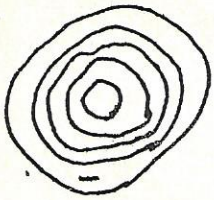
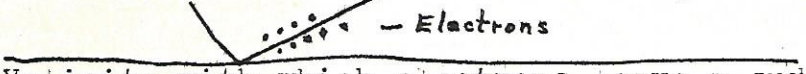
DR. SPITLER CLINIC

Molecule--Ca_1, C_1, O_3
Calcium, Carbon., Oxygen---Chalk



Atom. Remove one = Ion + ⊖ Electron
Add another = Ion - ⊕ Proton

62
Photo Octave
DC6-- M
7600 4000
Optometric
300 Mill.M. 300 Mill.M. (186000 miles per second)



Volicity with which electrons leave a surface of the atom under the influence ofthe impact of incident of light varies directly on the frequency of the incident of light.

When an electron falls from an orbit of higher energy contents, to one of lower contents, the excess energy is emitted as one energy of light, called (Quantum or Photon).

Work = $\frac{\text{mass} \times \text{volicity}^2}{2}$

Ex. 5 lbs. x 5 ft. $sec.^2$ = 125/2 or 62.5 lbs. of work.
Ex. 5 lbs. x 10^2 = 500/2 or 250 ft. lbs . of work.

Work of Quantum = Fh or FH; Fh - F-Frequency of the light.
H - constance - 6,54 X 1 and 27 (0) - Erg. per second.

$$\frac{6.54}{100\ (27)\ (0)\ 0}$$

1 gram moved 1 Cm.1 Sec.- 1 Erg.

*15380 wave
wave = No. of counts per Cm.
15380 X 100 = 1538000 per Sec.

300 000 000
461 400 000 000 000 Quantum per Sec.

Upsilon - Double Alpha $\frac{6.54}{100(27-0)}$

Sublight on one square mile is 5,000,000 H.P. per Hr.

Atom of any given element always absorbs the frequency they emit, if they were excited.

Best Radiators are best absorbers.
Best Radiators or absorbers of light is a black body.

(Over)

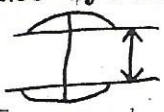
All nervous and muscular and all response depends on atom with Ion is +or - .

Naming a thing does not explain.

Eye not able to interpret one complete octave.-------4000

The higher the frequency, the shorter the wave length.
The higher the frequency, the higher the volicity.

I. 120 Systolic - 80 Diastolic; difference between the two equals Pulse Pressure. 40 M. at age of 20.



II. For each 5 years past age 20 add 1 mm. Systolic Pressure.
It may be as high as 100 plus his age & still be within Phsy. limit.

III. Vitalic Index= (SY.+Dy.) x Pulse Rate=

120
+ 80
200
72 pulse at age 20
14,400
12,500-20,000 Is our patient.

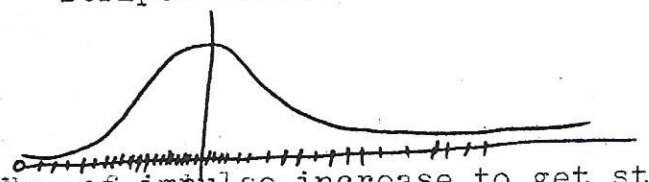
Venous blood is kept in motion toward heart by artery contraction.
Rate of blood flow is controlled by respiration.

IV. If pulse rate in beats per minute approaches Systolic in Mercury better refer. Ex. 120 Systolic
(over) 110 Respiratory Refer case.

The normal status of the artery is one of vaso, constriction except when the part supplied is in a state of activity or irritated.

(Arm Test) If redness & swelling, my patient, if not refer.

Striped Muscle

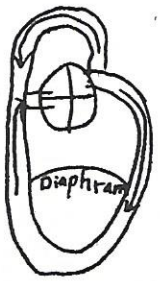


Abs. Refractory Period=.002 to .006 of second.
Rel. Refractory Period=.013 of sec.
.015 rest.

No. of impulse increase to get stimulation.
(Sherington)

V. Respiratory Basil Rate.
Respiratory Basil Test (if toxic goitre).

Have patient come 8:30 or 9 A.M., no breakfast.
Let them rest 8 or 10 min. then have her breathe all in possible and out then hold nose as long as possible, in seconds equals denominator, then again after rest breathe all in all out all in possible and hold as long as possible. This equals numerator. If ratio is 2 or over 1 or as low as 1.2/1 it is our patient.
If lower than 1.2/1 let alone or refer.



