



DreamWeaver

LIMITED

ELECTRONIC ALCHEMY RESEARCH PROJECT



THEORETICAL
BLOOD CLEANSING

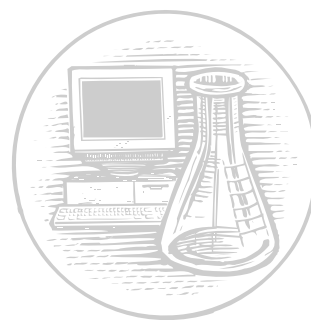
VIA

BLOOD
ELECTRIFICATION

AND

IONIC COLLOIDAL
SILVER GENERATION

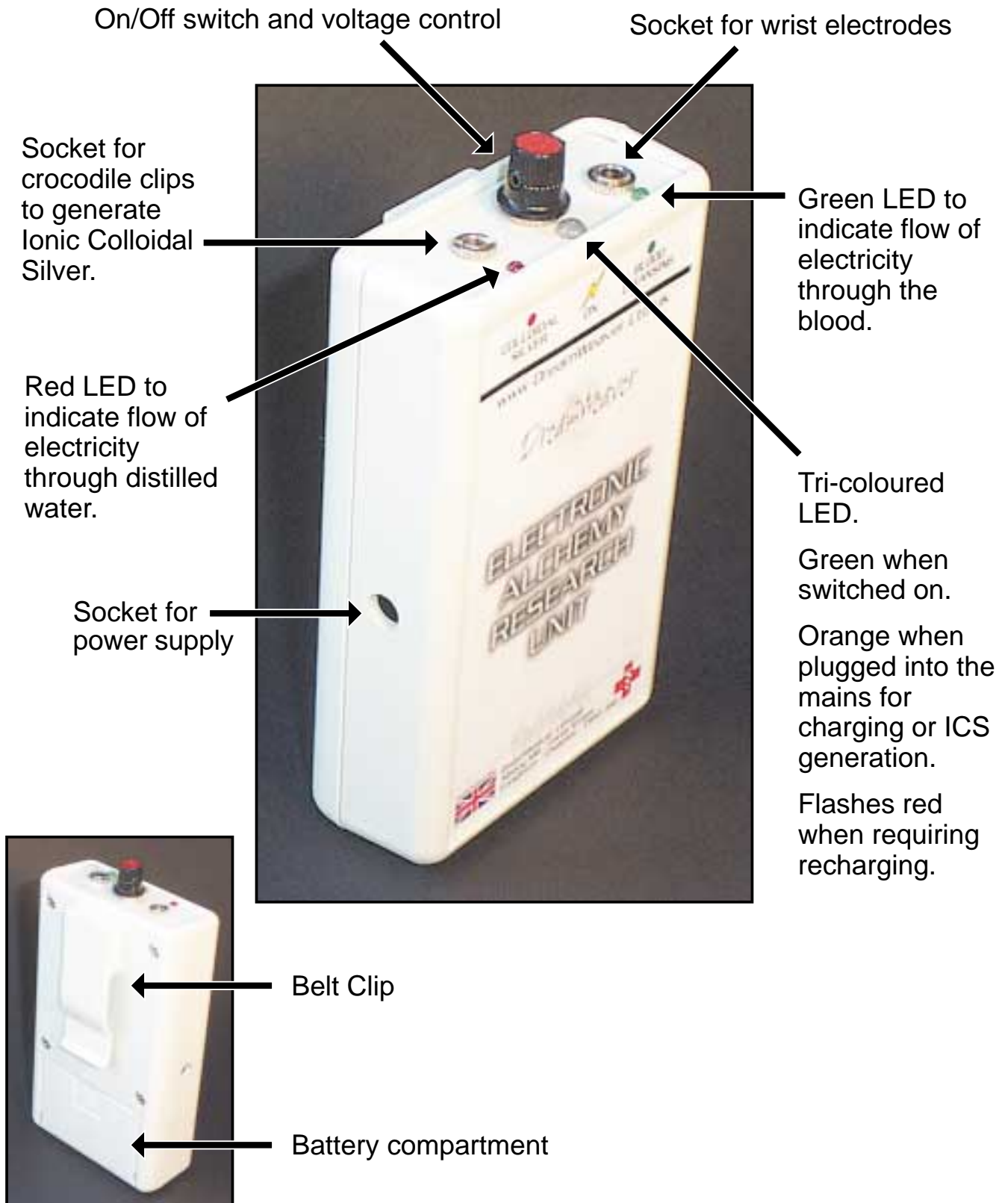
INSTRUCTION MANUAL



PACKING LIST

- 1 Electronic Alchemy Unit
- 10 Litres of Distilled Water
- 1 Pair of Stainless Steel Wrist Electrodes, 1 metre
- 1 Pair of Cotton Covers
- 1 Pair of Crocodile Clips
- 2 Silver Wires 99.9%, 2mm x 125mm
- 1 Silver Wire Holder
- 1 Scouring Pad
- 2 Wrist Bands
- 1 250ml Glass Beaker
- 1 250ml Amber Bottle for Ionic Colloidal Silver
- 1 Dropper Bottle for Saline Solution
- 1 Tube of Conductive Gel
- 1 Pack Reusable Plastic Sheets

ELECTRONIC ALCHEMY RESEARCH UNIT OVERVIEW



ELECTRONIC ALCHEMY RESEARCH PROJECT.

Thank you for purchasing the Electronic Alchemy Research Unit. The evaluation of this project is dependent upon feedback, and any personal experiences or testimonials from either the blood electrification or ingestion of colloidal silver are invited and appreciated. We sincerely wish you many years of good health.



DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT

It is a small hand held device which is used to introduce micro-currents of electricity into the blood which theoretically should disable all known bacteria, virus, pathogens and fungi, following a discovery at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine New York City in 1990. Additionally it is used to generate Ionic Colloidal Silver (ICS) which in itself is known to kill over 650 bacteria, virus, pathogens and fungi. Further information on these can be found in the accompanying booklet “An introduction into Electronic Alchemy”.

The unit itself has been designed to be as functional and versatile as possible. It comes supplied with a 9v rechargeable battery along with a mains adaptor (for UK 240v power supplies). The unit should be run from the battery whilst performing blood electrification and plugged into the mains to generate ICS.

However, under “emergency situations”;

1. a batch of ICS can be generated directly from the battery.
