## Energy flow through robes worn by clergy

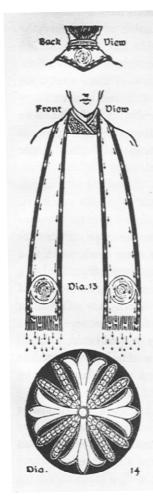


DIAGRAM 13—Flow of Forces through Stole.—The force which accumulates under the surplice during a Service rushes up through the neck-hole, and is attracted by the metal cross fastened to the middle of the stole. Thence it flows down both sides of the stole to the ends, where it forms a vortex around each cross attached thereto. It then radiates out upon the people through the metal fringe.

DIAGRAM 14—Stole Cross. This type of cross has proved to be most satisfactory in the concentrating and even spreading of the force.



DIAGRAM 16-Flow of Forces under Alb.-Whenever the Priest touches the Host or Chalice the force pouring out from them passes up his arms under the linen alb, and pours out of the neck-hole, to be caught and diverted by the amice and stole into channels which convey it to the people. Such channels are the stole ends and the orphreys of the chasuble. The girdle prevents the flow of this force downwards. Other forces from the lower part of the Altar pass through that lace apparel at the bottom of the alb which is nearest to the Altar, flow round under the alb, and ray out upon the people through the other apparel.

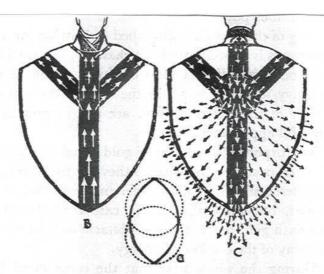


DIAGRAM 17-Flow of Forces in the Chasuble. The forces radiating from the Host and Chalice are caught up by the central orphrey or pillar of the chasuble. They then flow upwards, passing along the humeral orphreys and round the neck-band to the opposite pillar. Thus when the Priest is facing the Altar a torrent of force pours out from the central radiating disc on the back, and also from the lower point of the chasuble, and when he faces the people this disc and the pillar beneath it gather up the force and send it streaming over the shoulders to the front pillar, thence to radiate out upon the people. The forces boiling up inside the chasuble are caught by the metal apparel of the amice and swept into the general circulation, although a certain amount may overflow from under the edges of the vestment. Fig. A represents the general shape of the chasuble when laid open upon the ground -that of a Vesica Piscis; Fig. B the front and Fig. C the back of a chasuble.



DIAGRAM 15.—Flow of Forces through Cope. The wide metal band on the cope acts as a huge stole, except that the forces it collects either while the Priest is walking in procession or facing the Altar flow upwards to the shoulders, down into the cape and thence outwards upon the people. On those occasions when the Priest faces the people the cape absorbs the force from the Altar, which then flows along the orphreys and pours out at the lower ends of the metal bands towards the congregation.