
PranaView Aura Goggles

Introduction

PranaView Aura Goggles were developed by Tom Beauchamp-Arnold, owner of TBA Consulting based on spectral analysis of antique aura goggles made by Harry Boddington and J. J. Williamson, and of the classic aura dyes dicyanine A and pinacyanol bromide. They are the only modern manufactured aura goggles that incorporate genuine knowledge about how early aura goggles were created and used.

Acknowledgements

It is with deep-felt gratitude that we acknowledge a great debt owed to Mark T., and Eric A., without whose encouragement and vigorous discussion these new aura goggles could never have been successfully developed.

We also acknowledge that without the line of experimenters, writers, and entrepreneurs that have come before, this next step could not have been taken. We salute you, Dr. Walter J. Kilner, Oscar Bagnall, Harry Boddington, and Dr. John J. Williamson.

What are Aura Goggles?

Aura goggles are glass, plastic, or liquid optical filters worn over the eyes which allow certain frequencies of light to pass at a certain intensity. These frequencies of light are in the near ultraviolet and near infrared spectrum, and are generally considered outside of the normal gamut of colors, however, they are perfectly visible. This color combination can be considered a kind of extreme purple.

This unusual color stimulates the eyes and brain of the wearer so that the natural ability of the observer to see the human aura is activated. Exactly why this effect occurs is not fully understood. One of the points of making aura goggles is to allow people to conduct research so that eventually we can find out how and why this happens.

WARNING

PranaView Aura Goggles must not be used for any kind of welding or hot glass application. They are the opposite of a good welding goggle. They are also not suitable for use as sunglasses. Using them in any such application risks serious eye injury.

PranaView Aura Goggles must not be used as a substitute for impact eye protection. **TBA Consulting** makes no claims that they are suitable as any sort of eye protection whatsoever.

PranaView Aura Goggles are very dark, much darker than ordinary sunglasses. Please use common sense when moving about while wearing them. Be extra careful to avoid stumbling or falling. You **must not drive** while wearing **PranaView** Aura Goggles.

PranaView Aura Goggles are not toys. They should not be used by children or teenagers under the age of sixteen except under responsible adult supervision.

All parts of the **PranaView** Aura Goggle must be in place and in good working order before use. Do not use your PranaView Aura Goggles if any component is missing or damaged. Instead, return it to TBA Consulting for repair or replacement. Using PranaView Aura Goggles when any components are missing or out of order voids the warranty.

What is the Aura?

As Understood by Western Occultism

The aura is a subtle emanation or atmosphere surrounding everything. What we see as the aura is the energized (by prana) and visible (to "subtle sight") portion of the etheric and astral planes. The aura is highly affected by the quality and potency of life energy (prana,) emotion, and thought. It is a property of the thing it surrounds, even if the visualized aura which we perceive is generated by our nervous system under certain conditions and impulses.

Scientific Point of View

From the strictly scientific point of view, there is no aura, as there is nothing beyond the physical body. However, even 19th century physics recognized that electrical and magnetic fields penetrate space with no material basis. Field theories are the foundation of a modern understanding of the universe, beginning with Michael Faraday. We also know that the body constantly emits small electrical and magnetic signals that can be detected and used for medical diagnosis. The EKG and EEG have been used in this fashion for decades, although those techniques depend upon electrical contact directly on the body. More recently, the SQUID, or Superconducting Quantum Interference Device, has been used to detect the exterior minute magnetic fields that the currents in the body generate. The body also constantly outgases a small amount of organic volatiles, just as it is constantly shedding minute pieces of skin, which logically also add to an human atmosphere around each of us.

Keeping this human atmosphere from becoming *too* strong is why frequent bathing is recommended in close society! A thoughtful reading of modern physics readily shows that human and animal bodies do emit fields of various kinds (chemical, electrical, magnetic), minute though they may be. The question then is whether it is really possible for the human eye and brain to detect them. Before the skeptics in our audience immediately reject this possibility, let us ask whether this rejection really comes from a solid understanding of the underlying principles, or is really the result of a hazy recollection of high school physics?

