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(71) Applicant(s):  
John Baines  
2 The Old Brewers Arms, Norwich Road, Scole, DISS,  
Norfolk, IP21 4ED, United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s):  
John Baines

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service:  
ip21 Ltd  
Central Formalities Department,  
Lakeside 300 Old Chapel Way,  
Broadland Business Park, NORWICH, Norfolk,  
NR7 0WG, United Kingdom

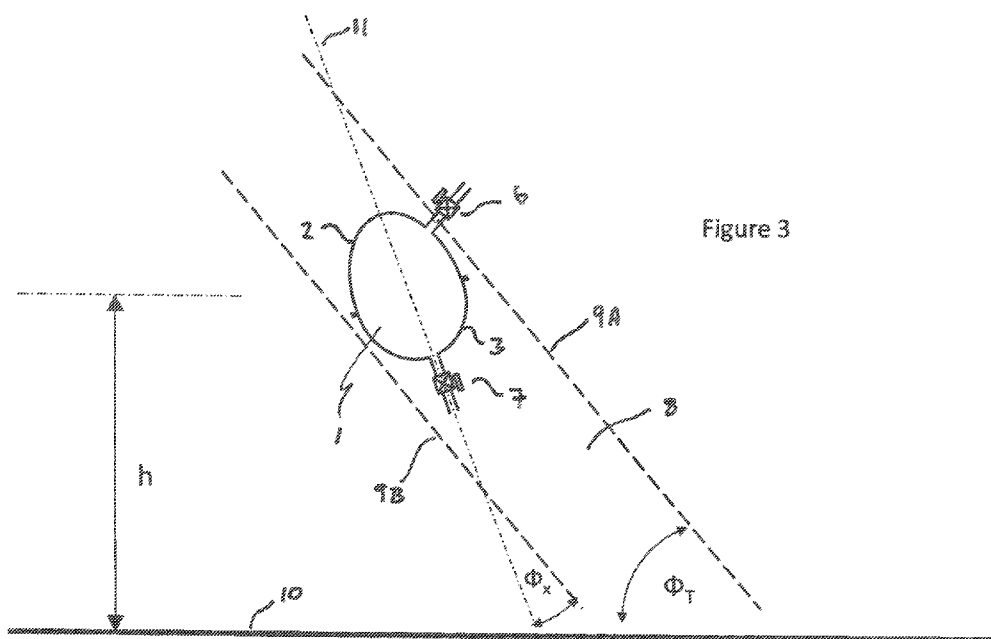
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(56) Documents Cited:  
Adams Antiques, "Antique Brass and Copper" [online], available from [http://www.adams-antiques.net/antique\\_brass\\_copper.html](http://www.adams-antiques.net/antique_brass_copper.html) [Accessed 10 May 2012].  
The Glass Menagerie, "c1960 Silver Cream & Sugar Set" [online], available from [http://www.glassmenagerie.com/aos\\_online\\_store.html?details=11949&pcount=11949&ca\\_id=3582](http://www.glassmenagerie.com/aos_online_store.html?details=11949&pcount=11949&ca_id=3582) [Accessed 10 May 2012]

(58) Field of Search:  
INT CL A61K, B65D, C02F  
Other: WPI, EPODOC, INTERNET

(54) Title of the Invention: Fluid transformation method and apparatus  
Abstract Title: Fluid transformation using a tachyon beam

(57) Apparatus 1 for the transformation of fluids, particularly water, comprises a generally ovoid container made primarily of copper. Preferably, the internal fluid-contacting surface of the container has a silver coating. The container may be substantially free of ferrous metal and can comprise two half shells 2, 3. A method of positioning the apparatus comprises the steps of divining, preferably by dowsing, the location and orientation of a tachyon beam 8 striking the earth and subsequently positioning the apparatus within the tachyon beam. The major axis 11 of the apparatus can be oriented at an angle of between 15 and 20° to the angle of the tachyon beam, whilst the centre of gravity of the apparatus may be located at a height of between 50 and 75 cm from the surface 10 of the earth. A method of treating water by placing the water in such a positioned apparatus is claimed, wherein the apparatus is left in position for at least a day. The use of such treated water in medicine, particularly for relief of the symptoms of diarrhoea, malaria or HIV infection is also claimed.



