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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Therapeutic Apparatus.

I, GEORGE WALTER DE LA WARR, British Subject, of "Kingston," Yarnell's 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 in and by the following statement :

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for the treatment of disease or other conditions by directing at a patient a beam of suitably modified electromagnetic radiation.

One form of treatment apparatus and method is described in the present applicant's British Patent Specification No. 741,651, and the present invention is concerned with the provision of a simpler arrangement of a somewhat similar nature.

The present invention provides a combination of integers which is entirely novel, and the principle upon which it operates is not understood at present and does not appear to be based on anything known to orthodox science. For this reason it is not practical to consider or to criticise the apparatus from the aspect of present-day physics or conventional medical opinion, or to suggest that it does not appear to involve the use of any form of energy beyond ordinary unmodified electromagnetic radiation. All that can be said at present is that the apparatus is capable of giving remarkable practical results when operated as will be described below, and experimental work indicates that it is of considerable utility from the therapeutic aspect.

The apparatus is at present thought to produce its beneficial effects by making use of a form of energy hitherto unknown but which the applicant has for convenience designated Y energy. It is thought that this Y energy is related to the force which maintains life in a living cell, and probably also to the "Odic Force" discovered by Charles

von Reichenbach. There is at present no means for detecting it other than by the methods and apparatus employed by dowzers, and indeed the present invention is believed to fall within a class which is closely connected with the phenomenon of dowsing.

According to the present invention, therapeutic apparatus comprises a light source arranged to project a beam of infra-red, ultra-violet and/or visible light radiation, and an initiator unit comprising at least one generally conical spiral of non-magnetic material interposed in the path of the beam.

The spiral is described as being "generally conical," in the sense that it has finite axial length and each successive turn is larger than the preceding turn. It is to be understood however that it is not essential for the whole length of the spiral to conform exactly to the surface of a single cone, as such precision of shape is not required, and the expression "generally conical spiral" is used in this sense in the present Specification.

The present applicant's British Patent Specification No. 741,651 claims 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 energised by an electrical supply which is alternating, or interrupted D.C., or D.C. with a ripple component, and modifying means comprising one or more resonators, or a bar magnet rotatably located within and coaxial with a spiral, or at least one colour filter.

In the present invention, which comprises an improvement in or modification of that forming the subject of Patent No. 741,651, the initiator comprises the non-magnetic spiral, but it has been found unnecessary to energise the spiral by an electrical supply, whilst in addition the separate "modifying means" specified in the claims of Patent No. 741,651, is dispensed with.

Each spiral of the initiator unit may be provided with a radial tapping arm capable of being pre-set to tap a chosen point along the length of the spiral, and each spiral may

5 be or may approximate to a right-cone spiral disposed with its axis transverse to that of the beam of light.

By a "right-cone spiral" is meant a spiral conforming to the conical surface of a right circular cone, i.e. a cone whose axis is at right angles to its circular base.

10 In one construction the initiator unit may comprise four such spirals mounted in a hollow container on a common axial spindle of dielectric material transverse to the light beam.

15 Associated with the hollow container, there may be provided a radiator of electromagnetic energy, which is found to improve the effectiveness of the device.

20 The invention according to another of its aspects comprises, for use with an infra-red or ultra-violet or incandescent lamp for therapeutic purposes, a detachable initiator element comprising a hollow tube containing

25 four coaxial non-magnetic generally conical spirals and an electromagnetic radiator. The invention may be carried into practice in various ways, but one specific embodiment will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

30 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete radiation unit;

35 Figures 2 and 3 are respectively a side elevation and a front elevation on a larger scale of the radiating head of the unit;

