

Radionics

Book 2: Applied Radionics



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14. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Replicator

THE REPLICATOR

Experimental Electronic Potentizer

The Replicator is a stand-alone radionic imprinting device that captures and infuses in-phase and reverse phase energetic frequency information into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A variety of input and output options allow instant integration with samples and information from every possible modality.



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Section I – Introduction and Set-Up

Part 1: Introduction to the Replicator

The Replicator is a stand-alone radionic imprinting device that captures and infuses in-phase and reverse phase energetic frequency information into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A variety of input and output options allow instant integration with samples and information from every possible modality.

Under the hood, The Replicator is a streamlined version of a **Kelly Personal Instrument** and an **Electronic Potentizer** built into a single case. The Replicator has the same flexibility as a Kelly Personal Instrument with regards to input flexibility. Energetic waveforms emanating from physical witnesses, samples and reagents are captured by the spiral coil input well, while external input ports allow introduction of a variety of electronic and signal information, including:

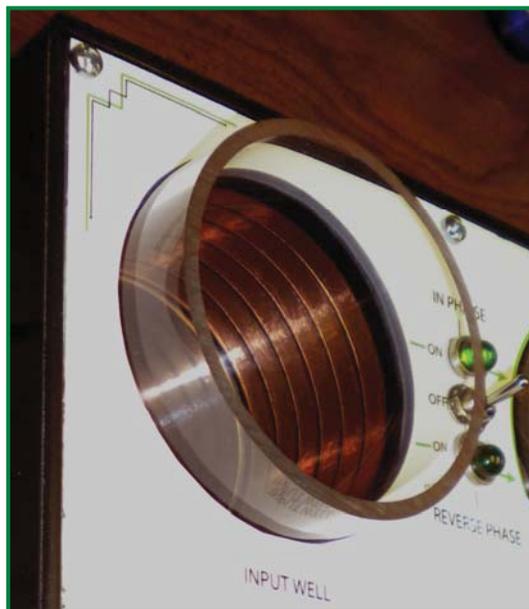
- Direct input from soil or plant probes
- Scalar waveforms from another radionic instrument
- Frequencies from a bench-top signal generator
- Frequencies, music and other output from a computer
- Recorded music, tones and specialized frequencies delivered by tape, compact disk or mp3 player

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it and imprint it into a substrate.

Information is transformed into a state of physical resonance by a single bank of plate tuning capacitors – the tuning forks of the system. Unlike the variable rate dials used in a typical Kelly Personal instrument, these have been permanently fixed to the “0.00-100.00” rate, the setting used to capture, amplify and broadcast the energetic properties of a witness, sample or reagent without additional frequency modulation. A rheostat is used to control strength of potency.

This information is then amplified through a radio coil located inside a .999 pure sheet silver Sephorah geomantic energy multiplier followed by a solid state transistor amp. A second solid state amplifier allows phase reversal of the resultant scalar output.

The output signal is then delivered to a spiral coil imprinting well, as well as to auxiliary output ports for use with auxiliary imprinting wells, soil probes, and a reaction plate/antenna, either helical coil or phase array, for use in dowsing for appropriate levels of potentization. A standard helical coil reaction plate/antenna is included with every Replicator for this purpose.



Single bank of plate capacitor tuners, silver Sephorah radio coil and solid state amplification visible pre-wiring. Yellow circles show approx. location of input and output wells.



When set for “reverse phase” operation, **The Replicator** operates identically to the **Kelly Experimental Anapathic Purifier**, a specialized radionic instrument designed to reduce the energetic strength of contaminants found in wells, tanks, silos, barns and places where animals live.

Simply place a witness for the well, tank, barn, field or organic system in The Replicator’s input well and a sample or witness for whatever is to be removed in the output well. The instrument’s second solid state amplifier phase reverses the signal captured and broadcasts a mirror image of the scalar waveform back to the witness – a cancellation wave that will reduce the energetic strength of the targeted material. The impact of these broadcasts will be intensified when The Replicator is used in conjunction with either the included helical coil reaction plate/antenna or an optional phase array antenna.

With careful attention to broadcast times, the unit may also be used to carry out broad based energetic purification. Samples of feed, seed, and water - whatever the contents of the farm’s wells, tanks, bins and silos – can be placed in the output well for broadcast of a comprehensive signal reduction waveform. While the energetic strength of positive and negative properties will be simultaneously reduced, relatively smaller levels of contaminants will typically be pushed below the energetic kindling point well before degrading the properties of the primary substance.

