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Radiesthetics as an important tool for physical experiments Part 2: Practical examples – simple experiments which anyone can perform

Simple experiments which anyone can perform

Conventional physics recognises only those phenomena which are visible or measurable. However, radiaesthetically gifted persons are endowed with especially keen senses whose range extends beyond normal visibility and measurability. These capabilities of observation may be useful for achieving a better and extended understanding of nature.

- With comparatively little effort and expense, one can test and extend one's own sensitivity.
- With many such experiments, one can vary a parameter in very much the same way as with conventional physical experiments. What effects does it exert on the observed structure(s)?
- The experiments are designed in such a way that one can perform them with ordinary household or garden devices and equipment.
- Various accessories are available at low cost from the non-foods sections of supermarkets, hardware stores, electronics shops, or from mail-order houses. For most of these experiments, it may be assumed that no standard solution exists: The structures under observation are three-dimensional and perhaps also time-dependent. Consequently, every investigator should be curious and unbiased in his quest for new discoveries. One should not be disappointed if others find or have found different structures, or if they are convinced that they alone are right.
- A few of the experiments are well suited for being performed jointly with others (for instance, with children and teenagers). Some can be performed out-of-doors on large-scale objects; for instance, one can search for springs or long-distance pipelines. For this purpose, visible evidence may be present in the field, whereas other objects are only perceptible.

In the following, fifty different experiments are described in tabular form. Further information can be derived from reports on the experiments performed by the author and his co-workers. Indications or questions refer to perceptible effects, such as sensory experiences, intensities, as well as the number or geometry and shape of structures.

The topics include the following:

- flowing water, water-supply pipelines and electric power-supply cables,
- light bundles,
- objects with "flows",
- deformations, and
- underground cavities.

Figure 01: Thin hose for water (6 mm) with shut-off or throttle valve (gardening department, hardware store, building supplies)

Figure 02: Flowmeter with garden hose and adapter for reducing to a thinner hose

Flowing water, water-supply pipelines and electric power-supply cables

Much research has hitherto been performed, and much has been written on the topic of underground aquifers. [1]

The associated, perceptible structures are highly complex. Some portions of these structures can be described as stripes parallel to the underground aquifer. Specialists say that the depth of the flowing water can be determined from the spacing of the stripes, if the investigator has the necessary experience (Bischof rule). Information on the quantity and properties of the water is presumably available, too, but this information is evidently not accessible to dowsers without sufficient experience. Perhaps these dowsers have the impression that someone has described to them a cat in a bag in the dark. A remote-controlled miniature drilling rig equipped with a video camera and appropriate well-logging devices would be ideal for the purpose, but unfortunately such a machine is not yet available. Consequently, one must resort to other approaches, and experiments must still be performed at the surface for the time being.

If one has a garden with a hose for sprinkling, one can begin with the first steps right there. If the cost of tap water is decisive, and if the expected duration of the experiments is long, a hose of small diameter (6 mm) should be employed for sprinkling the garden (figure 01). For the intensity of the perceptible structures associated with flowing water, a high flow velocity (flow rate) is more important than a large throughput volume. Even a hose with an inside diameter of 1 mm is suited for these experiments. The use of a small flow meter is recommended (figure 02). The effect of the flow rate can thus be investigated, and any discussion concerning excessive (tap-water) cost of the experiments can thus be avoided. As an alternative, the emerging water can be simply collected in a graduated vessel, and the elapsed time can be determined with a stop watch.

1) /Polivka 2014/
wasser-ader.htm physik-neu-002.htm

Figure 03: Nearly straight routing of hose for water; wasser-ader.htm#kapitel-02

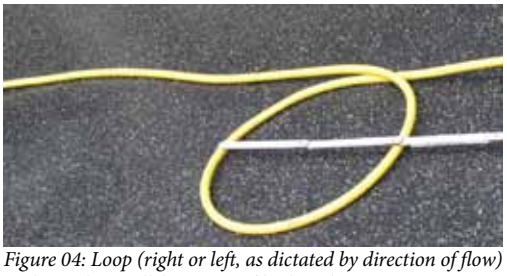

Figure 04: Loop (right or left, as dictated by direction of flow) with nearly parallel crossing of both ends; physik-neu-002.htm

Figure 05: Crossing at right angles at different heights, bridge construction; wasser-ader.htm#kapitel-02

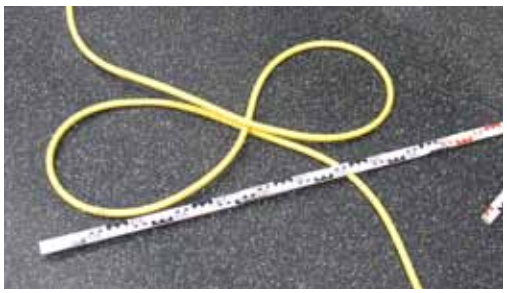

Figure 06: Multiple crossing with two loops with different senses of rotation; physik-neu-002.htm

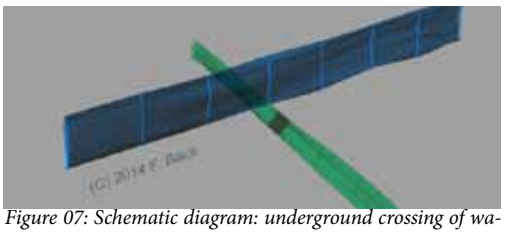

Figure 07: Schematic diagram: underground crossing of water-bearing fissures, askew; „Wasserkreuzung“ wasser-ader.htm

Water-01: (figure 03)
Position the hose in a straight line. Walk along the hose in the direction of flow and in the opposite direction. Is there any perceptible difference between the two directions?

Water-02: (figure 03)
Walk parallel with the hose (02a) or perpendicular to the hose (02b) over an extended distance.
Is there any perceptible difference between a high and a low flow rate? How far do the structures extend laterally in case (02b)? How many are present? Are they arranged symmetrically with respect to the hose? Do they feel homogeneous with respect to intensity and "taste", for instance?

Water-03: (figure 04)
Place the hose with a clockwise and a counterclockwise loop in succession with a 90-degree angle of intersection (03a) or nearly parallel (03b). What does one feel with the different directions of rotation when one stands in or beside one of the loops? Up to which height do the <structures extend? (A ladder is necessary for this purpose.)

Water-04: (figure 05)
Construct a loop with a larger radius and a holding device which allows the crossing distance to be increased.

Water-05: (figures 04 and 06)
Three hoses cross one another in the form of a figure eight (figure 02).

Water-06: (figure 08 and figure 09)
Two open jets of water [2] with different heights cross one another in a manner similar to that of aquifers (Abb. 07).

Water-07: (figure 10)
Hang a hose in a horizontal position at an accessible height (06a). What does one find under the hose? Now hang the hose vertically (06b) and walk around the hose: In how many sectors are the structures subdivided? Are they stationary or in motion?

2) bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-03-03

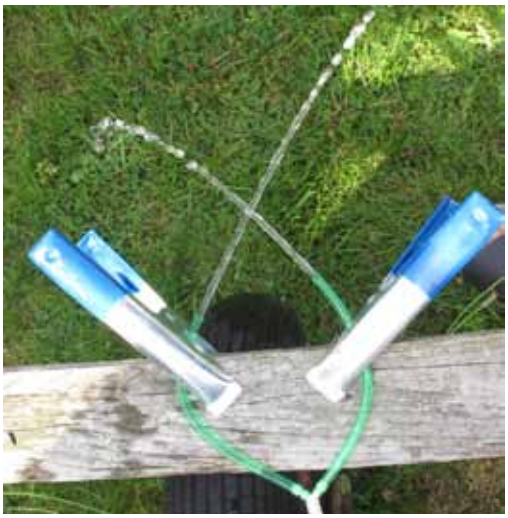

Figure 08 and figure 09: Two jets of water crossing askew: Air is entrained by the jets of water. At the crossing point, vortices are formed, not only in the air;
bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-03-03

Water-08: (figure 10)
Practical applications out-of-doors, structures over an aquifer in the garden

Water-09: (figure 11 and figure 12)
Practical applications include Boy- and Girl-Scout activities, detection of traces in unknown terrain, and tracing of a water-supply pipeline under a street. One should search for a metal valve cover in a street (over a gate valve) and then look for the next valve cover, since this indicates the probable course of a pipeline. The location of such a gate valve is often indicated by a blue sign or identifying plaque. [3] In the case of larger pipelines, the pipe diameter is also indicated.
If one can already see the next valve cover at the very start, the task may initially appear to be

3) kanaldeckel.htm

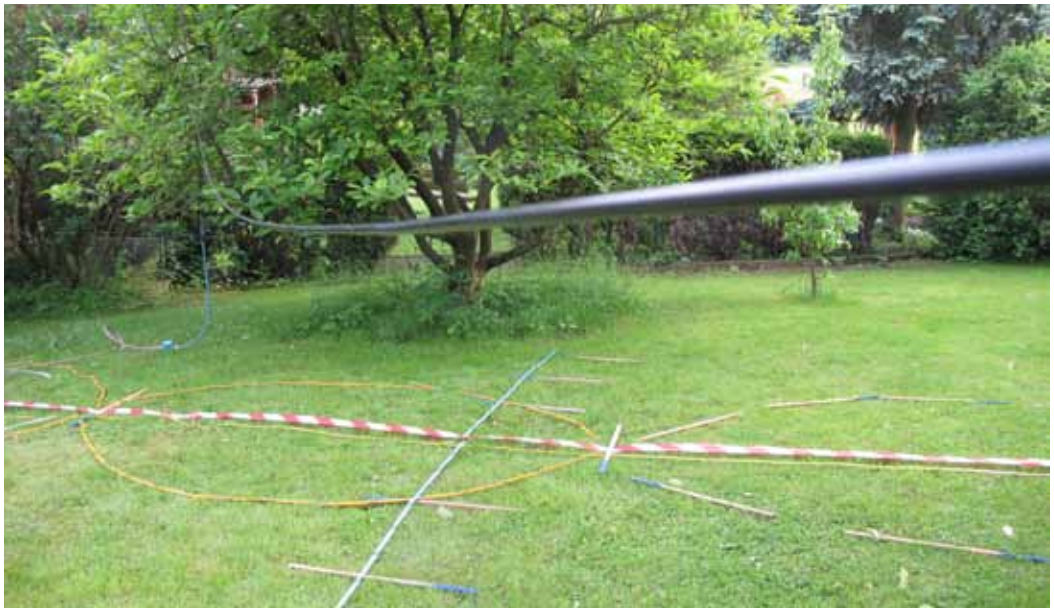

Figure 10: A thin water hose is hung between two trees. One can also investigate structures beside and under the hose. On the lawn, the course of an underground aquifer is indicated by a red and white ribbon. A few individual details of the associated structure are indicated by the coloured marks. wasser-ader.htm

Figure 11: This iron cap indicates the position of a gate valve. In which direction does the water flow through the pipeline? kanaldeckel.htm

Figure 12: The direction of flow in this long-distance water pipeline with a diameter of 900 mm is clearly marked for easy visibility. The next post is located on the left within the range of sight in the background. This is a good opportunity for investigating the perceptible properties of a pipeline and for training purposes.

quite simple. However, precisely the knowledge of the probable pipeline location is useful for training of one's proficiency in detection and tracing. If such a "test course" is situated along the way to one's place of work, one can test the status of one's own ability daily. After all, the perceptible intensity is not constant. Environmental effects are important, too. The task becomes more challenging if curves, side streets, or intersections are present. Sewage and rain water drains in large concrete, stoneware, or plastic pipes are also well suited for use as training objects. These drains can be easily recognised from the large manhole covers in the streets. If the cover is lifted with the use of a special tool (this may be permissible on some private premises), the depth of the drain can be measured.

Local-grid or long-distance gas pipelines are indicated by yellow signs or identifying plaques (figure 13). These pipelines are also easy to follow. As in the case of water-supply pipelines, the direction of flow can likewise be determined. For testing, one should walk along the pipeline in the direction of flow and then in the opposite direction.

Tracing of major water-supply pipelines is an ideal leisure-time activity and is also well suited for practicing with children (figure 12).
A water tower or storage tank may be present in one's city or town. Perhaps an underground water reservoir is located at an elevated site in the area. Where are the pipelines which lead to and from these reservoirs? Long-distance water-supply pipelines are also ideal objects for outdoor activities. This task is especially challenging if one follows the pipeline all the way to its source and then traces (in the up-hill direction) the underground aquifer or spring from which the water actually originates. In the case of water-supply pipelines, one can check one's results by consulting the local public utilities company. For the underground aquifers, however, one is usually left to one's own resources, or one can discuss the matter with other enthusiasts. The use of a GPS receiver is ideal for this purpose, since the positions thus

Figure 13: Indication of cisterns with water for extinguishing fires, gate valves (S) for a water pipeline, 80 mm (blue), and a gas pipeline, 90 mm (yellow): The numbers indicate the distance in metres in two directions. kanaldeckel.htm

Figure 14: From this substation at the edge of Zellerfeld, electric power is supplied at 20 kV by buried cable. Each of the four individual cables is a bundle consisting of three red cables. stromkabel.htm

Figure 15: A thin water hose is wound as a coil on a sewer pipe. kuehlwasser-vier-05.htm

Figure 16: Shrink-fit hose is thermoplastic and contracts somewhat upon heating (shrinkage). This hose is well suited for experiments with flowing water.

determined can be recorded and compared with aerial photographs or topographic maps. Examples include the investigation of historical water-supply pipelines, perhaps even with encouragement or reward in the form of discovered objects along the way. [4]
Electric power-supply cables are also possible objects for such a search. However, the location and multiplicity of cables under the streets are often very confusing. Consequently, underground cables near a small substation (figure 14) or a high-tension transmission line are often easier to find and follow. [5]
For an objective discussion of the question whether underground power cables or high-tension transmission lines provide the better solution for the energy revolution, information on the spatial extent of perceptible effects is also necessary. The author's own observations on the two-conductor Baltic Sea cable near Travemünde indicate a range of several hundred metres. [6]

Water-10: (figure 15)
Special structural shape: coil
Which perceptible properties are exhibited by a coil of plastic hose? [7]

Water-11: (figure 17)
Special structural shape: thin hose (shrink-fit tubing from the electrical supply department of a building-supply store, electronics shop, or mail-order house (figure 16), hose mounted on an appropriate support in the living room
How far does the structure extend spatially?

