

Radionics

Book 2: Applied Radionics



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10. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Beacon

THE BEACON

Operation of *The Beacon Mk2* *An Experimental Agricultural Analyzer*



Introduced in 2008, **The Beacon** was a powerful radionic instrument featuring three banks of 180-degree dials, an integrated sample well, and a 0-300 hour adjustable timer. An integrated Phase Array reaction plate/antenna provided a live-signal rub plate while converting the output signal into a multidimensional scalar field. An 8" diameter spool-style antenna mounted to the rear panel creates additional scalar resonance.

Introduced in 2017, The **Mk2 Beacon** streamlines the original design while simplifying accessory integration, improving user ergonomics, and reducing shipping cost.

These instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of the Mk2 The Beacon. This information is intended to reinforce knowledge provided by an experienced instructor.

Table of Contents

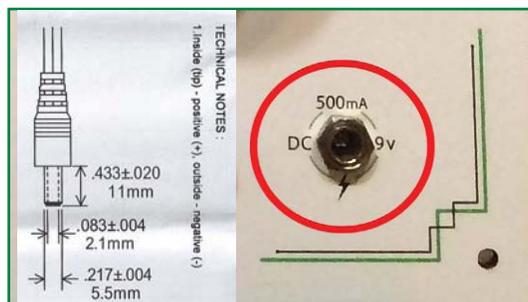
1. Initial Set-Up.....	52
2. Accessory Set-Up.....	53
3. Basic Operation: Analysis.....	54
4. Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode.....	55
5. Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode.....	56
5a. Configuring the Omron 0-300 Hour Timer.....	57
5b. Broadcasting with the Omron 0-300 Hour Timer.....	57
6. Increasing Radionic Effectiveness.....	59
7. Clearing the Instrument.....	60

Part 1: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use The Beacon in a quiet, comfortable location that is conducive to uninterrupted focus. This location should be free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well. The instrument should not be used adjacent to a strong magnetic or electrical field, such as may be produced by a computer or a large electric motor.

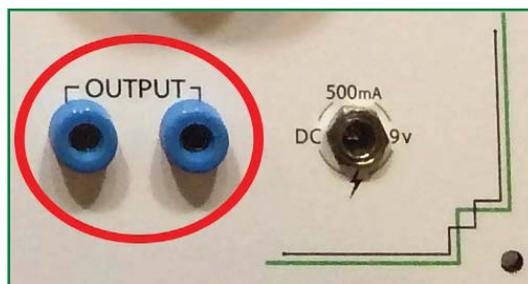
A. Connect Power:

- The Beacon requires a 9-volt DC power adapter rated for at least 500 milliamps. The plug should have a 2.1mm barrel connector.
- Plug the power adapter first into the socket found at the lower right corner of the instrument panel.
- Plug the pronged end of the power adapter into a household outlet. The provided power adapter is a regulated, auto-switching unit that may be used with municipal electrical systems delivering from 100-240 AC volts, 50-60 Hz. An adapter may be required to fit the local socket.
- Verify power is on by activating any switch on the instrument panel. The corresponding indicator lamp should illuminate if power is being delivered to the instrument.

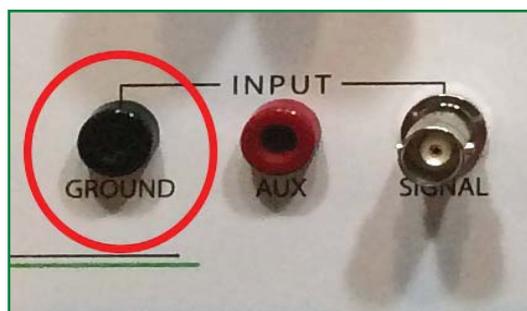


Tip: The Beacon is a free energy device that allows analysis and low level balancing without electrical power. However, when using the instrument without power, the rate bank(s), amp, and function control switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.

- ### B. Connect the Perfect Spiral Antenna:
- The Beacon comes equipped with a KRT Perfect Spiral Phase Array Antenna. This unit is both the reaction plate for the operator and one of the two scalar broadcast antennas for the instrument. Simply plug the blue plugs on the short antenna cords into the blue jacks marked OUTPUT, which are found at the lower right corner of the instrument panel. If a longer reach is desired, use the grey-tipped extension cords that are provided with the Perfect Spiral antenna.



