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About Orgone & Radionics

Orgone fields can carry information in the form of wave patterns. Bioenergy and magnetism are only slightly different forms of the same Aether. Aether is a cosmic omnipresent energy that is successively split down into a spectrum throughout material existence. Different ranges in the spectrum derived from Aether are manifest as matter and the electromagnetic spectrum. Bioenergy is part of the Electromagnetic spectrum. Bioenergy and the magnetic field generated by electrical current are close to each other in the spectrum and closely mutually influence each other. My research has led me to believe that Bioenergy is more magnetic than electrical in its nature and may indeed be simply a true form of what we partially conceive of as magnetism. Magnetic fields can carry information, radio waves are an example of this. When a wave carries information through a magnetic field it is called a radio transmission. When a wave carries information through a Bioenergy field it is called radionic data.

Devices which both generate bioenergy and emit bioenergy wave patterns can be thought of as transmitting antennas, and the wave pattern is the signal to be transmitted. Imagine that the Bioenergy wave pattern (radionic data) produced by a certain element from the periodic table is used as a signal and transmitted. To varying degree, the presence of that element appears to be "simulated" in the area covered by the effect. I theorize that a subtle projected image of an atom is produced which can, under correct circumstances, behave at least partially like a real atom in a chemical process. In fact, if you have ever heard of quantum physics then you would probably say that's exactly what an atom is anyway.

With further research into this aetherochemical effect, it is possible that many industrial dependencies on pharmaceuticals or petrochemicals could be reduced or eliminated. The potential industrial applications for this technology are virtually unlimited. Every day around the world a growing ever-growing number of people use radionics + homeopathy + alternative energy methods for healing and other purposes. With the advent of Orgone Matrix Material, Radionics machines became much more powerful.

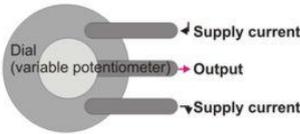
The designs on this page are simple, easy-to-put together from readily available materials, and well within the range of any tinkers' skills. In our [info](#) section, you can learn more about orgone. Radionics information is below. Please feel free to copy these pictures to your hard drive if you find them useful. I hope that these schematics will demystify some of the simpler aspects of a radionics machine for you do-it-yourselfers out there who want to make their own, or for those of you simply curious about how it works.

In simple terms, this kind of orgone radionics machine is basically a closed loop circuit, which you tune by adjusting the dials. It may not make sense from a conventional electronics standpoint, but that is because it is a radionic circuit and not an electronic circuit. When you put a sample into the witness well, you are introducing interference into that circuit. When you adjust the dials so that the circuit is resonant to a component of the interference you have introduced, then you are 'tuned in' to that sample. This state of resonance with the sample produces a change in the way that the EM fields of the machine and your body interact, causing the 'stick' where your fingers stick to the pad. With a bit of practice, anyone can use a stick pad. Alternately, you could use a [pendulum](#) over the stick pad and dowse to determine when the dials are adjusted correctly for a given purpose.

About the 'dials' used to make radionics machines: it is not necessary that they be calibrated dials, any variable resistor will work. They (variable resistors) are called potentiometers. I have successfully used dials ranging in size from tiny little PCB mount tuning pots up to your average volume dial for a home stereo. I also use slide controls. Larger dials like those used for volume controls on audio equipment are more durable than PCB mount pots, but either will work.

Any potentiometer will work. It matters that you have variable resistance. A potentiometer is just a variable resistor. They do not have to be calibrated dials. However, the number combinations that you wind up with (on the dials) will be unique to your machine. Keep notes on the rates for various samples. They will always be the same on your machine, but they will not be the same number combination on two machines, unless the two machines are identical in componentry, right down to the length of wires used to connect the parts and pieces together.

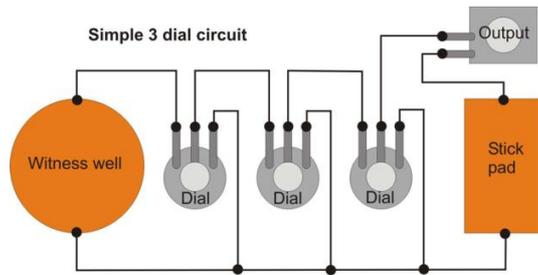
Many potentiometers have 3 leads in the footprint. These are the kind I have shown here. Often, the center lead is the output, and for that reason I have drawn the circuits here with the center lead shown as the output. When you get your dials, it is a good idea to check and make sure that you know which terminal is the output, and proceed accordingly. The easiest way to do this is to test with a multimeter and check the resistance between 2 different leads at a time. Test left - center, right - center, and left - right. Turn the dial as you test the resistance and see if it changes. You will find that two of the leads have either no resistance or a fixed resistance between them, while one of the leads has variable resistance that changes when you adjust the dial or slide on the potentiometer. The one that changes is the one that I am calling the 'output' on this page, and I have shown it to be the center lead in these schematics. Of the remaining two leads, it doesn't matter if they are as shown in the pic below or inverted.



A potentiometer of this type is designed to run a supply current across two of the leads (that's what the two outside terminals do) and allow a variable amount of that current to pass through to the center terminal. Either linear or logarithmic will work.

