

# Frequency Charged Object Study

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## Abstract

A multifaceted study was performed to study the effects of electromagnetic fields on the natural state of biological organisms, specifically humans. By introducing an object charged with a frequency believed to be in the “normal” range of healthy humans we hypothesize that an optimum state of physical efficiency can be achieved improving balance, flexibility, and strength. [1].

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## Introduction

Subjects to be studied in this test are Human Beings in general. Our sXYZng is made up of men and women of varying ages, and ethnicity. In this study we shall use a test group of 100 people in Lexington, KY, USA. Equipment used to administer the series of tests will be bracelets that have been charged or imprinted using frequency charging technology and identical placebo bracelets that have not been charged to administer the series of tests. We will administer an endurance test and a strength test (resistance) in three different configurations: (1) using a placebo bracelet, (2) using a frequency charged bracelet and (3) no bracelet with each subject in their own normal state\*.

Testing is conducted using a resistance measuring device developed by JTECH MEDICAL called the Tracker 5 Wireless. The device was developed to measure rehabilitation efforts of various muscles and joints. We will be following all JTECH recommended protocols and using experienced technicians to administer the test. The electromagnetic frequencies emitted from cell phone towers, electric transformers, microwave towers, electric appliances and mobile devices shall be referred to as EMP (electromagnetic pollution). Three Groups shall be tested administering 3 repetitions for each test performed. The series of repetitions will be administered in order to test differences with and without the introduction of a frequency charged object.

The theory we hope to prove or disprove is that when we introduce a frequency imprinted object in the vicinity of a person’s skin there will be a resulting a positive impact on the person’s ability to resist greater forces for a longer period of time, hence proving or disproving the ability of the frequency objects to impact a subjects physical capabilities.

Before recapping the test results, a comment/observation about developing test protocols to test the theories contained herein.

The energy field emitted by an object that has been imprinted with multiple frequencies in this test is incredibly small. Finding instrumentation sensitive enough to just record the existence of the energy field much less identify the specific resonating frequencies that the materials have been charged with, is very challenging.

Therefore, just confirming the difference in physical states between a placebo bracelet and an identical looking bracelet imprinted with multiple frequencies, using only measuring equipment is very difficult to achieve. When equipment can be identified and resourced that is capable of performing these measurements, then additional validations regarding metals/materials and their ability to hold and maintain imprinted charges of multiple frequencies, will be initiated and added to the body of knowledge being developed in this testing series.

By contrast, the theories that this testing series set out to explore, that is, that an electromagnetic frequency can influence the physical capabilities of a human body, were brought into the picture because of the many reports around the world of Human Beings feeling and responding to the effects of an object in their vicinity that has been subjected to the charging used to imprint these very weak electromagnetic frequencies into them.

Hence the possibility was raised and is thus explored in this test that Human Body **is** sensitive enough to detect and react to these frequency imprinted electromagnetic forces. Further, then, the question arose, does the Human Body react in a sufficiently strong way, that it can be measured? And if it does, and it can be measured, is that reaction one of improving or increasing a Human Body's physical capabilities, or does it weaken a person's measurable physical responses?

("Normal state" is tested with that of the EMP present in Lexington, KY outdoors on a football field, indoors at a restaurant, indoors at a fitness club, and outdoors in a field from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2011)

## **Related Work**

There are many research studies on the effects of electromagnetic fields on humans and human health we have attached several such studies done by the following organizations, THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL Directorate C - Public Health and Risk Assessment C7 - Risk assessment. The National Foundation for Alternative Medicine (NFAM) Case Study: Electromagnetic Biology and Medicine, 27: 135-146, 2008, and "The Planetary Association for Clean Energy Incorporated."

## **Assumptions**

Humans operate at a particular frequency; electromagnetic fields may affect how the body performs. Man made electromagnetic pollution may affect or interfere with human frequency. Objects can hold a frequency they have been subjected to and emit an electromagnetic field that affects body performance.