Even if we admit that there are solid technical objections to the human brain being able to receive say, FM signals directly, we would do well to consider that we are treading directly on the grounds of conscious and sub-conscious awareness, which are *terra incognita* for

almost everyone. We honestly don't know how consciousness and self-awareness arises, is maintained, and finally dissolves.

Part of this mystery of our awareness is how the constructs we call our senses come to be in the fashion that we know them, so vivid and immediate. When we first awake to memory, early in childhood, the faculties of sight and hearing are established a priori. Suddenly we are there, and we are already in possession of a fairly sophisticated, more or less coordinated sense / mind / body.

We did not decide to learn to use our senses, or felt it was good or even fun to do so. There was no seeing class, or hearing instruction. It is our nature to see, hear, feel, touch, taste, smell, and so we learned to do so entirely without conscious thought. It is automatic behavior, starting literally from when we first open our eyes as babies.

Even with our recent advances in computing and biotechnology, we still do not comprehend the senses and how the senses inform consciousness in us. With that admitted ignorance, it does not seem so impossible that there are interesting things that happen with our senses that haven't been accounted for in our current understanding.

Phenomenological Point of View

Before we can hope to understand what the aura is truly, we must at least describe it accurately. Those of us who claim to see the aura have a duty to try to relate our experiences as best as possible for two reasons:

First, so that others who have had similar experiences can open themselves to new understanding. Second, so that the deeper mystery that is expressed by the aura will gradually come into the light of our minds. This can only multiply the potentialities of humanity, as people become aware of things that were previously unimaginable.

One of the motivations for creating **PranaView** was to allow more people to see the aura for themselves. It is very hard to dismiss evidence you see with your own eyes, even if you don't fully understand what is happening. This effect is greater when you are also controlling the circumstances of the experiment, so you know yourself that there is no possibility of fraud.

One of the lines of research being pursued is to develop a reliable and simple to use scale of aura vision acuity. Although a prototype version has been developed, it is not deemed suitable for a wider audience.

Such a scale would allow the aura vision experiences of different people to be compared. It would also form the basis of comparing the efficiency of one aura training method or filter over another, as a more objective basis can be used for determination.

Aside from measurements of aura vision acuity, there are many very simple experiments that people can do with little more than the aura goggles themselves that can answer many questions regarding the nature of this phenomenon we call the Human Aura. Some suggestions are given later in this pamphlet.

Using *PranaView* Aura Goggles

To use **PranaView** aura goggles, first put them on so that you can see clearly and easily out of both eyes through the aura filters. Adjust the ball chain nose piece if necessary to give a proper fit. The goggle body should fit closely against the skin of the face and forehead to make a tight seal.

There should be no light leaks inside of the goggles. All light should come through the purple glass of the **PranaView** aura filter. This is quite important as it will greatly diminish your training effectiveness if light leaks are not prevented. If you are standing in bright sunlight, move so that your face is in the shade. If you still see minor light leaks, you can cup your hands around the goggle frame to shade them.

If you still see light leaks in your **PranaView** aura goggles after these measures, please return them to **TBA Consulting** for service.

Once your eyes have been sensitized, the goggles can be taken off in a location with suitably low lighting, or the goggles can remain on if there is more light, and the aura observed.

Sensitizing the Eyes

It is recommended that the eyes be sensitized before each aura viewing session, especially at the beginning of training. During training, we recommend sensitizing the eyes once a day, however, it may be safe to sensitize your eyes at up to three times a day. If you sensitize more than once a day, you should separate the sessions by at least an hour and a half. Sensitization can be done every day, or you can skip a day or two between training sessions. If you skip many days between sessions, you may find your sensitivity is increasing only very slowly.

Light Sources

Sunlight

A number of light sources can be used for sensitization. Fortunately, the most important one, the sun, is available to anyone for free. Light conditions for aura sensitization are best at full noon. This is most probably because the UV content of the ambient light is greatest at that time. This is instantly apparent with a spectrograph.

