production of homeopathic medicines

basics

instructions

definitions

from

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Chapter 1 - Foreword

Potentiation according to an extract from the HAB (Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia) - **Dilution and Dynamization**
In the HAB definitions, potentiation is the gradual dilution of solid or liquid preparations according to the HAB instructions. The degrees of dilution are usually indicated by the number of dilution stages in the manufacturing process according to the dilution ratio. The symbol **D** indicates the dilutions produced in a ratio of **1:10,** the symbol **C** indicates the dilutions produced in a ratio of **1:100 .**

After each dilution, according to the HAB regulations, the potency (D or C) is dynamized by shaking at least 10 times.

The potentiation method up to C3 varies depending on the original substance. It basically depends on the ingredients, which must be broken down in order to ultimately produce a highly effective homeopathic medicine.

The breakdown of the individual ingredients of the raw material is in many cases carried out using double distilled water or an ethanol-water mixture* in different concentrations and/or by trituration.

***(Basically, undenatured alcohol (ethanol) or pure spirit in different dilutions, e.g. 70 vol% or 43.5 vol% or similar, is always used in the production of any homeopathic medicine)**

When potentiating liquid mother substances, the first centesimal dilution is prepared according to HAB, regulation 4a, from 10 parts mother tincture and 90 parts ethanol, the second centesimal dilution from 1 part of the first centesimal dilution and 99 parts ethanol. The following dilutions (C3 - C4 - C5 - C6 etc.) are processed in the same way.

Critical note on production according to the HAB: The
HAB refers to the production of homeopathic medicines by dynamization through shaking at least 10 times per potency level. Most companies and pharmacies adhere to these minimum requirements. Unfortunately, experience shows us that the number of homeopathic medicines produced in this way that have only moderate or weak effects is increasing, even though they have been produced correctly according to the HAB.

Should we be satisfied with this, or is it permissible to question the HAB's manufacturing instructions, which "water down" Hahnemann's **manufacturing instructions** to such an extent?
Saving time, convenience or making work easier probably take priority over the quality of the finished homeopathic medicine.
(See also chapter: History of the homeopathic pharmacopoeia)

Unfortunately, the following scenario is becoming more and more
common: During a patient's homeopathic anamnesis, a certain medicine has emerged. The patient is prescribed it, goes to their trusted pharmacy, buys it and takes it. In some cases, the patient usually reacts with what is known as an initial worsening.

*(Author's note: We should rather call this condition **healing reactions ,** because this individual state of being is a reaction of the life energy (physical, emotional or mental) caused by the administration of the remedy that is supposed to lead to healing. The term **"healing reactions"** sounds much more positive and is therefore gladly accepted by the patients.)*

However, if after a certain period of time there are no or only weak signs of a reaction, which the patient naturally passes on to the therapist in the follow-up anamnesis, the therapist will usually first question his or her anamnesis and the resulting prescription of the medication.

"

In very rare cases, however, the quality or effectiveness of the homeopathic medicine is questioned. Basically, it is assumed that the manufacture of a homeopathic medicine has been carried out in accordance with the HAB. What is curious is that in almost all cases the manufacture actually takes place in accordance with the HAB. They dilute and shake as prescribed. *(See "Chapter 1 Preface" above, excerpt from the HAB)*

Conclusion and question: Why do many homeopathic medicines have only a moderate or weak effect, even though they are manufactured according to the HAB regulations?

Basics: *Mistakes*
always begin in the mind, because these become words, which are then followed by actions, which logically also contain mistakes in the end result. Therefore, the terminology for the manufacture of homeopathic medicines should not begin with mistakes in the mind and the resulting terminology.

Statement: A
concussion is not a dynamically powerful blow, as Hahnemann spoke of.
With a weak or **low-energy shaking,** usually only 10 times, I cannot bring the soul of a mother tincture to life, or only to a limited extent. In order to develop the true medicinal power of a mother tincture, it is therefore essential to give each potency level 100 strong, even dynamization blows **and** a gradual dilution. For this reason, we stick to Hahnemann's "Organon of Medicine", where he also described the manufacturing instructions for homeopathic medicines in great detail. One of his important sentences is: **"Do it, but do it exactly."**

Another point on the subject of succussion should also give food for thought: Let's assume that a
mother tincture is succussed 10 times to C1 according to the HAB. With this weak "dynamization" it is difficult to believe that 100% of all the ingredients or components of the mother tincture can be broken down. It can be assumed, and it is even likely, that only a fraction of what should actually be potentized flows into the next potency (to C2) for further potentization.