40 Figure 4 is an end view on a still larger scale of one of the spirals included in the unit;

Figure 5 is a diagram showing four typical settings of the four spirals; and

45 Figure 6 is a diagram showing alternative spiral settings.

50 This embodiment comprises an electrically-operated infra-red lamp 10 with a reflector 11, mounted on an adjustable stand 12, and arranged to direct forwardly a beam of infra-red light. Detachably mounted across the front of the reflector 11 in the path of the beam is an initiator element 13 comprising an elongated hollow tube 14 containing a set of four pre-adjusted generally conical spirals 15. As shown in detail in Figure 4, the shape

55 of each spiral 15 conforms approximately to the surface of a right circular cone whose apex angle is not critical, the spirals being made of brass wire, or of other non-magnetic material; the spirals are mounted on a common axial spindle 16 of moulded plastic which is coaxial with the tube 14, and are each provided with adjustment means which comprises a radial tapping arm 17 projecting from the spindle 16 and engaging a predetermined point 18 in the convolutions of the

spiral, so as to determine the effective free length of the spiral. Mounted at the lower end of the hollow tube 14 on the axis of the spirals 15 is an electromagnetic radiator 19 comprising a 70,000 ohm electric resistor heated by electric power from leads 20 connected across the electric supply leads 21 of the lamp.

70 The element 13 is mounted diametrically across the reflector 11 in the path of the infra-red radiation by means of a mounting cap 22 and a mounting 23. The mounting cap 22 is permanently secured to the upper end of the tube 14 of the element and is detachably secured to a bracket 24 on the reflector 11 by means of a thumbscrew 25. The mounting 23 is permanently secured to the lower part of the reflector 11 and carries a bayonet socket 26 of the type used in domestic electric lighting systems including a pair of spring-loaded terminals 27 connected to the leads 20. The lower end of the element tube 14 carries a co-operating plug 28 adapted to be plugged into the bayonet socket 26 and retained thereby and provided with terminals connected to the radiator 19 which engage the spring-loaded terminals 27 of the bayonet socket. Thus the whole element 13 can be removed by unscrewing the thumbscrew 25 and then withdrawing the plug 28 from the bayonet socket 26.

75 In an alternative construction, the radiator 19 may take the form of the heater of a conventional thermionic vacuum tube, of either the directly heated or indirectly heated type, operated at a voltage below that required to produce incandescence.

80 The four spirals 15 are pre-adjusted during assembly by setting the radial tapping arms 17 to particular vector settings which have been determined by a dowsing method performed by a suitably sensitive operator. In use the apparatus is orientated so that the modified beam from the lamp is directed at the patient and by resonance effects produces the desired beneficial effect.

85 The particular settings to which the four spirals are pre-adjusted of course depend on the particular condition or conditions which the apparatus is intended to treat.

90 For example, in one case the four spirals are pre-adjusted to the settings illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 5 and determined by experiment to be beneficial for the following purposes:—

95 Spiral A — Treatment of Fibrositis in the cell structure.

Spiral B — Treatment of tuberculosis toxins.

100 Spiral C — Development of Vitamin B2 in the cell structure.

105 Spiral D — Stimulating production of the cortisone hormone.

110 In Figure 5 the setting of each of the four spirals A to D appropriate to the respective

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condition referred to is illustrated diagrammatically, with reference to the direction of the infra-red radiation which is indicated by the arrows 30. Each diagram represents the largest turns of the spiral as seen looking axially towards the large end of the spiral, and shows the point to which the radial tapping arm 17 should be set.

Figure 6 illustrates diagrammatically by way of a further example four alternative settings to which the four spirals can be set for treating four different conditions, in this case:—

Spiral A — Suppression of streptococcus rheumaticus in the Giant Cells of the Bone Marrow.

Spiral B — Stimulating development of iodine in Pituitary.

Spiral C — Stimulating development of Adrenalin in Giant Cells of Red Bone Marrow.

Spiral D — Stimulating development of cortisone in Anterior Pituitary and Bone Marrow.

All the above spiral settings apply only to right cone spirals.

