

WHICH MATERIALS ARE SUITABLE FOR SYNC STONES?

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Introduction

The question is often asked, "Which materials are suitable for Sync Stones?"

The answer is that just about any geological rock or mineral can be used. Nevertheless, the most popular materials used for Sync Stones are the attractive and colorful rocks and minerals that have a Mohs hardness between 5 and 8. These materials are durable and accept a good polish.

So, which sync stone material is the right one for me?

Again the answer is simple, the rock or mineral that you are most attracted to (physically and intuitively).

Can I polish the material?

Yes you can. Polishing neither alters nor diminishes, in any way, the characteristics of a Sync Stone.

How is an intention imprinted into a Sync Stone?

An intention is typically imprinted into a Sync Stone using Channeled Thought Force, Aroma Therapy Oil, Remedy Preparation, or Radionics.

Where is the imprintation stored in the Sync Stone?

The imprintation is stored in the crystalline structure of the material.

Does the imprintation fade over time?

No, once imprinted the sync stone should carry it indefinitely.

Can the imprintation be changed or erased?

Yes, simply return the Sync Stone to an unimprinted condition, or imprint it with a new intention through Channeled Thought Force, Aroma Therapy Oil, Remedy Preparation, or Radionics.

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Material Varieties

Some of the most commonly used sync stone materials include, but are not limited to:

Chalcedony Varieties

- Agate (a translucent, banded variety of microcrystalline quartz)
- Bloodstone (a green jasper with bright red markings that resemble blood splatter)
- Jasper (an opaque variety of microcrystalline quartz with abundant mineral inclusions)

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Crystalline Quartz Varieties

- Amethyst (a purple quartz that sometimes has color-zoning or banding)
- Aventurine (quartz with abundant reflective mineral inclusions)
- Citrine (a yellow to golden quartz)
- Flint (a form of microcrystalline quartz - beach pebbles are a common source)
- Orange Quartz
- Rock Crystal (transparent quartz)
- Rose Quartz (pink quartz)
- Smoky Quartz (a transparent brown quartz)
- Tiger's-Eye (crystalline quartz that has replaced crocidolite)
- Yellow Quartz

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Eye agate

Some pieces of agate display concentric circles known as "eyes." These round markings are actually small hemispheres within the outer husk of the agate nodule. Most pieces of agate do not have "eyes," consequently, stones that do have them are especially prized by users.

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Fossilized Materials

- Mookaite (a colorful radiolarite)
- Petrified Wood (fossil wood, preserved by replacement and infilling by chalcedony)
- Silicified Coral (a coral preserved by replacement and infilling by chalcedony)
- Turritella (a brown agate that contains abundant gastropod fossils)

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Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks Varieties

- Basalt (a black, fine-grained igneous rock)
- Granite (a coarse-grained igneous rock of quartz and feldspar)
- Lapis lazuli (a blue metamorphic rock)
- Obsidian (a volcanic glass)
- Picasso Stone (a dolomite with markings that resemble the paintings of Picasso)

- Quartzite (a metamorphic rock composed of quartz)
- Rhyolite (a fine-grained volcanic rock)
- Unakite (a granitic igneous rock containing pink orthoclase and green epidote)

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Mineral Varieties

- Amazonite (a green variety of microcline feldspar)
- Beryl (the mineral of aquamarine, emerald, and heliodor)
- Chrysocolla (a blue to green copper mineral usually in quartz)
- Fluorite (a colorful mineral composed of calcium and fluorine)
- Garnet (a popular gem mineral that occurs in a variety of colors)
- Hematite (a silver metallic ore of iron)
- Labradorite (a variety of plagioclase feldspar with an iridescent luster)
- Malachite (a green banded mineral composed of copper carbonate)
- Moonstone (a variety of feldspar that displays adularescence)
- Nephrite (a variety of jade)
- Orthoclase (a white to pink to gray feldspar mineral)
- Rhodonite (a pink magnesium mineral)
- Sodalite (a blue silicate mineral)
- Sunstone (specimens of labradorite feldspar with reflective mineral inclusions)
- Turquoise (a greenish blue copper mineral)

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Natural Glass Varieties

- Obsidian is a natural glass formed during an eruption of silica-rich magma.
- Mahogany obsidian
- Snowflake obsidian

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