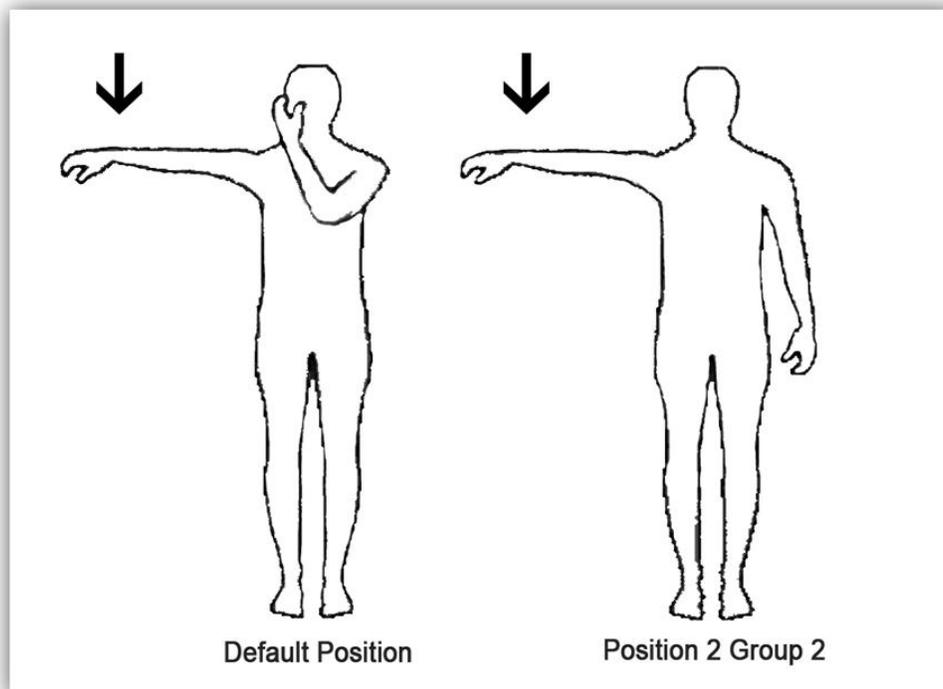
# Methodologies

The resistance test has the subject place their non-dominant hand on their opposite cheek and their dominant arm out to their side parallel to the ground at shoulder height. The subject makes a fist then the administrator applies pressure to the dominant arm with the JTECH muscle tester device in a downward fashion at the wrist until sufficient force is applied to make the arm begin to move downward quickly. The length of time before the subject's arm began to decline is also measured. The test was administered grouping subjects into 3 groups.

Group 1 was administered the resistance and endurance test 3 times, once with no bracelet, once with a placebo bracelet, and once with an active frequency bracelet. The test was administered in random order to allow for the fatigue factor. 3 reps were administered and any test with a variance over 20% on average was discarded.

Group 2 was administered the resistance and endurance test twice, once with no bracelet in the default position of the other test non-dominant hand crossed over to opposite cheek and once with no bracelet with the non-dominant hand at subject's side instead of crossed over to the opposite cheek. Again the test was administered in equal order of no bracelet hand on opposite cheek, then no bracelet hand at the side. Again any test with a variance of over 20% was not used in our conclusions. Group 2's test were designed using the theory that the left side of the brain controls the right side of the body and vice versa, when a limb on the left side is crossed over to the right side both sides of the brain must communicate without interruption or distraction to function at optimum. This test was designed to prove or disprove the theory that an environmental interference or EMP which we believe to be the cause of a reduction in the ability to resist force applied as shown in this test.

Group 3 was administered the resistance and endurance test twice. Equal amounts of placebo first, active frequency bracelet second and vice versa. Again any test with a variance of over 20% was not used in our conclusions.



