CHAPTER VI

SE-5 *1000* OPERATING PROCEDURES

Now that you are familiar with the features and parts of the SE-5 *1000* INTRINSIC DATA FIELD ANALYZER it is time to learn its experimental functions. These include understanding the purpose of key concepts and their procedures.

TUNINGS

REAGENTS

SAMPLES

DETECTOR OR RUB PLATE

AMPLITUDE KNOB AND READOUT SCREEN

SCALE SETTING

SCANNING

COMPUTER PROGRAM OPERATIONS

TUNINGS:

PURPOSE: A Tuning is the intent or thoughts of the operator expressed in the form of a number, letter, word, symbol, pattern or substance which represents a quality of biofield information.

Tunings can appear individually and are usually separated by a [-]. Some Tunings, called double bank used in combination are separated by a [/]. There can be a combination of words and number Tunings which describe the same information. Words such as Remove, Eliminate, Decrease, Increase, Stimulate, Sedate, Neutralize can be combined with number Tunings to expedite the process and more accurately communicate the information effect desired. Examples of these Tunings are programmed into the memory of the computer of the SE-5 *1000*. A combination of negative Tunings for imbalances or conditions and positive Tunings for locations can also be combined to determine the cause and location of an imbalance. The **BIOFIELD RESEARCH MANUAL** contains thousands of Tunings on practically all known subtle fields.

In the manual exact names and titles used may represent several patterns with different energies. Similar numbers may be related to different descriptions.

PROCEDURE: Access the computers' permanent memory per instruction noted on page VII-2. Tunings will appear on the computer screen automatically. (OR) Type into the computer any word, number or symbol appearing in Tuning books using your PC connected via USB. You can also conduct scanning experiments to develop new Tunings in research areas where Tunings do not exist or do not appear to be accurate. Scanning is covered later in this chapter.

REAGENTS:

PURPOSE: Reagents are any substance, pattern or product which by its natural characteristic balance specific subtle energies of a biofield. They are often used in conjunction with other number or word balancing Tunings. Reagents can also be used in analysis to determine if their harmonics can neutralize imbalance and/or support normal biofield energies. Products such as Polarizers, geometric patterns, Biodisk, vitamins and minerals or colors, etc. are examples of just a few of the many reagents.

PROCEDURE: Insert the extension plate into the sample cell on the back side of the SE-5 *1000*. Also place the sample inside the cell. Conduct an analysis with the measure switch on and by rubbing the detection plate while turning the

amplitude dial until a stick is felt. Do this for each Tuning desired and record the results. Place the reagent(s) on the plate and conduct another analysis of the same Tunings. If the stick on the rub plate is at an amplitude strength closer to normal than in the initial analysis, that reagent has a favorable effect and should be left on the plate during the balancing procedure. Leave the Tuning you want to effect on the computer screen and switch from measure to balance. Repeat as often and for the duration necessary to maintain a normal amplitude readout in subsequent analysis.

SAMPLES:

PURPOSE: Also referred to as specimens, the witness or research subject, these samples provide the SE-5 *1000* with subtle information necessary to conduct an analysis. Just how can a sample be used to substitute for the actual subjects' information field is a question everyone asks. The best explanation is provided by laser optics researchers. Using holograms or three dimensional pictures created by laser light, researchers found that by cutting the photos into many pieces the entire image was still contained in each part. The same is true for cells which also contain DNA replications information for the entire body. In other words, the whole is contained in the part and vice versa. Samples therefore provide a target or vector for the instrument to identify the whole from one of its parts. You are not evaluating the sample itself, but the Biofield it represents.

Another explanation is Bell's Theorem, a phenomena which is now accepted as a scientific fact. The Theorem proved that if two electrons are even in close proximity to each other and have the same spins of their orbits and are then separated, any affect on one will produce the same affect on the other. The phenomena, it is observed, is not limited by time or space considerations. Thus any sample that was at one time a part of, or in connection with the whole, contains all the necessary ingredients to represent and to affect the whole.
Another example would be the tuning fork. Only those tuning forks attuned to the same frequency, or a harmonic, as the one being struck will vibrate, and this can occur over a distance.

Primitive people also understand the principle. Maybe that's why a few anthropologists heads have rolled for taking photos of native chiefs. The SE-5 *1000*, however, has built in circuit controls to prevent negative applications of the technology.

