

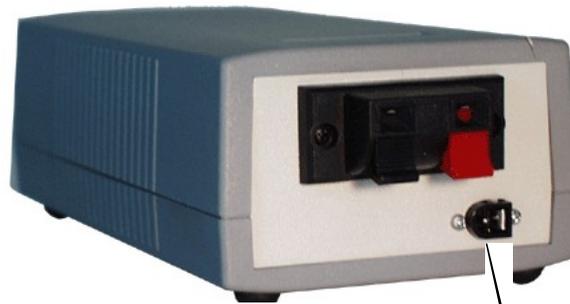
## Colloid Master ® Universal and AC Manual

### Quick Start Instructions:

If you are reading this you have unpacked your Colloid Master (R) kit and are ready!

You will notice an envelope that contains the electrodes and an electrode cleaning pad. Take the electrodes out of the envelope, place one electrode into an empty canning jar so that most of the electrode is in the jar. Using the index finger of one hand hold the electrode against the inside of the jar leaving about 3/4" of the electrode above the rim of the jar, then bend the top of the electrode over the rim as in the picture below. **Clean the electrodes** before each use **under running water**, hold the end that is bent, wrap the cleaning pad around electrode and pull away from you to clean the electrode, do not push to avoid bending it during cleaning.

1. After shaping the electrodes, fill the 32 oz jar almost full of **DISTILLED WATER**, leaving about 1/2" inch shy of being full, just so the jar doesn't spill when moved.
2. **Attach the copper clips** from the end of the red and black wires coming out of the back of the Colloid Master **to each of the electrodes**. Make sure the electrodes are hung from the rim on opposite sides of the jar. (See picture) It does not matter which wire goes to which electrode.
- (3) **Plug in the power supply to the wall power, then plug the power jack into the Colloid Master**. Plug in one of the two largest plugs (if applicable) into the coaxial jack. (See picture below)



Coaxial power input jack

**After plugging the power supply into the Colloid Master AC** you will notice that **the red test light goes on automatically**. The test light is marked "test light" on the front of the case with an arrow pointing to the light. It is under the green start button. If this light goes on, the unit is receiving power and ready to begin the process. **Before starting the process you will want to do a water quality test.**

**The water test is done by turning the black adjustment dial to # 10, the highest setting.**

**Then press the start button, the green "processing" light should stay on. If the green processing light does not stay on, then the water quality is not high enough, a different water source should be found. Most people use bottled distilled water from the grocery store with excellent results. Occasionally a few brands may need to be tried for best purity.**

If the green light stays on, turn the dial down toward the lowest setting, toward the # 1.,

note where the green light goes off, **if it does not go off at all, this is good. That means the water is pure.** If the green light goes off at setting **2 or above** it is best to find a better brand of water, or replace the carbon finishing filter if using your own distiller. If the water test went well, you are now ready to start!

**(1) Make sure the switch on the front is toward "standard" mode.**

**(2) Set the dial to 5. 5 (recommended) using higher settings will take longer, also, a stronger colloid is not required for most research in our opinion.**

**(3) The unit will shut off by itself on average, in approximately 4 - 5 hours using setting 5.5 The process is**

**finished when the green processing light goes off.** Red light goes off and on during the process. If we are having a solar storm such as a CME (coronal mass ejection) the time can increase by several hours. Note, the process time can also be as few as 3 hours depending on the setting used, water quality and solar conditions. **Filter with 3 coffee filters together in a plastic or stainless funnel , brown non-bleached is preferred over white coffee filters. A lab supply can provide professional filters. The finished colloid will darken to a yellowish color during the 36 - 72 hours after the process is finished.**

**More information about the Colloid Master is available at the web site at the address below.**  
**[http://wishgranted.com/Colloidal\\_Silver\\_Generator.html](http://wishgranted.com/Colloidal_Silver_Generator.html)**

APPROXIMATE PPM CHART ( Example only! Results may vary) Use of a Meter is best!

**Setting 3 is approximately 3 to 4 PPM**

**Setting 4 is approximately 6 to 7 PPM**

**Setting 5 is approximately 9 to 10 PPM**

**Setting 6 is approximately 12 to 15 PPM**

**Setting 7 is approximately 15 to 18 PPM**

**Setting 8, 9, 10 is for experimental purposes. Note: CS is most stable at 13 to 17 ppm or less.**

CUSTOMER SUPPORT (218) 885-0049

Monitor solar activity on the web here:

## Color of the Colloid

The best way to maintain a consistent colloid color is to make sure that the container that the colloid is being made in, is out of direct sunlight during the process as well as after the process is complete. Even with these precautions the color will vary due to many factors such as; water quality, solar and cosmic and local environmental energy influences. Even though there are slight batch-to-batch differences the effectiveness of the colloid is relatively stable. This appears to be true in spite of fluctuations in the color from one batch to the next. The most prominent cause of color fluctuations are exposure to energies such as X-rays, gamma-rays, photon emission etc. These energies permeate our atmosphere primarily due to solar events such as coronal mass ejection etc.