# Evaluation

## JTECH Medical Test

The test is divided into 3 groups as described in the methodology section. One hundred subjects were tested from June 2<sup>nd</sup> through June 13<sup>th</sup> 2011. The subjects ranged in age from 9 to 72. The bulk of the subjects were males age 15 through 18, all physically fit. We hired 2 third party technicians familiar with the J-tech medical equipment to administer the test. The technicians were unaware which of the bracelets was placebo and which was actively charged. The test was administered an equal number of times in each possible order to account for the fatigue factor. The muscle test device was calibrated daily before conducting the tests. The test was conducted in exactly the same manner for each of the series of 3 repetitions.

Subjects were selected by availability. We selected 10 subjects from a restaurant, 20 from a gym, 6 from a golf country club, and 64 from a high school football team (coaches included). All subjects were willing participants and stated that they had no belief that the bracelets either worked or did not work; they were informed only that they were participating in a case study on the effectiveness of frequency products. The participants expressed no opinion as to whether they believed the bracelets had a positive or negative effect before the test was administered. After the test was administered a large amount of exiting participants expressed a belief that they felt a great difference between bracelets, but this was not documented as it did not figure into the parameters of our study. Future tests are scheduled to determine further effects of the belief or skepticism has on the test.

## Experimental Results

The results were recorded in a patient file in the J-tech medical software Tracker 5. The database was exported and data was compiled using Excel and the Tracker 5 database file.

The 3 primary pieces of information for each participant was graphed and a report on each participant was printed out and attached to this case study.

1. Length of time maintaining optimum resistance
2. Average force
3. Maximum force

## Test Group 1

**Test Group 1** consisted of 30 participants, the top and bottom subjects were removed from the data set. All 3 series of tests were administered in this group. Fatigue played a part in this test and an equal number of participants had the tests repetitions in order.

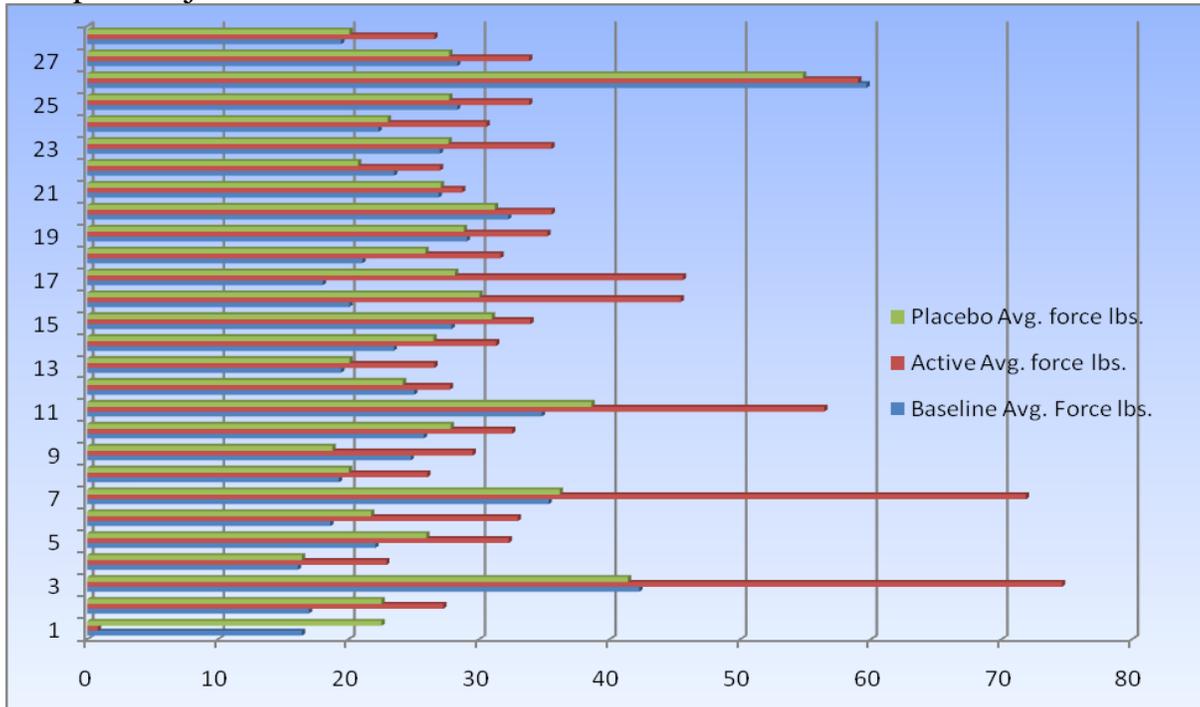
TEST ORDER Equal Number of each:

1. Baseline	2. Active	3. Placebo
4. Active	5. Placebo	6. Baseline
7. Placebo	8. Baseline	9. Active

In Test Group 1 the average amount of force it took to start the arm declining for all participants was:

- 25.86 lbs with no bracelet (baseline)
- 27.38 lbs with a placebo bracelet (placebo)
- 35.55 lbs with an active frequency bracelet (active)

Group 1 Subject Force Results Chart



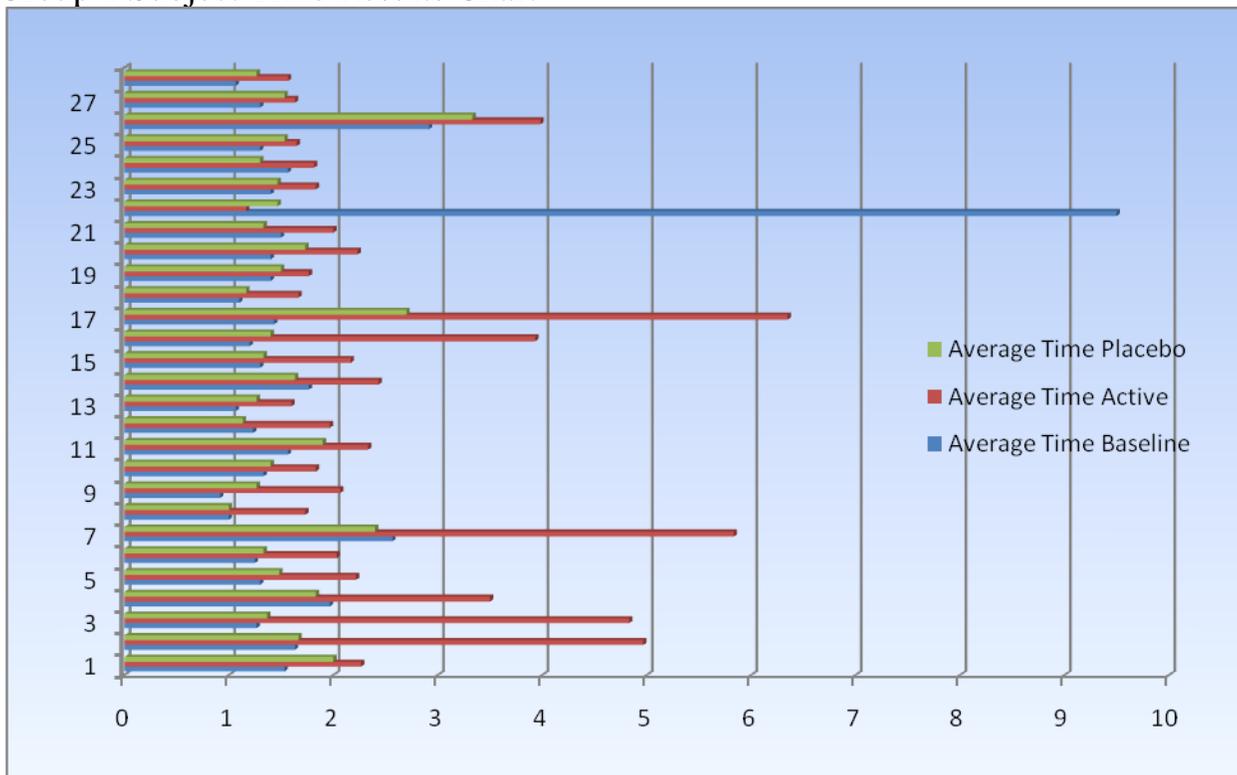
X Axis Label = Subject Number within Group, Y Axis Label= Force in Lbs.