PROCEDURE: A small sample from the research subject such as hair, photographic negative, handwriting etc. can be used by putting the sample into a glassine envelope in

the cell on the back side of the SE-5 *1000*. Wet substances such as saliva, blood, urine should first be placed on paper, allowed to dry, then placed in the glassine envelope for insertion in the cell. As an alternative, the subjects hand can be placed on the input plate. It is recommended that you only use the sample in the cell when conducting research with others as placing a hand on the plate may be construed by some authorities as an act of therapy. What you do on yourself is your business.

A word of advice. Some researchers have experimented with samples of handwritten notes, signatures, a tape recording of a voice; others have gone so far as to simply print a name or just hold the thought of a sample in their mind. For advanced students this level of ability is fine, but not for beginners who have heard about these techniques. In fact it may not even be all right for advanced persons when you consider the idea, that these researchers have to use their own energy to maintain the biofield pattern of the subject during analysis and balancing. Not to mention anything of direct mingling of energies and increased vulnerability to negative influences.

Another issue that frequently comes up is working with a number of different subjects at the same time. For analysis it is not workable unless the purpose is to compare and contrast how different energies affect one another. In balancing several samples at once, energies are mixed and the effect is diluted. It can work very well for groups or organizations of like mind and purpose or in improving communications and relationships. As a rule of thumb, if you wouldn't want to get into a hot tub with that sample, don't get in the cell with them.
A last bit of advice on samples. Avoid touching them as much as possible, especially try not to leave any other person's fingerprints or energies on the sample itself. Clean sample with a paper towel or a Downey Anti-static cloth. Always hold the sample envelope or picture from the top as this part is always left outside the cell. If you insist on using writing as a sample it is preferred that India ink be used. Other inks contain polluting energies and will show up in the analysis.

DETECTOR RUB PLATE:

PURPOSE: The rub plate serves a biofeedback function to inform the operator when the peak, the point of resonance or signal strength, has been reached with a particular Tuning that appears on the computer screen. In rubbing the plate with the finger tips or by using a pendulum the operators nervous system serves as an antenna to detect the subtle energies or photon particle waves flowing through the plate for each frequency Tuning and sample. The sensitivity or reaction can be felt anywhere in the body but usually is

experienced in the finger tips. Continuous rubbing of the plate can result in deeper and deeper levels of communication experienced.

PROCEDURE: The technique, used in conjunction with the Amplitude dial, is described on page VI 7, 8. The idea is to rotate the amplitude dial while simultaneously rubbing the plate. The knob is turned from zero while rubbing the plate until a stick or resistance is felt. Gently move your fingers across the plate without any pressure. The movement is initiated from the elbow.

The feeling is similar to rubbing silk. As you get closer to the point of resonance the feeling becomes like denim, then finally like rubbing concrete. If you don't feel anything watch for the tips of your fingers to start jerking as you rub the plate. This is a sign of nearing the point of resonance.

Some people are naturals to this process, others find it difficult in the beginning, and still others can take 2 to 6 months to get proficient. ... you can do it!

If you find it difficult, don't worry, it will come with practice just as learning to walk, ride a bike or play a musical instrument. THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS CONFIDENCE AND TRUST IN YOUR FINDINGS. Whether you are right or not, don't worry. Believe what you find is right and accuracy will come with practice. HAVE CONFIDENCE, BELIEVE IN YOURSELF, DOUBT NOT, ABOVE ALL DON'T GET DISCOURAGED AND KEEP AT IT.

For help in learning the rub plate, put a picture of yourself in the cell. Type in the Tuning **20-84**, (space) **24-34** (space) and then type **27.25-40.75**. Put the amplitude at 100, the scale switch at 100 and the measure balance switch on balance. Leave it on for 2 minutes and try again. These Tunings have helped many people develop the sensation of Stick.

Under the plate there are 3 output antennas in the left, middle and right positions. Many people feel a stick while rubbing a certain area of the plate only to have it become slippery again and then stick again. The space between these antennas may be causing the problem. To resolve the situation, stay in one area and move in a circular or rotary motion in whatever direction feels most comfortable.

Some people's fingers are too moist, others too dry. For moist fingers rub with the fingertips instead of the fingerpads. Use a little powdered Magnesium. Talc powder contains aluminum and can be absorbed through the skin. This is not recommended. Use baby oil if too dry and apply more pressure.