Ability to see depends on Jugular drainage.

If pulse rate in beats per minute approaches the systolic in pressure in millimeters.

Intensifying nerve activity does not make the signal bigger, but it makes it repeat itself more often, never exceeding 300 per sec.

Striped muscle responds to nerve impulse. Muscles attached to bone adjusts itself to the load after it goes into action by means of propioceptor. Striped muscle passes load around in itself and part of it rests. The nerve fiber of striped muscle never fatigues, nerve cell may. (Insert)

During period when striped muscle is in action the sympathetic is dominant.

During rest the para-sympathetic is dominant.

Plain muscles possess the inherent power to contract & hold contraction. (Insert).

The latent period to act is from 100-500 times as long as the stripe muscle.

In the absence of nerve impulse it is able to increase in or out of the body.

You can train striped muscle but not plain muscle.

Innervation is an anatomical term.

Pathosis=out of

Syntonics= Syn.--like or equal. Tonos=tone or tension bringing. Combining the brain of the patient to the proper light frequency, adjustments with refractive optics, both processes being purly optical in application.

Syntony is noun.--The state of balance.

Syntonic-ical or ous, adj.

Syntonically, adv.

Syntonize, transitive verb, the act of producing syntony.

Syntonizer, noun, the device to produce syntony.

Syntonist, noun, the optometrist.

Combination Syntonics 1 - 1; 2 - 1; 3 - 1

Rx - L - ω; NL - MS

Toxic Eso N/L - MS alternated L - ω or L - ω

Response to a nervous stimulus and require a nervous impulse to cause contraction.

Striped muscle shift the load among the groups of fibers diffused al groups of fibers.

Extra ocular are striped muscles.

Plain muscles may shorten or increase without nerve stimulus.

Plain muscle may have tonus increased without stimulation even if removed from body.

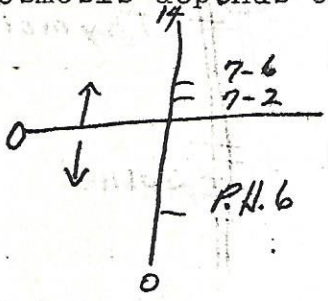
S A W pupil. Take care of first.

Life (Vitalistic - Beck confer Lipman
(Mechanistic - VonBayer H20) Formalyn
CO2) Sugar

Life is maintained by mechanical phenomena.

Heart) Blood vessel
) Visceral and intra ocular or plain muscle.

Density --weight Viscosity--change of shape.
Osmosis depends on density or weight.



Blood saliva Alkaline high MV

Urine or perspiration Acid high MS

Striped muscle -- fiberous.
Plain muscle --Sclerotic.

Catalyst; any element or compound which is necessary to be present to enable a chemical reaction to take place, but which does not enter into the reaction.

Synergist; is any element or compound which is necessary to be present to enable a chemical reaction to take place, but which enters into the r reaction.

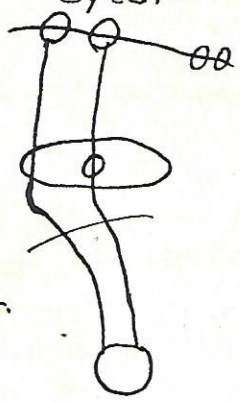
Carbon or charcoal--------gun powder
C--burns very readily.
S--sulphur.
KNO3

Cell activity augmented by
a. Increased oxygen supply.
b. Increased food supply.
c. Prompy waste removals.
d. Heat within reasonable limits. 102' - 104' above that retard.
e. Receipt of a stimulus.
f. Externally applied pressure.
g. Acid base status or alkaline. Above 7 is alkaline.
Below 7 is acid.
h. A change in electrical status or charge during activity min.
i. Any change in environment which produces an active reaction in a cell is called a stimulus. (Dr. Thompson).
j. A cell always does the least activity. (Will take alcohol before sugar

Tobacco restricts both columns and arteries.
Alcohol relaxes both.

