

# RADIONICS BASIC INSTRUMENT DESIGN 101

13 Feb 2024 Version 6

## INTRODUCTION:

There is an abundance of literature available on the use and operating of the multitude of radionics instruments, but very scarce and sketchy information on the designs. This is understandable as most designers/builders want to keep their designs secret for income protection, but this does nothing to encourage the next generation to advance the technology for mankind and results in copies without understanding the fundamentals of radionics design.

The purpose of this document is to provide the basic information to design and build your own radionics instrument and to share some guidelines for the advancement of radionics using the latest available technology. The document will be updated as new insight and knowledge is gained.

I see the radionics instrument as a tool to help us humans shape subtle energetic structures in a controlled and repeatable way by some mysterious combination of our consciousness, intent, higher self/source and the instrument. Many seasoned radionics practitioners report that they no longer require the instruments for balancing and it can thus also be seen as a personal consciousness and intent enhancement training tool.

Subtle energy, portrayed hereafter as three-dimensional energetic structures consisting of sacred geometry forms, follow mostly different rules if compared the main-stream electron flow theory and the circuits should thus not be viewed with a scientific or engineering mindset, which is very difficult for the most of us, especially if you have an engineering background like me.



Some examples of possible sacred geometry forms or structures

It is highly recommended that the book *The Secret Art* by Duncan Laurie be read as background on the history and development of Radionics.

A basic knowledge of electronic components and soldering will be required to design and construct a radionics instrument.

“A Fun course in beginning Radionics” by Peter V Radatti is recommended as a guideline for operating any Radionics instrument.

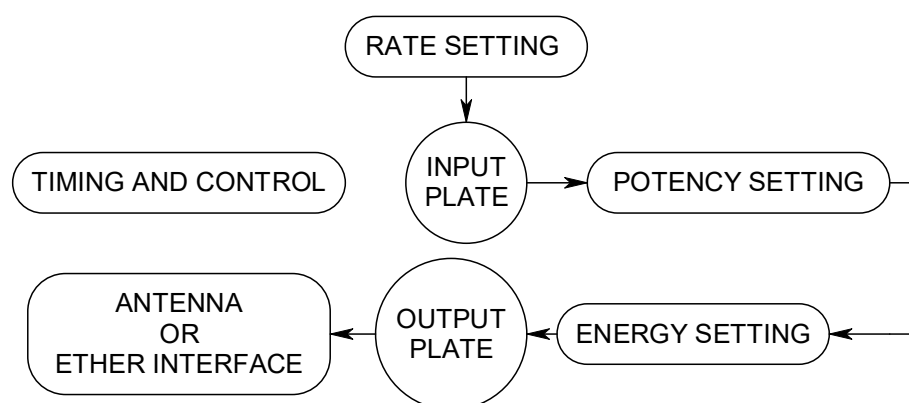
It is also important to note that humans are very complex energetic structures and balancing of the energy at all levels is very important as stated;

According to Dr William A Tiller, “All illness has its origin in a disharmony between the mind and spirit levels of the person and that of the universal pattern for the person. This disharmony works its way to the physical level via the ratchet effect. Permanent healing and wholeness require that harmony exist at the mind and spirit levels. Thus, healing at the physical level is only temporary if the disharmony pattern at the spirit and mind levels remain unchanged”.

## PART 1: BASIC INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS

The majority of radionics instrument consists of an input or witness plate, output plate, rate setting function, energy and potency setting, timing and control functions and interface to the Ether with or without gating.

(The Ether definition for this document is the sub-atomic medium that fills all the spaces between atom nucleus and surrounding electrons)



Generic radionics instrument functions

Most instruments have optional external large input and/or output plates with connections to the internal plates and various combinations of optional rate and potency setting systems.

Three functions can be performed with a radionics instrument; analysing, balancing and potentizing or imprinting (Copy term also used). The analysing uses any kind of dowsing with a witness on the input plate to determine typically the vitality, whilst balancing entails the witness (unique energetic representation of subject to analyse) on the output plate to remotely influence the vitality of the witness. Imprinting involves the storing of energetic structures in a storage medium such as alcohol or crystal powder. Some practitioners claim that any carbon based material will store the structures.

## PART 2: RADIONICS RATE SYSTEMS

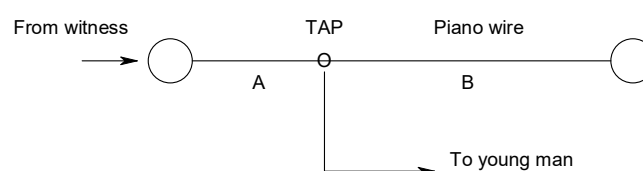
*A very important aspect of rate setting should be emphasised at this stage; the rate setting is nothing more than a combination of ratio's that are introduced in the path of the subtle energy flow, and as such can be accomplished in many ways.*

*This ratio in the energy flow path has the effect to “bend” or “shape” or “phase shift” the subtle energetic structures in a controlled and repeatable way and the different types and methods to implement the ratio combination is discussed next.*

The rates are used during all three functions of the radionics instrument to “tune” your consciousness to specific energetic areas of interest of the witness.

### ALBERT ABRAMS BASE 10 RATE SYSTEM:

Dr Albert Abrams (1863-1924) is generally seen as the modern father of radionics developed the Base 10 rate system when he found that by placing piano wire strings with connecting taps in series with the electrical wire from the witness to the young healthy man he used to percuss on, he could distinguish different illnesses for the same locations on the man's stomach. This “ratio of tap position to the start and end of the piano wire” was later replaced with a switchable resistor box with a number of rotary switches to set the ratios, from where the current Base 10 system was derived.



Ratio A:B distance



Dr Abrams busy percussing a stomach

Dr Abrams used a resistor box to set a ratio combination between the witness and the young man and could thus “shape” the properties of the witness subtle energetic structures to allow for the detection of different conditions. The “shaping” is most likely in multi- dimensions and our earthly vocabularies are not able to describe the complex process and resultant shapes.



Original Abrams resistor box with 1 ohm coils as resistors

The Base 10 system is supposedly suited to find resonance in the physical/etheric body fields.

With Base 10 the settings can be any value between 1 and 10 and repeats are allowed. A dial setting of 0 (ratio of 0) has no influence on the subtle energy structures passing through.

A rate normally contains five settings, and there are no limitations as to the amount of setting.

Any combinations of numbers can be used.



Base 10 scale markings

The subtle energetic structures are “shaped” by  $360/10 = 36$  degrees x dial setting with typical ratios and angles of;

1/10 ~ 36 degrees

2/10 ~ 72

3/10 ~ 108

4/10 ~ 144

5/10 ~ 180

6/10 ~ 216

7/10 ~ 252

8/10 ~ 288

9/10 ~ 324

10/10 ~ 360 degrees or a full circle

(Interesting to note that 36 degrees is also the Golden Ratio angle)

Example: 2 2 9 1 rate ~  $2 \times 36 + 2 \times 36 + 9 \times 36 + 1 \times 36 = 504$  degrees in total

Rates can also be cascaded with or without a zero setting between the rates if enough dials are available on the instrument.

Example: rates 42678 and 93612 ~ 4 2 6 7 8 0 9 3 6 1 2 or 4 2 6 7 8 9 3 6 1 2

### **MALCOLM RAE BASE 44 RATE SYSTEM:**

Malcolm Rae, a British Electronic Engineer (1913-1979) became interested in alternative medicines as a young man due to ill health when mainstream doctors failed help him. He however only became involved in radionics late in his career and is credited with both the Base 44 rate and Magneto-Geometric card systems.



Malcolm Rae

The Base 44 system was developed in an effort to increase the selectivity/accuracy of the Base 10 system used then. The Base 44 instrument was, in fact, designed to align with the response to a Radiesthetic question "What is the minimum number of calibrations required on the dials of an instrument in order that it may express, without interpolation, every concept included in the human entity?"

The settings vary from 01 to 44. Note that once again a rate setting of 00 (ratio 0) has no effect on the subtle energy.

The system has supposedly been optimised for resonance in the emotional/astral body fields if compared to the physical/etheric fields of the base 10 system.



Typical knobs and scale using a Base 44 instrument

Usually Base 44 rates contain only 5 setting per rate with the obvious exceptions as there are no limitations with radionics.

When setting the rates, adjacent rates can be equal, but never lower and must follow an increasing trend. This is thus different to the base 10 system. The reason for this seems to be the requirement to create two-dimensional cards of three-dimensional structures using this system where the numbers can only follow in an ascending order.

Example: 04 07 24 24 34

If enough tuning knobs are available on the radionics instrument, more than one rate can be set with or without a 00 setting between the rates.

Example: 09 12 22 34 43 00 06 06 15 25 40 or 09 12 22 34 43 06 06 15 25 40

The theory is that each set rate “shapes” the subtle energetic structure that runs through it by 8 degrees ( $360 \text{ degree}/44 = 8.18 \text{ degrees}$ , but as no decimals are used in the rates, rounding it off to 8 degrees works just fine) for the Base 44 system.

Typical ratios are 01/44,02/44.....44/44 resulting in the corresponding degree shape from 8 to 252 degrees.

*The rate to for example clear any radionics instrument is 03 07 09 37 40.*

### **YVON COMBE BASE 336 RATE SYSTEM:**

Yvon Combe developed the Base 336 system which is supposedly more suited to find resonance in the mental body field and is more complex than both the Base 44 and Base 10 systems.



Yvon Combe French radionics developer

A base 336 rate normally contains five to seven settings, but as for the all the systems, there are no limitations as to the amount of setting and rates can also be cascaded with or without a zero setting between the rates.

A dial setting of 0 (ratio 0) also has no influence on the subtle energy passing through the pot and the energy is “shaped” by  $360/9 = 40$  degrees x dial setting.

With Base 336 there is no “upward” trend required and the settings can be any value between 1 and 9 and repeats are allowed.

Example: 2 2 9 1 4

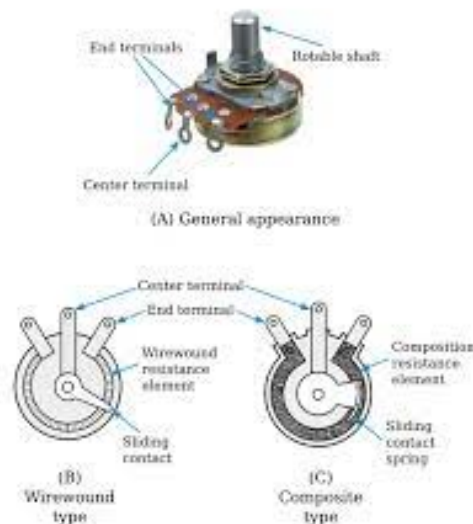
Cascading rates are the same as for the other bases.

Example: 4 2 6 7 8 5 3 0 9 3 6 1 2 8 6 or 4 2 6 7 8 5 3 9 3 6 1 2 8 6 for cascading

## RADIONICS INSTRUMENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RATE SYSTEMS:

The rate adjustment is usually done with variable resistors (potentiometers or pots) for practical reasons and any value from 500 to 1 000000 ohms can be used. The lower value pots are more constant in their resistance and higher value pots can be calibrated to all having the same resistance as will be described later.

*Linear pots* should be used to ensure the correct ratio. (Note that pots are also available in logarithmic adjustment, which are not used for rate setting)



Variable resistor or pot

Hieronymus used variable capacitors in a tuned circuit to set the ratios in his radionics instrument, but these have become very expensive and are not widely available anymore. Variable inductors can also be used but are even more



expensive and unavailable. A possible pot substitute for the Hieronymus Base 100 system is provided in Appendix A.

