ADVANCED RADIONICS: Selection and Use of Reagents

Introduction

Many materials and frequencies have unique properties that make them beneficial in some way: vitamins and supplements help an organism to heal and grow; herbs and essential oils exhibit a wide variety of properties; while minerals, metals, gems and crystals are commonly believed to have beneficial attributes. Adding the energetic qualities of any physical material or compound to a radionic broadcast is as easy as placing a sample of that material in the input well of the radionic instrument. Likewise, many sources cite the value of music, tones and other types of frequencies that are easily added to a radionic broadcast through the "Signal Input" connection on the instrument. Whether using physical specimens or electronic signals, the information added to a radionic broadcast in this way is called a "reagent".

Background

Like a microphone capturing the individual sounds in a room, the helical coil in the input well detects the subtle energy fields that naturally emanate from the witness(es) and any sample(s) placed in the well. The combined information is sent to the rate banks, where the energetic patterns of the reagents will exhibit an innately harmonious or dis-harmonious relationship with the frequencies set on the rate dials. For example, if the instrument is set to a rate to encourage plant growth, using a mineral supplement as a reagent may add to the effectiveness of the energetic broadcast for the exact same reason that adding the mineral to the soil could be beneficial. In this way the natural emanations of the radionic reagents may serve to support the intent defined by the trained operator.

Likewise, electronic signal signals are is added directly to the center of the signal multiplying radio coil and silver Sephorah prior to undergoing solid-state. In this way new signal information may be added to the broadcast without distorting radionic frequencies generated by the instrument's tuning banks.

Reagent Selection: Physical Samples

Selection of reagents is typically done after defining intent, setting rates on the instrument, and determining the broadcast time. The selection process described here assumes the reagent samples are contained in test tubes in a multi-tube storage rack. The same techniques may also be applied to samples stored in other vessels.

1. After setting the radionic rates and turning on the applicable banks on the instrument, place your mind in the state of focus associated with analysis and the scanning - the state of being both centered and connected while focusing through the mind's eye. Hold one hand over the entire reagent set and the other hand positioned to use the reaction plate/antenna. While checking for stick/resonance ask, "Are there any reagents here that will help deliver the intended result with no harm done?" Stretch out with your perceptions and *feel* the energies of each of the unique items in the rack. Each of them is a tiny symphony that sings out to the universe in its own unique voice.
2. If the entire test tube rack gives a positive response, narrow the results by asking the same question with the hand positioned like a karate chop over each of the individual rows.

3. Locate the beneficial reagents within each row by touching the tops of each test tube while continuing to rub the reaction plate/antenna. Again, strive to feel the unique patterns of energy emanating from each tube.
4. When a “stick” is found on an individual tube, remove it from the rack, hold it in the free hand and ask, "Will this help, not hurt the broadcast? Do I have permission?" while continuing to rub the reaction plate/antenna.
5. If I a nice strong reaction is produced, add the reagent to the input well. If the response is so-so or faint, put that reagent aside.
6. Proceed to Confirmation Testing.

Reagent Selection: Signal Information

1. After setting the radionic rates and turning on the applicable banks on the instrument, connect the signal source (frequency generator, computer, compact disc player, etc.) to the radionic instrument through the “Signal Input” jack, then turn on the external device.
2. While checking for stick/resonance ask, "Will this signal information deliver the intended result with no harm done?"
3. If a reaction is detected on the plate, leave the signal on and proceed to Confirmation Testing.

Confirmation Testing

1. Quick Test: With all selected reagents in the input well and/or the signal information activated, ask: "Do all of these reagents or signals work in harmony with one another and the intended broadcast, with no unintended consequences?"
   - If a “no” response (lack of stick) is produced, touch the tops of each tube and ask "Does this reagent belong?" Pull out any reagents that gets a “no”. For signal information, turn the signal source on and off while checking for a reaction.

   Note: *A “no” at this stage may seem contradictory to the results found during the selection process, however this response may indicate the reagent or signal would be helpful when used individually, but not when used in combination with the other reagents.*

   - If a “yes” is detected, either proceed with the broadcast, or utilize one of the following methods to quantify the confirmation test:
2. Time Test: With all reagents in the input well, recheck broadcast time. A positive impact is indicated if broadcast time goes down. This test works with broadcast of either scanned rates or broadcast of known rates from a worksheet or other source.
3. Intensity Test: With all reagents in the input well, recheck intensity for the rates set and compare with results captured during analysis.
   - The intensity measured with reagents added should *increase* when the broadcast involves trying to fortify an organism or system - to add energy and make something stronger.
   - The intensity measured should *decrease* if the broadcast is intended to reduce the energetic strength of a pathogen, toxin or other problem. In this case the reagents create a natural state of disharmony with those frequencies. Together they make a sour chord.

Note: *In some cases the intensity and/or broadcast time indicated with the addition of the reagents will neither increase or decrease, but the strength of the “stick” detected on the reaction plate/antenna will be significantly increased. In these cases the reagents seem to add an additional dimension of resonance. After a final check for permission, proceed with the broadcast.*

Stacking Order

Just as some of the ingredients used to bake a cake must be added in a particular order to achieve success, the effectiveness of some reagents will be impacted by the order in which they are added to the input well – the stacking order. This can be especially true for multi-stage broadcasts or imprinting of potencies. To find the ideal stacking order for physical samples:

1. Place the test tubes on the desk or countertop, then touch each in turn while rubbing the reaction plate/antenna and asking, “Is this the ideal first reagent?” until that reagent is located.
2. Repeat this test with the remaining reagents, asking, “Is this the ideal second reagent?”
3. Repeat step 2 until the ideal stacking order is established for all reagents.

Stacking order may be tested by rechecking intensity or indicated broadcast time after each reagent is added to the input well. Each reagent added should bring about the desired increase or decrease in intensity, reduce the amount of time required for the broadcast, or significantly increase the perceived strength of the “stick” found on the reaction plate/antenna.