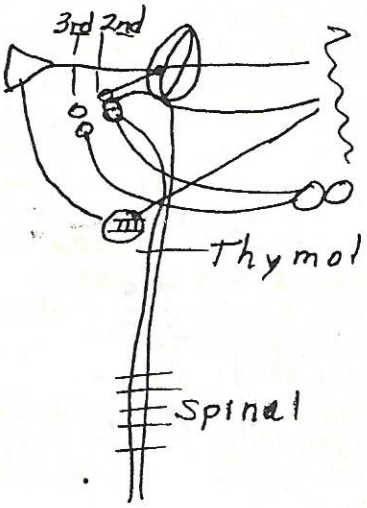
Renewed. (Man after fire).
Sugar.
Adrenalin.
Increased pulse rate.
Increased respiration rate.
Raise in blood pressure.
If woman comes in worn out, beware, some emotional disturbance.
Blind eye always turns out. Ambly. may turn in or out.

Can't laugh or Close eyes.

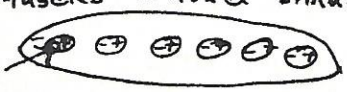


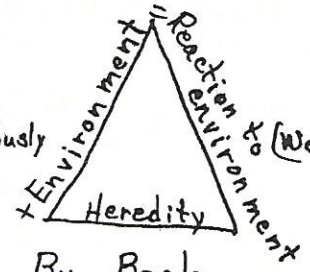
Here Refer.

Point of stimulation, it becomes more Negative



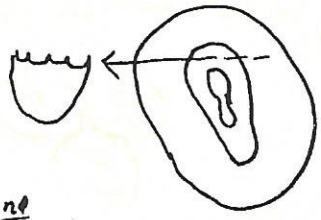
Muscles contact simultaneously

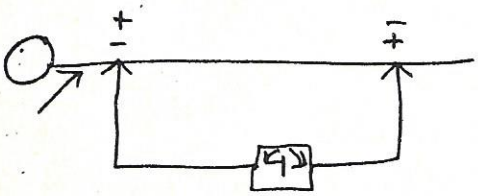




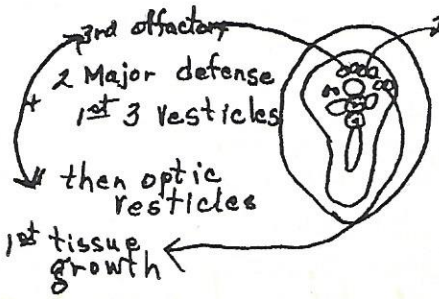
(We can change.)

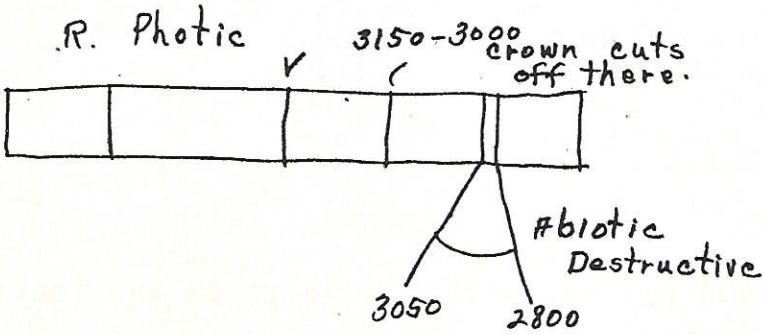
By Beck





1 M. volt Nerve at rest.
.01 M volt Nerve excited
or 10,000 x greater





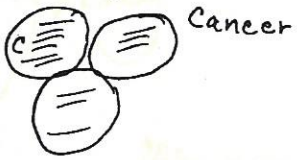
No sun burn

B. Burned

Cell Changes.
1. Normal cell structure is essential to normal function.
2. Continued abnormal function results in abnormal structure.
3. Normal environment is essential to normal function.
4. The habit of normality (principle of cell selectivity)
Nothing of value can be added to the normal environment of the cell.
During adaptation of environment,
a. Form may change.
b. Food used may change.
c. Waste eliminated may change or any combination of the three.
6. Nothing better than normal environment can be provided for injured cells or abnormally functionong cells.
7. After the reserves are exhausted continued activity must be at the expense of all structure if continuous energy supply is to be maintained.
8. Abnormal function indicates either abnormal structure or abnormal environment, usually the latter.
9. Symptoms are merely evidence of efforts at adjustment to meet abnormal conditions.