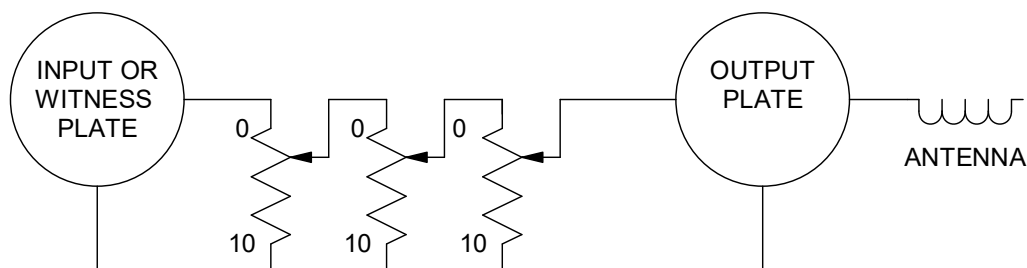


Variable capacitor to set the ratio with 180 degree movement

In the most basic radionics instrument with an input or witness plate, three rate dials and an output plate with antenna, the pots are connected as indicated in the drawing which sets a ratio combination to shape the witness energetic structures from the input to the output plate and is then routed to the antenna.

One of the rules of subtle energy is that it is able to “flow” along a copper wire.

Another rule is that it will “piggy back” on any electromagnetic wave, which includes light.



Basic radionics instrument circuit diagram for Base 10



A typical 3-dial instrument using an external Schumann signal source

The same value capacitors (100 nF) can be used between the pots if the designer feels it will be better for his/her design as lots of designers use the capacitors to “separate” the pots, but this is optional.

*When using capacitors it is important to “charge” each capacitor used with a DC voltage of 5-12 volts once to allow the subtle energy to flow through it as no alternating current is present to charge the capacitor. This can be done for each individual capacitor or once as a combined unit.*

Exactly the same circuit can be used for Base 10, 44 and 336 systems, with the only difference the scale markings on the dials.

*The antenna is a simple pancake coil wound in a clockwise direction and couples the energetic structures to the Ether where after resonance is used to transfer the structures information to the witness.*

For more advanced circuits with energy and potency settings, an energy source can be used at the input to the rate circuit with the output connected to the input plate.

The rate energy source can be constructed by a pancake coil of approximately 9 turns (any multiple of 3 will work) and wound in a clock wise direction (pendulum normally shows positive energy in clock wise direction). This device will receive any subtle and/or electromagnetic energy in the vicinity of the coil. The output is then connected to the first rate pot. Note that the centre connection of the coil is left unconnected or blind.



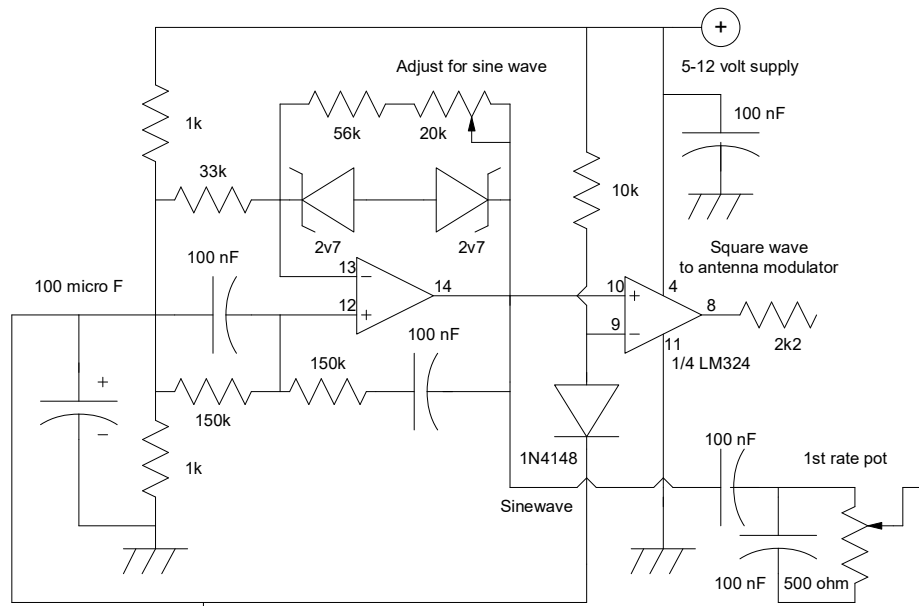
Pancake coil for pots, outer connection goes to 1<sup>st</sup> pot



A double coil can also be used to receive subtle energy

Another option is to use any electromagnetic source such as a Schumann (7.83 Hz) oscillator as Hieronymus determined that the subtle energy piggy backs on any electromagnetic wave.

A basic circuit for a Schumann oscillator is depicted next.



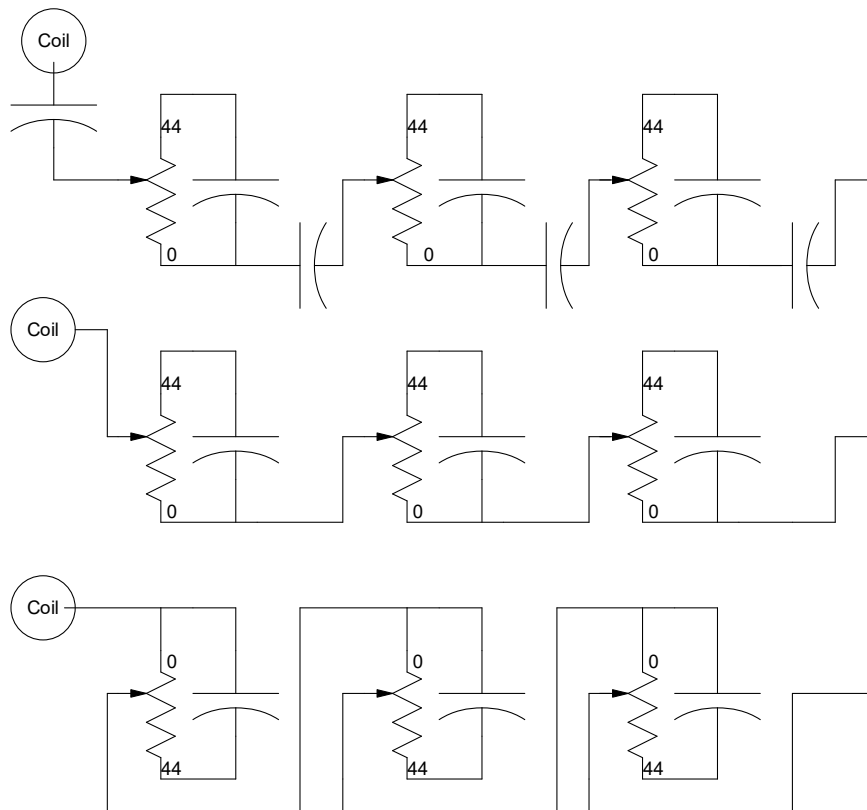
Schumann sine and square wave oscillator circuit

The 1<sup>st</sup> LM324 quad operational amplifier Integrated Circuit (IC) is configured as a sine wave oscillator of approximately 8 Hz (exact frequency not important) with adjustment to obtain the most pure sine wave. This is followed by a voltage comparator to convert the sine wave to a square wave for later use. The sine wave is connected to the 1<sup>st</sup> rate pot as an energy source.

Note the 100 nF coupling capacitor from the output of the sine wave to the 1<sup>st</sup> rate pot which is required to prevent a direct current (DC) voltage on the pot that stops any subtle energy flow. When using the Schumann oscillator, no charging of the coupling capacitor is required as the alternating current does this.

The various pot connections which can be used are shown next and become a personal choice for the designer.

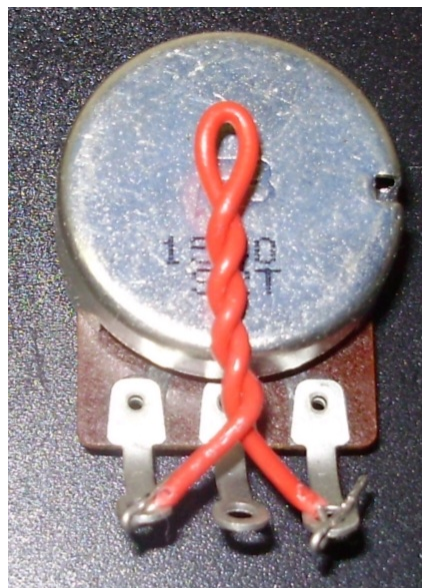
Another option is to use the subtle energy from the operator as he/she touches the rate dial which then requires no external energy source. This is normally used by the more experienced designers who can simplify the designs due to personal experience.



Different pot connections with and without coupling capacitors

The capacitors connected across the pots complete a single loop (360 degrees) and converts the setting to an angle ratio to shape the subtle energetic structures of the witness by 8, 36 or 40 degrees x ratio depending on the base selected, in sequence for each pot setting. The *capacitors should all have the same value* and 100 nF is typically used.

The capacitors can even be replaced by twisted wire as depicted in the photo below;



Another way to implement the rate setting is via computer software and starts with a sine wave at 7.83 Hz generated in software and the phase of the signal is shifted depending on the rate base used and rate settings. The result is a phase shifted signal that is converted to an analogue signal and connected to the input plate as the rate input.

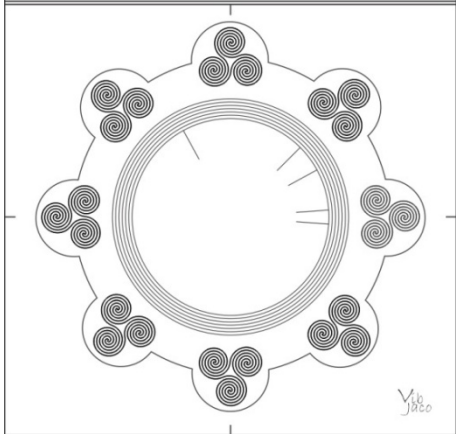
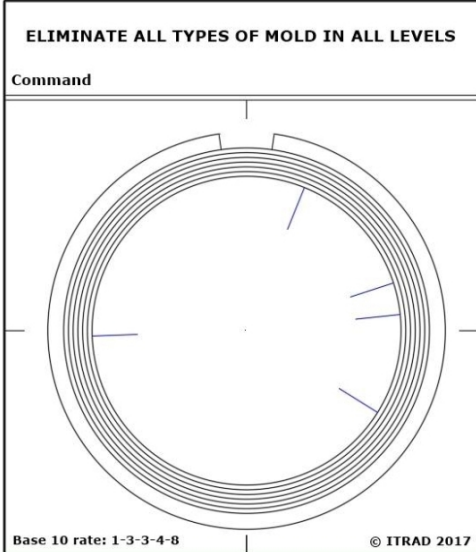
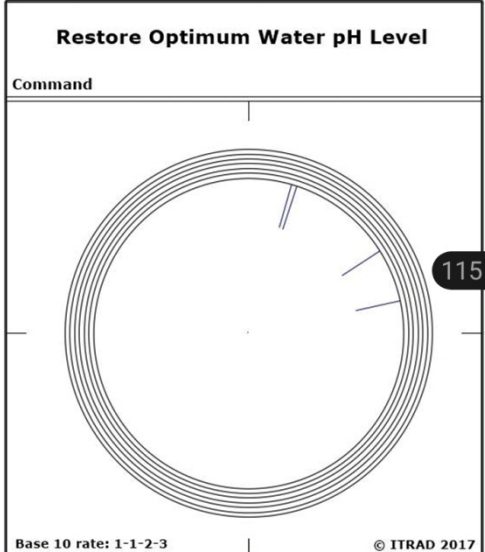
### **Magneto-Geometric Cards:**

While dowsing a circle, Malcolm Rae found distinct resonating point along the circle corresponding to magnetic fields of the earth. This gave him the idea to generate cards containing the rates represented as angles along the circle and led to the well known Rae cards of which thousands are available.

The main advantage of using the cards is the constant accuracy and thus repeatable results obtained as the manual tuning errors are eliminated.