While The Replicator does not come bundled with a Large Well like the Anapathic Purifier, the flexibility of the unit’s input and output options allow optional Large Wells to be added to either the input *or* the output sides of the process for the first time.

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire, The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it, reverse it and broadcast it back to the witness during “Reverse Phase” operation.

When set for “in phase” operation, **The Replicator** operates identically to a **Kelly Personal Instrument** that has been set to the “0.00-100.00” position. The device is thus ideal for broadcast of the energetic signatures of reagents, supplements and signal information back to the soil, plants or other organic systems represented by the witness in the input well.

Examples of some elements that could be broadcast in this way include:

- Soil supplements, additives, and nutrients
- Herbal compounds
- Essential oils
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Colors and light
- Gems and Minerals
- Any signal information, including frequencies, tones and music

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire, The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it and broadcast it back to the witness during “In Phase” operation.



Part 2: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use The Replicator in a location that is free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well, the imprint well, or on any of the research materials at hand.

A. Plug in The Replicator:

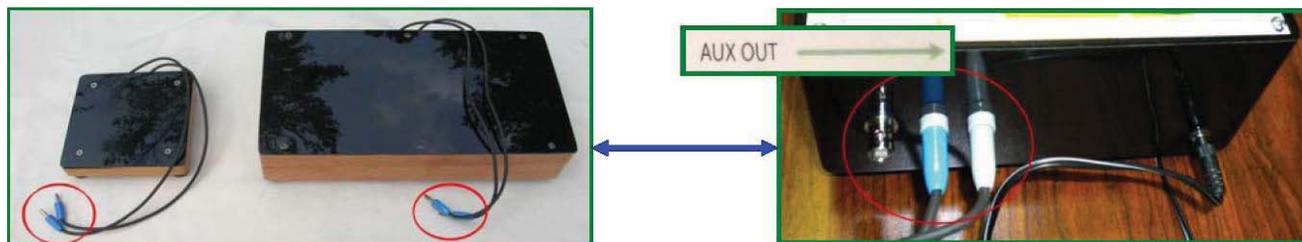
1. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the right side of the instrument.
2. Plug the two-pronged end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.



Note: Failure to follow these steps in the correct order may damage the Replicator instrument.

Tip: The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level imprinting and broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to either the "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.

- ### B. Connect the Reaction Plate or Phase Array Antenna
- by plugging the antenna's blue plugs into the grey jacks marked "Aux Out", located on the right side of the Replicator.

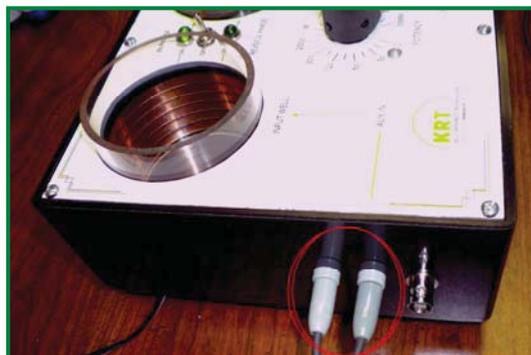


Part 3: Accessory Set-Up

The Replicator is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, a reaction plate/antenna 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 integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all input wells.

- If using a Kelly Small Sample Well, either the red or black leads may be connected to either of the gray jacks on the Replicator.
- If using a Kelly Extra Large Sample Well, either of the gray leads may be connected to either of the gray jacks on the Replicator.



B. **Direct input from soil, plant or other probes** may be achieved by plugging any probes equipped with banana jack connectors into the gray "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.



C. **Radionic waveforms** delivered from the output jacks of a radionic instrument may be delivered to the gray input jacks of a Replicator. Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue output/antenna jacks from the radionic instrument to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator. Then plug the reaction plate/antenna or phase array antenna into the output jacks found on the right side of The Replicator. This configuration is exactly comparable to using a Kelly radionic instrument with an accessory Electronic Potentizer.



Tip: To increase the input capacity of radionic instrument that is being used in conjunction with a Replicator, simply replace the Standard Sample Well with the Large Sample Well on the input side of the radionic instrument.

D. **External Electronic Signals** such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any Replicator imprint or broadcast through the use of the BNC style connection found on the left side of the instrument. 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.

