

PATENT SPECIFICATION

741,651



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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Therapeutic Apparatus.

I, GEORGE WALTER DE LA WARR, a British Subject, of "Kingston," Yarnells Hill, Ferry Hinksey, Berkshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described and by the following statement :—

This Application deals with an apparatus for therapeutic purposes, the construction of the apparatus and the principle of its operation being entirely novel, and not based on anything known to orthodox science. For this reason it is not practical to view or criticise the apparatus from the angle of present day physics, and it is not helpful to suggest that it does not generate any known form of energy. There is available a considerable volume of evidence indicating that the device is of value, that it does effect therapeutic results of value, and that it does in fact produce a form of energy hitherto unknown, which for the time being it is proposed to designate Y energy. It is thought that this energy, for which at the present moment there is no satisfactory means of detection when produced by the apparatus described, is related to the force that maintains life in a living cell, and probably also to the Odic force discovered by Charles von Reichenbach.

It may be said, however, that Y energy, or some form of energy presumed to be Y energy, can be produced or evoked for other purposes by means other than the apparatus hereinafter described; such energy can be detected as it produces fogging of some grades of photographic plates.

In this Specification the hypothetical assumption of the existence of Y energy must be justified by the fact that the apparatus described has indeed produced thereapeutic results of value. For convenience, this hypothetical Y energy will be regarded as susceptible to modification and although

clearly the nature of such "modification" is at present not understood, its occurrence must likewise be justified by the therapeutic results that have been obtained regularly over a number of years, and are being produced now.

According to the invention, apparatus for therapeutic purposes comprises means for producing a beam of energy, such as light, initiating means located in the path of said beam to cause the presence of Y energy in said beam and comprising a bar magnet, or a conically wound electrically conductive spiral energized by an electrical supply which is alternating or interrupted D.C., or D.C. with a ripple component; and means to modify the Y energy, comprising one or more resonators, or a bar magnet rotatably located within and coaxial with a spiral, or at least one colour filter.

The purpose of modifying the Y energy (the nature of which is not at present clearly understood) is to ensure that the therapeutic effect produced by the apparatus may be varied to suit the condition of the patient.

The term "resonator" is used to describe a strip of metal, which may be annular, and a slider which can be brought into contact with any point thereof; this term is used as it is believed that the "resonator" responds to some kind of sympathetic stimulation, for which at present there is no satisfactory nomenclature.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect apparatus in accordance therewith will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which :

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of one form of the apparatus;

Figure 2 is a section on the line II—II in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional elevation of a further form of the apparatus (certain details being omitted);

Figure 4 is a sectional plan on the line IV—IV of Figure 3, with the said details included ; and

5 Figure 5 is a sectional elevation on the line V—V in Figure 3, with the said details included.

10 The apparatus shown in Figures 1 and 2 comprises a casing divided transversely into two chambers, 1 and 2 the chamber 2 being light-tight. The left-hand chamber 1 has therein an electric lamp 3, behind which is mounted a reflector 4 and in front of which is a parallel beam-producing lens 5. The parallel beam is directed through the light-tight chamber 2 in such a manner that a light of a specific colour may be selected by means of a series or combination of turrets 6 whereon are mounted colour filters 7. There is one free aperture in each turret. The turrets are manually operated to provide approximately 87 different combinations of colour filters.

25 In the light-tight chamber, in front of the turret series, is mounted a glass focusing lens 8, the light from which falls on two mirrors 9, 10 located at 45° to the horizontal in such a manner that a wide-angled beam of light is projected through a five and a half inch aperture 11 in front of the instrument.

30 Between the focusing lens 8 and the mirrors 9, 10, a seven-turn right-handed spiral 12 constituting a first "initiator" is located, within which is suspended a bar magnet 12a termed a second "initiator" located with its north pole uppermost. The adjustment of the magnet consists simply in rotating the bar magnet about its vertical axis. At a certain position in the 360 degrees arc, the state will occur where the magnet will become operative as an initiator and Y energy will be intensified. Through the spiral is passed an alternating current.

45 In the rear of the outer casing and on the rear panel 14 are sited resonators 12d, 12e and 12f, which, in conjunction with the turrets 6, serve as modifying means.

50 The form of apparatus shown in Figures 3 to 5 comprises a casing divided transversely into four chambers, 17, 18, 19, 20, the chamber at one end having therein an electric light bulb 21 and reflectors 22, 23, 24.

