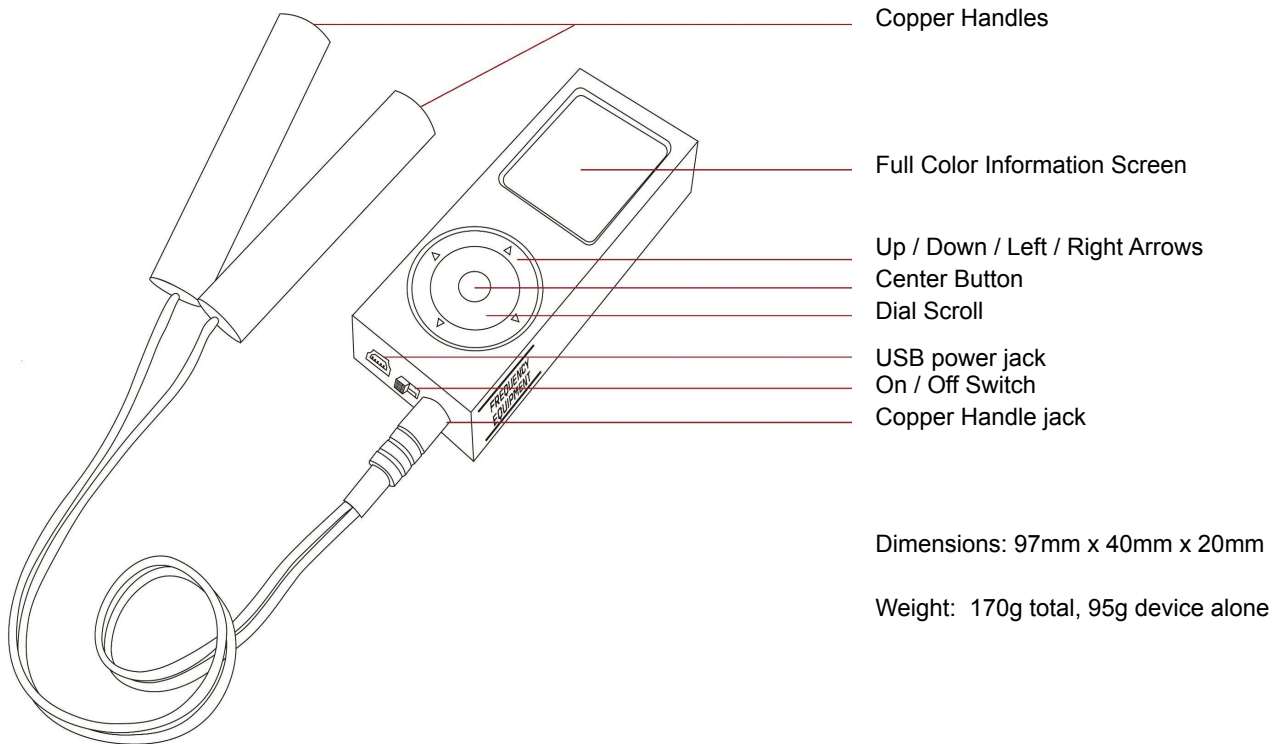


FREQUENCY EQUIPMENT



- **Battery:**

Charge the unit with the included high-power EU-style adapter for 4 hours for full battery strength, good enough for half a dozen 30-minute frequency sets. The unit can be used while plugged in, but won't charge. Battery life bar will fall as charge is used until the screen goes dark – or even sometimes appears to have frozen, with the controls going unresponsive. It's not broken — just plug in to charge.

- **Maintenance:**

Maintain the luster of the copper handles regularly. As copper tarnishes from natural oils on the hands and oxygen in the air, that impacts their conductivity in the frequency experiments. To polish, squeeze a quarter lemon into a dish, add an equal amount of any kitchen vinegar, add some salt crystals, stir briskly with a fork. Unplug the handles from the device then dunk a clean rag into the mixture, using that to polish the copper, wiping it clean after and making sure no salt is left behind in the tops or bottoms of the handle. The whole project will take less than a minute and improves the conductivity remarkably.