When using sunlight for sensitization, do not gaze at the sun or its reflection. Look at the blue sky, or clouds, or green grass, or foliage; keep your gaze going from one object to the next. If the clouds are moving, or the wind is shaking the grass or leaves, their effectiveness appears to be greater. Why this occurs would be a fruitful direction for further study.

Sensitization exposure time should be between 30-45 seconds. A single sensitization a day is recommended, although three sensitizations a day may not be harmful. If an additional sensitization is desired, you should wait at least an hour and a half between the two sensitizations. If you don't, you will notice that the second trial is less effective.

To avoid eyestrain, do not exceed these recommendations.

Incandescent

Artificial light can also be used for sensitization, although it is not as effective as sunlight.

An incandescent light of at least 100 watts can be used successfully with aura goggles. If the light is brighter, the sensitization is better. Halogen lights of 50 watts or greater can also be used successfully. The slightly greater UV output of a Halogen bulb makes them a bit better as sensitization agents than the ordinary incandescent lamp. A photographer's photo-flood lamp is also more effective; try bulbs in the 500 to 1000 watt range. A photo-flood is effective in group settings.

When using artificial light, if the lamp is 100 watts or less, you can gaze directly at the bulb during sensitization. The minute double-coiled structure of an incandescent filament is fascinating to observe while it is burning. This fine structure is visible even through the walls of a frosted bulb.

Florescent

Do not use fluorescent lights, even those which are advertized as having a "full spectrum," or a spectrum "equivalent to daylight." In fact, they do not have a continuous spectrum that really mimics sunlight. What they have is a light that appears to be similar to sunlight to the human tricolor perceptual system, which is not the same thing.

When observed with a spectrograph, it is instantly apparent that a fluorescent light source is significantly deficient in far red and infrared wavelengths. This nullifies the effectiveness of the light as an aura sensitizer. This was noted by both Boddington & Williamson. The fact that it does so absolutely proves that far red / near infrared light is as important to aura sensitization as deep blue / near UV.

Compact Fluorescent Lamps are also excluded from the light sources that work well with aura filters such as **PranaView**. This is most unfortunate.

However, this is not to say that it is impossible to design a fluorescent tube phosphor that would be usable for aura sensitization, assuming that suitable compounds can be found which radiate at the various wavelengths thought to be necessary for this process, and that they are further compatible, non-toxic, and cost effective. Sounds like a little bit of materials engineering & vacuum tube fun. Anyone up for it? I think we would have to consider this a specialty bulb.

LED

It appears that most ordinary white LED lamps are also unsuitable for aura sensitization, for much the same reasons, a deficiency in far red / near infrared. Given that some municipalities have considered or have implemented bans on incandescent bulbs, perhaps we will consider hoarding some of those nice 120 watt incandescent light bulbs we saw at the hardware store last week. We remain thankful that the sun is still free for all.

There is nothing particularly wrong with the *light* emitted by LEDs, it is just a matter of the frequencies in the emitted spectrum. It may be possible, therefore, to combine light from LEDs of suitable types to directly stimulate aura vision.

Aura Goggle Safety

People who have a disease of the retina should not use aura goggles. A non-exhaustive list of these diseases includes: macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, and uncontrolled glaucoma. If there is a family history of such a disease, but you don't have it, and you want to use aura goggles, then you should have your eyes checked regularly for any negative changes. This is good general advice, of course.

Do not look at the sun or its reflection while wearing aura goggles. Doing so will risk irreversible eye damage.

Do not exceed the recommended exposures of 30-45 seconds for sensitization, and one to three sensitizations per day, separated by at least one and a half hours.

Be careful when wearing **PranaView** aura goggles and moving around. Take extra precautions to ensure that you and everyone who will be wearing aura goggles can move from the sensitization area to the aura viewing area safely and conveniently.

Observing Conditions

For reasons which are not fully understood, aura vision is most easily first evoked when the light levels are fairly dim. **PranaView** Aura Goggles are designed to put the wearer's eyes into a mesopic vision mode, where both the rod and cone cells of the retina are activated. This appears to be a characteristic of all high performance aura goggles.

