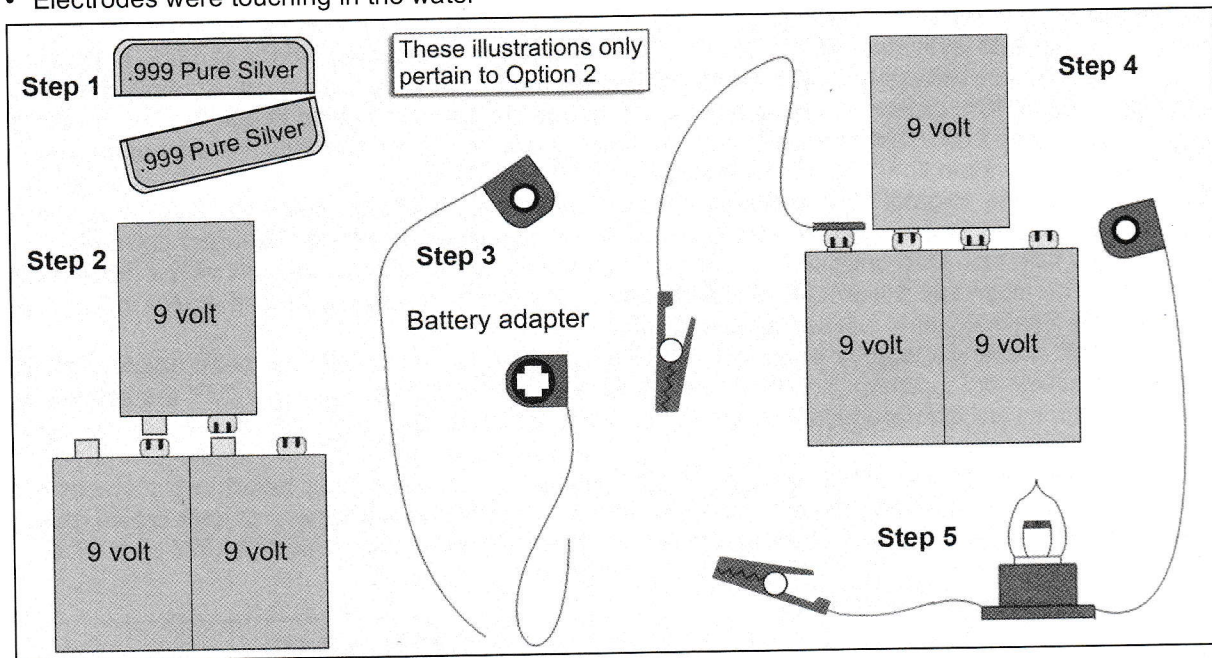


- Electrodes are left in the water too long
- Electrodes were touching in the water



An hour and a half should produce a quart or liter 75-ppm colloidal silver solution. After making the batch, clean the oxidation off the electrodes with a pot scrubbing type sponge.

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

DISCLAIMER: Holly Deyo and Stan Deyo specifically 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.

BUYING COLLOIDAL SILVER PRODUCTS

For those who would rather purchase colloidal silver "ready-made", check area health food stores or order it through the Internet. There is a price spectrum ranging from \$4.25 to \$10/oz – and higher. Among many products names, colloidal silver is marketed under Silverkaire, Silver Ice, Nature's Rx, Ultra-Clear, WaterOZ and MesoSilver. Some of these are actually silver solutions or silver protein products, not colloidal silver. The rule of buyer beware applies.

