# Experimental Life-Energy Field Meter Model LM3

http://www.orgonelab.org/cgi-bin/shop.pl/page=ylemeter.htm

Have you ever wondered what it is about living things that distinguishes them from non-living matter? Evidence from many sources today demonstrates that living creatures emanate an energy field or life-force; in fact, all matter and substance, whether living or not, contains some quantity of this force, which is not electromagnetic in nature, and cannot be easily detected by conventional methods. In the 1940s, the scientist Wilhelm Reich developed an orgone (life-energy) field meter, using high-voltage induction coils to excite a large detector plate, and was able to show the existence and quantity of life-energy charge in people, plants and various objects. Our new Experimental Life-Energy Field Meter uses a similar principle, but with modern solid-state circuitry and much lower voltages which eliminate the need for bulky induction coils as used in Reich's original apparatus.

The Life Energy Field Meter detects energy fields which enter through a special Vacuum Tube Electrode, or other electrodes plugged in at the rear of the instrument. By moving people or objects towards or away from the various electrodes (ie, your hand), one can get a sense for the extent and strength of their energy fields. By setting the meter in a fixed location, and setting people or objects near to it at a set distance, one can develop a quantitative sense for the relative strength of the energy field, or note variations in the readings over time. Comparisons between one person or object, and another, are also possible.

The instrument has five different scales of sensitivity (x1, x10, x100, x1K, x10K) through a range selector switch, with both fine and coarse controls for calibrating the meter to zero prior to making readings. The instrument can easily pick up human energy fields, from the hand, torso, head and other body parts, at distances of up to two feet using the exchangeable Vacuum Tube Electrode or Small Plate Electrode, or up to six feet with an optional large metal plate, which can also be used to measure the field strength of the body or of larger objects. Liquid samples and smaller objects such as fruits, foodstuffs and soil samples, may also be measured for their life-energy charge or field strength by placing them directly upon the included Small Plate Electrode, or by use of appropriate containers for liquids (see the Accessory items, below). At the most sensitive scales, the meter will pick up background charge of the atmosphere, the fluctuations in which can be output to a data recording devices through a provided output jack.

The Experimental Life-Energy Field Meter meter works along entirely new principles quite different from any other measuring device currently on the market. Is entirely different from ordinary "EM-field" meters. It is not responsive to electromagnetic fields, nor to static magnetic or electrostatic fields. An electrostatically-charged plastic comb or wand, for example, will show no reactions to the Life Energy Field Meter, other than what would occur from the same plastic comb or wand without the electrostatic charge. This is quite different from the usual voltmeter, which reacts strongly to electrostatic fields. Likewise, no greater readings will be developed between an ordinary piece of metal, or the same piece of metal stronly magnetized. The Life Energy Field Meter responds only to the presence of living organisms, and also more weakly to liquid water, and to moisture-bearing and metal-containing materials which as Reich demonstrated, are strong absorbers and reflectors of atmospheric orgone energy. The Life Energy Field Meter will, for example, respond strongly to the field from a nearby orgone energy blanket, or orgone accumulator, with a general indication of the relative strength of charge -- however, much research is needed before we can be too declarative, beyond these general statements. Consequently we consider it an experimental device.

This is a first-generation research instrument, for the life-energy enthusiast, scientific experimenter or clinician interested in bio-field phenomenon.

Experimental Life-Energy Field Meter

* Field strength indicated by analog meter in relative units, 0 - 100%.
* Detects body fields at up to 2 foot distance with provided Vacuum Tube Electrode.
* Detects body fields at up to 6 foot distance with large metal plate Electrode (not included but instructions provided)
* Sensitivity selector switch, five different ranges: x1, x10, x100, x1K, x10K.
* Fine and coarse zeroing calibration dials.
* Table-top instrument with easy-to-read analog meter face.
* Ideal for experiments and demonstrations.
* Instrument base has 1/4" threaded hole for standard tripod mounting.
* Operates via external DC power supply (included) suitable for North American 110 volt power systems.
* Can be operated from a 12 Volt battery for remote applications (not included, see below)
* Optional accessory kit available (see below).
* New Electrodes under development (ie, for liquid measurements).

Demonstrate and Measure: The strength of the human body field, the energy content of foods, water and soils, the vitality of plants, etc.

Experimental Life Energy Field Meter Model LM3, With Vacuum Tube Electrode, Small Plate Electrode, and 12 Volt DC Power Supply. Price: $299.00

Optional Large Plate Electrode. Flexible composite aluminum foil and plastic electrode, measuring 15" x 20", ideal for measurements of human body fields when the subject stands on the plate. Other large objects such as plants, fish, animals and larger water samples can also be conveniently measured. The Life Energy Meter's sensitivity to energy fields is greatly increased when this plate is used. Plugs into the rear of the Life Energy Meter. Water resistant, easily cleaned. Price: $39.00

Accessory Labware Kit for Life Energy Field Meter. To assist in making measurements of liquids, soil samples, and other small objects. Includes: * Ten 50 mL (1/4 oz) polypropylene beakers w/"dripless" spout, acid resistant, may be washed or steam autoclaved and reused. Graduated markings in mL and oz. * Ten glass test tubes with black phenolic screw caps, 13mm x 100mm, holding 10 mL when filled. Tube and cap may be washed or autoclaved and reused. * Plastic support (empty drilled 35mm film canister) for glass test tubes, to stand the tubes upright on the Small Plate Electrode. Price: $19.95

Note: Empty 35mm film canisters make excellent receptacles for holding quantities of liquid or solid materials on the Small Plate Collector, and are usually available for free from local camera and film-developing stores.