- ### C. Ground the instrument.
- (optional) Establishing a grounding circuit between the instrument and the Earth will improve the effectiveness of your projects. For best results, run a copper wire with a banana plug between the black INPUT jack marked GROUND, located at the lower left corner of the instrument panel, and the earth. Available at most home improvement and hardware stores, a copper grounding rod driven directly into the earth provides the ideal connection point for the other end of your grounding wire. **Do not** connect your grounding wire to household electrical sockets.



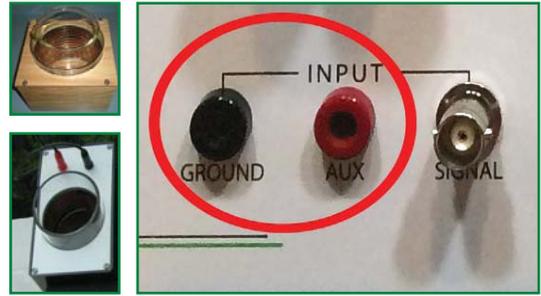
Note: While grounding the instrument can improve performance, it is not required.

Tip: Use a stacking or splitting banana jack to plug multiple items into the same socket, such as a grounding wire and an auxiliary sample well. These are available from KRT or many electronics or stereo supply shops.

Part 2: Accessory Set-Up

The Beacon is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third-party vendors, including the XL Sample Wells, electronic signal sources, additional antenna, and the KRT Accessory Potentizer.

A. **External Sample Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. Witnesses, samples, and/or reagents may be placed in the Beacon's integrated sample well or the external sample well. Analysis and signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all wells. Connect external wells to the red (AUX) and black (GROUND) banana jacks found at the lower left corner of the instrument panel under INPUT. If using a KRT small sample well, match the red and black jacks to the matching plugs. If using a KRT XL Well, either of the grey jacks on the Large Well may be connected to either the red or black jacks on the Beacon.



B. **External Electronic Signals** such as healing frequencies, recorded music, and other electronic/digital information may be added to any radionic broadcast using the BNC-type port marked SIGNAL, which is found at the lower left corner of the instrument panel under INPUT. This connector is tied directly to the transformer coil on the amplifier, where any external electronic signals are integrated with the information being delivered by the tuning/rate banks.

Connect signal generators, "Rife" type frequency devices, and other electroherbalism systems that are equipped with BNC fittings directly to this connector using a BNC cable. With an adapter, you may also feed in signals from the headphone jack on smart phones, personal listening devices, and computers. Headphone jack adapters are available from KRT and many electronic supply stores.



Cassette Tape



mp3



Computer



Signal Generator

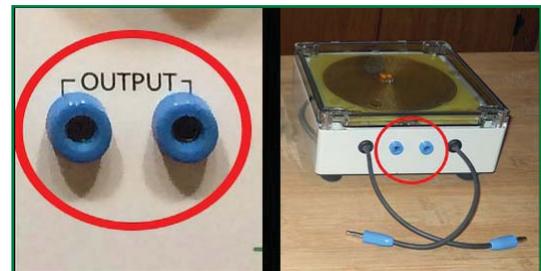


Signal - BNC Connector

FAQ: "BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking mechanism and the names of the co-inventors.

C. **Additional Antenna** may be used to further boost instrument broadcast power. External/additional antenna may be plugged into:

- The blue jacks found on the Perfect Spiral Phase Array Antenna
- Use stacking/splitting jacks to plug them into The Beacon at the blue jacks marked OUTPUT, which are found at the lower right corner of the instrument panel.



D. **KRT Accessory Potentizer** may be used to imprint the radionic output of The Beacon into your substrates at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A phase control switch drives a secondary solid-state amplifier for production of both in-phase (supplement) and reverse phase (remedy) energetic imprints.