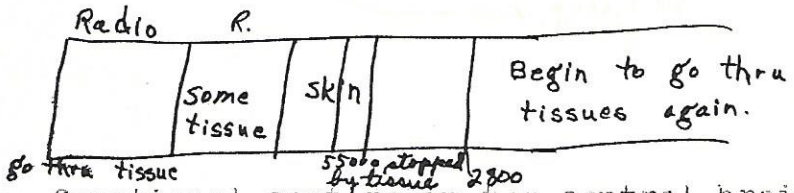
Syndrome; a series of symptoms leading to a determination of the type, kind and degree of departure from normal.

Martin----In the absense of keritits, irititis or lens involvement, Photophobia indicates neuresthenia.



Bleed to death in our selves in splanchic vessels.

Sea sickness from para-macular stimulation. Be careful.
Para and macular ok.
Sun burn causes Histamania.
Tissue destroyed by chemical burn will not get well. It leaves scar tissue.



Some functional centers in the central brain.
1. Respiration or respiratory.
2. Heat regulating center.
3. Glyco genetic. Sugar 90-120. Kidney 180 below that ours.
4. Cardiac center (slow down heart beat and increase power.)
5. Metabolic center.
6. Vaso motor center.

The olfactory, optic or otic, and all ascending paths go to the Thalomus & central gray.

The Thalomus & central gray receive and transmit all motor tracks accept the crossed Pyramidal tracks, but through their cortical connection can control this tract.

The Thalomus is the center of pain reception of the body, regardless where the pain is.

Thalmus-Dunaphelon. Do not give Base in Exercise to patient with high blood pressure.

The Thalomus is the center of pain reception of the body, regardless where the pain is.

Decoriate Activities

Sneezing.
Licking with the tongue.
Eating.
Digestion.
Assimilation.
Elimination.
Coughing.
Respiration.
Vomiting.
Vitressae (Faint expression).

Withdrawal of extremities from an irritation.
Sexual mating & reproduction.
Running.
Stepping.
Rebound extension & if the neucl. red nucle. Ruber is involved re-stintion rigidity.

Can't smile, do something until patient forgets, then tell story. If he laughs now on both sides of face, our patient. If not refer.

Motor nerve set in 12 --28 days. Hit on side of head.

Stimulate Thalmus and it is more on left column and depress on right column.

AUTO NOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Sympathetic
Anatomic(2 Dorsal
(3 Lumbar

Para Sympathetic
(3,7,9,10,11 cranial nerves)
Anatomical & sacral 2 & 3

BRAKES

Stimulation of;over activity of;
dominance of;this system
1. Dilates the pupil.
2. Protrudes the eye-ball.
3. Lessens lacramation.
4. Lessens salivary secretions.
5. Lessens mucus secretion(nose & mouth).
6. Lessens secretion & motility of stomach, stops digestion.
7. Slows the persitolic wave, produces common type of constipation.
8. Increases pulse rate.
9. Contracts the arteries, thereby raises blood pressure.
10. Increases sugar in the blood.
11. Increases body heatby increased oxidation or decreased radiation through the skin.
12. Diminishes quantity of urine.
13. Contracts the uterus.
14. Increases respiration.
15. Causes goose pimples & cold sweating.
16. Increases the following catabolic functions, thyroid, adrenals, pituitary, gonads, & muscles.

Prism exercises bases in tend to stimulate this system.
Vertical or upright of body makes this system dominant.
A tropine renders this system dominant.
This takes care of animal in danger by activating Defensive Division.

ENGINE

Stimulation of;over activity of;dominance of;
this system
1. Contracts pupil.
2. Widens the eye slit.
3. Increases lacramation.
4. Increases secretion of nose and mouth and Pharyngeal glands producing so-called catarrh
5. Increases salivary sedretion.
6. Contracts the larynegeal as found in laryngean.
7. Increases bronchial secretion. Causes asthma.
8. Causes hypermotility & increased secretion of stomach with an excess of hydrochloric acid.
9. Causes increased secretion & motility of the intestines causing either colic or pains or spastic constipation or diarrhea.
10. Causes irritable bladder.
11. Slows the heart.
12. Dilates visceral arteries.
13. Decreases adrenaline(presumably).
14. Decreases blood sugar.
15. Decreases respiration.
16. Stops sweating.
17. Activates the following, anabolic functions, thyroid, stomach, liver, pancreas, splean, inodenum, intestines.

Prism exercises base out tend to stimulate.
The horizontal poeitions tend to stimunlate.
Aspirin stimulates this system.
This keeps animal alive by activating the vital mechanism.