55 The three reflectors are disposed so as to direct converging beams of light through apertures in the panels 25, 26 and 27 dividing the chambers from one another and through three lenses 28, 29, 30 mounted in apertures in the end wall 31 of the casing to converge the beams on to a patient. The reflector 22 is arranged to reflect light through a lens 32 mounted in an aperture near the top of the panel 25 nearest the source of light (hereinafter called the first panel), through a flat transparency 33 in the second panel 26, through a lens 34 mounted in an aperture in the third panel 27 and then through the lens

28 mounted on the end wall of the casing, the centre line of this series of lenses lying in the central vertical longitudinal plane of the casing. The two other reflectors 23, 24 are arranged to reflect light in two beams near the bottom of the casing, one beam at each side and the beams converging towards the appropriate lenses 29, 30 in the end wall of the casing. For the lower beam emanating from the mirror 24 a lens 35 is provided in the first panel 25 and there are corresponding flat transparencies, 36, 37 in the second and third panels 26, 27 whilst for the other beam there is a lens 38 in the second panel 26 and flat transparencies 39, 40 in the first and third panels 25, 27. With each of the lenses 35, 38 for these lower beams and with the lens 34 in the third panel for the upper beam is associated an initiator consisting of a magnet in the form of a thin vertical rod, 41, 42, 43 which is rotatable about its vertical axis.

70 The mountings for the three lenses 28, 29, 30, at the end wall 31 of the casing are arranged to receive colour filters.

75 The modifying means for the Y energy appearing in each of the three beams comprises a set of resonators 13 mounted on the panel 25, or 26, or 27 that carries the associated one of the initiators 41, 42, 43.

80 Each resonator 13 consists of a strip of metal of interrupted annular form secured at one end 44 (i.e. at the interruption) to the associated panel 25, or 26, or 27, the plane of the metal strip being parallel with that of the panel and with each strip is associated a finger 16 adjustable angularly about the centre of the interrupted annulus and in contact with the strip. The fixed ends 44 of the resonators are connected by taut wires 45 to a common terminal 46 which, in turn, is similarly connected with its appropriate initiator.

85 Although the resonators are described as being of interrupted annular form, straight bars or strips may be substituted and would have the same effect.

90 Although the invention has been particularly described with reference to a beam of light it may be applied to any other electromagnetic waves of wave length greater than that of gamma waves. In the case of waves, such as X rays, that are liable to do bodily harm to a patient, the length of treatment must be short.

95 What I claim is :—

100 1. Apparatus for therapeutic purposes comprising means for producing a beam of energy, such as light ; an initiator located in the path of said beam and comprising a bar magnet, or a conically wound electrically conductive spiral energized by an electrical supply which is alternating, or interrupted D.C., or D.C. with a ripple component, and modifying means com-

prising one or more resonators, or a bar magnet rotatably located within and coaxial with a spiral, or at least one colour filter.

2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the modifying means comprise in combination two or more of the modifying means recited in Claim 1.

3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the resonator or each resonator comprises a metal strip preferably of interrupted annular form, fixed at one end but free at the other, and a rotatable member arranged to engage the strip at any one of a series of radial positions.

4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, having an initiator constituted by a bar magnet rotatable about its axis.

5. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, having a plurality of resonators each con-

nected with a common point in turn connected with the initiator. 20

6. Apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 5, provided with one or more rotatable carriers of light filters arranged so that any one filter on one carrier may be brought into axial alignment with any filter on another carrier. 25

7. Apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings. 30

8. Apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 3 to 5 of the accompanying drawings.

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Therapeutic Apparatus.

I, GEORGE WALTER DE LA WARR, a British Subject, of "Kingston," Yarnells Hill, Ferry Hinksey, Berkshire, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

It has been ascertained that all living matter radiates an elastic wave consonant with its molecular structure. Specific cell groups of the animal body and bacteria, for instance, radiate their own specific wave-form. Apparatus for the detection of these elastic radiations is known and is in use and some of these radiations from disease organisms and body cell groups are recorded.

The principal object of the present invention is to enable the appropriate elastic wave-form to be produced and irradiated to the patient (man or beast) for the purpose of either inhibiting the cell fission of a disease organisms or of stimulating the cell fission of a particular cell group. The elastic wave-form may be irradiated on either an electro-magnetic wave or a light beam.