The general requirements of the cards are as follows;

- Maximum 65 mm high x 65 mm wide, with an additional 10 mm for the identification label.
- The 65 x 65 area should have north, east, south and west markers.
- Seven circles are required, representing the 7 chakras with the inner circle representing the base chakra and the outer the crown chakra.
- Five or more radii representing the rate with length  $\sim$  inner circle radius/ $\pi$  mm.
- The Radii set at the rate x 8 degrees with zero degrees at the top centre of the circles.
- If the rate is repeated, the radius is set 1 degree further as this is the minimum change possible.
- Any personal sacred geometry can be added outside the seven circles.
- The label should be separated by a double line.

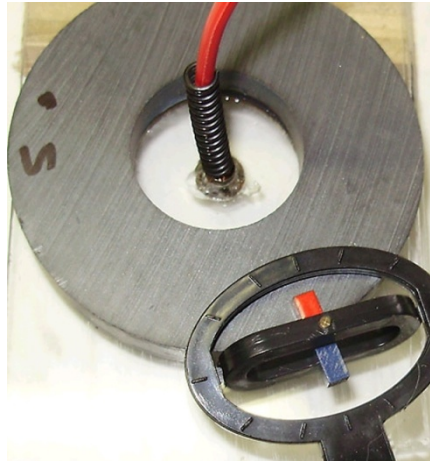
<p>Original Rae card</p>	<p>Memorine:</p>  <p>Jaco Malan version of the card</p>
 <p>Note the additional semi-circle</p>	

Examples of rate cards

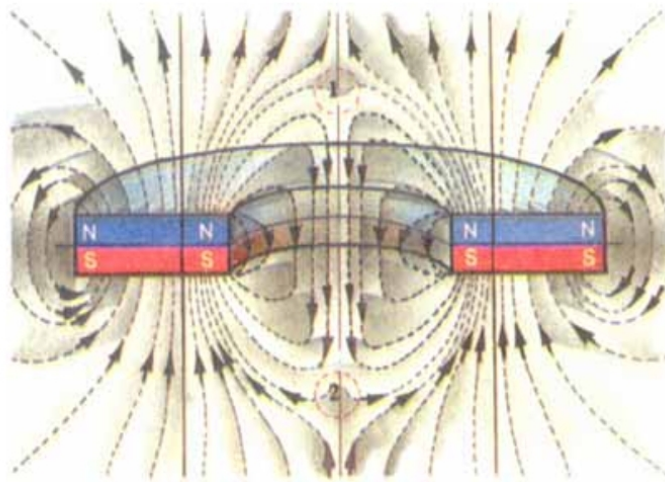
## BASE 44 CARD READERS

- The card reader should have an opening of approximately 67 x 5 mm to allow for multiple stacked cards.
- The top of the reader should consist of a solid non-magnetic metal plate connected to the input plate directly or via a capacitor. The rate structure is present on top of the card and when inserted the plate should cover the card area to ensure no structure is missed.
- The original Rae reader used a ring magnet with North Pole facing the cards, and pick-up wire at the centre of the magnet connected to the input plate.





Magnet with pick-up wire. Note the device to determine the poles.



Note the magnetic flux concentration at the centre where the pick-up wire is placed.

- Multiple cards can be stacked on top of each other to obtain multiple rates.
- External energy source can be added to the reading plate.

*Manually set rates can be combined with card rates to obtain even more combinations at the input plate in a heterodyning process (similar to frequency mixing through a non-linear element) to result in new complex energetic structures containing the properties of all the set rates.*

*These can also be “mixed” with intent written on a paper and placed on the input plate or mental intent thought or spoken. The new complex energetic structures will be maintained by the instrument and used while activated. This relieves the radionics practitioner from having to maintain his/her intent for the duration of the session.*

In addition, Rae found the Magneto-Geometric pattern from a simulator card is received by the water molecules in distilled water or blank pills as soon as they are

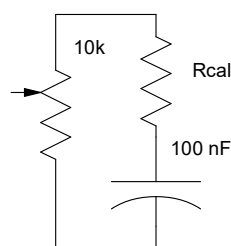


placed in the Simulator's well, but in its connection to a remote witness it has to be pulsated in order to reach the witness. Like direct current electricity, the steady potential cannot pass through the Ether between instrument and patient except insofar as there is a single impulse when the treatment starts. Whereas, like the pulsations of alternating current electricity passing through a capacitor, each impulse will pass through this Ether. To the best of present knowledge the "Radionics impulse" reaches the witness's physical body via his/her Etheric data field, which appears to be able to receive it, and pass it on to the physical body, but not simultaneously, and for this reason the Interrupter is required. The Interrupter is an electronic switch which makes and breaks the circuit between the source of the Magneto-Geometric Energy in the Simulator and its output in the well (in which the witness's hair sample is placed). Therefore, when using any Magneto-Geometric Simulators or Preparers for Radionics Treatment, an Interrupter must be connected. At a later date it was interesting to learn from David Tansley that some of Abram's treatment instruments used a "Pulsator" - which must have served the same purpose as the Interrupter. Part 8 covers this in more detail where it is referred to as the jackhammer action.

### USING HIGHER VALUE POTS:

When using for example 10k pots, the pots can be calibrated using external resistors to ensure the exact same total resistance for improved accuracy.

The calibration process involves measuring all the pots to be used for rate setting and writing their values on the pots. The pot with the largest value for example 10.20k ohm is used as the reference and the difference resistance for each pot is calculated relative to the 10.20k ohm. For example a pot with 9,98k ohm will have a difference of  $10.20 - 9.98 = 220$  ohm. A resistor of 220 ohm is then inserted in series with the capacitor across the pot. This is repeated for all the other pots.



Typical calibrated pot

### COMBINING THE RATE SYSTEMS:

Some radionics instrument designers prefer to use separate pots for each of the three rate bases which obviously requires a large number of pots but also uses up a lot of space and thus necessitates a larger instrument. A switch is then provided to select the rate base which connects the selected pots to the input plate.

Another option would be to have only one set of pots which have markings for all three bases as per the example. The challenge is then to add a function to change the Base using the same pots.



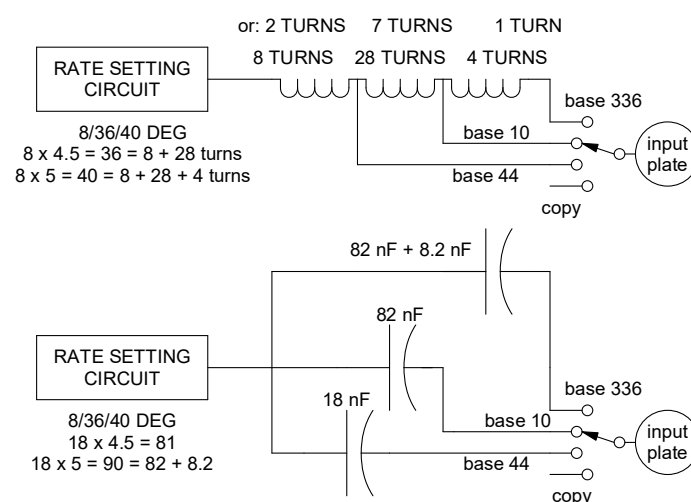
Combined Base 44, 10 and 9 markings

When examining the Base 44 vs. the Base 10 and Base 336 systems, it becomes clear that the Base 10 “shapes” the subtle energy  $36/8$  degrees =  $4.5 \times$  more than the 8 degrees and the Base 336  $40/8 = 5 \times$  more. The ratio is thus 8:36:40.

A circuit is required to implement this factor and as resistors are used for the rate shaping; energetically different components such as capacitors or inductors should be used for the Base type ratio. Two examples of such circuits are depicted below.

Note that the ratio of 8:36:40 is implemented as a coil with 8, 36 (8 + 28) and 40 (8 + 28 + 4) turns. This can be reduced to 2, 7 and 1 turns. (36 is also the Golden ratio angle)

The same can be done for capacitors and their values to obtain the ratio.



Circuits for both capacitors and inductors base selection; the copy selection disables the rate setting.

The inductor can be wound on any plastic form with any gauge solid copper wire as only the number of turns for each coil is important. The coils are normally wound in a clock wise direction when starting at the output of the rate setting circuit.

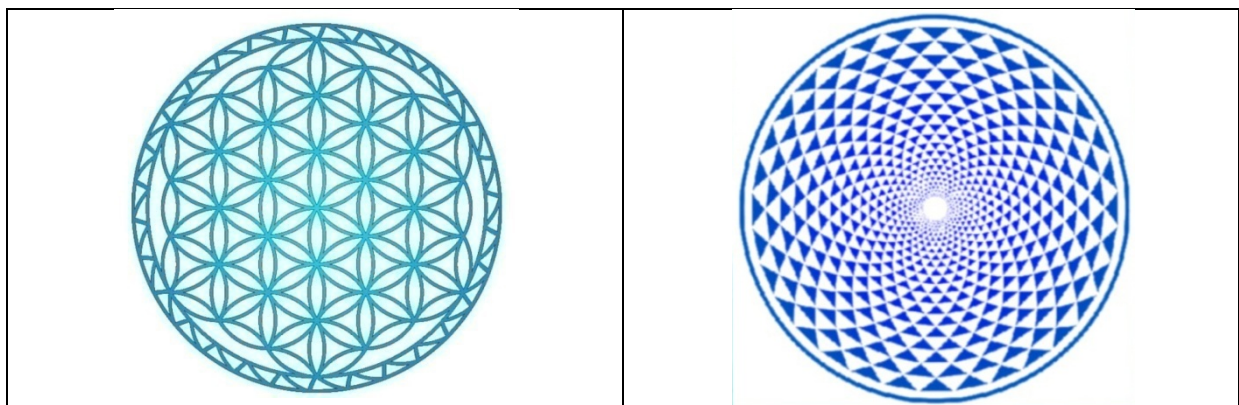
The capacitors should be polyester to ensure the required values are as close as possible and thus the ratios between the bases.

For the Hieronymus Base 100 system, 3.6 degrees are required and 1 turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> coil can be used, followed by another turn for the Base 44 system. The capacitor required would be 8.2 nF for the Base 100 system.

Software implementation of a multi-base system is much easier as 8, 36 or 40 degrees can be selected to shift the reference sine wave phase in software depending on the base selected.

#### **PART 4: INPUT AND OUTPUT PLATES AND WELLS**

The most basic input and output plates consists of square 70 x 70 mm non-magnetic thin copper or brass sheets to which the circuit is connected. They can also be made of stainless steel disks and can be covered with plastic sacred geometry forms to contain the energy signature to the plate or disk available area.



Typical sacred geometry forms used to contain the energy to the available area

*Care needs to be taken not to have exactly the same forms for the input and output as this will form a Radionics Link and tend to nullify the potency and energy settings.*

Input and output wells are also non-magnetic metal or glass cups with coils wound around them as pick up devices. Some designers even use permanent magnets with North Pole facing up fixed to the bottom of the cups which is optional.

When the witness is placed on the output plate it provides “purpose and direction” to the energy information, which in energetic terms relates to adding the vibration of the witness to the rate and potency information to ensure that it is “received” when transferred to the Ether. The actual witness will then automatically obtain the

information via resonance, no matter where in the universe the witness is as it operated beyond time and space.



Copper input and output wells of instrument

## **PART 5: POTENCY SETTING**

Homeopaths prepare different potency tinctures by diluting the original herbal mixture. In sharp contrast to big Pharma medication, homeopathic remedies become more potent the less of the original herbs remain which suggests that in the end only the energetic structures of the mother tincture remaining in the remedy.

This dilution can be also be obtained by a radionics instrument with the appropriate dials or adjustment and throughout history various Homeopaths devised different scales to classify the potencies.

