draft" (this works pretty well) the darker side will be stronger, of course. Usually.

Best is to use standard setting color on both sides, though with some pics the difference may not be that great, compared with printing one of the sides in draft with the reverse standard. I haven't tried high setting yet.

For more unidirectionality, use the last page under Tori below for the backsides. However, it will still be weaker out the strong face than if a "standard" color version was on the back.

Here are some such HTML pages you can right-click and save to your hard drive:

Legal-size versions; I prefer to use legal plain paper, as I get more useable space for many graphics:

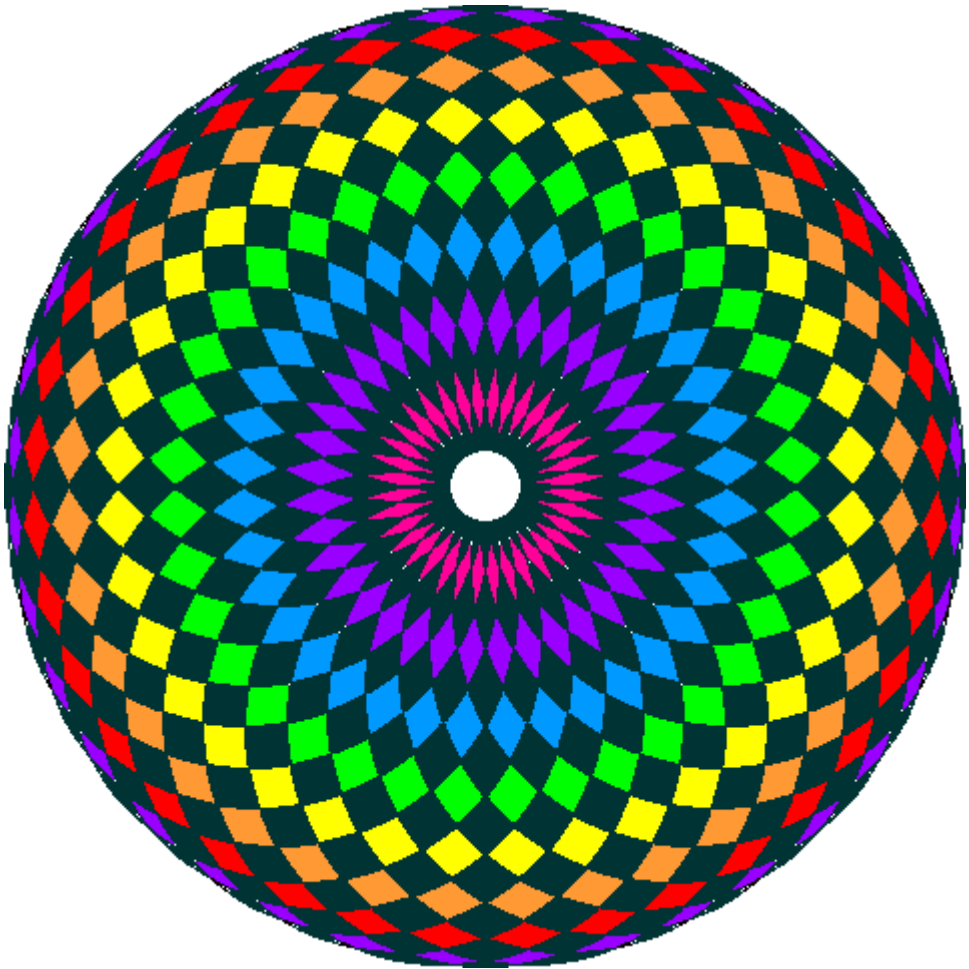
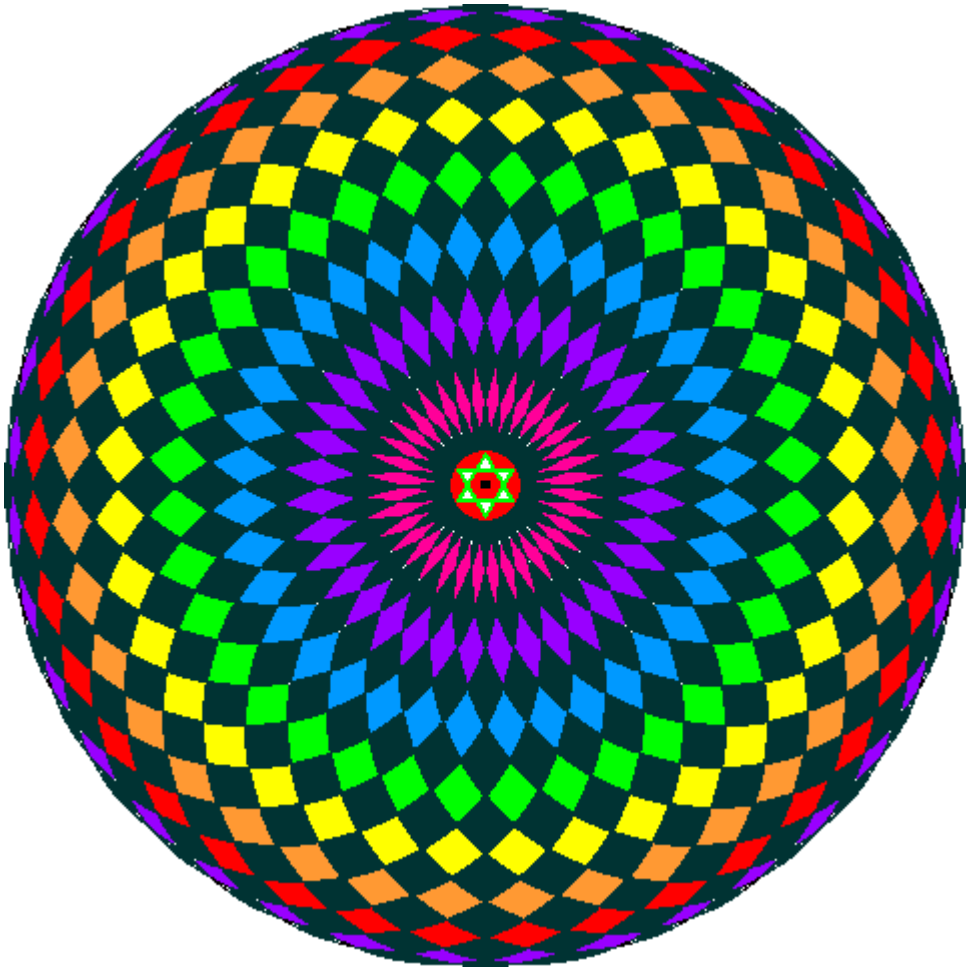
☐ **Tori:** [75% size color torus](#) [50% size color torus](#) [50% size B&W torus](#) [full size color torus](#) [full size B&W torus](#) [full size low-ink torus](#) [full size B&W torus, modified to direct energy backward](#).

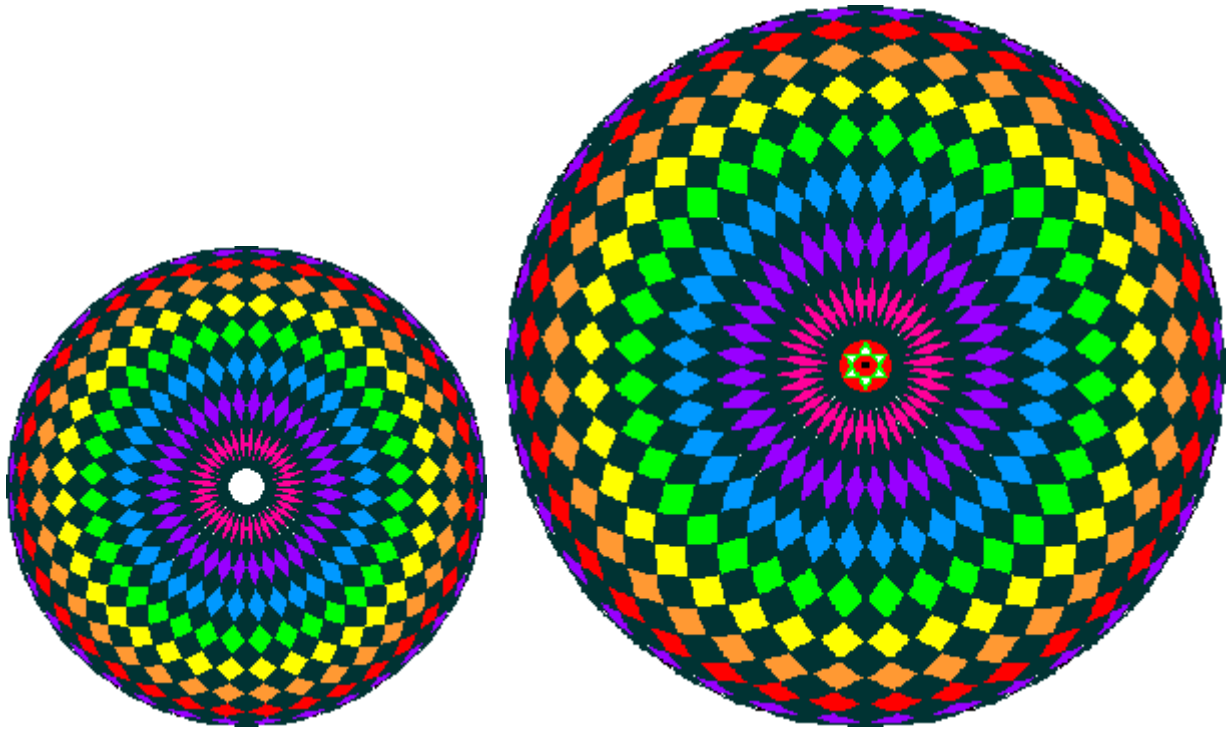
☐ **Other** color pics: [\(square pics\)](#) [\(square pics\)](#) [\(round pics\)](#) [\(round pics\)](#)

Letter-size versions:

☐ **Tori:** [75%-size color torus](#) [50%-size B&W torus](#) [50%-size color torus](#) [1 full and 2 50%-size color tori](#) [1 full and 2 50%-size B&W tori](#)

☐ **Other** color pics: [\(round\)](#) [\(round\)](#) [\(square\)](#) [\(square\)](#) [\(square\)](#)

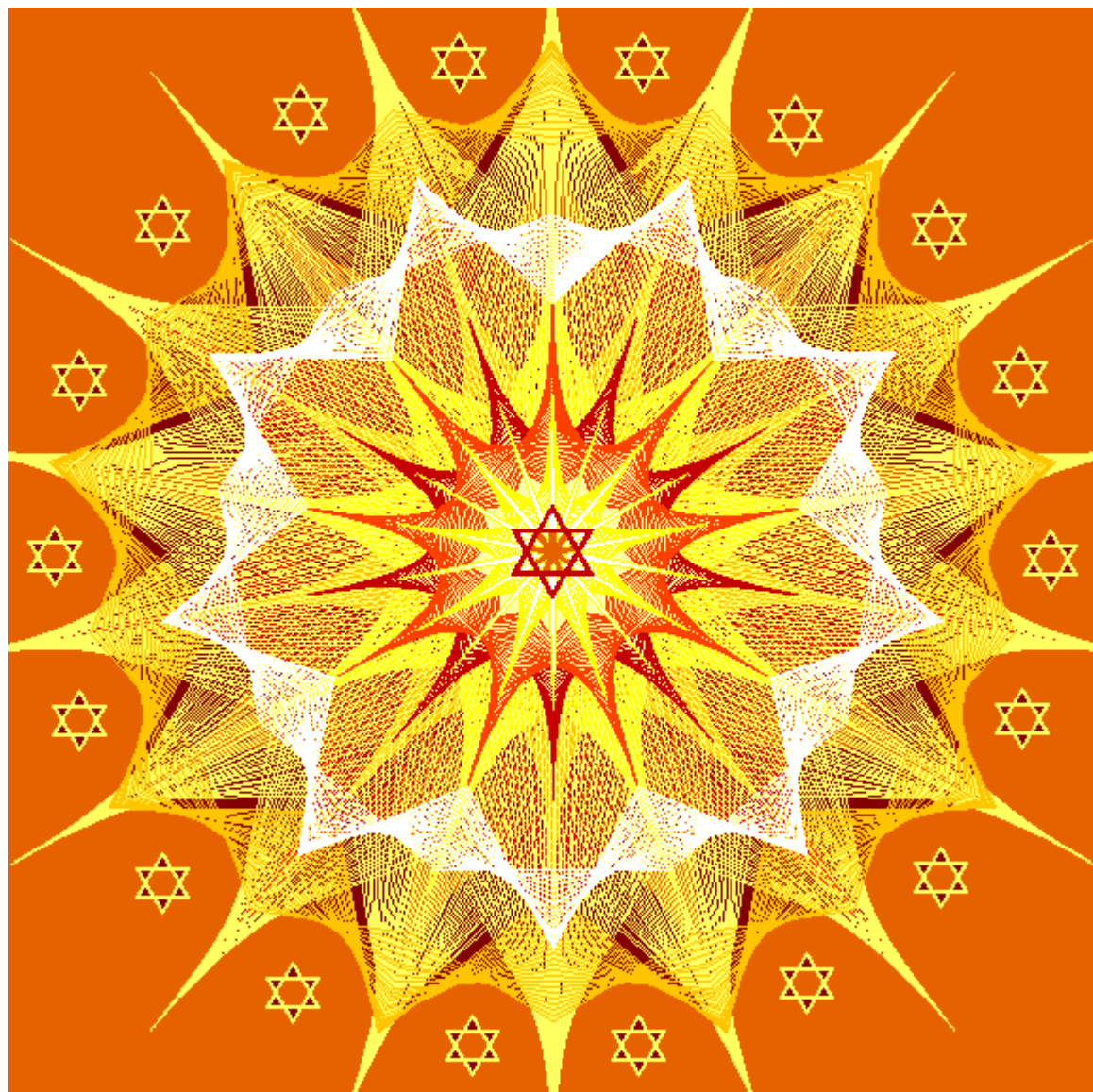


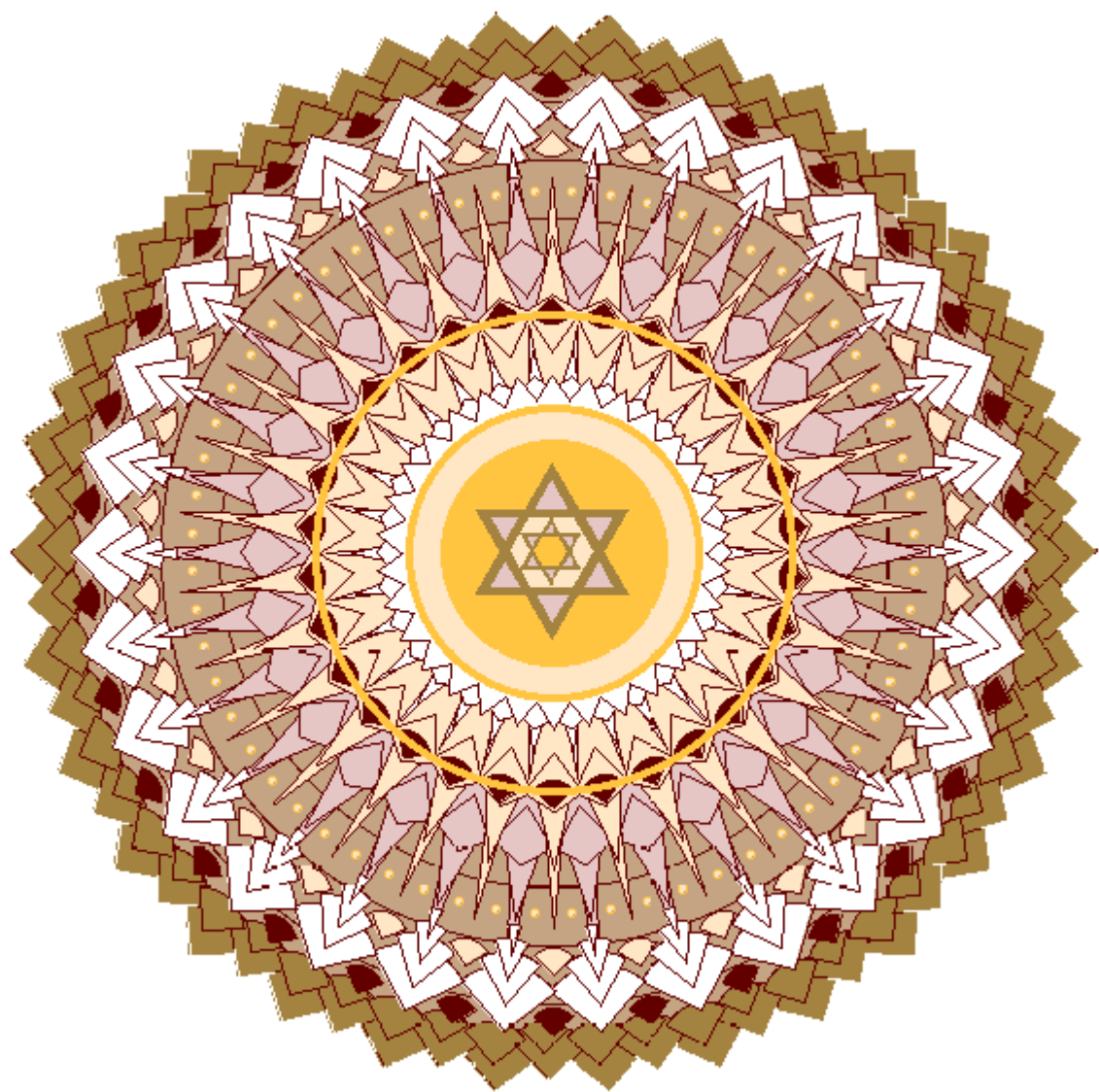


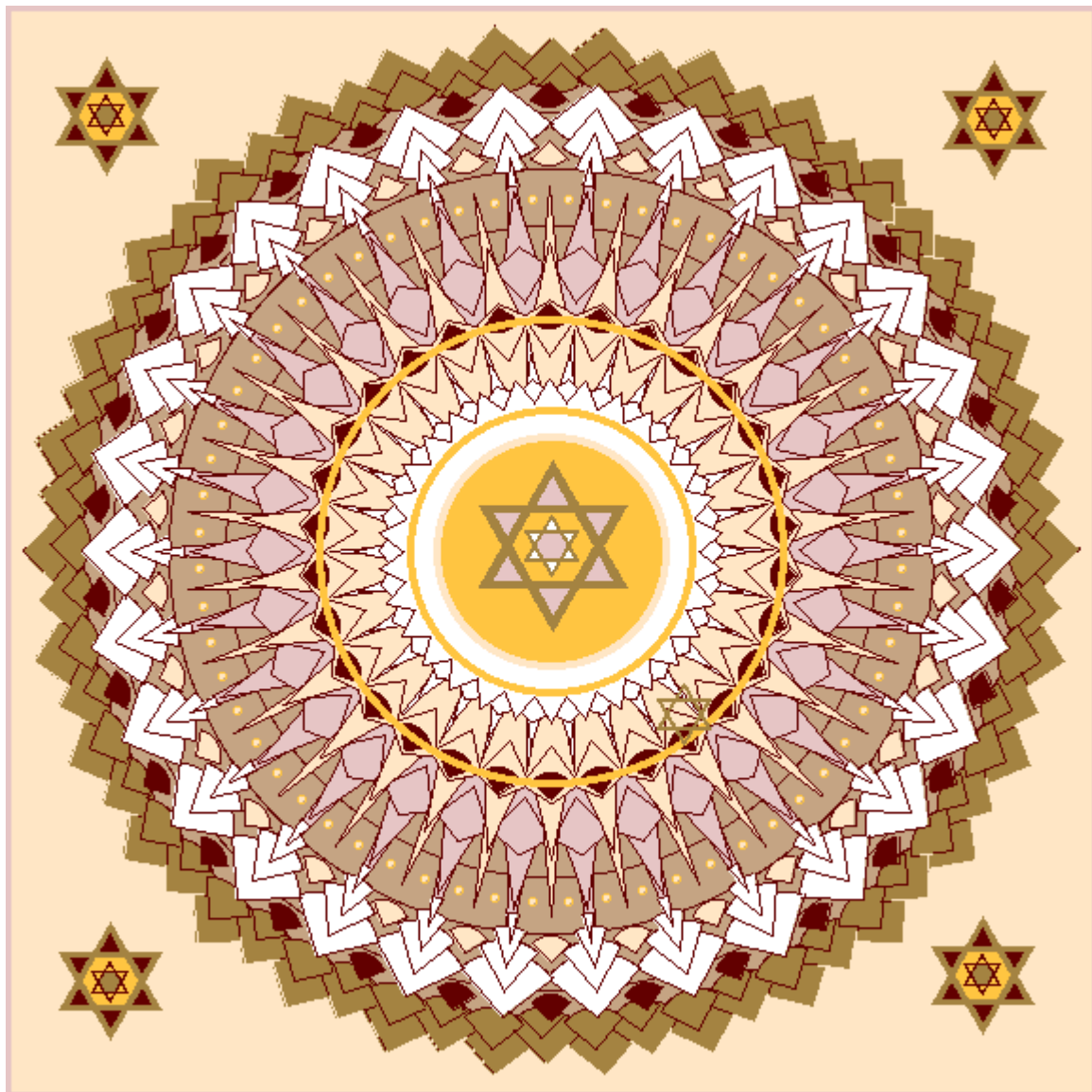
Here are modified versions of some of the mandalas from

<http://www.abgoodwin.com/mandala/past-motw/>.

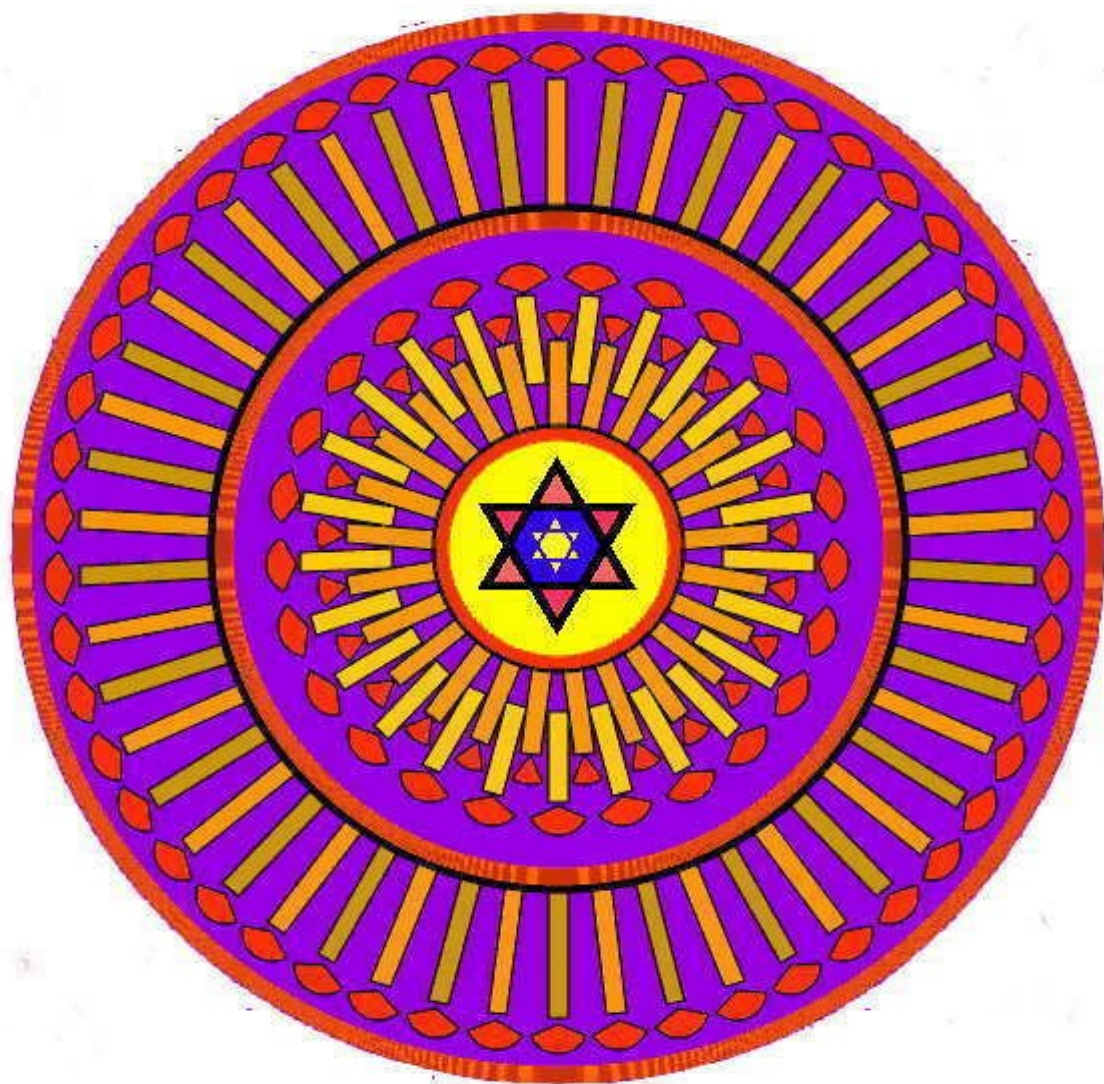
Since the Star of David is a sacred symbol that happens to be in a common Windows font, it is easy to use a text tool to insert it. (My use of this symbol does not indicate support for Zionism or necessarily any of the other Jewish or pseudo-Jewish traditions, some of which may or may not be less-than-savory. This symbol is a 2-D version of a star tetrahedron.)



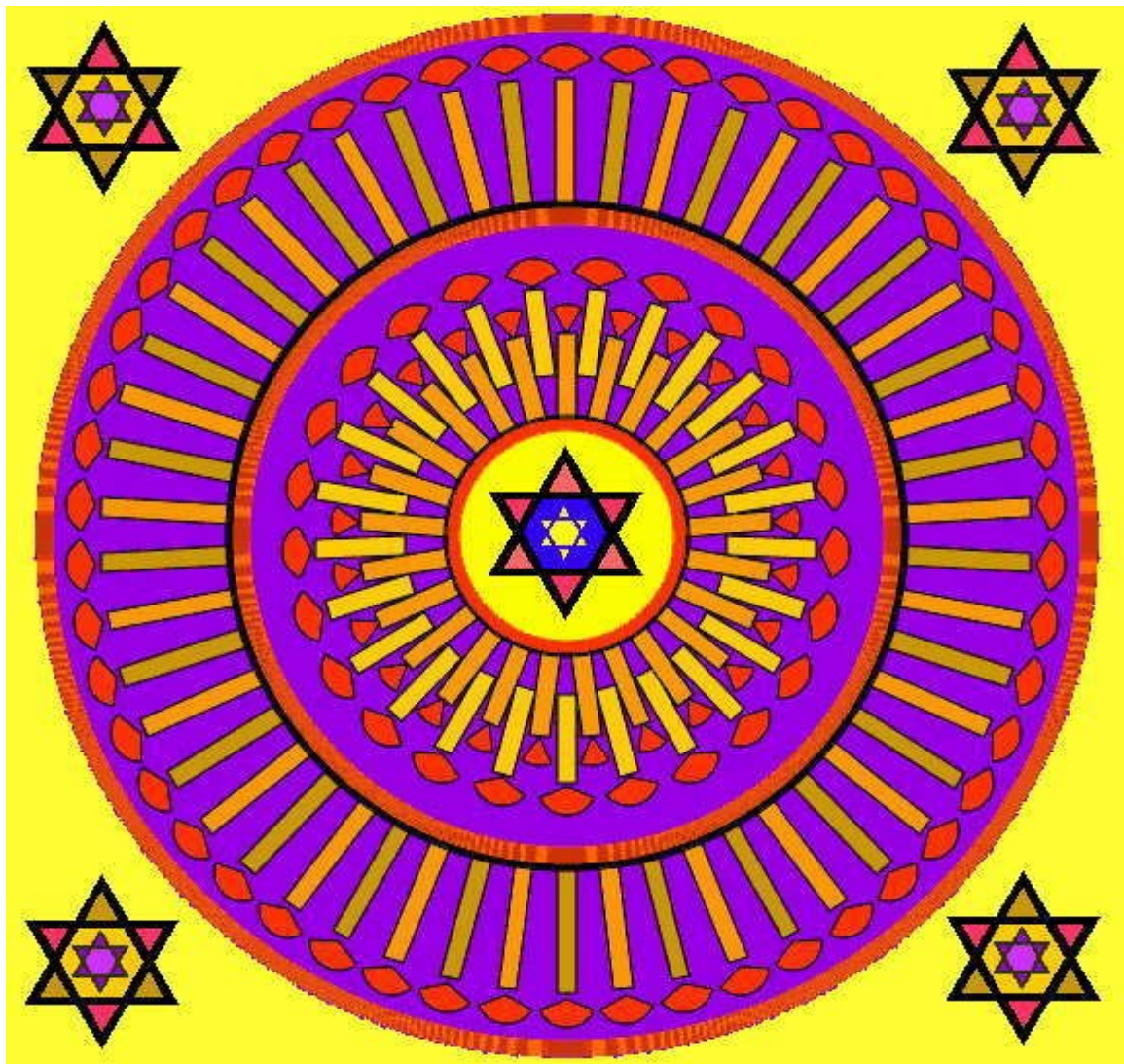




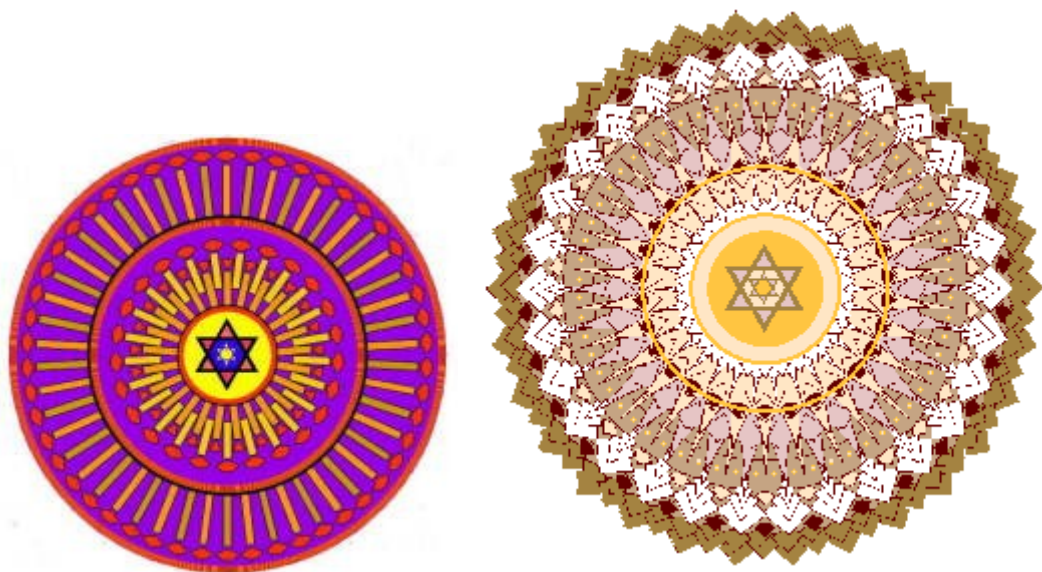
(This one has a slight error; a remnant star at 4:00 position. But I don't feel like re-doing it.)







Of course, these latter pics can also be reduced quite a bit. One can, by trial and error, print them off to the exact size needed to fit in a cavity in an orgonite creation.



In fact, where the width=height, one can reduce different ones to the exact same amount of pixels, such that one could, for example, print tori on one side, and star mandalas on the reverse. But I doubt this is superior to just having different discs for each pic.

Another version of this, is to print over one pic with another, e.g. a pic of an SBB coil to give

direction (reverse version on the back) which is, however, tricky to get to print over the background pic in the right position.



And here is a great lakhovsky coil pic.

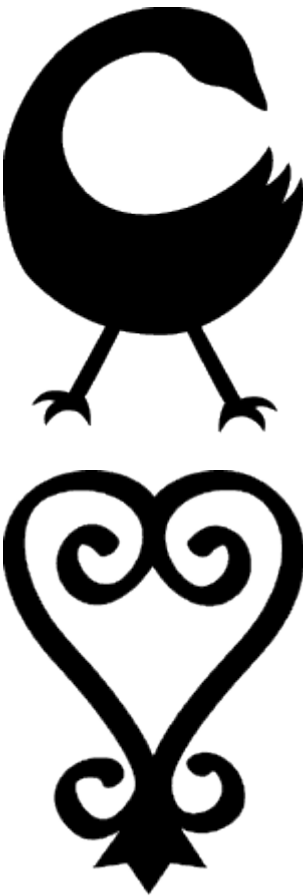


GYE NYAME

"except for God"

symbol of the supremacy of God

This unique and beautiful symbol is ubiquitous in Ghana. It is by far the most popular for use in decoration, a reflection on the deeply religious character of the Ghanaian people



SANKOFA

"return and get it"

symbol of importance of learning from the past

ADINKRAHENE

"Chief of the adinkra symbols"

symbol of greatness, charisma and leadership

This symbol is said to have played an inspiring role in the designing of other symbols. it signifies the importance of playing a leadership role.



FUNTUNFUNEFU-DENKYEMFUNEFU

"Siamese crocodiles"

symbol of democracy and unity

The Siamese crocodiles share one stomach, yet they fight over food. This popular symbol is a remind that infighting and tribalism is harmful to all who engage in it.



DENKYEM

"crocodile"

symbol of adaptability

The crocodile lives in the water, yet breathes the air, demonstrating an ability to adapt to circumstances.



DWENNIMMEN

"ram's horns"

symbol of humility together with strength

The ram will fight fiercely against an adversary, but it also submits humbly to slaughter, emphasizing that even the strong need to be humble.



AKOMA NTOSO

"linked hearts"

symbol of understanding and agreement



NYAME NTI

"by God's grace"

symbol of faith and trust in God

similar to **Gye Nyame**
According to The Adinkra Dictionary by W. Bruce Willis: "This stalk is depicted as the staff of life in many cultures. It symbolizes to the Akan that food is a basis of life and that they could not survive if not for the food that God has placed here on Earth for their nourishment. "



NYAME BIRIBI WO SORO

"God is in the heavens"

symbol of hope

A reminder that God's dwelling place is in the heaven, where he can listen to all prayers



NKYINKYIM

"twisting"

symbol of initiative, dynamism and versatility



NSOROMMA

"child of the heavens [stars] "

symbol of guardianship

A reminder that God is the father and watches over all people.



BI NKA BI

"No one should bite the other"

symbol of peace and harmony

This symbol cautions against provocation and strife. The image is based on two fish biting each other tails.



AKOKO NAN

"the leg of a hen"

symbol of nurturing and discipline

The full name of this symbol translates to "The hen treads on her chicks, but she does not kill them." This represents the ideal nature of parents, being both protective and corrective. An exhortation to nurture children, but a warning not to pamper them.



FIHANKRA

"house/compound"

symbol of security and safety

Typical of Akan (Asante) architecture, the communal housing compound has only one entrance and exit.



AKOBEN

"war horn"

symbol of vigilance and wariness

Akoben is a horn used to sound a battle cry.



MMUSUYIDEE

"that which removes bad luck"

symbol of good fortune and sanctity

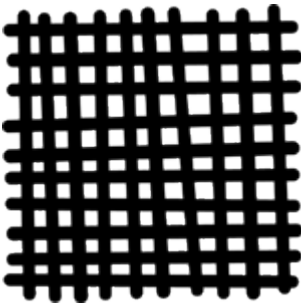


MPATAPO

**"knot of
pacification/reconciliation"**

symbol of reconciliation, peacemaking
and pacification

Mpatapo represents the bond or knot
that binds parties in a dispute to a
peaceful, harmonious reconciliation. It
is a symbol of peacemaking after
strife.



KETE PA

"good bed "

symbol of a good marriage

From the expression that a woman
who has a good marriage is said to
sleep on a good bed.

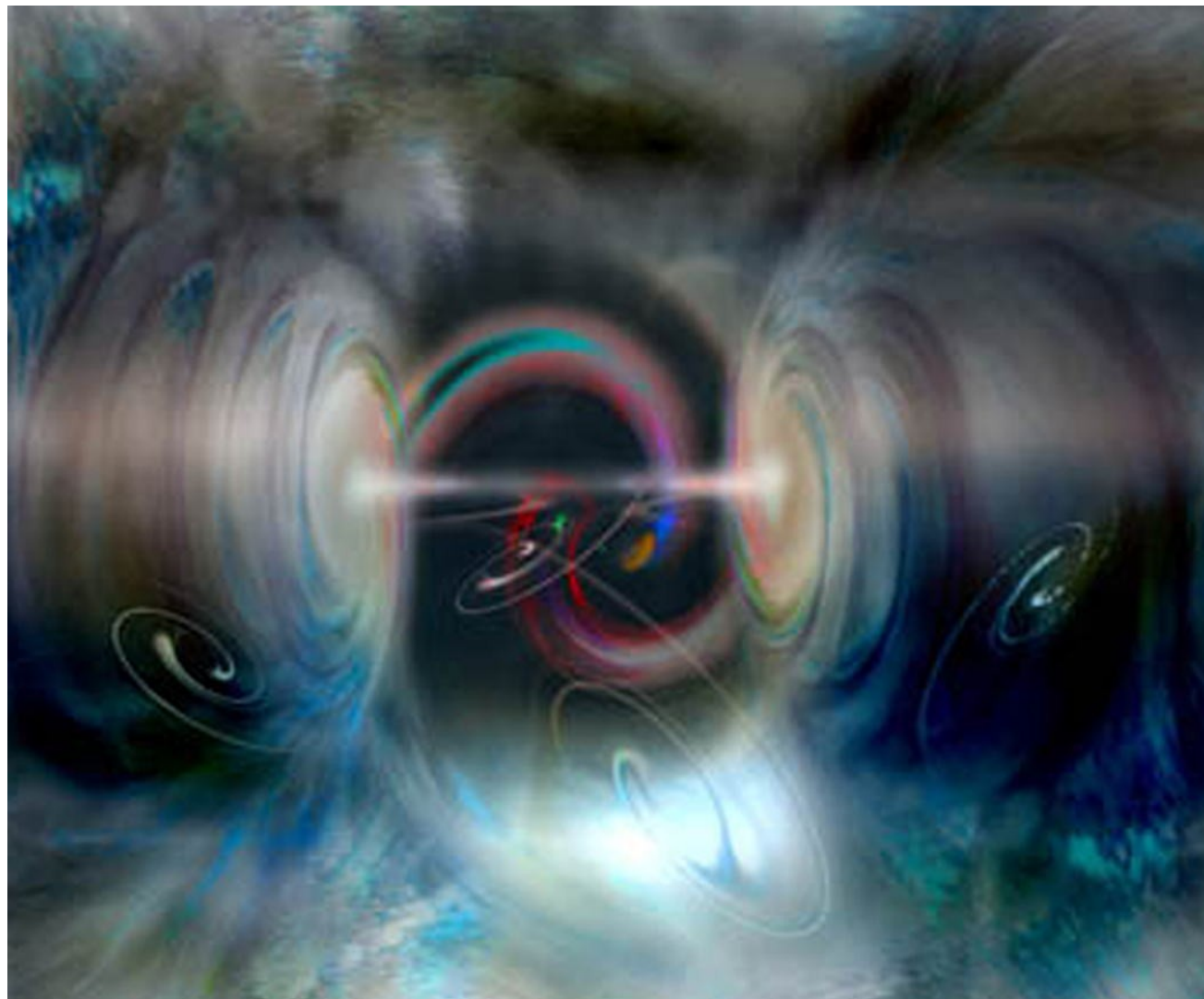


ASASE YE DURU

"the Earth has weight"

symbol of providence and
the divinity of Mother
Earth

This symbol represents
the importance of the
Earth in sustaining life.



SUPER QI

Free Downloading of Graviton Images for All Beings!

Several Usages Available!

Much easier to sense and feel if you have the graviton [bmeps](#)!

However, these jpgs seem to be effective as well to some sensitive people.

[Please wish!](#)

The Spring of Life Force

1. The Heat Energy



1. The Heat Energy



1. The Amazing Heat Energy



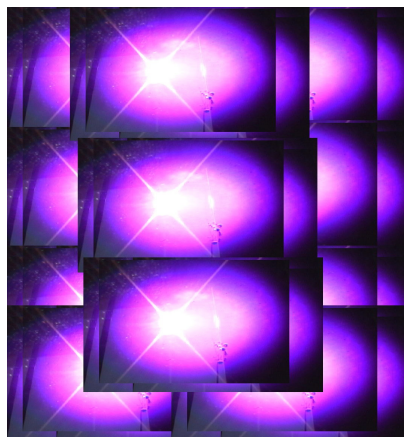
New

its usage

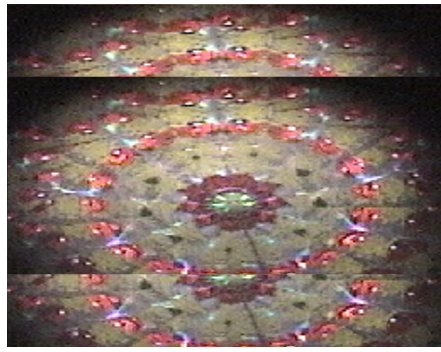
2. The FOOD ENERGY



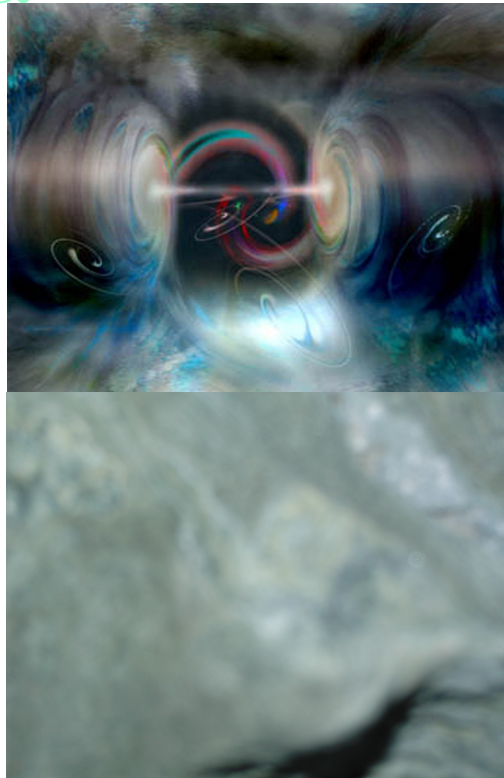
3. The Healing Energy



5. The Plain Energy



8. The Energy for Alleviation such as EMFs



9. The Kind Energy



10. The Levitation Energy



An Experience with levitation energy lapislazuli stones

The site you might sense warm feelings and cool feelings on the net.



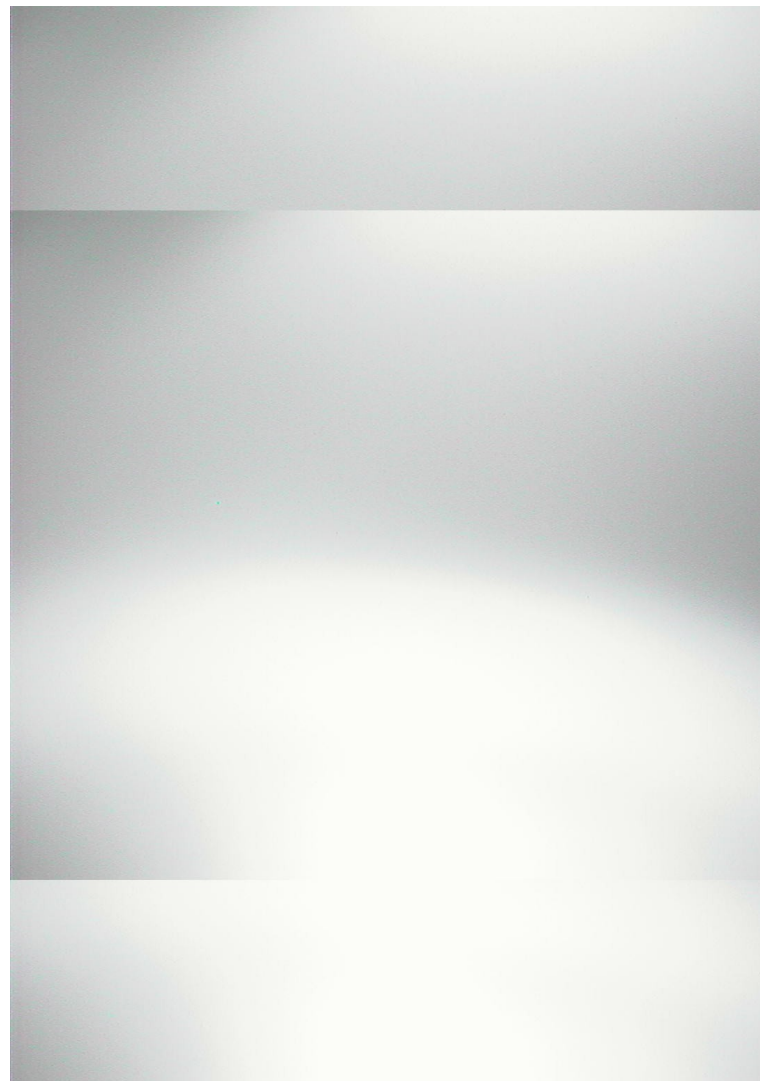
The site that might give you strength and power.

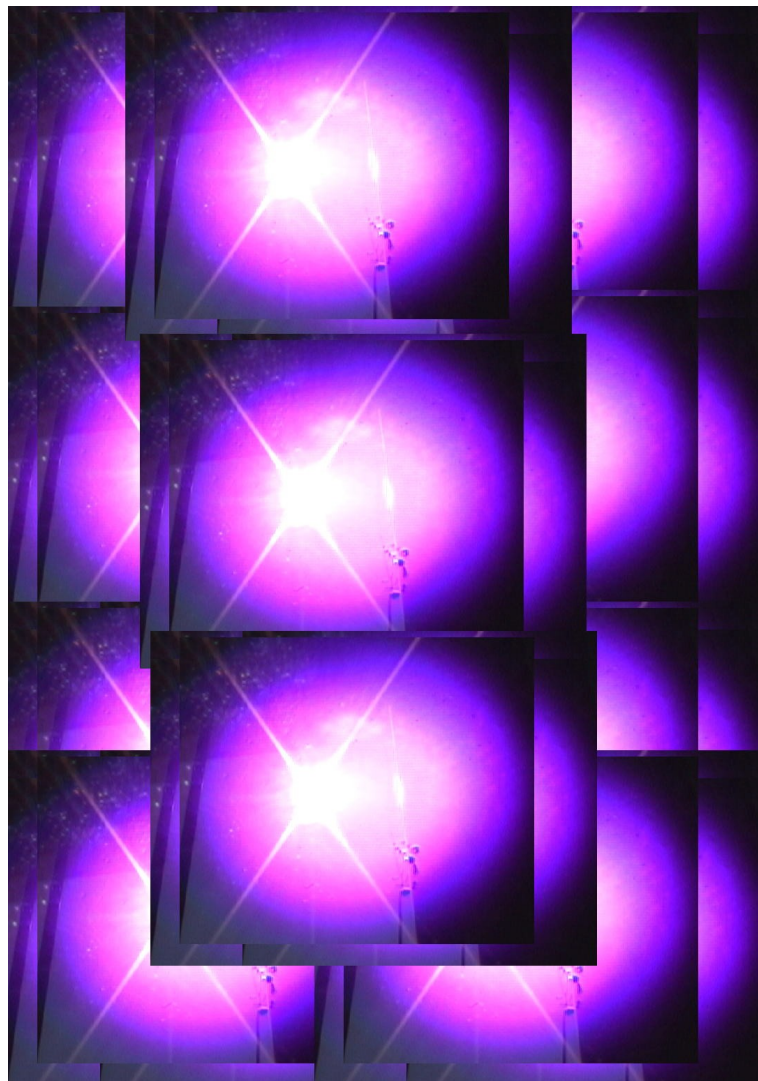
Contact by mail

Donations will be appreciated

Gravitonics, Ì, ³, ç, È, éŒϣ<†, ÆŠJ”, Ö, Ì, ²Šñ•t, ðŠ½Œ}, μ, Ä, ç, Ü, ·B

graviton, gravitonics, free energy, free heat, free heat energy, free food, free food energy, paper heater, heat energy, food energy, heat image, food image, image energy, heat image heater, warm file, heat image energy, warm energy, warm image energy, free warm energy, healing energy, levitation energy, healing, levitation

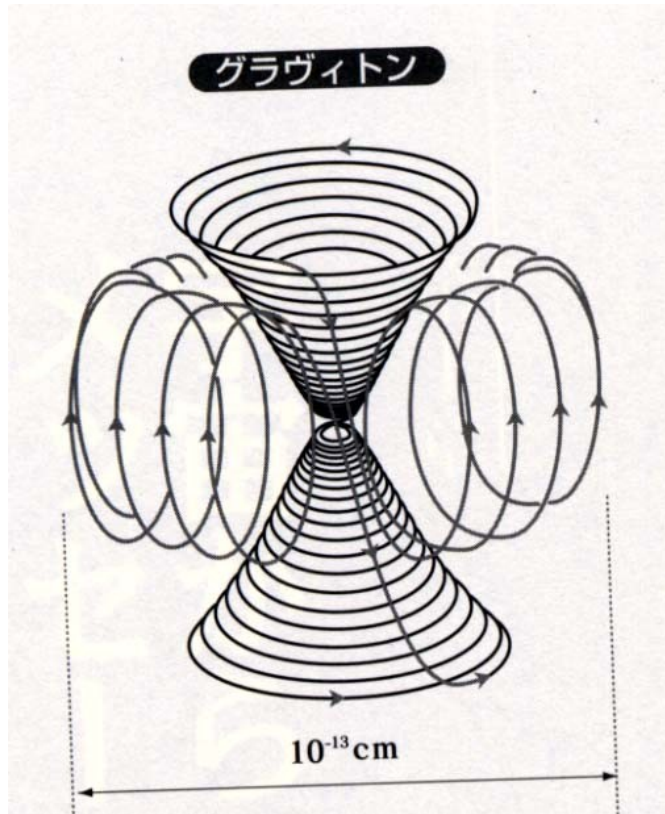




Global Education can be defined as the process of increasing the number of beings who have [the ten qualities to become internationally minded people as defined](#). However, we should neither spread an idea or system or any input nor have globalization without respecting various cultural and individual values. Furthermore, we should not just let it happen without considering its value and its possible outcomes since the earth is almost an everlasting entity. Globalization is far from monopoly or any intention of occupying wider areas of the globe with one's value, color, or desire. Globalization is to have better communication for betterment of our world civilization, and global communication is a means to ends, neither rationalization as a means nor compromised outcomes as ends, but carefully designed means for more ideal and wealthier civilization for all the earthlings and not for a particular group of people nor the presently residing people on the earth.

In order to have global education, we must nourish ourselves to have global views. To have global views we must understand that geographically if there are different cultures there are different values and criteria and that historically if there are different cultures there are different values and criteria. Moreover, we must understand that dimensionally if there are different cultures there are different values and criteria. In order to have global views, we must understand about wave and have further studies on various types of waves and their applications.

The main reason to have global views is seek genuine wealth. To seek genuine wealth we must be able to see the whole, not just partial or individual aspects and values. And to enable one to see the whole, *graviton* seems to be the key for the wholeness and its huge value, the key that will open the firmly locked gigantic door behind which there lie golden lights and the utopia world as Dr.Hideo Seki mentioned in his book called "Kokorowa Uchuno Kagami: --foreseeing the age of graviton--."



The Wonderful World of

Advanced Materials

(Making Things, by Assembling One Atom At A Time.)

We need all, acknowledge our Masters and Teachers.
— Tommy C. —

If You Can Imagine a "Lawful Material", [We Can](#) Make It For You !!!

[Special Properties of the Transition Group Elements](#)

Dr. John V. Milewski, Professional Engineer

(Father of the "Rice Hull Process".)



Dr. John V. Milewski is an Internationally recognized leader and consultant in his field of Advanced Materials. He is a professional engineer, scientist, inventor, entrepreneur, writer, publisher, editor and lecturer. He is a retired staff member of Los Alamos National Labs and has worked previously as a scientific staff member at Exxon Research Center and at Thiokol Chemical Rocket Engine Div. He recently founded his own research company called Superkinetic, Inc. where he is currently working on a revolutionary new electric light bulb based on using a single crystal fiber as a filament.

He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame in Chemical Engineering (1951, Stevens Institute of Technology with an MS in Metallurgy (1959), and has his Ph.D. in Ceramic Engineering from Rutgers University (1873). Dr. Milewski holds 30 patents and has over 42 publications and has edited 4 books in his field.

In this write up Dr. Milewski will present information about his crystal growing business and his revolutionary unified field theory on SuperLight energy and he hopes to tie these two together to bring about cheap, clean energy and healing and regeneration.



In March 2000 Dr. John V. Milewski along with his son Dr. Peter D. Milewski were honored to have their crystal filament light bulb invention Patent # 4,864,186 put on permanent exhibit at the Smithsonian American History Museum. This is part of a new exhibit titled "Lighting a Revolution" honoring the six most significant ideas in lighting field from 1950 to 2000.

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SUPERLIGHT

ONE SOURCE, ONE FORCE

June 3, 1993

Revised November 17, 1995

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— Preface —

I have a lab in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I grow crystals. They are called **"Whiskers"**, (Whisker Crystals) a technical slang word for **Single Crystal Fibers**.

These are the strongest, and most perfect materials in the World !
They are 10 times stronger than piano wire, fiberglass and carbon or boron, the aerospace materials. I will describe how I grow these crystals and what I am doing in the lab a little further into this paper and how this technology will fit into converting the energy of SuperLight into useful energy source for every day.

This paper is in five parts.

- The first part is a general summary.
- The second discusses my crystal growth at my Laboratory.
- The third describes my understanding of SuperLight.
- The fourth will relate to how this new theory of SuperLight will change our thinking of physics, astronomy and the metaphysical and biological forces in our body.
- The fifth part will describe my hopes and speculation of the future as we begin to harness and work with this pervasive SuperLight force to bring about cheap, clean energy to the world and new healing and regeneration to ourselves.

Introduction

This paper will be both scientific and metaphysical. For those of you that are not scientifically oriented, please bear with me when I get a little scientific, and I will try to keep it short and simple, but some education in this area is needed for a better understanding. I personally believe that all truth is one and it is basically simple, so don't be afraid of a little science. It helps you



understand this life experience we are all in. I believe that to understand ourselves, life and the Universe, it should be and will be found to be simple, in fact, that is what this paper is all about. One Source, One Force that is responsible for all physical forces and all metaphysical forces and even life itself. You don't have to be an Einstein or a 12 dimensional mathematician to be able to understand what I am going to share with you.

In the past science has been prostituted to do the bidding of politics and greedy business people. This is what got us in to our present environmental and health problems.

As Plutinus said in the 4th century AD, "We are the caretakers of the Universe," therefore the Universe and Life must be simple and easy to understand. It is. There is only One Source and One Force that controls everything and that is Light. I hope I will be successful in explaining this to you.

MY LAB IN ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO

Since 1963 I have been growing single crystal fibers called "whiskers". My first company was called Thermokenetic Fibers (1963-68), the World's first commercial source of whisker material. What are whiskers? They are high purity single crystals grown in or on one axis so that they form a fiber material. We grow these by what is known as the VLS process, which stands for Vapor, Liquid, and Solid. When frost forms on your window, it is a vapor–solid crystal growth process. When ice forms in a pond, it is a liquid–solid crystal growth process. Our process is different from these two.

By changing the chemistry of the feed gas, and catalyst, fiber-crystals of almost any kind of material can be grown. Metals such as iron, gold, silver, cadmium and ceramics such as SiC, Si₃N₄, sapphire, boron carbide, graphite have been grown as crystal-fibers or whiskers as known in the trade. The literature gives over 60 different elements or compounds that have been grown as whiskers.

What are whiskers? They are high purity single crystals grown in or on one axis so they form a fiber material. We grow these by what is known as the V.L.S. process which stands for Vapor, Liquid, Solid. When frost forms on your windows, it is a vapor–solid crystal growth process. When ice forms in a pond, it is a liquid solid crystal growth process. Our process is different than these two.

In our process, the feed material is a vapor, in gaseous form, a liquid is the catalyst, and the final crystal being grown is the solid. For example, when we are growing silicon carbide the vapor feed contains a carbon bearing gas methane (basically natural gas) and silicon bearing gas, silicon monoxide. The catalyst is a metal material like iron alloys or stainless steel in a fine powdered form. At high temperature e.g. 1400°C – 2561°F, the metal catalyst melts and dissolves some of the carbon and silicon from the gas stream.



Soon the liquid metal reaches saturation of silicon and carbon in solution and begins to precipitate out SiC crystals against the substrate. As the crystal grows, it lifts the liquid catalyst up and a fiber crystal is formed. A longer time in the furnace produces a longer fiber. The diameter of the catalyst controls the diameter of the fiber. Fine metal catalyst powders produce fine fibers and larger diameter catalyst produce larger diameter fibers or rod–like crystals.

Currently, I am working on a DOE contract to produce hafnium carbide filaments for the development of a new light bulb that will last longer, give more natural spectrum of light and be more energy efficient. Later in this paper, I will describe how this work of making single crystal

fibers available, will tie into the capture or harnessing of SuperLight.

John sent me a 5+ hour videotape of a lecture by David Hudson. The note on the tape said, "Tommy — STUDY the Part on Superconductivity. It is VERY GOOD !!!"

Well, I did my home work, and here is my report.

"David Hudson At The Ranch" — Stealth Atoms In Our Environment

Tommy's report on superconductivity and Cooper Pairs

WHAT IS SUPERLIGHT ?

SuperLight is magnetic light; it is **magneto–electric radiation**.

Regular light is electric light or **electro–magnetic radiation**. There is parity or symmetry the Universe, everything has an equal and opposite mirror–image counterpart, the Ying and the Yang, right and left, matter and anti matter, the electron and the positron. Why not light?

Both science and metaphysics have honored this parity law in all things except light. They are wrong. **There is parity in light as well !**

I will now explain and give you more detail.

SuperLight is the unseen force in nature that has been ignored by science but real to the mystics and metaphysicians for thousands of years. It has been given different names by different cultures for thousands of years.

A Nuous, Chi, Biomagnetic Energy, Wilhelm Reich's Orgone Energy, Tesler's Free Earth Energy, Animal Magnetism, Space Energy, Vacuum Energy, and Zero Point Energy, etc. Those who have subtle perception know it is real.

SuperLight was identified scientifically over 100 years ago when [James Clerk Maxwell](#) solved his famous wave equation. This occurred shortly after radio was invented by [Nikola Tesla](#), and theoretical physicists tried to find a mathematical model to explain radio waves. When using positive numbers in Maxwell's Equations this explains radio waves and also all forms of electro–magnetic radiation such as light, radio, TV, microwaves, x–rays, etc. What his equation also explains 100 years ago was SuperLight but because it was the solution that comes from the use of negative numbers, "**this second solution**" was ignored for over 100 years. Remember when you were taught algebra and were told to ignore imaginary numbers (e.g. The square root of -1) because they have no meaning in this world. Well, times have changed and now we have a very valid second solution to Maxwell's equation and it is SuperLight.

In the mid 70's a scientist, Dr. William Tiller, at Stanford University took another look at Maxwell's equation and asked; "What does this second solution explain when interpreted in our world."^{1}

To understand this second solution, we must first review what the first or positive solution explains. The first solution is as follows: Radio waves leave the antenna and radiate out into space from a point source (the antenna) equally in all directions into space toward infinity traveling at the speed of light. The wave is composed of a large electrical component and a small magnetic component 90 degrees to the electrical component. Thus named, electro–magnetic radiation.

The second solution describes a particle wave of just the opposite structure. It explains that **from infinity traveling toward the point source from all directions radiates SuperLight**. This new radiation is composed of a large magnetic component and a small electrical component, thus the name, magneto–electric radiation. When the equations are looked at more closely, one finds that

"SuperLight" travels at the speed of light squared ! 10^{20} meters per second, or 10 billion times faster than light.

It has a frequency 10 billion times higher, and has a corresponding, shorter wavelength. It therefore has a higher energy density.

The question one asks immediately is, "if it is so powerful, how come we do not feel it, or how come it is not detected scientifically?" Well, the frequency is so high, its wave length so short, (4×10^{-8} nano-meters, or 4×10^{-17} meters), its velocity so fast, that it goes through everything as though the substance was nearly completely transparent (like glass).

We can say the higher frequency is completely penetrating like x-rays, but even more so. More information, regarding the relative size, will be given later.

WHERE DOES SUPERLIGHT COME FROM ?

It comes out of black holes !

First, I will describe how regular light is formed and then make the analogy for SuperLight.

Regular electro-magnetic radiation or light is formed when electric monopoles give off energy. The electron in orbit about our atoms is an electric monopole — as it changes its' orbit it either gives off or absorbs energy in the form of electro-magnetic radiation. Sunlight is converted into electricity by this process in a solar cell. Just the opposite occurs in optical diodes, which convert electricity into light.

So, electro magnetic radiation or visible light is produced when an electron (an electric monopole) lowers its orbit and releases its energy in the form of light.

Now, I believe a similar event occurs in the extremely dense and hot matter found in black holes. It is theorized that black holes contain magnetic monopoles and when these extremely dense, extremely small, extremely energetic magnetic monopoles release energy by lowering their orbit they radiate magneto-electric radiation, our SuperLight. So black holes really are not so black. They are radiant beings of SuperLight. Of course SuperLight escapes the strong gravitation forces of the black holes because its velocity is the square of the velocity of light and it therefore, can easily escape.^{7}

The current scientific thinking is that in the center of every galaxy in the universe is a black hole. There are billions and billions of galaxies all around us, and they all are producing SuperLight. We are literally bathed in a three-dimensional dynamic energy field, or an "Ether" of SuperLight — a Dynamic Ether.

SUPERLIGHT and LIFE

I believe that SuperLight is the prime activating energy in the universe and accounts for the production of what we call life. I believe SuperLight interacts with special forms of matter in our bodies and produces what we call Vital Life Forces. These special forms of matter are found in bones, micro-crystals and also in the various fluids in the body, that contain cell salts. There are also, believed to be organic molecules in some body fluids, that are believed to be liquid crystalline in structure. These change state (liquid to crystal) very readily, with a extremely small change in energy (e.g. emotions).

Another form of organized structure found in the body, are the multitude of long parallel conductive protein structures, that form phase arrays like structures^{5}. Like the phased array radio telescope in Socorro, New Mexico, they pick up extreme weak signals and amplify them, by being in phase. It is also suggested, that these proteins may have room temperature superconductivity. It is these organized structures in living things, that produce a coherence that has resonance with very minute amounts of SuperLight. Most of it passes through matter, between the nucleus and electron, without even coming in contact with them.

Our body is electronic in nature_{2-5} and it is composed of millions and billions of micro–electronic units that are formed in structures that have a phase array organization_{3}. I believe that the electronic resonance in these organized conductive molecules, have some resonance with very small amounts of SuperLight and that these energy fields and currents are responsible for the human aura and the energy vortexes found in the body chakra area. They also produce the Vital Life Forces. But, since SuperLight is so powerful, even a very, very small amount produces more than enough energy to sustain life. Thus, life is produced and sustained by specific forms and amounts of organized matter, and old age and eventual death occurs when too much disorder and disease comes into our bodies and breaks up this ordered structure. At that point, the body can no longer produce enough Vital Life Force from SuperLight to sustain itself. I also believe that all forms of organized matter produce its own aura–finger–prints or energy signature when it reacts with SuperLight.

There are many sensitive people, who can detect and read the aura of living entities and substances. Our body can determine whether this energy is good or bad for itself. I believe that this accounts for Kinesiology and also explains how herbs work on the body. For example, each herb has an energy field signature that has a special attunement to specific body parts and its presence helps "kick off" or reactivate that energy center which may be slow or stopped, because of some illness or disease. Therefore, SuperLight to the rescue, through the herb structure that is appropriate to that area of the body in need.

Crystals to the rescue also. Crystals are very organized structures and thus according to this thesis are also converters or transducers of SuperLight. This is where their energy comes from and explains how they seemingly can radiate a positive signal continuously without being recharged. As with herbs, crystals and minerals of different chemistries and structures, develop different types of energy fields. This explains why different crystals have different effects on different parts of the body. The key to crystal healing is to match the required energy with the proper crystal that produces that specific energy need.

As scientists and experimenters become more aware of SuperLight and start to understand it, experiments and instruments will be designed to attune to these energies. In the future, I conceive of manufacturing simulated body structures_{4} which will be micro–size phase array assemblies made of room temperature superconductors. They will be converters SuperLight into Vital Life Force for healing. Specific micro–structures will be designed to attune to, and resonate with, the exact energy needed, in the specific part of the body that needs an energy boost for healing and regeneration.

