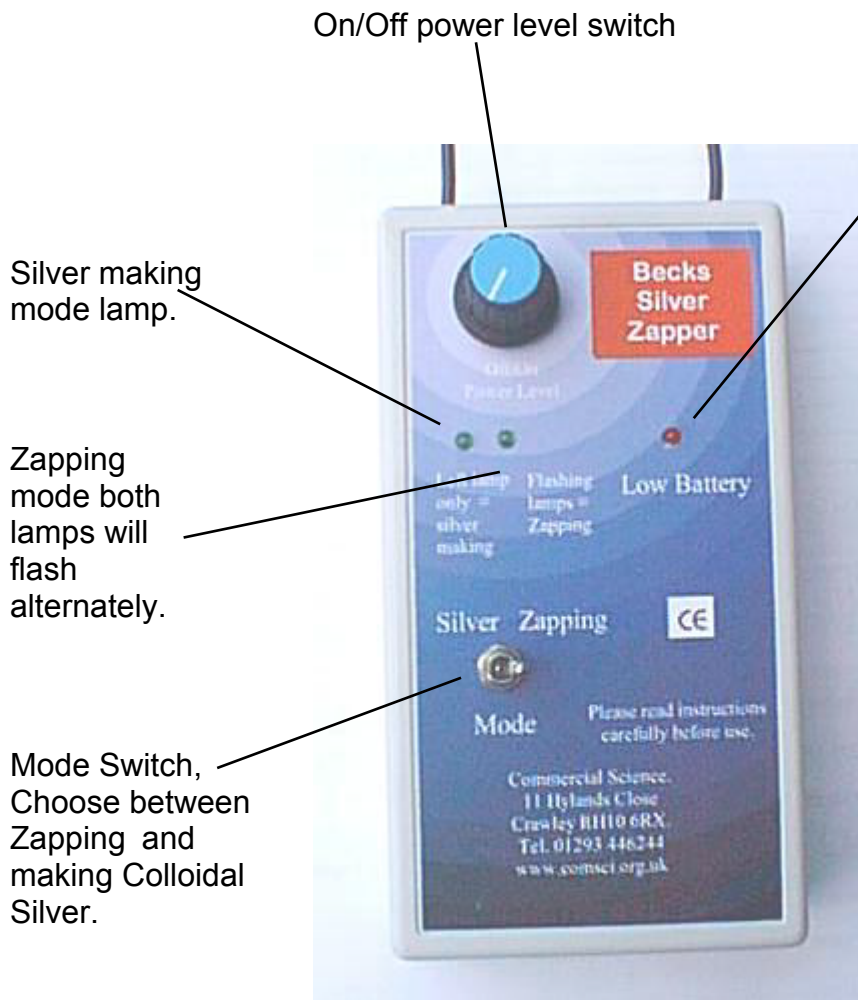


## SILVER/ZAPPER 4H (BECKS) Mark3.



### **Low Battery warning lamp.BFPS**

When you first switch on your SZH4, you will hear a beep and this lamp will come on briefly as part of the devices autodiagnostic test. If the battery fails the computer test at any stage during Zapping this red lamp will come on and there along with a continuous beeping. The Zapping will then be stopped. You will need to change the battery. (sometimes resting the battery for a day will allow to use it again, in some cases the batteries will flatten very quickly and all lights will go off).

### Changing the Battery.

**IMPORTANT, TURN YOUR MACHINE OFF FIRST. IF YOU DO NOT YOU MAY DAMAGE THE ELECTRONICS AND INCUR A REPAIR FEE.**

### Specifications.

#### Output:-

Cycle 4Hz (approximate).

Voltage output: -36 volts and +36 volts approx. alternately in Zapping mode. 0v and 36v in silver making mode.

All devices outputs tested by laboratory oscilloscope.

#### Battery Requirements:-

One 9 volt PP3 battery. Included.

#### Electrodes.

Pure silver electrodes (80mm) for silver making and 10 Biotabs for Zapping.

