

# Radionics

## Book 2: Applied Radionics



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## 7. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Kelly Personal Instrument

The **Kelly Personal Instrument** 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.

All KRT radionic instruments utilize custom-made parallel plate mechanical capacitors that physically resonate with the scalar wavelengths being detected and transmitted, a critical factor in completing the energetic circuit between the instrument and the trained operator. Use of mechanical capacitors ensures 100% analog signal processing - all harmonic, resonate and phase conjugate waveforms dowsed by the researcher *will* remain bundled to the core signal. The result is a radionic instrument with the sensitivity to match the abilities of the user.



The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of a KRT Personal Instrument. While a significant amount of basic research may be conducted using this information, it should not be considered a substitute for completion of a training seminar with an experienced instructor.

### Part 1: Set-Up

For best results, set up and use the Kelly Analyzer 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. **Connect the sample well** to the analyzer "Input" jacks using the leads tipped with the red and black banana plugs, taking care to match the red and black plugs to the jacks of the matching colors.

*Tip: Many researchers report improved responsiveness on the reaction plate and reduced transmission times by grounding the instrument. Optionally, an external ground circuit may be established by placing a pass-through or "stack and jack" plug in line with the black connecting jack, which is marked "Ground" on the instrument. A copper wire connected to a copper grounding rod or pipe should be used to complete the circuit from the pass-through connector to the Earth. Do NOT ground the instrument to plumbing lines!*

- B. **Connect the reaction plate/antenna** to the analyzer by plugging the blue banana plugs into the matching blue jacks labeled "Output", found at the upper right hand corner of the analyzer face.

- C. **Connect the power supply.** The Kelly Personal Analyzer is a free energy device and works effectively without external power. However, balancing times will usually be markedly reduced with transmissions powered by no more than nine volts DC at 500 milliamps. A transformer for use with 110 volt AC power is included with the instrument for this purpose. Plug the 5.5 mm power plug into the jack found just to



the left of the blue "Output" connectors, then plug the transformer into a household wall socket. Test for power by depressing the red button marked "Test", which should illuminate the red indicator lamp. A nine volt battery or a solar panel with a nine volt output may also be utilized to power the instrument.

## Part 2: Analysis Using Known Rates

Kelly instruments utilize two-dial scalar frequencies, often referred to as "rates", with 100% compatibility with all rates developed for the family of two-dial scalar instruments made famous by Dr. T. Galen Hieronymus. As a result, researchers may draw from and utilize a historical database of literally thousands of known scalar frequencies relating to virtually every aspect of agriculture.

- A. **Zero the instrument:** Set the "Amp" switch to the off position, set both the "Bank 1" and "Bank 2" switches to the off position and set both banks to the "0-0" (null) scalar frequencies using the rate dials.
- B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Loose or liquid materials should be contained in clean glass or Pyrex. Other containers may be used as long as there is no overlap in element testing. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including the fingerprints of the operator.
- C. **Set the known rate** on one of the banks using the two rotary frequency dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". The other bank should remain off and set to "0-0".
- D. **Identify the intensity:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Make a mental note of any feelings of tackiness or weight in the fingertips as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be observed; 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".*
- E. **Record the strongest resonance point** for comparison with overall General Vitality and any other frequencies being assessed. By convention many researchers multiply the intensity read on the dial by ten. For example, a reading of "30" would be recorded as "300".

## Part 3: Balancing Using Known Rates

- A. **Set the known rate** on one of the banks using the two rotary dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". The unused bank should remain off and set to "0-0".
- B. **Activate the amplification (broadcast) circuit** using the "Amp" switch. The green lamp will indicate an active circuit.
- C. **Identify the broadcast time:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how many minutes should this transmission take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Make a mental note of any feelings of tackiness or weight in the fingertips as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be observed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is read as 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" instead of "minutes".

- D. **Add any supplementary agents** and test for desirability. (See Part 4 below.)
- E. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then 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". This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.
- F. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity of the rate used during Analysis in Part 2. Do not overbalance!
- G. **Record** the new intensity.

#### **Part 4: Increasing the Effectiveness of Balancing Transmissions**

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 contaminating either the sample or the sample well.
- **Addition of electromagnetic frequencies:** The shielded BNC connection port (labeled "Signal") may be used to introduce music, tones, or frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, as well as any other information stored in an electronic form.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies:** The unused bank 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 scanned specifically in support of the experiment (see Part 5).

Methods for **testing** desirability and suitability include:

- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during Part 2, add the supplementary agent to the sample well, BNC port, or other bank of the instrument. Then, with the "Amp" switch turned off, **recheck intensity** (Step D, Part 2). 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** (Step C, Part 3). 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 methods outlined in Step 4 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 = 9-49), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, and then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!

## Part 5: Scanning for Analysis *without* Known Rates

- A. **Zero the instrument:** Set the "Amp" switch to the off position, set both the "Bank 1" and "Bank 2" switches to the off positions and set both banks to the "0-0" (null) settings.
- B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Loose or liquid materials should be contained in clean glass or Pyrex. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including operator fingerprints.
- C. **Scan for the rate:** Turn on either one of the banks. Focus the mind on the question at hand, taking care to be as clear as possible in the visualization and framing of both the question and/or the desired outcome. While doing so, lightly rub dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while slowly turning one or the other of the rotary frequency dials on the activated bank.
- D. **Check the accuracy** of the rate found by checking intensity (see Part 2), then checking the intensities of the rates found by 0.5 degree increments in either direction. The strongest intensity found indicates the core of the resonance point and thus the most accurate rate.
- E. **Scan the second dial** on the activated bank by repeating steps C and D while slowly turning whichever frequency dial was not previously scanned, then check for accuracy on that dial. The resultant rate may be cross-referenced against a database of known frequencies or simply recorded for further study as possibly effective for the situation at hand.
- F. **Test for desirability and suitability** as outlined in Part 4.
- G. **Utilize the new frequency** to achieve the desired effect by broadcasting for balance, as described in Part 3.