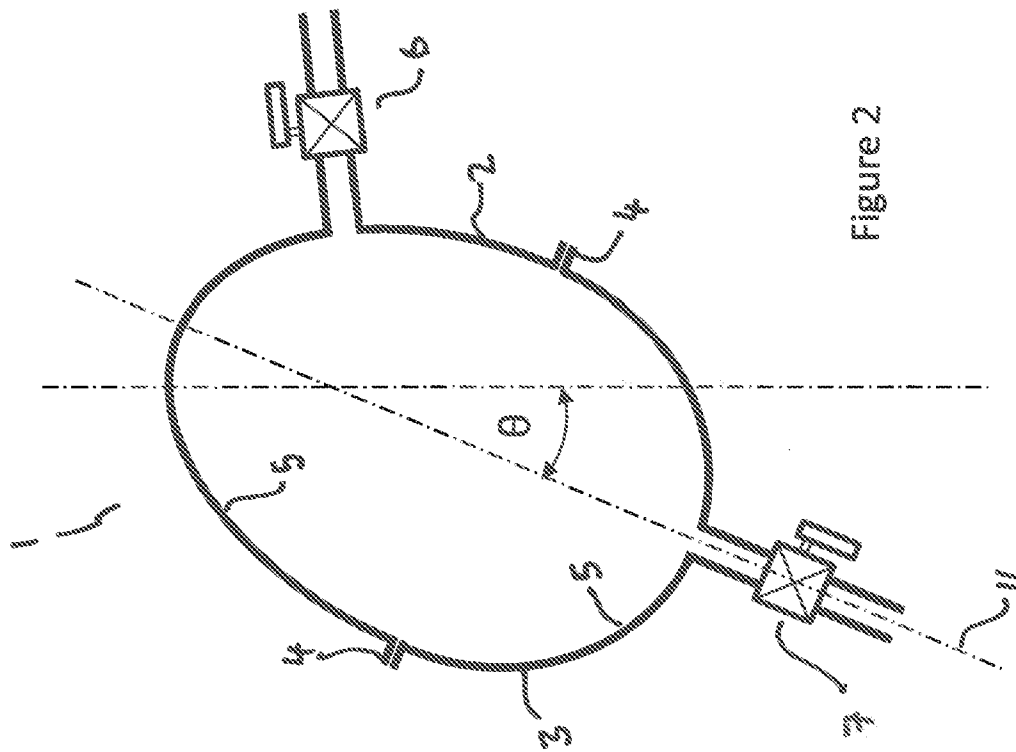


Figure 2

