Handbuch der H3-Antenne
Thank you for choosing the H3-antenna - a high quality radiaesthesia instrument.

The H3-antenna is a custom-calibrated product manufactured in Switzerland by HPC Corp. Strict quality control and standardized components guarantee a quality instrument providing precise and reproducible results.

We hope you have lots of fun with your new tool.

Yours truly,

Elisabeth and H. P. Curiger

Dedicated to my teacher the physicist Reinhard Schneider with deep gratitude.

Special thanks to my dear wife Ingeborg, for her indefatigable support of our project.

Directly involved or in supporting functions of development and testing were the following unbelievable individuals:

Ulrich Bever, René Bommer, Philippe Chrétien, Elisabeth und Hanspeter Curiger, Prof. Eike Hensch, Ewald Kalteiß, Dr. med. Manfred Kuhnle, Prof. Dr.-Ing. Konstantin Meyl, Hans-Jörg Müller, Hans-Gerd Twardawa, Andreas und Gerhard Winkler. Thank you for your help, also to the many not named above for your tips and experiences. Without you the H3-antenna would have remained but a dream.

Hartmut Lüdeling
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Important - please read prior to first use!

Your H3-antenna is a precise instrument that owes its accuracy to the use of materials also utilized in microwave technology. Therefore, please use your antenna with appropriate caution. Protect the changeable platinic gauge from dirt and excessive mechanical use. Avoid unnecessary handling of the gold plating!

Insert the changeable platinic gauge into the holder as illustrated below. Curves of holder and changeable platinic gauge face upwards:

The two lower contact clips are particularly fragile. Insert straight and centered- do not tilt while inserting!
Etruscan Litui

Leisen fork

Tuning devices for radiestesia

Grifflängenrute

Lecherantenne® according to R. Schneider
**Introduction**

Radiaesthesia (detection of radiation) deals with fine energetic radiation fields the nature of which has not been clearly defined as of today. Since antiquity people obviously realized that it is possible to detect the presence of radiation with a variety of fine-tuned instruments.

In the fifties a physicist named Reinhard Schneider (1925 - 2001) realized this analogy carrying out physics experiments with the help of a physical antenna and developed the handling technique for H3 antenna.

He considered the dowsing rod as the antenna and the individual as the receiver. Radiation fields can be distinguished by handling and placing V-shaped rods (dipole antenna) in a variety of positions. The rod functioning as an antenna is tuned to the wavelength of the field.

Analyzing the very compelling result obtained, Schneider introduced a dowsing rod based on the principle of Lecher’s conduction theory calling it the Lecher-antenna®.

Based on his experiences with the handling technique for H3 antenna non-fiction author H. Lüdeling successfully re-designed Schneider’s antenna. The H3-antenna is a radiaesthesia instrument that consistently applies Lecher’s classical conduction theory.
Dial selector switch
Positions
C = Capacitive
I = Inductive

variable slide in Air Lecher-Conduit with magnifying glass on the metric and Lecher value scale

Polarisation switch
Positions
R = right circulating
L = left circulating
U = unipolar

Complete contact for safe connection of handle to position finding rods

Changeable platinic gauge

Functional, flexible handle grips with conductive qualities
Design of the H3-Antenna

1. The centrepiece of the H3-Antenna consists of a changeable platinic gauge, available in two sizes (SI and MI) with complete parallel line system (air-Lecherization).

2. Broad-spectrum antenna system to improve reception capacity while providing relief to the user.

3. Milled groove as receptacle for direction finder rods or holder for test objects (Nosode-holder).

4. Selector switch features two possible positions: in position “I” circuit conduits automatically cause a galvanic short-circuit; in position “C” a solely capacitive connection is created.

5. Air-Lecherization-system allowing electromagnetic waves to develop virtually unimpeded into standing waves.

6. Metric scale to measure $\lambda$ of the input wavelength.

7. Calibrated Lecher-scale (comparatively measured with Lecher-antenna® according to R. Schneider types B2 and B3).

8. Sliding gauge with gold thread for variable adaptation to electric and current-knots.


10. Contacts for conducting link to handles, direction finder rods, i.e., yin-yang switch.

11. Plastic insulated holder for reception of the changeable platinic gauge.

12. Flexible handles of conductive plastic material, when changeable platinic gauge is inserted a galvanic connection to the parallel conducts. For ergonomic purposes the hand contact surfaces are isolated against the system with approx. 50 ohm.