The method of producing the elastic wave is by means of a resonant mass or masses, the principle behind the use of which is as follows. If any element is placed on the north seeking pole of a vertical bar magnet a radiation in one direction can be detected which is known as the fundamental ray of that element. If that element is removed and a different one substituted then a radiation is detected in a different direction. Each element has its own particular vector or fundamental ray in both the horizontal and vertical planes and likewise so has each mineral compound and all components of the vegetable and animal kingdom. The radiation for each fundamental ray varies in frequency of vibration and the energy may be tapped and the

resonant mass or masses caused to vibrate by orienting the molecules of any material in a correct relationship to the ray. It has been found that a pointer of almost any material when laid in alignment with the fundamental ray vibrates in sympathy with it, and is the actual detector component of the apparatus. This pointer is adjustable in relation to a resonant mass which serves to increase the amplitude of the vibrations. The resonance can equally well be produced by some form of resonant cavity suitably aligned with the fundamental ray. 75

If desired the fundamental rays of two or more component parts of any form of matter can be detected, amplified and added together to create a combined wave-form with which the patient may be irradiated. Assuming it is desired to treat a case of minor hæmorrhage, such as capillary bleeding during an operation, this would be accomplished by irradiating the patient with the combined fundamental rays of say Vitamin K and the red corpuscles of the blood. This would accelerate the clotting time of the patient's blood. 80

The present invention also contemplates the incorporation of some form of magnetic field which has the effect of stabilising the fundamental rays as without this they would appear to execute one clockwise revolution every 24 hours. This unchecked rotation is apparent because of the anti-clockwise rotation of the earth in the heavens in which this vectoral force relationship would appear to be fixed. The magnetic field required to stabilise the vectors for the purpose of the present invention may be provided either by a permanent magnet (or magnets) or by a solenoid (or solenoids) and 85 90 95 100 105 110

must be capable of being rotated if so desired.

The present invention further contemplates the method of incorporating these wave-forms with a light beam for directing towards the patient. If a light beam be projected through a magnetic field which has been oriented to the correct position of rotation consonant with the fundamental ray of man's body as a unit of the universe, then treatment will follow. The light beam when it falls on any part of the patient will contain certain elastic waves as described above.

Polarised light may also be used in conjunction with the magnetic field mentioned above as this combination enables the transfer to the light beam to be accomplished more effectively.

Light beams of specific colour combination are a suitable carrier for some wave-forms of the elastic wave since specific effects are obtained on living cells when irradiated with specific colours.

According to the present invention apparatus for use in the treatment of diseases and for analogous purposes such as the arresting of bleeding, comprises one or more resonant masses connected with an antenna projecting into the path of a light beam or an electronic beam, so that vibrations transmitted to the antenna are superposed on said beam. There may be a plurality of resonant masses connected with a mixing platform or a mixing chamber which is, in turn, connected with the antenna and in some cases there may be two or more groups of such resonant masses with appropriate mixing platforms or chambers and appropriate antennæ, the apparatus including means for directing a plurality of light or electronic beams therethrough.

One form of apparatus in accordance with the invention comprises a casing divided transversely into four chambers, the chamber at one end having therein an electric light bulb and reflectors, the three other chambers being resonant cavities in which resonators are mounted. The resonant cavities are produced by panels disposed transversely in the casing, each panel being formed with three apertures and having a plurality of resonators mounted thereon.

In the light chamber are arranged three reflectors disposed so as to direct converging beams of light through apertures in the panels and through three lenses mounted in apertures in the end wall of the casing to converge the beams on to a patient. One reflector is arranged to reflect light through a lens mounted in an aperture near the top of the panel nearest the source of light (herein-

after called the first panel), through an aperture in the second panel, through a lens mounted in an aperture in the third panel and then through one of the lenses mounted on the end wall of the casing, the centre line of this series of lenses lying in the central vertical longitudinal plane of the casing. The two other reflectors are arranged to reflect light in two beams near the bottom of the casing, one beam at each side and the beams converging towards appropriate lenses in the end wall of the casing. For one of these lower beams a lens is provided in the first panel and there are corresponding apertures in the second and third panels, whilst for the other beam there is a lens in the second panel and apertures in the first and third panels. With each of the lenses for these lower beams and with the lens in the third panel for the upper beam is associated an antenna consisting of a magnet in the form of a thin vertical rod, which is rotatable about its axis.