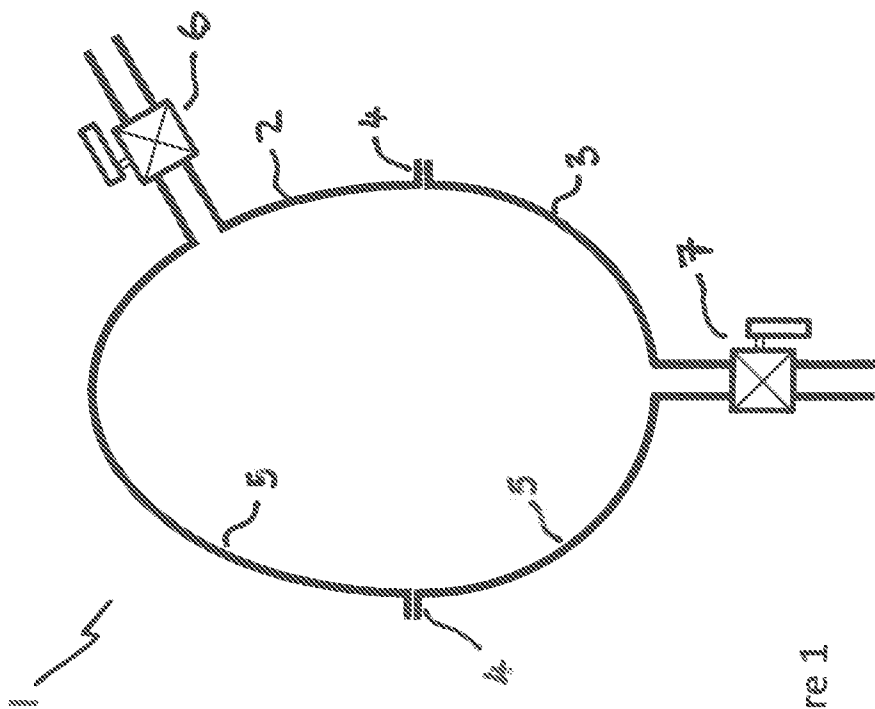
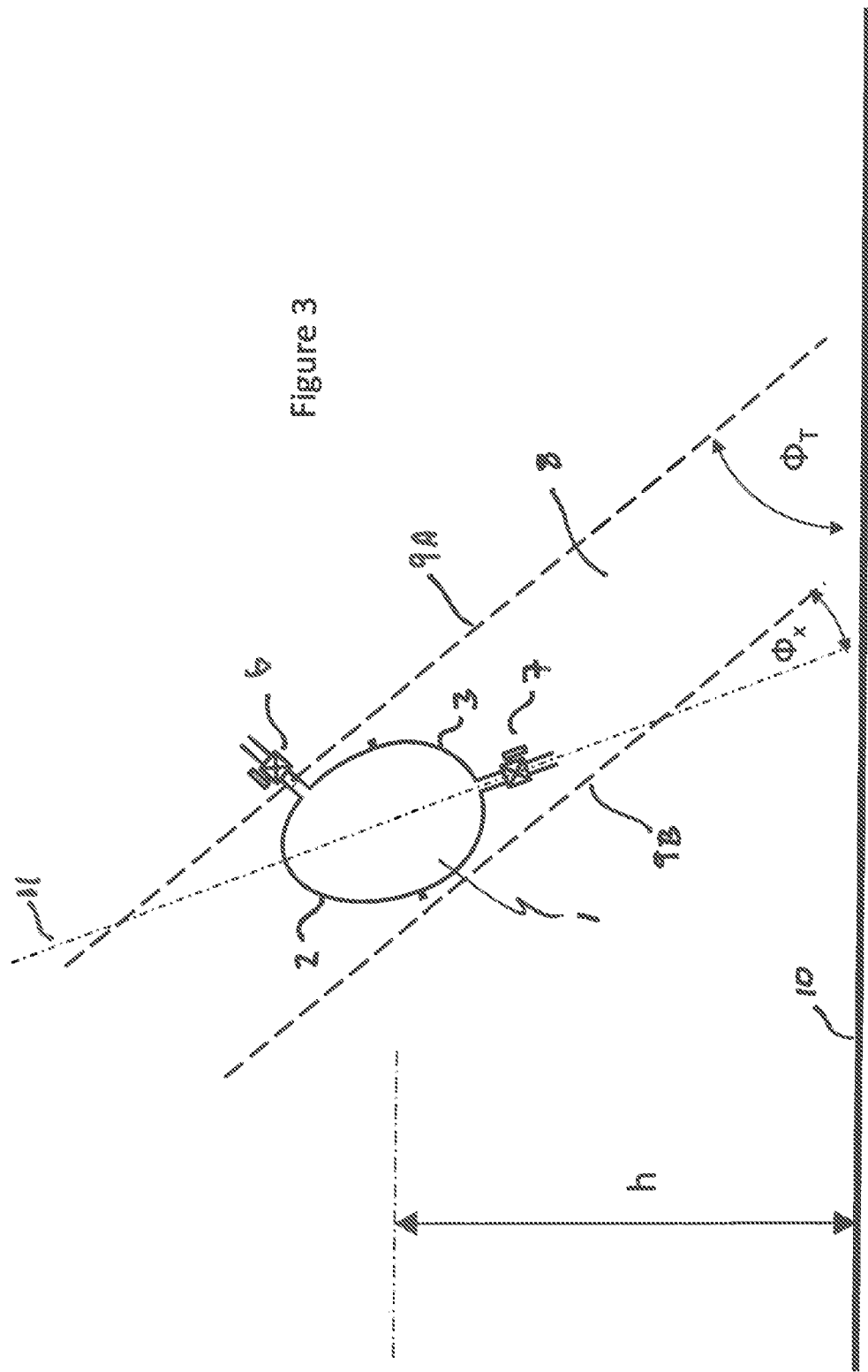


