

TBs

The term TB is used here for a device made of metal shavings, a quartz crystal, and fiberglass resin. When properly constructed it will attract negative or “sha” qi, and transform it into positive or “sheng” qi.

“TB” was an acronym chosen by Don Croft for the words “tower buster”, since a cellular tower often emits sha qi, and placement of one or more TBs near such a tower can ameliorate its effects.

They are typically the size of an American muffin, since a greased muffin tin seems to be a handy tool for making them. One puts the metal shavings in the muffin containers, sets one crystal upright in the middle of each container, and then pours the liquid resin in just to the top of the shavings. Thus the resin forms a matrix to hold the crystal fixed in the shavings, but it also serves in some way to enhance the effect of the metal and crystal on the surrounding qi.

Aluminum is a popular choice for the shavings, since it does not corrode as iron does. However steel, iron, and copper shavings are sometimes used.

Whatever metal is used however, the shavings should be curled – not flat.

A crystal normally has one ‘positive’ and one ‘negative’ end, in the sense that there is sheng qi at the point of the positive end and sha qi at the point of the negative end. The majority of natural quartz crystals have one pointed end one broken end – in this case, the pointed end is almost always the positive end.

Sometimes a crystal will have two pointed ends (“DT” or “double terminated”), and then it is not so easy to determine which is the positive and which the negative, unless one has a developed etheric sense. However even in DT crystals, there is one positive and one negative end. Consequently, unless one is sensitive enough to know the difference, it is best not to use DTs for TBs.

It is all right for the point of the crystal to extend above the top of the metal, but in this case, one should be careful when placing it so the crystal will not be broken.