Some food for thought ... By placing your hand or rubbing your fingers on the rub plate while in the balance position you are placing yourself in the transmitting circuit and are merging your energies with that of the subject. To do so you should either really like the subject or just not care what happens to you. Operator clearing procedures are noted at the end of Chapter VII-33.

For persons proficient with a pendulum, an alternative to rubbing the detection plate would be to hold the pendulum over the plate and turn the amplitude knob. The point of resonance can be detected by movement or a change in the direction of a pendulum be it circular or in a straight line. Look at the amplitude readout screen when the pendulum swing changes. See Appendix 2 for detail instructions.

AMPLITUDE DIAL and READOUT SCREEN:

PURPOSE: The amplitude dial is used to change the amplitude readings on the amplitude readout screen. In analysis it is used in conjunction with the detector plate and turned until a stick or resistance is felt on the plate. The amplitude dial has three major functions:

1) In analysis, with Measure/Balance switch on Measure and used in conjunction with the rub plate the dial determines the signal strength of a sample in relation to the Tuning(s) displayed on the computer screen. The operators left hand should be on the amplitude dial and the right hand on the rub plate.
2) In balancing, for the beginner the position of the Amplitude dial and Amplitude readout is not important. In general the dial and readout can be in the "00.0" position.

3) Psychotronic amplification of the operators mental intent in balancing experiments. (See discussions in Advanced Amplitude Techniques, Appendix 3)

PROCEDURE: Touch metal object to ground for static electricity. Press the SE-5 *1000* On/Off button to On. After you see STAND ALONE MODE on the display, insert a sample in the cell on back side of SE-5 *1000*.

Turn the amplitude knob clockwise or counter clockwise and watch the change on the amplitude readout. Start at 000 for measuring negative IDFs and 100 for positive IDFs. As an example, when you see MAIN PROGRAMS on the display, press the [ENTER] key and scroll down until you get the the POSITIVE PROGRAM and press the [ENTER] key again. Then press the [↓] down arrow and you will see the Tuning, 9-49 (the Tuning for General Vitality).

While simultaneously rubbing the plate, turn the amplitude dial from 100 until a stick on the plate is felt. Look on the amplitude readout screen for the measurement. As an experiment switch Measure/Balance button to balance for 30 seconds.

Repeat the analysis by pressing the Measure/Balance button to measure and while turning the amplitude knob from 100 simultaneously rub the plate until a stick is felt. The readout should show an increase in amplitude strength over the initial 9-49 readout.

DECISION ANALYSIS - The amplitude knob and readout in conjunction with the rub plate can be used to obtain yes/no (and percentage of feasibility) responses to questions you mentally ask.

As a test ask yourself verbally if your name is "(use someone else's name)." The plate should be slippery -- that is a "no" response. Again, ask yourself verbally if your name is "(use your name)." A stick is a "yes" response. The percentage of feasibility on questions you ask is indicated by the amplitude readout when a stick is felt on the plate. Your questions can be held mentally (for advanced researchers) or typed into the computer (for beginners).

As a rule of thumb, amplitude readings may be interpreted according to the following standards on the 0 to 100 scale:

POSITIVE OR 100 AMPLITUDE TUNINGS
(noted by a "+" before the Tuning in the **BIOFIELD RESEARCH MANUAL** contents Part 2)

90 -100 Optimal
70 - 90 Potential Problem
50 - 70 Affects Subtle Body
0 - 50 Problems

NEGATIVE OR ZERO AMPLITUDES TUNINGS
(noted **without** a "+" before the Tuning in the **BIOFIELD RESEARCH MANUAL** contents Part 2)

0 - 10 Optimal
10 - 30 Potential (Miasm)
30 - 50 Affects Subtle Body
50+ Problems

Positive Tunings should be 90% or above and negative Tunings can follow the above scale. Balancing Tunings should take 5-30 seconds to normalize. More time and/or repeated balancing is usually required to produce long term effects.

- ☯ If there is no (+) in front of a Tuning in the **BIOFIELD RESEARCH MANUAL** the AMPLITUDE should be less than 10 and the measurement taken from "000."

- ☯ If there is a (+) in front of the Tuning in the **BIOFIELD RESEARCH MANUAL** the AMPLITUDE should be equal to or greater than Vitality and the measurement is taken from "100."

