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(54) **DEVICE FOR ACCUMULATING ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY AND GENERATING IONIZING ENERGY**

EINRICHTUNG ZUR AKKUMULATION VON ELEKTROMAGNETISCHER ENERGIE UND
ERZEUGUNG VON IONISIERENDER ENERGIE

DISPOSITIF D'ACCUMULATION D'ÉNERGIE ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUE ET DE PRODUCTION
D'ÉNERGIE IONISANTE

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy.

Background Art

[0002] The term "geomagnetism" is used generally to reference the magnetic activity of the Earth and the set of magnetic phenomena related to the earth.

[0003] Geobiology is the discipline that investigates the properties of the natural electromagnetic field and the natural or artificial causes of its disturbance, studying its interactions with organisms and with the environment.

[0004] Currently it is known that our planet behaves like a magnet that emits its own electromagnetic field, which interacts with greater fields, commonly known as "cosmic" fields, which originate from the ionosphere and from outer space.

[0005] The interaction of these forces constitutes the natural electromagnetic field, to which living organisms have adapted in the course of evolution and to which they are still currently subjected.

[0006] It has been demonstrated that the action of the natural electromagnetic field has a positive influence on the electrical exchanges that regulate cell processes and such field is considered a regulatory factor for our biorhythms.

[0007] All the biological processes are in fact regulated by electrical exchanges, with oscillations whose rhythm is variable, characterized by particular frequencies.

[0008] Experimentation has demonstrated that cells stimulated by means of vibrations tend toward isochronism (i.e., to "vibrate together"), from which it has been deduced that electromagnetic fields of a type, intensity and frequencies that are very different from naturally existing ones affect normal biological processes, altering them and thus determining a condition of stress, represented as "electrical disorder" within the cells.

[0009] Excessive and prolonged exposure to artificial fields induces in the exposed body internal electrical currents of different intensity depending on the type of source and subject the organisms to stresses whose frequency is abnormal with respect to biological frequencies.

[0010] According to research in progress, continuous alteration of the natural electrical field by means of artificial impulses is the source of abnormal cell behaviors, which can cause disorders of the nervous and endocrine systems, immunosuppressive effects and tumor forms, and in general exposure to artificial electromagnetic fields is to be considered harmful for the same reason for which the radiation of the natural electromagnetic field is instead considered biologically useful.

[0011] According to geobiology, the electromagnetic

streams that exit from the body of the Earth surround the entire planet in a regular grid constituted by lines and nodes at which such lines intersect, and the alteration of this natural electromagnetic field, better known as "electromagnetic pollution", distorts this grid, removing the correct supply of electromagnetic energy from living beings, both of the plant world and of the animal world (including man).

[0012] Power generation stations, substations and transformer stations, lines for the transmission and distribution of electric power, with particular reference to overhead high-voltage lines, radio and television stations, antennas, transceivers, amateur radio systems and all similar or equivalent devices must be considered causes of electromagnetic pollution.

[0013] As is known, electromagnetic pollution is also produced by the operation of electrical devices used in the home (television sets, computers, rheostats, electrical household appliances, et cetera), which gives rise to electrostatic fields and to the production of positive ions.

[0014] The very lines of the domestic system (particularly in systems in which the supply lines form closed loops) generate electrostatic fields caused by any potential difference between the conductors and electromagnetic fields caused by the flow of current.

[0015] The internal electrical climate is also influenced by several other elements which contribute to introduce static electricity in the air and reduce the concentration of negative ions: synthetic fabrics and trims, fitted carpets, air-conditioning.

[0016] Electromagnetic pollution can cause alterations to cell exchanges, cell damage which can degenerate into forms of tumor and leukemia, as well as physiological and behavioral disorders (tiredness, circulatory diseases, nervousness, insomnia, depression), which are usually considered unimportant because they are believed to be mostly transient.

[0017] The "normal" artificial pollution determined by the exhausts of cars, by the emissions of dwellings, industries, et cetera is added to this electromagnetic pollution.

[0018] This pollution affects particularly the air, water and soil.

[0019] It is believed that in the past the Earth's electromagnetic field was capable of "cleaning" itself of the polluting factors autonomously and naturally, by way of the presence in the atmosphere of a quantity of ionized particles sufficient to ensure the ground elimination of all suspended polluting molecules.

[0020] The current weakening of the terrestrial electromagnetic field described above entails that currently, especially in urban environments and in industrial estates, it is no longer capable of fully achieving air, water and soil purification. A device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy is known from US-A-2005/0274122.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0021] The aim of the present invention is to provide a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy which is designed to facilitate the local restoration of the correct flow of electromagnetic energy, the reordering of the original terrestrial electromagnetic grid in the installation region, and the sanitizing of the environment with the elimination of the polluting molecules.

[0022] Within this aim, an object of the present invention is to provide a device that is very simple to use.

[0023] Another object of the present invention is to provide a device that can be used to improve the quality of the air and of the water and of the ground in the regions where it is positioned.

[0024] Another object of the present invention is to provide a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy which can be manufactured with known systems and technologies.

[0025] This aim and these and other objects, which will become better apparent hereinafter, are achieved by a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy, characterized in that it comprises, inside a protective boxlike containment body, means for receiving and amplifying electromagnetic energy, means for accumulating the energy that rises from the underlying receiving and amplifying means being provided above said receiving and amplifying means and being associated therewith, said accumulation means being connected to means for converting the electromagnetic energy into ionizing energy, these last means comprising emitter means for releasing said ionizing energy outside the boxlike body.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0026] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become better apparent from the following detailed description of two preferred but not exclusive embodiments thereof, illustrated by way of non-limiting example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a sectional side view of a device according to the invention in a first embodiment thereof, taken along the sectional line I-I shown in Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a sectional plan view of the device of Figure 1, taken along the sectional line II-II shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional side view of a detail of the device according to the invention;

Figure 4 is a sectional side view of another detail of the device according to the invention;

Figure 5 is a sectional view of another detail of the device according to the invention;

Figure 6 is a side view, taken along the sectional line VI-VI, shown in Figure 7, of a device according to the invention in a second embodiment thereof;

Figure 7 is the transverse sectional view indicated by the line VII-VII in Figure 6.

Ways of carrying out the Invention

[0027] With reference to the figures, a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy according to the invention is generally designated by the reference numeral 10 in its first embodiment.

[0028] The device 10 comprises, inside a boxlike containment and protection body 11, means 12 for receiving and amplifying electromagnetic energy.

[0029] Means 13 for accumulating the energy that rises from the underlying receiving and amplifying means 12 are provided above the receiving and amplifying means 12 and are associated therewith.

