propulsive

adjective: having the power to propel
adjective: tending to or capable of propelling
repulsive, dispersive

Keely
"*That tuning forks can be so constructed as to show coincident or concordant association with each other, is but a very weak illustration of the fact which governs pure acoustic assimilation. The best only approach a condition of about a fortieth, as regards pure* ***attractive and propulsive receptiveness****. By differentiating them to concordant thirds, they induce a condition of molecular bombardment between themselves, by alternate changes of long and short waves of sympathy. Bells rung in vacuo liberate the same number of corpuscles, at the same velocity as those surrounded by a normal atmosphere, and hence the same acoustic force attending them, but are inaudible from the fact that, in vacuo, the molecular volume is reduced. Every gaseous molecule is a resonator of itself, and is sensitive to any and all sounds induced, whether accordant or discordant.*" [Snell Manuscript - The Book, GRADUATION OF MACHINES, page 5]

"*The positive vibrations are the radiating or* ***propulsive****, the negative vibrations are the ones that are attracted towards the neutral center. The action of the magnetic flow is dual in its evolutions, both attractive and* ***propulsive****. The sound vibrations of themselves have no power whatever to induce dissociation, even in its lowest form. Certain differential, dual, triple and quadruple chords give introductory impulses which excite an action on molecular masses, liquid and gaseous, that increase their range of molecular motion and put them in that receptive state for sympathetic vibratory interchange which favors molecular disintegration, then, as I have shown, the diatonic enharmonic is brought into play, which further increases the molecular range of motion beyond fifty percent of their diameters, when molecular separation takes place, giving the tenuous substance that is necessary to induce progressive subdivision. This molecular gaseous substance, during its evolution, assumes a condition of high rotation in the sphere or tube in which it has been generated, and becomes itself the medium, with the proper exciters, for further progressive dissociation. The exciters include an illuminated revolving prism, condenser, and colored lenses, with a capped glass tube strong enough to carry a pressure of at least one thousand pounds per square inch. To one of these caps a sectional wire of platinum and silver is attached; the other cap is attached to the tube so screwed to the chamber as to allow it to lead to the neutral center of said chamber.*" [Snell Manuscript - The Book, ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, page 6]

"The action of the magnetic flow is dual in its evolutions, both attractive and **propulsive**. The inclination of the plane on which the subtle stream moves, either to the right or to the left, has nothing to do with positive or negative condition. The difference in conditions of what is called, by electricians, positive and negative electricity, is the difference between receptive and **propulsive vibrations**. They can be right or left receptive, or **right or left propulsive**. The positive vibrations are the radiating; the negative vibrations are the ones that are attracted toward the neutral centre." [Vibratory Physics - The Connecting Link between Mind and Matter]

SVP - positive or dominant

See Also

14.00.01 - Rhythmic Balanced interexchange between Attraction and Repulsion
8.11 - Polar States of Attraction and Repulsion
8.13 - Law of Repulsion
9.5 - Law of Repulsion
ATTRACTION PROPULSION ETC
Dispersion
Entropic
Law of Attraction and Repulsion
Law of Repulsion

Repulsion