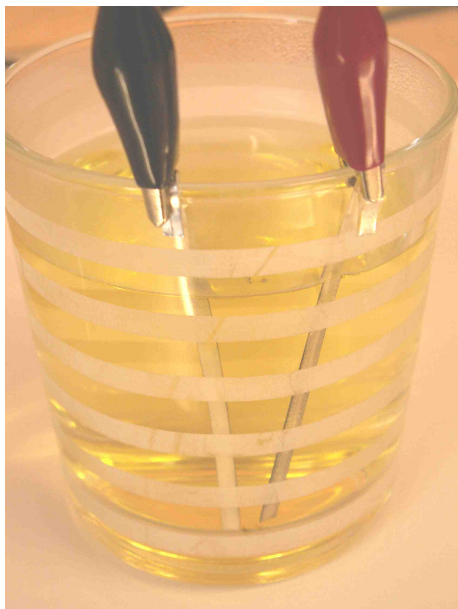
This device more than meets the criteria set out by Bob Beck

## Colloidal Silver Making

Switch the mode switch in to silver making mode.

Attach the silver electrodes (80mm) to the crocodile clips and bend them over the rim of a glass so approximately 5cm of the electrodes are submerged in water depending on the type of colloidal silver you wish to use

Note. When making silver it is normal for one electrode to produce bubbles and the other to discolour. The Electrodes should be swapped around after each use.



80mm electrodes bent over rim of glass with crocodile clips attached.

### Tap Water Grade.

Put tap water in the glass and switch on. Turn the power to maximum for about 2mins and the solution will go a milky colour. This is at least 10ppm. You can use this as a mouth wash, and for topical applications. Treating plants etc...

### Golden Colloidal Silver.

Put distilled or purified water into the glass. (NB. Boots will sell you 4.5ltr of purified water at the pharmacy counter; it is good enough quality).

Heat the water in a microwave to about boiling point (or an ordinary oven). This will be too hot to handle so take care.

Place the glass in a dark cupboard or room, place the electrodes on the rim of the glass as above, but closer together about 1cm apart (do not let them touch), switch on, turn the power up to maximum and leave for 20mins. It will help to keep the water warm by wrapping a cloth round the glass. **You may need to reheat and repeat this process 2 or 3 times.**

You should now have light straw coloured golden colloidal silver.

If the silver colloid is to be ingested or injected, be sure to use distilled water. Tap water is fine for other uses, such as for a topical spray or for plants.

# Instructions for using the Zapper (Becks).

**Warning.** Do not use if you, have a Cardiac Pacemaker, are Pregnant, or whilst using machinery.

Bob Beck recommended that users must avoid ingesting anything containing medical herbs, nicotine, alcohol, recreational drugs, laxatives, tonics etc. and vitamin and mineral supplements. Bob Beck found that, in a very small number of cases, the use of the Zapper may make cell membranes pervious to small quantities of normally harmless plasma chemicals - this effect is similar to overdosing of the substances.

**Since 1995 we have been using the Beck's Zapper in the UK and no such occurrences have ever been reported, so we feel it is safe to use supplements while Zapping.**

- Do not place electrode pads over skin lesions, abrasions, new scars, cuts, eruptions or sunburn.
- Do not turn the output up to uncomfortable levels.
- Do not fall asleep while using.
- Use batteries only, do not use a mains adapter.

## Fluids and cleansing.

Before commencing each treatment, drink half a pint of purified water and another half pint after treatment. Drink a minimum of another 2 pints of water during the remainder of the day.

This flushing is essential. Failure to do this will result in a build up of toxins and debris in your blood and you will start to feel ill. If, for any reason, you are unable to do this, do not use the Zapper.

Before placing electrodes make sure you have everything you are going to need near to you and make sure you have been to the toilet. Its good to Zap while watching TV, listening to music or reading. Remember, for some people 1 hour is a long time to sit still in one place, so be prepared.

## Placing the electrodes.

Find the pulse points on the INSIDE of each ankle. They are about one inch back from your ankle bone and half an inch down. Take your time doing this, as it is important to find the strongest pulse points. (The first time you do this it may be difficult, your pulses may feel faint, but, as time progresses, you will find them easily).