Credit for 12 Volt DC Power Supply. The Life Energy Meter does not have internal batteries and therefore requires an external 12 volt DC power supply. The meter is provided with an external power supply transformer that plugs into the wall and converts standard North American 110 Volt 60-cycle line current into 12 volts DC. However, this transformer will not work in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America where the powerline current is 220 volt 50-cycle AC. Those overseas customers will have to separately purchase a 12 Volt DC power supply in their home country, adapted to their different wall plugs. These are usually easy to obtain in hardware or electronics stores. For those customers, we offer an $8 credit if they wish to NOT obtain the provided power supply. Click here to obtain that credit and we will ship the Meter without the power supply. Credit: $8.00

(Forthcoming accessory items, under development but not yet available or included - check back later on):

* New Hybrid Electrode for Liquid Measurements, for use with LM-III model. * Whole-Body Scanner, to register changes in human energy field from head to toe (requires a computer data recording system).

Life Energy Field Meter with Vacuum Tube Electrode mounted on camera tripod.

Life Energy Field Meter with Small Plate Electrode mounted on wood platform, as used to measure field strength of liquid samples, or of the hand, fruits and vegetables, or other objects. (Glassware not included.)

Click here for some preliminary experimental reports on use of the Life Energy Meter.

**Warranty:** All our meters and devices are warranted against defects of materials and workmanship, excluding abuse or misuse or breakage of parts by the purchaser, for a period of one year from the date of purchase. We will either repair or replace the meter with one of equal quality. We additionally provide a 30-day return policy, although the Accessory Labware Kit is not refundable after opening and use. Neither Natural Energy Works nor the manufacturer are responsible for any claims arising from the loss of use of the meter in the event of malfunction, nor from misuse of this device, as for medical diagnosis. If you have a health problem, consult your health-care practitioner. This is an experimental device. Click here for our full Warranty and Returns Policy.

Background and Description:

In 1947, Wilhelm Reich, MD published The Cancer Biopathy, detailing his research in visualizing and applying orgone energy. In this work, he described a device which he called the Orgone Energy Field Meter, which responded to living things as they were brought close to the device. The Life Energy Field Meter, developed by an electronics engineer with decades of experience in life-energy research, is based on the same principle as Reich's device and has been made into a small table-top unit.

This device is useful for many experimental applications in the scientific and health-research fields because of its sensitivity and dynamic range. Two scales are provided, one for weaker life fields and one for stronger fields. The x1 range is intended for measuring relative comparisons of living, organic and inorganic samples from humans and animals to plants and solutions. The user can then zoom in to make accurate measurements using the x10 and x100 ranges. The zero point is continuously adjustable to allow both relative percent and +/- readings, making comparisons between different samples. The x1K range allows for the detection of very weak or distant fields with stability. The x10K range is intended for monitoring the aethereal fluctuations in the surrounding space of the sensor.

The meter is provided with a Vacuum Tube sensor which is inserted into the top probe receptical on the rear face of the unit. (The lower receptical on the LM3 is not used with the provided electrodes, only for the special liquid-measurement probe, which currently is under development.) A 2 sq inch "Small Plate" electrode mounted on a wood plate is for objects and sample measurements, and is included with each meter. A 2 sq foot "Large Plate" is also available as an optional accessory, for measuring larger objects or the entire human body, or for extending the distance by which detection can be made. Objects may be placed directly on the Large or Small Plates for comparison measurements. Human fields will be detected up to 2 ft using the provided Vacuum Tube or Small Plate Electrodes, and up to 6 ft using the Large Plate accessory. A selector switch on the rear face of the unit should be

placed in the "tube" position for the Vacuum Tube sensor and Small Plate, or to the "plate" position for the optional Large Plate. The middle position of the selector switch (LM3 only) is for future electrodes under development, such as the liquid probe. Experimenters may construct their own unique electrode configurations using a standard banana plug adapter. Please note that sensitivity of the device is proportional to plate area. Plate areas substantially different from those listed above, and which use too large a wire diameter, may fall out of the useful range of the device.

There are no standards for the measurement of life fields, and so the device is calibrated in percent units of full scale. A few of the possible experimental applications of this unique device are:

- basic demonstration of animal and plant life-energy fields
- measurement of the general overall vitality of an individual
- analysis of food product for relative energetic content
- study of plants and prediction of nutrient requirements
- comparison of energy field strengths of liquid solutions
- scientific research into life-processes
- testing of alternate energy devices for unconventional energy fields
- experimentation with orgone accumulators and blankets

The Life Energy Field Meter contains a very weak high-frequency (10kHz), low-voltage source (~25 V at 1 microamp) which is coupled unipolarly through an AC current sensor to the probe. The probe emits a weak "displacement current" field into the surrounding space. The more that this energy field is absorbed, the higher is the reading on the meter. Reich discovered that this absorption is stronger in living things than in non-living things. Water and metal also yield high readings, and this may also be an expression of the free (not chemically-bound) life-energy charge in the substance. Many tests have revealed that his meter is insensitive to electromagnetic, magnetic, nuclear and electrostatic fields. Please note that the energy from the probe is harmless, very weak and insensible. Direct contact with the skin will not cause any unpleasant sensations.

