

Radionics

Book 2: Applied Radionics



KELLY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIES
POST OFFICE BOX 128
LAKEMONT, GEORGIA 30552

2019 Edition

2019 Edition edited by Cathie Jordan & Ed Kelly

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11. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Workstation

THE WORKSTATION

Operation of the Kelly Workstation *An Experimental Agricultural Analyzer*

The **Kelly Workstation** is a state of the art radionic research system, with integrated analysis and broadcast circuitry designed to allow pre-engineering of reality at the subatomic level.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of the Workstation and its subsystems. This information is intended to reinforce knowledge given during a training seminar with an experienced instructor.

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Part 1: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use the Kelly Workstation 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 or on any of the research materials at hand.

- A. **Plug in the Workstation** by first connecting the power cord to the connector found on the rear of the instrument, then plugging the other end of the power cord to a 110/120 volt household outlet.
- B. **Check the Fuse**, which is located on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument, by unscrewing the cap marked "fuse". Use only 5 amp fuses.
- C. **Ground the instrument.** (optional) Many researchers report improved success in their radionic experiments

through grounding of the instrument. A ground circuit may be established between the instrument and the earth through the use of the black "Aux Ground" connecting jack found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument. Available at most hardware stores, a copper grounding rod driven directly into the earth provides the ideal connection point for a copper grounding wire. A banana jack will allow easy connection to the Workstation. Do not connect a radionic grounding wire to any household fixtures: gas lines, water lines, sewer pipes or HVAC ducting.

FAQ: While grounding the instrument can improve performance, it is not required to achieve radionic research.



Part 2: Accessory Set-Up

The Kelly Workstation is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, an external Phase Array Antenna/reaction plate and/or electronic signal sources. Before turning on the power, connect any accessories:

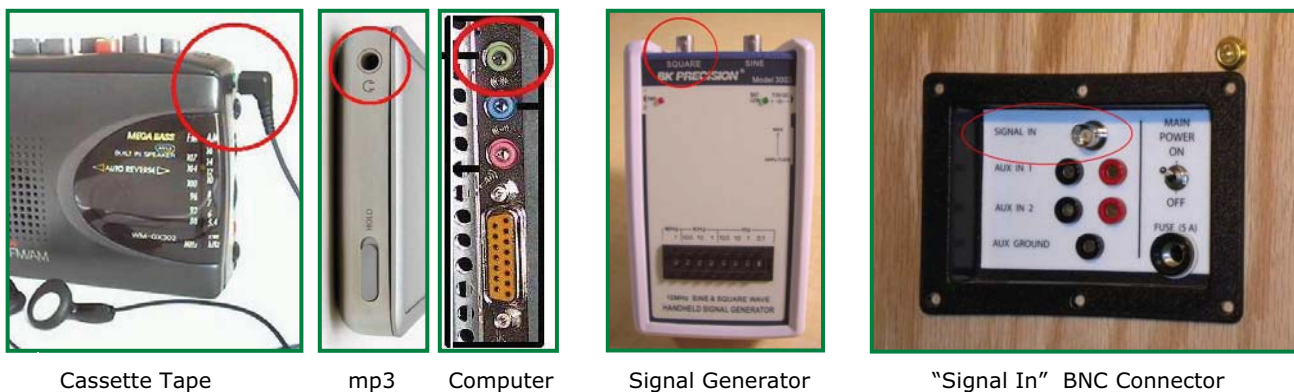
- A. **External Input Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. When an external input well is utilized, samples and/or reagents may be placed in either the Workstation's integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all wells. External wells may be connected to either the "Aux In 1" or "Aux In 2" connections on the connector panel. If using a Kelly small sample well, match the red and black jacks to the appropriate connectors. If using a Large Well, either of the grey jacks may be connected to either the red or black jacks found on the connector panel.



B. External Electronic Signals such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel. In short, this connection is like an input well for electronic signals. It is tied directly to the radio coil amplifier, where any external electronic signals are fused with the information being delivered by the radionic rate banks.

Use the "headphone" jack on personal listening devices, the "front speaker" or "headphone" jacks on a computer, or a stand-alone signal generator capable of producing a square waveform to provide the signals of choice. An adapter cable may be required to connect a device to the shielded "BNC" type connector.