If the C2 is subsequently shaken, one can only exponentiate the result of the C1, i.e. only a fraction of the actually desired dynamization.

Result: One "drags" the error of weak shaking (dynamization), which was made from the beginning with the first potency, through each potentization process until the finished potency is reached.

Conclusion: Through a powerful dynamic mixing process, it is possible to ensure that almost 100% of the information of the mother tincture is passed on from one potentiation level to the next.

Preparation instructions according to Hahnemann:
In his Organon of Medicine, Hahnemann spoke of 100 strong, even blows on a leather-bound book. This powerful dynamization is addressed under point 4 in the table at the end of the section.

> **Important:** The effect of a homeopathic medicine depends on the dynamization or development of power that is given to each dilution level.

Let us go back over 200 years and experience a man, Samuel Hahnemann, founder of classical homeopathy, who was medically far ahead of his time. He not only developed classical homeopathy, but also a process for producing homeopathic medicines.

His method of producing homeopathic medicines around 200 years ago was revolutionary for the time. If we now adapt Hahnemann's production method to the technical possibilities available today, we are able to produce homeopathic medicines of **consistently** high quality according to his production instructions, without diluting them by *(as already mentioned)* saving time, making things more convenient or making work easier.

Difference: Hand-made versus machine-made: There are a number of homeopaths who traditionally prefer hand-made to machine-made production. The reasons for this are probably traditional ("It has always been done this way"), but other arguments are also put forward. Attention is drawn to the possibility of external energies, such as electromagnetic fields, in machine-made production, which could potentially impair the effect of the homeopathic medicine.

The disadvantages of manual mixing and the advantages of mechanical mixing are quite obvious. Roughly speaking, a mother tincture is energized by potentization, as mentioned at the beginning of this description, through continuous dilution and mixing. A homeopathic medicine is thus a dematerialized, energetic medicine, a vibrational information of the substance that has been potentized. In the production of homeopathic medicines, as mentioned above, the strength of the mixing is a decisive criterion. If the preparation is done by hand, other important factors determine the effectiveness of the finished medicine.

Little noticed so far but still existing: Let's take any mother tincture and ask a petite person weighing around 65 kg to potentize this substance. She will (assume) carry out the potentization by beating it 100 times. If she is now supposed to produce a potency in the C200, it is easy to understand that, for example, the 5th dynamization stroke of the 1st potency will be significantly stronger than, for example, the 100th stroke of the 160th potency, even though she is trying to beat it evenly.

Let us further imagine that this person is currently having health problems (physical or emotional). It is almost certain that this personal "information", which may well be negative, will be transferred during the dynamization!

Whether this type of "personal vibration transfer" takes place can be discussed either controversially or constructively. However, Masaru Emoto's photos of water crystals in the early 1990s suggest that water is able to absorb and store information (music, characters, feelings) and can therefore also influence the homeopathic medicine.

Let us now take a strong, healthy person weighing around 80 kg who is in harmony with himself and his surroundings. If we give him the same task, it becomes clear that a stronger and more efficient homeopathic medicine will inevitably be produced, although here too the different strengths of the individual dynamization blows are logically a fact. In contrast to hand-beating, there is machine production.

The prerequisite for this, however, is that meticulous care is taken to ensure **that neither electrical nor magnetic fields interfere with the production of homeopathic medicines.**

The most important point, however, is that for each potency level, a powerful 100-fold, equally strong strike (dynamization) must be carried out from the first to the last blow.

The "human factor" with its vibration, whatever it may be, should also be excluded as far as possible. If these important criteria are met, mechanical dynamization is always preferable to hand-beating. This ensures that no matter when a homeopathic medicine is produced, it always has the same quality with consistent energy and effectiveness.

Furthermore, the following must be taken into account when smashing:

After each stroke there must be a pause of at least 3 seconds.

After each stroke, small bubbles inevitably form in the liquid (turbulence).
The liquid **MUST** come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must completely dissolve, so that the entire liquid can absorb each subsequent stroke (partial dynamization), because air bubbles in water or in a water-ethanol mixture cannot **absorb** dynamization.