**Operating Instructions**

Place the unit on a flat surface and connect the provided external DC power source to the front power port of the device (any 12 volt DC power source will do, so long as it has a good earth-ground). The provided external power supply will work in North America and other nations using a 120 volt 60-cycle power line voltage; customers in Europe and other countries using 220 volts will have to supply their own external DC power source, or use a step-down transformer to reduce the voltage -- DO NOT connect the provided power supply directly into a 220 volt system, and be certain the polarities are correct. The warranty is automatically voided if an inappropriate power supply of the wrong voltage or polarity is used. Attach the electrode to the top probe connector on the rear face of the device. Ensure that the toggle switch next to the probe is set for the Vacuum Tube or Small Plate Electrode, or for the Large Plate. Rotate the range selector switch on the front face of the meter to the "x1" position. Adjust the coarse zero control until the meter needle rests just above "0" on the meter scale (see the "zeroing" instructions below). The fine zero control may be used to make smaller adjustments. Touch the tube with the hand and observe the needle deflection. To increase the sensitivity and sensing distance, simply switch to the next highest range and re-adjust the zero controls to place the needle in the desired starting position. To measure small differences between subjects, use the x10 or x100 ranges and measure identical parts of the body (hand, back, stomach) at identical fixed distances, with similar amounts of clothing (or bare skin), being sure to allow the instrument about 10 minutes to warm up, and also being sure to re-zero the unit between measurements. Or, observe a subject at a given distance and adjust the unit to midscale (50%), then change subjects with those settings and note the difference.

For accurate measurements, and for use of the x100, x1K and x10K ranges, it is essential that the unit "warm up" for at least 10 minutes and preferably a half hour. In the first few minutes of operation, the readings will continuously increase on the highest ranges until it reaches equilibrium. Thereafter, temperature changes around the sensor may cause the plate to increase or decrease in surface area due to thermal expansion associated with all materials. These changes in plate area will be observable on the highest ranges. In order to prevent this, make accurate measurements under stable temperature conditions.

When adjusting the controls, your body field may influence the readings. Make adjustments touching only the knobs and not the instrument case, and then remove your hands to see where the needle rests. At higher sensitivities, zeroing becomes more difficult as your hand carries such a strong charge. A pencil or other wood rod is then handy for turning the zero knobs.

The instrument may be mounted upon any standard camera tripod or similar handle with a 1/4" screw thread. Keep the lead wires from the power supply and recorder output away from the test or recording subjects, as they may influence the reading.

The Life Energy Field Meter is calibrated to accept external metal plate detectors of two sizes: A "Small Plate" (comes with the meter) measuring 1.5" x 1.5", for a surface area of 2.25 sq inches, may be used in the "Small" setting. A "Large Plate" (available as an optional accessory) measuring 1' x 2', or 1.4' x 1.4' square, for a surface area of 2 sq foot may be used in the "Large" setting.

The meter will typically deflect 70% on the x1 range when the flattened hand is in contact with the tube sensor from the rear. Small solutions and plants will deflect approximately 10% on the x1 range and may be better observed on the x10 range. The hand and body may be detected over 18" distant on the x100 and x1K ranges. The Large Plate sensor will extend this range up to 6' distance. The local orgone atmospheric field will cause fluctuations which will be visible on the x1K and x10K ranges, in the VLF spectrum at less than 10 cycles per second. The recorder output is best employed to track these fluctuations, in addition to making more precise recordings of subject data. The recorder jack outputs a voltage signal of 0 - 1 Volt DC, calibrated to the analog meter display.

**For Portable Use, In the Field**

The Life Energy Meter can be used at remote locations, but only with a 12 volt DC power supply of sufficient mass to provide a proper grounding. A 12 volt battery pack or "gell cell" can be used if the negative pole is also well-grounded to a thick copper wire or spike which is pushed into the ground to stabilize the readings. If a car battery is used, their may be enough plate area in the battery so that an earth-ground will not be needed. Be 100% sure of the polarity supplied as use of this method will void the warranty if you make an error and "zap" the instrument.

**Experimental Notes**

The new Experimental Life-Energy Field Meter uses a solid-state high-frequency oscillator working at very low currents, instead of a bulky induction coil as found in Reich's original design. However, it functions similar to Reich's original meter except that it has various sensitivity selections, allowing a greater discrimination between field strengths of different objects and people. It responds with a reading to the nearby presence of conductors, in accordance with classical physics expectations, but not in any straightforward or easily-explicable manner.

**Our preliminary testing has suggested the following:**

Conductivity alone does not appear to be centrally important, and one cannot draw any straightforward relationships between the conductivity or mass of one metal object versus another -- variations in geometry will allow a lighter weight of metal of one shape to yield a higher reading than a heavier weight of metal of another shape. Insulators will also yield readings of significance, and combinations of insulators and metals, following the principles of Reich's orgone accumulator construction, will yield stronger readings than the readings which the individual components might predict. Orgone blankets placed on a Large-Plate Electrode yield readings which increase in proportion to the ply-layerings and energy-charge of the blanket. As such, there is a general agreement between subjective sensations from orgone blankets and the readings on the Life Energy Meter.

Water produces uniformly strong reactions on the meter, but also in a manner not directly related to conductivity. A large chunk of iron will yield a lower reading than a jar of water which weighs much less. A test-tube filled with distilled water may yield a reading of 60% on the 10x scale compared to 80% for good spring water, while a water sample charged inside an orgone accumulator will increase the readings by from 5-20% points on the scale over a control water sample. Living water -- to use the terms of Viktor Schauberger -- from natural sources, yields higher readings than ordinary chemically-treated tap water or distilled water. Preliminary control experiments using a conductivity meter show that you can create a "dead water" sample (from distilled water and table salt) of equal conductivity to good spring water, which yields a higher reading on the Life Energy Field Meter. More significantly, living creatures such as people, animals and plants yield stronger readings than inanimate objects composed of metal, weighing just as much (ie, a refrigerator yields lower readings than a person, and a jar of water yields lower readings than a potted plant of equal weight). A large and lethargic person yields lower readings than a smaller lively person. People who work outdoors using their hands usually will give stronger hand-readings than people who work indoors doing primarily intellectual work, who instead might have a higher reading at the forehead. And your dominant hand (right-handed versus left-handed) will generally give a slightly higher reading, of around 5%, than the other hand. All of these factors reflect the generally higher levels of work-functions, which are in themselves an expression of life-energy.