- ☯ For beginners it is best to avoid having both positive and negative Tunings showing on the computer at one time. Analysis and balancing for positive and negative should be done separately following the above guidelines.

Regardless of amplitude, the information on the computer screen is the single most important variable affecting the use of the instrument.

In cases where amplitude readings are not returning to normal one technique is to turn the amplitude knob back and forth several times between 0 and 100. This is akin to shaking someone by the shoulders to get their attention (remember grammar school). Another technique is to up the scale from 100 to 1000 by pressing the 100/1000/10000 button or to add the Tuning 48-55 (subconscious) to the Tunings in the computer. This will get the attention of the subconscious mind to work on the problem. If the above techniques fail to normalize the amplitude of a Tuning, further analysis is required as to the cause behind the condition.

When conducting research with any subtle information device it is advisable to center and hold ones attention at the energy center between the eyes. A detached but supportive attitude is best, otherwise one is susceptible to the subjects energies.

SCALE SETTING:

PURPOSE: Scales provide the operator with the ability to measure higher and lower levels of subtle information. There are several different scales which are used with the SE-5 *1000*. The main scale setting is the 100/1,000/10,000 button located under the amplitude readout screen. Each scale is used in relation to the amplitude readout and the scale sets the range of the amplitude. Generally the 100 scale is used unless an amplitude reading goes beyond 100 and into the next scale. The same is true when using the 1000 scale. If the reading goes beyond, simply press the button again to go to the 10,000 scale.

SCANNING:

PURPOSE: In cases where no Tunings exist the scan is used to build or create individualized Tunings for a specific subjects research problem. There are three methods. The first is the quick scan approach using the amplitude readout to build a Tuning, the second using the locator probe accessory to identify letters, numbers or symbols on the computer keyboard and the third to use the locator probe in scanning of maps, texts, charts, lists, Tunings etc. to which a yes/no answer to a question is desired. The idea in either of the methods is to find the point of resonance for the research question. It is essential to have clear intent established in your mind to find out what is needed for the subject.

PROCEDURE 1: With the sample in the cell, type into computer screen display the research question using the Word Tuning window (click on the W on the toolbar then click on ADD). Set the amplitude at zero and the scale at 100 or 1000 as needed. Switch Measure/Balance to "Measure" and Normal to "Scan." Turn the amplitude knob while rubbing the stick plate. Once a stick is obtained type into the computer the number appearing on the

amplitude readout. Repeat procedure again and type number into computer. Stop when a stick is no longer felt on plate. This is the quick method to scanning a new and/or individualized Tuning for the research question.

PROCEDURE 2: Insert the locator probe (DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN) and a Sample into the cell. Type the research question into the computer using the Word Tuning window (click on the W on the toolbar). Press the Normal/Scan button until the display says SCN, the Measure/Balance button to "Measure", and Scale at 100 or 1000 as needed. Set the amplitude readout to your setting for answering yes/no questions and with the probe start to go over each letter, number and symbol on the computer while rubbing the plate. When you achieve a stick type that entry into the computer. Repeat the scanning process of the keyboard until no stick is obtained. Ask the yes/no question, "Is this the Tuning for this research problem," if "yes", you're done. If "no", continue to scan until the appropriate combination of Tuning numbers, symbols or letters provide an affirmative answer.

PROCEDURE 3: Insert the locator probe, set the Normal/Scan button to Scan, 100/1000 button as needed, Measure/Balance to measure, set Amplitude to your setting for yes/no questions, and enter the research question or Tuning on the computer screen. You can proceed to scan any list, book, map, or diagram for any information you desire. While scanning the list with the probe, rub the detection plate for a positive stick. Then, enter this information into the computer for analysis of its amplitude strength. You can then determine the percentage that the subject matter is important to your research question or statement.