It is said, that the priests in Atlantis lived for thousands of years, and that their secret was that they, at times, would sleep in crystal lined caves and that this would rejuvenate their bodies, bringing healing and new growth.

I propose that, in the very near future, I will be able to test this idea with the fiber crystal that I am making in my lab in Albuquerque. Soon, I hope to be able to grow my fiber crystals long enough, and in large enough quantities, that we will be able to spin these crystals into yarn. Once spun into yarn, single crystal fiber cloth could be woven to make crystal cloth head and wristbands, hats, and meditation shawls. You could even stuff your mattress with crystal fiber, or cover your bedroom wall with crystal fiber cloth wallpaper. This should stimulate creativity, imagination, healing and regeneration.

Now this next idea may sound way out, but, I believe that it will be possible to make room temperature superconductors of crystal fiber. If this becomes possible, we are talking about levitation, and possibly even a magic carpet.

So, the door is wide open with the possibilities of working with SuperLight energies, through the use of single crystal fibers. I believe these need to be high purity crystal fibers, in order to have the coherence necessary to resonate with SuperLight.

SUPERLIGHT AND GRAVITY

Gravity is not an intrinsic property of [matter](#), neither is [inertia](#). These secondary forces are both formed by the reaction of matter to the dynamic field of [SuperLight](#). Gravity is not an attraction! It is the result of a universal pressure, exerted by [SuperLight as it rains in from infinity, from all directions, onto every object](#). Materials are not 100% transparent to SuperLight. I estimate, perhaps about 99.99999999% transparent. As a consequence, all material domains, all "matter", experiences an acceleration caused by SuperLight. Every "particle" is affected by a slight drag, or pressure differential, as SuperLight travels past and through them.

Quantum Particle Interactions, come into play as SuperLight joins in, or exits the activities of the particle domain. Field effects come into play, as the SuperLight Entity travels through the Atomic Atmosphere producing drag. Drag turbulence and particle pressures combine to produce the accelerational force we know as gravity.

This acceleration is of little consequence when a single object is in space, at a very great distance from other objects, since the force vectors cancel out. However, when a second object comes close to the first object, then, the two objects shield each other from the full power of SuperLight pressure on the opposite sides of the objects facing each other. As a result of this, the objects experience a net accelerational force toward each other, which is directly proportional to their mass. Mass that produces the mutual shielding that each object experiences. Thus, falsely, each object is said to be attracted to each other ! In reality, they are being pushed together by the net differential force of SuperLight pressure which results from the slight absorption of SuperLight as it passes through these objects. This, according to my theory, is what creates gravity. It is a push exerted by SuperLight, on objects shielding each other, from a portion of the SuperLight radiation.

Gravity then becomes the "Weak Force", from the effects of porous matter. An atom of matter is about 10^{18} parts void for each part of solid matter. The wavelength of SuperLight is much smaller than the typical atomic dimension. Thus, most of SuperLight passes through the atomic structure unopposed. However, when SuperLight contacts the nucleus or electrons it produces the force that holds the electrons in orbit, and the nucleus together. It is the nuclear glue. This gives matter its chemical properties. Thus, gravity is the weak force since only a very small amount of SuperLight interacts with matter on the atomic scale. An example that will give you some idea as to how porous solid matter is, as follows: Let us expand the nucleus of an atom to the size of a golf ball, then the electrons in orbit about this nucleus would be about the size of a pea. Now when this pea makes its orbit about the golf ball its orbit is not a few feet or even a few yards in diameter, its orbit is about 2 miles in diameter. Matter is mostly composed of void or space and the energy rays of SuperLight, whose wavelength is many times smaller than the diameter of the electron, will to a large extent miss the particle regions, as it rains through the atomic region. Only a small amount of SuperLight interacts with the nucleus and electrons while the majority will pass right through the region.

NUCLEAR FORCE

The structure of the nucleus is extremely dense, when compared to that of the atom as a whole. The particles of matter in the nucleus are much closer to each other, than those in the electron. The nucleus is probably in the order of 10^{28} more dense. Thus, the force that holds the nucleus together, must be very strong.

In reality, it is still the effects of SuperLight pushing and interacting, that holds the components of nucleus together. These stronger interactions on the nucleus, are a result of its increased relative density and ability to shield SuperLight. It is the density and geometry of matter that changes the forces we see. Thus, from One Source, comes the One Force, that divides and manifests itself in so many interesting ways.

The relative packing symmetry is very critical in the nucleus and this accounts for the relative stability of various nuclei. A less symmetrical structure, results in radioactivity and an unstable nucleus. In this way, SuperLight helps to explain radioactivity.

SUPERLIGHT IS THE SINGULARITY

(The University Field or Energy Source)

Einstein spent the last half of his life in search of a unifying field theory that would unite all forces into one. I believe that with SuperLight, a theory can be developed to explain this idea. SuperLight; one force, once source. The concept I've developed is new, and all aspects have not yet been considered, but what has been covered appears to fit quite well with our current understanding of reality.

I propose that SuperLight energy is the singularity or universal energy force in all nature and that its interaction with various forms of matter and energy produce all other forces in the Universe. Specific atomic structures and sub-atomic structures are resonant to and interact with some aspects of SuperLight as it passes through them and our bodies. The energy that is absorbed is converted into the electrical, magnetic, nuclear and gravitational forces producing our vital life force. This can explain all the forces of nature and life energies.

It is the geometry and density of matter that explains the different forms and intensity of the forces that are produced.

FUTURE ENERGY SOURCE

As greater understanding of what [types of devices](#) can attune to SuperLight, I believe that it will be possible to capture this energy, collect it, and measure it. At first only small assemblies will be made for healing and regeneration, (only small amounts are needed) scientific analysis, proof of principle and localized experiments. In the future, I envision massive devices to be used as direct energy converters. This development will have a significant effect on reducing world pollution associated with most other energy producing systems such as nuclear and fossil fuels.

SUMMARY

There is parity in the universe, therefore light has two forms:

ELECRTO–MAGNETIC — electric light traveling at C. (10^{10} meters per sec.)

MAGNETO–ELECTRIC — magnetic light traveling at C squared.

These lights are responsible for all created matter, all forces, and life itself. As a result of this theory, I make the following statements;

LIFE HEALING AND SPIRITUALITY

1. Vital life force energies come from SuperLight reacting with coherent structures in the body.
2. Organs and chakras produce energy vortexes from the interaction with SuperLight.
3. Aging comes from loss of coherence in the body.
4. Healing and regeneration will be possible, by exposure to higher concentrations of SuperLight.
5. All psychic phenomena takes place on the SuperLight wave bands.

Super Light as it Affects Physics and Astronomy

1. It proposes a three dimensional dynamic ether that reacts with all matter and energy causing all forces.
2. Gravity is not an intrinsic property of matter, but only a reaction to an external force. (e.g. SuperLight)

3. Inertia is not an intrinsic property of matter, but only it's reaction to acceleration through the ether of SuperLight's dynamic field.

4. It eliminates the problem of action at a distance.

5. It eliminates the need for dark matter, and solves Dr. Rubins problem of the outer stars in galaxies "traveling too fast". (There is a slight drag causing the stars to fall slowly into the center of the galaxy.)

6. Also, the gravity constant is not constant, but becomes less as one approaches black holes, due to the reduction effect of SuperLight radiating out of the black hole.

7. This also means that the gravity constant becomes significantly less at the edge of the Universe.

8. It also allows black holes to reach an equilibrium state, — matter in SuperLight out — thus preventing one black hole from becoming massive and gobbling up the whole universe.

9. It explains what neutrinos are: they are SuperLight.

10. It allows many new scenarios for the [Big Bang and creation](#). For example: Since gravity and inertia are the result of matter reacting with SuperLight, which did not exist prior to the big bang, or in early times, then, the Big Bang could have been a Little Bang (or a big breath) because any force would cause an infinite acceleration, since there was nothing to hold matter back.

SuperLight And Space Travel

Communication, on the SuperLight wave bands, will permit extreme distant communication in space in much shorter times. (e.g. 100,000 light years in 3 to 4 minutes.)

It eliminates the need to take fuel, when you travel in space, thus permitting real deep space travel.

**Harnessing SuperLight Will Give Us An
Infinite Supply of Non-Polluting Energy**



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Advanced Ceramics, SINGLE CRYSTAL Fibers

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Dr. Milewski is writing a more comprehensive presentation on this subject. If you are interested in knowing more, [E-mail John](#). It will help speed things along.

ORMUS Atoms Exist As A Gas

by John V. Milewski

[How David Hudson Discovered Mon-Atomic \(ORMUS\) Atoms](#)

[Top of Page](#)

FANTASTIC FILM

If you live in Florida, Washington state or Long Island you may have other things on your mind at the moment. In general, however, people are still concerned about the size of their tomatoes, the quality of their photographs and the fuel-efficiency of their cars. Now a company in Minnesota has produced a polymer film which is slightly thicker than food wrap, blocks infrared light and promises to tackle all these problems in one go.

<http://www.newscientist.com/nl/1007/juicy.html>

FABULOUS FOAM

As excitement mounts in Minnesota over a multi-purpose film, hopes are high in Ohio for a tough new foam. At the US Air Force Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Kristen Kearns has developed what could be one of the super materials of the 21st century, and it's 90 per cent air. Kearns's new foam could replace the glass fiber and aluminum honeycomb in aero planes and spacecraft and has a "unique combination of properties" which could "save millions of dollars".

<http://www.newscientist.com/nl/1007/space.html>

A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

It may look like a humble wine bottle, but it has certainly put some sparkle into the business of cutting air pollution. The new microwave emissions converter will eliminate 70 per cent of the harmful emissions coming from your car's engine and turn your exhaust pipe into a diamond mine.

<http://www.newscientist.com/nl/1007/little.html>

COOL COLOURS, MAN

Paint that cools your home in the heat of summer and warms it in winter has been developed by researchers in China. Not only will the paint reduce your heating bills, it will also change the color of your home to match the season. Developed by Yiping Ma and his colleagues at Tongji University in Shanghai, the coating absorbs heat from the Sun when the temperature drops below 20 degrees C, helping to warm the building. But when the temperature rises above 20 degrees C the coating changes color and reflects sunlight to keep the building cool.

<http://www.newscientist.com/newsletter/news.jsp?id=ns228741>

A NEW PAINT COULD STOP YOUR HOUSE BURNING DOWN !

A paper-thin ceramic coating, originally developed by NASA to stop space shuttles from bursting into flames when re-entering the atmosphere, could soon stop houses from burning down here on Earth.

<http://www.newscientist.com/newsletter/news.jsp?id=ns228940>

— Glimpse of a New Type of Matter —

Frozen helium has been turned into a solid that behaves like a superfluid.

Philip Ball

[Nature News Service / Macmillan Magazines Ltd 2004 ©](#)

15 January 2004

Researchers in the United States think they have found a new state of matter — a supersolid.

If their findings are correct, this state is deeply bizarre. Although it is a crystalline solid, it can 'flow' like the most slippery liquid imaginable — in fact, like a liquid with no viscosity.

Liquids that can do this have been known about for years. They are called superfluids, and because they have no viscosity they behave in strange ways. Once stirred, a superfluid will keep swirling forever, whereas a vortex stirred into a normal liquid will eventually exhaust itself and disappear. A superfluid will even creep up the side and out the top of a container.

The first two superfluids made by researchers were created using helium-4 and helium-3. Both need to be cooled close to absolute zero ($-273\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) before their superfluid behaviour appears.

Eun-Seong Kim and Moses Chan of Pennsylvania State University now claim to have turned frozen helium-4 into a supersolid. They did this by filling the narrow channels of a porous form of glass (called Vycor) with helium, and freezing it by cooling it down and squeezing it to more than 60 times atmospheric pressure. A disk of the helium-filled glass was then set spinning. At about $0.175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ above absolute zero, the disk suddenly started to rotate more easily — precisely what would be expected if the helium became a supersolid.

The same thing happens when liquid helium as a superfluid is used in the Vycor pores, because the non-viscous liquid spins more readily.

Kim and Chan say it is hard to explain their findings without invoking a supersolid state. But John Beamish of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, says their claim "is sure to generate some controversy". Some researchers might wonder, for example, whether some liquid helium might still be coating the Vycor pore walls and become a superfluid, causing the disk to spin more freely. But Kim and Chan insist that this is unlikely.

Quantum Weirdness

Solid helium itself is a fairly weird substance. At very low temperatures, the behaviour of helium atoms is dictated by quantum mechanics, and this prevents helium from freezing at all, no matter how cold it is, unless it is pressurized to at least 25 atmospheres. The 'quantum solid' that results is very loose — unlike most frozen solids it can be squeezed like rubber, and the regular crystal lattice of atoms is full of gaps, called vacancies, that move about.

When liquid helium becomes a superfluid, the laws of quantum mechanics make all the atoms move coherently, like a regiment of soldiers. This is why flow in a superfluid, once started, cannot easily be stopped.

In supersolid helium, all of the vacancies in the crystal likewise start to move coherently, which means that waves can progress through the lattice.

The onset of this coherent motion is called Bose–Einstein condensation. In superconductors, Bose-Einstein condensation of electrons at low temperatures allows electrical current to pass with no resistance. Since 1995, Bose–Einstein condensation of atoms has been seen in a variety of ultracold gases.

The Atomic ORME and S-ORME States — TECHNICAL OVERVIEW —

("Written for the layman by a layman" — David Hudson — Cotton Farmer)

David Hudson spent 8.7 million dollars learning this "Advanced Science".

He worked with the most advanced test equipment and people on our planet.

Transition Group Elements

— Description —

There is a group of elements found in the middle of the [periodic table](#) known as the "transition group elements":

1) One category of these is called the precious elements:

[Silver](#), and the "light platinum group" ([palladium](#), [rhodium](#), and [ruthenium](#)). These are called 3d transition group elements.

[Gold](#), and the "heavy platinum group" ([platinum](#), [iridium](#), and [osmium](#)). These are called 4d transition, group elements.

2) Another category of these are the non precious elements:

[Copper](#), [cobalt](#) and [nickel](#). These are called 2d transition group elements.

These elements are known as "transition group elements". They are in an uncertain state as regards their positive or negative electro-charge behavior, hence the name "transition". Their valence. electron orbitals are always half filled or half empty. (Electrons in the outer shells of an atom are referred to as valence electrons. Different orbital states for electrons can hold only certain numbers of electrons.) Elements with fewer electrons in the outer shells tend to be electro-positive, and those with more electrons in the outer shells tend to be electro-negative.

These transition elements possess a unique property in that the electrons in the Partially filled outer orbitals can interchange under the right conditions with electrons in the partially filled inner orbitals (d). This is the underlying basis of catalytic reactions. (A catalytic reaction is a chemical reaction that occurs much more rapidly than normal without the catalyst itself participating in the reaction.)

Transition Group Elements

Atom Clustering and The Monoatomic State

Most atoms cluster in groups of at least two or more atoms. However, the transition group elements, because of their unique properties, can be found already existing, or can be created and are able to remain, in a **stable single atom state**. This is achieved by having no nearest neighbor closer than four angstroms and, therefore, by not being able to chemically bind with other atoms. This is called a "monoatomic" state.

In this state, these atoms **interact in two dimensions**, in a unique continuous linear movement between a strong repulsive force when close enough to each other, and a strong attractive force when moved apart at a certain distance. Only when the repulsive force is overcome, will these atoms aggregate to form a metallic union.

In metals, during the process of going from a many atom state to a **monoatomic state**, there is a disaggregation of the metal-metal bonds and a loss of the properties characteristically assigned to the description of a metal. Different transition elements have different critical atom cluster size which determine their metal characteristics and behavior. These characteristic physical properties are lost at different rates depending on the element involved. (For example, the critical cluster size for rhodium is five atoms; for iridium it is nine atoms.

Two or more atoms, up to thirty-three, of the same transition group element, when clustered together, are called "metal-metal" bonded. In these cluster sizes, they can not be called truly metallic. It takes a twelve atom cluster before they become electrically conductive. It takes

thirteen atoms for their true metallic properties to begin to appear. It takes a cluster of thirty-three atoms before they become fully metallic, and will grow all by themselves. At thirty-three form a "face center cubic", a first basic growth structure of three dimensions solidly formed like a cube. In all these quasi metallic and fully metallic states, the atoms interact in three dimensions. In the monoatomic state, they are referred to as non-metallic and they interact in two dimensions.

In the monoatomic state, these elements have unique and consistent behavior. This is their true elemental state.

Transition Group Elements

Superdeformed Nuclei, High Spin Low Energy in the Monoatomic State:

In the monoatomic state, the atoms of the transition group elements lose their chemical reactivity and change the configuration of the nucleus. This change in nuclear configuration seems to **cause the electrical change that pacifies the chemical effect.** It may be considered as the mono-atom internally compensating for the highly reactive chemical state.

The nuclear configuration changes because there is a correlation between the nuclear orbitals and the electron orbitals as to how full they are. In the nucleus, totally filled orbitals (harmonic) exclude the partially filled orbitals (anharmonic) by pushing them away. The nucleus almost divides into one filled, and one half filled. This is known as the "liquid drop" theory.

This condition is unique to these atoms. The newly shaped nucleus is called "superdeformed". Nuclear physicists have recently confirmed that these atoms will change their proton and neutron configurations when they have no nearest neighbor to di-pole and di-pole react with. They can observe one atom at a time in linear accelerators.

A normal nucleus is shaped non spherically (deformed) at a vertical (length) to horizontal (width) ratio of 1.3 to 1. It is very stable and is held together by the strong force. It takes one million electron volts to knock a proton out of the nucleus!

The nucleons of these monoatomic elements adjust their positions in the nucleus, such that the ratio of their length to width becomes 2 to 1. These "soft" nuclei (those having a number of protons within a certain range and half filled orbitals) deform more easily than normal nuclei. Only ten electron volts are needed to cause a superdeformed nucleus to break apart, and this can be done with a mere DC arc! (See discussion of gamma emission below.)

The presence of a superdeformed nucleus is directly correlated to a change in its spin state; it passes from a low spin state to a high spin state. It has been found that the nuclei of these elements have a higher total energy in a low spin state (their internal temperature is higher) than when they are in a high spin state (their internal temperature is lower). This causes the mono-atom to seek the high spin state because that state has the total lowest energy. Furthermore, this high spin state will continue to exist until such time as a nearest neighbor atom is able to transfer energy into the nucleus and convert it back to the higher energy low spin state. (This is called "pinning" in the superconducting industry.)

Superconductivity

Researchers working with large magnetic fields discovered in the 1960's that metals when induced into a high spin state (using energies of approximately 540,000 gauss) were capable of passing energy from one high spin atom to the next with no net loss of energy! This was the discovery of superconductivity.

Superconductivity allows the conduction of energy through a resonance phenomenon. Unlike electrical conduction, energy can be passed from one superconductor to another with contact, without resistance and, therefore, with no net loss of energy.

To create superconductivity in a potential superconductor, an external magnetic field must be applied to get the system going. Once the flow of energy is set in motion, however, it is only necessary to keep the conditions correct so that the material remains superconductive. (Note: When it takes more energy to create a magnetic field to keep the atoms in the high spin low energy state than it would take to push electricity down a good conductor, the process is self defeating.)

Atoms could now be induced into a high spin state of low energy and be kept in that state without continuous applied energy boosts. The system currently in use, to induce atoms into a high spin state of low energy, is refrigeration combined with extremely high magnetic fields of approximately 540,000 gauss. The system now in use, to keep the atoms in the high spin state, is refrigeration to near absolute zero. All of this is an elaborate and expensive process.

Transition Group Elements

Perfect Superconductivity in the Monoatomic State, Cooper Pairs and the Meisner Field

There are distinct differences between superconductors. A Type I superconductor is what we refer to as a perfect superconductor, with one single vibrational phase. A Type II superconductor contains ordinary metallic conductivity in conjunction with perfect superconductivity, two or more vibrational phases, and includes the many different systems in current use today.

A transition group element in the monoatomic state is a Type I superconductor. It is unique in that it can be found to exist naturally and in a stable state, or it can be reduced from a full metallic state to this state by proper manipulation. Furthermore, once in the monoatomic state, it does not require any outside assistance to maintain its superconductive properties, It is superconductive at room temperatures.

Perfect superconductivity is allowed due to a phenomenon known as "Cooper Pairing" which creates a "Meisner Field". Researchers have theorized that when the nucleus of a transition group element is superdeformed and in the high spin state, a positive "screening potential" around the nucleus (the positive field produced by the nucleus that screens all but the valence electrons) expands out and covers all of the electrons of the element. This screening of all of the electrons allows them to become uniquely paired as mirror images of each other, with spin up and spin down, and without annihilating each other. Instead, in pairing they become, photons of one frequency. As photons, they lose their particle aspect. These are called "Cooper pairs".

A Nobel prize was given to Bardeen, Cooper and Schreiffer for having identified this pairing mechanism. However, this was theory only, and the researchers are not yet aware of the actual existence of this condition in the mono-atoms of the transition group elements nor of the perfect superconductivity of these atoms in this state.

Superconductive flow is made possible by Cooper pairs made up of photons flowing on the quantal (phonon) wave of the superconductor. This occurs at room temperature!!

{Quanta (called photons) are waves of light. A photon is the name given to the quantum of energy released when an electron goes from an outer orbital to a lower orbital in the atom. Photons are bosons, pure waves, the bearers of light. They have spin one characteristics and obeys certain laws. Electrons are fermions and have spin one-half characteristics and obey other laws.}

When the screening potential occurs, each atom produces a Coulomb wave in two dimensions as it resonates. The phenomenon of the screening potential, associated with a single atom, can also be observed when many single atoms are proximate to each other, but not nearest neighbors,

i.e., the atoms must remain monoatomic, and their relation to each other must allow the two dimensional resonance to continue.

These arrangements, only possible with mono-atoms, are found uniquely in the transition group elements, which can remain stable and naturally in the monoatomic state. Mono-atoms of other elements, are unable to remain stable in the monoatomic state because they do not have "soft", and superdeformed nuclei, nor can they enter then, into the high spin state. Therefore, since there is not sufficient repulsion between atoms, they naturally aggregate and can only interact with each other in the three dimensions of the metal-metal bonded states, and will eventually grow into the cubic cluster size of thirty-three atoms or more. (See special case of copper below.)

When many single atoms are proximate to each other in the monoatomic state, the screening potentials of each atom will now respond to an external applied magnetic field by joining and producing a phenomenon which allows the formation of a special magnetic field called a "Meisner field". This field has been observed in atoms of metals by researchers at two and three degrees Kelvin, i.e., at extremely cold temperatures, but these atoms will always return to a normal metallic state once the temperature is raised. Until Hudson's work, the Meisner field has never been seen in atoms at room temperatures. It has been extremely expensive to produce these atoms in this superconductive state with existing technology, and therefore not commercially viable. (This phenomena can be utilized to levitate vehicles capable of transporting humans or heavy loads with a minimum of energy. This phenomenon accounts for rapid train systems world wide, but their energy savings in propelling the vehicle are offset by the refrigeration costs of cooling their superconductors.)

The Meisner field is a special magnetic field , that is unique. It has no North or South polarity. The magnitude of the Meisner field is determined by the amount of initially applied external magnetic field to the superconductor. Once activated, it acts as a protective barrier and resists any further entry of applied magnetic field into the sample. (When a sample absorbs a magnetic field, it can react paramagnetically, i.e., it will assume the identical magnetic qualities, or it can react ferromagnetically, i.e. it will orient itself to the magnetic field and return to its former state once the magnetic field is removed. With the Meisner field, the sample becomes perfectly diamagnetic, i.e., it will expel all magnetic fields. Magnetic fields, no longer absorbed, are forced to go around the sample, and the sample will be unaffected and keep its unique superconductive qualities.)

Instead of absorbing the external applied magnetic field, the atoms near the resonating mono-atom producing the Coulomb wave in two dimensions, will now "respond" to it by nestling in a resonance wave (at distances greater than four angstroms) and the wave will perpetuate, from one atom to the next, ad infinitum, creating more and more Cooper pairs or photons (flowing light) within the sample. The system of the many atoms actually has the same physics as that of a single atom.

What is unique about the transition group elements in this state is that the Meisner field, once created, will not cease its response even if the external magnetic field is withdrawn. Instead, the photons will continue to be created and the wave flow will continue to flow. Now the superconductor is apparently superconducting on its own.

To resume, the transition group elements with their superdeformed "soft" nuclei all resonating to a single frequency, in their high spin low energy state, becoming a wave flow of light in a resonant unified entity, are a resonance coupled system of quantum oscillators, harmonically coupled in two dimensions. Once the Meisner field is activated, the transition group elements are unique in that they become a "quantal wave". Energy now flows on a quantal wave perpetually.

This effect is believed by Andre Sacharov, Harold Putoff and others to be caused by a universal energy , called Zero Point Vacuum Energy ([Super Light](#), Ether, Tachyons). It is the natural free energy of the vacuum which is the stimulus, which acts as a natural applied external magnetic field, and makes it possible for these, and only these, natural perfect superconductors to respond as they do.

Indeed, these pure single element superconductors are extremely sensitive to external magnetic fields, and can respond to those of extremely low potential. A single element superconductor can respond to a magnetic field of 2 times 10 to the minus 15th (2^{-15}) power ergs. (That is . 0000000000000002 of 1 erg!) The earth's magnetic field is approximately 0.78 gauss. There are 10 to the 18th power (10^{18}) ergs in a gauss. Therefore, these perfect superconductors will respond dramatically to the earth's magnetic field, as well as to fields surrounding the human body. (This is important to understand to explain their role in biological processes.)

We now have individual atoms running in perfect unison with each other producing a quantal wave upon which energy can flow as long as the atom can derive its energy from the vacuum. Therefore, it is no longer necessary for a manmade system to keep the flow alive, i.e., in a superconductive state.

Josephson's Junctions:

When two atoms or more are perfectly superconducting, they resonance-connect and expel external magnetic fields. However, there is a limit to a superconductor's capability to exclude external magnetic fields. This is referred to as HC 2. If that amount of magnetic field is applied to the sample, all resonance coupling collapses. This phenomenon is utilized as an electronic switch, called a Josephson Junction.

Applying sufficient external magnetic field will stop the flow of energy in the superconducting system and switch it off. Releasing the external magnetic field will turn the switch is on. Being able to use Josephson's Junctions for superconductive devices at room temperature will be extremely valuable.

DC Arc Emission Spectroscopy and X-ray Analysis of Metals

When analyzing these transition group elements in the monoatomic high spin state by standard spectroscopic analysis (which is based on reading the characteristic emission or absorption of the energy caused by knocking the electrons from one location to another in the atom), the analysis becomes impossible because the atom no longer has individual electrons, only Cooper pairs. The electrons have paired to become photons and no longer exist in "space-time" or at any specific location as particles; they are waves of light. Therefore, the monoatomic elements remain "hidden".

When analyzing the atoms in these elements in the monoatomic high spin state by X-ray spectroscopy, they still can not be seen, even if they are aggregated by taking them to a low spin state and forming metal-metal bonds. The dimensions between the atoms range from 1.8 to 2.2 angstroms. To be seen by X-ray, their overall dimensions must be fifteen angstroms or larger to match the fifteen angstrom wave length of the ray, so that the ray can strike the particle twice for it to be seen. This would take approximately thirty atom clusters in three dimensions. Mono-atoms are, therefore, X-ray amorphous.

In order to identify the transition group elements in the sample, Hudson prepared the sample into a metal-metal bonded state, just sufficiently "metallic" to be read by the Russian system of spectroscopy developed at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Standard spectroscopy requires a more fully metallic state in three dimensions before the elements will read.

David Hudson's Discoveries

David Hudson discovered that the monoatomic state can exist naturally and remain in a stable state in the transitional group elements. (ORME) He also discovered that in this state, the atoms can join to become a many atom resonance coupled system of quantum oscillators, resonating in two dimensions, indeed perfect superconductors, at room temperature. (S-ORME)

Hudson discovered that the precious elements, in the group of transitional elements, could be found in a monoatomic form in certain ores and that by a chemical method, he could separate them out from these ores. The high spin low energy state is stable and naturally maintained. It needs no external manmade manipulation. The internal temperature of the atom is measured to be almost zero degrees Kelvin (approximately three degrees). This is a naturally cold state. It is, in fact, a perfect superconductor.

Hudson also discovered that he could prepare these mono-atoms from commercial metallic forms of the transitional group elements as well, and maintain them in this state by removing the chemical and crystalline energy. This is achieved by providing another element that is highly reactive and which has a chemical affinity for the transition element. When they react, they form a compound of the two elements. Through a process of replacement chemistry, hydrogen is exchanged for the reactive metal. The hydrogen transition metal compound is chemically removed from the solution and the hydrogen is thermally annealed from the sample. It is inherent in these precious elements to convert to the high spin state if this particular sequence is followed. This process is permanent and does not have to be continuously applied. It is also infinitely less expensive than the traditional refrigeration process.

Hudson's material can be considered as literally billions of atomic Josephson Junctions. Hudson's discovery provides superconductivity at room temperature and is extremely valuable in all electronic and power applications.

{Note: Hudson's explanation for the unexplained energy released in cold fusion studies is that the palladium electrode is converting to the high spin state over a period of several days using lithium deuterate, (provided by the experimenter) as an electrolyte which enables the breaking of the metal-metal bonds of the atoms into the monoatomic superdeformed high spin state.}

Gamma Emission

In Hudson's early research, before he realized the value of the monoatomic high spin state, he attempted to force mono-atoms to the low spin state by the application of extremely high energy in order to make metal out of the mono-atoms. Using an arc furnace (a water cooled copper crucible with a tungsten electrode mounted above it and all atmosphere controlled) and an argon gas as the plasma gas, Hudson struck an arc on the sample and within one second, totally destroyed the tungsten electrode.

Estimations of the heat (BTUs) being generated far exceeded any chemical energy possible. Hudson was sufficiently concerned that since 1982 he has not attempted to reproduce the procedure. He suspected a nuclear level energy release to be causing the phenomena.

In 1991, Hudson found an article in Scientific American in which Berkeley Brookhaven had observed that superdeformed high spin atoms, when subjected to external magnetic fields sufficient to affect the nuclear quadrupole moment, would cause the nucleus to emit gamma radiation without fissioning. The research physicists doing the testing at Berkeley Brookhaven was amazed at their findings. They had indeed confirmed Hudson's suspicions about his material.

Without the use of linear accelerators, nuclear level gamma emission can be induced to emit from the ORMEs in Hudson's material with the simple application of a DC arc. This discovery has tremendous energy production capabilities.

Biological Effects

When Hudson became aware that the precious elements in this superdeformed high spin state could not be analyzed by standard instrumental analysis, he realized that they could exist everywhere undetected. There are many published papers where superconductivity has been

observed in biological systems. However, no-one has yet understood where the superconductivity is originating.

Using the Russian system of spectroscopy, analyzed pigs' and calves' brains and discovered that an excess of five percent by dry matter weight of the tissue was [rhodium](#) and [iridium](#) in the high spin state. Hudson suspects that the human body also contains quantities of these elements in the monoatomic state.

Nitric oxide is a compound that dramatically pins these elements (causes the high spin atoms to go to the low spin state). The air contains normally about one percent nitric oxide. Every breath of air provides nitric oxide which "kills" the high spin state of these atoms in the body. In performing this chemistry, nitric oxide causes the screening potential of these atoms to withdraw and removes one of the Cooper paired electrons which comes under the control of the nitrogen atom.

When this occurs, the electron is annihilated along with one of the nitrogen electrons, and produces a one million electron volt photon (gamma level radiation), which is absorbed by the nucleus of the nitrogen atom.

This has a sufficient level of energy to remove the positive charge from a proton of nitrogen. The excess neutron now causes the nitrogen atom to become a carbon atom with 14 nucleons, i.e., with this an extra neutron to become radioactive carbon 14. Hudson believes this is the reason that radioactive carbon 14 is continually being created in all living creatures. (radioactive carbon dating is the Standard method of dating the age of past living system)

In as much as we can not remove nitric oxide from the air, the detrimental effects can be offset by adding more of these precious elements in the superdeformed high spin state to our diet.

Recently there have been articles in the medical literature indicating the emerging value of precious metal salts for anti-tumor activity. However, the researchers are unaware of the reason the beneficial effect. Hudson believes it is due to the change in the physical condition of the salts that occurs in the aqueous saline solutions in the body. If the cluster of atoms in the salts is sufficiently small, they can dissolve to the monoatomic state.

Hudson believes that these elements in their monoatomic state correct DNA and are, in fact, the "light of life". His research into this use of monoatomic rhodium and iridium is ongoing. To date, they are showing to have enormously beneficial results with terminal Aids and cancer patients.

[Note on Copper](#)

[Copper](#) is used today in Type II superconductors, in the form of yttrium barium copper oxide. It is indeed a high temperature superconductor, but in order to maintain its monoatomic state at room temperature, it needs the matrix of [yttrium](#), [barium](#) and oxide to keep its atoms at the requisite distance from each other and to function in two dimensions. Other wise it will form metal-metal bonds, become increasingly metallic and lose its superconductive behavior.

Understanding Colloidal Suspensions

is actually understanding the "**Electro-Magnetic World**" of Your Plant Food Solution.

The Electro-Magnetic and Electro-Mechanical forces, generate the dynamics of your solution.

It is the "Electric World" that allows atoms to form molecules. This Binary World of plus (+) and minus (–) electrical tensions, allow the formation of the "Dance Circles" we call Molecules. This force acts like springs connecting the various atomic nuclei and suspended particles. Any movement in this spring, we call [Heat](#). The condition of no movement, we call Absolute Zero (= the condition of no heat).

Each molecule has a personality that is more than the sum of its parts. These additional qualities are brought about by the relationships that each Atom's nuclei has with its neighbors. Each relationship has a property known as

resonance. This resonate quality allows us to identify different molecules and their properties, through the use of resonate imaging technology. —Tommy—

-----Original E-mail Message-----
That started this page on Colloids.

From: Frank Hartman suemc@gate.net
Subject: This article explains part of a missing piece.

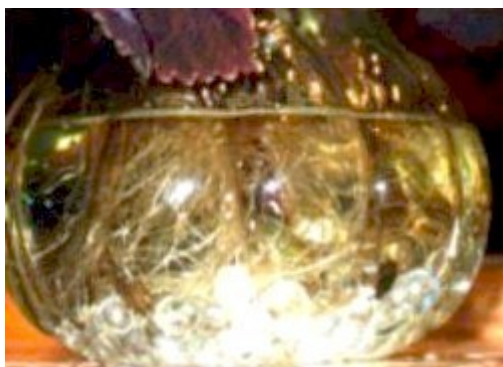
I strongly suggest you read, "[Control of Colloidal Stability by Zeta Potential](#)", by Thomas M. Riddick.



The two plants at the top went 148 days in water with NO nutrients added. Continued to blossom, lose blossoms, grow new buds and flower; no roots.

At the bottom are Coleas, full grown, very woody.

Root growth shown took six days and roots were not only growing in the water but in the air over the water.



Like your site.

P.S. Here are some of my favorite links ...

Frank Hartman

National Dictionary — 1941 Edition

COLLOID — a substance such as gelatin or starch, which apparently dissolves in water, but which diffuses slowly, if at all, through a membrane; a gelatinous substance secreted in certain diseases.



Webster's New World Dictionary — 1980

[coined by Thomas Graham (1805-69) Scot. chemist }

colloid, or gaseous substance made up of very small, insoluble, nondiffusible particles (as single molecules or masses of smaller molecules) that remain in suspension in a surrounding solid, liquid, or gaseous medium of different matter.

A state of matter consisting of such a substance dispersed in a surrounding medium. All living matter contains colloidal material, and a colloid has only a negligible effect on the freezing point, boiling point, or vapor tension of the surrounding medium.

The material within which the thyroid gland stores its hormones: it is a protein containing iodine.

Handbook of Chemistry and Physics — Forty-fourth edition, printed May, 1963

Colloid. — An entity phase dispersed to such a degree that the surface forces become an important factor in determining its properties.

In general particles of colloidal dimensions are approximately 10 angstroms (10^{-9} m) to 1 micron (10^{-6} m) in size. Colloidal particles are often best distinguished from ordinary molecules due to the fact that colloidal particles cannot diffuse through membranes which do allow ordinary molecules and ions to pass freely.

Colloidal Suspensions

From Rockefeller Center Weekly 1Q35, Center Publications, Inc. — Oct. 1935
Published Readers Digest, March 1936, as "Chemistry's Miraculous Colloids".
Submitted by [Frank Hartman](#) - Comments by Tommy Cichanowski

At the time of publication of Alexander's "[Colloid Chemistry – Volume 2](#)" in 1929, great advances were being made in biology, agriculture and medicine with colloidal suspensions.

A group of executives sat tense and silent in an office in the RCA Building in New York City. They stared with incredulous eyes at a purple orchid. A short time before it had been rescued, a withered, yellowed thing, dead. Now the petals were fresh and crisp, its color vivid. It was blooming with new life, and would continue to do so the next 16 or 17 days.

Dr. Frederick S. Macy, one of the country's outstanding bacteriologists, had added a teaspoonful of an amber-tinted liquid to a quart of water in the bottle, which held the flower. Here was a striking indication of the mysteries that lie ahead in the comparatively unexplored realm of science known as colloidal chemistry.

It was one of innumerable experiments these gentlemen had been witnessing for a year or more, on behalf of their internationally known pharmaceutical company. A few days later they signed an 18-year contract for the rights to a solution similar to the one in Dr. Macy's bottle. They will invest more than \$2,000,000 a year on it from now on. To gain a working conception of what colloidal chemistry is, consider that living tissues and organs are simply great ...

systems of organized dancers. The dancers are the many Atomic Forms existing on this planet. Their inter-weaving "Circle Dances", form our bodies and our material world.

Understanding Suspensions

(Electricity at work in fluids, at the Atomic Level.)

Introduction

The study of chemistry is primarily focused on ionic chemistry, (i.e.) the action of chemistry on solutions.

An Ion is simply an Atom, Molecule, or Particle displaying an Electrical Characteristic that we define as plus (+) or minus (-) and assign a quantum value of amount. —Tommy—

Ion. — An ion is an atom or group of atoms that is not electrically neutral but instead carries a positive or negative electric charge. Positive ions are formed when neutral atoms or molecules lose valence electrons; negative ions are those which have gained electrons.

Ionization potential. — The work (expressed in electron volts) required to remove a given electron from its atomic orbit and place it at rest at an infinite distance. It is customary to list values in electron volts (ev.) 1 ev. = 23,053 calories per mole. (Mole = the Molecular Weight in grams, multiplied by $6.02 \cdot 10^{23}$ Atoms)

Metals, minerals, inorganic materials, proteins and amino acids are held in suspension in liquids and not solution. They are microscopic and submicroscopic particles like dust particles in the air. These very small particles are called colloids.

Metallic Elements in general are distinguished from the non-metallic elements by their lustre, malleability, conductivity and usual ability to form positive ions. Over 80% of the elements in the periodic table are metallic in nature.

In order for a material to have metallic properties, electrons must be free to run throughout the Lattice Structure. And in order to have a lattice structure, there must be multiple atoms to form a crystalline like structure. So, a single or a few atoms do not have a lattice structure and therefore do not manifest metallic properties.

Non-metallic Elements are not malleable, have low conductivity and never form positive ions.

Metals. — It takes a twelve-atom cluster before they become electrically conductive. It takes thirteen atoms for their true metallic properties to begin to appear. It takes a cluster of thirty-three atoms before they become fully metallic, and will grow all by themselves. At thirty-three they form a "face center cubic", a first basic growth structure of three dimensions solidly formed like a cube.

Minerals. — Many minerals will be going into and out of solution, depending on solution concentration, etc. The result is many microscopic crystals of the mineral in suspension.

Salt. — Any substance which yields ions, other than hydrogen or hydroxyl ions. A salt is obtained by displacing the hydrogen of an acid by a metal.

Etc. — Many substances are bonded too tightly together to be dissolved by water (with any impurities in it). — Tommy—

Since colloids in suspension form chemical compounds like ions in solution, the suspension characteristics of colloids are generally ignored.

Colloids are held in suspension via, a very slight Electro-negative charge on the surface of each particle. This charge is called Zeta Potential.

Zeta Potential = Very slight Electro-negative charge on the "surface" (Outer Orbital Regions or "Virtual Shell") of "particles". Like charges repel each other, so "Particle Domains" with negative outer regions will move away from each other — Nature's anti-collision system. { Can you say, "Rubber Baby Buggy Bumper"? } — { Faster } —Tommy—

The ability of a liquid to carry material in suspension is a function of these minute electrical charges. As the Electro-negative charge increases, more material can be carried in suspension. As the charge decreases, the particles move closer to each other and the liquid is able to carry less material. There is a point where the ability to carry material in suspension is exceeded, and particles begin to clump together with the heavier particles materials dropping out of the liquid and coagulating.

"Transition Group Elements" can [interact in two dimensions](#), in a unique continuous linear movement between a strong repulsive force when close enough to each other, and a strong attractive force when moved apart at a certain distance. Only when the repulsive force is overcome, will these atoms aggregate to form a union. — David Hudson

Atoms that have quantum orbits with just a single electron present, bounce around like a wheel that is seriously out of symmetry. This mechanical motion acts against the electric field spring effect, producing a resonate quality. This motion is one of the components of [Heat](#). The other components of heat act against the [Electric Force](#) also. It should make sense then, that if these energies become strong enough to achieve the needed momentum, they can momentarily over power the electric Zeta force and allow the short ranged ["Magnetic Force"](#) to link and form a chemical–electro-magnetic bond. —Tommy—

This phase change is quite similar to temperature variation in water. Just as a 10-degree temperature shift in water has no significant effect at 70 degrees F, but a major effect at 35 degrees; so, it is with colloids in suspension. Each liquid has a phase change point where very slight changes in the Electro-negative charge can produce large effects. This whole area of study is known as Colloidal Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Surface Change, or Zeta Potential. It is a mixture of both physics and chemistry.

This phase change in liquids can be very useful. [Growing Ceramic Crystal Fibers](#) with the VLS process takes advantage of this effect. —Tommy—

Stability of Solution-Zeta Potential from "A Control of Colloidal Stability" by Thomas Riddick

Stability	Average Zeta Potential (In millivolts)
Extreme to very good stability	–100 to –60 mv
Reasonable stability	–60 to –40 mv
Moderate stability	–40 to –30 mv
Threshold of light dispersion	–30 to –15 mv
Threshold of agglomeration	–15 to –10 mv
Strong agglomeration & precipitation	–5 to +5 mv

The processes and explanations that follow, as well as their associated ramifications, are based on a more complete exploration of the power of this mechanism of action and the factors that influence colloidal stability. — Frank Hartman

Mechanisms of Action and Influencing Factors

Colloids in suspension determine the ability of all liquids particularly water-based liquids to carry material. This also applies to semi-solids and solids but liquid is the focus of this paper.

The ability to carry material or a carrying capacity of a liquid is influenced by composition, surface tension, centrifugal and centripetal motion, polarized light and magnetic fields.

Basic Elemental Composition

All elements, except the noble gases with no valence, are either Electro-positive or Electro-negative. The relative quantity of positive and negative charge in a liquid determines carrying capacity. Electro-positive ions decrease carrying capacity while Electro-negative ions increase it. Elements with only one positive or one negative ion have little effect on suspensions. Elements with two positive or two negative ions (divalent) such as [magnesium](#) and [beryllium](#) (+2) or [oxygen](#) and [selenium](#) (–2) have 3,000 times more effect on carrying capacity than elements with single ions. Elements with a valiance of three, such as [iron](#) and [aluminum](#) (+3), [nitrogen](#), and [phosphorus](#) (–3) have 6,000 times more effect on carrying capacity than an element with a single positive or negative ion.

It follows that the addition of a very small amount of an element with three positives or three negative ions (trivalent) can have a massive effect upon carrying capacity particularly near the phase change point.

Surface Tension

Surface tension is a measure of the adherence of a material to itself, the tenacity with which it resists expansion and the attraction between molecules. In water, the mechanism allows a needle to float on top or an insect to walk across it.

Some general rules are: if carrying capacity increases, surface tension decreases; if carrying capacity decreases, surface tension increases. Surface tension and particle charge are most easily understood if we think of positive charges and increased surface tension as binding together or concentrating and negative charges and decreased surface tension as expanding or dissipating. The greater the surface tension and the lower the Electro-negative charge, the more any material, such as water, will bind together and coagulate or concentrate.

Adding a surfactant (a surface-active agent) such as detergent can decrease surface tension, but this will not increase carrying capacity unless it changes the basic colloidal chemistry of the liquid by adding a material with negative ions. **Surface tension and Zeta potential are not strictly related.**

In addition, a surfactant can decrease surface tension (good) but also move Zeta potential to a lower Electro-negative number. In many cases in aqueous solutions, increases in the Electro-negative charge, i.e. Zeta Potential will decrease surface tension.

Other Variables

Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism

[Oxygen](#) is highly paramagnetic; (attracted to a magnetic field, but not magnetized). [Hydrogen](#) is highly diamagnetic; (repelled from a magnetic field but not magnetized). Under normal circumstance, these are such weak forces that they are not considered significant. In vortex flow, they have a more significant effect.

When passed through a strong [magnetic field](#), oxygen molecules tend to be attracted towards the field and hydrogen molecules repulsed from the field.

[Water](#) is one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen. The two atoms of hydrogen make it diamagnetic.

Water has two single plus ions from hydrogen and one divalent negative ion from oxygen (-2). The divalent Oxygen has 3,000 times the effect on carrying capacity and Electro-negativity as the single plus charges of hydrogen ion; thus, water has a slight Electro-negative charge.

Mini-Vortices — The bubbling air into water and turbulence create multiple mini-vortices. This has a direct influence upon the carrying capacity of a liquid. Generally, bubbling air introduced under the water surface will decrease surface tension depending on the direction of rotation.

Substances in Colloidal Suspension

Substances in colloidal suspensions, even in quantities far above the recognized lethal level, have few toxic effects. Fish, for example, will survive and thrive in water with six times the lethal concentration of lead, arsenic, and many other substances considered toxic if the water has the right charge and the material is in colloidal form. In non-colloid form, fish death is rapid at far lower concentrations. The reason is beyond the scope of this paper but living systems can take what is needed from colloids and pass the rest with little harm. If surface charge and carrying

capacity are degraded, colloids begin to clump together into larger and larger (although still microscopic) particles.

The electrical charge is a function of the total surface area of the particles. A one-inch metal cube has a surface area of 6 square inches. Divide it into small colloids and the area increases to over 5 million square inches each with a small electrical charge.

Reduction in the surface charge first causes gentle settling of small particles, as colloids lose enough charge to clump and settle out of the liquid. The heavy metals generally come out first and symptoms of [heavy metal poisoning](#) may appear. As surface area and charge decrease, the larger particles bind to receptors, preventing chemical release at the synapse, which may be disguised as mental, emotional or physical problems. The process is little different from scale forming in pipe. Arterial sclerosis is another example. As the carrying charge of the blood is reduced, material deposits on the artery walls, just as scale does on the pipe.

Obviously, [lead](#), [arsenic](#), [cadmium](#) or other trace, heavy metals [in a living system](#) react the same. As the electrical charge drops, they are no longer colloids, settle out and clump at receptors. Reduction of the carrying charge now appears as lead or other heavy metal poisoning. Lead poisoning or other heavy metal poisoning is an effect not the cause. The cause is the reduction in carrying charge. The amount of lead may be the same over the whole life span and may not manifest itself until other factors reduce the total system charge.

[Children are particularly susceptible](#) to such poisoning. The primary cause may be early vaccination (aluminum stabilizers used in vaccines) coupled with reduced carrying capacity from the parent aggravated by the food and water supply. FDA estimates of dietary intake for six, the 11-month-old child of .7 / gm per day, grain are undoubtedly low. Vaccines, allergy skin tests, 25% human serum albumin, baby skin creams (stabilized with aluminum), and prenatal IVs, baby diaper wipes and antacids which are frequently given to infants in an IV are extremely high in aluminum.

For adults, the accumulation continues, from suntan lotion, cookware, aluminum cans and skin moisturizers. Deodorant, vaginal douches and baby wipes are not only high in aluminum but are applied to areas where there is far greater tendency for absorption through the skin.

The reduced surface charge can manifest as symptoms of degenerative disease like osteoporosis. The cause is not calcium intake. The cause is reduced carrying capacity, which destroys the blood's ability to carry minerals in suspension to bone. Heart attacks are another example of blood suspension being reduced to the phase change point where any stressor will trigger massive coagulation.

SUMMARY

Understanding of the basics of surface charge and the factors affecting it opens new insights to reversing our environmental problems, [health](#) and water treatment. Many manufacturing processes can be modified and simplified with these understandings. The detailed interactions of various colloids in solution are far more complicated and sophisticated than they appear here but the principles are simple. While colloidal chemists understand in detail the actions of colloids in solution, the understanding of the factors enumerated here, which affect them and the principles on which they are based is missing.

Atmospheric Spraying and Well depth — Atmospheric spraying such as in irrigation, decreases the carrying capacity due to the mixing of carbon dioxide in the air (0.03%) with the liquid, this reduces pH.

The amount of solids in water increases in strata with the depth of wells.

[pH](#) is a measure of how acid or alkaline a substance is.

pH 7 is balanced, equally alkaline and acid. As pH becomes more acid (down to pH 3) carrying capacity decreases. As pH becomes, more alkaline (up to pH 11) carrying capacity increases as a result of the increase in hydrogen ions. This varies a great deal depending on what elements are in solution.

Alkalinity and surface tension changes are a result of changes in hydrogen bonding in water.

Electromagnetic Radiation

Certain electromagnetic radiation frequencies decrease the carrying capacity. While there are many frequencies not yet measured, 60-cycle alternating current will produce a decrease in carrying capacity.

Summary of Effects

Methods that Temporarily Increase Carrying Capacity

Since carrying capacity is a function of the Electro-negative charge on particles, it is possible to artificially increase and create a higher Electro-negative field which will temporarily (up to about 8 hours) increase or decrease the carrying capacity of a liquid. The nature of the charge on these particles is essentially an electrostatic one similar to the charge that builds up on the body when walking across a carpet that creates a spark when metal is touched. During the time this artificial increase is present, the particles in suspension react as if the basic chemistry was changed. The carrying capacity will increase and the surface tension will decrease. When the artificial charge on the particles dissipates however, the carrying charge of the liquid will theoretically return to the same carrying charge as before the charge was increased. In essence, it will relax back to the original values.

In actual practice, this rarely occurs. During the time the carrying capacity is higher and the surface tension is lower, the liquid will have dissolved more material into solution due to the higher wetting action, the ability to penetrate through smaller pores and increased capillary action resulting from the lower surface tension. More material is likely to be in suspension, picked up and carried while the increased carrying capacity was higher from the higher surface charge. When the liquid relaxes as the artificial field dissipates, these additions may have changed the chemical composition, and the particles will find a new equilibrium point which may be higher or lower depending on the particles which have been taken into suspension. If the artificial charge is maintained at a constant level, the effect is little different than changing the basic chemistry.

SOME EFFECTS OF REDUCED CARRYING CAPACITY

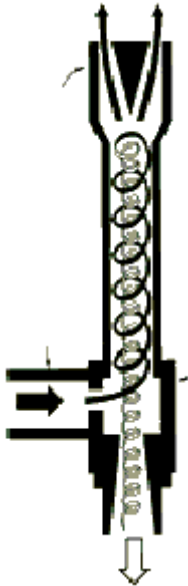
Aluminum toxicity is a widespread problem in all forms of life, including humans, animals, fish, plants and trees, and causes widespread degradation of the environment and health. **Over 7000 reference articles on aluminum toxicity exist in various data bases; (as of 1996)** all recognizing the toxicity but concluding the mechanism of action is unknown. — [[Search results - scirus.com](#)]

Despite the number of references to aluminum toxicity, the FDA has always exempted it from testing from testing by putting it on their "Generally Regarded as Safe" (GRAS) list. Aluminum can be added to foods, medicines or water without restriction from the FDA.

[Aluminum is known to stop cell division during the "S Phase", at levels less than 4 ppm.]

The mechanism of action of aluminum toxicity is aluminum's effect on carrying capacity or Zeta Potential. Aluminum is relatively non-toxic in and of itself. However, it destroys the carrying capacity of a liquid.

Aluminum has three (3) positive ions, so a single ion of aluminum will reduce surface charge, reduce carrying capacity and increase surface tension by 6,000 times the amount that an ion of



Sodium, which has one (1) positive charge, would. Aluminum remains tightly bound in soil and metal except in acid conditions. Acid conditions cause the ions of aluminum to leech into surrounding material, thus impairing or destroying the carrying capacity of the water to carry nutrients. The simplest illustration is with plants and trees. As aluminum is either leached from the soil due to (low pH) acid rain introduction from piping and certain fertilizers, it then impairs or destroys the ability of water to carry nutrients throughout the plants and trees.

Minerals, proteins, amino acids and some hydro-oxides are all directly affected.

When the carrying capacity and / or surface charge is significantly reduced nutrient flow to the plants and trees ceases. It makes no difference how much of the nutrient is added to the soil (unless it is an Electro-negative nutrient), if water cannot carry it into the plant.

The most common agricultural solution is to add lime to increase the pH. Increasing pH is treating a symptom not the cause.

The degradation is further compounded by the increased surface tension, which does not allow water to flow through small pores and capillaries.

The discussion and concern about acid rain in the northern forests is not an acid rain problem, but rather a problem of lowered pH from acid rain that leaches aluminum into the soil and reduces the Zeta Potential. The ions of aluminum get into surface water, reduce the carrying charge (ZP), and increase the surface tension creating a devastating effect on forests. There are many, obvious simple solutions to this problem once the mechanism is understood.

Vortex Trap

All magnetic traps rely somewhat on vortex effects but this particular trap uses a vortex a bit more actively. The vortex trap uses something called the "vortex tube phenomenon".

Following is a description of the vortex tube phenomenon from the Vortec web site at:

<http://www.iscsales.com/vortec/spotcooling.html#vortex>

"Vortex Tube Phenomenon"

The vortex tube was discovered in 1930 by French physicist Georges Ranque. Vortec was the first company to develop this phenomenon into practical, effective cooling solutions for industrial applications. Here's how it works.

Fluid that rotates about an axis -- like a tornado -- is called a vortex. A vortex tube creates a vortex from compressed air and separates it into two air streams -- one hot and one cold. Compressed air enters a cylindrical generator which is proportionately larger than the hot (long) tube where it causes the air to rotate. Then, the rotating air is forced down the inner walls of the hot tube at speeds reaching 1,000,000 rpm. At the end of the hot tube, a small portion of this air exits through a needle valve as hot air exhaust. The remaining air is forced back through the center of the incoming air stream at a slower speed. The heat in the slower moving air is transferred to the faster moving incoming air. This super-cooled air flows through the center of the generator and exits through the cold air exhaust port."

Vortex tubes can also be used to separate oil from water. When oil and water are spun together in a vortex tube the water, being heavier tends to follow the path of the hot air in the example cited above and the oil being lighter follows the cold air path and exits through the cold air exhaust port.

A magnetic ORMUS trap separates the portion of water which is superconducting ORMUS material from that portion which is just plain water. In the example above, the water would follow the hot air

path and the ORMUS water would follow the cold air path. This effect is induced by spinning the water in a tube which has magnetic tape or other magnetic structures attached to it. Here is a vortex trap made of transparent acrylic with the inner vortex clearly visible:



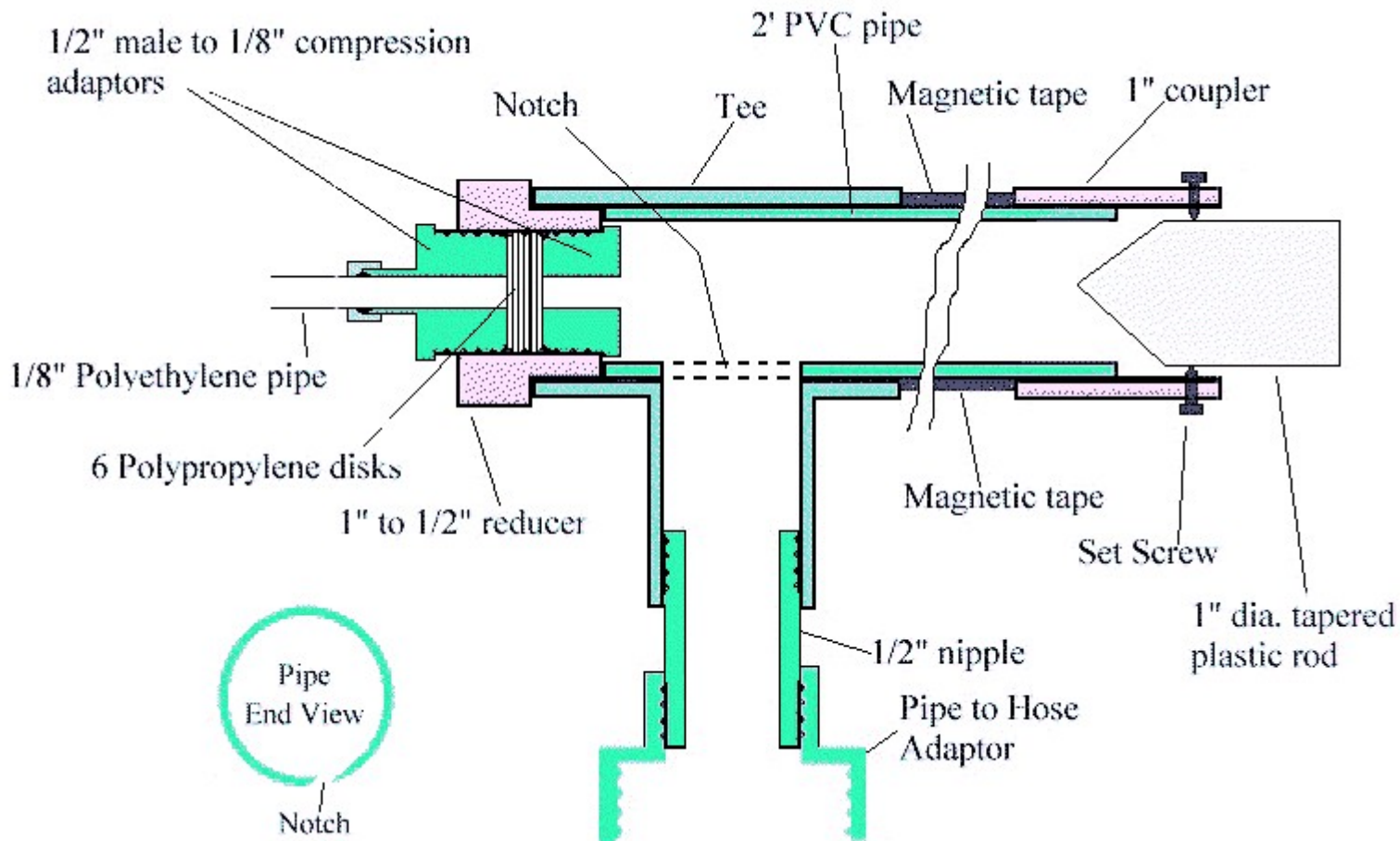
The materials used to make a non-transparent PVC version of this trap cost less than \$20. They are as follows:



Main Vortrap parts

- 18 inches of 1" PVC pipe (sched. 40)
- 1 - 1" Tee with the 1" PVC fittings in line and a half inch female pipe thread at right angle.
- 1 - close PVC 1/2" pipe nipple
- 1 - 1" PVC to 1/2" pipe reducer
- 1 - 1" PVC pipe coupler
- 2 - nylon reducers which go from 1/2" male pipe thread to 1/4" female pipe thread
- 1 - brass adaptor which goes from 1/4" male pipe thread to 1/8" compression fitting
- 2" of 1" od. Plastic rod
- 3 long stainless steel set screws.

- 2 feet of 1/8" polyethylene tubing with brass insert for compression fitting
- 2 feet of self adhesive magnetic tape
- 6 - 3/4" discs of polypropylene oil spill absorbing fabric
- Teflon pipe tape
- PVC cement
- 1 - 1/2" female pipe to female hose connector



Cross Section View of Vortex Trap (Not Drawn to Scale)



Main Vortrap parts in an exploded view

Tools required:

- Hack saw
- 1 5/16" reamer, drill bit or hole saw
- Flat file
- 1/2" pipe tap
- Pipe deburring tool
- Drill and tap for set screws



Pipe deburring tool
and 1 5/16" hole saw

Procedure:

- Ream or drill out the 1" tee so that the shoulder which is supposed to stop the 1" PVC pipe from going to far into the tee is removed (the 1 5/16" hole saw is ideal for this task).
- Using a hack saw blade, saw a 1" deep notch or slot down into the end of the PVC pipe so that the notch or slot enters the wall of the pipe at a tangent to the inside wall of the pipe. This notch is where the water will enter the pipe and it is important that it directs the water into the pipe obliquely (see pipe end view in cross-section picture above for detail).



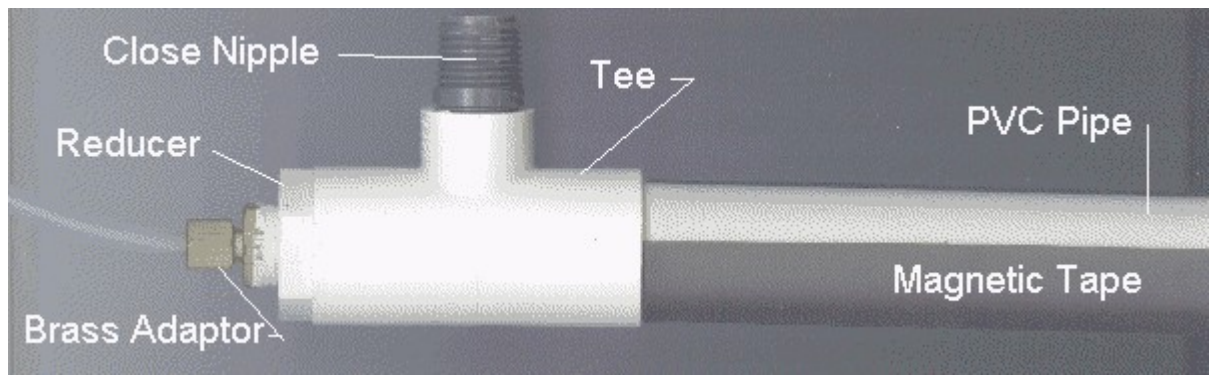
Notch/Slot Detail

- Smooth and trim this notch/slot.
- Taper the inside of the other end of the 1" PVC pipe using a pipe deburring tool similar to the one illustrated above.



View of pipe end showing
the taper on the inside

- Insert the notched end of the 1" pipe into the tee far enough that the notch goes completely past the 1/2" threaded hole in the side of the tee.
- Make sure that everything fits and then solvent weld the pipe into the tee so that the notch is centered in the 1/2" pipe threaded opening.
- Run the pipe tap into the PVC reducer from each end.
- Thread one of the nylon reducers into the PVC reducer from the inside using some Teflon tape to insure a good seal.



Names of parts

- Place the polypropylene fabric disks into the outside threaded portion of the PVC reducer and thread the other nylon reducer in till it compresses the fabric against the inner nylon reducer. Be sure to use Teflon tape on the threads.

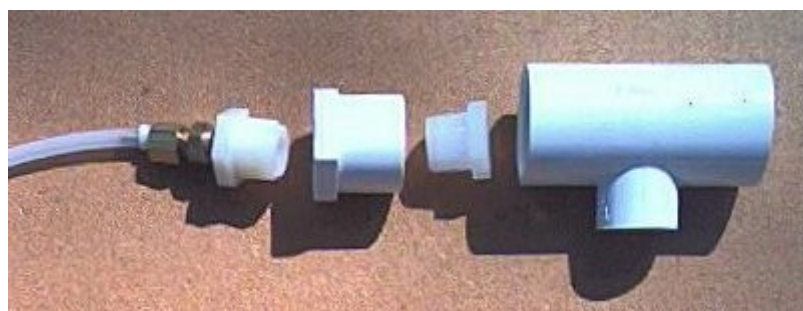
The polypropylene fabric is not essential, it just improves yield a bit. In the vortrap (which is the only trap to use the fabric) the fabric serves two functions. It slows down the exit of the "good" water and it shows a preference for the oilier m-state water over ordinary water.

The ORMUS elements, when they are in solution in water, are in an oil form. This oil form appears to be soluble in water till it reaches a certain concentration where it will separate from the water on its own. Since the fabric has a preference to absorb oil this allows it to pass oily m-state water through more readily than the less oily waste water.

The filter also slows the exit flow down. This helps to prevent mixing of the m-state water with the fresh water coming in from the hose. It also helps to keep the output from the "good" end to a rapid drip. Intuitive testing indicates that a rapid drip is approximately the output speed that results in the highest concentration of ORMUS in the output flow.

Careful design, using sophisticated fluid dynamics modelling algorithms, might be able to eliminate the need for the filter but these sorts of design tools are beyond my abilities and would result in a design which is beyond the capabilities of the home experimenter.