The Para-sympathetic keeps the organism alive by activating the vital functions.
The sympathetic takes care of any danger by activating the defensive functions.
Stimulate Thalmus and sumpathetic goes to work.
Depress Thalmus and para-sympathetic goes to work.

BIOTYPES

Asthenic 80% Sympathetic SYNTONIC Pyknic 80% Para-sympathetic

Male-predominate

1. Expends energy, uses faster than makes.
2. Poor mixer.
3. Comfortable when under tension.
4. Irritable.
5. Ill tempered.
6. Few friends.
7. Poor company.
8. Mentally & nervously over active.
9. Spends money.
10. Erratic and changeable.
11. Inventors.
12. Negative in argument, may accept on second thought.
13. Diet.
14. They are psychologists.
15. They are planners.
16. Scientifically inclined, they want to know why.
17. He worries.
18. Have small appetite unless irritated.
19. Rapid moving.
20. Light lectures and dramas.
21. Basic function respirational.
22. Adventures and adventurous.
23. Rapid safety reactions.
24. Good conductor of energy.
25. Restless.
26. Poor salesman in upper brackets.
27. Introverts, live within themselves.
28. Active, energetic, nervous.
29. Self conscious.
30. Likes to read.
31. Quick to anger.

Female-predominate

1. Absorbs energy.
2. Good mixer.
3. Seek comfort.
4. Sluggish physically.
5. Good natured.
6. Liked by most everybody.
7. Good company.
8. Dislikes mental activity.
9. Makes money.
10. Physically and mentally stable.
11. Exploits the asthenic & syntonic
12. Is positive in argument, may back up.
13. Eats heavily.
14. Animality inclined.
15. Is executive.
16. Sodialists(show me how)Sciolist.
17. Never worry.
18. Slow moving.
19. Good appetite unless irritated.
20. Likes dinner parties & shows.
21. Basic function, digestion and assimilation.
22. Follow well-thought-out plans.
23. Have slow safety reactions.
24. Well insulated--they scream.
25. They are calm.
26. Good salesmen in upper brackets.
27. Are extroverts(for others).
28. Good listeners.
29. Slow to anger.

BODILY AND FACIAL SIGNS AND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Thin lower face.
2. Thin upper lip.
3. Long nose and high bridge.
4. Rapid pulse, faster than 72.
5. Narrow bridge on nose.
6. Hollow cheeks.
7. Mouth closed, eyes wide open.
8. Pointed chin.
9. Long neck.
10. Long extremities.
11. Bass or baritone voice.
12. Trunk short and narrow.
13. Shoulders square, high& angular.
14. Crowded, ill-set teeth, usually in lower jaw.
15. High cheek bones.
16. Bony body.
17. Pale complexion.
18. Tall, usually.
19. Lips pale.
20. Eyes large, may be narrow P.D.
21. Delicate skin texture.
22. Narrow heads.
23. Tend to get fleshier after age 65.
24. Square chin --look out for ulcers sooner or later.

ABNORMAL PROGRESS

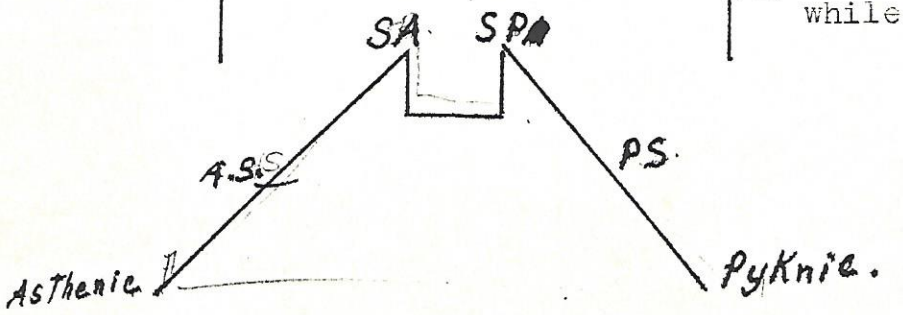
Acute condition.
Rapid onset, rapid recovery unless enervated.

