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(72) Inventors:
• **Aggelopoulos, Dimitris de Platon
Filotei 15237 Athens (GR)**
• **Kosmidis, Omiros de Achilea
Thiseio 11851 Athens (GR)**
• **Karlaouzos, Ioannis
Melissia Attiki Athens (GR)**

(71) Applicant: **Gloryquest Holdings Limited
Nicosia (CY)**

(54) **Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves**

(57) Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves, which because of its geometrical design and structure in combination with the seven noble metals and inorganic materials and inorganic compounds that uses, achieves the optimum modulation and emission of the pulsed electromagnetic chaotic sig-

nal of noise that it receives having as result the optimum vibrational whirling of the zero point field having as a result the ideal exchange of information - energy with the surrounding the antenna organic and/or inorganic matter and the alteration of the balance of strong nuclear force - weak nuclear force in favor of the weak so that every matter is transformed to atoxic and eugenic to life.

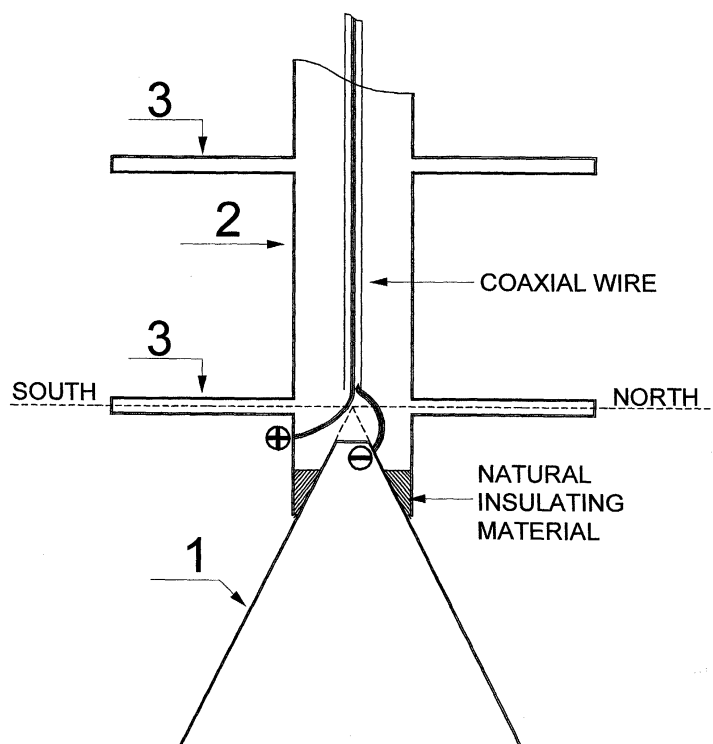


FIGURE 7

Description

[0001] The invention regards a broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves which is able to emit synthetic emission of electromagnetic waves of multiple frequencies time interrupted so that the result of the specific emission is the improvement of the physicochemical properties of the inorganic and/or organic matter or the reduction of its entropy and even its detoxification. More specifically, this antenna is adjusted to the needs of the innovative consolidated method WO 0186014, WO 0134728, EP 10999745, WHO 0011135 of the inventor Athanasios Nikolaou, it is capable due to the mode of its construction and synthesis to modulate pulsed and time interrupted electromagnetic chaotic signal of noise of the aforementioned invention, so that the result induced on matter is optimum regarding the concept elimination of toxicity.

[0002] There are many broadband antennas for the emission of electromagnetic waves but they are not suitable for the purposes and/or aims of the specific method Nikolaou due to the non-use of the suitable metals, inorganic materials and geometric design so that it is achieved the suitable geometric convergence of frequencies and/or pulses. There are, of course, some antennas used mainly in satellites that make use of some noble metals such as silver, gold, palladium, but aiming the more distinctive, clearer and more intense transmission of telecommunication signals and not the detoxification of matter. Also, their geometric design aims at the better focusing of the signal and not at the dispersion of the signal and at the vibrational swirl of the zero point field as is the aim of the present invention.

[0003] The present invention uses four basic principles:

A) The use of in all seven noble metals alone: argent, gold, platinum, iridium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium.

B) The geometric analogies for the design of different parts and components of the antenna.

C) The filling of the lower part/base of the antenna with salt from the Red Sea.

