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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ATMOSPHERE PURIFYING EQUIPMENT

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to an atmosphere purifying equipment comprising: a bundle of parallel metal tubes (1), an organonite mass, an accumulator (3) formed by a receptacle inside which there is arranged said organonite mass forming a path for the passage of a fluid, with an inlet (5) for fluid upstream of said path and an outlet for fluid downstream of said path, a conduit (7) putting a first end (8) of the metal tubes (1) in fluid communication with the inlet (5) of the accumulator (3), and propelling means suitable for circulating an air-flow from the first end (8) of the metal tubes (1) to the outlet of the accumulator (3), passing through the conduit (7) and the path through the organonite mass in the accumulator (3).

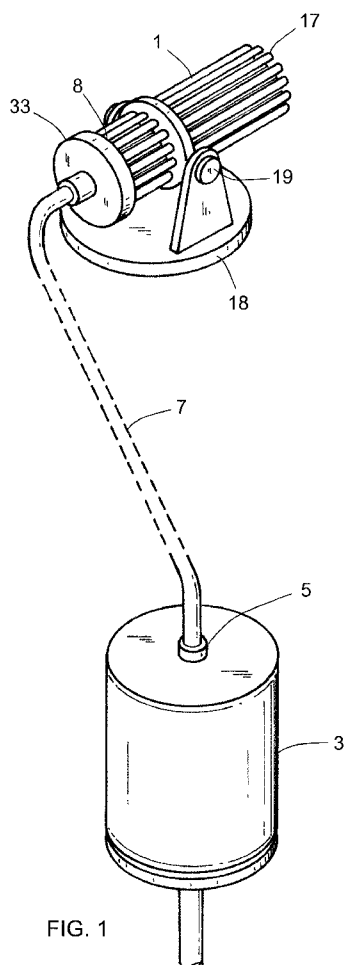


FIG. 1



SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
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ATMOSPHERE PURIFYING EQUIPMENT

DESCRIPTION5 Field of the Invention

The invention is comprised in the field of atmosphere purification by means of equipment which can act on orgone energy.

10 State of the Art

The concept of orgone energy was originally developed in the 1930s by Wilhelm Reich who researched the use of a composition consisting of organic and inorganic materials, referred to as "orgonite", for drawing from an atmosphere negative organic energy, considered harmful, for therapeutic purposes. These works and other subsequent developments are described, for example, in the publication "*The Orgone Accumulator Handbook*," DeMeo, J., Natural Energy, 1989. The same author also researched the use of a device provided with a bundle of metal tubes, referred to as a "cloudbuster", intended for modifying the orgone energy field in a distant atmosphere at which said bundle of tubes is aimed, thereby influencing weather conditions. Other subsequent research in this field is known (see, for example, "*OROP ISRAEL 1991-1992: A Cloudbusting Experiment to Restore Wintertime Rains to Israel and the Eastern Mediterranean during an Extended Period of Drought*", DeMeo J., Orgone Biophysical Research Laboratory, 1992). Generally, in known "cloudbuster"-type devices metal tubes are connected to a water flow into which the negative orgone energy captured by the tubes is discharged, the water thereby being contaminated.

Although conventional science does not explain the operation of these devices based on the capture of orgone energy or generally recognize the existence of the latter as proven, the phenomena caused by negative orgone energy capturing devices are described in many works, including the ones mentioned above, among others.

Description of the Invention

The purpose of the invention is to provide atmosphere purifying equipment based on a device of the type described above which is provided with a bundle of metal tubes intended for capturing negative orgone energy but which, unlike known devices, does not contaminate the environment.

This purpose is achieved by means of atmosphere purifying equipment, characterized in that it comprises:

- a bundle of metal tubes parallel to one another;
- an organite mass;
- an accumulator, formed by a receptacle inside which there is arranged said organite mass forming a path for the passage of a fluid through said organite mass, said accumulator having an inlet for fluid upstream of said path and an outlet for fluid downstream of said path;
- at least one conduit putting a first end of said metal tubes in fluid communication with said inlet of the accumulator;
- and propelling means suitable for circulating an airflow from said first end of the metal tubes to said outlet of the accumulator, passing through said conduit and said path through the organite mass.

“Organite mass” is herein understood as a composition comprising at least one resin, at least one mineral and at least one metal or metal alloy from the group consisting of copper, iron, brass, palladium, nickel, cobalt, bronze, titanium, gold and silver. These different materials can be arranged in the form of a disordered mix of pieces of each material, or in the form of an ordered composition, such as a succession of layers of each material, for example.

As a result of the particular structure of the equipment according to the invention, the orgone energy captured by the metal tubes is transferred through the airflow to the organite mass which thus works as a negative orgone energy sink according to the research described above. As a result, the airflow leaves the accumulator free of negative orgone energy, such that it can be discharged into the environment.

Preferred embodiments the features of which are described in the dependent claims have been envisaged based on the invention defined in the main claim.

5 Preferably, the orgonite mass is arranged in the accumulator in the form of plates which together form a path following a labyrinthine trajectory. The airflow and orgonite mass contact time is thereby increased.

10 Preferably, a bed of jade stones with the airflow going through it is arranged in the accumulator. These jade stones complement airflow filtering by the orgonite mass.

15 Preferably, the equipment comprises magnets arranged such that they generate a magnetic field going through the inside of the accumulator, and driving means for rotating said set of magnets, such that said magnetic field is a rotating magnetic field. This rotating magnetic field going through the inside of the accumulator also complements airflow filtering by the orgonite mass.

20 In preferred embodiments, said magnets are arranged in a support arranged adjacent to the accumulator and outside same, and the driving means rotate said support. Furthermore, the magnets are arranged in said support in pairs, each of the magnets of a pair having a pole oriented towards the inside the accumulator and a sign opposite the sign of the pole of the other magnet of said pair.