- Using teflon tape on the threads, thread the brass compression fitting adaptor into the outside nylon reducer.



Inlet end parts ready for assembly

- Solvent weld the completed PVC reducer assembly into the other end of the 1" tee.
- Thread the close pipe nipple into the tee using Teflon tape.
- Drill and tap three equally space holes around the circumference of the 1" coupler about 1/4" in from one end.
- Solvent weld the other end of the 1" coupler onto the free end of the PVC pipe.
- Get one end of the 2" long plastic rod turned down to a cone shape.
- Insert the tapered end of the rod into the open end of the 1" coupler and fix it in place by tightening the set screws through the coupler.
- Cut two pieces of the magnetic tape so that they fit along the exposed length of the PVC pipe. Attach them on opposite sides of the pipe.
- Thread the pipe to hose adapter onto the pipe nipple in the tee using Teflon tape to seal the threads.



Your finished vortex trap should look something like this.

You use this trap by hooking the hose adapter to a hose and adjusting the pressure going in so that you get a good vortex of water coming out of the coupler end of the trap and a slow drip of "water" out the end of the polyethylene tube. You can also adjust the tapered rod in and out of the coupler in order to get things just right.

Experiments

- Try different directions of vortex by changing the slot design.
- Try a series of small holes instead of a slot.
- Adjust the tapered rod (nose piece) in and out to change the amount of drip from the polyethylene tubing.
- Try different types and configurations of magnets.

Some experimenters have noticed that stronger additional magnets improve the apparent quality of the "good" output water. One experimenter has placed 56 - 3800 gauss magnets around the long pipe on his trap! He was unable to find fabric so he modified his trap to have a lower back pressure so that the "good" output flow would still be a drip. Here are some of his comments on his design:

I set the device to produce a steady drip on the outlet with an occasional air bubble. The presence of the bubbles indicates cavitation and ariation of the water entering the tube and subsequently a vortex. I did not make a clear tube type. At this slow outlet rate it took over two hours to fill a one-gallon jar. I calculated flow rate on the hose to be very close to 200 gallons per hour. This makes the potential concentrate in the jar roughly 400/1. This would make one glass of the water equivalent to about 400 non-concentrated glasses.

Here is a picture of this gentleman's first eight-magnet configuration:

And here is a picture of his 56 magnet configuration:

The magnets are [Radio Shack "High Energy" magnets](#) as advertised in their catalogue (pn: RS 640-1877). They measue $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and are made of strontium ferrite. The data sheet specifies they are 3800 gauss per sqare inch with an attraction force of about 8 pounds. This makes it necessary to tape them very securely. If allowed to snap together they will break. He purchased a quantity (50) from Radio Shack ONLINE for a 10% discount. Locally they will usually have up to 10 on hand. They cost \$.99 each but they seem to be out of stock.

When this gentleman added the additional magnets he and his wife noticed that the m-state water had become "milky". They sent this picture:



Here are their comments on this. First the comments from the lady who is writing the [Trap Water Diary](#):

The picture attached is our m-state water from the vortex trap that now has 56 magnets on it, will have more pics later on tonight to send ya too. The sight of the sun shinning thorough the m-state water is totally awesome and it really is milky looking.

And here are his comments:

My wife sent you a picture earlier of the colloidal M-State we have recovered from our well water. I was very surprised to see the particles suspended in the water under strong light. We produced this effect when making colloidal silver a couple of years ago. We noticed this when pouring some in the kitchen and the sun happened to be shining in. Other unusual properties were also observed with the water from the 56 magnet trap. These properties are described at:

<http://www.subtleenergies.com/ormus/tw/m-seeps.htm>

The original inventor of the magnetic trap concept says that he has also gotten a similar cloudy water by running the trap water from the first trap through a second trap stage. While this results in a significant reduction of the overall volume of product, the output of the second stage is much more potent than the output of the first stage. It would seem that the key to this sort of concentration in a single stage is the addition of lots of strong magnets.

Tiny Trap Plans

by [Barry Carter](#)

The advantages of this trap are that it can be configured as a one stage, two stage or three stage trap and that the "smooth" magnetic field seems to produce a better output water. The disadvantages are that it requires fairly high water pressure and it is not easily adjustable like the Winter Sink Trap.

Tiny Trap Parts List	Quantity	Price	Total
Trap Assembly			
1 1/2" Slip Coupling	1	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.59

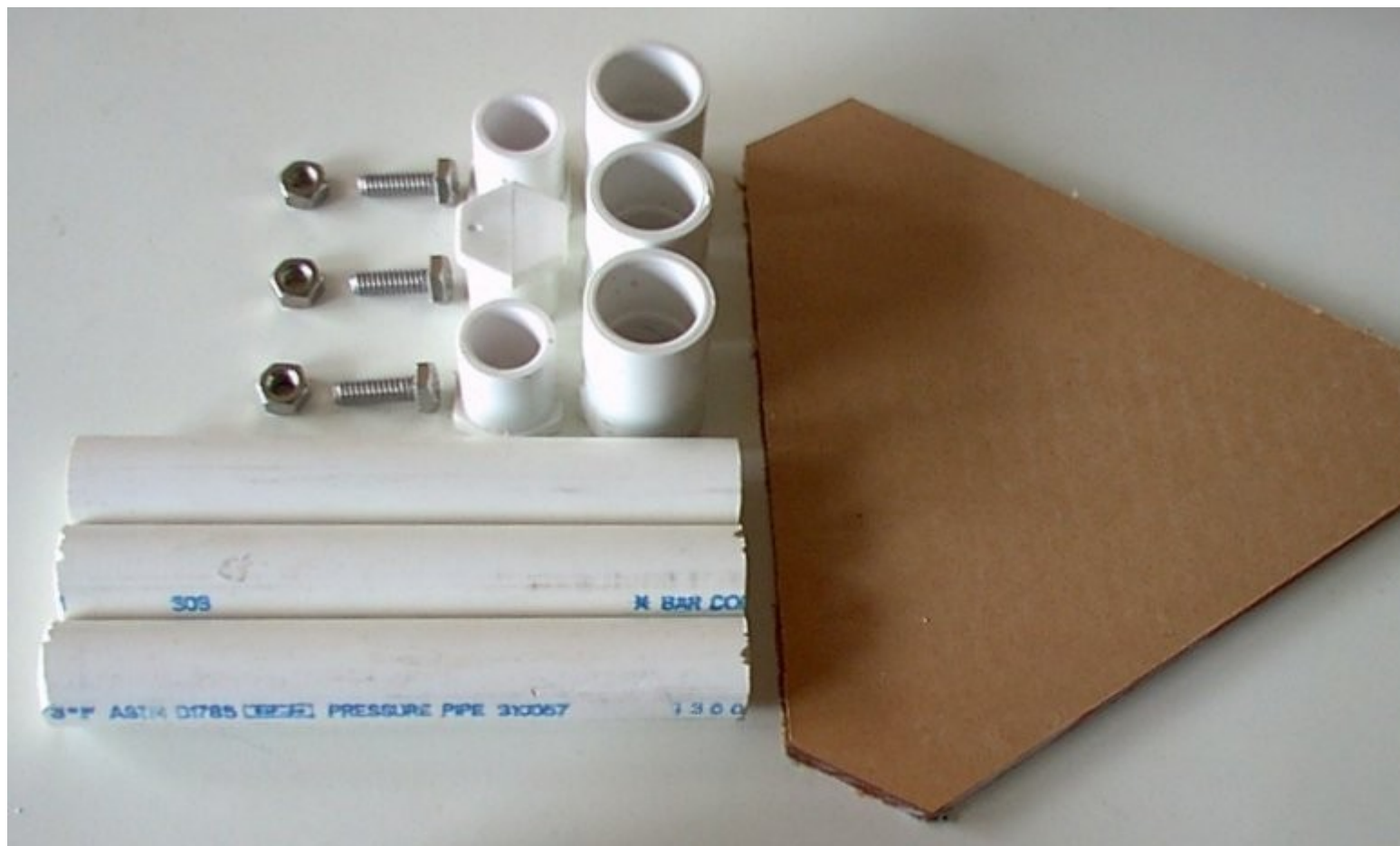
1 1/2" X 1/2" Slip to Thread Bushing	2	\$ 1.19	\$ 2.38
1/2" X 5" PVC Threaded Nipple	3	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.89
1/2" Adaptor - Female Thread to Slip	1	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30
Pipe 1/2" X 10'	1	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.29
Pipe 3/8 X 10'	1	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.29
Oil Absorbing Fabric (1 1/4" Diameter)	1		
1/2" Braided Polypropylene Rope (5")	1	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.33
4 oz PVC Solvent Cement (Clear)	1	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.79
1/2" 90 Ell - Female Thread to Slip	1	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.33
1/2" Male Thread to 5/8" Hose Barb	1	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27
1/2" Male Thread to 1/4" Nylon Hose Barb	1	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.67
Leg Assembly			
1 Square Foot of 1/4" Acrylic Sheet	1	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25
1/2" Plug	3	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.44
1/2" Coupler	3	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.26
1/2" Pipe 6 1/2" long	3		
1" 1/4-20 Stainless Bolts with Nuts	3	\$ 0.68	\$ 2.08
Filter Assembly			
Water Filter (OmniFilter, Culligan or Equiv.)	1	\$12.49	\$12.49
5/16" ID Vinyl Tubing	2	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.30
5/8" ID Vinyl Tubing	1	\$ 2.96	\$ 2.96
1/2" Hose Clamp	2	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.46
3/4" Male Thread to 5/8" Hose Barb	1	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87
3/4" to 1/2" Nylon Threaded Reduction Bushing	1		
Magnet Assembly			
Ring Magnets (2.25ID X	2	\$ 9.00	\$18.00
1" X 4" Galvanized Nipple	1	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.39
1" Floor Flange (US Made)	1	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.45
Pipe 3/4" X 4"	1	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.39
Optional			
Water Pressure Guage (100 psi)	1	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.99
Tee for Water Pressure Guage	1	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.43
Shower Diverter	1	\$ 6.49	\$ 6.49
Shower Head Hose	1	\$19.99	\$19.99
		Total	



Tiny Trap parts



Trap Assembly parts



Leg Assembly parts



Magnet Assembly parts

There is one problem with the materials for this trap. It seems that the PVC fitting companies are moving away from the tapered bushing which makes up the basic body of the trap. As there is no substitute for this part it might be good to stock up on some of these soon. I found lots of them at Home Depot and Lowes in the Seattle area. I am checking out another manufacturer for these parts.

I have found two sources for the ring magnets for this trap. One source is in the Seattle area and is reluctant to sell to individuals. Here is the contact information for this supplier:

Armstrong Magnetics, Inc.
(253) 887-9094
3722 Auburn Way N
Auburn WA

These ring magnets have an inside diameter of 2.3 inches and fit around most 1.5 inch couplers with a little slop.

The other magnet supplier that I have found has magnets which are 2.24 inches inside and they fit snugly on some couplers and do not fit other couplers. I prefer these magnets because they are a bit cheaper and the tight fit is generally helpful. Here is the contact information for this supplier:

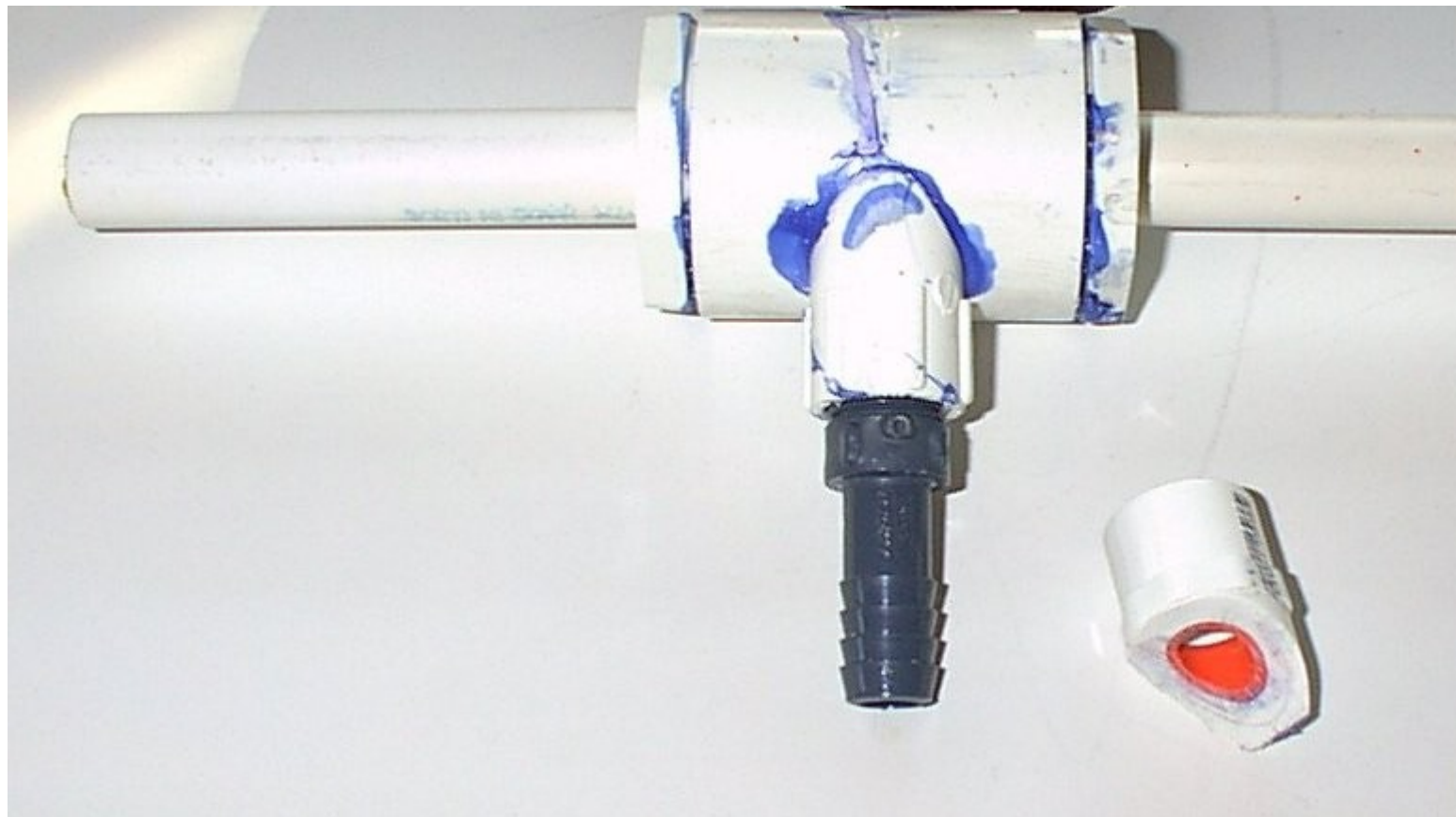
The Magnet Source
Master Magnetics, Inc.
607 South Gilbert Street
Castle Rock, Colorado 80104
888-293-9399 Ext. 122
magsales@magnetsource.com
<http://www.magnetsource.com>

The part number for this magnet is CR525CN. They are 3/4 inch thick and you will need two for each trap. The price breakdown is as follows:

1 piece	3 pieces	10 pieces	25 pieces	50 pieces	100 pieces
\$10.80	\$10.00	\$9.20	\$8.50	\$8.00	\$7.00

The cost of the similar magnets from Armstrong Magnetics is a bit higher.





This trap will work great as a second stage trap for the Winter Sink Trap design. Several of them can also be used together in a multiple stage trap configuration. I have three of these in my bathtub right now with a three stage design which produces the best trap water I have ever had. I can always feel the effects of the water when I drink a couple of glasses fresh from the trap.

Fractal Antennas Offer Benefits

by Tom Vernon — copied from [Radio World](#), September 1, 1999

Since they were first described by the French mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot in the mid-1970s, repeating geometric figures known as fractals have fascinated computer scientists, mathematicians and graphic artists.

These "broken curves" have been used to explain naturally-occurring phenomenon such as lightning, galactic clusters and clouds. Many computer-image compression schemes are based on fractals. Until recently, however, there have been few hardware applications of fractal geometry.

Fractal antennas and fractal arrays are notable exceptions.



Figure 1: A schematic comparison of a fractal loop, top, and folded dipole, bottom, reveals radical shrinkage at comparative gain. This resonant fractal loop is almost 95 percent efficient with a 7-percent bandwidth.

A fractal element antenna, or FEA, is one that has been shaped in a fractal fashion, either through bending or shaping a volume, or introducing holes. They are based on fractal shapes such as the Sierpinski triangle, Mandelbrot tree, Koch curve, and Koch island. The advantage of FEAs, when compared to conventional antenna designs, center around size and bandwidth.

Size can be shrunk from two to four times with surprising good performance. Multiband performance is at non-harmonic frequencies,

and at higher frequencies the FEA is naturally broadband. Polarization and phasing of FEAs also are possible.

The theory of fractal antenna operation is steeped in mathematics, but in its most basic form, it comes down to this: **In order for an antenna to work equally well at all frequencies, it must satisfy two criteria: it must be symmetrical about a point, and it must be self-similar, having the same basic appearance at every scale: that is, it has to be fractal.**

In many cases, the use of fractal element antennas can simplify circuit design, reduce construction costs and improve reliability. Because FEAs are self-loading, no antenna tuning coils or capacitors are necessary. Often they do not require any matching components to achieve multiband or broadband performance.

Much of the manufacturing and research on fractal antennas is being done by [Fractal Antenna Systems Inc.](#), a privately-held company with manufacturing facilities in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and research and development labs in Belmont, Mass.

The company holds key patent pending positions on the technology. Its founder, Dr. Nathan Cohen, is a professor of Applied Science and Telecommunications at Boston University.



While much of the current research and development work has centered on the 900 MHz, PCS and S-band applications, fractal antenna design techniques can be applied to any frequency and any type of antenna, such as dipoles, monopoles, and helices. Replacing the spring stubby on cell phones with a fractal design results in a more efficient antenna, one that is cheaper to manufacture, and broad-band enough that designers are considering including a GPS receiver in future cell phones.

"We have been able to use a fractalized helix to shrink the height to one-third normal with the same gain," Cohen said. The trade-off with this reduction in size is a decrease in bandwidth to slightly less than 25 percent."

While the company does not actively manufacture antennas for broadcasters, Fractal Antenna Systems does a lot of custom work, and welcomes all inquiries. The most promising applications would seem to be in the 450 MHz RPU and 950 MHz STL arenas. In addition to the increased bandwidth that FEAs afford, the reduced size may be an important consideration for broadcasters when aesthetics or wind loading are important considerations.

Freq = 28.6 MHz

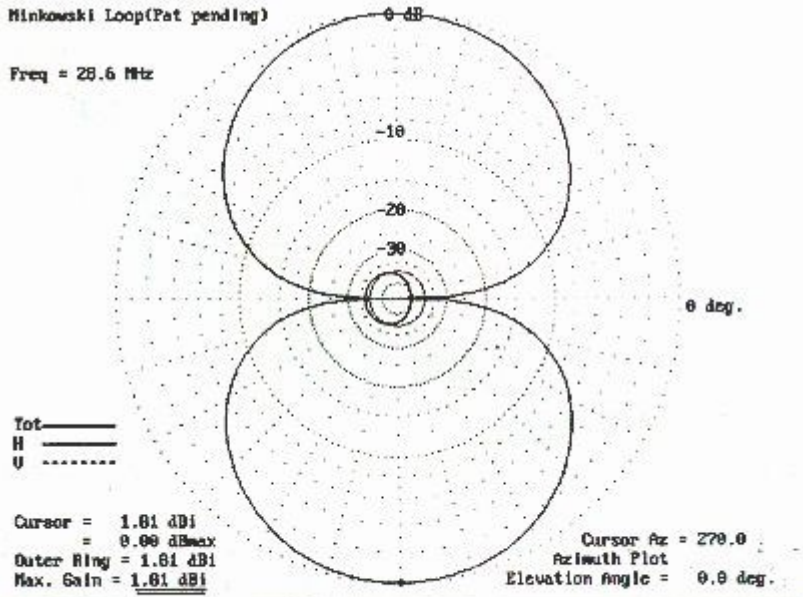


Figure 2: The free-space gain pattern for this fractal loop gives dipole-like coverage with negligible losses compared to a dipole.

Fractal antennas have existed for a long time, although they were not consciously designed as such. Log periodic antennas are fractal in nature. While they have been around for more than 40 years, their behavior was not completely understood until fractal techniques were applied.

Another type of aerial, the randomly bent antenna, is really based on random fractals.

A radio amateur and Boston apartment dweller with space limitations, Cohen assembled the first true FEA in 1988 to

work the 2-meter amateur band. He later built a 10-meter dipole and worked dozens of stations in Europe with 1 watt. Cohen initially reported his findings at an ARRL convention in 1994, and published the first article on FEAs in 1995.

University researchers confirmed his findings, and investigations into FEAs continue at Penn State, UCLA and UPC in Spain.

Research on the related field of fractal arrays is under way at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Antenna arrays traditionally have been constructed with elements either randomly scattered or regularly spaced. By using a fractal arrangement, efficient arrays can be constructed with a quarter of the number of elements used in a conventional design.

To learn more about fractal element antennas, including construction plans for a 10-meter fractal dipole, visit [t](#)

The Theory of a Musical Universe¹

"The universe consists solely of waves of motion," relates Walter Russell in chapter 31 of *A New Concept of the Universe*. Another way of saying this is: "There exists nothing other than vibration." In Russell's statement lies the base for his next blast at orthodoxy's belief in a material universe: "Any theory which cannot find a fitting place within the wave has no other place for it in Nature." Hard words for sure but can they stand up to scrutiny? Is it possible to create a paradigm of nature that is structured entirely on wave or vibration theory? Investigating the pioneer work of John W. Keely's *Sympathetic Vibratory Physics*² would lead us to believe this is so.

Logically speaking for such a paradigm to exist it would be couched entirely in vibration terms and concepts and would evolve from the simple to the complex addressing atomic phenomena all the way through human activity. This author believes this can be done albeit not exhaustively in so short a paper as this one. Inasmuch as a premise voiced ought to be demonstrated it will herein be shown how all vibration is intimately connected to all other vibration thereby demonstrating 1) the interconnectedness of all things and energies; 2) all things are they themselves built up from simple vibration to complex chords using universal principles of vibration alone; 3) there is no such thing as chaos in the universe; 4) all things exist by virtue of harmony among the vibrations that make it what it is; and 5) all things are intimately connected by [sympathetic vibration](#).

Some of the information presented here was first published in 1991³ and again in the author's book in 1994⁴. This material represents the beginning of the science side of the "science and philosophy" equation. The universe vibrates from end to end and everything in it. Therefore if we are to investigate and understand this awesome spectacle we are obliged to investigate the nature of vibration.

If the universe were chaos there would be no harmony but only degrees of chaos. All sound and vibration would be just plain noise. Noise, therefore is unorganized vibration. But none can doubt there is order recognizable

throughout nature from the uniformity of atomic structures and behaviors to spiral galaxies whose swirling arms of orderly stars span light years and billions of years of activity. This innate order has been long recognized, researched and categorized and may be found in music theory. In vibratory terms disorderly vibration can be organized in terms of music principles. Therefore music is organized vibration or sound set in orderly principles of structure and behavior. The principles that make sound into harmonious music are the same principles that govern all associating vibrations throughout the universe - and that includes everything that there is. It will be shown how any given vibration gives rise to a complex yet simple series of subordinate vibrations known generally as harmonics and these harmonics are relative to one another as are musical intervals.

It is generally recognized that everything is a result of vibration and each thing has its own chord of vibration or *vibration signature*. This state of vibratory condition is characterized in John Keely's Law of Corporeal Vibrations:

"All coherent aggregates when isolated from like bodies, or when immersed or confined in media composed of matter in a different state, vibrate at a given ascertainable pitch." John Keely

Octaves	Fundamental Octave	Difference Tone	1st Summation	2nd Summation		
	Harmonics	Fundamental 5th of 5th	Tones Fifths	Tones Fifths		
∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
9th	65536	81920	98304	147456	122880	90112
8th	32768	40960	49152	73728	61440	45056
7th	16384	20480	24576	36864	30720	22528
6th	8192	10240	12288	18432	15360	11264
5th	4096	5120	6144	9216	7680	5632
4th	2048	2560	3072	4608	3840	2816
3rd	1024	1280	1536	2304	1920	
2nd	512		768			
Fundamental	256					
1st						
	C					

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It is a well known and accepted fact that any vibration as in a sound tone will give rise to its octave harmonics. These are the harmonics generally acknowledged by science as multiples of 2, which multiplication derives superharmonics, and divisions by 2 derive subharmonics. These types of harmonic products or results of 2 are called octave harmonics. What is not so generally acknowledged but nevertheless just as true is a tone will give rise to harmonics not divisible 2 but divisible by other numbers such as 3, 5, 7, etc. These other harmonics are developed from and within the octave harmonic series first mentioned by the octave harmonics interacting arithmetically with and among themselves and with the fundamental. These spontaneously and naturally occurring tones will add and subtract from each other in a perfectly orderly manner giving rise to summation and difference tones sometimes referred to as secondary, tertiary or higher harmonics. When these summation tones are very powerful they are referred to as beat tones or beat frequencies and are considered enharmonic. These arithmetically derived harmonics are characterized in Keely's Law of Cycles:

"Coherent aggregates harmonically united constitute centers of vibration bearing relation to the fundamental pitch not multiples of the harmonic pitch, and the production of secondary unions between themselves generate pitches that are discords, either in their unisons, or overtones with the original pitch; from harmony is generated discord, the inevitable cause of perpetual transformation." John Keely

Vibrations are harmonious to one another when their aliquot parts (factors and/or products) are the same. When

these harmonics form unisons or direct harmonic relations the two vibrating aggregates and their chords of vibration are said to be *sympathetic* to each other. This unison of frequency dictates that what happens to one *vibratorily* happens to the other *simultaneously*. In this case the vibrations of each aggregate or chord and the vibrations active between each are forming unisons or coincident harmonics and are therefore called *sympathetic vibrations*. Vibrations are considered enharmonic when their aliquot parts or factors are not similar. Most vibrations will have similar factors and/or products and a few dissimilar factors and/or products thereby giving rise to varying *degrees of harmony or dissonance* whichever the case may be.

In chart #1 we can see how this process works. Any harmonic series or scale has a base frequency from which all its harmonics are derived. This base tone is called its fundamental or key note. In the chart a subharmonic of the musical note "C" is used as the fundamental or foundation upon which are self-generated a series of harmonics. This note has a frequency or rate of vibration of 256 cycles per second (cps) or a suboctave harmonic of middle

"C". The little squares contain a number representing the relative amplitude or power of this note compared to the other notes soon to be introduced. As a natural process of creative force this fundamental tone will vibrate and this vibration will divide itself into its own superharmonic of 512 cps (2×256) which will in turn divide ad infinitum according to natural law. Concurrently the number will also resonate and be sympathetic with subharmonics of 128, 64, etc. This process of dividing into smaller and smaller wavelengths is *creative* and *evolutionary* and according to the Law of Harmonic Vibrations:

"All coherent aggregates are perpetually vibrating at a period-frequency corresponding to some harmonic ratio of the fundamental pitch of the vibrating body; this pitch is a multiple of the pitch of the atomole [a subatomic unit]." John Keely [5](#)

This new frequency of vibration is the octave harmonic of the fundamental (2×1) and is shown placed in the 2nd octave row directly above the first "C¹" vibrating on the 1st octave row. The same process continues to unfold for virtually uncountable octaves creating higher and higher frequencies in ever more rising octaves. We will refer to this second "C" as "C²" and so forth for each octave. So far so good, we have a harmonic series born from the lone "C" stretching into infinity both above the progenitor as superharmonics and below it as subharmonics. So in the beginning there was One.... C¹ is the creator of C² which is the created and so forth. This family of "Cs" are all related by number and this relationship of number can be discovered by factoring and multiplying.

256 factors into: $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$. With this it can be seen the "C" family "gene" (factors) is constructed of a 1 and eight 2s or reduced to simply 1 and 2.

The number 1 will be seen to be shared by all other numbers since all numbers contain 1. One is the ultimate Progenitor having its essence in every thing that was created from it. Therefore One permeates all vibrations equally everywhere and is sympathetic to them all equally.

Vibrations are dynamic things not unlike *living things*. They are creative and evolutionary simultaneously. They are active and prolific in their dynamics as are their harmonic offspring. These discrete tones of the harmonics interact with each other as they intermingle. Being primarily number oriented they will, in a very natural way mix, merge and divide among themselves just like living cells as detailed in the Law of Cycles already mentioned, the Fibonacci series or Golden Mean and according to the Law of Harmonic Pitch:

"Any aggregate in a state of vibration develops in addition to its fundamental pitch a series of vibration in symmetrical sub-multiple portions of itself, bearing ratios of one, two, three, or more times its fundamental pitch." John Keely [5](#)

C¹ will add its numerical value to C² and create a third number: 768 cps, which in terms of "Cness" means little. But in relative terms it can be seen the 768 is 3 times the original C¹ of 256 cps while 512 cps is 2 times the Creator pitch. These terms of **degrees of relativity** are then 3 is to 2 as 768 is to 512. The 3:2 (768:512 reduced to their least common denominators) ratio is a musical ratio of a Perfect Fifth. In this first ratio of spontaneously created harmonics we can see how a base tone gives rise to a naturally occurring harmonic that is identical to two musical notes representing a perfect musical interval of a Perfect Fifth.

768 factors into: $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$. The "G" family "gene" is constructed of a 1, eight 2s and a 3. Reduced down we see a Fibonacci connection to the "C" family being $1 + 2 = 3$ thus deriving all three "genes" or originating substance of the family. The Fibonacci series was developed as a result of analysis of the reproduction rate of rabbits, living things. And in these musical notes we see the same genre of self-replicating activity playing throughout the universe.

The next harmonic to be born of the intermingling of the lower tones is the rate of 1280 resulting from the additive summation of 512 cps to 768 cps. As an additional impetus to life 1280 is also given more life force by adding in the energy of the 1st harmonic of G being $1536 - C^1 = 1280$. This naturally derived rate of vibration is equivalent to the musical note "E". E is a musical Major Third above the patriarchal family of C and a Minor Third below the matriarchal family of G.

Interestingly these three first notes derived from a fundamental form the Great Triadic Chord of C, E & G long considered as the most harmonious of all chords. This chord is formed of musical Minor and Major thirds combining to form a Perfect Fifth. This author believes this natural process is revealed allegorically in the first few chapters of Genesis demonstrating the seven intervals of creation resulting from Divine Voice (sound) and Light then evolutionary steps forming the material existence of Adam (C) and Eve (G), *i.e.*, man and woman. In other words, Genesis is an ancient and enlightened scribe's attempt at detailing and conveying what they perceived as this

creationist and evolutionary process of life becoming and being what it is - a rhythmic vibratory dance, oscillating and undulating motions governed by the rules of music development. Please notice the intimate connection of threes to nature as regarded by both Russell and Keely:

"The secret of man's ability to control his universe lies in the knowledge of the tonal octave wave and its field. Therefore know the wave in all of its simplicity of three-times-three in numbered effect, multiplied to infinite complexity but still not passing beyond the three-times-three of man's easy comprehension." Walter Russell, *A New Concept of the Universe*, page 56.

"Rotation arises through the harmonic interactions of the dominant and enharmonic modes of vibration, in the ratio of 3:9." John Keely, [Snell Manuscript](#)

E's "gene pool" is again different from its progenitors:

1280 factors into: $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$. This "gene pool" reduces to 1, 2 and 5 wherein we can see the harmonious connection to the C and G families in the 1 and 2 being common "genes" or factors of multiplicity which establish a degree of "sympathy" or harmony between tones. And the Fibonacci aspect is seen again: $1 + 2 = 3$ and $2 + 3 = 5$.

Next in line of procreation is "D" having 2304 cps. The "D" family of harmonics are created from a merging of $G^1 + G^2 = 2304$ and $C^3 + E^1 = 2304$. D is therefore offspring of several combinations of progenitor tones and has relatively high power of 16.

2304 factors into: $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$. D's gene pool reduces to 1, 2 and 3 same as the G family just a musical and harmonic Fifth away. While E is a musical third from its parents C and G while D is only a musical Second away. A third in musical terms is considered more harmonious a relationship than a Second which is considered somewhat discordant. The reason for this is the closeness of the numbers. The ratio of numbers in a Second may be so close that when they subtract from one another there arises a slight difference which can become a beat tone and it is this difference that gives rise to the perceived "harshness" of sound of a chord made of these two tones when played together. This new beat tone may have a factor set of numbers not wholly similar to its progenitors. One could liken this "marriage" of Second tones to an interfamilial one wherein offspring may be "aberrant" in formation and or activity. When sounded sequentially one after the other there is a degree of harmony but together they do not make harmonious music due to the enharmonic character of the beat tone.

Another interesting harmonic born of this process of evolution of harmonies is an interval close to the note F. An arithmetically derived Perfect Fourth (3:4) above C^4 (2048) would yield F at 2730.6 which would be enharmonic. However a naturally occurring summation tone of C^4 (2048) + G^1 (768) yields 2816 (F) which coincides with a musical Perfect Fourth derived from C^4 (2112) when $A=440$. What this shows is the "pedigree" of a number determines how its harmonics will interface with itself being then harmonious or discordant to some degree. By simply shifting the fundamental by a digit or two changes the degree of concordance. But this area of music and harmony exceeds the scope of this brief paper. This conversion from naturally occurring harmonics to artificially derived musical intervals⁷ is outside the scope of this short discussion. The writer wishes to simply present the idea that all sounds or vibrations when considered as a fundamental will yield a complex series of octave and nonoctave harmonics following the rules that govern music development which are in reality an attempt to mirror naturally occurring activities among vibrations.

There is another kind of additive and subtractive synthesis going on in vibrations as they interact. This summation or difference is in the POWER of the vibrations. Throwing a pebble in a calm pool of water will give rise to concentric rings of waves expanding outward. The rings of waves possess two basic wave characteristics. Each ring is composed of a raised portion of water and a sequential portion of lowered water each portion being above and below the normal level of the water respectively. If another pebble is thrown into the water a second series of concentric rings will arise. The two series of rings will interact. Where the crest of a wave meets another crest of a wave from the other ring series the two crests will add their height to each other thereby creating a momentary increase in height above the unadded portion of each wave. And where a trough meets a trough the reverse will be true. In sound waves this adding and subtracting will occur with harmonics and harmonics of harmonics resulting in quite complex wave configurations.

The Proof

All good theories require a proof before they can be accepted. In our case of musical octave and nonoctave harmonics arising from all vibrations we can present a model.

In November 1989 Sound & Vibration⁶ magazine published an interesting article on Chladni wave plate modes and frequencies. The latest technology was used to record and tabulate this intriguing phenomenon. The aim was to find the various naturally occurring frequencies and modes of a vibrating square plate when forced to vibrate thus revealing its natural frequencies or modes of resonance.

In finding the interrelationships of the vibratory activities along the lines of our theory a table of these naturally occurring frequencies and modes was prepared, see chart #2. Common music note intervals are compared along with the various modes and frequencies discovered. It is very interesting to see that the naturally occurring frequencies when **compared one to another**, as is done with musical pitches to derive intervals, all fall very close to known musical intervals⁷!

Ratio : Ratio	MUSICAL INTERVAL	DECIMAL	DIFFERENCE
		EQUIVALENT	
Mode 3 : Mode 2			
1472 : 1207 cps		1.219...	
6 : 5	Minor Third	1.2	.019
5 : 4	Major Third	1.25	.031
Mode 4 : Mode 3			
2105 : 1472 cps		1.430...	
64 : 45	Diminished 5th	1.4222	.0078
36 : 25	Diminished 5th	1.44	.01
Mode 2 : Mode 1			
1207 : 817 cps		1.477...	
36 : 25	Diminished 5th	1.44	.037
3 : 2	Perfect 5th	1.5	.023
Mode 4 : Mode 2			
2105 : 1207 cps		1.743...	
125 : 71	Augmented 6th	1.736...	.007
7 : 4	Harmonic 7th	1.75	.007
Mode 3 : Mode 1			
1472 : 817 cps		1.801...	
9 : 5	Tonic 7th	1.8	.001
15 : 8	Major 7th	1.875	.074
Mode 4 : Mode 1			

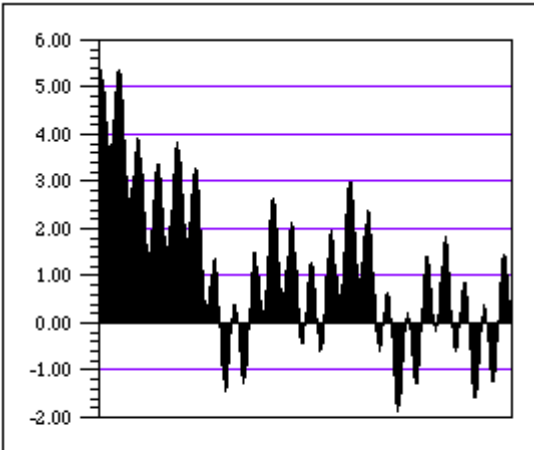


Chart 4: Vibration signature of the plate's complex wave form as ordinarily seen and used by engineering. Image is chaotic and difficult to decipher and use. Same information as contained in charts 2 and 3 presented in different format.

	2.576...	
Major 10th	2.5	.076
Perfect 11th	2.666...	.09
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Chart 2

Taking just two modes by way of example, "Mode 3" and "Mode 2," we see the difference between these two numbers is only 19/1000ths greater than a Minor Third. The difference between this naturally occurring interval and a Major Third is only 31/1000ths. The differences of some of the other numbers are even closer to an accurate musical interval. This becomes significant when a vibration of 1207 cycles per second in the Mode 2 pattern

could generate a Mode 3 pattern at 1472 cps by simply increasing the 1207 cps by a *musical third*, a simple arithmetic procedure.

There would be no complicated mathematical calculation required to calculate or *predict* this new frequency. The right-brain art of music would win out in its simplicity (chart #3). In other words, the right brain simplicity would succeed easily over the left brain complications (chart #2). Even more significant is the grasp we would wield over a complicated subject (chart #4). This simple insight gives us the Holy Grail of science: **Predictability**. The resultant frequencies can be accurately predicted before attempting the experiment. Thus instead of finding a series of unrelated frequency numbers we find a highly relative and organized phenomenon - pure harmony where chaos was thought to be.

Musical intervals are the distances between pitches (relative frequencies). An interval is the amount of change (Delta) between the pitches. The frequencies can be set up as algebraic variables set to a given difference in quantity **just like symbolic notes on a staff**. See chart #3. It would then be easy to determine the resultant secondary frequencies and modes from this fundamental number by using the decimal values given above or simply marking another note symbol a musical third, fifth, etc. accurately representing a harmonic naturally derived. In other words: when given a vibrating plate of these dimensions and characteristics it would be a simply matter to *predict* its vibrational behavior using these musical intervals and understandings. An in-depth, left-brain, time-consuming and expensive analysis would not be required.

Thus we can see our theory as stated earlier is accurate in its concept, execution and in the information it yields. Proving then, it really is a **Musical Universe!** which is both *created* and *evolved* from its vibratory root of One demonstrating there is no conflict between concepts of a *created* universe and theories supporting material *evolution*. Both these concepts work hand in hand to manifest, choreograph and present the spectacle of beauty, structure, dynamics, utility and love seen all around us. Genesis records God as having *said* Light into Being but perhaps it would be more accurate to say God *sang* Light into Being as the prelude to our Cosmic dance?

Relative States of Matter and Energy

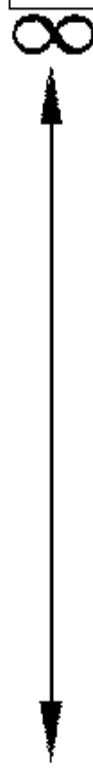

"Matter is bound up energy and energy is liberated matter." John Keely, 1893.

Liberated Pure Energy

Most Energetic
Greatest Density

Highest Frequency

Shortest Wave Length
Smallest Particles

 <p>DIMENSIONS or PLANES</p>		Keely	Ancient	Modern	 <p>FIELDS or REALMS</p>
	9	Infinite Ninths	God		
	8	Mind	Mind	Gluons?	
	7	Compound Interetheric	Akasha	Muons	
	6	Interetheric	Aether	Quarks	
	5	Etheric	Ether	Photons Light	
	4	Interatomic	Fire	Leptons Plasmas	
	3	Atomic	Air	Atoms Gases	
	2	Intermolecular	Water	Liquids	
	1	Molecular	Earth	Solids	

Least Density
Least Energetic

Lowest Frequency

Longest Wave Length
Largest Particles

Bound Solid Matter

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Wave Form Components - aliquot parts

Diagram showing the component notes (aliquot parts) when merged or synthesized together combine to form the different waveforms pictured above the chart.

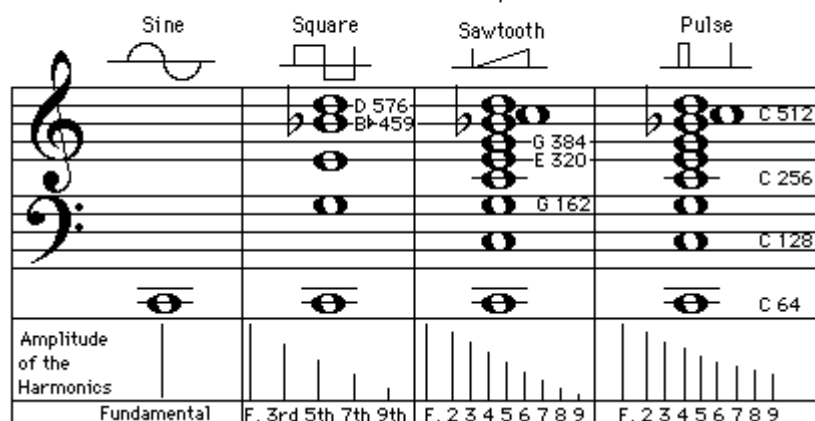
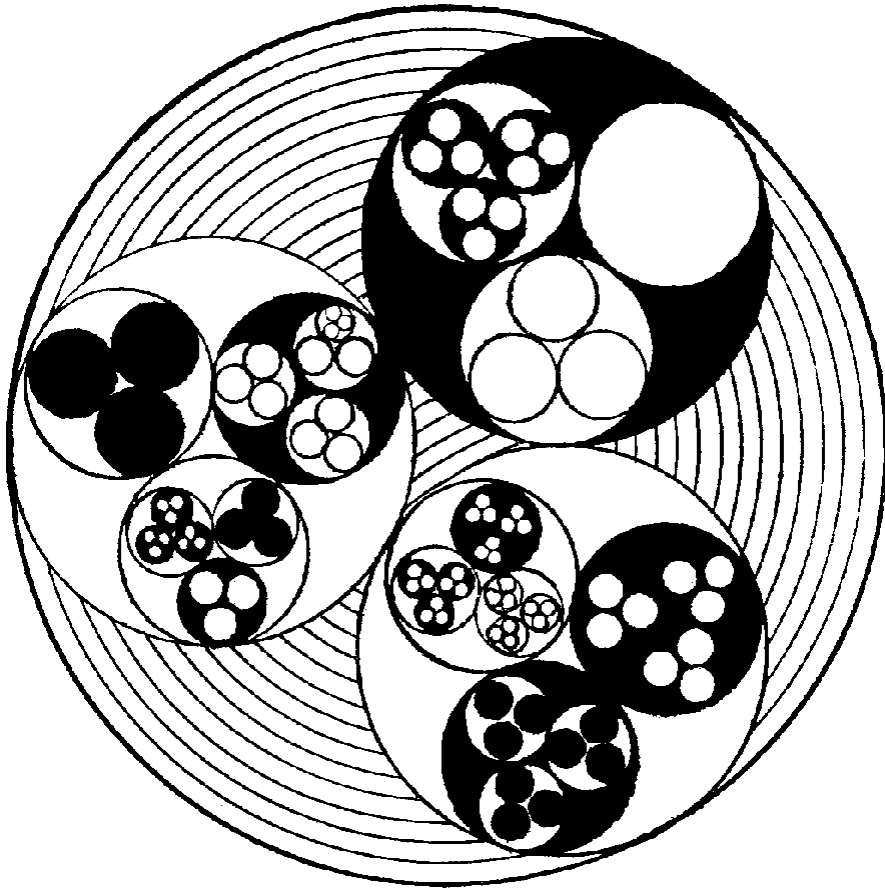


DIAGRAM 5.



Molecule showing Subdivision of Matter.

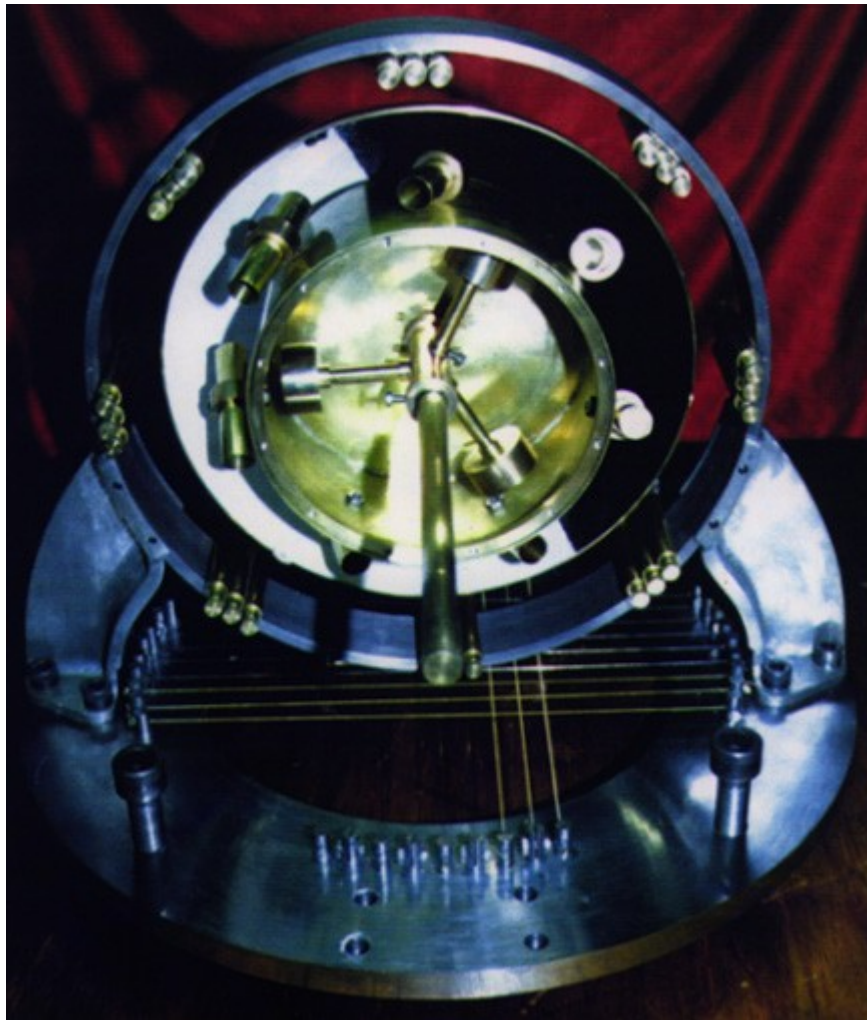
The Keely Musical [Dynasphere Project](#) photos

Exterior view of the new Keely Musical Dynasphere.

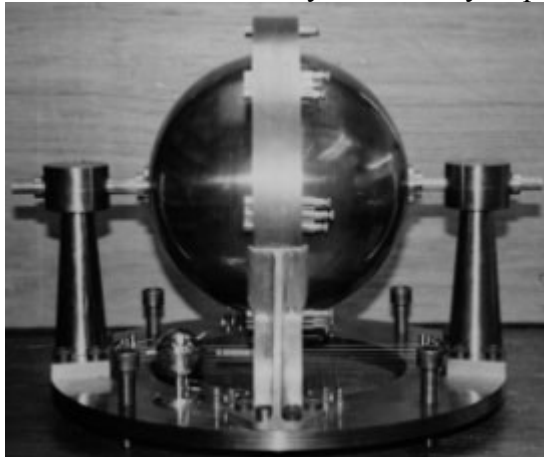


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The inside view of the Keely Musical Dynasphere.

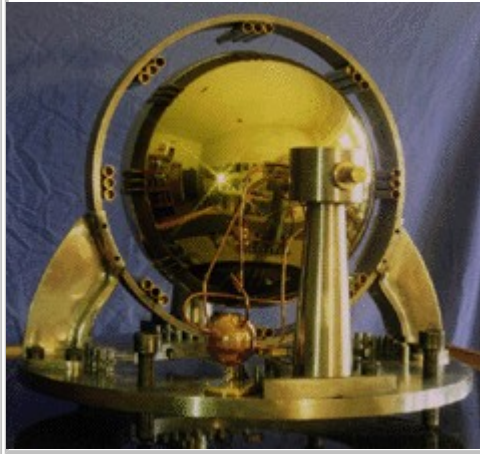


Side View of the new Keely Musical Dynasphere



Another side view of the new Keely Musical Dynasphere





Abstract

In the reinventing of the original [Keely Musical Dynasphere](#) there are evident many known and unknown realities of science and engineering. Through the process of developing this device a great deal of new knowledge has come to light and new ways of looking at old knowledge. The device works from a complex combination of these old and new concepts. This paper details some of the theory behind some of dynamics and their origin and operation. Keely harnessed MIND FORCE in his machines and devices.

Introduction

The dynasphere worked 100 years ago before many hundreds of credible witnesses including the best engineers and scientists of that time. The one we are developing is somewhat different but will also work just as well. The fundamental functional principles are not generally recognized by orthodox and dogmatic science. However these are simple and more or less easy to explain to others because there is a great deal in this machine that is recognized by orthodoxy. It helps if the audience knows something about vibration to begin with. It would take a book or two to explain the whole thing. Let it suffice here, for brevity, that this device is a 'scalar' developer (phase-conjugate polarizer) and differentiator (refractive modulator) in only one aspect of its construction and interactive functions. Nothing like it is known anywhere to my knowledge. Scalar is the wrong word however because it conveys the wrong or incomplete concept of this awesome phenomena but scalar helps you along towards what is being meant. Here, Keely's terminology will serve us better. This complex and dynamic STATE of energy is really a neutral state which manifests with bipolar (positive/negative) characteristics. Motion or liberated force comes from the interplay of these three states all of which originate from the Full Harmonic Chord or what I call the Grand or Prime Neutral. This is also the so-called Zero-Point energy state, again a poor descriptive. The word vacuum is good as long as one does not forget there is no such thing a no-thing.

This [Prime Neutral State](#), manifesting bi-polarly, is superconductivity in essence (Mind) brought about by the dynamical characteristics of sympathetic vibration which of course is a result of harmonized propagated vibrational phenomena. *This is much better understood by reading [this article](#).*

Go back and reread the above paragraph. This is the key. All science of the future will derive its new foundation and origin from this little known and understood concept. Mathematically it could be said this device is a [Quaternion](#) exhibitor having some of its dynamical activities defined according to higher realms of number. Another way of looking at this math side is the generation of higher (much higher) harmonics and partials, these being the matrix or vibration sea of infinite energy (Mind) playing about (within and without) the dynasphere. Some people refer to these higher realms of energy states as etheric and they are not wrong but neither are they complete or comprehensive. I apologize for the use of so many big and sometimes unusual words. Unfortunately this area of investigation requires a mighty stretch on all of our parts. Anything new, and this is really new, requires a challenge to be overcome - mostly of the personal intellectual (knowledge) and spiritual (belief) types. The arrangements within and of this device are the setting up or establishing of polarizations of forces. To date there have been identified polarizations of the: 1) Granite Slab and the Base Plate; 2) the black and white sublimates on the [inside](#); 3) the bottom and mouth of each resonator; 4) the Center and Surface of the sphere; 5) the to and fro of the Base Plate Strings; 6) multiple polarizations within the Base Plate. The resultant rotary motion is from the destabilization of these many balancing acts. Keely used to call it polarization and depolarization. Here are some direct quotes on the matter. The following is important. While we may not be dealing with magnetism per se (excepting through the Base Plate fields or influences) magnetism does play a part in the overall matrix of all energy as any of it activates on and through the earth plane. In other words, magnetism is fundamental in nature to pretty near all else and figures into the dynasphere. What is of great importance are the descriptions of the dynamics as discussed.

Sir Isaac Newton, in his "Fundamental Principle of Natural Philosophy" calls the magnetic agent the "Soul of the World." Keely: "Electricity and magnetism are shown to be differential in character by progressive subdivision, which also shows the magnetic flow to be but one of the triune family. Electricity and magnetism would be

interchangeable if magnetism could be conducted, and in this difference we must look for the actual character of the forces they represent. The rotation of the magnetic needle produced in my researching instruments proves conclusively that the mutual interchange between electricity and magnetism is a differentiated vibratory difference, the dominant and enharmonic exchanging compliments with each other in a differential manner - that is, by vibratory interference ratio, thus inducing rotation, which is caused simply by polarization and depolarization. The explanation of the magnetic flow is very simple. The harmonic attractive chord, thirds, induces nodal interference on the harmonic current in the earth's polar stream, and it moves toward the negative pole to flow out through the positive end. The diversion of the harmonic portion of the stream from the dominant portion causes the magnet to assume its position. The state of matter existing in polarized light is the same as that existing in magnetic force. Both are interatomic and travel in the same path, assimilating in a definite time period to continue in the same ray, although in my experiments, one is evolved before the other. The frequencies and modes of vibration of polarized light are a "pure coincident" (simple vibrational ratio) of that subdivision of matter known as magnetism. The action of the magnetic flow is dual, being both attractive and propulsive. The inclination to the right or left of the plane in which this subtle flow moves has nothing to do with positive or negative conditions. The essential difference between what is called positive electricity and negative electricity, is simply a difference in vibration, which are either propulsive (positive or dominant) or receptive (negative or harmonic). The flow can be right or left receptive or right or left propulsive. The positive vibrations are the radiant (having affinity for the celestial) while the negative vibrations are the concentrative or focalizing - having affinity for neutral centers. The vibrational frequency governing the magnetic flow comes under the "first inter-atomic" and ranges from 300,000 to 780,000 per second. This is the first order above odor and permeates the glass molecules of the compass cover as air permeates a sieve. The course of this sympathetic flow is governed by the full harmonic chord and consequently moves in straight lines, its sympathetic transmission being free from molecular interference. When a steel bar induces magnetism in an iron mass it does not depreciate its own power one iota. The latent force in the unmagnetized bar is sympathetically brought into action and this can go on indefinitely, adding mass after mass to the chain of attracted objects, without depreciating or exhausting the power of the magnet itself. However, age is shown in the magnet in somewhat the same manner as in the human organism. Whether used or not a magnet gradually loses activity until at last it becomes inert, without any magnetism whatever. We may call this the decay of magnetic power. A magnet does not induct magnetism in its keeper - this is merely sympathetic outreach of a very limited range. Magnetism is not associated with the neutral center. The neutral center represents only molecular focalization and redistribution, and is not directly associated with magnetism. However, when the "radiant" elements already generated are submitted to compound vibration of their mass thirds, rotation ceases and they become magnetic. That is, they cease their equatorial revolution and possibly circulate through meridian sectors of the envelope instead. Like poles do not repel each other, for there is "sympathetic equation" the same as in unlike poles. Like or unlike poles become attractive on a differentiation of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ against 100 being established between them, and likewise become repellant on differentiating them $66 \frac{2}{3}$ of the one against 100 of the other, simply by sympathetic resonant vibrations. Magnetism has no outreach as has sympathetic negative attraction, but it pervades all terrestrial and planetary masses. Magnetism is highly electrical in character, in fact, is born of electricity, whereas negative attraction is not electrical. Negative attraction, however, displays a sympathetic outreach for magnetism. Sympathetic negative attraction reaches from planet to planet, but magnetism does not, for it is static. Sympathetic negative attraction is born of the celestial and impregnates every mass in space, linking itself to all electric and magnetic conditions and all spatial masses in turn are subservient to celestial outreach. All the magnets in the world could not induce rotation, no matter how differentiated, but polar negative attraction induces rotation." Keely speaks of the magnet indicating the "dominant electric flow". The static position assumed by the magnetic needle proves the dominant to control the triple flow in the terrestrial magnetic envelope, the two other elements being obliged to coordinate themselves to it. By altering the dominant alone, that is, by changing intermittently its vibrations by "triple vibrations" antagonistic to its continuous flow (by interference) Keely secured rapid rotation of the magnetic needle. This periodic interference with the dominant, the controlling element, changes polarity and rotation follows. He thought the existence of the Polar Stream necessary to all life. This may possibly be shown by its necessity in crystallization. Keely proved to his own satisfaction that the magnetic element in the molecule contains the negative power through which it forms aggregates. The sympathetic stream between sun and earth, by its positive and negative interchange, keeps the magnetic force in the polar envelope intact, making this polar envelope a great magnet of itself. The "negative sympathetic portion" of the polar stream (having neutral affinity) is the magnetic flow proper and coincides sympathetically with the "second atomic flow". The time approaches when electric magnetic waves will be produced with an outreach of two feet, as powerful at that distance as is now shown when the keep is almost touching the poles. These waves will demonstrate a radiating force too stupendous for measurement with present instruments." (from The [Snell Manuscript](#) primarily).

The energy of Mind (chi) as it is used to bend spoons is the same energy used and acts dynamically in portions of this device. I noticed this when handling the first B flat resonator. After a few minutes of handling this piece of

metal it took on the same qualities as a spoon does just prior to be bent. This energy is 'sensed' by its warmth, 'slipperiness', 'giggleness' and sympathetic attraction of the naval chakra. According to [Cayce](#) this central area is actually the center of one of the major vibratory patterns in the human body manifesting in a figure eight pattern. It is through this center that certain energy flows can be manipulated, energized or balanced. Perhaps there is a sympathetic connection then established between the neutrals of the body and the spoon? This, of course, would be a 'superconductive' or sympathetic (love) link. There is much more about this little tid-bit that will become known as we proceed. The reports of martial arts practitioners moving instantly from a quiet, still position to high-energy chopping or other movements are well known and documented. These lightning actions are loaded with immense amounts of kinetic energy and are known to render planks, cement blocks and other objects into splinters in the blink of an eye. Are we looking at this same energy and energy matrix that these practitioners use? "Out of harmony comes discord." (Keely) It sure looks that way.... The chi energy is of the higher dimensions (etheric = 5th and the higher dimensions as given in the [Matter and Energy Chart](#)) which 'transduces' down to the lower realms and then manifests through the physical as the metallic components, the dynamic properties and the resultant rotary motion itself. A simple thing once understood properly. In this regard this device may be accurately considered as a living entity as it has its very existence 'sanctified or acknowledged' on all levels of existence (states of energy and matter). And also:

the 'source' of the motivative energy is from 'on high' (highest energy dimensions - Mind and above) so to speak and not of this lower 3rd dimensional plane (earth). Sound familiar?

The very building of and acknowledgement of this device is a recognition of the Most High realms.

The making and handling of parts must be done with a sort of reverence or harmonious attitude just as though one were preparing to bend a spoon. The act is done through cooperation as opposed to the standard 'force or rape the metal' attitude. This is the old and now familiar Sledge Hammer approach and this will not work in this science of vibratory physics. Here are a couple of quotes from [Cayce](#) giving some insight into how a group of people (minds) effects things or conditions of things. Also shown are dynamics of forces as being parts of organized wholes. Reference to 'electrical in nature' refers to the unbalanced dual nature of electricity as opposed to the balanced dual nature of magnetism. (See Russell's stuff.) The former is dynamic (male/enharmonic) and seeks balance the latter is kinetic (female/harmonic) and seeks expression. The atomic forces (polarizations) we are building into the sphere are electrical in nature and it is these that will transduce or transform (mode shift) into rotary motion.

The Keely Musical Dynasphere - part 2 of 4

"Each atomic force of a physical body is made up of its units of positive and negative forces, that brings it into a material plane. These are of the ether, or atomic forces, being electrical in nature as they enter into a material basis, or become matter in its ability to take on or throw off. So as a group may raise the atomic vibrations that make for those positive forces as bring divine forces in action into a material plane, those that are destructive are broken down by the raising of that vibration!" [Cayce](#) (281-3) (emphasis added)

"As is seen and known, all atomic forces are of an electrical nature in their effect and affect upon a physical organism. Not all portions of the system function in the same vibratory rate, as the nerves of the sensory organism are made - as it were - in a series of necessary portions of system, for the proper alteration of vibration of atomic forces to create either that of vision, hearing, so also, in the assimilation as for gland functioning - as creates in the system those elements that add to either the nerve energies in their activity those necessary elements for the coordination of the muscular forces within the system, as to produce functioning in a nominal or normal manner, or they are overcharged or undercharged - that prevent their functioning in a nominal manner. Hence, as is seen, in a manner, as how the activity of the physical body can be altered by the concerted activity of minds that are directed to the atomic forces of an individual, in raising their vibrations to a nominal or normal manner. Hence we have that of spiritual healing to a body." [Cayce](#) (5576-1) (emphasis added)

Due to the numerous sublimations going on in this device there are created a number of 'gases' or tenuous particle rich plasmas. All metals emit a 'gas' composed of its own atoms and their ions. Under proper polar configurations these gases may become dynamic fluids (fluidic ethers or metallic gases as is hydrogen). Here, in part, is the dynamic argon-like gas that is rotated by high vibration as in the radiometer/microwave experiments. One is reminded of the all steel armature without field coils I used to take around to the conferences. This little 'toy' rotated at ever increasing speeds and would have destroyed itself had only the bearings taken the load better.

Conventionally a serial wound electric motor has a field coil for the sole purpose of regulating this out-of-control accelerating rotation. According to theory this fieldless armature when energized electrically establishes a 'field-like corona' around its equator at some distance from the unit. This field is primarily created from sublimation of the iron of the armature. The armature rotates in reaction to or against this field. The sublimation process (a polarization process of high and low pressure/temperature/etc.) releases particles which become polarized and these polarized particles in turn react polarly towards/against each other. This is then a virtual field making process. In a nut shell: The fieldless armature is steel (iron + carbon). When this is electrically (polarly) excited a counter-field was created around it composed of emitted (liberated) particles of iron. In our [Dynasphere](#) the Outer Ring and Base Plate are the iron parts (set at 90 degrees to each other) on the outside and not at the center as is the armature. So the dynaspheric polar roles are reversed and the sphere (by its shape) centralizes the various vibratory conditions from the outside inward and rotates or reacts rotarily to the created and excited fields from these various particles much like the Van Allen and other particle belts around the earth. Iron therefore is a PRIME ELEMENT - this being an unknown and unrevealed Truth until now. Iron synchs (sympathizes) with the neutral force of nature and differentiates it into two opposites. This is a characteristic of other magnetic elements such as cobalt, nickel, etc. in their atomic matrix or chord. Iron is like a prism to the undifferentiated latent bipolar force in Nature. Only after it is differentiated do we evidence magnetism - a bipolar phenomenon. Therefore magnetism is an effect and not a causative force in Nature as is commonly understood. Iron appears to be sensitive to positive and negative conditions such as alkaline and acid. Iron readily takes on either of these states. It also appears to sublime and combine/react with other elements in conditions of alternating high and low pressures and temperatures. These are exactly the conditions created by acoustic compression/rarefaction waves. One could object and say "There are no alterations in the DC current used in the fieldless armature experiment." The answer to this is DC current is in reality an alternating current but at a frequency so high as to have remained unmeasured until recently. DC actually oscillates in the Gamma Ray (10^{19} - 10^{21} Hz) range of frequencies. It is alternating and not steady as is conventionally assumed. This fact is depicted quite clearly on any good (really good) Electromagnetic Scale Chart such as the one put out by Westinghouse Research Laboratories. The energy in this range is from 70 Kev to 10 Mev. Iron has a great affinity for carbon - the carbon we will be using in the central sublimate contained in the Actuators. Iron can be either bivalent or trivalent thus being oxygen rich or oxygen poor. Therefore iron is a breather in and out of the oxygen atoms and ions. Iron demonstrates the Law of One in action right here, in our sphere. It is the in and out action that precipitates rotation. This positive/negative property or action of iron is why Edison made his best batteries of iron long ago called the Edison Battery. This battery was venerated for its many fine qualities. Iron is a real light catalyst kind of like silver and nickel. Traces of iron compounds can transform light forces into chemical (ionic) forces. In other words it differentiates and de/remodulates a given central harmonic (yellow) frequency into a polar state or second tone (blue) or chemically active (enharmonic) rays of light (chemism). So iron converts/transduces the harmonized magnetic stream into an enharmonic electric flow of active ions and well as harmonic light into enharmonic chemism. Could we therefore say that iron is the 'igniter' or energizer of the sphere? Where will the energy come from to rotate the sphere? As seen there is unlimited energy held latent in the harmonic streams of nature. The above material contained a number of descriptions of the polarizations being built into this dynasphere. These multiple polarizations are the harmonic chords or scalar waves or neutral zones from which are liberated the enharmonic or active streams. Tesla and Bearden refer to these streams as Scalar (magnitude or pure energy with no vector or movement) or Tesla waves and conventional physics refers to it as vacuum or zero-point energy sources. Some others refer to them as phase locked conjugate waves. These are all (more or less) one and the same as to principle. Keely called it the Full Harmonic Chord or Dominant Neutral. This harmonic state is neutral in all senses of that word. The age-old problem has been how to differentiate these seemingly inseparable harmonic flows or transduce them into a dynamic, unbalanced and useable state. Just as one could take water uphill and thereby create a state of high and low pressure one can differentiate polar states of potential (harmonized) energy. Only when the enharmonic (expressing outward) is liberated or disturbed from its cozy association with the harmonic (centralizing) is 'free energy' available to do work - on its way back to the cozy state it was coaxed away from.