We also see that fresh foods yield higher readings than the same food allowed to sit out for a period. A green leaf freshly cut yields more than the same leaf, still green, a few hours later, just as greens for your salad yield higher readings when fresh from the refrigerator, but lower readings later on, even if kept sealed in plastic to retain moisture content. A test-tube filled with whole milk or half-and-half yields higher readings than an identical test tube filled with non-fat or 2% milk. However, that is only when they are fresh. Older milks yield similar readings, no matter what the fat content, and oils yield uniformly low readings by comparison. Chilling a preparation will also restore some of its lost readings. For example, a test-tube filled with milk will yield higher readings when taken from the refrigerator, then lower readings after warming to room temperature, but the original higher readings may be restored, at least partly, by chilling it again. Also, if you hold a tube of warm milk in your hands for a minute, with the intention to "charge it up" as done by a healer, it yields higher readings again.

The Life Energy Field Meter also registers the day-to-day changes in background energy level as originally noted by Reich, and by other researchers such as Harold Saxton Burr. Working in the 1960s, Burr made graphs of changing energy levels in living trees, and in the background atmosphere as well, using sensitive millivoltmeters. He noted changes which cycled in accordance with the weather, and with lunar and sunspot cycles -- bright sunny days gave

stronger readings than rainy and overcast days, while full and new moon periods, as well as the peak times of the sunspot cycle, always gave higher readings than the mid-points or low-points of the lunar and solar cycles. Burr also noted that states of disease and illness were characterized by lower bioelectrical skin potentials in humans. Reich noted similar phenomenon, in that orgone accumulators would lose their charge during rainy and overcast days, in coordination with a general lowering of energy levels at the Earth's surface. Under bright sunny conditions, his accumulators as well as people and animals would regain energy and become more active, due to the increased availability of atmospheric energy. Diurnal cycles also exist, with a peaking of energy level generally at solar noon-time. Reich also noted the effects of weather, daily solar motion, lunar cycles and increased sunspot activity, very much in keeping with what Burr and Brown observed and documented in later years. For those who are serious about understanding life-energy functions in nature, and who wish to use the Life Energy Field Meter with more precision and understanding, it is important to review the published works of Dr. Reich, as well as those by Dr. Burr, and those of Dr. Frank Brown, who observed and documented similar biological energy phenomena in the laboratory.

These factors of cyclical variations in background energy charge have consequences for use of the Life Energy Field Meter. The meter may not yield identical results for identical people or objects from one day to the next, given the changing field-strengths of the Earth's overall energy field, and other factors. A person's hand that registers a reading of 80% on the 1x scale on a sunny day, might register 70% or less on a rainy day, and they will feel less energetic at that time. Likewise, if they are not feeling well, their readings will decline a bit. The same is true for inanimate objects or foodstuffs, which as Burr has shown, all will vary in the strength of their energy field in accordance with the Earth's own variations.

Practically speaking, this means:

A. One can follow changes in readings of an individual person or object over the course of a day, or from one day to the next, but interpretations of those changes must be made in the context of changes in background atmospheric energy charge and natural environmental cycles, primarily those of diurnal, lunar and weather. Sunspot or solar flare phenomena may be important for some kinds of evaluations, but much remains unknown on this matter.

B. One can contrast groups of different people or objects against each other, but this is best done within short time frames. Variations observed on one day may not exactly repeat on other days of changed environmental energy levels. For example, one day may show great differences between different people and objects, while another day may show readings which are closer together, with less differences. However the person with the highest reading on one day will probably also yield the highest readings on any other day, assuming everyone is in the same general state of health.

As Reich noted many years ago, one must review and interpret the readings functionally, and not mechanistically. There are many variables at work which the experimenter must consider and bring into consideration, which is why we emphasize the word "Experimental" in the description.

When measuring people or larger objects, use either the normal Vacuum Tube Electrode, Small Plate Electrode, or the Large Plate method, as per the instructions above. For measuring fluids or small objects, use the Small Plate or Vacuum Tube Electrode. A special new electrode for liquid measurements is under development.

