

Plan 5

MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR

While you have probably heard of "colloidal silver," did you know it is a centuries old remedy? Silver was standard treatment for a long list of ailments dating back to Egypt. Ancient Romans recognized silver vessels as having the ability to prevent diseases arising from food or drink stored in them. Before the invention of the icebox in America, it was common practice to place a silver dollar in the bottom of the milk container to keep it fresh. The table below is a partial listing of illness or conditions which have been successfully treated with silver.

Medicinal Applications of Colloidal Silver*

Acne	AIDS	Allergies
Appendicitis	Athlete's Foot	Bladder infection
Blood parasites	Blood poisoning	Boils
Bubonic Plague	Burns	Cancer
Candida, yeast infection	Chilblains	Cholera
Colitis	Conjunctivitis	Cystitis
Dandruff	Dermatitis	Diabetes
Dysentery	Eczema	Encephalitis
Fibrositis	Gastritis	Gonorrhea
Hay Fever	Herpes	Impetigo
Indigestion	Keratitis	Leprosy
Leukemia	Lupus	Lyme Disease
Lymphangitis	Malaria	Meningitis
Neurasthenia	Parasitic infections	Pleurisy
Pneumonia	Prostate	Pruritus Ani
Psoriasis	Purulent Ophthalmia	Rhinitis
Ringworm	Scarlet Fever	Seborrhea
Septic conditions of the eyes, ears, mouth and throat	Septicemia	Shingles
Skin cancer	Staph infections	Stomach flu
Strep infections	Syphilis	Thrush, yeast

		infection
Thyroid	Tonsillitis	Toxemia
Tuberculosis	Ulcerated stomach	Virus, all forms
Warts	Whooping Cough	Yeast infection, feminine

*This list was taken from "Colloidal Silver and You ", pages 10-19, published by the Silver Education Coalition, Salt Lake City, Utah.

People used to ingest small particles of silver with every meal when they dined from silver plates and drank from silver goblets. However, when modern medicine began implementing antibiotics, silver was gradually replaced.

Additional incentives to promote sulfa drugs were purely economic. Prior to 1938, the cost of silver was \$100.00 an ounce. In today's market that would translate to \$1,000.00 per ounce. Second, drug companies could not patent silver, but they could patent sulfa drugs. These two factors greatly influenced the decision to promote prescribed antibiotics.

While antibiotics certainly have their niche in healing, but both improper and over usage have "improved" the strains of bacteria making them more drug-resistant. The pendulum is now shifting again, not to replace antibiotics, but to again embrace silver's healing qualities.

In order to accomplish this, one doesn't need to sell the family car and purchase solid silver dinnerware. Today you can acquire colloidal silver via three different means:

- purchase the product bottled and ready to use
- purchase a colloidal silver generator and make your own colloids
- purchase the raw materials and make both your own generator and colloidal silver

BUYING COLLOIDAL SILVER

For those who would rather purchase it "ready-made", check your area health food stores or order it through the Internet. There is wide variance in cost ranging from \$4.25 to \$10. per ounce so it pays to shop around. Among the many products names colloidal silver is marketed under are Silverkaire, Silver Ice, UltraClear, WaterOZ and True Liquid Silver. There are many more of these products from scores of Multi-Level Marketing companies simply labeled Colloidal Silver under their private label.

MAKING YOUR OWN GENERATOR

For those with a little bit of skill and about 30 minutes free time,

These are the materials you'll need to make the generator

- 3 - 9V batteries (type MN1604 regular alkaline transistor radio batteries)
- 3 battery snap-on lead connectors
- 2 insulated alligator clips
- 1 "grain-of-wheat" 24V 40mA sub-miniature incandescent bulb
- 1 foot (30.5cm) of 3/32" heat-shrink insulation tubing
- 10" (25.4cm) pure silver wire, 14 gauge is best (use .999 pure silver, not sterling silver which is only .925 pure) *
- 1 foot (30.5cm) 2-conductor stranded insulated wire for clip-leads

The total cost is around US\$20.

