

USPTO PATENT FULL-TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE[Home](#)[Quick](#)[Advanced](#)[Pat Num](#)[Help](#)[Bottom](#)[View Cart](#)[Add to Cart](#)[Images](#)

(1 of 1)

**United States Patent
Lo****11,020,479
June 1, 2021**

Method for production of solid water particles for homeopathy

Abstract

A method for production of solid water particles for homeopathy uses principles of quantum physics to form a concentrated solid water particle solution. A homeopathic ingredient solution is diluted in purified water in an inert gas environment. The dilution occurs as infinitesimal doses, in which the solution is repetitively diluted in water past the point where few molecules from the solution remain. An electrical field is applied to align the water molecules for formation of a large clump of solid water particles. Alternating phases of ultrasonic vibrations break down the large clump into small clusters of solid water particles. The vibration is followed by periods of rest, whereby the small clusters grow into successively larger clumps by absorbing water molecules. The vibrations and resting are repeated in cycles until a desired concentration of solid water particles form in the solid water particle solution.

Inventors: Lo; Shui Yin (Pasadena, CA)**Applicant:** **Name** **City** **State** **Country** **Type****American Quantum Health Inc** Arcadia CA US**Assignee:** *American Quantum Health Inc* (Arcadia, CA)**Family ID:** 54555277**Appl. No.:** 14/714,778**Filed:** May 18, 2015**Prior Publication Data****Document Identifier**

US 20150335740 A1

Publication Date

Nov 26, 2015

Related U.S. Patent Documents**Application Number**

62000555

Filing Date

May 20, 2014

Patent Number**Issue Date****Current U.S. Class:****1/1****Current CPC Class:**A61K 41/0004 (20130101); A61K 45/06 (20130101); A61K
9/08 (20130101)

Current International Class: A61K 41/00 (20200101); A61K 45/06 (20060101); A61K 9/08 (20060101)

References Cited [Referenced By]

U.S. Patent Documents

[5629286](#)

May 1997

Brewitt

[2010/0273896](#)

October 2010

Lo

Primary Examiner: Cabral; Robert S

Attorney, Agent or Firm: Yang; Elizabeth

Parent Case Text

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Non-Provisional Patent Application claims priority from the Provisional Patent Application No. 62/000,555.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method for production of solid water particles for homeopathy, which is used in curing anti-immune diseases, the method comprising: performing serial dilution of a homeopathic ingredient solution in purified water; applying an electrical field to the homeopathic ingredient solution and the purified water; forming a solid water particle solution having a clump of solid water particles; applying ultrasonic vibration to the solid water particle solution directly on a container or through a water bath in directions including linear, left and right, forward and backward, up and down, or circular rotation; breaking the clump of the solid water particles into a cluster of the solid water particles by the ultrasonic vibration; resting the cluster of the solid water particles for absorbing water molecules to increase the amount of the solid water particles; repeating the ultrasonic vibration step and the resting step to concentrate the solid water particle solution having the solid water particles with a concentration of one thousandth of one mole; placing the solid water particles in a vacuum until water evaporates from the solid water particle solution; placing the solid water particles under a heater until water evaporates from the solid water particle solution.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the purified water has a resistivity of 18.2 Mohm/cm, and pH value of 7.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of performing serial dilution is performed in an inert gas, the inert gas is Argon or Nitrogen.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic vibration is formed by an ultrasound sonicator.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of serial dilution and the step of ultrasonic vibration are operable independently or in alternative series.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of serial dilution and the step of ultrasonic vibration are operable under the electrical field.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of serial dilution and the step of ultrasonic vibration are operable under an electromagnetic field.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the step of serial dilution and the step electromagnetic field.

which is thought to be necessary to activate the properties of the drug.

Generally, homeopathic medicines are well known, and in general. The homeopathic medicines were initially developed through the Hahnemanian process. The Hahnemanian process involves an active homeopathic ingredient that is dispersed in a carrier solution, generally, a solution of water, alcohol, or an alkaloid mixture. Where the carrier solution is a water, the water is normally purified prior to mixing. The active homeopathic ingredient of the medicine is mixed with the carrier solution in the appropriate proportion to achieve the desired concentration of the active homeopathic ingredient in the carrier solution.