2. a standard nine volt battery can be used instead of a rechargeable one, but the unit **MUST NOT** be plugged into the mains power supply while a standard battery it still connected.
3. The unit will generate ICS from the mains without a battery in the compartment.
4. The unit can be used for blood electrification directly from the mains with the adaptor **BUT THIS IS HIGHLY ADVISED AGAINST.**

The rechargeable battery should provide approximately 6 to 8+ hours use (depending on settings) before requiring a recharge, which is usually adequate for extended single sessions. The unit can then be plugged into the mains and left on charge overnight. The Ni-MH battery supplied is good for 1000 charges giving approximately 3 years daily use. It is best to put the unit on charge each night even if it has only been used for a short while, this way the device will always be ready for use.

N.B. Before using the unit for the first time it should be left to charge for a full 14 hours.

Although our device is sold with conductive gel it is also supplied with cotton covers for the electrodes and a dropper bottle for salt water. This has been done to ensure that if conductive gel is unobtainable for any reason, the unit will still be fully functional. Simply put a pinch of salt into the bottle and top up with warm water. Place the top back on and shake until the salt has dissolved. The cotton covers should then be soaked in the saline solution and placed over the electrodes to ensure conductivity.

GENERAL ADVICE AND PRECAUTIONS

This unit will not produce such severe “cleansing effects” when utilised for blood electrification as other devices which run at a lower frequency (often around 4Hz), but it is **ALWAYS wise to proceed cautiously**. Only use the unit for half an hour for the first couple of days, and increase usage time if nothing is noticed, or little more than mild headaches or tiredness appear to result from the units use. It is always important to ensure you are drinking enough water, especially whilst using the unit for blood electrification. The human body loses between two and three litres per day, so it is advisable to be drinking around 6-8 glasses of water (which is also general good advice).

