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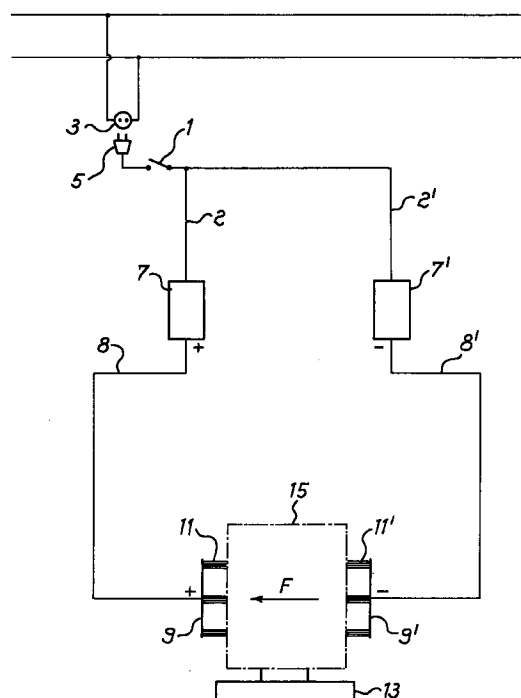
(54) Apparatus for the emission of a flow of electronic radiations and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations

(57) Apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electrons and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations having a wavelength ranging from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond, comprising two electric circuits (2, 2') having opposite polarities, positive (+) and negative (-).

Each circuit (2, 2') comprises an electric or electronic device (7, 7'), suitable to supply a direct current whose voltage is comprised between 4000 and 80,000 V, and whose intensity is comprised between 0.05 and 0.5 mA, and a plate-like end conductor (9, 9') provided with one or more bundles of carbon fibres which act as pointed conductors, which terminal is connected to the outlet (8, 8') of said electric or electronic device.

When the two plates (9, 9') provided with bundles of carbon fibres (11, 11') are positioned and approached one in front of the other, a combined flow of electrons and electromagnetic waves circulating from pole (-) to pole (+) is obtained.

Fig. 1



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Description

This invention relates to an apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electrons and electronic and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations.

More particularly, this invention relates to an apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electronic and electromagnetic radiations having a wavelength ranging from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond.

The apparatus of this invention has a specific application in the medical sector for the therapeutic treatment of stimulation and revitalization of living cells and in particular human cells.

In fact, it is known that when a continuous flow of electrons is directed against a human body, a current forms which passes, more or less completely, through the body, according to a complicated exchange operation between the atoms that make up the cells, causing in this way an energy exchange between the cells and the generation in their inside of electrochemical phenomena such as to create oxygenation and revitalization conditions.

It is also known that, because of their structure, living cells are animated by vibrations produced by the continuous action of external electromagnetic radiations (cosmic rays). When a cell, thanks to the conformation of its nucleus, and in particular to the precise length and structure of its filament, which is different from cell to cell, even of the same type, is excited by a vibratory action produced by the electromagnetic radiations, starts vibrating and resonating with an own specific frequency.

Namely, as a consequence of its shape and the size of its filament, each cell vibrates according to an own wavelength. It ensues from this that all the cells that form an organ or a body as a whole, vibrate according to different wavelengths, even though their magnitude order differs only to a minimum extent and comprises rather limited frequency bands.

The cells, following lasting intensity variations of the above external electromagnetic radiations, undergo vibratory alterations and modifications of the intracellular energy system, and consequently they loose their original oscillatory capacities.

Due to this effect, the cells loose their functional capacity, reducing the intensity and the coordination of the metabolic processes. The cells that are in such state are usually called "depressed cells".

However, based on studies and researches carried out on said cell behaviour, it is possible to regenerate the "depressed" cells by exciting them with a flow of large spectrum artificial electromagnetic radiations, such as to comprise the frequencies of all the cells of the human body.

With reference to humans, it can be assumed that many of the conditions of psychophysical imbalance, such as asthenia, fatigue, depression, etc., may arise from imbalances of the cellular bioelectric system, caused either by variations of the electromagnetic intensity

which humans are usually submitted to in their environment, or by oxygenation deficit in the inside of the cells.