1. Full lower face.
2. Full lips.
3. Small depressed nose.
4. Wide bridge.
5. Slow pulse, slower than 68.
6. Full round cheeks.
7. Mouth open, eyes closed.
8. Globular chin.
9. Short neck.
10. Short extremities.
11. Tenor voices,
12. Trunk long and full.
13. Shoulders sloping.
14. Teeth even, but not crowded.
15. Depressed cheek bone.
16. Fleshy.
17. Red complexion.
18. Stoggy, stocky appearance.
19. Lips red to purple.
20. Eyes small, with wide P.D.
21. Coarse skin, large pores.
22. Wide heads.

ABNORMAL PROGRESS

Acute condition.
Slow & insidious start.
Sick before you know it.
Slow recovery, prolonged convalesce

Uses these elements in excess		
Phosphorous Iron and nitrogen	Calcium	Carbon Hydrogen Oxygen
The elements needed to balance		
Carbon, hydrogen oxygen	Sodium and sugars	Phosphorous, iron nitrogen
Frequency of type(excess in)		
S or Θ	M	V or W
Frequency needed to balance		
V or W or M V	None	S or Θ or once in a while C



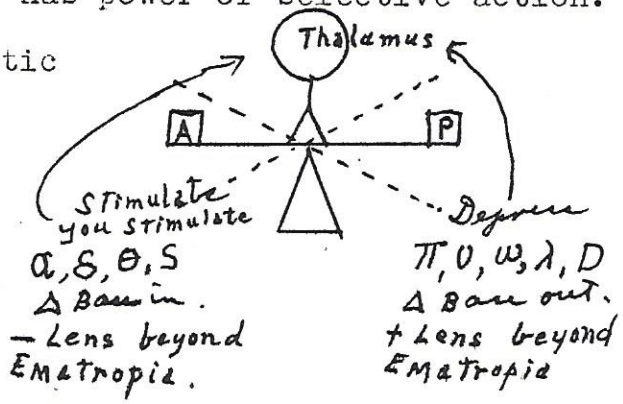
1. Criterion watch pupil.
2. Lessens accommodation.
3. Causes exo. (reflex).
4. Low adduction tendency.
5. Inhibits all ocular functions.
6. Lessens mucus secretions.
7. Increases pulse rate.
8. Increases blood sugar.
9. Sweating palm of hand and under feet.
10. Increases body heat and reduces skin temperature.
11. Decreases quantity of urine.
12. Pattern action can't be changed.

1. Lids are ptosis.
2. Increases accomodative activity,
3. Causes eso. (reflex).
4. Low abduction tendency.
5. Activates intrinsic muscles.
6. Slows heart slower than 68.
7. Stops sweating in palms of hands.
8. Increases anabolic, papa-thyroid, adrenal cortex, pancreas, stomach splean, liver, duodenum, intestines

Left and right columns are that reciprocal patterns can be changed.

Para sympathetic has power of selective action.

Depress sympathetic



Give a syntonic. If given ε he reacts like asthenic. If given ω he reacts like pyknic.

Tumor of solid type.
Fiberoid.
Cancer, sarcoma.
Hodgkins disease.
Asthma.
Gall bladder.
Diabetes.

ASTHENIC

1. Dispepsia.
2. High metabolic rate.
3. Hyperopia.
4. Esophoria.
5. Hypotension.
6. Hyper thyroid or tend to.
7. Resist the impulse to jump or scream underfright.
8. Head ache.
9. Melancolia.
10. General debility.
11. Wasting diseases.
12. Dizziness due to quantative anemia.
13. Intestinal cramps.
14. Heart failure of Class 4 Type.
15. Menstrual cramps.
16. Gastric ulcers, wide chin. Book by Draper.
17. Sists or liquid(tumors).

P Y K N I C

1. Myopia. (exophoria)
2. Low metabolic rate.
3. Hypertension, high blood pressure.
4. Hypo-thyroid.
5. Social reaction, jump and scream.
6. Apoplexy.
7. Fatty degeneration and heart and Kidney.
8. Inflamation of gouty.
9. Rheumatism.
10. Scra-fula (diet lopsided).
11. Tumors, sarcoma, Hoggson fiboroids, carsonoma or cancer.
12. Menorrhagis, excess flow.
13. Asthma.
14. Gall bladder disease.
15. Diabetes.
16. Exophoria.

When any of the departure from normal listed in these columns above, when found in an individual in the opposite column that departure is a always a more serious and difficult to handle.

Asthma----Zinc sulphate. Drive in with direct current. Strong tea spra in nose.