Often, the homeopathic solution is not very effective. This can be because of a number of things:

- 1) The water is not clean enough. Since it relies on very small seed to start the dilution. The water must be the cleanest technologically.
- 2) The air under it is produced is not clean enough. There are dirt in the air. As the solution is produced, minute amount of dirt in the air will make the signal from the original seed smaller and smaller.
- 3) The air contains carbon dioxide. When purified water is produced with PH value equal to 7, as soon as it touches air, carbon dioxide dissolves in the water to become carbonic acid. The PH value reduces rapidly to 6, and gradually to 5.3.

It is known that water clusters, method of their manufacture as well as methods of their manufacture and use are known in the art. They are disclosed for example in Proceedings of First International Conference of the Physical, Chemical and Biological Properties of Stable Water Clusters, edited by B. Bonavita, S. Y. Lo, World Scientific 1997, and in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,800,576; 5,997,590; U.S. patent application publication 2006/0110418, international patent application publication WO 2009/04912, U.S. patent application publication 2005/0270896, U.S. Pat. No. 6,487,994, U.S. patent application publication 2004/0025416.

Other proposals have involved homeopathic formulations and methods for producing. The problem with these devices is that they do not provide effective medical therapy due to the impure production.

Thus, an unaddressed need exists in the industry to address the aforementioned deficiencies and inadequacies. Even though the above cited methods for homeopathic medication meets some of the needs of the market, method for production of solid water particles through homeopathy uses principles of quantum physics to from a concentrated solid water particle solution is still desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a method for production of solid water particles for homeopathy.

The method for production of solid water particles through homeopathy uses principles of quantum physics to from a concentrated solid water particle solution. A homeopathic ingredient solution is diluted in purified water in an inert gas environment. The dilution occurs as infinitesimal doses, in which the solution is repetitively diluted in water past the point where few molecules from the solution remain. An electrical field and/or an electromagnetic field is applied to align the water molecules for formation of a large clump of solid water particles.

In some embodiments, alternating phases of ultrasonic vibrations disrupt, or break down, the large clump into small clusters of solid water particles. The vibration is followed by a predetermined duration of rest, whereby the small clusters grow into successively larger clumps by absorbing water molecules. In this manner, the clumps progressively increase in size, along with the concentration of solid water particles. The vibrations and resting are repeated in cycles until a desired concentration of solid water particle solution forms. Since solid state particles i.e., PH.sub.2O are formed, disrupted, and then allowed to grow again, the mechanisms of quantum physics are in effect with the present method.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that the method improves upon homeopathic remedy solutions, and is similar to the original production of homeopathic remedies, except that purified air and water are used, and no shaking during the dilution process is involved. Also, an electrical field aligns the water molecules for

more efficient formation of solid water particles.

The method may include an initial Step of performing serial dilution of a homeopathic ingredient solution in purified water. The dilution is performed in air that is free of carbon dioxide, such as an inertia gas, such as argon or pure nitrogen gas. A Step comprises applying an electrical field to the homeopathic ingredient solution and the purified water. The electrical field aligns the water molecules, such that a large clump of solid water particles forms. The electrical field may include, without limitation, a direct current electrical field. In some embodiments, an electromagnetic field is also applied with the electrical field.

A Step comprises forming a solid water particle solution, the solid water particle solution comprising a large clump of solid water particles. A Step may include applying, in a water bath, an ultrasonic vibration to the solid water particle solution. Generally, cavitation in the solid water particle solution generates vigorous vibrations.

The method may then utilize a Step of disrupting the large clump of the solid water particles, wherein the disruption breaks the large clump into a small cluster of the solid water particles. During this Step, the small cluster generally absorbs surrounding water molecules, creating further growth of the small cluster. A Step comprises resting the small cluster for a predetermined duration, wherein the inactive period enables the small cluster to grow larger than the prior large clump of the solid water particle.