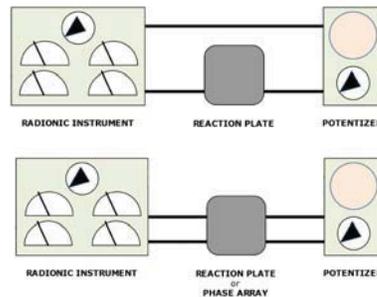
1. **Connect Power to the Potentizer:**

- a. Plug the 2.1mm barrel connector on the 9-volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the Accessory Potentizer.
- b. Plug the two-prong end of the 9-volt adapter into a household outlet.



2. **Route the radionic output** of The Beacon to the Accessory Potentizer. This can be done in series or in parallel:

- a. Connect one blue OUTPUT jack on the Beacon to the Perfect Spiral Antenna, then connect the Perfect Spiral Antenna to the Accessory Potentizer, then connect the Potentizer back to the other blue OUTPUT jack on the Beacon (top figure).
- b. Connect the blue OUTPUT jacks on the Beacon to both leads on the Perfect Spiral Antenna, then connect the Accessory Potentizer to the blue jacks found on the external Perfect Spiral Phase Array Antenna. (bottom figure).



3. **Set the BEACON for operation of the Accessory Potentizer:**

- Set FUNCTION switch to BROADCAST.
- Set AMP switch to DIRECT mode.

A. **Utilize the Accessory Potentizer** as directed by the Electronic Potentizer Manual or a qualified instructor. (See **Chapter 13: APPLIED RADIONICS: The Electronic Potentizer.**)



Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well.** Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both bank toggle switches found on the left side of the instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: Rates may be set on multiple banks during either analysis or broadcast. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the **total** of all energy patterns and/or information. For data on an individual pattern of energy, check one rate at a time.



D. Set the instrument for analysis:

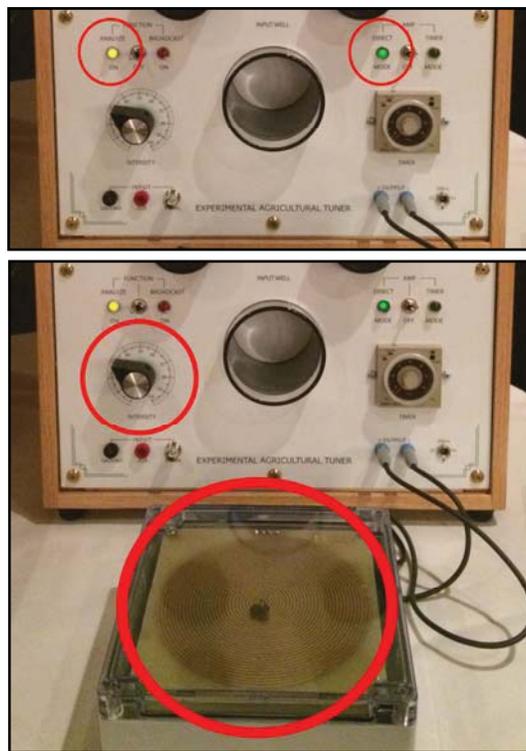
- Set FUNCTION switch to ANALYZE.
- Set AMP switch to DIRECT mode.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. Check the intensity for that rate or combination of rates by slowly rotating the dial marked INTENSITY and lightly rubbing dry fingertips across the surface of the reaction plate. Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?"). Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips, tingling, or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; record the strongest of these the primary intensity for the scalar frequency (radionic rate) being evaluated.

Tip: A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".

F. Repeat the process of detecting and recording intensities for all rates of interest.



Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode

A. Place the witness or sample in the input well.

Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. Activate a Rate Bank or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. Set the rate dials to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