Beware of asthenic with gall bladder caused from some nerve disturbanc

When bridge of nose is flush or slightly anterior to brow, not much trouble.
Fast thinker. ω

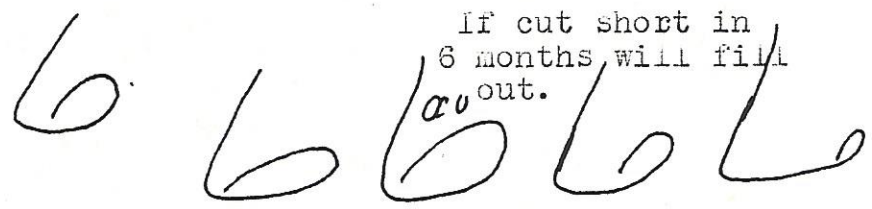
Slow thought N/L- δ or $\mu\delta$

Some acquired & some analitical either constructive or destructive. No trouble generally.

Septum long, good mechanics, no trouble.

Wing-breaks 1/4 height of nose. Slow thought but good judges.
NL- δ

Snap judgement, unreliable. υ or λ



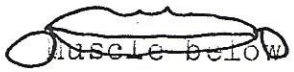
If cut short in 6 months will fill out.

Lack in female improper emotion.
Poor eso or exo.

Bulge on side of nose is a hunch player and right.
(Bulge with a groove) Give μ
Height power to tip of nose duration.
Absence is nervous wondering pains in head.

p 8

Control acquired.
Roll of flesh. $\alpha\omega$ if excess.
For lack of it μ.

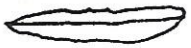


Excess appetite π or υ.
For lack of it μ or $\mu\delta$.

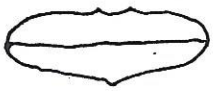
in center

Lower lips roll out more than upper. More passion and emotion.
♂ For male $\alpha\omega$. ♀ For female $\mu\upsilon$.

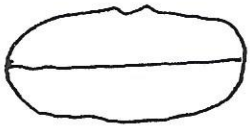
Over emotional. Male $\alpha\delta$. Female $\alpha\upsilon$.



Lack of both, $\alpha\lambda$. Male A.T.



Plenty of both. $\mu\upsilon$.



Too much of both. Tendency is a reformer.
Female $\mu\omega$. Male $\delta\omega$.

Low accom. Low ductions. Prostatic atrophy.
$\alpha\delta$

Pale yellow line

Females loose flow lower lip.
$\mu\upsilon$ headache in top head.

Hair line. In woman sub-normal accom. & ductions under 45 or presbyopia.
$\alpha\upsilon$ or $\alpha\lambda$

Mass of muscle on each side of nose. Bluffs.
ω for a few minutes. or ωN

μ Lack of muscle. No bluffer.

Mass of muscle on cheek (catty).
$\mu\upsilon$ female.

μδ Lack of Finals.

ω

A smile he means, no need,
αω one who lacks.

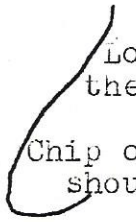
Hard worker, runs down by over-work.
N

Doesn't do more than she has to.
δS or ΘS

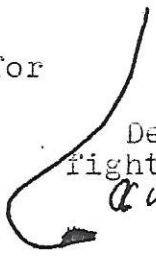
Accept ability, good worker.
No Rx. or μ

Lacks ability and gossipy.
μ

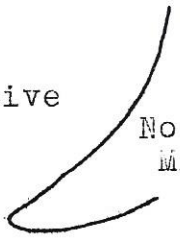
Slave driver.
Low reserve.
ω



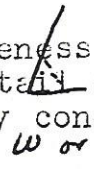
Look out for themselves.
δω
Chip on shoulder.



Defensive fighter.
αω

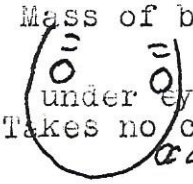


Lack of all three.
No responsibility.
Might help.
μ



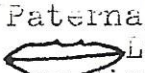
Acuteness of angle.
Detail shark
They concentrate
ω or N

Work but not detail. Likes comfort.
δ or μδ



Mass of bone under eyes.
Takes no chances.
αω

Lack of bone.
Takes a chance.
μ



Paternal
Long distance between lip & break in chin.
N

short distance break.
αδ
μυ

Good fellow. Run-around man. μυ or υω to force.
Lack of μδ

Lack of fullness. α or μδ

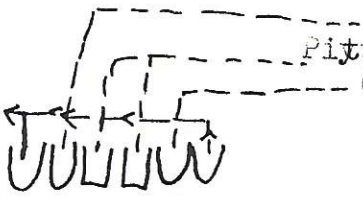
Good feeler & serious. Good preachers or nurse. μD

Lack of αυ female; αδ male.

