

Colloidal Generator User Manual

Making Colloidal Water

We recommend that commercially available distilled water be used for a pure quality, as well as Reverse Osmosis water which has no Chlorine or Ozone. It is usually available from water stores as R.O. water and Walmart stores.

Safety of Colloidal Silver:

It has been established by EPA (CASRN 7440-22-4) that it is safe to ingest a daily quantity of 350 mcg (micrograms) this is the amount that is contained in one ounce (30 ml) or in six teaspoonful of 10 ppm colloidal silver. 10 ppm is generally produced by 10 hours of charging pure water. 25 ppm is generally produced by 25 hours of charging pure water. 3 teaspoonful of 25 ppm contains 375 mcg. It is recommended here not to exceed these doses for oral ingestion. Legally available colloidal mineral waters for oral consumption are available in most pharmacies and are not sold by us. More concentrated CS water should be restricted for disinfecting and cleaning surfaces, however I have used CS orally at 50 ppm for the last 15 years. PPM can be determined by using a conductivity meter which we sell. Be aware that selling unregistered natural products could be in violation of local laws.

Filtration: Electrolysis always produces oxide particles due to the production of Oxygen and Hydrogen from the breakdown of water and from Oxygen dissolved in the water. Cloudy water is normal at first. These particles should be filtered out, preferably by allowing sedimentation of the produced water over at least 24 hours and pouring off the upper layer of colloidal water.

Discoloration Of The Water: Because of the range of particles produced, the water at first appears cloudy, brown or dirty. Some degree of filtration is necessary. Generally it is better to allow the produced water to stand for 24 to 48 hours to allow particles to sediment leaving a clear liquid. Alternatively a 1 to 10 micron filter can be used.

Conductivity: Measure the conductivity of the water before and after the charging process to determine an approximate measure of parts per million (mg/Litre). We sell a suitable sensitive conductivity meter (not a TDS meter which is calibrated for Sodium Chloride). Price is \$140.

Power: Turn the power level to 2 on the Nanoparticle scale level at first for distilled water, because distilled water is approximately .5 to 1 ppm, once the ppm reaches 3ppm turn the nanoparticle knob down to 1 or 2 for highest quality and slowest charging rate.

Commercial Colloidal Generator: This has 2, 4 or 6 pairs of electrodes, each 12" long in order to increase electrode area. Charging is done in a 2, 3 or 4 inch diameter tube through which water flows, driven by a pump and stored in a large holding tank of 20 litres or more.

Discoloration Inside Reaction Chamber and Tubing: The silver and other metal atoms act like an electroplating process which deposits metal atoms on all surfaces.

Cleaning Electrodes: Use fine or course steel wool to remove any oxide from the Electrodes, we recommend to clean the electrodes every day or every two days to speed up production since clean electrodes conducts better in distilled water. Do not use soap or tap water to clean the electrodes or the container.

Alternating Polarity Self-Cleaning: This alternates the electrical connection to the anode and cathode every few minutes thus preventing even more particles from forming. It also ensures equal wear on the electrodes.

Definition: Nano water is distilled water which is electrically charged using precious metal electrodes where the electrical micro-current is controlled by a proprietary automatic circuit and passes through Sacred Geometry and Radionic circuitry. The water then contains trace amounts of single atoms (monoatomic) and multi-atom nanoclusters (1 to 8 nm), as well as Homeopathic and Radionic energies.

The simplest way to make really fresh electrically active colloidal silver and colloidal gold water at home is by the "low voltage electrolysis" method. The traditional method has been to connect three batteries to a pair of silver electrodes placed in a glass of water for 10 minutes. This older, traditional process overdrives the electrodes and will cause ions, and silver particles larger than 20 nanometres and up to 1 micron (1000 nm) to be sintered off the electrodes and enter the water. These crude large particles may kill many bacteria but are ineffective against small viruses and the smaller highly destructive Prions (cause brain damage). Whatever Ions present will be immediately neutralized by stomach Hydrochloric Acid or incorporated into proteins and be ineffective or cause Argyria (blue skin discoloration), thus giving CS a bad reputation.

