

The HiddenCures G-2B Water Ionizer User Instructions

To be eligible for the 30-day satisfaction refund, the unit must be returned in resellable condition, with original box and packing materials. See warranty details on page 4.

Warnings and Caution:

- 1) **Risk of shock. Avoid touching the electrodes when the power module is plugged in, or with wet hands. The voltage used is considered safe, but safe handling is recommended.**
- 2) **The electrodes are sharp; handle with care.**
- 3) **Do not allow the alligator clips to get wet or they may corrode. Do not place both electrodes in the same container; excessive current may damage the power module.**

Note: This ionizer has a power module which will not be damaged by touching the clips or electrodes together, and will operate from 100 to 240 VAC. To distinguish between the new one and earlier one, read the label on the power module. The new one is rated at 32VDC; the old one is rated at 24VDC and care must be taken not to short the clips together.

The ball-shaped fiber membrane has been replaced with a flat cloth which produces greater ORP strength in shorter time, and is less prone to mold growth.

Quick-Start Instructions

- 1) Wash the unit with warm water and mild soap. Secure the cloth membrane on the long pipe with the retaining ring, so it completely covers the pipe opening.
- 2) Add purified water to each side, to a level that at least covers the pipe opening.
- 3) Dissolve 1/8 tsp. per gallon of sea salt into each side.
- 4) Hang one electrode from the lip of each container, into the water.
- 5) Connect the alligator clip with the blue sleeve (alkaline side) to the electrode in the container with the cloth membrane. Connect the red alligator clip (acid side) to the other electrode. Connect outside the bottles.
- 6) Plug the power module into the AC wall outlet. Put the lids on the jars to keep out dust, but don't screw down. Let run for 1 to 8 hours depending on desired strength, 2 hours nominal.
- 7) Unplug the power module, remove the electrodes from the water, tighten the lid on the alkaline side (the side with the cloth membrane), and pour out the acid water. The alkaline side lid will create a vacuum, preventing water from crossing the pipe to the acid side.
- 8) Tighten the lid on the acid side (to create a vacuum). *Then*, remove the alkaline side lid and pour out the alkaline water into a glass jar. Dry out the membrane to prevent mold.
- 9) Drink the alkaline water, start out gradually. Consume half your body weight in ounces.
- 10) When you make the next batch, swap electrodes on the alligator clips.

Detailed Instructions

- 1) Be sure the cloth membrane is in place on the long pipe, secured by the retaining ring; do not run the unit without it. Try to operate the unit in a darker place since light degrades the ionized water. Allow 1 or 2 hours to create a standard strength batch (-200 mV ORP; Oxygen Reduction Potential is an indication of excess or free electrons. This determines the anti-oxidant power). For maximum strength, allow 8 hours.
- 2) Place the optional 1-quart water-saving insert into the acid-side jug, the side with the short pipe. This will reduce the amount of acid water you throw away. But first, fill the optional insert with something so it won't float; you can put energized water or other homeopathic

substances into the insert, or use the acid-water output from the 1st batch.