# Group 1 Subject Time Results

In Test Group 1 the average amount of time before the arm declined for all participants was:

- 1.74 seconds with no bracelet (baseline)
- 1.60 seconds with a placebo bracelet (placebo)
- 2.62 seconds with an active frequency bracelet (active)

Group 1 Subject Time Results Chart



X Axis Label = Subject Number within Group, Y Axis Label= Seconds

## Test Group 2

**Test Group 2** was the smallest group and consisted of 10 people to establish the theory that electromagnetic pollution effects the body negatively reducing strength (in this case resistance) and endurance (length of time resistance is maintained).

In Test Group 2\* the average amount of force it took to start the arm declining for all participants was:

- 29.27 lbs with no bracelet default position
- 21.33 lbs with no bracelet position 2 group 2

In Test Group 2\* the average amount of time before the arm declined for all participants was:

- 3.20 seconds with no bracelet default position
- 1.32 seconds with no bracelet position 2 group 2

\* (Test Group 2 was recorded in Tracker 5 software data in the following format: group 4, last name of participant, first name of participant)

## Test Group 3

**Test Group 3** was the largest group consisting of 60 participants, the top 4 and bottom 4 were removed. Two tests were administered in this group. Fatigue played a much lesser role in this group because of the reduced number of repetitions; although again an equal number of active bracelets first and placebo bracelets first were administered.