The most used systems seem to be;

“X” or “D” potencies ranging from 1X to 1000X

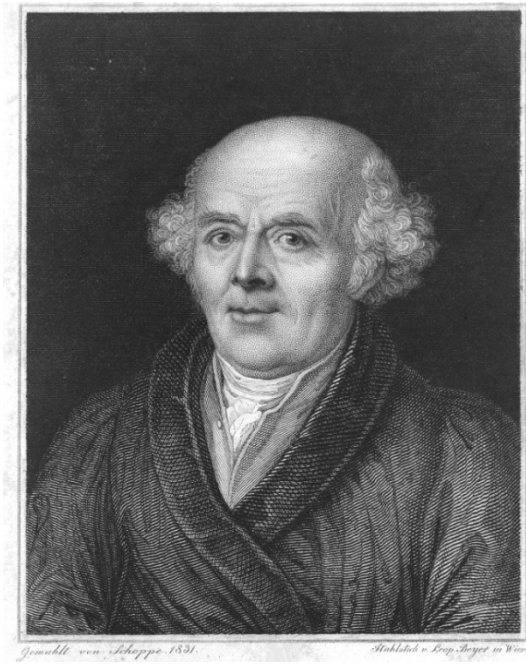
“C” or “CH” potencies ranging from 1C to 10MM

“M” potencies ranging from 1M to 50M

“LM” potencies ranging from 1LM to 30 LM

“F” potencies ranging from 3C to 233C (Note that these are only selected “C” potencies)

Samuel Hahnemann (1755 - 1843) the father of modern Homeopathy devised the “X” and “C” scales where “X” denotes a 10:1 dilution and “C” a 100:1 dilution factor.”M” potencies are diluted by 1000 and”LM” or “Q” potencies have dilution factors of 50000: 1 and are used to access the higher chakras.



Samuel Hahnemann

Apparently the higher potencies speeds up the energetic structure information transfer to enable the transfer to the various subtle bodies, which vary from the physical, etheric, mental and emotional to spiritual bodies.

The higher the potency, the more “repeats” of the information during the typical 1 minute of transfer is done. Interesting to note that 6X and 6C has the same number of informational repeats even though the dilution factor is 600:1 compared to 6000:1. *The amount of dilution thus does not play a role but rather the number of times it is diluted....6 times for each.*

For the LM potencies, M denotes 1000:1, CM denotes 100 000:1 and MM 100000:1 dilution factors.

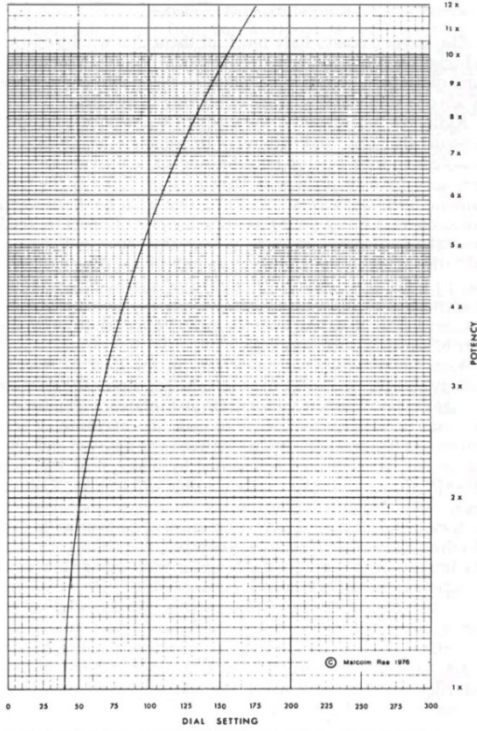
Anything above 200C can affect the mind of a person and beyond 24X and 12C nothing of the original mother tincture remain and it then becomes pure wave energy only. It is thus important to determine in which subtle body the energy blockage is to be able to set the correct potency!

Malcolm Rae in his book **Dimensions of Radionics** provides graphs which show the relationship between the various potency scales and dial settings on a radionics instrument for the X and C potencies.

The potencies are normally only used for imprinting and balancing and set to zero for analysing.

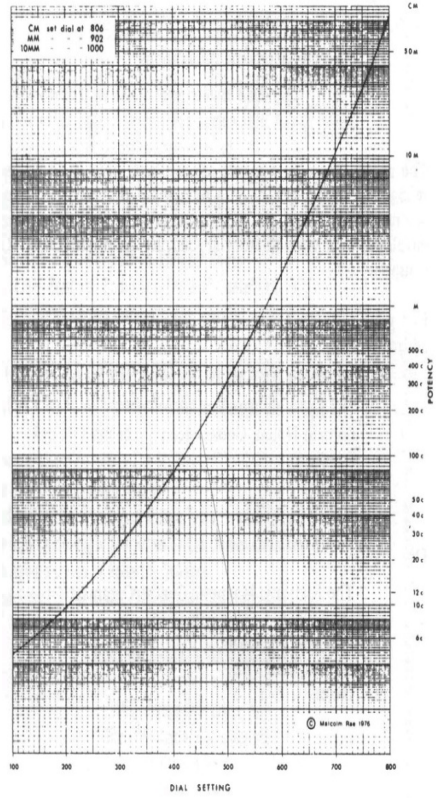
POTENCY CALCULATION GRAPHS FOR USE WITH  
THE EXTENDED RANGE POTENCY SIMULATOR

GRAPH A

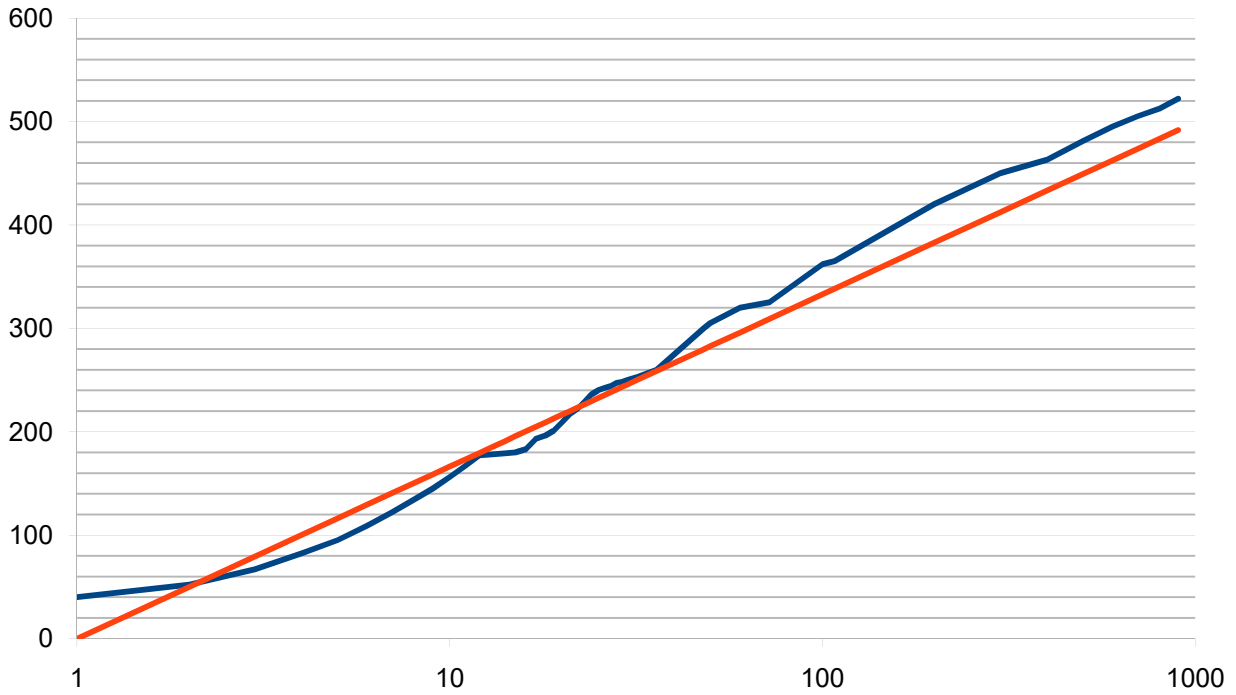


RAE EXTENDED RANGE POTENCY SIMULATOR – SETTING CHART

GRAPH B



RAE EXTENDED RANGE POTENCY SIMULATOR – SETTING CHART





When plotting the “X” potency graph of the Rae data on a LOG-LOG scale graph

(blue line) and obtaining a trend line (red line), Setting =  $166.5 * \text{Log}(\text{potency})$ , it is clear that the closest match is around the 220 - 260 settings. For “C” potency Setting =  $70,2 * \text{LN}(\text{potency}) + 54$ .

*The potency setting must thus ensure that the energetic structures are shaped according to a mathematical curve for each of the different scales.*

This is mostly implemented in two ways; a pot with resistance value corresponding to the potency and markings corresponding to the dial settings of the graph or the resistance corresponding to the dial setting and the markings corresponding to the potency.

The most basic circuit is to use a logarithmic pot of around 1M ohm (~maximum of 10MM potency) with dial markings accordingly. This requires a precision multiturn pot with a mechanical geared drive and 000-999 display to make the adjustments sensible.

The combined cost of the pot and drive is usually the driving factor for not using it.

Other solutions are to use different pots for the different potency scales with selector switches.



## Multiturn drive example

## Resolution problem example when using a single pot and knob

X or D POTENCIES				C or CH POTENCIES			
POTENCY	DIAL SETTING	POTENCY	DIAL SETTING	POTENCY	DIAL SETTING	POTENCY	DIAL SETTING
1X	40	8X	134	6C	140	50M	778
2X	52	12X	177	30C	316	CM	806
3X	67	20X	209	200C	468	DM	835
4X	82	200X	420	1M	573	1MM	902
6X	109	1000X	527	10M	699	10MM	(1)000

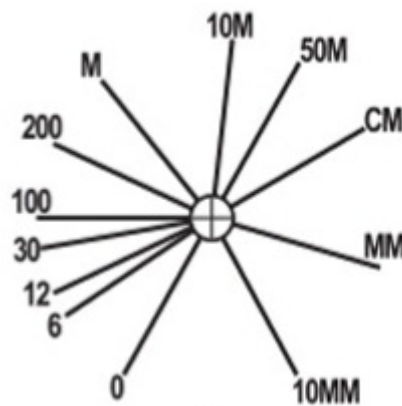
Typical potency table used with a multiturn pot.



Example of external limited potency setter using a rotary switch

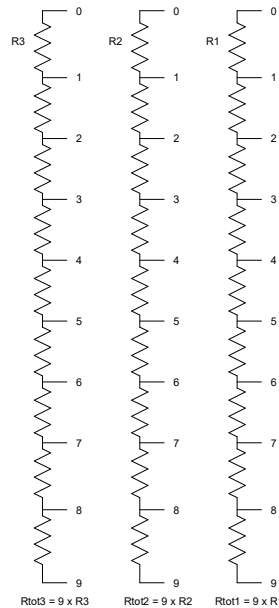
If a limited number of “C” potencies are required, a 1 Meg ohm logarithmic pot can be used with markings according the diagram below with a 310 degree pot movement;

C potency	70,2LN (potency) +54	Resistance from zero = (setting/1185)* 1meg ohm
0	~	0
6	180	152k – delta:152k
12	228	192k – delta:40k
30	293	247k – delta:55k
100	377	318k – delta:71k
200	426	360k – delta:42k
1M	539	455k – delta:95k
10M	700	590k – delta:135k
50M	813	686k – delta:96k
CM	862	727k – delta:41k
MM	1024	864k – delta:137k
10MM	1185	1M ohm – delta:136k





A more versatile circuit uses three pots with the markings corresponding to the graph dial setting of 000 – 999 and the resistance corresponding to the potency value.



### Simulation of 3-pot system

The 000-999 settings pots can be represented by three banks of resistors, each bank having 9 equivalent resistors named R1, R2 and R3 for the different banks.

To determine the relationship between the resistors R1, R2 and R3 (which according to the Rae graph should be logarithmic), three equations are required to obtain the answer and as mentioned before, the trend line equation can be used in the 220 to 260 setting range.