Figure 1

Figure 3



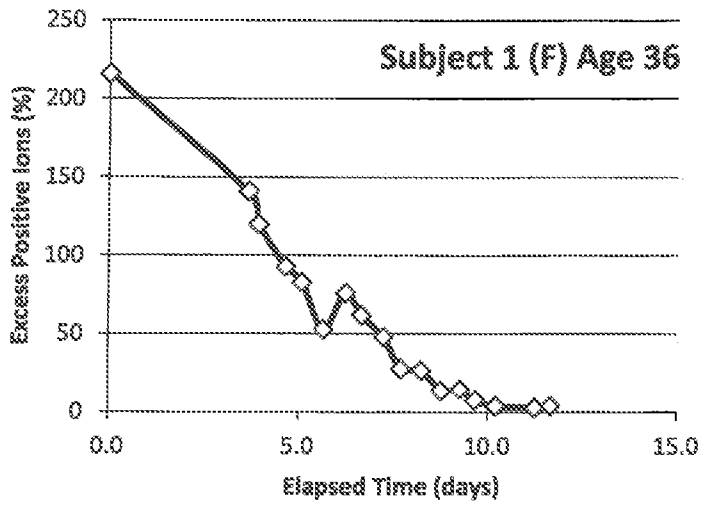


Figure 4

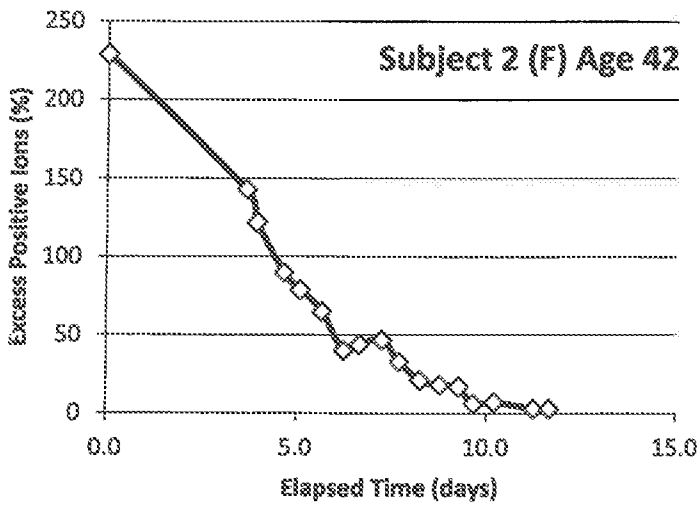


Figure 5

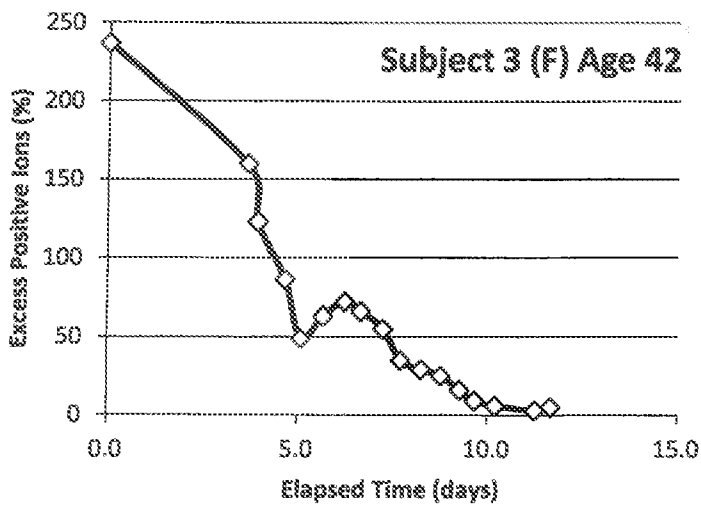


Figure 6

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- 1 -

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**FLUID TRANSFORMATION**  
**METHOD AND APPARATUS**

15 Field of the Invention

The invention relates to methods and apparatus for the transformation of fluids, especially water. Fluids so transformed may be used as part of a treatment or prophylaxis regime for a range of disorders.

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Background

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The treatment of disease and other malaise in humans, and in animals, is complex, and there are many therapeutic regimens that prove effective although their mode of action is unknown. In some cases, such as homeopathy, the results obtained appear to be at odds with established scientific principles. It is undoubted that many patients value the effect that homeopathic treatments have on their conditions, and it is demonstrable that homeopathy is practiced by many scientifically-qualified medical practitioners as an adjunct to their more conventional (in the context of developed Western Medicine) treatments. The prevailing view amongst the established scientific community is that any benefits of such treatment must be the result of a placebo effect. Other commentators posit alternative explanations, e.g. based upon hitherto unknown properties of water. Whatever the truth about these treatments may turn out to be, such interventions are

widely practiced, not only by independent practitioners, but also by national health services in many countries, including the National Health Service in the United Kingdom. A body of expertise has been developed over the years, and methodologies for the practice of the therapy and the production of the therapeutic materials used are well  
5 developed, documented and repeatable.

Within the context of conventional Western medicine also, there are drugs in common usage whose mechanism of action is unknown, and many whose efficacy is still a matter of debate, but which nonetheless find widespread usage.

10

There are also many methodologies (both in the healthcare context and elsewhere) undertaken by practitioners who seem to possess a desirable capability, but which other people find hard, if not impossible, to master. Such people may be described as gifted, talented, or merely skilled; but whatever the words chosen they, and others like them,  
15 appear to be able to perform tasks that others cannot.