13. Opening receptacle for the direction finder rod (illustration shows map-dowsing position) or insertion of yin-yang switch.
Historical experiment setup to analyze length of Hertz waves with a parallel conductor system.

The measuring bar is moved until the Geissler tubes attain their maximum luminous intensity. Both shorting bars are in the nodes. The scale indicates 1/2 the wave.

A) Parallel conductor not tuned to the incoming wavelength with suggested magnetic field.

No strong magnetic field builds up because at least one brace short circuits one antinode. The control lamp is not lit up.

B) Parallel conductor tuned to the incoming wavelength with illustrated magnetic field.

Both shorting bars are exactly on the node, thus a strong electromagnetic field can build up causing the control lamp to go on.
Operation of H3-Antenna

Heinrich Hertz was the first to detect the length of electromagnetic waves on parallel wires*. An electromagnetic wave is fed onto the wires on a short circuit breaker - held like a rotating skipping rope - and materializes as convex forms (Maxima) and knots (Minima). A further jack on the wires would consume the energy of the waves through a short circuit. The one exception being the following: should the breaker be placed exactly on a tension knot, the short circuit is unsuccessful and the energy of the wave is retained.

In the air the distances between the knots are exactly 1/2 the wavelength. Thus, the variable breaker allows for a precise categorization of the waves received by the system.

When the selector dial of the H3-antenna is positioned at “I”** a conductor creates a short circuit on which the steady fields build up. For a successful determination of the wavelength the slide, featuring a gold threaded ruler in its magnifying lens must be pushed to the exact position of a tension knot.

In the “C”*** position of the selector dial the tension knots are displaced by exactly 1/4 of the wavelength. (See also reference guide - selector dial).

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* In honour of the Austrian physicist Ernst Lecher (1896 - 1926) this system is called “Lecher’s conduit”.
** “I” stands for inductive and for the magnetic field Minima - current knots and convex forms -Maxima.
*** “C” stands for capacitive and the electric field Minima - tension knots and convex forms -Maxima.
H3-Antenna Basic Position
Operating Instructions

General:

To ensure flawless performance of your H3-antenna, as with all radiaesthesia equipment, a serene state of mind is required. We recommend novices avoid “tuning” themselves in prior to use of H3-antenna. Preconceived notions, concepts, ideas or other prejudices condition your mind and diminish intellectual room required for new findings.

At the outset empty your mind and wait with the curiosity of a child of the imminent events.

Posture:

Keep your body in a relaxed position, your upper-body upright, upper arms resting against your body, while your lower arms are at a horizontal angle to the rest of your body. Hold the H3-antenna with both handles the scale on the changeable platinic gauge is visible. Make sure the handles are comfortably in your thumb-creases and between your small and ring fingers. Keeping in a state of readiness the two ring fingers gently increase the pressure from the top while keeping the antenna in an almost vertical position, slightly inclined by about 10° to the front. Slight rotation of the wrists towards the outside causes a distinctive antenna response. With your muscle system under tension the smallest of reflexes should suffice to let the H3-antenna react freely. That is the reason it should be kept in an unstable position (just before independent antenna response occurs). With a little practice you will learn to counterbalance this position. It would be helpful if a second individual were to gently tap on the tip of the antenna to see if a reflex-type response occurs.

Relaxed, tension concentrated only in arms and hands - open for H3 responses.

Tuning:

For track down energy fields the H3-antenna has to be tuned to a certain wavelength.
corner reflection of the room resonance

Electric and magnetic fields of a standing wave on the Air Lecher Conduit of the H3-Antenna.

Measurement with:

- Wavelength \( \lambda \)
- Inductive coupling
- Capacitive coupling
Example 1: Search for a room resonance line (Wavelength = 14.80 cm)

Normally a room corner radiates this wavelength in the median and an antenna response is to be expected when crossing this line (in approx. 0.5 - 1 meter distance from the corner).