25 In several envisaged embodiments, said propelling means are water flow propelling means, and the equipment comprises an air-water mixer receiving in an inlet a water flow propelled by said propelling means and an airflow coming from said first end of the metal tubes through said conduit, and providing at its outlet a two-phase water-air flow which is conveyed through said conduit to said inlet of the accumulator, such that the airflow circulating through said accumulator is integrated in said two-phase water-air flow, an air-water separator and a return circuit for returning water flow to said propelling means being
30 arranged downstream of said outlet of the accumulator. In the embodiments thus configured, the orgonite mass interacts with a water flow, mixed with the airflow coming from the tubes. Better accumulation of orgone energy in the orgonite mass is thereby achieved.

In other possible embodiments, said propelling means are airflow propelling means, directly propelling an airflow from said first end of the metal tubes to said inlet of the accumulator through said conduit, such that the airflow circulating through the accumulator is just
5 airflow. In principle, this solution offers a lower orgone energy accumulation capacity than the preceding solution due to the absence of water, but it is easier to implement.

In embodiments of a first type, a second end of said metal tubes, opposite said first end, is a free end, and said bundle of tubes is mounted on a platform provided with rotating means
10 for rotating said bundle of metal tubes and thereby adjusting the direction in which said metal tubes are aimed through said first end. The purifying equipment thus configured is intended for removing negative orgone energy from a distant atmosphere at which said bundle of tubes is aimed.

In embodiments of a second type, a second end of said metal tubes, opposite said first end, is connected to a tubing leading into the atmosphere to be purified, such that said propelling means circulate said airflow from said atmosphere and through said metal tubes to said outlet of the accumulator passing through said conduit and said path through the
15 organite mass. The purifying equipment thus configured is intended for removing negative
20 orgone energy in a localized manner from an immediate atmosphere, in the area into which the tubing leads.

In a possible embodiment of the second type, the purifying equipment comprises a grating through which said tubing leads into said atmosphere to be purified in a room.
25

In another possible embodiment of the second type, the purifying equipment comprises a cabin containing said atmosphere to be purified, with said tubing leading into it, said cabin being sized for housing a person. This embodiment allows concentrating negative orgone energy removal on the surroundings of a person who is in the cabin to receive therapeutic
30 treatment.

In another possible embodiment of the second type, the purifying equipment comprises a helmet containing said atmosphere to be purified, with said tubing leading into it, said

helmet being configured for housing the head of a person. This embodiment allows concentrating negative orgone energy removal in the surroundings of the head of a person receiving therapeutic treatment.

5 In another possible embodiment of the second type, the purifying equipment comprises a portable manual head end intended for being applied locally on the body of a person, such that said atmosphere to be purified is demarcated between said head end and the body of a person on whom it is applied, with said tubing leading into it through said head end. This embodiment allows concentrating negative orgone energy removal in a localized manner
10 on a limited atmosphere, close to an area of the body of a person receiving therapeutic treatment.

The invention also comprises other detail features illustrated in the following detailed description of an embodiment of the invention and in the attached drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The advantages and features of the invention can be seen from the following description in which preferred embodiments of the invention are described in reference to the drawings in
20 a non-limiting manner with respect to the scope of the main claim.

Figure 1 is an overall view of an embodiment of a first type of purifying equipment intended for purifying a distant atmosphere at which the bundle of tubes is aimed.

25 Figure 2 is a section view of an embodiment of the accumulator which can be applied to any embodiment of the purifying equipment according to the invention.

Figure 3 is a section view according to plane III-III of Figure 2 showing the magnets arranged in the rotating support.

30 Figure 4 shows an overall hydraulic diagram of an arrangement in which a two-phase air-water flow is passed through the accumulator.

Figure 5 shows an overall hydraulic diagram of an alternative arrangement in which just airflow is passed through the accumulator.

Figure 6 is an overall view of an embodiment of a second type of purifying equipment intended for purifying in a localized manner an immediate atmosphere, in the area into which a tubing connected to the second end of the tubes leads.

Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 show various possible variants of the embodiments according to Figure 6, intended respectively for purifying the environment of a room into which the tubing leads through a grating (Figure 7), for purifying the immediate surroundings of a person who is in a cabin into which the tubing leads (Figure 8), for purifying the immediate surroundings of the head of a person wearing a helmet into which the tubing leads (Figure 9), and for purifying in a localized manner a limited atmosphere in a small area of the body of a person on whom a portable manual head end is applied, into which the tubing (Figure 10).

Figures 11 and 12 are more detailed views of the cabin and the helmet of Figures 8 and 9, respectively.

Detailed Description of Several Embodiments of the Invention

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment of the purifying equipment according to the invention of the type intended for purifying a distant atmosphere at which a bundle of metal tubes 1 parallel to one another is aimed. Although the bundle of metal tubes 1 in the drawing has a generally circular section, other shapes can be envisaged, such as a generally rectangular section, for example, with the tubes aligned or arranged in a staggered manner. The metal tubes 1 are hollow tubes, preferably made of copper or a copper alloy, although they can be made of another conductive metal, such as iron or an iron alloy, for example. A first end 8 of the metal tubes 1 leads into a first collector 33 which is in turn connected with a conduit 7, such that said conduit 7 conveys an airflow coming from each of the metal tubes 1. Preferably, the first collector 33 is a metal collector, made particularly of copper or a copper alloy. Likewise, the conduit 7 is preferably a metal conduit, made particularly of copper or a copper alloy, and it is advantageously a flexible conduit. A second end 17 of

the metal tubes 1 is a free end aimed at a distant atmosphere to be purified. The bundle of metal tubes 1 is pivotably mounted on a platform 18 with respect to a horizontal shaft which is provided in said platform 18 and forms rotating means 19 for rotating said bundle of metal tubes 1. This rotation allows adjusting the azimuth angle of the target at which said metal tubes 1 are aimed through the second free end 17 thereof. Likewise, the platform 18 can be rotatably mounted with respect to a base (not depicted in the drawings), according to a vertical axis of rotation, which thereby allows furthermore adjusting the meridian angle of the target at which the metal tubes 1 are aimed.