As for the resistance value of the potentiometers, I do not see that it matters a great deal at the simplest level of application. I have used many different resistor values for this kind of a circuit, between 100 ohms 1 Mega Ohm max resistance ought to work. I recommend for simplicity 0 -20K or 0-50K pots. You shouldn't have too much trouble finding dials, as they are fairly common, and easily salvaged from old electronics, or bought from an [electronics supply](#) store.

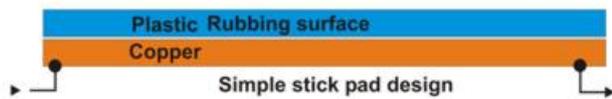
Simple 3 Dial



This diagram shows a basic, easy-to-make radionics tuner. This circuit includes a witness well and a stick pad. In circuits like this I often use a 3.5mm 2-conductor audio jack to connect to the mobius coil output. You could alternately connect the output from this circuit directly to your mobius coil, and leave the jack out. Solder or crimp the connections marked with a dot.

The stick pad is made from a simple piece of copper flashing, covered by a layer of plastic. Use plastic tape or thin plastic sheet. To use it, you gently rub it with the fingers or thumb of one hand while adjusting the dials with the other hand. When you get the dial 'tuned in' you will feel a different sensation in the

fingers which are touching the pad.

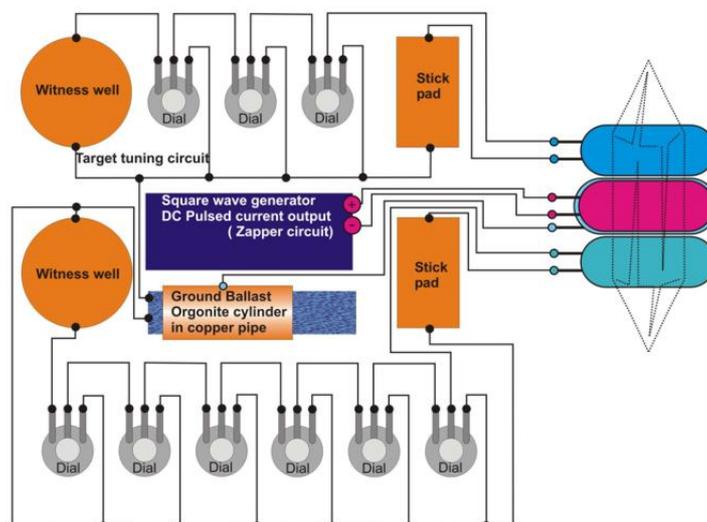


For the witness well you can use either a simple piece of sheet metal as above but with no plastic covering for the witness well, or a small metal can, cup or bowl. Copper pipe end caps work well.

If you want a more advanced and powerful output for this circuit that employs Orgone Matrix Material, you can [Make an Orgone Field Pulser](#) or check out the [Ring Generator](#).

Simple 9 Dial

The circuit below is a bit more complex, it incorporates 3 mobius coils around a common quartz core. In very simple terms, the output is a 3 channel scalar interferometer. 2 channels are used to modulate information and 1 channel (center) is used as a carrier. The diagram should also give you an idea of how to mount the mobius on the crystal. If you are making the simple circuit above, you can just use one [mobius](#) coil instead of the 3 shown below.



Top of the circuits is a 'target' circuit. This decides where to send the energy. It is the one with 3 dials, and it drives the uppermost mobius coil on the xtal. The coil is in the outgoing stream of energy.

Next is a basic zapper circuit, a square wave generator. The [zapper](#) circuit drives the center mobius on the xtal. The coil is at the center of the energy field in & around the xtal. The center coil can be enclosed in a grounded shroud as shown, or a small ORAC. The shroud is an optional improvement. The circuit will work without it. It acts to reduce the EM emissions of the center coil so that the two tuning coils are influenced more by scalar / radionic data and less by the EM carrier signal.

The ground ballast is a cylinder of [HD orgonite](#) inside of a short length of copper pipe. The ground ballast is an optional improvement, the circuit will work without it. It recovers some of the EM energy and converts it into Bioenergy which is injected back into the circuit. If you omit the ground ballast then connect the ground wire from the center coil shroud to the negative lead of the zapper output.

The Lower coil is connected to the 'trend' tuning circuit. This circuit decides what kind of energy it is that you are sending. The coil is positioned on the incoming stream of energy. The trend has 6 dials for finer tuning, and the target has 3 which imo is more than enough for accuracy.

The Crystal for this circuit does not have to be of exceptional quality - cracks / chips / inclusions are ok, but for a machine like this it should be at least 1" x 1" x 4" and preferably larger. It does not have to be a double terminated crystal like in the diagram. A cut quartz obelisk will work just as well.

The radionic circuits shown here are a very simple version, and variations on a basic wiring method used by many orgone & radionics manufacturers / researchers.

I plan to release another ebook this summer with more detailed information on radionics circuits and outputs. Have fun :)

For more on Radionics and Orgone, check out our [Info](#) and [ebooks](#) pages

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