The equations are:

For 36X: Setting =  $166.5 \cdot \log(36) \sim 260 = 2 \cdot R3 + 6 \cdot R2$

For 32X: Setting =  $166.5 \cdot \log(32) \sim 252 = 2 \cdot R3 + 5 \cdot R2 + 2 \cdot R1$

For 22X: Setting =  $166.5 \cdot \log(22) \sim 224 = 2 \cdot R3 + 2 \cdot R2 + 4 \cdot R1$

The solution turns out to be  $R1 \sim 2.7$ ,  $R2 \sim 10.8$  and  $R3 \sim 97.9$  with the ratio of;

$R2 \sim 4 \cdot R1$  and  $R3 \sim 9 \cdot R2$  and  $R3 \sim 36 \cdot R1$

*(36 equals the Golden Ratio angle)*

To implement this combination, available linear pot values should be chosen and when starting at pot 1 = 1k ohm, pot 2 should be 4k and pot 3 a 36k ohm unit. The 4k and 36k are not standard values and 5k, 20k and 180k turns out to be the best solution. The energetic structures are thus shaped by the relative combination values of the three pots settings.

A table can then be generated with the required settings for any potency from 2X to 1000X using the  $Setting = 166.5 * \log(potency)$ .

For the “LM” potency the formula is  $Setting = 45.2 * potency$  up to 16LM and then  $Setting = 12.3 * potency + 600$  for the rest. (The “F” potencies are the same as the “C”)

*Note that Jaco Malan has found through experience that only two in-phase potencies can be used for extended period balancing and they are 200C and 10MM. 200C is also the most used potency and a good starting point.*

It seems logical that the correct potency must be selected to reach the required subtle body that requires balancing, and for this reason the potency setting should be dowsed for the most effective balance. Hahnemann suggests that the potency should then slowly be increased and effects monitored. When the person’s vitality increases the potency can be reduced.

*Measurements have shown that the “X” and “F” potencies invert the energetic structures between the input and output plates, while the “C” and “LM” potencies do not. The potencies can thus be used to copy tinctures which require the inverse or out-of-phase energetic structures.*

*At this stage it is important to note that most radionics instruments are designed with a phase inversion (180 degrees) between the input and output plates. When thus using “X” potencies the phase becomes zero or a direct copy and when using “C” the phase inversion remains.*

According to Hahnemann, the copied and diluted tinctures should be pounded against a hand for 100 times to distribute the energetic structure information or signature through the molecules of the tincture. This is based on the same remedy that was used for two towns by Hahnemann where the same medical condition was present. After transporting the remedy via a cobbled road to the other town, the results were much better there, suggesting the pounding created a more effective remedy. Current Homeopaths believe only 20 poundings is required.

The potency can be implemented in software by multiplying the phase shifted sine wave by the selected potency scale transfer function to change the amplitude values.

## **PART 6: ENERGY SETTING**

The Energy setting on a radionics instrument can be visualised as the relative “size” of the energetic structure and has a relative scale of 0 to 250 ENERGY units. This scale was devised by Jaco Malan through dowsing and experience. (<http://jacomalan.com>). Some designers refer to this setting as the INTENSITY setting.

A number of radionics designs use a 0-100 VITALITY setting with the energy scale which is then also used during diagnostic dowsing to determine the vitality readings of the various human organs etc, but more on this in Part 7.

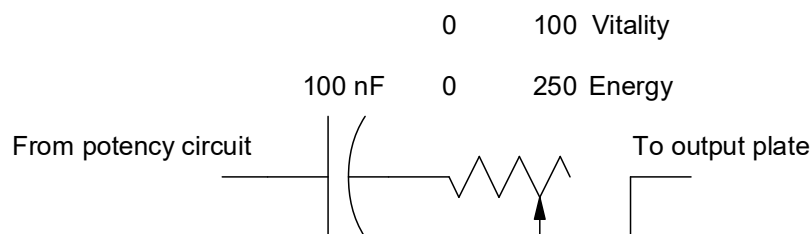
Big Pharma medication has an energy value of 30 units which gives some idea of the possible energy units of Homeopathic remedies. When selecting a value of 250, care has to be taken as this very large (8.3 x larger) energetic structure can have severe effects on the target.

This setting follows a linear or straight line and is normally implemented by a linear pot and *should be energetically different* from all other circuits. This can be obtained by any combinations of the following;

- The pot should not have the same value as any other pot used.
- The scale markings should be different to all other pot markings. (Could be upside down)
- Adding a capacitor of 100 nF in series to the input of the circuit.(Charged)
- The knob could be different to the potency knobs.

With pot values of 500 ohm for rates and X, Y and Z, any other value such as 50k, which Hieronymus used, seem to be the standard.

A dual scale of 0 – 250 and 0-100 will cover both the requirements of Energy setting when balancing and Vitality value when analysing.

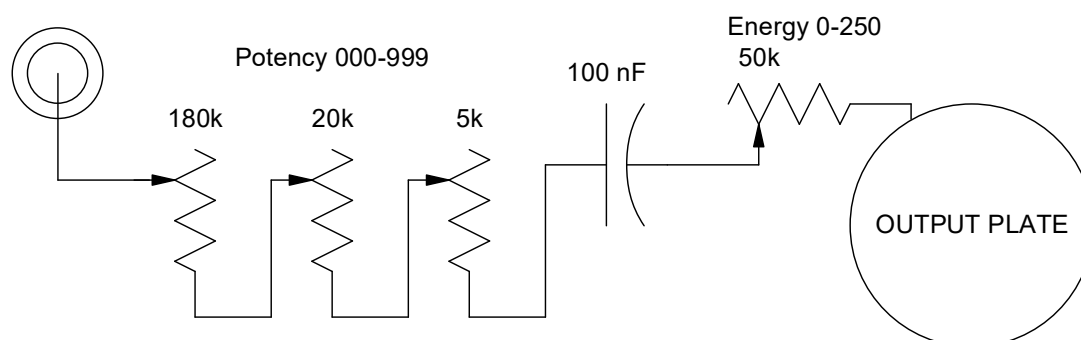


Energy setting circuit

The Energy setting can be implemented in software by multiplying the phase shifted and then potency adjusted sine wave in a linear function from 0 – 250. This signal is then again converted to analogue and connected to the output plate and Ether interface unit.

A ring magnet and rate cards can be used to construct a very basic potentizing circuit that requires no power as depicted in the circuit below;

Ring magnet with N pole facing card

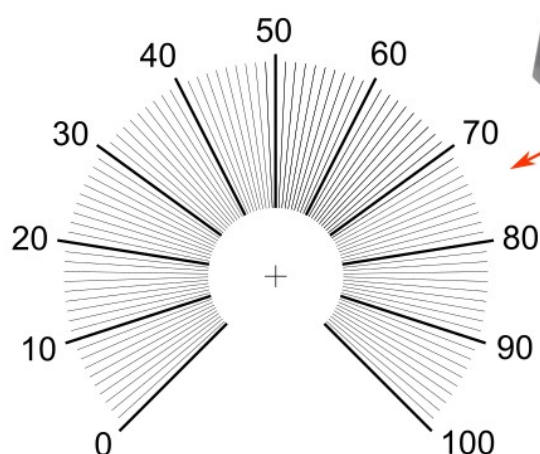


Potentizing circuit

## PART 7: ANALYSING = VITALITY DOWSING

Probably the most difficult function to use on any radionics instrument is vitality dowsing. This requires the confident and efficient use of a dowsing tool such as a pendulum or sticky pad and is unfortunately the function that prevents the extensive use of radionics instruments in the world.

Dowsing can be used as a diagnostic tool on humans, plants and animals to determine their overall vitality with a scale of 0-100, followed by dowsing for the root cause to find any energy imbalances which can manifest as medical conditions.



Typical vitality dial

Hieronymus used a table with rates for organs and “healthy” values for each of the items. The rates he used were Base 100 and can be substituted by any other base to set the rate for the different items.

For software implementation, only the rate phase shifting sine wave is required with stepped vitality adjustment from 0 – 100 until resonance is detected via dowsing.

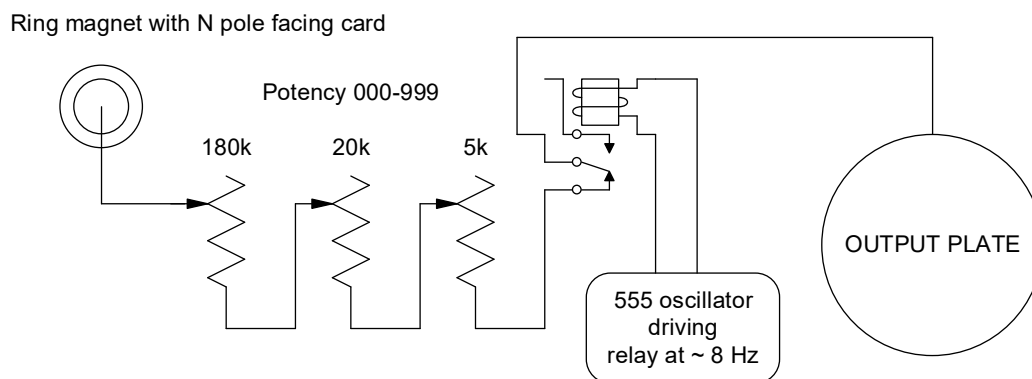
## PART 8: ANTENNAS (ETHER INTERFACE UNITS)

*The new combined (Rate + potency + energy setting + target) energy structure that once again is the result of another heterodyning process at the output plate and it needs to be coupled to the Ether to ensure the effective update/change of the witness Etheric body information field, sometimes also referred to as the Intrinsic Data Field (IDF). According to the Zeta's, the Etheric body holds a template that guides the repair of the physical body, and this information field is ultimately the target for the combined subtle energy information from the radionics instrument.*

This can be done in a number of ways as follows;

The most basic interface is a pancake coil with multiples of 3 turns wound in a clockwise direction. The coil is similar to the coils used for rate pot energy sources. This configuration assumes that the geometric structures are already pure scalar waves. These coils work but has been found to take longer to change the Ether body information field due to its very low efficiency.

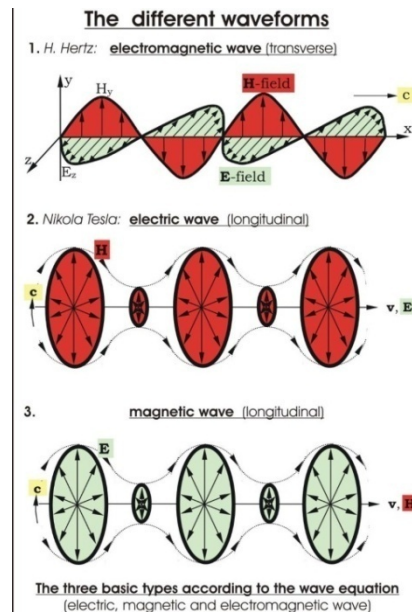
When using a ring magnet with centre pick-up wire to read the Malcolm Rae cards structures, an interrupter (relay contacts) is required in the wire from the card reader to the output plate which has a photo or DNA/RNA sample on, to “transmit” the info to the witness. Potency adjustment pots can be added between the pick-up and interrupter if required. It is interesting to note that Bovis measurements indicated that the magnet provides ~ 2.5 x energy amplification and also acts as a diode or one way valve for energy structures.



When using the Schumann electromagnetic oscillator to drive the rate setting pots and card reader, the electrical and magnetic fields needs to be converted to a scalar wave that can transfer the energetic structure information into the Ether.

*According to Herald Kautz Vella, the first step is to convert both the two wave types of any electromagnetic wave from transverse to longitudinal where after they will naturally combine to structure a true scalar wave (as they are 90 degrees phase*

*shifted) that operates outside the time-space dimension. (30 and 60 degree shifted longitudinal waves will also naturally combine to form scalar waves)*



### Difference types of waves

The conversion is quite easy using electronics. First the electrical wave is converted to a longitudinal wave by adding the 180 degree phase shifted signal and next the magnetic wave is converted by using a special bifilar coil. The result is a near zero voltage and current point where most of the energy is now pure scalar.

