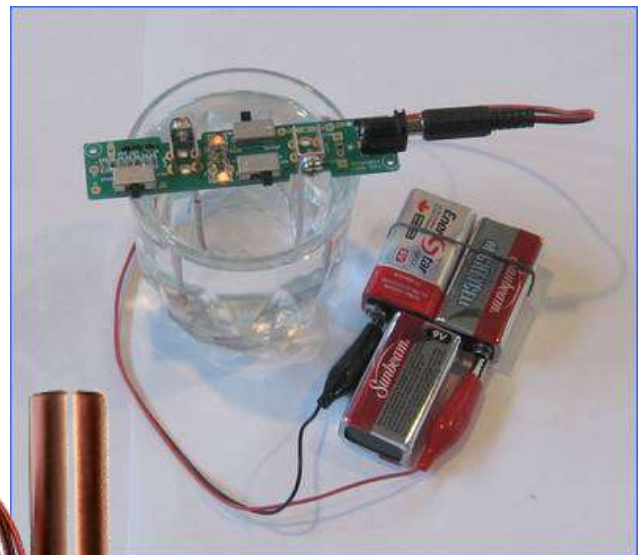


Quick Trial Workbook Zapper and CSG Zapperwise



[Zapperwise](http://www.zapperwise.com)

www.zapperwise.com
info@zapperwise.com

Some important notices

«Electricity can now be used to kill bacteria, viruses and parasites in minutes, not days or weeks as antibiotics require.

If you have been suffering from a chronic infection or have cancer, or AIDS, learn to build the electronic device that will stop it immediately. It is safe and without side effects and does not interfere with any treatment you are now on.»

The Cure For All Diseases, Dr H. R. .Clark

Legal disclaimer :

We do not prescribe, diagnose, or make any medical claim or advice.

The principles, assumptions or theories exposed in this manual have no medical or scientific value officially recognized.

Please note that Dr Clark's books or devices have not been evaluated by Health Canada (Canada) or Food and Drugs Administration (USA), and then, have not received any guarantee on their effectiveness or their safety.

Zappers can only be sold or used as experimental devices for educational research.

They are not intended for use in the cure, treatment, prevention, diagnostic of any disease.

If illness is an issue, please consult a licensed health professional before attempting any self health program.

By using this information without the approval of a licensed health professional, you are prescribing for yourself, as permitted by law, and you take full responsibility for the results.

These results may vary depending on individuals

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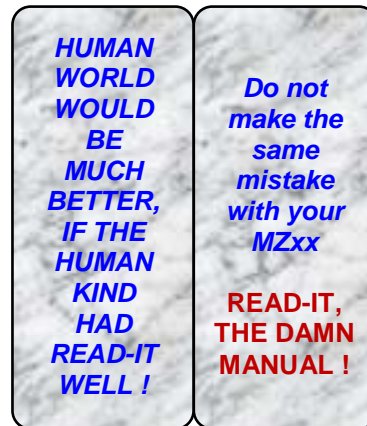
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The present work has been made possible thanks to the open mind of Dr Hulda Clark. Their books had been a source of inspiration and we have quoted her several times. Here is her copyright notice, taken from "The cure for all diseases" :

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the original copyright notice is included.



This booklet was written to describe a part of my experience and my findings, pleasant or unpleasant. This is not a protocol or a scientific description, and has NO medical claim or otherwise. Take it as a notebook of experiments, a series of personal anecdotes ...

The interesting part for many lies in the immediate testing of a zapper, an automatic program helping us to sleep (**MZ3c** only) and the easy generation of colloidal silver for home use.

This booklet addresses this pressing need.

See the last page, for other booklets in pdf format, written by Zapperwise.

1.1 Be careful: Before using a zapper, you should know ...

Zappers had been used on 8 month old babies and the elderly with no problems. They had been used safely by tens-of-thousands of people all over the world with all kind of major and minor illnesses, for more than 10 years. You may feel worse at the beginning as parasites die off, but this is usually gone within a few days. The Zapper isn't likely to hurt you, but everybody is different and some people react differently than others.

**However, nothing is perfectly safe, so please, use common sense :
It's up to you to judge what is happening in your own body.**

This material is not a toy. The Zapper's family has the good reputation of removing a lot of parasites, and this, very quickly, not without some annoyance:

A part of this mass is either digested, or evacuated, creating sometimes a state of slight dizziness, nausea, foul-smelling flatulence, headache, itching or stiffness at the joints, irritated skin, tiredness and somnolence (as after a large meal) etc.

(thanks, God, not all together or at the same time !)

After the first zapping session, immediate or delayed tiredness may occur for few minutes or hours.

This is probably due to the sudden release of toxins from dead parasites; the gas usually is from killed intestinal worms.

This state will disappear and be replaced by a fresh feeling of lightness and awakening, as after a few days of fast. To help this elimination it is advised to drink 1 to 2 pints of water every day, water of good quality, non-mineral and not gasified.

A lack of liquid during an important elimination can lead to an increase in your blood pressure and to various irritations caused by a massive concentration of badly diluted "dead bodies" and their toxins.

In these circumstances, kidneys and liver work hard.

If you have these organs weak or lazy, be vigilant.

An exaggeration in the use of Zapping can also lead to intestinal problems (beginning of diarrhea). Yogurt capsules will help.