If the beating is carried out too quickly or the water or water-ethanol mixture does not settle after the beating, I achieve the dilution, but the previously intended end result of a homeopathic medicine leaves a lot to be desired in terms of its dynamization and thus in its effect.

Conclusion: When producing homeopathic medicines, meticulous attention must be paid to each and every point listed in the table below. Failure to observe just one point in the list can inevitably result in a reduced effect or possible ineffectiveness of the finished product (homeopathic medicine).

Important criteria for the production of homeopathic medicines

	manufacturing steps	collection of information Classification •	testing, processing, storage
1	idea of the remedy	Toxicology of the raw material • Nature / composition of the primordial substance • Effects of the primary substance on the organism (body-soul-spirit)	• Drug testing • Collection of Experience reports • Effect of the drug
2	Procurement of the original material or substance	• Origin • Purity • Originality •	• Certificates • Laboratory examination
3	ingredients of the substance	Determination of the potentiation method (trituration or Verschlagung) to C3	• Certificates • Laboratory examination
4	processing and Further potentiation from C3	• Dilution at C potencies 1 : 99 = 1 part of raw material or previous potency level with 99 parts ethanol	• Powerful standardized Dynamisation or beating per dilution level (see Hahnemann's manufacturing instructions) with a break of at least. 2 seconds before the next beat
5	Final production	• Drip the globules (sucrose) with the finished potency • Shielded storage of the finished mother tincture (finished potency)	• Shielded storage of the finished medicinal product

Definition / Difference between multi-glass and single-glass processes

Multi-glass method according to Hahnemann - Single-glass method according to Korsakoff*

See also pages 20 to 39

With the Hahnemann **multi-glass method ,** we need a new 10 ml bottle for each potency. To produce a C12, we therefore need 12 bottles.
Each vial is filled with 5 ml of 70 vol% ethanol. You can also use distilled water up to the second to last potency. However, the last vial must be filled with 70 vol% ethanol. 5 ml of distilled water or ethanol corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops.
The dilution in the vial corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** if 5 drops of the mother tincture to be potentized are added for further processing and production of a C potency.

Once the first bottle, filled with 70 vol% ethanol, has been added to 5 drops of the mother tincture to be potentized, it is ready for dynamization.
Once the first potency (C1) has been completely mixed, I take 5 drops of C1 and fill them into the second bottle filled with 5 ml, which is then mixed 100 times. After this mixing, I then get C2. The same process is repeated until C12.

Attention: The **last** vial to be potentized, be it a C12, C30, C60 or a C200, is **always** filled with 70% vol. ethanol. So you need 12 vials up to the C12 potency, 30 vials up to the C30 potency, and of course more beyond that.

With the **single-glass method** according to Simeon Nikolajewitsch Korsakoff* (1787 - 1853), only **ONE** vial is needed for potentiation.
The bottle is filled with 5 ml of 70 vol% ethanol. You can also use distilled water up to the penultimate potency. However, the bottle for the last potentiation step **must** be filled with 70 vol% ethanol.

Once the bottle has been filled with 70 vol% ethanol and 5 drops of the mother tincture to be potentized have been added, it is ready for dynamization.
The dilution ratio for a C potency is also 1:100. Once the first potency (C1) has been mixed, empty the contents into a container provided for this purpose. Then place the bottle with the opening on an absorbent paper fleece. A piece of kitchen roll folded twice or three times is ideal for this. During this process, the liquid (water or ethanol) that is on the edge of the opening of the bottle is placed on the absorbent paper. However, approx. 5 to max. 6 drops of the liquid *(as mother tincture for further potentiation)* remain on the wall of the bottle. Then fill the bottle again with 5 ml of distilled water or, for the last process, with 70 vol% ethanol. 5 ml of distilled water or ethanol corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops. The dilution in the bottle then corresponds roughly to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C potency, be it a C30, C60, C200, or more. It is generally sensible to store potencies such as C6, C12, C30 or C200 for possible further processing.

With these two potentiation methods (according to Hahnemann and Korsakoff), the potentiation (powerful dynamization) always remains the same, whether it is carried out by hand or by machine.

**(In current literature, Korsakoff is often written with a “w”, but also with a “v”, but mostly with “ff”.)*

History of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia (HAB)

According to the law, every pharmacy must have a homeopathic pharmacopoeia, but it rarely finds its way into the hands of the pharmacist, unless the supplements have to be refiled. The path of this book to the pharmacy was a long one and by no means straightforward.

Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843) – founder of homeopathy – was of the opinion that every doctor should produce the necessary medicines himself in order to avoid receiving counterfeit medicines from the hands of pharmacists. The introduction of the new healing method in 1796 also brought about an innovation in the manufacture of medicines. “Composita” were no longer used, but rather simple and predominantly fresh original substances, which were later only used in diluted form, called “potencies”.

Hahnemann, who, among other things, published a two-volume pharmacist's encyclopedia in 1793 in his pre-homeopathic period, never wrote his own work on homeopathic drug preparation. The manufacturing instructions for the individual remedies as well as general manufacturing instructions can be found scattered throughout his extensive works.
(See also Organon of Medicine)

Karl Gottlob Caspari (1798–1828) was the first to attempt to collect and organize Hahnemann's manufacturing instructions, which culminated in the publication of the "Homeopathic Dispensatory for Doctors and Pharmacists" in 1825 and appeared in eight editions until 1864.

With the further development and spread of homeopathy and the associated growth of the medicinal treasure, treatises on the most diverse topics of medicinal preparation as well as the production of new homeopathic remedies, which, as is usual in homeopathy, have been tested on healthy subjects, have been published again and again in the corresponding homeopathic periodicals.

Thus, eleven years after the publication of the “Dispensatorium”, A. Röllingk published the “Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia” in 1836, based on the latest experience for human doctors, veterinarians and pharmacists, all homeopathic medicinal substances tested and used up to now, including the isopathic medicinal substances potentized by Dr. Lux”, which was presented in a second edition in 1838.

One year later, in 1839, Carl Friedrich Trinks (1800–1868) issued a “call to all doctors who practice the specific healing method to collect contributions for the preparation of a new pharmacopoeia” at a meeting of the Central Association of Homeopathic Doctors, which still exists today. Caspari’s pharmacopoeia could no longer meet the increased demands of homeopathy. A committee consisting of homeopathic doctors and pharmacists was convened for this purpose. All contributions for the preparation of a pharmacopoeia that was as complete as possible and that would serve as a general standard for doctors and pharmacists over a longer period of time were to be sent to this committee.

In 1845, the efforts culminated in the publication of the “Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia” commissioned by the Central Association of Homeopathic Doctors and for the use of pharmacists, with the pharmacist Ernst Carl Gruner as editor. This pharmacopoeia was then

not accepted **without criticism , since they are in essential parts of the deviates from Hahnemann's original prescriptions.**

The second edition of the “Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia commissioned by the Central Association homeopathic physicians and for the use of pharmacists” by Gruner was published in 1854 and the fifth in 1878. This last one was published after Gruner's death by the “Verlagshandlung Dr. Wilmar Schwabe”.

Another independent pharmacopoeia, the “Homeopathic Medicine Preparation Theory”, by Joseph Benedikt Buchner (1813–1879), had already been published in 1840, a Supplementary volume in 1843 and a second edition in 1852. This work was expressly addressed to doctors and not to pharmacists. This was to ensure the possibility of Hahnemann’s required self-dispensation of doctors must be maintained.
Another pharmacopoeia was published in Berlin in 1860 by Ludwig Deventer, who Two editions followed until 1877.

Deventer **also deviated considerably** from Hahnemann ’s manufacturing instructions away.

Figure 1

In 1861, a Latin version of the Pharmacopoeia, published from Hermann H. Hager (1816–1897). Willmar Schwabe (1839–1917) published in In 1872 the “Pharmacopoea homoeopathica polyglottica”, written in three languages, with English Translation Hahnemann's grandson, Leopold Süß-Hahnemann (1826–1914), concerned had.

Eight years later, in 1880, a second edition, now under the title ÿ **“Pharmacopoea homoeopathica polyglotta"** and now in five languages. She received a official recognition as a standard pharmacopoeia and was considered by Schwabe as “a kind of law book according to which almost all homeopathic pharmacists in the world work".

A fourth edition was published in 1898 In addition, there was a Portuguese and Russian editions. The “German Pharmacists’ Association” had at its General Assembly in 1896 decided to prepare a homeopathic pharmacopoeia, which is based on allopathic medicine in terms of herbal and animal preparations. A commission was convened, of which Willmar Schwabe was also a member.