D) The incrustation of the antenna with silicon in any form either as enameling or as overlay with fiberglass fabric, or with the placing of the antenna inside a glass bell. The structure of the antenna is the following: The base of the antenna consists of a truncated cone and the diameter of its base is α , its height is $\beta = \alpha * 0,9$. That is if it were a normal cone the diameter of the base would be equal with the height of the cone (Figure 1). The second part consists of a cylindrical tube of internal diameter $\gamma = \alpha * 0,35$ and height $\delta = \alpha * 4,58$. Also, perpendicularly, oppositely, laterally, perimetrically and externally on the surface of the cylindrical tube are placed at

regular specific points that are dictated by the geometrical design that will be described afterwards, cylindrical tubes of internal diameter $\epsilon = \gamma / 7$ and of length $\zeta = ((\alpha * 1,145) - \gamma) / 2$ (Figures 2,3), which will henceforth be referred to as tubes. The construction metal of these two basic parts of the antenna is pure argent (Ag) 1000°. The thickness and/or cross-section of all the metal components of the antenna must be equal and/or have equal thickness and can be from 0.4mm to 1.4mm, preferably 0.7mm.

[0004] On the perpendicular tube of the antenna and at a distance $\eta = \alpha * 0,335$ from its lower end there are antidiometrically two holes in the wall of a diameter equal to the sum of the internal diameter ϵ of the tube and of its every thickness and there, there have been placed and/or jointed and/or there has been created a winding and have been screwed two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure gold (Au) 24K (Figures 2,3). Then with counter-clockwise upward direction and angular distance from the axis of the tube 36° and distance from the center of the two previous holes $\theta = \alpha * 0,7075$ there are two holes whose diameter is equal to the sum of the internal diameter ϵ of the tube and of its every thickness and as above there have been placed two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure platinum (Pt) 24K (Figures 2,3,4). Further above and at equal distances at exactly the same way there have been placed two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure iridium (Ir) 24K, then similarly two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure palladium (Pd) 24K, similarly two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure rhodium (Rh) 24K, finally in the same way two tubes of internal diameter ϵ and length ζ of pure ruthenium (Ru) (Figures 2,3,4). From the center of the last two holes until the upper end of the cylindrical tube the distance is exactly θ . Their atomic weight according to the criterion for the serial choice of the metals is their atomic weight according to the periodic table.

[0005] The lower part of the cylindrical tube has been placed perpendicularly to the truncated cone and with the positioning in-between of a thin conical ring (Figure 5) of natural material (wood, mica, glass, etc) for the insulation of the signal from the earth wire. The truncated cone has been filled with salt from the Red Sea.

[0006] When the use of the antenna is destined for treatment of toxic wastes, the external edges of all the twelve tubes should form an angle of 90° (Figure 6) for the acuter whirling of the zero point field. Also, the coaxial wire carrier (Figure 5) of the signal that comes from the emission source of the pulsed chaotic electromagnetic noise signal must enter perpendicularly in the center of the circular opening of the upper part of the antenna and must descend across the imaginable central axis of the tube until almost the lower part where there starts the peak of the truncated cone and where the wire is split, on the one hand the central wire and/or its conduc-

tor, carrier of the signal, is united with metal welding to the lower part at the magnetic south point of the cylindrical tube, on the other hand the shielding grid of the wire and/or the earth wire is united with metal welding to the upper part at the magnetic pole point of the truncated cone (Figure 7). Also, for the proper function of the antenna during its function both upper and both lower tubes which are perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder and which are parallel among them in couples must be oriented to the direction magnetic north-magnetic south (Figure 7). At the lower end of the cylindrical tube and in the middle of the distance between the two centers of the holes, where are placed the two golden tubes, are engraved on the surface of the cylindrical tube two spirals of one and a half revolution each of straight distance $\tau = \alpha * 0,25$ from start to end. The parallel circular distance between the two spirals is $\kappa = \alpha * 0,035$ (Figure 8).

[0007] The substantial function of the described antenna is that when it is activated with the signal coming from the source of the chaotic noise and/or the application of the Nikolaou method and with the use of its metal and inorganic elements and its geometrical design-combination is achieved the optimum mode of vibrational counter-clockwise whirling of the zero point field, that is by interfering with positive feedback to the atomic and/or molecular structure of the surrounding matter (commonly speaking, resonance phenomenon) it achieves exchange of information with the atom, which has as a result the completion and further enhancement with the essential energy/information of the weak nuclear force or electroweak on the material environment of the antenna differentiating the balance of energy/information of the strong and weak nuclear forces in favor of the weak in range analogous to the intensity of the source of chaotic electromagnetic noise thus achieving the optimum mode of the inversion of the arrow of entropy, as well as the elimination of toxicity in all material systems which are affected by the modulated by the antenna radiation. In this modulation a most important and most essential role is played by the seven aforementioned noble metals, which alone by modulating the emitted energy/information through their crystal structure induce a positive result on matter regarding the concept of life/biological organisms. The use of any other metal, particularly non-noble, imparts such energy/information to matter that it renders it harmful for the concept of life/biological organisms.