The work of elimination and the tiredness which accompanies it can be contraindicated, if you are already weakened.

**If side effects are TOO disturbing,
it is because the session is TOO strong FOR YOU**

Decrease the exposure and/or postpone for 1 or 2 days the following sessions,
until your body takes control again of its cleansing.

**So, if you feel bad after using the Zapper, remember:
It's not the Zapper making you feel bad, it's your body
working hard to get rid of what was killed.**

Another "problem" may occur:

The passage of a small current through your body seems to stimulate inter-cellular exchanges (cells communicate better) and excite / awaken the "soldiers" of your body, which become suddenly hungry of microbes.

Result _1: Your immune system works better and gets quickly rid of all the accumulation of unwanted passengers, sometimes a little too fast.

Result _2: If you have any substances in transit in your body, like "legal drugs", alcohol, illegal drugs, ...) "accelerated intercellular trade", (up to 20 to 30 times faster) will make the distribution of these substances MUCH more active. **This phenomenon, falsely called electroporation,** has been noted by many.

If you take any medications, using the zapper in the morning, before you swallow your daily dose of medical dependency could (conditional) be more appropriate.

Monitor the effects of the zapper, and make the correct dosage of your medications with your doctor, if necessary. You should be aware that this COULD happen (or maybe not) to you, everyone reacting in a different way

And a last advice: Zappers use direct current to do they work.

This can lead to skin irritation due to this current passing through the skin, always on the same area. Concentration of this tiny current in the same spot, due to the use of bare metal on the skin, or due to the drying wet paper towel can, on the long run, can cause small burns on the skin. This is one of the reasons we recommend to have a spray bottle with tap water, to humidify the layers of paper towel around the copper tubes, and to never made a zapping session when going to bed: You must know and feel what is going on, on your body at all times.

Swapping the electrodes or changing up the electrodes occasionally (every 20mn or so), watching the points of contact, is a good strategy to avoid this problem. Not exaggerating about the session time on continuous zapping is highly recommended too.

Remember: This could (conditional) happen to you, or your children, without the right supervision

The vast majority of you will be little or not affected or even bothered by these warnings.

But ... Just in case ... Be warned:

THE ZAPPER IS NOT A TOY.

YOU ARE TESTING-IT ... ON YOUR OWN LOVED BODY!

----------

2.0 The Zapper

2.1 I 'want to try it ... right now!

Warning: If you are of the kind of... "**I want to test-it, NOW!** "
This session is not a funny game.

Sometimes it can be disturbing.

Did you read the chapter 1.1 "Be careful" ?

It's done? Good ! And this is the first time you use this session?
Then this chapter was made just for you.



I will describe two zappers I know quite well:

The **KISS** zapper, made by Maestro-Zapper, which is an almost exact copy of the original zapper of Dr. Clark. 95% of the zappers you will find on the market are of this kind:

It has the popular 555 oscillator to generate the frequency, and has no automatic sequence.

Note: MZ6, while more complex with its six frequencies, falls in this same category.



The **MZ3c**, made by Maestro-Zapper too, which by its multiple functions, should cover many of the other zappers not covered by the **KISS** zapper.

As you can see in these two examples, a zapper consists of:

- An electronic circuit making always positive square pulses, often designated by its frequency
 - A set of two electrodes linking the zapper and charge: Me!
 - Often, but not always, a pair of wires, connecting the zapper and the electrodes
 - Most of the time, it will be powered by a 9V battery.
- ◆ We will do the classic original sequence of 7mn_ON and 20mn_Pause, repeated three times.
 - ◆ We will hold an electrode in each hand, with the zapper turned on, during the active time of 7mn.
 - ◆ During 20mn pauses, we will turn off the KISS zapper, but we will let the **MZ3c** on (This automatic zapper will count time for us, so it needs to be ON).
 - ◆ We will use this OFF time (pauses) as free time to read the comments on what we have done and why.
 - ◆ Many variations exist in the sessions of the zapper. But this one (7-20) has become a classic by being tried so many times.



If during this 1st trial, the feelings involved is too unpleasant, decrease the zapping current. If the elimination reactions (Herx) are too disturbing, decrease the ON-time from 7mn to as little as 3mn.

The feelings could be "strange", but should NEVER be uncomfortable

2.2 Preliminaries

If you're ready for a full session, sit comfortably, with about an hour free in front of you.

The following instructions were written for a first try.

Many variants will be described later.

The main purpose is to familiarize yourself with the basic procedures while losing the natural fear of the unknown.

To start with, be sure that the recommended 9V battery is in place.

Also have a way to control the time (watch or clock) to the nearest minute, with the KISS zapper.

The **MZ3c** doesn't need a watch. Its automatic program will check the time for you.

- Light up the zapper to be sure everything is working as expected: An indicator light (LED) should light, indicating that the zapper is working.
- Turn Off the zapper and prepare the electrodes - in this case, two copper pipes

What follows is important:

The copper tubes must always be covered with "something" allowing a larger area of contact, a better conductivity and isolating the bare copper from the skin (to avoid unwanted copper ions going into your body). One or two layers of wet kitchen paper towel is perfect...

To prepare these wet paper towels, clean and rinse your hands. This will leave clean and **wet** skin hands.

Take a piece of paper towel about 6" x 6" (15cm x 15cm)
Plunge these pieces of towel into tap water (no salt needed for this first trial) and remove exceeding water.