A Step further includes repeating the ultrasonic vibration Step and the resting Step until a predetermined concentration of solid water particles forms in the solid water particle solution. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a continuous cycle of sonic vibrations and rest allow for the maximum growth rate of clusters of solid water particles resulting in a solution with a higher concentration of solid water particles than can be achieved by just serial dilution alone. A final Step comprises administering the solid water particle solution for therapeutic relief. Myriad diseases and ailments may be addressed through this homeopathic medication.

One objective of the present invention is to provide a more effective homeopathic ingredient solution through homeopathy.

Another objective is to enhance homeopathy by improving the quality and quantity of solid water particles that are used for a homeopathic ingredient solution.

Another objective is to dilute a homeopathic ingredient solution in purified water, and in an environment of inert air that contains no carbon dioxide.

Another objective is to provide purified water within a range of 16-20 million ohms per centimeter quality.

Another objective is to form solid water particle solution more efficiently by exposing the water molecules to an electrical field and an electromagnetic field.

Yet another objective is to provide a method for producing clusters of solid water particles.

Yet another objective is to use the cluster of solid water particles with other methods for producing additional homeopathic ingredient solutions.

Yet another objective is to produce a therapeutic solid water particle solution with minimal expenses and with standard laboratory equipment.

Yet another objective is to produce a colloidal suspension of a second material, so that surrounding water molecules and stable water clusters will attach to thusly produced charge spots and new stable water clusters will grow while existing stable water clusters created by a first material will grow larger.

Yet another objective is to produce a solution of solid stable water molecules can be used as a fuel catalyst in the additional material which is a combustible fuel selected from the group consisting of gasoline, diesel, natural gas, jet fuel, heavy oil, and coal.

Yet another objective is to produce a solution of solid stable water clusters can be used with an additional

Yet another objective is to produce a solution of solid stable water clusters can be introduced into the additional material which is a material used in a skin care product so as to produce the skin care product with the solid stable water clusters.

Other systems, devices, methods, features, and advantages will be or become apparent to one with skill in the art upon examination of the following drawings and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional systems, methods, features, and advantages be included within this description, be within the scope of the present disclosure, and be protected by the accompanying claims and drawings.

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary dilution system that performs serial dilutions of a homeopathic ingredient solution in purified water and an inert gas environment, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention:

FIGS. 4A, 4B, and 4C illustrate a diagram of an exemplary disruption of a large clump, where FIG. 4A illustrates a large clump with ten dipoles, FIG. 4B illustrates two smaller clusters with five dipoles each shown in the middle, and FIG. 4C illustrates each small cluster picking up one new dipole to become two bigger clusters, each with six dipoles, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate a diagram of an exemplary disruption of clusters, where FIG. 5A illustrates ten dipole cluster breaking up into two different smaller clusters, each of which has five dipoles, and FIG. 5B illustrates the two smaller clusters picking up six dipoles, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate a diagram of an exemplary disruption of clusters, where FIG. 6A illustrates a large ten dipole cluster breaking up another two different smaller clusters, and FIG. 6B illustrates two smaller clusters picking up ten new dipoles to form two big clusters of ten dipole each, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the various views of the drawings.

The following detailed description is merely exemplary in nature and is not intended to limit the described embodiments or the application and uses of the described embodiments. As used herein, the word "exemplary" or "illustrative" means "serving as an example, instance, or illustration." Any implementation described herein as "exemplary" or "illustrative" is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other implementations. All of the implementations described below are exemplary implementations provided to enable persons skilled in the art to make or use the embodiments of the disclosure and are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure, which is defined by the claims. For purposes of description herein, the terms "first," "second," "left," "rear," "right," "front," "vertical," "horizontal," and derivatives thereof shall relate to the invention as oriented in FIG. 1. Furthermore, there is

Those skilled in the art will recognize that an inert gas 216 is vital for maintaining the water at a desired pH and purity. For example, air contains carbon dioxide, while purified water 220 has a pH of 7. However, as soon as the carbon dioxide found in air dissolves in the purified water 220, the purified water 220 becomes carbonic acid, and the pH value reduces rapidly to 6, and gradually to 5.3. This lower pH inhibits formation of the desired homeopathic ingredient solution 218. Therefore, inert air must be used for dilution.