[0008] Indicatively, the antenna can be manufactured as follows: The base and/or the one part of the antenna consists of a truncated cone and the diameter of its base is $\alpha = 200\text{mm}$, its height is $\beta = 180\text{mm}$. That is if it were a normal cone the diameter of the base would be equal with the height of the cone (Figure 1). The second part consists of a cylindrical tube of internal diameter $\gamma = 70\text{mm}$ and height $\delta = 916\text{mm}$. Also, perpendicularly, oppositely, laterally, perimetrically and externally on the surface of the cylindrical tube are placed at regular spe-

cific points that are dictated by the geometrical design that will be described afterwards, cylindrical tubes of internal diameter $\varepsilon = 10\text{mm}$ and of length $\zeta = 106.5\text{mm}$ (Figures 2,3), which will henceforth be referred to as tubes. The construction metal of these two basic parts of the antenna is pure argent (Ag) 1000°. The thickness and/or cross-section of all the metal components of the antenna must be equal and/or have equal thickness and that is 0.7mm.

[0009] On the perpendicular tube of the antenna and at a distance $\eta = 67\text{mm}$ from its lower end there are opened antidiometrically two holes in the wall of a diameter equal to the sum of the internal diameter ε of the tube and of its every thickness and there, there are placed and/or jointed and/or is created a winding and are screwed two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure gold (Au) 24K (Figures 2,3). Then with counter-clockwise upward direction and angular distance from the axis of the tube 36° and distance from the center of the two previous holes $\theta = 141.5\text{mm}$ there are opened two holes whose diameter is equal to the sum of the internal diameter ε of the tube and of its every thickness and as above there are placed two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure platinum (Pt) 24K (Figures 2,3,4). Further above and at equal distances at exactly the same way there are placed two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure iridium (Ir) 24K, then similarly two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure palladium (Pd) 24K, similarly two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure rhodium (Rh) 24K, finally in the same way two tubes of internal diameter ε and length ζ of pure ruthenium (Ru) (Figures 2,3,4). From the center of the last two holes until the upper end of the cylindrical tube the distance is exactly θ . Then we place the lower part of the cylindrical tube perpendicularly to the truncated cone and with the placing in-between of a thin conical ring of natural material (wood, mica, glass, etc) for the insulation of the signal from the earth wire. The truncated cone has been filled with salt from the Red Sea. After that we insert the wire from the source of the noise from the upper part of the antenna, where we consolidate it with a glass disc of external diameter 70mm that has in its center a whole equal to the cross-section/thickness of the coaxial wire and the disc is embedded in the upper part of the antenna as apostate of the coaxial wire from the wall of the tube. Then there are united with metal welding the wire of the coaxial wire to the lower internal part of the cylindrical tube, the shielding grid on the other hand is united with metal welding to the upper part of the truncated cone. Then, the antenna is placed inside a glass bell and is ready for use. Of course, before its use the upper and lower couples of tubes must be aligned to the axis magnetic north-magnetic south.

Claims

1. Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves that is **characterized by** the fact that the synthesis of seven specific metals and of specific inorganic elements and inorganic compounds with a specific geometrical design achieves the best modulation and emission of a very broad band of electromagnetic waves of multiple frequencies time interrupted and/or energy/information of the provided for emission signal of chaotic electromagnetic noise. 5 10

2. Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves according to Claim 1, that is **characterized by** the fact that its base consists of a truncated cone (1) where the base is α and its height is $\beta = \alpha * 0,9$. The main part of the antenna consists of a cylindrical tube (2) of internal diameter $\gamma = \alpha * 0,35$ and height $\delta = \alpha * 4,58$. On it there are placed perpendicularly, oppositely, laterally and with upward spiral counter-clockwise course twelve tubes in six couples (3). Their internal diameter is $\varepsilon = \gamma / 7$ and their length is $\zeta = ((\alpha * 1,145) - \gamma) / 2$. These tubes are in couples perpendicularly positioned in holes of diameter 15 20 25 equal to their diameter and the distance of the first couple starts from the lower part of the cylinder and is $\eta = \alpha * 0,335$, the distance of the next couple and serially of the following couples upwards is $\theta = \alpha * 0,7075$ and the angular distance of each couple according to the axis of the cylindrical tube is 36° . This cylindrical tube is placed perpendicularly to the peak of the cone. The serial selection of the metals is made according to their atomic weight and starting from the lower part with pure gold and ending with ruthenium in the upper part. The thickness of all metallic parts is 0,7mm. 30 35

3. Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves according to Claims 1 and 2, that is **characterized by** the fact that all its metallic parts consist exclusively of seven noble metals, mainly of argent (Ag), that constitutes the two basic parts of the antenna, while the other six are in equal quantities and equal volumes distributed on the surface of the one part and are gold (Au), platinum (Pt), iridium (Ir), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh) and ruthenium (Ru). 40 45

4. Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves according to Claim 1, that is **characterized by** the fact that the antenna is covered with silicon in any form. 50