Wrap handholds in one or two layer of wet paper towel.

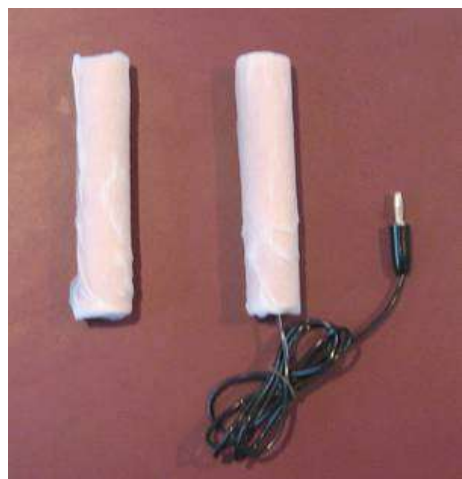
Have a water spray bottle handy, to keep moist these paper towels.



Install one or two layers of paper towel around each copper tube.

Shown on left, a copper tube ready to be clipped (KISS, MZ6)

Shown on right, a copper tube with welded wire to the electrode (**MZ3c**)



2.3 KISS, MZ6, or any "normal" zapper: Ready? ... Go!

The KISS zapper needs no further preparation. We will use 30kHz for this trial.

Take note of the start time, and light on the KISS zapper.

Hold each copper tube on each hand, squeeze firmly, but not too hard, to avoid being tired, and check the LED: The background of the LED is ON, meaning the current pass through you: You are well connected.

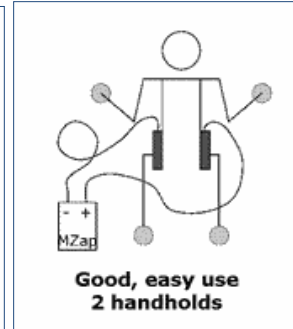
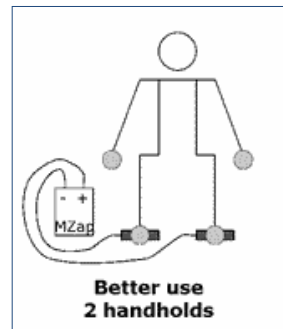
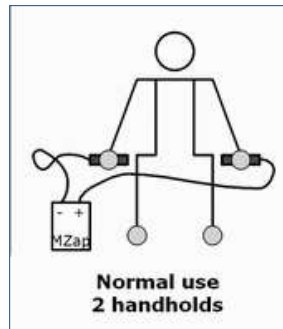


Different ways to place the handhold

Be aware of any new feeling (most of us will notice nothing, specially with 30kHz).

Some rare people will feel a slight tingling. This could be due to sensitive or acid skin and will disappear in

a couple of days. Sometimes this is due to a too small area or too dry paper towel (be sure your paper towel is wet). In any case, the feeling MUST BE tolerable.



Most zappers have no "well connected output" function. All Maestro-Zapper have one. Watch the LED while removing pressure on one hand: The light will decrease, meaning there's less current passing through you.

A good way to be sure you are "well connected"

If you drop one electrode, the LED will be at its minimum with the KISS zapper.

If you drop one electrode with the **MZ6**, only the flashing pulses every 2s will show up.

Check the time... ..

After 7mn_ON, close your KISS zapper, and note the start time of the pause.



During this PAUSE time, you don't need to hold the copper tubes. Check only that they are wet.

Take this time to read the booklet "EZW-Zappers" on all the questions catching your attention.

After this 20mn pause, check the copper tubes to be sure they are still wet, note the time, light on again the KISS zapper, and hold the electrodes for a second 7mn_ON time.



After 7mn, close again your zapper, note the beginning of this last pause time.



Take this last pause to continue reading the booklet...



After this last 20mn pause, check the copper tubes to be sure they are still wet, note the time, light on again the KISS zapper, and hold the electrodes for a third 7mn_ON time.



After 7mn, close definitively your zapper. The 7-20 sequence is done.



End of this first trial.

To sum up :

- What are your main discoveries?
- How do you feel?
- Can you improve your next zap in any way?

Look at any side effect, drink a lot of good quality water on the next 2 days or so. If any side effect becomes inconvenient, don't start again until your body takes out control again.

Welcome to zapper's community.

End of this first experiment.

2.4 MZ3c zapper: Ready? ... Go!

With the more complex **MZ3c**, set the front-left selector on "**S**" (Automatic Sequence), set the front-right selector (output current) to 1.5mA, set the right selector to "**1**" (on top position).

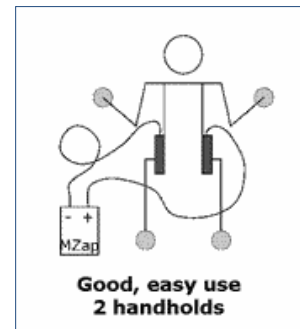
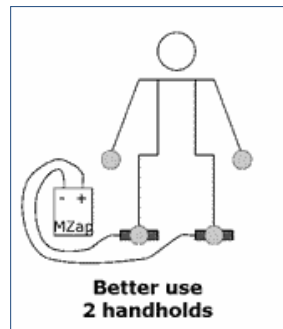
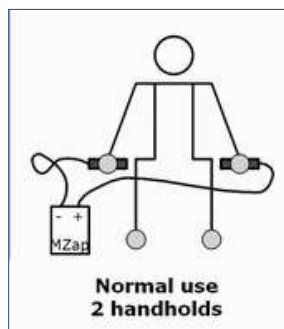
To light up the zapper, put the left side selector on "**A**" (or "**B**", both positions will work same way) As is, you have make the choice of an automatic sequence (S) of 7-20 and 30kHz (1), with a minimal current of 1.5mA.