The unbalanced state (enharmonic) then, by its very own nature, seeks its original state of balance and will perform work as it proceeds through the process of re-harmonization.

This is the not-so-classical description of how electricity really works. Henry Moray figured this out in the 1940s as did Keely and Tesla before him and a few others afterwards. Now we are going to use iron (and other means) to unbalance these harmonic forces as found in nature and place our little sphere into the very wheel work of nature. In the beginning, to express this idea in 'people' terms, Man, as a creative thought through expressed desire, separated (dissociated) himself from his cozy atonement with God or the Divine (neutral) nature of the universe. In this state he is active. Desiring to return from whence he came the condition of reentry seems to be Creative Action or a reaching back to be AS ONE again in essence as well as spirit - OMNI-EVER-CREATIVE. As above so

below. This process of disturbing or diverting the harmonic (neutral) forces of nature and then using the resultant enharmonic (polarized) force is exactly what electrical so-called 'generators' do. They simply split apart the full triune harmonic chord into enharmonic polarizations which we call electricity. Electricity is this force unbalanced (both poles alternately) while magnetism is the balanced state where both poles are present simultaneously. [Bloomfield-Moore](#), echoing Keely, wrote this over 100 years ago in [Keely and His Discoveries](#) in 1893. Who listened? Electricity then is the active or male pole of the magnetic/electric/gravitic triune harmonic chord supplying the earth its forces of rotation, heat, light, etc. There is limitless energy in this process which is proven by the fact that unlimited amounts of energy are liberated by this process everyday in all parts of the earth with no known depletion of the source. No need to go into the now obvious fact that electrical generators do not generate (create) anything. The bivalent (positive) iron becomes 'celestial' or expansive and spreads outward or away from the sphere center. Once combined or transduced by the oxygen ions it becomes trivalent (negative or 'terrestrial') and is attracted (sympathetic) to the center of the sphere. The breathing in and out is again demonstrated. Therefore iron is required by animals to inbreathe oxygen and outbreathe carbon dioxide whereas magnesium is required by plants to inbreathe carbon dioxide and outbreathe oxygen. It was seen in Keely's original water motor how he used every part and component as a multiform or multi-dynamic link to the rest of the machine as a functioning whole. There are very few simple parts performing simple functions on Keely's machines. Even the metal or substance itself from which the part is fashioned is a functioning component of the whole. We will see the further as we go along that even the immediate environmental factors play dynamic roles in this device such as the operator's mind set or zen, north/south polar alignments, light, heat, temperature and barometric pressure and even maybe the dyne of the local gravity gradients. This dynaspheric motor epitomizes this holistic approach to designing and building etheric/spiritual/mental/living/breathing machines. Every part has some kind of sympathetic association with every other part just like the multidimensional human organism does. Isn't this a far different and holistic picture than conventional brain-dead-matter-mechanistic/humanistic ignorance? The dynasphere is a collection of resonators of various types. Each type vibrates differently and exhibits different harmonic series of tones. For instance each hemisphere of the sphere, if supported freely in the center, will sound a low pitch much like a dull bell or gong. Once the halves are put together with a shaft and nuts the vibrating rims are locked together and this low vibration ceases altogether. This is a mutual dampening of each other. There is only a 'lifeless' ding or dong when rapping the sphere's surface. However, if the shaft is tapped there is a strong resonance inside the globe. A 5/8" steel shaft was inserted and protruded about 6" on one side and 2" on the other. Tapping the shorter end results in a higher pitch than the longer end. The longer end, when tapped, will create a stronger and longer lasting tone. If holding the shaft ends securely the tapping has little sound. This is interesting because the shaft will eventually be held by the Stanchion Journals. The sounding mechanism appears to be the loose end of the shaft vibrating back and forth. It is in reality a very big version of the Attenuator pins or as is commonly called a 'vibrating rod fastened at one end'. Once the axle is held fast both ends will be dampened and this configuration is generally referred to as 'a vibrating rod fastened at both ends'. In our case there will be little free vibration to deal with. However, it should be pointed out that the two different configurations mentioned above vibrate differently and produce two different sets of harmonics and partials. To quote from John Tyndall in Sound, 1893:

"A rod fixed at one end can vibrate as a whole, or can divide itself into vibrating segments separated from each other by nodes. In this case the rate of vibration of the fundamental tone is to that of the first overtone as 4:25, or as the square of 2 to the square of 5. From the first division onwards the rates of vibration are proportional to the squares of the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. With rods of different lengths the rate of vibration is inversely proportional to the square of the length of the rod. A rod fixed at both ends and caused to vibrate transversely divides itself in the same manner as a string vibrating transversely. But the succession of its overtones is not the same as those of a string, for while the series of tones emitted by the string is expressed by the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., the series of tones emitted by the rod is expressed by the squares of the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc."

There is a very important difference between 'harmonics' and 'partials'. A 'harmonic' is a multiplying of the fundamental by a factor of 2 or its multiples. There are 'super harmonics' which are multiples of 2 and there are 'sub harmonics' which are progressive 'halvings' of 2. 'Partials' on the other hand are all other derivatives of the fundamental that are not divisible by 2 such as a fifth, third, seventh, etc. There are 'super partials' as well as 'sub partials'. All of these partials lie between the harmonic ratios throughout the Scale of Octaves just as though they were musical ratios. Orthodox science recognizes the former but denies (or very rarely acknowledges) the latter in engineering circles. In our SVP work THE DIFFERENCE IS ALL IMPORTANT, ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL AND FUNDAMENTAL. To give just one brief for instance: A sine wave form is composed of harmonics only. A triangle or sawtooth wave form has both types of ratios. The former sounds smooth and even as from a flute. The latter sounds rough and brash as from a trumpet. Their originating premise (math) is different, their tones are different and their effects on other things are different. In other words, the quality of the sound or vibration is determined to a great degree by its particular chord of ratios, i.e., collection of discrete harmonics and partials. To

go one further the vibrating string above mentioned is an enharmonic vibration because its chord of vibration or vibration signature contains all numbers (harmonics and partials). While a flute or the resonator such as we are making for the dynasphere are harmonic tones because its tone is derived of harmonic ratios of the fundamental.

A FRACTAL (self-resonant) MACHINE

During the dynasphere's operation the String Sound Field strings will constantly be in a state of low vibration. These minute vibrations are conducted into the Base Plate, up the Stanchion, through the Axle and then into the Sphere. The tone in the sphere excites, sympathetically, the Strings and the whole pattern is repeated. There is a transmission of the sound vibrations through the metal of the machine. It is well known that a sphere is an amplifier of acoustic (sound) vibrations. Therefore this described arrangement is a closed feed-back loop that would tend to get louder and louder and louder. This is like placing a microphone on one side of a Chinese gong and a speaker on the other side. Lightly tap the gong and the sound is picked up by the microphone, conducted through the amplifier then back out to the speaker which excites the gong even more which excites the microphone more and the whole thing repeats itself getting louder and louder and louder. This is part of the dynamical concept behind run-away resonance activated through and by way of sympathetic vibrations. Setting up the arrangement this way makes the whole thing self-tuning and does not require operator input such as adjustments for 'Q' of the chord components. For this multi-component tuning to be done manually correctly would be a near impossible task. But done as given would be natural and easy. This being a perfect example of how the machines of the future will be respected (ala Steiner) and not treated with the forced 'sledge hammer' approach. It is what it is and that individuality must be encouraged and considered just as though this device were a living being. This is the so called Fractal or Chaos mathematics in action. The iterations (nested repeats) are always the same but with a tiny 'modifier' input (amplitude or frequency modulation) taking place at a particular point in the circuit. In this case we will be using amplitude modulation. This process of amplitude modulation can pack whatever energy into a circuit as is desired. Once the process has accumulated energy some of it can be used for other purposes. This is the classical description of some of the so-called free energy machines out there such as Moray's radiant energy device and the ML Converter in Switzerland. Actually this is one of the main dynamical features in [Keely's Hydro Vacuo Motor](#). BUT - we are not going to 'pack energy' into this dynasphere. The energy to operate this device will result from liberation as in sublimation of quantum arenas of phenomena. Unlimited energy resides in the various Full Harmonic Chords as are being established within this device. Perhaps one of the main things we are striving to create is the amplitude modulations of the polarizations. This is more or less what Bearden calls 'stressing the space/time continuum'. Actually we are going to 'differentiate and then bias the space/time continuum'. The key concept from this point on, while remaining in context, is how is 'space/time continuum' defined? Contemplate rainbow dynamics. This is an example of what we are attempting. The Undifferentiated Light streaming in from the Sun is impacting (bombarding) the molecular and atomic structures (atmospheric gases) surrounding the earth. Through various combinations of angular incidence and frequency (FM) and amplitude (AM) modulations (sympathetic associative vibrations) this Undifferentiated Light refracts into the various ranges or bands of vibration rates we perceive as colors. These more or less discrete bands of vibration rates possess more or less distinct qualities such as the reds manifest 'heat' and the blues manifest chemical (ionization) properties. So from this we can see how an undifferentiated Full Harmonic Chord which is not even detectable (Tesla's/Bearden's scalar waves or Hudson's superconductivity) can be made to release or liberate unbelievable quantities and qualities of energy. Our dynasphere is being designed and constructed to recreate the general conditions as are here above described. So where does the energy come from? Can we say from 'nothing'? How about from the Grand Neutral condition of the universe - which some have called God, zero-point, meson sea, etc.? Where does any energy come from? Not from the gas pump or power meter for sure.

THE LAW OF ONE

There is only one natural supreme law of nature and when expressed for human use in daily affairs was given best by Cayce:

'The WHOLE law is to love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, thy mind, thy body; thy neighbor as thyself. This is the whole law, this is the whole purpose for an experience, an activity of an entity in any given or individual experience or appearance even throughout the sojourns in a material plane.' [Cayce](#) (1464-2)

This law is at the root of all other laws and can be paraphrased and interpreted in many ways depending on the modes and customs of use, background and application. There are several explanations of this law herein and prove to be fundamental and interesting. The functions of the dynasphere are about as close to this law as one can get in a

mechanical device. It is assumed that one of the prime reasons for this dynasphere coming in now is to bring this awareness of the Law of One and how it may be used in personal and intimate human experience. SVP is part of the new spiritual physics. The dynasphere embodies and demonstrates this law. Fractal math and Quantum Arithmetic are both closely associated with an associative and generative process more generally known to us through the Fibonacci Number Series. This more fundamental process is the law above described in action through mathematical procedures and is the same thing we just described as occurring with rainbows. The activated dynasphere establishes a neutral center and then creates a coincident expanded neutral or etheric field about itself. (It is assumed this is accomplished somewhat like the engendering of a so-called impedance field in electrical parlance.) This field has the general shape of a toroid or doughnut - kind of like the two halves of the human brain or a walnut. This 'outreaching' celestial field is sympathetic and reactive to and upon the centralized vibrations of the sphere's neutral center. There are many different types, kinds, sizes and colors of streams of high energy etherized particles flowing out from the center and then returning. Lots and lots of figure eight type forms of spirally vortexial patterns weaving in and out and among themselves. This is something akin to Babbitt's atom, also the brain itself or somewhat like the two halves of walnut kernel, convolutions included. After these radial forces reach a given distance (the first concentric circle or node point/ring/shell which is coincident but opposite polarity to the center) from the center they are transduced (via modulation by the opposite state of the ring/shell node) to a 'lower' state and begin the journey back to the center. This lower state is really a change of vibratory chord (dimension) from that of a repulsive, expansive enharmonic one to a contractive, aggregative harmonic pattern. As they approach the center they become denser and denser until such a point of densification is reached that an implosion or cavitation/sublimation of the substance takes place. That means the molecular lower vibratory chordal state is 'phase changed' or sublimed into states of higher matter and energy such as atoms, photons, etc. Nobody has ever said it as elegantly as Keely himself over 100 years ago:

"I believe sound to be a real substance of unknown and wonderful tenuity, emanating as absolute corpuscles - interatomic particles - from matter when induced by percussion. Sound has a velocity of 20,000 feet per second in vacuo, in air, 1120 ft. per second. The substance thus disseminated is an actual component of the agitated mass and were this condition to continue indefinitely the mass would eventually be disintegrated. I think the true definition of sound is "a certain order of etheric flow, consisting of actual radiant atomic corpuscles ruptured from a static condition by disturbance of atomic equilibrium." Keely circa 1890

The Keely Musical Dynasphere - part 3 of 4

In prior material we already covered how unlimited energy is released during the cavitation process. Now we know that sublimation is fundamentally the same as cavitation and indeed the two are functionally synonymous or coexistent. The second phase of the implosion or cavitation is sublimation - the mass becomes transformed or transduced into higher states of matter or radiant energy beginning its journey outward as in the beginning. These are generally referred to as the etheric states or radial forces. These are the radial active forces [Cayce](#) referred to. These are of the higher realms of matter and energy and have often been referred to as the etheric realm or ethereal forces which means higher and finer ranges of particle sizes and higher energy states. According to Keely's quote above it is sound or more specifically discordant sound that disrupts atoms thus bringing about dissociation into higher and finer particles. Sound by rigorous definition is a succession of compression and rarefaction states. It is this vacuous characteristic of the negative phase of a sound wave that is credited with causing implosion/cavitation and is deemed to be the initiating cause of sublimation. The following paragraph references the liberated (via sublimation) particles liberated and then "caught" in the various sound fields surrounding the [Dynasphere](#). Demonstrating that tenuous matter and energy are both attracted to the sphere just as other subatomic matter and energy are radiating from it. The working idea here is the attraction or vacuum state. This state is in actuality a state of super high energy widely considered as intense densification into and of the etheric (quantum) ranges of energized particles.

"The mean force acting on a rigid sphere placed in a progressive spherical sound field has been obtained by integration of the individual contributions from the velocity potential and particle velocity acting on each element of the sphere's surface. Motion of the sphere under the action of the first order pressure variations in the sound field has been taken into account. The radiation force has been expressed as an infinite series of inverse powers of the source distance, each term of which is multiplied by an infinite power series in terms of sphere radius. At very large distances from the source the radiation force obeys an inverse square law of repulsion. As the source of the field is approached, the repulsion decreases to zero and then **becomes a force of attraction**. The extent of the region of attraction is determined both by the frequency of the sound field and by the size of the detecting sphere; lower

frequencies and smaller spheres both extend the region. Even when allowance is made for an inverse square law, **the attractions may be many times greater than the repulsions** in the same sound field." Embleton, T. F. W., Mean Force on a Sphere in a Spherical Sound Field I & II; The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, Volume 26, Number 1; January, 1954, page 40-50.

This device has been referred to as a "living entity" by Keely a number of times. It becomes a living, breathing entity when it 1) establishes a neutral center; 2) establishes a coincident or sympathetic field about itself; and then 3) the device begins to act and react (breathe) to its neutral self (mind = neutral = dominant = superconductive = sympathetic vibratory neutral) and its coincident (environment) field. The previous Cayce quote implies that for one to be a whole being one needs to 1) love thyself; 2) love one's neighbors; and 3) love the God of thy heart as thyself. In other words, when the structure begins to manifest the Law of One it is then one with or sympathetically one with that which gives life. It takes on those qualities and characteristics we associate with life - regenerative and progressive. (Here we have come full circle back to the Fibonacci/Fractal/QA processes. Now we can see why Fibonacci discerned his number series while watching LIVE rabbits as they were progressively regenerating their species.) Love being sympathy as demonstrated is the required connecting link for all three states to coexist as One State having a triune make-up. The God of thy heart is the identity of the full/high neutral center as related sympathetically to all else. The dynasphere 1) assimilates to itself that which it expressed earlier, 2) expresses outward that which was assimilated and 3) is One With all that it is by virtue of its sympathetic state of existence via the high etheric, quantum, superconductive, scalar, neutral, infinitely dense, infinite velocity, etc. ranges. It is an individual by virtue of its particular neutral center chord which is different from all others that may exist. During my research at the [A.R.E.](#) years ago a person asked what does Christ have to do with Keely, his work and science. It took me a long time to find the answer. It is that Christ was sympathetic to all as He was Love in action. Love is sympathy which is Oneness which is superconductivity (minus any and all discords). This dynasphere and the science that builds it is Love made manifest through coordinated action both polar and depolar. [To bend a spoon](#) one associates sympathetically with the etheric/quantum levels of its structure via the universal Mind force. Now this is not to say that one forces the spoon to bend with an outside force. This is NOT how it works. This idea is Newtonian in concept and is illusionary. (We are always fooled by how things appear to our senses.) We are each One With the Mind force that permeates the universe already. This is demonstrated as truth every time someone experiences telepathy, clairvoyance and similar phenomena. (By the way, these are all perfect examples of sympathetic vibration in action.) It is through this personal connection (the connecting link is love) we each have that the actions are induced by virtue of agreement or permission. For example, if one is to heal by laying on of the hands one asks the Christ Consciousness or God to do the healing in sympathy with the healer as petitioned. So the healer does not do the healing and neither does the spoon bender do the bending. If a healer can bring about the physical changes (transduced down from the spiritual realms) then a spoon bender can do the same to a metallic spoon. There is zero difference except one is religiously or dogmatically "acceptable". It can be said that the dynasphere is a device based on and constructed with sympathetic vibrations or LOVE. The making of each part is conditional on the "charging" or conditioning of each part and component with the same energy a healer uses when "laying on the hands". In this case we are "laying on our hands" so the parts are WHOLE which is to say healthy or harmonized or coincident to the highest ethereal/quantum/energy/mind states. (The dynasphere is then sensitive to these higher forces.) It is a direct deduction that mind permeates an individual's physical body giving it life and motion. As soon as this energy is withdrawn from a live body the body becomes dead, rigid and lifeless. So by applying the hands and imbuing the chi or zen or life/mind force the body becomes more alive and energetic. So the device becomes like a living entity. So, if you can't bend a spoon you won't be able to activate one of these dynaspheres. Negative thoughts are aberrant and disturbing to these states of energy and matter. There are old stories of Keely requesting certain people to leave the demonstration room when he was having trouble with one of his spheres. Likewise it is believed war and destructive acts cannot be waged with these devices - they simply will not cooperate with the fear, hate and destruction mentality that goes with war, greed and power grabbing at the expense of others. We can now clearly understand the old story where a young apprentice built a dynasphere under Keely's watchful eye but it would not run until Keely placed his hand on the fellow's shoulder. To paraphrase MacVicar, 1860s and Keely circa 1890, the Law of One can be broken into three separate parts:

Law of Assimilation: Every individualized object assimilates itself to all other objects.

Law of Individualization: Every object tends to assimilate all other objects to itself.

Law of Dominant: Every such object is such by virtue of the higher or dominant force which controls these two tendencies.

Walter Russell explained it: "God divides the stillness of His omnipresent Oneness into mated pairs, and simultaneously multiplies their power to simulate His omnipotence and omniscience through fast centripetal motion. He then unites His mated pairs to simulate His Oneness, and simultaneously multiplies their speed of centrifugal motion until they disappear into His omnipresent stillness." Universal One

So we now see more of what we are doing with this device. Here will be living, breathing proof of the Law of One almost exactly as described in John 16:16,28. This will herald the merging once again of the divine spirit of Love back onto the earth plane to work and be with mankind once again. The Full Harmonized Chord of One differentiates into two being harmonic (female/night) and enharmonic (male/day) and the Dominant Neutral. These are active and remain such until merging again with the Grand Neutral once again.

Is not this a Most Wonder-full and Awe-some uplifting (spiritualizing) project?

Another way to express how the dynasphere works is that we are attempting to set up a resonance with it and the earth. The B flat resonators are supposedly tuned to a basic earth vibration which Keely has always referred to as B flat. The dynasphere becomes a node upon the vibrating membrane of the earth's vibratory matrix. (This is not unlike how an iron magnetic really functions - the iron differentiates (as though it were a prism) the harmonic polar flow of the earth.) The sphere performs its function more or less identically to that of a coil in an electrical circuit. Once the B flat resonators have been tuned properly the sphere causes an amplification of this fundamental earth tone. This unamplified node point is part of the unstressed space/time stretching almost like a membrane. As the amplification takes place the space/time begins to take on a stressed condition (pumping a scalar or phase conjugate wave as Bearden would say). When a powerful "standing wave" matrix is formed via amplification by the sphere it (the etheric vapor) will be differentiated and polarized by the Actuators creating as it were a virtual crystal surrounding the Neutral Center. These virtual crystals, not unlike the nested Platonic Solids, are of immense energy densification on the etheric realm of matter and energy and are capable of unlimited energy transduction. This node point being now differentiated and polarized becomes the stressed space/time locus. Once the wave matrix is differentiated it cannot regroup itself by virtue of the Actuators and Tri-tone resonators working through the device. The "orphaned" enharmonic and harmonic flows will make every possible effort to resume their cozy (full harmonic) association. This action then resulting in rotary motion because they naturally seek the previous associative state but are prevented from doing so. One might say the functional dynamics of the dynasphere would then be in a constant state of agitation (Dance of Shiva). As long as the physical structure of the dynasphere maintains its functional associative matrix the "detoured" and then refracted earth tones (terrestrial currents) can not reassociate. So herein lies a clue as to speed/power/direction control and on/off capability.

The Law being spoken about is the Law of Life which is the Law of One manifesting in and through each of us to varying degrees in our associations with each other. It is also reflected from each other as the basic law of society for centuries known as the [Common Law](#) or man's natural law of dealing naturally with each other. It is organic, flexible, subtle, powerful, simple and elegant. Sound familiar? This law is the very same to be used and engineered in our dynasphere. Part of the reason we, as a society, are in such difficult and stressful social relations and also our personal disturbances is because we have lost sight and understanding of the Law of One. "Who am I?" is just as important as "What is my relationship to my neighbor?" This is the Law of One in social circumstances. So just as we are striving to understand the Law in its actions through the dynasphere so too are we attempting to answer the outward manifestation of the Law. What has happened is we have lost Our Law and our understandings of it and have adapted a bogus, fraudulent, counterfeit generally referred to as Roman Civil Law. This so-called law is no law at all but instead is a collection of private opinions and dictates used publicly. The same holds true for the "sacred" doctrines of science. We have all been so well fooled we do not know the difference between fool's gold and gold of truth. This false set of doctrine does not recognize an individual as being a live and thriving entity. On the contrary it considers all persons as dead, non-thinking chattel to be used up and thrown away. These ideas are at the root of so many social ills. War grinds up and throws away. Large commerce grinds up and throws away. Large political machines grind up and throw away. All this because there is no love of self as your neighbor and no recognition of higher powers. All this because there is no love at all only taking and preying upon others which translates into self-consumption and destruction of society because society is the collection of us all as individuals. All these disputes with Life and Purpose manifests through everything we create such as our technology, machines and behaviors. We spend national treasures on war, disease management (ostensibly called health care), death and destruction. Where are the expenditures for Life, health and happiness? Our machines prey upon the natural resources both for intake by draining off oil and as output in the form of pollution. They breathe in and breathe out sickness and death. Our society is based on death and destruction not Life. This dynasphere on the one hand and the public issues on the other hand will help us sort through this mess of illusion to sift out these universal Truths. We

will be lead directly to a place where we know, understand and can use these truths in machinery, service to others and personal endeavors. For the first time since who knows when we will be introducing technology, philosophy and Truths based on Life, Love and Light instead of death, dis-ease and destruction. It is time.

It is a sure bet that cavitation and sublimation working together are the dynamics behind neutralizing radioactivity as performed with the [Brown's Gas](#) process. Contrary to popular belief this is not transmutation in the customary definition of that process. This is substantiated by the fact that water vapor is used and when water vapor collapses it is in a process of cavitation (implosion) and subsequent release or liberation of radial (ultra-high energy states) forces through sublimation. How does this translate into rotary dynamics in the dynasphere? One coming in (female) and the other going out (male) simultaneously these are two mutually opposite vectors that have to coexist. There is by necessity a new vector developed at right angles to their "points of coincidence and antagonism". This is a dual vector in that one side goes left while the other goes right. These, being vibratory in their own natures, are rhythmically expanding and contracting as well but differently. An analogy to use here would be these secondary offspring of the two main male/female vectors are as their children - alike yet different from the progenitors. These are like the [Raleigh or surface wave](#) (which is generated at 90 degrees to the longitudinal) that is easily damped out and are of an "innocent" quality in that they roll along in contrast to longitudinal or transverse waves which cause things to happen. Now with the above and with what follows the original Keely excerpts referencing the Neutral Center become clearer and more useable as a mechanical construct for obtaining or releasing rotary motion. As earlier depicted the outward/inward forces establish a Nodal Ring/Sphere at some distance from the sphere. These concentric rings are not recognized by orthodox science. However a brief examination of NASA's work with levitating particles in sound fields show quite clearly these concentric rings but only a portion as they do not (yet) use a full spherical sound field. By polarizing and depolarizing the Neutral Center of the sphere an opposite reaction takes place at this Nodal Ring/Sphere because it too is Neutral but an opposite Neutral from the sphere's neutral and is sympathetically linked or entrained to its progenitor Neutral Center. The triple gyroscopic nature of all particles becomes harmonized to the Full Harmonic Chord during "neutralization" thus becoming a true "[fixed point in space/time](#)". This being the case the particles become immovable and no force known to man can move them from their fixed placement in the Sphere's Neutral Center as also the Nodal Ring/Sphere Neutral Line or Shell. The reaction of one neutral against the other (during the instant of "going chaotic") becomes an irresistible and resolute force that cannot be denied or dampened. Therefore the theoretical "horsepower" of this device would be "infinite" and beyond measure.

Upon careful reading and rereading of the above paragraph you will see the creation of a virtual machine having a virtual fulcrum and lever system that is as the anchor of the universe. Also you will see Bearden's "scalar interferometric" phenomena expressed in a grander and whole fashion. His scalar cannon is our Neutral Center and his point of interferometric interference or energy at a distance is our Nodal Ring/Shell virtually created at a distance from the sphere. There is an opposite and equal reaction by the dynasphere to this area of "induced reciprocity." This shell forms almost like one would imagine a "force field" is formed or maintained. In the tri-tone resonators there must be a metal to metal contact. The Neutral or Dominant current of vibratory flow developed at the face of the tuning slide is enabled to be conducted through the resonator wall and then into the Outer Ring and into the sublimate. This material then sublimates into a vaporous gas of subatomic particles. The iron of the Outer Ring induces a certain type and quantity of polarization to this plasma like substance. Then this bi-polar plasma begins to interact with the sublimated plasmas from the Drum inside the sphere. The emitted vortices from the mouth of the Tri-tone resonators imprints the formative matrix of vortex forces upon these plasmas as they all gather and intermingle on the sphere's surface. Mode shifts take place and these etherized plasmas are "chorded" up to begin their work as forming the Nodal Ring/Shell at some distance from the sphere and begin the process of polar/depolar traveling to and from the sphere. Activation of the neutral center of the sphere together with the various sublimations going on induces or creates the referred to Nodal Ring/Shell about the sphere. This is accomplished by the ejections of the sublimated metals' constituent etheric "particles" radiating outward and then aggregating about the neutral polarization of the Nodal Ring/Shell. This Nodal Ring/Shell is neutral in character which means all manifestations of energy are latent. This is much like the scalar waves Col. Bearden refers to however this Nodal Ring/Shell is not a wave in any sense of the word although it is predicated on wave dynamics. Once this zone is in existence which is virtually instantaneous it remains there poised like a tiger ready to react to sonic inducements (discordant and concordant chords of sounds) from the Neutral Center. Whatever the Neutral Center does this Nodal Ring/Shell does in reverse or mirror fashion. This reaction is for all intents and purposes instantaneous. Therefore whatever energy is released at the Neutral Center there is an opposite and equal reaction from this Nodal Ring/Shell. This reaction is sympathetically induced into action because of the neutral lines of sympathy connecting the Nodal Ring/Shell to the Neutral Center and vice versa. This Nodal Ring/Shell is composed of minute atomoloni or quark (ether) type "particles". These are neutral (harmonized via triune polar rotations) and become positive or negative depending on the conditions of the Neutral Center. As these "particles"

remain triply harmonized no force on earth can move or disturb them save their sympathetic harmonizers and this is done through sonic disturbances (sounds of a specific chordal arrangement) to which their neutral centers readily respond most eagerly. Because these Outer Nodal Ring/Shell Sitters are fixed by their triune polar centripetal alignments the reaction is one of undamped motion. There is absolute recoil and reflection that cannot be resisted. Therefore the theoretical energy release is unlimited albeit instantaneous. The Actuator alloyed substances aid in the sublimation of the aqueous vapor while polarizing them at the same time. Or it could be said better - because of the polarizations the vapor is liberated or sublimated into higher and finer particulates (ether, quarks, etc.) which are given an outward trajectory by one set of eight tri-tone resonators. The etherized vapor travels nearly instantaneously to the Nodal Ring/Shell where their positive polarization is neutralized. Upon polarization sympathetically of the Nodal Ring/Shell this neutralized gas takes on a negative polarity (which are given an inward trajectory by the other set of eight tri-tone resonators. The third set of eight tri-tone resonators is the neutral chord. This Neutral set of eight is the fulcrum that maintains a reign (rein) of balance over the other two chords) and travels back to the Neutral Center becoming aggregative matter once again ready to be sublimated all over again. So the matter becomes etherized particulization and this then degenerates back to gross matter ready to run the race again. Believe it or not but the cycle just described is a much, VERY MUCH, improved model of the original [Keely Hydro-Vacuo motor](#) dynamics. It also has smatterings of low temperature phase change models. However, temperature as temperature plays no role in this cycle. We are using polar and depolarizations of a substance capable of cycling out of one state or phase of materiality and back into other phases and then able to completely return to its beginning state or phase. The substance? Water. It is not for nothing that water is considered the source of LIFE. So we are now back to our living breathing beingness as per the Law of One as given earlier.

The Keely Musical Dynasphere - part 4 of 4

"The Whole Law is the One, and basis for all Science. All Science is based on combining relationships, proportions and order. These are all served by the consciousness state of Love, or more precisely, the interplay of forces which are configured by the Consciousness of Love. Therefore, if Love is the prime condition or consciousness surrounding one, the ethers and other forces (including the Elemental Beings, etc.) will configure in such a way that increased order, and healthier ambient energy will become manifested. Even if conditions fail the One who embraces Love, the ramifications will be minimized by the outward focus developed by the Love. Soon there will be shown some replicable, "scientific" evidence as to the power of Love. This will begin to make it "safe" for many more to ascribe to such ideas as the "Whole Law". When one lays aside their concerns about his/herself, and focuses on helping and Loving others, many beautiful things happen. Force fields take a sort of "red shift" toward order and wholeness. Love establishes centropy. When your science reaches the point of acceptance of the very basics of this point, then great strides will begin to be seen in areas such as you are developing." Sophia, Goddess of Wisdom (as communicated via [Dawn Stranges](#))

What is the exact mechanism of "mode shifts"? (A "mode shift" is here used and defined as a change from any of the three main wave forms to each other. These main wave forms are [longitudinal, transverse and Raleigh](#).)

"Mode shifts, no matter what realm, are a wave motion change to a different density level. This might be reflected in changed frequency or amplitude, but it may not be reflected in those parameters, either. It is possible for a wave to shift modes by altering its quality in another dimension. For ease of understanding, let us suppose that a wave is three dimensional; a spiral. If we look at it from one side and measure its amplitude and frequency then measure again after a mode shift of the more challenging sort, we shall find little appreciable difference in the values. However, what if the depth of the spiral wave were increased and accompanied by a slight increase in velocity such that they combine to look just like the original wave? The flatlander could not detect the change in wave values, but would note "something funny". At this point, he would probably assign an erroneous cause to the "paradox" or dismiss the matter. Our lot as scientists and metaphysicists is to continue to work with the Light and guidance of a greater, wiser source to come to understand the tricks and puzzles that create confusion and false beliefs in us, all because of our own lack of vision. There is no blame attached to our blindness, as it is part of the human condition we must acknowledge and about which we must seek help from Higher Sources. By so doing, we fulfill our birthright: to come to understand that there are Beings, consciousnesses, dimensions and forces we cannot perceive with physical senses, and to seek and eventually find divine insight enough to mix humanity with divine energy. This, then is the purpose of science and life. Back to mode shifts. Each mode shift is accompanied by an alteration of some form that effects a wave change. These may not be physically sensed in the wave mechanics, as above, but only in the physical change, or change in effects made on physical objects. Know that the forces which accompany

mode shifts are of prime importance even though they are not, perhaps, observable. There is much light yet to be shed on the workings of Nature, and you are invited to contribute your insight to illuminate those forces which go unseen by human eyes." Albert Einstein

What is the chord for association?

"The chord varies to some extent depending on the application. In our work, we are working with spherically associated energy fields that resonate with those of Mother Earth. Here the chord of B flat, D, F and B flat (two octaves above middle C) are associative to the forces at work which unite the spherical system. The [Actuator induced] chordal characteristics include the highly excitable state that will allow for extremes in phase changing, mode shifting, harmonic union into neutrality and polarization. It is as though the Actuators imprint a supreme excitability potential into the existing dynamics. The heightened potential can create great power. It is difficult to explain the physical change in the vapor by influence of the Actuators' work. There is more of a force imprinting, which is difficult to quantify. The quality of the vapor changes, yielding changes in outcome directed by more polarized potential." Keely

The subsequent rotary motion is not a Newtonian type force ($f = ma$) arrangement on the molecular level. But it is a Newtonian type reaction on the quantum levels. The best reasonable theoretical basis is again restated:

a) The device sublimates and establishes a highly sensitive corona of etherized substances. b) These substances are sympathetically linked to the Neutral arrangements of the various resonators and structures of the device. c) By antagonizing the Neutral Center the corona becomes the "lever" whose fulcrum or pivot point is this Neutral Field of the device. The corona is intimately and resolutely connected to the Neutral Field, its progenitor as it were, and the responses are all immediate and synchronous. As it is disturbed the corona reacts in the opposite direction (one mirrors the other). d) All this being the case then this device is an analogy of prayer/mediation in action. Or the beseeching of Divine aid or action as through the material world. The connecting link being Love/sympathy/Christ as the go-between. e) Now then the original Keely excerpts referencing the Neutral Center become clear and useable as a mechanical construct for obtaining or releasing rotary motion.

We will be creating an Etheric bubble around the device and this will be a zone of higher density within the molecular environment (the air or atmosphere). It will have a vacuous character. The etheric field expands and collapses like a field that surrounds a coil. There are in- and out-flowing streams made of etherized metals around the bubble. This creates a ring around the globe which echoes (mirrors) the neutral center. This can exist because the ring is a torroid. The neutral center is extended sympathetically, which is then conformed as a rotating, pulsating torroid field. We will be creating a torroid with ribs or zones of low and high density. From the center are ejected or radiated under tremendous pressure or energy the higher realms of matter & energy etheric streams which coincidentally (simultaneously) there is attracted back to the center lower forms of matter & energy, such as molecules and atoms to be imploded in a cavitation sense, thus re-etherizing as though sublimating back to the higher energy state. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. The rest of the story would be mathematical description. This relates to a book by Garibaldi titled Monism. The molecular is drawn inescapable to the higher realms of energy and matter; the High Celestial or Neutral. When it reaches one of these steps, it is transformed into Higher States of Energy and Matter. It goes through mode shifts when it reaches and passes through the Eutectic Points (a point of phase change). Some of the lines of force interacting and reacting with one another are as configured like Babbit's Heart (Eights and arranged in a spiraled or helical shape defining a heart). The molecular matter becomes denser and denser and denser until it reaches a point where the density implodes upon its mass and portions of the mass are converted to a higher state of energy (this is called etherization - when done to a lesser degree this is sublimation). This is true in microcosmic and macrocosmic terms. When acoustical forces are focused to a central node, density goes up, the transformation takes place, the newly liberated energy radiates outward, and the radial forces create a corona. This goes on in the dynasphere - over and over again many times a second. The reradiation of the matter, or implosion, is the corona about any given neutral center. Implosion and cavitation are one and the same. The functioning principal within sublimation is a form of cavitation.

"These three forces [gravity, piezoelectric influences and the shaping of thought forms] are quite connected, as are many things, inextricably. Let us frame the answer around the workings of the [Musical Sphere](#). The forces described above are interwoven so that the staging of conditions to focalize etheric density, combined with karmic forces, Love and Gaiac Forces, conspire (breathe together) to form a Neutral Center or point of Etheric Implosion that evacuates molecular components, creating a situation of extreme potential power. The potential power is realized by natural evolution as dictated by the lines of travel and intersection of the forces called upon by the

inherent construct. Let us talk about the nature of that construct. We have lines of transit of the forces going in and out that create acceleration of etheric dynamics. Included in the list are: nodal frequency acceleration of the time/space dimensional fabric of the Universe shifting toward the key range that supports Harmony. The Harmony referred to includes advancement toward enlightened coexistence with all Forces and Beings also supporting Harmony. Each contribution attracts and cohesively combines with kindred manifestations of Light in variant forms. This is the basis of "karma", gravity and evolution toward the One. Each of these represents a "rib" or line of force curved to circumscribe a torroid. Thus, each complies with and creates the natural and most efficient means of moving its evolution toward the One. The One is not a state of rest or quietude, but quite the opposite: a state of dynamic movement and orchestration. When a force field or its matrix is established in a form that naturally creates harmonics that also conform to the same configuration, even if offset in time or space, then this dynamic is created. If enough force is focalized, the fields or matrices created will be quite strong and create a stabilizing influence in surrounding conditions. This is true of thought patterns, consciousness evolution, etheric communication, etheric work, and gravity. " Gaia

The Neutral state of the universe has been called many names:

Akasha
Alpha
Cosmic
God
Infinity
Mind
Force
Omega
Scalar
Super-conscious
Tesla 'Scalar' Waves
Vacuum
Zero-Point

Some of these terms are from the metaphysical community, some from religions and some from cold and sterile science. As [Hudson](#) and Bearden are stumbling all over it, the neutral permeates everything, everywhere and at all times. It is at once the source and conductor of all force and energy any where and in all events. Its medium of action is through and by way of sympathetic vibration which has been called by many names:

Chi
Christ
Harmony
Sympathy
Love
Magic

Superconductivity

Zen

The whole point of this project is to create a more meaningful and higher level consciousness for human beings. Of course, it will benefit Gaia and her entire system, as well as the One. The most important aspect about this project is not the power the [Dynosphere](#) will put out but the connection it demonstrates between Man and so-called God. This is a connection of sympathy or Love and once it is recognized and established all else, like understanding and power, is freely given. Man is the important element here not economics which is where a lot of the "Free Energy" people focus. Materialistic science is at an end and the new Spiritual Science of One is about to assume the mantle of co-creative initiative and associative awarenesses. The design and construction of the Dynosphere is not a process of sterile engineering and mechanics. This new paradigm is an art form. It embodies sculpture, form, structure, light, perspective, ratio, music, color, "a little of this and a little of that", alchemy, and personal pleasure and enjoyment (zen + chi). There is real Love (sympathy); Light (greater understanding and insight) and Life (self-generative and "feel") in this project. The [Dynosphere is beautiful](#). It is not a "utilitarian" machine hiding within the refrigerator or furnace that does not participate in personal lives.

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY and [NEUTRALITY](#)

When a substance is Neutral it is really both Positive and Negative equally. It is not inert but just the opposite. This is like adding +2 to -2 and getting 0. No such thing can exist. These two opposite states cancel each other out mathematically but the two quantities are still there. It would be better to conceive of the +2 and -2 as now residing as one number we may call Zero but its quaternions or aliquot parts are the original Positive 2 quantity and the Negative 2 quantity. After all the Zero could never exist except it was created from the merging of the two opposite quantities. If either of the two vanished or ceased to exist after merging so too would the Zero have to disappear. It does not so its progenitors are still there now in a latent state. These "hidden" or "occulted" originating numbers are the same as the [Fibonacci series](#) developing into or the same as Ben Iverson's bead [Quantum Arithmetic](#) numbers. These are the aliquot parts or as is sometimes called the quaternions of the numbers. In the cases we are speaking we can go even further and equate these hidden "bricks of our reality" with the lesser known forces of nature accumulating in octave (harmonic and enharmonic) relationships to result in the so-called forces we recognize in today's science. Mass, weight, potential, gravity, etc. and superconductivity are not fundamental states or forces. They are results or effects of even more fundamental vibratory states and forces which are in turn themselves results of yet again more remote and basic terms. It is postulated this karma or cause and effect sequence comes from an infinite series and goes into another infinite series. The story expands further when we consider this neutral condition of nature. It is likely the neutral or superconductive substance or "white powder" spoken of by [Hudson](#) is the neutral progenitor "substance" of differentiated gross matter closely allied to the inert gases. In this case it would be the undifferentiated materia prima of the alchemists. One might use an analogy that this powder is the "White Light" which differentiates (refracts) into the rainbow of elements making up the world of gross matter we call the elements of which the earth is composed. This is born out in the works of many from Russell, Mendeleev, Dinshah and others. The elements naturally arrange themselves in rainbows or "octaves" or repeating series of qualities. Russell pointed out that the noble gases are neutral and are the pivotal elements of the octaves of elements. From these, he says, are generated all other elements. It is being shown that ALL THAT THERE IS ORIGINATES FROM SOME OR OTHER STATE OF NEUTRALITY. We will come to see, as we progress with our work, what this is and how the will of man is now so important in the development of SVP as a practical and elevating science and philosophy of being-ness. So there is a Grand Neutrality that permeates the universe. It is the "White Light" streaming from the Sun and differentiates into the beautiful rainbow of colors. It is the "White Powder" and neutrality of the inert gases that differentiates into the rainbow of elements making the earth. Both of these phenomena manifest according to the Law of Octaves just as do music notes. This then is manifest as the Keynote of a score or scale which differentiates into the multitudinous musical notes all arithmetically relative to that fundamental or tonic tone. So as [Hughes](#) says, all the notes of a given key originate from its tonic or keynote which is taken as being neutral and creative. In our Dynosphere we have the still, quiet Neutral Center waiting to be "disturbed" into action. B flat is set as the keynote from which will be liberated, developed, engendered, evolved all the other tones or activities of positive and negative force (vibrations). All of which owe their existence to and are subservient to the Dominant progenitor Neutral Center sounding. Does all this have a ring of familiarity to you?

"Now we have that in this motor as is seen in varied elements that are as octaves in music. There are forces or pitches above and below the scale, as are applied to the human voice. There are colors above and below the spectrum, as applied by man in a nominal manner. There are the same octaves of force seen or applied in the

various elements as go to make up the forces as applicable to elements in any generative force. Many, as seen, have been placed and given a name - without yet having been separated or brought into being by man as a used force. The same condition applies here in the operative element of the force as applied in mechanical means to the generative force in and through the (4666) motive force." Cayce (4665-8) [the above quote was not given for our Dynasphere but for a device described in EC reading 4666 - but maybe it ought to be!]

As long as this principle of Neutrality is recognized and adhered to there is harmony of action and purpose and manifestation according to natural principle. This is the One Force or state - which is the All of Everything held latent - that differentiates into all else that there is. In conventional terminology the word "God" is used to denote this all-pervading latent and neutral force. Mrs. Hughes book [Harmonies of Tones and Colors](#) more perfectly reveals this nature of the substance or energy that becomes all else that there is. The phenomena begins with B flat, evolves through E and then on into the rest of the gamut of tones of existence. Get this: in her book B flat is the violet darkness of the VOID and when "God moved", E, the unchangeable, became active, from which was created C (male, red, Adam) and then G (female, blue, Eve) then all the rest including D (indigo, earth) and F (green, Eden). Believe it or not, this is the "secret understanding" of how and why the Dynasphere activates and moves. It is not complicated and is wonderously simple when finally visioned. In fact we could call this device something like the Genesis Sphere because it is a mirror mechanical image and rendition of the first three chapters of Genesis. We have the B flat (Void) chordal field in which is evolved a Neutral Center - an E (God) field. From this we have the C (Adam) E (God) G (Eve) triplet string field. Then comes the B flat (celestial) D (terrestrial) G (Eve/mother/birth/new life) field. Small wonder then why Keely and Bloomfield-Moore thought Hughes' book was so very valuable.

"There is a celestial mind-force, a great sympathetic force which is life itself, of which everything is composed." (Keely in Keely and His Discoveries)

"God - is the force that permeates all activity." Cayce (5749-4)

The following reading given many years ago conveys an almost perfect description of what the Dynasphere does and how it does it just as though it were a live and conscious being. Also, herein is a key to the understanding of will, self-consciousness and the God-to-Man relationship which are also fundamental principles of activity within the Dynasphere.

"In the manifestation of all power, force, motion, vibration, that which impels, that which detracts, is in its essence of one force, one source, in its elemental form. As to what has been done or accomplished by or through the activity of entities that have been delegated powers in activity, is another story. As to the one source or one force, then, are the questions presented in the present. God, the first cause, the first principle, the first movement, IS! That's the beginning! That is, that was, that ever will be! The following of those sources, forces, activities that are in accord with the Creative Force or first cause - its laws, then - is to be one with the source, or equal with yet separate from that first cause. When, then, may man - as an element, an entity, a separate being manifested in material life and form - be aware or conscious of the moving of that first cause within his environ? Or, taking man in his present position or consciousness, how or when may he be aware of that first cause moving within his realm of consciousness? In the beginning there was the force of attraction and the force that repelled. Hence, in man's consciousness he becomes aware of what is known as the atomic or cellular form of movement about which there becomes nebulous activity. And this is the lowest form (as man would designate) that's in active forces in his experience. Yet this very movement that separates the forces in atomic influence is the first cause, or the manifestation of that called God in the material plane! Then, as it gathers of positive-negative forces in their activity, whether it be of one element or realm or another, it becomes magnified in its force or sources through the universe. Hence we find worlds, suns, stars, nebulae, and whole solar systems, moving from a first cause. When this first cause comes into man's experience in the present realm he becomes confused, in that he appears to have an influence upon this force or power in directing same. Certainly! Much, though, in the manner as the reflection of light in a mirror. For, it is only reflected force that man may have upon those forces that show themselves in the activities, in whatever realm into which man may be delving in the moment - whether of the nebulae, the gaseous, or the elements that have gathered together in their activity throughout that man has chosen to call time or space. And becomes, in its very movement, of that of which the first cause takes thought in a finite existence or consciousness. Hence, as man himself applies himself - or uses that of which he becomes conscious in the realm of activity, and gives or places the credit (as would be called) in man's consciousness in the correct sphere or realm he becomes conscious of that union of force with the infinite with the finite force. Hence, in the fruits of that - as is given oft, as the fruits of the spirit - does man become aware of the infinite penetrating, or interpenetrating the

activities of all forces of matter, or that which is a manifestation of the realm of the infinite into finite - and the finite becomes conscious of same. As to the application of these as truths, then: It may be said that, as the man makes in self - through the ability given for man in his activity in a material plane - the will - one with the laws of creative influence, we begin with: Like begets like - As he sows, so shall he reap - As the "man thinketh in the heart, so is he. These are all but trite sayings to most of us, even to the thinking man; but should the mind of an individual (the finite mind) turn within his own being for the law pertaining to these trite sayings, until the understanding arises, then there is the consciousness in the finite of the infinite moving upon and in the inner self. So does life in all its force begin in the earth. The moving of the infinite upon the negative force of the finite in the material, or to become a manifested force." Cayce (262-52)

The prime purpose, as previously stated, of the Dynasphere is a learning and teaching tool for all mankind. The idea of using this first sample of SVP technology as a power source is lacking in vision and common sense. But what are we to learn? To learn the fundamentals of this science for greater application? Of course. How to make improved models? Certainly. How to mass produce these things? Perhaps. But the real lesson to be learned without which none of the others is really possible or maybe even permissible is the concept of who we are and how we relate to ourselves, each other and the universe as a whole.

"Nothing is more important for mankind to realize than the [oneness of everything](#). One - One - One! Oneness of God, oneness of man's relations, oneness of time, oneness of purpose, oneness of every effort - oneness - oneness! In application of the understanding already gained there comes the more perfect realization of the theory. For, though seemingly a vague concept, the oneness of all force is a basic and fundamental truth. As man in his everyday life applies his understanding of this truth, there results a more complete expression of the real self. In the fall of an apple there was little other than man be experienced in any individual's life. Only Newton first saw that it applied to his relation with the universe and how it held the whole solution to a vast problem. Through the application of that known a great theory was gradually conceived. Just so will man come to the realization of the oneness of all force by the application of that already known. There is in each experience a law that may be reached through working the experience in terms of material application." Cayce (900-429)

"Like begets like. As he sows, so shall he reap. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. These are but trite statements to most of us, but let each of us turn within our own beings for the law pertaining to these trite sayings, until understanding arises. Then, there will come a consciousness of the infinite moving upon and in the inner self. So does life, in all its force, begin in the earth from one source. It is the moving of the infinite upon the negative force of life of the finite in the material that can bring a consciousness of the oneness even in seemingly diversified manifested force." Cayce (262-52)

These all can be summarized in the following quote from Keely taken from [Keely and His Discoveries](#):

"The speculations of the physicists of the present age (1892), in regard to latent energy, would neutralize the sympathetic conditions that are associated with the governing force of the cerebral over the physical organism. The evolution of a thought, the infinite exciter, arouses the latent energy of the physical organism to do its work, - differential orders of brain- force acting against each other under dual conditions. If there were no latent energy to arouse, sympathetically, there would be no action evolved on the physical mass, nor on any other, as all force is mind force. All evolutions of latent power, in its varied multiplicity of action, induced by its proper exciters, prove the connective link as between the celestial and the terrestrial, the finite and the infinite." (Keely)

What is a descriptive of this "connective link" between the finite and the infinite?

"... music alone may span the space between finite and infinite." Cayce (3659-1)

"As indicated, music is what appeals to the latent and the creative force within the entity. For music alone may span the sphere from the sublime to the ridiculous -- from the finite to the infinite -- from the spheres of activity to realms of the divine. Music is like color, like tone, in that it is a destructive or a creative force -- depending upon that which it appeals, in its influence upon individuals." Cayce (3509-1)

"Do learn music. It is part of the beauty of the spirit. For remember, music alone may span the space between finite and infinite. In harmony of sound, in harmony of color -- even in harmony of motion itself -- all beauty is akin to the soul - self's expression of harmony of the mind. That is, if all these are used properly in relationship to body." Cayce (3659-1)

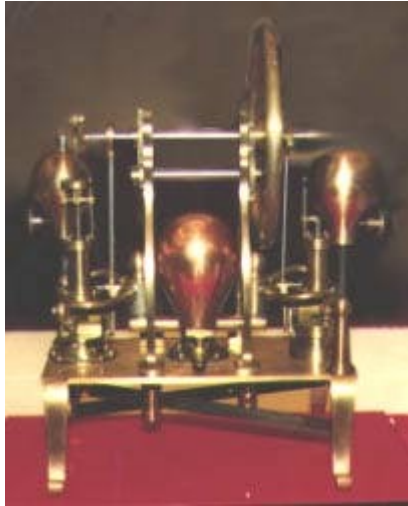
"Music! History of it, activity in it -- all such varied forms. If you learn music, you learn history. If you learn music, you'll learn [mathematics](#). If you learn music, you'll learn almost all there is to learn -- unless something bad!" Cayce (3053-1)

So we have a [musical universe](#) constructed and maintained musically. We have a Dynasphere constructed and maintained musically. As above - so below. This project will express those elements of awareness required for a wholistic technology only dreamed of by a few.

Hydro Vacuo Engine,

invented by John W. Keely

of the City and County of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania - 1872.



The end and design of the invention is an engine wherein the actuating power is produced by a vacuum in connection with water pressure.

[Figure 1](#): is a side elevation. [Figure 2](#): is an end elevation. [Figure 3](#): is a plan view. [Figure 4](#): is a sectional side elevation. [Figure 5](#): is a section through the dotted line 1-1, fig. 4. [Figure 6](#): is a section through the dotted line 2-2, fig. 4. [Figure 7](#): is a section through the dotted line 3-3, fig. 4. [Figure 8](#): is a section of the valve chest. [Figure 9](#): is the valve or plug.

A. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, is the bed of the engine B. figures 1, 4, is a cylindrical semi-globular vessel which is bolted to it and near its end. C is a vacuum chamber [?] chamber B. it communicates with it by means of a circle of openings, a, arranged in its base.

Within the chamber B and of very near by the same conformation as the chamber D. its waist or cylindrical part, E, fits snugly and tightly the waist or cylindrical part of the vessel B. there is a space b. between the semi-globular parts of the two vessels.

F is an inverted conical pulsating chamber placed centrally in the vacuum chamber C. its bottom opens into the vessel D. its top is closed by a pulsating diaphragm G. the stem H of which passes through a guide or box C. of the air chamber, I, which is formed from the vacuum chamber C. by the said pulsating diaphragm.

J is a water and air vessel which is suspended in an opening in the bed A of the engine, it is divided into two parts by the pulsating diaphragm K the upper part G is for water, and the lower part, d, for air, a pipe I communicates with the chamber F.

M is the valve chest and N, the cylinder of the engine, on the chamber J the valve O is of the three way plug order and is operated by means of gear wheel and toothed sector e-f figure 1. which are actuated by the eccentric rod and eccentric P, G.

R. is a crank shaft which turns in suitable bearings in the housings R. it connects with the piston and piston rod g. by means of the connecting rod h and the cross head i sliding on the guide rods j. on the inner end of the shaft R. is the eccentric Q. which actuates the gear and sector e-f. by means of the ball and socket eccentric rod P. SS are shafts which are parallel and turn coincidentally and at the same speed with the shaft R. by means of the spur and pinion gearing T', T', T2, T3 they turn in bearings of the housings R2, R3 the former carries the ball or fly wheel v while the latter has the crank wheel V on its other end.

W is a balance or compensating lever which turns on the fulcrum K. depending from the bed plate A of the engine, the ball and socket rod W1 connects one end of it to the crank wheel v while W3 connects its other end to the lever W2 which turns on a fulcrum b of the air chamber I.

To start the engine reference being had to figures 1, 4, the piston g. being on its up stroke, the cock m. of the supply pipe X is opened and sufficient water is admitted to fill the waist B of the vessel D the pipe X1 and the chamber J. above the pulsating diaphragm K. to the dotted line 4-4. the air displaced by the water is forced into the pulsating

cone F and compressed in the upper part of the chamber J above the said line 4-4. an air pump is now applied to the nozzle Y of the vacuum chamber C. and the air exhausted therefrom, the chamber C. communicating with the semi-globular part of the vessel B through the circle of openings, a, in its base, and with the horizontal pipe X2 which leads from the valve chest M to the vessel B, the air is exhausted from all at the same time.

If the inlet cock, M. of the supply pipe X be opened to its extent and a full water pressure be admitted to the waist E of the vessel D it will rise in the semi-globular part of the same and also run through the pipe X1 into the upper part of the chamber J until the compression of the air in the conical pulsating chamber F and in the part, d, of the chamber J equals the pressure of the water, the cock m. of the pipe T being open to permit a free circulation of air between the chambers, the pulsating diaphragms G and K. will be extended, the stem H partaking of the outwardly motion of its diaphragm will be raised vertically and thereby lift the lever W3 it will be readily seen that there is an uninterrupted water or other fluid flow between the vessel D and the upper part of the chamber J. and an uninterrupted air flow between the lower part of the same and the conical pulsating chamber F which opens into the upper part of the said vessel D.

A weight sufficient for obtaining the requisite pressure being hung so the lever W3 its force on the stem H causes the pulsating diaphragm G to compress the air in both chambers F, J. downwardly upon the water of the vessel D. and upwardly by the diaphragm K. against the water on the pat[?] c1 of the chamber J.

The descending vibration of the lever W3 through its end or connecting rod W2 depressed the end, O, of the compensating lever W. and of consequence raises its opposite end p, the connecting rod W1 of that end turns the crank wheel V. since the shafts SSR turn coincidently and at the same speed through the medium of the spur gear and pinion T3 T2 T T. the eccentric Q. and rod P working the spur gear and sector e-f. slowly turn the plug valve O. until its port q and the valve chest port v leading from the chamber J form a continuous port to the cylinder N.

The water in the pipe X1 in the vessel D and in the upper part of the chamber J and also the compressed air above the line 4-4 acting under the influence of the compressed air in the conical chamber F and in the lower part of the chamber J. rushes through the port, v, and pressing against the under side of the piston g, causes it to ascend; when it arrives at the end of its stroke, the eccentric Q and the rod P. together with the gear and sector e-f will have turned the plug valve V, so as to shut off all communications of this cylinder N with chamber J. and opened its port into the pipe X2 through the port X[?].

The vessel B, the chamber C and the pipe X2 from one continuous vacuum, the instant the ports between the cylinder N and the pipe X2 are opened, the air and water contained in the cylinder is sucked into the vacuum, the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the piston through the openings, S, in the cylinder head makes the return or down stroke, the back pressure of the air and water being renewed by the vacuum.

The set of the crank wheel v should be such that as the piston ascends the end p of the compensating lever W should descend and the end, o ascends, whereby the lever W is raised gradually and the pulsating diaphragm G is permitted to expand or left unloaded by the expansion of the air in the chambers F, J and the pressure of the water flowing through the supply pipe X.

A few revolutions of the engine will effectually exhaust all the air from the upper part of the chamber J, the valve and valve chest ports, and from the cylinder beneath the piston.

To draw off the water as exhausted from the cylinder after performing its work as a mechanical agent, an exhaust pipe X3 taps the semi-globular part of the vessel B near its top as shown at figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, its other end dips into water to prevent the entrance of air, it is freed of its air at the same time with the vacuum chamber C. and the vessel B.

The pipe X3 prevents the water from raising in the chamber or vessel C higher than the bottom of the vacuum chamber C. it should maintain the same level in the vessel D. if it should rise into the pulsating chamber E. as shown at figure 4. it would reduce the volume of air and thereby materially interfere with the capacity of the engine.

When it is desired to stop the engine an air cock L on the swell or enlargement of the pipe X2 is opened which admits air to the chamber C. and destroys its vacuum.

I claim as my invention:

First: The cylindrical semi-globular chamber B. in combination with the vacuum chamber C. and the pipes X2, X3 for the purpose shown and described.

Second: The cylindrical semi-globular chamber or vessel D in combination with the conical chamber E. the pulsating diaphragm G. the stem H the lever W3, and the supply pipe X for the purposes shown and described.

Third: The cylindrical semi-globular vessel D in combination with the pulsating chamber E the pipe X1 the pulsating chamber J. and the pipe I. for the purpose shown and described.

Fourth: The chamber J. in combination with the pulsating diaphragm K. for the purpose shown and described.

Fifth: The pulsating chamber J. in combination with the valve chest M. and the cylinder N for the purpose shown and described. Sixth: The valve chest M. in combination with the pipe X2, the vessel B. and the vacuum chamber C. for the purpose shown and described.

Seventh: The valve chest M. in combination with the valve plug O. the spur gear, e. the sector f. eccentric rod P. the eccentric G. for the purpose shown and described.

Eight: The shaft R. in combination with the eccentric Q. the eccentric rod P. the toothed sector f. the spur gear e. and the valve O. for the purpose shown and described.

Ninth: The horizontal shafts R. SS. the spur gear and pinions, T.T. T2 T3 and the balance or ball wheel U for the purpose shown and described.

Tenth: The crank wheel V in combination with the rod W1 the compensating lever W2 for the purpose shown and described.

Eleventh: The air cock Z in combination with the pipe X2 for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereonto sign my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

John W. Keely

John W. Keely, the above name petitioner being duly sworn deposes and says that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the new and useful Hydro Vacuo Engine described and claimed in the foregoing specification that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and that he is a citizen of the United States.

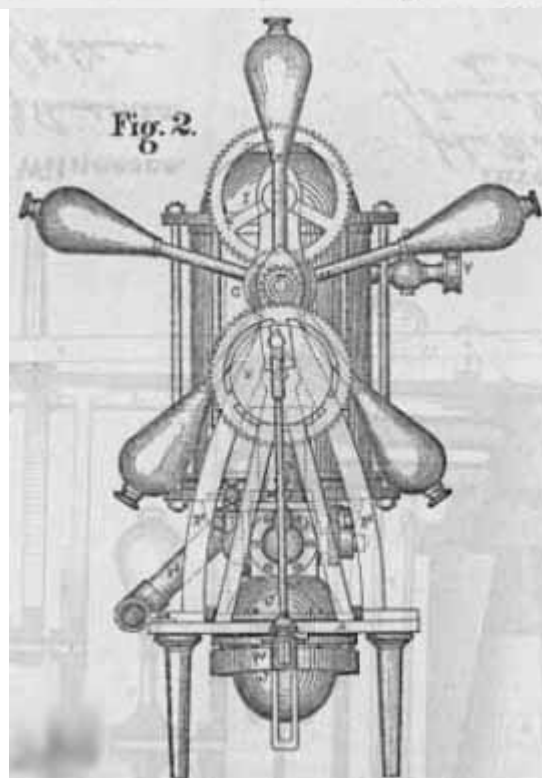
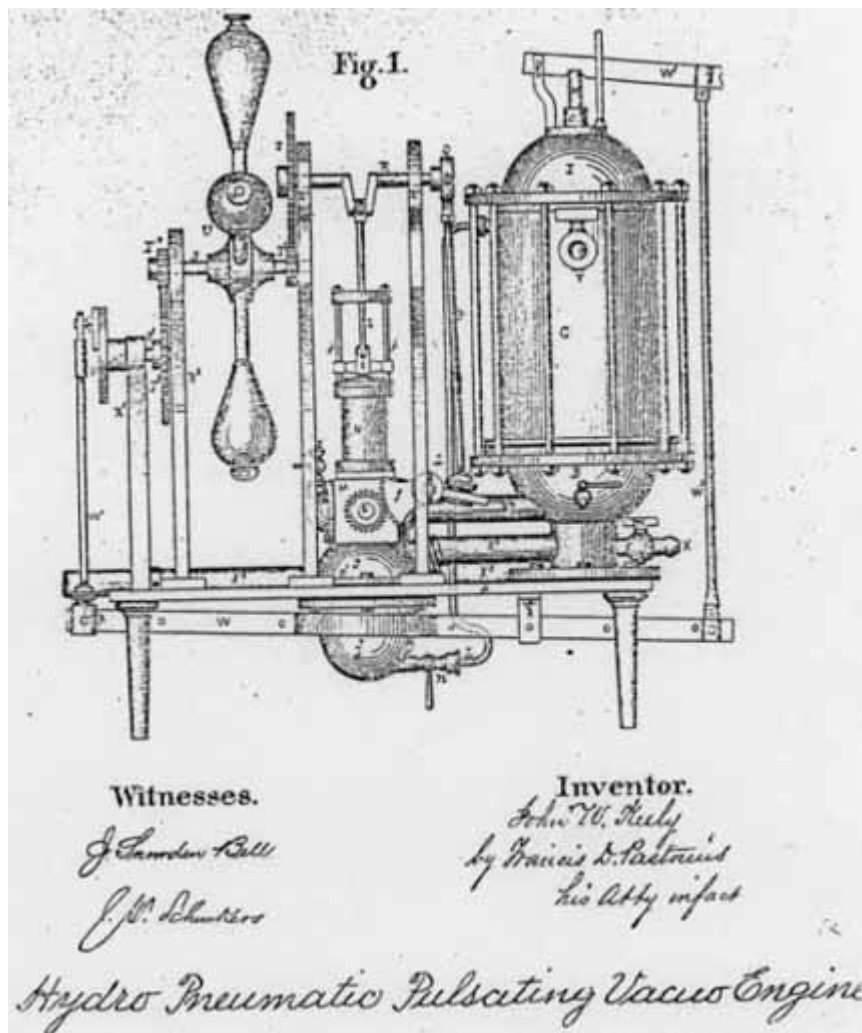
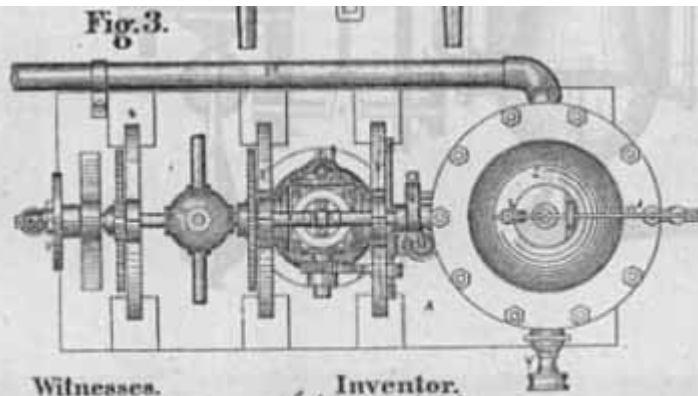


Fig. 3.