The colloid made with the Colloid Master can be stored in clear glass is desired. Most importantly, keep the finished product out of direct sunlight. When storing the colloid in clear glass keep it in a cabinet, a box, or area where the sunlight will not touch it directly.

The Colloid Master is an electronic device that operates with the fixed values of the electronic parts it is constructed from, so it does not change the way it works from day to day. What can change are environmental factors, such as water quality, electrical conditions in the surroundings and from external sources such as the sun, as well as cosmic influences.

**Here is a more technical view of the colloid color issue.**

**To make sense of the colloidal silver color issue I will quote from a paper by “Paul Mulvaney- Berich Strahlenchemie, Hanna-Meiter institute, D-1000, Berlin, 39, Germany “Titled “Colloidal Silver: Charge Transfer Process and Photochemistry”**

“In this report we present some recent results on charge-transfer and chemisorption process on colloidal silver. It has been found that the surface plasmon absorption band of colloidal silver, which is responsible for the yellow color of silver sols, is very sensitive to changes in the state of the colloid surface.” “The positively charged sols have a yellow-brown color, while negatively charged sol particles are a pale yellow.”

“The absorption band maxima is shifted to shorter wavelengths when the particle becomes negatively polarized. Thus, the optical spectrum can, in principle, be used to determine whether a silver sol is negatively or positively polarized.” “One difficulty is to determine the wavelength of the absorption maximum when silver is uncharged (i.e., at the so called plasma null point or PNP.)” {End quote}.

Colloidal Silver can appear to be a light yellow to yellow-brown, not because of excessive oxidation as is sometimes reported, it is due to its surface plasmon absorption band polarization. The color is due to the light fraction of the yellow to yellow-brown part of the light spectrum. Colloidal silver can also appear as a clear solution such as when the colloid is uncharged, referred to as “stoichiometric.” It is possible for contaminants or oxidation to be a factor regarding the color of the colloidal silver, however; generally speaking the colors described above are a result of polarized charge contained in the surface plasmon absorption band, not contaminants or oxides.

Another issue that takes a beating on the Internet is particle size and metallic state. The truth is, science is not as clear about this issue as some suggest. Quoting again from the above source “ A quantitative understanding of size-dependent changes in surface plasmon absorption band may eventually permit us to decide at what point silver clusters become metallic.” {End quote.}

### **What are the reasons that production time can vary?**

Production time and parts per million in general will vary primarily due to the factors such as water quality, power source, electrodes being too far apart, having the jar too close to 110-220 Volt AC power lines or anything that creates moving magnetic fields, such as electric motors e.g. clothes dryer, grinder etc. (causes positive ionization).

Surprisingly one of the bigger concerns during the process is the SUN, in particular, solar events such as coronal mass ejections (CMES). Solar events are a big issue, this is due to the fact that we are in a solar maximum period, the sun is sending lots of high speed particles and x-rays our way. We have noticed that if the events are very dramatic, the colloid can be shifted from negatively polarized to positively polarized.

This may seem a bit odd at first however, we know that the solar events play a large part in the process. The processing time is approximately five hours at setting five. If the process takes longer it is usually due to solar events that are effecting the process. The easiest way to identify that a solar event is effecting the process is: (1) The process has not shut off and is taking an unusually long time to shut off. (2) The bottom of the jar has a dark dust like appearance “oxide falls to the bottom”. (3) The electrodes are dark in color due to the build up of oxidation on the electrodes. The oxidation can act as an insulator in the water causing the unit not to shut down once the process is finished.

If this should occur, turn the process off, remove the electrodes and clean them under running water. Once the electrodes are clean, hook them up again, turn the process on and let it run until the process is complete, at which time the green light will shut off and the red light will come on brighter than normal to show the process is complete.

Solar events and excessive positive ionization can slow the process. You can monitor the solar events your self at: <http://www.maj.com/sun/noaa.html> The primary cause for this unusual phenomena is thought to be positive ionization x-rays and high speed particles that bombard the earth due to coronal mass ejection's, x-class and m-class events etc.