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The Basics of Colloidal Silver Production

Three Principles to Mastering Production

1. Purity: The quality of any colloidal silver batch is foremost determined by 1) the purity of the silver used, 2) the purity of the initial water supply, and 3) the cleanliness of both the silver rods and the glass container used for production. Even variables such as air quality and light concentration can influence colloidal silver production.

2. Current Control: The entire colloidal silver generation process is geared toward strict regulation of the flow of silver (both ions and particles) into the distilled water base. The more command one successfully wields toward this end, the higher the end quality will be. Variable conditions include everything covered in the purity principle, plus: a) The voltage applied, b) the amount of current, c) the size of the silver electrodes and their shape, d) the amount of water used, e) the water temperature, f) the size and shape of the container, g) the spacing between the silver rods, h) the motion (if any) of the water in the container, and even i) the Earth's electromagnetic field.

3. Timing: Understanding and properly measuring the duration of each batch of colloidal silver is of paramount importance both to the particle size of the silver ions and the concentration of the batch itself, and thus critical to the end quality of the product. All variables of the timing are dependent upon the variables of the first two principles.

Each of these three principles relies upon the other. Mastery of these simple principles equates to the mastery of colloidal silver production. Every advanced colloidal silver generator IS advanced due to the fact that it addresses one or more of these principles more successfully than the basic generator is able to.

What Is Colloidal Silver

Simply stated, colloidal silver is water containing both microscopic particles of elemental silver and silver ions. The most common electrolysis processes used to create colloidal silver sinter metallic silver from a silver rod or wire, and deposit ions (Ag^+) and particles (particles with no charge and charged particles - Ag^-) into the water. What separates colloidal silver from other silver products is the fact that the silver is either in ionic form or pure particle form (not bonded with other elements), and the size of any silver particles is incredibly small compared to other methods of silver production. Whether the benefit of colloidal silver is due solely to the silver, the size of the silver particles, the ionic charge or particle charge -or even a combination of all three - is a matter of debate. Please keep in mind that the term "colloidal silver" should be considered a generic term and not a scientific one.

How is quality gauged?

Therapeutic quality of colloidal silver is determined by 1) the product purity 2) the size of the silver particles, 3) the concentration and/or ratio of ionic silver to particle silver, 4) and both the dispersion of silver in the water and the surface area that active silver area covers.

One of the greatest motivating factors for manufacturing one's own colloidal silver is to ensure product purity. By using inferior silver or thoughtless bonding agents (even accidentally), it is just as easy to toxify the body as it is to heal it. For instance, Silver Nitrate is a known toxic substance, and Silver Chloride has questionable benefit in the body. While it is true that even the poorest quality colloidal silver available for purchase is unlikely to contain enough contaminants to do the body serious harm, it is equally true that ANY contaminants cause the formation of larger silver particles and silver

compounds. This may significantly decrease the benefit possible compared to a properly made colloidal silver. Using the production methods on these pages will ensure both a safe and effective colloidal silver.

The size of silver particles is important for three reasons:

The smaller the particle size, the more likely the colloidal silver will be adsorbed in a useable form by the body. A high quality colloidal silver solution should have particles small enough to be adsorbed sublingually and through lung tissues.

Small particles minimize (or eliminate entirely) the amount of silver build up in dermal tissues. The famous condition of Argyria, often mistakenly ascribed to colloidal silver, is caused by large amounts of silver (usually from silver proteins or silver salts) deposited in skin layers.

Finally, small particles of silver cover a greater surface area, increasing the potential contact with microbes.

Ionic silver is a whole field unto itself. A high quality colloidal silver has ionic silver that does not readily fall out of suspension, and is equally dispersed in the water.

By properly making colloidal silver with the basic generator, particle sizes between .001 - .04 microns may be uniformly achieved (with concentration strength between 3 - 5 parts per million) - the ideal colloidal silver.

The concentration strength is the amount of actual silver contained within the water by volume, and is measured in ppm (parts per million). Five parts per million is generally accepted as a safe and effective general purpose strength. However, a 5ppm solution is not universally regarded as effective. Generally speaking, one may achieve a high quality 50ppm solution using a more advanced generator. The basic generator, with practice and care, can safely generate a batch (estimated) of about 10 - 12 ppm.

With all of these variables, and without lab equipment, can one be certain to achieve a quality colloidal silver with a basic generator?

Yes. The primary purpose of this tutorial is to introduce colloidal silver to the interested novice. The following instructions will provide both the method of achieving a safe and effective colloidal silver solution and a method of testing it. After several months of personal use, and with continued interest, one may wish to explore a more advanced generator.