

# Silver's attack strategy

## Chemical structure/contact

Silver sol<sup>™</sup> particles are tiny enough to be absorbed into a single red blood cell. Pure silver is supercharged and surrounded by a chemical shell that is missing two electrons (called ionic because it carries a charge). This means the tiny silver particle wants to attach to the thin cell walls of pathogens and remove one or two electrons. This leaves a hole in the cell membrane and kills the pathogen. Normal cells have thicker, more protected cell membranes that have a balanced charge, resulting in selective protection from the silver's oxide coating that kills bacteria on contact.

## Resonance

There are healthy and unhealthy resonances. For example, imagine a vibrating back massager compared to the jolting frequency of a jackhammer. In a similar way, silver resonates at a frequency selectively destructive to pathogens. In fact, it has been measured to resonate at 890 to 910 terahertz. This is the same frequency at which germicidal ultraviolet light resonates. Imagine now tiny silver particles that are small enough to be absorbed into the red blood cells, and resonate at the perfect frequency to destroy bacteria, viruses, and yeast. These tiny "flashlights" circulate throughout every capillary in the body, disinfecting from the inside.

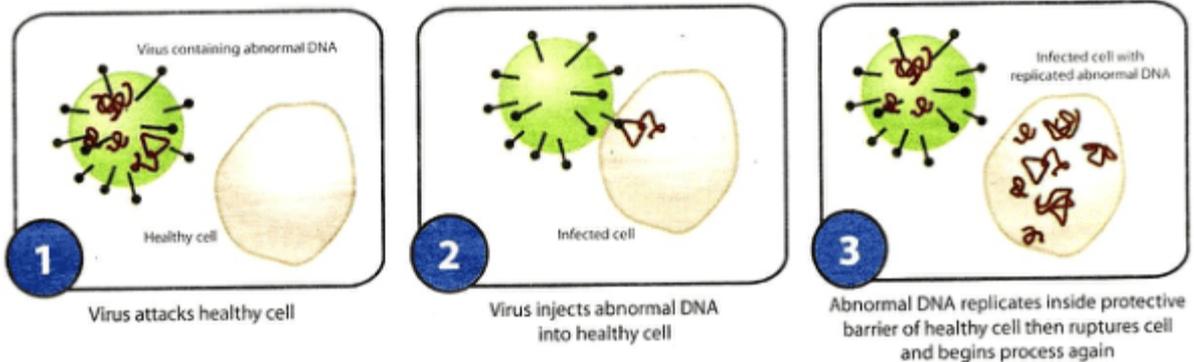
## Magnetic disruption of viral DNA

A virus is constructed of a capsid that contains incomplete segments of DNA and RNA. These DNA segments carry a slight magnetic charge. There is a claw on the outside of the virus that attaches the virus to a healthy cell. Once the virus is attached to a healthy cell it can inject the incomplete DNA into the healthy cell, producing damage to the normal DNA and causing it to reproduce abnormally. This can cause viral diseases like influenza, hepatitis, and cervical cancer. The new supercharged silver acts like a magnet that attracts the charged DNA particles. The DNA binds so tightly to the silver that it makes a chaotic tangle of incomplete genetic material that can never lengthen out, so it can never go through replication. This inactivates the virus and prevents replication of viral disease. Normal cells have thicker, more protected cell membranes with a balanced charge, which protects them from the silver's magnetic attraction. (See illustration, below)

## Cellular Communication

Most cells communicate through a sugary coating. This coating lets the cell know friend from foe. Silver has a "friendly" sugar coating that allows it to positively communicate with cells. This way, silver nano particles can enter into an abnormal cell and attack pathogens before they have a chance to replicate.

### WITHOUT SILVER



### WITH SILVER