It is possible that in some circumstances each spiral might be equipped with a coaxial bar magnet whose centre lies approximately at the apex of the spiral, instead of the dielectric spindle described. These would have the effect of concentrating the modified radiation into narrow beams, but as these beams may then miss the patient altogether it is generally found preferable to omit the magnets and to use the more diffused radiation obtained without them.

What I claim is:—

1. Therapeutic apparatus which comprises a light source arranged to project a beam of infra-red, ultra-violet and/or visible light radiation, and an initiator unit com-

prising at least one generally conical spiral of non-magnetic material interposed in the path of the beam.

2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which each spiral is provided with a radial tapping arm capable of being pre-set to tap a chosen point along the length of the spiral.

3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 in which the axis of each spiral is transverse to the axis of the light beam.

4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which each spiral is or approximates to a right-cone spiral made of brass wire and secured to a coaxial spindle of dielectric material.

5. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 in which the initiator unit includes four such spirals mounted coaxially within a container on a common insulating spindle which intersects the light beam at right angles.

6. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 5 in which each spiral has its radial tapping arm set to a different tapping point along the length of the spiral.

7. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 6 including a radiator of electromagnetic energy mounted within the hollow container.

8. For use with an infra-red, ultra-violet or incandescent lamp for therapeutic purposes, a detachable initiator unit comprising a hollow tube containing coaxial generally conical spirals of non-magnetic material.

9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 8 in which the hollow tube contains also an electromagnetic radiator.

10. Therapeutic apparatus as specifically described herein with reference to Figures 1 to 4 of the accompanying drawings.

KILBURN & STRODE,
Agents for the Applicant.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Therapeutic Apparatus.

I, GEORGE WALTER DE LA WARR, British Subject, of "Kingston," Yarnell's Hill, Ferry Hinksey, Berkshire, do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for the treatment of disease or other conditions by directing at a patient a beam of electromagnetic radiation which has been modulated by or acts as a carrier for fundamental energy of the appropriate characteristic wave-form found to be beneficial to the disease or condition in question.

One form of treatment apparatus and method is described in the present applicant's British Patent Specification No. 741,651,

and the present invention is concerned with the provision of a simpler arrangement of a somewhat similar nature.

It has long been believed that different forms of matter are continually giving rise to different radiations the properties of which are characteristic of the particular form of matter. Little has been known of these radiations, and indeed there has been some scepticism regarding their existence, largely owing to the difficulty of detecting them by instrumental means. Certain instruments have been developed for detecting them which are wholly or partially independent of subjective reactions, but they have been most readily detected by the physiological reactions of the human body, possibly in associa-

tion with the equipment employed by dowers.

These characteristic radiations have a directional effect which is also characteristic of the particular material. The direction associated with a particular component, which has been termed the fundamental ray, can be stabilised by means of a magnetic field, for instance produced by a vertical bar magnet, and remains constant for a given material.

Apart from its direction it is believed that the important characteristic of the fundamental radiation is its wave form, while frequency appears to be relatively unimportant. Thus the waves may be of what are generally regarded as quite different types, for example they may be sound waves or light waves, or waves of which the precise nature is at present undetermined. Alternatively it is possible that the waves in question are always the same but are superimposed on or serve to modulate the sound waves, light waves or other waves of different types.

It has been found that the radiations obtained from different parts of the human body are different, and moreover that the radiations of a diseased organ differ from those of a healthy organ, and it has been proposed to make use of the characteristic radiations of parts of the body for the diagnosis of disease. Thus each organ of the body, and indeed each part of each organ, is associated with a different characteristic radiation to which it will respond with an effect of resonance and which it will also emit.

These facts have previously been employed in the treatment of disease by building up a battery of resonators tuned respectively to different frequencies and superimposed so as to give a combined wave form believed to be complementary to that of the disease in question, or of the particular diseased organ in question. For the purposes of treatment the diseased part is irradiated with energy modulated by the resonator to carry this complementary wave form, and this is found to have a beneficial effect in treating the disease.