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



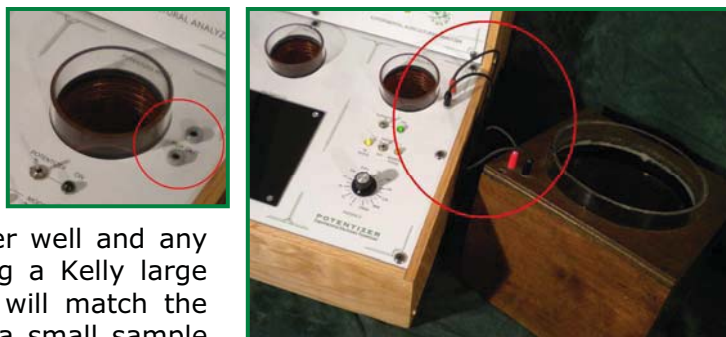
C. External Phase Array Antennas may be used to further boost broadcast power. External units should be connected by plugging in the leads with the blue connector to the matching blue jacks found on the lower front panel of the instrument cabinet.



Use only external Phase Array Antennas with the same or double number of phases and array plates in order to ensure harmonic signal balance between all antennas:

Workstation: Internal Phase Array	Use with: External Phase Array Antenna	
32 Phase (4 plate)	32 Phase (4 plate)	64 Phase (8 plate)
40 Phase (5 plate)	40 Phase (5 plate)	80 Phase (10 plate)
48 Phase (6 plate)	48 Phase (6 plate)	96 Phase (12 plate)
56 Phase (7 plate)	56 Phase (7 plate)	--

D. External Output Wells may be used to increase the output capacity of the Electronic Potentizer. Large or small sample wells may be connected to the grey jacks marked "Aux Out", located next to the potentizer well on the right side of the lower instrument panel. Signal output to the integrated potentizer well and any auxiliary wells will be identical. If using a Kelly large well, the grey jacks on the instrument will match the grey jacks found on the well. If using a small sample well, the red and black jacks may be matched with either of the "Aux Out" grey jacks.



Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.



Tip: The Workstation is a free energy device that allows analysis without electrical power. However, when using without power both power switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.



D. **Set the instrument for analysis:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.



E. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.



F. **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 the three 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.

G. **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 or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these is recorded as the primary intensity for the scalar frequency 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".

H. **Note and record the intensity** shown on the ten turn dial whose position is indicated by the small mark found at the center edge of the windowed area on the right side of the dial. The black numerals on the silver outer dial indicate the intensity readings from 0 to 99 for each rotation. Each complete rotation of the dial is counted by the white numeral in the black windowed area. The two numbers are combined to read the total intensity. The following photos provide illustrative examples:



Dial Indicator Mark



Intensity = 85



Intensity = 185



Intensity = 385

A small lever on the edge of the outer dial housing will lock the dial in position, a feature not ordinarily utilized in radionic research.

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

Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the “Main Power” toggle switch to the “On” position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the “Power” toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the “On” position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

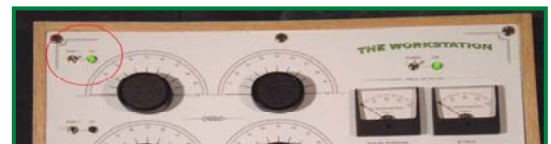


Tip: The Workstation is a free energy device that will allow low intensity broadcasting without power in the direct mode. However, when using without power both power switches must still be set to the “On” positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).



D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.



E. **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 the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.

F. **Set the instrument for direct broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.



G. **Identify the broadcast time:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how many minutes 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 marked "Intensity". Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is read in minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" or even "days" instead of "minutes".



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".

H. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. **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?" 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.

J. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplifier by setting the "Function" switch back to "off".