5. Broadband antenna for the emission of electromagnetic waves according to Claim 1, that is **characterized by** the fact that the cone of the base is filled only with salt from the Red Sea. 55

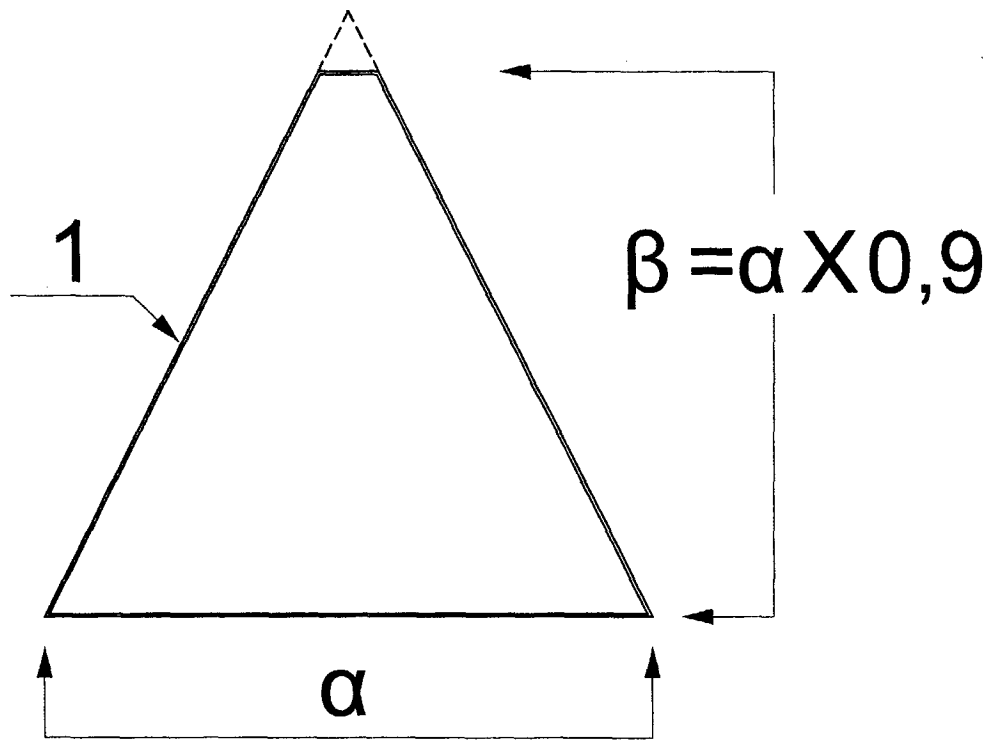


FIGURE 1

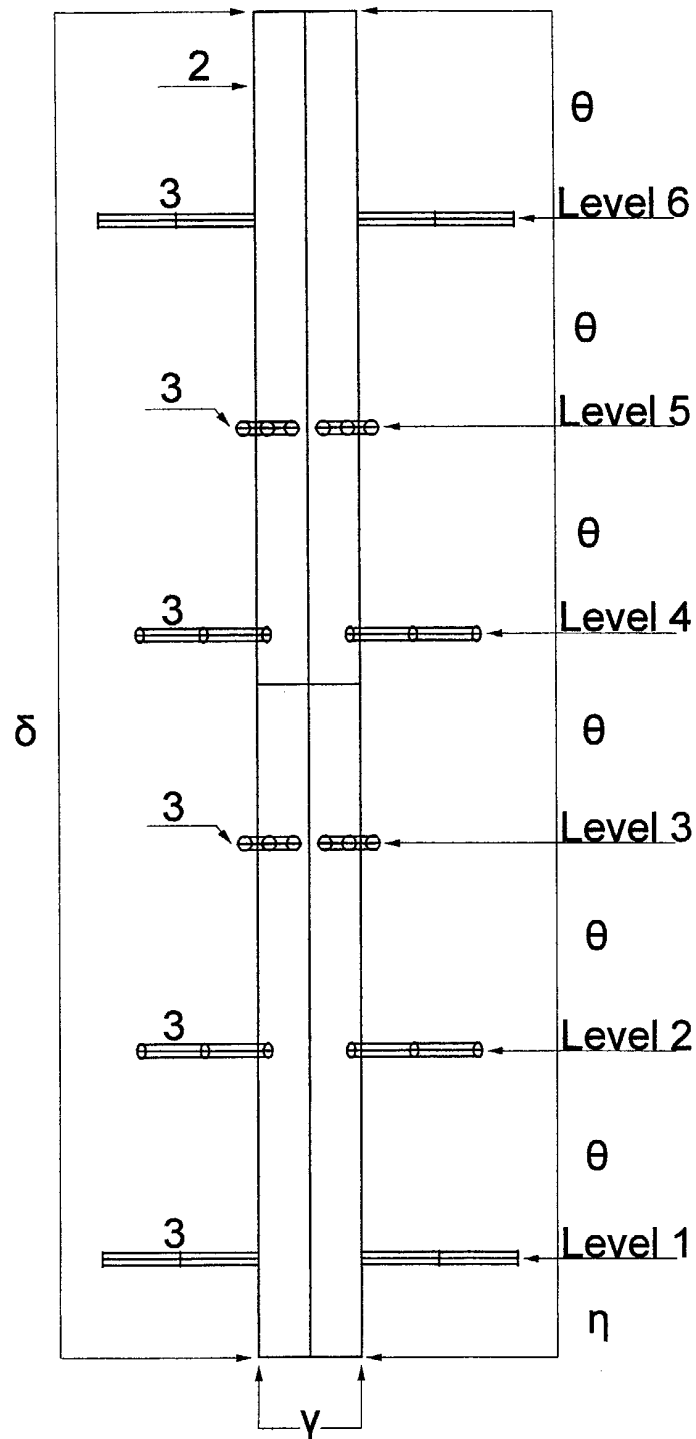


