



Dr. James Bare's Frequency Harmonic Associations

Understanding Our Frequencies through Harmonic Associations by Dr. James Bare

New Harmonic Calculator (Excel Spreadsheet - must enable macros when opening and press ctrl-D after it is open to generate spreadsheet. See Spreadsheet Instructions.)

Spreadsheet Instructions

Archive Spreadsheet Calculators

Harmonic Calculator (Excel Spreadsheet)

Hundredths Calculator (Excel spreadsheet)

Thanks go to Olin Boyer for working up these spreadsheets for Dr. Bare.

James Bare wrote the following post to the Rife listserver on 3/26/2017.

This posting is about what has become essentially a forgotten subject and how to use a computer program that allows one to utilize that subject. Namely, the use of Sub harmonics of the Fundamental Rife Frequencies. Sub harmonics of a Rife fundamental frequency are frequencies that are found in many of the existing frequency lists and are not something new. Many of the members of the various Rife lists and Forum's have joined in the past several years and just don't know about, and don't know how to create and utilize Sub Harmonics. Some years ago after posting my request to the lists for a sub harmonic calculator, Douglas Woodrow graciously created a sub harmonic calculator that you can find linked on my web site. There are other calculators found on the site as well, created by other named authors. <http://www.rifetechnologies.com/calcul.html>

To use the calculator you must have Excel on your computer and after downloading the calculator, enable macro's when prompted . Finally press Control D (read instructions if uncertain of how to use the Xcel Spreadsheet) More recently (years after posting of the sub harmonic calculator) there has been a great emphasis placed upon using a carrier wave of an exact frequency combined with a modulation frequency to create a specific sideband. One doesn't have to use the sideband method to create an original Rife frequency. The hidden Rife fundamental frequency/sideband method was developed back in the 1930's and used to protect the proprietary nature of the original Rife frequencies. We now know what these original frequencies are, and the hidden sideband method although still useful, isn't the required necessity it once was.

With the hidden sideband method, one combines both the carrier wave frequency and the modulation frequency to create a specific sideband frequency. The

sideband frequency is either exactly equal to the original Rife Fundamental frequency or a sub harmonic of the original Rife Fundamental frequency. As an example - 21275hz must be used with a 3.3 MHz carrier frequency to work. 21275 hz doesn't work with any other type of instrument that either lacks a carrier wave or has a carrier wave that is not 3.3 MHz.

The spread sheet sub harmonic calculator allows one to look for new frequencies without the need for sidebands (such as an Electrode, LED, or Magnetic Field device) or a specific carrier frequency. This is an ideal situation for a wide variety of frequency instruments that don't use carrier waves or have a carrier wave of a different frequency than 3.3 MHz. As an example , Let's look at the accurately read frequency from Philip Hoyland for the BX virus of 1607450hz. The frequencies read by Hoyland were all output using analog type frequency generators. These early frequency generators although quite stable, still had a small amount of frequency variation present.

Here are some commonly seen frequencies in the public domain lists, often seen as part of cancer sets :

727, 728, and 2187 hz.

Using the spread sheet calculator with 1607450 as the fundamental, 727.02, 728.01, and 2187.01 are all subharmonics of 1607450 hz !

Looking over the calculations on the spread sheet, there are many other frequencies from the list that could be used such as 123650, 64298 and 24730 . This is just a small example of the frequencies that are potentially useful as exact sub harmonics of the original Rife Fundamental frequency. No sidebands or carrier wave of a specific frequency are necessary. All the Rife fundamental frequencies for other micro organisms exactly measured by Hoyland need to be evaluated using the sub harmonic calculator.

One can choose subharmonics that best match the frequency generators output signal. One of the columns is labeled as "harmonic index" giving the harmonic number. Square waves produce odd number harmonics - so if using a square wave device one can use an odd number sub harmonic from the harmonic index column. If using a sine wave output device, even harmonics are produced, and one can use an even number sub harmonic from the harmonic index column. To clarify, harmonic index numbers ending in 1,3,5,7,and 9 are going to be odd sub harmonics and should be used with square waves. Harmonic index numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 are all even harmonic index numbers and should be used with sine waves.

Using the calculator, one can also examine other posted frequencies. Bob Haining of the British Rife Research Group posted a document at the end of 2016 finding that 12.832 MHz was a more accurate frequency for the BX virus. Bob also recently posted about the successful use of this frequency by using a multiple harmonic of the carrier wave. There has also been a post about the use of the subharmonic frequency of 3133.0565 hz (12.833 Mhz was used for this sub harmonic calculation) . Bob also calculated out frequencies for various micro organisms as corrections to the original Rife Fundamental Frequencies that can be used with the sub harmonic calculator spread sheet. The calculated sub harmonics of Bob's revised frequencies opens up an entirely new set of frequencies that could be used with devices of all types regardless of frequency

limitations and carrier wave frequency.