DO NOT SHUT OFF THE MZ3c. This micro-controlled device has an internal clock taking care for you of the time elapsed, and will warn you on every step of this sequence.

Different ways to place the handhold

Hold each copper tube on each hand, squeeze firmly, but not too hard, to avoid being tired, and check the LED: The background of the LED is ON, meaning the current pass through you: You are well connected.



Be aware of any new feeling (most of us will notice nothing, specially with 30kHz). Some rare people will feel a slight tingling. This could be due to sensitive or acid skin and will disappear in a couple of days. Sometimes this is due to a too small area or too dry paper towel (be sure your paper towel is wet). In any case, the feeling **MUST BE** tolerable.

Most zappers have no "well connected output" function. All Maestro-Zapper have one. Watch the LED while removing pressure on one hand: The light will decrease, meaning there's less current passing through you.

A good way to be sure you are "well connected"

If you drop one electrode, the LED will flash pulses every 2s.

After 7mn, the **MZ3c** will give a long beep, and will close its output. **DON'T SHUT DOWN YOUR MZ3c!** Its LED blinks 3 (slow) times every 8s. The **MZ3c** is in PAUSE mode. At the end of this 20mn period, it will "wakeup" by giving you two beeps, beginning of the 2nd 7mn_ON time.



During this PAUSE time, you don't need to hold the copper tubes. Check only that they are wet.

Take this time to read the booklet "E_ZW-Zappers" on all the questions catching your attention.



After the 20mn pause time, the **MZ3c** gives a Beep-Beep warning, and automatically starts the second 7mn_ON time.

Check the copper tubes to be sure they are still wet, and hold the electrodes.



After this 7mn_ON, the **MZ3c** warns you of the beginning of the pause by a long beep. **DON'T SHUT DOWN YOUR MZ3c!**

Take this last pause to continue reading the booklet...



After the 20mn pause time, the **MZ3c** gives a Beep-Beep-Beep warning, and automatically starts the third and last 7mn_ON time.

Check the copper tubes to be sure they are still wet, and hold the electrodes.



After this last 7mn_ON, the **MZ3c** will warn you of the end of this 7-20 sequence, by giving a "telephone ring" sound. Your **MZ3c** will then enter into a "sleep" function, to cut any current consumption. You can shut off your zapper (Recommended).

End of this first trial.



To sum up :

- What are your main discoveries?
- How do you feel?
- Can you improve your next zap in any way?

Look at any side effect, drink a lot of good quality water on the next 2 days or so. If any side effect becomes inconvenient, don't start again until your body takes out control again.

Welcome to zapper's community.
End of this first series of experiments.



Some comments about the **MZ3c**, which offers many other possibilities, including a second automated program, similar to the 7-20 we just try, with some VERY interesting differences.

This "enhanced" program also uses breaks of 20 minutes. It uses an active time of 28 minutes, instead of the traditional 7 minutes. This gives an active time 4 times longer, with a total time of session only 2h04mn.

This 28mn_ON is, for all practical purposes, a continuous zapping, with the advantages of using pauses in between.

The frequency is in fact a frequency sweep, using a random number generator to made 64 different frequencies around 2500Hz.
Here, in addition to the basic direct current action of the zapper, Maestro-Zapper has added a general frequency effect produced by the square waves harmonics.

This allows (in theory, of course) to reach a multitude of pathogen frequencies.
The action of this "narrow" scan needs a longer exposure time, hence the 28 minutes, instead of the traditional 7 minutes.

When the "initial contact" and elimination reactions are well far behind, this program will appeal as a 28-20 maintenance program, or in these cases where 7 minutes, it's not enough.



Other program, of a more general use, outputs its frequency non-stop for a long 3h09mn. This program is well designed to a continuous zapping (be careful with skin irritation) and permits an easy way to try 6 different frequencies, alone or one after the other.

We don't recommend this looong continuous zapping on the beginning, until you know well your zapper and its possibilities. Too easy to exaggerate on the ON_time...



Difference between the 7-20 sequence and continuous zapping.

During initial trials, Dr. Clark noted the effectiveness of zapping, and an "interesting" side effect : The main problem was well treated, but often a secondary problem aroused in the form of headache, sore throat, sudden blow cold ...

Parasites causing the main problem had in them other parasites, too well protected by their host, to have been removed during the zapping. Released into the body, they appeared in a 20 minutes span, and caused other inconveniences.
She decided after a zapping time of 7 min, to wait 20 minutes and then, do a second zapping session of 7 min. Repeating the process a third time.
She noted that this could (conditional) be done up to 5 times, but 3 times was enough, most of the time.

This initial sequence 7-20-7-20-7 became a zapping's classic.

But it required careful timing, and making the sequence automatic was not easy with the use of a single 555 ...

Many experimenters opted for a continuous zapping of 30min to 1h, and it was a simple, satisfactory sequence, most of the time.

But ...

Forgetting the zapper for long periods led to exaggeration, especially disturbing in initial trials, by experimenters unaware of the side effects caused by zapping.