FIGURE 2

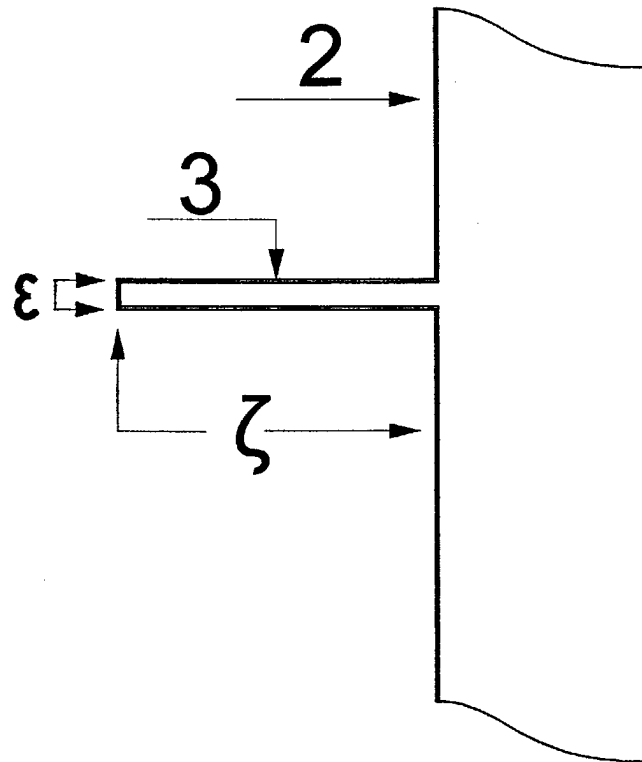


FIGURE 3

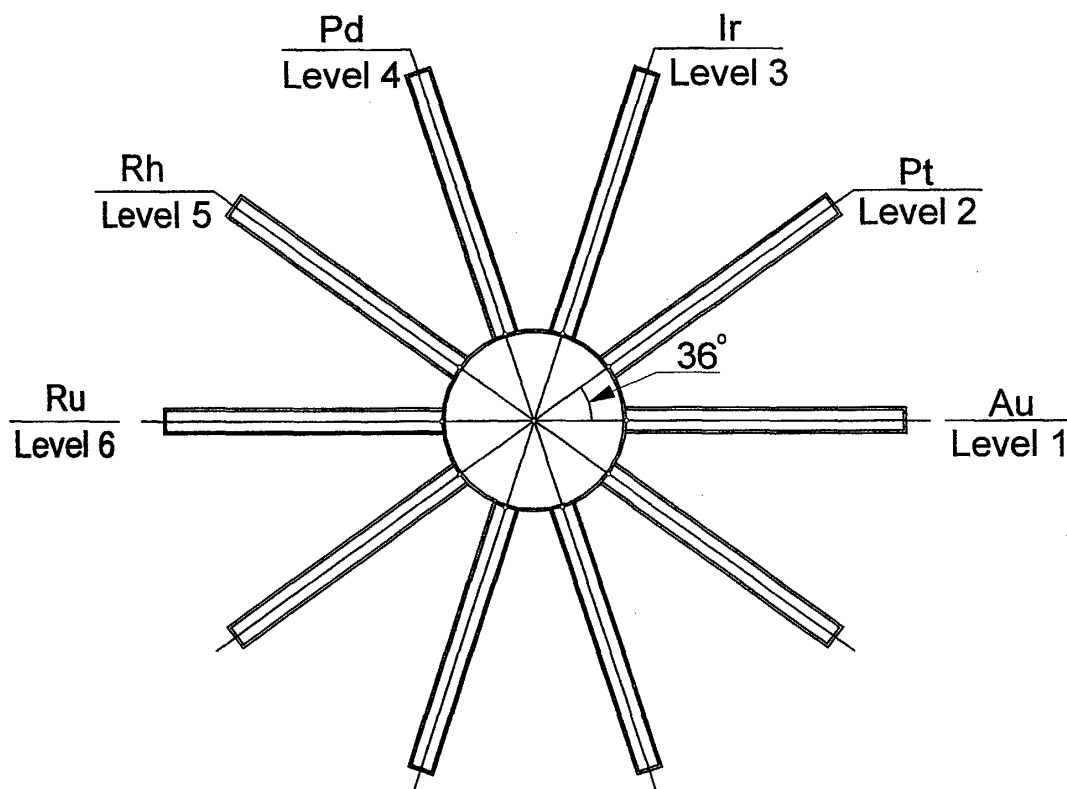


FIGURE 4

