

IV.

Technical Description of the SWD

1. Introduction

The previously discussed scalar wave transporter SWT was developed for the use in laboratories as a result of the scalar wave device SWD. Both work with the identical coils (type A) and with the same digital function generator.

Among other things, the difference from each other is that the SWT is a table unit, while the towers of the SWD usually stand on the ground. The SWD was developed for the use in spa areas and medical consulting rooms. It also has an incorporated timer, an acoustic resonance setting, additional modulation possibilities and about a dozen of other customer-specific adaptations.

The over 10 years (from 2004 to 2014) gained experience with the scalar wave devices (formerly SWD) does not result only in many pages of the first volume about scalar wave technique but also leads to this second volume about scalar wave medicine.

The SWD consists of a transmitting tower and a related receiving tower which receives the fundamental sinusoidal wave again. As with the SWT, the modulated signal runs from the receiver to a recipient of information. The receiver is now a nontechnically patient or test person this time.

Who wants to do the described technical or biological experiments with the SWT as with the SWD in his treatment room, can possibly add a second receiver tower. Since a fine tuning of the antenna length is not required, a symmetrical structure should be adhered with a centrally arranged transmitter and equally long connecting cables to both receiving towers.

2. Operating instructions for scalar wave device SWD

The SWD has two standing housings (20 cm □ 26 cm □ 65 cm) in which the antennas, the coils and the electronics are placed. The incorporated timer is functional and easy to use like all other controls. Only the wall power supply and the connecting cable of the two towers need to be plugged in and here we go.