Clean the skin with soap and water or an alcohol swab and dry thoroughly. Position the electrodes along the line of the pulses. Biotabs make this very easy. Connect the output wires to the electrodes.

## Select Zapping mode.

1. Switch on. You will hear a beep and the red lamp will illuminate as the devices tests the battery and electronics.
2. Adjust the level to a comfortable position (mild tingling). Do NOT turn the current up too high, as this can be dangerous and will ultimately lengthen the time of your recovery.
3. Timing. After 15 mins the SZH4Mark3 will emit a beep, at 30 mins two beeps, at 45 mins 3 beeps and so on for the next two hours. After which the machine will stop Zapping and emit a warning beep to remind you to switch of the device.

## Notes.

Place electrodes only on the ankle points; this is the most effective place for treatment. ON NO ACCOUNT place electrodes above the waist.

If after zapping, you feel sluggish, dizzy, have headaches, feel nauseous, or have flu like symptoms you have over done the treatment. Wait a few days before resuming and start off with lower Zapping times, e.g. start at 15 minutes and work up to a maximum of 1 hour, say over a period of seven days. You can adjust the level while you are being Zapped; keep it at comfortable level.

We suggest you build up your Zapping, start at 15 mins per day for one week then 30mins per day for one week, and the 45mins for the third week and the fourth week 1 hour per day. After which you can Zap as required or as follows;

Zap yourself for 1 hour per day for three weeks. This process can be repeated again after one month if necessary.

If you suffer with toxic overload, STOP ZAPPING for a week and let your body clear out by flushing with lots of water (minimum three pints per day). See above.

## Questions about Colloidal Silver

### **How do I make Colloidal silver?**

We recommend you use distilled or purified water method. Heat this water to boiling point (you must heat the water in a non metallic containers a glass saucepan or glass container in a micro-wave will do), put your electrodes in about 1cm apart do not let them touch and switch on for 10 mins. At this point you will have clear colloidal silver (3 to 5 ppm). If you carry on for about 20mins making sure the water remains hot (75C +) you will go on to produce yellow silver.

### **My silver won't go yellow?**

The water has got too cold. Insulating your containing will help to keep the heat in.

### **What is the difference between ordinary colloidal silver (usually colourless) and Golden or Yellow Colloidal silver?**

It's just a matter of the size of the silver particles (Colloids) produced and there concentration. Roughly they are as follows. Clear = 3 to 5 ppm and yellow = 6 to 10 ppm.

### **Tap water Grade.**

If you use tap water to make colloidal silver it will usually take about 2 minutes for the tap water to turn a slight milky colour. This will be in excess of 10ppm. The size of the colloids produced are larger than the distilled water method and are thought not to penetrate the tissues so well. (Bob Beck ingests about half a pint of this per day).

### **How much can I take and is it toxic?**

The main side effect of too much silver in your system is a called agaria where the skin takes on a blue/grey colour takes about 50g of silver to be taken. To make matters simple, a pair of our 80mm 99.99% pure silver electrodes weighs only 1.5g. You will consume about 90 mg of silver every day in your ordinary food. A typical glass of colloidal silver made to strength of 10ppm (i.e. yellow) contains 5mg in the whole glass this is less than a tenth of your normal silver in take! So you can see it is incredibly safe.

### **Will it kill off the friendly bacteria?**

YES, it can not distinguish. So we recommend you take an acidophillus supplement regularly. The Red battery light comes on dimly; do I need to change the battery?

When the device is used the battery is drained and therefore the battery test circuit will start to light up. When it comes on quite brightly from the beginning it is time to change the battery. You will also start to notice it will take long to produce the silver.

### **One Electrode goes black?**

This is quite normal, as this electrode produces bubbles of oxygen which oxidise the silver and make it go black. You should clean the electrode with a plastic scourer and swap them around.

### **Other factors.**

The quality of your water will almost certainly vary from batch to batch. Even tap water will vary at different times of the Year. This will affect the quality and time taken to produce your silver.