K. **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.

L. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

Part 5: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode – L-Ron 10 Hour Timer (1983-2012)

Beginning with the very first “Large Ag” Workstations, the Kelly instruments have been equipped with 10-hour electronic timers made by L-Ron Corporation. These timers offer a non-mechanical solution to timing that allow the operator to either set a desired time or scan for the appropriate broadcast time directly on the timer dial. If your Workstation is equipped with the more recent Omron HC3R 12-Hour Timer please turn to **Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: 12-Hour Timer (2012-Present).**



Kelly “Large Ag” Workstation Mark I



Kelly “Large Ag” Workstation Mark II

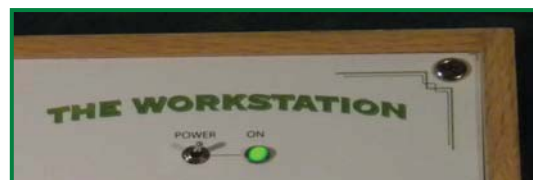


Kelly Workstation Mark III

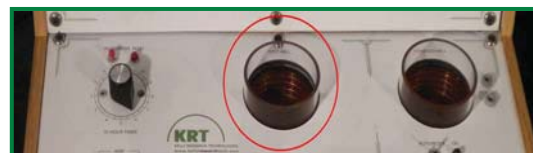
A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the “Main Power” toggle switch to the “On” position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



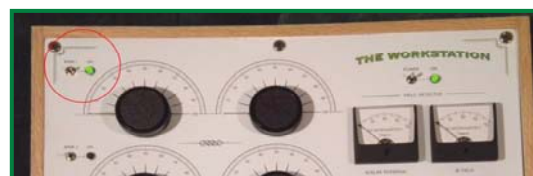
B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the “Power” toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the “On” position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up.**



C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).



D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.



E. **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 the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.

F. Set the instrument for timed broadcast:

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.



G. 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 10-Hour Timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the internal electronics will count down the time set and then shut off the power.

H. Add any supplementary agents to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. Check for overall appropriateness of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" 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.

J. The timer will end the broadcast automatically. Timer operation is complete when the green indicator lamp found directly above the timer dial turns off. The "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

***Note:** The timers used in the Workstation arrive calibrated from the factory and consistently perform accurately in all bench tests. However, once integrated with radionic processes, these timers have been known to accelerate and decelerate without explanation from calibrated times, especially when a scanned time has been utilized. This is common and should not be a cause for concern.*

K. 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.*

L. Record the new intensity or intensities.

M. Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:

After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset:

- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on.
- Leave the timer set to repeat the last time utilized, set the dial to the next desired setting, or return to zero and scan for the broadcast time.



Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections.

A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.

Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: Omron Timer (2012-Now)

Following the untimely passing of L-Ron Corporation founder Nicholas "Ron" Corrao at the age of 79, KRT searched to locate a replacement for the timer that had been utilized in all of the larger Kelly instruments for the previous 30 years. The result is the Omron H3CR, a timer that exceeded our expectations with regards to 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. Like the L-Ron timer, this unit is not mechanical and the dial does not move from where it is set by the operator. New features include the ability to move between four time modes and four numerical setting modes that turn this into a 16-1 timer with a range of as little as 1.2 seconds to as long as 300 hours without sacrificing simplicity.



Part 6a: Configuring the Omron Timer

The Omron Timer arrives configured to operate as a 12-Hour Timer, 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.

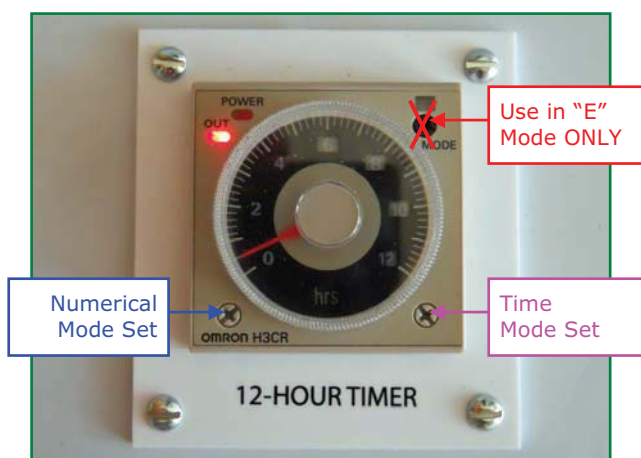
Time Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower right corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver. Turning this screw will cause the units of time displayed in the small window at the bottom of the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- "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 30 minutes" 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 conjunctions with a KRT Tuning Station. Best of all, it is easy to change the configuration of the timer as needed!