The mountings for the three lenses at the end wall of the casing are arranged to receive colour filters and a polarising device.

Each resonator consists of a strip of metal of interrupted annular form secured at one end (i.e. at the interruption) to a panel, the plane of the metal strip being parallel with that of the panel and with each strip is associated a finger adjustable angularly about the centre of the interrupted annulus and in contact with the strip, so that the effective vibratory length of the annulus may be varied. The fixed ends of the resonators are connected by taut wires with a mixing platform (or by tubes with a mixing chamber) which, in turn, is similarly connected with its appropriate antenna so that the elastic wave-forms from the resonators may be fed to the antennæ and transferred to the light beams.

Although the resonators are described as being of interrupted annular form, parallel bars or simple solenoids may be substituted and would have the same effect.

The light supplied can be monochromatic or otherwise, including sunlight or daylight. Alternatively the light beam may be replaced by an electronic beam produced in a known manner.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1949.

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FIG. 1

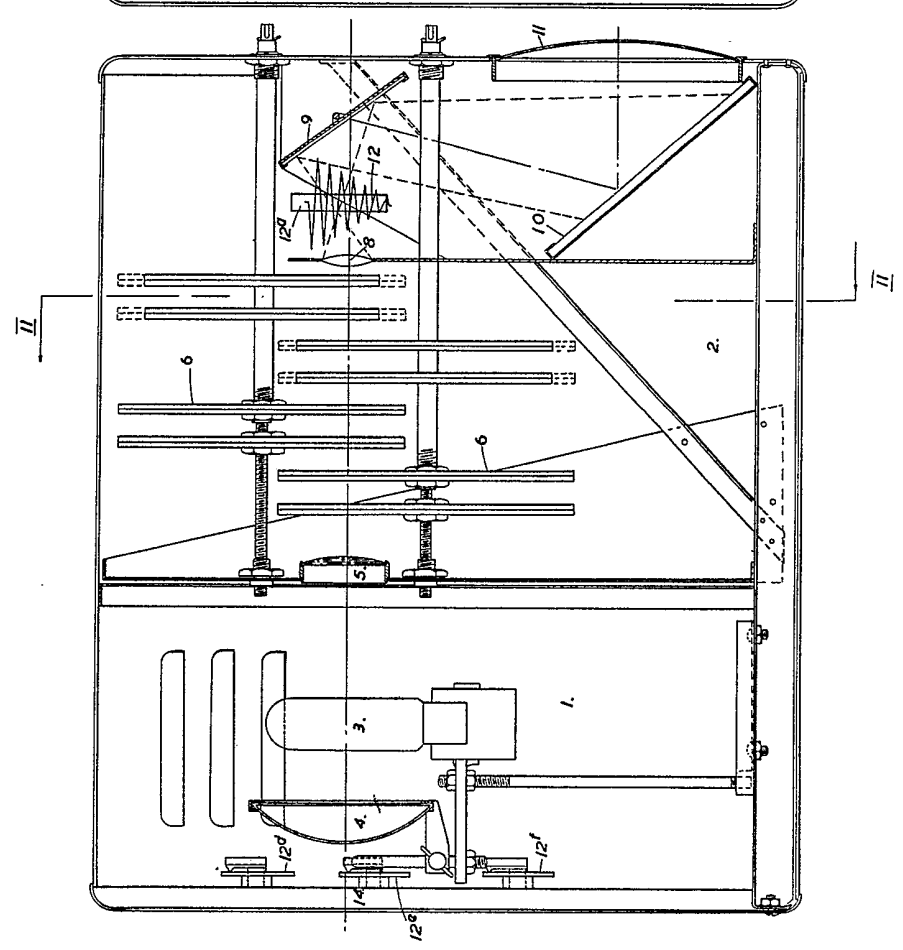


FIG. 2

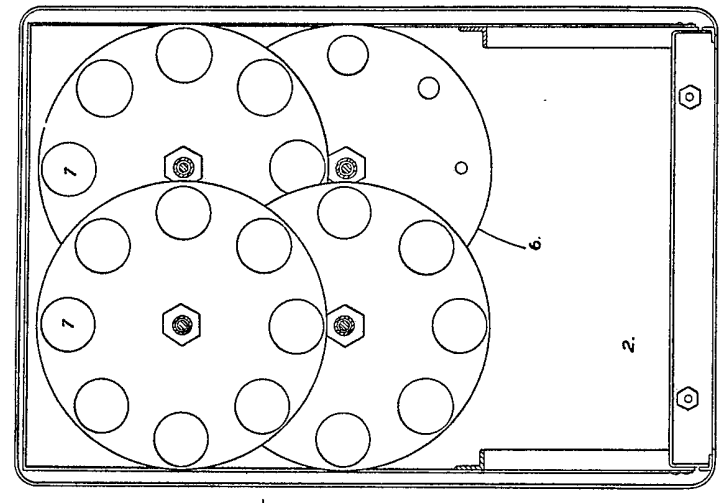


FIG. 1

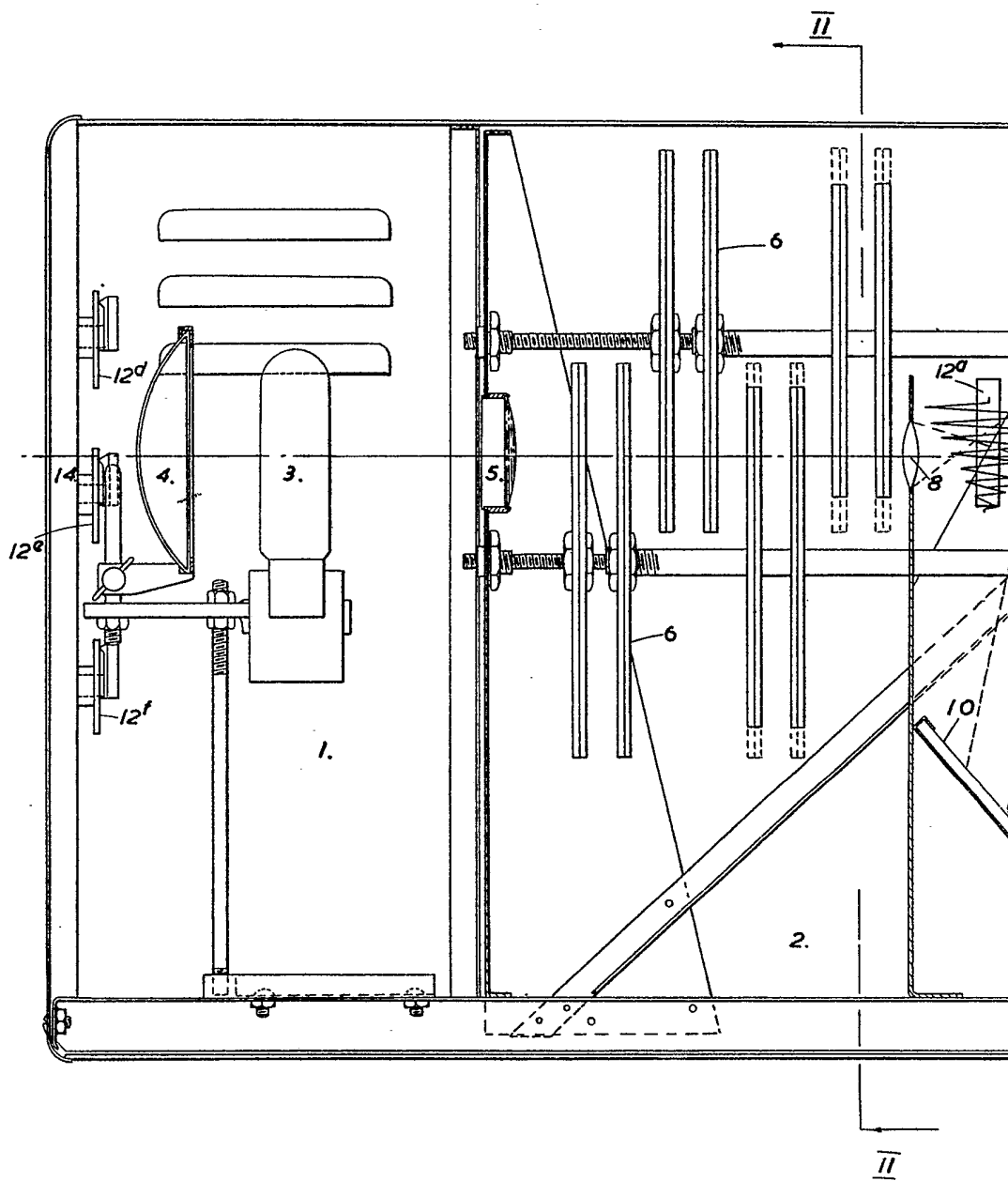
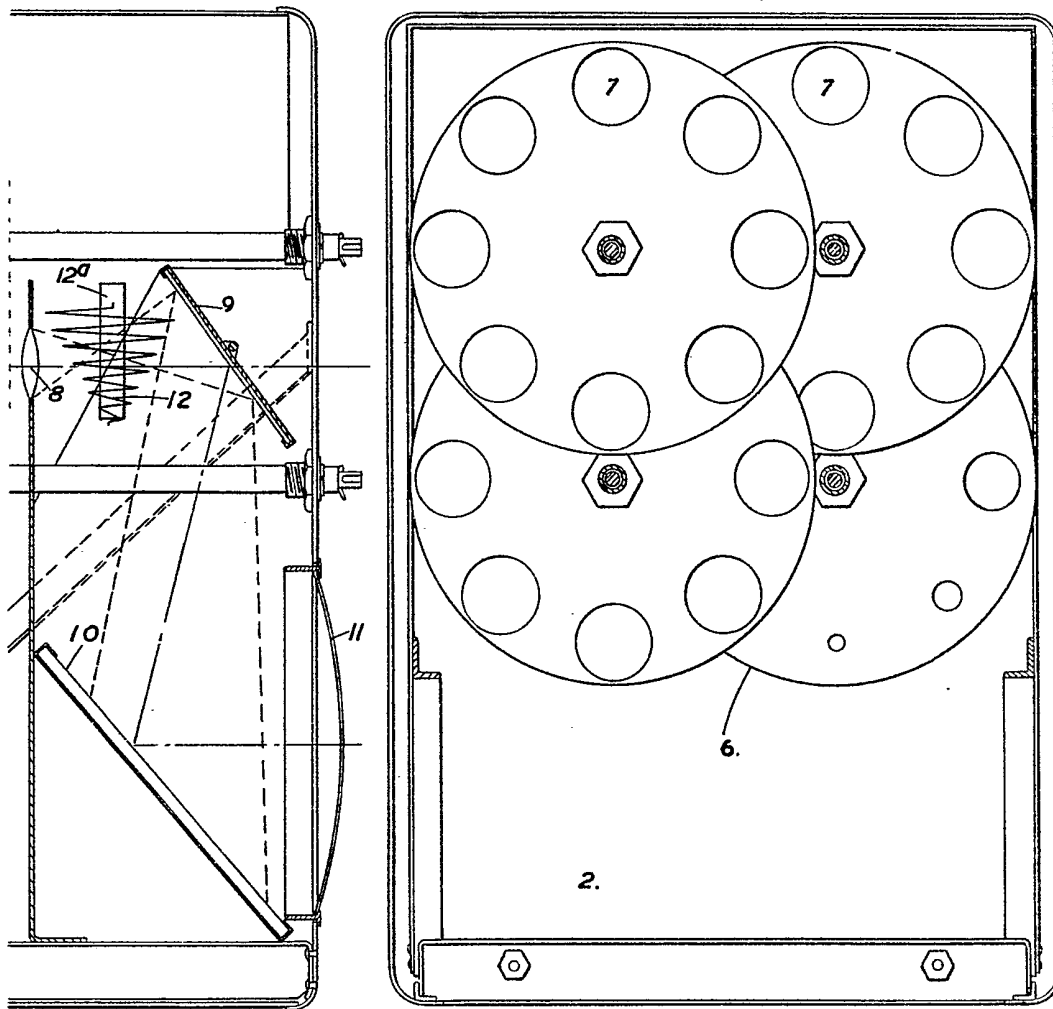