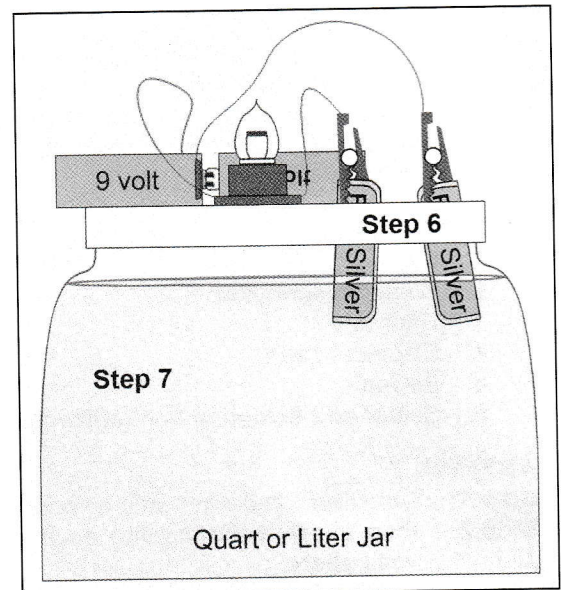
SOME C.S. IS B.S.

While some colloidal silver users report great benefits; others see nothing. How can that be? Maybe it's because they aren't using REAL colloidal silver.

The biggest difference in these marketed goods is the total surface area of the silver particles used in manufacturing. This directly relates to its effectiveness according to Dr. Ronald Gibbs of the University of Delaware, Center for Colloidal Science. He states that, "While the concentration of silver in colloidal silver samples is important, concentration alone is misleading without knowing the proportion of dissolved material to particulate material and without knowing the size distribution of the particles."⁵²

The following information may account for widely varying results in colloidal silver usage. Available commercially are three types of products all marketed as Colloidal Silver:

- 1) Ionic silver solutions
- 2) Silver protein a.k.a. mild silver protein
- 3) True silver colloids



- Step 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 activation, the light bulb should remain very dim or even completely dark.
- Step 4** A three-minute activation of 8 ounces (236 ml) properly conductive water at 70°F (21°C) will yield strength of approximately 3 ppm. Each additional one-minute of activation will increase the strength by 1ppm. 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, surface of the electrodes, amount of current and the length of activation time will all vary the ppm of your colloidal silver.
- Step 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.

TIP: Use very little salt. One grain of Sea Salt per 8 ounces water should suffice. 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 dishwasher color. Use only Sea Salt; table salt contains additives.

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. When making and storing colloidal silver, use non-conductive containers of dark brown glass or opaque plastic – never metal. Using non-pure silver containing nickel can be toxic. Use only .999 pure silver.

OPTION 2

MATERIALS NEEDED

- A. 1 ounce fine (.999) silver
- B. 1 – 9 volt battery adapter
- C. 3 – 9 volt batteries
- D. 1 – 40 milliamp, 28v bulb
- E. 1 socket that fits the 28v bulb
- F. 2 small alligator clips
- G. 1 glass quart (liter) jar
- H. 1 plastic lid that fit the jar opening
- I. Distilled water

TOOLS NEEDED

1. Pliers
2. Wire stripper/cutter
3. Hacksaw
4. Electrical Tape
5. Scissors
6. Solder and Soldering Iron (optional)

ASSEMBLY

- Step 1** Cut silver lengthwise with a hacksaw.
- Step 2** Plug the 9v batteries into each other creating a 27-volt battery.
- Step 3** Cut the 9-volt adapter in half by pulling the wire apart. Carefully cutting the plastic and cardboard between the positive and negative adapters. Patch newly created halves with electrical tape where needed.
- Step 4** Strip the end of the 9-volt adapter halves. Crimp or solder the alligator clips to the stripped ends.
- Step 5** Cut the wire to one of the adapter halves at its midpoint, strip the ends, and solder the wire ends to the bulb socket. Screw the bulb into the socket.
- Step 6:** Cut 2 holes an inch (2.54cm) apart in the plastic lid that will just allow the silver halves to pass through. The alligator clips should rest on the lid.
- Step 7** Fill a sterilized glass jar with *distilled water*, and place the entire apparatus on the jar so the silver electrodes dip into the water ½ – 1" (1.27 – 2.54cm).

NOTE: The bulb should not light. The bulb will light under the following circumstances:

- Distilled water not used or had been contaminated