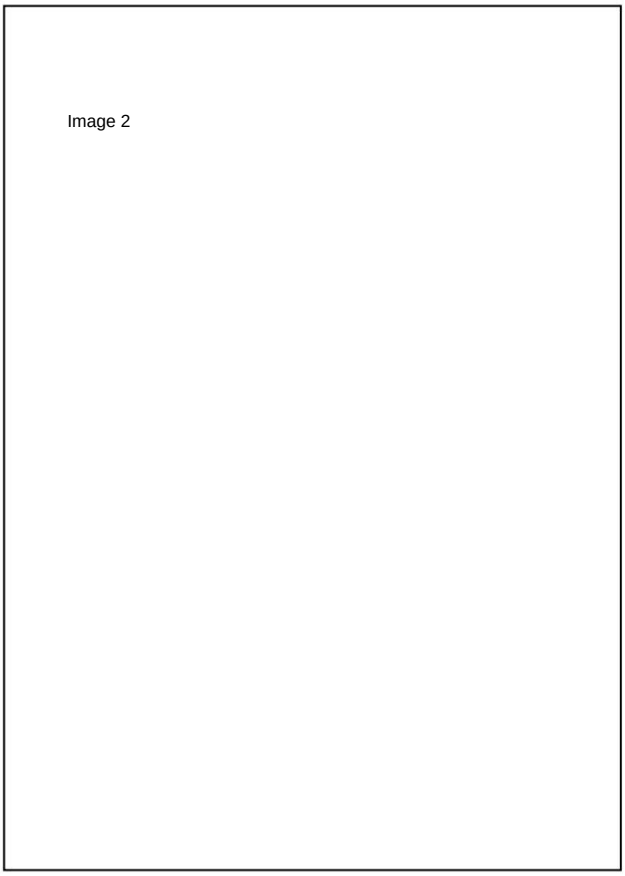
Image 2

His “Pharmacopoea polyglotta” was intended as serve as a basis and so appeared

ÿ **1901 the 'German homeopathic Pharmacopoeia' with 243 remedies.**

Schwabe even had a single Pharmacopoeia for all countries required. In In his work, Schwabe referred to the Pharmacopoeias by Caspari, Gruner and Buchner, while the others mentioned Pharmacopoeias are not taken into account This can also include the 'Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia and Drug Theory' by Max Hennig, published 1925 in the form of monthly magazines, as well as the “Abbreviated homeopathic Pharmacopoeia”, published in 1931 by “Dr. Madaus and Co.”

From Schwabe’s Pharmacopoeia came finally in 1934 the officially introduced "German Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia" which, from 1 October 1934, was in force in every German pharmacy

On this basis, the HAB, the “Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia”, was published in 1978. which has been available as an annually updated loose-leaf edition since 2000.

However, today the HAB does not represent a homeopathic pharmacopoeia in the true sense of the Word, because it contains not only the homeopathic manufacturing instructions but also others commonly used in other therapeutic procedures.

Figure 3

The Homeopathic pharmacopoeia Commission will be approved today by the BfArM *(Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices)* in agreement with the Paul Ehrlich Institute and the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food safety according to the same rules (§ 6 AMG) 55 para. *(Medicines Act)* such as the German Pharmacopoeia Commission appointed. Section 55 AMG stipulates that the German, European and Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Commission is the highest decision-making body for the Pharmacopoeia. The commissions have equal rights and decide **autonomously*** in their respective business area.
The HAB now comprises 2050 pages!

(Note on the term autonomous: administratively independent, autonomous... anyone who thinks evil of this is a scoundrel!)

Because European rules national
replace and continue the work of
German and Homeopathic
Pharmacopoeia Commission by the
Secretariat of the Pharmacopoeia
Commissions,
there is no overlap.

Sources: Text ia https://
www.histpharm.org/40ishpBerlin/L31F.pdf
Image 1:https://archive.org
Image 2:https://books.google.de
Image 3: https://www.amazon.de
Image 4: https://www.deutscher-apotheker-verlag.de

Figure 4

Extract from the Organon §269, §270, §271 and §272

Samuel Hahnemann

Organon of Medicine, 6th edition

according to the edition by Richard Haehl 1921

abstract

production of homeopathic medicines

§ 269

The homeopathic healing art develops for its special purpose the inner, spiritual medicinal powers of the raw substances, by means of a peculiar, until my time untried treatment, to a previously unheard of degree, whereby they all become very, indeed immeasurably - penetratingly effective and helpful *),