Water-12: (figure 18)
Water flows through an object with an opening, for instance, a DVD, plastic hose, or key ring.
For the preceding and following experiments with shrink-fit tubing, a small pressure vessel is useful. Pressure vessels of this kind are available from the gardening department of building-supply stores for spraying plants (figure 19).

4) leitung-hirschler-teich.htm werk-tanne.htm wasserleitung-clausthal.htm wasser-ader.htm wasserleitung-alt-zellerfeld.htm abzucht.htm
5) stromkabel.htm
6) priwall.htm
7) kuehlwasser-vier-05.htm

Figure 17: A thin shrink-fit hose is placed on an appropriate support. These experiments are suited for indoor activities.

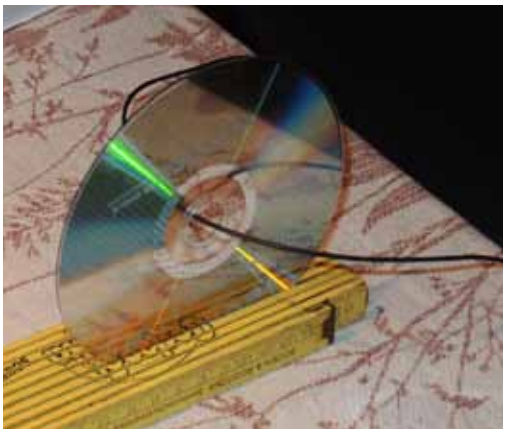

Figure 18: Water flows through a shrink-fit hose which passes through the hole in a DVD.

Figure 19: The spray bottle is available from the gardening department.

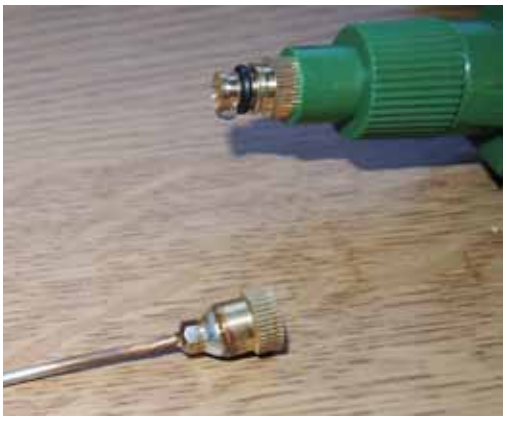

Figure 20: The nozzle of the spray bottle has been modified.

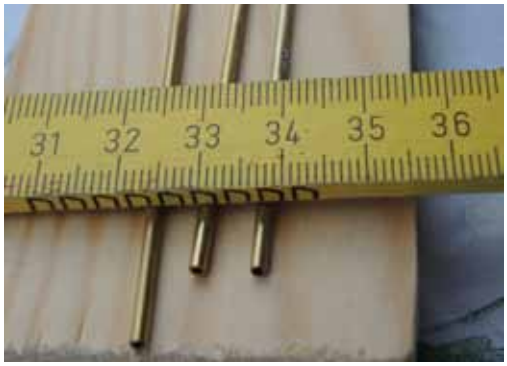

Figure 21: The small-diameter brass pipe is available from a building-supply store (diameter of bore: 1 mm).

Figure 22: A black water hose is placed under sand bags, whose purpose is to simulate ground strata with an adjustable cover.

The threaded cap of the nozzle is made of brass and is removable. After some predrilling, a matching piece of metal pipe with a diameter of 2 mm is inserted and soft-soldered in place (figure 20 and figure 21).

Water-13: (figure 22)
Water flows through a hose under sacks filled with sand (same as that for the children's sand box). How does the perceptible pattern change with the addition or removal of one or more sacks?

Water-14: (figure 23)
Flowing water in combination with electronics and electromagnetic waves [8]
One places a thin hose (shrink-fit tubing or a thin metal pipe with an inside diameter of 1 to 2 mm) beside a cordless telephone (DECT). Four conditions are now possible. The associated properties are perceptibly observable and distinguishable.
1. Water shut off, telephone switched off
2. Water flowing, telephone switched off
3. Water shut off, telephone connected*
4. Water flowing, telephone connected*

*The cordless telephone transmits continuously. (For this purpose, switch the telephone on and call a subscriber.)

Water-15: (figure 24)
For avoiding the dependence on the electronic components present in the telephone, the experiment can be altered appropriately. For this purpose, water can be allowed to flow through a metal pipe (brass, diameter: 2 mm, hardware store or hobby shop) from a pressurised vessel. A weak alternating electric current is then conducted through the flowing water. This current can be drawn from the earphone jack of a dictaphone, notebook, smartphone, etc. and is of the order one milliampere at an average volume setting (figure 24).
As the water flows and the "music" plays, one can test the effect of the components "music" and water, both separately and in combination. Special effects can be observed if the "music" includes frequencies in the same range as the human brain frequencies.
Several examples of sounds are available for the test.
Calculated sinusoidal audio signals of five minutes' duration are available for the left and right channels (stereo) with five sections, each consisting of 30 seconds tone and a 30 s interval.
The signal source can be coupled to the metal pipe in several different ways. A jack plug and a Cinch(R) cable are connected to the metal pipe. (Either the left or right channel is employed; the other is not employed.).
Two wires (doorbell or hook-up wire) are employed for the connection: One wire is connected to the inner Cinch contact and one point of the metal pipe; the other wire is connected to the outer Cinch contact and to another point of the metal pipe. (The