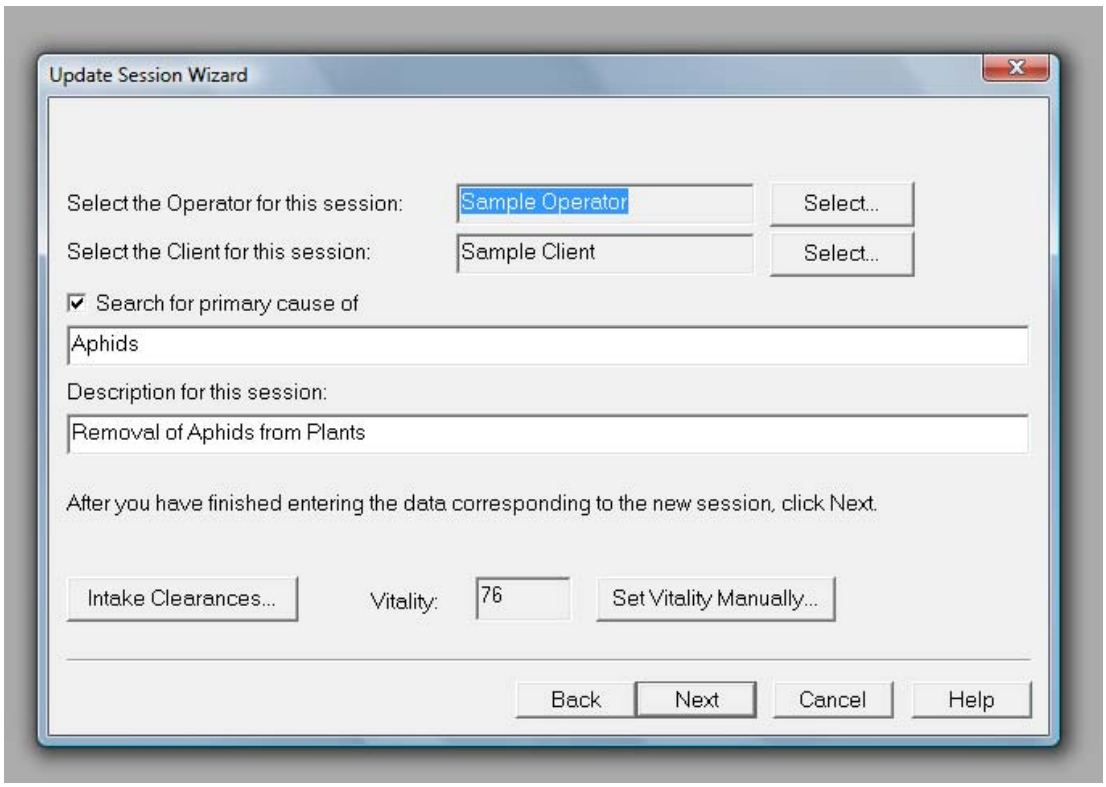
<u>COMPUTER PROGRAM OPERATIONS</u>:

PURPOSE: Provide entry information to SE-5 *1000* for analysis, balancing and scanning functions.
There are two ways to enter data or Tunings into the computer.

1. TEMPORARY MEMORY -
By clicking on the W icon at the top of your IDF32 program screen, you will see the Word Tuning window. Click on ADD. A small window opens in which you can type in a word or number and it is sent directly to the SE-5 *1000* for analysis or balancing. If you are not going to use this Tuning again you can click Cancel when you are finished. If you want to save this Tuning for later, click OK.