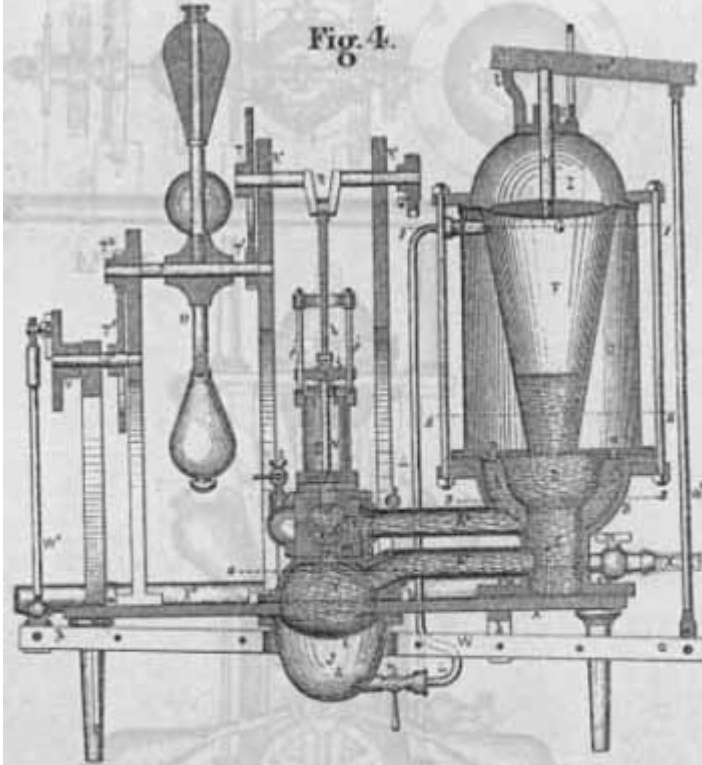
Witnesses.

J. Charles Bell

Inventor.

John W. Reedy
by Francis D. Pastorius

Fig. 4.

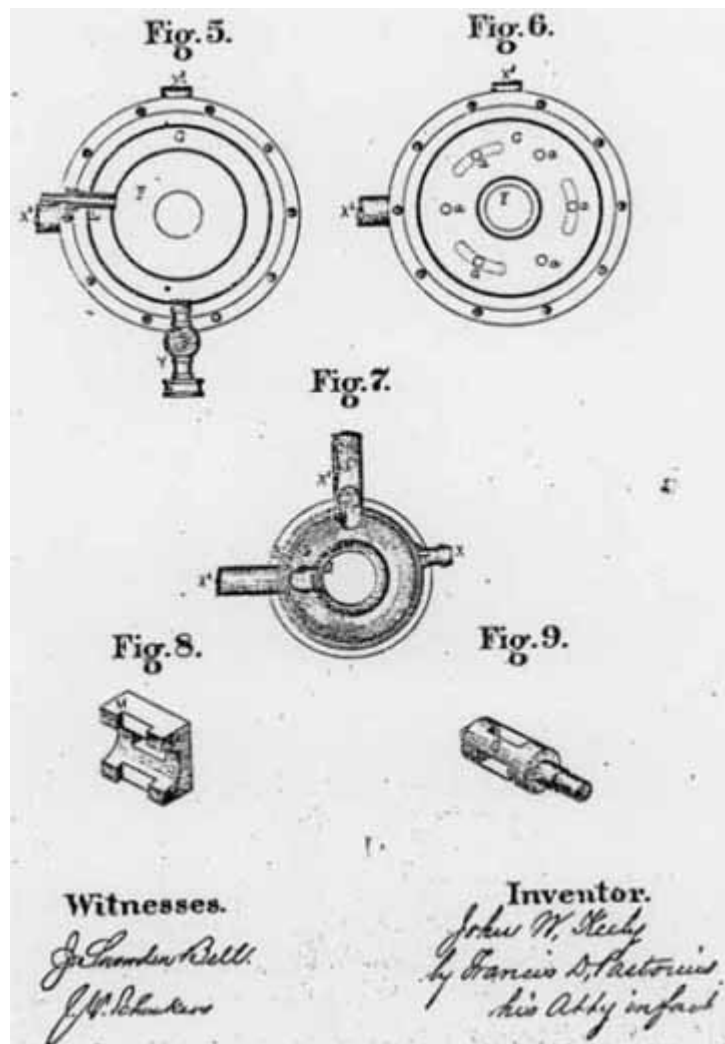


Witnesses.

J. Charles Bell
J. H. Schuster

Inventor.

John W. Reedy
by Francis D. Pastorius
his atty in fact



Mixing it All Together

Incorrect Mixing is Dangerous !

The first known scientist, who wanted to know what would happen, if he mixed hydrogen and oxygen together, and then set off a spark in the Mixture, didn't live to recount his experience. (Hydrogen will Explode within the fuel/air mixture range of 3 – 97% ! Gasoline in the fuel/air range of 11 – 13%.)

The Space Shuttle uses Hydrogen for Rocket Fuel.

ACCURATE MIXING, along with KNOWING the RANGE, are a MUST !

You can do a 100,000 little component tasks, (Weighting, analyzing, measuring, diluting, calibrating, ...) with Absolute Perfection, and Yet, if you do the next task far enough out of range, **You are Dead !**

Or, in hydroculture, your Plants Die, or they don't perform properly !

A Most Important Rule

- **Always add the Acid to the Water when Mixing!**

Many acids will produce an Exothermic Reaction when they are diluted. This means that they release heat energy. This heat can "boil" the water forming a bubble of steam which will rise to the surface and break, spraying acid about, possibly in your eyes.

(A good "plug" for wearing your safety glasses.)

Always be prepared for the worst.

The Rule of Time

- Time, time, it all takes time.
- What is time ?
- Its waiting for a reaction to complete.

Some times a mineral salt may need a day or more to completely dissolve. Your dilutions also, need time to become homoeogeneous.

Many reactions complete faster in warmer solutions or with agitation.

Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions

We mentioned **exothermic reactions** with regard to acids earlier; mineral salts too, can release heat when water is added. The safest way to proceed is to fill your container about 80% and then slowly stir in the salt. When the visible granules disappear, add water to make your full unit quantity and shake or let stand for several minutes or more.

Endothermic reactions require heat. Some salts will cool the solution when they are dissolved.

Very Pure Water

Water will dissolve almost anything, so, completely pure water is a lofty ideal.

- Rain water has about 400 ppm of impurities.
- Average well water has impurities in the 2,000 ppm range.

A good hydroculture solution should actually be within that range. (400 – 2,000 ppm)

Saturation

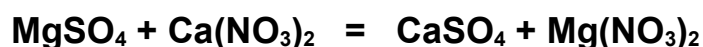
Suprise ! Its All One Big Dance.

Just when you thought that you had all your elements in solution, something "unexpected (?)" happened !

Want to See ?

Disolve ½ teaspoon of **Epsom Salt** in 30 cc. pure water. Disolve another ½ teaspoon of **Calcium Nitrate** in another 30 cc. of pure water in a different container. Allow them to completely dissolve.

Now pour them both together in a clear container and watch closely. Don't blink now ! Presto ! What Happened ?



The elements switched "Dance Partners" !

The new relationship is more stable and at a lower energy level. At this energy level, in this salt concentration, the calcium sulphate becomes insoluable, comes out of solution and settles to the bottom. This is the concept of **precipitation** and is sometimes used to remove impurities from a solution.

We call the force that controls the amount of solute a liquid can contain Zeta Potential.

Zeta Potential is a measure of the electrical force that exists between atoms, molecules, particles, suspensoids, cells, etc., in a fluid.

Zeta Potential represents a basic law of Nature, and it plays a vital role in all forms of plant and animal life. It is the force that maintains the discreteness of the billions of circulating cells, which nourish the organism.

The stability of simple inorganic man-made systems is governed by these same laws. The relevance and application of these principles is the subject of this book.

Magnesium Sulfate



[{Merck Index - © 1952 by Merck & Co., Inc.}](#)

Magnesium Sulfate: Epsom or bitter salt. $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; mol. wt. 246.50. Anhydrous salt 48.84%, H_2O 51.16% (45-52%, U.S.P.), Mg 9.87%, MgO 16.36%, SO_3 32.48%, SO_4 38.97%, H_2O_4 39.79%.

Colorless or white, somewhat efflorescent crystals or white powder; bitter, saline, cooling taste. On exposure to dry air at ordinary temp. it loses about 1 H_2O (7%); at 70-80° loses 4 H_2O (about 28%); at 100° loses 5 H_2O (36.5%); at 120° loses 6 H_2O , rapidly reabsorbing water when exposed to moist air; loses the last mol. of water at about 250°. d. 1.67. One gram dissolves in 0.8 mil. water, 0.2 ml. boil. water; very slowly soluble in 1.1 ml. glycerol; slightly soluble in alcohol. Its aq. soln. is neutral. pH 6-7.

Keep well closed.

Use: Weighting cotton and silk; increasing the bleaching action of chlorinated lime; manuf. mother-of-pearl and frosted papers; fire-proofing fabrics; dyeing and printing calicos; in fertilizers; explosives, matches; mineral, water; tanning leather.

Grades available: Reagent, U.S.P., technical.

Med. Use: Cathartic, central depressant when injected, dressing for local inflammations, in poisoning from barium.

Toxicity. Can cause respiratory failure when used as a depressant.

Caution: Renal impairment

Dose: . Cathartic 15 g. Central depressant 10 to 50% soln. Dressings saturated soln.

Vet. Use: As hypertonic solution in local inflammations, infected wounds. Intern. in tetanus. With chloral hydrate for general anesthesia. Antidote to lead, carbolic acid. Purgative for horses, cattle, dogs.

Magnesium Sulfate - dried: Approx. $\text{MgSO}_4 - 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; mol. wt. 174.4. Anhydrous salt 69.0%, H_2O 31.0%, Mg 13.9%, MgO 23.1%, SO_3 46.0%, SO_4 55.0%, H_2SO_4 56.23%.

White, odorless powder; absorbs water on exposure to moist air. Keep well closed.

Grades available: Reagent, technical.

Magnesium Sulfate - Effervescent: A mixture of 50 parts magnesium sulfate, 40.3 sod. bicarb., 21.1 tartaric acid and 13.6 citric acid. The magnesium sulfate is dried to constant weight at 110° before mixing.

Keep dry and well closed.

Med. Use: Laxative.

Caution: Renal impairment.

Dose: 16 g.

David Hudson's "Grand Science Adventure"

(The Making of a True Wizard)

I was sent a 5+ hour videotape by Dr. Milewski, a retired [Los Alamos Scientist](#) who specializes in Advanced Materials. The note on the tape said ...

"Tommy — STUDY the Part on Superconductivity. It is VERY GOOD !!!"

The tape has so much Wonderful Information, that I couldn't resist posting these [audio clips](#).

Here, We are Exploring the Real Science that is Proving ...

All is One, and One is All, and We are All Together.

— Tommy Cichanowski —

[David Hudson — a cotton farmer — is a very good story-teller. He is speaking to an audience of non-professionals about an adventure that started on his farm during soil analysis. He is talking about his personal experiences in the everyday real world of science, as he explores his obsessive mystery using the best analytical equipment on the planet. These audio clips present basic concepts, which must be understood by everyone who is involved with the sciences, or engineering. For others, Hudson presents some very fascinating history about the Middle East and the ["Dark Ages"](#).

I have added material to help produce a very non-mathematical, "high resolution" look at the electromagnetic interactions of our bio-system. Interactions between atoms is what chemistry and biology are all about, and is a main focus at this web site. From an engineering stand point, the first and primary focus of our studies is to learn the role that electrons play in helping to manifest the dynamic world of which we are a part.

Electrons are binary creatures. They spin on their axis, buzz all over the place — usually in well defined orbits when single — and are used as "feed stock" for natural transmutational processes — radio is one example. A radio tower is analogous to a flashing light bulb — flashing to (with) the beat of the music. Radio waves are a form of light (electro-magnetic energy) that we create from electrical power.

It is easy to view the electron's whole life style as one gigantic cosmic dance. The topic of superconductivity is very useful, if one cares to understand the nature of the dance floor, and the cosmic music, which makes these silver balls dance.]

The Atomic ORME and S-ORME States of Matter

— SUPERCONDUCTIVITY TECHNICAL OVERVIEW —

[— Skip Overview —](#)

(This information is essential for ALL physics and chemistry students — High School and up.)

The nuclei of some, if not all, atoms can exist in two different major states — the "High Spin State" and the "Low Spin State." Some atoms, at least, when in the High Spin State take on "superconductor" properties at temperatures near ambient. When in the High Spin State, atoms can exist as Mono-atomic entities (monatomic) — they are not chemically bonded to other atoms. Atoms of different masses have the same "Moment of Inertia" when in the "High Spin State." Also, when in the "High Spin State" atoms change their relationship with gravity and now manifest only 55.6% of the weight they have in the "Low Spin State."

Additionally when in the High Spin State, the nuclei of the atom distorts, and the shape progresses from spherical (normal range – 1.3 to 1), to elongated, to dumbbell shaped (in excess of 3 to 1) at which point it fissions. When the aspect

ratio of the atom's nucleus reaches 2 to 1, the nucleus can switch to the High Spin State, and the atom reconfigures its shape and acquires the ability to interact in (just) two dimensions with other High Spin Atoms spaced at nodal distances — 6.34 angstroms.

High Spin Atoms do not have any valence electrons, and therefore are perfect insulators with respect to current flow. Their ability to carry power is the result their being able to flow independent electron pairs known as Cooper pairs — electrons with complementary spins. When the electrons pair, their [magnetic vortices](#) connect directly producing an entity with a large electric component and a small magnetic component — photons. The magnetic energy pulls the two electrons together, while the electric component pushes them apart, keeping them separated and maintaining their complementary spin. An additional axis of rotation then develops, and this is what gives the Cooper pair some properties of a photon. When in a superconductor, the Cooper pairs are held in the nodal orbits by the reconfigured Coulomb Force of the High Spin nucleus. The Photons flowing along the nodal wave complex have a velocity that is about that of sound (according to Hudson – I think perhaps slower. I also suspect, that the photon is without the vibration that gives it color.)

[In air sound travels at about 1,100 feet per second. The actual speed is dependent on air pressure, temperature and humidity. Sound travels faster in water and faster still in metals. This topic of propagation velocity is very important and has many applications.]

Normal electron current travels in the outer regions of an atom's electron shell, where the unpaired valence electrons travel to great distances from the nucleus. The "electron current," hops along these orbital regions, and sometimes an electron exchange occurs with an atom. The basic resistance of a material is dependent then, on how many electrons have orbits outside the positive screening field of the atoms nucleus — unpaired, valence electrons.

[— Related Material —](#)

Before an atom can join the super conducting group, it must go into the High Spin State. And, before this can happen the atom must have all its electrons paired and pulled into the nucleus' screening potential. This allows for tighter [magnetic bonding](#) of the electron pairs.

Transition elements possess a unique property in that the electrons in the Partially filled outer orbitals can interchange under the right conditions with electrons in the partially filled inner orbitals (d). This is the underlying basis of catalytic reactions. (A catalytic reaction is a chemical reaction that occurs much more rapidly than normal without the catalyst itself participating in the reaction.) When they get close enough, they can release their magnetic relationship with the atom's nucleus, and form a closed magnetic loop with each other. This allows them to get closer still, opening the door for the transformation.

So basically, our "superconductor want-to-be" steals or releases an electron(s), and this operation turns the atom into an electrical ion — normally, a very good electron current conductor. However, at this point, when the electric force comes into play, the atom goes into the High Spin State and becomes a perfect insulator with respect to electron flow. The atom now, has paired and pulled all of its electrons inside the positive screening field of the nucleus, and there are no longer, any valence electrons available to flow current.

In order for electrical energy (power) to move through the super conducting system, the electrons of the current must join to form "Cooper Pairs." The pair then behave as an independent unit and take on an additional "Spin Characteristic" and become transformed into photon energy quanta. [[Resonate circuits](#) are used to perform this energy conversion / transformation in all broadcast equipment.]

David Hudson discovered that the mono-atomic state can exist naturally and remain in a stable state in the transitional group elements. (ORME [Orbitly Rearranged Mono-atomic Elements](#))

He also discovered that in this state, the atoms can join to become a many atom resonance coupled system of quantum oscillators, resonating in two dimensions, indeed perfect superconductors, at room temperature. (S-ORME [A many atom system of](#)] Super Conducting Orbitly Rearranged Mono-atomic Elements)

A superconductor is ...

a many atom system of atoms operating in two dimensions along a standing wave.

[By definition, a superconductor is a material that is so in balance, "that it will not allow any external magnetic fields inside the superconductor's domain."]

A single atom in itself is not a superconductor.
You need to "conduct" from somewhere to somewhere.

[\[In part 3, Hudson does a wonderful job of explaining super conductivity in simple terms. \]](#)

A superconductor can respond to a magnetic field of 2×10^{-15} Ergs.

There are 10^{18} Ergs in a Gauss. 1 Gauss = 1 Maxwell per cm^2

[Gauss — a unit of magnetic flux density. It has such a value that if a conductor 1 cm long moves through a magnetic field at a velocity of 1 cm per second, in an induction mutually perpendicular, the induced emf is one abvolt. One abvolt is 10^{-9} volt.]

The [Magnetic Field of the Earth](#) is 0.56 Gauss.

[Special Properties of the "Transition Group Elements"](#)

They are in an uncertain state as regards their positive or negative electro-charge behavior.

There is a high population of these mono-atomic atoms occurring naturally all around us. Hudson measured 2,219 ounces per ton of mono-atomic (monatomic) atoms in his farm soil — his "ore" which he discusses in the sound clips.

Hudson also learned, through spending lots of his own money, that most of our "space age" test instruments are not calibrated to report on these mono-atomic atoms. We know that these atoms are a part of our biology, and it is now known that they play a special role in our [Brains](#). (The "old ideas die hard" at universities.) Our health depends on us fully understanding the biological functioning of these mono-atomic atoms, and insuring that they are present in our diets.

Listen to David Hudson tell the story of his "Science Adventure."

Watch David Hudson in your mind, as he becomes a "True Wizard" during his Grand Adventure of Discovery.

("Presented for the layman by a layman" — David Hudson — Cotton Farmer)

"David Hudson at the Ranch" — November 16, 1995

Introduction

[Part One - mp3](#) [Part Two - mp3](#) [Part Three - mp3](#) [Part Four - mp3](#)

Discussions of Science Journal References and Test Results

[Part Five - mp3](#) [Part Six - mp3](#) [Part Seven - mp3](#) [Part Eight - mp3](#) [Part Nine - mp3](#)

[Meisner Field Excerpt](#)

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If you enjoy these sound clips, and think you might want to listen to them again,
Please, save them to your hard drive so we don't overload my web server.
In this way, you will have more bandwidth to explore the links and images that are posted here.

David Hudson spent 8.7 million dollars learning this Scientific Information.

He used the BEST Test Equipment we have here on this planet !!!

He documented that ...

1. There exists in nature large quantities of atoms that exist singularly — They are not bonded to anything — "Mono-atomic Atoms." (ORME – Orbitally Rearranged Mono-atomic Elements)
2. The [transition group of elements](#) have a large population of these mono-atomic atoms (monatomic) existing naturally in nature.

[Hudson found large quantities on mono-atomic elements in the soil of his farm.

- 6–8 oz. per ton of Palladium (187.5–250 ppm)
- 12–13 oz. per ton of Platinum (375–406.25 ppm)
- 10–12 oz. per ton of Gold (312.5–375 ppm)
- 150 oz. per ton of Osmium (4,687.5 ppm)
- 250 oz. per ton of Ruthenium (7,812.5 ppm)
- 600 oz. per ton of Iridium (18,750 parts per million)
- 1,200 oz. per ton of Rhodium (37,500 ppm) [3.75% !!!]

Since plants contain some of all the elements that are present in the soil in which they are grown, we need to learn the role these elements have in our biology.

These tests only measured Rhodium and Iridium.

- 4 oz. Carrot Juice — Rhodium: 127 milligrams (aprox. 1,133 ppm) — Iridium: "small amounts"
- 4 oz. Concord Grape Juice — Rhodium: 127 mg — Iridium: 48 mg (429 ppm)
- 4 oz. Essiac tea — Rhodium: 12 mg — Iridium: 120 mg (1,071 ppm)
- 1 oz. Aloe vera Gel — Rhodium: 60 mg — Iridium: 10 mg

Compare these numbers to a generic [hydroculture solution](#).

Note: One part per million of the essential element Boron, in a hydroculture solution, is Toxic to plants.]

ORMUS Effects On Plants

3. Elements do not display metallic properties until they group into clusters of 2 – 33, or even more atoms.
4. Most of our scientific analytical instruments are only calibrated to detect the "metallic groupings" of elements and fail to report "high spin mono-atomic atoms" and single atoms (or small groups) as being present in the sample.
5. Some of these elements can become "High Temperature Superconductors" when their nuclei are in "High Spin State." (S-ORME [A many atom system of] Super Conducting Orbitally Rearranged Mono-atomic Elements)
6. Mono-atomic Rhodium and Iridium have been found in pig and cow brains at a rate of about 5% of the dry weight matter. This suggests that these elements have a very important function in higher mammals (at least). [\[Mirror Neurons \]](#)
7. Many food plants, herbs, etc. can, and do concentrate these elements, when they are [present in the soil](#). This is one indication of an essential element.
8. [Optimal Health](#) most likely cannot be achieved without these elements in our diets — there are more than 34 different atoms involved.
9. Super Conducting mono-atomic elements show great promise for advanced technology devices such as fuel cells and batteries and also, for the creation of new [advanced materials](#).

The Second Part of Hudson's "David Hudson at the Ranch" Lecture

David Hudson's Historical Background Studies of the "White Powder of Gold"

["Ark of the Covenant" "Philosopher's Stone" "Holy Grail" "Elixir of Life"]

Heat is one component of the music — one instrument.

Temperature Conversions: – Enter a number in either field, & then click outside the text box.

Temperature in ...

Fahrenheit:

<====>

Centigrade:

Reset

Zero degrees Centigrade equals 273.16 degrees Kelvin.

[Kelvin temperature is the measure of vibrational energy Between Atoms with no vibration being equal to zero.]

[When we talk about the heat of a room, we are talking about the external temperature surrounding the atom's domain.]

[The atom also has an internal temperature, and this too is expressed with Kelvin Units.]

The "Dancers" of Our Physical World, and Some of Their "Moves."

Important words, and relationships, which Hudson discusses — [sub-atomic Parts, and Forces].

Nuclear atom. — The atom of each element consists of a small dense nucleus which includes most of the mass of the atom. The nucleus is made up of roughly equal numbers of neutrons and protons. The positive charges of the protons enables the nucleus to surround itself with a set of negatively charged electrons which move around the nucleus in complicated orbits (Low Spin State) with well defined energies. The outermost electrons which are least tightly bound to the nucleus play the dominant part in determining the physical and chemical properties of the atom. There are as many electrons in orbits as there are protons in the nucleus.

"The nuclei of atoms are a few Fermi in diameter" – Fermi is a unit of length equal to ... 10^{-15} meter. [The [Crystalline Ionic Radii](#) of Rhodium with a +3 charge is 6.8×10^4 Fermi.]

The diameter of the nucleus is between 10^{-15} and 10^{-14} meters, and the relatively vast distance in which the orbital electrons circle about it is illustrated by the fact that this nuclear diameter is only 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} of the entire atomic diameter.

The electrons are arranged in successive shells (q.v.) around the nucleus, circling in orbits like planets and comets do around the sun; the maximum number of electrons in each shell is determined by natural laws, and the extranuclear electronic structure of the atom is characteristic of the element (in the Low Spin State). Each orbital

path can be occupied by two electrons if they have complementary spins.

The electrons in the inner shells are tightly bound to the nucleus; requiring high energy particles to alter. The electrons in the outer shells are responsible for the chemical properties of the element. — See Bohr's atomic theory, Heisenburg's theory, shell and sub-shell.

Nucleon. — Any particle found in the structure of an atom's nucleus. The most plentiful ones are neutrons and protons.

Nuclide. — A species of atom distinguished by the constitution of its nucleus. The nuclear constitution is specified by the number of protons, Z ; number of neutrons, N ; mass number A ($= N + Z$) and atomic mass.

Atomic weight. — Atomic weight is the relative weight of the atom on the basis of oxygen as 16. For a pure isotope, the atomic weight rounded off to the nearest integer gives the total number of nucleons (neutrons and protons) making up the atomic nucleus. If these weights are expressed in grams they are called gram atomic weights.

Neutron. — A electrically neutral elementary particle of mass number 1. It is believed to be a constituent particle of all nuclei of mass number greater than 1. It is unstable with respect to beta-decay, with a half life of about 12 minutes. It produces no detectable primary ionization in its passage through matter, but interacts with matter predominantly by collisions and, to a lesser extent, magnetically. Some properties of the neutron are: rest mass, 1.00894 atomic mass units; electric charge, 0; spin quantum number, $1/2$; magnetic moment, -1.9125 nuclear Bohr magnetrons.

Proton. — An elementary particle having a positive charge equivalent to the negative charge of the electron but possessing a mass approximately 1,837 times as great. The proton is in effect the positive nucleus of the hydrogen atom.

Angstrom = 10^{-10} meter — a unit of length used in measuring the cyclical length of light waves.

Electron. — The electron is a small particle having a unit negative charge, a small mass, and a small diameter. Its charge is $(4.80294 \pm .00008) \cdot 10^{-10}$ absolute electrostatic units, its mass $1/1837$ that of the hydrogen nucleus, and its diameter about 10^{-14} m (10 Fermi). Every atom consists of one nucleus and one or more electrons. Cathode rays and Beta rays are electrons.

Ion. — An ion is an atom or group of atoms that is not electrically neutral but instead carries a positive or negative electric charge. Positive ions are formed when neutral atoms or molecules lose valence electrons; negative ions are those which have gained electrons.

Ionization potential. — The work (expressed in electron volts) required to remove a given electron from its atomic orbit and place it at rest at an infinite distance. It is customary to list values in electron volts (ev.) 1 ev. = 23,053 calories per mole. (Mole = the Molecular Weight in grams, multiplied by $6.02 \cdot 10^{23}$ Atoms)

Electron-volt (ev). — Energy acquired by any charged particle carrying unit electronic charge when it falls through a potential difference of one volt. 1 Electron-volt = $(1.60207 \pm .00007) \cdot 10^{-12}$ erg. Multiples of this unit are also in common use: the kilo- (10^3), million- (10^6), and billion (10^9) electron volt.

Positron. — A particle of the same mass M_e as an ordinary electron. It has a positive electrical charge of exactly the same amount as that of an ordinary electron (which is sometimes called a negatron). Positrons are created either by the radioactive decay of certain unstable nuclei or, together with a negatron, in a collision between an energetic (more than one M_{ev}) photon and an electrically charged particle (or another photon). A positron does not decay spontaneously but on passing through matter it sooner or later collides with an ordinary electron and in this collision the positron-negatron pair is annihilated. The rest energy of the two particles, which is given by Einstein's relation $E = m \cdot c^2$ and amounts to 1.0216 mev altogether, is converted into electromagnetic radiation in the form of one or more photons.

Beta-particle, (Beta ray [β]). — One of the particles which can be emitted by a radioactive atomic nucleus. It has a mass about $1/1837$ that of the proton. The negatively charged beta particle is identical with the ordinary electron, while the positively charged type (positron) differs from the electron in having equal but opposite electrical properties. The emission of an electron entails the change of a neutron into a proton inside the nucleus. The emission of a positron is similarly associated with the change of a proton into a neutron. Beta particles have no independent existence inside the nucleus, but are created at the instant of emission. — See Neutrino

Alpha-particle, or alpha-ray. — One of the particles emitted in radioactive decay. It is identical with the nucleus of the helium atom and consists, therefore, of two protons plus two neutrons bound together. A moving alpha particle is strongly ionizing and so loses energy rapidly in traversing through matter. Natural alpha particles will traverse

only a few centimeters of air before coming to rest.

Neutrino. — An electrically neutral particle of very small (probably zero) rest mass and of spin quantum number $1/2$. When the spin is oriented parallel to the linear momentum the particle is the antineutrino. When the spin is oriented anti-parallel to the linear momentum the particle is the neutrino. Postulated by Pauli in explaining the beta decay process.

Whenever a beta (positron) particle is created in a radioactive decay so is an antineutrino (neutrino). The two particles and the parent nucleus share between them the available energy and momentum. Neutrinos and antineutrinos can penetrate amounts of matter measured in light years without appreciable attenuation. Detected by Reines and Cowan using antineutrinos from fission reactors and large scintillation detectors.

Gamma rays (nuclear x-rays). — May be emitted from radioactive substances. They are quanta of electromagnetic wave energy similar to but of much higher energy than normal x-rays. The energy of a quantum is equal to $h \cdot \nu$ ergs, where (h) is Planck's constant ($6.6254 \cdot 10^{-27}$ erg sec) and (ν) is the frequency of the radiation — cycles per second. Gamma rays are highly penetrating, an appreciable fraction being able to traverse several centimeters of lead.

Photon. — A photon (or Gamma-ray) is a quantum of electromagnetic radiation which has zero rest mass and an energy of h (Planck's constant) times the frequency of the radiation. Photons are generated in collisions between nuclei or electrons and in any other process in which an electrically charged particle changes its momentum. Conversely photons can be absorbed (i.e., annihilated) by any charged particle.

Momentum. — Quantity of motion measured by the product of mass and velocity.

Cgs unit, — one gram-centimeter per second. Dimensions, — (mass \cdot length \cdot {time} $^{-1}$)

A mass (m) moving with a velocity (v) has a momentum, — [$M = m \cdot v$].

If a mass (m) has its velocity changed from v_1 to v_2 by the action of a force (F) for a time (t), — ($m \cdot v_2 - m \cdot v_1 = F \cdot t$).

Moment of Inertia. — A measure of the effectiveness of mass in rotation — [the amount of energy involved in this dance move.] In the rotation of a rigid body not only the body's mass, but the distribution of the mass about the axis of rotation determines the change in the angular velocity resulting from the action of a given torque for a given time. Moment of inertia in rotation is analogous to mass (inertia) in simple translation. The cgs unit is g-cm^2 . Dimensions, — ($m \cdot l^2$).

If m_1, m_2, m_3 , etc. represent the masses of infinitely small particles of a body; r_1, r_2, r_3 , etc. their respective distances from an axis of rotation, the moment of inertia about this axis will be

$$I = (m_1 \cdot r_1^2 + m_2 \cdot r_2^2 + m_3 \cdot r_3^2 + \dots)$$

or $I =$ The summation of all ($m \cdot r^2$)s.

Inertia. — The resistance offered by a body to a change of its state of rest or motion, a fundamental property of matter. Dimension, — [m]

Moment of force or torque. — A measure of the effectiveness of a force to produce rotation about an axis, measured by the product of the force and the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the axis. Cgs unit — the dyne-centimeter. Dimensions, — [$m \cdot l^2 \cdot t^{-2}$]. If a force (F) acts to produce rotation about a center at a distance (d) from the line in which the force acts, the force has a torque, $L = Fd$.

Viscosity. — All fluids possess a definite resistance to change of form and many solids show a gradual yielding to forces tending to change their form. This property, a sort of internal friction, is called viscosity; it is expressed in dyne-seconds per cm^2 or poises.

Dimensions, — [$m \cdot l^{-1} \cdot t^{-1}$]. If the tangential force per unit area, exerted by a layer of fluid upon one adjacent is one dyne for a space rate of variation of the tangential velocity of unity, the viscosity is one poise.

Kinematic viscosity is the ratio of viscosity to density. The c.g.s. unit of kinematic viscosity is the stoke.

Coulomb. — The meter-kilogram-second unit of electric charge equal in magnitude to the charge of 6.25×10^{18} Electrons = the charge transported through a conductor by a current of 1 Ampere flowing for 1 second. It is the quantity of electricity which must pass through a circuit to deposit 0.0011180 grams of silver from a solution of silver nitrate. One picoamp = 10^{-12} ampere.

Abvolt. — The cgs electromagnetic unit of potential difference and electromotive force. It is the potential difference that must exist between two points in order that one erg of work be done when one abcoulomb of charge is moved from one point to the other. One abvolt is 10^{-8} volt.

Volt. — The unit of electromotive force. It is the difference in potential required to make a current of one ampere flow through a resistance of one ohm.

Ohm. — The practical mks unit of electrical resistance, equal to the resistance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt maintains a current of one ampere.

Conductance. — the reciprocal of resistance is measured by the ratio of the current flowing through a conductor to the difference of potential between its ends. The practical unit of conductance, the mho, the conductance of a body through which one ampere of current flows when the potential difference is one volt. The conductance of a body in mho is the reciprocal of the value of its resistance in ohms.

Newton. — The force necessary to give acceleration of one meter per second per second to one kilogram of mass.

Maxwell. — The cgs emu magnetic flux is the flux through a cm^2 normal to a field at 1 cm from a unit magnetic pole.

Nodal points. — Two points on the axis of a lens such that a ray entering the lens in the direction of one, leaves as if from the other and parallel to the original direction.

Centripetal force. — The force required to keep a moving "mass" in a circular path. Centrifugal force is the name given to the reaction against centripetal force.

Quantum. — Unit quantity of energy postulated in the quantum theory. The photon is a quantum of the electromagnetic field, and in nuclear field theories, the meson is considered to be the quantum of the nuclear field.

Radiation. — The emission and propagation of energy through space or through a material medium in the form of waves.

The term may be extended to include streams of sub-atomic particles such as alpha-rays, or beta-rays, and cosmic rays as well as electromagnetic radiation. Often used to designate the energy alone without reference to its character. In the case of light this energy is transmitted in bundles (photons).

Power. — The time rate at which work is done. Units of power, — the watt, one joule (ten million ergs) per second: the horse-power, 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, is equal to 746 watts.

If an amount of work (W) is done in time (t) the power or rate of doing work is $P = (W \div t)$

Potential (electric). — at any point is measured by the work necessary to bring unit positive charge from an infinite distance. Difference of potential between two points is measured by the work necessary to carry unit positive charge from one to the other. If the work involved is one erg we have the electrostatic unit of potential. ...

Work. — When a force acts against resistance to produce motion in a "body" (cohesive energy domain) the force is said to do work. Work is measured by the product of the force acting and the distance moved through against the resistance (which in many cases is inertia).

Cgs units of work, — the erg, a force of one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter. Dimensions, — $[m \cdot l^2 \cdot t^{-2}]$. One erg equals ...

- 1 dyne-centimeter;
- $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ joules;
- $2.3889 \cdot 10^{-8}$ gram-calorie (mean);
- $9.4805 \cdot 10^{-11}$ BTUs (mean) British thermal unit;
- $1.0197 \cdot 10^{-11}$ gram-meter;
- $7.3756 \cdot 10^{-8}$ foot-pound;
- $2.3730 \cdot 10^{-6}$ foot-poundal;

The **Foot Pound** is the work required to raise a "mass" of one pound a verticle distance of one foot where $g = 32.174 \text{ ft./sec}^2$. The foot-poundal is the work done by a force of one poundal acting through a distance of one foot.

The International **joule** (1.000165 absolute joules), a unit of electrical energy, is the work expended per second by a current of one International ampere (0.999835 absolute ampere) flowing through one International ohm (1.000495 absolute ohms).

The **Kilowatt-Hour** is the total amount of energy developed in one hour by a power of one kilowatt. One Kilowatt-hour equals ...

- 1,000 watt-hours;
- 1.3410 horse power-hours;
- 668,449 Lumen-hours;
- 3,413.0 BTUs (mean);

- $3.6710 \cdot 10^5$ kilogram-meters;
- $8.6001 \cdot 10^5$ gram-calories (mean);
- $2.6552 \cdot 10^6$ foot-pounds;
- $3.6000 \cdot 10^6$ joules (absolute); 10^{13} ergs.

Lumen. — The lumen is the unit of luminous flux — [photons vibrating in the visible light region of the electromagnetic spectrum]. It is equal to the luminous flux through a unit-solid angle (steradian) from a uniform point source of one candle, or to the flux on a unit surface all points of which are at unit distance from a uniform point source of one candle. A uniform point source of one candle intensity thus emits $4 \cdot (3.14 \dots)$ lumens. One lumen = 0.001496 watt.

Metallic Elements in general are distinguished from the non-metallic elements by their lustre, malleability, conductivity and usual ability to form positive ions. Over 80% of the elements in the periodic table are metallic in nature.

In order for a material to have metallic properties, electrons must be free to run throughout the Lattice Structure. And in order to have a lattice structure, there must be multiple atoms to form a crystalline like structure. So, a single or a few atoms do not have a lattice structure and therefore do not manifest metallic properties.

Non-metallic Elements are not malleable, have low conductivity and never form positive ions.

Oxidation. — is any process which increases the proportion of oxygen, or acid-forming element, or radical, (or removes electrons) in a compound.

Reduction. — is any process which increases the proportion of hydrogen, or base-forming elements, or radicals, in a compound. Reduction is also the gaining of electrons by an atom, or an ion, or a molecule, or a metallic cluster, thereby reducing the "[positive valence potential](#)" of that which gained the electron.

pH. — The pH notation is an index of Hydrogen's chemical activity, (or the positive [acid], or negative [base] ionic activity) in a solution.

[The basic principles of the workings of pH in water solutions, can be applied when working with metals.](#)

Paramagnetic materials. — (are attracted to a magnetic field, but not magnetized). Are those within which an applied [magnetic field](#) is slightly increased by the alignment of electron orbits. The slight diamagnetic effect in materials having magnetic dipole moments is overshadowed by this paramagnetic alignment. As the temperature increases this paramagnetism disappears leaving only diamagnetism. The permeability of paramagnetic materials is slightly greater than that of "empty space."

Diamagnetic materials. — (are repelled from a magnetic field but not magnetized). Are those within which an externally applied magnetic field is slightly reduced because of an alteration of the atomic electron orbits produced by the field. Diamagnetism is an atomic-scale consequence of the Lenz law of induction. The permeability of diamagnetic materials is slightly less than that of "empty space."

Degree of freedom. — The number of the variables determining the state of a system (usually – pressure, temperature, and concentration of the components) to which arbitrary values can be assigned.

Colloid. — An entity phase dispersed to such a degree that the (electromagnetic, inertial, +) surface forces become an important factor in determining its properties.

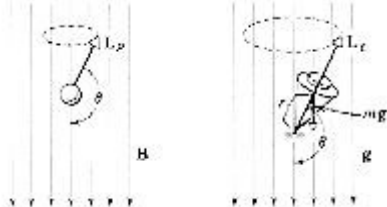
In general particles of colloidal dimensions are approximately 10 angstroms (10^{-9} m) to 1 micron (10^{-6} m) in size.

Colloidal particles are often best distinguished from ordinary molecules due to the fact that colloidal particles cannot diffuse through membranes which do allow ordinary molecules and ions to pass freely.

Zeta Potential. — Zeta Potential is a measure of the electrical force that exists between atoms, molecules, particles, suspensoids, cells, etc., in a fluid. Zeta Potential represents a basic law of Nature, and it plays a vital role in all forms of plant and animal life. It is the force that maintains the discreteness of the billions of circulating cells, which nourish the organism. The stability of simple inorganic man-made systems is also governed by these same laws.

Nuclear Magnetism. — Many nuclei have magnetic dipoles, and the possibility arises that a specimen of matter may exhibit gross external magnetic effects associated with its nuclei. However, nuclear magnetic moments are several orders of magnitude smaller than those associated with the electronic motions in an atom or ion. The magnetic moment of an electron associated with its spin, for example, exceeds that of the proton (the nucleus of hydrogen) by a factor of 660.

Gross external effects for nuclear magnetism are smaller than the corresponding (electronic) paramagnetic effects by the square of ratios of this order of magnitude, because (a), all else being equal, the external magnetism is reduced by such a ratio, but (b), the very fact that the magnetic dipole moment of the nucleus is smaller means that



the thermal vibrations are proportionally (to a good approximation) more effective in reducing the degree of alignment of the elementary dipoles in an external magnetic field; thus all else is not equal, and the ratio enters twice.

Techniques such as the Rowland ring are far too insensitive to detect nuclear magnetism. We describe here a nuclear resonance technique by means of which

nuclear magnetism can readily reveal itself. This method is also vastly useful for studying paramagnetism, ferromagnetism, antiferromagnetism, and ferrimagnetism, in all of which cases the magnetic effects are associated not with the nuclei but with the atomic electrons. The nuclear-resonance technique was developed in 1946 by E. M. Purcell and his co-workers at Harvard. Simultaneously and independently, F. Bloch and his co-workers at Stanford discovered a very similar method. For these achievements the two physicists received a Nobel prize.

Magnetic Resonance Periodic Table — This periodic table is customized to be of most utility to users and researchers of magnetic resonance. The [Biomedical Magnetic Resonance Laboratory](#) and the [University of Illinois](#) provide this service to the magnetic resonance community at large to foster scientific communication and progress.

Period. — in uniform circular motion is the time of one complete revolution. In any oscillatory motion it is the time of a complete oscillation.

Acceleration. — The time rate of change of velocity in either speed or direction. Cgs unit, — one centimeter per second per second. Dimensions, — $[l \cdot t^{-2}]$.

The International Committee on Weights and Measures has adopted as a standard or accepted value of 980.665 cm/sec² or 32.174 ft/sec² for the acceleration due to gravity.

Amorphous. — Without definite form, not crystallized.

Crystal. — The "ideal crystal" is a homogeneous portion of crystalline matter, (q.v.) whether bounded by faces or not.

Crystalline matter is matter that possesses a triperiodic structure on the atomic scale. It is characterized by discontinuous vectorial properties that give rise to "crystal planes" [(1) crystal growth (faces); (2) cohesion (cleavage planes); (3) Twinning (twin planes); (4) gliding (gliding planes); (5) x-ray, electron, or neutron diffraction ("reflecting" planes); all of which are parallel to lattice planes.]

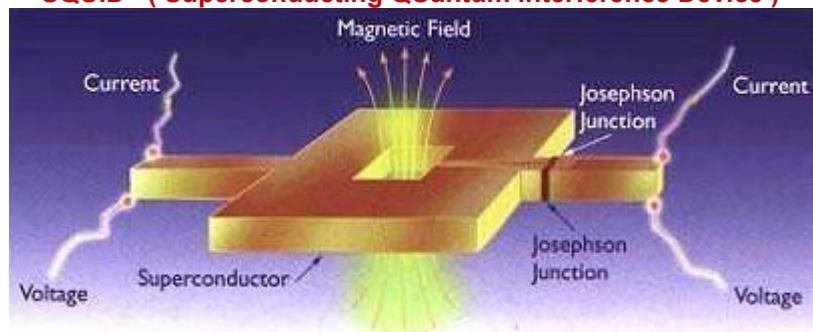
Allotropy. — The property shown by certain elements of being capable of existence in more than one form, due to differences in the arrangement of atoms or molecules. — See Monotropic and Enantiotropic.

Anneal. — to heat (glass, metals, etc.) and then cool slowly to prevent brittleness; to fire or glaze, as in a kiln.

Temper. — the state of a metal with regard to the degree of hardness and resiliency; a properly proportioned mixture; to temper steel by heating and sudden cooling — usually in oil.

Avogadro's Number. — The number of atoms or molecules in one mole or gram-molecular weight of a substance. A number of values of the Avogadro number, which is usually denoted by N , have been found by various methods, generally lying within a range of 1% about the value $(6.02486 \pm 0.00016) \times 10^{23}$ per gram-mole (physical); $(6.02322 \pm 0.00016) \times 10^{23}$ per gram-mole (chemical).

SQUID (Superconducting QUantum Interference Device)



A SQUID is the most sensitive type of detector known to science. It consists of a superconducting loop with two "[Josephson Junctions](#)". SQUIDS are used to measure magnetic fields.



A 122 channel SQUID
[Laboratory of Medical Physics](#)

-
- Handbook of Chemistry and Physics — Forty-fourth edition, printed May, 1963
 - The Merck Index – Sixth Edition — 1952
 - Webster's New World Dictionary of the "American Language" — Second College Edition, 1980 (newly revised)
 - Compilation by Tommy Cichanowski
-

[Zero Point Energy](#) — [Tachyons](#) — [Ether](#) — [Gravity](#)

Zero Point Energy. — The energy that remains in the vacuum ("empty space") after all currently acknowledged energies have been subtracted.

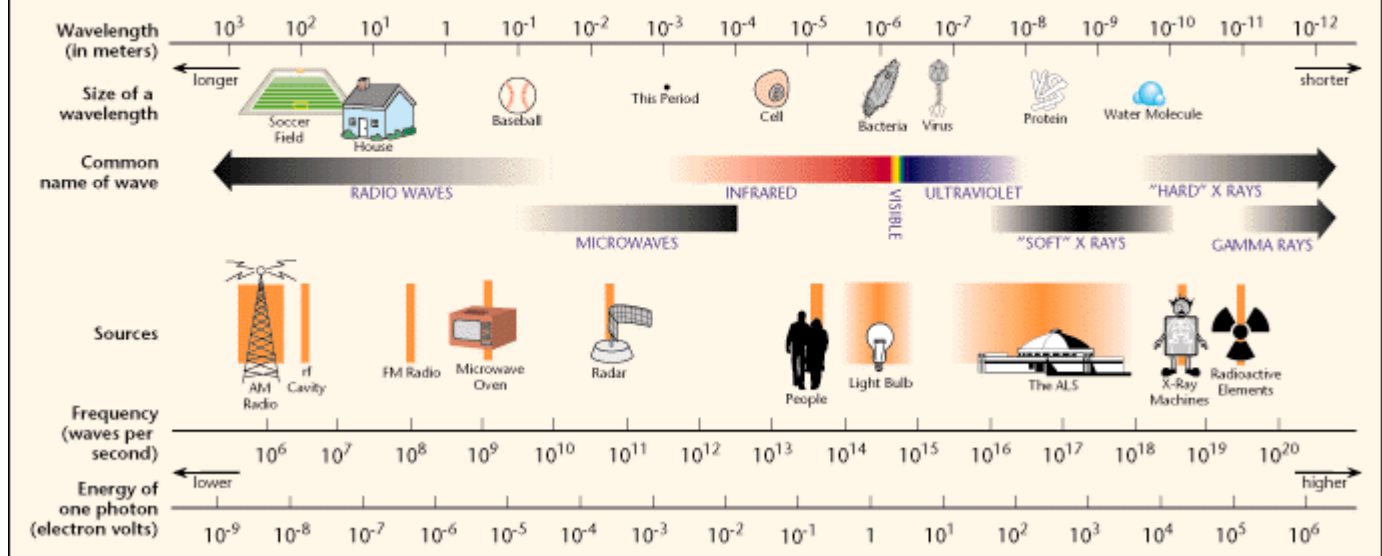
Tachyon. — also known as "Zero Point Energy," is the modern notation, used by many, for the ancient concept of ether (aether).

About 1880, shortly after radio was discovered, the great mathematician James Clerk Maxwell wrote the equation that combined "Electric" and "magnetic energies into his famous wave equation which explains how radio works.

His theory says, that emanating from an antenna — a point source — a wave of energy is moving out into space at the speed of light (in a vacuum) and this radiation contains a large electrical component and a small magnetic component. This is what we call Electrical-Magnetic radiation or EM.

This type of radiation is comprised of photons which have vibratory properties. We divide this large electromagnetic spectrum where they can operate into subgroups for convenience of discussion. The spectrum encompasses; Gamma-rays, X-rays, UV, Visible light, Infrared, Microwave, TV, Radio, ELF and more.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



This electromagnetic spectrum that we work with daily, represents the solutions to Maxwell's equation using only positive numbers. About one hundred years later, professor Wm. Tiller at Stanford University, decided to explore the properties of the equations using negative numbers — the part of the graph that lies below the "X" axis.

This part of the graph describes another class of light energy that Tiller called "Super Lamination." This solution says, that from infinity — from all directions — into the point flows a "radiation" (something), that is mostly magnetic in nature and has a small electrical component. This radiation has a velocity of C^2 (the speed of light squared) or 10 billion times faster that that of visible light. This energy can possibly account for what we call "The Atomic Weak Force." (This may also help explain, why both Tesla and I have calculated propagation velocities faster than the speed of light in our experiments, when normal propagation velocities are expected to average around 85% the speed of light in our coils and broadcast feed lines.)

Tiller did very little with his new idea. He published a few papers and went on to work in other areas.

Could Tiller's concept account for some of the properties of "Zero Point Energy?" Zero Point Energy would have to have a velocity very much faster than the speed of light if it is the causal force of [Gravity](#), and it would have to be absorbed by "[Matter](#)," or more correctly energy domains.

Atoms follow the basic rules of our "Mechanical Universe." If Zero Point Energy is behaving as a fluid, mechanical laws can account for many observations, and help us better understand [Magnetism and Cooper Pairs](#).



April 2003

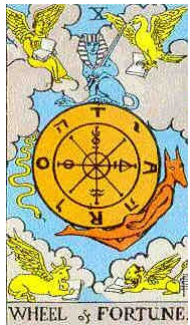
Today the "String Theory" is in vogue.

This theory states that strings of energy acquire motions, which produce the properties of sub-atomic particles, and these particles in turn, then produce our Wonderful World of Atoms.

Delightfully, this simple idea produces the simple particle set described above. All those funny little particles with their funny little names are synthetic creations — hopefully some with amazing possibilities — and don't exist naturally in nature to any great extent.

And just as exciting, the "boys" playing with the big telescopes are telling us, that two-thirds of our Universe is made up of "Dark Energy" with the other one-third being actual matter. Some 28% or so of this is comprised of what is called "Dark Matter", leaving a mere 5% of our Universe, which can actually be seen with a telescope. This "Dark Energy" is most likely the energy described by professor Wm. Tiller.

In the very practical sense then, this means that engineering practical devices is not very hard at all. The science presented at this web site will help you clearly see the ways we have learned to create a happy technological world.



String theory combines quantum mechanics with general relativity, using a "new structure" of space-time. String theory explicitly requires the existence of 10 dimensions for the math to work. There is then an eleventh invisible dimension that is "curled up" into an infinite number of tiny loops within.

Particles interact by exchanging particles with other particles. This is how gravity works. Here we see the universal principle of "Breath" working throughout nature.

The Tarot speaks of ten principles that make up our dynamic physical world. Card 10 is the first expression of this dynamic world combining the interactions of the preceding nine static concepts into the first magnification of a dynamic system. Its primary symbol, the spinning wheel, represents the continuous processes of death and renewal. Card 11 is then the next dimension of our universe. It tells us that through gentle action we can control the first 10 dimensions through the eleventh. The operative word is "Gentle".

Engineering Cooper Pairs

A technical discussion of Dr. R. Raymond Rife's Raytube system.

[A system capable of quickly and safely destroying harmful organisms — infections, bio-terrorist agents, cancer.]

The more I learn, the more I see
The more it is apparent to me
That our whole Universe as it should be
Is a Joyous Dance, a Cosmic Symphony

It is the Breath of God filling a balloon
And our whole Universe singing its tune
Is God's "Music Machine" in the Balloon
On which He is playing a happy tune

Another Look at the Creation Story

— On the subject of Gold —

... orthodox medicine offers the gold therapy in rare cases — although it vehemently has persecuted as an "outsider", the only Physician who can explain the Action Principle of this therapy. The physician from Wuppertal, Dr. Aschoff, was able to show that gold can re-normalize the "magnetic" properties of the blood and thereby the basis for its "structural order." This is a phenomenon, which demonstrates the relationship to the effect of the previously mentioned Priorè machine and which leads to new findings in cancer research. Silver has the opposite effect. It damages the electrostatic order (the parallelism of the electron spin) and it produces instead disorderly "electrical" behavior. For this reason, gold fillings in teeth are the treatment of choice. [Silver-amalgam fillings](#) do not belong there.

Projects Incorporating Eclectic Layering

a continuation of [OTB 9](#)



Unfortunately I didn't think of marking on the backs and fronts of the printed pictures until 9/13/4, so the earlier pics that follow do not show this step. Nor had it occurred to me to mark on the copper with markers, after having already written on them with pens. Nor did I print on both sides of the paper. And, unfortunately, these items are not nearly as powerful as they could have been. Further down, you will see the first of these neglected steps integrated into the construction.

Here's how it works with a bottle/mobius combo:

Here's a bottle that has labyrinths taped to it, copper foil over that, and a spiral mobius over that.

Here I wrapped it with aluminum tape. But I could also have taped the coil on with clear or electrical tape, and covered that with copper foil.





Now, since we have labyrinths permanently beaming into the bottle, we will not have to worry about magnetism destructuring the water. So I glued neodymium magnets (south side in) to the caps and the bases with silicone. South pole magnetism excites the water.

Then I sealed it all with aluminum tape, because I was going to cast it.

How did the unit turn out? Well, I let the curing process get too hot, boiling out unknown quantities of water and probably frying the magnets. Beware!

The above was done using thin, hard copper foil that was very rough on one side. The rough side of foil, incidentally, is receptive, and the shiny side radiative. This is why the rough side is out (I wanted to pack

energy in).

August 10/04: I got some different foil from www.ssw.com. I got their 1.4 mil thickness rolls, though 1 mil would be enough. This is much thicker and softer (annealed) than the other stuff I had. I noticed that, energy-wise, the thicker copper makes a far stronger "plate". It is also much more difficult (compared with the other foil) to write on the backside over the ridges left by writing on the face, because the indentations are so deep (less deep if one uses a hard surface behind the foil). So with this stuff I more lightly draw Reiki and OM symbols on the back, which does seem to add a lot of energy.)

Here is something I made with 4 layers of this thick foil, some packing tape, and 5 copies of the Arras labyrinth, one of my favorites. This unit is slightly larger than a CD. I made all the foils unidirectional and aimed toward the viewer, except for the top one which faces the other way for "bucking energy" (explained in [OTB 10](#)). Likewise, you are looking at the backside of the labyrinth pic here.

Speaking of applying bucking energy to this work, originally I put the first 2 foils facing each other (with a taped labyrinth in between). This produced terrific energy, but most of it was out the edges. Then when I added another 2 foils facing one of the directions, it drew a large portion of that edge energy toward the front.

Then I put a 5th foil over the front, this one cut a slightly larger diameter, and crimped the edges over the back. (I had ensured that tape covered the other foils for insulation.) Doing this will draw even more of edge energy forward, although this is not really necessary within a coil like this (a Spurling-type ring would also work) as the coil uses that edge energy.

This foil was also facing the dominant direction, though I accidentally made some of the words facing backward. Anyway, I hung this big "medallion" within one of my tubular [oscillating circuit coils](#) on my wall, which makes for some reasonably potent orgone decor. I call it my gong. The lovely green shade of the wall is an inadvertent embellishment courtesy of my digital camera, by the way.

Now, the guy who wrote about this coil said it should never touch metal, but I break that rule sometimes. Here I deliberately have bare copper wire connecting the coil and medallion.



I have cast a somewhat similar disk in orgonite in the past, and expect to do more of that in the future.

Now, some further construction details. I find the best energy results from having GOD FORCE and the reiki symbol dominant, but also including GOLDEN C CRYSTAL and the OM symbol, and even other little symbols you like. I put little OM symbols and reiki symbols in any empty spots left on the foil after the bigger stuff has been done. For me the best energy comes from aligning the entry path of the labyrinth right over the O in GOD; 2nd best is 180 degrees off. I always alternate, that is, GOD on one foil will be over the FORCE on the next foil, and the labyrinth tunnel will be 180 degrees from the next closest one.

If you're energy-sensitive, you may find that tweaking the rotation a degree or two can help the energy sometimes.

I tried a little one. Pain in the butt, cutting out all those little disks with scissors. I probably won't work with small disks again unless I find a suitable punch.

I used 7 small disks, and 8 labyrinths of the same diameter, so I did not need to cover the labyrinths with tape.

I made 2 disks, each consisting of 3 labys and 3 foils all facing the same way, and turned these 2 disks facing each other for "[bucking energy](#)" also sandwiching 1 more laby between these 2 disks. I was surprised how much the direction of the 1 middle laby determined the energy direction of the piece. I snugged up the edges with tape, and taped over the whole disk before casting.

I did stick in a small flat coil, too.

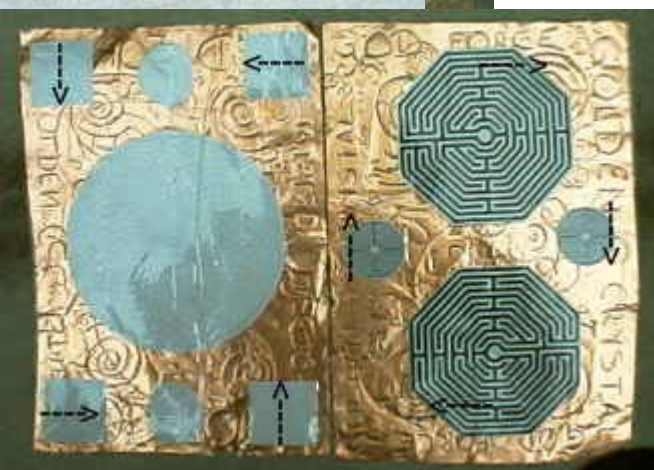
A lot of the energy still comes out the edges, but that's not so bad for a pocket piece.

Warning: a lot of strongly energized copper vibe may not be good for one. In post # 63906 at [cloud-busters.com](#), Trimegistos, a professional acupuncturist, said, on the subject of copper coils: I can offer you my view of it: Copper coils add a great deal to the "punch" of any orgonite device, all things I gift have one, but not those things that are near to me on a daily basis, like bedroom HHG (you will have trouble sleeping) or pendant, because its too energetic to be around people. Especially on pendants, I discovered wearing a pendant with one would give me arrythmia, probably too much energy on the heart area. Copper is a highly YANG energy metal. You could always try to balance it with a YIN energy metal, like silver.

I've stopped carrying the above piece in my pocket, and cleared a lot of the energized copper coils out of my cabin. I still have a fair bit of coils in there, but it seems i can tolerate a fair amount. Actually, I don't know how much of the problem was copper, and how much was too much orgone (if that is possible). However, with the amounts I had, I was running on 2-4 hours of sleep most of the time, and feeling pretty good, but getting deep bags under my eyes. Incidentally, brass and bronze



are mostly copper.



Cutting out circular pieces of foil is time-consuming and a bit wasteful. (Though I do save the scraps, cut smaller rectangles out of them for putting in bottles, and save the dregs for orgonite metal.) Better to make large circles than small ones, in terms of reward for your labor.

Squares, rectangles, and triangles are much more efficient to work with.

OK, so now here's a cool application: a layered

tetrahedron.

I made a template out of stiff cardboard, an exactly 5" equilateral triangle, and marked out 9 triangles, then cut them.

Here are 3 of the triangles along with labyrinths.

I made 3 triangles consisting of 3 layers foil, and 3 labyrinths each, like this one.

All energy directed toward viewer.

One corner of a blank copper triangle is always somewhat stonger than the others, so I put that upward. But that's not terribly important.



I forgot to tape labys to the backs! Can always add later.

Anyway, I taped them together from the backs, then flipped these around and taped the last junction from the front to form a tetrahedron.

After all that work, I ended up with a fairly powerful little item, though delicate and vulnerable.

Then I decided to make a large-ish **rectangle**. Note: unless you have some way of perceiving the energy, I do not recommend you undertake as complex a unit as this; slight differences in placement can make a large difference in energy.

On this unit I started putting 2 layers of taped-over printouts between each layer of foil. Why not? It only increases the energy dramatically, without costing you as much in copper.

Now, as mentioned in OTB 12, most labyrinths have a bit of a direction along the flat plane, in addition to the upward direction. This holds true of all the ones I mostly use, namely Chartres, Arras, Reims2, Dalby, Alasnan, Elypl. Some others, e.g. Amiens, St.Bertin, Maastricht, do not have a clear direction. Dransberg actually has more energy coming out the openings.

So, what I did in this unit was attempt to put a spin in it. Here we have 2 layer units, each consisting of a foil with pics taped on both sides. I'm about to set the back of the one on the left



on top of the one on the right. (Note that in placing these together, turning one foil 180 degrees around, vis-a-vis the other foil, tends to make a big difference.)

We know from coil work that a CW wind from the outside inward usually drives energy toward the viewer. Here you see how I do the backsides (the left plate) CCW, so that when flipped over the front of the other one, they will agree in direction. I placed the openings of the labyrinths facing outside.

I did a sloppy job cutting those rectangles; it would be more ideal to have a print-shop style of paper cutter.

Incidentally, I like variety: the energy seems stronger, usually, when I use different labyrinths, etc., and different patterns on the foils.

Now, remember I'm using somewhat thick foil, 1.4 mils, which does provide a bit of structural backbone. I decided to add a coil so I can hook this up to a circuit.

I twisted some 22g insulated phone wire into a 2-strand cable, and formed a simple spiral with it, and taped it securely in place.

Another type of coil that can be incorporated into these devices is the [hotplate coil](#).

In all, I used 6 layers of foil, with the coil sandwiched in the middle. I decided to just tack the corners of the 6 layer units together with a small amount of tape, as I may well re-open this unit at a later time to add more stuff. Those empty spaces on the foil can accomodate more small graphics.

Incidentally, that's one of the torus pics in the center, with Lakhovsky coil decals around it.

Then, I sandwiched the unit between 2 layers of corrugated cardboard, to hold everything in place and protect it. Guess what? I noticed that, surprisingly, **there is a dramatic energy and direction to the cardboard!** I was amazed. Attaching cardboard to one of these devices actually seems to increase the energy greatly. The smoother side is receptive, and the more corrugated-looking side is radiative, which is opposite what I would have expected. (Usually; I did find some that was more the other way around.)

Naturally, I took my copper-ink marker and drew symbols and words on both sides of the cardboard, too; mirror-image-wise on the backs, as I wanted a dominant energy direction. What I should have done for even greater power, is use 2, or even more, colors of ink, e.g. draw symbols with copper ink, then print the power words over that.

Whew! Close to 6 hours' work here, but it is very powerful and compact.

The pictures were taken with the coil simply passively closed on itself.



Now I'm getting into stuff that employs writing/drawing on both sides of all the paper/cardboard components, as well as the copper. A more powerful technology:

A hollow vessel. I wanted something hollow and open on one end for various uses. I took a half-gallon wide-mouth, squarish jar and taped 4 "doctored up" labyrinths on it, face in. Then I placed a single rectangle of copper foil over that, so as to wrap completely around the bottle. Then 4 torus pics over that.

After covering those with tape just for protection, I wrapped some bronze-wool (a very high-energy metal containing silicon) around all that. I wanted to see how well it worked for layering. Then a layer of cardboard. This felt pretty good.

Again, the drawing/writing is mirror-image-wise on the outside, to drive energy *in* to the center.

After taping on 4 more labyrinths, I added another layer of bronze wool, and this time I decided to spend more time doctoring the next layer of cardboard. How far can one push the concept of writing/drawing as much as possible on every layer? I don't know, but so far, the more the better (though I'm inclined to use some respect/sensitivity when drawing on the labyrinth faces; I suspect it may be possible to damage their action).

Close-up of the detail. You can make out the copper marker, black marker, and ball-point.

It took a while to make this, with mirror-image on the backside equally complex. But then I had one powerful piece of cardboard, long enough to jazz several chakras at once.

This felt quite a bit stronger than some pricey commercial items I have of similar thickness.

Really, if you're poor, can't afford resin, you can always scrounge up some cardboard and something to write with, and make devices for your home and car, etc. Put them under your bed/seat, behind the car seat, under your PC, tape small ones to appliances, carry them in your vest pocket, purse, whatever. Make 3 large cardboard triangles, and tape them together to make a tetrahedron.

Here it is to the left, taped on along with more labyrinths.

Next I added 4 more labyrinths. Then I discovered I had a Spurling-type ring laying around which fit snugly around it. It seemed to add a lot of energy if centered over the pics. I taped that on.

Also, on the bottom, I taped on a flat disc made of 3 layers of copper foil, a layer of cardboard, several torus and labyrinth pics, tape, and a Lakhovsky decal. This really directs energy toward the top. The bronze wool was exposed at the bottom of the unit before I placed this disc over that,



and the direct contact between the bare metals (copper and bronze) caused the bronze to be "lit up" energetically from this bottom plate.

The duct tape in the mouth is to prevent epoxy from dripping in when I cast it. I also taped the whole thing well with clear packing tape to prevent epoxy from leaking into the bronze, etc.