[0030] The accumulation means 13 are connected to means 14 for converting electromagnetic energy into ionizing energy, these last means comprising emitter means 15 for releasing the generated ionizing energy outside the boxlike body 11.

[0031] The receiving and amplifying means 12 comprise a hollow pyramid-like body 18, which contains an amplification element, a rock, a crystal or other similar element, which is designed for amplified reflection of the incoming energy.

[0032] The receiving and amplifying means 12 receive the electromagnetic stream through a central cylindrical channel 16, from which the electromagnetic stream enters, passing through a lid 17 of the box-like body 11, and descends to the hollow pyramid-like body 18.

[0033] The lid 17 is preferably made of plastic material, and in particular is preferably transparent.

[0034] The amplification element, not shown in the figures for the sake of simplicity, is preferably a crystal having piezoelectric power, such as diamond, quartz, tourmaline, corundum, rock crystal.

[0035] The energy amplified by the pyramid-like body 18 is redirected toward surrounding additional energy balancing means, described below, by a ring of radial deflector blades 19.

[0036] In this first embodiment, there are four blades arranged at 90° to each other relative to the axis of symmetry of the device 10.

[0037] Energy balancing means 24 are constituted by a series of tubular bodies 20, which are arranged symmetrically around the pyramid-like body 18, with an axis which is parallel to the axis of symmetry of the device 10.

[0038] In this first embodiment, there are four means 24, spaced symmetrically by 90°.

[0039] Inside each of the tubular bodies 20 there are two metallic energy conveyance spirals, a first lower one 21 and a second upper one 22, which are separated, in a substantially central region of the tubular body 20 in which they are contained, by a disk made of metallic material 23.

[0040] The spirals 21 and 22 are preferably made of

copper.

[0041] The spirals 21 and 22 have a conical shape, in which the turns increase in diameter toward the central disk 23.

[0042] The spirals 21 and 22 have a synergistic bioenergetic action, which is capable of collecting the charges of the natural and artificial electromagnetic fields that are present in the environment chaotically, producing a re-balancing action.

[0043] The spirals 21 and 22 extend clockwise when viewed from above.

[0044] The pyramid-like body 18, the tubular bodies 20 and the lower spirals 21 rest on a base plate 25.

[0045] The tubular bodies 20 are closed in an upper region by an intermediate plate 26, which is perforated centrally for the passage of the central cylindrical channel 16.

[0046] The spirals 21 and 22 contained in a same tubular body 20 are crossed axially by a metallic rod 27 for connection to the overlying accumulation means 13.

[0047] The accumulation means 13 are constituted by two levels of accumulation cylinders 28.

[0048] A first lower plane 13a comprises as many cylinders as there are underlying tubular bodies 20 of the energy balancing means 24.

[0049] The generic accumulation cylinder 28 comprises a tubular element 29, which is closed in a lower region by an amplifier disk 30 and is surrounded by a metallic winding 31, preferably made of copper, which is designed to prevent the dispersion of energy outside the cylindrical element.

[0050] The first lower plane or first level 13a of accumulation cylinders 28 is closed between the first intermediate plate 26, in a lower region, and a second intermediate plate 32, in an upper region.

[0051] An upper plane or second level 13b of accumulation cylinders 28 is closed between the second intermediate plate 32 and an upper plate 33.

[0052] Each rod 27 passes through a pair of mutually opposite spirals 21 and 22, an overlying accumulation cylinder 28 of the first level 13a of accumulation cylinder 28, and an additional overlying second accumulation cylinder 28 of the second level 13b.

[0053] The plates 25, 26, 32 and 33 are preferably made of transparent plastic.

[0054] The rods 27 are retained, at their ends, between a lower nut 35 and an upper block 36.

[0055] The upper blocks 36, which rest on the upper plate 33, support a metallic annular structure 37, which is composed of one or more parts, depending on the constructive requirements, and in turn is surrounded by one or more segments of metallic spiral 38.

[0056] The annular structure 37 and the metallic spiral 38 define the above-mentioned means 14 for converting electromagnetic energy into ionizing energy.

[0057] An electrical cable is connected to the metallic annular structure 37 and constitutes the emitter means 15 for releasing the generated ionizing energy outside

the box-like body 11.

[0058] The opposite polarities 15a and 15b that occur at the end of the cable outside the containment body 11 can be used in various manners, for example to ionize the air or water in which they might be immersed.

[0059] The accumulation cylinders 28 and the balancing means 24, together with the pyramid-like body 18, lie inside a tubular wall 40, which in turn is surrounded by a copper winding 41.

[0060] In a second embodiment thereof, shown schematically in Figures 6 and 7, the device according to the invention, designated therein by the reference numeral 110, comprises two levels of receiving and amplifying means, respectively a first lower level 112a and a second upper level 112b.

[0061] As in the preceding first embodiment, each of the two levels 112a and 112b, separated by a plate 150, comprises a hollow pyramid-like body 118, which comprises an amplifier element, (rock, crystal or other similar element, as described above).

[0062] A ring of radial deflector blades 119, in this second embodiment, consists of eight blades arranged at 45° with respect to each other relative to the axis of symmetry of the device 110.

[0063] Energy balancing means 124 are also eight instead of four as in the first embodiment and are defined by tubular bodies 12.

[0064] In both of the embodiments there are tubular uprights 60 and 160 respectively, which connect an upper interspace 61 and 161, formed between the lid 17 and 117 and the upper plate 33 and 133, and a lower interspace 62 and 162 respectively, between the base plate 25 and 125 and the bottom 63 and 163 of the box-like containment body 11 and 111.

[0065] In the second embodiment of the invention, a tubular channel 116 (which corresponds to the tubular channel 16 of the first embodiment) is surrounded by a plurality of stacked annular permanent magnets 165.

[0066] In practice it has been shown that the invention thus conceived achieves the proposed aim and objects.

[0067] In particular, the present invention provides a device for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy which is capable of improving the quality of the air and water and soil in the regions where it is positioned, by way of its capacity to release ions into the atmosphere, achieving a reduction in the average values of concentration of pollutant in the air.

[0068] The invention thus conceived is susceptible of numerous modifications and variations, all of which are within the scope of the appended claims; all the details may further be replaced with other technically equivalent elements.

[0069] In practice, the materials employed, so long as they are compatible with the specific use, as well as the dimensions, may be any according to requirements and to the state of the art.