**The Small Plate Method** is particularly good for measuring differences in life-energy charge in different liquid samples, which can be placed upon the electrode in small identical containers. This method requires a Small Plate electrode, provided with the meter on a flat wood plate for insulation from "table-top" influences. The Small Plate electrode jack is inserted into the rear of the meter, with the selector switch on the Small Plate/Tube setting. One can then use this electrode to measure the comparative field strengths of your hand, fruits, vegetables, or small containers of liquids. Use the 1x or 10x settings for these kinds of measurements. The 100x setting can also be used for comparative readings, by placing one liquid container or object on the electrode, and "zeroing" the meter to the 50% center-point. The next object or container is then substituted, and the % change can be noted. Measurements of people or hands should be made at identical distances on the 10x or 100x scales, or with direct contact at the 1x scale. A lowered sensitivity will allow direct contact with the electrode, but will reveal only minor differences between different people. A higher sensitivity will show people-differences more definitively, but may not allow direct contact with the electrode - in this case, set the hand or person at a set distance from the Small Plate or Vacuum Tube to make your readings. For liquid samples, to obtain meaningful readings, one must use identical quantities and containers. Ideal for this purpose are small 50 ml plastic beakers with graduated markings (see our Accessory kit). Measure an empty container as a standard, and then measure each individual sample holding from 20-50 ml of the test fluids, subtracting the value of the empty standard. Be sure to zero the meter periodically, being sure to make a series of 5-10 measurements per sample which can later be averaged. Keep unused samples and materials clear of the Electrode, measuring wire, instrument and power cord, especially at higher sensitivities, as these can all influence the readings. Even smaller quantities of a fluid, around 5 ml in a test-tube, may also be measured by placing an appropriate small plastic tube holder (such as an empty plastic film container with a hole drilled in it) on top of the metal plate. The meter is then zero adjusted. An empty test tube is then inserted to obtain the empty reading. Test tubes of identical size and with identical quantities of the measured liquids are then sequentially measured by placing them in the empty flask. Be sure the bottom of the test tube is centered over the center of the metal plate. Quantities

of fluid, as well as geometrical configurations of containers and location (centering) over the Electrode, will all cause subtle variations in the readings. Also be aware, that for some table or counter-top surfaces, the insulated wood base may not be sufficient to eliminate "table-top" effects. You can determine this by zero-adjusting the meter, and then placing your hands flat on the table next to the wood platform. If the needle moves, then it is picking up your field through the table surface. To avoid such effects, you must be cautious about touching the table when making measurements, and place some insulating cardboard or other material underneath the wood base of the Small Plate Electrode.

**The Large Plate Method** is primarily used to detect energy fields at a greater distance, and is available only as an optional accessory. Its surface area, of 1' x 2' is comparable to the plates used by Wilhelm Reich in his original Orgone Field Meter. It is especially suitable for measurements of human body fields when the subject stands on the plate. Other large objects such as plants, fish, animals and larger water samples can also be conveniently measured. As always, proper zero calibrations are necessary to make meaningful comparative measurements. The Large Plate electrode is also useful to increase the overall sensitivity of the Life Energy Meter, allowing for detection of energy fields at much greater distances.

**Warming Up and Zeroing the Meter** For accurate comparative measurements, proper zeroing of the meter is essential. Be sure to allow the meter to warm up for 10 to 30 minutes or longer for more sensitive ranges. When warmed up and ready to measure, gently insert the electrode you wish to use and adjust the meter to zero through the following steps. Turn the coarse zero adjustment all the way up (clockwise) until the needle is reading at around 100%, and the fine zero adjustment to about half of its range. Next, slowly turn the coarse adjustment counter-clockwise until the needle slowly drops towards zero. If it is too difficult to zero using the coarse adjustment, then use the fine adjustment. Bringing the needle towards zero from a higher reading will insure that you have a "hot zero" adjustment, where introduction of a small influence will quickly register on the meter. Improper zeroing will lose sensitivity.

For some highly-charged environments, electrodes and sensitivity scales, the meter may not allow a full "zero" reading even if both coarse and fine adjustments are fully off. In such cases, try a different sensitivity scape. Or, you may wish to adjust the "zero" to the numeral "10" instead, to more precisely locate a base starting point for measuring. Comparative measurements may also be made by adjusting the "zero" starting point to "50", allowing one to measure items with higher and lower charges both above and below that mark. Also be sure to double-check the zero adjustment between each measurement, and use the fine adjustment as needed.

Before starting to make your measurements, make several repeated quick test measurements with your hand or another object, allowing the needle to move up and down, from near zero to around 100%, several times. Double check that the needle repeatedly returns to the same desired "zero" base measuring point. You are then ready for measuring. Also note, that on higher sensitivity settings and under certain atmospheric conditions, the meter may become highly "reactive" and yield erratic readings. In such cases, unless you are studying the nature of this erratic quality, either lower the sensitivity or check that your own body field is not accidentally interacting with the device during or in-between measurements.

Accurate comparative measurements for more precise work also depend upon a stable temperature environment, as the Life Energy Field Meter is sensitive to temperature changes. Changes in local environmental energy levels will also lead to shifts in the readings for a given setting from one day to the next, especially for more sensitive scales, and this may be a phenomenon of interest. In this regard, the Life Energy Field Meter shares some of the complications of more sensitive pH meters, ion-counters and millivoltmeters, all of which require careful calibrations, laboratory technique and experimental controls to obtain meaningful measurements.

Click http://www.orgonelab.org/lemeter.htm for preliminary experimental reports on use of the Life Energy Meter.

**Note to Health Care Practitioners:** The Experimental Life Energy Field Meter is not sufficiently developed to be used with confidence for any kind of diagnostic purposes. We do not yet know its capacities or limitations. We have been asked, for example, if the meter can be used in place of subjective "muscle testing", to show more objective and measurable changes in human energy field strength before and after a person has been given a specific remedy, or exposed to a toxin. Or, we are asked if the meter will measure the difference in field strength of the liver area versus the kidney, etc. Or, if the meter will measure the difference in charge at different acupuncture points. The short answer is: We do not know. While we have some preliminary indications the meter may ultimately be utilized for all of these purposes, at present, what is needed is for clinicians with an interest in the subject to thoroughly test out the meter, after which we will post such information to this web page. At this time, however, the emphasis is upon the word "experimental".