*Once scalar, no time or space restrictions are present anymore and the information is available immediately anywhere in the universe. Resonance is then used to receive the scalar information where required.*

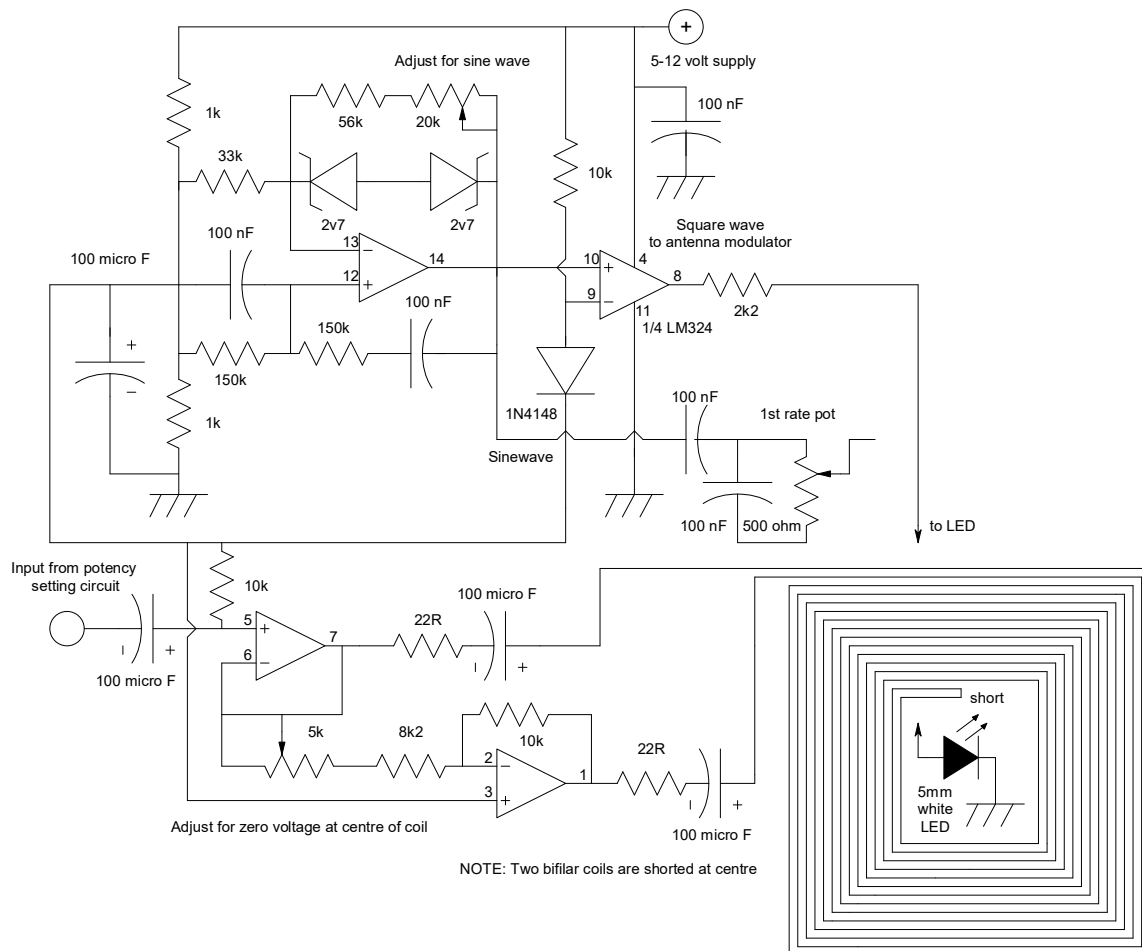
Malcolm Rae found that by gating or interrupting the scalar wave, the information change of the body Etheric information field is faster and thus more effective and can be compared to a jackhammer action. The interrupt frequency is not important and 7.83 Hz is mostly used.

There are a number of ways this gating can be implemented. One way is to interrupt the two 180 degree shifted electrical signals to the bifilar coil by relay contacts, but the down side to this is the long term reliability of the relay contacts.

It is a well know fact that light is used in the universe to carry information between dimensions and once again Hieronymus proved this with his radionics instrument. This can be put to good effect by using a LED at the centre of the bifilar coil as the scalar wave will piggy-back on the light and will be effectively coupled to the Ether.

Another way to gate the scalar is to then switch the power to the led with a square wave signal generated by the Schumann circuit discussed earlier. This will interrupt

the transfer of the scalar information to the Ether and have the resultant jackhammer effect which creates radionics impulses.



### Complete circuit for oscillator and antenna gating interface

Circuit description; The output of the energy setting circuit is connected to a buffer amplifier and the output of the buffer to one side of the special bifilar coil as well as to an inverting amplifier with adjustable gain. When the amplitudes of the two 180 degree phase shifted (inverted) signals are exactly the same (adjustable with 5k trimmer), the electrical wave is converted to longitudinal and at the centre of the coil the magnetic wave is also converted and the scalar is present that piggy-backs on the LED light for transfer to the Ether as radionics impulses.

The bifilar coil can be any multiple of 3 turns, once again wound in a clockwise direction with centre of two coils shorted to structure the zero point. The coil can even be twisted to structure a mobius coil.

This is perhaps the area where designers attempt to hide their secret designs the most and very strange configurations are possible. As long as the circuit effectively converts the electromagnetic to scalar and provides gating it should work.



This process seems very similar to the mind-heart combination as proposed by Joe Dispenza and Greg Braden, where the human intent is generated as an electrical longitudinal wave by the mind and the emotion as a magnetic longitudinal wave by the heart. The trick is to get the phase between the two either 30,60 or 90 degrees to form a scalar wave that contains the intent information and is instantly available everywhere in the universe as it is time and space independent.



Mobius coil example, 9 turns with LED at centre

The bifilar or Mobius coil is also used by some manufacturers as the “stick plate” during analysing to determine resonance when rubbing the fingers over a plastic surface that covers the coil.

## **PART 9: CONTROL AND TIMING SYSTEMS**

Apart from a power on/off function, the rate Base should be selectable between Copy, Base 44, Base 10 and Base 336.

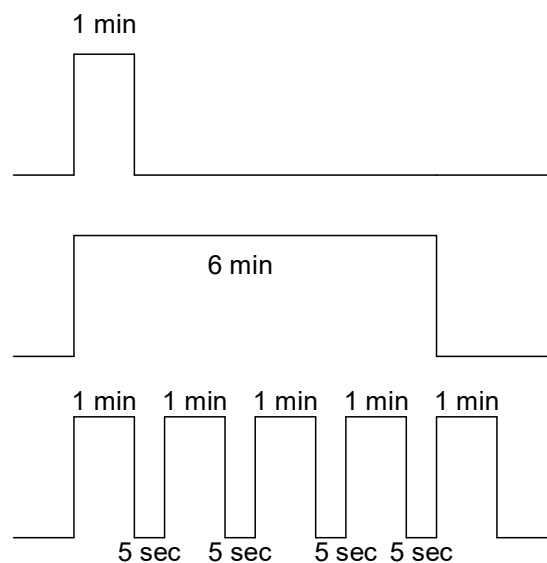
Timing of about 1 and 6 minutes are required for remedy imprinting, where 1 minute is used for liquid masters and 6 minutes for cream based masters. (Timing accuracy is not critical)

The same 1 minute is used for “transmitting” the energetic structure information via scalar waves to the target.

For continued “transmitting”, a pulsed mode is required that is on for 1 minute, followed by a delay of 5 seconds.

A timing start function is also required and with the abundance of 5 volt cell phone chargers, it makes sense to power the unit from 5 volts DC.

All these functions can very easily be implemented using a microcontroller such as the Microchip and Arduino range, but as not all are familiar with programming a microcontroller, a discrete design is presented here that uses common and available components.

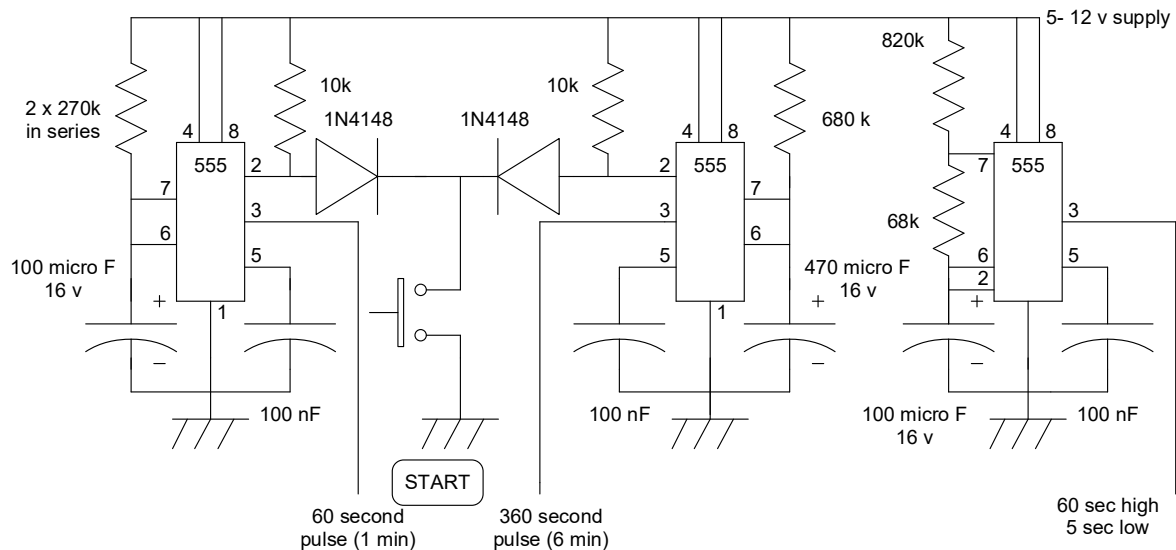


Timings for radionics instrument

Three 555 timer Integrated Circuits, two in monostable and the other one in astable multivibrator modes can be used to implement the signals.

In monostable mode, the output pulse duration  $T = 1.1 \times R \times C$  which should be 1 minute and 6 minutes, and for astable mode the time the output is high  $T_h = 0.693 \times (R_a + R_b) \times C$  and the time the output is low  $T_l = 0.693 \times (R_b) \times C$ . The monostables are triggered by a common push button switch.

The circuit is depicted below for the three different signals.



Timing circuit diagram



Example of a very well designed radionics instrument

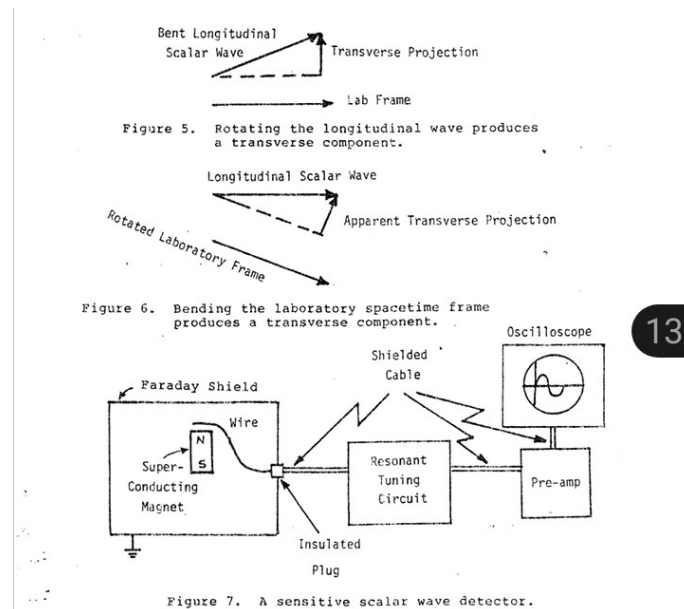
## PART 10: TESTING

A very important aspect of radionics instrument design and construction is the ability to test the design. This can unfortunately not be done with any conventional electronic test equipment such as multimeters, oscilloscopes and spectrum analysers.