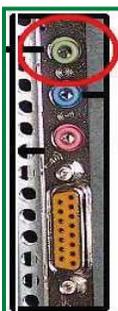
FAQ: "BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking fitting and names the co-inventors.



Cassette Tape



mp3



Computer



Signal Generator



"Signal In" BNC Connector

E. **External Output Wells** may be used to increase the output capacity of the Electronic Potentiometer. Large or small sample wells may be connected to the grey jacks marked "Aux Out", located on the right side of the Replicator.

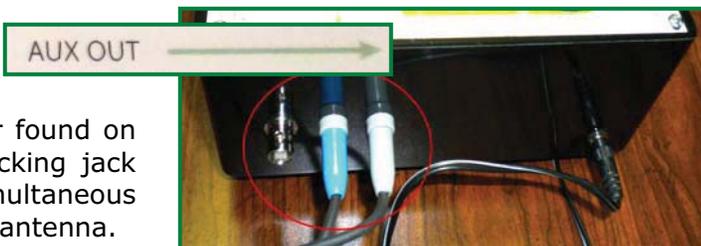
If the reaction plate/antenna is to be utilized in conjunction with an external output well, these units must be daisy chained together with the reaction plate/antenna and the gray "Aux Out" jacks found on the right side of the Replicator, as follows:

1. Connect one reaction plate/antenna lead to either jack on the sample well
2. Connect the other reaction plate/antenna lead to either of the "Aux Out" jacks found on the right side of the Replicator.
3. Use a spare lead to connect the other jack on the sample well with the other "Aux Out" jacks found on the right side of the Replicator.

Note: Additional sample wells may be added to a daisy chain of this kind as needed.

