A Few Unique Plus Traditional Uses for Silver Colloid

When you control a source of penny-per-gallon make-it-yourself high concentration silver colloid (see attached how-to page) you can use it for hundreds of health improvement applications. A few are suggested here. You can use most tap water to make colloid for industrial and external uses and distilled or de-ionized water for internal or injectable applications.

Add to suspected drinking water when traveling or camping. Colloid sprayed burns heal rapidly without scarring. Safely sterilize anything from toothbrushes to surgical instruments. Use topically on cuts, wounds, abrasions, rashes, sunburn. razor nicks, bandages. Spray on garbage to prevent decay odors. Mist kitchen sponges, towels, cutting boards to eliminate E. Coli 0157:H7 and salmonella bacteria to prevent food poisoning, gastrointestinal inflammation, and genital tract infections.

Add when canning, preserving, bottling. Use like peroxide on zits and acne. Add to juices. Milk will delay spoiling, fermenting, deteriorating, clabbering or curdling. Spray in shoes, between toes, between legs to stop most skin itch, athletes foot, fungi, jock itch. Diminish dandruff, psoriasis, skin rashes, etc. Add to bath water, gargle, douches, colon irrigation, nasal spray and dental waterpic solutions. Cuts downtime dramatically with colds, flu, pneumonia, staph, strep, respiratory infections and rhino viruses. Skin itch, eye and ear infections, some moles and warts vanish when colloid is sprayed on body after bathing. Use with Q-tip on fingernail, toenail, and ear fungi. Neutralize tooth decay and bad breath. Colloid stops halitosis by eliminating bacteria deep in throat and on back of tongue. Unlike pharmaceutical antibiotics, silver colloid never permits strain-resistant pathogens to evolve.

Put a few drops on band-aids and bandages to shorten healing times. Health professionals might consider IV and IM injections. Tumor and polyp shrinking is reported when masses are injected directly (when colloid is added to sterile physiological saline or Ringer's Solution which contains ~9000 ppm sodium chloride). Toothaches, mouth sores, bacterial irritations are diminished. Soak dentures. Spray refrigerator, freezer and food storage bin interiors. Stop mildew and wood rot. Mix in postage stamp, envelope, and tape moistening wells, paint and paste pots to prevent bacterial growth, odors, spoiling or souring. Add to water based paints, wallpaper paste, dishwater, cleaning and mopping solutions, etc. Spray pet bedding and let dry.

Spray on top of contents of opened jam, jelly, and condiment containers and inside lids before replacing. Mix a little in pet water, birdbaths, cut flower vases. Always add to swamp cooler water. Spray air conditioner filters after cleaning. Swab air ducts and vents to prevent breeding sites for germs. Use routinely in laundry final rinse water and always before packing away seasonal clothes. Damp clothes or towels and washcloths will not sour or mildew. Eliminate unwanted microorganisms in planter soils and hydroponics systems. Spray plant foliage to stop fungi, molds, rot, and most plant diseases.

Treat pools, fountains, humidifiers, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, baths, dishwashers, recirculating cooling tower water, gymnasium foot dips, and bath and shower mats. Spray inside shoes, watch bands and gloves and under fingernails periodically. Treat shower stalls, tubs, fonts, animal watering troughs, shavers to avoid trading germs. Rinse fruit and vegetables before storing or using. Put in cooking water. Human and animal shampoos become disinfectants. Prevent carpets, drapes, wallpaper from mildewing. Wipe telephone mouthpieces, pipe stems, headphones, hearing aids, eyeglass frames, hairbrushes, combs, loofas. Excellent for diapers and diaper rash.

Do toilet seats, bowls, tile floors, sinks, urinals, doorknobs. Kill persistent odors. Rinse invalid's pillowcases, sheets, towels and bedclothes.

There are literally thousands of other essential uses for this ridiculously inexpensive, odorless, tasteless, colorless, totally benign and easily produced powerful non-toxic disinfectant and healing agent. You'll find that a spray or misting bottle of silver colloid solution may be the most useful health enhancement tool in your environment.