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



Part 6b: Broadcasting with the Omron Timer

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.



C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).



D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.



E. **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 the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.

F. **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 or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the electron timer will accurately count down the time and then turn off the unit.



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

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm the Amp and Function mode 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!

H. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" 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.

J. **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.

K. **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.

L. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

M. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**

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

- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now turned off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". 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 7: Using the Field Detector

The Field Detector circuit was designed to allow researchers to verify that no interference fields are blocking the energetic broadcast generated by the radionic instrument. Interference may come from the planetary energy grid (ley lines and/or energy vortices), underground water systems or other scalar energy devices.

The "Scalar Potential" describes the creation of an energy field that can bring partial polarization to the usually-random energy of the virtual particle flux that is continuously being created and destroyed at the heart of every atomic nucleus. Like concrete flowing into a mold, the radionic broadcast provides a blueprint around which this limitless energy can be oriented in order to create the researcher's desired future reality. Likewise, the "Ø Field" (or "Null Field") refers to the fact that the sum of the vectors created by radionic broadcasts are balanced, presenting a summation of zero even while continuous compression and expansion serves as the pumping mechanism for the broadcast.

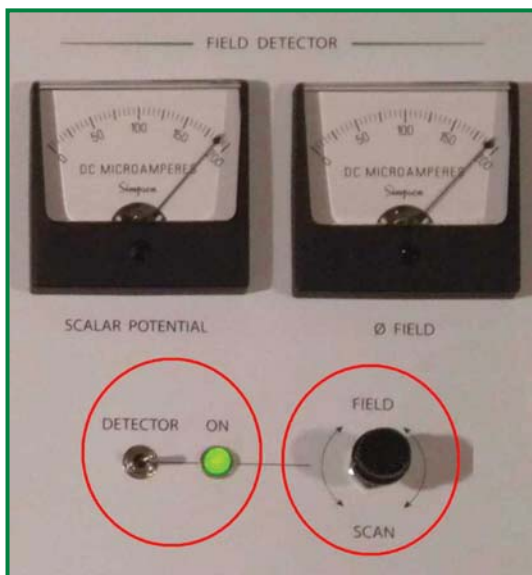


A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on the Detector** by setting the "Detector" toggle switch found on the right side of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. An indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.

C. **Scan the scalar field** by rotating the knob marked "Field Scan" in either direction. The range of this knob is five revolutions, so the knob may be rotated multiple complete turns before stopping. If a scalar field is detected the needles in the DC microampere gauges will show pulsations and movement. If the needles remain pegged to the far right and cannot be centered an interference field is indicated. Try physically relocating the instrument to another part of the room. In the strongest interference fields the detector needles will swing to the right *even if no power is supplied to the Workstation*.



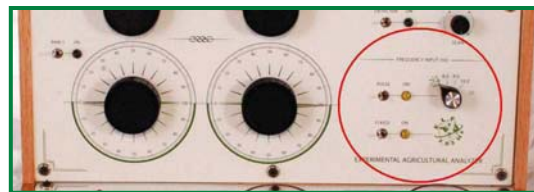
D. **Track the broadcast** by carefully adjusting the knob until the needles are balanced within the range of the gauges, where a rhythmic pulsing will usually be observed. Over the course of a radionic broadcast the needles will usually move slowly toward the "0" positions on these gauges.

FAQ: The "Scalar Potential" and "Ø Field" gauges should move in unison, essentially providing system redundancy for this circuit. As such, maintenance may be required in the event that one gauge responds but the other does not.

FAQ: Information in this section was drawn from Col. Tom Bearden's 1988 book, AIDS: Biological Warfare. For copies of this book and more information about the physics of radionic please visit Col. Bearden's web site at: www.cheniére.org.

