

MATRIXMAG™ SCIENCE EXPLAINED:

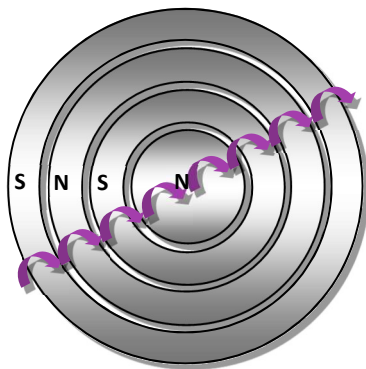
GAUSS LEVEL OF MULTI ORBIT MAGNET versus GRADIENT FORCES GENERATED

The MatrixMag design consists of a unique **Alternating Polarity Concentric Magnet (APCM)** architecture, composed of powerful neodymium elements. This design results in the amplification of magnet strength between the adjacent orbits (circular elements) of the device.

The Gauss level of the MatrixMag varies across its surface: from 1,000 gauss at center of a zone up to 4,000 at perimeter. The magnetic field arising from one ring rolls over and returns as a reinforcement through an opposite pole neighbor. This can amplify the Gauss of the neighbor, resulting in zones of increased magnetic force at or near the junctions of the abutting inner and outer perimeters of each of the circular elements.



MATRIXMAG™
Advanced Magnetic Therapy
WELLNESS SYSTEMS INC.



**Patented APCM Technology
Showing Magnetic Gradient
Between Adjacent Orbits**

A computer model of the fields would show perhaps 10,000 Gauss down in the gaps between orbits, but the clumsy aperture of a Gauss meter can't fit down to the micro level to measure. Thus, the measured strength is somewhat less. The force that matters is not Gauss; it is *gradient* (the rate at which a field falls off in Tesla/meter). Gradient is the driver of magnetic attraction.

The design of this device produces extremely high gradients - and gradient is the magnetic equivalent of wind, which flows from high pressure to low pressure isobar zones. Thus, the 'magnetic wind', which is the propulsive force exerted on charged particles, is

maximized by the alternating polarity field geometry of the MatrixMag.

In summary, the APCM architecture of the MatrixMag measurably produces up to 4,000 Gauss at each of the inter-orbital junctions. In contrast the same disk made of one magnetized neodymium element would have a similar 1,000 gauss center and only 1 ridge of 2,000 gauss at the perimeter. The forces generated by the MatrixMag are much higher and cover virtually the entire "pole-face" while conventional magnets are only truly active on their outer perimeter. As a result, these high gradient values act on ions in tissue across the entire active surface, not just the perimeter. This effect appears to produce a form of localized tissue *microcurrent*, which may explain why the MatrixMag is so bioactive clinically.