Auras are themselves a low-light phenomenon, although this does not necessarily preclude them from being seen in broad daylight, if one's aura vision is highly developed. This is an interesting, and we think important, paradox.

The ideal observing conditions are a room with a window overlooking a good view with sky, trees, flowers, buildings, as varied a view in texture and color as possible. Living foliage or grass is a plus. When viewed through the aura goggles, the scene should have significant red and blue visible.

The room must be equipped with means to dim the light, whether that is pulling the shade or curtain, or withdrawing into an inner room or hall. It should be dark enough that your eyes need to partly dark adapt but yet everything is still easily visible. Colors will appear somewhat muted, as both the rods and cones of the eyes have been engaged. The illumination should be similar to that outdoors on a full moon night, or on a city street between streetlamps, or possibly a bit dimmer than these.

If you are using incandescent light, then it is a simple matter to close the drapes or shades, and the doors before using the lights for sensitization, and then turning them off as a light control.

Avoid distractions while doing sensitization and aura viewing. A telephone or cellphone call, especially if there is an icky green light from its glowing display, can destroy the effectiveness of your sensitization exposure.

Appearance of the Aura

The aura is a phenomenon of subtle transparency and shadows that are definite enough when you are used to seeing them, but which are pretty easy to miss when you see them as most people do, in the background and completely without explanation.

The aura first appears as delicate shadows or haze gathering around ones hands, fingers, limbs, and head, and body. It may have a texture or structure, and possibly a color, although this depends upon the viewer and their experience. To observe it, it is best to not strain to see it, and to not gaze at the area you are observing directly, but so as to see the things at the corners of your eyes.

Sometimes people describe this technique as letting the eyes go out of focus. We would add that one remains in an alert and attentive state while doing so.

Averted Gazing

This is similar to the averted gazing technique used to see faint stars. To do this, you don't look directly at the star you are interested in. If you do, you don't see anything, because it is too dim. But if you look to the side, and then try to see the star in your peripheral field, you can suddenly see it plainly.

This is a peculiar trick of attention that engages the rod cells of your retina, and the processing layers in the optical centers of your brain that process the information from them. This requires resisting the urge to look directly at the object of attention, and also "seeing" from an unaccustomed part of your eye. People who have trouble with the central portions of their retina are forced into this mode of visual awareness by virtue of their illness. We speculate that such an illness may paradoxically confer an advantage in terms of being able to perceive the aura. If this is so, it would lend weight to the idea that the mesoptic visual mode is important to aura vision.

The same technique of averted gazing is relevant for seeing the aura. One gazes not directly at the aura, but "past" the person or object that you are observing. The aura then formulates around what you are viewing, and eventually appears throughout your visual field.

Observing Background

The background should be featureless, and of neutral color that is lighter or darker than the subject, according to the taste of the observer. Decent backgrounds can be a wall painted white, cream, beige, or light grey. A black, white, or grey flat sheet hung on a wall can do very well. Obviously professional photography backgrounds (large scale paper on a roll mounted on a support frame,) are very good if you have the space. Simple large construction paper in an appealing shade can be used, taped or tacked to the wall.

You can also use an area of deep shadow for a background, or what is called "void lighting" in television.

The point of the background color is that it should be easy to see the aura against it. This is a matter of personal preference, so don't be afraid to experiment.

Sensitization Procedure

To sensitize the eyes, follow the following. .

1. Situate yourself near your light source so that you can easily and safely move to your observation area without needing to take your goggles off. Perhaps you can do this by moving into the shade or an interior hallway or room, or closing the door or a window blind.
2. Don your **PranaView** aura goggles as instructed above.
3. Gaze at your light source or imagery (sky, incandescent light, foliage, etc.) for between 30 and 45 seconds. Counting off the seconds is perfectly adequate. To avoid eyestrain, do not exceed the recommended exposure limits.
 - o If you are outside, looking at foliage lit by sunlight is highly recommended. Move the gaze around periodically.
4. Move to your observation area without taking off your **PranaView**. Avoid viewing ambient light leaking around the seal between the goggles and your skin as you move around. Be careful to not stumble because of the darkness of the aura goggles.
 - 5a. Either
 - o Reduce the light level by moving where it is darker or blocking or turning off the light.
 - o Take off your **PranaView** aura goggles.
 - 5b. Or
 - o Do not reduce the light. If you are in the sun, remain in the sunlight, but turn your back or side to the sun so that your arm, hands, models are illuminated from the front or sides. If you are using an incandescent light, keep it on.
 - o Keep your **PranaView** aura goggles on.
6. Situate yourself in front of your light or neutral colored observing background.
7. Begin observations.