The conduit 7 puts the first end 8 of the metal tubes 1 in fluid communication with a fluid inlet 5 of an accumulator 3 through the first collector 33. Figure 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the accumulator 3 consisting of a receptacle for fluids inside which there is arranged an organite mass 2 downstream of said inlet 5. The organite mass 2 is formed by a composition consisting of one third by weight of a mixture of copper and iron filings, one third by weight of a polyester resin and one third by weight of quartz. This particular composition is non-limiting; other compositions containing a resin, a mineral and a metal or a metal alloy from the group consisting of copper, iron, brass, palladium, nickel, cobalt, bronze, titanium, gold and silver can be used as organite mass. The organite mass 2 is arranged inside the accumulator 3 in the form of plates which together form a path 4 with a labyrinthine trajectory for the passage of a fluid through said organite mass 2. In the example depicted in Figure 2, the plates forming the organite mass 2 are disc-shaped plates that have two different geometries and are alternately arranged. A first plate geometry is provided with a central through hole and has a diameter substantially equal to the inner diameter of the receptacle forming the accumulator 3. The other plate geometry is continuous and has a smaller diameter. These plates are alternately arranged leaving a space between them, thereby forming a labyrinthine path 4 between them for the passage of a fluid. The accumulator 3 also contains a bed of jade stones 10 which in the depicted example is arranged downstream of the organite mass 2, and an outlet 6 for fluids, in turn arranged downstream of the bed of jade stones 10. Propelling means 9a, 9b, which will be described below, circulate airflow from the end 8 of the metal tubes 1 to the outlet 6 of the accumulator 3, passing through the conduit 7, the inlet 5 of the accumulator and the path 4 through the organite mass 2 and the bed of jade stones 10.

As can be seen in Figures 2 and 3, the purifying equipment comprises a support 13 in the form of a circular plate, externally assembled on the accumulator 3, adjacent and parallel to the lower base of the cylindrical receptacle forming said accumulator 3, in which the outlet 6 is arranged. Two pairs of permanent magnets 11 are arranged on the upper face of this plate forming the support 13, i.e., the face located opposite the lower base of the receptacle. Each of the magnets 11 of a pair has a pole oriented towards said lower base of the receptacle, and therefore also towards the inside of the accumulator 3, said pole having a sign opposite the sign of the pole of the other magnet 11 of the pair. In Figure 3, the positive pole has been schematically indicated with a (+) sign and the negative pole with a (-) sign. A magnetic field, going from one magnet to another forming an arc, is thereby established between magnets 11 having opposite poles. The magnetization of the magnets 11 is high enough for said magnetic field to go through the inside of the accumulator 3. Driving means 12 formed by an electric motor and gears coupled to the support 13 rotate said support 13, such that the magnetic field going through the inside of the accumulator 3 is a rotating magnetic field. An outlet tube 34, through which the fluids which have gone through the accumulator 3 leave, is in fluid communication with the outlet 6 of the accumulator, through a central hole 36 of the support 13 and a bearing 35 through which said support 13 is assembled such that it rotates with respect to the lower base of the receptacle forming the accumulator 3.

In a possible arrangement shown in Figure 4, the propelling means 9a are a water pump, propelling a water flow through a Venturi-type air-water mixer 14. The latter receives in the inlet the water flow propelled by the water pump 9a and an airflow coming from the first end 8 of the metal tubes 1 through the conduit 7. At its outlet, the air-water mixer 14 provides a two-phase water-air flow which is conveyed through said conduit 7 to the inlet 5 of the accumulator 3. Therefore, in this arrangement the airflow circulating through the accumulator 3 is integrated in a two-phase water-air flow. There is arranged downstream of the outlet 6 of the accumulator 3 and of the outlet tube 34 an air-water separator 15, providing as output, on one hand, an airflow that can be discharged into the atmosphere and, on the other hand, a water flow that returns to the water pump 9a through a return circuit 16. The water flow thus circulates in a closed circuit, while the airflow circulates in an open circuit

In another possible arrangement shown in Figure 5, the propelling means 9b are an air blower directly propelling an airflow from the first end 8 of the metal tubes 1 to the inlet 5 of the accumulator 3 through the conduit 7. Therefore, in this arrangement the airflow circulating through the accumulator 3 is just airflow. This airflow which has gone through the accumulator 3 can be discharged into the atmosphere downstream of the outlet 6 of the accumulator 3 and of the outlet tube 34.