*) Long before this invention of mine, several changes had already been known through experience which are brought about in various natural substances by rubbing; e.g. warmth, heat, fire, development of odor in essentially odorless bodies, magnetization of steel, etc. However, all of these properties brought about ***by rubbing*** only related to the physical and inanimate; but the natural law according to which physiological and pathogenic forces which change the state of the living organism are brought about in the raw material of medicines, and even in natural substances which have never been proven to be medicinal, by rubbing and shaking, but under the condition that this takes place through the interposition of a non-medicinal (indifferent) medium in certain conditions - this wonderful physical, but above all physiological-pathogenic law of nature, had not yet been discovered before my time.

No wonder, then, that today's naturalists and physicians ***(as yet unknown)*** have not yet believed in the magical healing power of medicines prepared (dynamized) according to homeopathic teachings and administered in such small doses!

even those of them which in their raw state do not exhibit the slightest medicinal power in the human body. This remarkable change in the properties of natural bodies, through mechanical action on their smallest parts, through rubbing and shaking (while they **are separated from each other by the interposition of an indifferent substance, dry or liquid)** develops the latent, previously imperceptible, as if asleep *)

*) In the same way, in the iron rod and the steel bar, there is also a trace of latent magnetic force lying dormant within them, since both, when they have stood upright after being made by forging, repel the north pole of a magnetic needle with their lower end and attract the south pole, while their upper end turns out to be the south pole on the magnetic needle. But this is only a latent force; not even the finest iron filings can be magnetically attracted or held by either end of such a rod. Only when we dynamize this steel rod, rubbing it strongly in one direction with a blunt file, does it become a true, active, powerful magnet, capable of attracting iron and steel to itself and even imparting magnetic power to another steel rod, by mere contact, or even when held at a distance, to a greater degree the more it has been rubbed in this way, and in the same way rubbing the medicinal substance and shaking its solution (dynamization, potentiation) develops the medicinal powers hidden within it and reveals them more and more, or rather spiritualizes the matter itself, if one may say so.

hidden in them, dynamic (§. 11.) forces, which have a primary influence on the life principle, on the condition of animal life **).

) For this reason, it refers only to the increase and stronger development of their power to bring about changes ***in the condition* of animals and humans when those natural bodies in this improved state are brought very close to the living, sensitive fiber, or touch it (when ingested or smelled); just as a magnetic rod, especially when its magnetic force has been increased (dynamized), only produces magnetic force in a steel needle that is close to its pole or touches it, but does not change the steel in its other chemical and physical properties, nor does it bring about any change in other metals (e.g. brass); just as dynamized medicines have no effect on inanimate objects.

This processing of the same is therefore called **dynamisation, potentisation** (development of medicinal power) and the products thereof, **dynamisations** ***),

****) One still hears the homeopathic medicinal potencies daily* referred to ***as mere dilutions ,*** *when in fact they are the opposite of this, the true opening up of the natural substances and the bringing to light and revelation of the specific medicinal powers hidden in their inner being, brought about by rubbing and shaking, with the aid of a non-medicinal dilution medium merely as a* ***secondary condition .*** *Dilution alone, for example that of dissolving a grain of table salt, becomes almost mere water; the grain of table salt disappears when diluted with a lot of water and never becomes a* ***table salt medicine,*** *which nevertheless increases to the most admirable strength through our well-prepared dynamizations.*

or powers in different degrees.

§ 270

In order to best achieve this power development, a small part of the to be dynamized

Substance, about one grain, first by rubbing for three hours with three times 100 grains of milk sugar on the [1])