According to the present invention, apparatus for the treatment of disease comprises a source adapted to project a beam of infra-red, ultra-violet and/or visible light radiation, and a modulating element interposed in the path of the beam, the element comprising a hollow container which contains one or more sources of fundamental radiation adjusted to be responsive to and generate fundamental energy having a particular directional and wave-form characteristic appropriate to the disease or condition being treated.

In one construction three such sources of fundamental energy are provided in the hollow container, each comprising a non-

magnetic conical spiral having a radial tapping arm capable of being pre-set to tap a chosen point along the length of the spiral. For example the spirals may each comprise a coil of brass wire mounted on a common axial spindle of dielectric material.

Associated with the hollow container, which may act as a resonant cavity, there may be provided a black body or other radiator of electromagnetic energy, which assists in energising the spirals.

The invention also comprises a method of producing and using complex electromagnetic oscillations for therapeutic purposes, by directing at the patient a beam of electromagnetic energy comprising infra-red, ultra-violet and/or visible light, and modulating the beam by interposing in its path a source of fundamental energy adjusted to respond to a particular characteristic fundamental radiation found to be beneficial to the disease or condition to be treated.

The invention according to another of its aspects comprises, for use with an infra-red or ultra-violet or incandescent lamp, a detachable modulating element comprising a hollow tube containing three coaxial non-magnetic conical spirals and a black body radiator.

The invention may be carried into practice in various ways, but one specific embodiment will now be described by way of example.

This embodiment comprises an electrically-operated infra-red lamp with a reflector, mounted on an adjustable stand, and adapted to direct forwardly a beam of infra-red rays. Detachably mounted across the front of the reflector in the path of the beam is an element comprising an elongated hollow tube containing a set of three pre-adjusted resonant spirals each capable of responding to a particular characteristic form of fundamental energy. Each spiral comprises a right conical spiral made of brass wire, or of other non-magnetic material, mounted on a common axial spindle of bakelite which is coaxial with the tube, and provided with a tuning adjustment which comprises a radial tapping arm projecting from the spindle and engaging a predetermined point in the convolutions of the spiral, so as to determine the effective free length of the spiral. Mounted at the lower end of the hollow tube on the axis of the spirals is a black body radiator comprising a 70,000 ohm electric resistor heated by being connected across the electric supply leads of the lamp. This assists in energising the spirals.

In an alternative construction, the black body radiator may take the form of the heater of a conventional thermionic vacuum tube, of either the directly heated or indirectly heated type, operated at a voltage below that required to produce incandescence.

5 The three spirals are pre-adjusted during
 assembly by setting the radial tapping arms
 to the vector settings in which the spirals
 will be responsive to particular fundamental
 10 energy vectors and wave-forms which have
 been determined by experiment to be suitable
 for treatment of a particular condition.
 When energised by the beam of infra-red
 radiation, assisted by the transverse radiation
 15 from the black body radiator, each spiral
 when correctly orientated will then be
 responsive to fundamental energy of the
 appropriate characteristic and wave-form to
 which it has been pretuned, and this will
 20 have the effect of modulating the beam of
 infra-red light so as to superimpose on it the
 selected characteristic wave-forms. In use
 the apparatus is orientated so that the three
 radial tapping arms point towards magnetic
 north and the modulated beam is directed at
 the patient and by resonance effects produces
 the desired beneficial effect.