Currently Preferred Silver Colloid Making Apparatus, Means, and Methods

To easily and rapidly make unlimited quantities of good quality silver colloid concentrate for ~1/10¢ per *gallon* (plus water costs) you'll need three 9V type MN1604 regular alkaline transistor radio batteries, three battery snap-on lead connectors, 2 insulated alligator clips, 1 "grain-of-wheat" 24 volt 40 mA sub miniature incandescent bulb, a foot of 3/32" heat-shrink insulation tubing, 10" pure silver wire, and a foot of 2-conductor stranded insulated wire for clip-leads. This should cost under $20 maximum for everything and take about 35 minutes to assemble from scratch. This design is "idiot proof" and simple to use. It makes an odorless, tasteless, colorless fast and powerful antiseptic and one of the most remarkable healing agents known. The entire colloid making process takes about five minutes per 8 oz. batch for ~6 ppm laboratory tested concentration.

Use three snap-on connector clips for the batteries. Solder them in series (red to black) to provide 27 volts. Connect a 24V incandescent lamp in series with either (positive or negative) output lead. Solder a red insulated alligator clip to the positive (anode) and a black insulated clip to the negative (cathode) 2-conductor lead wires. Insulation is shrunk

over soldered connections using a heat gun or hair dryer. Use ONLY pure silver (.999 fine) electrodes. #14 gauge (AWG) is the preferred size. Pure silver is sometimes available at electroplating supply companies, foundries, precious metals dealers, etc. *Do NOT use "Sterling" silver* (.9275 or other) since Sterling contains copper and nickel. Nickel can be toxic. *WARNING!* Sterling is sometimes passed off for electrodes with commercial colloid makers through ignorance or by entrepreneurs who are trying to cut corners and save money. Discard them. Use only distilled water for Ingestible and injectable colloid. Tap water is O.K. for most other uses.

Bend top ends of silver electrode wires to clip over rim of plastic or glass container. Leave about 4 inches of bare electrodes submergible in the working solution (water). Spacing between electrodes is not critical. There is no on-off switch, so process starts immediately when alligator clips are both attached to submerged wires. Process stops when either or both clips are disconnected. If bulb glows visibly, proceed and let current flow for about five minutes then remove alligator clips, stir, and you're done ! If bulb doesn't light or you see only a faint reddish glow, add sea-salt solution (see next paragraph). Observe the smoke-like plumes of pure white ultra fine grain silver against a dark background as colloid electrolytically sinters off the anode (positive polarity side of battery; red lead) and drifts into solution. Stir thoroughly before using or storing and shake each time before using. Five minutes activation of ~8 oz. of properly conductive water gives ~5 to 7 ppm (parts per million) strength. Yield depends on water conductivity, surface area of electrodes, amount of current, and time. ~5 minutes makes a stock solution which can be diluted further to make a typical working solution. I occasionally put electrodes in my coffee, fruit and vegetable juice, tap water, and other restaurant drinks to charge them with colloid directly. I even treated a mug of Anchor Steam Beer to see if it worked - it did ! But its best to charge water by itself and add this to other foods and liquids as desired or drink it directly. Overdosing with any amount is considered unlikely.

The 24v, 40 mA miniature bulb acts as an ideal ballast, current drain indicator, current limiter, and battery condition check for the apparatus. I found aircraft "grain-of-wheat" lamps (Precision Lamp, Inc. part #10238) in surplus for 50¢ each. You can momentarily short-circuit clip-leads together without harm; the bulb will simply light brightly. Also the visual brightness while operating gives an accurate indication of water conductivity. With distilled or de-ionized (high resistance) water, you should stir in a very minute amount (1 or 2 drops; no more) of dissolved sea salt, preferably "Celtic Golden Marine" (brand) available at health food stores. *Do not use table salt* since it contains additives like iodine, aluminum, or silica desiccaters, etc. Too much salt (3 drops) Na Cl, can produce unwanted silver *chloride* and give a "dish water" appearance. Prepare a saturated solution of sea salt beforehand, filter and store in a 1 or 2 oz. brown drugstore eyedropper bottle. Add a little colloid to your bottle to prevent bacteria growth. Stir a drop of this salt solution into any high-resistance water. The bulb should show just a dim reddish glow. Salt must be added *BEFORE* making colloid. Make and store only in electrically non-conductive containers such as dark brown glass or plastic such as prune juice bottles or hydrogen peroxide containers, never in metal. Suggested adult dosage of silver colloid can be one to several OZ. stock solution in 6 to 8 oz. of water taken not more than three times in 24 hours. Consult your health professional. An 8 oz. glass can be ingested directly occasionally with no harm or side effects.