In other embodiments shown in Figures 6 to 12 in which the purifying equipment is intended for purifying in a localized manner an immediate atmosphere, the second end 17 of all the metal tubes 1 is connected in fluid connection, through a second collector 26, to a tubing 20 leading into an atmosphere to be purified by means of said equipment. The accumulator 3 can be that which has been described above in reference to Figures 2 and 3. Any of the two arrangements described above in reference to Figures 4 and 5 can also be applied. The only difference with the first embodiment described above and shown in Figure 1 is that the second end 17 is not a free end, but rather is channeled through the second collector 26 and the tubing 20.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the tubing 20 leads through a grating 22 into an atmosphere to be purified 21a, which in this case is the atmosphere of a room in which said grating 22 is installed.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 8 and 11, the purifying equipment comprises a cabin 23 containing the atmosphere to be purified 21b, and into which the tubing 20 leads. The cabin 22 is sized for housing a person and is provided with a door 27 for the person to access the inside of the cabin 23, and an air inlet 28 which is preferably equipped with an air filter. The unreferenced arrows in Figure 11 represent air circulation through the cabin 23 to the tubing 20.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 9 and 12, the purifying equipment comprises a helmet 24 containing the atmosphere to be purified 21c, and into which the tubing 20 leads. The helmet 24 is suitable for housing the head of a person and is configured in two portions: a mask-like front portion 29 into which the tubing 20 leads, and a rear portion 30 which is attached to the front portion 29 by a hinge 31 to enable opening the helmet 24. Openings

32 to allow the entry of outside air are arranged in the lower portion of the helmet 24.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 10, the tubing 20 is flexible and is coupled to a portable manual head end 25 which is intended for being applied locally on the body of a person, such that a local atmosphere to be purified 21d is demarcated between the head end 25 and the body of the person. The tubing 20 thus leads into said local atmosphere 21d through the head end 25. The unreferenced arrows in Figure 12 represent air circulation through the helmet 24 to the tubing 20.

CLAIMS

1. Atmosphere purifying equipment, characterized in that it comprises:

- a bundle of metal tubes (1) parallel to one another;
- 5 - an organite mass (2) consisting of a composition comprising at least one resin, at least one mineral and at least one metal or metal alloy from the group consisting of copper, iron, brass, palladium, nickel, cobalt, bronze, titanium, gold and silver;
- an accumulator (3), formed by a receptacle inside which there is arranged said organite mass (2) forming a path (4) for the passage of a fluid through said organite mass (2), said accumulator (3) having an inlet (5) for fluid upstream of said path (4) and an outlet (6) for fluid downstream of said path (4);
- 10 - at least one conduit (7) putting a first end (8) of said metal tubes (1) in fluid communication with said inlet (5) of the accumulator (3);
- and propelling means (9a, 9b) suitable for circulating an airflow from said first end (8) of the metal tubes (1) to said outlet (6) of the accumulator (3), passing through said conduit (7) and said path (4) through the organite mass (2).
- 15

2. The equipment according to claim 1, characterized in that said organite mass (2) is arranged in said accumulator (3) in the form of plates which together form said path (4) with a labyrinthine trajectory.

20

3. The equipment according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that a bed of jade stones (10) with said airflow going through it is arranged in said accumulator (3).

4. The equipment according to any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it comprises magnets (11) arranged such that they generate a magnetic field going through the inside of said accumulator (3), and driving means (12) for rotating said set of magnets (11) such that said magnetic field is a rotating magnetic field.

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5. The equipment according to claim 4, characterized in that said magnets (11) are arranged in a support (13) arranged adjacent to said accumulator (3) and outside same, said magnets (11) being arranged in said support (13) in pairs, each of the magnets (11) of a pair having a pole oriented towards the inside of said accumulator (3) and a sign opposite

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the sign of the pole of the other magnet (11) of said pair, and in that said driving means (12) rotate said support (13).

5 6. The equipment according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that said propelling means (9a) are water flow propelling means, and said equipment comprises an air-water mixer (14) receiving in an inlet a water flow propelled by said propelling means (9a) and an airflow coming from said first end (8) of the metal tubes (1) through said conduit (7), and providing at its outlet a two-phase water-air flow which is conveyed through said conduit (7) to said inlet (5) of the accumulator (3), such that the airflow circulating through said
10 accumulator (3) is integrated in said two-phase water-air flow, an air-water separator (15) and a return circuit (16) for returning water flow to said propelling means (9a) being arranged downstream of said outlet (6) of the accumulator (3).

15 7. The equipment according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that said propelling means (9b) are airflow propelling means directly propelling an airflow from said first end (8) of the metal tubes (1) to said inlet (5) of the accumulator (3) through said conduit (7), such that the airflow circulating through the accumulator (3) is just airflow.

20 8. The equipment according to any of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that a second end (17) of said metal tubes (1), opposite said first end (8), is a free end, and said bundle of metal tubes (1) is mounted on a platform (18) provided with rotating means (19) for rotating said bundle of metal tubes (1) and thereby adjusting the direction in which said metal tubes (1) are aimed through said second end (17).

25 9. The equipment according to any of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that a second end (17) of said metal tubes (1), opposite said first end (8), is connected to a tubing (20) leading into an atmosphere to be purified (21a, 21b, 21c, 21d) by means of said equipment, such that said propelling means (9a, 9b) circulate said airflow from said atmosphere (21a, 21b, 21c, 21d) and through said metal tubes (1) to said outlet (6) of the accumulator (3) passing
30 through said conduit (7) and said path (4) through the organite mass (2).

10. The equipment according to claim 9, characterized in that it comprises a grating (22) through which said tubing (20) leads into said atmosphere to be purified (21a) in a room.

11. The equipment according to claim 9, characterized in that it comprises a cabin (23) containing said atmosphere to be purified (21b) with said tubing (20) leading into it, said cabin (22) being sized for housing a person.

5

12. The equipment according to claim 9, characterized in that it comprises a helmet (24) containing said atmosphere to be purified (21c) with said tubing (20) leading into it, said helmet (24) being configured for housing the head of a person.

10

13. The equipment according to claim 9, characterized in that it comprises a portable manual head end (25) intended for being applied locally on the body of a person, such that said atmosphere to be purified (21d) is demarcated between said head end (25) and the body of a person on whom it is applied, with said tubing (20) leading into it through said head end (25).