Assembly

To assemble your generator, solder the three snap-on clips in series, the red to black. The three batteries will produce 27 volts. Next, connect the incandescent lamp in series with either the positive or negative output lead. Solder the red insulated alligator clip to the positive (anode) and the black insulated clip to the negative (cathode) 2-conductor lead wire. Heat shrink insulation over the soldered areas with a blow dryer.

Cut the silver wire into 2 - 5" (12.7cm) lengths. Bend the top ends of the silver wires so they can clip onto the edge of a glass. Plastic may also be used but not metal. (Refer to the Silver Solutions picture for proper positioning.)

Making Colloidal Silver in five simple steps

- 1) Immerse the pure silver wires, attached to the alligator clips, in **DISTILLED (not filtered or purified) water**** mixed with Sea Salt if the colloidal silver is to be ingested. (For household use, tap water may be used.) Make sure 75 - 80% of the wires is immersed.
- 2) Never allow the submerged wires to touch. Spacing between the wires is not critical, but an allowance of 1-1/2" (3.8cm) will produce a slightly higher PPM (parts per million). If the wires are allowed to touch, the process will stop. You can not be shocked by this small voltage when submerging the wires so don't be afraid to touch them.
- 3) The process starts immediately when the alligator clips are both attached to the submerged wires and stops when either or both clips are disconnected. During the activation process, the light bulb should remain very dim or even completely dark.
- 4) A three minute activation of 8 ounces properly conductive water at 70°F (21°C) will yield a strength of approximately 3 PPM. Each additional one minute of activation will increase the strength by 1 PPM. Each 10% increase in temperature will double the PPM for a given length of time. **A strength of 3 - 5 PPM is optimal.** The conductivity of the water, the surface of the electrodes, the amount of current and the length of activation time will all vary the PPM of your colloidal silver.
- 5) Disconnect the alligator clips and wipe the electrode wires clean after each use to remove silver oxide. Using a paper towel to wipe the electrodes while still damp should provide sufficient cleaning.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES: If the light bulb glows too brightly while making colloidal silver, too much salt has been added. This solution can be used for household cleaning. The bulb should remain off or glow only very slightly if the solution is to be ingested. Old batteries will also produce a very dimly glowing light bulb. Check your batteries by touching the two alligator clips together. Each set of batteries should make at least 100,000 batches of colloidal silver before replacement becomes necessary.

STORING COLLOIDAL SILVER: Make and store the colloids in non-conductive containers of dark brown glass or opaque plastic - never metal.

CHECKING YOUR PRODUCT: A laser beam can be used to check for colloidal concentration and purity by viewing the back-scatter of the laser beam as it passes through the solution known as the Tyndall/Raleigh effect.

* **Using non-pure silver containing nickel can be toxic. Use only .999 pure silver.** Silver dollars are **not** OK to use because they contain metals other than silver. Generally they are 90% silver, 10% copper. The easiest way to obtain this

99.9% PURE silver wire is to purchase it from a jeweler or silversmith. .999 Fine Silver Wire (99.9% pure silver) generally runs \$10.95 per troy oz (ozt).

**** Use VERY LITTLE SALT.** I use **one grain of Sea Salt per 8 ounces water.** Mix with a non-metallic **only** stirrer or spoon. Too much salt will produce silver chloride, not colloidal silver, resulting in a gray, milky or dishwater color. Use only Sea Salt; table salt contains additives.

DISCLAIMER: We make no medical claims, or otherwise, for the treatment, prevention, cure, or mitigation of disease. If you have a medical condition, we recommend you see a health professional. The information found here is for educational use only and is not meant to be a prescription for any disease or illness.

We can not and do not prescribe the proper dosage which should be consumed to achieve the desired health results though these amounts have been *suggested*. Consult with a naturopath or health food store for proper dosage.

SUGGESTED DOSAGE:

- Adults--4 dropperfuls once daily, or more, as needed.
- Children--1 or 2 dropperfuls once daily.
- May be taken with distilled water or pure juice at least two hours before or after a meal.
- May be applied topically.

Consuming too much colloidal silver, over time, can result in a permanent graying of the skin - a condition known as argyria.