The inventor has a desire to both protect and share the present invention with the world. Methodologies for transforming water will be described in a way which will enable reproduction by others skilled in the relevant art. Apparatus used in the method will also  
20 be described that can be readily reproduced. Water transformed by the methods and apparatus described herein may be used in a treatment or prophylactic regimen, and results from confidential trials will be presented to demonstrate its effect.

### Summary of the Invention

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Accordingly, the invention provides, in a first aspect, apparatus for transforming fluids, particularly water, comprising a generally ovoid container and being made primarily of copper. Preferably, said copper is between 1 and 3 mm thick, most preferably approximately 2mm thick.

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More preferably, the internal fluid-contacting surface of said container is coated with silver, and more preferably still, said container is substantially free of ferrous metal.

In any apparatus of the first aspect it is preferred that said container has a volume of between 1 and 5 litres, and preferably approximately 2.25 litres.

- 5 In any apparatus of the first aspect it is preferred that said container comprises two half shells. This facilitates manufacture, and provides access to the interior of the container for cleaning.

It is further preferred that said apparatus further comprises valve means providing  
10 controllable fluid communication between the interior and exterior of the container. In preferred embodiments, an inlet and an outlet valve is provided, each located on respective halves of a two part container.

In a second aspect, the invention provides a method of positioning apparatus according to  
15 the first aspect comprising the steps of: divining the location and orientation of a tachyon beam striking the Earth; and positioning said apparatus within said tachyon beam. Said divination is preferably carried out by dowsing, and more preferably by use of a dowsing pendulum.

20 Preferably said method further comprises the step of orienting the major axis of said apparatus at an angle of between 15 and 20° to the angle of the tachyon beam, and more preferably at about 17° to the beam.

More preferably the method of the second aspect further comprises the step of locating the  
25 centre of gravity of said apparatus at a height of between 50 and 75cm from the surface of the Earth. Most preferably said apparatus is positioned at a height of approximately 63 cm from the surface of the Earth.

In a third aspect, the invention provides a method of treating water comprising the steps  
30 of: instilling said water into apparatus according to any apparatus of the first aspect; positioning said apparatus according to a method of the second aspect; and leaving said apparatus in substantially the same position for a period of at least 1 day.

Preferably said apparatus is left in position for between 2 and 3 days.

Also included within the scope of the invention is apparatus for transforming fluids  
5 substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated by any appropriate  
combination of the accompanying drawings.

Also included within the scope of the invention is a method of positioning apparatus for  
transforming fluids, said method being substantially as described herein with reference to  
10 and as illustrated by any appropriate combination of the accompanying drawings.

Also included within the scope of the invention is a method of treating water substantially  
as described herein with reference to and as illustrated by any appropriate combination of  
the accompanying drawings.

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In a fourth aspect, the invention provides the use of water transformed by a method  
according to the second aspect of the invention, in medicine.

More preferably, said use comprises use for the relief of symptoms of diarrhoea, malaria  
20 or HIV infection.

In any use herein, it is preferred that said treated water is used within three days of  
transformation, and immediately the dose is removed from the apparatus.

## 25 Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

30 Figures 1 and 2 illustrate, in schematic cross-sectional form, apparatus of the  
present invention;

Figure 3 illustrates the positioning of apparatus of the present invention within a  
tachyon beam; and



Figures 4-6 show the effect of water treated according to the present invention on volunteers having HIV infection.

#### Description of Preferred Embodiments

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The invention has its origin in a discovery by the inventor that there are regions in the world where an unexpected dowsing response may be obtained, having the form of an elliptical shape on the ground. Dowsing is a skill that has been practiced over many years, and has found application in many fields including, and perhaps most common in the public perception, the discovery of water sources. However, dowsing (a form of divination) may, by concentration of the dowser, be used to answer other questions as well as those relating to the presence or absence of water.

Practitioners of the art will have their own techniques and apparatus, often in the form of a pendulum whose swinging motion provides the response to the concentration posed by the dowsing practitioner. For example, a clockwise rotation of a pendulum might (for a particular practitioner) indicate a positive response (e.g. "yes" to concentrated thought), an anticlockwise motion indicating a negative response, and no rotation might indicate that there is no response, or the practitioner is not entitled to know the thought. Whatever the particular form of response, people skilled in the art of dowsing will know the response that is appropriate in their own practice, and will be able to find these dowsing response fields. Indeed, confidential trials carried out by the inventor with two other skilled dowsers confirmed that they were also able to detect the dowsing response field described herein.