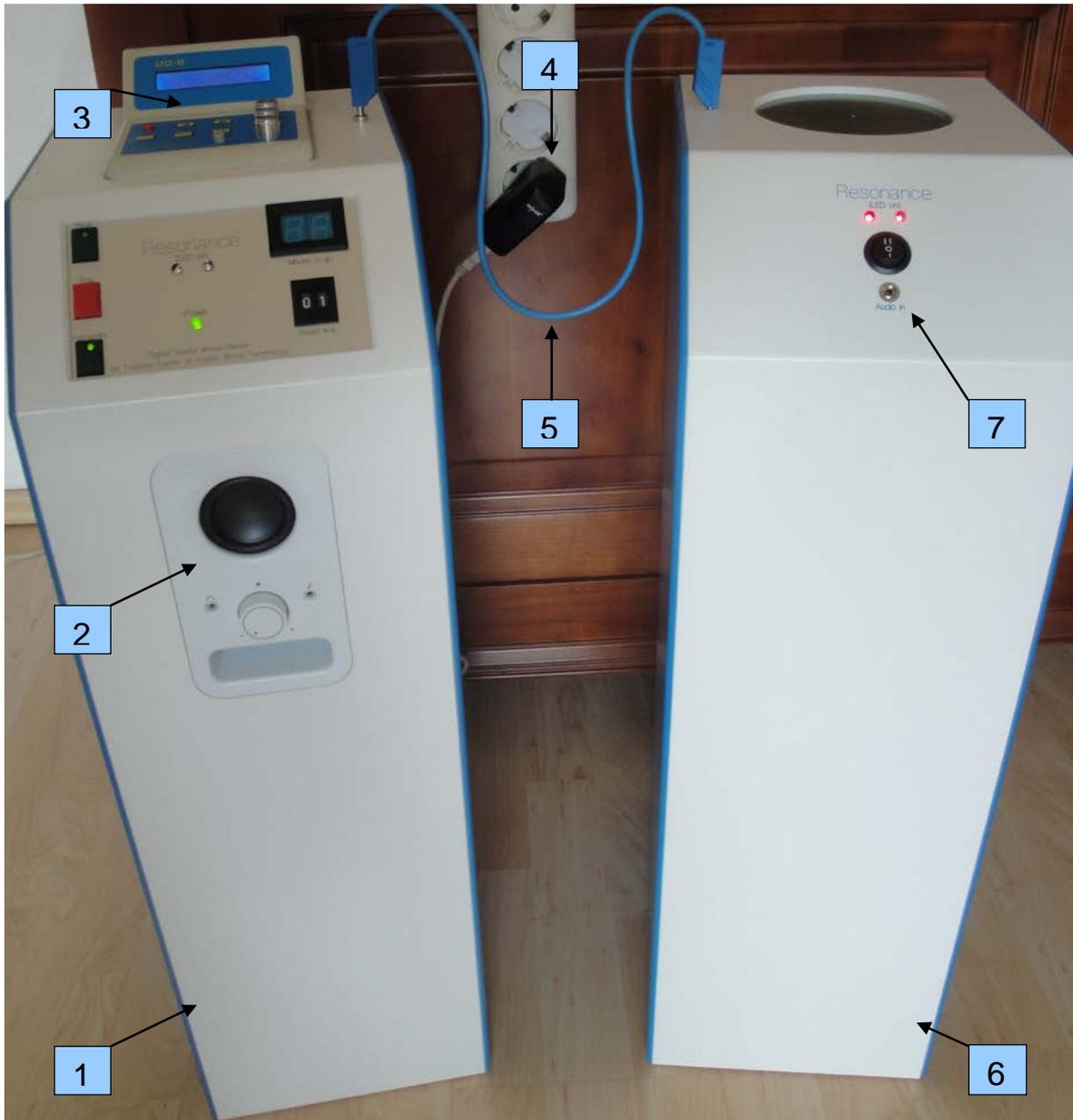


Figure 1: Both towers of the SWD

3. Delivery contents of the SWD:

including:

1. transmitter tower (1) with an incorporated active box (2)
2. DDS function generator (3)
3. wall power supply (4) from 100 V to 240 V
4. a 2m long connecting cable (5)
5. receiver tower (6)
6. audio cable (7); jack plug on jack plug (3 mm)
7. this book as documentation and instruction

4. The receiver tower of the SWD

The modulation of the scalar wave is always at the receiver. For this purpose, the Tesla coil is open (diameter 11 cm). As already discussed with the SWT, substances in the field of the flat coil can be incorporated with biological information directly and modulate the carrier wave. The biological information usually have higher frequencies than the carrier wave (approx. 6.78 MHz).



Figure 2: The control panel of the receiving tower

Through a jack plug, also the low frequency sounds can be played and modulated that come from a sound source (7), e.g. from a PC, MP3 or a CD player. The sound source (I = 7) or the LEDs (II = 9) are selectable (9) with the switch (8) or both can be switched off in the middle position.

The LEDs enable the discussed optical resonance setting. This point is also acoustically adjustable with a sound source. In resonance the acoustic signaling (I) is switched on depending on the used modulation or everything is switched off when a DNA or biological information should be modulated as undisturbed and unaltered as possible.

We endeavor to fulfill the requirements list of customers such as the unusual desire for silently transmitted music as music therapy to improve the indoor climate or for the relaxation of spa visitors in wellness hotels after the sauna. Others dub the known rife frequencies (up to about 20kHz) or so called spin-matrix-signals on their patients and with confirmatory success.

The 1m or 2m long laboratory cable connects the two towers together. The connections for the banana plugs are on the upper side, on the right of the transmitter and on the left of the receiver. Therefore, it is possible to place a chair between the towers (see figure 6).

5. The transmitter tower of the SWD

The identical Tesla coil is used for the transmitter. Here the coil is not open but is incorporated in the inside of the unit. Instead, the function generator (3) is in a compatible hole. As long as the cables are, it can also be taken out to be used from a desk. Normally, there is no need for it.

The transmitter draws the power from an electric socket. Simply connect the cable from the switched-mode power supply (4) with the little hub (17) on the back of the transmission tower. USB or jack are here available (5 volts). The power supply is plugged into a wall outlet. The power indicator on the front will light up (10).