It is known that said functional anomalies of the human cells can be overcome by means of a treatment with a combined flow of electronic radiations and large spectrum artificial electromagnetic radiations, as living cells are characterized in that they always tend to resynchronize on their original resonances. Apparatuses are known that allow to emit combined electronic and electromagnetic currents, utilizable for the aforementioned treatment. Such apparatuses comprise basically an electric circuit formed by an electric or electronic device, such as for instance, a transformer which, fed by alternated current from the mains, can supply at the outlet a positive or negative direct current of high voltage and very low intensity, which is conveyed to a conductor with pointed ends. Such pointed ends are directed towards the concerned part of the body which is therefore swept over by the bundles of electronic and electromagnetic radiations coming from said points.

However, these apparatuses have some drawbacks which reduce their effectiveness, as will be precised in the following.

A first serious drawback ensues from the fact that, as the direct current available from the transformer has one only polarity, negative or positive, the radiation flow emitted by the partly pointed ends of the conductor, disperses, tending to circulate at the epidermic level and groundwards, flowing in this way outside the body part instead of penetrating in depth, as the system formed by the pointed ends of the conductor and the patient's body has a certain electric resistivity.

A further serious drawback is due to the fact that the pointed ends of the conductor allow to have rather limited radiation flow capacities and therefore such apparatuses provide very low performances.

Object of this invention is to overcome the aforementioned drawbacks.

In its more general aspects, this invention allows to achieve this and further objects thanks to an apparatus which comprises two electric circuits, provided each with an electric or electronic device, such as for instance a transformer with rectifying diodes, capable of providing at the outlet a direct current of polarity opposite from one another, high voltage (4000-80,000 V) and very low intensity (0.05-0.5 mA).

The electric or electronic devices of the two electric circuits supply direct currents of opposite polarity, one positive (+) and one negative (-), to two plate-like conductors equipped with at least a bundle of carbon fibres which act as pointed ends.

The apparatus of this invention allows to realize a combined flow of electronic radiations and of large spectrum electromagnetic radiations with wavelength ranging from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond, said flow being all the more consistent and better distributed the higher is the number of bundles provided.

The arrangement of the plates with the carbon fibre bundles one in front of the other allows to obtain a strong circulation of combined radiations from plate (-) to plate (+). If a part or the whole body of a patient kept insulated from the ground is interposed between said plates, said radiations pass through him, reaching also the innermost organs.

The characteristics of the apparatus of this invention will be better understood from the following detailed description, wherein reference is made to Fig. 1 which shows the diagram of a preferred embodiment, supplied by ways of non limitative example of said apparatus.

With reference to the aforementioned Fig. 1, the apparatus of this invention comprises two electric circuits (2, 2'), fed by a same network of alternated current (for instance, 220 V a.c.) through a tap (3), a plug (5) and a switch (1).

Each electric circuit (2, 2') comprises an electric or electronic device (7, 7'), such as for instance a transformer with rectifying diodes, which can supply each at the outlet a direct current of opposite polarity relatively to one another, high voltage and very low intensity.

In particular, said electric or electronic devices supply at the outlets (8, 8') direct currents with a voltage of 4000-80,000 V and an intensity of 0.05-0.5 mA, one of which has a (+) polarity in device (7) and the other one a (-) polarity in device (7').

The above outlets are respectively connected to two plate-like conductors (9, 9'). Each plate (9, 9') is provided with one or more carbon fibre bundles (11, 11') (three in Fig. 1), which act as pointed conductors. When these plate-like conductors (9, 9') are positioned and approached one in face of the other, a circulation of electronic and large range electromagnetic radiations is obtained in the direction of arrow F from pole (-) to pole (+). If a part of a body (15) (or the whole body), insulated from the ground by means of a dielectric element (13), is placed between said plate-like conductors (9, 9'), said part is passed through by said radiations, concerning in this way all the cells that are present along the path of said radiations, even in depth, which cells, as a consequence, are regenerated and revitalized.