By using the sub harmonic calculator, an exact sub harmonic for 12832000 is at 32000 hz with no decimals. Looking at the calculator there are many other exact harmonics that can be used. For use with square waves, one should use an odd number harmonic index. For example 102656 Hz and 32000 are both exact divisors of 12.832 MHz and both have odd number harmonic index's.

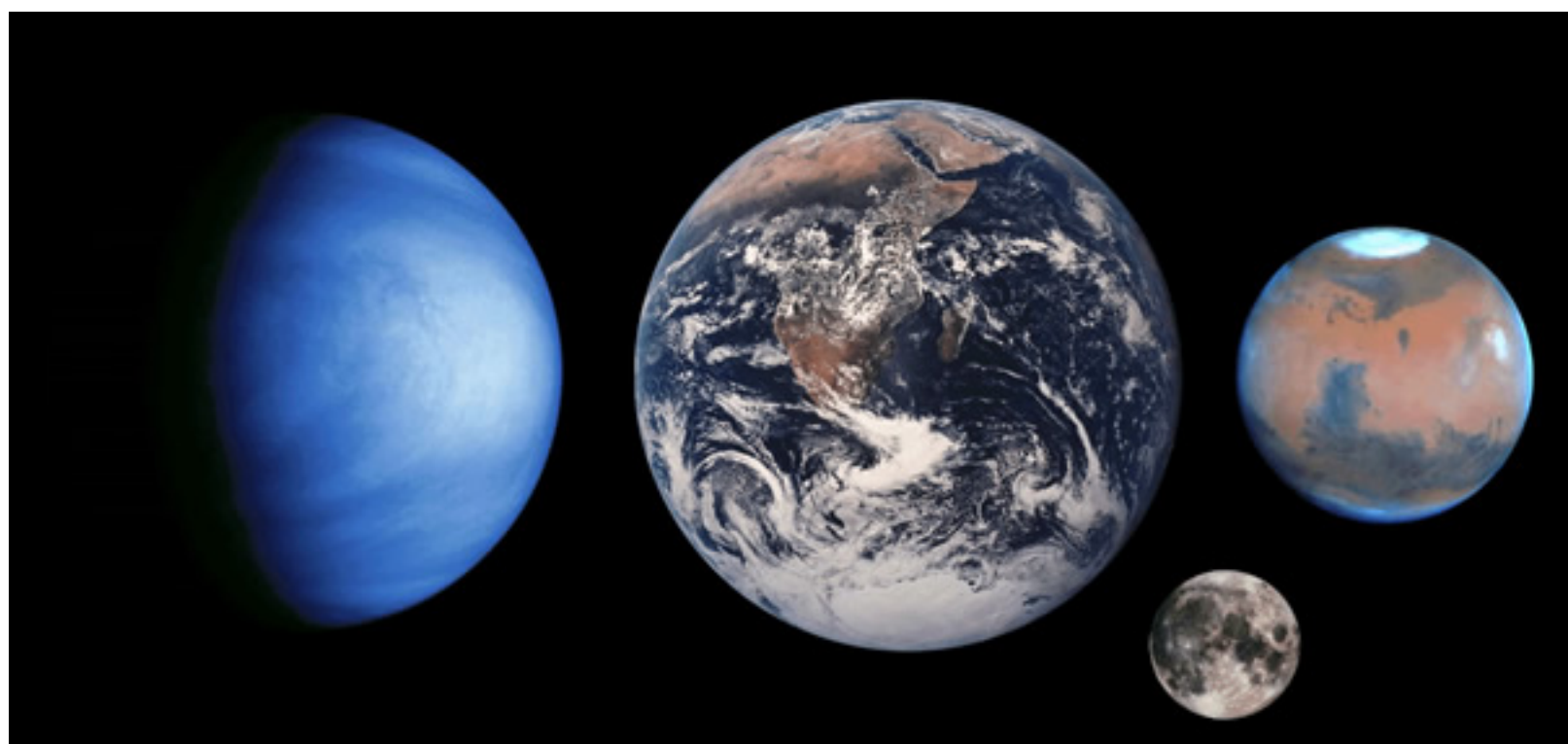
Another useful spreadsheet calculator on the web page is one that converts light to frequency. Want to use a sub harmonic frequency for the color blue ? This calculator can provide that for you.

I suspect that some ,if not many, of the Crane audio range frequencies seen in the public domain lists are subharmonics of some of Hoylands closely read frequencies.

Outside of a few people, not much investigation has been done using sub harmonics found with the spread sheet calculator. I hope that this posting piques some interest and that some experimentation using a variety of derived new frequencies results.

Best Regards,

James Bare



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