**H3 Setting:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Selector switch</th>
<th>“I”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>7.40 / 14.80 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarization switch</td>
<td>“U”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following the mechanical setting of the instrument a mental tuning should take place. However, as a beginner you should limit yourself to consciously setting the antenna and concentrate on the task at hand. Within short you will also feel the resonance field of the antenna.

**The Quality Selector Switch**

This switch has two settings “I” inductive (magnetic field, flow of current) and “C” capacitive (electric field, tension). Physically both fields are linked but spread out differently (see illustration). In geomancy and medical radiesthesia capacitive rays stand for causes (spiritual level) whereas inductive rays represent mainly for effects on a bodily level. The boundaries thereof are flux and to extrapolate a rule there from would be too schematic.

Example 2: Locate the same room resonance line using the capacitive setting.

As demonstrated the electric and magnetic fields occur 1/4 wavelength apart in Lecher’s system. Consequently it should be possible for capacitive detection of wavelength = 14.80 cm at a 3.70 cm setting.

**H3 Setting:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Selector switch</th>
<th>“C”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>3.70 / 11.10 / 18.50 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarization switch</td>
<td>“U”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the radiation picked-up spreads like an electromagnetic wave, an antenna response is to be expected at the settings described under 1. In addition, try the settings 11.10 cm and 18.50 cm. Theoretically responses should also occur here.
Circular Polarization

Linear Polarization
Radiation fields can also present themselves in a solely capacitive manner.

**Example 3: Locate a capacitive space resonance**

**H3 Setting:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Selector switch</th>
<th>“C”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>7.40 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarisation switch</td>
<td>“U”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case you receive a response with this setting, we are dealing with a capacitive resonance.

Whereas examples 1 and 2 describe the same phenomenon only through different distribution of the standing waves on the antenna, example 3 deals with a completely different radiation source.

**The polarization switch**

This switch allows us to differentiate between various radiation polarizations - meaning the preferred oscillation directions such as horizontal, vertical and right or left circular. Technically speaking the least transmission losses occur when the polarization of the sending antenna is adjusted to that of the receiving antenna. A vertical rod antenna emits vertically polarized radiation that is best received by an antenna in vertical position. When the receiving antenna is turned horizontally the quality of reception deteriorates.

In geomancy as well as in medical radiaesthesia circular polarizations play a significant role. In this case the polarization switch is of valuable help in accurately separating these polarizations. Position “R” blocks all radiation that is not right circular. Position “L” allows only left circular radiation to pass. The “U” setting allows for all radiation within range to reach directly the “human receiver”. Please take note:

*The initial field investigation is always carried out with the switch in the “U” setting. The polarization is analyzed only in the second step.*
Example 4: analyze the polarization of space resonance.

Undertake a new sounding at the response points identified under examples 1 - 3 with the same setting. The only difference being that the polarization switch is in the “R” position. If you obtain a response and in the counter test with the “L” setting no response is registered, it is a right circular radiation, in the opposite case a left circular radiation.

If the initial radiation in example 3 was capacitive and right circular radiation was ascertained, the room corner in question would be perfectly suited for a small altar of some kind and disposes of excellent acoustics.

If a response can only be attained in the “U” setting we are dealing with circular polarization. The radiation is categorized as either horizontal or vertical. (Applies mainly to radiation of technical origin).

In rare cases responses are obtained in both the “R” and the “L” settings. According to latest research this means an overlapping of radiation fields with identical wavelength but different polarization.

Important

Make sure to relax your muscles after each radiaesthesia response, otherwise you will charge yourself with the radiation received leading to a diminishing reaction capacity.

To continue with your work simply put tension back on your antenna at a small distance behind the first response point. Should you do so exactly on the first response point you would again absorb the radiation while putting tension on the antenna and the relaxation technique applied to your muscles would have been futile.

