

# Bob Beck Legacy



## THREE METHODS TO MAKE IONIC COLLOIDAL SILVER



Here are three ways to make ionic colloidal silver. It has progressed from adding salt, to heating water, to today's preferred method – constant-current. The method you use depends on the type of unit you have. For more detailed instructions on how to make ionic colloidal silver we refer you to the manufacturer's instructions.

	CONSTANT CURRENT METHOD	HEAT METHOD	SALT METHOD
WHAT BOB USED	<p><b>This is the method we recommend.</b></p> <p>Bob approved of the constant current method but was no longer lecturing.</p> <p>As the name suggests, the unit holds the current constant and isn't influenced by changes to the water conductivity.</p> <p><b><i>This is the standard today for making ionic colloidal silver.</i></b></p>	<p>Bob developed and recommended the heat method as superior to the salt method he originally used.</p> <p>In this method, heat is used to increase conductivity.</p> <p><i>This was later replaced by the constant current method.</i></p>	<p>This was the method originally recommended by Bob.</p> <p>Salt is added to increase the conductivity of the water.</p> <p><i>This was later replaced by the heat method.</i></p> <p><b>Note: We recommend using this method only for emergencies or while travelling.</b></p>

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	CONSTANT CURRENT METHOD	HEAT METHOD	SALT METHOD
ADVANTAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Produces a consistent uniform-sized, silver electrolyte with mostly silver ions.</li> <li>◆ Room temperature water is used. No need for extra equipment for heating the water, or adding salt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Produces a consistent uniform-sized, silver electrolyte with mostly silver ions.</li> <li>◆ Room temperature water is used. No need for extra equipment for heating the water, or adding salt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Easy and quick to make</li> </ul>
DISADVANTAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Process is considerably slower. It takes about two hours to produce two cups (500 ml or 16 oz) of silver electrolyte.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Particle size varies.</li> <li>◆ Need more equipment such as a high heat resistant glass container</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Silver chloride is formed instead of pure ionic colloidal silver.</li> <li>◆ The risk of argyria, a darkening of the skin over time is greater, as the particle sizes are larger</li> </ul>
BASIC DIRECTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Insert silver into a glass jar containing 2 cups of distilled water.</li> <li>◆ Turn the unit on.</li> <li>◆ Leave the unit on for 2 hours to achieve a 3 – 5 parts per million (ppm) silver solution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Heat 2 cups of distilled water in a glass pot to boiling.</li> <li>◆ Transfer to a taller, heat safe glass container.</li> <li>◆ Insert silver wires in the glass container.</li> <li>◆ Leave the unit on for 15 – 20 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Dissolve ½ tsp of salt into 2 ounces of distilled water and place in a dropper bottle.</li> <li>◆ Add a couple drops of the salt solution to 2 cups of distilled water in a glass container.</li> <li>◆ Insert silver wires in the glass container.</li> <li>◆ Leave the unit on for 6 - 8 minutes.</li> </ul>

See Manufacturers' Information for More Detailed Instructions on How to Make