The most common test equipment used is any dowsing aid such as a pendulum which uses the human bodies autonomous nervous and muscle systems which are partly controlled by the sub-conscious. This is an art that must be practiced and mastered as the human ego and normal nervous and muscle systems also have

control and can influence the pendulum movement and thus result. The goal is thus to remove the ego from the dowsing action, a task that is not easily accomplished!

Another way to test is to use a complex scalar wave receiver as detailed by Tom Bearden. This instrument uses a very powerful magnet to bend any longitudinal wave present in a Faraday cage and then uses a tuned circuit to detect the now partly transverse wave. Due to its complexity this is however not often used.



Tom Bearden scalar detector

The normal yes/no/maybe convention of dowsing can be used to verify the suitability of each function design and to try new designs.

Once constructed, the more useful measurement is that of subtle energy properties and your dowsing tool calibration can be verified with a normal D-type single cell battery. With the battery standing upright and the +pole at the top, the pendulum normally turns clockwise to indicate positive energy. By turning the battery upside down, the pendulum should turn the opposite way indicating negative energy. *This indication may vary from person-to-person* but is a good starting point to get positive and negative energy indications.



## RATE TESTING:

Due to the complex nature of the energetic structures and the shaping, there is no current testing method.

## CARD TESTING:

Same as for the rates.

## POTENCY TESTING:

This function is tested using the D-type cell placed on the input plate for “X”, “C”, “LM” and “F” potencies.

No cards or rates should be selected (copy mode) and the Energy is set to 250.

The Potency is set to value between 1C and 10MM which is the out-of-phase copy of the energetic structure from the input to the output.

With the instrument activated for 1 minute, the pendulum should show the opposite negative energy on the output plate.

Next the Potency is set to any value between 1X and 1000X for the in-phase or direct copy of the energetic structure.

With the instrument activated for 1 minute, the pendulum should show the positive energy on the output plate.

This is followed by a similar “LM” potency tests which should provide a negative energy and the “F” potency test which should provide a positive energy.

These tests will then confirm the correct functioning of the potency system.

## ENERGY TESTING:

Normal pendulum movement only give a rough indication of the energy level by the amount of sideways movement but is not a very reliable test method. The amount of pendulum swing however increases at higher energy setting and can thus be observed.

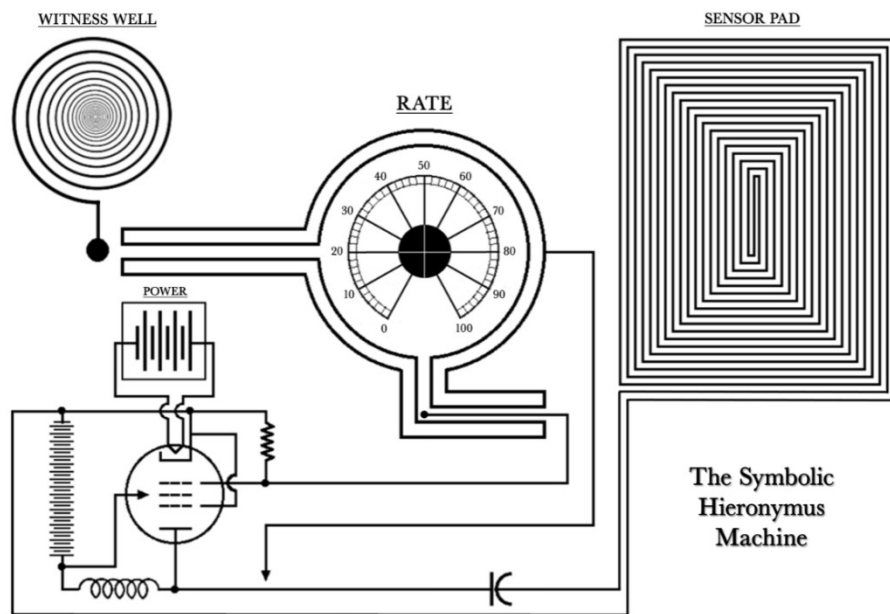
## ANTENNA TESTING:

With the battery on the input plate and the Energy set to 250 and Potency set to 10MM, the instrument is activated in copy mode for 1 minute and the pendulum is position over the LED at the centre of the bifilar antenna coil.

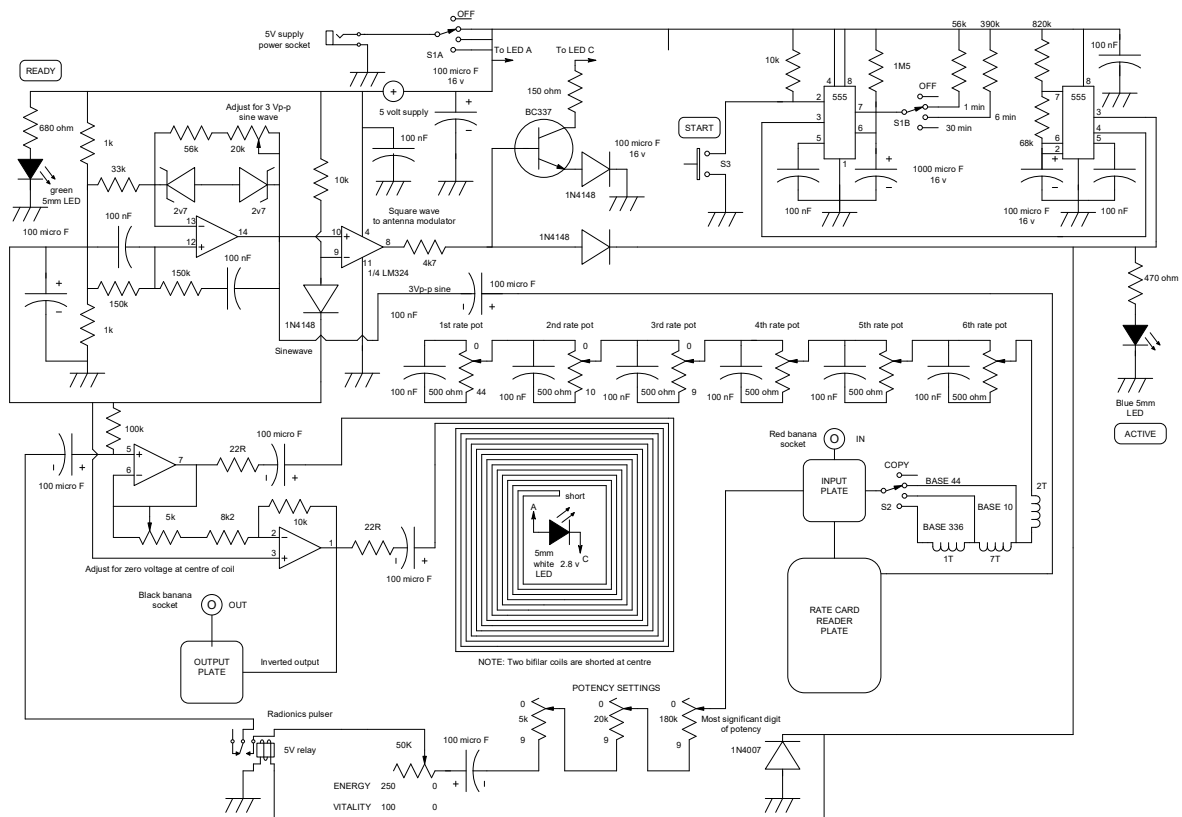
The pendulum should show alternatively positive and negative energy while constantly moving from the horizontal to vertical planes every couple of seconds. This provides a clear indication that scalar waves are generated and connected to the Ether as all conditions are present and represents the zero point at the centre.

## PART 11: BASIC RADIONICS INSTRUMENT CIRCUIT

It is interesting to note that even this printed radionics instrument works to determine a rate of any witness placed on the witness well if a make-shift dial with pin is inserted into the centre of the rate markings. The dial is turned until a stick on the antenna/sensor pad or pendulum resonance is detected.



The following is a detail circuit diagram plus parts list of components to build your own basic radionics instrument. Only six rate settings are used as this covers most of the rate setting available from the Internet available list generated by Yvon Combe.



## COMPLETE RADIONICS INSTRUMENT CIRCUIT

### Circuit description;

Power to the instrument is provided from any 5 volt DC source via the 1st pole of a 2-pole 6-way rotary switch, with smoothing capacitors added. A green LED indicates that the instrument is switched on and ready to operate.

The sine wave Schumann frequency generator provides electromagnetic wave source and energetic structure for the rate card reader. The 20k trimmer should be set for ~ 3 V p-p sine wave output at pin 14 of the LM324. The 100 micro Farad coupling capacitors is required as the Schumann frequency is very low (~ 8 Hz).

When selecting 1, 6 or 30 minutes timer functions and pressing the start button, the blue Active LED remains on for the balancing duration and the Ether interface white jackhammer LED is enabled.

The inverted output at pin 1 of the LM324 is connected to the output plate to ensure the standard inverted coupling between the two plates. This can be changed with the potency as explained in the relevant section. The subtle energy flow is broken by the relay contacts to prevent continuous "transmission".

A prototype was built to verify the design and the following pictures depict the different components used;





Prototype with balance (30 min) and copy (6 min) functions



Brass input and output plates with Vero board for the circuit





Brass card reader and antenna

## PART 12: FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The basic design of radionics instruments have not evolved significantly over the past 130 years and the question may be posed as to why not?

Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that radionics is still mostly a secret art and not main stream. Some designers have managed to effectively promote radionics using hybrid digital designs such as the SE-5.( <http://se-51000.com> )



SE-5 1000 hybrid radionics instrument

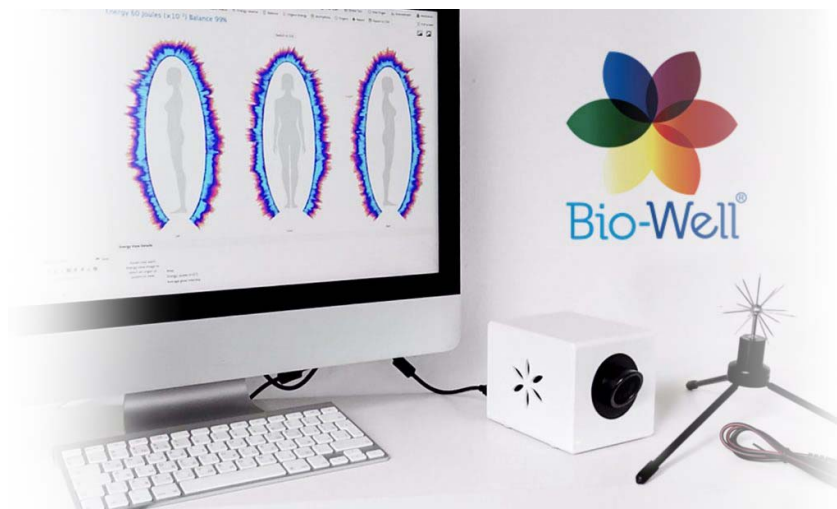
Others do computer aided radionics diagnostics such as the Quantec system, which seem to use random number generators to select remedies which seem to rely more on the placebo effect when showing detailed images of the body parts where random “imbalances” are present and selecting random tinctures as remedies. (<http://quantech.eu> )



Quantec system

Pete Radatti has developed a programming language for radionics called UTRAN that uses FUNCTION, IF, THEN, CALL, ELSE and LOOP statements as Base 10 rates to control the subtle energy flow with conditions. ([www.Radatti.com](http://www.Radatti.com) or <mailto:peter@tigerteam.com>)

One subtle energy measurement system that does not require human consciousness is the Bio Well Gas Discharge Visualization (or Kirlian photography) system from Dr Konstantin Korotkov which gives an indication of the relative energy of the various organs etc of the human body. ([www.bio-well.com](http://www.bio-well.com))



Bio-Well system with finger scanner

Med-beds seem to be a reality which has been hidden from us. This could be the actual radionics technology advancement of diagnostics and near instant body repair. Only time will tell if this is true, in the mean time we can use radionics to balance energy and should provide the next generation with sufficient information to advance the technology.