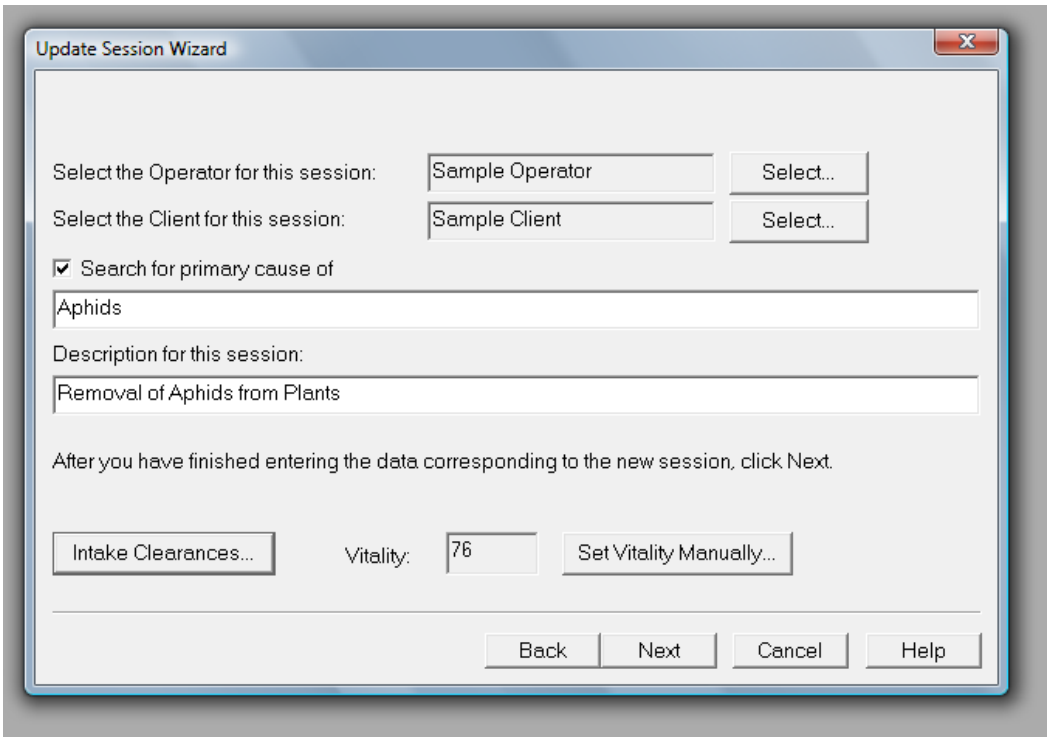
] 2. PERMANENT MEMORY -
By saving each entry in step one above, you can create a Session and the download the Session into the SE-5 *1000*.
First add all the Tunings you would like to store, via the Word Tuning Window. Click on *Analysis* and then on *New Session*. This will begin the New Session Wizard. Click on NEXT.

In the top window you can choose the operator of this session (probably yourself) by clicking on the SELECT button.. In the second window you can select the Client that you want to do the analysis for.

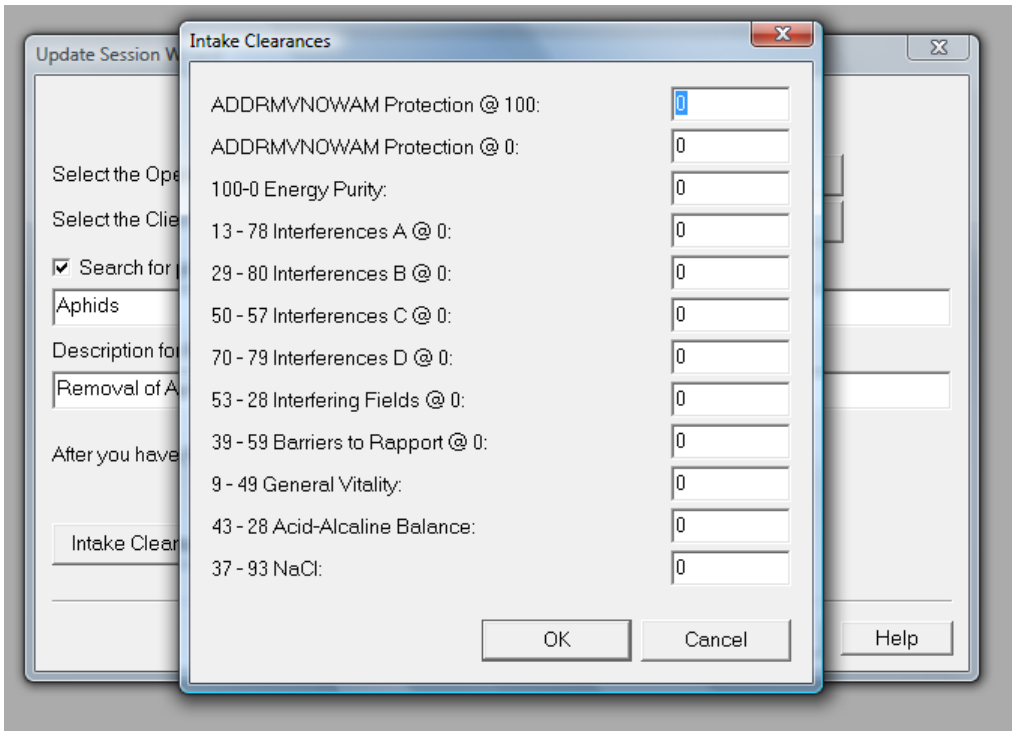


Below the two drop down windows, you can enter a 'Search for Primary Cause of ' statement into this session. For example if you were experimenting with a houseplant, you might want to have a statement: 'Primary Cause of' APHIDS. This will help keep your intent focused. If you want to have a Primary Cause statement, click in the small box in front of the "Search for Primary Cause of" statement. If you do not want to have a Primary Cause statement click on the NEXT button. There is also a space to make a description of the session or any notes about the session you want to keep.