- 3) Add pure water to both containers to the same level. Use whatever water you are happy with in terms of purity. Uncontaminated well or spring water may be best, but minerals can make the water cloudy or leave sediment in the jars after ionization (not a problem). Reverse osmosis is good too, but may leach minerals from the body so take a mineral supplement. Dr. Mercola (www.mercola.com/article/water/distilled_water.htm) believes that distilled water is hazardous and is not recommended. Do not use previously ionized water. Fill containers at least to completely cover the pipe opening. Use only room temperature water.
- 4) Add 1/8th teaspoon of sea salt per gallon of water into each container, and stir until dissolved. Supermarket salt has desiccants and may be bleached; it is toxic, which is why we are advised not to consume salt even though salt is an essential nutrient. Suggestions: Himalayan, Celtic, and De Souza's sea salt look good. The extra trace minerals are beneficial. It should be sun dried, not kiln dried, and without additives. Use finely ground salt; coarsely ground salt will not dissolve easily, so crush it first, or put it into a small container of water and dissolve it there first. If you are going for maximum ORP, experience shows that ORP varies to some extent with the type and amount of salt used.
- 5) Hang the electrodes over the edge of the container's mouth, one electrode in each container (do not put both electrodes into one container). Closer to the pipe opening will produce stronger output. The electrode wire has a hook on the end to use for hanging. Connect the blue alligator clip of the power supply to the electrode wire in the jug with the long pipe and cloth membrane. Make the connection at its end outside the container's mouth. Do not put the alligator clips inside the containers, or allow them to contact the water; they will corrode. Be sure the side with the membrane is the alkaline (blue-clip long-pipe) side so that when it comes time to pour the water out, the membrane will not fall off the pipe. Connect the red alligator clip to the electrode wire in the jug with the short pipe and no cloth membrane. The alligator clip with the red sleeve will produce acid water (do not drink). The alligator clip with the blue sleeve will produce alkaline water (drink this). Place the lids over the bottles to keep out dust, but do not try to screw down.
- 6) Plug the power supply module into a 100 to 240 VAC outlet, and let the unit run for 1 to 8 hours depending on desired strength. It is good to keep the unit covered with a towel since light tends to degrade the quality of the water.
- 7) When completed, unplug the power supply from the outlet, and note which jug has the red sleeve; this will be acid water. Remove both electrodes from the water, and screw down the lid on the alkaline container (side with long pipe and cloth membrane). This will reduce the flow of water leaking to the acid side. If used, removed the water-saver insert bottle, and immediately pour the acid water (short pipe side) into a container to use for disinfecting, washing vegetables, etc. or discard. Remove all the acid water before it is diluted by the alkaline water leaking from the other side. In this order, screw down the other lid on the acid side, then remove the lid on the alkaline side; this will prevent water from crossing sides. Pour the alkaline water it into a suitable container (if careful you won't need a funnel).

For maximum life, store the alkaline water in a glass bottle and store in the dark.

Amber/brown glass jugs are best, and can be obtained at home brew beer supply stores in pint, half-gallon, and gallon size (e.g. www.essentialsupplies.com 562-997-9777). I once suggested polycarbonate jugs, but because they may contain BPA may not be acceptable (see <http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2005/07/05/food-storage-part-two.aspx>). Regular plastic jugs or metal containers are not suitable for storage and lose the charge quickly. It is best to drink within one or two days. If refrigerated and kept in the dark, it may keep for a week.

- 8) When you make the next batch, swap electrodes on the alligator clips. That means: Remove the electrode connected to the alligator clip with the blue sleeve, and attach it to the alligator clip with the red sleeve; remove the electrode on the red sleeve and attach it to the alligator clip with the blue sleeve. This will keep the electrodes clean and prevent mineral buildup. If

you occasionally forget to swap the electrodes, it doesn't matter. If you don't swap the electrodes, you will probably notice a mineral buildup on them.

- 9) To prevent growth of mold, remove the cloth membrane, wring out the water, sandwich between a towel to remove as much water as possible, and allow it to dry out. You can also try storing it in a plastic container of acid salt water.
- 10) Heating the water will diminish the quality (the ORP) of the water; the pH remains fairly constant. If it is too cold to drink, warm the water only as necessary (cold beverages tend to turn off the digestive process), and drink immediately.

How much to drink

Start with a small quantity (such as 1/2 cup), and gradually increase it daily. See how you feel. If you experience cleansing reactions (headache, nausea, rash ...), reduce the quantity. In his book *Your Body's Many Cries for Water*, Doctor Batmanghelidj showed that many diseases are the result of insufficient intake of water. It is suggested that you consume half your body weight in ounces. For example, if you weigh 160 pounds, you would consume $160/2=80$ ounces or 10 cups (8 ounces per cup) of purified water each day. You should increase your intake of water **GRADUALLY**, otherwise you could damage your kidneys.

How Do I know the Unit Is Working?

After some time (say 10 minutes), you should see fine bubbles form on one or both electrodes. After an hour, the acid side will have a slight chlorine smell to it.

If you have a low-ion pH test kit (available from HiddenCures) or electronic pH meter, measure the pH of the alkaline and acid water to confirm that there is a change in pH. Regular pH test paper is not suitable.