Choice of water:

When you do this yourself, it is very important to control the purity of the water, because the purity of the water is one of the factors that ensures that the metal lusters will be mono-atomic atoms, not ions. As with all Homeopathic remedies, use preferably good quality non-ozonized and not-oxygenated distilled or Reverse Osmosis water with no more than 15 ppm of dissolved solids should be used and is available in most pharmacy stores as "distilled water". Ideally you should not use purified, spring, or filtered water because it still has too many dissolved minerals and ions in it. Distilled or R.O. water is ideal to start the reaction slowly and let it proceed properly for up to 12-24 hours. Make sure it is not chlorinated or ozonized since Chlorine and Oxygen have an oxidizing effect on metal atoms.

However in emergencies any water can be used and we have used ozonated water with good results, although sometimes resulting in a harmless yellow tinge. Multiple distilled water may be too pure to conduct much current at first. In an emergency or in third world countries, any source of water is safe and suitable for immediate use, even contaminated drinking water or tap water in spite of its dissolved Chlorine content. For highest quality NANO WATER use distilled water to obtain the smallest mono-atom particles for long-term storage and effectiveness. Some manufacturers of CS Water add vitamins or trace minerals such as Iodine, Manganese, Zinc, Potassium, Cobalt, Sodium, Selenium,

Chromium, Silica, and Boron or use mineral or Willard water. These might seem to have the advantage of containing other essential minerals but have the disadvantage of

providing more vigorous conductivity for the electric current and the release of ineffectively large particles and no mono-atoms. Also, they introduce metal salts which contaminate your product. In the final product, there should be no salts present, only highly charged atoms, each atom having an electrical charge (Zeta Potential) and acts only as a catalyst. The fewer the number of atoms (each 0.12 nm) in each cluster, the smaller the particle is and the more effective it is in protecting immunity by penetrating deep into mitochondria, bacteria, smallest viruses and prions. The slow charging process (12 to 24 hours) plus Alternating Polarity and High Frequency Pulses used here allows only the smallest mono-atomic particles to become detached one-by-one from the surface of the metal electrode. We recommend 24 hours charging for a strong high quality product of about 20 ppm for cleaning purposes. Ideally storage container should be of dark glass or some drinking water quality dark plastic.

Once you have purchased our professional generator, the directions are as follows:

Go to your local pharmacy or Walmart and buy a 1, 2 or 4 litre container of standard distilled water. Unfortunately most water sold is already OZONIZED which oxidises the silver causing a yellow colour. We have tested distilled or R.O. water as being most suitable. Other mineral waters and tap water are too conductive. Fill a sufficiently deep 1 to 4 litre glass cup, fish bowl, or flower vase sufficiently full of distilled water. The 4 litre (1 gallon) glass cracker/biscuit with a 4" diameter mouth and 7" deep made by the

1. Anchor Hocking Company item #85725 has a nice flat top, bottom and sides. See picture on our website. If you cannot find these locally, eg WALMART or order from www.cooking.com or we can get them for you. However glass is expensive for us to pack and ship.

2. Do not add minerals or salts. This causes excessive conductivity and damaging electrical current levels at the electrode surface and introduces unwanted salts and ions. Your product should have a minimum of IONS, and mainly ATOMS and clusters of unionized atoms.

3. Clean electrodes, if blackened, with steel wool/sand paper (unsoaped), no tap water before each use.

Do not use detergents or soaps on the electrode surface, copper and zinc and magnesium

electrodes will need p220 sand paper or higher to clean them.

4. Insert the electrodes into the red and black/green outlets. The red outlet (Anode) is the active electrode for Silver, Gold, Zinc, Copper, Magnesium, Titanium, Platinum, Iron, and the black or green outlet is for the ground cathode electrode which is usually silver. The cathode is negatively driven and does not contribute atoms.