From the New Session window (under Analysis) click on the INTAKE CLEARANCES button. **You must perform the Intake Clearances before doing a session.**



After you click on the INTAKE CLEARANCES button you will see the following box appear.

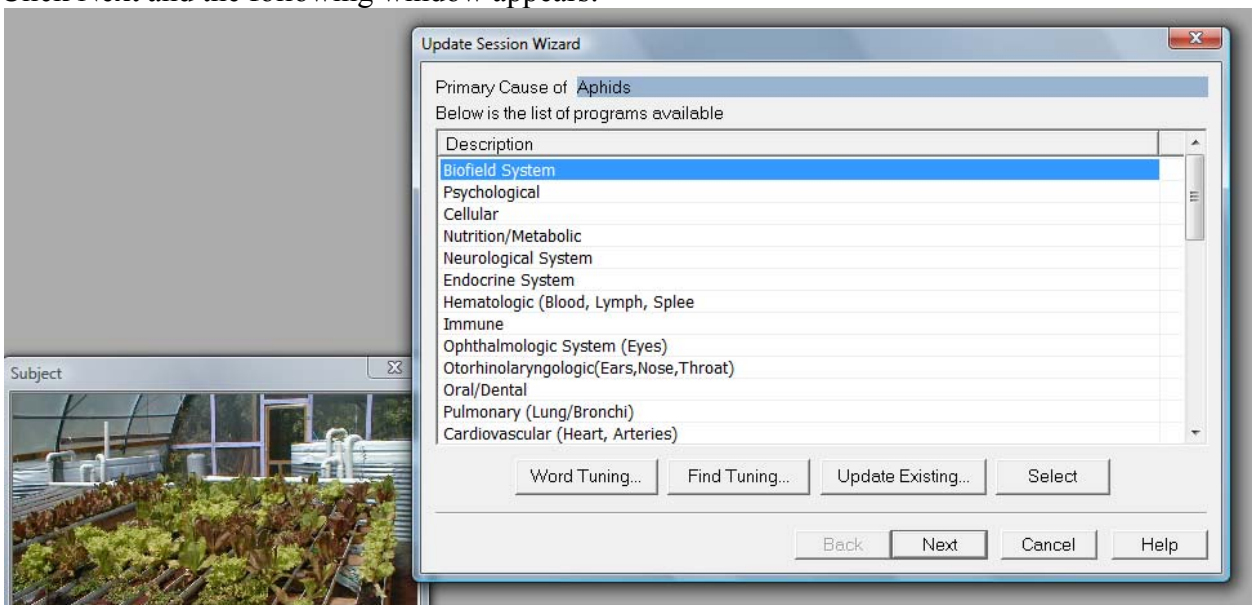


The cursor will be in the first box after the first Tuning, (ADDDRMVNOWAM @100). Take an amplitude reading from 100% and type in your results. Then push TAB and repeat for each of

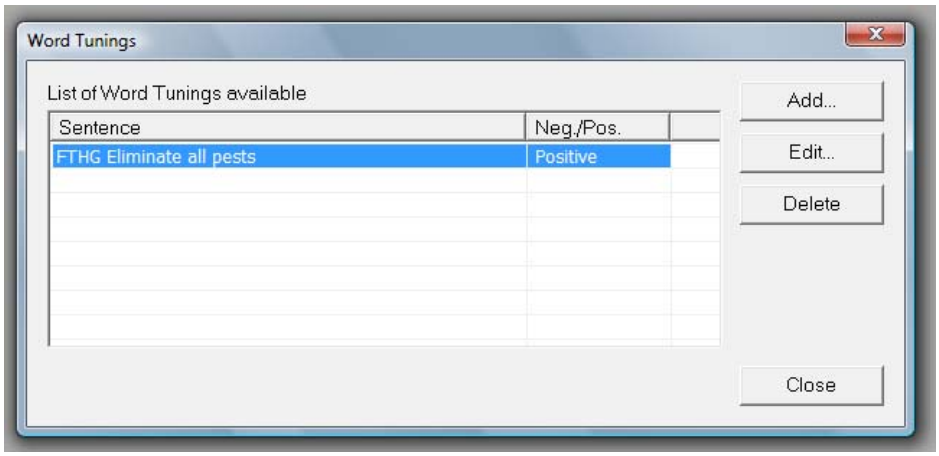
the Tunings. Measure from 100 down for each of the Tunings unless it says to measure @0. Measure from 0 up when it says @ 0.
When you are finished with the last one, press ENTER. (or click on OK)