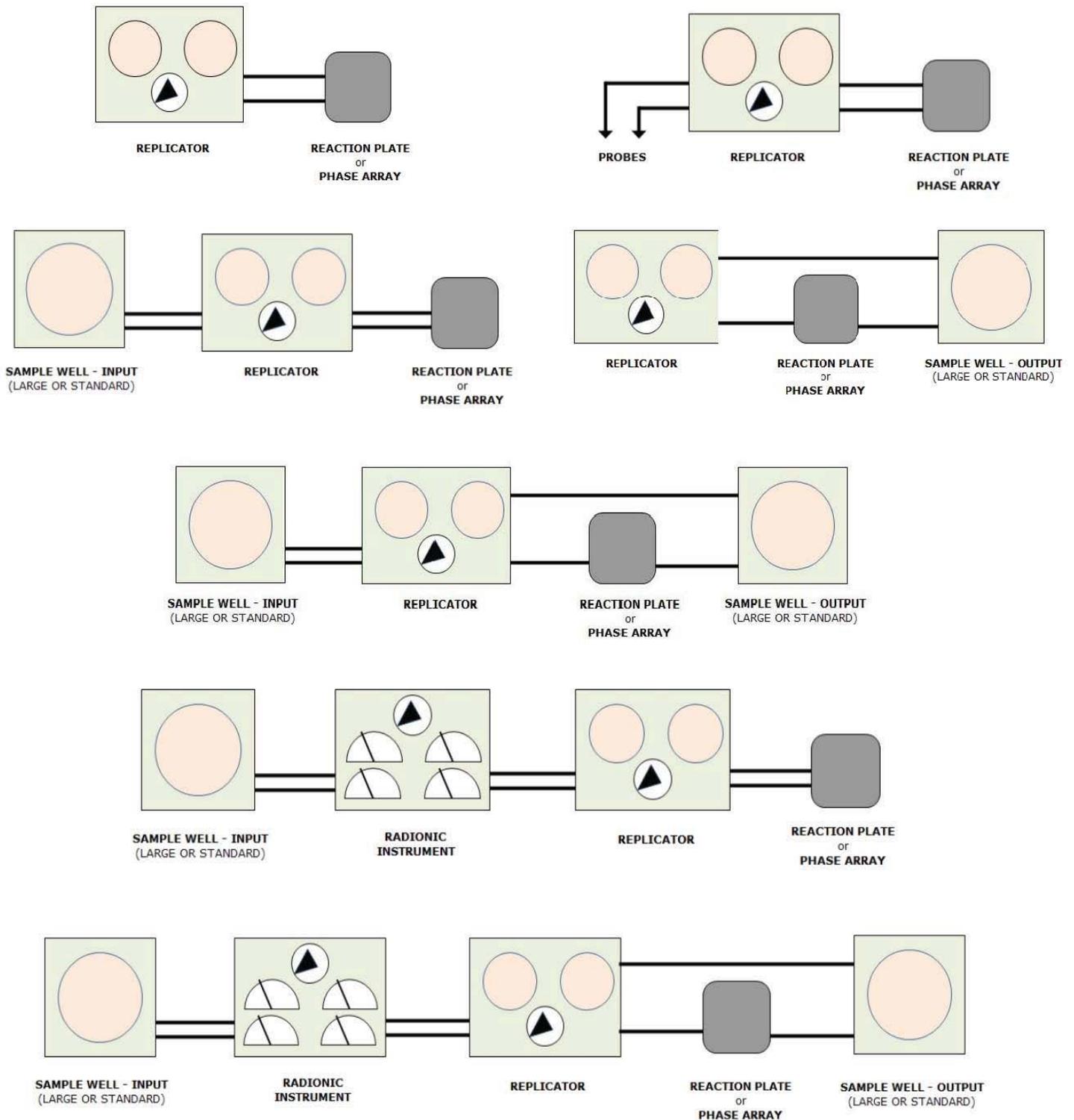


F. **Replicator output** may also be routed directly to either probes, external antenna or other devices through either the gray "Aux Out" jacks or the BNC connector found on the right side of the device. A pair of stacking jack connectors may be employed to allow simultaneous connection of probes and the reaction plate/antenna.



Note: The signal output to the two banana jacks is identical to the signal output to the BNC port.

Part 4: Replicator Accessory Connection Diagrams



Note: In any of the above configurations, electronic signal information may also be added through the Signal Input BNC port found on the "Aux In" (left) side of the Replicator.

Section II – Electronic Imprinting

Part 5: Introduction to Electronic Imprinting

The Replicator may be used to electronically imprint any subtle energy signature into either a liquid or solid substrate at varying and/or stacked levels of potency.

A. **Selecting Substrates, Reagents 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. **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 potencies 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 douse to test the impact on potency longevity and to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Vegetable glycerine is an excellent non-alcohol substrate for imprinting. Also called glycerites, these compounds have a sweet flavor and are available in most health food stores. Glycerite substrates have a three to five year shelf life if stored in a cool, dark cupboard.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals including cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products. Do not forget that transfer of energy does not require transfer of the physical substances

C. **Potentizing from Other Potencies**

We have consistently found that utilizing a potentized product as the source for a subtle energy signature leads to a measurable reduction in the energetic strength of the original potency.

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 6a: Basic Electronic Imprinting

A. **Select the energy patterns to be imprinted** into the substrate:

a. **Samples and Reagents:** Place any samples, specimens or reagents into the input well of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator. Possible reagents of interest could include:

- Affirmations and prayers
- Blessed objects and icons of love
- Colors and light
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Essential oils
- Herbal and floral compounds
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Soil supplements and/or nutrients
- Vitamins
- Water



b. **Inputs from Auxiliary Equipment:**

Prepare to activate any external devices that have been connected to the "Aux In" connectors found on the left side of the Replicator. Turn on any signal generators, computer programs or other electronic devices at this time. Possible electronic/signal information could include:

- Chants and rhythms
- Music and soundscapes
- Relaxation frequencies
- Rife and other electroherbalism frequencies
- Schumann Resonance "Earth Tone" Frequencies (7.83 Hz)



B. **Place the neutral substrate in the output well** and/or any external output wells connected through the "Aux Out" connectors found on the right side of the Replicator. Possible neutral substrates could include:

- Alcohol
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Jewelry
- Oil
- Sugar tablets
- Vegetable glycerine
- Water



C. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch** to "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase". A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

➤ **In Phase = Same as the Original**

This mode makes an energetic copy in the substrate that will reinforce or strengthen the original energy pattern. Use this mode to capture energetic patterns associated with supplements, strengtheners or positive ideas.

➤ **Reverse Phase = Opposite of the Original**

This mode creates an energetic opposite in the substrate that will weaken or reduce the original energy pattern. Use this mode to create energetic "remedies" against poisons, toxins or negative ideas.



D. **Immediately check to ensure the correct phase was selected** by testing for a stick on the reaction plate/antenna. Lightly rub dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna, asking "Is this the correct phase for this imprint, with no unintended consequences?" If no stick is detected, change the switch to the opposite phase setting and repeat the check for stick. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test. **Always complete this test** to ensure that the phase selected will deliver the results intended; in some cases the appropriate phase may be counterintuitive to the assumptions of the operator!