*Relax after every immersion reaction in the radiation field.*

Exception: Intensity Analysis

The charging process is used in order to estimate the force of the radiation fields. The intensity analysis is carried out at a right angle to the radiation zone, i.e., with the field of vision parallel to the radiation zone. The movement is carried out with a steady upper body only through swaying leg motions into the zone. An antenna response is obtained upon immersion in the zone. Instead of relaxing your muscles after that you
reposition the H3-antenna into the normal position and take it from the field with a swaying step. Through a reverse sequence of events the antenna is again immersed. Repeat these steps until there is no more antenna response. The number of immersions in the radiation zone is the intensity scale.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strong radiation</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium intensity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaker</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td>6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negligible</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Technique: Scanning

Scanning or handle technique is done to determine the antenna setting for the purpose of searching radiation fields. A probing by mm is the safest and most precise method to find unknown radiation but also the lengthiest.

A good overview of the various wavelengths fed into the H3-antenna can be obtained with the so called semimental method.

For this purpose push a H3 changeable platinic gauge (if possible type M1) directly head first into the measuring point (material sample, body part etc.). In case the hand-piece is not mounted do not touch the conduit tracks.

Scanning of the inductive qualities of wavelengths:

**H3-Setting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality Selector switch</td>
<td>“I”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>at the lower end of the scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarization switch</td>
<td>“U”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After setting these position use a brass pendulum to scan directly under the selector dial. Swing the pendulum at an angle to the middle axis of the antenna. Then proceed to swing slowly over the antenna scale in between the two conduit tracks. (See illustration). Once the tension knot is reached you will notice how the pendulum will start swinging at a right angle to the antenna. Read the value on the scale where this occurs. Bring the pendulum again to swing at an angle and continue scanning.
Formation of a resulting radiation curve - during the scanning process this curve is analyzed and dismantled into a multitude of single waves of varying length.

Scanning of inductive waves

Pendulum movement during scanning process
Scanning the capacitive character of wavelengths.

H3-Setting

- Quality Selector switch ............ “C”
- Slide ............................ at the lower end of the scale
- Polarization switch ............... “U”

The work is carried out as described earlier on; however preferably use a crystal pendulum.

Successful scanning is only possible after a sufficient calibration to the characteristics of the H3-antenna has taken place. It further depends on good mental pendulum capacity.

Practice makes perfect!
Special Techniques
Training available in additional courses

Vertical Positioning

Mimosa positioning

Map dowsing

Scanning of test objects
Preset Tuning

Comprehensive list with specific H3-Antenna settings are available, please ask your dealer or
argo2012, I.M. Lüdeling
Vechtestr. 2
D-33775 Versmold
Germany
eMail: argo.iluedeling@t-online.de

Here some important H3-Values:
vein of water (max. 15°C; not salted, not under pressure)
- middle axis ........................................... 3,10
- centre zone ........................................... 7,80
- centre zone ........................................... 10,80
- main zone; 1. & 2. water line parallel .................... 9,25
- main zone; 1. & 2. water line parallel .................... 15,45
cave / vein
- middle axis ........................................... 4,25
- main zone ........................................... 8,50
- main zone ........................................... 10,50
fault, geological (=zone of multiwaves)
- „middle axis“ ......................................... 8,65
- lower semi-axis ...................................... 4,30
- higher semi-axis ..................................... 12,90
room resonance / risses / cracks ............................ 7,40
iron / steel / cast iron .................................. 5,50
technical disturbances (antennas made of steel) ............ 5,50
life energy (diagonal or Curry grid) ........................ 6,90
earth magnetic field (30° - 60° Hartmann grid) ............. 6,10
lightnings, points of hitting by / mental power ............ 8,20
Alternating current (50 Hz) ................................ 6,00
Life („C; R“) or death („C; L“) / labyrinth of life ........... 27,30
Oracle energy („C; R“) .................................. 6,40
Dowsing energy („C; R“) ................................ 12,60
Energy charging, point of („R“) ............................ 5,85
Energy discharging, point of („L“) .......................... 5,85
Healing energy („R“) ..................................... 6,90
Spiritual energy („C; R“) ................................ 5,35

Detecting microwaves:
take the half of the real wavelength (= 300 / frequency (MHz))
Ex: microwave oven with 2450 MHz, (= 12,24 cm wavelength),
- use with „I“ ........................................... 6,10
- or use with „C“ ...................................... 3,05
Storage and Maintenance

Please note that the H3-Antenna is a highly precise instrument requiring special care.