Observing the Aura

Between the Fingers

A good way to begin is to observe the aura between the fingers of your opposed hands.

Stand facing your observing background, with your hands in front of you. You can have either the palms out or facing in, whichever feels most comfortable. Holding your hands in front of you, point the fingers of each hand at each other, 4 to 6 inches or so apart. Gaze steadily past your hands as discussed above.

You should see a situation similar to that depicted in the following drawing, Figure 1.

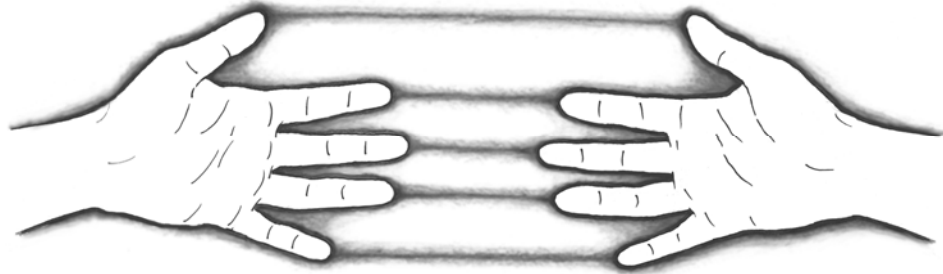


Fig. 1. Lines of auric force form between opposed fingers.

As you continue to gaze, you should see shadowy, gauzy figurations begin to develop around your hands and between your fingers like a kind of webbing. Eventually, you will notice bands of mist-like particles beginning to form which stretch from one finger to another.

If your aura vision is very good, you may see colors in these bands immediately. You may also see various textures, or variations in density. Or you may not see any texture or color, and only perceive a dim grayish mist.

If your aura vision is very poor at the start, you might only see a thin dark layer around each hand, with no bands between your fingers at all. You still have the beginnings of this faculty, and can be assured that it will develop if you keep exercising it.

As Mr. Boddington noted, everyone regards these bands as an optical illusion at first, until they move their hands, and note that the bands stay suspended in space for a while and then, slowly, reform their previous connections, but in a new configuration, as depicted in Figure 2 below.

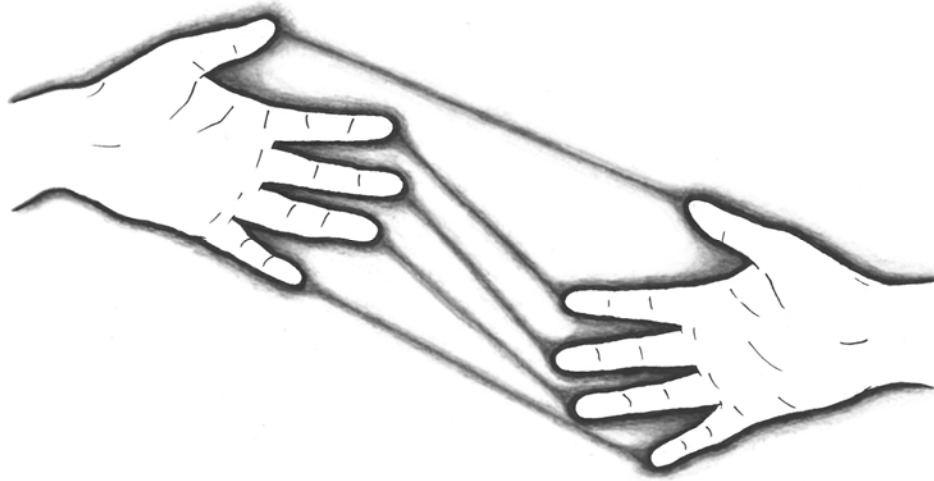


Fig 2. Lines of auric force stretch into a new configuration.