8) /Balck 2014/ elektrosmog.htm

Figure 23: DECT, cordless telephone and a thin jet of water elektrosmog.htm

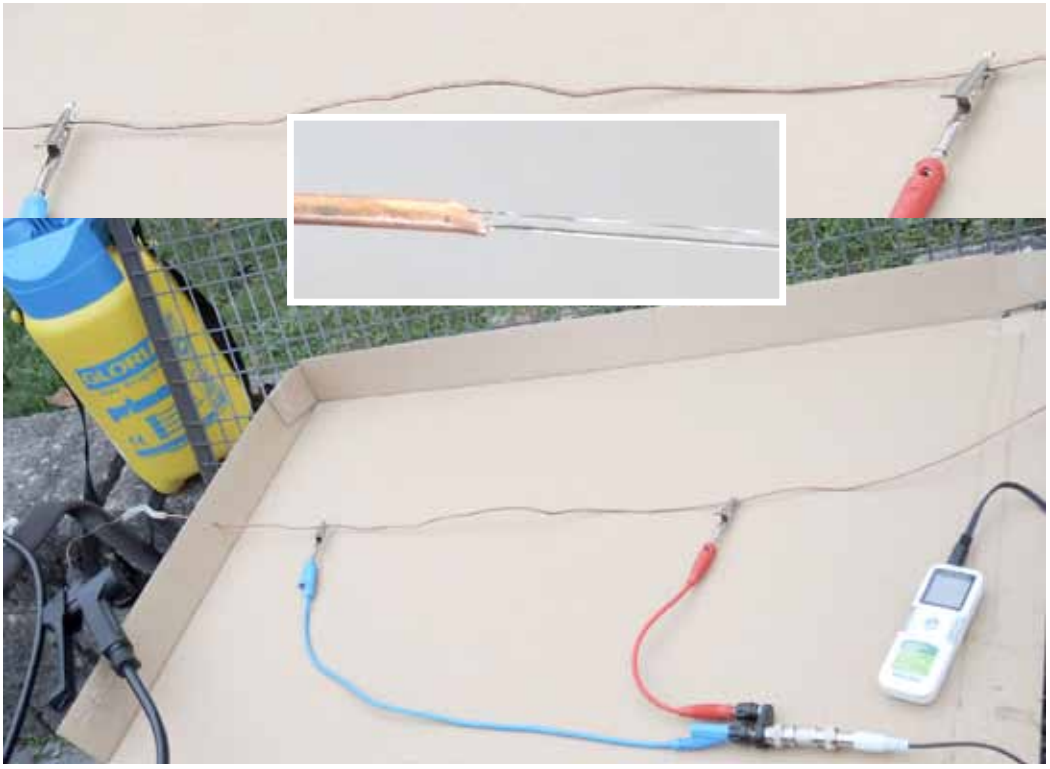

Figure 24: Water flows from the yellow pressure tank through a small-diameter metal pipe. The pipe is electrically connected to the output of a dictaphone by means of the two test clamps. If music files are played here, a small alternating current flows through the metal pipe.

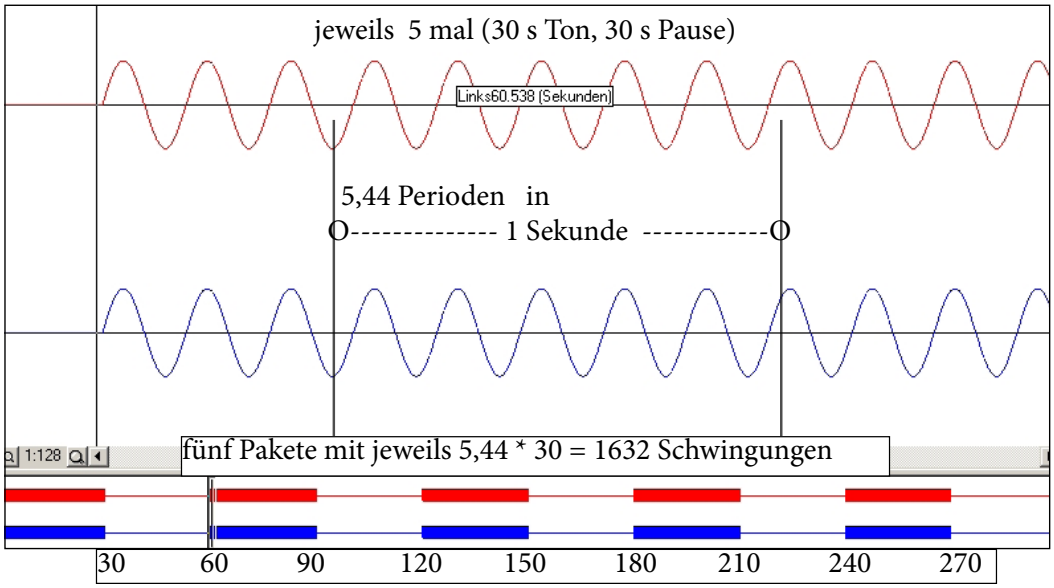

Figure 25: This "music" file can be "played" on the thin water pipe: five packets each 30 s sound and 30 s pause, at 5.44 Hz; program: Creative WaveStudio 6.01, (Freeware); above: section (3 seconds), below: 300 seconds total time,
file: dvt_b035-5-44hz-mit-pausen.mp3

conductors can be joined by soldering, with the use of test or alligator clamps, or even by pressing together with a clothes pin.)
A more convenient connection with the use of adapter plugs is shown on the photograph.
In figure 25, the variation of the signal is plotted as a function of the time. The initial three-second range is plotted in the upper window, and the full five-minute range is plotted in the lower window (Freeware Programm Creative WaveStudio 6.01). The cursor moves with the signal during play-back, and the beginning of the intervals is thus clearly visible. Other available programs also indicate the volume during play-back. Tones with 1.33 Hz, 5.44 Hz, and 8.33 Hz are available as MP3 files. [9]
What is perceived with water and "music" separately and in combination? How far does the effect extend spatially? What is the effect of the different frequencies?

Light bundles

Light-01: (figure 26)
A laser pointer is aimed at a water-filled object (such as a water-filled balloon prepared as a "water bomb"). It is first aimed centrally through the middle of the object, and then somewhat to the left (tangentially), and then to the right. What perceptible changes occur? The same experiment can also be performed with a cylindrical water glass. Is there any difference between the states before and after aiming of the pointer at the object? Does any sustained change occur? [10]

Light-02: (figure 27)
The laser pointer is aimed tangentially at a hard-boiled egg. What is the appearance of the structures beside and above the egg? Are any polarisation properties observed, clockwise or counterclockwise?