In one exemplary dilution, a liter of solid particle water solution 300 with a concentration of one thousandth of one mole (10^{-3} M) is prepared. As referenced in FIG. 2, a dilution assembly 200 is used to prepare the solid particle water solution 300. Initially, a homeopathic ingredient solution 218 is diluted with purified water 220 to achieve the solid particle water solution 300 with the desired concentration.

A second dilution occurs as approximately 10 ml of the diluted homeopathic ingredient solution 218 is sucked from the first bottle 202 to a second bottle 204 through a third tube 212. Approximately 1 liter of purified water 220 is then sucked into the second bottle 204 for dilution of 100 times. The same dilution procedure may be repeated until a desired concentration is achieved.

As discussed above, the entire dilution occurs in an environment free of carbon dioxide. For example, argon gas of purity 0.99999 is used. After dilution of six times, or one trillion times weaker, the concentration may reach 10.sup.-15 of the original concentration of the homeopathic ingredient solution 218. At this stage of the dilution process, the homeopathic ingredient solution 218 is considered pure. Consequently, after six successive dilutions, or once the concentration is 10.sup.-15, the original homeopathic ingredient solution 218 can no longer be detected by any current methods, and the homeopathic ingredient solution 218 is considered very pure. At this stage, the homeopathic ingredient solution 218 is in the process of forming into a solid water particle solution 300.

The electrical field aligns the water molecules, such that a large clump 404 of solid water particles forms.

particle. Those skilled in the art will recognize that bulk water always wants to go to the lowest energy state, as thermodynamics law dictates. The above example shows that going to lowest state means more growth of the solid water particles. So after vibrating there must be a rest time for the growth of solid water particles. If the vibration is non-stop, solid water particles will grow, but the growth will stop at some equilibrium point. Intervals of vibration and rest, as is done in homeopathic preparation, will grow more solid water particles. It is not necessary as in homeopathy to dilute during the rest period.

In one alternative embodiment, the solid water particle solution 300 is placed in a vacuum for evaporation, and a heater or an infrared lamp heats the solid water particle solution 300, such that a higher concentration of solid water particles occurs. The generated heat actuates growth of the clusters 406a-b

A Step 114 further includes repeating the ultrasonic vibration Step 108 and the resting Step 112 until a predetermined concentration of solid water particles forms in the solid water particle solution 300 FIG. 4A). Those skilled in the art will recognize that a continuous cycle of sonic vibrations and rest allow for the maximum growth rate of clusters 406a-b into larger clumps 404 of solid water particles. This results in a solid water particle solution 300 with a higher concentration of solid water particles than can be achieved by just serial dilution alone.

However, as explained above, if the vibration is non-stop, solid water particles will grow, but the growth will stop at some equilibrium point. Intervals of vibration and rest, as is done in homeopathic preparation, will grow more solid water particles. It is not necessary as in homeopathy to dilute during the rest period. Furthermore, the above simple case can also indicate that the more vigorous the vibration, the greater amount of solid water particles is created. Nonetheless, all steps and procedures in the method 100 should be done with purified water 220 and in an environment of inert gas 216 without non-carbon dioxide so as to minimize the amount of charged particles in the environment to influence the growth rate of clusters 406a-b into progressively larger, and larger clumps 404 of solid water particles.

A final Step 116 comprises administering the solid water particle solution 300 for therapeutic relief. Because the solid water particle solution 300 is produced through homeopathic means, medical relief is the ideal goal. Myriad diseases and ailments may be addressed through this homeopathic medication. For example, the solid water particle solution 300 is configured to cure, without limitation, an antibacterial, an antiviral, an antifungal, a cure for anti-immune diseases, an alternative method for acupuncture, pain relief, and general relief from various chronic disease syndromes. Furthermore, the solid water particle solution 300 is configured to be administered, without limitation, orally, breathing in via nebulizer, breathing in via vaporizer, intravenously, applied topically on skin as cream, and sprayed on the skin, drops into eyes, ears, noses, anus, or mouth.

Since many modifications, variations, and changes in detail can be made to the described preferred embodiments of the invention, it is intended that all matters in the foregoing description and shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense. Thus, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalence.

* * * * *