[0070] Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference

signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the interpretation of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

Claims

1. A device (10) for accumulating electromagnetic energy and generating ionizing energy, **characterized in that** it comprises, inside a protective boxlike containment body (11), means (12) for receiving and amplifying electromagnetic energy, means (13) for accumulating the energy that rises from the underlying receiving and amplifying means (12) being provided above said receiving and amplifying means (12) and being associated therewith, said accumulation means (13) being connected to means (14) for converting the electromagnetic energy into ionizing energy, these last means comprising emitter means (15) for releasing said generated ionizing energy outside the boxlike body (11).
2. The device according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said receiving and amplifying means (12) comprise a hollow pyramid-like body (18), which contains an amplification element, and receive the electromagnetic stream through a central cylindrical channel (16), said stream reaching said pyramid-like body (18) through said central cylindrical channel (16).
3. The device according to the preceding claim, **characterized in that** said amplification element is constituted by a rock or a crystal or another similar element, which is designed for amplified reflection of the incoming energy.
4. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said amplification element is a crystal which has a piezoelectric power, such as diamond, quartz, tourmaline, corundum, rock crystal.
5. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said lid (17) is transparent.
6. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the energy that is amplified by the pyramid-like body (18) is redirected toward surrounding additional energy balancing means (24) by a ring of radial deflector blades (19).
7. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said energy balancing means (24) are constituted by a plurality of tubular bodies (20) which are arranged symmetrically around the pyramid-like body (18), with an axis which is parallel to the axis of symmetry of the device (10), two metallic energy conveyance spirals, a first lower spiral (21) and a second upper spiral (22), being present within each of said tubular bodies (20) and being separated, in a substantially central region of the tubular body (20) in which they are contained, by a disk made of metallic material (23).
8. The device according to claim 7, **characterized in that** said spirals (21, 22) have a conical shape, with turns that increase in diameter toward the central disk (23).
9. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the pyramid-like body (18), the tubular bodies (20) and the lower spirals (21) rest on a base plate (25), the tubular bodies (20) being closed in an upper region by an intermediate plate (26), which is provided with a central hole for the passage of the central cylindrical channel (16).
10. The device according to one of the claims 7-9, **characterized in that** said spirals (21, 22) contained in a same tubular body (20) are crossed actually by a metallic rod (27) for connection to the overlying accumulation means (13).
11. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said accumulation means (13) are constituted by at least one level of accumulation cylinders (28).
12. The device according to claim 11, **characterized in that** an accumulation cylinder (28) comprises a tubular element (29), which is closed in a lower region by an amplifier disk (30) and is surrounded by a metallic winding (31) which is designed to prevent the dispersion of energy outside the cylindrical element.
13. The device according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** upper blocks (36), which rest on an upper plate (33), support a metallic annular structure (37), which is composed of one or more parts depending on the constructive requirements, which in turn is surrounded by one or more segments of metallic spiral (38), the annular structure (37) and the spiral (38) defining said means (14) for converting electromagnetic energy into ionizing energy.
14. The device according to claim 13, **characterized in that** an electrical cable is connected to the metallic annular structure (37) and constitutes the emitter means (15) for releasing the generated ionizing energy outside the box-like body (11).
15. The device according to one of the claims 11-14,

characterized in that said accumulation cylinders (28) and the balancing means (24), together with the pyramid-like body (18), are arranged inside a tubular wall (40), which in turn is surrounded by a copper winding (41).

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Vorrichtung (10) zur Akkumulation elektromagnetischer Energie und Erzeugung von ionisierender Energie, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sie, in einem schützenden kastenähnlichen Behälterkörper (11), Folgendes umfasst; Mittel (12) zum Empfangen und Verstärken elektromagnetischer Energie, Mittel (13) zur Akkumulation der Energie, die von den darunterliegenden Empfangs- und Verstärkungsmitteln (12) aufsteigt, bereitgestellt oberhalb der Empfangs- und Verstärkungsmittel (12) und damit verbunden, wobei die Akkumulationsmittel (13) mit Mitteln (14) zur Umwandlung der elektromagnetischen Energie in ionisierende Energie verbunden sind, wobei diese letzteren Mittel Emitter-Mittel (15) zur Freisetzung der erzeugten ionisierenden Energie außerhalb des kastenähnlichen Körpers (11) umfassen. 10
2. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Empfangs- und Verstärkungsmittel (12) einen hohlen, pyramidenartigen Körper (18) umfassen, der ein Verstärkungselement enthält, und den elektromagnetischen Fluss durch einen zentralen zylindrischen Kanal (16) empfangen, wobei der Fluss den pyramidenartigen Körper (18) durch den zentralen zylindrischen Kanal (16) erreicht. 15
3. Die Vorrichtung gemäß dem obigen Anspruch, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Verstärkungselement aus einem Stein oder einem Kristall oder einem anderen ähnlichen Element besteht, das zur amplifizierten Reflexion der eingehenden Energie bestimmt ist. 20
4. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Verstärkungselement ein Kristall ist, der piezoelektrische Kraft hat, wie z. B. Diamant, Quarz, Turmalin, Korund, Bergkristall. 25
5. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Deckel (17) transparent ist. 30
6. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Energie, die von dem pyramidenartigen Körper (18) verstärkt wird, von einem Ring radialer 35

Ablenkplatten (19) zu zusätzlichen umgebenden Energie-Ausgleichsmitteln (24) hin umgelenkt wird.

7. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Energie-Ausgleichs-Mittel (24) aus einer Vielzahl röhrenförmiger Körper (20) bestehen, die symmetrisch um den pyramidenartigen Körper (18) herum angeordnet sind, mit einer Achse, die parallel zur Symmetrieachse der Vorrichtung (10) ist, wobei zwei metallische Energieübertragungsspiralen, eine erste untere Spirale (21) und eine zweite obere Spirale (22), in jedem der röhrenförmigen Körper (20) vorhanden und, in einem im Wesentlichen zentralen Bereich des röhrenförmigen Körpers (20), in dem sie enthalten sind, durch eine Scheibe aus metallischem Material (23) getrennt sind. 40
8. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Spiralen (21, 22) eine Kegelform haben, mit Windungen, deren Durchmesser zur mittleren Scheibe (23) hin zunimmt. 45
9. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der pyramidenartige Körper (18), die röhrenförmigen Körper (20) und die unteren Spiralen (21) auf einer Grundplatte (25) ruhen, wobei die röhrenförmigen Körper (20) in einem oberen Bereich von einer Zwischenplatte (26) verschlossen werden, die mit einem zentralen Loch für den Durchgang des zentralen zylindrischen Kanals (16) versehen ist. 50
10. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 7-9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Spiralen (21, 22), die in einem selben röhrenförmigen Körper (20) enthalten sind, zur Verbindung mit den darüber liegenden Akkumulationsmitteln (13) tatsächlich von einem metallischen Stab (27) durchquert werden. 55
11. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Akkumulationsmittel (13) aus mindestens einer Ebene von Akkumulationszylindern (28) bestehen. 60
12. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Akkumulationszylinder (28) ein röhrenförmiges Element (29) umfasst, welches in einem unteren Bereich durch eine Verstärkerscheibe (30) verschlossen wird und von einer metallischen Wicklung (31) umgeben ist, die dazu dient, die Dispersion von Energie außerhalb des zylindrischen Elements zu verhindern. 65
13. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem oder mehreren der obigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** obere Blöcke (36), die auf einer oberen Platte 70