E. **Set the potency dial** by turning the knob marked "Potency".

- **Known Potency Setting:** If a known setting is desired, simply turn the knob directly to that setting.
- **Unknown Potency Setting:** If the desired potency is unknown, slowly turn the knob marked "Potency" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Stop when a reaction is felt.



F. **Identify the imprint time:**

- **Known Imprint Times:** Leave the Phase Mode switch and Potency Dial set for the desired period of time, then return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position and remove all items from all wells.
- **Unknown Imprint Times:** If the ideal imprint time is not known, focus the mind on the question, "For how long should this imprint take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?", while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as "Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?" etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction. Be certain return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position and remove all items from all wells at the end of the designated time.

Tip: Most imprints will require between 2 and 5 minutes.

Part 6b: Electronic Imprinting with Stacked Potency Levels

- A. **Complete steps "A" through "F" of Part 5a: Basic Electronic Imprinting above.**
- B. **Check for additional potency potential** at the end of the imprint time, by rotating the Potency dial beyond the setting used during the first stage of imprinting while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Stop when a reaction is felt.

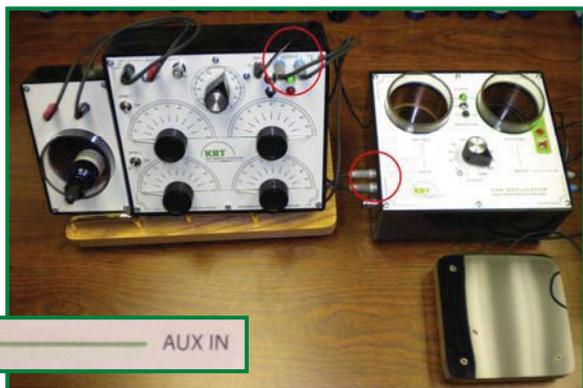
***Note:** The Phase Mode switch should remain turned on and set to the same mode as was used during the first stage of imprinting. Any auxiliary input devices should also remain turned on.*

- C. **Identify the imprint time** for the new potency setting by focusing the mind on the question, "For how long should this imprint take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?", while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as "Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?" etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.
- D. **Repeat steps "B" and "C"** at the end of the imprint time. If no additional reaction is detected while turning the Potency dial, the maximum imprint potential has been achieved.
- E. **Return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position** and remove all items from all wells after the maximum imprint potential has been achieved.

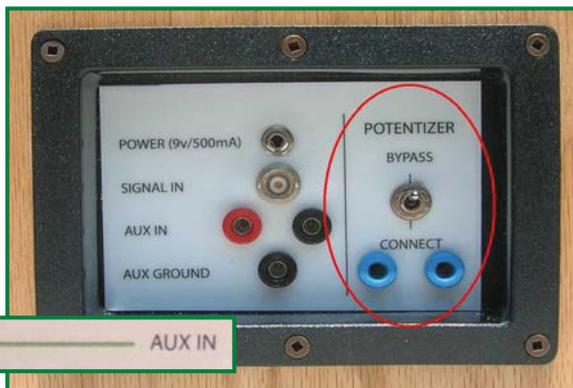
Part 6c: Electronic Imprinting in Conjunction with a Radionic Instrument

Radionic waveforms may be delivered from the output jacks of a radionic instrument to the gray input jacks of a Replicator.

- **Kelly Personal Instrument:** Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue output/antenna jacks from the radionic instrument (marked either "Reaction Plate" or "Output") to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator.
- **The Seeker or The Beacon:** Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue jacks (marked "Potentizer - Connect") on the connector panel found on the left side of the Seeker or Beacon to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator. Be sure to set the switch to the "Connect" setting.



Connect to the Personal Instrument through the blue "Reaction Plate" or "Output" jacks.



Connect to the Seeker or Beacon through the blue "Potentizer-Connect" jacks.

A. **Select the energy patterns to be imprinted** into the substrate. Place any samples, specimens or reagents into either:

- The input well of the radionic instrument
- Any auxiliary input wells connected to the radionic instrument
- The input well of the Replicator

B. **Active one or more rate banks** on the radionic instrument, then set the radionic rate(s) of interest on those banks. If no radionic rates are to be utilized, activate at least one rate bank and set the dials to "0.00-100.00".