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The inventor believes that the response field is the result of a tachyon beam normally striking the Earth. Tachyons are believed to be subatomic particles that travel faster than light, a property that, of course, seems to challenge currently established views of the physical world. However, recent experimental evidence from CERN (*Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire*) appears to be consistent with neutrinos travelling faster than light, and this is receiving serious scientific scrutiny around the world. Whatever the outcome of those studies, and whatever the nature of the

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phenomenon causing the dowsing response field, it remains that it may be detected by a person skilled in the art of dowsing. For the purpose of this application, we shall refer to the phenomenon as being caused by a contribution from a tachyon beam interacting with an earth force or forces. Should this turn out not to be the causal agent, the invention may  
5 still be worked as described.

The tachyon beam strikes the surface of the Earth at an angle of approximately  $51^\circ$  to the horizontal. The beam itself typically has a circumference of between 8.5 and 9 inches (*ca.* 21.6 to 22.9 cm), and results in an elliptical dowsing response field approximately 8  
10 feet (*ca.* 2.4m) across at ground level. In the parlance of dowsing, as would be understood by a person skilled in the art, the tachyon beam has a positive dowsing response. The beam and the ovoid dowsing response field may be detected by divination with e.g. a pendulum or rods. A dowser may find the response field (and the orientation of the tachyon beam) by asking questions about the location of the beam perimeter and  
15 orientation, and seeking a response using their preferred dowsing apparatus.

There is an additional elliptical dowsing response field is also associated with a generally vertical beam emanating from the Earth. These Earthly beams have a negative character. In some cases, the response field comprises four such Earthly beams, one from each of the  
20 cardinal points. In this case, it is common that the North (and West beams) have a positive character, the South (and East beams) being negative.

In further instances, the dowsing response field appears to be associated with two cosmic rays, one having a positive character, the other negative. The inventor has determined  
25 that the energy of the rays has an equivalence of approximately 153 GeV. This figure is within the range postulated for the mass equivalence of the Higgs Boson (having a mass equivalence range of between 115 and 185 GeV/ $c^2$ ), whose existence and characteristics are yet to be confirmed by conventional physics. This correlation might be coincidental, but it is nonetheless interesting, and might shed some light on the mechanism of action of  
30 the methods described herein.

The inventor has found that water, placed within a receptacle located within the tachyon beam, and orientated in a particular way, is transformed over time, typically over a period of one to three days. The transformation of the water may be detected by a change in the dowsing response to the water. The inventor has found that the optimum position for the receptacle is approximately 25 inches (*ca.* 63.5 cm) from the ground surface. The optimum orientation of the receptacle containing the water is to orient the major axis of the container at an angle of  $19^\circ$  to the tachyon beam, away from the horizontal, thereby assuming an orientation of approximately  $70^\circ$  from the horizontal. It might be coincidental, but  $19^\circ$  is approximately the value of Kelvin's Wedge, a well known phenomenon in fluid dynamics. Whether there is a mechanistic effect underlying this association is not relevant to the ability to position the container in the correct way. Containers particularly suitable for the transformation process are described herein.

Figure 1 illustrates, in schematic cross-section, apparatus particularly suitable for containing fluid (such as water) for treatment in a tachyon beam. The apparatus, generally indicated by 1, comprises an ovoid receptacle of approximately 2.25 litres capacity, and formed predominantly of copper, although other volume capacities are envisaged. For convenience in manufacturing, the container comprises an upper shell 2 and a lower shell 3, each having a flange portion 4 running around the perimeter of the open end of the shells 2, 3. The shells may be formed by a copper spinning process and clamped together using the flanges 4 to form a watertight seal. The walls of each shell are approximately 2 mm thick.

In particularly preferred embodiments of the container, the inner surface 5 of the shells is coated with a layer of silver (not illustrated), for example by electroplating.

The container also comprises an inlet valve 6 to allow water to be introduced to the interior of the container, and an outlet valve 7 to allow treated water to be conveniently removed. The inlet valve 6 is located to one side, and near the top of the upper shell 2. The outlet valve 7 is located centrally at the bottom of the lower shell 3.

Figure 2 illustrates, again in schematic cross-sectional form, the ovoid container of Figure 1 orientated at an angle  $\theta$  to the vertical. Like components are numbered accordingly. The angle  $\theta$  is measured between the major axis of the ellipse and a vertical datum.