(33) ruhen, eine metallische ringförmige Struktur (37) tragen, welche aus einem oder mehreren Teilen, je nach den baulichen Anforderungen, besteht und wiederum von einem oder mehreren Segmenten einer metallischen Spirale (38) umgeben ist, wobei die ringförmige Struktur (37) und die Spirale (38) die Mittel (14) zur Umwandlung elektromagnetischer Energie in ionisierende Energie bestimmen.

14. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein elektrisches Kabel mit der metallischen ringförmigen Struktur (37) verbunden ist und die Emitter-Mittel (15) zur Freisetzung der erzeugten ionisierenden Energie außerhalb des kastenartigen Körpers (11) bildet.
15. Die Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 11-14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Akkumulationszylinder (28) und die Ausgleichsmittel (24), gemeinsam mit dem pyramidenartigen Körper (18), innerhalb einer röhrenförmigen Wand (40) angeordnet sind, welche wiederum von einer Kupferwicklung (41) umgeben ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif (10) pour accumuler de l'énergie électromagnétique et générer une énergie d'ionisation, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend, à l'intérieur d'un corps de confinement protecteur en forme de boîte (11), des moyens (12) pour recevoir et amplifier de l'énergie électromagnétique, des moyens (13) pour accumuler l'énergie qui s'élève à partir des moyens de réception et d'amplification sous-jacents (12) étant disposés au-dessus desdits moyens de réception et d'amplification (12) et étant associés à ceux-ci, lesdits moyens d'accumulation (13) étant connectés à des moyens (14) pour convertir l'énergie électromagnétique en énergie d'ionisation, ces derniers moyens comprenant des moyens formant émetteur (15) pour libérer ladite énergie d'ionisation générée à l'extérieur du corps en forme de boîte (11).
2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens de réception et d'amplification (12) comprennent un corps en forme de pyramide creux (18), qui contient un élément d'amplification, et reçoivent le flux électromagnétique par l'intermédiaire d'un canal cylindrique central (16), ledit flux atteignant ledit corps en forme de pyramide (18) par l'intermédiaire dudit canal cylindrique central (16).
3. Dispositif selon la revendication précédente, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément d'amplification est constitué par une roche ou un cristal, ou un autre élément similaire, qui est conçu pour une réflexion

amplifiée de l'énergie entrante.

4. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément d'amplification est un cristal qui a une énergie piézoélectrique, tel que du diamant, du quartz, de la tourmaline, du corindon, du cristal de roche.
5. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit couvercle (17) est transparent.
6. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** l'énergie qui est amplifiée par le corps en forme de pyramide (18) est redirigée vers des moyens d'équilibrage d'énergie additionnels environnants (24) par un anneau de lames de déflecteur radiales (19).
7. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens d'équilibrage d'énergie (24) sont constitués par une pluralité de corps tubulaires (20) qui sont disposés de façon symétrique autour du corps en forme de pyramide (18), avec un axe qui est parallèle à l'axe de symétrie du dispositif (10), deux spirales de convoyage d'énergie métalliques, une première spirale inférieure (21) et une deuxième spirale supérieure (22), étant présentes à l'intérieur de chacun desdits corps tubulaires (20) et étant séparées, dans une région sensiblement centrale du corps tubulaire (20) dans laquelle elles sont contenues, par un disque réalisé en un matériau métallique (23).
8. Dispositif selon la revendication 7, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites spirales (21, 22) ont une forme conique, avec des spires dont le diamètre augmente en direction du disque central (23).
9. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** le corps en forme de pyramide (18), les corps tubulaires (20) et les spirales inférieures (21) reposent sur une plaque de base (25), les corps tubulaires (20) étant fermés dans une région supérieure par une plaque intermédiaire (26), qui est munie d'un trou central pour le passage du canal cylindrique central (16).
10. Dispositif selon l'une des revendications 7 à 9, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites spirales (21, 22) contenues dans un même corps tubulaire (20) sont effectivement croisées par une tige métallique (27) pour la connexion aux moyens d'accumulation sous-jacents (13).
11. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens d'accumulation (13) sont constitués par au

moins un niveau de cylindres d'accumulation (28).

12. Dispositif selon la revendication 11, **caractérisé en ce qu'un** cylindre d'accumulation (28) comprend un élément tubulaire (29), qui est fermé dans une région inférieure par un disque d'amplificateur (30) et qui est entouré par un enroulement métallique (31) qui est conçu de façon à empêcher la dispersion d'énergie à l'extérieur de l'élément cylindrique. 5 10
13. Dispositif selon l'une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** des blocs supérieurs (36), qui reposent sur une plaque supérieure (33), supportent une structure annulaire métallique (37), qui est constituée par une ou plusieurs parties, en fonction des exigences de construction, qui est elle-même entourée par un ou plusieurs segments de spirale métallique (38), la structure annulaire (37) et la spirale (38) définissant lesdits moyens (14) pour convertir de l'énergie électromagnétique en énergie d'ionisation. 15 20
14. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, **caractérisé en ce qu'un** câble électrique est connecté à la structure annulaire métallique (37) et constitue les moyens formant émetteur (15) pour libérer l'énergie d'ionisation générée à l'extérieur du corps en forme de boîte (11). 25
15. Dispositif selon l'une des revendications 11 à 14, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits cylindres d'accumulation (28) et les moyens d'équilibrage (24), avec le corps en forme de pyramide (18), sont disposés à l'intérieur d'une paroi tubulaire (40), qui est elle-même entourée par un enroulement en cuivre (41). 30 35