FIG. 2



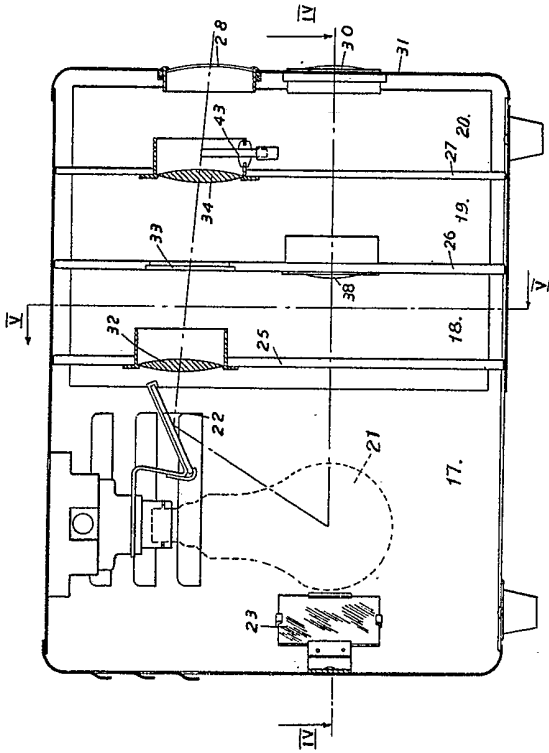


FIG. 3

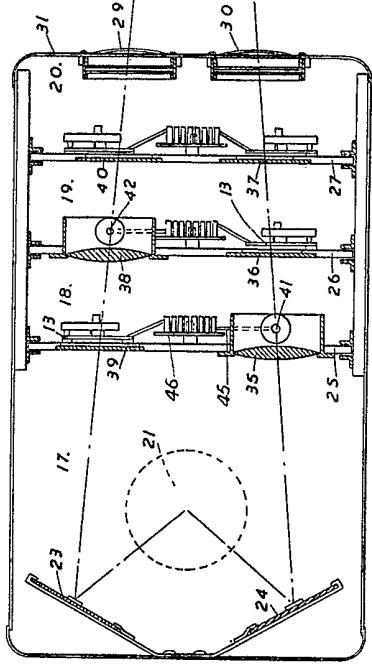


FIG. 4

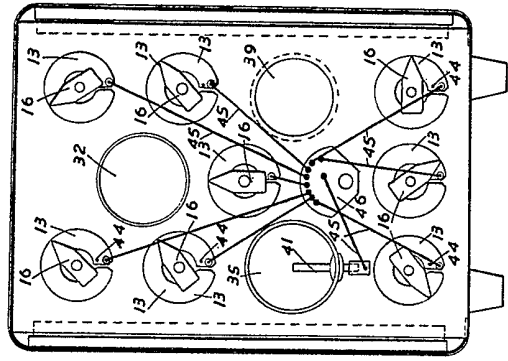


FIG. 5

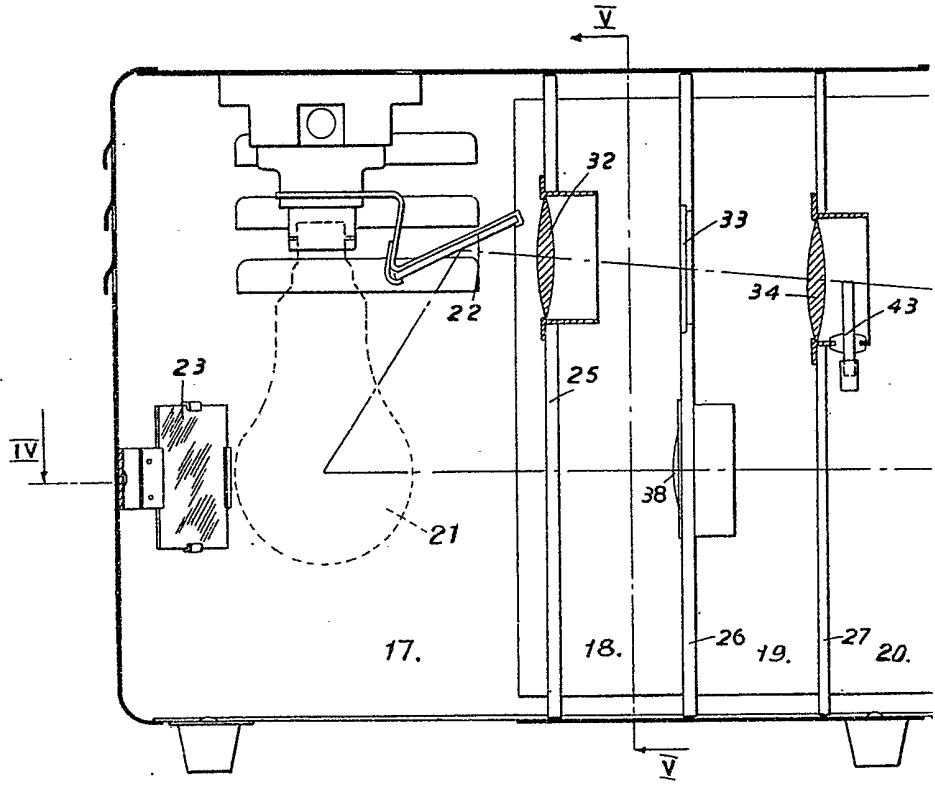


