Understanding Radionic Rates – Part II

Many clients and customers have asked for more information about the exact nature of the thousands of radionic frequencies – commonly called "rates" – that have been developed over the last 100 years. Let's take a closer look at the variable parallel plate capacitors that are attached to the knobs that we use to set rates on an analog radionic instrument.

Just as radio stations are identified by AM and FM radio frequencies, radionic rates "scalar" signature transverse waveforms associated with known patterns information-as-energy, the unique energy fields that serve as the blueprints for the physical universe. And just as tuning a radio to a sports station can reveal information about the latest baseball scores, the radionic analyzer can be tuned to a particular scalar frequency in order to receive information about the energetic state of a particular component in the specimen.

How is this done at the electro-mechanical level? Each rate knob on the instrument panel is connected to a parallel plate variable capacitor like the one shown at right. Turning the knob adjusts the degree of interweaving of the tuning plates from not at all interwoven ("0" on the rate dial top photo) to completely interwoven ("100" on the rate dial - bottom photo). Like adjustable tuning forks, the variable plates physically resonate with the scalar waveforms being transmitted, detected and completing energetic circuit between the instrument and the trained operator through the lens of focused This natural state of resonance makes intent. these components ideal not only for setting known rates, but also for detecting and documenting new patterns of resonance discovered through an open Meanwhile, because these components are capacitors - devices that build and hold an energetic charge - faint signals are amplified for easier detection by the radionic researcher.







Operation of the parallel plate variable capacitor:

Top = 0% engaged = "0" on the rate dial

Middle = 50% engaged = "50" on the rate dial

Bottom = 100% engaged = "100" on the rate dial

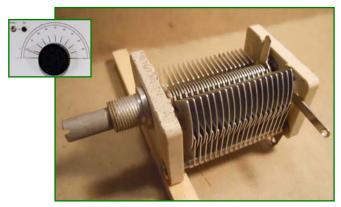
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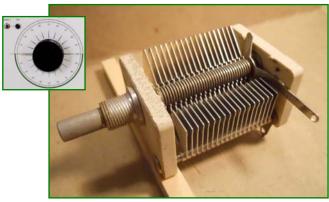
Understanding the mechanical operation of these capacitors reveals new insights into the nature of the radionic rates. First consider a broadcast radio station, where the settings are absolute frequencies stated in cycles per second (hertz). For example, setting your radio to "750" on the AM dial actually means the tuner has been set to 750,000 hertz. In contrast radionic rates are defined as a percentage of the scalar bandwidth accessible across the range of operation of the variable plate capacitors. This is why radionic rates start at zero and end at 100; the numbers reflect the percentage of the total accessible range, not a specific set frequency.

Understanding the mechanical operation of the variable plate capacitors is also key to understanding the relationship between the "positive" rates described for the traditional 180 degree rate dials and the "negative" rates that may be set on instruments equipped with 360 degree dials.

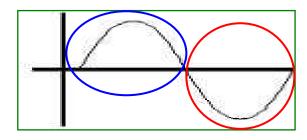
In the upper photo we see a variable capacitor that has been set to 66.00, meaning that the parallel plates are 66% interwoven together. By continuing to rotate the knob clockwise toward 100.00, then continuing into the "negative" range, the plates begin to be less interwoven, moving toward being only 66% interwoven, but this time on the opposite side of the capacitor. This is illustrated in the lower photo.

The most important thing to realize is that despite the use of the term "negative" to describe the rates found on the lower half of the 360 degree dial, this word should not be misunderstood to suggest there is anything bad, unwholesome or evil about this lower range. Within the context of the rate dials, the term "negative" merely describes the other half of the scalar waveform that is being generated by the radionic instrument. This idea is illustrated in this simplified drawing of a waveform, where the "positive" and "negative" ranges are illustrated by the blue and red circles. It is for this reason that we at KRT prefer the terms "upper" and "lower" to describe these rates, as this reduces the possibility of confusion.





"Positive" vs. "Negative" settings: Top = 66% engaged = "66" on the rate dial Bottom = 66% engaged = "-66" on the rate dial



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