Then I cast (in stages to avoid overheating) the whole thing in a plastic food storage container, in a relatively low-density organite using mainly magnesium (another very fine-quality metal), crunched-up selenite, and a modest amount of powder additives. (The duct-taped jar at the top is a stopper to keep resin

out when I re-cast.) Why low-density? See Wanderingwizzer's [article](#) which states:

Low Density organite offers very little resistance to the orgone as it flows through the device. This means that the device is not very suited to cleaning the orgone, it will not convert DOR to OR with much efficiency. But, since it attracts the orgone and allows it to flow through it very easily, low density organite is useful for sending and receiving orgone energy, and for collecting and moving orgone energy from one place to another.

Actually, what I made here looks a lot like what he calls medium-density, but the point is, I did not want a real dense organite on the outside and bottom, to slow the flow inward and upward.

Remember, my components were all designed to drive energy inward and upward.

I did pour a thin layer of very dense stuff loaded with metallic minerals, etc. on the very inside bottom of the jar, in part to protect it from objects that may be dropped in. This dense layer is excited by all the energy being driven into it, and in turn transmits it well (is less insulative). A less-dense layer would tend to counteract the objective, by tending slightly to pull down energy. Elsewhere, WW has also pointed out that clear resin will draw in orgone from the environment, thus a person might leave a thin clear layer at the base of a cone casting, so that the finished product will take in energy more at the base. Essentially, clear resin draws in, whereas the more metal you add to it, the more it is prone to radiate. Cast organite in a copper pipe, and the metal surface will cause energy to radiate out.

It behooves one to keep in mind these dynamics of flow when casting. And layering! A layer of tape on the face of a piece of foil will tend to make it radiate less. I still will often cover a face with a paper pic and tape, because the net energy will still be stronger forward, due to the directionality of the symbols.

And I tend to use cardboard on the backs of things, as that is a thick organic layer.

TO BE CONTINUED..

Bucking Energy

It seems that 2 HHGs, TB's, whatever, base-to-base is approximately equivalent to 3 of the same units separately. I think this efficiency goes up more to the extent that the single units are designed to shoot energy baseward at each other.



large funky double-terminated TB

People have talked about "bucking" magnets together with the repelling poles forced together, as in a Bedini coil. (One of the meanings of "buck" is "to oppose directly and stubbornly; go against".) This pushing-against generates some energy phenomena. I think something similar happens when you buck any type of good energy at itself. Coils and crystals in orgonite are the main ways I accomplish this. This can be done within one cast item, or by glueing 2 units together.

If you glue 2 similar units together, you will, not surprisingly, end up with a unit that is twice as large. Yet, one doesn't want to make environmental gifts too large, as then they are easier to locate, especially on land. For this reason, a diffuse field caused by many items scattered about an area is preferable to one monster-field at one point, usually. Unless maybe you're right in the center of a vortex or something. So I often make my "double terminated" TB components in ice-cube trays, and stick them together with silicone seal.

Then I let the glue dry several days. Otherwise, it would remain uncured in the center after I do the next step. Next I cut some aluminum tape in half lengthwise to make it only 1" wide, then wrap a layer of it around some of the glued units in the middle, as if to tape the 2 cubes together. The energy goes up quite a bit from that.

But that looks pretty shiny and flashy like that; plus further energetic improvement is easily feasible.

Reich alternated layers of metal ("inorganic") and plastic ("organic") in his orgone accumulators. So I wrap a layer of electrical tape over the aluminum tape. (Note: brands of electrical tape can vary considerably in their energy quality!)

When one does this, the energy should go up quite a bit more. Though it has more of an implosive quality now, as orgone will tend to enter into the organic matter surface (and would radiate from any metal surfaces). So not only are the ice cubes pushing against each other, but the tape wrap is drawing in energy around the equator. Feels good, though.

Plus, the item looks kind of cool, something you could carry in your pockets and show off to people. The ugly junction between the cubes is all covered over. Looks like a cigarette lighter from another planet or something.

This shape is also convenient if you wish to stuff the pockets of your baggy jeans with these items prior to strolling around.

The last item in the above picture is made from 2 cubes I had built with a tipward energy direction. I had wondered if I could emulate one of Lorae's YoYo things (discussed on CB forum). I held them face-to-face, experimenting with distances. It seemed that almost, but not quite touching felt best. I put a single layer of electrical tape on the face of one of the cubes (to get a slight separation) then securely taped the cubes together face-to-face with black tape only. I like the energy of this even slightly better, but it is not a sturdy structure, nor as pleasant to handle, nor as aesthetic.



The larger item depicted at the top of the page is made from 2 oversize 8oz TBs glued together, and a 2" wide strip of aluminum tape, and wrapped with the black tape over that. Very impressive improvement.

One could do this with muffin TBs, too, cones, whatever.

Of course, in the environment, the tape will gradually deteriorate over time, but that should take years and meanwhile it has made the TB less shiny and more powerful.

The items you glue together need not be similar if you are not set on taping them. By adding an ice cube to this TB, I dramatically increased its energy. Both components do have cat coils driving energy at each other.

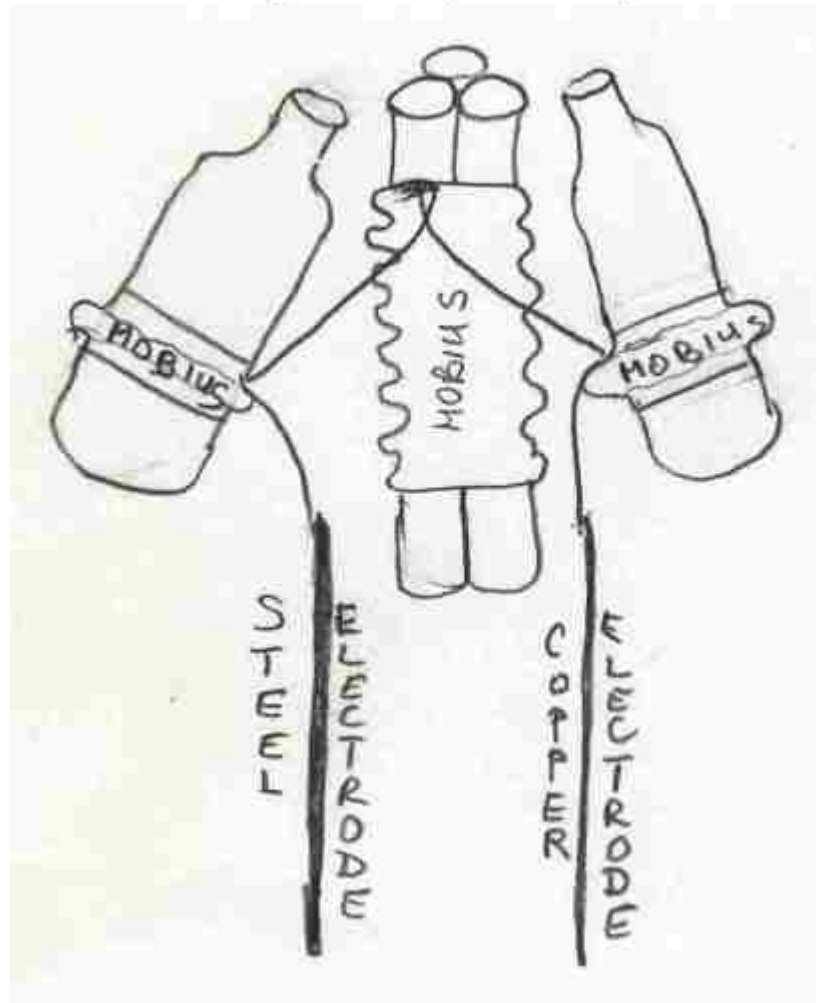
Loohan

Mobius-Wrapped Bottles in Series

This technique is mainly for making items to be securely buried in the earth. It has the advantage of being extremely powerful, yet cheap and easy.

Essentially, you put a mobius coil around each bottle with a certain tape layering over each coil, secure the bottles around the center piece, connect the coils in series, and plug the leads into an earth battery. See my [thread](#) on the CB forum. For more about earth batteries, see [this thread](#). There are several more threads on these batteries; another one is [here](#).

only 2 bottles depicted for clarity



You will need:

- One good mobius-wrapped or mobius-containing unit to build it around, e.g. a Trinit wand. (I have half a mind to try this with a tetrahedral HHG someday.) If you are orgonite-challenged, a mobius-wrapped bottle would do in the center, though orgonite and copper pipe do lend considerable synergy.
- 3 (or more, if you want to get creative) good bottles, either glass or clear plastic. Ideal would probably be 6, wired up in 2 sets of 3 bottles, like 2 triangles with each triangle separately wired. In other words, the current will flow in one set of 3 and back to the center piece, then go the opposite way through the other set of 3. I will try this someday soon.
- Wire suitable for mobius coils (I have used 18g and 14g with great results.)
- "Organic" tape. Black electrical tape is probably best. (Note: brands of electrical tape can vary considerably in their energy quality!) One could also use cellophane packing tape, but it's longevity will probably be less.
- 2" wide Aluminum tape (inexpensive at hardware stores).
- One copper earth electrode about 2 ft. long, or longer if your earth is very permeable. (I use bare 8g wire.)
- One steel electrode of the same length. I have used rebar electrodes in the past, but they didn't work properly after a few months, for reasons unknown; they were not rusty. Galvanized conduit pipe still works superbly after several months. However, rebar is very useful to pound into the soil to pre-drill the hole for inserting the copper wire. I use locking pliers to pull it back out. And it works pretty well as an electrode for shorter applications, e.g. campouts. [Note: if your soil

is very rocky and 2' is too long to be practicable, shorter lengths will do on these electrodes, particularly if they are driven into the bottom of a hole. If they are too shallow, they will be more prone to reduced effectiveness when the earth is dry.]

□ I also like using electricians' twist-connectors to connect up the wires.

□ High-energy water. Sally's water is quite good, using 2nd generation made with distilled water. Lately, however, I have found another water that feels even better to me, which will be discussed in the next OTB, which will be on labyrinths. Actually, I now tape labyrinths to the bottle, as described in OTB 12, protecting them with aluminum tape.

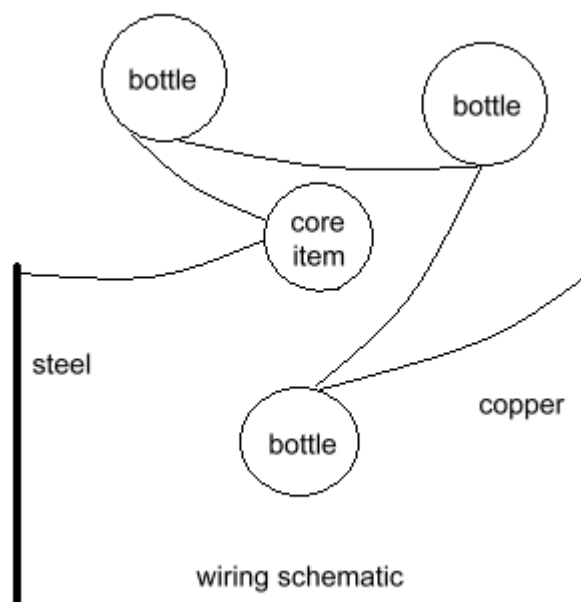
The parameters are pretty flexible. You want the bottles and coils to be alike. I've used glass bottles of around 1 liter (though larger ones would be better) with coils made from perhaps 40 feet of wire each (make them longer on bigger bottles). You can use a toroidal mobius, or the simple spiral wrap described on my [mobius coil page](#). Though my preference, for ease of constructions as well as power, is the last type on that page, made similarly to a scarab coil. Leave the end wires sticking out (on the center peice, too). Tape each coil in postion around its bottle using the aluminum tape. Then cover this tape with the organic tape. Then put another layer of aluminum tape over that (I have not yet tried further layers). This gives a bit of a Reichian orgone-accumulator effect. No need to stop at 2 layers, in fact; so far I've done as much as 5, and each additional layer added a lot more energy. It might be prudent to ensure that orgonite is a component of any many-layered wrapped device.

Remember that water expands when it freezes, so leave an air space of at least 10%.

Then, situate the bottles around the center piece (not as easy as it sounds) equidistantly if possible.

Connect the 4 mobius coils in one long series, leaving 2 leads open. Connect these to the 2 earth electrodes. If you have a multimeter, you might check the current across the electrode terminals before hooking up the coil wires.

OK, there is something amiss with the above picture; it suggests you would want to interrupt the flow between the outer bottles with a trip to the center piece and back. I wouldn't do that, though. I would link all 3 bottles together, for example as depicted below:



Excerpt from my original field report:

I hooked up all the coils in series in one loop, using electricians' twist-on connectors, and arranged the bottles around the wand. Sloppily; the bottles weren't even close to equidistant in their positions. Probably would be better if they were, but it was real awkward trying to do all this with only 2 hands without breaking loose the wire connections.

I taped the bottles in position with cellophane packing tape. I needed it to hold everything together long enough to carry this contraption over to the big hole I'd dug. I taped some aluminum tape over the cellophane tape; what the heck. Tried to cover any exposed wires with aluminum tape, too, in the hope that it will make it unattractive to gophers. Had 2 wire ends left sticking out.

Placed the mess in the hole. Also shoved in a length of rebar and a length of 8g bare copper wire (earth battery electrodes). Luckily the clay soil wasn't rocky. Note that I planted these electrodes in the bottom of the hole, with a few inches poking out. Wrapped the stripped wire ends around the respective electrodes, wrapped the connections with electrical tape.

WOW! Felt pretty awesome.

Filled the hole partway, placed a big piece of quartzite over it, filled it up to ground level.

Impressive field!

No waiting for this to power up. I looked up at the sky; chemtrails eroding overhead. Even though i was trying to shoot down into the ground! [Note: it later turned out that the local quartzite had the unusual quality of busting trails when stimulated. This type of unit does not bust chemtrails ordinarily. For more about this quartzite, [click here](#).]

The energy around here has felt super-clean and totally positive since.

Update June/04: There is some circumstantial evidence to suggest that this sort of gizmo is very effective against droughts!

Update Oct/04: Even more evidence of drought-busting power this month. This time I used a huge orgonite unit in the center, containing 500'+ of mobius coils, and 3 1-gallon clear plastic jars with plastic lids. I put a big [potbelly coil](#) in each jar, along with pieces of marked-on copper foil ([OTB 9](#)), chunks of quartz, etc.

This resulted in quite copious rain, beginning 10 days later.

Although I have not tried it, I suspect that 3 such jars together, with no other device in the center, would also work well, at least if a muffin-sized orgonite piece were put in each jar.

Update Nov/04: Earth batteries can be capricious over time. I started a [thread](#) about this. If you make the unit as described above, it will probably have subtle energy flowing through it for years, but maybe not the measurable voltage. Without the voltage it is weaker, but still worthwhile. The unit mentioned in the previous update apparently ran well enough without voltage to bust a drought (it was too dry, and there were other malfunctions in the battery series for it produce measurable voltage.)

It may be preferable, where appropriate, to have the electrodes sticking out of the surface of the ground. That way they can be monitored occasionally, and tweaked if not producing voltage. Apparently, pulling out and moving the electrodes may be necessary after several months.

Update Jan/05: the original unit I made, the only one with buried electrodes, was still doing excellent when I checked on it 10 months later.

Update May,2005: I have an easier idea that would probably work as a drought-buster.

Mobius Coils

Disclaimer: I am **not** an expert on mobius coils, merely offering my impressions from a limited amount of fooling around with them.

This page will likely evolve over time.

There are many different types of mobius coils, most of which I know little or nothing about.

Warning! Mobius coils are not necessarily inherently safe. Don Croft said that the type of mobius coil he makes (single-knot mobius coil) is safe, provided one either puts a crystal in it or places a boundary wire around it. Otherwise it can cause undesirable energy phenomena. He powers them with a 15hz frequency generator; I do not know whether this caveat applies to passive (unpowered) mobius coils as well. I am of the impression, though, that orgonite and/or water can be substituted for a quartz crystal, as could various other stones. Quartz is nevertheless very well-suited.

From a very interesting article at <http://www.insightofnc.com/articles38.htm>:

Scalar waves are produced when two electromagnetic waves of the same frequency are exactly out of phase (opposite to each other) and the amplitudes subtract and cancel or destroy each other. The result is not exactly an annihilation of magnetic fields but a transformation of energy back into a scalar wave. This scalar field has reverted back to a vacuum state of potentiality.

Scalar waves can be created by wrapping electrical wires around a figure eight in the shape of a möbius coil. When an electric current flows through the wires in opposite directions, the opposing electromagnetic fields from the two wires cancel each other and create a scalar wave.

Just don't ask me to define "scalar". I'm just the wire-bender.

The best tutorial for making a continuous-knot toroidal mobius is found on [Jon Logan's site](#). Single-knot mobius coils are what Don Croft uses, and there used to be a tutorial at cloud-busters.com, but it was not entirely clear.

I confess I have as yet never made the latter, though some assert they are more powerful. Intuitively, I really like the flowing quality of the continuous-knot ones, which are also easier to make.

[Note 10/14/04: Lately I have been favoring the type of mobius coil described at the bottom of this page more. It is easier to make, and quite good.]

One characteristic of mobius coils is that they are highly responsive to ambient energy input: the life-force in one's hands, for example. For this reason, I have been wrapping wands with them, generally using a simple spiral wrap around the pipe instead of the doughnut shape. The doughnut shape is probably somewhat superior (better output per unit of wire) but less wieldy or practicable in many situations.

Al Gray swears by relatively small mobius coils out of thin wire for his Trinitite and other wands, in which he wraps several small coils made out of one section of cable around the pipe. This is similar to what is used in Power Wands. So far, I have not really used this method, exactly.

A few tips I've learned from my unsystematic muddling so far:

□ It is not necessary to double the wire over twice; once will do nicely (that is, make a 2-strand cable instead of the orthodox 4). Many other experimenters have tried this, and I think we are unanimous on this point. For me it is a matter of practicality; if 4 is reasonably feasible, considering wire size, space available for it, malleability of the resultant cable, etc., then I will use 4.

I have also made ones with 8 strands.

□ When twisting the wire: a tip from Kininigan: "Avoid resonance - the 'standing wave effect' - as that puts excessive twists near the chuck. Try varying the speed and tension. Always run the wire a little slack, but not enough to 'curl up'."

I have inadvertently twisted off (broken) the cable before by using too much tension. I was able to unravel the ends and reconnect them. You want just enough tension to keep the cable from escaping out in a sideways goiter.

□ For making doughnut-shaped ones, there is an optimal range of length of the twisted cable. Meaning, if the twisted cable is too long, it will be quite impracticable to feed it through itself. (But it can still be used to wrap spirally around a wand, cylindrical HHG, bottle, etc. More on this application [later](#).)

□ Wire type: Jon Logan feels that thicker wire is a bit better for passive use, and thinner for electrified, and that solid is better than multistrand wire. My own experience is too haphazard to confirm or dispute this, but my impression is it's all good.

Magnet wire (which has only a very thin coat of insulation) I have found somewhat difficult to make the doughnut variety with. When using heavy magnet wire, e.g. 14g, it is difficult to bend smoothly. When using thinner wire, e.g. 20g, one should secure the open-ended side, a few inches from the ends, in a clamp or something, and chuck the closed end in the drill; otherwise the ends wrap so tightly in the drill that they are near-impossible to elegantly unravel to make the ends available for connecting.

□ How to power them: The orthodox way is to use a low-voltage frequency generator such as Don's Terminator zapper or a software frequency generator such as [the NCH toner](#), but I and others have found these coils to be quite effective used passively (no juice) as long as the circuit is closed i.e. the wire ends connected together. This is very convenient for environmental gifts and sleek wands. One can even tune the passive mobius with one or more potentiometers, a great idea pioneered by Jon Logan who has kindly published [a tutorial](#).

My preference for powering at this time is the **earth battery**, which in this case is essentially 2 electrodes of different metals, e.g. galvanized conduit pipe and copper pipe, stuck into the earth a couple feet deep. In reasonably moist soil, this usually yields .6 to .8+ volt but with the most wonderful energy quality. After being accustomed to it, the 15hz zapper vibe felt intolerably wimpy and unpleasant to me.

There may be voltage fluctuations, even polarity reversals at times, moreso in some locations than others. A cheap multimeter is needed.

My second choice is the passive potentiometer tuner. That's what I have in my vehicle, with

several interconnected mobius-containing units on one circuit. I tune the energy to my taste at various times.

But some people who are less lazy than myself (e.g. Bruce Stenulson) can do remarkable things with electrified frequency tuners, and probably should.

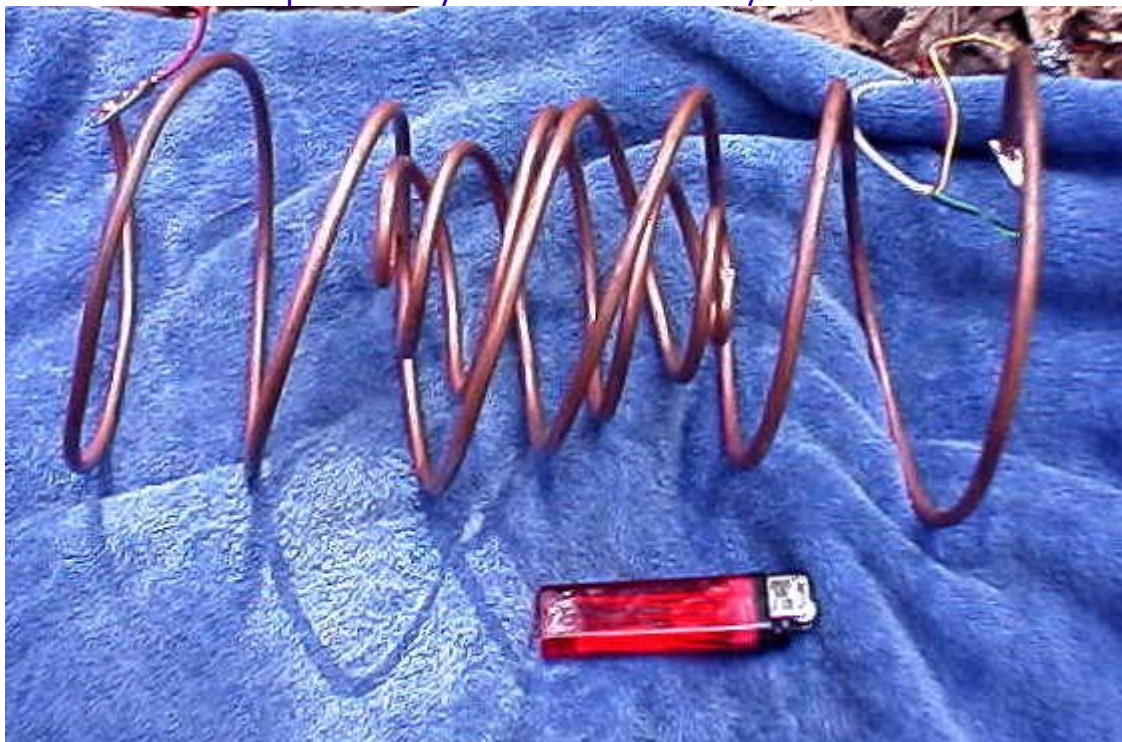
My very limited experimentation suggests that it is not worthwhile to put a potentiometer on the same circuit as an earth battery; indeed, I doubt it is possible to improve on the quality of the earth battery energy.

However, I am speaking here of an earth battery that is a good distance from 60hz electrical pollution, on well-organized ground. It appears that in urban areas, the coil may resonate with the toxic artificial frequency they like to feed us. At least someone reported this impression. This might not be that bad, though, for orgone devices buried in the ground; my impression is that it works excellently that way even in a populated area. I feel the coil, etc. are effective tools for converting harmful energy into benign. But thought I'd mention it just in case.

□ One of the best things to put in the loop with a mobius coil is one or more other mobius coils! Whether passive or powered by an earth battery. I have not tried this with a frequency generator yet, but Jon said that he had trouble getting the various coils (hooked up in series) in phase that way.

It doesn't seem to matter when plugged into the earth battery, though; indeed I highly recommend putting several devices in series on one loop fed by an earth battery. The coils feed off each other.

This coil is powered by such a circuit. Can you feel the vibe?



□ If you wrap the coil with aluminum foil or aluminum tape, it seems to really improve the power. Al Gray got us started on that habit. Lately I have been getting into wrapping with aluminum, then (a la Reichian orgone accumulator) a layer of cellophane tape or electrical tape. Note that some brands of electrical tape have a very dull energy, and others very good energy; there is some cheap Taiwanese tape around that I prefer.

Then (room providing) more layers, as described more fully below.



Spiral Wrap Mobius Coils:

For many applications, a thinner profile is desirable. I like the energy of a doughnut-shaped mobius around a crystal, but it is awkward to hold in the hand, and, worse, difficult to cover with the hand, so as to maximize its uptake of one's personal chi. One way is to make a series of smaller coils, as is done in a Power Wand or AI's creations. Somehow, though, I've gotten into just doing a spiral wrap with the twisted cable.

This is useful for a wand or a long crystal, but also for a cylindrical orgonite creation, e.g. a CB base to be recast. I have also done this on truncated-cone units, cast in a yoghurt cup or a tumbler.

Here's the way I've been doing **spiral wrap mobius** coils lately:

I double or quadruple over the wire and twist it in a drill. Wrap it around the pipe or whatever in a direction opposite to the twist.

Then tape it in place with aluminum tape. Then I place one or more labyrinth pics ([OTB 12](#)) face inward over the tape (I would have put them under the coil, too, actually) and tack in place with bits of clear tape. Then, as in a traditional orgone accumulator, I cover the aluminum with a layer of "organic" plastic, specifically, clear cellophane packing tape or electrical tape, then copper foil. (I happen to have some great copper foil, very dull and rough on one side, and shiny on the other.) Using foil allows one to turn the **shiny side in**. The rough side is yin, the shiny side yang; the objective in some cases is to draw chi from the operator's hands **into** the pipe or crystal, if that's what you are working with. It may not matter for wrapping other devices, depending on what you are trying to make it do, though personally, I like the centripetal, implosive kind of energy further discussed in [OTB 10](#). See [OTB 9](#) for info on maximizing copper foil.. Many layers.

If making a copper wand, you may wish to bare the wire ends and tape them around the pipe, so the pipe itself is connected to the wire. This also seems to benefit the energy. And one can always undo the tape at the end, and temporarily connect the coil to an earth battery or whatever if one desires.

The longest mobius coil I have made was with 500' of 14g plastic-insulated wire, doubled over, i.e. probably close to 200' of cable after the shrinkage resulting from doubling and twisting.) This was spirally-wrapped one layer thick, taped in place with aluminum tape, and the wrap continued back over the tape the other way. Repeated 3 or 4 times. Was it worth the hassle? Not until I then did my "eclectic layering" using copper foil, tape, and labyrinths (see OTBs 9 & 12) which amped it up big time.

In February, 2004, Kininigin came out with the **scarab coil**. Here's a [tutorial](#). This is a fairly intense little passive coil. Some people make smaller ones and wear them as rings, and credit them with amazing powers. Some put them on the ends of [CB pipes](#) for an extra boost.

Personally, I much prefer the quality of the energy if I twist the wires CW instead of CCW, and it feels stronger to me, too. Not being particularly psychic, I don't know whether they lose their reputed power against evil critters this way, though. I'm hoping someone will try it and offer feedback someday.



Kininigan suggests applying these construction techniques to mobius coils, too. I have done this with some small mobius coils so far, and find it much easier to make them this way (a caduceus wind instead of the toroidal mobius wrap I was using) plus they are stronger. Even with the circuits broken as in the ones depicted here. Especially when I add the little passive outer spiral wraps you see here. I used 2 pieces of copper wire, 6.66" long, one going CW and one going CCW for these latter. Selenite is in the middle.

The coils, like the scarab coils proper, have a direction. If wound left over right, as Kin suggests results in a coil in which the energy goes mainly out the end away from where the wire ends end up. Also this striated selenite has a definite direction, which I put agreeing with the coils here.

I have also used this caduceus-style mobius technique to make mobius coils around 1-gallon jugs to make an item as described in OTB 11. Used about 30' of 18g on each one. Marked the centers of the twisted section, excluding the ends. Wrapped the wires directly on the bottle, which left them rather snug. I happen to have a bunch of very small plastic ty-bands, and I slipped some of those under the coils to cinch them in place. Seems to work quite well. Due to my impressions with the scarab coils, I only use a CW twist (forward mode with the drill).

Update May, 2005: A while back Archie shared with me a discovery he'd made: a mobius coil can be passively driven with a magnet. Put one lead on the north end and one lead on the south. You need to be able to discern WHICH lead goes on which end, as one will work a lot better than the other. Also, even a passive mobius alone will have a + side and a minus side. You want to make sure the + side faces toward the business end of the crystal.

Anyway, this magnet thing feels pretty impressive, if strong magnets are used. I just did this with a stack of neodymium magnets. Also taped a piece of hematite and a bismuth pellet to the mags for synergy. This works well in conjunction with a potentiometer tuner arrangement. Makes it much more powerful, but still needs no electrical input.

About Orgone & Radionics➡

Orgone fields can carry information in the form of wave patterns. Bioenergy and magnetism are only slightly different forms of the same Aether. Aether is a cosmic omnipresent energy that is successively split down into a spectrum throughout material existence. Different ranges in the spectrum derived from Aether are manifest as matter and the electromagnetic spectrum. Bioenergy is part of the Electromagnetic spectrum. Bioenergy and the magnetic field generated by electrical current are close to each other in the spectrum and closely mutually influence each other. My research has led me to believe that Bioenergy is more magnetic than electrical in its nature and may indeed be simply a true form of what we partially conceive of as magnetism. Magnetic fields can carry information, radio waves are an example of this. When a wave carries information through a magnetic field it is called a radio transmission. When a wave carries information through a Bioenergy field it is called radionic data.

Devices which both generate bioenergy and emit bioenergy wave patterns can be thought of as transmitting antennas, and the wave pattern is the signal to be transmitted. Imagine that the Bioenergy wave pattern (radionic data) produced by a certain element from the periodic table is used as a signal and transmitted. To varying degree, the presence of that element appears to be "simulated" in the area covered by the effect. I theorize that a subtle projected image of an atom is produced which can, under correct circumstances, behave at least partially like a real atom in a chemical process. In fact, if you have ever heard of quantum physics then you would probably say that's exactly what an atom is anyway.

With further research into this aetherochemical effect, it is possible that many industrial dependencies on pharmaceuticals or petrochemicals could be reduced or eliminated. The potential industrial applications for this technology are virtually unlimited. Every day around the world a

growing ever-growing number of people use radionics + homeopathy + alternative energy methods for healing and other purposes. With the advent of Orgone Matrix Material, Radionics machines became much more powerful.

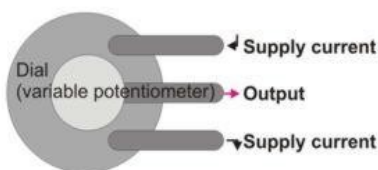
The designs on this page are simple, easy-to-put together from readily available materials, and well within the range of any tinkers' skills. In our [info](#) section, you can learn more about orgone. Radionics information is below. Please feel free to copy these pictures to your hard drive if you find them useful. I hope that these schematics will demystify some of the simpler aspects of a radionics machine for you do-it-yourselfers out there who want to make their own, or for those of you simply curious about how it works.

In simple terms, this kind of orgone radionics machine is basically a closed loop circuit, which you tune by adjusting the dials. It may not make sense from a conventional electronics standpoint, but that is because it is a radionic circuit and not an electronic circuit. When you put a sample into the witness well, you are introducing interference into that circuit. When you adjust the dials so that the circuit is resonant to a component of the interference you have introduced, then you are 'tuned in' to that sample. This state of resonance with the sample produces a change in the way that the EM fields of the machine and your body interact, causing the 'stick' where your fingers stick to the pad. With a bit of practice, anyone can use a stick pad. Alternately, you could use a [pendulum](#) over the stick pad and dowse to determine when the dials are adjusted correctly for a given purpose.

About the 'dials' used to make radionics machines: it is not necessary that they be calibrated dials, any variable resistor will work. They (variable resistors) are called potentiometers. I have successfully used dials ranging in size from tiny little PCB mount tuning pots up to your average volume dial for a home stereo. I also use slide controls. Larger dials like those used for volume controls on audio equipment are more durable than PCB mount pots, but either will work.

Any potentiometer will work. It matters that you have variable resistance. A potentiometer is just a variable resistor. They do not have to be calibrated dials. However, the number combinations that you wind up with (on the dials) will be unique to your machine. Keep notes on the rates for various samples. They will always be the same on your machine, but they will not be the same number combination on two machines, unless the two machines are identical in componentry, right down to the length of wires used to connect the parts and pieces together.

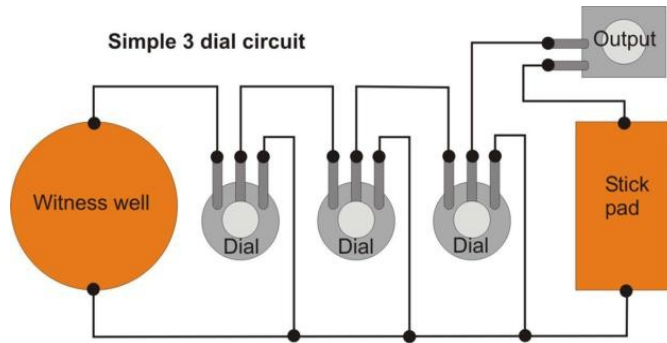
Many potentiometers have 3 leads in the footprint. These are the kind I have shown here. Often, the center lead is the output, and for that reason I have drawn the circuits here with the center lead shown as the output. When you get your dials, it is a good idea to check and make sure that you know which terminal is the output, and proceed accordingly. The easiest way to do this is to test with a multimeter and check the resistance between 2 different leads at a time. Test left - cent, right - center, and left - right. Turn the dial as you test the resistance and see if it changes. You will find that two of the leads have either no resistance or a fixed resistance between them, while one of the leads has variable resistance that changes when you adjust the dial or slide on the potentiometer. The one that changes is the one that I am calling the 'output' on this page, and I have shown it to be the center lead in these schematics. Of the remaining two leads, it doesn't matter if they are as shown in the pic below or inverted.



A potentiometer of this type is designed to run a supply current across two of the leads (that's what the two outside terminals do) and allow a variable amount of that current to pass through to the center terminal. Either linear or logarithmic will work.

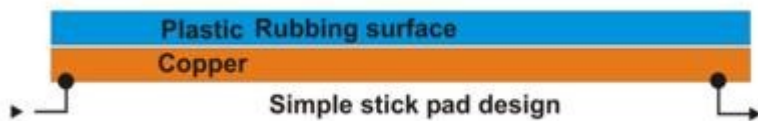
As for the resistance value of the potentiometers, I do not see that it matters a great deal at the simplest level of application. I have used many different resistor values for this kind of a circuit, between 100 ohms 1 Mega Ohm max resistance ought to work. I recommend for simplicity 0 -20K or 0-50K pots. You shouldn't have too much trouble finding dials, as they are fairly common, and easily salvaged from old electronics, or bought from an [electronics supply](#) store.

Simple 3 Dial



This diagram shows a basic, easy-to-make radionics tuner. This circuit includes a witness well and a stick pad. In circuits like this I often use a 3.5mm 2-conductor audio jack to connect to the mobius coil output. You could alternately connect the output from this circuit directly to your mobius coil, and leave the jack out. Solder or crimp the connections marked with a dot.

The stick pad is made from a simple piece of copper flashing, covered by a layer of plastic. Use plastic tape or thin plastic sheet. To use it, you gently rub it with the fingers or thumb of one hand while adjusting the dials with the other hand. When you get the dial 'tuned in' you will feel a different sensation in the fingers which are touching the pad.

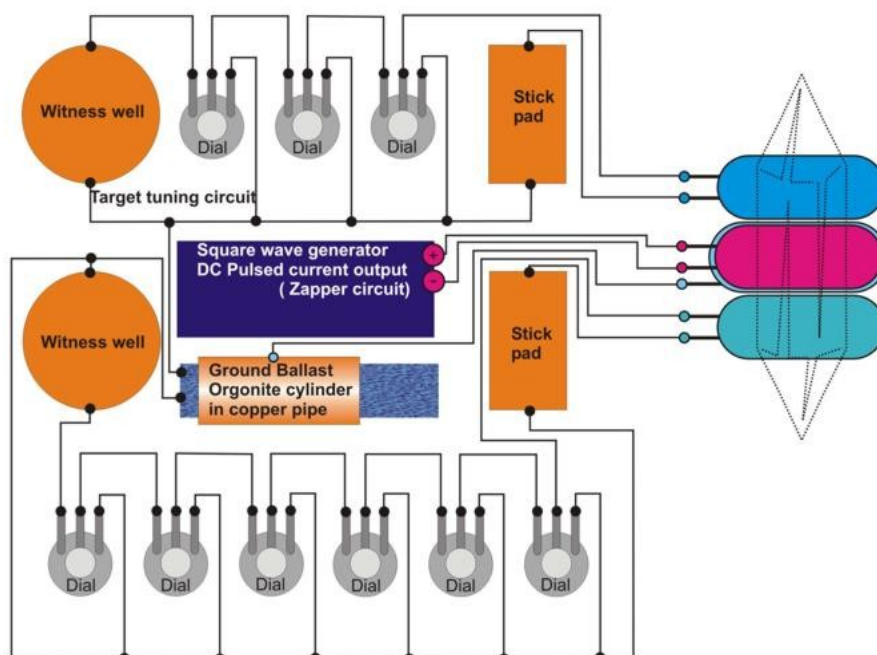


For the witness well you can use either a simple piece of sheet metal as above but with no plastic covering for the witness well, or a small metal can, cup or bowl. Copper pipe end caps work well.

If you want a more advanced and powerful output for this circuit that employs Orgone Matrix Material, you can [Make an Orgone Field Pulser](#) or check out the [Ring Generator](#).

Simple 9 Dial

The circuit below is a bit more complex, it incorporates 3 mobius coils around a common quartz core. In very simple terms, the output is a 3 channel scalar interferometer. 2 channels are used to modulate information and 1 channel (center) is used as a carrier. The diagram should also give you an idea of how to mount the mobius on the crystal. If you are making the simple circuit above, you can just use one [mobius](#) coil instead of the 3 shown below.



Top of the circuits is a 'target' circuit. This decides where to send the energy. It is the one with 3 dials, and it drives the uppermost mobius coil on the xtal. The coil is in the outgoing stream of energy.

Next is a basic zapper circuit, a square wave generator. The [zapper](#) circuit drives the center mobius on the xtal. The coil is at the center of the energy field in & around the xtal. The center coil can be enclosed in a grounded shroud as shown, or a small ORAC. The shroud is an optional improvement. The circuit will work without it. It acts to reduce the EM emissions of the center coil so that the two tuning coils are influenced more by scalar / radionic data and less by the EM carrier signal.

The ground ballast is a cylinder of [HD orgonite](#) inside of a short length of copper pipe. The ground ballast is an optional improvement, the circuit will work without it. It recovers some of the EM energy and converts it into Bioenergy which is injected back into the circuit. If you omit the ground ballast then connect the ground wire from the center coil shroud to the negative lead of the zapper output.

The Lower coil is connected to the 'trend' tuning circuit. This circuit decides what kind of energy it is that you are sending. The coil is positioned on the incoming stream of energy. The trend has 6 dials for finer tuning, and the target has 3 which imo is more than enough for accuracy.

The Crystal for this circuit does not have to be of exceptional quality - cracks / chips / inclusions are ok, but for a machine like this it should be at least 1" x 1" x 4" and preferably larger. It does not have to be a double terminated crystal like in the diagram. A cut quartz obelisk will work just as well.

The radionic circuits shown here are a very simple version, and variations on a basic wiring method used by many orgone & radionics manufacturers / researchers.

I plan to release another ebook this summer with more detailed information on radionics circuits and outputs. Have fun :)

Powders in Orgonite

I find that to make real strong orgonite, I need to mix a lot of high-energy powders into the resin. I use metals, metallic compounds and metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, herbs, activated charcoal, special ashes, a bit of clay.

In the beginning, I made orgonite with just resin, epoxy, stones, and coils. Then a bit later added crushed pyrite, etc. in relatively small amounts. Now it's to the point where I mix in as much powder as the epoxy will bear (which is quite a bit) and sometimes no larger metal particles at all (good for thin discs).

Some of the guys who were making orgonite before Don Croft came along have always made it with just a mix of powders, and even believe shavings and BBs are a disgrace to orgonite. I haven't gotten that impression; see my [page on comparing](#). Certainly, for generously gifting the environment, it makes sense to use free or cheap metal resources that do work well, and mix powders into it.

I have been batching up powder mixes that contain only high-energy ingredients. The jar of dry powder alone has a real strong, rich vibe. Most of these powders are listed [here](#). It is possible that orgonite ingredients that approximate a diverse blend of nutrients are going to be more beneficial to have near living things. It is also possible that herbs can transmit some of their efficacy via orgonite. Some people are experimenting with mixing pharmaceutical drugs in, and claiming to experience effects from them. I have scant interest in pharmaceuticals, but the

principle might well apply with herbs, homeopathic cell salts, etc. I suspect there is a lot of workability to it, but am still pretty new to using herbs in orgonite.

As much as possible, I try to get ingredients fine enough to stay suspended and pour through metal shavings. However, if you are making orgonite with a thick mix and no shavings, you can use some coarser ingredients.

Resin issues: I use Kleer-Kote epoxy from shopmaninc.com, which works excellent with a lot of powders mixed in. The powders only seem to add to the viscosity (up to a point) and make it penetrate well, leaving no bubbles (providing the epoxy was warm enough) at the surface where it sat in the mold. However, a thick mix will often leave a rough, finely bubbled, surface at the top of the pour, maybe even a slight bulge in the center. I think this depends on warmth, and on how thick the mix is.

You want to keep your curing cool, so it doesn't smoke and bubble, leaving an unsightly top surface and volatilizing lithium ions, volatile herbal essences, and other good things.

Kleer-Kote epoxy full of powders will heat up on a pour larger than a tray of ice-cubes. I understand polyester sets up hotter with powders, too. When feasible, I set the molds in a charged-water bath both to conduct a charge into the curing resin, and to draw away heat. Be sure the jacket of water around the mold is large enough. I once had a big pour overheat badly because the water container wasn't big enough, and the water got hot.

I poured that item too fast, also. On real big items, I now pour only a small fraction, wait an hour or so, pour a bit more, etc.

Even on medium-small pours, it is often best to do more than one pour.

I haven't used polyester resin in a couple years. Be experienced with it before adding too many powders. Also, from what I remember, polyester does not keep heavier particles like pyrite sand afloat; heavy ingredients will sink to the bottom.

If you get into make fine "medicinal" units with fancy herbs, you might want to switch to epoxy. I say this because I suspect that the harsh toxic peroxide catalyst used with polyester may have a bit of a deleterious effect on herbs.

My epoxy has about a 45 minute pot life, the label says. I never keep it around without pouring for very long.

Since it takes longer to set up, that means it will seep into any absorbent organic ingredients like herbs, especially leafy herbs. I once mixed a goodly amount of very dry sage tops powder into the mix, and had shrinkage occur as it cured. In subsequent pours, I have been careful to be moderate in the use of leafy matter, and to add the herb powders first (after mixing the epoxy components) and stirring real well and letting them sit a few minutes before stirring in the metal/mineral mix. I keep the two mixes separate.

In my most recent pours, I used about 1/4 herbs and 3/4 metal/mineral mix, which seems to work well.

Herbs are more perishable, and should be stored in a cool, dark, place. Though the best herbs to use are probably those that do not lose much potency due to degradation of oils over time. I have had lavender oil, stored in a dark place at room temperatures, go very weak after a few years. It was in a small, tight jar, so I suspect that volatilization of compounds was less a factor than deterioration.

Orgonite should pretty much lock in volatile compounds, especially if epoxy is used, but they may still degrade over time. Unless the orgonite has a significant preservative effect; I don't know

about that.

This doesn't mean I avoid aromatic herbs, but I prefer to rely mostly on less volatile ones, like **turmeric**, for example, which is a very good herb for orgonite. It has quite a powerful field. It is also a beneficial herb, especially for the liver.

One of my readers sent me a pound of turmeric he got for \$2.69 at an Indian ethnic grocery store in a US city. Many other great ingredients are similarly cheap. You may be in or near a town with such a market. If so, you should pick up some ingredients.

Of all the powders you are likely to find at such a place, I most highly recommend you invest in some **sindhooram** AKA **sindur**, if you can discern energy and feel it is potent. Some isn't. \$1 for 1/4 cup in a small bag. This actually does not contain herbs, but is powdered decomposed iron compounds (like pyrite) I am told, with an incredible vibe. Very strong. That is, if you get a good batch! Here's a [scan](#) of two almost identical packages of a common brand. One is far better than the other. The second one is not worth buying.

What is most amazing about this substance is, if you make a paste with a bit of it and some vegetable oil or ghee, maybe also a small pinch of turmeric, and rub it on any metal object, it will greatly increase the energy of it. Even aluminum tape, let alone copper pipe, coils, etc. It also is very good on stones. Quartz picks up quite a charge from a rubdown.

I'm still pretty new at this, but so far feel that turmeric is the dominant herb to use, of those that I have used. On my last batch I used 3 parts turmeric, 1 part ginger, 1 part hot chili powder (cayenne is fine, too). Hot pepper of any kind and ginger are reputed to make sinners want to come clean.

There are many good herbs I have not yet tried. Dandelion root is strong, and has no significant volatile essence. This would probably be very good. Ashwagandha is an important Indian tonic herb.

I am advised that it is not ideal to stir too many different herbs into the mix. Additional herbs may be best added as whole pills, or little balls of herb rolled with honey. This is because herbs and traditional Eastern herbal formulas have a distinct signature that might get muddled in a complex mix. Incidentally, homeopathic cell salts can also be added using the whole little pills. Biochemic Phosphates complex is a very good one.



Are Metal Shavings Good?

Now, I had heard the assertion (on the part of a certain prominent person) that one should not put lathe turnings or BBs in orgonite, as only fine powders are best.

Being of open mind, I finally got around to subjecting this to a small semblance of a test on February 1, 2005.

I had made up some shallow ice cube units for someone. The only shavings I used were pure Mg. These are pretty fine shavings.

The resin had a lot of fine powders, metallic, mineral, and herbal, mixed in. (I do agree this is a good thing to do!) Some super-nice ingredients.

I made 1 tray with almost no metal shavings, only a small pinch in each mold in one tray, and in the second tray I packed in the usual amount. In the first tray I used somewhat more of the powders (which did have a fairly high metallic content) to compensate for lack of shavings. In the second

tray, I also added a few zinc-plated BBs to each mold.

All units had the same kind of small cat coil, and a similar amount of selenite chunks. No quartz crystals other than the sand in the mix.

I temporarily taped them together in pairs. One of these below is made from 2 of the ones with shavings and some BBs, the other with 2 with almost no shavings and no BBs:



Which is which? Which is best? Slide your mouse pointer over one, then the other. Some people can feel the vibes that way. [answer](#)

By the way, those units are about 1 inch tall. Each individual cube is about 1/2" tall.

Admittedly, this is not a comprehensive test. I need a government grant so I can study this stuff more systematically. Ideally, I would have put equal amounts of Mg in each type, powdered in one and shavings in the other.

Also, the second tray had zinc (BBs) while the first had no zinc.

Still, though.

Perhaps the powder rule does apply if one uses speakers to drive the organite, which I have yet to try.



I did pour a small muffin shape out of pure powders only, no coil, BBs, shavings, nothing but powders/sands. A pretty dense mix. And it did come out pretty decent, actually:

The top surface is rough-looking, but the others are very smooth.

Nice energy.

Based on this limited experience, I conclude that putting shavings in organite is not likely to ruin it for our purposes, and likewise, one can make pretty decent organite with no shavings.

Some people have great difficulty finding lathe turnings or the like, and might like to think about just buying powders. I have some info on good powders at my [minerals page](#) about 2/3 of the way down, but need to add a lot more info to this soon.

Minerals in Organite

Disclaimer: Some of the info here has been corroborated by others, but much of it is just my opinion, based on nothing more objective than what feels good to me. Hopefully, the language I use in describing the effects of various minerals will give you some indication of the subjectivity level.

What combinations feel powerful to me may or may not, usually or always, translate to greater range and power. I simply am not sure yet. When in doubt, follow your own intuition. It is possible that different people have different responses to some minerals, due to healing issues, geography, or other factors. Also, too many different kinds of stones can be disadvantageous; apparently the frequencies of some stones cancel out those of others. It is good to be energy-sensitive or a good dowser if you venture into creative combinations. Sometimes the addition of an expensive stone is of little advantage or worse.

Breaking up stones: Some of these stones seem better when broken up into smallish pieces of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. Some of them are damn tough to break. I use an old pressure-cooker salvaged from the trash, and a hammer. However, for some things, the hammer is inadequate, and I use an improvised battering ram for these (one of those 5' long heavy steel pick/bars with a big steel butt.) Some pieces will tend to bounce out, which is wasteful and can be dangerous. Take proper precautions, which include putting a layer of heavy paper, plastic, or old blue jeans, etc. over the rocks.

Also, when you break rocks up, you will end up with some fine powdery stuff which is great to use stirred into epoxy. But beware! Unless maybe you are working only with very finely powdered stuff, at least some powders, notably pyrite, tend to cause problems in polyester resin; the tendency is for the stuff to settle in the bottom of the mold due to the weight, and for some reason to interfere with the hardening in the tip. Actually, it may be that even pyrite works fine if finely powdered enough.

Sometimes it works out fine, but often not. Especially in a cone, pyramid, or tetrahedron, where the tip is well below the center of heat. Save up those powders for use in epoxy. At least the coarser metallic ones.

There are two different sets of mineral complexes I gravitate to. [Note: this statement is somewhat dated.] One is what I tend to use in small, low-budget environmental gifts, and the other is for finer items. And there are also minerals I would like to get, that are hard to find, that I would add to these if I could.

HERE IS WHAT I USE ON ICE CUBES and TBs: [update: lately I've been finding it easier to add mainly powdered minerals on small "tossing" items, as a mix of the inexpensive powders listed near the bottom of this page is much easier to deal with than adding a pinch of this and a pinch of that to every little thing.]

Quartz: of course. Sometimes I add a piece of citrine or amethyst (colored quartz.)

Malachite: I have always preferred this stone above all other inexpensive additives. Of course, I love malachite by itself, but it seems to me that a bit of it boosts the power of organite dramatically. I lately usually break it up into small gravel no larger than 3/8". Malachite is very easy to break up; I clip small ones with a large pair of wire-snips. Larger pieces I break up in my Vise-Grips first.

Finding cheap-grade malachite may present a challenge. I paid \$35 for five pounds on eBay, of second-rate tumbled malachite. Tumbling is of no value for our purposes, so if you can find raw stones sold for tumbling, they should be much cheaper. However, it is still a lot of horsepower for the money, at the price I paid.

Generally, I consider this stone incompatible with germanium.

Sodalite: This is another inexpensive stone, at least for rough untumbled pieces. It is blue with white veins, and looks much like lapis. Sodalite is also fairly easy to break up, although it takes a hammer. This is almost as good as malachite, in my opinion, and synergistic with about everything.

Iron Pyrite: Mark Hooten got us started on this one. Great stuff. This needs to be broken up, which is not always real easy. Read the caveat above about too-fine powders in polyester. Bruce Stenulson sells local ores he mines; not only pyrite, but also other ores that contain much pyrite, as well as other minerals. These latter are especially recommended.

Garnets: also add a boost.

Howlite: I would add this regularly if I had a stash of cheap rough howlite. White with grey veins. This is another great stone like sodalite, adds power and good vibes and is synergistic with everything, as far as I can tell.

Kyanite: I have *not* used the blue crystalline stones for cheaper units yet, though one could throw in one of the blue-black ones that Myth 'n Lynx sells fairly cheaply. What I have used is the fine, silvery powder which one can get from kyanite.com real cheap. Actually, I got some for the price of shipping, but I understand they may not be replying to requests anymore, unless you want industrial quantities. They also have fine pyrite powder and magnetite powder, great for epoxy units. See caveat at top about fine powders. I know this holds true for pyrite, and suspect it may for kyanite. Don't overdo it in polyester.

Obsidian: I sometimes add some of this to TBs. I have used Apache tears, but other types of obsidian are probably fine, too. If you want to make cheap but powerful TBs or cylindrical units, make Big Secret coils and put an Apache tear in each horn. No other minerals required. Actually, any copper coil around an Apache tear makes for a nice-feeling unit.

Unakite: This stone has good energy and could be added, but I actually seldom use this on cheap units, not because the rough stone isn't cheap (it is) but because it is very tough to break up. Feels like a very healing energy.

Agate: Here's another one I seldom use, just because I don't happen to have a stash, but many agates have superb energy. Agate is like quartz minus the crystalline structure. I suspect it could serve as a substitute for quartz, with the addition of coils. Agates come in many different colors. Some agates have much better energy than others. If you are not energy-sensitive, you may wish to buy Apache tears instead; these are reliably of uniform good quality.

Other things I add (which don't strictly belong on this minerals page, but do belong on a list of additives) are activated charcoal and a few BBs.

Activated charcoal was popularized by Gale. It seems to increase the power of the orgonite, and provides UV resistance. I sometimes mix it with epoxy and brush a black coating on items. It is available in a powdered pharmaceutical form, which is generally expensive (but see source listed below) but much nicer to use, because you stir it into the resin. Or, you can get granules or chunks sold for aquarium filters. The activated carbon thus sold is good, too.

BBs are steel balls (spheres have intrinsic energy properties) that are coated with either zinc or copper (coating one metal with another tends to enhance the energy) and so are a good addition, unless you are avoiding magnetic stuff. It also lends weight, which can be desirable for gifting rivers with large objects you want to stay put. But it is best to keep them away from the surface of items to be thrown in water, as otherwise water will seep in and cause the BBs to deteriorate. Actually, that holds for any steel.

HERE IS WHAT I USE ON FANCY UNITS, especially ones with noble gas power packs:

I seldom make units of any size anymore that do not have power packs (or, alternatively, a container of medicine wheel water as described in [OTB 7](#)) as I believe that, for gifting, a larger amount of smaller units scattered about is preferable to one fat monster. So I figure, if it's going to be a fat one, may as well make use of that room to put in some serious goodies. Note: I recommend against using malachite with germanium; see OTB 5.

Topaz: I just love this stone. It can vary in quality, but the good stuff is premium for orgonite, and synergistic with everything. It's like a super-quartz; siliceous, and a probable substitute for quartz. Mark Hooten said it's good to put in or on CB pipes.

Fulgurite: Adds its own unique and powerful kick; very important. I avoid breaking up the pieces.

Kyanite: I'm talking about the blue-black crystals here for inside the pack. The blue is more expensive, and called for when making use of its linear directionality, but probably not superior inside the pack.

Selenite: the stuff from Myth 'n Lynx has great energy. Not all selenite is as impressive. I also found some great selenite slabs reasonably-priced. These were of the type that resembles ulexite (a.k.a. "TV rock" due to its transparent "fiber optic" fiber-like crystalline structure) very much in appearance. This I break up into smaller bits and powder.

Selenite can supposedly heal quartz crystals that are damaged by bad energy. It is also synergistic with other fine stones. See Bloodstone above. Another good combo is selenite + ruby.

Selenite is a potent stone. It is water-soluble, however.

OTHER MINERALS of NOTE:

Amber is actually fossilized tree sap, and also adds a strong "glow" that may not be compatible with everything; I'm not sure. One can sometimes find crude copal amber fairly inexpensively.

Amethyst: is very closely related to citrine; in fact I understand that most "citrine" is actually amethyst that has been heated. Beautiful purple quartz with a high, sweet, frequency. Used for exorcism. Used like citrine. I sometimes put a cheap amethyst point in the tip of an HHG. Crushed into fine pieces, it can be sprinkled into the orgonite mix.

Don says it "softens" the energy of orgonite. As in makes it less aggressive for busting purposes.

This may be true. I haven't done a direct comparison. I once made an HHG with a chunky amethyst cluster taking up a large proportion of the space. It has a very sweet energy.

Bismuth: Messeswithlizards recently sent me an "artificial" bismuth crystal, which is not only unusual-looking but has exceptional energy in contact with orgonite.

Intrigued, I bought some of the "discs" (not crystallized) on eBay. These are much cheaper, cylindrical slugs. The energy is not as good, but still good, and they have one end that emits more strongly.

This is what Drew (MWL) has to say:

"Artificially Crystallized" is somewhat of a misnomer. What that means (I saw how they do it) is that they heat up those pellets that you ordered to about 2000 deg f... then they let the temperature slowly come back down, I forget the exact temp but when it hits a certain temp those formations come out almost instantly. It was wild to see. These little things are the 'scraps', the main structure looked like a castle in the middle of a glass dish. way cool. The only thing artificial about the crystal itself is that 'man' had to intervene to get it heat. The rest was done by the 'nature' of the material.

However, one needs special equipment to do this (vacuum, gases).

MWL says he has mixed bismuth pieces with magnesium scrapings from a camping fire-starter and gotten amazing energy from the combination.

Black Mica a.k.a. Biotite: Jimshoe told us about this one. Supposedly, biotite pieces are a by-product or waste product of some industrial process, and could be had for about nothing if one knew where to look. I have only found somewhat expensive mineral specimens from rock shops. If one had plenty, one could mix a bunch into all orgonite with tremendous benefit. I have to use it only sparingly in finer items.

This is a fairly powerful addition. If anyone finds a cheap source, please email me.

Bloodstone is excellent in contact with selenite. A great combo is selenite + bloodstone + blue kyanite. Calcite is very good too. And copper, silver, added to this make it even stronger.

Calcite: A very good stone. Also what sea shells are made of. I particularly like green calcite. Bruce Stenulson is offering a clearish calcite, as well as orange-brown, for a low price. One could break it up into little pieces, and mix them into the metal. I will be trying this in the future.

Citrine: yellow quartz that is believed to be unable to accept a negative charge. One can add a cheap little tumbled one to small units, ideally in contact with any clear quartz used. One can also use this stone in high-quality units.

Danburite: this stone tends to be expensive, but has a fine energy which Mark Hooten says helps CBs deal with HAARP phenomena.

Fluorite: I have not used this stone much, but it is actually pretty good for orgonite. Not sure about its range of compatibility with other stones.

Hematite: Many people consider this a basic ingredient for improving orgonite. I do not use it regularly, except where magnets are involved. Hematite is very remarkably synergistic with

magnets. I always stick some hematite to any magnet I use. Also, more recently, I have noticed that a piece of hematite is excellent in contact with a copper pipe used in orgonite (e.g. a chembuster, water wand, whatever). Goes real well with nickel, too. Hematite runs a gamut from non-magnetic to strongly magnetic. I got a couple pounds of mixed quality, rough hematite for tumbling once, and found that the non-magnetic or weakly magnetic hematite tends to be prettier, shinier, and have much better energy when used without a magnet, whereas the magnetic hematite is uglier, darker, and has a dull energy by itself, but is far superior to the "good" stuff when near a strong magnet. Thus I test my hematite chunks (cheap stones sold for tumbling) and sort them, and use them accordingly. The shiny ones would be best for wands containing structured water. Hematite is virtually impossible for the average hobbyist to bust up. For many applications, small pieces are most appropriate. It may be best to get small tumbled stones if no small rough ones are available. Someone sent me some powdered hematite, which is great.

I have read that some people are adversely affected by hematite, and shouldn't have it close to them.

Lapis Lazuli: I seldom use this stone myself, as to me, it doesn't add as much to orgonite power as other, cheaper, stones. Some people use it a lot. It can add a nice glow to the energy of a unit, though.

Once I made a very elaborate unit with many different stones, and each time I would touch a piece of lapis to it, the powerful field of the device went dead. So there must be some stone(s) that are incompatible with lapis, but I don't know what they are. Together with turquoise, it is excellent in nickel metal.

Lithium-bearing stones: tourmaline, lepidolite, spodumene, etc. Click [here](#).

Magnetite: a premier ingredient. Can vary considerably in quality. Does have a magnetic field. I was lucky enough to get some quality magnetite in very fine powder form, and consider it one of the best things to mix in the resin. Otherwise, one can break it up with a hammer.

Peridot: beautiful chartreuse stone with a great healing vibe. Some people are putting these in TBs, which is fine if you have an inexpensive source for them. I so far have reserved these for personal-use units. But MaryK recommends Copper City Rock Shop, which list some for as little as \$12/#.

Pink Lemurian Seed Crystals are a superior type of quartz, well described elsewhere. But beware: it's true that some will look like the real thing, but not be anything special.

I bought 2 "pink lemurian seed crystals" on eBay in 2002. \$9 each for beautiful ones over 4" long. They had the striations and color and were very clear, nice xtals with 3-facet terminations, but felt like ordinary good xtals, period.

Later I bought a dinky one from RevTed for \$6, maybe 2 1/4" long, with some pieces chipped out. But that one is so superior, energetically, and has an "intelligent" something to it.

The good lems can be discerned on the basis of sound: my big cheap ones sound clunky when I knock them together; if I bang my one good one against a dud one, the sound is more like a ringing.

I can't afford these things, and will probably just use this one to program other xtals for a while.

Serpentine: Haven't used this yet, but got some in that feels really great.

Turquoise: This is a pretty good stone to add, from what little experience I have. Actually, this is

one of the stones with the nicest energy all by itself. If I had a supply of an inexpensive grade of this, I would use it regularly. Unfortunately it is a bit pricey these days.

Much turquoise is "stabilized" i.e. it is crumbly stuff that is solidified. It may be dyed, too. From <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/gemstones/sp14-95/turquoise.html>:

"In most instances, the stabilization and reconstitution of turquoise involve the use of earthy or highly porous types of turquoise which are pressure-impregnated with hot acrylic resins. The resins improve the color, hardness, and durability of the material to a point that inexpensive porous, poorly colored, or nearly colorless materials become suitable for use in jewelry."

If one could get their hands on some of a crumbly grade before it is stabilized, that would be perfect for mixing in orgonite resin.

Minerals and metallic compounds available in powdered form:

I ordered these powdered minerals from alligatorclay.com, a pottery supply store. Thanks to Athene for getting me started on this stuff. How did I know which ones to order? I mention this because it may help you choose ingredients from any list: I dowsed simply by feeling the energy as the mouse pointer rests on each item name. Much easier for me than messing with a pendulum. Works with finger on paper, too.

Dolomite (limestone with magnesium): This is one of their cheaper items, and one of the strongest for orgonite.

Magnesium sulfate: This is also cheap and strong. But wait a minute, you might say, that's just epsom salt, and I can get it a lot cheaper still at WalMart. Well, right and wrong: epsom salt is magnesium sulfate heptahydrate; it has 7 molecules of water in every molecule of salt. Epsom salt is wimpy, and not worth putting in orgonite. But this Mg sulfate is powerful.

It comes in clear little crystals, too large to mix into resin if you want penetration into shavings. I usually sprinkle a little in the mold.

Note that the above 2 minerals both contain magnesium. Pure magnesium turnings are one of the most awesome metals for orgonite. Expensive; might be found on eBay sold as a fire starter. Best source I know of is magnesiumsales.com. Highly flammable.

The above minerals are a cheaper and safer alternative.

Note that Mg sulfate also contains sulfur, another great ingredient popularized by Gale.

Spodumene: I love this stuff. 5# costs all of \$9.50 and is quite a large quantity. Spodumene is a lithium-rich mineral that usually takes the form of hiddenite or kunzite, both superb healing stones.

I get a strong feeling of physical healing from this. Lithium is believed to exert a balancing effect on the meridians and chakras.

Spodumene supposedly can vary markedly in lithium content, but apparently I've been lucky so far.

Petalite: Another cheap powder containing lithium. Petalite stones are rather expensive, and have a high frequency.

In general, I prefer the spodumene powder, as I need that heavy lithium. But this is pretty good, too.

Copper oxide: at \$5/#, it is one of the more expensive ones, but still cheap. This has great energy.

Iron chromite: same price, also great. Despite the iron content, it does not pull a compass needle, nor will a magnet pick it up.

I suspect the above 2 may be best used in small quantities, but haven't had a chance to experiment much with them yet.

Titanium dioxide: a white powder used as a pigment. Adds strong energy to orgonite. Not much is needed.

Rutile, dark: Rutile is the natural mineral form of titanium dioxide. It is what makes rutilated quartz so nice. The energy is different from the white powder. I like this a lot, too.

Lithium carbonate: \$5/#. This is more expensive than, and inferior to, spodumene, and i don't recommend it UNLESS you happen to be working with nickel such as 6ddude has been making available to some of us. It seems to enjoy quite a synergy with nickel orgonite. (Nickel is quite finicky about who it hangs out with; many fine stones can ruin the energy of nickel.) Spodumene also goes kind of well with nickel, but this is distinctly better.

Silica: I got the 325 mesh; very fine. Silica is what quartz, obsidian, agate, glass are made of. I do not know the source of this powder. The energy is less intense than I'd hoped, far inferior to good quartz sand.