In summary:

- The 7-20 sequence is interesting when we approach the zapper for the first time, to avoid exaggeration. For some, 7min causes too much side effects, and a shorter time, as 3min, is a better approach to start with.
- If the identified parasites are large enough to have "sub-tenants", this sequence is then perfect.
- If your zapper is a "classic" one, and has no automatic sequences, continuous zapping is very appealing.

How long should last a continuous zapping?

- You cannot give any good figure, good for all, and you should use caution.
- 30 minutes seems to be a good start.
- 3/4h to 1h (a TV program) seems to be "a good number"
- More than one and a half hours can lead to serious problems of elimination (Herx), and should be approached with a health care professional around.
- Dr. Clark has already continuously zapped for 24h and more, under her supervision.

- It is recommended to keep ALWAYS the paper towel moist (a spray bottle will be handy) to avoid hard points of conduction, which may lead to abnormal tingling, local irritation of the skin, or even worse, small, deep burns on the skin, difficult to heal ...
- It is advisable, especially if you have a sensitive skin, to change the copper pipes regularly, every 20min or so, for example.
- **Important note: With use, you will see a greenish color on your paper towel. This bluish green tint contains copper chloride, which is a toxic chemical. Replace paper towels with new ones and clean your handholds.**

The MZ3c offers a 7-20 automatic sequence, and another similar one, 28-20, better suited to the narrow sweep around 2.5kHz, delivering an active time of 28 min instead of 7 min.

3.0 Morpheus HELP!!

Talking again about this **MZ3c**...

This zapper has a very interesting program (S-A-3), with an unusual goal:

Bring your brain to an altered conscientious state favorable to a deep, natural and restful sleep!!

The "normal" action of the zapper is relegate to the background, on this program called DS (Deep Sleep) and designated, with some humor, by "Rrr ... Zzz" on the front face.

Its use is similar to a continuous session of zapping, with a total duration of 1h10mn.

Of course, there is an automatic shutdown at the end.

Of course, it is better to try the 1 hour before bedtime, unless a nap is on your own program...

The output current should be selected at the strict minimum (1.5mA or 3mA), because only the frequency, and not the current, is of any interest for the nervous system, whispering the good news to the brain.

Choosing a stronger current will lead to an unpleasant experience, when the imperceptible 10kHz carrier will drop and be replaced by the 111Hz, giving you a tingling experience for a few seconds...

You will find here:

http://www.zapperwise.com/download/E_ZW-MZ3cDeepSleep_XX.pdf

a copy of this booklet, dedicated to this unique program in the zapper's field.



4.0 CSG: I 'want to try it ... NOW!

Or how to make 6oz (180ml) of colloidal silver quickly, on a plug'n play approach...
Duration of the experience : 1h to 1h30mn. Main activity: Observation.

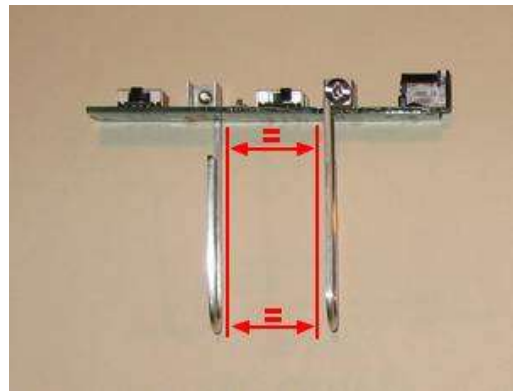
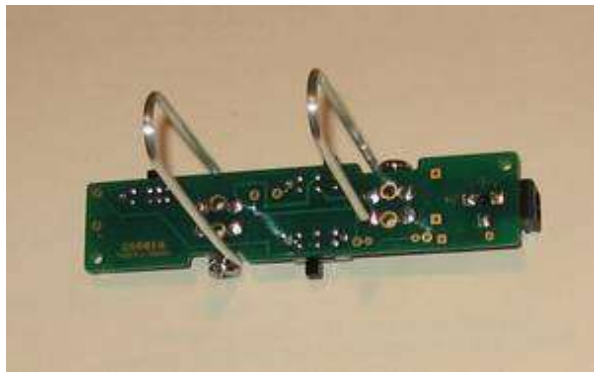
In this first trial of a Colloidal Silver Generator, we have chosen the **CSG01Auto** of Maestro-Zapper. But this trial/experience could be adapted easily to other CSG, This first trial is easy to do, and to succeed. Quality of the mix is very good.

You will need distilled water (distillated once is enough), a **CSG01Auto**, and three 9V batteries. If water has been distillated 2 or 3 times, it will be almost an isolating liquid, and it will take a LOT of time to generate CS. This water is also a lot more expensive.

If you use a 9V battery only, you will not be able to use the automatic mode. Manual mode requires more experience, and some measuring instruments. Generation will be very long. 2 batteries will also work, but as they becomes older, their voltage will become insufficient. No need to buy expensive 9V batteries, 15euros each! 3 for 2 Euros will be perfect. With this kind of battery, you should be able to generate at least 50 liters of 10uS CS. Not bad!

If you have a voltmeter, that's fine. Otherwise, we will do without, following the instructions given here

We will assume that the CSG has been properly assembled and verified.