If you don't have a test kit or meter, for a quick test, take a glass filled with tap water (not purified), and immerse the electrodes into the glass; keep the electrodes about 2 - 3 inches apart. Plug the power module in. After about 15 seconds, you should see bubbles form on the electrodes. If the unit doesn't work, what might happen is an oxide can form on the titanium wire, and the alligator clips do not make electrical contact with the titanium wire. Try scraping the alligator teeth against the wire to break the oxide layer. If you have a voltmeter and know how to use it, you should measure 32 VDC at the electrodes; the wire marked red will be positive (this wire has a white stripe along its length), the wire marked blue will be negative. Using an ammeter (know what you're doing), ionize current is about 10 to 80 mA, and increases with time.

Troubleshooting checklist:

- Is the cloth membrane installed with retaining ring in place?
- Is one electrode in each jug?
- Is the outlet live, the power module plugged in, and connected to each electrode?
- Was 1/8th tsp per gallon salt dissolved into each side?
- Did you run it for at least an hour?

Care of unit

Hand wash the cloth membrane and bottles in warm water. Avoid abrasive cleansers and sharp utensils. You can use mild dishwashing liquid; if you wash the membrane with soap, rinse well. The lids are top-rack dishwasher safe. You can also wash the electrodes with dishwashing liquid, but be careful because they are sharp.

Test Instruments

The Hanna Instruments HI 98103 (\$30 on eBay) will measure pH (power of Hydrogen, a measure of acidity /alkalinity). For ORP (oxidation reduction potential, a measure of anti-oxidant power), I suggest the Milwaukee SM-500 (under \$100 on eBay). Be sure to buy the cleaning and calibration solutions for both meters. Tap water has a pH of about 7 (depending on your locale) and an ORP of about +200 to +300 mV. The Technos Jupiter flow-through ionizer produces an ORP of about -150 mV; the HiddenCures ionizer will produce a similar strength in 1 hour, -500 to -800mV full strength (8 hour batch, half filled containers). Measurement of ORP is problematic. If your meter is not clean, you may not measure as high an ORP, whether negative or positive. That is, it will read closer to zero. An alternative to a pH meter is to use a "low ion test kit" available from HiddenCures.com. Regular pH test paper used to measure urine pH is not suitable to measure low ion solutions from an ionizer.

For Further Research

For a look at the claims of alkaline and acid water, see <http://h-minus-ion.vpinf.org>.

For a good chemistry explanation, see: www.oralchelation.com/technical/freeradical3.htm

The book *Reverse Aging* by Sang Whang explains how drinking ionized water reverses aging by dissolving acid waste.

A good colloidal mineral supplement is Min Ra Sol from Hub Research (cheapest by the gallon), (801) 466-0056.

See www.ionizers.org/distilled_water.html for cautions about distilled water.

To energize water and remove its memory of sewage see: www.ewater.com.

Warrantee details

HiddenCures warrants that the G-2B ionizer is free from defects, and will either repair or replace the defective component or unit at HiddenCures discretion, for a period of one year from date of purchase, provided there is no abuse. Invoice or proof of sale is required, unless the unit is purchased from HiddenCures and we have a record of the sale. Return the unit for a full refund, less shipping. Customer pays shipping both ways.

To be eligible for warranty, instructions in this manual must be carefully followed and the unit must not be abused. If the bottle assembly is knocked around and develops a leak, repair (if possible) or replacement cost is deducted, but if not abused, a leak is covered under warranty.

HiddenCures provides a 30-day satisfaction warrantee. In addition to the above, to be eligible for the 30-day satisfaction refund, the unit must be returned in resellable condition, with original box and packing materials, so keep them for 30 days. Please allow everything to dry out before returning. We reserve the right to refuse refunds for ionizers that are abused, or damaged due to failure to follow these instructions.

Contact us for the address to return the ionizer to.

www.HiddenCures.com
208 E. Madison Ave., Fairfield, IA 52556
866-472-1980
For email, see: www.HiddenCures.com/contact.htm