The plate-like conductors (9, 9') are made from conductive materials, such as copper, aluminium, etc.

The plate-like conductors (9, 9') may have any shape, such as square, rectangular, triangular, polygonal or circular. The surface of the plate-like conductors (9, 9') is not critical and depends on the surface of the body to be submitted to the radiations.

The number of carbon fibre bundles (11, 11') on each plate-like conductor (9, 9') may range from 1 to 100 and more, based on the surface of the plate-like conductor (9, 9'). Each carbon fibre bundle (11, 11') may have a surface of its cross-section comprised between 0.001 and 10 mm², preferably between 0.1 and 2 mm², and is formed by a number of carbon fibres comprised between 50 and 10,000.

The dielectric element (13) may be a chair, an arm-chair or a bed with feet from insulating plastic material.

The plate-like conductors (9, 9') with the carbon fibre bundles (1, 11') have generally the shape of mobile brushes, supported by articulated or flexible arms, to make their application to the various parts of the human body easier, placing them near the body and not in touch with the same.

The use of carbon fibres allows also to eliminate and to prevent possible electrostatic shocks.

The apparatus of this invention is characterized also by the absence of harmful stimulations and by a complete analgesia, as it activates the cellular bioelectric system without contra-indications, independently on the clinical conditions of the patient when he is submitted to the action of the apparatus.

The cells that at the time of the application of the radiations are already in balanced conditions, i.e. not "depressed", are not electrically modified, but remain in their ideal balanced conditions.

While this invention has been described with reference to a specific realization, many changes may be obviously made by those skilled in the art, in the light of the above description.

Claims

1. An apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electronic radiations and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations ranging from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond, fed by an alternating current distribution network, characterized in that it comprises two electric circuits (2, 2'), having each an opposite polarity, a circuit having a positive polarity (+) and the other circuit having a negative polarity (-); each circuit comprising an electric or electronic device (7, 7') suitable to transform the alternating current into direct current and to deliver a direct current whose voltage is comprised between 4000 and 80,000 V and whose intensity is comprised between 0.05 and 0.5 mA, and a plate-like end conductor (9, 9'), provided with at least a bundle (11, 11') of carbon fibres, acting as pointed conductors, and connected to each outlet (8, 8') of said electric or electronic device (7, 7').
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, characterized in that a combined flow of electrons and electromagnetic waves circulating from pole (-) to pole (+) is obtained when plates (9, 9') with the bundles of carbon fibres (11, 11') are positioned and approached one in front of the other.
3. The apparatus according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the electric or electronic device (7, 7') for the transformation of the alternated current into direct current is a transformer with rectifying diodes.
4. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that bundles (11, 11') of car-

bon fibres are at least one and up to 100 or more, based of the surface of the conductive plate (9, 9').

5. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the conductive plates (9, 9') are made from copper or aluminium. 5
6. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the conductive plates (9, 9') with the bundles of carbon fibres (11, 11') have the shape of mobile brushes supported on articulated or flexible arms. 10
7. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that each bundle of carbon fibres (11, 11') has a surface of its cross-section comprised between 0.001 and 10 mm² and is formed by a number of carbon fibres comprised between 50 and 10.000. 15
8. The utilization of the apparatus according to any of the claims 1 through 7 for the regeneration of the depressed cells of parts of a body interposed between the conductive plates (9, 9') by excitation with a combined flow of electronic radiations and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations, so as to comprise the frequencies of the cells of the human body; said combined flow passing through said interposed body parts. 20
9. The utilization of carbon fibres fed by a high voltage and very low intensity direct current in an apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electronic radiations and large spectrum electromagnetic radiations, from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond. 25
10. An apparatus for the emission of a combined flow of electrons and large spectrum electromagnetic waves, with wavelengths ranging from the spectrum of the Hertzian waves to the spectrum of X rays and beyond, substantially as described above and illustrated in the attached drawing and for the purposes specified. 30

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Fig. 1