The current is limited and programmed to the correct milli-ampere and frequency level for the particular metal regardless of what water

is used .In alternate polarity, each electrode becomes Anode then Cathode alternately. This keeps the electrodes partly clean of oxides.

5. Insert the stirrer, immerse the electrodes into the water. Plug in the power supply, put power switch to ON and the generator will come on automatically. **Do not short the red to the black electrode.**

6.Allow the process to continue for the chosen length of time according to the concentration you want, usually 8 hours for 1 litre for 10 parts per million of Silver. Slow trickle-charging ensures the best mono-atomic nano-water. For strengths up to 20 ppm, you can safely leave it charging for 12 to 24 hours.

7. Make sure that no water enters inside the generator as this will cause destructive corrosion of wires. If the jar opening is bigger than 4" We recommend using a 25 cm (10") circular plastic plate or sheet with 3 1" holes cut out for the generator to sit on, resting on the jar.

8. Lower the speed of the stirrer to a minimum just sufficient to induce a vortex but avoid bubbling & mixing with air.

9. After 12 -24 hours remove electrodes, wipe and clean with steel wool or sand paper, so it would be free of Oxide. Be advised that the water will appear murky sometimes depends on the water used due the presence of Silver oxides.

SUBSTANTIAL SILVER OXIDE BROWN MUD FORMATION IS NORMAL. Allow the container to sit undisturbed for 24 hours, if needed if needed filter out insoluble floating and sinking oxide particles through an unbleached coffee filter and funnel or our more elaborate 1 to 10 micron filters, clean and store electrodes in air-tight plastic bag to prevent blackening with oxygen.

10. For other metals, charge for 12 or more hours using the Zinc, Copper, Magnesium, tin and other electrode plugged into the red positive (Anode) outlet and one in the black outlet(cathode).Ideally both metals should be of the same material, with Alternating Polarity switched ON. If you are using only one precious metal example Gold, Platinum electrodes for cost reasons, switch Alternating Polarity OFF.

11.Swallow some of the nano-water to verify the bitter taste at the back of your throat.

12. Store water in dark container, since light neutralises the charge. Keep nano-water cool without refrigeration which would inactivate Brownian Movement. Do not shake bottle which mixes in Oxygen causing tarnishing of the silver atoms and a harmless yellow hue. If you have ordered the current monitoring option, you can monitor the actual current going through the electrodes. You would use a digital multimeter on the 200 millivolt scale with the two meter cables plugged into the outlets on top of the box. 1 millivolt equals 1 milliamp passing through the electrodes into the water.

GOLD: For Colloidal gold and platinum, as with any colloidal water, we start with pure non-ozonized distilled or R.O. water. CG needs a higher electrical current and voltage than Silver, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Magnesium. This is why we provide a 12 or 24 volts dc stepped up to 100 vdc, and constant Current Control. At the same time. You must first make the water more electrically conductive in order to get higher electrical current between the electrodes, set nanoparticle knob to 3 at first. When one gold electrode is used this is best done by using a silver electrode as the cathode (negative, black connector), use the gold as the anode (positive, red connector). **Ideally for the highest quality you should use two gold electrodes.** The ppm of gold in a 1 litre container over 48 hours is about 5 ppm and the colour is clear or pink. We do not see red coloration since that would indicate large particles of around 600 nm.

Making Gold with DC electrical current (rather than with dangerous high several thousand voltage sparks) requires that the water be already electrically conductive so that large current up to 0.1 amps (100milliamperes) can flow between the electrodes. This is called "seeding". Some people use Baking Soda to enhance conductivity and others like ourselves recommend silver atoms and ions since they combine well with Gold atoms in an elixir called by the ancient alchemists "Electrum", gold electrode must be cleaned often. You should therefore use the more concentrated CS. Using less water such as 1 litre, would give a higher ppm of Gold since there is less dilution.