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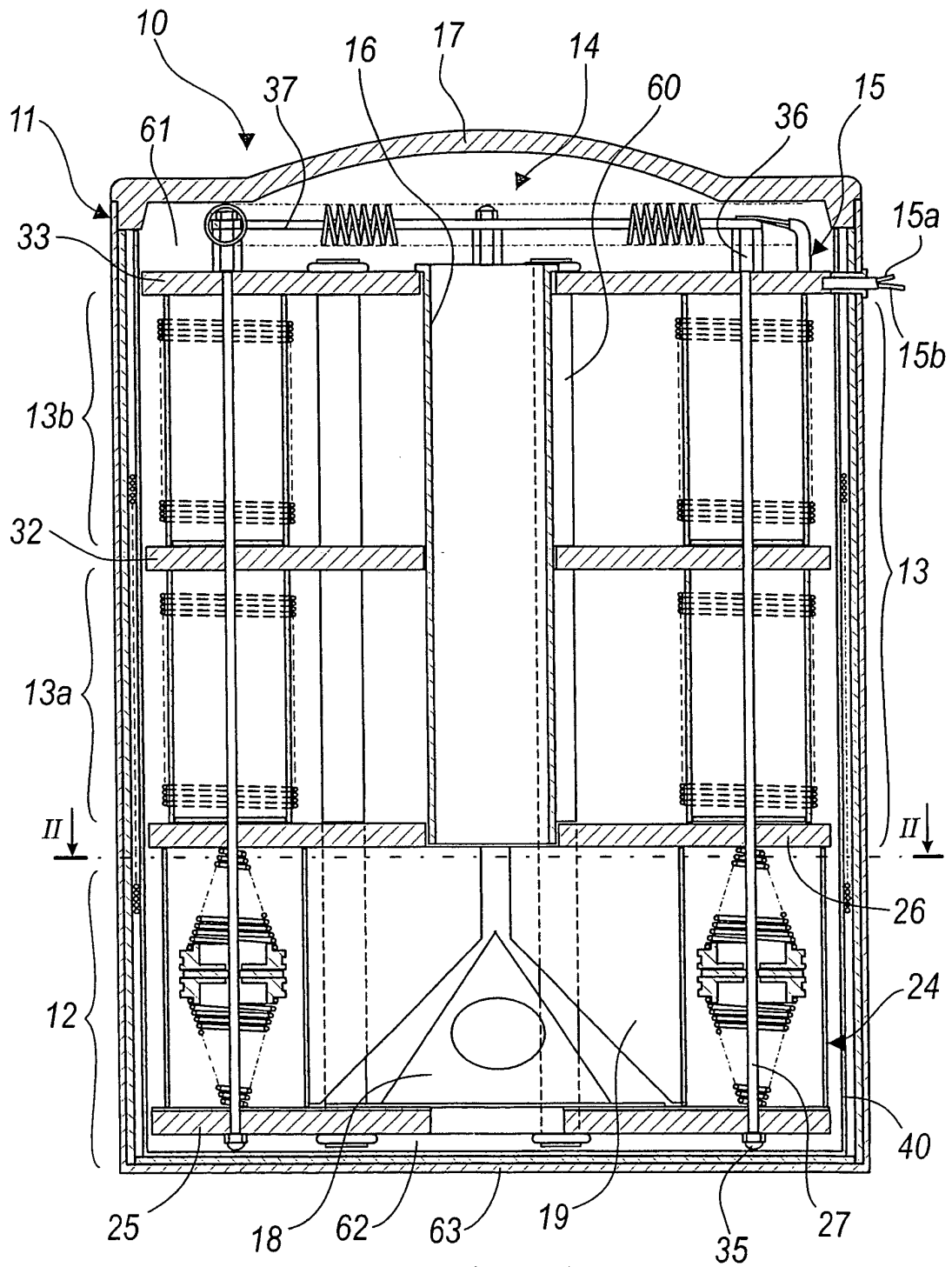


