

molecular range of motion

Keely

"The *positive vibrations* are the *radiating* or *propulsive*, the *negative vibrations* are the ones that are attracted towards the *neutral center*. The *action* of the *magnetic flow* is *dual* in its *evolutions*, both *attractive* and *propulsive*. The *sound vibrations* of themselves have no *power* whatever to induce *dissociation*, even in its lowest *form*. Certain *differential*, *dual*, *triple* and *quadruple chords* give *introductory impulses* which excite an *action* on *molecular masses*, *liquid* and *gaseous*, that increase their **range of molecular motion** and put them in that *receptive state* for *sympathetic vibratory interchange* which favors *molecular disintegration*, then, as I have shown, the *diatonic enharmonic* is brought into play, which further increases the **molecular range of motion** beyond fifty percent of their diameters, when *molecular separation* takes place, giving the tenuous *substance* that is necessary to induce *progressive subdivision*. This molecular *gaseous substance*, during its *evolution*, assumes a *condition* of *high rotation* in the *sphere* or tube in which it has been generated, and becomes itself the *medium*, with the proper *exciters*, for further *progressive dissociation*. The *exciters* include an illuminated revolving *prism*, *condenser*, and colored *lenses*, with a *capped* glass tube strong enough to carry a *pressure* of at least one thousand pounds per square inch. To one of these *caps* a *sectional wire* of *platinum* and *silver* is attached; the other *cap* is attached to the tube so screwed to the chamber as to allow it to lead to the *neutral center* of said chamber." [Snell Manuscript - The Book, ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, page 6]