

An email was written and posted on the lyme_and_rife site:

Elongated metal parts will heat very quickly when in the hole of the coil where the magnetic field strength is greatest. A belt buckle, for instance, will heat within 3 seconds, so you feel it through jeans. Larger masses of metal, as in knee or hip replacement parts will not heat much, if at all. The coil's alternating magnetic field is not strong enough to make current flow through large masses of metal - thin wire-like shapes heat most quickly. Small clips will likely not heat at all because they are not elongated enough. An alternating magnetic field will strip electrons from metal atoms and make them flow, as in wires, when the metal is in the center of the coil's hole. Any other part of a coil placed on these same metals will cause no heating at all. There is always resistance to having electrons forced through metals, so heating occurs - the current that forms and flows is called induced current and is a good example of induction. Some think that only metals containing iron will heat, to check on this just wear a silver or gold ring and place your finger in the center of the coil's hole and see what happens. Metals that contain iron (such as hair pins) will move as much a foot when the coil is operating - they will stick to the inside hole and heat very quickly. If you don't remove the item as quickly as possible, you will heat the coil wire insulation enough to damage it. Only iron-containing metals will stick to the coil, all metals will get hot when in the center of the coil's hole.

To coil over metal staples in the chest or clips for birth control procedures, the metal parts will not heat if you use the edge (tire tread) of the coil on these locations. Zippers don't heat at all because they are not continuous strips of metal - the zipper teeth are separated by fabric. Jewelry, like chains, will not heat because the individual links are not firmly connected together enough to have current flow.

Another important thing that involves metal is that an operating coil that is within about 6 or so feet of metal will make the coil act as a larger coil. This metal could be a bed frame, springs in mattresses or box springs, metal in sofa beds, metal in chairs, or even I-beams under the floor. You set the capacitor switches for the coil you have, but if it behaves as if it is a larger coil, these switches are then not correct - the result is the coil and amplifier will heat much more quickly. Apartments and condos are made largely of cement with lots of steel reinforcement bars (rebar) in the cement. You can tell that you are near metal if you move the operating coil around and see the needle on the ammeter or voltmeter vary, or the values on digital meters will be erratic.

When I coiled from 2007 to early 2009, I used a push button analog (not digital and no battery) stop watch to time my sessions. If I happened to get this watch inside the hole of the coil (in the center only), the watch would stop working. If I held the watch on the coil in any other location, other than the center of the hole, nothing happened. If you use a digital watch and get it in the coil's hole, it will very quickly have induced current travel along the fine circuits and overheat and fail, never to recover.

It took about 5 years to learn these things, but it took 3 seconds to learn that a belt buckle will heat enough to burn me if it ended up in the center of the coil's hole. Even so, I mostly got burned every time I coiled - brain fog you know. It's good to know that the "good old coiling days" are over.

ok, hypothetically, if the center hole of the coil is placed flat against the liver/stomach area of someone who had titanium clips that are used for g.b. surgery and the metal clips used for birth control (tubal), using the frequencies 1518 and 1583 for 5 min, 2-3 times a day (total, but hours apart) for a couple months, result in sharp little pains in the area from the heating of the metal of the clips? Hypothetically, would increasing exposure time of those same frequencies to 10 min., 2-3 times a day (total but hours apart), heat the clips enough to burn the tissue it was touching? if so, how severely? The tissues involved would be the gall bladder, biliary tube, a (clipped) vein by the liver, fallopian tubes and intestines. Would greatly appreciate any info you could give me.

I would avoid placing the center of the hole of the coil over any internal metal parts. I used to burn myself because my belt buckle would heat in 3 seconds to the point that I could clearly feel it. When I pulled the belt and buckle to the side of my abdomen and the coil face was actually touching the buckle, there was no heating. I noticed that if the buckle was in the coil's hole, but not in the center of the hole, there was also no heating. I can imagine that with multiple metal parts that it would be difficult to avoid the center of the hole, but the sharp pains are signals that you have some metal part centered. If you use the tire tread edge of the coil over the metal parts, you can avoid all heating.