The cursor will be in the first box after the first Tuning, (ADDDRMVNOWAM @100). Take an amplitude reading from 100% and then push TAB and repeat for each of the Tunings. Measure from 100 down for each of the Tunings unless it says to measure @0. Measure from 0 up when it says @0.
When you are finished with the last one, click on NEXT. Now we are ready to begin a Session.

Click Next and the following window appears:



Now click on the WORD TUNING button. The following box will appear.



Click on the ADD button and type in the Word Tuning. Remember that the most effective Word Tunings are short and clear statements. Use the EDIT button if you would like to change a Word Tuning. Use the DELETE button if you would like to delete a Word Tuning. (Highlight the Word Tuning first that you want to edit or delete.).

You can also Enter number Tunings here as well if you would like to.

You can create Word / Number Tunings up to 215 characters long. (Shorter is more effective.)

The SE-5 1000 Digital Readout can only display 3 X 16 characters but the entire message will be balanced by the SE-5 1000.

Repeat this process until you have all the Tunings in your Session. Then click NEXT and then FINISH.

Now go to Session Manager.

Highlight the Session that you just created and click on [SEND]. This will send the file to the SE-5 1000 to be stored in the permanent memory. To send more than one program to the SE-5, check each program that you would like to have sent to the SE-5 *1000* and then click on [SEND]

3 CHANGE TIME SEQUENCING OF EXISTING PROGRAM

To change the time delay between Tunings of any program, first locate the type of program you want to run: Main Programs / Biofield Program / Custom Programs and press [ENTER]. Next use the arrows ↑ ↓ and scroll to the Program you would like to run. Then press [ENTER].

Next you will choose either Manual or Auto. In this case you will choose Auto by pressing [ENTER].

It says “Balancing Time” and the default is 10 seconds. You can either use the 10 second interval by pressing [ENTER] or you can use the arrows to either increase the time ↑ or decrease the time ↓.

Go to the number of seconds that you would like the SE-5 *1000* to display each Tuning and then press [ENTER] .

Press [Enter]. (Seconds must between .1-255 sec.)

Next enter the amount of time you would like to pause between each Tuning. It will show "Delay" on the screen and the default is 1 second. You can increase that by pressing the up arrow. ↑ When you get to the amount of delay you would like, press [ENTER].

REPEAT

Next, the screen says "Number of Cycles" If you want the program to only balance each Tuning one time, press the [ENTER] key. If you want the program to repeat the balancing session more than once, press the up arrow key ↑ until you get to the number of times you would like the program to repeat. Then press [ENTER].

4. PROGRAM OPERATIONS

The major categories of IDF research are each represented by permanent memory programs contained in the computer.

PROBLEM SOLVING: If you get readings indicating interference, or fail to get readings at all, the sources of interfering information should be located and reduced or eliminated. Since the SE-5 *1000* is a very sensitive instrument, able to help read minute amounts of tachyon or biofields, interference has sometimes been found coming from many unusual sources, including fluorescent lamps, TV, jewelry, microwaves, earthquakes, atomic underground blasts or reactors, gravity anomalies, planetary alignments, electrical storms, clothing, wallpaper, flooring, upset persons, computers, etc. (Note: The SE-5 *1000* has circuitry and Tunings to cancel out the negative radiations from the built-in computer.)

Moving to a different location or changing operators may correct interference problems. The reasons such seemingly strange sources of energy affect this instrument include its sensitivity and its ability to tune in to so many sources of subtle information.

Skilled operators are able to make precise measurements in the presence of many interfering radiations. Practice, experience and regular use will develop operating expertise.
Biofields or subtle information is present everywhere and is quite intense in the vicinity of minerals, living organisms and certain geometric patterns. Because of the multitude of subtle information sources, it is important to identify interfering radiations that might complicate analysis of specimens. The operator must verify the purity of the information being analyzed, and recognize and eliminate any interfering informational fields.