Update Feb/05: Here's a list of all the things I find worthy from alligatorclay: rutile, titanium dioxide, spodumene, dolomitic limestone, manganese dioxide, iron oxide, iron chromite, petalite, magnesium carbonate, Alberta slip clay, ilmenite (FeTiO_3), copper oxide, copper carbonate, nepheline syenite, soda feldspar, magnesium sulfate.

Pure metal powders and more expensive compounds are available at a price from other sources, for example [Micron Metals](#). One can get awesome metals like silicon, bismuth, antimony, or nickel. (Nickel has special affinities, which I will expound on at a later time. I do not just mix it up with everything.) One can also get many fancy compounds. Dowsing the list, I get antimony trisulfate as the most powerful.

I have only purchased 2 items from this source, the antimony trisulphate and silicon, and that was extravagant enough. But a little of these really adds a lot of punch to the orgonite.

Now for some other powders not available from the above-mentioned source:

Sand: Many beaches have crystalline sand that is almost pure quartz. Artmama sent me some from a beach in Florida that is terrific.

Black Sand: I was able to acquire a bag of black sand from NZ, which had been magnetically-sorted. This contains iron and other minerals, is very magnetic, has a slight magnetic field, and feels amazingly powerful to me. It is very fine and dense, too much so to serve as a complete substitute for metal in orgonite (unless you want it really dense).

Unfortunately, it is illegal to export the raw sand, as I understand it. One is allowed to export a processed version, which has been washed and baked, I am told. Unfortunately, this stuff is much

weaker, and not worth paying the shipping on. So if you live in NZ, be grateful. Also, Drew sent me some much coarser black sand from Maui that is also excellent.

Black sand contains a variety of minerals, varying according to geographic area.

Copper plating powder, available from caswellplating.com. Not cheap, but concentrated. Maybe 1/4tsp to 24oz of resin; I think that's what dor2or, who turned me on to this, uses. Adding a lot more is not cost-effective.

One thing about it, though: a fair bit of it will float to the surface at the top of the mold. If this is the intake end of your unit, this is not ideal. (It's better to have more organic on the intake end, and more metal on the business end.) Perhaps a coarser grade of copper powder is available elsewhere. I tend to use more copper oxide (see above) which costs a fraction as much, and behaves very well.

Warning! Copper is toxic. May cause blindness if it gets in eyes. Avoid skin contact and breathing the powder.

Mica is available in powder form, and is also a good additive.

Sulfur as sold for horticultural purposes is another great additive. So is **MSM**, a form of sulfur sold as a supplement (expensive). It may be best to sequester the sulfur from the resin, as by wrapping a bit of foil around it.

Pascalite clay powder: You can read more about this, and purchase it from relfe.com. It boosts the energy. It is very good to add to water bottles (see OTB 1) that go into organite.

M-state (aka ormus) source mineral powder: Great stuff! Can vary in quality. M-state means that minerals are in a monoatomic state. The stuff I use is the raw land and sea mineral powder which is rich in ormus. Actually, pascalite and Celtic salt are also somewhat rich in ormus.

Salt: another powerful additive, though potentially problematic. There are expensive Celtic salts available which have very good energy. Also Himalayan salt has good energy.

Celtic salt is supposed to contain some M-state minerals, as well as a variety of minerals in general. Ordinary "sea salt" sold in health-food stores usually is mostly stripped of its valuable minerals. I suggest using this as an additive to structured water in glass containers with plastic lids (see OTB 1) or sprinkled into the organite mix. However, if you do the latter, you should probably re-cast the unit with a salt free exterior layer, or brush on epoxy, to seal the salt away from water exposure. Remember polyester is somewhat water-permeable if soaked for some time. Yes, it is fairly strong, energetically. It will also seriously speed up any corrosive action. One can also wrap some in copper foil or something, to sequester it from the organite.

Sindhooram AKA sindur. This actually does not contain herbs, but is powdered decomposed iron compounds (like pyrite), I am told, with an incredible vibe. Very strong. That is, if you get a good batch! Here's a [scan](#) of two almost identical packages of a common brand. One is far better than the other. The second one is not worth buying. These are the only bags I have checked out yet. Buy this stuff only if you can discern that it is impressive.

In the US, ethnic Indian groceries will have it for \$1 for 1/4 cup in a small bag. A terrific deal, considering the potency.

Shrinking and Tiling (S&T):

I recently realised something about graphics: the energy of a picture does not reduce when you shrink the size! A 3 pixel by 3 pixel version of a pic brings through the same energy as a 1000 X 1000 version of the same pic. So by shrinking it, you are compressing and concentrating the energy into less space.

So the logical thing to do is to shrink a pic real tiny, tile it (I have been using my desktop wallpaper function for that,) then take a screen capture of that (there is various software for doing this; I have been using ArcSoft PhotoImpression for lack of anything better). Then I crop it to remove the icons and window bottom from the capture, shrink that down again, tile again. Repeat as many times as desired.

The color and texture of the graphic becomes more and more uniform until it is more or less just one undifferentiated color.

A graphic like this has orders of magnitude more power than one copy of the same pic normal-sized.

The question arises, why would a simple graphic of colored "nothing" have power? Why does the energy transmit to the paper, when there are no lines or anything visible to "do work"? Paper is not known for its ability to take or hold much of a charge. Why would a pink thing such as [this one](#) convey its power to the paper?

The conundrum gets worse; this brings me to the subject of

White Pics:

It is possible to turn most pics white (or any other color) after they have been S&T'ed a few cycles. The pic still has the same strength of energy, though the quality is affected by coloration. And guess what? You print off this pic of just white, and it comes out with the energy! Run it through the printer several times, and the energy increases each time. Why? I don't know. The print head isn't even moving.

Update 6/3/5: I had a moment of panic as I bought a new printer, and the charge did not transfer on white prints. I thought maybe this only works with some printers. But it turns out the charge does transfer; the printer was just malfunctioning, and probably wouldn't have printed a color graphic if I'd tried.

I haven't tried this on any other printers. I presume it will work on any printer.

Incidentally, for what it's worth, I recently dowsed how permanent the charge is on white "printing". I get a little over 75% is permanent, and 100% if ink is used.

I usually don't S&T it to the point it's completely uniform. This often won't turn completely white, but end up pinkish or off-white. In fact, I don't even turn them white anymore. I might turn it another color to sweeten it a bit if the one I end up with is unpleasant. What I do now is print it with empty cartridges. I set it to Highest Quality and really make it work hard to print nothing on a page. This is much more powerful than with completely white graphics that run through without any print head movement.

For that matter, you can print off any power graphic with empty cartridges in your printer, and the

energy will transfer.

My impression is that the charge is permanent, but I have only been at this a few weeks. It is weaker to print a pic without ink, but by making the pics real strong, and copying over several times (one can even print different pics over each other), one can achieve as much as much power as one wants. And still print ink over that, if one happens to have a functioning printer.

Advanced Gravitoning:

I discovered that if you graviton a pic (copy and paste it over itself), you can do better if you also graviton the pic in different positions. For example, I will graviton it the usual way, then rotate it 90 degrees, grav it more, flip it vertically, grav it, then horizontally, then 90 degrees more, etc.

This seems to result in a much more powerful graphic.

However, lately I haven't even been doing that, as I have found an even more rewarding way to spend my time: S&T and a type of gravitoning I do with MS Paint.

I open the pic (usually one that has been S&T'ed) in Paint. Then I go Edit, Paste from, and paste another copy over it. For some reason, this seems to me much more powerful than the usual way of copying and pasting in place. This works real well with the S&T graphics. The one time I tried regular gravitoning on one of these, it made it worse. (On the other hand, a graphic that had been gravitoned *before* S&T turned out well.)

But one needn't only paste the same pic. One could paste another one of the same or smaller size. One can alternate layers of S&T versions and regular versions of the same pic, leaving whichever one on top that is desired.

One can then S&T this much more powerful pic again.

To sum up, here's what I do in Windows:

[note: this is how I **used** to do it. Revised version is further down the page.]

Open the graphic in an editor other than Paint. (When I try to shrink a pic in Paint, it just chops off part of the pic.)

Shrink it down to the neighborhood of 4-8 pixels per side. Save. Close image.

Open the saved graphic in Paint. Then hit Alt+E for Edit, F for Paste From. Choose the same graphic and paste it over itself. I repeat this a couple times. After 3 or 4 pastes of the same thing, there seem to be sharply diminishing returns for my effort. Save.

Then, still in Paint, I hit Alt+F to open the File menu, then B for "Set As Background (Tiled)". This quickly tiles the tiny pic on your wallpaper.

Then I take a screen capture of the wallpaper. (After I have swept away excess desktop icons into an ad hoc folder.)

Then I open the capture in my first graphics program, to crop out any icons and the window edge.

Then shrink it down again and repeat everything for usually 3-4 complete cycles. If you use a higher monitor resolution than 800X600, it would compress more per capture.

The last time I crop out a capture, I resize the image (after rotating it 90 degrees if appropriate), usually not worrying about the distortion of the width:height ratio. This will "warp" the energy a little, but that's probably not a bad thing. I find 770 X 1175 pixels prints out with the pic almost covering a full letter-sized sheet of paper.

I'm also liable to use Paint to paste different pics of the same size over each other. Each layer adds energy, but again, after several pastes the returns get less impressive.

Such composite pics can be again S&T'ed.

Then I will print different full-sized graphics like this on the same sheets of paper, using empty cartridges. I then have a radiant piece of plain-looking paper. This can be used for correspondence with entities in need of a covert boost of positive energy.

But I am usually going to use it for eclectic layering, so I will then print once with ink. With ink is somewhat stronger. Then I'm liable to draw words and symbols on it with fine-tipped markers, especially metallic if available. This old-fashioned manual method still adds tremendous energy.

This green pic is an example of one made according to the above instructions. It is from a pic of a potted plant's leaves.

What plant is this? It is one with extraordinary life-force.

[\(answer here\)](#)

Update September, 2005: I should mention that one can use words to define the subject of the pic, instead of a graphic representation. I mostly use S&T pics to create a witness for a target that I wish to address with orgone. Places, beings, concepts, can all be captured in words. One can dows for the best choice of wording.

Here's how I make S&T pics now: Shrink the pic down to 1 X 1 pixels. Set screen resolution to max. Tile pic on the desktop.

Warning: If you use Windows Desktop to tile, there are a couple pitfalls to watch out for:

a) By default it wants to stretch, not tile. You need to be sure to select "tile" each and every time.

b) If you already have one version of an S&T you are working on on the desktop, and you want to replace it with a newer, stronger version that you have saved UNDER THE SAME NAME, as I usually do, it will NOT replace the older version with the newer version, unless you first select another desktop image (I just click on anything in the list they offer) first, to clear out the old one. Then you will have to navigate to the pic again and tile the new version.

Remember, it will want to stretch it by default.

Next, I dows how many times this particular pic should ideally be shrunk. This is not necessary, but good for those who can do it. Many pics require 8 or 9 times; some require only 2 or 3. I think the max I've done is 10.

Then, I take the screen capture, open that in a program, crop and shrink it to 1 X 1 again. Then tile that, etc.

If I have made a pic out of text, I will usually remember to save a small version of it under another name. This is the legible version that goes on top of the finished product.

On the final shrinking of the non-legible S&T'ed version, I shrink it to the same size as the legible version.

Then I open Paint. I dows how many layers I should alternate of these 2 pics. I usually get anywhere from 2 to 18 or more. If an odd number, I will first open the legible version. If even, I first open the S&T version. Then I alternate pasting (Alt+E, F) the 2 versions, ending up with a legible one on top.

Here's an example of the kind I make now. I make them small.

High-Energy Clear-Casting

About February sometime, Clyde showed me some devices he had cast. Despite having a lot of clear resin with nothing in it, these were impressive. One had no metal at all, just a crystal. It had a nice energy to it.

He had accomplished this by beaming a frequency at the molds while curing.

Apparently, clear, unadulterated resin will take and hold a **much** stronger charge than quartz or orgonite. However the addition of orgonite provides greater power due to synergy. Orgonite takes in negative energy and processes it into positive. The clear stuff presumably does not work the same way, but is more like an intense gem, radiating the energy it is imbued with.

To me, this sort of clear+orgonite device feels much more powerful than any orgonite.

Alternating layers seems to be a very powerful practice. I use a fine powder orgonite mix for these, as I generally prefer to make the orgonite layers thin, and don't want to mess with shavings, though they can be used ornamentally. See some [pics](#).

I started a forum thread on this, which turned out pretty interesting. The forum is now defunct, but I saved the thread as a text file, which I will email out on request.

Apparently people did something similar decades ago with acrylic, but it would lose potency over time. Since orgonite will preserve the potency of second-generation Sally water made with tap water, it follows that it probably would preserve it in resin, too.

But what if you cast resin just plain, with no metal at all in the unit? Will that lose potency? Well, whether it does or not, it's probably generally advantageous to put at least a thin layer of orgonite on it, but I thought I'd try dowsing this. I recently realized I can "dowse" with my mouse cursor by typing out questions and answers, and mousing over the answers:

Will a 100% clearcast unit, no additives, lose amplitude or frequency over time? YES NO

Will it retain 100% potency indefinitely? YES NO

I get no and yes.

I have a plywood box I made, big enough to allow room for plenty of improvements over time. I have eclectic layering with state-of-the-art power graphics driving upward at the pyrex baking dish, and all kinds of goodies around the periphery of the dish, touching it. Also, a few inches below the layering is a shelf that supports several special yantras, etc. for right now.

Whatever you do, it has to be **very powerful** to make this technique worthwhile. I highly recommend you read [OTB 15](#), because I think this will enable you to concentrate the freqs of your choice to as high an intensity as you like. I suggest pics of such things as gold, monoatomic gold, precious stones, labyrinths, etc.

I have water in the dish, and set the molds in that. Then I pour a layer of clear resin with absolutely nothing mixed in. When it sets up enough, I may drop a coil on the new surface, maybe a few metal shavings.

Then I pour the second layer, which is fine powder orgonite with many wonderful ingredients.



And there is unlimited potential for improving the setup.

And I still haven't put in the earth-battery powered coil(s), the sound system, or a few other ideas I have.

If you make different items with distinctly different freqs, and touch them together, you will have a remarkable synergy.

I think this has application for gifting because of its superior intensity and power.

No need to buy expensive ingredients. Find a pic on the web and process it. No need to use up the fine ingredients you have; just put them in a glass jar and touch them to the charging tray.

I think soon I will cast a cylindrical "crystal" for my wand. Why not? It holds far more charge than quartz.

The disadvantage is that the setup is elaborate and space-consuming. And in my case, quite small in capacity.

Anyway, I am going for it. I am offering units made this way. See my [products page](#). I think I can offer more power for less money than most of the competition. Of course, they'll probably all follow suit soon.

June 8, 2005: Here's a comparison of 2 "crystals". The lower one is a fairly decent self-healed Arkansas quartz, and the top one is pure epoxy. Both have been charged with the same stuff, but the epoxy one was charged as it cured, whereas the quartz one was charged some considerable time after crystallization.

There is no comparison. The epoxy one feels several times as good to me.

It is about 2.25" long, poured into a shampoo sample bottle. Wish I had more similar molds. I intend to make a bunch more "crystals" soon, but they will be larger, as I lack suitable skinny molds. I am afraid epoxy would stick to PVC pipe. I need something I can peel off easily.

I didn't bother to try very hard to avoid the little bubbles. I figure, perhaps they will add power, due to the myriad resonant cavities. Though it might be best to have the front end somewhat clear like this.

It naturally cures with a strongly upward direction. This might be enhanced by pouring in thin layers, I don't know. In any case, it is quite unidirectional as it is.

If I put the tip of the epoxy "crystal" to the butt of the quartz one, the effect is most unimpressive. But if I put the tip of the quartz to the butt of the epoxy one, there is very good synergy. This suggests that units like this would be good to drop down CB pipes, on top of the crystals. I donated all my pipes to Clyde, so I can't test that, but I'm sure it would kick.

Another possibility, especially attractive to those without a charging setup, is to pour directly into the pipes of an existing CB. [Here](#)'s how I would do it.

I expect to be using this type of crystal in the future for a lot of things. Remote charging, for one. The beauty is, one can **make** oneself a crystal any size one can find a mold for, that is vastly superior to quartz (at least for what I use crystals for) for a fraction of the price. Why buy crystals at all?

A couple days ago I also made some "TBs" using clear ice-cube "crystals":

I made a bunch of clear ice cubes.



Then I drew symbols on them with metallic ink, to draw more energy into their cores. Then I sandwiched a flat SBB coil between each pair of these. (The bases of the cubes come out a bit concave when cured; this creates a little space for the coil.) Then I wrapped a bit of electrical tape around the equator, to hold the cubes together, *and* incidentally to trap a small air pocket (resonant chamber) between the cubes, along with the coil. I ended up with a dozen "crystals" which I then each set on end in a paper cup. I put pure magnesium shavings in the cups, and poured epoxy mixed with a bunch of special powders.



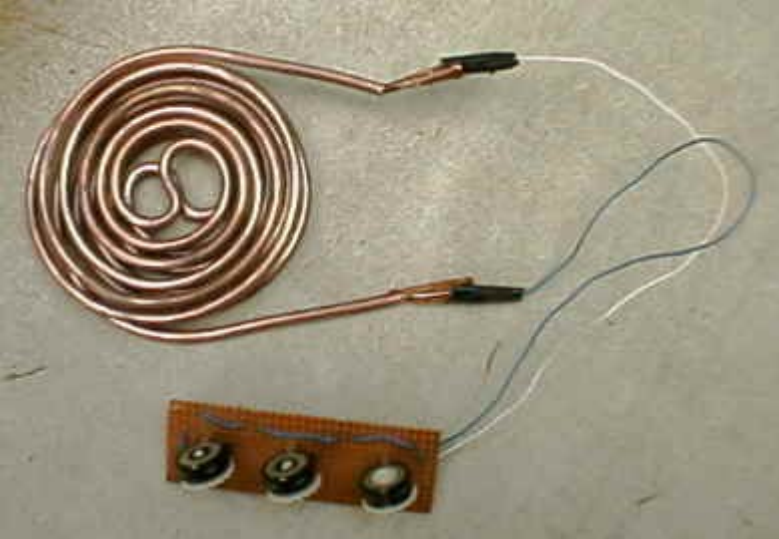
You can see the ice cube ends on the bottoms. These units have a fairly diffuse field, with more coming out the bases. I stacked some base-to-base in the pic.

I believe these have excellent output for their size.

May 9, 2005: Yesterday when I posted that pic of the 2 crystals, the epoxy one was vastly superior. But now there is much less difference, as the quartz one has increased in charge. It seems I did add something to the epoxy while it was curing that I had not done to the quartz. For some reason, it did not transfer when briefly touching the 2 together. Now I have (and I'm working with Archie on this, too, so he may have something to do with it) added this to the quartz, and it is likely that the additional charge will transfer throughout the rest of the charged crystals in the network.

Incidentally, this charge that Chris put into crystals is something new, never before done in the universe, Archie and I believe. I and others have charged distant galaxies with it, and the charge seems to hold. Apparently, no-one else has been doing this in the universe, although it only takes a few minutes to "do" a galaxy.

It's kind of magical and interactive, and we're not sure what its limitations are. We are not sure



how much we can pack into quartz before the quartz can no longer be coaxed into retaining more. But so far, the resin (and it doesn't have to be epoxy, though Archie says epoxy will hold just slightly more charge than polyester) seems distinctly superior to quartz, and cheaper.

The Hot-Plate Coil

Flat Loohan Coil as Compact Frequency Emitter
Late August, 2004

Here's a rather easy-to-make coil that radiates a piped-in frequency fairly well, and is compact.



It is a flat loohan coil with the ends not meeting; quite easy to make compared to many other coils.

Shown here with a passive tuner.

Make sure the wire does not touch itself. In fact, it is wise to slip something insulative between the 2 halves. May I humbly suggest a disc made out of eclectic layering ([OTB 9](#))?

This disc is made of 3 layers of foil with 2 Lakhovsky coil decals and several labyrinths.

I designed it with most of the energy going one way.

One can set HHGs, large stones, or what-have-you on top.

OK, here's a bigger one.

And here it is to the right with 4 layers of foil, etc. between the 2 halves, and another 4 below, and 4 above. All wrapped up in clear tape. The circuit is closed for this picture by laying a wire on the terminals. Most of the energy of the unit is directed upward.

Took a solid morning to make this; this eclectic layering can be time-consuming, I admit. But now I have a very versatile, powerful item that can be sandwiched between orgonite units, and wired into my earth-battery circuit. It could also be cast in orgonite.

Update: Later I vastly increased the power of this unit by adding a bunch of (improved, color,

Big Secret Coil



this one fits 3oz Dixie cup

gravitoned) pics on the intake side (bottom) of this unit. The principle is that the organic layer draws in.

How to make a Big Secret coil:

The following write-up is courtesy of CatMagnet. This is very similar to how I make them, although I skip making the horns in a flat shape first, prior to bending them out.

"First off i cut the wire lengths. Then bend wire lengths in half, making a rounded place near the center where the bend would be creased for an sbb.

"Then i wrap the center bend around a bic pen about five times or so, tightly, a few with one end of the wire, then a few winds with the other end. Compare the two, when there are enough wraps, to see if both wire end lengths left over are approximately equal, or i do another wrap to make them so. Remove the coily spring in the middle thingee from the bic pen and smash it flat.

[note from Loochan: I'm usually more inclined to stretch the center out, especially if a long crystal or other long object is to go inside.]

"Then i wrap each end FLAT, going in a counter-clockwise direction, with my hands, the way you taught me to wrap an sbb coil. Leaving the very end not quite curled, the last part, for needle nosed plier finishing touches. I then pull the first flat wrapped spiral, half of the BS coil, up into a cone and adjust it a bit.

"Then i wrap the other side of the BS cone, FLAT, shaping it with my hands the same way. Pull it up into a cone, adjust when done. I usually keep a doubled dry dixie cup handy, to see how much to pull out the cones on the BS coil so it will fit into the DC.

"I usually set them aside, until i have a pile, at this stage. Then i finish up both wire ends on the BS cones with needle nosed pliers, the same way we finish up the cats, sbbbs."

And here again is that link to Don Croft's instructions for the Big Secret complete with crystal: <http://educate-yourself.org/dc/dcbigsecret15aug02.shtml>. You will note on the pic that some of the wire is wrapped around the crystal in such a way as to conform to the angles of the crystal. I generally prefer to make the waist of the hourglass round instead. But it may be tricky finding a suitable object to wrap the coil around, that will leave the hole the proper size for the stone. If the hole is slightly too small, the coil will fit nice and snugly, distorting the coil, which can be tweaked after insertion. If too large, perhaps one can shim it a bit with, for example, selenite and/or kyanite crystals from [Myth 'n Lynx](#) which should provide nice energetic qualities.



Just one example of the sort of twisted BS to be found on this site:

Here's a small (53.3" twisted cable of two 14g wires) Big Secret. Some people believe that Big Secrets can be gateways for evil forces. I haven't noticed anything of the sort myself, but I suspect that making them out

of clockwise-twisted cable might block such things, as well as leaving them parked on orgonite when not being used.

The twisted wire is springy and resilient. This unit is bending a bit under its own weight.

For your amusement, a double BS coil I made some time back. For a while I had my Quartz sphere in this thing. The unit was a bit unweildy and fragile that way, though.

Optical illusion: what direction are these bottom two coils wrapped in? One day I was looking at my site, and panicked, wondering how I could have wrapped them both counterclockwise without noticing! However, when I looked at the coils themselves, they were clockwise.

How to make powerful passive coils:

~ The Axioms of Coilitology ~

1] Use clockwise-twisted cable of two or more strands (so far my preference is two) instead of single strands. Use a drill for this. I have to tape the ends together with a piece of duct tape so they will stay in the chuck. The midpoint of the wire I drape around a stationary object like a cupboard knob.

Warning! It is very difficult to make an aikido coil neatly out of such cable of any thickness! I tend to go with very heavy single-strand for this type of coil.

2] Thickness; a thicker wire seems to always make a more powerful coil.

When making difficult coils with 6awg or fatter wire, I find it necessary to anneal the wire first, to soften it. This may not be practicable for everyone. One could probably do this with a propane torch. Ideally, one would have access to a wood-fired brick oven. After burning the wood down to coals, throw on the rolled-up wire. Leave overnight. Another way is to build a big fire in a fireplace or fire-pit, and do the same thing. The copper will become dark. I use a steel pot-scrubber and hard work to clean it up a bit, but copper-cleaner would probably work fine.

3] Cattize any SBB-type coils. (Bend them into a dome or cone shape.)

4] For any of the double-helix-type coils (SBB, catmagnet, loohan) make the center S rather large, and wrap the rest of the wire kind of snugly around it.

5] Length: I prefer to measure only the finished twisted cable; it stays fairly straight and is easier to measure. I happen to have some scraps of oak molding with a groove running lengthwise, into which the cable seats nicely. I have the molding marked off into various lengths, including mid-points and, for loohan coils, 1/4 points. I use a "Sharpie" marker to mark the inner points on the cable.

So far I prefer Bruce Stenulson's suggested lengths of 13.325" and multiples thereof. Also, wanting an intermediate length between 13.325 and 26.65, I have found that 17" seems to be energetically significant. I can take a length of straight wire and run my thumb and forefinger along it and tell pretty closely where 17" is by the energy feel. Better yet, go a few inches more and use Slim's length of 523mm.

6] If space permits, connect two or more SBB-type coils at the centers with thinner wire, preferably twisted. Leave room in between them. Or use thicker wire, twisted, and separate the ends a bit, and re-crimp them around the S centers. (I have even been known to add a little Big Secret coil around the thicker center wire.) Do the same with a double-terminated loohan coil.

7] Beads: copper beads are expensive and a bit of a hassle, but I sometimes use them.

8] Neatness counts. For cat and loohan coils, see specific advice on my [neatness and cat coils page](#)

Slim Spurling's Rings

Slim Spurling is a great (even greater than myself, if you can imagine that) wire-twister who makes powerful and proven-effective devices. slimspurling.com and [his wife's site](#). I have refrained from using the term "Spurlingize" on my site because I don't know whether he pioneered this method of wire twisting. He may have.

Here are some directions for a Spurling ring I edited from a thread [#7869](#) at forums.cloud-busters.com:

Background info:

Any length of wire, a pencil, a stick etc. has a negative and positive end. When a wire is circled so that both ends touch, the positive is on one side of the wire and the negative is on the other side. Twisted wire has both sides positive, and that is what generates the chi energy of these rings. Here's how to make 'em:

These instructions are for a ring aprox. 6" in dia. To make one 3", halve the lengths, and for a 12" ring double the lengths.



STEP 1 - Make a template by drawing a circle on a piece of plywood 524 mm in circumference. Use a radius of 83mm to draw the circle. Every 1 inch around the circle, pound in a nail about half way into the wood.

STEP 2 - Take a 1046 (plus a few) millimeters length of #10 gauge wire and fold it so that the loose ends touch evenly. *[Note: I believe there is an error here: if you twist this length, it will be too short to do Step 3. Personally, I just twist a mess of wire,*

then cut it to lengths. I can use even small rings.] Put a screw thru the folded end and screw into a work bench. Stretch out the two lengths and put them into the chuck of an electric drill. Twist the wires CLOCKWISE until they are quite taught.

STEP 3 - Cut the length of the twisted wire to 523 mm and wrap around the nails on the template. Where the two ends come together, place a short piece of copper tubing (just wide enough to cover the ends) over the ends and crimp with pliers, then solder the tubing and wires together.

Now you have a ring of the proper pyramid cubit dimensions.

I have used mine to charge water, wear on my wrist for energy. No doubt you will be able to come up with many uses for this chi energy generating device.

Have I tried this yet? Not exactly. Still itching to get my hands on some bare 10 gauge copper wire; the coated is too much hassle to strip.

I just bend the cable around a suitable cylindrical object, and touch it up a little. I have not found it necessary to build a form for the doubled 14 gauge magnet wire I have worked with, nor the bare 8 gauge like this little one here:

This was very easy to make, and feels rather good. The ends are held together by pressure of the coil here; it would be good to tape them together with copper or aluminum tape, after making sure the ends are well butted together.

I made one like this in a 17" length, and it felt a lot better. Then I made a couple in Slim's length of 523mm. This felt a whole lot better, even though it was just a bit bigger than the last. Then I made one 26.65" and that impressed me so much I made a bunch more. This size fits around my fat head (I'm a little guy with a big head, in case you haven't figured that out yet) and really feels like something. I think these may be a viable substitute for HHGs. Slim's devices kind of are, in general. This might be a winner for people who don't want to mess with resin, or can't afford it in their country. One could toss these like frisbees into lakes, etc.

I am not likely to measure the wire before twisting, which is a real hassle and difficult to do with any accuracy; by contrast, the twisted cable is very straight and manageable (and shorter), so I just measure that to an appropriate length.

I cast the little depicted one into an orgonite unit, and was not real impressed. It is possible that these are best used alone. On the other hand, I have cast several made of thinner wire (14g) into an orgonite unit, and thought it was pretty good. Perhaps the thin, easy-to-make ones are worthwhile in orgonite, although I hasten to admit I have not done any comparison tests.

However, placed around an HHG like a collar on the outside, the fatter rings synergize quite well.

Further tips on connecting the ends: I still don't have the right tubing. I use 3 layers of metal tape. First, a layer of aluminum tape (only because my copper tape, sold for stained-glass work, is only 3/8" wide, too narrow to hold fat wire together). Then, a short piece of silver-coated copper tape, wrapped around the joint once. This seems to help the energy quality. Then I cover this mess with with a clockwise-spiraling plain copper tape wrap.

One should apply at least some of the principles of [eclectic layering](#) on the joints of these (and also larger [aikido coils](#) for that matter, though I have not tried it on those yet). I write/draw mirror-image-wise on the metal tapes. This drives significant energy into the coil. On larger-gauge coils, for additional orgone accumulation, I may use cellophane tape between the layers of metal tape, as well as using more than 3 layers of metal tape, though these practices produce a goodly bulge (pics upcoming soon).

Here is an interesting article written by Drunvalo that I ripped off from a very intriguing [page](#) on his site:

[Disclaimer: Some people believe that behind the friendly front of Drunvalo lurks a sinister agenda. This may be true, for all I know. In any case, the info here seems valid.]

Slim Spurling's Devices

Hardly a day goes by without someone's asking us about Slim Spurlings rings, coils, and harmonizers. All I am able to do is give my experience on this subject. I am not an expert on these devices, but I have been experimenting with them now for many years.

What I have found is that some of these devices are psychotronic and some are not — psychotronic meaning that they work in harmony with human consciousness. The psychotronic effects explain why some of these devices, such as the Harmonizer (both personal and environmental), work better with some people than others.

But I have found that the AcuVac coil and the rings work simply by their design. They

do not seem to rely upon consciousness for their effects.

When used for structuring water, the rings do appear to change the quality for the better, not just of water itself but also of other substances, such as wine and foods.

I was in Japan with several expert and professional wine tasters who all agreed: The wine that sat in a Slim Spurling ring for a few seconds was dramatically changed. They told me that even cheap wines were changed into fine wines by this process.

Some of the tasters also were wine sellers, and they purchased big rings in order to run their cases of wine through them, believing they would thereby make a fortune. However, after a few months they removed the rings, because they found that they were beginning to lose money on their expensive wines.

Why? Because the people they sold to could tell the difference. Their customers had begun to purchase only the cheap wines. Human nature.

If for no other reason, these devices are exceptional for learning how energy moves and how it can be changed.

I have rings on all the outlets of water in my house, because they structure water, and I can taste the difference. It's also important to place them on outlets to your bath or shower. Remember, when you take a bath, within twenty minutes sixteen ounces of water will pass through your skin into the interior of your body. So the water you bathe in is just as important as the water you drink!

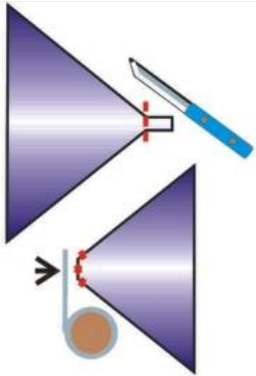
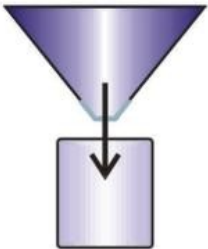
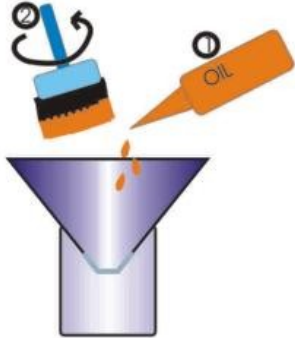
HHGs and Orgonite

The type of orgone device which is commonly called a 'Holy hand grenade' is a medium-sized device which attracts harmful ORgone energy, converts it to healthy ORgone energy, and emits it again as a flow of healthy orgone energy. This is different from other orgone devices used up until this point, which had the ability to block or collect harmful energy, but not convert it to healthy energy. The device gets it's name from an old Monty Python movie ;)... It was invented (by Don Croft) to counteract the adverse physical and mental health effects of HAARP, GWEN, ELF, SCALAR and HPRF transmission towers. In addition to serving well for this purpose, the HHG device is a highly effective multipurpose energy cleaner. Think of it as air freshener for your aura. When placed in an area, buried, or placed in a body of water, the ORgonite Holy hand grenade will act to continuously clean the ORgone energy within a surprisingly large radius (average 3/4 mile radius from the device). Although many of us who build these devices are familiar with using various minerals in metaphysics, and therefore use synergistic combinations of minerals to enhance these devices, the basic components of an HHG are quartz crystals, metal particles and organic resin.

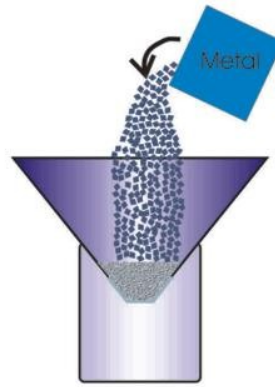
Materials you will need:

Item:	Quantity per HHG:
- Double terminate Quartz Crystal	- 5 (or 1 DT and 4 STs)
- Polyester Resin & enough Catalyst to cure it	- About 6 Ounces
- Metal particles	- About 5 Ounces of metal particles
- Suitable container to use for a mold	- 1 (min. 4" dia. plastic funnel)
- Small Jar or Can to sit the funnel in (hold it upright)	- 1

Note: While there are many other suitable vessels which could serve as mold for this device, I have used a plastic funnel for this example as it is readily available in most places and relatively durable. In any case, the same technique of construction applies regardless of the container used for a mold, which can be in the shape of a pyramid, cone, cylinder or hemisphere, so long as it has a volume at least great that of a as a cone 4" wide x 4" tall. Presently, pyramids and cones are the shape this device is most often built in.

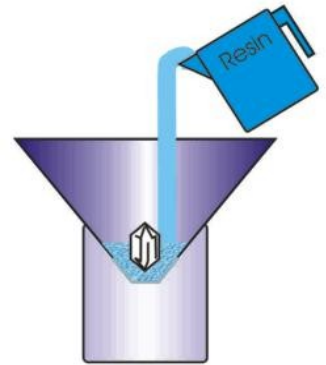
<p>1. - Cut the tip off of the funnel and tape over the hole at the small end of the funnel with aluminum tape (preferable) or parcel tape. Electrical tape, duct tape & masking tape do not work as well for this as aluminum tape. In some way, plug the hole so that the resin does not leak out.</p>	
<p>2. - Sit the funnel in the jar so that it is upright and more or less level.</p>	
<p>3. - Coat the inside of the funnel with a thin layer of vegetable oil, to keep the resin from sticking to the mold (funnel). Wipe away the excess oil with a brush or clean cloth.</p>	

4. - Put about 1" of metal particles in the bottom of the mold.

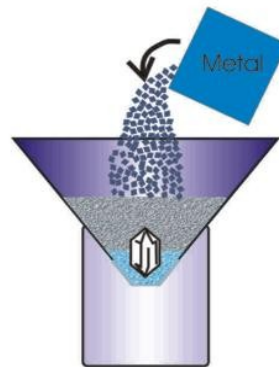


5. - Place one of the Quartz crystals in the tip of the mold, so that it is upright as shown. This one really should be a double terminate, but if you only have a single terminate, put it with the point towards the tip of the funnel. If it is a double terminate, the best tip of the crystal should be pointing towards the tip of the funnel, where you covered the hole with tape.

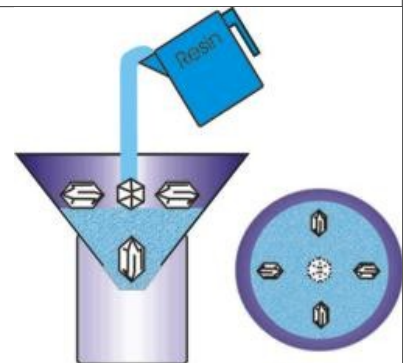
Mix enough resin and catalyst (be sure to mix well, min. 1 minute of mixing) to come up level with the surface of the metal filings. Pour the resin in and let it run down into the metal filings. Gently shake or tap the mold to release bubbles.



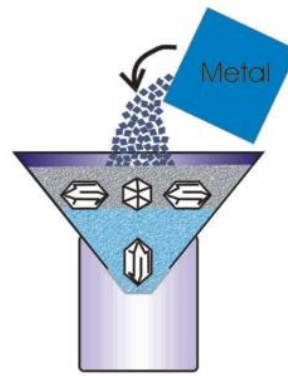
6. - Put in some more metal particles, enough to fill the mold about 1/2 to 2/3 full.



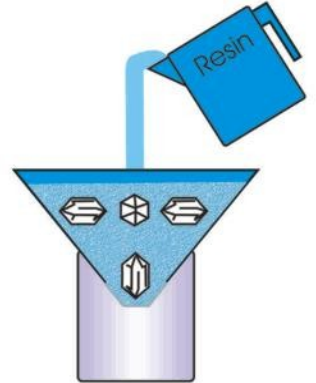
7. - Place the other 4 Quartz crystals on top of the metal filings as shown. They should be arranged like the spokes of a wheel. The better points of the crystals should be pointing towards the outside of the mold. If you have to, you can use single terminate crystals here, and put them with the points either facing in or out (facing out is preferable). Mix some more resin and catalyst, and pour in enough to come up level with the surface of the metal filings again. Gently tap or shake the mold to release bubbles, and let the resin run down into the metal filings.



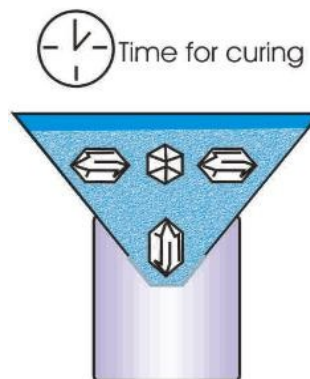
8. - Add some more metal filings, enough to almost (but not quite) fill the mold. Leave about 1/4 inch of empty space at the top of the mold as shown.



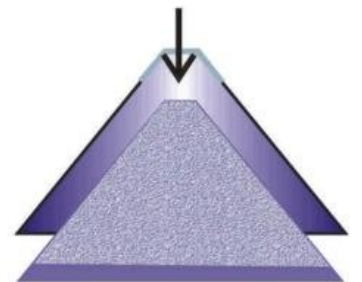
9. - Now, pour in enough resin to finish filling the mold. Let the resin run down into the metal filings, adding a little at a time. Use enough resin to completely cover the metal filings, so that there is a thin layer at the top of the mold which is only resin, no metal. The layer of resin only should be about 1/4" thick. Take a moment to adjust the molds so that they are more or less level at this point.



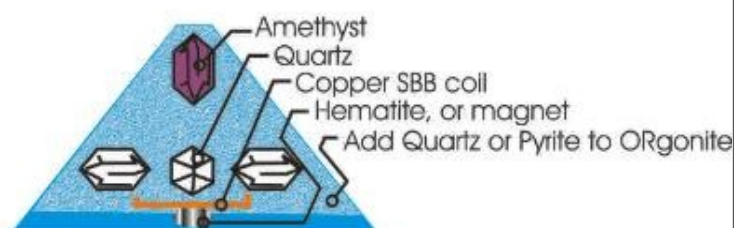
10. - Allow the resin to cure. Keep it warm if possible, cure in a well-ventilated area, and if possible, expose the resin to sunlight while it is curing. If you have a tone generator or other sonotherapy (healing using sound) device, then you can expose the resin to that as well while it cures.



11. - Remove the molds from the jars, turn them upside down, and give them a smack to release the brand new HHG you just made. If the mold sticks, you can either use a thin bladed knife to push in between the mold and the resin, or you can try spraying penetrating oil around the edges where the mold meets the resin. Dropping it on the floor sometimes works, but sometimes it breaks the resin.



12. - There are many ways to modify an HHG for enhanced effects, but the basic model shown above will work just fine the way it is. This is one modification which is easy to perform when you are casting the HHGs. Use an Amethyst point instead of a DT Quartz crystal for the vertical crystal... add a copper SBB coil to the base of the unit, just at the edge of the metal filings as shown... add a small piece of hematite, pyrite, or a small permanent magnet to the SBB coil as shown (generally I put the N pole of the magnet facing toward the tip of the HHG)... and mix some crushed quartz, crushed Amethyst, or crushed Pyrite in with the metal particles before you cast it.



How to make TBs ↗

The type of orgone device which is commonly called a 'Towerbuster' is a small device which attracts harmful ORgone energy, converts it to healthy ORgone energy, and emits it again as a flow of healthy orgone energy.

This is different from other orgone devices used up until this point, which had the ability to block or collect harmful energy, but not convert it to healthy energy. It was invented (by Don Croft) to counteract the adverse physical and mental health effects of HAARP, GWEN, ELF, SCALAR and HPRF transmission towers (hence the name 'Towerbuster'). In addition to serving well for this purpose, the TB device is a highly effective multipurpose energy cleaner. Think of it as air freshener for your aura. When placed in an area, buried, or placed in a body of water, the ORgonite Tower Buster will act to continuously clean the ORgone energy within a surprisingly large radius (average 1/4 mile radius from the device)

Although many of us who [build these devices](#) are familiar with using various minerals in metaphysics, and therefore use synergistic combinations of minerals to enhance these devices, the basic components of a tower buster are quartz crystals metal particles and organic resin.

Materials You will need

Item:	Quantity per Tower Buster:
- Quartz Crystal	- 1
- Polyester Resin & enough Catalyst to cure it	- About 3 Ounces
- Metal particles	- About 3 Ounces of metal particles
- Suitable container to use for a mold	- 1 (min. volume about 4 ounces)

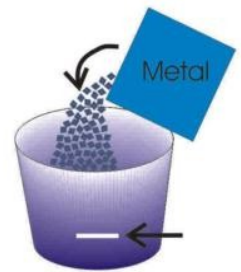
Note: While there are many other suitable vessels which could serve as mold for this device, I have used a disposable paper cup for this example as it is readily available in most places. In any case, the same technique of construction applies regardless of the container used for a mold, which can be in virtually any shape you like, so long as it has a volume of at least 3 1/2 ounces. Alternately, one can use smaller molds, but will have to then use several smaller devices to get the same effect. One energy-sensitive person I know via the web apparently gets good results using ice cube trays as molds, using several small devices in place of one standard size one. Presently, cylinders and cones of about 3oz+ volume are the size and shape this device is most often built in.



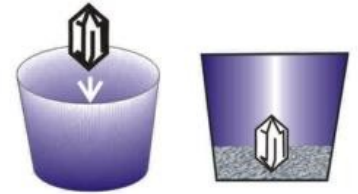
1. - Line the containers you will use for molds with a light coat of vegetable oil. This prevents the resin from sticking. Wipe the excess oil off with a brush or clean cloth. cover the surface of the mold evenly.



2. - Put about 1" of metal particles in the bottom of each mold.



3. - Place the quartz crystal in each mold, using the metal filings to hold it in position. put the crystal in the center of the mold, and if the crystal has a good point on it, most folks put the point towards what will be the top of the unit.



4. - Mix enough resin and catalyst to fill each mold level with the metal filings. you have placed in the bottom. Pour enough resin into each mold to come up level with the top of the metal filings. Make sure to mix the resin and catalyst well (mix for about 1 full minute) before you pour it into the molds. Allow the resin to run down into the metal filings. Tap the mold lightly or stir carefully to remove bubbles.



5. - Add another inch or so of metal filings to each container, enough to cover the crystal.



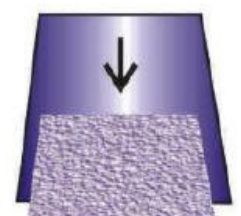
6. - Mix and add enough resin to cover the metal filings you have placed in the molds. It will not harm the function of the device if some metal filings stick out the bottom, but it is a good idea to use enough resin to fully encase the metal filings. Allow the resin to run down into the metal filings. Tap the mold lightly or stir carefully to remove bubbles.



7. - Allow the resin to cure. Keep it warm if possible, cure in a well-ventilated area, and if possible, expose the resin to sunlight while it is curing. If you have a tone generator or other sonotherapy (healing using sound) device, then you can expose the resin to that as well while it cures.



8. - Turn the molds upside down, and give them a smack to release the brand new TB you just made. If the mold sticks, you can either use a thin bladed knife to push in between the mold and the resin, or you can just tear the paper away. Dropping it on the floor sometimes works, but sometimes it breaks the resin. It will not harm the function of the device to leave the paper mold on, but it may be more aesthetically appealing to remove it.



This is all the info you need to get started making fully functional basic Towerbusters. There will be more [TB](#) info to come as time permits, I will be adding some modifications you can make to your TBs to enhance their effects, some alternate designs for TBs, and a [list of different minerals](#) one can use for orgonite Towerbusters, and how to use them. For those who are interested, there is a brief explanation of [how orgonite works](#) linked from this page. Please feel free to make copies of, re-post on your own site, save on your hard drive, print and/or distribute this page freely, so long as the page is reproduced in it's entirety and unaltered, including all links embedded therein.

Here are some different kinds of Orgone Matrix Material➡


Experiment and form your own opinions. You are responsible for your own safety. Note - "resin" in recipes refers to catalyzed polyester 'fiberglass' resin, if applicable. In some recipes, extra catalyst is needed, and given as a percentage value above the regular mix ratio Eg. catalyst +10% means to use the normal amount of catalyst, plus an extra 10% on top of that. The normal resin / catalyst ration for your resin is marked on the side of the container you bought your resin in. Particle sizes are given as follows :

fine = 0 - 1mm dia., small = 1 - 5 mm dia., large = 5 - 15 mm dia.


Proportions of ingredients are approximate.

Recipes for Egonite:

Basic LD Ergonite


Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Copper - Fine	.05 - .1	Mix the catalyst into resin. Add all other ingredients, stirring continually and pour into mold.	 Useful for creating a path of lower resistance inside of a device, in order to control the flow of energy. On a more basic note, all HHGs and TBS benefit from a thin layer of something like this at their base. Also works nice as cosmetic second coat for orgonite pieces, and has a bit more output than if just resin were used for the second coat. Also some applications in linking modules for radionics devices.
Quartz Powder - Fine	.05 - .1		
Resin	1		
Catalyst	+50%		

Basic MHD Ergonite


Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Aluminum - Large	1.5	Mix dry steel and aluminum together. Place mixture into molds. Add xtals / other internal components as applicable. Mix catalyst and resin. Add Quartz Powder to catalyzed resin and stir thoroughly. Pour resin Over metal particles and allow to seep down. Repeat layers as necessary.	 A good all-purpose orgonite recipe. Other items can be added as desired.
Steel - Small	1		
Quartz Powder - Fine	.01 - .25		
Resin	To fill molds		

BACKYARD QUANTUM MECHANICS


Basic HD Ergonite

Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Steel - Small	1	Mix all dry ingredients together thoroughly. Add catalyzed resin a bit at a time until there is enough resin to just cover the surface of the particles. The mixture should have the consistency of thick oatmeal, and have just enough resin that all the particles are covered. Allow it to sit for a few minute. If there is more than 1/8" (2mm) of resin covering the surface of the particles, add more steel until the mixture is an even thick slurry like oatmeal. Pour into molds. Stir constantly, including while pouring.	 <p>A good basic recipe for use in either heavy-duty TBs and HHGs, or in actively stimulated orgone generators. Different primary and secondary ingredients can be used as desired. .</p>
Secondary metal - Fine (copper or pyrite or bronze suggested)	.1 - .25		
Resin	.75 - 1.15		
Catalyst (if using copper or paramagnetic earth)	+50%		
Secondary Mineral - Fine	.1 - .25		
Secondary Organic - Small	.1 - .25		

Basic XHD Ergonite

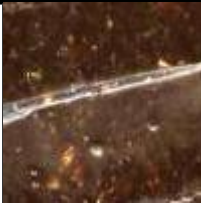
Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Primary Metal - Fine	1	<p>The particles must be fine enough to suspend in the resin. One way to deal with it if this is not the case is to catalyze the resin, wait until it gels, and quickly mix in the other ingredients. Another is to use a thickening agent. In some cases, the thickening agent and the secondary organic can be the same.</p> <p>Premix all dry ingredients thoroughly, and then add the dry ingredients to the catalyzed resin, stirring continually. Add the dry ingredients a bit at a time. You should get a creamy thick liquid that pours slowly into the molds and still is liquid enough to smooth itself off at the surface. If the particles are settling out, there is too much resin. Usually, resin to dry ingredients should be about 1 to 1, sometimes a little more or less depending on the absorbency of the secondary organic.</p>	 <p>A useful recipe for making orgone generators designed to be driven by outside power sources like zappers, magnetic pulsers, radionics machines and so forth. Also useful in making small orgonite devices to be carried in a pocket and handled a lot.</p>
Secondary Metal - Fine	1		
Resin	3 - 4		
Secondary Organic - Fine	1.3		
Quartz Powder - Fine	.4		
Secondary Mineral - Fine	.3		
Catalyst if using copper	+ 30% - 50%		

Basic EHD Ergonite

Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Primary Metal - Small	1	<p>Mix the catalyst into the resin. Add the fine ingredients to the resin. If it is not thick enough at this point to suspend the primary metal particles, add a bit more flour until it is.</p> <p>Mix all the small ingredients into the resin, a bit at a time. It should come out looking like a thick slurry, with bits of metal visible in it. The metal should not all pile up on the bottom. Internal components of devices (like crystals) need to be supported in some way during curing since this orgonite will most likely not hold them in place during curing like MHD will.</p>	 <p>It may take a bit of messing around to get this recipe working right, but it has (especially when made with wheat flour) a gentle, people friendly feel to it. This orgonite is good for many things, since it basically behaves like MHD. EHD stands for expanded high density. Good for devices which are meant to be used indoors in living space, and / or handled by people a lot. Useful for both passive and active roles.</p>
Secondary Metal - Fine	.10		
Resin	.75 - 1		
Quartz Powder - Fine	.10		
Secondary Mineral - Small	.25 - .5		
Secondary Organic - Fine (wheat flour suggested)	.75 - 1		




Wood Sprite


Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Pitch Resin	2.5 - 3	<p>Melt the pitch slowly over a heat source with no open flame. The fumes from melting pitch may be flammable. Don't burn yourself, wear gloves. Once the pitch is melted, Premix all the dry ingredients except for the citrine. Add the dry ingredients to the pitch and stir well. Then add the citrine. Spoon carefully into molds and allow to cool. You generally have a few minutes only before the mixture sets up once removed from the heat.</p> <p>Charge with either sunlight or a charged water bath (or both) while cooling.</p>	 <p>A lot of work, but well worth it. Strong connection to the earth, have gotten many obvious reactions from animals when gifting this kind of orgonite to natural energy centers. Also a nice kind to have indoors if protected from hot sun. Mixture will melt if exposed to high heat.</p>
Chalcopyrite or Pyrite - Small	.5		
Aluminum - Large	1.5		
Steel - Small	1		
Paramagnetic Earth - Small or Large	.5		
Dried Crumbled Sage or Chaparral - Small	.3 - .5		
Citrine - Fine	.01		

Chocolate Shine

Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
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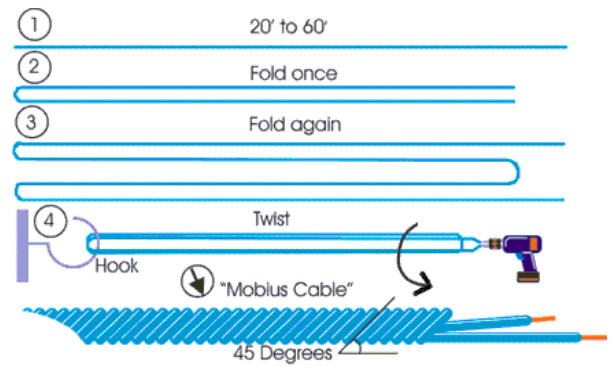
Steel - Small or Large	1	<p>Mix all the fine ingredients together. Mix catalyst into resin and add fine ingredients. If the steel particles are large, then place them in the mold and pour the resin mixture over them stirring as you pour. If the steel particles are small, add them to the resin mixture and stir constantly as you pour the mixture into the molds.</p> <p>Charge with 15Hz and / or Schumann frequencies while curing.</p>	 <p>Cosmetically appealing and highly EM responsive HD or MHD organite. Good for TBS and HHGS as well as generators. Has a warm feel to the energy. Especially suited for work on Geopathic lines, ley lines, Curry / Hartman lines etc. Provided the paramagnetic earth of is sufficient quality, this general recipe has been proven to reduce EMF by conventional testing.</p>
Brass or Copper - Fine	.3		
Paramagnetic earth - Fine	.3		
Citrine Powder - Fine	.05		
Quartz Powder - Fine	.1		
Resin	1.25 - 1.3		
Catalyst	+100%		

Water Baby

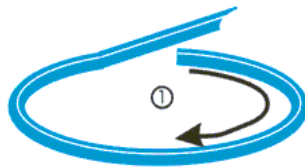
Ingredient	Amount in parts	Process	Comments
Blue latex paint with or without charged water added. Paint must be dried out and crumbled.	.3 - .6	<p>The paint is a separate preparation that has to be done ahead of time. Mix 10 drops per liter blue food dye with paint. Then mix the kyanite powder into the paint. Then mix at least .01 part charged water to 1 part paint and dye mixture. Add hardener to paint and / or spread paint out on Wax paper to dry.</p> <p>The paint has to be dry enough you can can crumble it into pieces. It does not have to be fully dry as you will be encasing it in resin. Once the paint has dried enough, crumble it into pieces about 5-15mm dia. (1/4" to 1/2").</p>	 <p>Produces MHD or HD with a strong affinity for water. Also can repeat the energy signature of charged water which was added to the paint. Waste paint hardener or other granular, absorbent material is useful to speed the drying out process. Generally the paint takes several weeks to fully dry, so I set a bunch on at time.</p> <p>This kind of organite is pretty to look at if it comes out right, and it is well suited to water gifting. It also has the quality of not containing any ferromagnetic materials, which is useful for some applications. It is a bit less responsive to EM stimulation than other kinds of organite, but it works very well for charging water when placed in proximity to a glass vessel of water.</p>
Chalcopyrite or copper - Small or Large	1	Mix the blue paint crumbs and the metal (copper) together. Add catalyst to resin and resin. Place metal mixture in molds and pour resin over the metal.	
Blue food dye.	10 drops per L of paint.	Use turquoise or blue glass as the secondary mineral.	
Kyanite Powder	.01		
Turquoise - Large	At least 1 chunk per unit.		
Resin	To fill molds		

How to Wind Toroidal Mobius Coils ➡

First - Make yourself a "mobius Cable" to wind the coil from. While you can wind a mobius coil from single strands of wire, it certainly seems to be a lot more potent when you use a cable made in the manner described here to wind the coil from. Take a length of wire, and double it back on itself twice as shown to the right. Pull a little slack out at the ends of the wire, this will be the leads of the coil when it is finished. You should leave yourself at least 2" for leads, and it is a good idea to give yourself 6" or so, you can always trim the leads to the required length when the coil is finished. It is much easier to use a drill to twist the wires than doing it by hand. After experimenting with both CW and CCW coils, we have discovered that either will work. For many, a CCW coil is more comfortable. Not shown in the picture above is how to fit the cable end into the drill. Before inserting the cable end into the drill to twist it, fold the leads back so that they point towards the end of the cable opposite the end with the leads. Then wrap a few turns of electrical tape around the wires to protect them from the drill. Use about 5 or 6 turns of electrical tape. This provides a cushion so that when you tighten the drill chuck on the wires, it will not scrape off the insulation. While working with the coil, be careful not to scrape the insulation off the wires, or the coil will short out and not work.



1. - Starting with the end of the cable which does not have the leads, make a circle in the clockwise direction about the size you want your finished coil to be. You can wind the coil around a core (xtal for your SP) or you can wind the coil by itself if you are using stiffer wire.



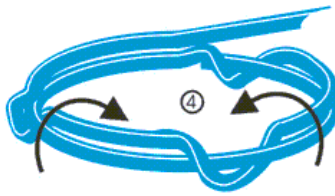
2. - When you complete the first wrap, feed the wire through the center of the circle so it wraps around itself in the clockwise direction as shown. Use a little glue (hot melt or silicone preferable) to hold the wire in place where it crosses over itself.



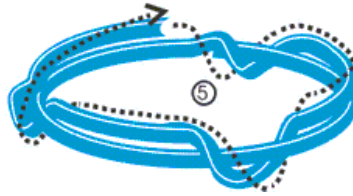
3. - Continue winding the wire around the circle again.



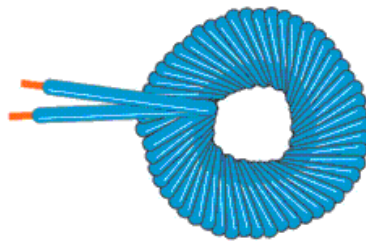
4. - Go around the circle about one third of the way, and wrap the cable around itself again, just like in step 3. Go around the circle another third of the way, and do the same thing again. You should have 3 wraps around the cable for each time you go around the circle.



5. - Continue this way, repeating step 4, until you have used up all of the cable. As shown to the right, stay on the same side of the previous wrap with each new revolution. The 'knots' will run together.



When you are finished, use a little glue to hold the end of the cable in place. The coil should look like this when you are finished.



Just keep wrapping the cable around itself (clockwise) as you go around the circle. With a little practice, you will find that the windings form a pattern, and if you make a mistake it will be obvious as it does not fit the pattern. This coil tends to hold its shape better than the single knot style, and I generally just wind it by itself, not on a core. You should measure the diameter of the object you wish to place in the coil as a core when it is finished, and start with a circle a little larger than the diameter of the intended core.

We recommend using a Quartz, 'Moquis Marble', or Kyanite core for mobius coils, because scalar energy can sometimes be biologically disruptive when in 'raw' states. This information is primarily intended for those who wish to use mobius coils as a means of exciting Quartz crystals or Orgone Matrix Material, and you are responsible for your own safety. By making this coil you agree not to hold me responsible for any damages your experiments may cause to persons or property. Mobius coils generate scalar waves. Scalar waves can interfere with and/or damage electronics when high voltage is put through them. For the purposes of Orgone research, low voltages are sufficient to drive mobius coils.

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The Ring Generator - A simple and highly effective multipurpose orgone generator ➡

The design illustrated here is crude in execution and simple in construction. That's the point. [Current versions of this device](#) are significantly more evolved than the one illustrated below, but even a very simply device like this will work really well if you put it together right. A professionally built unit has many refinements over this crude design,

but if you want to do it yourself, here is a way for about 75 bucks US, not counting the cost of the xtal.

A generator like this is a different class of generator from [Pulsers](#), Powerwands, SPs and the like.

This device is intended for experienced metaphysics practitioners or serious researchers, and / or for the purpose of charging Ergonite while it cures. Devices of this size can sometimes achieve weather effects, if used in the right manner, but is not a substitute for a Chembuster. The design given here is highly adaptable, and can be modified to suit your needs. The device is simple enough that it may be somewhat anticlimactic for you when you see how it's made.

A device like this transcribes an audio signal into radionic data, and provides a strong emission of Bioenergy to carry the radionic data. It requires that a person use the device with purpose and control, as opposed to simpler orgone tools like TBs. It can radically improve the quality of orgone matrix material made by the home builder. This device is a lot more powerful than a pulser, but less user friendly.

This device is not portable, but rather requires a stationary setup and the input of electrical power, a home computer and an audio amplifier (you can use the amplified speakers of a PC sound system). This device offers flexibility in that you can easily change out the core xtal or object. Some materials may not be especially healthy for you when you expose them to scalar waves, and you are responsible for your own decision to make and use this device. Depending on how much voltage you put through it you may or may not harm electronics in the area. I have found that relatively low voltages on the RingGen suffice.

Materials used in the example below:

- 30 feet of 14 or 15 gage insulated copper wire.

- One [large quartz crystal](#). There is a picture to the right of the xtal I used for the device shown. It does not have to be a nice DT like the one I used, but it should be about that size. In a pinch, you can also use several; smaller xtals together to get about the same amount of xtal mass. I got this xtal from ZSL, a generous gift on his part. He got it from [the crystal man](#) (in Canada). Another good place to get xtals is from [revted](#) (in America).



- 6 Plastic binder straps.

- Some aluminum tape.

- Enough stuff to make at least 1 liter of [Ergonite](#).

- The rings from 2 mason jar lids.

- A small shelving unit made from metal mesh of some kind. I used an old LP record rack, flipped upside down. You could make one from pieces of window screen stretched across a frame, or see what you can find in your garage or the second hand store. It should be a shelf that has the individual shelves made out of a metal GRID or SLATS, so that there is an open mesh, not solid pieces of metal. On the next one I make, I will probably use copper screens for the mesh. I have not tried using aluminum for the shelves, but I think steel or copper would be better for the shelves. Steel works well, I can attest to that.

- A large diameter hemispherical piece of metal to use as a reflector. I used the canister lid of an old steam cleaning rental unit I happened to have, you could use a large wok lid, or a large metal mixing bowl. It does not have to be a perfect parabolic curve, and aluminum will work for the reflector. It should be at least 12 inches in diameter. The metal should be bare on the inside of the reflector, it can be covered with paint or enamel on the outside.

- A long section of speaker wire (2 wires) to connect the device to your PC.

- A household stereo, boom box, or any other audio equipment that has an amplifier built into it, and also has a line in or auxiliary input jack so you can route the signal from your PC's sound card through it. I use an ancient 8-track player that has a 50 watt amplifier in it.

- Adapters to connect you PC sound output to the line in of the amplifier.

- Tone generator software for your PC. You can download it off the web, and there are some links provided on the links page of this site where you can find it. [Roberto Forcen's stuff](http://www.voicesync.org) is amazing, his site is <http://www.voicesync.org>. He has wonderful donaware for sound generation and analysis. Also, [NCH toner](http://www.nch.com.au/tonegen/) <http://www.nch.com.au/tonegen/> is a very adaptable and functional tone generator for your PC with a range from 1 to about 20,000 Hz with control over the waveform. You can also run multiple copies of the program and generate multiple tones at the same time.

Simple Building it info



Build yourself a large [mobius coil](#). Make it big enough you can fit a large xtal in the core, about 2.5" to 3" diameter. It does not have to be a fancy xtal. It can be single point. On the old device shown here I used a single knot mobius coil, but on my new one I am using the continuous knot style. Secure the coil with plastic binders to prevent it from losing it's shape. The coil shown here is from 15 gage magnet wire, and while I recommend using at least 18 gage, it does not have to be magnet wire. magnet wire just works a little better. It isn't necessary to use magnet wire.



Using aluminum tape, connect 2 mason jar rings to the coil as shown. Work the tape firmly into place, and use at least one full wrap of tape all the way around,. This is not only for the effect of a metal shroud on the coil, it is to keep the Ergonite from leaking into the coil. Do your best to line the rings up evenly with each other, so that the ring on one end is parallel to and plumb with the ring on the the other end. Pull the leads from the coil out through the center, or if you want to be more precise you can form a little hole in the tape to pass the leads through, and fill the hole with glue so it doesn't leak.



Find a suitable mold that is cylindrical, and deep enough to come up to the top of the coil assembly you have just built. It should be at least deep enough that you can cast Ergonite up to the top of the coil assembly, and wide enough that there is at least one inch of Ergonite all the way around the outside of the coil. On the generator I use now there is a lot more Ergonite than on the old one shown here. The old one shown here worked well enough to impress me several times with its effectiveness. Coat the mold with release agent of some form,

regular vegetable oil or WD40 will both work fine. If you are using [Ergonite made from polyester autobody filler](#), you do not have to seal the bottom of the coil assembly to the mold. If you are using Ergonite made from resin, you will have to seal the bottom of the coil assembly to the mold so resin does not leak under the coil assembly into the cavity at the center. You want to cast a ring of Ergonite with a hollow center where the coil is. A little hot melt glue works well for this (sealing it), since it will keep the resin from leaking into the hole, and is easily removable. It also sets fast, so you don't have to wait for it to dry like you would silicone or goop glue.