Part 8: Using the Frequency Inputs

This subsystem allows the radionic researcher to instantly integrate one of four traditional (non-scalar) Extreme Low Frequency (ELF) waveforms into their radionic broadcasts in order to reduce broadcast times and/or enhance effectiveness. Researchers may utilize either pulse or fixed modes, or both at once. Frequencies generated by this subsystem are utilized in two ways:



- **Internal Transmission to the radio coil** assembly that delivers the first phase of amplification for the scalar signal inside the silver Sephorah geomantic multiplier, thus ensuring seamless integration with the radionic broadcast. External Electronic Signals delivered through the "Signal In" connector (see **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up**, Section D.) are processed in the exact same way.
- **External broadcast through a non-audio coil antenna** found on the Workstation motherboard. This antenna generates extreme low frequency waveforms identical to those produced by BETAR Mood-O-Matic: RELAX Mood Tone Generators, which naturally induce brainwave activity in the range associated with the alpha state – "calm and relaxed". Because the Frequency Input subsystem may be used independently of radionic broadcasts, this feature allows researchers to enjoy the RELAX Mood Tone at any time.



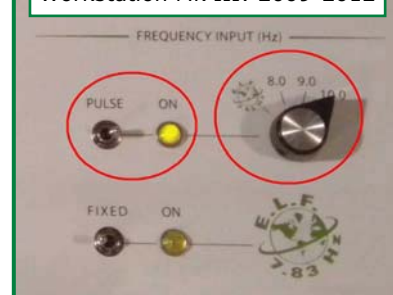
Part 8a: Using the Frequency Input – Variable Pulse Mode

In Variable Pulse mode the operator may select from one of four pre-set frequencies noted on the instrument panel as measured in hertz – cycles per second.

- Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.
- Turn on pulse frequency input** by setting the "Pulse" toggle switch to the "On" position. A yellow indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.
- Select a frequency** using the four-position knob. Available frequencies are:

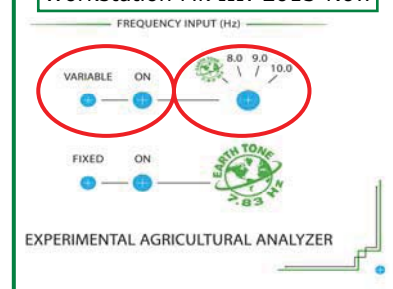


Workstation Mk III: 2009-2012



- **7.83 Hz: The Earth Tone** – First predicted by the German physicist W. O. Schumann in 1952, this is the frequency is the naturally-occurring standing waveform that exists between the surface of the planet and the ionosphere – an electrically charged layer of the atmosphere. All of the life on Earth has experienced this "planetary hum". This is the "RELAX" frequency on BETAR systems.
- **8.0 Hz:** Believed to facilitate genetic communication between the DNA and RNA of plants by researcher Andreja Puharich, thus useful for eliciting the maximum growth response from plants.
- **9.0 Hz:** Experimental work has suggested a positive relationship between this frequency in recovery of plants stressed by toxins or physical trauma due to weather or other conditions.
- **10.0 Hz:** Commonly yields reduced broadcast times when integrated with agricultural balancing. This is the "CALM" frequency on BETAR systems.

Workstation Mk III: 2013-Now



- Test for desirability** before proceeding with the broadcast. (**See Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

(See **Part 11: Increasing**

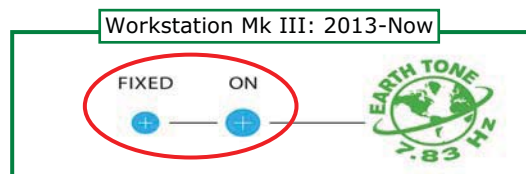
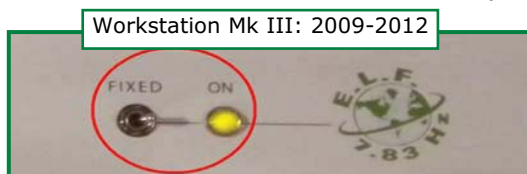
Part 8b: Using the Frequency Input – Fixed Pulse Mode

Only the Earth Tone – 7.83 cycles per second – is delivered by Fixed Pulse mode. This allows the Earth Tone to be easily added to either one of the Variable Pulse frequencies or via the “Signal In” connection found on the connector panel.

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the “Main Power” toggle switch to the “On” position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on fixed frequency input** by setting the “Fixed” toggle switch to the “On” position. An indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. The 7.83 Hz Earth Tone is the only setting available in the “Fixed” mode.