Sclera.

White	No Rx.
Greenish yellow	
Yellow	μδ

Pale-bluish-Adults-Avoid as much as possible μυ or υω.
Pale-bluish-Children-Use NL-αδ
Pale-bluish indicates drainage in adults.
Pale-bluish indicates oxidation in child.
Bluish gray indicates lack of vitamin A.



Anterior Pituitary Globe governs the development of bone, muscle-both plain and striped-and determines the sex and the secondary sex characteristics.
When types cross--Anterior Pit. trouble.

Secondary Sex Chart.

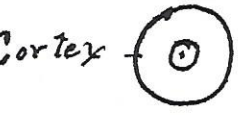
Male	Female
Hair on face.	Hairless face.
Bass or baritone voice.	Treble voice.
Wide chest, narrow pelvis.	Narrow chest, wide pelvis.
	Well developed mami.

Posterior lobe is of optometric importance because it causes contraction of plain muscle, and to some extent chemical tonus of straight muscle. When over active you can expect spasm of accommodation, tonic or clonic, and pseudo-myopia. (If 2 front teeth are narrow, sub-normal accommodation. μ)

Gonads-glands of maturity and aids in development or maintainance of the physiological reserve involved in adequate muscular and neuro muscular. Gonads-internal secretion and production.

Adrenal Medulla activated by and activates the sympathetic, determines stamina, defense and recovery responses of the individual. Enters actively in the defensive activities. Small adrenals, weak adrenal gland. If small don't use αω ---use μδ . Adrenal gland is the fight and recovery gland. They keep up recovery. αω to raise recovery for 5 minutes.

Adrenal Cortex-para sympathetic- rate of growth and in conjunction with Anterior Pituitary determines sex of individual. The heavier the cortex the darker the skin and hair.



Thyroid WWW XW

Narrow.

Long pearly white teeth indicate an over-active thyroid.

An over-active thyroid determines the degree of nervous abilit
Controls metabolism or rate of living, they tend to eso and photophobia.

LLLL

Thymus, short, square, stubby teeth usually in pyknic, response of children, and gland of growth, overgrown pyknic type.
Short, stubby, usually with inner space are thymus type. Child growth. If persisted in adult life, they give child-like ocular responses.

Thyroid WWW XW Narrow. Long pearly white teeth indicate an over-active thyroid.

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VERBATUM **Dr.Teikes Ph.D.

Life in the una cellular organism is an adaptive, changing potential between the cyto plasm and the medium in which it exists and presumably, also, between the cyto plasm and its neucleus.

In the lowest form of the multi cellular, life is the difference potential between the central nervous systemand the rest of the organism; in the higher cellular organism, life is the adaptive difference potential between the brain and the rest of the organism.

Research---Wernicke

Indicate that,(the optic tract branch to the superior capori quadra gemina is not involved in seeing, but through the decasation Meynart to the [illegible] detecto spinal tract goes down the cord turns into the gray matter affecting the parts below.This,even if the patient be blind, except in complete atrophy of the optic nerve and tract, anterior to superior capori quada gemina.

FACTORS THAT DETERMINE TRANSMISSION

a.The temperature of the source.
b.The gases in the source.
c.Th gases or emements consumed in the source.
d.The distance from a source.
1.High frequencies are filtered out by air.
2.The perpondrance that will accept low frequency.
e.The thickness of the filter.
f.Th constancy of the dies or metallic oxides.
g.Type and degree of defusion used.
h.Th presence or absence of infra red or ultra violet in the source.
i.The intensity of illumination at the observation point.
j.The difficulty in filtering out low frequency.
k.The observation time.

IN DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL

1.Low frequencies DECREASE the leak in potential.

(stimulates sympathetic) produces physiological activity
and/or (Inhibits para sympathetic) of the defensive type.
Left hand column(α-δ-θ).

2.High frequencies increase the leak in potential.

(stimulates para sympathetic)produces physiological rest
and/or(inhibits sympathetic) of the vital type.
Right hand column(π-υ-ω).