### **Temperature.**

Of your room and of your water these will have an effect. As temperature decreases of both your room and hence water the production of colloidal silver will slow.

For more information on colloidal silver see our website [www.comsc.org.uk](http://www.comsc.org.uk)

Select Colloidal Silver in the left hand menu then select FAQs

# Methods of Taking Colloidal Silver.

Please note this is for informational purposes only and is not intended as any kind of guide or recommendation.

These methods are for high grade CS made from either Distilled water or Purified water. It is usually colourless or slightly yellow, both of these should taste bitter.

## Orally.

Taking a quantity up to half a pint by drinking it. Usually on an empty stomach 2 hour after eating.

### Advantages

Easy to take and can take larger quantities.

### Disadvantages

It is thought that the acids in the stomach will oxidise the majority of the CS, which means it will lose its all important charge. After this the CS faces the bile and digestive enzymes in the duodenum which are strongly alkaline. This will render even more of the CS ineffective. Any remaining CS can now be absorbed by the small intestine.

## Topically.

Applied directly to the skin or anywhere on the outside of the body. Using CS gel. This lasts much longer than simple CS solution.

### Advantages

This is a very effective and quick way of dealing with skin infections. For example impetigo, athletes foot and even mouth ulcers.

### Disadvantages

The CS only gets to the area where the gel is applied. It does not raise blood levels.

## Sub lingually (under the tongue).

Placing a tablespoon of CS under the tongue and leaving it to absorb.

### Advantages

Will by-pass the stomach acid and the liver going straight in to the blood stream.

### Disadvantages

Questionable amounts of it may be absorbed. How much of that table spoon of CS do you swallow and how much crosses the oral mucosa is debatable. Only small amounts can be administered at a time.

## Rectally.

Using a syringe and tubing a quantity of CS can be administered directly in to the rectum; typically 20 to 30ml

### Advantages

This is the most efficient way to get CS in to the blood. The CS is completely absorbed by the rectum, there is no stomach acid or bile to destroy its effectiveness. It is a very effective way to access the Liver and raise CS levels in the blood.

### Disadvantages

Most people in the UK find this route of administration laughable and can't understand why any one would want to do it. The reasons mentioned should make it clear that it is the best method. It is not at all difficult and if your life is on the line, you should consider this method, it is miles better than any other route.

## Nebulisation.

Using a special machine called a nebuliser the CS is made in to a fine mist which is inhaled (1 to 5ml).

### Advantages

This is a very effective way of delivering CS to the Respiratory system. It can be very beneficial for treating infections in the lungs and throat.

### Disadvantages

Only a small amount of CS is nebulised at a time (up to 5ml) so very little is likely to reach the blood supply and therefore the rest of the body.

## Why buy another PP3 battery?

Our PP3 rechargeable battery system uses two Nickel Metal Hydride batteries, which unlike a conventional battery does not suffer from battery memory syndrome. They DO NOT CONTAIN CADMIUM.

If you have either a Becks Zapper, a Colloidal Silver Maker or a Variable voltage Clarks machine, this charger will save you money very quickly.

### PP3

Nickel Metal Hydride and two Rechargeable Batteries.

A plug-in constant current battery charger for standard PP3 size batteries. Charge time is manually controlled. Incorporates a 13A mains plug (BS1363) for insertion into mains socket and LED indication of charger current.



Two 9 volt PP3 size nickel metal hydride batteries. They offer extended performance in most applications when compared to Nickel Cadmium. Capable of up to 700 charge/discharge cycles. suitable for use in portable electronics equipment etc....

2 Nickel Metal Hydride batteries. One in your machine and the other being charged means you need never have another flat battery again.

#### To order.

Telephone with your VISA or Master card number.

Or Send a Cheque for £27.50 (+ £2.00 P&P) payable to "Commercial Science"  
at 11 Hylands Close, Crawley, W Sussex. RH10 6RX.

Or get it from our web site [www.goodvitality.com](http://www.goodvitality.com)  
in the electronic consumables section.

**£27.50**  
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