Light-03: (figure 28)
When the sun is shining, a light bundle can be generated with the planar side of a shaving

9) dvt_b037-1-33hz-mit-pausen.mp3
dvt_b035-5-44hz-mit-pausen.mp3
dvt_b036-8-33hz-mit-pausen.mp3
10) bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-06-01

Figure 26: With the use of a laser pointer and water-filled balloons, the laser beam can be directed toward the water either centrally or tangentially. Yellow: The laser beam is directed toward the right-hand edge. Red: The laser beam is directed toward the left-hand edge.
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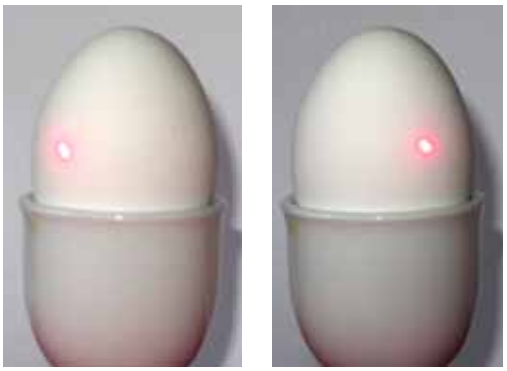


Figure 27: The laser beam is directed eccentrically toward a hard-boiled chicken egg with the laser pointer, once to the left, once to the right. bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-06-01

mirror. The mirror is first positioned in such a way that a horizontal light bundle is generated. What structures are observed around the light bundle? Are these structures stationary or in motion?

Light-04: (figure 28)
With an additional mirror, two light bundles can be caused to cross in the same plane. [11]
For better alignment and also for observation, auxiliary lines can be defined, for instance, with the use of metre sticks. Bright surfaces in the background are also useful. As seen from above, the crossing zone has four sectors.
How do the structures in the respective sectors differ from one another? Are there any similarities with the mutually crossing jets of water (figure 08)?

11) bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-05-02

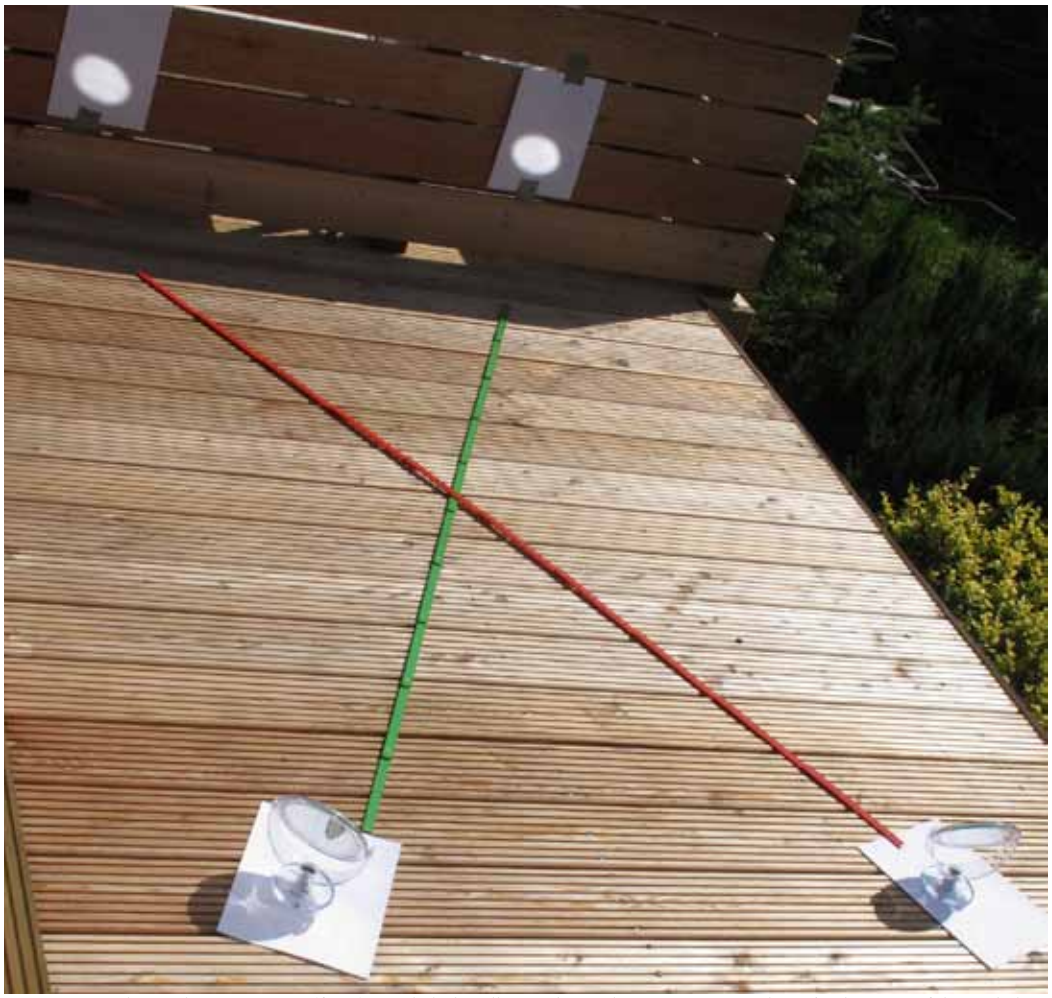


Figure 28: With two shaving mirrors (front), two light bundles can be made to cross one another. The direction of the sunlight is indicated by the shadow. The paper surfaces in the dark background indicate the behaviour of the light bundles.
bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-05-02

Light-05:
The experiment with the crossed light beams can also be repeated with two flashlights (incandescent lamps or LED) as well as with laser pointers.

Objects with "flows"

In the case of a candle, flowing motion is visible to anyone (for instance, the motion of smoke or warm air), whereas the "flows" associated with many objects are "visible" or perceptible only to a few persons. Reichenbach [12] has described observations on test persons who have "seen" something near magnets after an

Figure 29: A candle and a disc-shaped ring magnet

12) /Reichenbach 1850/ reichenbach.htm

extended period in complete darkness. Some persons can perceive these “flows” as well as the structures associated with the light bundles with their hands.

Flow-01: (figure 29)
Which structures can be found near a lighted candle?
How far do the structures extend spatially and outward?
In the case of a tea light, the search should begin from the outside at a distance of about five metres. How far do the structures extend upward and downward?
For this purpose, the tea light should be placed on the floor in the cellar, for instance, and the search should begin on the ground floor directly over the tea light. Do the structures penetrate a concrete floor?
Are the structures present in full size immediately after ignition, or do they grow as the tea light continues to burn?

Flow-02: (figure 30)
A magnet has a north pole and a south pole. How far do the structures extend spatially on one end and on the other end of the magnet? How far do they extend laterally?

Figure 30: This magnet is part of a toy. A small neodymium magnet is present at each end of this plastic component.

Figure 31: Each magnet has been pasted to the end of a metre stick for easier manipulation. Thus, the magnets can also be more easily forced into a position with like poles together.

Figure 32: A flashlight cell is combined with a magnet. Be certain to separate these components after this experiment!