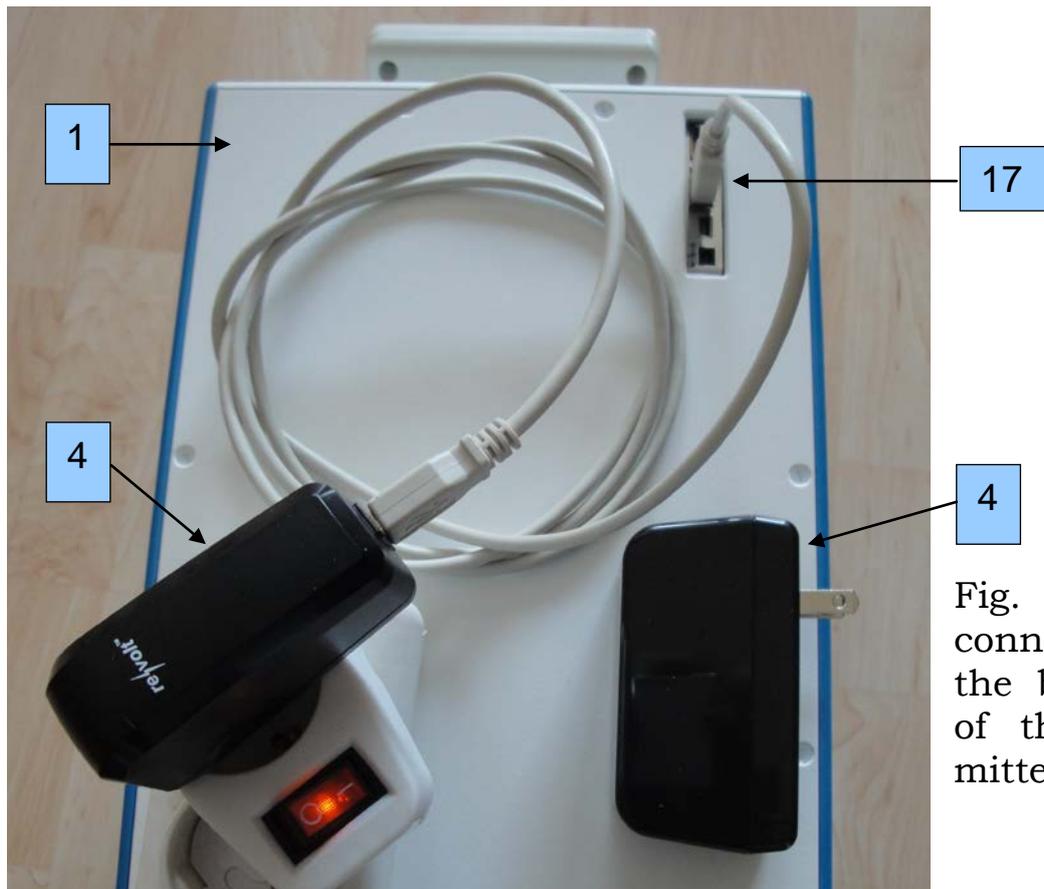


Fig. 3: Power connection on the back side of the transmitter tower.

Who wants to turn the unit completely electroless (it is highly recommended), should always pull the plug during pauses or use a switch (18).

The function generator has an own red power on switch. Following the recommendation, the buttons [<], [<], [OK] should be pressed successively and then the resonant frequency can be searched with "adjust". Please move the controller "offset" in middle position until both LEDs are equally bright.

The changeover switch (I-0-II) could be avoided at the transmitter tower. In the case of resonance, the LEDs do not shine anyway and the demodulator for the sound frequencies charges the coil only marginally. In order to hear the music, only the volume knob must be turned up on the speaker (19). When the active speaker is not in use, it should be turned off. Turn to the left until the switch cracks.