These lines of auric force can also respond to thought. Try thinking about moving them, and see if you can. (Hint: Do not be attached to the outcome.) A significant experiment can be as easy as that. (Write down the results!)

Hand to Arm

After you have succeeded in seeing the lines of force stretching between your fingers, try looking for them stretching between your fingers and your arm.

Hold one arm horizontally in front of you. Your arm should be bare so as to easily see the aura. Hold the opposite hand underneath it with the fingers pointing upwards. Just as with looking for the aura between the fingers, soon you will notice these bands of mist, color, darkness or light forming between your fingers and your arm. Which you see will depend on the relative lighting, your auric awakening, and the condition of your aura.

Experiment to see how far you can stretch the bands before they part. Do they part at a certain distance? How can an optical illusion do that? See if you can combine two rays into one by holding two fingers together & “pushing” them together with your mind.

Once you can see the aura between your hands and your arm fairly clearly, pay more attention to the structure of what you are seeing. This may take many sessions, possibly many weeks. Don’t rush it.

Structure of the Aura

The nomenclature in this section originated with Dr. Walter Kilner.

Closest to the skin you should notice a relatively dark layer, often described as 1/16” to 1/4” thick, and having no visible texture. This is the auric layer which is revealed by simple plastic lens aura glasses. This layer may shimmer or remain quiet. Its quality, especially if it is interrupted or irregular, can give you clues about the health of the subject. This is what is known as the Etheric Layer of the aura.

Immediately beyond the Etheric Layer is the Inner Aura. This section of the aura can appear differently to different people. Some don't see it at all. Those who do, can see it with or without a texture, with or without variations in density, and with or without color. Some people might describe the texture of the Inner Aura as continuous, or striated, or smoke-like, or web-like, or tree-like, or particle-like, or cloud-like, or like none of these. It is unclear where all the variation comes from, and remains an active topic of research.

The Inner Aura stretches from just beyond the Etheric Layer to perhaps six inches or so beyond the skin. This will vary depending strongly on the health of the model, and on the health and clarity of the viewer. You literally must see this yourself to determine it.

There are some aura viewers who can distinguish a third region in the aura. This region is generally a more attenuated version of the Inner Aura, called the Outer Aura. It begins where the Inner Aura ends, and extends from the body for some distance, gradually thinning until it becomes indistinguishable from the background.

Although the boundary between the Inner and Outer Auras is usually represented as a blending or blurred transition, it appears to this author that it is instead one where the boundary is rather sharp, but has many ramifications and projections between the two layers, so that the boundary is more jagged (in 3d) than blurred.

Full Body

Once you have explored some of the phenomenon easily observed using just your hands and arms, it's time to enlist the help of your fellow humans. Ask someone sympathetic to the cause if they will sit for you, and essentially model their aura.

You will need a suitable background which is large enough for your model to stand in front of. Make sure there is adequate clearance for you to be able to see both above, and to either side of your model. The background can be either light or dark, as to your taste. Use what you have learned about your individual abilities in the previous exercises to guide you here.

Have your model disrobe as much as decency and circumstances permit. It is worth providing extra accommodation to be able to observe the human body with fewer cloth impediments to the aura, but simply taking off coats, baring the arms, and removing hats is still valuable.

You must be able to control the light adequately so that you can put your visual system into a mesoptic visual regime when you start viewing the aura.

Sensitize as normal. Either take your **PranaView** off in dim light, or keep them on, and raise the illumination correspondingly.

Observe your model as described above. Pay attention to the space above and around the head. Describe and/or write down what you see. Do this slowly, making choices carefully.

Look at the space around the torso. Ask the model to stand with arms akimbo. Look at the space framed between the arms and the body. Does the aura appear different here?

Ask your model to turn sideways, so you are seeing their profile. Do you see anything different about their aura when viewed like this? Can you describe it?