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Figure 3 illustrates, again in schematic cross-sectional form, apparatus of the present invention located within a tachyon beam. Like elements of the apparatus are correspondingly numbered. In the diagram, the tachyon beam 8 is illustrated schematically by the two dashed lines 9A and 9B. The tachyon beam is shown to be orientated at an angle of  $\Phi_T$  to the horizontal ground level 10. The major axis 11 of the container is oriented at an angle  $\Phi_x$  to the tachyon beam. The inventor has found that the tachyon beams generally subtend an angle of  $51^\circ$  to the horizontal (i.e.  $\Phi_T = 51^\circ$ ). An optimum value for  $\Phi_x$  is approximately  $19^\circ$ , making the angle between the major axis 11 of the container and the horizontal  $70^\circ$ .

15

The centre of gravity of the container is positioned at a height  $h$  above ground level 10. An optimum height is approximately 25 inches (*ca.* 63.5 cm).

In order to treat water using the method of the invention, an elliptical dowsing response field is first detected by divination. To avoid erroneous effects, the location should be free of electrical interference such as oversailing power lines, metal fences, vibrating machinery and the like. The correct location is preferably determined using "sense searching", aided by spinning hand-held pendulums, and the concentration of the dowsing practitioner. As an aid to the dowsing practitioner, the pertinent locations are where one (or more) cosmic rays and Earth Rays coincide to produce a vortex to which they all contribute. The term "vortex" is not necessarily to be construed in the technical sense of spirally spinning fluid, but is more a wave property of the Cosmic and Earthly wave combination.

Once the tachyon beam is detected from the elliptical dowsing response field, the container is charged with water, and suspended within the tachyon beam at the required angle. Normal tap water may be used, and this is nominally positively charged, as

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determined by its dowsing response. When positioning the container, ferrous metals such as iron should be avoided as e.g. support materials. For example, no iron nails or fittings should be used.

- 5 The "concentration point" of the intersecting beams is "captured" within the copper egg-shaped vessel. The shape of the container (egg-shaped) confines the parameters of the forces and ensures that they are captured to mature. The maturing process (i.e. the transformation process) takes approximately two and a half days. When matured, the water is nominally negatively charged.

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#### Use of the Transformed (Mature) Water

Initially, the inventor was asked to supply water treated by the method and apparatus disclosed herein, referred to hereafter as "mature water", to see whether it might have any  
15 effect on children suffering from diarrhoea, and for whom no other treatment was available. Believing that, at worst, the mature water would do no harm to the children, the inventor agreed. One teaspoon (*ca.* 5ml) of the mature water was given to each of 160 children on a daily basis in an orphanage in Zambia for whom diarrhoea was endemic. The dosage had good results with a reduction of around 80% in the number of children  
20 afflicted, and over the subsequent two years there was little occurrence of diarrhoea in the orphanage school. Following repositioning of the vessel to a more effective location, the remaining 20% of children suffering from diarrhoea indicated it was no longer a problem and that their health had improved. It is believed that the potency of the water from the second location is that of 2.1 times.

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At a later date time, the headmaster of the school contacted the inventor, explaining that he believed he had malaria. He was aware of the effect on the incidence of diarrhoea, and asked whether he could also take some of the water to see whether it had any effect. The inventor agreed, and requested to monitor the headmaster's blood stream, remotely, using  
30 a dowsing technique. He obtained a numerical result from the dowsing activity and recorded it. The headmaster took one tablespoon (*ca.* 15 ml) of the mature water twice daily. Successive remote monitoring the headmaster's blood showed changes in the

dowsing response and after two days the change in the response was particularly apparent. The inventor contacted the headmaster who told him that he had had the best night's sleep for a long time, and that he felt much better. The headmaster was very grateful and believed that the mature water was the cause of his recovery.

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The headmaster then asked whether he could give some of the mature water to a friend, a 66 year old lady, who was bedridden, and suffering from HIV infection. She gave the inventor the consent to remotely monitor her by dowsing. In order to treat her, water obtained according to a further aspect of the invention was used. In this aspect it is envisaged that the water in the vessel is distributed in like manner to the inside of an egg. Namely that there is a central volume of more effective water, typically around 4.2 times as potent as "normal" water, said central volume being surrounded by a layer of less potent, typically around 2.1 times as potent as "normal" water. Water of desired potency can be extracted using a syringe. After three days, the lady was able to stand, and after 97 days of treatment her disease appeared to be in remission. She consulted her local doctor who tested her immune system, and was very surprised by how strong it appeared to be. The remote monitoring results, which monitored "excess positive ions", during this initial study showed the readings to be descending in a form closely resembling a logarithmic curve.