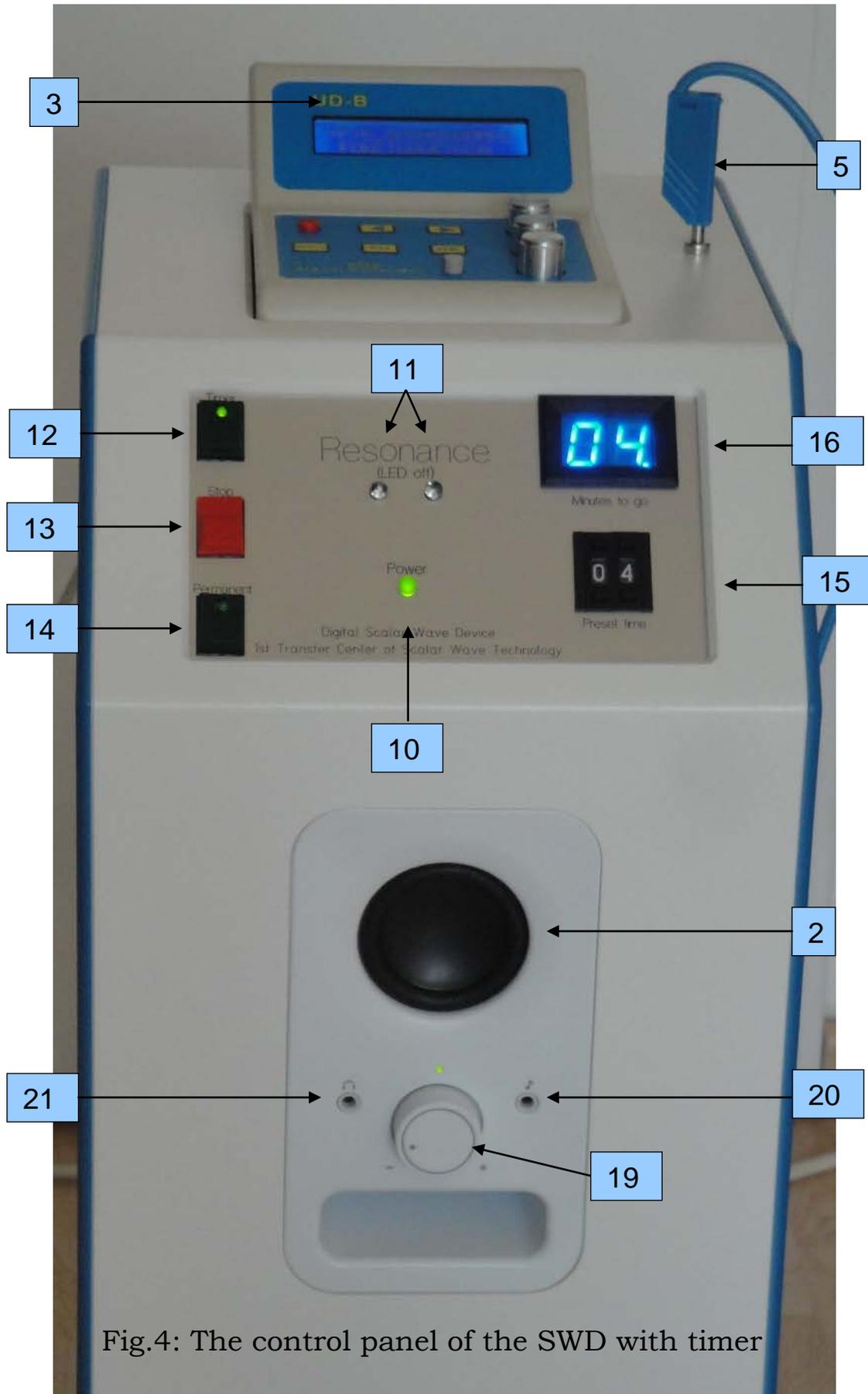


Fig.4: The control panel of the SWD with timer

6. The control panel of the SWD

The control panel of the transmitting tower is self-explanatory.

- 10 Power (LED shines, when the power supply unit provides 5V)
- 11 Resonance (antiparallel connected LEDs as resonance indicator)
- 12 Timer (starts the down counter with the default time)
- 13 Stop (deactivates the carrier wave and resets the timer to the default)
- 14 Permanent (activates the carrier wave without timer to the coil)
- 15 Preset time (from 1 minute to 99 minutes)
- 16 Minutes to go (remaining time in timer mode until the device switches off automatically. The point lights up every second)

7. Placement of the SWD

It is important to ensure that the devices (transmitter and receiver) are not too close to metal objects which could shift the resonance frequency. A minimum distance of 50 cm to the heater must be maintained. In contrast, the towers can be placed without any problems on the floor or a metal table because in the housing is a sufficient safety distance to the antenna.

It is also important to ensure that no metal or sharp objects are placed on the pancake coil. This can damage the coil and thereby lead to malfunctions of the device. If you use glass on the flat coil (e.g. ampoules of sample liquid), you should avoid leaded glass which could also shift the coil resonance.



Figure 5:
*Inner view of the
transmission tower*

8. Equipment

A battery adapter is actually not necessary. It can be delivered by request but without batteries. There are 4 Mignon batteries of 1.2 volts each required. The batteries and a suitable recharger are available in any electronics store.