The particular settings to which the three

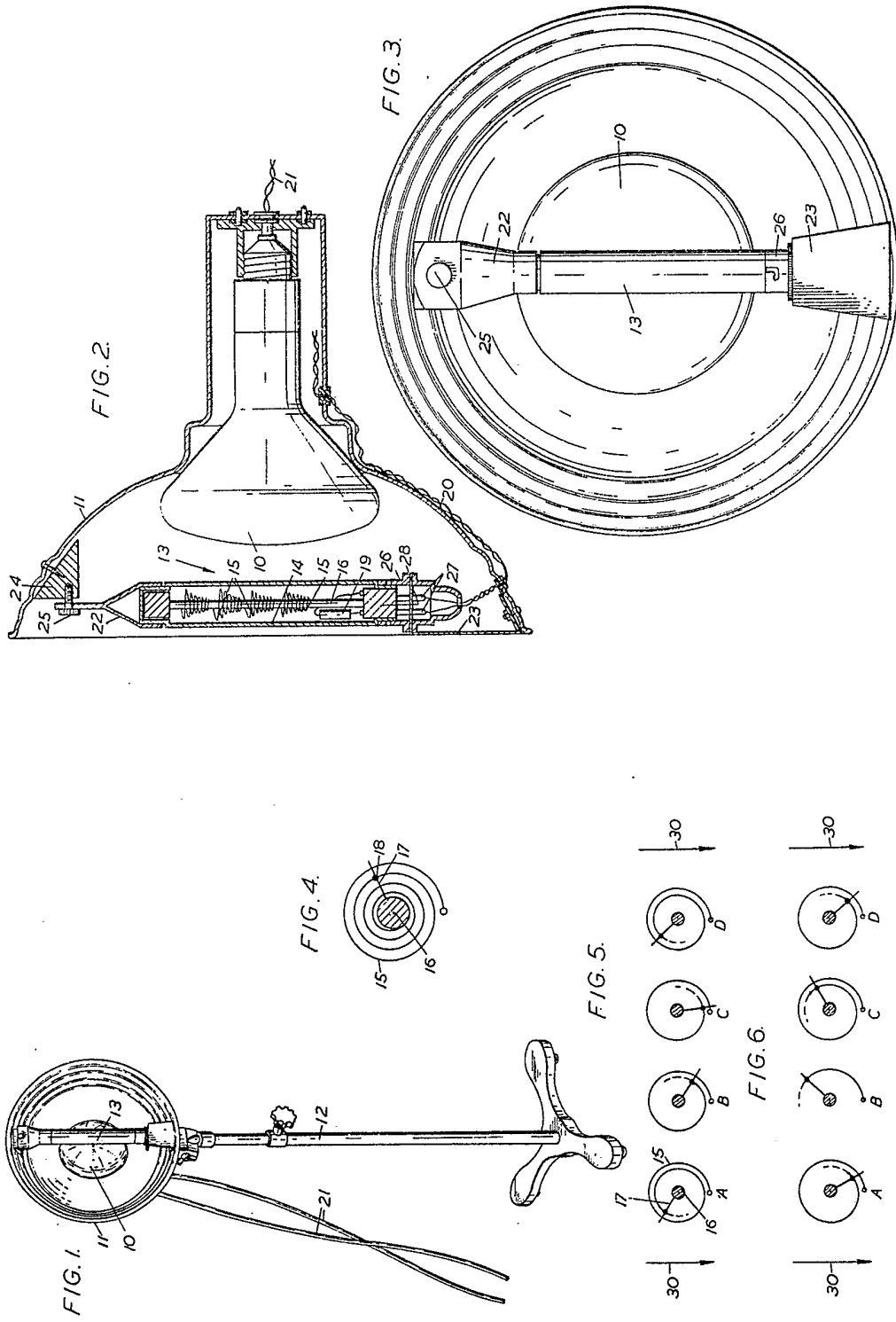
spirals are pre-adjusted of course depend on
 the particular condition or conditions which 25
 the apparatus is intended to treat. In one
 case the three spirals are pre-adjusted to the
 settings determined by experiment to be
 beneficial respectively in treating fibrositis 30
 in the cell structure and tuberculosis toxins,
 and in developing Vitamin B2 in the cell
 structure.