Part 9: The Integrated Electronic Potentiometer

This subsystem allows electronic imprint of any subtle energy signature into either a liquid or solid substrate at varying and/or stacked levels of potency.

A. Select the Substrates and Active Ingredients

Care must be taken to ensure all elements *and their containers* are contamination free.

- If the intended substrate or the “active ingredient” is a solid object, inspect the item for obvious surface contamination. If necessary, wash or wipe the item with warm water and a mild soap, then dry with a clean cloth.
- If the substrate or the “active ingredient” is a liquid or other item that will be contained in a vial, test tube or other container, be sure the containers, caps and labels are clean and free of contaminants.
- If either the substrate or the “active ingredient” is a sample/witness drawn from a larger supply, be certain to use “clean” techniques when obtaining that sample.
- As with any radionic processes, be certain that all objects to be placed in an input well are clean and free of fingerprints.



B. Clearing Substrates and Active Ingredients

Substrates and “active ingredients” to be potentized should be deprogrammed of noxious, contaminating or other energy patterns that conflict with the mission at hand as defined by the researcher. These steps should be utilized to clear these materials before potentizing.

- a. Analyze the substrate for chemical [49.25-49.25] and metal [48.75-48.75] poisons. (See **Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis**) These two rates cover a wide range of possible contaminants. Do not hesitate to use others, however, if other problems are suspect.
- b. Balance out any patterns of energy with an intensity reading in excess of 50. (See **Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode** or **Part 5/6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Modes**)
- c. After balancing is complete, take a second reading on the rates balanced. There may be a slight delay of time between balancing and the radionically-measured response on the subtle field of the subject. If high reading of poisons or toxins recur, there may be too much contaminant in the physical level for this substance to provide a desirable energetic substrate.

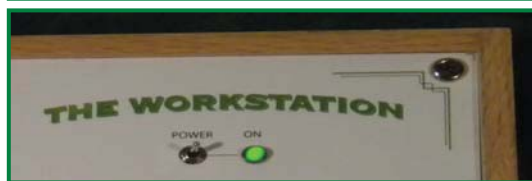
C. Using the Electronic Potentizer

After preparation of the substrate and "active ingredient" material(s) is complete:

- a. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



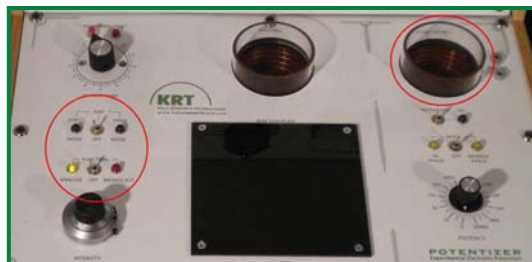
- b. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.



- c. **Set the instrument for potentizer use:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Off"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

The "Analyze" indicator lamp will illuminate to confirm this selection.



- d. **Place the neutral substrate in the potentizer well**

- e. **Identify the energy patterns** to be imprinted into the substrate using one of the following methods:

- **Sample Only:** If the substrate is to be potentized directly from a physical sample or specimen, the sample or specimen should be placed in the Workstation's input well, at least one rate bank must be turned on, with the rate dials on that bank set to [0.00-100.00].
- **Radionic Rate Only:** If the substrate is to be imprinted with a known radionic frequency, turn on the rate banks to be utilized and set the rate dials accordingly. The radionic analyzer's main input well will remain empty.
- **Combined Imprint:** A combination of radionic frequencies and physical samples may also be used by placing an original sample in the Workstation's input well and setting one or more rate banks to the radionic rate(s) of interest.

- f. **Turn on the Potentizer** by setting the "Potentizer" toggle switch found directly under the Potentizer Well to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.

- g. **Set the phase mode** to "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase" by setting the "Mode" toggle switch to the mode of choice. A yellow indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected. Verify that the correct selection has been made by testing for a stick on the reaction plate/antenna. Move the "Mode" switch back and forth between the "In Phase", "Off", and "Reverse Phase" positions to find where the reaction is felt while focusing the mind on the question at hand.