The connection from the transmitter to the receiver is made via the two 4 mm long banana jacks and the 2 m long cable (5). Longer cables are available but not recommended. In the case of spa hotels, where several chairs need more space between the towers to be placed next to each other, are 10 m cable length not uncommon.

A handle component is also not included. If the physician finds an increased lack of energy in his patient, for example due to cancer, so many of the physicians recommend to the patient to take the laboratory cable (5) into the hand. They claim that if the energy balance could be restored, they can only begin with their customary treatment methods.

Touching the insulated cable is technically equivalent to the electrically insulated handle that is held in the hand. Apparently, it helps the subjects to connect stronger with the scalar wave field. This positive effect was tested in 2001 at a conference of the University of Berne and could be confirmed by almost all users since then.

Who wants to test such a thing, connects the isolated handle via a short cable with the long cable (5) to the receiver. Handle and short cable can be ordered separately. Possibly even competing products can be used as long as they are isolated.

The two towers should have a minimum distance of one meter to each other. If the connecting cable contacts a metallic object, this can cause a resonance shift. Figure 6 shows a typical treatment place.

To avoid interactions with other people in the room, it is recommended to place the treatment place in a separate room.



Figure 6: A possible treatment place with the SWG.

9. The benefit of the music transmission

A low frequency source (e.g. line signal of a CD or MP3 player) with a standardized output signal of $0.7 V_{\text{rms}}$ is tested first with the 3.5 mm jack socket (20) which is marked on the activ box of the transmitter tower. We turn the half of the volume control button (19) and when we are satisfied with the volume, we pull the jack plug out and put it into the appropriate socket (7) on the receiver panel. Please make sure that the jack plug is completely plugged into the socket. It clicks into place.

The audio signal is modulated onto the received fundamental wave as soon as the switch (8) is switched (2). The music should be heard again at the speaker in the transmitter tower to control the transmitted audiofrequency signals. Perhaps the frequency (adjust) should be slightly corrected.

A quality deterioration of the sound source is expected in any case.

On the one hand the test speaker do not know stereo mode and on the other hand the quality of high fidelity is unable to achieve with a superluminal transmitted signal. This is also not our purpose.

The music transmission expands the possibilities of the SWD to two modes of operation:

- The subjective acoustic adjustment of the resonance requires an optimization of the sound.
- In this configuration of the SWD, the (inaudible) spa or music therapy is possible.

The music (with therapeutic effect), for instance, in a spa area should be made audible with a stereo system. Since the transmitted scalar signal is rather annoying than helpful, it is possible to connect a pair of headphones via the socket (21) and turn the speakers off at the same time. Or the active speaker is switched off completely after the the configuration of the volume control. The modulator in the receiver tower still works and continues to transmit the inaudible music because it draws the power from the received scalar wave.

10. The operation and the finding of the self-resonance

The configuration of the scalar wave is broadly similar like the SWT. This applies to the distinction of the transverse wave as well as for the search of the self-resonance. To ensure that no point is forgotten, all steps are again listed particular here.

Plug in the power unit and switch on the generator (3) with the red button.
 Select the MHz range with [$<$], [$<$], [OK]. Disable the ($-32dB$) button.
 Turn the *Amplitude* completely to the right until it stops (maximum amplitude).
 Turn the frequency button (*adjust*) to the far right (8 MHz) position.
 Switch to "Permanent" (14) → The LEDs (11) shine on the transmitter.
 Bring "offset" in the center position until both LEDs (11) are equally strong.
 Turn the frequency button (*adjust*) to the left to decrease the frequency.
 Locate the point at which the LEDs on the receiver (9) are brightest.
 Search the point where the LEDs on the transmitter remain barely dark.
 Possibly, slightly reduce the amplitude. Stop the continuous operation with (13).
 Preset the treatment time (15) and start the treatment with (12).

The resonance point is found when the LEDs (9) of the receiver shine on the maximum and the LEDs of the transmitter (11) remain barely dark.

Physically interpreted, the phase shift of 90° between the electric and the magnetic field or between the current and the voltage can be observed on the LEDs. This characterizes the scalar wave field as it is known from the near field.

An angle of 0° would be expected with the electromagnetic wave. Such a resonance point is also adjustable for smaller frequencies except that both pairs of the LEDs light up and no detectable desired biological or medicinal effect occurs.