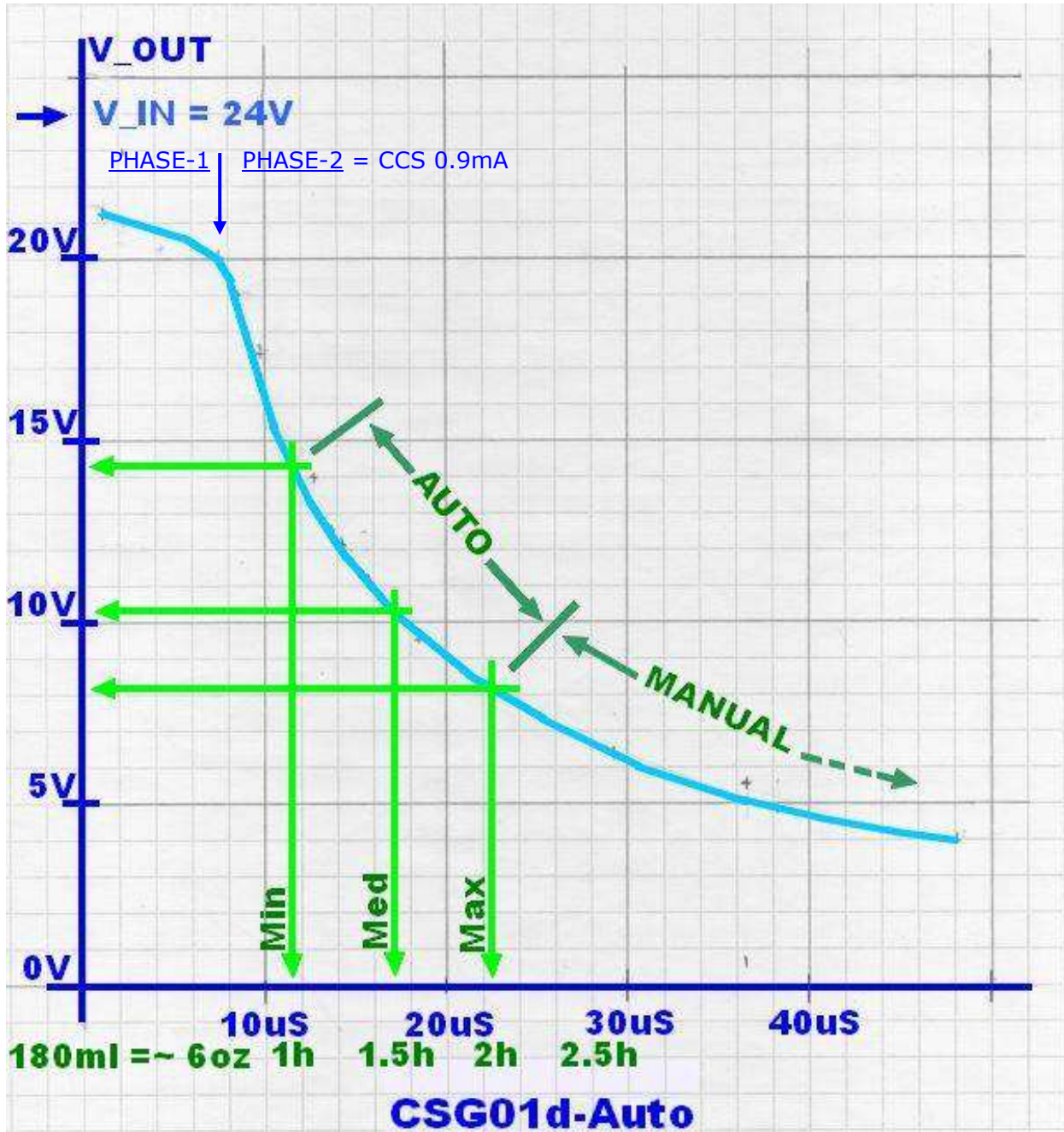


We will also assume that you have purchased three 9V batteries, the cheapest ones, Assemble these batteries in series. Total: 28V approx. See photos:



Rough correspondence between the output voltage of the CSG, and the conductance of the CS.

- Valid for the CS01CC and **CSG01Auto**, 6oz of distilled water and:
- = A 24VDC to 30VDC power supply and
 - = A constant current source of 0.9mA and
 - = Distilled water at room temperature (about 20 ° C)



4.1 CSG: Ready? ... Go!

We will start with clean electrodes with no trace of deep oxidation.
(If they are dull, there is no big problem).

SW1: unimportant, right or left position (be aware of a "middle" position, to avoid).

SW2: Left (Auto)
u Right (10us)

LED-2 is and remains ON.

LED-1 is Off (no output current)

Take a 6oz glass (180ml), wipe well all traces of tap water (if necessary, rinse it with a bit of distilled water), and fill it with distilled water, up to 1/4" (5 to 6 mm) of edge.

The CSG running, immerse gently and slowly the electrodes of the CSG into the distilled water:

LED-2 will remain ON (auto mode)

LED-1 lights a little bit, demonstrating that a very small current is flowing into the output.

With experience, you could evaluate the purity of the distilled water used, by the way the LED reacts by immersing the electrodes in the glass of water.