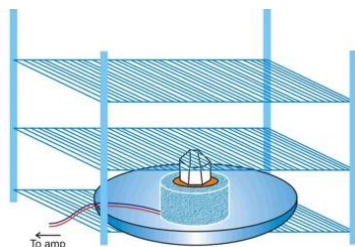


Cast it with [MHD, HD or XHD Ergonite](#). Allow the Ergonite to cure, and remove the coil cast in Ergonite from the mold. You should now have a hollow cylinder of Ergonite with a coil in the center of it. Place the cylinder with the coil in the center of the reflector as shown below. You can fasten it with a little glue if you want. Then place the reflector on the lowest shelf of the metal shelving unit as shown below.

The quartz xtal goes in the hole inside the coil, as I imagine ought to be obvious. You can also easily remove and change xtals this way. I have a large cluster of kyanite which I use inside the coil too, gives a great energy. Let your imagination be your guide. Experiment with



using different minerals and other things inside the coil, but be aware that not everything you put in there will work as well as a quartz xtal. A safer way to experiment is to ADD things in there with the quartz xtal, and see what kind of orgone they produce before you try them alone. Now you're ready to hook it up. If you want to, you can line the metal shelf up with the compass directions (I.E. so that one side of it faces north) but this is not necessary, it just makes it work a bit more efficiently). The metal shelves and reflector should be insulated from each other electrically, or at least that is the way I find it works best so far. The metal rings on the ends of the cylinder do not have to be electrically insulated from the metal of the reflector.



Not only do the metal screens act like an RF antenna, they also provide a convenient surface for exposing samples.

If you are making orgone matrix material, you can put your molds on them while the resin is curing. The metal in the shelves pulses in rhythm to the scalar energy coming off the coil. Further refinements to the design involve proportions of the parts in relation to each other and the use of more advanced

Ergonite technology.

If you are going to use the device for radionics, then use the metal shelves as your witness well. You can also use the cavity inside the coil as witness well, but the energy sent to target that way may not be beneficial unless there is a quartz xtal in the coil along with it. If you want to generate a local cloud of healthy orgone, then drop a large TB inside the coil and run at 741 Hz with free tone generator software. If you have a wand or orgone beamer of some form, you could use that as the core most likely also.



You take the signal from your PC's sound card, route it through your amplifier, and then run it through the coil in the device.

There are several ways you can do this, and no doubt those of you familiar with electronics will see that there are better ways than the method I have illustrated. I chose this method for this page because it is simple. Just use the adapter to connect the sound output from your PC to the line in or aux input of the amplifier. Then take one of the wire pairs leading to a speaker from the stereo, and cut ONE of the wires leading to the speaker. Leave the other wire intact. Preferably, use the positive wire. Then, connect the leads of the coil in the device to either end of the speaker wire which you have cut. This has the downside that you have to listen to the sounds being generated, but it PROTECTS YOUR AMPLIFIER from blowing. Mobius coils have very low resistance, and if you connect it directly to the amplifier output without having enough resistance you may damage your amp. The resistance in the method of connection shown is provided by the speaker. The current comes from the PC, is amplified by the amp, then goes through the coil. After it leaves the coil it goes through the speaker and back into the circuit.

Alternately, you could [add a resistor to the mobius coil](#) to give it enough resistance that the amp will not perceive it as a short. In order to do this, you would need to find out what resistance your speakers are. Usually the speakers are marked (inside the speaker box on the back of the speaker magnet) with a little number beside an ohm symbol. This is the resistance. An ohm symbol looks like a little "O" with the bottom cut off and two little tails (Greek letter omega).

If you use a device like this to charge your Ergonite while it cures, you can increase the potency of your Ergonite significantly. Some suggested frequencies: 4Hz, 7.8Hz, 15 Hz, 32 Hz, 528Hz, 741 Hz, 5000Hz, 5075 Hz.

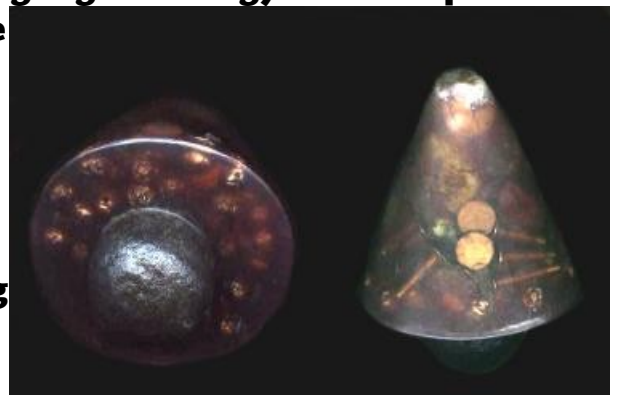
Different kinds of Orgone Matrix Material ➡

Not all Orgone Matrix Material is the same. The size of the particles used makes a lot of difference to the finished product. At left are 3 samples of different densities of Orgonite,

and below is a short description of some of the different grades of Orgonite with which I have worked. Orgonite can be used for different devices, and the intended function of the device determines what kind of Orgonite is best to use. Different materials offer differing amounts of resistance to the orgone as it flows through it, and the different grades of Orgonite have sequentially higher 'orgone resistance' values. At left are shown from top to bottom: Extra High Density Orgonite, High Density Orgonite, and Medium Density Orgonite.

LD - Low Density Orgonite

This is a picture of a small device I made to use as a varja. It is made from Low Density Orgonite. Low Density Orgonite offers very little resistance to the orgone as it flows through the device. This means that the device is not very suited to cleaning the orgone, it will not convert DOR to OR with much efficiency. But, since it attracts the orgone and allows it to flow through it very easily, low density Orgonite is useful for sending and receiving orgone energy, and for collecting and moving orgone energy from one place to another. One place I often use LD Orgonite is to make a channel or layer of LD Orgonite within an orgone device, which acts like a wire to conduct the orgone along a chosen path inside the device. LD Orgonite also works well as an orgone 'antenna' to send and receive orgone energy within a network of devices. LD Orgonite does not work well on its own for making TBs and HHGs, but a thin layer of LD or VLD (Very Low Density) Orgonite at the base of an HHG or TB assists the device in grounding to the earth more efficiently. Note the size of the metal particles and the amount of space between them. LD Orgonite will release some orgone when excited, but not very much. The cone in this device is about 3" across at the base. The big brown thing on the base is a rather large Moquis Marble I got from my friend Chris at diviningmind.com.



MD - Medium Density Orgonite

At left are some samples of MD Orgonite. MD Orgonite offers enough orgone resistance to foster the cleaning action for which Orgonite is well known, and works as a material from which to make [TBs and HHGs](#). Note particle size and the space between them. The cylinder shown on the bottom of the picture is 1" in diameter. MD Orgonite has a dense enough matrix to convert DOR to OR, but does not work very efficiently in an orgone-on-demand generator. It offers low enough orgone resistance to function well in a passive mode, and high enough orgone resistance to still afford the 'scrubbing' action which is desirable. MD Orgonite will release some orgone energy when excited by external energy sources, but like LD Orgonite, still not very much. The orgone resistance is low enough in MD Orgonite that much of the energy used to excite it either passes through it or is attenuated. It is more suited to use in devices which are meant to operate in a passive mode. TBs, HHGs and Chembusters are

generally meant to operate in a passive mode. While MD Orgonite may not be the absolute best thing from which to make TBs and HHGs, it will work nonetheless.

MHD - Medium High Density Orgonite

At the right are some samples of MHD Orgonite. MHD Orgonite is into the most efficient type of Orgonite from which to make [TBs, HHGs, Chembusters](#) and [other devices which operate in a passive mode](#). MHD Orgonite offers

just low enough orgone resistance to operate in a passive mode, but offers high enough orgone resistance to maximize the 'scrubbing' action while still in a passive mode. MHD Orgonite will convert DOR to OR efficiently without being excited by external energy sources (other than a potential of DOR to convert into OR). Because of its higher density, MHD Orgonite will also release orgone when excited, and it will do so with more efficiency than

MD Orgonite. MHD Orgonite works well to construct devices which are intended to operate in both passive and active modes. Note the particle size, the amount of space between the particles, and the combination of small and large particles. The spaces between the larger particles are filled with smaller particles.



This is the grade of Orgonite to make most HHGs and TBs from. See the 3 small pics above? MHD Orgonite can be gotten by either using smaller particles, as in the two cases on the left and center, or by adding [superfine particles](#) to the resin and then using larger metal particles which would ordinarily produce MD Orgonite, as in the case on the right.



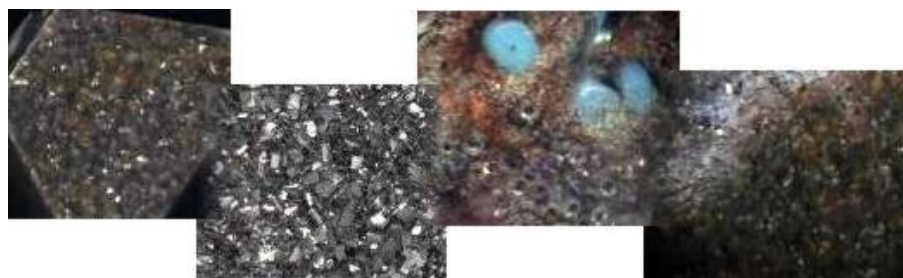
You can just make out the small black flecks, which are the largest particles in a mineral powder which has the consistency of flour. In the cases on the right and center, most of the particles are about 2 to 5 mm diameter. In the case on the right, the metal particles are about 5mm x 15mm, and the superfine particles were added to the resin before pouring. Either way will produce MHD Orgonite. I use about 2 teaspoons of mineral 'flour' to a liter of resin.

HD - High Density Orgonite

To the left are some examples of HD Orgonite. HD Orgonite offers a much higher orgone resistance than MD or MHD

Orgonite. The [scrubbing action provided by HD Orgonite is plentiful](#), provided it is excited in some way. TBs and HHGs made from HD Orgonite need to be placed in an area with extreme inimical energy problems if they are to do much. They also benefit from being electrically grounded, though I suppose it is not absolutely necessary. TBs and HHGs made from HD Orgonite can be a bit smaller than ones made from MHD Orgonite, and still do the same job, provided they are [excited in some way](#), either by external energy sources or by a LARGE potential of DOR to convert into OR.

TBs and HHGs made from HD Orgonite work well on or near household electrical appliances. To make a long story short, HD Orgonite processes orgone more efficiently than MHD Orgonite, but you need to ['push on it'](#) in order for the orgone to go through it very fast at all. See the small pics below? Note that there are few if any large particles, and that there is not very much space between them. The turquoise beads shown in the HHG are about 3 x 6 mm, and they are the largest particles.



HD Orgonite does not work very well for devices which are meant to operate in a passive mode, but it does work well for [devices which are meant to operate in an active, or 'powered' mode](#). HD Orgonite works well to make orgone-on-demand generators which convert other forms of energy such as heat, light, sound, EM or scalar waves into orgone. HD Orgonite works well to make intent amplifiers. HD Orgonite can also be used inside an orgone device made from lower density Orgonite to control the pattern of energy flow by offering more resistance at select places inside the device, acting like an 'orgone pressure valve' so that orgone will not pass through it until it has reached a sufficient intensity. HD Orgonite is the highest density at which Orgonite will work both in the passive and active modes, but is more suited to the active or 'powered' mode.

XHD - Extra High Density Orgonite

To the right are some samples of XHD Orgonite. XHD Orgonite does not work very well in a passive mode, and does not appear to be doing much of anything until it is excited by some form of external energy. When excited by heat, light, physical motion, sound, [EM fields](#), [electrical current](#), [scalar waves](#), etc., XHD Orgonite is VERY efficient at producing orgone energy. XHD Orgonite has uses in the internal composition of orgone devices built from lower densities of Orgonite, just like HD Orgonite, but is especially suited to making [orgone-on-demand generators](#) which are designed to operate in an active or 'powered' mode. Note the particle size, all of the particles in the samples shown have gone through a 1 mm sieve, the largest are about 1.5 x 1 mm, and the majority of the particles are in the form of a fine powder like flour. When making HD or XHD Orgonite, you can add the organic part



of the Orgonite in the form of small particles, and just use enough resin to hold the mass together. Of the 4 small pics shown above, the two at the top have the organic material added in the form of a powder, and the two on the bottom have only metal particles (copper and iron pyrite, respectively) and resin. While XHD Orgonite works very well for [making devices which operate in an active mode](#), it does not work very well at all for devices which operate in a passive mode, except as a small part of the finished device or when incorporated into a [device using CaDens](#) cascading densities.

[EHD - More info](#)

[EXD - More info](#)



Different materials for making Orgonite

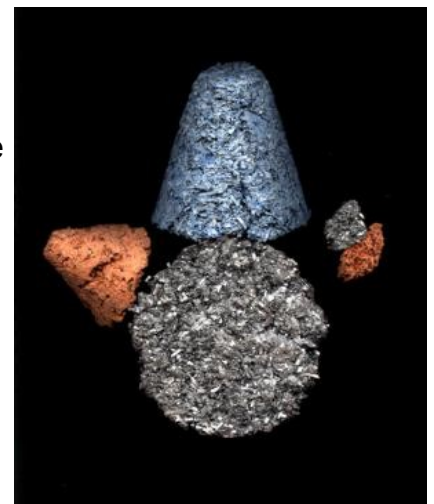
While many people now use polyester resin and metal particles from a machine shop, there are many different materials from which Orgonite can be made. In my experience, not all of these combinations produce a very durable substance, but in some cases produce more orgone than the basic polyester resin and metal filing mixture. From the top: HD with pitch resin, metal shavings and mineral powder... MD with paraffin and spiral brass nails... MD with beeswax and steel nails... (2 small samples of XHD and HD with poly resin and crushed mineral powder for both the metal and the organic)... MD and MHD with latex paint and metal shavings, HD and MD with poly resin and metal shavings.

Cheap Orgonite from waste paint



Below are some examples of an of Orgonite with which I have been durable, and needs to be kept the elements. It is made from old

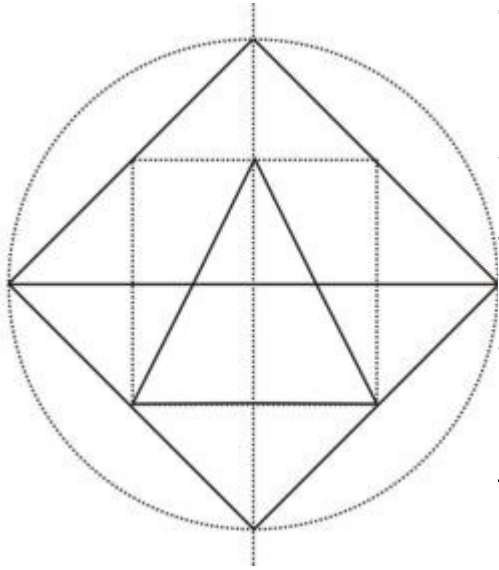
commercially available waste paint hardener (about \$3.00 CDN for enough to do 2/3 of a gallon). The waste paint hardener is in the form of a small packet of crystals which, when mixed into the paint, cause it to solidify. The metal has to be mixed into the paint prior to adding the hardener, since it turns stiff almost immediately. The mixture then takes several weeks to dry fully in a large casting like the 3.5" blue TB (with kyanite from [revted](#) ;) shown. This can be quickened by making the mixture and spreading it out into a thin sheet, allowing it to dry, and crumbling it into small pieces like the two shown on the right of the picture. The small pieces can then be combined in different colors and recast with just enough resin to hold them together. Doing it this way, you can reduce the cost of polyester resin by 50 to 70 percent, but it takes a lot longer. I will have to make another few TBs like I just described



and take some pics of them, as the ones I made are all gone :). They make cost-effective and aesthetically pleasing if time consuming orgone "paperweights" hahaha...

Another Orgonite recipe (the silver HHG base shown in the picture) is made from polyester autobody filler, mixed with metal shavings and a little aluminum roof patch paint. You have to work quickly, and mix in the metal and paint before adding the catalyst to the autobody filler. While this kind of Orgonite is not ideal for TBs and HHGs, it has the advantage of not leaking out of small holes in the molds, and therefore is useful for some hard-to-cast shapes, as it can be forced into the mold in small amounts with a spoon or spatula.

This tutorial generously donated by ZS Livingstone

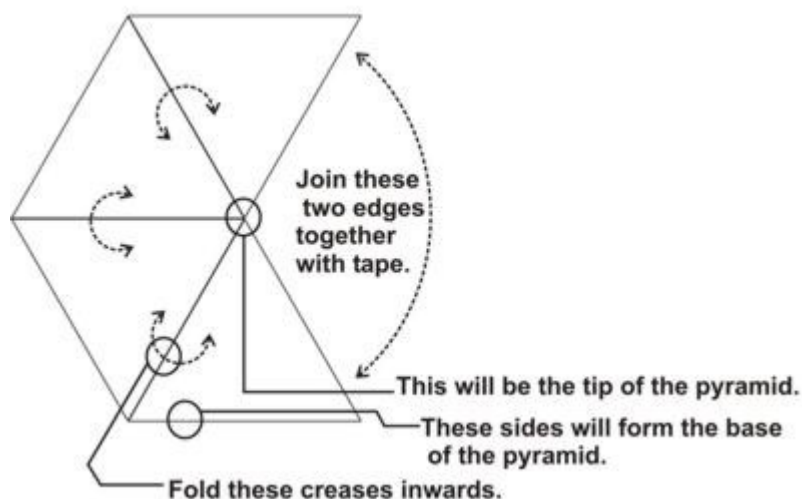


These HHGs are meant to be used in water. Quartz sand is added to increase the weight and strength so that these will remain in place and reasonably intact in fast moving rivers. Octos are used to decrease the Deadly Orgone (DOR) contained in water. Water has a huge capacity for all kinds of orgone, Healthy and Deadly. As chemtrail chemicals, static aetheric crud created by the fine particles and other pollutants- end up in the aquifers, the transmuting benefits of metal/resin orgonite is needed to change the DOR into blue or violet orgone and help set up the correct conditions to dissipate the physical poisons. Working with the aquifers also benefits the rocks beneath and the air above. Placing an Octo in a lake, river or sea can collapse many weeks of chemtrail spraying in just hours.

Description: The Octo is a ' 5" on edge ' octahedron, with a ' 3 1/3" on edge ' tetrahedron in the middle. It takes three pourings to create one Octo. Steel, aluminum and brass filings have been used in the same Octo to increase the range of transmuting frequencies. A tetrahedron is used to lock together the two pyramid halves of the Octo. Six single point quartz crystals glued inside six [SBB coil-cones](#) (also referred to as 'catcoils' or 'catmagnet coils') are at the six points of the Octo. The copper cones are 1 1/2 inches high, each made out of 14 inches of copper wire. This gives the Octo an omni-directional quality with plenty of room around the waist of the Octo to filter DOR through the orgonite and direct the healthy orgone out at the points. The copper cones tend to recirculate DOR back towards the middle where the tetrahedron also transmutes the DOR. I have placed cube shaped Alnico magnets inside the tetrahedrons to further stir the DOR through the orgonite. If the Octo were to be described as a kitchen Mix-Master the speed setting would be on "puree".

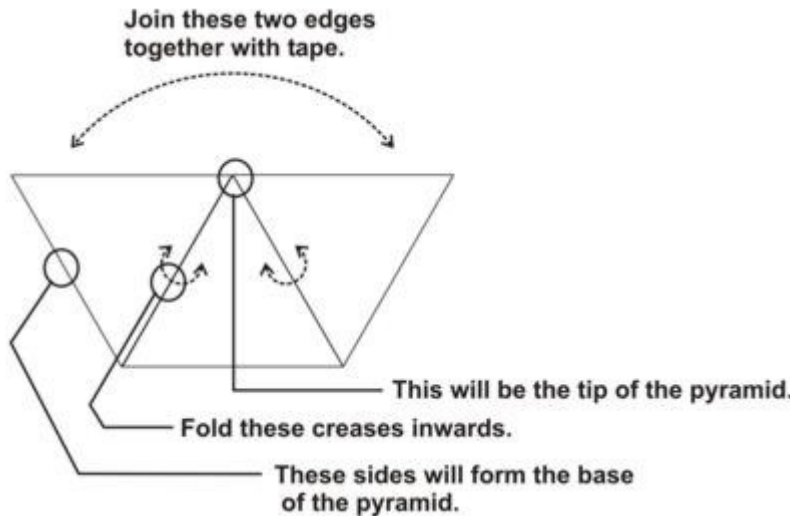
Molds: To make the Octos, you will need at least one each of these molds:

- 5" (127mm) pyramid (half of an octahedron is a pyramid) mold
- 3 1/3" (84.6mm) tetrahedron mold



How to make the molds: On the sheet metal (ZSL used zinc coated steel, you could also use aluminum or copper sheeting as long as it is thick enough to hold its shape), draw out the four equilateral triangles for the pyramid, and three equilateral triangles for the tetrahedrons. Arrange them with the edges of the triangles abutting one another as shown. Score the fold lines with a sharp knife (or stylus) for a good straight crease. Cut neatly around the outline of each group of triangles with tin snips. The last seam is taped together with masking tape or duct-tape (or aluminum tape). These molds rest upside down on a wooden frame with suitably cut holes (alternately,

you can use a glass or plastic jar to support the molds while pouring. Once the molds are ready to use, it is best to wipe or spray the insides of them with a release agent in order to prevent the resin from sticking to the sides of the mold). I have found 80 to 90 weight gear oil best on zinc coated steel.



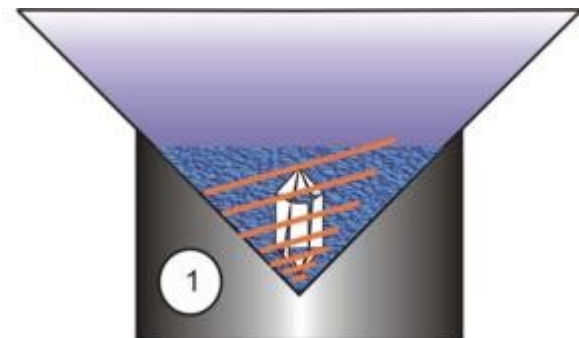
Full size jpeg of the 5" and 3.3" equilateral triangles for these molds



Mixing: Regular orgonite has equal volumes of metal filings and resin. With the Octos I have been mixing equal volumes of metal filings with sand-blasting quartz then mixing in catalyzed resin until every single bit of resin is saturated with metal filings/sand. (ZSL was producing a wonderful MHD orgonite in the Octos that I saw on our water gifting trip to 3 valley gap, with some of the tets in the center of the units made from HD orgonite) The consistency of the mix is similar to that of porridge. I have been experimenting with mica and pyrite sands as well. In Jon Logan's Wizzer's Blend there is para-magnetic earth, (pyrite and chalcopyrite), and selenite ores. At pinch of

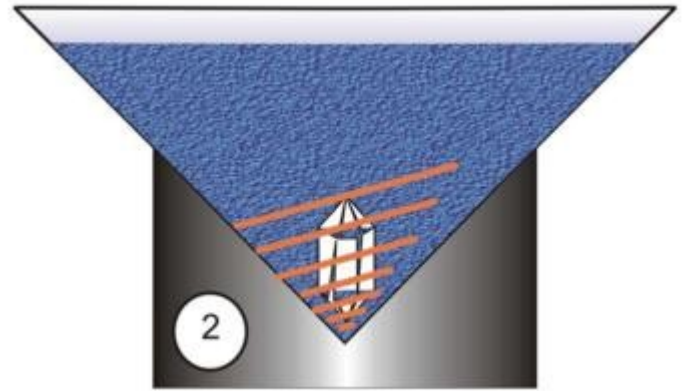
this can be added to the mix to increase the transmuting strength of the orgonite. Hematite, galena and other metal ores could be tried.

Pouring: The tetrahedrons can be poured in one step, and then the single quartz crystal added. A favorite tetrahedron is made of brass key filings and a single moquis stone. A [moquis](#) is a spherical tectite with the density of pumice. This tetra has a fiery action to it. I have also placed "Apache Tears" (natural obsidian nodules) in tetras as well as the Alnico cube magnets. Mixing steel filings with magnets in resin is like permanently locking lines of magnetic force in resin. It chews through DOR like a buzz saw.

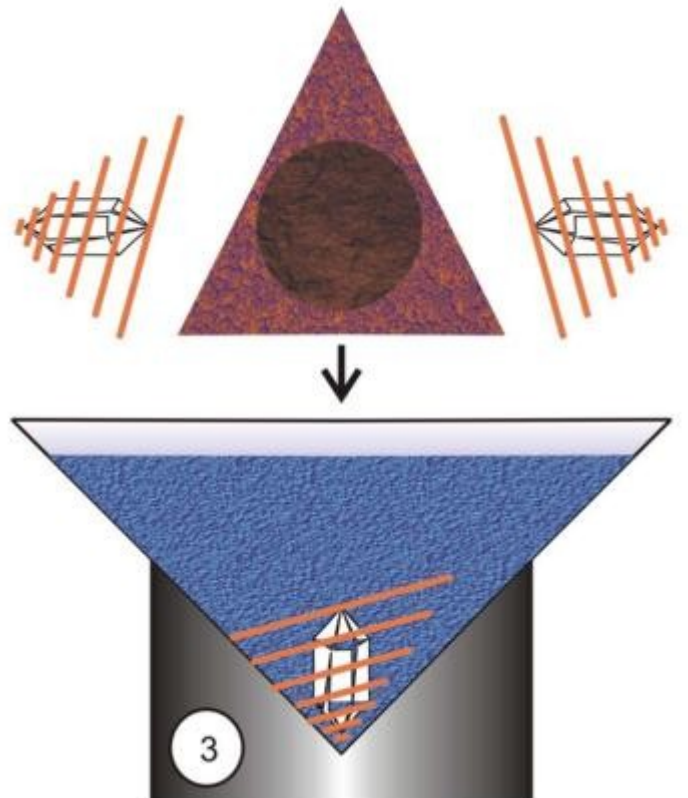


The half octahedron pyramid molds are first poured with about an inch of resin/metal filings/sand and an SBB coil cone (catcoil) with single point quartz glued inside it is placed at the bottom of the mold.

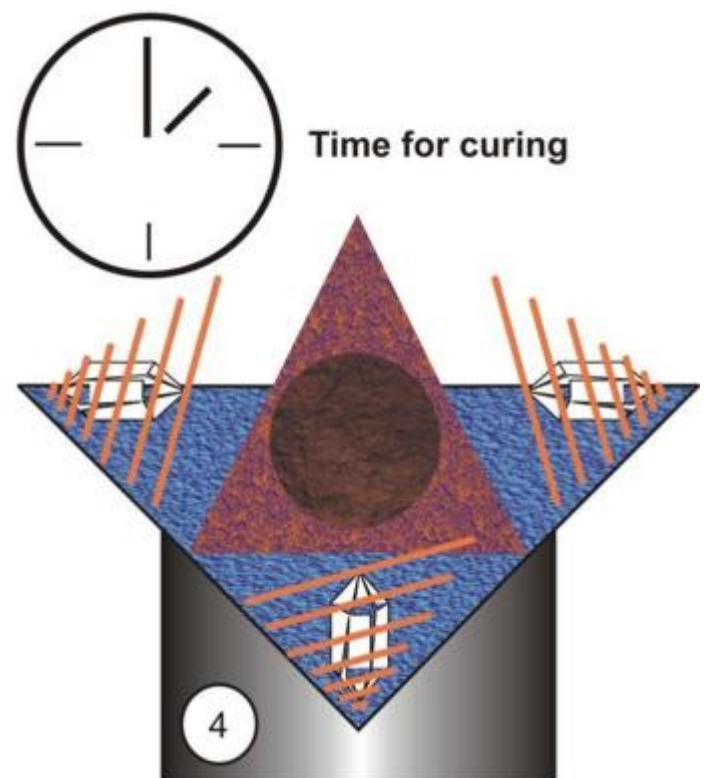
Then the mold is filled to about a quarter inch from the brim. This is to allow placement of the tetrahedron. Two points of the tetrahedron rest on two opposing mid-points of the faces of the pyramid mold.



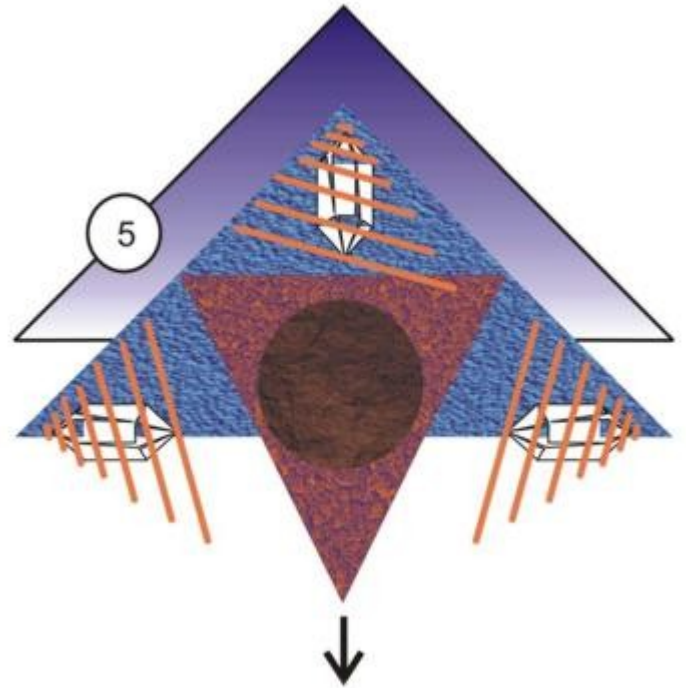
Then four SBB coil cones with quartzes are pointed towards the corners (the small end of the coil points outward, away from the center of the unit, and the xtal points outward as well).



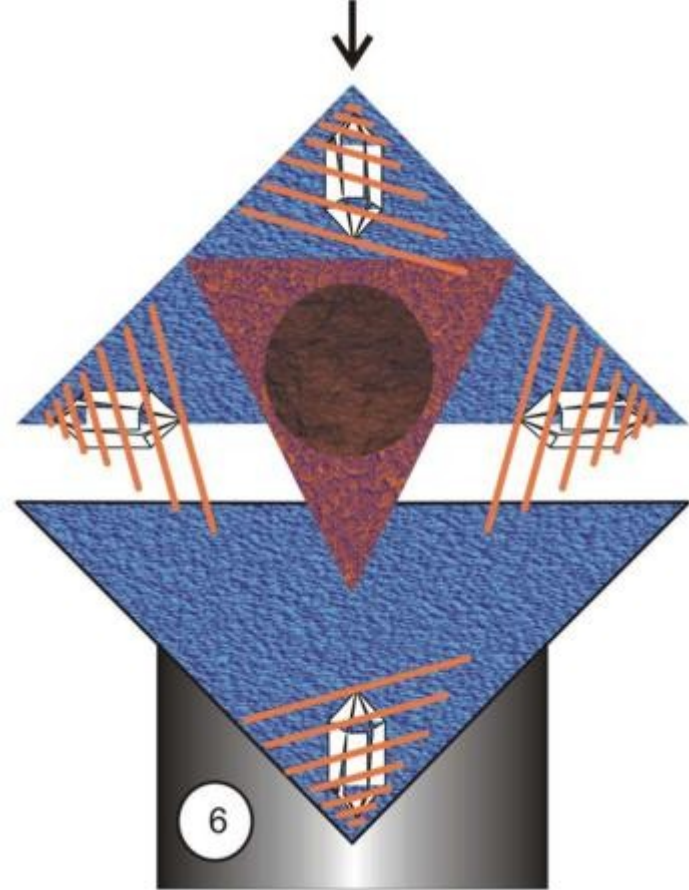
The thickness of the resin mix allows the tetra and coils to float above the surface of the resin mix now full to the brim (the wide ends of the coils also help to keep the tetrahedron positioned in the center of the pyramid). This is allowed a couple of hours to set.



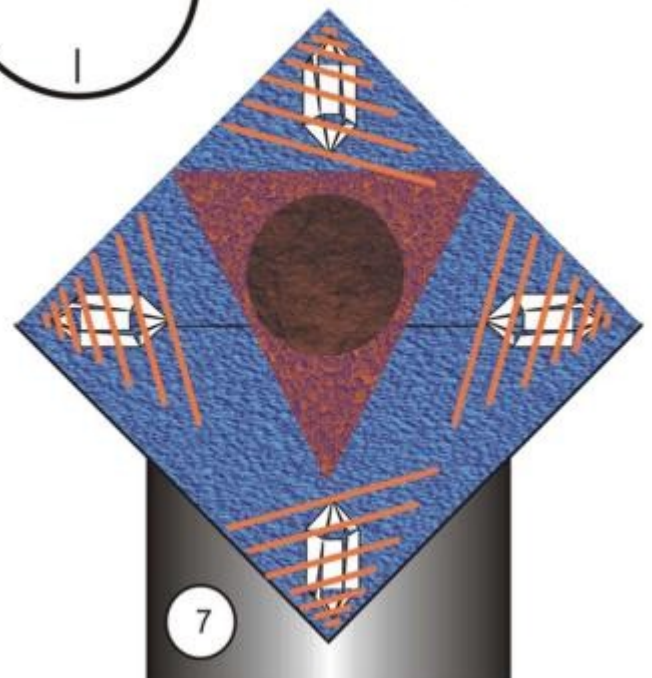
Pull the half Octo from the mold and use the same mold to finish the Octo. Clean and oil the mold. Pour one inch and place the sixth SBB coil cone and quartz at the bottom.



Fill the mold until it is full, then place the other half on top to complete the octahedron shape. Allow the extra resin mix to gush out and fill all the spaces around the tetrahedron and copper coils (if you don't have a bit of resin overflowing when you try to cast two halves together like this, you will wind up with big gaps and bubbles between the two halves). This allows the halves to lock together firmly.

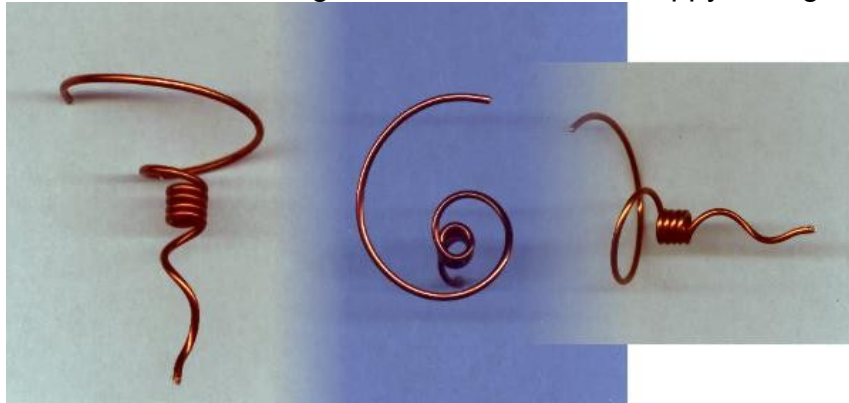


Allow a couple of hours to set. The two halves can be different metal filings. Most Octos I have made have had aluminum filings on one half, steel filings on the other half and brass filings in the tetrahedron. The rough edge joining the two halves can be hammered smooth. The sand gives the resin a harder stronger consistency (may be easier to hammer it than sand it).



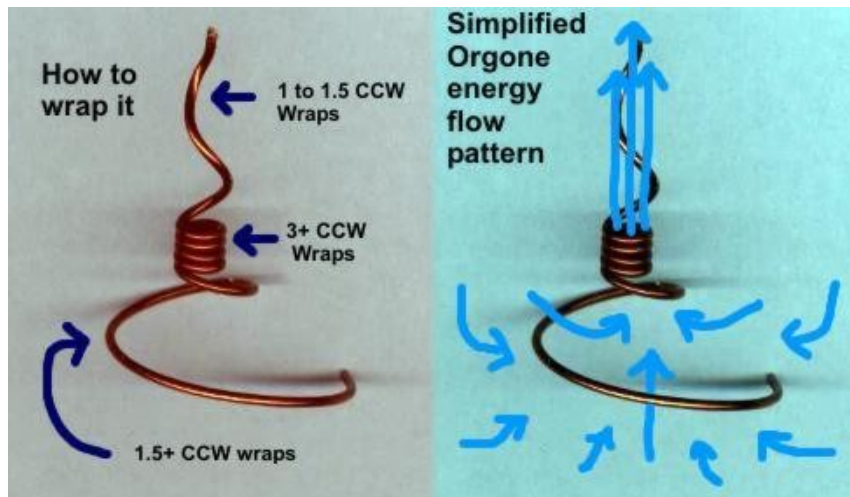
Energy Qualities: These Octos have a different "tone" than regular orgonites. When the resin is hardening there is a "whistle" like an aetheric tea kettle gaining a full head of steam. Jon Logan sees a fine mesh "filtering" action to the orgone moving off the six points. Dropping an Octo in deep water a tuning fork like chime can be "heard" within a few seconds as it fall deeper into the water. As the water pressure increases the "tone" increases in volume. Everywhere Octos were dropped birds showed up. Even though it is water gifting the creatures and elementals of the air recognize the benefits. Ley-lines can be created or strengthened by placing five to seven Octos along a hundred mile line such as the Okanogan Valley. As the Okanogan is already a ley-line following a fault-line, the intent was to help purify the water and air in alignment with the Earthstar Grid.

The Wizcoil - a truncated hourglass coil. For the last month or two, I have been playing around with different coil designs, and this one I am happy enough to post about. It is perhaps not as user



friendly as some of the other coils, the energy from it is very sharp. But it does focus a lot of energy, even when it made in a small size. The coil in these pics is small enough to fit inside a 3" tetrahedron, and I guess I used about 10 inches of wire for each one. The basic concept is you have an hourglass coil, but one end gets smaller instead of flaring back out to form another cone. This coil so far seems to be strongly unidirectional, in that it focuses the orgone

into a tight beam emerging from the small end. Around the beam is a more diffuse vortex which radiates out like the cone would, if you were to use two cones like a common hourglass coil. I have been using this coil in manifestation, and it seems to work well for that. Also cast it inside a bunch of tetrahedron TBs I made, with small quartz point inside the large end. The tip of the xtal is pointing toward the small end of the coil. The coil seems to draw energy from all around it, but mostly from the wide end, and amplify & focus it, then spit it out the tip in a tight pattern. Also have been getting some interesting effects from putting one of these coils in the ends of an hourglass coil, like a compound hourglass coil I guess.



Be advised that when made in large sizes, this coil might give you a headache as it is very potent. Seems to push the orgone up into the white color range, more than the blue. Still testing. I am interested to hear any feedback you might have from experimenting with this coil. The first big one I made was strong enough I cast it inside a big chunk of HD orgonite and it was strong enough to excite the orgonite, and activate it without needing sound or a mobius coil or anything like that. I am not saying this is a

substitute for a mobius coil for SPs and pulsers, etc, but it certainly does 'push' on the orgonite enough to get HD orgonite active, in my experience so far. The tricky bit is getting the tip lined up so it feels right, a bit of fussing with it there in order to get it working is common. The pic may not show this terribly well, but it needs to be lined up more or less with the center of the diameter of the coil. Being bent off to one side dramatically reduces output. Having more than one or two wraps on the smallest end dramatically reduces output. Putting two of these together, tip to tip (like an hourglass coil) gives me a very strong sensation in the brow and crown chakras. Have not yet made one with CW wrapping, will also do that and post results. Anyone who wants can send feedback n this design to me via the contact page of this site. Again be advised that large sizes of this coil design are pretty strong and might give you a

headache, my advice is to start with smaller ones, like the size for a TB, and go from there. If you wanna get technical, there should be I suppose sequentially less length of wire in each of the 3 stages, starting at the wide end.



I do not know that this coil is the best thing for healing or therapy, but it works well as an aetheric scalpel. It also works well to move energy strongly in the direction of the small end, with the added feature that it focuses it into a tight stream. Possibly can be used in place of an SBB coil where a more focused stream of orgone is desired. I have not yet gotten around to running current through it, but will do so and post results. The energy from this coil feels definitely masculine to me, a hot and sharp energy as opposed to a cool and mellow energy. I have made a varja for a friend of mine using two of these coils and some tetrahedron TBs and will share any feedback I get from him. It does not look especially pretty, (the varja) but it has lots of juice. If the design works out in the testing stage I will post schematic and possibly add a more pretty version to my product line. hahaha sometimes I make things that look bad but work good just to keep myself aware of the fact that function is just as important as appearance. I think many of us have certainly made HHGs and TBs which don't look fancy but work very well indeed. ;) The coil is definitely a worthwhile improvement to TBs, anyway. What I have noticed so far is that it works best if it is constructed in 3 stages as shown, not just 2. Also, the fewer wraps the tip gets the more sharp the energy gets. The wraps at the tip should be wide as shown, and not close together. Another thing is that the end of the tip should be bent in so it lines up with the axis of the coil, it should be in the center of the diameter of the coil, so that the coil starts out wide, get smaller, and then spirals right into the center and a small section of it right at the tip is straight along the axis of the coil. Just thought I'd toss it out there and see what you all think of it.

Update June 29/2003 - It seems that [Loohan, the Ozarks orgone craftsman](#) and I were developing similar designs at the same time, and most likely several others are I would imagine too. Loohan has a coil posted in [O.T.B. #](#)

[7](#)(orgone technical bulletin) that is similar, but designed to fit over a pipe. Looks like a quite useful application as well. will be making one and trying it out. Often several people are working from the same idea floating around out there in the Aether, bringing it into manifest reality. Which is a good thing, we accomplish a lot more when several angles of an idea are worked out. Loohan does a lot of good work with coils (even if we don't agree on absolutely everything, would be boring if we did I suppose), and his site is definitely worth checking out. ;) Be advised that apparently what I call CW he calls CCW, and vice versa.

Update July 02/2003 - OOPS! Made a mistake when I wrote this article originally. The original coil design was a CCW coil, not a CW coil. I have modified the text to reflect this, and will try making a CW coil to compare against the originals. I guess wizzer needs a vacation hahaha. By my terminology, this coil is a CCW coil because if you look at the direction of energy flow, and imagine that you are the energy as it passes along the wire, you will see that you are spiraling CCW. Sorry about the mistake, it happens :) ... also, will be trying out an idea suggested to me on the [cloudbusters yahoo group](#), which is to add a fourth stage, opposed wrap, coil... with the diameter of the 4th stage coil being the same as the diameter of the wire used to make the first coil (so then the 4th stage would be a CW wrap). Would have to be made from a much smaller gage of wire. Will post results when I have done so, in the meantime original coil design is FULLY FUNCTIONAL AS IS regardless of whether or not I got confused about the direction of wrap it ought to be categorized under, and regardless of whether or not a 4th stage proves to be worthwhile addition. If you can't understand what I mean about the direction of the wrap, just copy it so it comes out like the one in the picture. It rocks in TBs.

Minerals for orgonite:

Mineral	Coloration	Primary	Secondary	Effect
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Quartz Crystal	All	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. Holds a program. The basic standby in TBs and HHGs, pulsers, succor punches, chembusters, radionics machines and other orgone devices. Is like the master crystal which will respond to some degree to virtually any orgone energy signature, regardless of color or frequency.
Quartz Powder	All		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite.
Selenite Crystal	White, Blue, Cream		✓	Provides some coloration. Useful for healing. Useful for cleansing and invigorating.. Holds a program. Similar effects to kyanite but a bit more gentle.
Selenite Powder	White, Blue, Cream		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Provides some coloration and is useful for healing and cleansing. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite.
Kyanite Crystal	Violet, Blue, Silver, White	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A workable substitute for quartz in TBs and HHGs, with the condition that it significantly colors the output into the blue and violet range. Produces a surprisingly sharp energy considering it is mostly in the blue range. Useful for cleansing. Similar to selenite bit more sharp and stronger cleansing influence. Holds a program sometimes, but program parameters are limited to those harmonic to the coloration of the mineral.
Kyanite Powder	Violet, Blue, Silver, White		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite. Retains most of the properties of kyanite xtals.
Citrine Crystal	Gold, White, Yellow, Red	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A workable substitute for quartz in TBs and HHGs, with the condition that it significantly colors the output into golds, yellow and some reds, depending on how darkly colored the specimen is. Holds a program sometimes, but program parameters are limited to those harmonic to the coloration of the mineral. Useful for cleansing and invigorating. Useful also for self-searching.
Citrine Powder	Gold, Yellow, Red		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite. Provides some coloration to the orgonite. Gives a nice warm feel to the energy.
Amethyst Crystal	Violet, Blue, White, Gold	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A workable substitute for quartz in TBs and HHGs, with the condition that it significantly colors the output into the violet and gold range. Useful for healing, and for divining, and for cleansing. Holds a program sometimes, but program parameters are limited to those harmonic to the coloration of the mineral. Useful for divining. Useful also for self-searching.
Amethyst Powder	Violet, Blue, Gold		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite. Imparts some of the effects of amethyst xtals to the orgonite.
Rose Quartz Crystal	Pink, White, Red, Violet	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A workable substitute for quartz in TBs and HHGs, with the condition that it significantly colors the output into the red range, but a light red, more like pink. Soothing and healing energy, surprisingly mellow considering it is mostly in the red range. Holds a program sometimes, but program parameters are limited to those harmonic to the coloration of the mineral. Invigorating.
Rose Quartz Powder	Pink, Red, Light Blue		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite. Gives a people-friendly, smooth feel to the energy. Invigorating.
Smoky Quartz	Gold, Brown, Green, White	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A workable substitute for quartz in TBs and HHGs, with the condition that it significantly colors the output into the reds and browns and golds. Strongly masculine energy. Useful for diving and protecting.
Turquoise	Blue		✓	Soothing and healing, useful for pain reduction and physical healing. Strong feminine energy, good for healing and regrowth on many levels. Some shielding action but imo more useful for stimulating recovery from injuries physical or energetic. Strong synergy with blood coral and hematite. Increases orgonite's connection to water.
Hematite	Black, White		✓	Strong connection to the earth imparts a 'stability' to the energy from the orgonite. Increases orgonite's capacity to drain away harmful energy by increasing device's mean energy flow capacity. Use as a grounding stone in place of / in addition to electrically grounding the orgonite to earth. Strong synergy with many minerals, especially imo turquoise and blood coral. Somewhat invigorating.
Lapis Lazuli	Gold, Blue, Red, Violet		✓	Very high energy output from this stone for a variety of possible uses. Too much to go into here. Potent and worth reading upon elsewhere. Invigorating. Manifesting.
Garnet	Red		✓	Provides coloration into the red range. Synergy with amethyst.

Fluorite	Blue, Green, Violet		✓	Provides coloration into the green range, and sometimes into the blue or violet range. Rounds the feel of the energy. Assist orgonite with absorbing program while curing. Useful for healing. Does not hold and execute program terribly well, but stores an impression rather well. Useful as a means of transferring energy signatures from one device to another or storing them for future use. Increases orgonite's connection to water.
Mica	Green, White		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite. Sharpens the feel of the energy from the orgonite. Can be used as an organic. Provides coloration into the high green range. An energy "astringent".
Paramagnetic Earth Chunk	Varies, Generally includes Red and up the spectrum to a variable height.		✓	Strongly increases orgonite's mean output. Provides some grounding action similar to hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Increases orgonite's responsiveness to electromagnetic stimulation. Sometimes invigorating, sometimes soothing. Depends on actual earth being used.
Azurite	Blue, White, Violet		✓	Provides strong coloration into the blue and violet ranges. Similar to kyanite in that it is a sharp blue, not a soft blue. Strong synergy with malachite.
Malachite	Green		✓	Provides coloration into the green range. Strong synergy with azurite. A relatively sharp kind of green energy, useful for cleansing and invigorating.
Agate	Yellow, Brown, Gold, White	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. substitute for Quartz in a pinch, but tends to flow more slowly than if quartz were used. Strong connection to earth and fire, useful for some protective/shielding influences.
Pearls	Gold, Silver, Cream		✓	Imparts a lovely smooth 'creamy' feel to the energy hahaha. Useful for cleansing and invigorating. Increases orgonite connection to water somewhat. Helps to bridge between fire and water.
Bloodstone	Red, Green		✓	Very masculine energy. Coloration into both green and red ranges. Useful for soul- search and overcoming obstacles. Tends to be invigorating, perhaps too much so for some.
Glass	All	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A poor substitute for quartz xtal, but useful as a means of controlling energy flow within a device, especially if faceted. Tends to give the energy a bit of a rounding/mellowing effect, and gives some coloration of the orgone if it is colored glass.
Quartzite	White, All	✓	✓	Focuses and directs energy within the orgonite. A slightly Better substitute for quartz Than Cut Glass, But still not as good as quartz. Recommend using at least 3X the mass you would if you were using Quartz Xtal.
Quartzite Powder	White, All		✓	Enhances overall function of the orgonite. Increases the output and responsiveness of the orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite.
Blood Coral	Red		✓	Provides coloration into the red range. Strong synergy with turquoise and hematite. A gentle masculine to balance the strong feminine of turquoise. Increases orgonite connection to water somewhat.
Tourmaline Red	Red, Blue		✓	Provides coloration into the red range. Gentler than garnet.
Tourmaline Green	Green, Blue		✓	Provides coloration into the green range. Gentle and soothing energy.
Tiger Eye	Brown, Gold, Yellow, Red		✓	Increases orgonite's capacity to drain away harmful energy by increasing device's mean energy flow capacity. Use as a grounding stone in place of / in addition to electrically grounding the orgonite to earth. Useful for manifestation and repelling unwanted influences. Useful also for self-searching.
Pyrite Chunk	Dark Red, Gold, White, Black		✓	Increases orgonite's capacity to drain away harmful energy by increasing device's mean energy flow capacity. Use as a grounding stone in place of / in addition to electrically grounding the orgonite to earth.
Chalcopyrite Chunk	Gold, Red, Blue, White		✓	Increases orgonite's capacity to drain away harmful energy by increasing device's mean energy flow capacity. Use as a grounding stone in place of / in addition to electrically grounding the orgonite to earth. Gives a rounder, smoother feel to the energy than pyrite.

Metals for orgonite:

Metal	Coloration	Primary	Secondary	Effect
Gold	Gold, White, All	✓	✓	High frequencies. Healing, and lifting of mind upwards. Head in the clouds. Useful for divining, soul-searching, overcoming obstacles, and of course purification. Increases orgonite's response to intent stimulation.

Copper	All, Blue, Red	✓	✓	Very wide response range of frequencies. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix. Gives a smooth feel to the energy. Strong synergy with steel or iron.
Brass	Gold, Silver, White, Blue	✓	✓	High and subtle effects. Quite potent, but may be difficult for some to feel. Good for clearing. Not so good for grounding. Increases organite's response to intent stimulation. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix.
Cobalt (in blue glass)	Blue, Silver, White			Provides strong coloration into the blue range. Increases organite's connection to water. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix.
Bronze	Red, Gold, Blue, Red	✓	✓	Similar to brass but a bit lower on the scale. Increases organite's response to intent stimulation. A bit more grounding influence than brass.
Aluminum	All, White, Blue	✓	✓	Similar to copper but a second to copper in terms of the feel of the energy. A wide range of frequency response and coloration. Strong synergy with steel or iron.
Titanium	White, Silver, Gold		✓	Very high frequencies, and relatively sharp energy. Good for dissolving blockages / clearing / energy astringent. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix.
Steel	Blue, Red, Black	✓	✓	Provides stability to the energy signature of the organite. A relatively low response range. Provides some grounding influence. Increases organite's responsiveness to EM stimulation.
Iron	Red, Blue, Black	✓	✓	Provides stability to the energy signature of the organite. A very low response range. Provides more grounding influence than steel. grounding influence. Increases organite's responsiveness to EM stimulation.
Bismuth	Blue, Brown		✓	Strongly increases organite's response to magnetic stimulation. Some grounding influence. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix. Increases organite's responsiveness to intent stimulation.
Lead	Black, Silver		✓	Very low response range. Provides some stability to energy signature of organite. Some synergy with copper and gold.
Zinc	Silver, Blue		✓	Increases synergy between magnetic and non magnetic metals. Strong synergy with copper. Strong catalyst in energy terms, good for manifestation. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix.
Iron Pyrite	Dark Red, Gold, White, Black	✓	✓	Provides a grounding, stable note to the energy form the organite. Gentler and a bit rounder feel to the energy than steel or iron.
Chalcopyrite	Gold, Red, Blue, White	✓	✓	Provides some grounding and some uplifting action to the energy form the organite. Since it is a combination of iron and copper, it possesses the synergy between these two metals in its natural form. Gives a pleasant smooth and potent energy if used alone, mellows the output and increases the response range of the organite if used as an additive.
Paramagnetic Earth Powder	Varies, Generally includes Red and up the spectrum to a variable height.		✓	Strongly increases both the organite's connection to the earth, and the organite's responsiveness to EM stimulation. Increases the organite's responsiveness to intent stimulation in some cases. May or may not carry it's own potent energy signature to impart to the organite. Varies greatly from place to place. Boosts flow of orgone through device by increasing dynamic action within organite matrix.

Organics for organite:

Organic	Primary	Secondary	Comments
Pitch	✓	✓	Wonderful smooth feeling energy. A bit nicer than polyester resin, but less durable. Better imo as a primary than a secondary. I make a fair amount of stuff out of pitch. Will melt in the sun so must be kept indoors or buried. Is ideal for water gifting. Does not dissolve in water. Absorbs a charge well during curing. Strong connection to earth and water.
Beeswax	✓	✓	A workable if not ideal organic primary. Energy output is less than pitch or polyester, and device must be contained somehow. Works better when cold.
Paraffin Wax		✓	Much less functional in organite as primary than natural wax. Dunno why.
Camuba Wax		✓	A little mixed into the pitch gives it a bit 'brighter' feel.
Latex Paint with hardener added		✓	Gives a warm, comfortable, people-friendly feel to the energy when mixed with polyester based organite. Often provides coloration according to the color of the paint, but not always. Depends on the chemistry of the paint. With waste paint hardener added, it is a slightly better primary than wax, but not much. Excels as a secondary with polyester., Useful as a means of transferring energy signature form one botch of organite to another, for lightening the weight of the organite, or for

			adjusting the density of the orgonite. Absorbs a charge well during curing.
Flour		✓	Gives a warm, comfortable, people-friendly feel to the energy when mixed with polyester based orgonite. Can be used to adjust the density of the orgonite.
Acrylic Plastic	✓		A somewhat smoother feeling yet much more expensive alternative to polyester resin.
Polyester resin	✓		The basic standby against which I measure other organics. Provides some coloration according to the chemistry of the resin. Absorbs a charge well during curing.
Vegetative Matter		✓	Imparts to varying degrees the energy signature of the plants used to the orgonite. Useful for reproducing in orgonite the effects of various herbs. Recommend using well dried, evenly and finely shredded vegetative matter.
Hair		✓	Can be used to permanently link a body of orgonite to an individual. Caution advised. Useful for custom work or tailoring a device to a specific user.
Blood		✓	Can be used to permanently link a body of orgonite to an individual. Caution advised. Useful for custom work or tailoring a device to a specific user.
Dirt		✓	In small amounts can be used to adjust the density. Increases the orgonite's connection to earth.
Incense	✓	✓	Can be used to impart the energy signature of a given incense to the orgonite, if not always the smell.
Sugar	✓		Have not tried this myself yet, but some are reporting success with sugar (hard candy) as an alternative to polyester, similar to pitch.
Honey	✓	✓	Adds a soft, high frequency overtone to the orgonite.
Carbon		✓	Adds a strong grounding influence to the orgonite.

"SHORTY" A pocket orgone tool... is designed to stabilize a person's energy fields and offer protection against energetic and psychic attack ➡

Like other devices which create standing or scalar waves inside a quartz crystal, Shorty can be used as an intent amplifier, and creates a field of orgone energy with a beam emerging from the xtal points. Shorty does not require electrical power, but is powered by orgone energy and ambient electromagnetic fields. The device is



designed to be carried on the person, preferably on the left side, as a defensive shield/stabilizer against the rampant proliferation of mind control technology, concerted psychic attacks on individuals and groups of people, and other harmful nasty stuff. *grin* this device is one of many of a new generation of free technology, easy to build and it works. did I mention it doesn't take batteries?

Parts list:

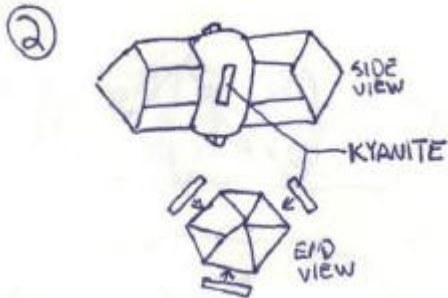
- **Either 1 dt quartz crystal, at least 2" x 1/2"... or 2 st quartz crystals, each at least 1" x 3/4".**
- **about a foot of 15 gage copper magnet wire.**
- **about 16 feet of 22 gage insulated wire.**
- **3 slivers of kyanite, about 1/8" x 1/8" x 1/2"**
- **aluminum tape or aluminum foil**
- **electrical tape**
- **hot melt glue**
- **2 crimp connectors to fit 15 gage wire... or 2 small twist connectors (marettes)**
- **utility knife and pliers (crimping tool for connectors if using)**

(st= single terminate, dt= double terminate)

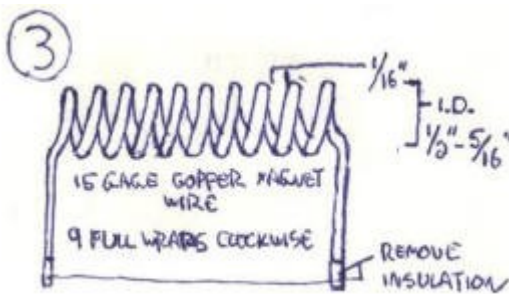
Building it:



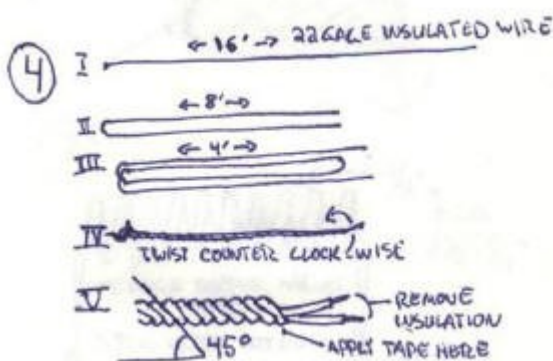
1. Using the hot melt glue, glue the 2 single terminate quartz crystals together, bottom to bottom, as shown. When the glue is half cooled, wet your finger and smooth it so it is more or less flush with the sides of the xtals.



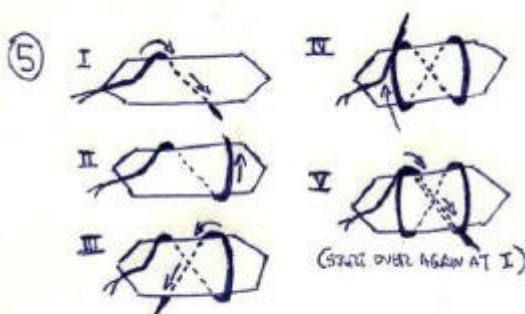
2. Use the utility knife and pliers to get the kyanite into pieces all about the same size. Kyanite is soft and breaks/splits easily. Using the hot melt glue, glue the 3 pieces of kyanite onto the xtals (or the dt xtal if using) as shown. Line them up so they form a ring around the quartz crystal, with the grain of the kyanite across the grain of the quartz crystal. Use enough glue to come up flush with the exposed side of the kyanite xtal.



3. Using a rod about $1/2$ " to $5/16$ " diameter, wind the copper wire into a coil with 9 wraps in the clockwise direction. That means wrap the wire onto the rod using a clockwise rotation. Leave about $1\ 1/2$ " on either end of the coil for a lead. Remove the insulation from $1/4$ " of wire at the end of each lead. Heat the wire with a cigarette lighter (if you want, I don't bother anymore) and scrape the lacquer insulation off with the utility knife (don't cut yourself :)



4. Take the 22 gage wire and double it twice, so you now have 4 strands about 4 feet long. Pull the two ends out about 2" from the ends of the loop. Wrap the ends of the wire and the loops with tape. Hook the end of the wire in a firmly mounted hook and twist with drill or by hand in the counterclockwise direction until the wraps are at about 45 degrees. Have the xtal assembly and the glue or aluminum tape handy when you do this.

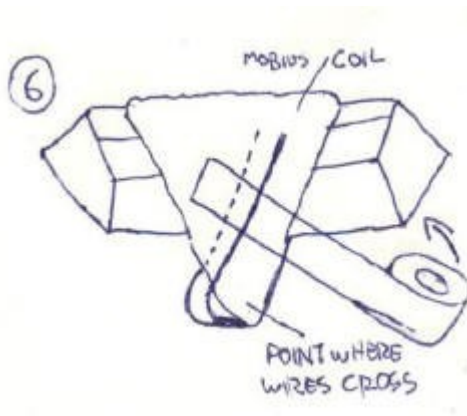


5. Leave the end of the cable attached to the hook, and remove the other end from the drill. some wires will try to unravel when you remove them from the drill, so hold on to the cable firmly and do not let it untwist itself.

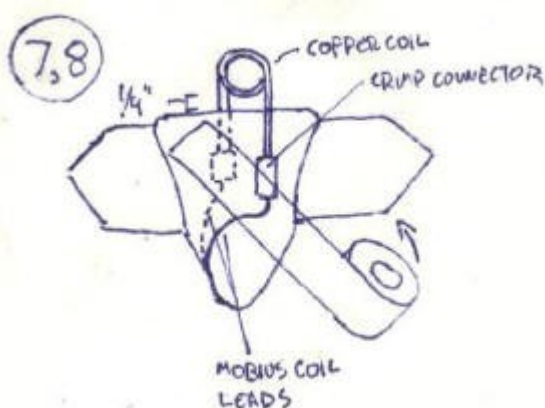
Starting about $1/4$ " in from one end of the xtal assembly, roll the xtal assembly up the cable, crossing back and forth on one side to form an x as shown. Start

with the cable on top of the xtal and turn the bottom of the xtal away from you, rolling along the underside of the cable.

A little glue can be used to hold the wires in place where they cross over if it gets away from you. Keep a little tension on the cable the whole time and it will not unravel. This really is pretty easy, functional, and simple. Just because you're building a standing wave coil doesn't mean you have to be a rocket scientist ;) Directions for an alternate mobius coil winding method are available for \$5.00, if you wish (email me), but for this device, such a coil is not necessary. Shorty will work just fine with the coil winding shown here, and it is much easier to construct. When finished, you will have a roughly triangular coil wound on the xtals assembly.



6. Carefully wrap a few turns of electrical tape around the coil to secure the end of the cable in place. Leave the two leads from the mobius coil free of tape. Then wrap the whole thing, except for the ends of the xtals, (and the leads) in aluminum tape or aluminum foil. Take time to press it together tightly and don't leave any sharp creases in the aluminum. Aluminum tape is reasonably cheap in industrialized countries, and preferable to aluminum foil for this purpose. Strip the insulation from about 1/4" of the end of each lead.



7. Now wrap the whole thing in a layer of electric tape (overtop the aluminum), again leaving the ends of the xtals and leads exposed. Arrange the leads as you do this so that one is on each flat side of the device, pointing up, as shown.

8. Connect the two coils together, as shown, with the connectors. Then place the small copper coil so that it straddles the xtal assembly and is at 90 degrees to the mobius coil, as shown. If you are energy sensitive you will notice that the closer to 90 degrees the two coils are, the more output from the device. Secure the copper coil firmly in place with a few wraps of electrical tape. The device is finished. Shorty can be encased in orgonite, so long as the ends of the crystals and the copper coil are exposed, not enclosed by resin or orgonite. This device is based on the 'sp' design made public by don croft, in that it involves quartz and

a mobius coil.



Mobius coils used in the manner above are safe in my experience, but without a quartz core, mobius coils can emit biologically disruptive energy. Practice responsible metaphysics. The above is a simple and easy to make orgone shielding device that anyone with basic tool skills can build. It uses a simplified yet very functional mobius coil design. If you decide to modify the device, please be aware I have noticed so far that the small copper pickup coil seems to function best if left empty, as in 'air core'. I have experimented with a few different materials and minerals for the core, but most of the time the minerals become saturated with inimical frequencies of energy within a few days. But with an air core (on the small exterior coil), the device seems to short out many forms of invasive orgone energy and produce an orgone field filtered into the blue/violet range by the kyanite.

Also, it only works well as a shield/stabilizer when it is configured with the small pickup coil positioned at 90 degrees to the mobius coil as shown. In different configurations, this device can act as a repeater instead of a scrambler. While this may be useful for other applications, it is not recommended for a shielding device *chuckle* ... Please feel free to do whatever you want with the above design, short of attempting to prevent me from selling examples of it as I choose. You are responsible for whatever modifications you make to the design shown here and your own choice to make this device. Nobody should suffer energy attack when it is so simple to build shielding devices... hope this helps, so far I have had positive feedback on this device from several energy sensitives besides myself