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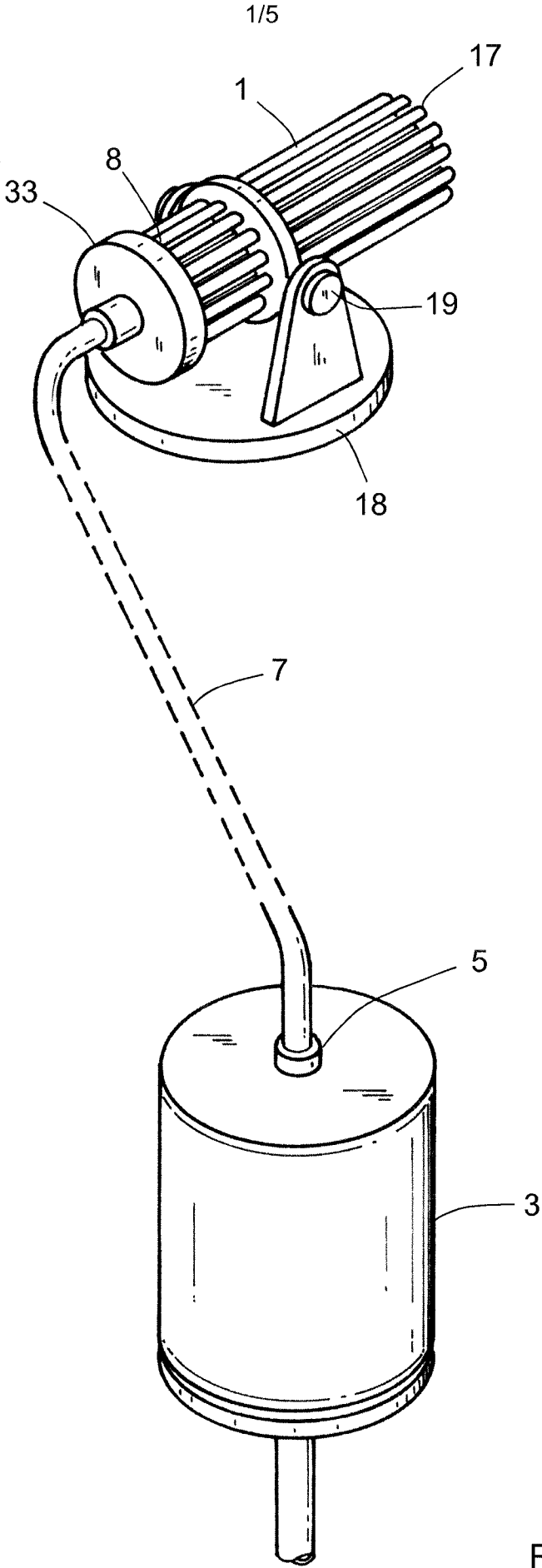


FIG. 1

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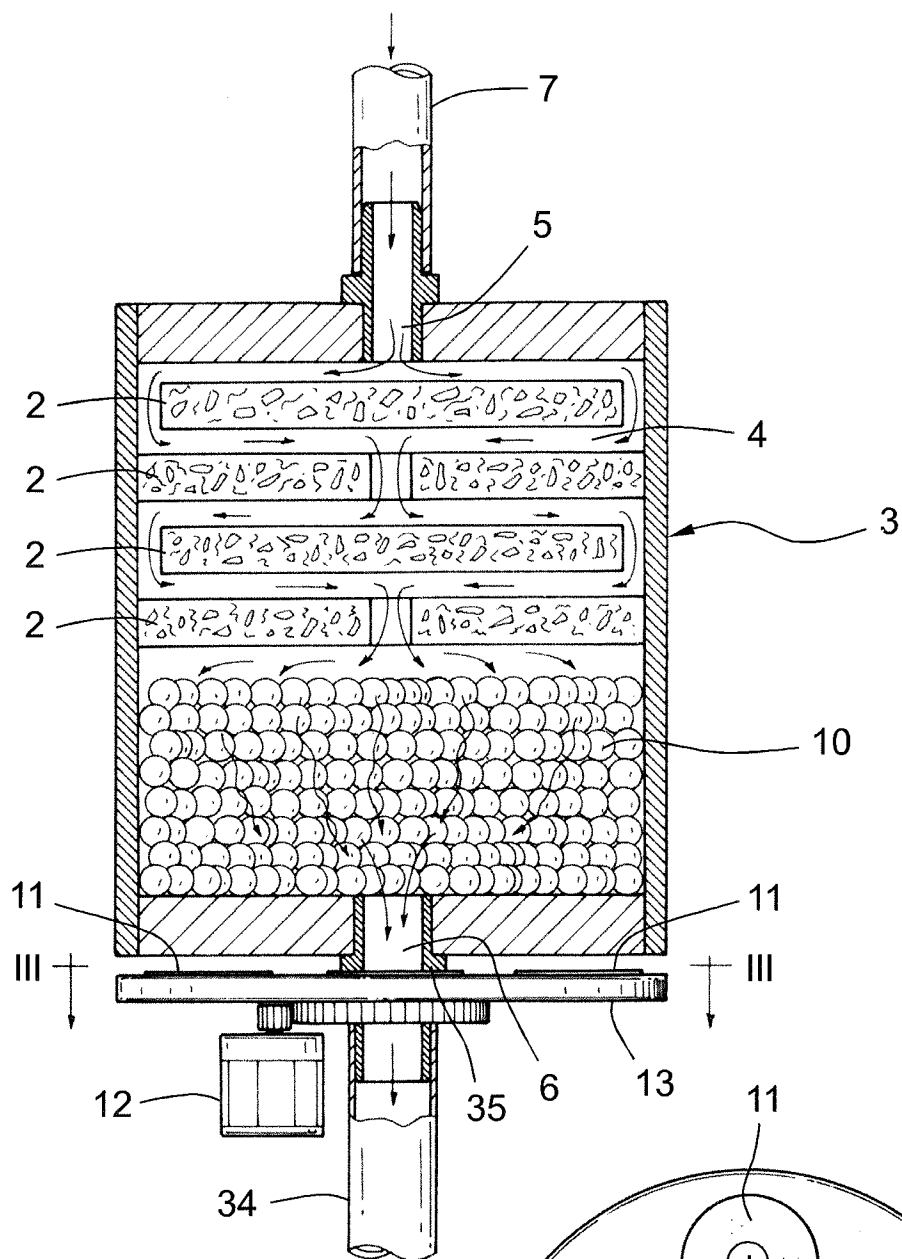