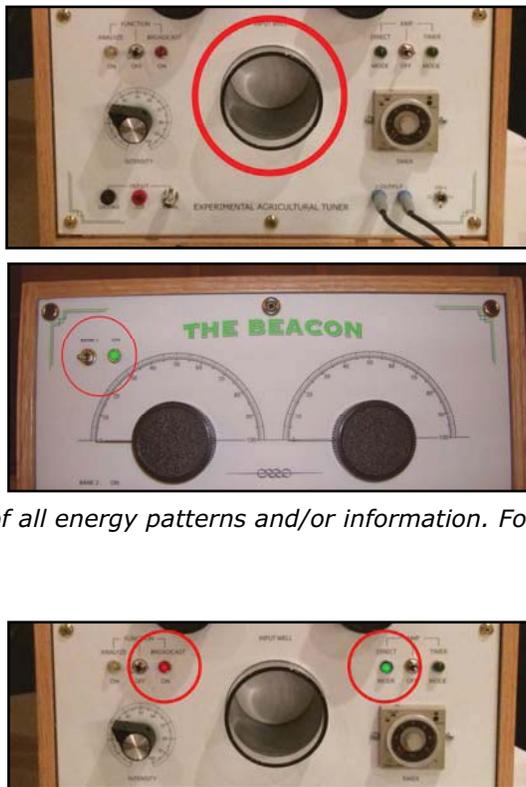
Tip: Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.

D. Set the instrument for direct broadcast:

- Set FUNCTION switch to BROADCAST.
- Set AMP switch to DIRECT mode.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. Identify the broadcast time:



- a. **Units:** While lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate, focus the mind on the question at hand while asking for the correct units: "Is it seconds, minutes, hours, days?" Keep repeating this phrase while rubbing until you get a stick on one of those units of time.
- b. **Amounts:** While lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate, focus the mind on "How many <units selected>?" while slowly turning the INTENSITY dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips, tingling, or other sensations. The first spot where you get a reaction on the plate, read the number on the dial as the number of the units established above.



Tip: A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".

- F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 6: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)
- G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero. Without turning the dial, ask the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make, with no unintended consequences?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". (This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.) In most cases you will get a "yes" reaction. If you get a "no", this is an indication of one of the following:
 - The instrument is not set correctly. Recheck rate dials and/or supplementary reagents.
 - The intended target of the broadcast is not ready for the transfer of energy.
 - For some reason, you do not have permission to do radionic work on the intended target.
 Make any necessary adjustments before proceeding.
- H. **Broadcast** for time indicated, then turn off the amplifier by setting FUNCTION switch to OFF.
- I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.
- J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

Part 5: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode

The Omron H3CR timer delivers precision, quality, and ease-of-use, as well as the ability to utilize the dial to scan for the appropriate time to broadcast or potentize. Features include the ability to move between four different time modes and four numerical setting modes for an effective range of as little as 1.2 seconds to as long as 300 hours without sacrificing simplicity. This is not a mechanical timer and the dial will not move from where it is set by the operator.

Part 5a: Configuring the Omron Timer

The Omron Timer arrives configured to operate over a 12-hour range, as indicated by the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial and the time unit displayed in the window at the bottom. Any of four numerical and time mode settings may be utilized as follows:

Numerical Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower left corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver to cause the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- 0 to 1.2
- 0 to 3
- 0 to 12
- 0 to 30

For example, changing the numerical mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as a 1.2 Hour Timer, a 3 Hour Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 30 Hour Timer.

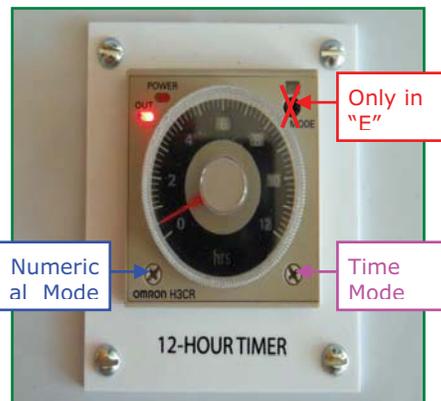
Time Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower right corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver. Turning this screw will cause the units of time displayed in the small window at the bottom of the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- "sec" – Seconds
- "min" – Minutes
- "hrs" - Hours
- "10 hrs" – Hours x10

For example, changing the time mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as either a 12 Second Timer, a 12 Minute Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 120 Hour Timer.

Select the combination of numerical and time modes most appropriate for the radionic broadcasts typically conducted. For the researcher who is delivering an overall energetic balancing using a worksheet, the timer may be ideally set to "0 to 3 hours" since most tuning broadcasts will be in that range. For the farmer working to detoxify the soil or attack a weed, the timer range may be most useful when set for "0 to 300 hours" to reflect the use of long broadcasts of multiple rates, especially when used in conjunction with a KRT Tuning Station. Best of all, it is easy to change the configuration of the timer as needed!