Fig. 1

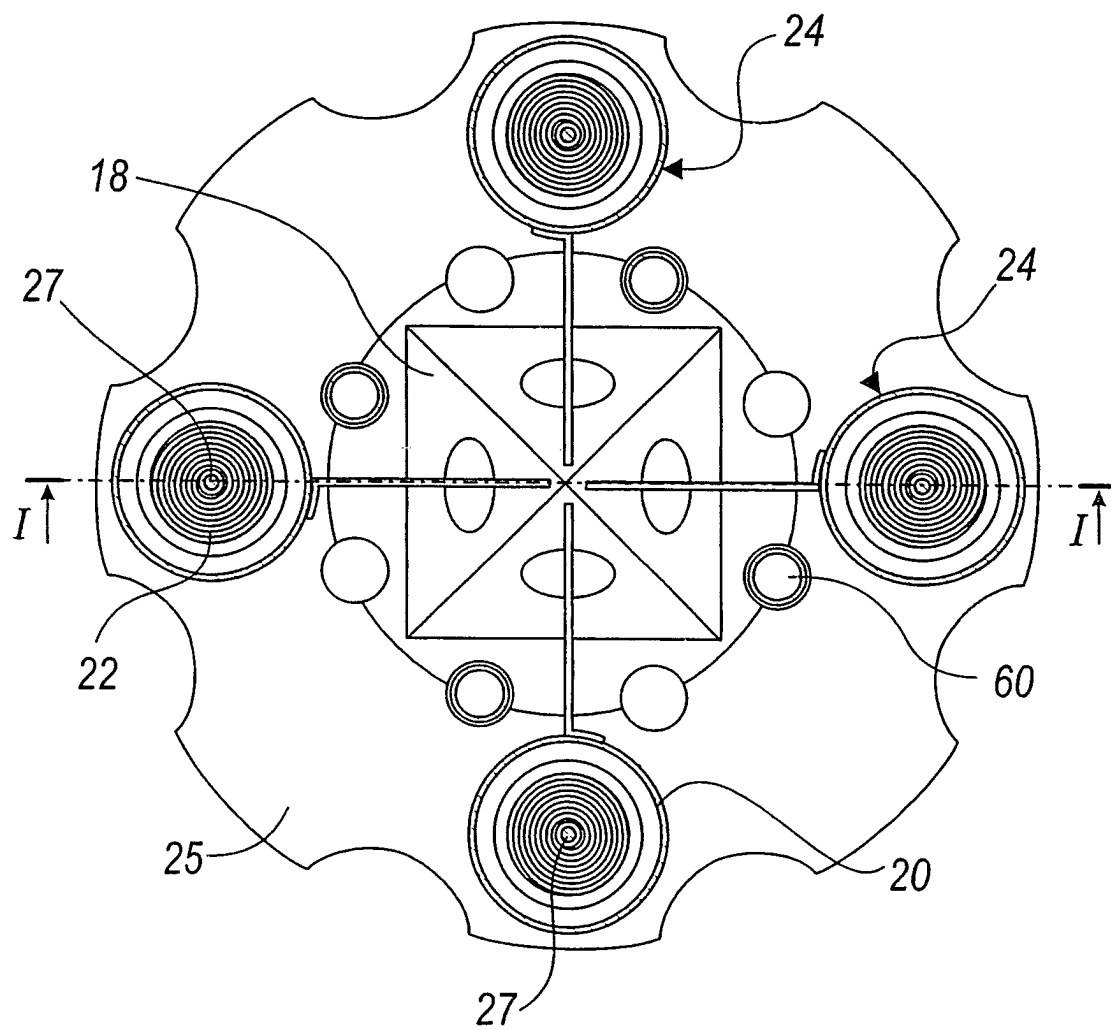


Fig. 2

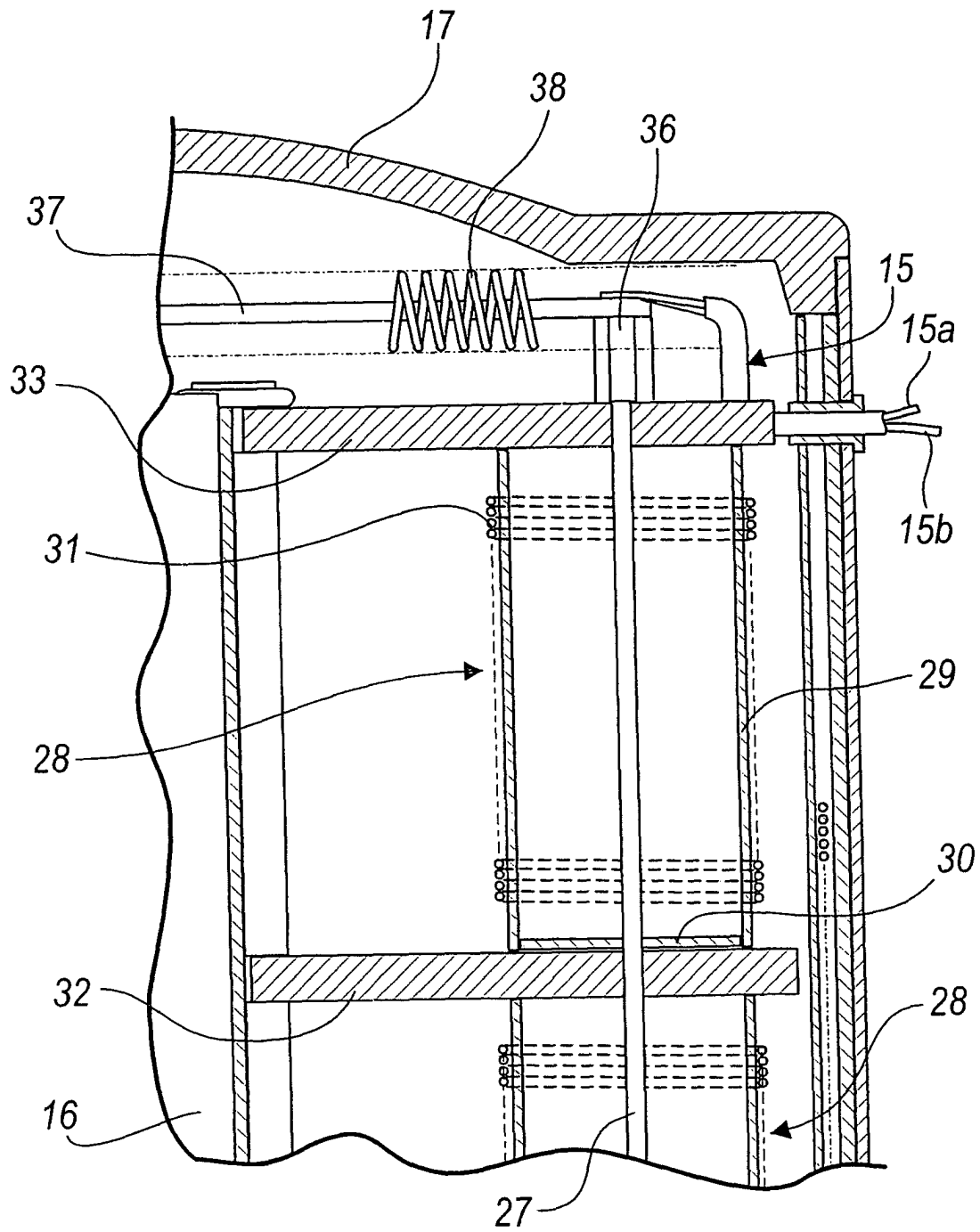


Fig. 3