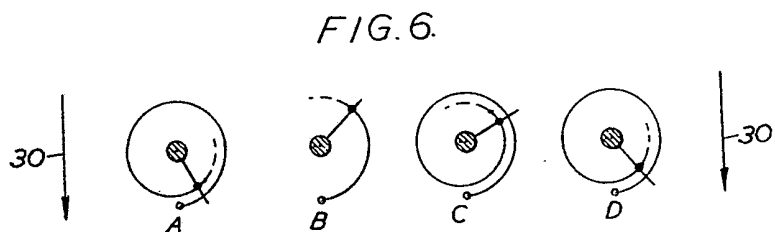
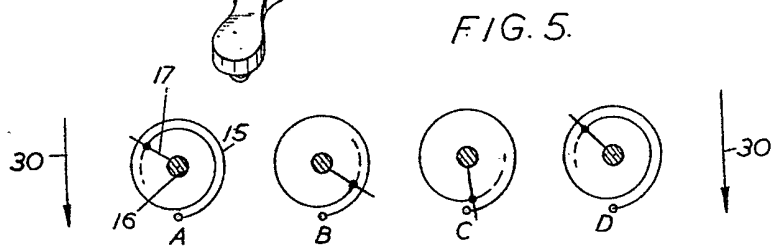
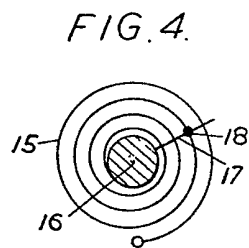
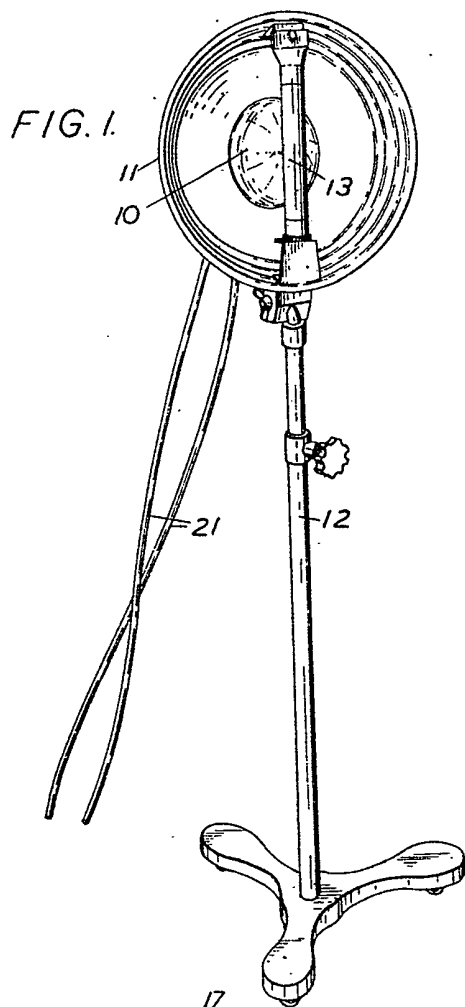
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 radiation into narrow beams, but as these
 beams may then miss the patient altogether 40
 it is generally found preferable to omit the
 magnets and to use the more diffused radia-
 tion obtained without them.

KILBURN & STRODE,
 Agents for the Applicant.