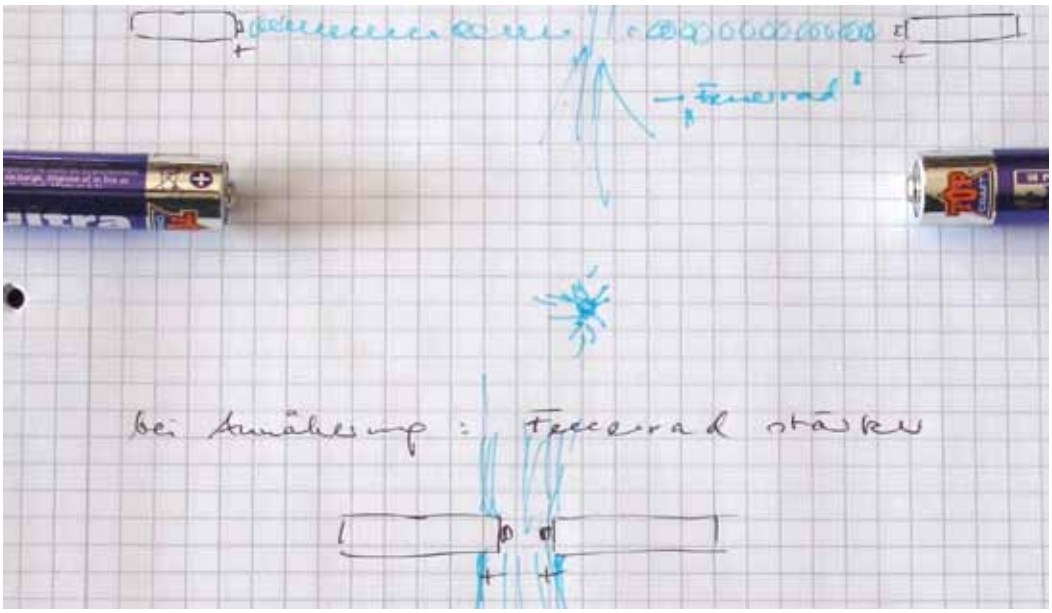


Figure 33: Two flashlight cells are placed with like poles or opposite poles together. A few of the perceptible structures are indicated in the sketch. physik-neu-008.htm#physik-neu-08-2

Flow-03: (figure 31)
What changes are observed if two or more magnets are joined end-to-end (N-S N-S)? For positioning like poles against one another (N-S S-N), some force must be exerted, or an auxiliary construction must be employed.

Flow-04: (figure 32)
A magnet and an ordinary 1.5 V flashlight cell are brought together. The steel of the cell housing is magnetic.
Which structures are observed with each of the four possible combinations? These combinations include: positive pole with the north pole, positive pole with the south pole, etc.
How do the structures vary or behave with time? Be certain to separate these elements from one another immediately after these experiments.

Flow-05: (figure 33)
Two flashlight cells are placed together with similar or opposite poles in contact. What is the appearance of the structures now? [13]

Flow-06:
How do the structures change if the cell is completely discharged? Compare a full (1.5 V) flashlight cell with a completely discharged cell (about 1 V). [14]

Flow-07: (figures 34, 35, and 36)
If a 12-volt battery is employed, the structures are considerably larger. Connecting several batteries of this kind in series increases the size of the structures further. [15]

Flow-08: (figure 37)
What is the appearance of the structure

13) physik-neu-008.htm#physik-neu-08-2
14) batterien.htm
15) physik-neu-008.htm#physik-neu-08-2
batterien.htm

*Figure 34: This 12 volt A23 battery consists of eight button cells connected in series (8 * 1.5 V = 12 V). batterien.htm*

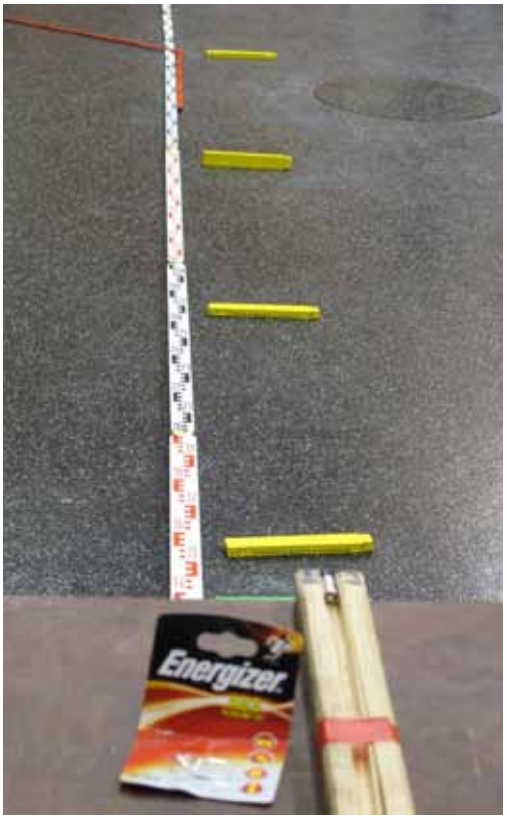
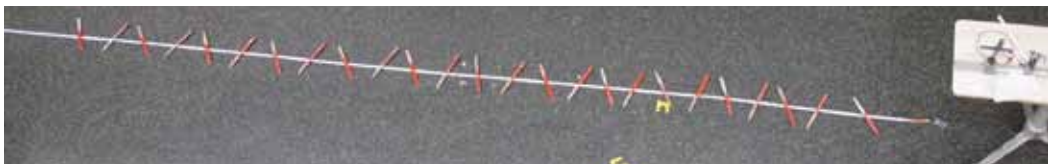


Figure 35: The A23 battery is lying on a table. Elements of the associated structure are arranged in the background.

Figure 36: View from above: The battery is situated on the right on the table. The structure marked with tent pegs is many metres in length.
kuehlwasser-achtzehn-08.htm#kapitel-08



produced by a disc magnet? Compare with the structure produced by the bar magnet illustrated in figure 30.

Flow-09: (figure 38)
(09a) Candle and disc magnet; (09b) lighted candle and disc magnet:
What happens if the structures produced by the magnet and the candle overlap?
How do the structures vary or behave with time? (For avoiding a possible health hazard, this assembly should be maintained only for a brief period.)

Flow-10: (figure 39)
A laser pointer is directed toward a flashlight cell.
What kind of structure is generated by the laser pointer? What new structures result from the combination?

Flow-11:
An LED flashlight is directed toward a flashlight cell or a bar magnet for several seconds. For this purpose, the light beam is moved to-and-fro several times.
What is the subsequent appearance of the structures?
For returning the flashlight cell to its original condition, it must be briefly subjected to a load. For this purpose, the current which flows between two moist fingers is sufficient. A magnet can be restored to its original condition by a brief contact with a piece of iron.