11. Operation with the timer

As already mentioned, the carrier wave is switched off with the stop button (13). The desired operation time is selected with the buttons of the preset time (15). The timer is started with the preset time by pressing the button (12).

At the two-digit 7-segment display (16) can be read the remaining time until the unit automatically switches to standby again. During the time runs out, the point lights up every second.

The process can be interrupted with an early press of the stop button (13). The time counter is reset and starts when you press the timer button (12) from the front again.

Hints about the work surface on the top of the receiver tower have been given. The information for a safety operation of the SWT remain also here with the SWD without any restriction.

The resonance of the scalar wave is always selected as a default. Various possibilities are offered for users who are happy to try out new things. From a technical perspective, we recommend the variant 2 and 3 without exception. In doing so, we are guided by the electromagnetic environmental compatibility. It should be remembered that primarily users should get a chance to speak in this present documentation and they report about diverse experimental setups which should be described now.

V.

Experimental setups of the SWD

1. Operation without receiver unit

Under the default setting, the receiver's LEDs are on. The emitter's are off. If we unplug the connection cable, the situation reverses. If a subject (the term "subject" encompasses plants or other biological entities) touches the connection cable, the emitter's LEDs once again go out. This is to be understood as an indication that the subject functions as a receiver, at least partially replacing the technical receiver and absorbing scalar waves. Anyway, the LEDs indicate that the emitter circuit is under load whereby its voltage consequently drops below the threshold voltage of the LEDs.

Some physicians report that if biological information is placed on the emitter's flat coil, this information gets to the subject or biological receiver both by the carrier wave as well as scalar waves.

This mode of operation reminiscent of some bioresonance devices is not recommended, however. Also of concern is the increasing commercial availability of scalar wave devices working in similar ways, partly with extreme power ratings (especially in the US), generating immense stray fields irradiating anyone within the vicinity.

The corresponding energy transmission of scalar waves is occasionally being welcomed by some experts in case of diagnosed "energy deficit". We will not comment on this any further.

During experiments at a congress at Bern University, participants voluntarily performed stress tests. The limit at which stress symptoms first manifested as measured with a Prognos device was at 4 minutes of exposure. This limit should not be exceeded, neither when touching the ground connection nor when using an isolated handle. As this method is not recommended, such a handle is not included with the set and was of course not part of the CE certification process.

2. Operation with receiver unit

Starting with the default settings, the connection cable is not unplugged this time. The resonant circuit consisting of emitter and receiver is closed, meaning that all fields emitted by the emitter are being collected by the receiver. The correct initial settings thus prevent the emergence of stray fields. This is a fundamental distinction between our system and other commercially available scalar wave devices, some of which even rely on our research while ignoring our extensive experience.

In regards to the carrier wave, there exists resonance between the units. If an informant, like a vial of a homeopathic agent or a certain nosode, is placed on the receiver's Tesla coil, the carrier wave is being modulated on one end.

Technically, this process can be explained by the Tesla coil, as part of an air transformer, being surrounded by a limited stray field in which the informant is situated. The superimposition of the biological scalar wave information is not measurable due to its infinitesimal amplitude, yet obviously still biologically effective.

In any case, the resonance condition is no longer satisfied for this part of the information. Thus, the fields generated by the receiver no longer return to the emitter, but instead stray around in space until a suitable resonator, such as a plant, an animal, a human, or any other life form shows up. In this case, the information flows to it.

Interestingly, experienced therapists report that the receiving entities are somehow able to control this, so that reception is only established when needed and requested, which is why there have never been any harmful effects observed in this mode of operation. The therapists say that the subject, or rather *each cell, only takes what it currently needs*.

The field strength of scalar waves, including their modulated form, does not decrease with distance, our experiments show. However, the probability of entering resonance does. Therefore, the subject usually sits on a chair between both units. This way, he is closer to the source than anyone else in the vicinity.

3. Wellness or therapy with scalar waves

We are utterly amazed by some of the ideas our customers come up with. A Swiss physician improved the indoor climate in her waiting room using a SWD, resulting in the increased well-being of her patients. She has even been notified of something not being in order when having forgotten to turn the device on before.