C. **Activate the broadcast amplifier** on the radionic instrument:

- On the Personal Instrument, turn on the "Amp" switch.
- On the Seeker or the Beacon, set the Amp Mode switch to "Direct" and the "Function" switch to "Broadcast".

Note: While "Timer" mode and the timer may be used to turn off the Seeker or the Beacon, **the timer will not turn off the Replicator** and the imprint will continue.



D. **Complete the steps for imprinting:**

- Use steps "B" through "F" of **Part 5a: Basic Electronic Imprinting.**
- Use steps "A" through "E" of **Part 5b: Electronic Imprinting with Stacked Potency Levels.**

Tip: When imprinting in conjunction with a radionic instrument, the imprint time may be dowsed on the intensity dial of the instrument in the exact same way that a radionic broadcast time is dowsed.

Part 7: Electronic Imprinting - Follow Up and Application

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the new potency will impact the crop or animal as originally intended. There are several options for carrying out this test:

- Dowse to test applicability by asking, "*Will this potency have the desired impact with no unintended consequences?*" using the reaction plate/antenna or other dowsing device.
- In applicable situations, the potency can be held in close proximity to the subject while muscle testing is performed.
- If a radionic instrument is available, the new potency can be tested directly against General Vitality (9.00-49.00), the specific energetic system to be increased, or the energetic condition to be decreased. Simply add the new potency to the input well of the radionic instrument with the witness for the crop or animal.
 - **If the potency was designed to enhance the energetic strength** of the crop or animal, the general vitality or the energetic subsystem should produce a higher intensity reading when the witness and potency are tested together.
 - **If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress an organism or condition**, the general vitality of the organism and/or the condition should produce a lower intensity reading when the witness and potency are tested together.

Always employ one of these methods to test the potency before it is utilized! These steps not only ensure that the outcome matches the original intent of the researcher, but also serve as a crosscheck against the possibility that contamination or other external factors soured the potentization process.

Section III – Simplified Radionic Broadcasting

Part 8: Introduction to Simplified Radionic Broadcasting

When connected to a reaction plate/antenna, the Replicator is a fully functioning radionic broadcaster – a single bank version of the Kelly Personal Instrument whose rate dials have been permanently fixed to the “0.00-100.00” setting. The elements that are unique to The Replicator are the addition of an output well and a secondary amplifier for phase reversal of any captured signals. This unique combination of attributes provides easy selection of two basic modes: In Phase and Reverse Phase.

The key rules of thumb for simplified electronic broadcasting are:

1. The witness always goes in the Input Well.
2. TO ADD the energetic signature of a reagent to the witness: Put the reagents in the Input Well and set the unit for “In Phase” mode.
3. TO TAKE AWAY the energetic signature of an anti-reagent from the witness: Put the anti-reagents in the Output Well and set the unit for “Reverse Phase” mode.
4. Do not overbalance!

Detailed instructions for each broadcast mode are described in the following sections.

Part 8a: In-Phase Broadcasting

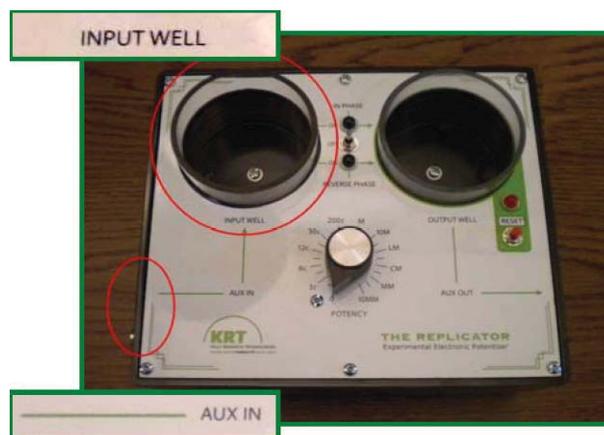
The “In-Phase” mode is used to broadcast a reinforcing pattern of energy-as-information to the witness through capture and broadcast of the energetic patterns of physical samples and/or signal information.

A. **Place the witness in the input well** of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the “Aux In” jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.