Wiring Mode: The timer is wired to operate in "E" mode only. **Do not adjust!**



Part 5b: Broadcasting with the Omron Timer

- A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well.** Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.
- B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both bank toggle switches found on the left side of the instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.
- C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.



Tip: Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because rate banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.

D. **Identify the broadcast time:** Focus the mind on the question at hand (“For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?”) while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial on the timer. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips, tingling, or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. The first spot where you get a reaction on the plate, stop turning the dial. Leave the timer dial set to this location.



E. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set FUNCTION switch to BROADCAST.
- Set AMP switch to TIMER.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.



Timer On: When the timer is active and on the lamp marked OUT will be lit steady red and the lamp marked POWER will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Timer Off: When the timer is off the OUT lamp is turned off and the POWER lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer.

Note: For the amplifier to be turned on the operator must also set the Function switch into the “Broadcast” mode. The timer is a useful tool, but the responsibility for the broadcast always rests with the operator!

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, “Is this an appropriate broadcast to make, with no unintended consequences?” while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a “yes” while a lack of stick will indicate “no”. Do not turn any dials during this process. (This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.) In most cases you will get a “yes” reaction. If you get a “no”, this is an indication of one of the following:

- The instrument is not set correctly. Recheck rate dials and/or supplementary reagents.
- The intended target of the broadcast is not ready for the transfer of energy.
- For some reason, you do not have permission to do radionic work on the intended target. Make any necessary adjustments before proceeding.

H. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the OUT lamp is turned off and the POWER lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer. Note that the “Timer Mode” indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user. While the dial will not move, the electronic timer will accurately count down the time and then turn off the unit.

- I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for Analysis mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.

- J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

- K. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**

After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset, as follows:

- Move the AMP switch from TIMER to OFF. The timer is now turned off and reset.
- Set the AMP switch back to TIMER. The timer is now turned on and active.
- Leave the timer dial set to repeat the last time utilized, set the timer dial to the next desired setting, or return the timer dial to zero and scan for the next broadcast time using the steps described above.

Mode indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. As before, on the timer the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Part 6: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness

Supplementary agents may be used to increase the effectiveness of balancing transmissions. Desirability and suitability of a supplementary agent should *always* be tested in order to ensure that the expected benefits are achieved. This is especially the case when revisiting a previous transmission program; the supplement that was beneficial on previous occasions may or may not be desirable on this one.

- **Addition of known reagents:** Reagents may be added to the sample well for capture of their underlying energy signatures and vibratory properties. Possible examples include soil additives, herbal compounds, minerals, chemicals, homeopathic potencies, colors or practically anything else from any modality. Reagents should be contained in clean glassware to eliminate the possibility of contamination.
- **Addition of external electromagnetic frequencies:** Music, frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, or any other information stored in an electronic form may be integrated into any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. See **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** for more information.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies:** Any unused rate banks may be utilized to locate an additional scalar frequency that supports the primary objective(s). This may be a known rate or one that is scanned specifically in support of the experiment.



Methods for testing desirability and suitability include:

- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during analysis, add the supplementary agent to the well, "Signal In" port, or other bank(s) of the instrument. Then, with the instrument set for analysis, **recheck intensity**. Compare the new intensity to the old, noting whether the desired outcome of either strengthening or diminishing of the primary scalar frequency was indicated after introduction of the supplementary agent.

- After adding the supplementary agents, **recheck broadcast time** using the intensity dial in direct mode or the timer dial in timer mode. If the indicated broadcast time goes down and/or a much stronger stick is noted on the reaction plate, the agents are desirable and suitable. If broadcast time increases and/or the reaction on the plate grows weaker, the supplementary elements are not appropriate for the situation at hand and should be removed before broadcasting.

Tip: *The testing methods outlined can be used to **test the suitability and desirability of any product or additive** that may be offered to the farmer, and is easily one of the most important features of all Kelly Analyzers. Place a sample or witness of the plant in the well, check intensity of General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!*

Part 7: Clearing the Instrument

The Beacon may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the upper and lower instrument panels.

Note: *Before clearing the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.*