Please Note:

This device is not intended to cure any specific illness or disease, and it won't prevent your body being invaded at times. But it is believed by many, including Bob Beck (who was the instigator for this project) ardently and passionately that these types of devices aid recovery, sometimes miraculously.

Cautions:

Do not use for blood electrification if fitted with a heart pacemaker.

Do not use when pregnant.

Do not use while driving or operating hazardous machinery.

Do not place electrodes over skin lesions, abrasions, new scars, cuts etc.

Do not use near water.

Do not use the wall adaptor for blood electrification

Finally, please, **DO NOT EXPECT INSTANT RESULTS**, persist for at **LEAST 3** or **4 weeks** for at **LEAST 2** hours a day, but the longer the better (up to 10 hours).

OPERATION OF THE UNIT

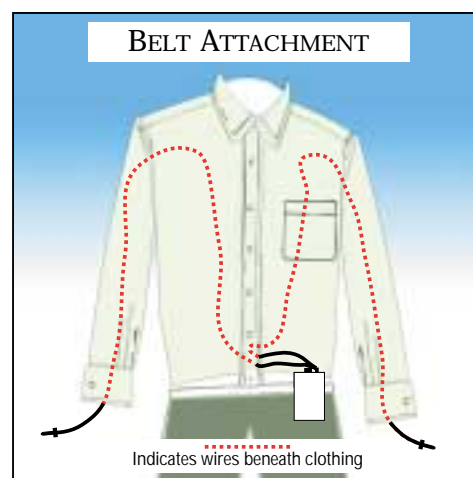
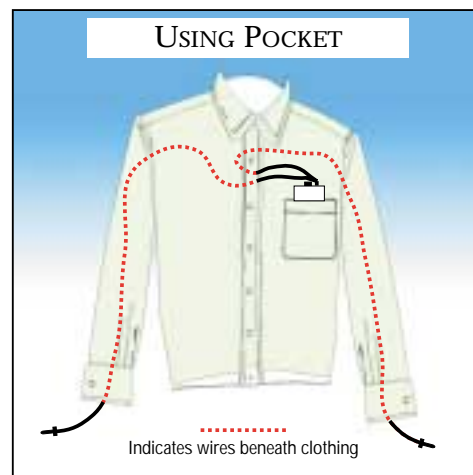
Blood Electrification

The Electronic Alchemy Research Unit has been designed to cause as minimal interference in the activities of daily life as possible, being lightweight, having long electrodes for the wrists allowing virtually unimpaired arm movement, plus large elastic wrist bands fastening them firmly in place with velcro.

The wrist electrodes are meant to be worn underneath a shirt, blouse, jumper or jacket to prevent trailing wires catching on anything (although this is unnecessary for those not intending to move around much whilst using the unit).

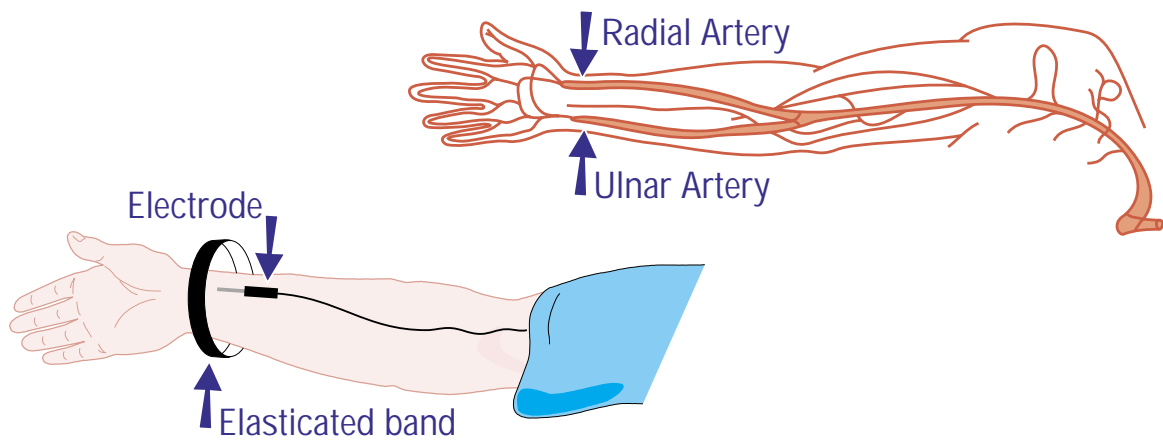
Generally the easiest way of attaching the wrist electrodes as follows:

1. Clean the skin around the wrists well to remove oils etc. and ensure the best conductance.
2. Grip one electrode and place that arm through the sleeve of the garment and pull the electrode out when the arm is through. Grip the second electrode placing arm through other sleeve. You should then have the two electrodes hanging down from the wrists like mittens on string in childrens coats (see diagrams), with the plug end in front of you.



3. Locate the pulse on one wrist, as this is where the electrode needs to lie directly above and parallel with the arteries. There are two main arteries which run through the wrist, the Ulnar and Radial. The Radial is the main artery which is usually used when taking a pulse and is the one located on the thumb side of the wrist.

The Ulnar lies on the side of the little finger and is slightly harder to detect. In the event the user discovers their skin is sensitive, to reduce localised irritation to the area, alternate which arteries you use if they become very sore.



Align electrode directly over Radial Artery (or Ulnar if necessary), also ensuring it is running parallel. Apply conductive gel, plastic sheet and fasten wrist band.

4. If you are using the conductive gel, apply about an inch to one wrist over the pulse point, place the electrode into the gel on the wrist and cover with one of the reusable plastic sheets supplied. Alternatively, if using the soaked cotton covered electrode, place this over the artery and cover with a plastic sheet. You can use a small piece of fabric to cover the gel (or cotton covered electrode), although anything absorbant increases the risk of the electrode drying out, which in turn increases the possibility of skin irritation. Cling film is more effective for this purpose.
5. Place the wrist face up on a work top, table or any firm surface and place the elasticated velcro strap over the wrist. Rotate the wrist upon the surface to minimise electrode movement whilst fastening the velcro. It is important that the elastic is stretched so that the electrode feels held in place. If whilst fastening the wrist bands the electrode becomes askew, it should be fairly easy to manipulate it parallel again and back into position with the wrist band in place.
6. Repeat this process with the other wrist.
7. Decide where to position the unit itself. It can be attached to a belt, put in a hip or inside jacket pocket, but is most convenient when placed in the breast pocket of a shirt which makes it much easier to see, adjust and adds that little extra length when stretching an arm.
8. Insert the plug at the end of the wrist electrodes into the socket to the left of the on/off switch below the smaller green LED.
9. **GENTLY** rotate the on/off switch clockwise until you just feel it click on. At this point, the central tri colour led will come on, flashing red for a split second then

turning to green indicating the unit is on. You will also notice the smaller green LED will light dimly.

10. **SLOWLY** rotate the dial clockwise. If you imagine the dial as a clock face, the white line points to quarter to twelve when the unit is off. Most people feel virtually no sensation until the dial has been turned at least to quarter past twelve, however people react differently to the sensation of a mild electric current so the dial should be rotated **CAUTIOUSLY**.
11. The dial should be set to the maximum **COMFORTABLE** level and adjusted periodically (many people become less sensitive to it after a while allowing the unit to be turned up a little higher). Some users may feel virtually nothing with the dial on full, however if the small green LED is lit then the necessary 3-5 milliamps required to overcome skin resistance ARE being achieved to deliver 50-100 micro amperes into the flowing blood. Other users generally experience a tingling sensation akin to pins and needles as the voltage is increased to near it's maximum 34 volts, whilst some experience a fairly sharp pain directly beneath the electrode as it peaks.

DO NOT SET THE DEVICE SO THAT IT HURTS, IT IS NOT NECESSARY.