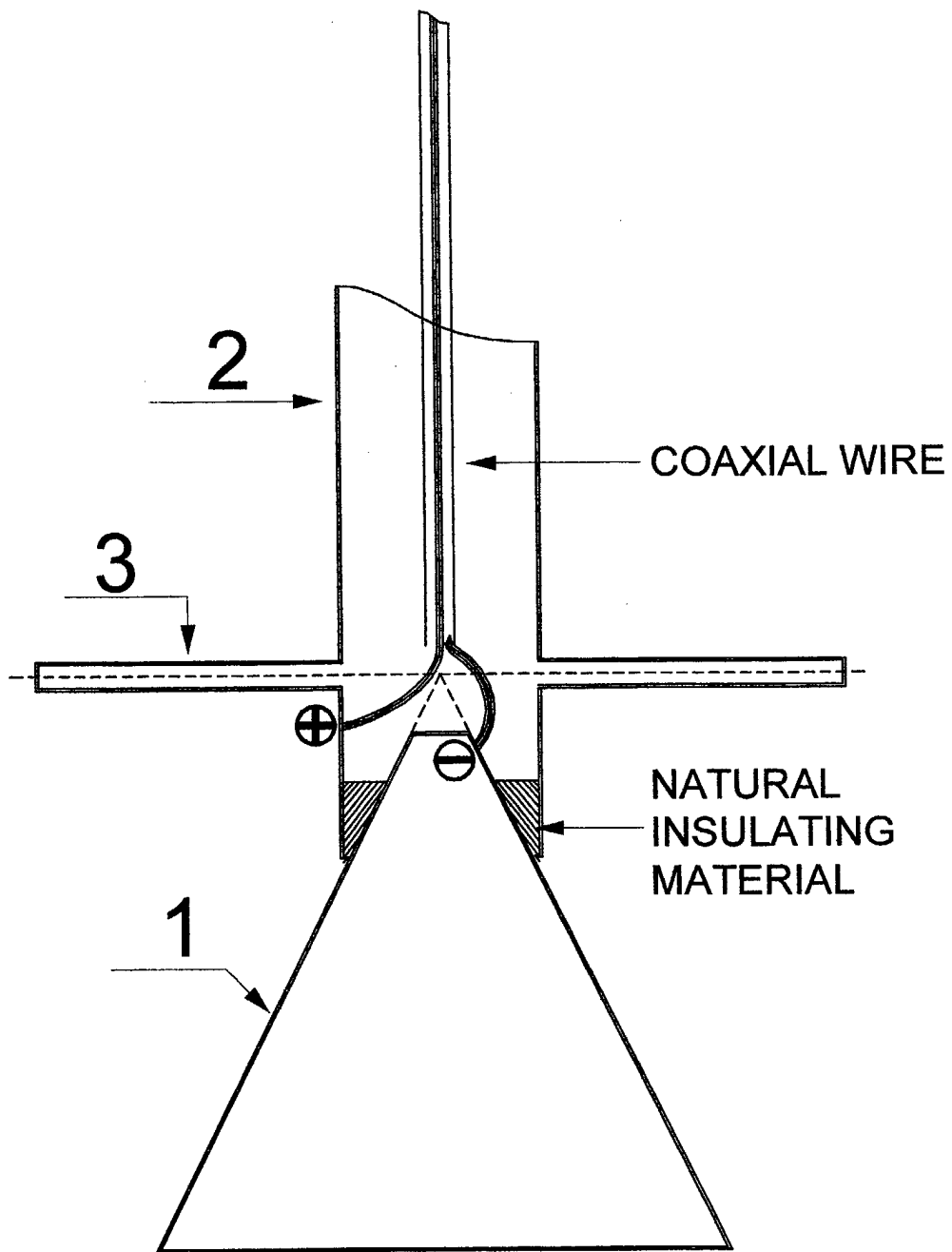


FIGURE 5

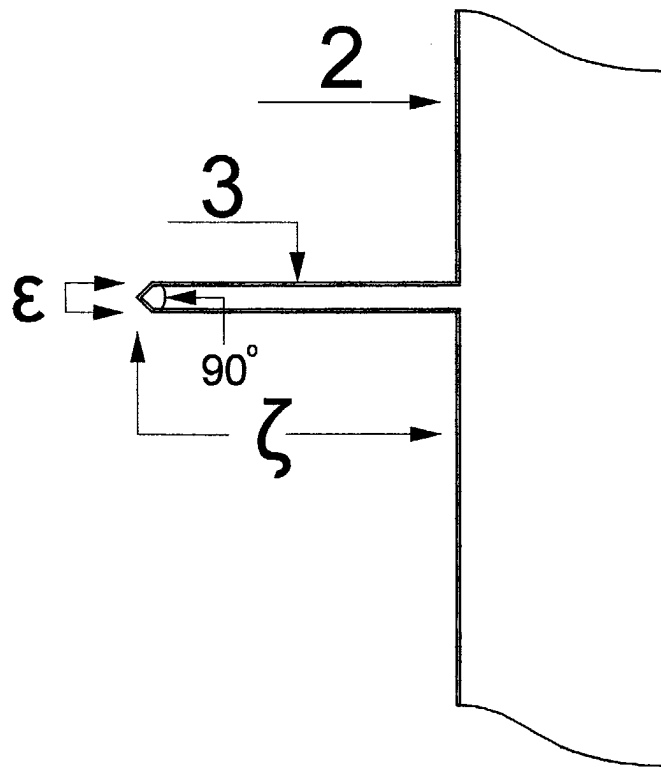


FIGURE 6

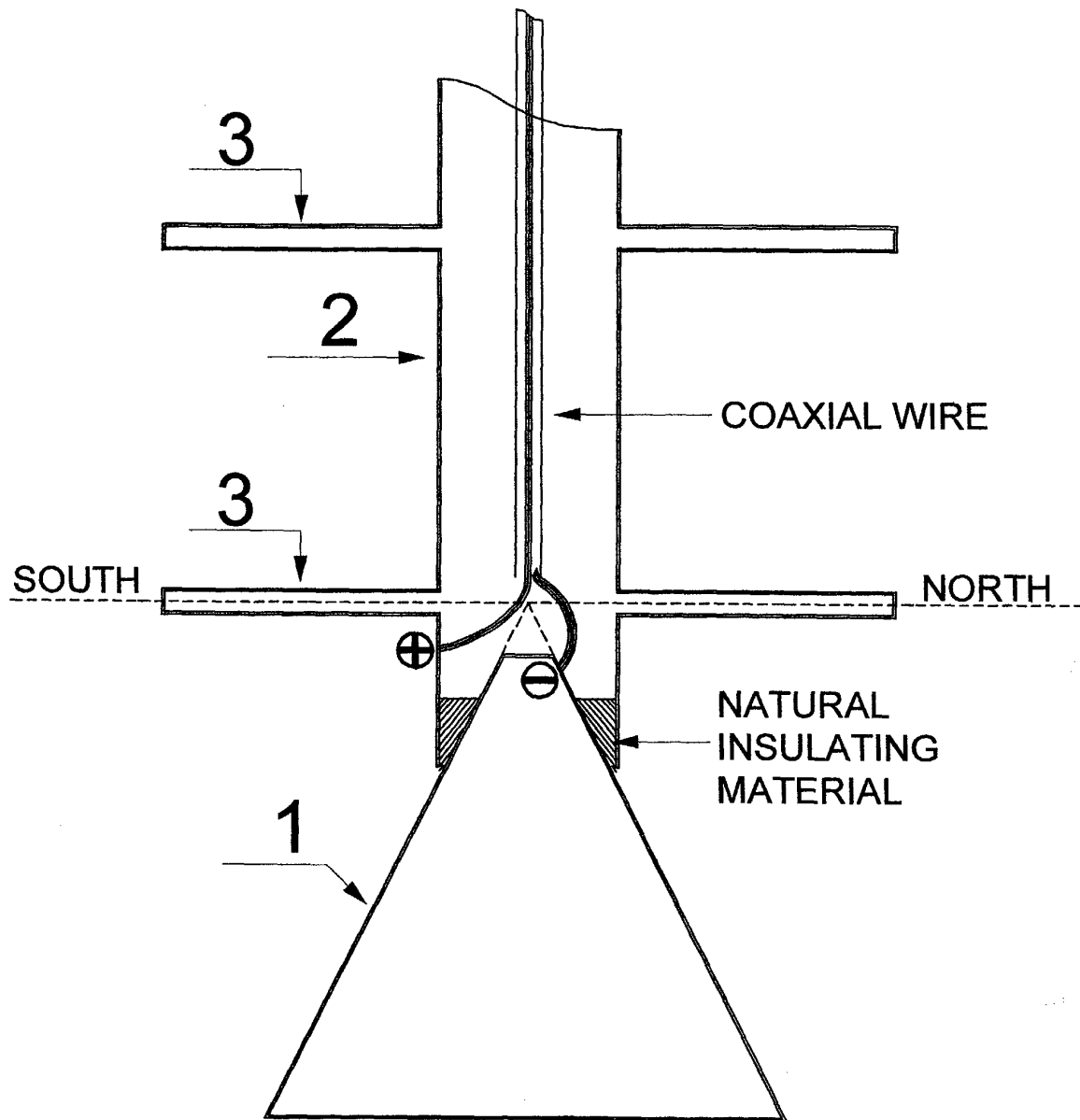