Flow-12: (figure 40)
This experiment should be performed at a location without wind.
With the use of a fan, air is drawn in at the left end of the pipe and blown out at the right end. [16] The slowly rotating fan generates a current of air with a spatial extent of a few decimetres.
After switching the fan on, a perceptible structure is established. This structure is many metres in size and continues to grow in the course of time. What is the appearance of this

16) eenergiesparlampe-gewendelt.htm#kapitel-06
kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-01-03

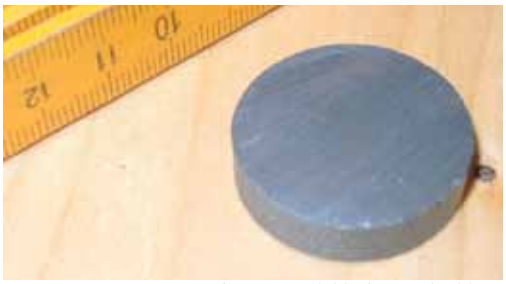


Figure 37: Disc magnet (ferrite, available from a building-supply store)

Figure 38: A candle is burning at some distance over a permanent magnet. This experiment should be performed only briefly!

Figure 39: Flashlight cell and laser pointer

Figure 40: A small computer fan is installed in a thick cardboard mailing tube and blows air through the tube. Instead of the usual operating voltage of 12 V, it is supplied with only 4.5 V from three 1.5 V flashlight cells.
eenergiesparlampe-gewendelt.htm#kapitel-06
kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-01-03

Figure 41: Stem from a dandelion

Figure 42: A carrot is cut longitudinally into four sections, and the tips are cut off. kuehlwasser-neunzehn.htm

Figure 43: Two asparagus shoots are lying with the tips beside one another.

Figure 44: Two quarter sections of the carrot are lying in a row.

Figure 45: The stem of a tulip has been cut into two halves. The direction of growth is easily recognisable.

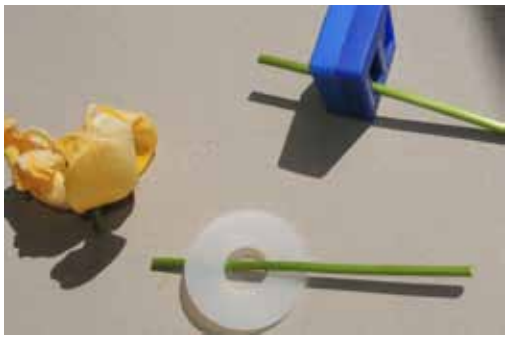


Figure 46: The perceptible structures are several decimetres in size. What happens if the plant stem is pulled through an aperture only a few centimetres in size?

Figure 47: A "magnetiser-demagnetiser" or "degausser" is available at about 4 Euro from an electronics supplier. With the use of this device, the perceptible structures associated with a plant section can be varied. This device is normally employed for magnetising or demagnetising tools, such as screwdrivers.

structure? The structure can be traced, and a few positions can be committed to protocol with the use of a GPS receiver.

Flow-13: (figures 41 to 45)
Several plant stems, portions of a carrot, or asparagus shoots are required for the following experiments. The stems or shoots have a natural direction of growth. For the initial experiments, the direction of growth should be indicated with a coloured marker, unless it is already obvious from the shape of the objects. [17]
How far does the structure extend at the pointed end, and how far at the other end toward the roots? During these experiments, the object (and only this object) must be rotated through 180 degrees at the respective location. This measure is necessary for excluding spurious effects, such as the geographical direction or the position of the observer's hands. Working in parallel with the north-south direction may prove to be useful. Do the structures differ?

Flow-14: (figures 43 to 45)
Two objects are moved toward one another and then away from one another. At which maximal distance are the structures in mutual contact? With sufficient experience, it may be possible to also consider an unknown object, such as a wooden schaschlik spit, and then to determine its direction of growth. A wooden block which has been split into several pieces is also useful for this purpose.

Flow-15: (figure 46)
If a plant stem is moved through an opening which is smaller than the perceptible structures produced by the stem, changes occur in these structures. Furthermore, the perceptible properties of the object with the opening also change. In this context, many different experimental combinations are possible:
"Virgin" as well as altered objects can be inserted with the tip or root end first.

Flow-16: (figure 48)
This experiment can be performed with various

17) kuehlwasser-neunzehn.htm

Figure 48: Galvanised steel washers, rubber sealing rings, silicone sealing rings (small parts, available from building-supply stores)

Figure 49: M6 threaded rods, galvanised steel, available from building-supply stores

Figure 50: A package of hack-saw blades

Figure 51: The hack-saw blade is pulled through a ferrite ring magnet.

Figure 52: The insulation has been stripped from two copper wires (cross-sectional area: 10 mm², available from building-supply stores). The wires have been provided with two parallel colour stripes in the longitudinal direction by means of felt markers. Subsequently, one end was firmly held in a vise, and the other end was clamped in the chuck of a battery-operated power turn-screw. After many revolutions of the turn-screw (one wire twisted to the right, and the other to the left), this pattern has resulted. The material is now strongly cold-worked.
kabel-eigenschaft.htm
kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-02-03

objects which have holes. Plant stems are well suited for this purpose.
Does the material of these objects affect the quality of the perceptible structures generated by the plant stem?

Flow-17: (figure 49)
Two threaded rods of galvanised iron are employed for this experiment. Find the direction of rolling or drawing.

Flow-18: (figure 50)
A package of hacksaw blades is employed for this experiment. The blue coating on the edge of the blades indicates that they have been induction-hardened. A direction is indicated by the toothing. Does this direction correspond to the direction of rolling?

Figure 53: Above: Two copper wires (cross-sectional area: 1.5 mm²) have been twisted with the vise and power turn-screw. They have been soft-soldered at the ends. The material is highly deformed. Below: After the same treatment, the wires have subsequently been soft-annealed in a flame. (The surfaces of the wires are tarnished.)

Figure 54: The twisted copper wire has been wound around the neck of a wine bottle. If a flashlight cell or a permanent magnet moves along its longitudinal axis (for instance, by allowing it to fall through the coil), the perceptible properties of this coil vary.
kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-02-03

Figure 55: An uninsulated copper wire has been wound into a coil. Oil chalk is present in the interior of this coil.

Figure 56: A thin copper pipe has been cold-deformed to a spiral. If water flows through this spiral, perceptible structures are generated. The properties of these structures depend on the direction of flow of the water, the direction in which the copper pipe was drawn, and the sense of rotation of the spiral. bbewegte-materie.htm#kapitel-08-02

Figure 57: Aluminium sheet, bent in the cold condition

Figure 58: A brass pipe has been sawn into two sections. After the sawing process, the pipe has expanded diametrically. Evidently, mechanical stress was still present in the pipe, as a result of the drawing process during manufacture.
strom-sehen-011.htm#kapitel-11

Flow-19: (figure 51)
In the classical sense, a piece of iron can be magnetised by passage through a ring magnet. The direction of magnetisation depends on the polarity of the magnet.
How do the perceptible structures behave before and after the passage?

Additional structures during or after deformation

Deformation-01: (figure 52)
A copper wire is twisted several times about its longitudinal axis. [18]
How do the structures appear during or after counterclockwise and clockwise twisting?