The original orgone field meter of Wilhelm Reich was described and published in the 1940s. Due to the "ban and burn" orders against his publications in the late 1950s, this is the first time since then a similar apparatus has been made available to the public. It will demonstrate and measure field strengths of different people, and of general large

anatomical regions (head versus chest versus pelvis, etc.), and show general differences between different people, and changes in readings of a given individual from day to day. It will also allow evaluation of differences in charge of different fluids and foodstuffs, and generally also of plants and animals. As a general rule, the more vital and "alive" ("energetic") an organism or anatomical region is, the higher the readings will be. And it will demonstrate the human energy field at short or large distances, with a wide variety of sensitivity selections. From this starting point, we hope to establish more specialized applications later on, perhaps with new models and specialized electrodes which are designed specifically for the health care practitioner. In the meanwhile, you are invited to run your own experiments and satisfy your curiosity with this first-available model, or to possibly attend the OBRL Summer Seminars where the meter will be demonstrated. In the meantime, we must stress: The Experimental Life Energy Field Meter is Not designed for clinical diagnostic or health-related purposes. It is for experimental use only.

Important Note: The Life Energy Field Meter cover is constructed of non-conductive sturdy fiber materials, but is not designed to withstand any applied weight. Likewise, the Vacuum Tube Electrode is made of glass. You are responsible for breakage due to mis-handling or neglect. Each meter is individually hand-constructed, tested and quality-controlled. Handle it carefully and it will give you many years of useful operation.

**Technical Specifications**

Detector Oscillator: 10kHz at <~25 V at 1 microamp, ultraweak, insensible. Power requirements: 10.5 to 17 volts DC only, positive tip polarity. External Transformer Provided uses only 120 volts, 60 cycle, for North America - NOT for 220 volt or 50-cycle systems. Recorder Output Port: 0 to 1 volt DC, full scale

Natural Energy Works, PO Box 1148, Ashland, Oregon 97520 USA Tel/Fax: 541-552-0118 info@orgonelab.org http://www.orgonelab.org/cart/ylemeter.htm

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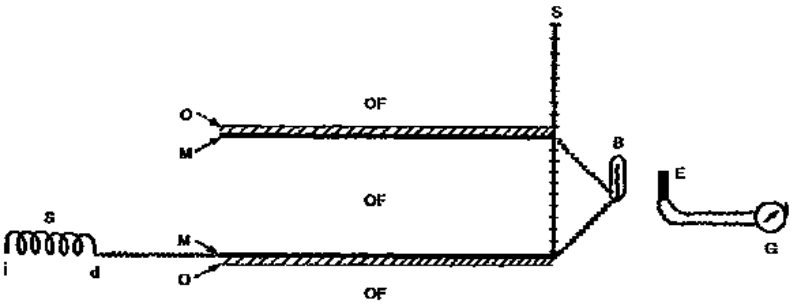
**Wilhelm Reich´s Orgone Energy Field Meter**

In his book, „The Discovery of the Orgone, Volume 2: The Cancer Biopathy", Wilhelm Reich describes on pages 162 to 165 (in the German edition) his own measuring instrument and claimed that this instrument was able to produce and even measure the orgone energy fields, a theory postulated by Reich.

Reich´s instrument is made from a generator for high-frequency/high voltage, and at its outlet, it is connected by wire to a metal sheet. This sheet is connected by another wire and a light bulb to an electrically conducting second metal sheet. These two sheets should be placed parallel to each other, and each be insulated on the outside by an organic material. Reich called this metal sheet/insulator an „Orgone Accumulator Plate". Reich used an old diathermal device (for the warming of bodily tissues) for a high-frequency generator.




*Sketch of the electric circuitry by Wilhelm Reich. (Cited from: Reich, Wilhelm: Die Entdeckung des Orgons II: Der Krebs. Frankfurt/M.: Fischer, 1981.) Explanation: S: secondary coil; i: indifferential pole; d: differential pole; O: organic material; M: metallic material; OF: radiating orgone energy field; S: scale set in centimeters; B: 40-60 Watt light bulb; E: electric eye; G: Galvanic Meter.*

A high-frequency voltage is observed when the generator starts up. The wires and plates connected to the outlet act as antennae and emit a high-frequency electromagnetic field. The shape of the field is dependent upon the shape of the „antenna", because Reich set variable distances between the two parallel plates. Alternating currents then flow between the two plates through the light bulb. If the abutting output is large enough, the light bulb will shine. The intensity of the light bulb can be measured by a light meter, and, according to Reich, is a gauge for measuring the size and power of orgone energy fields.

# Heliognosis, manufacturer of the *Experimental Life Energy Meter*

http://www.heliognosis.com/index.html


Heliognosis, 94 Rutherford Road North, Brampton, Ontario L6V 2J2, Canada. Phone: 416-910-4336 Email: Heliognosis@magma.ca

Welcome to Heliognosis, manufacturer of the *Experimental Life Energy Meter*. This unique device is based on the mysterious Orgone Field Meter of Wilhelm Reich. The phenomena it detects has been known by several names including Orgone, Zero Point Energy and chi. The Experimental Life Energy Meter is available for purchase directly online - just click on the Buy button or view our Policies page for more information.

## Experimental Life Energy Meter

http://www.heliognosis.com/specs.html

After several years of development, Heliognosis is proud to introduce the *Experimental Life Energy Meter*. Based on the mysterious Orgone Field Meter of Wilhelm Reich, this unique device detects a new type of energy field known by several names including Orgone, life energy, Chi and Zero-point energy. The original Orgone field meter of Reich required a large high frequency and high voltage power supply which would occasionally shock the user. The output was a simple light bulb whose intensity could be compared subjectively or using an optically coupled galvanometer. Little is known about the original device beyond Reich's claims that living things yielded higher readings than non-living objects.