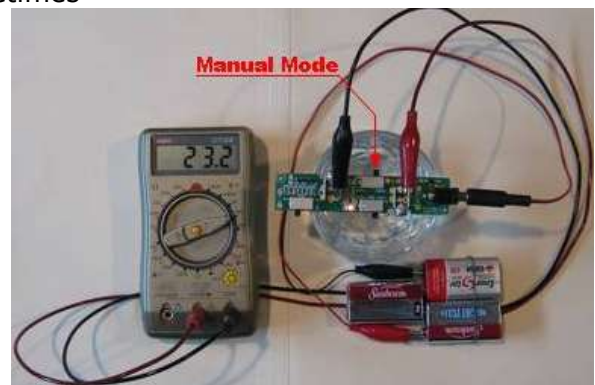
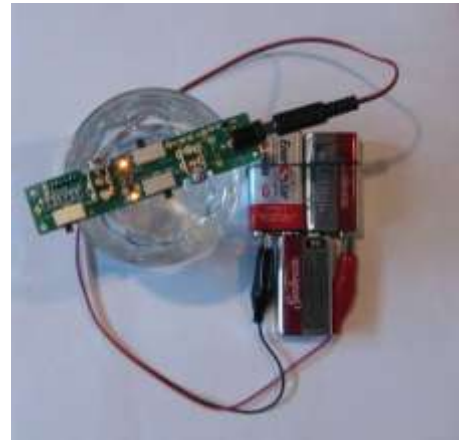
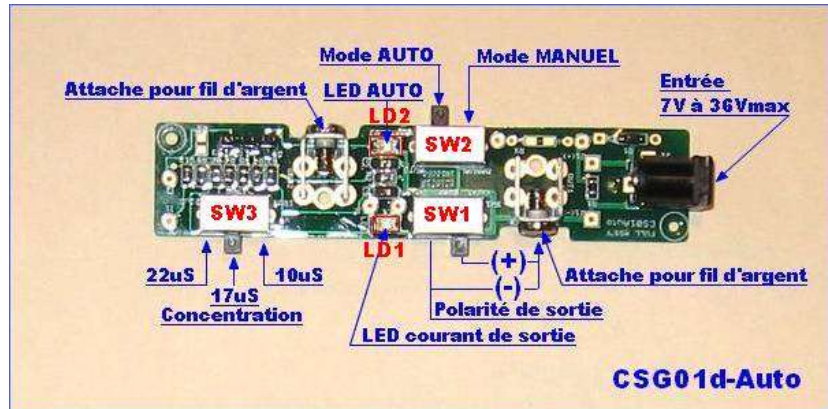
A (even slightly) dirty glass, dirty electrodes or a (supposedly) pure distilled water, may be the cause. Don't trust local pharmacy production of distilled water. You could have some surprises... sometimes good, sometimes bad.

With 3 new 9V batteries, you will measure a voltage across the output, close to 24V with a voltmeter..

If you could measure output current, you could find 100uA to 200 uA only: Distilled water is almost an insulator, and current finds a lot of resistance.

If you use a twice-distilled water or (even worse) tri-distilled, the current will be even lower.

At this stage of our 101 courses on the generation of colloidal silver, we must learn some theoretical details, important for us (we have 1h in front of us, while our first mixture just generates slowly)



-----⚡-----

If the ingredients are pure (water and silver wire), the result can only be good ... if the current remains well controlled (we guarantee-it on this CSG) and nothing is contaminated by dubious manipulation.

Many variables can change the results:

- Deposit on electrodes.
- An exaggeration in the desired concentration (up to 15/18uS, no big deal - Up 20/26uS it gets "interesting" to generate - Higher, with the means we have, it becomes a "IMF" task ...
- The temperature can strongly influence the results. Remaining in the vicinity of 20 ° C is recommended.
- The shape, distance, wear of the electrodes can influence the results.
- The amount generated at once. On first trials, it is better to stick to a small 6oz (180ml) at the time.

In summary, the generation of AC must follow an established routine for predictable results.

But we are lucky enough... CS of only 5 to 7uS is efficient enough to use on many cases, and using concentrations of 50uS (or even 100uS) doesn't seem to have any negative impact, other than a waste of resources.

I personally think that a generation of 10uS to 17uS may be suitable for 90% of the proposed uses.

Returning to the current generation:

We can divide this generation into two distinct periods (see chart at the beginning of chapter):

Phase-1: The current changes and increases from almost 0mA to about 1mA. This phase is the longest one. It follows a logarithmic curve (Avalanche progress): Almost nonexistent at first, it increases faster and faster, unless "something" limits its progression.

The purer the water, the lower the initial current, and the more this phase will persist. That's why pushing on a tri-distilled water is a practical non-sense, if a onetime distilled water is enough (the important word here is "is enough").

But this topic is not so important, as we will learn in the chapter "seeding"

If you have a voltmeter, you can connect-it to the output terminals, and check easily when you leave this phase_1:

As long as the voltage reading doesn't move (around 24V with three 9V batteries), the current only increases, and you are in the phase_1.

In our current trial, this phase should last between 45 minutes and 1h1 / 4, depending on the original conductance of the water.

For the more adventurous, you can check the current supply, and see it growing from a small 0.2mA (Idle current, no load) to about 1.2mA, at the end of phase_1

A cheap CSG is always in phase_1, and can end the generation with 5mA to 7 mA (and more) Often, there is a simple/cheap component (resistance bulb, ...) to limit max current.

Phase-2: The current has reached the limit of 0.9mA, settled by design, and the constant current source begins to act, limiting the current to this nominal 0.9mA.