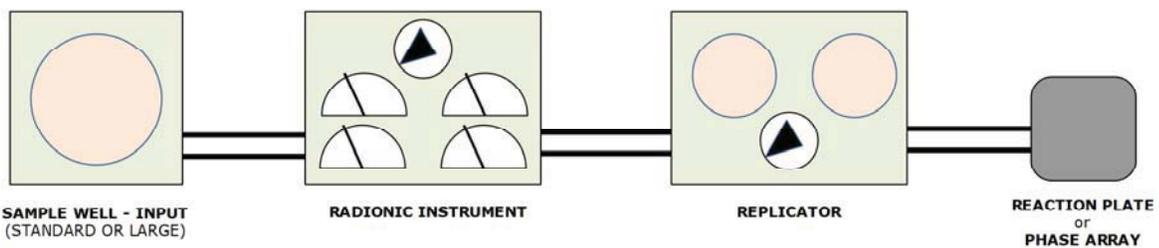
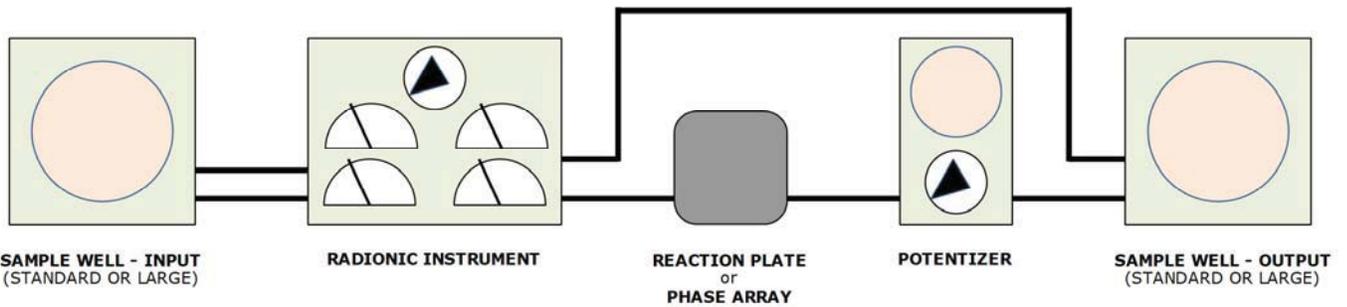
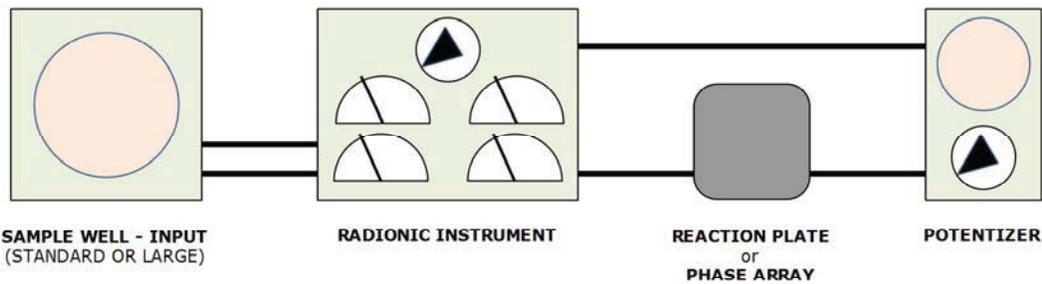
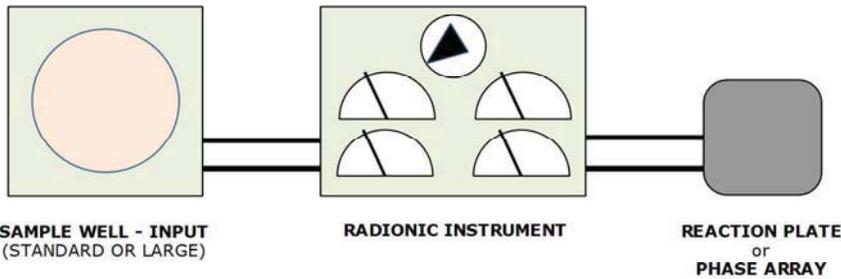
**Tip:** Historically in radionics, the left hand rate dials were associated with the "condition" found in or on the plant or crop, while the right hand rate dials were associated with their "location". Any rates that are displayed with a specific number and then either "XX" or "100" reflect this concept. For example, one of the rates for the condition "Fungus/Mold" is cited as "85-100". The operator may set "85" on the left hand dial, then scan the right hand dial for the specific locations in the plant where the energy of the fungus may be found. Similarly, the researcher may search for conditions affecting a known location by setting the right hand dial to the known rate, then scanning on the left hand dial. Finally, If the rate being explored is a two dial rate, set the known rate on Bank 1 of the instrument, then search for condition or location on Bank 2 by setting one dial to "0" and scanning on the other.

## Part 6: Clearing the Instrument

The Personal Instrument may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the instrument panel, the input well and the reaction plate/antenna.

**Note:** Before clearing the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.

# 8. PERSONAL INSTRUMENT CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



**Note:** In *any* of the above configurations, electronic signal information may *also* be added through the "SIGNAL" input port found in the upper left section of the Personal Instrument (see below).

