

Potentizing using the Kelly Electronic Potentizer

Kelly Research Technologies is proud to produce an electronic potentizer suitable for all forms of substrate imprint. Our potentizer is available in two forms: as an optional accessory to the **Kelly Personal Radionic Analyzer** (right) and as an integrated subsystem in the **Kelly Large Agricultural Radionic Analyzer** (bottom photo). Below are the simple steps to be utilized when creating your own potencies.



Part 1: Select the Substrate and Active Ingredients

Electronic potentizing provides researchers with the flexibility to utilize neutral substrates and "active ingredients" in either liquid or solid form, but care must be taken to ensure all elements *and their containers* are contamination free.



- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. As with any radionic processes, be certain that all objects to be placed in an input well are clean and free of fingerprints.

Part 2: Clearing Substrates and Active Ingredients

Substrates and "active ingredients" to be potentized must be deprogrammed of noxious, contaminating or other energy patterns that conflict with the mission at hand as defined by the researcher. These steps should be utilized to clear these materials before potentizing.

- e. Evaluate the substrate for chemical [49.25-49.25] and metal [48.75-48.75] poisons using a Kelly Analyzer. These two rates cover a wide range of possible contaminants. Do not hesitate to use others, however, if other problems are suspect.
- f. Balance out any negative fields found to exceed 50 points of amplitude measurement.
- g. Approximately 60 seconds after balancing is complete, take a second reading on the rates balanced. There may be a slight delay of time between balancing and the radionically-measured response on the subtle field of the subject.

If a high reading is continually found, there may be too much contaminant in the physical level for this substance to provide a desirable substrate.

Part 3: Using the Electronic Potentizer

After preparation of the substrate and "active ingredient" material(s) is complete:

- h. Place the neutral substrate in the input well of the electronic potentizer.
- i. Identify the energy patterns to be imprinted into the substrate using one of the following methods:

- If the substrate is to be potentized with a known radionic frequency pattern, the rate dials should be set to the desired frequencies. The radionic analyzer's main input well will remain empty.
 - If the substrate is to be potentized directly from a physical sample or specimen, the sample or specimen should be placed in the Kelly Analyzer's main input well while the rate dials should be set to 00.00-100.00.
- j. Determine the phase setting on the potentizer - whether In or Out - through dowsing; Ask the question "Should the substrate being imprinted be potentized In Phase or Out of Phase?" while either using a traditional dowsing device like a pendulum or electronically through the use of the Kelly Analyzer's rub plate.
 - k. Dowse to determine the level of the initial potency by turning the knob on the dial of the potentizer while utilizing the rub plate - stop when a firm stick is felt.
 - l. Turn the Amp switch on and dowse for the time to potentize. This is usually only a couple of minutes.
 - m. Dowse to evaluate the need for additional levels of potency by turning the knob on the dial of the potentizer to the next level to potentize. If additional potency is required, dowse for the time to transmit as noted in the previous step.

Repeat all the steps in Part 3 if potentizing multiple energy patterns into the substrate.

Note: If multiple frequencies are to be imprinted upon a given substrate, it is recommended that only one rate or specimen pattern be imprinted at a time; dual bank rates usually produce composite scalar patterns with properties that may be very different from either individual rate. For similar reasons, be certain that both wells contain *only* the desired substrate and specimen - the energy patterns or any contaminants will be transferred as well.

Part 4: Follow Up and Application

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the general vitality of the subject crop or animal is going to be positively impacted as originally intended.

- n. Check the general vitality of the crop or animal using the radionic analyzer.
- o. Add the new potency to the analyzer well and recheck general vitality for improvement.

If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress a specific condition:

- p. Check the condition of the crop or animal using the radionic analyzer.
- q. Add the new potency to the analyzer well and recheck the condition for reduction.

These steps not only ensure that the outcome matches the original intent of the trained operator, but also serves as a crosscheck against the possibility of contamination in the process of creating the potency.

Part 5: 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 storage 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 dowse to test the impact on potency longevity *and* to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals or compounds such as cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products.

Reference: This article was updated from the article *Potentizing*, found in Volume XVI, Issue I of **Interdimensional News**. The original article was extracted from *Radionics, Reality & Man; Experimental principles and procedures of radionics* by George L. Kuepper (PO Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735).

THE KELLY ELECTRONIC POTENTIZER

Acrylic Chamber.....\$250.00
Pyrex Chamber\$300.00



An accessory for use with Kelly **Personal**, **Seeker** and **Beacon** radionic analyzers.



The Kelly Research Technologies Guarantee

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