1. Protect the device from dust, sand or similar abrasive particles. Pay particular attention so that they do not accumulate on or under the moveable parts of the antenna.

2. Do not expose the antenna to humidity, strong sunlight or extreme cold.

3. Slide movements should be carried out taking care to protect the gold-plating while applying gentle pressure from below.

4. Clean the platinic gauge, gold-plating, and plastic components in regular intervals with a slightly moist, non-fuzzing cloth.

5. Always store the H3-Antenna in its leather case.

6. When not in use set the platinic gauge in resting position:

   A) either

   H3-Setting for Resting Position 1:
   Quality Selector switch ............... “I”
   Slide .................................. 6.0 cm
   Polarization switch ............... “R”

   B) or

   H3-Setting for Resting Position 2
   Quality Selector switch ............... “C”
   Slide .................................. 3.0 cm
   Polarization switch ............... “R”

Both settings will tune the antenna to the resonance of a right circular polarized electromagnetic wave with a length of 12.00 cm, generally categorized as “mildly harmonizing”.
Technical Data

Platinic gauge:
Base material glass fiber - ceramic filled duroplast compound. Outstanding features in HF-field and almost constant $\varepsilon = 33.8$ conduit tracks, contact surfaces entirely gold-plated, ventilation slot with contact flanks and coating of lower rim, feed through broad spectrum conduit delineation.
Milled groove as receptacle for direction finder rods in “find position”, holder for nosode-test object or accessories.
Permanent quality selector switch with “inductive” and “capacitive” settings, plastic springs for permanent safe contact. Contact surfaces gold-plated, PVC-free.
Permanent polarization switch with “right-circulating polarization”, “left-circulating polarization” and “unipolar” settings. Easily differentiated through divergent contacts of the flex-barium-magnets with the conduit conducts. Plastic springs ensure permanent safe contact pressure, material PVC-free.
Clear plastic slide, with magnifying feature, inductive measuring bridge with changeable gold-thread, plug-in bottom part with spring-loaded counterpart for permanent fail-safe functioning of the slide, material PVC-free. Input data are displayed on a metric scale and HF-calibrated according to the Lecher-assay of Schneider’s Lecher Antenna.
Measuring range (platinic gauge MI in brackets): approx. 10 - 165 mm (-311 mm) for AL 2, corresponds to electromagnetic wavelength of 20 - 330 mm (622 mm) or approx. LA = 0.60 - 11.10 (21.20).
Size: Length x Breadth x Width = approx. 248 x 35 x 1.5 mm (396 x 35 x 1.5 mm)
Weight: Approx. 26 gr. (41 gr.)

Handle:
Middle piece made of insulated plastic with receptacle for changeable platinic gauge
PVC-free plastic grips with electricity conductive master-batch, electricity conductive in working position connected to conduit conducts. Effective resistance between platinic gauge and hand-contact-surface on the right and on the left approx. 30 - 100 Ohm (NF-field).
Bottom plug-in opening for direction finder rod or other attachments (e.g. Yin-yang switch).
Total size: Length x Breadth x Width = approx. 240 x 40 x 15 mm
Weight: 27 gr.

Leather case: Black cowhide

Parts and Accessories

Nosode-holder receptacle for test-objects / samples
Direction finding rods for “map-dowsing” position or direction finding
Yin-yang switch to determine polarity.
Warranty

The manufacturer will replace parts demonstrably defective due to material or production error, that were used according to their intended purpose. This warranty is limited to a free of charge exchange of the defective components. Any further claims are excluded therefrom.

For any potential claims please contact your dealer with proof of purchase at:
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Im Trottenacker 2
CH-8353 Elgg (Switzerland)
Fon: +41 52 364 1010 Fax: -1050
eMail: hpc@bluewin.ch

Note

A detailed handbook reflecting the most recent findings for the H3 Antenna will be available by spring 2003. Please notify your H3 dealer of your interest in such a handbook ahead of time.

The author is greatly appreciative of any remarks or comments. Kindly send your observations in writing to

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