In the spa area of a renowned wellness hotel on the Baltic Sea, four recliners have been installed in between the scalar wave units. Now, the exalted hotelier reports, the guests are returning over and over again. Obviously, they enjoy resting and relaxing there. (The following picture is from the brochure and website of the hotel).



In this setup, the informant vial is situated below the coil, not accessible from outside the unit.

In both cases, inaudible musical transmissions were added, expected to result in further improvement of the therapeutic results despite being imperceptible. Mozart or other therapeutic music is being played, if desired also in the common, audible way through conventional speakers of a sound system.

4. Optically verifiable resonant coupling

In an atmosphere like this, one can remain for hours, the spa visitors say. Physicians however have less time. Therapy needs to happen quickly. This might be the reason why in a practice in California, the steel frame of a leather chair was connected conductively to the receiver's ground connector.

Others let subjects touch the connection cable or use an isolated handle, so that generally speaking, the biological system finds itself in a bypass circuit in regards to the technical receiver unit. The tighter the coupling, the less the receiver's LEDs glow or even stop glowing entirely eventually. The subject has been capacitively linked into the scalar wave transmission, indicating a resonant coupling.

By the way, the SWG is the only bioresonance device allowing for a visual verification of the subject's or patient's desired bioresonant condition.

However, the tighter the coupling, the more of the carrier wave's energy is injected. Thus, the physician or therapist needs to decide just how much exposure is desirable. Scalar waves commonly contradict the basic principle of:

„more is better“.

Conversely

„less is more“.

This mantra is reminiscent of the principles of information transmission in homeopathy. Water as information carrier is simply being replaced by scalar waves. In this context, experiments allowing for physical proof of homeopathic theory become conceivable.

One advantage is the galvanic connection between emitter and receiver and further the capacitive connection to the biological system. It guarantees that the scalar waves stay on target, thus preventing uncontrolled stray radiation. This benefits the repeatability of the experiments.

Another advantage is the diminishment of e-smog pollution.

5. Remote transmission with scalar waves

Once again, the default settings of the SWD are the starting point.

The subject has no fixed coupling to the SWD oscillating in its natural resonant state. Some physicians simply place the subject between emitter and receiver and imagine a loose field coupling to him. Others believe the subject's location was irrelevant and that modulating the carrier wave with valid information was the only thing of importance.

To improve the coupling with subject, they put a vial containing some of the subject's body fluids on the receiver's coil in addition to the therapeutic informator. By “writing” the subject's address on the informator package, they're attempting to transmit the information of another nosode on the coil over a greater distance. The subject-specific code is supposed to aid with the location of the desired destination.

In experiments featuring radio-based information transmission like this, it is often difficult to prove causal relationships, complicating the physical interpretation of the actual results. Doubtlessly, one cannot dismiss such properties of a wave (or else we wouldn't be able to transmit TV programs).

This mode of operation is also reminiscent of some spectacular experiments by the Russian space program (Radionics) and after all, physical proof of phenomena such as telepathy might become a reality in this way. However, as mentioned already, causality needs to be verified, which isn't always easy.

With some luck, the SWD allows for interesting experiments with exciting results. For example, Dr. Rothdach, a physician from Munich, has reported the transmission of toxic information to ordinary drinking water using the SWD and scalar waves (s. Documentation 1, chapter VIII 3, German edition). This could be interpreted as proof for the validity of homeopathy.

6. Modulation with music

Again, the receiver unit is plugged in under the default settings (scalar wave transmission). The modulation capacity is provided by the receiver unit (13) via its 3.5mm jack, the line-in input. It allows for the connection of signal sources such as tape decks, CD players, MP3 players, etc.

If the SWD is running with its frequency setting for scalar waves, the integrity of the transmitted signal can be verified by the active speaker in the emitter (1). The transmission is mono only.

Of course, the integrated speaker or a plugged-in headphone are not really suitable for acoustic therapy. They are merely useful for testing scalar wave resonance and can be disabled or unplugged after successful calibration.

If the music should be audible in addition to its silent scalar wave transmission, it is recommended to use the (stereo) source signal directly to drive a quality audio system or headphone.

As effectiveness depends on various resonance conditions, it can not be guaranteed. Employing the SWD for the purpose of music therapy lies within the domain of wellness.

We will now turn our attention towards the fascinating experiments that have been performed with this device and will partly rely on video recordings from past expert conferences.