Does their aura have a definite edge or boundary? Can you describe where it is? Does their aura have distinct layers, or is it one continuous mass? Does their aura have no color, or is it a dim color, or a definite color? Is there no texture at all, or do you see some sort of texture? Can you describe the texture, if you see one?

In a Mirror

You can see your own aura in a mirror. This is surprising. You must arrange for the space behind you as reflected in the mirror to be covered in an appropriate observing background. This can be as simple as a plainly painted wall, or hanging a plain sheet of an appropriate color. Setting this up can be as easy as putting a mirror on a hallway wall where you can control the light, and yet it is near an outer window looking on a suitable scene.

Again, ability to control the light is a must, either by shade or shutting of a door, etc. If you have the luxury of a full length mirror, you can do many of the previous experiments by yourself.

With Ultraviolet & Infrared Light

Try some of these experiments while using a UVA black light as illumination. Does it change how you see the aura? Make it larger, smaller, different color or texture?

Try the same experiments using an infrared lamp. It would be best to use a source that does not give off a lot of visible light. Perhaps a "red glow" LED would be suitable.

Perhaps some of these conditions lend themselves to infrared or UV photography. Be sure to leave that UV filter off!

Oh yes, write everything down.

Group Experiments

There are many **PranaView** experiments that can be done with three or more people:

- Have one person send prana to another while a third or more observes. Then switch places, and do it again. Repeat until all have had a chance to send and receive. Afterwards, compare notes. Did everyone see the same thing?
- Have one person model their aura while one or more observe, then rotate until all have observed, and all have modeled. Compare notes afterwards. What did you see?
- Have two people start together, and form an auric energy connection between them (hint: Energy follows thought.) While a third or more observe, have the two people slowly back away from each other, while trying to maintain the energy connection. How far can it be stretched before breaking? Does everyone see it break simultaneously?

Maintaining Your *PranaView*

Limited Lifetime Guarantee

TBA Consulting warrants that your **PranaView** Aura Goggles are substantially defect free in materials and manufacturing for the life of the Aura Goggles. If they are not, we will replace or repair them free of charge.

We cannot be responsible for normal wear and tear, abuse, acts of war, acts of the gods, or the Immanentization of the Eschaton.

We cannot warrant that you will be able to see auras using **PranaView**, but most people are able to do so.

There is no other warranty, express or implied.

If your **PranaView** Aura Goggles need repair, please contact TBA Consulting for a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA). You will need your aura goggle serial number. This may be found inside the left eyecup. The customer must pay postage.

Disassembly

Your **PranaView** Aura Goggles should not normally require disassembly. But, if you do disassemble your aura goggles, please follow these guidelines.

Each lens retaining ring unscrews counterclockwise. It should not take excessive force to unscrew the lens.

Each **PranaView** lens is a multi-stage aura filter, composed of glass, plastic, and paper elements. It is not waterproof, although the glass elements are not coated.

Please carefully preserve each element of the filter as you take it out of the goggle, including the order. The order is carefully optimized to give the best performance, including low light leaks and high safety.

The glass and plastic elements can be cleaned with any mild glass cleaning solution or soap. The black paper light absorbing element should not require cleaning.

Reassembly

When reassembling your **PranaView** Aura Goggles, be sure to replace the aura filter elements in the same order that they were removed. Use this chart to guide you.

Position	Component	Note
Outer	Blue glass	Forms red transition, and creates blue transition window
	Black Light Gasket	Absorbs light leaks around front of filter assembly

Inner	Plastic film	ND color trim
	Red glass	Shapes ultraviolet / blue waveform Striated face out
	CR39, edge blackened	Polycarbonate impact shield / UV cut @ 385nm

The inner position means the filter part that sits on the flange of the goggle frame. The outer position is the last element put on the filter stack before putting the retaining ring back on.

Put the filter retaining rings back on, and turning clockwise. Turn gently but firmly. Be sure to keep the ring even to engage the threads properly. When tightening, fully tighten, then back off a bit so that the frame is not under stress. Only tighten by hand. Do not over tighten.

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