- **Operating**

Operating the device begins with turning the switch on and pressing the center button of the dial — if it's charged, the screen will light up. The device has three screens accessible by pressing the right and left arrows on the wheel, allowing you to leaf through those pages. Rotating the wheel brings you up and down the page and pressing the center button makes the selection.

- **First Screen**

The first screen is a list of 3,600 Rife and Clark frequency sets based on experiments from a hundred years ago that researchers have added to in creating this public library of frequencies. Each frequency set is labeled with a bacteria, parasite or otherwise, and the list is alphabetized. Scrolling up and down with the wheel can take you through each one, but pressing the up or down arrow will advance the cursor by a full letter. The frequency set is made up of ten numbers which researchers set to include the specific frequencies that match the bioresonant frequencies emitted by the bacteria, plus harmonic frequencies, like the musical notes of a chord, that also impact resonance. The entire premise of these experiments is that, like an opera singer whose high note can shatter a wine glass, it's possible to make a bacteria cell wall explode by matching its vibration with a frequency emitted by the machine.

- **3 Minutes x 10 Frequencies x Every 3 Days**

The original researchers found that three minutes of exposure to an individual square wave frequency does substantial damage to the bacteria, and then waiting for another three days for the injured cells to slightly recover before performing the experiment again was the most effective timing. How the experiment works is to identify the 10 frequency set required, press the center button to activate the machine, then hold the copper handles in each hand, either in the fingertips or in the palms. On your skin, avoid any areas of flaking, cut or dryness on the fingers or hand as the device will surely deliver a shock as the current races to enter the skin. Avoid distractions: putting down one handle to check your cell phone or adjust other electronics, likely will not, but could get you shocked. (The best way to pass the time is to close your eyes and meditate, watch a 30-minute TV show or read a folded over magazine.) If you need to stop, press the center button. By dialing left or right while the frequencies are being emitted, you can also move through the components of the set or start in the middle if your last attempt was interrupted. Drink water before and after. What researchers found was that a successful experiment killed bacteria whose detritus then floods the bloodstream and is expelled through the body, but all that can knock you out briefly, suddenly feeling sleepy is the most common. For that reason, many users perform the experiment before bed, assuming the hand positions are comfortable enough; if the reaction kicks in, you just fall asleep. After the frequency set is complete, the device stops and will power off. Ideally, you can experiment for 30 minutes every 3 days, repeat from 3 to 10 times in a month.

- **Screen Two**

Screen two allows you to enter up to 80 custom frequencies, from 1 Hz, or cycles per second, to 999,999 Hz. Besides trying to supplement the 3,600 frequency sets already included, some users have found other experiments to conduct here, namely adding the Solfeggio frequencies — also known as the harmonic tones from the monks of the Gregorian chants. Other frequencies identified in antiquity, including Egypt and at Stonehenge or in music have also been experimented with using this feature. To set these, use the dial scroll to select a spot, 1-80. Press the up arrow — it will create a red line above and below each digit. Use the left and right arrows to progress up and down the number. Then use the dial scroll to advance each digit. Once complete, use the down arrow to return to the selector function. Once you press the center button, the frequency — even if set at 000000 — will be generated and sent to the handles. (A frequency many users like to experiment with is 8 Hz, Schumann's Frequency, the frequency of the Earth, or close to it, recorded at 7.83 Hz— they report feeling grounded to reality after experimenting with it. Try its harmonic, 783 Hz.)

- **Screen Three**

Screen three has three settings for the device. Procedure time, or the interval of one frequency charge of the 10 in a set, is usually set at 3 minutes, but can be set to more or less time. When the red bar is over the category, use the up or down arrow to modify the value. Scrolling with the dial down is for Stand By time, or the time after which the device automatically powers off— 30 seconds is usually enough. Backlight diverts energy that would be used to generate the frequency to power the screen; everyone has their preference, but 40% is usually enough to see and waste as little energy as possible.