Clean electrode wires after each use to remove dark oxide occurring on anode because the oxygen (produced electrolyticaly) oxidizes silver. Use a small piece of ¼" thick nylon Scotchbright™ kitchen scouring pad to polish dried silver, then wipe with paper napkin to make ready for next use. A fresh set of 3 alkaline batteries will make hundreds of 8 oz. batches of five minute silver colloid before battery replacement becomes necessary. Periodically check batteries by momentarily short-circuiting tips of alligator clips together to observe whiteness and intensity of light. When bulb appears significantly dimmer or looks yellowish after time, replace all three alkaline batteries. Pry snap connectors off, tape 3 new cells together, and replace snap-on clips. Be VERY careful not to crush or damage the fragile little lamp.

Colloid concentration and purity is readily checked by viewing back-scatter of a laser beam as it passes through your finished solution (Tyndall/Rayleigh effect). Use a 1 to 5 milliwatt *laser diode* pointer (630 to 670 nanometer wavelength) that makes a small spot at several feet, not just a "light emitting diode". Look into the beam at about a 15 degree angle. (Point beam *through solution* so spot hits your chin or lips. *Never look directly at source; this can injure your eyes.*) Laser pointers retail for about $30 at some computer or parts outlets such as Fry's Electronics. Surprisingly the inexpensive pointer from Radio Shack does *not* perform satisfactorily for this particular application. Other models (~$69) will.

Stir your fresh batch with a plastic (non-conductive) fast-food disposable knife and store in a dark brown container. **Keep Away From Light** as even room light will degrade colloids rapidly by turning solution gray or black just as exposure to light darkens the silver in camera film. Light can also neutralize positive charges on silver ions that help keep particles in suspension. Keep colloids cool but do not refrigerate or let freeze. ***Always shake container thoroughly each time before using.*** After evaluating many different instruments and methods, this paper describes what is easily the best performing, least expensive, simplest and most convenient method for producing good quality silver colloids presently known. It has been fully tested and found to work much better than expensive, dangerous and complex devices. However it does not work with metals such as gold. This standalone appliance works all by itself, and never requires high voltage, ignition coils, transformers, underwater sparking, or "plugging in". It goes in your pocket and will work anywhere. It is essential for sterilizing local drinking water when traveling. (See accompanying suggested uses). It can generate excellent fine-grain silver colloids directly in any fluid containing water ranging from soup to champagne without diluting it. You can make any desired concentration in parts per million by electrolyzing for longer periods of time. There is no heat or waste, and it cannot shock you. There is no need to stir *during* processing; however stirring or shaking is essential before storing and each time before using. Filtering is generally unnecessary. Don't add preservatives, minerals, EDTA, proteins, gelatin, coloring (some makers add yellow dye to make it appear "golden"), or any other substances. If purchased at market prices commercial colloids could cost up to $60 for 8 oz. of generally vastly inferior products. Most available colloids on today's market when evaluated prove to be practically worthless. (At a recent health expo, in my opinion out of eight brands tested

only two were found to be adequate in quality, suspension, and content. Many contained additives such as EDTA, coloring and gelatin for suspension). This paper describes an easy way for anyone to make his own for only a small fraction of a penny. It seems ridiculous to buy it for high prices. You can now afford to use colloids universally, such as in laundry water for sterilization, as a disinfectant spray, rinse for fruit and vegetables, fungicide, bactericide, plant spray, pet health assurance, and hundreds of other applications. Drinking diluted silver colloid safely kills over 650 pathogens, viruses, microbes, fungi, and parasites within minutes and is said to give you a second intact immune system. Side effects or overdosing are unknown, and resistant strains of disease-causing pathogens never develop.

Warning! Multi-level entrepreneurs hoodwinked by profit motivated promoters will believe that their colloid is "better, finer-particle size, purer, longer suspension, more golden, made by some top secret proprietary process, etc." or other absurd rationalizations to justify outrageous prices. Just offer to test both at an independent laboratory. This do-it-yourself process makes a perfectly adequate colloid with a two year track record of excellent results. ♦