It is unlikely that you could get more than 10 ppm of Gold using the low voltage DC method over 48 hours and this is sufficient to obtain the benefits of CG. Just like CS which is sold commercially in many pharmacies at 7 - 10 ppm.

PULSER: High frequency pulse modulation is now standard in all of our generators for making a higher quality smaller particle colloid of 1 to 8 nanometres. We now use 528 Hz, the Love Frequency of Dr Len Horowitz, frequency modulated by 7.83 hz of Schumann Resonance.

The pulser is not to make stronger ppm but higher quality approaching atomic dimensions and to act as a carrier waveform for spiritual and Quantum effects and to combat Prions. For serious conditions, such as neurological disorders, the Pulser is a definite advantage. The Pulse mode enables smaller particles to be produced and is refinement on the basic process. Those atoms which do come off the anode electrode are of a higher quality and smaller and likely more effective against small vicious viruses like Mad Cow virus called a Prion.

PPM measurement: Even among experts there is confusion about ppm and how much is Ionic and how much particulate (colloidal) and how our conductivity meters and even analytical laboratories reflect these measurements. Regarding the water test meter, it measures only electrical resistance of the water which is only an indirect measure of ions and atoms in the water and is the best method conveniently available. TDS (Total Dissolver Solids) is a measurement of Sodium Chloride not nanoparticles which can be positively or negatively charged, thus confusing the measurement. **Hanna meter** will give a better reading in micro Siemens.

With distilled water the measurement usually commences at zero or 1 and it rises to about 25 microSiemens after 24 hours with Silver. An accurate measure of parts per million can only be done by sending a sample of the water to a special analytical

laboratory, which we have done several times and correlated the ppm result with conductivity.

Testing your generator: Do the lights of the generator come on when power switch is turned on, **do not touch electrodes when power is on**, after several hours, there should be a slight oxide deposit on the electrodes or on bottom of container. Using the alternating polarity mode, there is usually little deposit, because of the self-cleaning action. One way of testing the generator for proper electrical output is to buy a cheap multi-voltmeter from Radio Shack and use it to verify and measure that the voltage between the two electrodes is varying when the nanoparticle knob is turned down then up the voltage will change, do not touch the electrodes. Then switch meter to current reading of 200 mA and test each switch setting. Is there a slight metallic taste? This is the best indication of success.

Protecting your CS from light and other influences: Silver is light-sensitive. Most people and some experts don't bother to protect their CS water from light for the 2 days of charging. Our product is of such stability and high quality (using non-ozonated water) that we have found no measurable changes or deterioration after one year. Differences in concentration and colour are thought to be due to different quality of water, temperature and likely quantum effects, since we are making quantum-sized particles less than 20 nanometres.

CAUTION: Some metals, especially Magnesium, Zinc, Tin and Titanium anodize rapidly and may disintegrate with prolonged exposure to electrical current. Please monitor and observe these electrodes every hour and limit electrolysis to a level that is safe for the electrode.

528 Hz: The current passing into the electrodes is made to alternate at a central frequency of 528 Hz, recommended by Dr Len Horowitz, which is then frequency modulated (scanned) up and down at a rate of 7.83 Hz to include the adjacent frequencies 417 Hz and 639 Hz. 528 Hz is considered to be the Love frequency

Sacred Geometry: All of our circuit boards have Sacred invocations and the Chartres Labyrinth etched into the copper such that the 528 Hz alternating current passes through the labyrinthine pattern before entering the water. We can also add a clear quartz crystal illuminated by ultra-violet light in order to raise the vibrational frequency to the Causal Plane. As a consequence, the result is miraculous sacred healing water.

Quantum Effects: Since the nanoparticles are within the range of quantum behaviour we can expect them to exhibit interactions with Consciousness, non-locality, time reversals and tunneling at superluminal velocities.