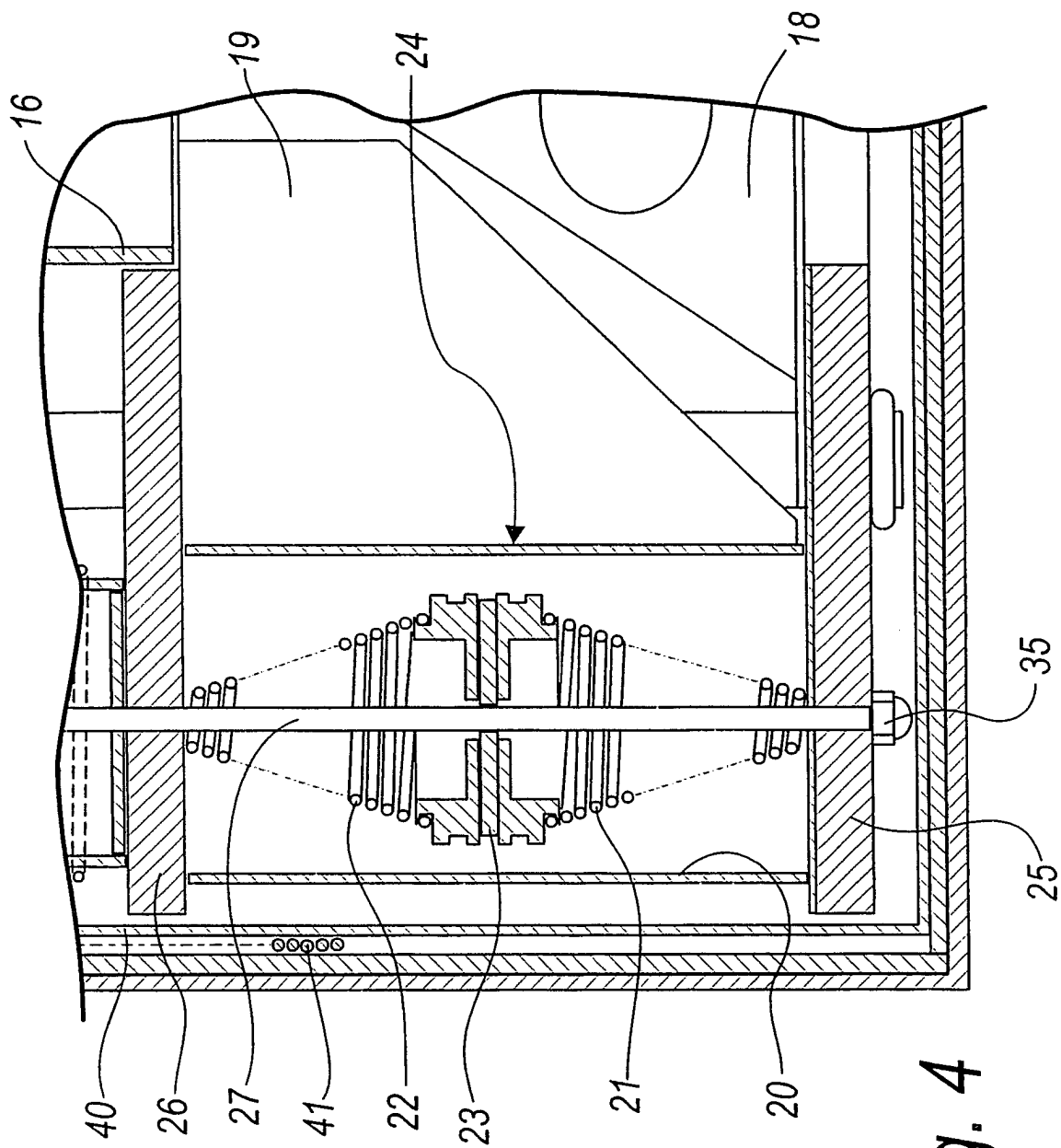


Fig. 4

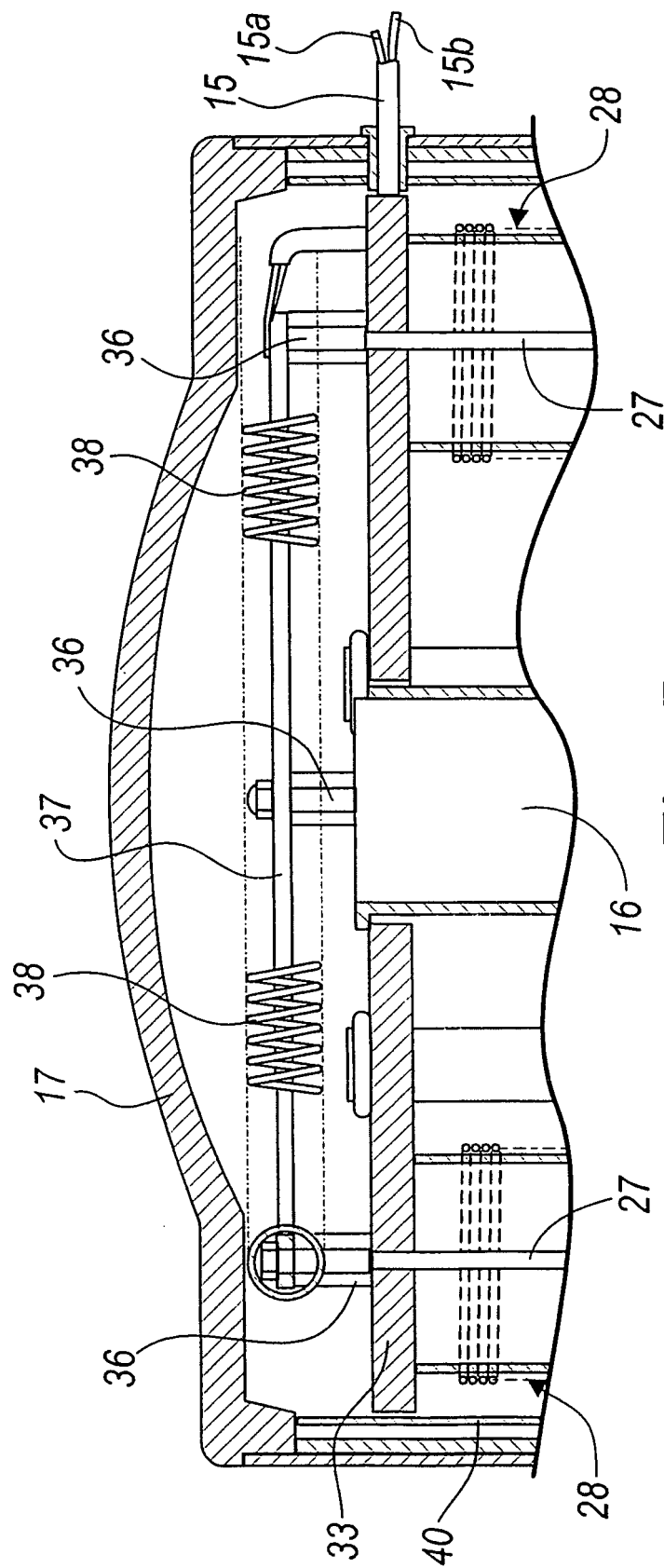
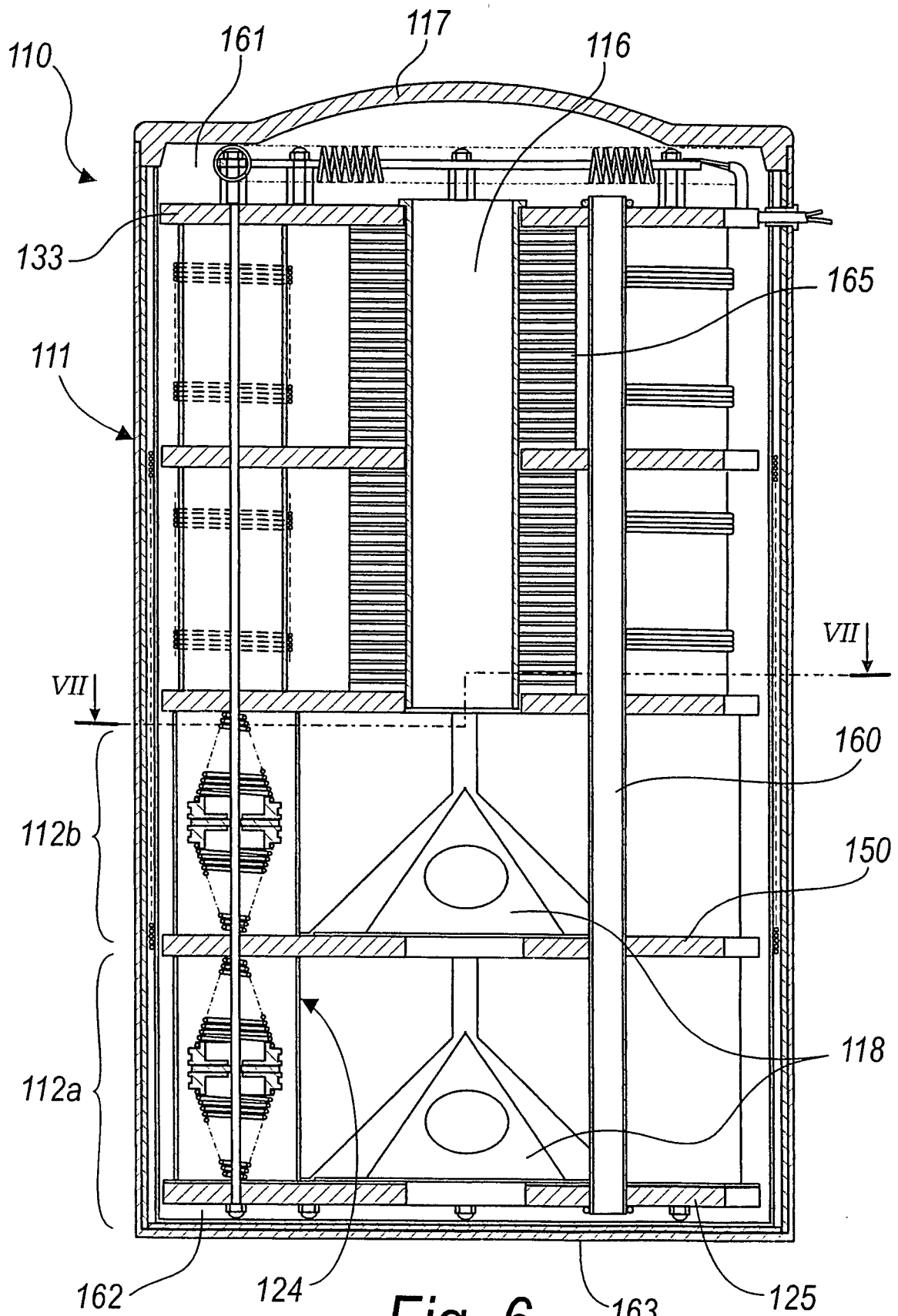