FIG. 3

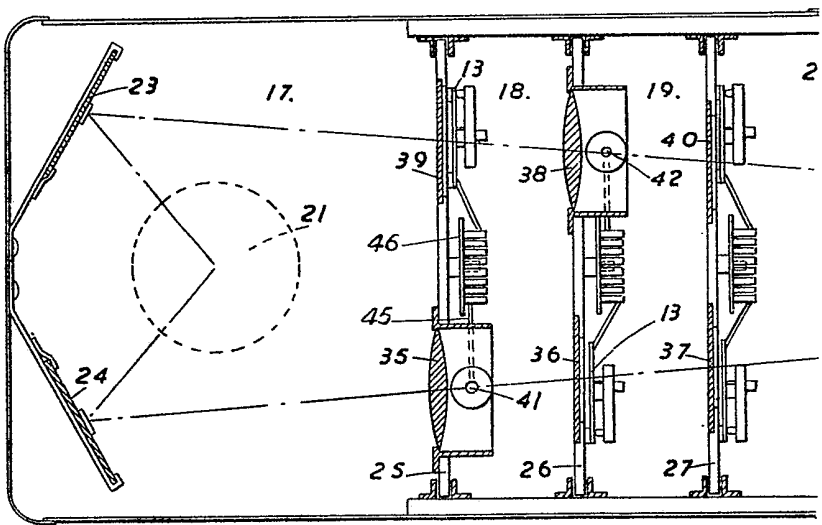


FIG. 4

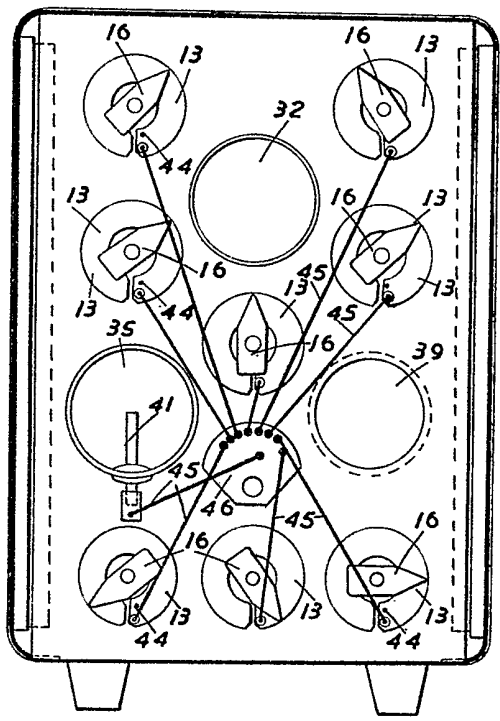
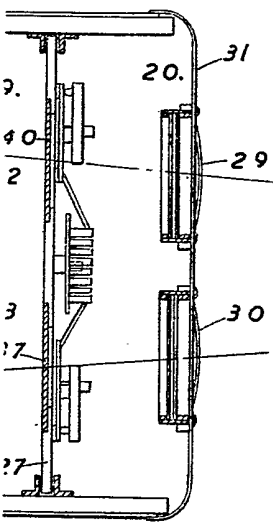
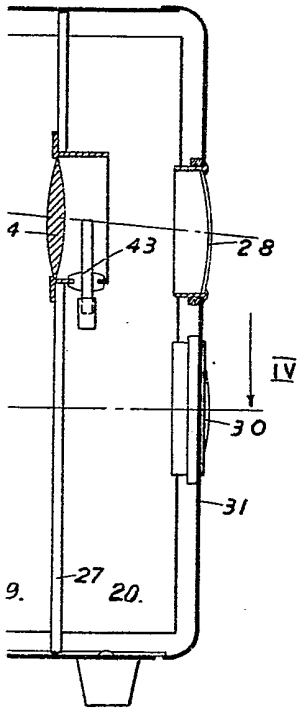


FIG. 5