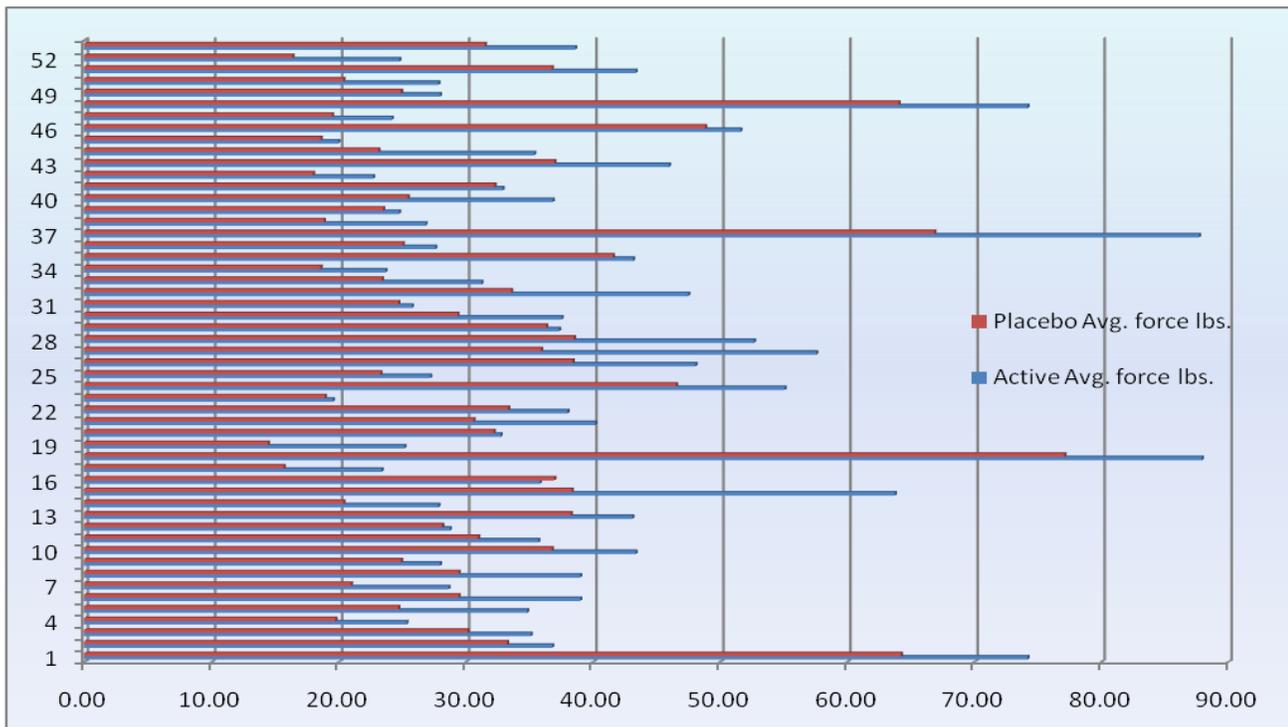
### TEST GROUP ORDER

1. Placebo	2. Active
1. Active	2. Placebo

In Test Group 3 the average amount of force it took to start the arm declining for all participants was:

- 31.54 lbs with placebo bracelet
- 38.64 lbs with active bracelet

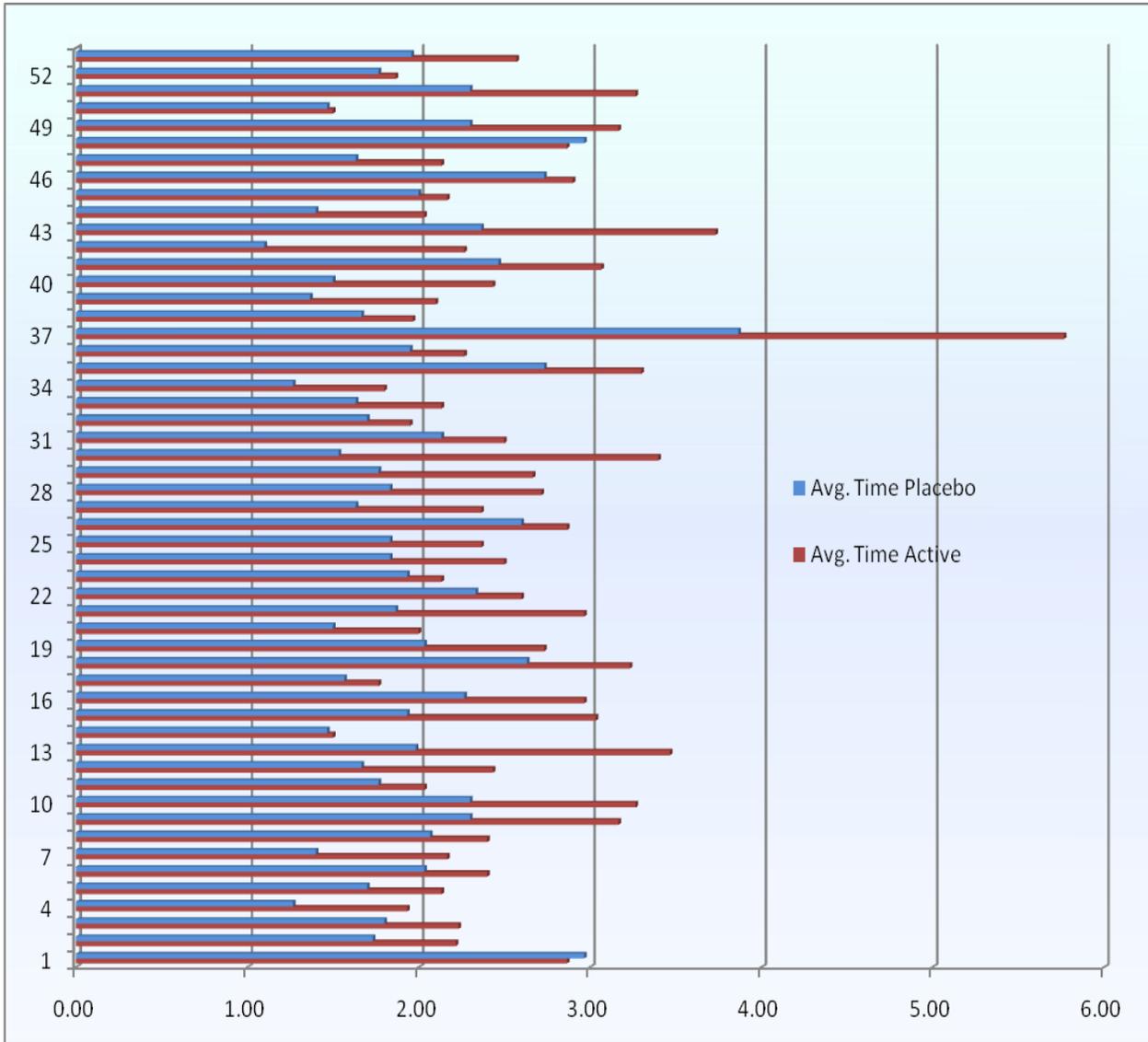
**Group 3 Subject Force Results Chart** - X Axis Label = Subject Number within Group, Y Axis Label= Force in Lbs.