Note: Typically the "In Phase" mode is used to make an **energetic copy** of a sample or radionic rate, which will serve to add or reinforce that energy pattern. In contrast, the "Reverse Phase" mode is used to create an **energetic opposite** to the radionic rate or sample, which will act as a remedy or serve to reduce an energy pattern. While these rules of thumb are usually true, the correct mode is **always** the one that delivers the biggest resonance on the reaction plate.

- h. **Set the potency dial** by turning the knob marked "Potency". If a known setting is desired, turn the knob directly to that setting. However, if the desired potency is unknown, slowly turn the knob marked "Potency" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate. Stop when a reaction is felt, then fine tune the setting of the dial until the strongest resonance point is found.

- i. **Choose "Direct" or "Timer" mode** by setting the "Amp" switch accordingly. Set the broadcast time on your timer as discussed in either **Part 5/6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Modes**. The key difference – when using the Potentizer the Function switch will be set to "Analysis", as indicated by a yellow lamp.



- **Setting a Known Time:** Set the timer dial directly to the desired time on the dial.
- **Scanning for the Imprint Time:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this imprinting process take place in order to achieve the desired effect, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate imprint time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick found.

Note: Both the L-Ron and Omron timers are electronic timers and have neither a "ratcheting" feel nor do they turn themselves back to zero. They remain set until moved again by the operator.

- D. **Recheck for additional potency potential** by the setting the "Amp" switch back to "Off", then repeat steps "h" through "j" of this section. If no additional reaction is detected during step "h", maximum imprint has been achieved for this pattern of information at this time.

Tip: Typically an "original" sample may be used to imprint a neutral substrate as many times as desired. However, a sample that was created through an imprinting process (such as a homeopathic remedy) will have its energetic value depleted each time it is used to imprint a neutral substrate. If in doubt, check the overall vitality of the sample before and after electronic potentization by utilizing the Workstation in Analysis mode. (See **Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis**)

Tip: Multiple energy patterns may be imprinted into the same substrate by repeating steps "a" through "j" above.

D. Follow Up and Application

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the general vitality of the subject crop or animal is going to be impacted as originally intended.

- a. Check the general vitality of the crop or animal using the Analysis mode.
- b. Add the new potency to the input well with the witness for the crop or animal and recheck general vitality.
 - If the potency was designed to enhance the energetic strength of the crop or animal, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be higher.
 - If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress an organism, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be lower.

These steps not only ensure that the outcome matches the original intent of the trained operator, but also serves as a crosscheck against the possibility of contamination in the process of creating the potency.

E. Storage of Potencies

The shelf life of most potentized substances is limited since the imprint may fade from the substrate over time, especially if the potency is regularly subject to external electromagnetic fields or direct sunlight. Shelf life may be prolonged by storing the potency in a cool, dark place.

The type of substrate utilized may also impact energy pattern retention. Distilled water is a good substrate but only for the short term. The addition of a small amount of brandy may help retain the energy imprint for a longer period of time in certain circumstances – researchers should dowse to test the impact on potency longevity *and* to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals or compounds such as cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products.

Note: General information on potentizing and potencies was drawn from the article *Potentizing*, found in Volume XVI, Issue I of **Interdimensional News**. Source material for that article included: *Radionics, Reality & Man; Experimental principles and procedures of radionics* by George L. Kuepper (PO Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735).

Part 10: Clearing the Instrument

The Workstation is equipped with an instrument clearing circuit that clears the radionic instrument of residual energy patterns. This subsystem eliminates the need for demagnetizers and/or other techniques for instrument clearing.

B. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the “Main Power” toggle switch to the “On” position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



C. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the “Power” toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the “On” position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.



D. **Remove all witnesses and samples** from the input well, potentizing well and any auxiliary wells. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.

E. **Depress the Instrument Reset Button** found at the upper left corner of the lower instrument panel, directly above the 10-Hour Timer. A red indicator lamp will illuminate, confirming activation of the clearing circuit. Typically a noticeable “click” and buzz will be heard coming from the relay that controls the clearing coils. This button is spring loaded and will release when pressure is removed from the button. To avoid burning out the relay, do not activate the instrument reset circuit for longer than 5 seconds at a time.



Part 11: 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 internal electromagnetic frequencies:** See **Part 8: Using the Frequency Input** for more information.
- **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 cold 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** the farmer may be offered, 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!