12. If using cotton pads soaked in salt water, it is necessary to re-moisten the pads to ensure they do not totally dry out. It is best to check them every 10-20 minutes and apply enough solution to each wrist to ensure they're soaked through again.
When doing this, as the salt water is squirted onto the electrode's pad an increase in conductivity occurs if the pads have become significantly drier, and the sensations the user experiences increase. If using the conductive gel it is generally unnecessary to apply more if a sufficient amount has been initially applied and the plastic sheet or cling film has fairly well sealed it in.
13. The minimum suggested time for blood electrification is 2 hours per day, however, if there are minimal or no "cleansing reactions" then a period of 4-8 hours is perhaps preferable.
14. When finished, switch the unit off and remove electrode attachments from the unit. Remove wristband and wipe electrodes to remove gel. If using a saline solution then remove cotton sleeve and dry electrodes. Finally rinse the wrists and apply a little hand cream, moisturiser, ICS etc.



GENERATION OF IONIC COLLOIDAL SILVER

It is a good idea to get into a routine for generating ICS, doing it regularly. The following are simple instructions which will ensure you are producing high quality Ionic Colloidal Silver with a particle size of .01 .001 micron at a fraction of the cost it is now being sold for commercially (which potentially could have larger, undesirable particles).

You should use DISTILLED water, and despite anything you may have read elsewhere, NEVER add salt or any other substance to the water to speed up the reaction. It increases the particle size and could potentially create undesirable chemicals such as silver chloride. Neither is it a good idea to heat the water as this too increases particle size.

If you are not using distilled water from DreamWeaver Limited and are not distilling your own, you will find it virtually impossible to purchase. However, certain brands of “purified” or “deionised” water do have the same properties as distilled and will work. True deionised water will not conduct low voltage electricity well enough for the electrolysis process to begin. As a means of determining whether a brand of water is suitable, proceed as below to stage 6 but use TAP water instead of distilled. You will notice how much brighter the red LED shines compared to when using DreamWeaver’s distilled water. Now pour the tap water away and fill the beaker with the brand to test. If the red LED fails to light or is significantly dimmer than when using distilled water then it is not suitable. If it appears roughly the same intensity as when used with our water, proceed with the process and observe whether the reaction occurs in the same manner as usual.

N.B. I cannot recomend highly enough purchasing a desktop water distiller.

To ensure the silver wires wear down at an even rate, each time you generate ICS you should swap the crocodile clips over.

1. Lightly buff the silver wires with the scourer and wipe with tissue paper.
2. If it is the first time you are doing this, gently push the silver wires through the foam holder near the centre, approximately one inch or so apart (25mm - 30mm) and attach the crocodile clips. Otherwise, attach the crocodile clips and then place them through the holes made previously.
3. Insert the crocodile clip plug into the socket on the right below the red LED.

4. Fill the glass beaker with just over 250ml of distilled water which is at room temperature and sit the foam wire holder on top.
5. By gently twisting the wires in the crocodile clips you should be able to get them to run roughly parallel to each other.
6. Plug the unit into the mains and switch on. The central light will glow orange as it does when on charge. The red LED above the socket should be lit with a medium intensity.
7. For the first 10 or 15 minutes very little appears to happen. If you look carefully the first thing you will start to see are tiny bubbles appearing on one of the silver rods. Somewhere between 10 and 20 minutes you should start to see feint wisps of grey-ish brown leaving the electrodes. One of the electrodes should be starting to discolour by this point. It should only be a few more minutes before the wisps are more noticeable. At this point, time the process for a further 5 minutes.
*PLEASE SEE NOTE BELOW.
8. When the time is up, switch the unit off at the mains and leave for a minute or two. This helps to prevent the build up of silver oxide (the dark material) on one of the wires falling off into the ICS when removing the foam wire holder.
9. Wipe the silver wires clean. Allow the ICS to settle in the event there are any visible particles in the solution.
10. Gently pour the ICS into the amber glass bottle, leaving any visible particles in the beaker.

By using the above method you will be able to produce high quality ICS, although you won't know the exact silver quantity in parts per million. As long as the process is followed as above, the resulting ICS will be at LEAST 3-5 parts per million. You can easily test to see if the range is between 6-10 ppm by leaving the ICS in the beaker and placing it in a cool cupboard. After 24 hours if the liquid has changed to a light or golden yellow then you have entered the 6-10 ppm range. This is still O.K. although not ideal as the particle size is slightly larger. Simply reduce the length of time by a few minutes before stopping the process.