FIG. 2

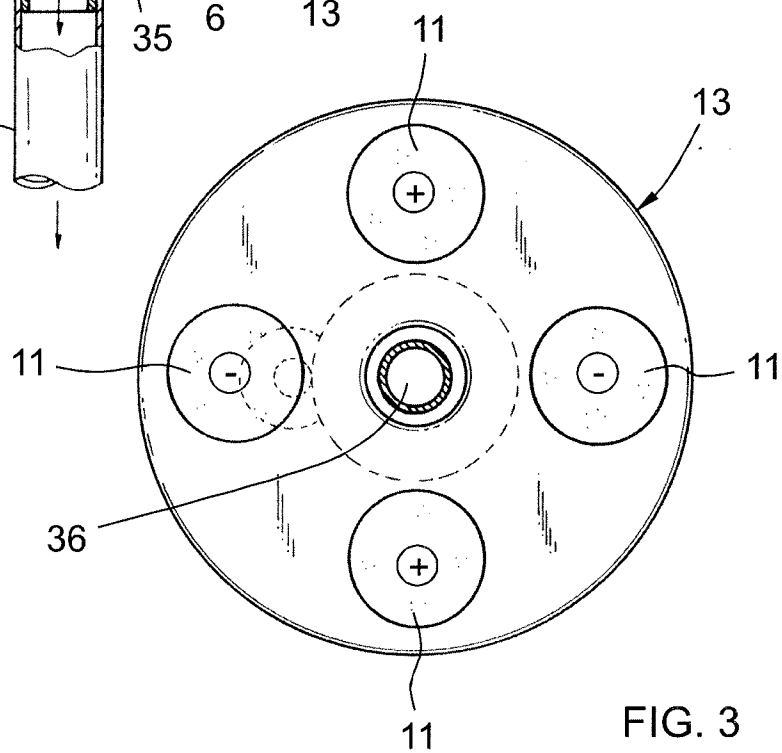


FIG. 3

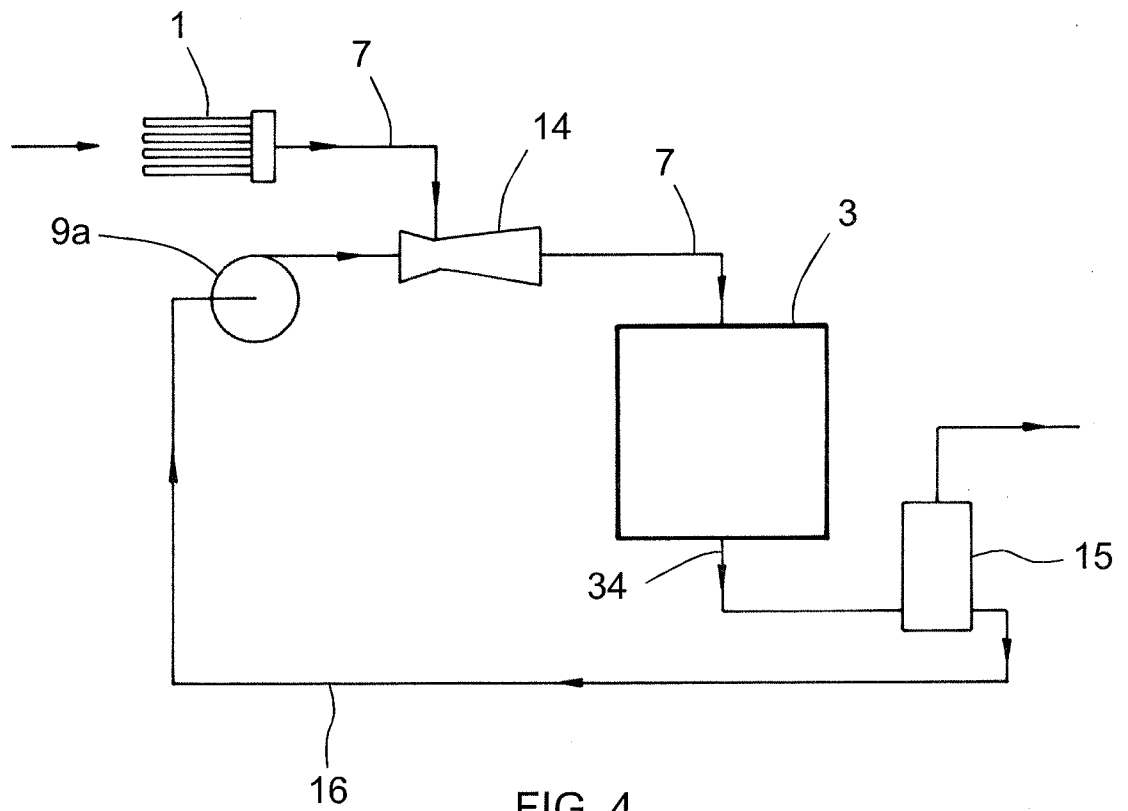


FIG. 4

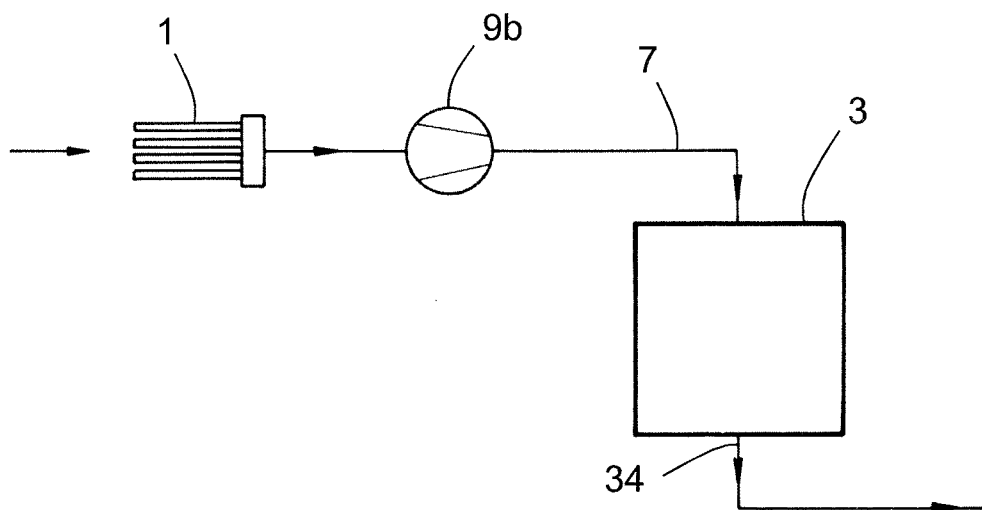


FIG. 5

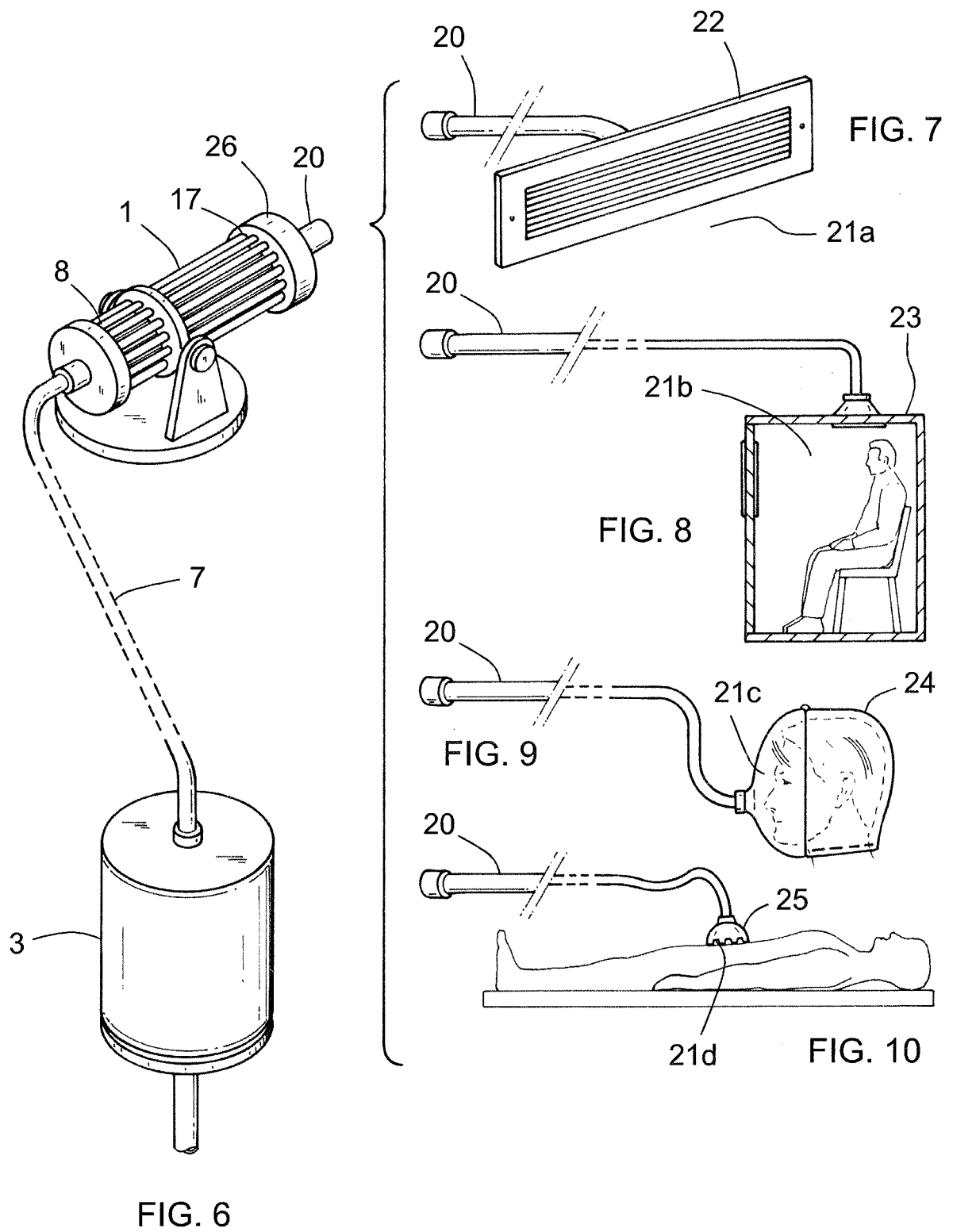


FIG. 11

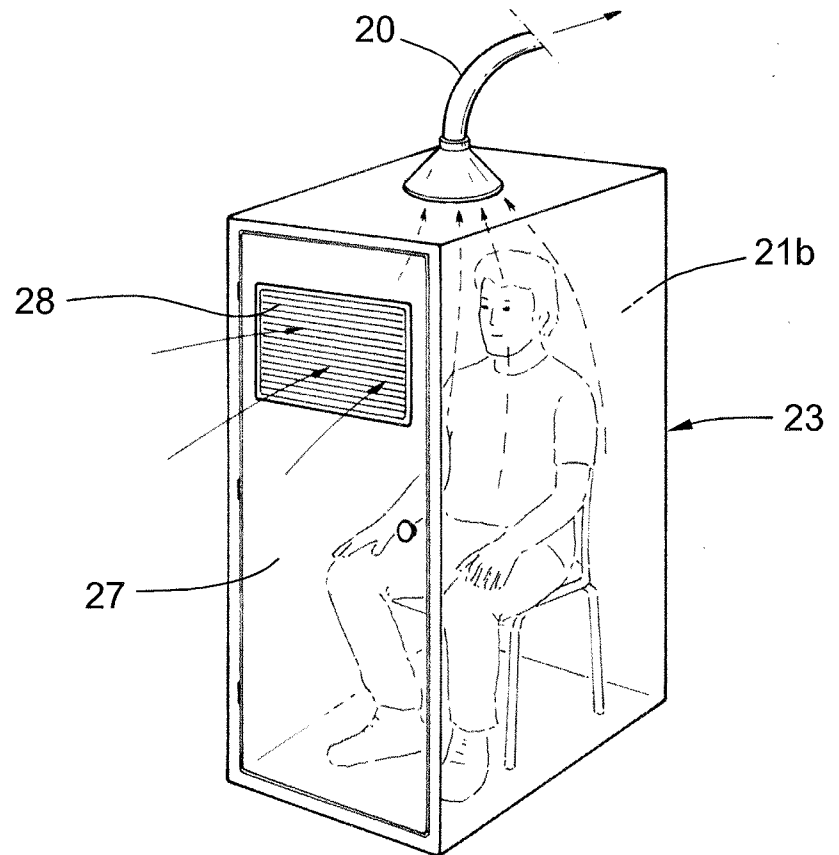
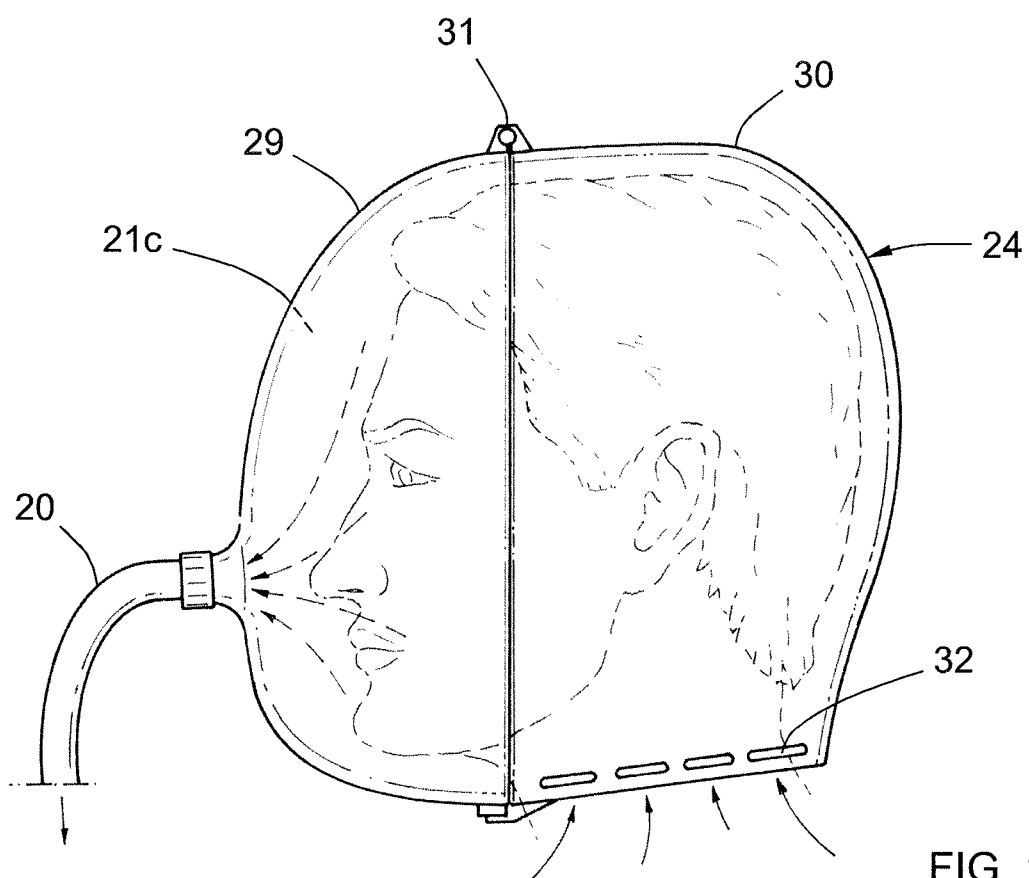


FIG. 12



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2016/071540

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61N2/00 A61N2/12
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 132 445 A2 (MOTAI TAKEJI [JP]; FUJII TOSHIKI [JP]) 12 September 2001 (2001-09-12) abstract paragraphs [0022] - [0027]; figures -----	1-13
X	US 2002/139252 A1 (WONG YING MAN JOHN [CN]) 3 October 2002 (2002-10-03) paragraphs [0018] - [0033]; figures -----	1-13
X	DE 296 04 486 U1 (FISCHER JUERGEN [DE]; HENZE SUSANNE [DE]) 20 June 1996 (1996-06-20) page 1, line 1 - page 2, line 1; figures ----- -/--	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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