Current will not increase anymore, regulated by an electronic circuit

From this point on, the voltage will start decreasing in the output. The rest of the generation will be at a steady, predictable pace.

The first level to trigger the automatic stop is at (or about) 10uS, with a 14V output

The second level to trigger is 17uS, or approximately 10V at the output

The third and final level will trigger at 22uS, or approximately 8V output

If you connect a voltmeter to the output, with the 2nd level selected, and check the voltage, you will see the triggering of this second level around 14.3V and 13.7V

You will notice that the LED-2 decreases in intensity, while the LED-1 remains lit.

You approach the trigger point ...

Suddenly, both LEDs turn off and remain off. The trigger circuit has played its part.

This ends the first step of our generation.

More to come...



Time elapsed since the beginning of this trial: about 1 hour with distilled water I use. This may be different in your trials.

We have now a CS of about 10uS, ready to be used. We have achieved our first important step in our trial. **You got a mixture of very pure water (distilled) and silver particles so fine that the water remained transparent.**

At this stage of testing:

Remove your generator and gently clean the electrodes with a cotton or Kleenex tissue, gently, because pure silver is soft enough to bend easily. No need to rub hard here.

Reset the Automatic mode, by turning the Auto/Manual selector (SW2) to Manual, then to Auto again: The two-LED lights up again. The **CSG01Auto** has been reset and is ready to continue our trial...

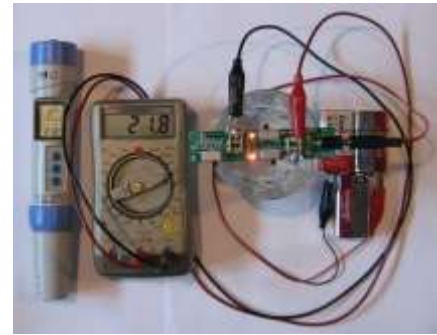
Taste the mixture produced.

Before tasting: Nothing on the generation made is "bad."

But if "something floats" or "something" on the electrodes looks inconvenient for your sense of cleanliness, you can always filter the AC through a coffee filter (white paper).

Rinse the coffee filter with a little of distilled water, because the whiteness of the paper is obtained with bleach, and some residues may still be there. From transparent, the CS could then turn slightly blurred (Silver chloride)

Depending on the sensitivity of your taste, you might find a very slight bitter taste.



As such, this solution of colloidal silver is already "active" and can be used in a thousand and one different ways.

Let's go with a further step on our trials. This time we will push what we have done to a concentration of 17uS

Set the switch **SW3** in the middle (17uS), immerse the silver wire into the 10uS CS, and let the concentration increase from 10uS to 17uS, which should take another 30 to 45 minutes.

Again, the **CSG01Auto** will stop by itself when the right concentration is reached: Output voltage: 10V approx.

We will not go further in this first attempt, but you can try-it again and again, 6oz at the time. You can turn everything off, remove the generator from the glass, and taste again the resulting mixture. This time, the bitter taste should be more pronounced, and it will even taste a little bit "metallic".



You can start over with another glass of 6oz of distilled water (180ml), and go directly to 17uS. It is possible that you have to interrupt the generation to clean the electrodes, if they become clogged (normal).



Making colloidal silver in this way is easy and trouble free.

If you try the concentration of 22uS, you should probably remove the generator once or twice to clean the electrodes of a fluffy deposit (silver oxide, not bad, but not looking pretty neither (-))

The concentration circuit takes a reading of the voltage across the output. If this output is clogged, reading will be disturbed, and trigger level will then be unpredictable.

This reading being done in between the wires, where the concentration is higher than elsewhere in the glass, leaving to rest the mixture for 24 hours will show an average reading, lower than reading at the end of the generation. This is a normal condition.

A light golden yellow tint may appear during the generation (or later). This beautiful color is not a bad sign. It simply announces that the silver particles begin to "clump", and going further will decrease the quality of the CS. It is time to stop.

Transparent, that's fine.

A slight yellow tint / gold, that's good too.

Any other color: Put the (not so good) result in a spray bottle and use as a disinfectant and deodorizing all around the household.

There is much to say about colloidal silver and its many uses.

Yet what has been said is an easy start, making an excellent AC with almost no extra expenses or costly instruments.

Take notes on your results. Feel free to try again and take notes.

Although the **CSG01Auto** does that make small amounts at a time, it is easy to pour into a bottle (glass) and keep it for future use. Since the AC eliminates germs on contact, this solution will keep its virtues for several months without problem, in a dark and quiet corner

(I have never seen, yet, a deterioration in daylight, in my personal use).

I noticed (very suggestive) that the AC seems more active when it has just been made.

Have a lot of fun!!

You can download these booklets from Zapperwise :

http://www.zapperwise.com/download/E_ZW-FirstTrial_XX.pdf

First trial of a zapper and/or a Colloidal Silver Generator. (This booklet)

http://www.zapperwise.com/download/E_ZW-MZ3cDeepSleep_XX.pdf

How to use the Deep Sleep program of the **MZ3c** zapper: Theory and practice

http://www.zapperwise.com/download/E_ZW-Zappers_XX.pdf

A general overview of the zapper, its use, its limits, ...

☹️😊😄 zapping! - zapping! - zapping! 😄😊😊



<http://www.zapperwise.com>