761,976 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

2 SHEETS
 This drawing is a reproduction of
 the Original on a reduced scale.
 SHEETS 1 & 2





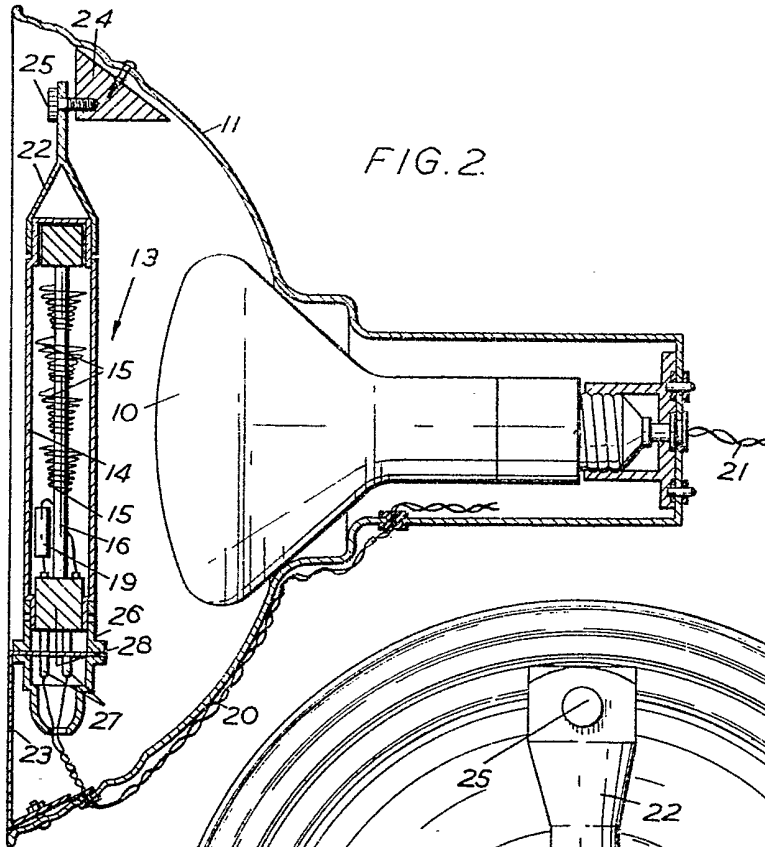


FIG. 2.

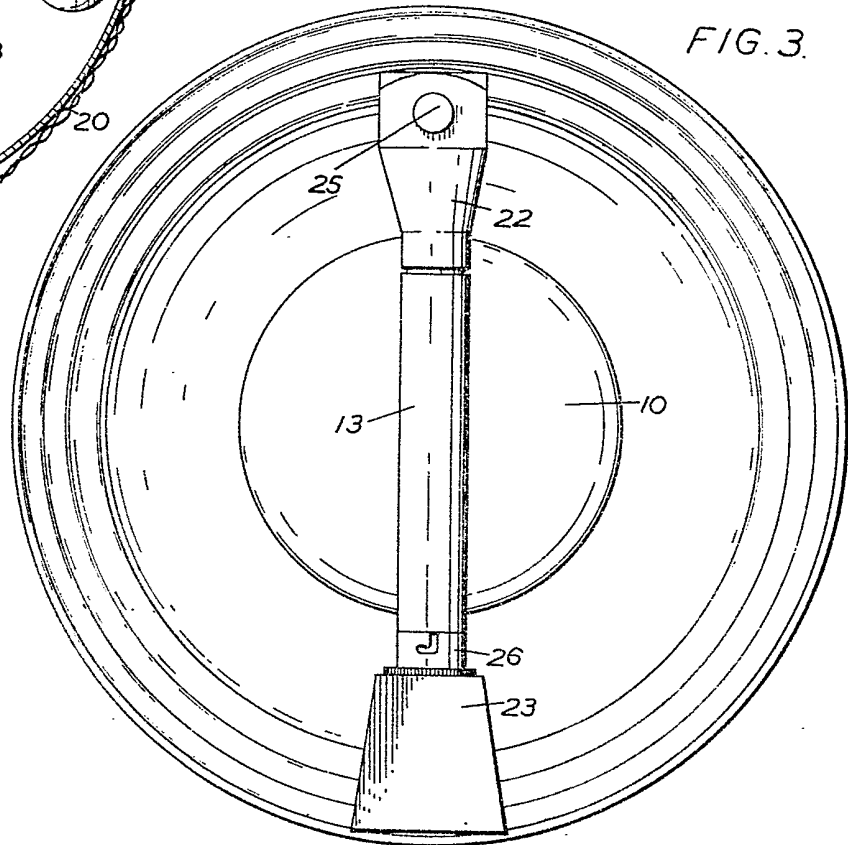


FIG. 3.