B. **Select the patterns of energy-as-information for broadcast** to the witness.

Possible reagents of interest could include:

- Affirmations and prayers
- Blessed objects and icons of love
- Colors and light
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Essential oils
- Herbal and floral compounds
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Soil supplements and/or nutrients
- Vitamins
- Water



C. **Test applicability of each reagent:**

1. **Place a reagent in the input well** with the witness. The Phase Mode switch should be turned off.
2. **Test for a stick** on the reaction plate/antenna by lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while asking “Will broadcast of this reagent achieve the desired results with no unintended consequences?” If a stick is detected, the reagent may be used. If no stick is detected this reagent should not be utilized at this time. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test.
3. **Repeat this test** as each reagent is added to the input well to ensure that each reagent under consideration will deliver the results intended, in harmony with the other reagents.

Do not skip this test! Even reagents that are commonly utilized may not be desirable on a particular day. Likewise, certain combination of reagents may generate patterns of interference, producing unintended results.

D. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch to "In Phase"**. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

Tip: The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to the "In Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.

E. **The Potency dial is not utilized** in simplified radionic broadcasting and may remain set at "0".

F. **Identify the broadcast time** by focusing the mind on the question, "For how long should this broadcast take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as "Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?" etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.



G. **Turn off the Replicator** at the end of the broadcast time by returning the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position. Remove the witness and any reagents from the Input well at the end of the designated time. Remember to turn off any signal generators and/or auxiliary devices.

Part 8b: Reverse-Phase Broadcasting

The "Reverse-Phase" mode is used to broadcast a cancellation pattern of energy-as-information to the witness through capture, reversal, and broadcast of the energetic patterns of physical samples and/or signal information.

When utilized in this mode, the Replicator performs exactly like the Kelly Experimental Anapathic Purifier, which was discontinued in favor of The Replicator.



A. **Place the witness in the input well** of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.

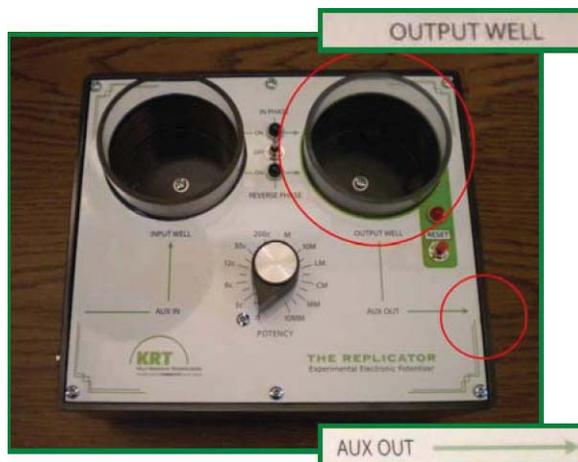
B. **Select the cancellation patterns** of energy-as-information for broadcast to the witness. Possible anti-reagents of interest could include:

- Bugs
- Chemicals
- Dis-ease or infection
- Mold or fungus
- Negative Ideas
- Poisons
- Toxins
- Weeds



C. **Test applicability of each anti-reagent:**

1. **Place the anti-reagent in the output well** and/or any external output wells connected through the "Aux Out" connectors found on the right side of the Replicator. The Phase Mode switch should be turned off.
2. **Test for a stick** on the reaction plate/antenna by lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while asking "Will broadcast of this anti-reagent achieve the desired results with no unintended consequences?" If a stick is detected, the anti-reagent may be used. If no stick is detected this anti-reagent should not be utilized at this time. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test.
3. **Repeat this test** as each anti-reagent is added to the output well to ensure that each anti-reagent under consideration will deliver the results intended, in harmony with the other anti-reagents.



Do not skip this step! Even anti-reagents that are commonly utilized may not be desirable on a particular day. Likewise, certain combination of anti-reagents may generate patterns of interference, producing unintended results.

- D. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch to "Reverse Phase".** A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

Tip: *The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to the "Reverse Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*



- E. **The Potency dial is not utilized** in simplified radionic broadcasting and may remain set at "0".
- F. **Identify the broadcast time** by focusing the mind on the question, "For how long should this broadcast take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as "Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?" etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.
- G. **Turn off the Replicator** at the end of the broadcast time by returning the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position. Remove the witness and any reagents from the Input well at the end of the designated time. Remember to turn off any signal generators and/or auxiliary devices.

Section IV – Circuit Clearing

Part 9: Clearing the Replicator

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

- A. **Remove all witnesses, samples and reagents** from the Input well, Output 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.
- B. **Press the Reset button** found on the right side of the Replicator, close to the Output well. 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.



Note: To avoid burning out the relay that controls the clearing circuit, do not activate the instrument reset for longer than 2 seconds at a time.