The development of a dowsing instrument which only uses the human consciousness and is not reliant on the involuntary nervous and muscle systems is my current goal. This should provide repeatable and authentic answers and diagnostics when using radionics and hopefully open the door for millions of humans to start using this amazing radionics technology.

Any comments or suggestions to improve this document will be appreciated.

Philip Nell – January 2024

## APPENDIX A

Thomas Galen Hieronymus (1895-1988) used a Base 100 system with two rate adjustments from 1-100, with 0-0 once again having no effect on the rate.



Typical Hieronymus instrument

The instrument uses an input well, two rate settings, intensity setting (same as Energy or Vitality) and stick plate combined with antenna or Ether interface.

A large number of Hieronymus rates are available on the internet and includes the Peter Kelly rates who improved on the original Hieronymus design. (<http://kellyresearchtech.com>). All his rates are available on the website as a database.

Kelly increased the resolution of the original rate settings hundred fold and below is an example of the rates. Note the decimals in each of the two settings.



## The ACES Worksheet

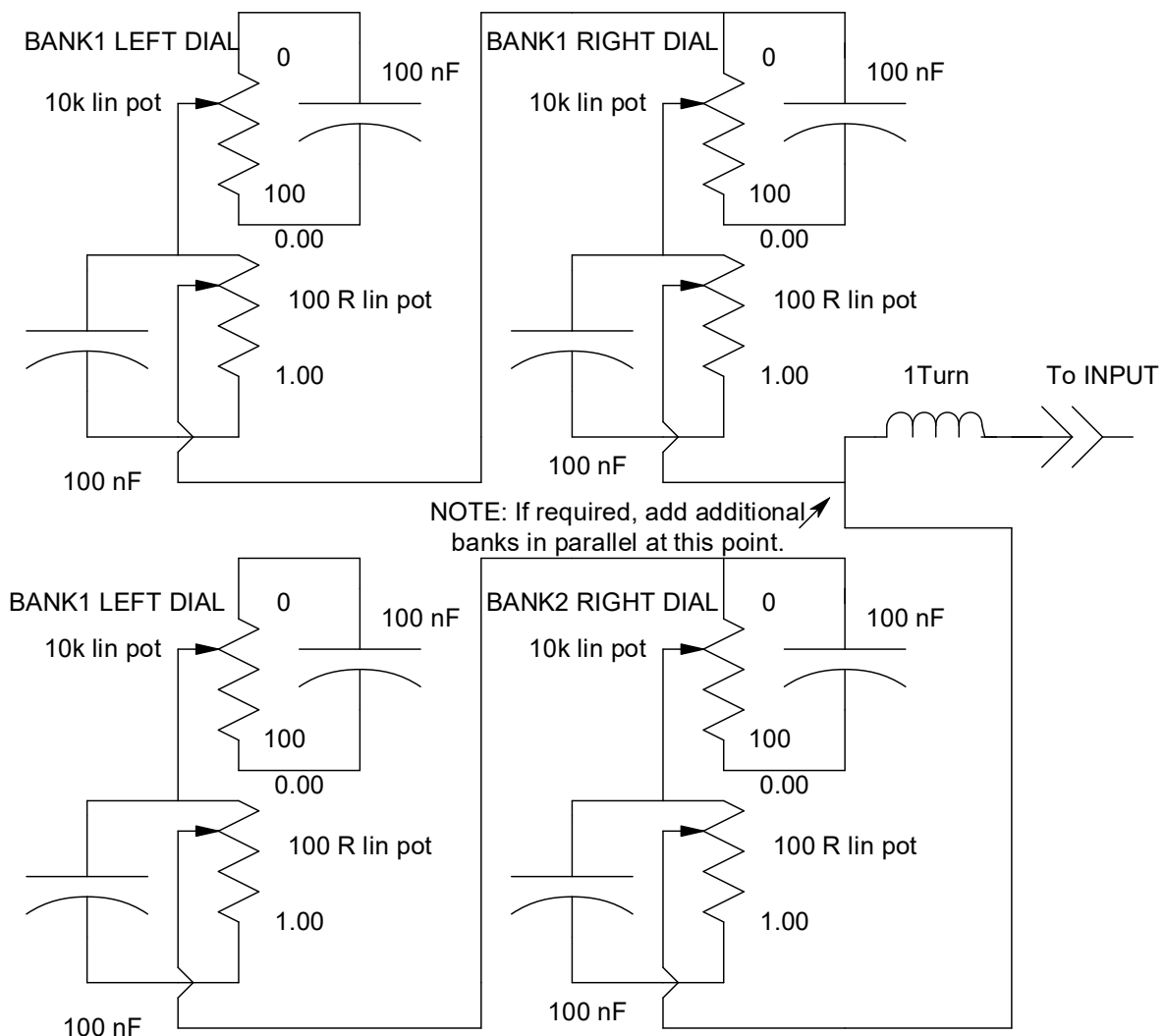
Aura + Chakra + Elimination + Support

<b>Name:</b>		<b>Sex:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Animal Type:</b>		<b>Age:</b>		<b>Time:</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Radionic Rate</b>	<b>Initial Reading</b>	<b>Reading #2</b>	<b>Reading #3</b>	<b>Reagents Used</b>
Appropriateness	100.00- 0.00				
General Vitality (GV)	9.00-49.00				
<b>AURA</b>					
Aura Coordination should equal GV. Aura Distortion should be zero. Balance on rate(s) for recommended time(s) as needed.					
Aura Coordination	37.00-22.00				
Aura Distortion	43.00-28.00				
<b>Auric Bodies</b>					
All Auric Bodies should equal GV. For any out of balance: Set Auric Body rate on Bank 1 and Aura Distortion rate on Bank 2, then broadcast for recommended time.					
Celestial/Causal	17.50-58.00				
Mental	48.00-27.00				
Astral III	68.00-37.00				
Astral II	87.00-69.00				
Astral I	25.00-47.00				
Etheric	49.00-57.00				
Physical	68.00-49.00				
<b>CHAKRA</b>					
All should equal GV. Broadcast on rate(s) for recommended time(s) to increase.					
Crown	36.00-56.00				
Brow	10.00-60.00				
Throat	28.00-37.00				
Heart	60.00-66.00				
Solar Plexus	67.00-16.00				
Sacrum	66.00-22.00				
Base	66.00-56.00				
<b>ELIMINATION ORGANS</b>					
All should equal GV. Broadcast on rate(s) for recommended time(s) to increase.					
Kidneys	3.00-82.00				
Spleen	4.00-95.00				
Colon	8.00-72.00				
Liver	17.00-29.00				
Lungs	92.00-83.00				
Skin	0.00-99.00				
<b>SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS</b>					
Dehydration should be below 5. All others should equal GV. Broadcast on rates for recommended times.					
Dehydration	62.30-54.50				
Water Mechanism	14.75-91.25				
Alkalinity	26.00-41.00				
Acidity	34.00-84.00				
Pituitary	6.00-87.00				
Adrenals	3.00 - 9.00				

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The circuit below can be connected to the radionics instrument via the input plate banana socket with the rate setting switch in the COPY position to disable all other rates.



Base 100 rate circuit

The top left pot adjust from 01 – 100 and the bottom left pot the decimals from 0.01 to 1.00 which replaces the original left hand dial. The top right and bottom right pots replace the original right hand dial. All additional banks are added in parallel. The 1 turn coil is required to set the  $360/100 = 3.6$  degrees shaping of the energetic structure as for the other rate Bases. Note that the capacitors need to be charged up once before use.

## APPENDIX B

Radionics in agriculture was also pioneered by Hieronymous and he developed the Cosmic Pipe concept.

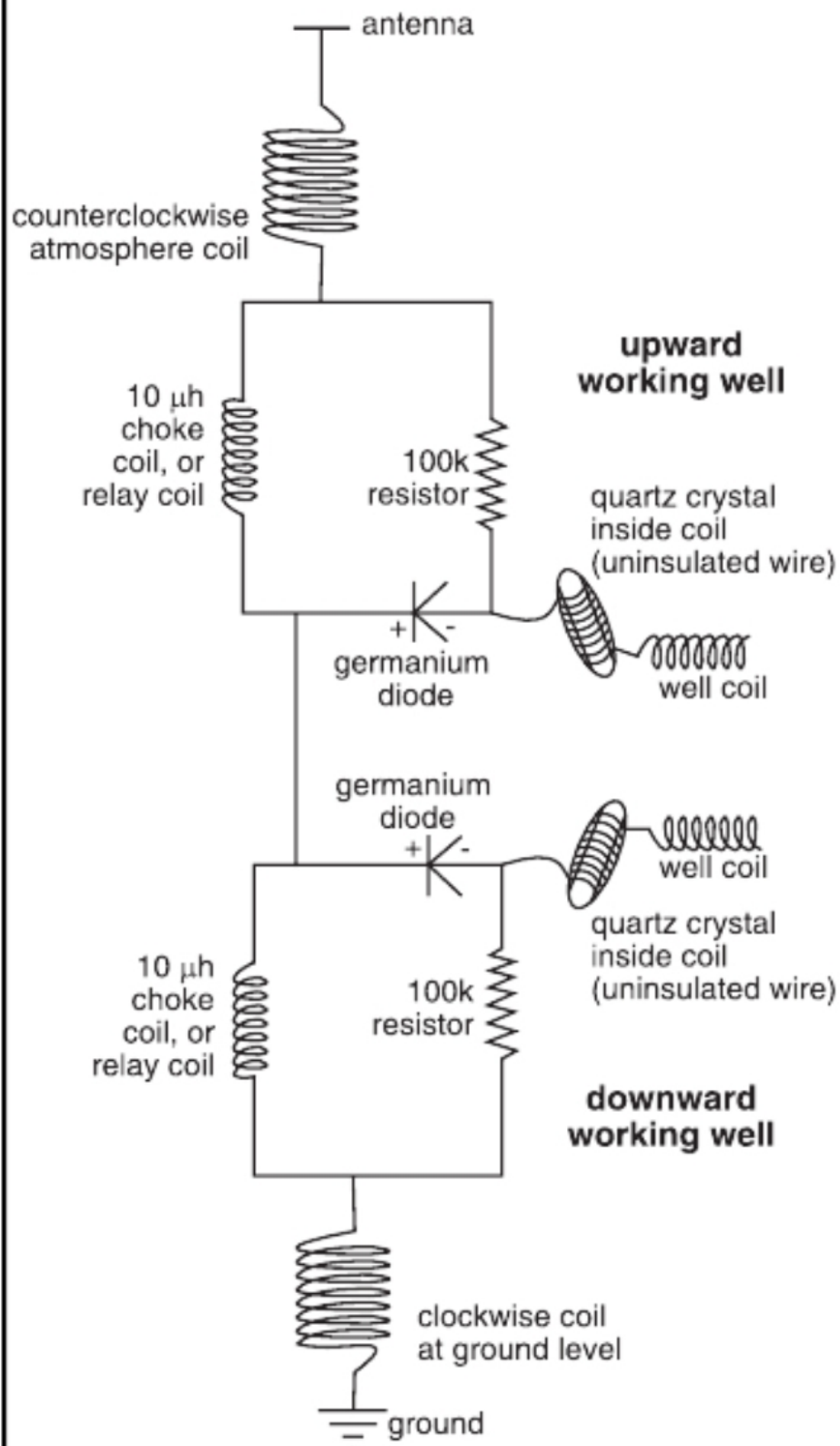


Mrs Hieronymous and her daughter next to original pipe

This design was updated by Hugh Lovel of the Union Agricultural Institute around 1996. He adding a second well to enable separate reagents for the soil and air as depicted in the diagrams.



# Circuit Wiring Schematic







The Hugh Lovel design is now widely used in agriculture with great results.

-End-