At Heliognosis, our engineers have developed the basic operational principle of the Orgone Field Meter into a compact, benchtop monitor. It provides quantitative readings of the energy content of humans, animals, plants, solutions and even space itself. The plate excitation energy has been reduced so direct contact with the skin does not cause any unpleasant sensations. The meter provides five ranges to detect from the strongest fields such as those found in humans to the weakest fields encountered in ambient surroundings. Zero controls are provided to allow the user to "zoom in" and make detailed comparisons between samples as well as to provide the user the possibility of measuring as a field strength meter or as a positive/negative comparison indicator.

### How it works

A low frequency "displacement current" is connected unipolarly to a sensor which may be a vacuum tube or an insulated metal plate. The "displacement current" field fills the space surrounding the sensor and permeates all objects in its vicinity. The internal circuitry of the meter returns information about the extent of absorption of the excitation field and displays this as a deflection of the meter. Living things absorb more than non living things. The strength of the excitation field is proportional to the surface area that the plate makes with the surrounding space. Thus, metal objects brought near the sensor will cause the reading to increase. Water, which Reich believed to have a high energy content, also reacts strongly. Tests with other energy fields have shown that the instrument is insensitive to magnetic, electrostatic, electromagnetic and nuclear energies. Simple experiments, such as tests performed on plant leaves, have shown that green healthy leaves yield a high reading where as yellowing leaves show less and brown or dying leaves show only a small reading. Even after all objects are moved away from the sensor, a weak fluctuation may be detected and seen on the highest ranges of the device. It would appear that this fluctuation is due to the local Orgone field flux of space itself and may be a proof of the existence of the elusive "aether" or zero point energy.

### Using the meter

The LM3 is provided with a vacuum tube sensor for general purpose use. This sensor is plugged in at the rear of the device and may be rotated for various types of measurements. For most measurements, the test object may be brought up to the sensor tube and a reading taken either in contact or at a fixed distance. The reading will decrease as the object is moved further away. For consistent readings, always place objects for comparison at exactly the same distance from the tube. For larger distances, the range switch may be moved to a higher position to increase the sensitivity.

To determine the correct range for measurement, first zero the meter on the x1 range using the coarse and fine zero controls without any objects near the tube. Bring the object to the desired distance and observe the meter deflection. If the deflection is less than 10%, select the next highest range and re-zero in the absence of the test object. If the reading is still less than 10% repeat this

procedure. If small differences between objects is to be observed, set the range to x10 and set the zero to mid-scale (on the -/+ line) while measuring the reference object. Place the test object in place and observe the difference on the meter. If the meter falls to zero or rises to 100, decrease the range and repeat the procedure. If the difference is 5% or less the range may be increased and the procedure repeated.

The meter comes with a standard vacuum tube with a 2.25 sq in plate area for general purpose sensing. We also offer a diverse range external probes and accessories. Refer to the applications section for further information about using the Experimental Life Energy Meter. Weight 3.50 lbs Price: **US$329.95**


- Ranges: x1, x10, x100, x1000, x2000
- Sensing plate area:
  - Tube setting
    - 2.25 sq. in. metal plate (included)
    - vacuum tube (included)
  - Plate setting
    - 2 sq. ft. metal plate
- Sensor connectors: standard banana jack
- Recorder output: 0 - 8V standard 1/8" mono phono jack
- Power input: 12V DC power adapter (included)
- Sensing distance ie. human body
  - vacuum tube - up to 2 ft
  - 2 sq. ft. plate - up to 6 ft

**Applications**


Since 2003 our customers have used the Experimental Life Energy Meter for a wide range of applications. Some of the earliest work focused on comparing the vitality of organic produce compared to conventionally grown foods. This can be achieved using the LM3 and the standard probes included with the meter. Similar plant studies also possible with the basic life meter apparatus include measuring moisture absorbtion or leaf mass, qualities that otherwise cannot be easily observed without killing the specimen.

The Heliognosis LM3 is obviously the ideal choice for Reichian research. Some popular applications include:

- studying Orgone objectively in living things and the atmosphere
- reproducing Wilhelm Reich's Orgone field meter experiments with high sensitivity
- studying the growth cycle of Bion and cell culture without a microscope
- testing Orgone, Radionic and Chi generators for their effective output

The introduction of our new Fluid Probe System opens up further exciting possiblities:

- perform the Reich blood test for organismic vitality
- measure holistically induced effects in water
- quality control for the production of:
  - bottled water
  - water filtration systems
  - unpasteurized fruit and vegetable juices
  - all-natural organic extracts
  - energy and 'smart' drinks

and these are only a few examples...

Of course many Heliognosis customers are interested in methods to expand their spiritual and vitality awareness. The AuraScan combined with the Data Acquisition System allows users to perform full scans of the human body for clinical wellness studies.

- visualize the effects of massage and energy treatments
- direct measurements and analysis of Chakra energy and armour
- monitor daily changes to the energy body induced by lifestyle
- master altering your meridian energy levels similar to biofeedback techniques (without the electrodes!)