FIGURE 7

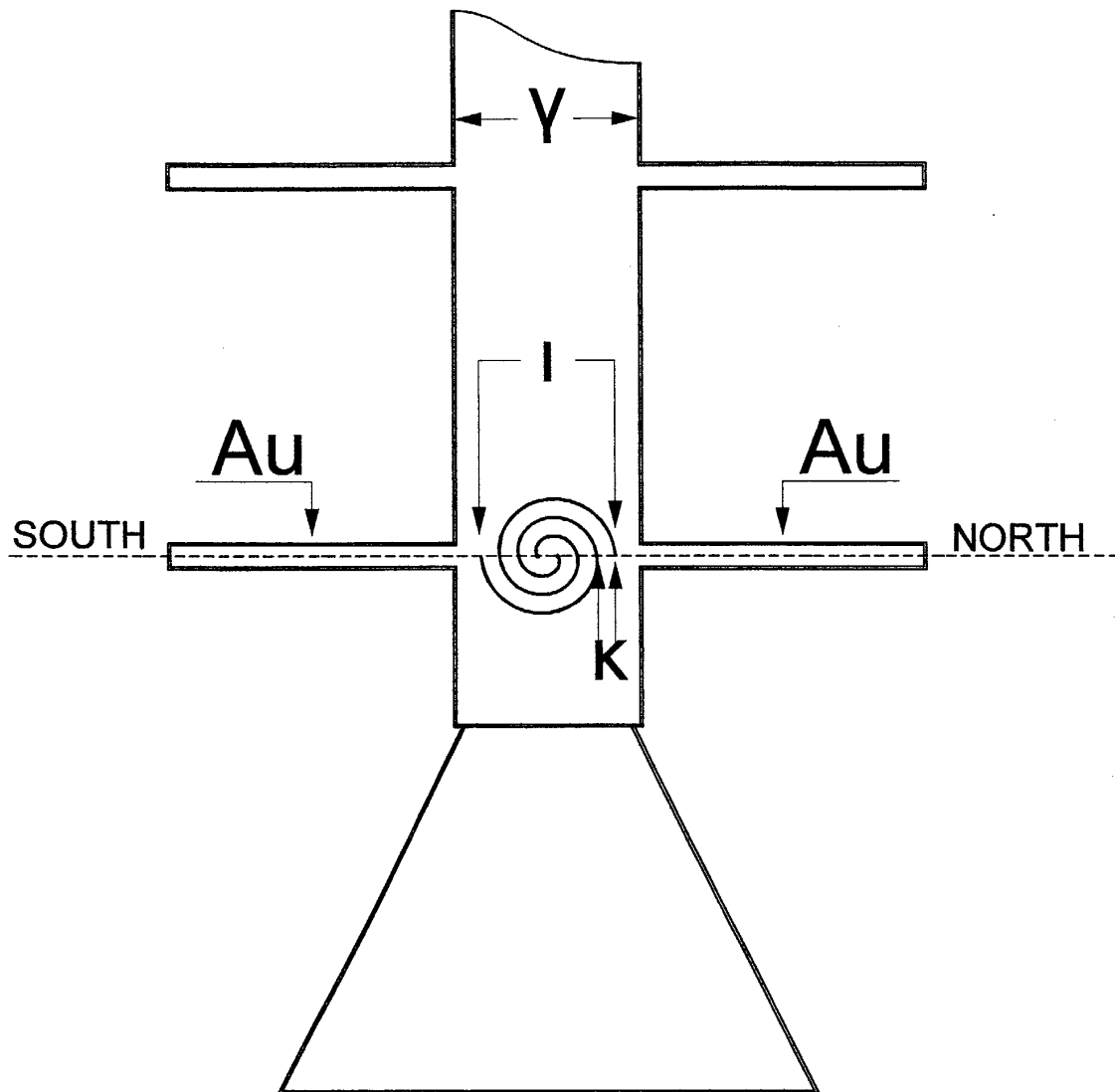


FIGURE 8



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