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20

This is clearly not a controlled study, but prompted the inventor to allow further subjects with HIV infection to take the water. Again, the inventor had no reason to believe that the mature water could do any harm to the subjects, and no other medication available to them was withheld in the tests.

25

A number of other subjects took daily doses of the mature water, and the state of the blood was again monitored remotely by dowsing, on approximately a twice-daily basis. Results from three of the subjects are presented in Figures 4-6. It can be seen that, in all cases, the remotely-dowsed state of the blood (presented graphically as a percentage excess of positive ions) changed dramatically, with the "excess ions" falling progressively over a period of approximately 10 days.

30

The data were collected remotely by dowsing, with no contact from the inventor to the subjects, or to the person overseeing the study. When collating and analysing the data, the inventor was surprised to see, in each case, that around six days into the treatment the excess positive ions for each subject appeared to increase for a short while, before  
5 returning to a continual decline towards a "normal" ionic balance. When this finding was related to the person overseeing the study, he revealed that that corresponded to a period when they had run out of the mature water, and so the treatment had been briefly suspended. This fact was unknown to the inventor (who carried out the remote monitoring) until the study was complete.

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The subjects in the study reported improvements in their symptoms during the period of administration of the mature water.

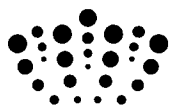
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Claims

1. Apparatus for transforming fluids, particularly water, comprising a generally ovoid container and being made primarily of copper.  
5
2. Apparatus according to Claim 1 wherein the internal fluid-contacting surface of said container is coated with silver.
3. Apparatus according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said container is substantially free  
10 of ferrous metal.
4. Apparatus according to any preceding claim wherein said container has a volume of between 1 and 5 litres.
- 15 5. Apparatus according to any preceding claim wherein said container comprises two half shells.
6. Apparatus according to any preceding claim further comprising valve means providing controllable fluid communication between the interior and exterior of the container.  
20
7. A method of positioning apparatus according to any preceding claim comprising the steps of:  
divining (preferably by dowsing) the location and orientation of a tachyon beam striking the Earth; and  
25 positioning said apparatus within said tachyon beam.
8. A method according to claim 7 further comprising the step of orienting the major axis of said apparatus at an angle of between 15 and 20° to the angle of the tachyon beam.
- 30 9. A method according to either of claims 7 or 8 further comprising the step of locating the centre of gravity of said apparatus at a height of between 50 and 75cm from the surface of the Earth.



10. A method of treating water comprising the steps of:  
instilling said water into apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 6;  
positioning said apparatus according to a method according to any of  
5 claims 7 to 9;  
leaving said apparatus in substantially the same position for a period of at least  
1 day.
11. A method according to claim 10 wherein said apparatus is left in position for between  
10 2 and 3 days.
12. Apparatus for transforming fluids substantially as described herein with reference to  
and as illustrated by any appropriate combination of the accompanying drawings.
- 15 13. A method of positioning apparatus for transforming fluids, said method being  
substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated by any appropriate  
combination of the accompanying drawings.
14. A method of treating water substantially as described herein with reference to and as  
20 illustrated by any appropriate combination of the accompanying drawings.
15. The use of water transformed by a method according to either of claims 10 or 11 in  
medicine.
- 25 16. The use of water transformed by a method according to either of claims 10 or 11 for  
the relief of symptoms of diarrhoea, malaria or HIV infection.



**Application No:** GB1202437.8

**Examiner:** Mr Alun Owen

**Claims searched:** 1-6 and 12

**Date of search:** 21 May 2012

**Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17**

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X	1-5	The Glass Menagerie, "c1960 Silver Cream & Sugar Set" [online], available from <a href="http://www.glassmenagerie.com/aos_online_store.html?details=11949&amp;pcount=11949&amp;ca_id=3582">http://www.glassmenagerie.com/aos_online_store.html?details=11949&amp;pcount=11949&amp;ca_id=3582</a> [Accessed 10 May 2012]
X	1 and 3-6	Adams Antiques, "Antique Brass and Copper" [online], available from <a href="http://www.adams-antiques.net/antique_brass_copper.html">http://www.adams-antiques.net/antique_brass_copper.html</a> [Accessed 10 May 2012]. See especially the entry entitled "Rare Georgian Copper Kettle"

**Categories:**

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

**Field of Search:**

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>X</sup>:

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Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

A61K; B65D; C02F
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The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

WPI, EPODOC, INTERNET
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**International Classification:**

Subclass	Subgroup	Valid From
C02F	0001/00	01/01/2006
A61K	0041/00	01/01/2006