****Please Note:***

The generation of Ionic Colloidal Silver should be regarded as an "Active Process". It is not possible to standardise 100%. Using a constant current generator like our own, pure distilled water and 99.9% or better pure silver wires you minimise variables, however due to temperature or as yet undiscovered reason the time length might vary from 20 minutes some days to 40 minutes on other occasions. As long as you keep an eye on the process though this rarely causes any problems.

HOW MUCH ICS SHOULD I TAKE?

Even though it's a cliché, "How long is a piece of string" is a good analogous question. Many documents you find will refer to the loss of silver in our diet from our agricultural processes over the last 100 years and suggest a teaspoon a day as a mineral supplement. At the other end of the spectrum is Robert Beck whose publication "Take Back Your Power", recommends as part of the "Beck Protocol" up to three 8oz glasses a day (around 700ml/two thirds of a litre).

Whilst experimenting myself, I have imbibed upwards of a pint a day over a number of months experiencing no noticeable side effects at all, which is after all exactly what the reams of research suggests. I no longer regiment my ICS intake, consuming around 200ml a day including that which is used as a mouthwash. Holding the ICS in the mouth under the tongue for a minute or two promotes "sublingual absorption". This is when the particles of ICS get absorbed directly into the blood stream through the lining of the mouth. This is why some doctors have advised people who believe they are having a heart attack to place an aspirin directly under the tongue, as the blood thinning effects of aspirin will work quicker thus increasing the likelihood of survival whilst being taken to hospital.



WATER DISTILLERS AND NEBULISERS

At this point it is imperative I mention two items I believe integral to the use of Ionic Colloidal Silver as a form of self medication. Firstly, distilled water made at home is an absolute necessity for anyone who decides they're ICS converts and are in for the "long haul".

Yes, I have now found 2 brands of "deionised" water which do conduct enough electricity to generate ICS, but when I pour the water from my distiller I KNOW it's pure.

I discovered the almost miraculous power of a nebuliser in the winter of 2001. I was attempting to assess the effectiveness of ICS WITHOUT blood electrification. I had had a slight cold with congestion for over a week although was not feeling ill with it, but was becoming concerned it would travel up into my sinuses. From my early teens I started suffering from sinusitis following seemingly innocent colds, and since then always take precautionary measures of inhaling steam from menthol crystals to avoid

the awful pain. Instead of doing this I purchased a nebuliser, as I knew that under certain conditions Doctors advocated the use of nebulising a simple saline solution (salt water) to ease breathing due to a whole variety of causes and conditions. I knew that ICS has been administered intravenously in the past (injected), and the next best means of delivery of a substance to the blood stream was inhaling.



Not only that, but since it is not in dispute that colloidal silver kills upon CONTACT, it made perfect sense to me that ANY lung infection from bronchitis to cancer must surely be more likely to be attacked if the ICS was inhaled and came into direct contact with “the enemy”.

IMPORTANT: It has been brought to my attention that for that EXACT reason, anyone who IS suffering from severe lung infections or diseases should proceed CAUTIOUSLY, perhaps even just a breath or two initially to ensure there isn't a sudden and severe reaction.

After buying my nebuliser I used it 3 times a day for two days, and upon waking on the third day my cold had totally cleared. Since purchasing my nebuliser, I have been grateful of it so many times I've lost count. I go for months on end using it for 5 or 10 minutes each day just to relieve the effects being a smoker has on them. Additional anecdotal evidence is that 2002 was the first year in more than 25 when I did not suffer a SINGLE DAY of hay fever, which I personally choose to put down to nebulising.

DEVICE SPECIFICATIONS AND TECHNICAL DATA

Dimensions of main unit:H 120 x W 65 x D 35mm

Weight (including battery)145g

Internal Power Supply:8.4V Ni-MH rechargeable battery

AC Adaptor:input 230V ~, 50Hz, 13W
output 12V, 500mA, 6VA

Output to wrist electrodesuser adjustable up to 34V

Frequency100Hz bi-phasic square wave

Current maximum10mA

Output for electrolysis.....34V, 10mA



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