Fig. 5



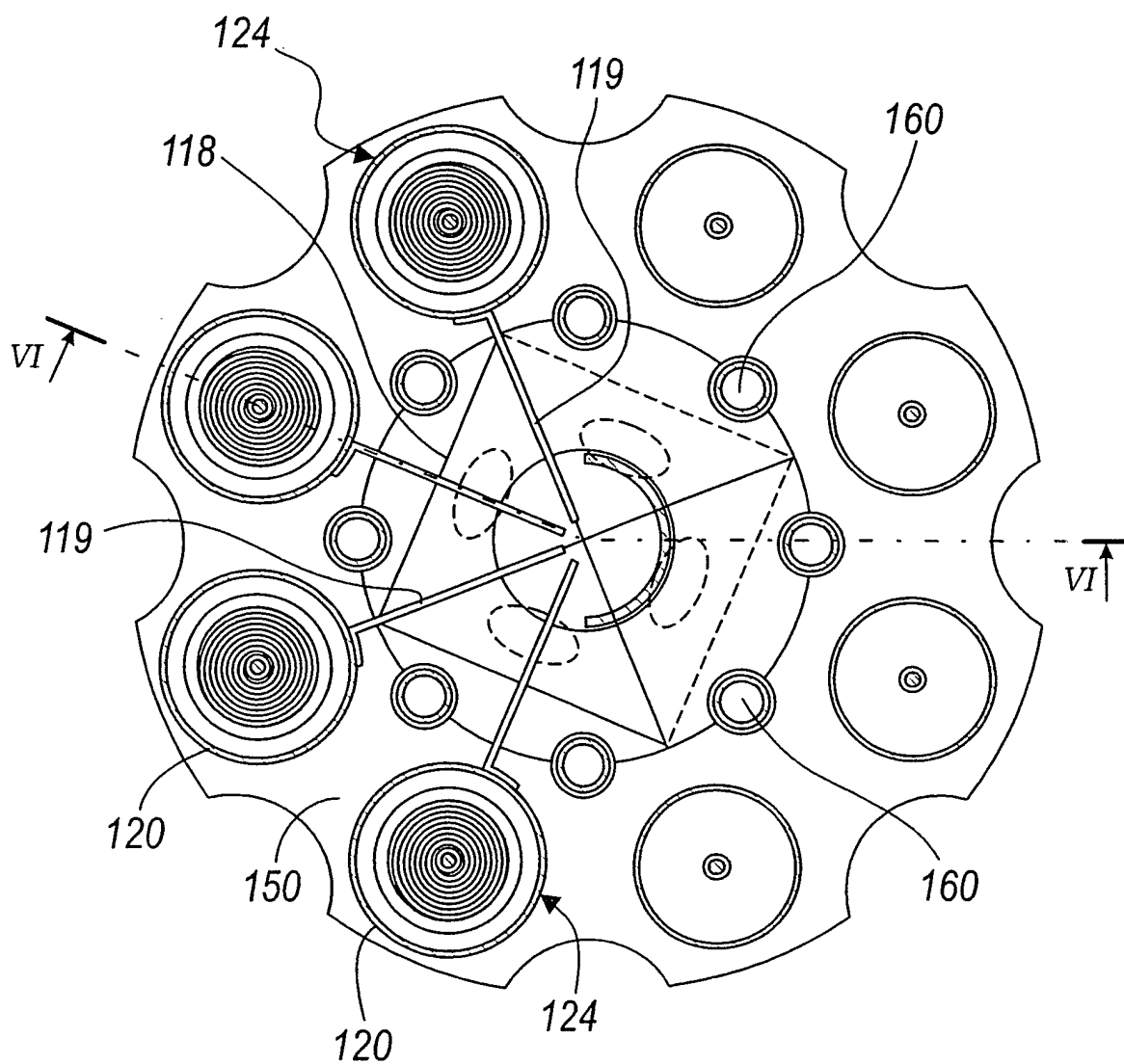


Fig. 7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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