

METHOD OF USING MAGNETIC FIELDS TO CONDUCT A SCREENING DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

The present invention relates to magnetic energy, and, more particularly, to the application of such energy to human and animal biological systems as an aid in diagnosing malfunctioning parts of the systems.

The common belief over the years relating to magnets has been that the two magnetic poles, north and south, are homogeneous and that they emanate the same potential type of energy. This belief has now been found to be a misconception—the two poles of a magnet are in fact totally different in effect—and the application of the respective poles to living systems has been found to produce quite different results.

The north pole (which is defined as the south-seeking pole) is now believed to provide a negative form of energy while the south pole (which is defined as the north-seeking pole) is believed to provide a positive form of energy. To support this discovery, it has been found that upon examination of the electron paths associated with the fields surrounding the respective poles (see FIG. 1) that the south pole end of a magnet provides a right hand spin of electrons, i.e., a clockwise rotation of electron movement, as contrasted with the north pole electron spin, which presents a left hand spin or counter-clock-wise rotation of its electron field. It has further been observed that the lines of magnetic energy leave the south pole to re-enter the magnet at the Bloch Wall where the 180° phase change takes place, then leave the Bloch Wall at that point to go on as the north pole energy to re-enter the magnet at its north pole.

The present invention is primarily concerned with the use of magneto magnetic energy, i.e., magnetic energy derived from a magnet as opposed to some other source, on biological living systems. To understand the biological effects of the emissions of the magnetic poles, it should be appreciated that cells, blood cells, nerve and tissue cells and fluids are all bioelectric in nature and in operation and behavior. This can readily be demonstrated in its most simplistic form by taking a sample of whole blood from any animal, spinning off the fluids and placing a few drops of the red cells on a microscope slide. Upon microscopic examination it is evident that the cells are disoriented and unaligned, i.e., they appear to be arbitrarily arranged relative to one another. If one end of a cylinder magnet is slowly brought up under the microscope slide, it can be observed that the blood cells spin around and orient themselves according to the magnetic spin imparted to the red blood sample under examination. Application of the magnetic south pole to the slide imparts a right-hand spin to the sample, the blood cells spinning and becoming polarized in a clockwise direction. On the other hand, application of the magnetic north pole to the sample in a similar manner imparts a left-hand or counter-clockwise spin and polarization to the blood cells. Due to the different orientations of the blood cells and of the iron ions therein caused by application of the respective magnetic poles, the blood cells have been found to increase certain biological effects when exposed to the northpole and to increase other biological effects when exposed to the magnetic south pole. This same type of reaction has been noted in connection with the other type cells of the body, it having been observed and established that the application of north pole energies to an existing unhealthy or abnormal condition tends to cause an overall

healing effect, akin to the body's own defense mechanism, while the application of south pole energies to such a condition tends to worsen the condition. A more detailed explanation of the biological effects of magnetic pole energies can be found in Davis et al., *Magnetism And Its Effects On The Living System*, Exposition Press, Inc. (1974) and Davis et al., *The Magnetic Effect*, Exposition Press, Inc. (1975). The effects of magnetic poles on non-biological matter is the subject of U.S. Pat. No. 3,947,533.

It is therefore the primary object of the present invention to utilize the bioelectrical interaction between human and animal biological systems and magnetic pole fields as the indicator in a screening diagnostic examination to identify diseased, abnormal, damaged and/or malfunctioning parts of the systems.

It is another object of the invention to provide a method of identifying parts of the human and animal systems which are properly functioning by scanning the systems with the north and/or south magnetic poles and observing the physical manifestation of the bioelectrical interaction between the scanned system and the pole energies.

It is still another object of the invention to provide a method for identifying malfunctioning parts of the human body by observing the tensioning (shortening) and relaxation (lengthening) of the legs in response to the application of the north and/or south magnetic poles to the body.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide magnetic apparatus having substantial pole separation, which apparatus are useful in the practice of the screening diagnostic examination of the present invention.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of the electron paths around the north and south poles of a bar magnet.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a permanent magnet and a housing therefor useful in the practice of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a conventional electromagnet for use in the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a plan view of another electromagnet for use in the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a plan view of an electromagnet having shielded windings for use in the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a plan view of another electromagnet having shielded windings for use in the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a small, flat electromagnet suitable for attachment to the body adjacent specified organs for use in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of a small, flat electromagnet suitable for attachment to the body adjacent specified organs for use in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram outlining preferred forms of the method of the present invention.

In accordance with the aforesaid objects the present invention provides a diagnostic screening method for identifying damaged, diseased, abnormal and/or malfunctioning parts of the human and animal body. For ease of description the term "malfunctioning" will be used herein as generic to the various types of ailments, afflictions and conditions which may effect a part of the body by way of damage, disease, abnormality, and the like. It is not the purpose of the instant screening method to supplant in-depth conventional medical tech-