Deformation-02: (figure 53)
Two copper wires are twisted together about their longitudinal axis. A further pair is subsequently annealed with a gas flame (brazing torch, charcoal grille).

Deformation-03: (figure 54)
A bundle consisting of two twisted copper wires is wound around a round (cylindrical) object (such as a wine bottle). [19] If a bar magnet or a flashlight cell passes through this coil along the longitudinal axis, the structures associated with the coil are altered. The direction of motion and the polarity of the flashlight cell or magnet also affect the result. Repetition of a motion several times likewise affects the structures.
What happens if a coil treated in this manner is rinsed under running water and dried?
Immersion in a full glass of water also alters the structures. How do the properties of the water in the glass change?

Deformation-04: (figure 55)
An object (such as oil chalk) is moved into a

18) kabel-eigenschaft.htm
kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-02-03
19) kuehlwasser-zwanzig.htm#kapitel-02-03

Figure 59: A helical spring is mounted in an adjustable holder which allows variation of the length. The tensile force is thus adjustable.

coil of bare copper wire. How do the structures appear with and without this object?

Deformation-05: (figure 56)
Several coils of soft copper tubing are wound in such a manner that the direction of pull is permanently marked at the respective end (for instance, by filing a notch). Coils are wound as left- and right-hand screws.
If water is now allowed to flow through such a coil, several versions are possible: counterclockwise and clockwise; flow of water in the direction of winding, or in the opposite direction.
Which structures result from the various versions?

Deformation-06: (figure 57)
An aluminium sheet is slightly bent. What is the condition of the structures before and after bending? What change is observed after annealing?

Deformation-07: (figure 58)
A section of drawn metal pipe is cut into two halves in the longitudinal direction. The pipe section opens, if it was previously still under stress as a result of the drawing process. If the pipe is cut once more, two similar halves are obtained.
One of the halves is finely sanded and polished. The other half is annealed and then polished. How do the structures change during or after these various operations?

Deformation-08: (figure 59)
A helical spring is placed on a wooden support and is held in position on both ends with a wire or thread. The spring can thus be subjected to an adjustable stress. How do the structures change with increasing stress?

Cavity

Cavity-01: (figures 60 and 61)
Mine-drainage galleries extend horizontally and usually terminate at a slope. [20] These galleries are well suited for training one's skills in tracing underground cavities. One can

Figure 60: This drainage gallery from the mining era extends horizontally. marie.htm

Figure 61: The drainage gallery emerges on a slope. The altitude of the terrain over this cavity increases slightly.

20) marie.htm granetalsperre.htm hornburg.htm

Figure 62: Large cavities, for instance, subway tunnels, are present in many cities. The position of the installations is easily visible. Railway tunnels, as well as simple underpasses or passage-ways under streets, can also be recognised from the associated perceptible structures.

Figure 63: Relicts from the past in Germany include escape tunnels on Bernauerstraße in Berlin. Several, but not all of these tunnels are marked with metal plates. This area is especially well suited for observation and training. Some identifying marks co-incide exactly with the structures; others do not. *zellerfeld.htm*

begin with a small coverage, for instance, the area where the entrance is still visible, and then proceed to locations at a larger distance from the gallery. However, these galleries are usually not the only underground features present in mining regions. Veins of ore, further galleries, as well as faults may be present, and these features likewise possess perceptible structures. [21]

Cavity-02: (figure 62)
For further training, more recently constructed tunnels and underpasses are also well suited. Subway and railway tunnels, as well as road underpasses, [22] are relatively easy to reach and are ideally suited for experiments. The new rapid transit lines of German Railways with their numerous tunnels are well documented

21) geologie-001.htm geologie-002.htm geologie-003.htm geologie-004.htm
22) zellerfeld.htm tiefgarage.htm

Figure 64: The River Rhume is located at the southern edge of the Harz Mountains. This river emerges from a spring pit near Rhumspringe. The water originates in a karst region in the direction of Osterode and Herzberg, as determined by investigations with the use of labelling dyes as tracers. This area offers many opportunities for fresh-air exploration of the terrain together with others. One can thus test and train one's own perceptive abilities on flowing water and underground cavities. The white identifying marks have been determined by remote viewing. The illustration has not been referred to geographical north! Rhumequelle: N51 35 23.5 E10 18 35.6 fernmutung.htm remote-viewing.htm orte.htm#rhumequelle

in the open-railway map [23] and therefore constitute an excellent goal for leisure-time activities.

Cavity-03: (figure 63)
A Mauermuseum (Berlin Wall Museum) is located on Bernauer Straße in Berlin. The locations of a few escape tunnels between the former East and West Berlin are indicated by iron plaques in a meadow area there. [24] This terrain is also well suited for training, especially since not all tunnels are marked. In a series of markings, the perceptible structures exhibit a lateral deviation by several decimetres.

Cavity-04: (figure 64)
In karst regions, large brooks or even rivers emerge from collapse sinks and spring pits.
Over long periods of geological history, water has dissolved rock material and transported it elsewhere. As a result, extensive caves are often present in these areas. Both the flowing water and the caves are ideal objects for leisure-time activities.

23) http://www.openrailwaymap.org/
24) zellerfeld.htm

Conclusion

In the preceding sections, various simple experiments are described.

These experiments offer a wide range of possibilities for training one's own perceptive capabilities. Some simple tasks are described, but some very difficult tasks are also presented. These tasks demand extensive experience and absolute, intensive concentration on the object under investigation.

For this purpose, one requires either an environment which is only weakly structured, or reference points which indicate the form or shape of the structures to be sought. Experiments in which only one single parameter is varied may be quite helpful in this respect. Examples include such questions as:

- "What is the outside diameter of the structure?"
- "Is the structure subdivided?"
- "How does the structure vary with time?"

Observers who are capable of "seeing" enjoy a few advantages in this respect, since they can recognise the effects immediately after a change in a parameter.

It may also prove useful to perform experiments together with other observers, even though these observers will not always discover the same forms or structures. On the other hand, agreement may be reached on some aspects, and this feature confirms one's consciousness of - and confidence in - one's own abilities.

A critical survey of the numerous experimental protocols posted by the author on the Internet may prove useful in this context.

If one consistently and repeatedly finds similar structures in the course of highly diversified experiments, this result may indicate hitherto uninvestigated natural relationships.

The experiments are intended to pose a challenge to every radiaesthete and to encourage him to employ his divining rod not only for house investigations. For a musician, playing of scales is a part of his regular training, even though he does not normally play them during a concert.

No physical explanation is yet available for radiaesthetically perceptible structures.

Unification of "subtle-matter" relationships with conventional present-day physics and the search for a consistent explanation of nature constitute a major challenge, which cannot be met without the help of radiaesthetics.

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Literature

The links given in the above pages are still to be completed with the prefix
http://www.biosensor-physik.de/biosensor/

e.g. „example.htm“ it is:
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