## Optional Accessories

**Fluid Probe System LM-06AC** **New Product!**

Introducing the first dedicated system for measuring the quantity of Life Energy in liquid and cell culture samples. The probe assembly consists of two identical test tube fixtures mounted on a wooden frame. An adjustment is provided to exactly match the readings of the **sample** electrode to the **reference** electrode. This allows for accurate differential measurements at high sensitivity. Small drifts in the background energy can be compensated without removing the sample by simply flipping a switch mounted on top of the probe assembly. Experimental Report 5 Measuring the Life Energy Phenomena in a Yeast Culture describes a technique for using this exciting new apparatus. 5.75" h x 4" w x 4" deep - includes two 7.5mL electrodes + ten 7.5mL autoclaveable test tubes with caps - requires LM3 rev A or later. Weight 2.00 lbs Price: **US$149.95**

**Fluid Probe System Electrode Set LM-06AC-7.5/LM-06AC-4.5/LM-06AC-1.8**

A replacement set of two 7.5mL electrodes and ten 7.5mL autoclaveable test tubes with caps that comes standard with the LM-06AC Fluid Probe System. Two optional smaller sizes are also available: 4.5mL electrodes and 10 4.5mL test tubes with caps, or 1.8mL electrodes and 10 1.8mL test tubes with caps

**AuraScan LM-04AC** **New Design!**

A motorized scanning frame for generating full body scans with the Experimental Life Energy Meter. The AuraScan has been completely redesigned. The frame is now constructed out of solid wood, making it more robust yet requiring less space. Techniques using this apparatus are described in Mapping the Energy Body and Visualizing Chakras Using the Experimental Life Energy Meter.


76" h x 15" w x 11" deep - includes rechargeable battery + power adapter - some assembly required

**LM05AC Data Acquisition System** The LM-05AC connects between the Experimental Life Energy Meter recorder output and a personal computer, providing real-time data logging. 6" x 4" x 1.5"; USB interface; includes graphing + logging software; compatible with Win 98, SE, ME, 2000 and XP. Details: Weight 1 lbs Price: **US$149.95**

**Large Electrode Plate LM-03AC**

The LM-03AC has a surface area comparable to the plates used by Wilhelm Reich in his original Orgone Field Meter. This electrode is especially suitable for measurements of human body fields when the subject stands on the plate. Other large objects such as plants, fish, animals and water samples can also be conveniently measured. As well, the LM3 meter's sensitivity to energy fields is greatly increased when this plate is used. 15" x 20" - flexible composite electrode, ideal for the measurement of large subjects - water resistant and easily cleaned.

**Replacement Electrodes**

**Small Electrode Plate LM-02AC**

A 1.5" square galvanized iron plate mounted on an attractive oiled oak platform. This probe is designed for general purpose measurement. It is especially well suited for measuring flat objects like plant leaves as we've detailed in Experimental Report 1: Measuring the Life Energy Phenomena in an Impatience Plant Leaf. The sensitivity of the small plate is about the same as the tube probe.

**LM01AC Replacement Tube Electrode** A replacement for the vacuum tube that comes standard with the LM3. Details: Weight 1.00 lbs Price: **US$24.95**

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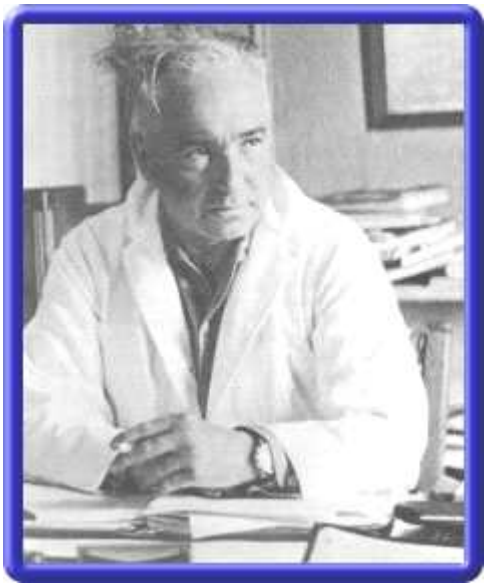
**Wilhelm Reich**



Wilhelm Reich was born in Austria in 1897 and studied medicine at the University of Vienna graduating as an MD. After researching and developing psychoanalytic theory in association with Freud and others, stark differences in opinion caused a split within the association leading to Reich's pursuit of a unique treatment method which he named vegetotherapy. Persecuted in Europe for his radical treatment methods and provocative investigations of sexuality, he moved to America and set up a research institute. His investigations in natural science led him to several startling conclusions in regard to medicine and physics which he documented in many works including *The Function of the Orgasm and The Cancer Biopathy*. During this period in the early 1940's, Reich concluded that a natural energy which was neither electromagnetic nor nuclear was responsible for the life process and could be witnessed in the ambient surroundings and atmosphere as well as in the laboratory. Many simple and controversial experiments were performed and led to the invention of many devices for observing and controlling this energy which he named *Orgone*. Notable amongst these are the famous Bion experiments where innate matter was converted into simple life forms. The Orgone accumulator which concentrated this energy is still used today by many practitioners. The Cloudbuster, a device for weather modification, was extensively used by his group for dessert reclamation and is also currently used by a few modern researchers. A less understood line of research which began with the Orgone Field Meter and led to the invention of the vacor tubes and the mysterious Orgone motor claimed to utilize a omnipresent pulsatory energy for lumination, and mechanical work. His research in the 1950's brought him more and more into conflict with the US government whose McCarthyism could find no acceptance for radical energies and controversial treatments of cancer. Reich continued to pursue his research even after his imprisonment on contempt charges and the burning of his books and destruction of his Orgone accumulators at the hands of the FDA. Reich's work touched upon many possible alternate explanations in science and medicine which still have not moved significantly forward in spite of the leaps in technology since his time.