In Test Group 3 the average amount of time before the arm declined for all participants was:

- 1.96 seconds with placebo bracelet
- 2.57 seconds with active bracelet

**Group 3 Subject Force Results Chart** - X Axis Label = Subject Number within Group, Y Axis Label= Time in Seconds



# Conclusion

The results showed when the object imprinted with multiple frequencies was introduced to a test participant's wrist they had increased power (resistance) and endurance (length of time maintaining resistance).

On average the amount of force it took to start the decline of the tests subjects arm (strength) between tests subjects among the 100 participants in group 1, 2 and 3 increased from "normal" state (with no bracelet ) an average of 19.55 lbs increased on average 48.9% with the active frequency bracelet. A significant improvement in a large portion of the test subjects was recorded and every test subject recorded some increase regardless of the order that the test series was administered.

When comparing normal state with the introduction of the placebo an increase was also measured but it was significantly lower than the results of the active bracelet. The results show that while the placebo effect shows an increase in the amount of force necessary to make the arm decline (25.3% increase from normal), when the actual frequency imprinted object is introduced an average of 48.9% increase in strength was recorded. It is interesting that the placebo effect does make a 25% difference which would explain why some of the non frequency charged bands appear to work when in actuality it appears that in fact the wearers of some bands may be experiencing the placebo effect. In Group 3 of our test we specifically tested placebo bracelet against actual active bracelet and when wearing the active bracelet wearers showed ability on average to withstand almost 10 lbs more force and for a 45% longer time period. The endurance factor of the active bracelet was enormous over the placebo bracelet. Placebo showed very little improvement in endurance over the normal state.

In addition to the large gain in strength we saw a large increase in endurance as well. On average the length of time (endurance) between tests subjects among the 100 participants in group 1, 2 and 3 increased from an average of 1.61 seconds with no bracelet to 1.81 seconds with the placebo bracelet and to an even greater 2.5875 seconds with an active bracelet. The results show that while the placebo effect also shows an increase it is only a slight increase in the amount of time necessary to make the arm decline (12.42% increase) when the actual frequency is introduced an average of 60.8% increase in overall time was recorded.

The results show that among all the participants there was an increase in strength and endurance, not one showed a decline even among the groups that were administered the active frequency reps last. The frequency band showed that it is significantly effective at increasing strength and endurance. This study has shown short term benefits and has prompted further testing to be done on the potential long term benefits of introducing multiple frequency objects to a person's proximity. The fact that we were able to use accurate testing devices and protocols to show how the body reacts to minute frequency changes produced surprisingly positive instantaneous increases in strength and endurance.

See the supporting data in the attached Excel spreadsheet.

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