1) Note: One third of 100 grains of lactose powder is placed in a glazed porcelain mortar, the bottom of which has been rubbed matt with fine, moist sand, and **then one grain of the powdered medicinal substance to be processed (one drop of mercury, petroleum, etc.) is placed on top of** this powder. The lactose to be used for dynamization must be of the extremely pure kind which comes to us crystallized on threads in the form of round rods. Mix the medicine and powder together for a moment using a porcelain spatula and rub the mixture fairly vigorously for about 6 or 7 minutes with a porcelain pestle which has been rubbed matt on the bottom. then you scrape the mass well from the bottom of the mortar and from the bottom with the pestle, which has also been rubbed until it is matt, in order to make it uniform, within about 3-4 minutes; then you continue rubbing for six to seven minutes again, without adding anything, at the same strength, and scrape the grated mixture for 3-4 minutes from the bottom of the mortar and from the bottom with the pestle, then add the second third of the milk sugar, stir the whole thing for a moment with the spatula, rub with the same strength for 6-7 minutes, then scrape again for about 3-4 minutes, repeat the rubbing for 6-7 minutes without adding anything and scrape for 3-4 minutes; Once this has been done, take the last third of milk sugar, stir with a spatula, rub vigorously for 6-7 minutes, scrape together for about 3-4 minutes and finally finish with the last 6-7 minutes of rubbing and careful burial. The powder prepared in this way is stored in a well-stoppered bottle, protected from sun and daylight, which is labeled with the name of the substance and the inscription of the first product 100. To raise this product to 10,000, take a grain of the powder /100, put it in the mortar with a third of 100 grains of powdered milk sugar, mix the whole thing together with a spatula and then proceed as described above; but carefully triturating each third twice vigorously, each time for about 6 or 7 minutes, and stirring for about 3 or 4 minutes, before adding the second and last third of the lactose. After adding each of these thirds, proceed in the same way as before. When everything is finished, put the powder in a well-stoppered bottle marked /10,000. If one then proceeds in the same way with one grain of this last powder, one raises it to Idh to the millionth power, so that each grain of this powder contains the millionth part of a grain of the original substance. Accordingly, such a powder preparation for three grades requires six times 6 or 7 minutes for trituration and six times 3 or 4 minutes for stirring, which consequently requires **one hour** for each grade. Then, after the first one-hour friction, the preparation contains 1:100 in each grain, after the second 1:10,000 in each grain and after the third and last 1/1,000,000 in each grain of the medicinal substance used for it #

 # These are the three degrees of dry powder trituration, which, when well accomplished, have already brought about a good start to the development of power (dynamization) of the medicinal substance.

Mortar, pestle and spatula must be thoroughly cleaned before any other medicine is prepared with them. After washing with warm water and drying, mortar, pestle and spatula are then boiled for half an hour in a kettle filled with water; unless one wishes to take the precaution of exposing these tools to a heat on coals that is increased until they begin to glow.

The powder is diluted a million times in the manner described above. For reasons given below in note (6), first dissolve one grain of this powder in 500 drops of a mixture consisting of one part brandy and four parts distilled water and then place a single drop of this in a bottle. To this is added 100 drops of good spirits.

[2])

2) This fills the potentiation bottle two-thirds full.

and then give the bottle, with its stopper, 100 strong shakes with the Hand against a hard but elastic body. This is the medicine in [3]) *3) For example, on a leather-bound book.*
the first degree of dynamization, with which one can sprinkle fine sugar balls [4])

4) The confectioner has them made from starch flour and cane sugar under his supervision, and the small granules are first freed from the fine, dusty particles by means of the necessary sieves, and then passed through a sieve whose holes only allow through such granules, 100 of which weigh one grain - the most useful small product for the needs of a homoeopathic doctor.

first moistened [5])

5) One has a small cylindrical vessel in the shape of a thimble, made of glass, porcelain or silver, with a fine opening at the bottom, into which one puts the granules which one wishes to make medicinal; one moistens them with a little of the medicinal spirit thus dynamized, stirs them, and then taps the small (inverted) vessel on the blotting paper in order to dry them quickly.

then spread quickly on blotting paper, dry and store in a stoppered glass jar, with the sign of the first (I) potency. Only one [6])

1) When, according to the original instructions, a full drop of the liquid of a lower potency was always taken to 100 drops of alcohol for a higher potency, this ratio of the dilution medium to the amount of medicine to be dynamized in it (100 to 1) was far too narrow for a number of such shaking strokes to be able to develop the powers of the medicinal substance used properly and to a high degree without using great force, as laborious experiments have convinced me. But if one takes a single such granule, 100 of which weigh one grain, to dynamize it with a hundred drops (of alcohol), the ratio becomes 1 to 50,000, even greater, since 500 such granules cannot yet fully absorb one drop for their moistening. With this much higher ratio between medicinal substance and dilution medium, ***many*** *shakes of the bottle filled up to 2/3 with alcohol can produce a far greater development of power. But if, with a dilution medium as low as 100 to 1, very many shakes are forced into the medicine by means of a powerful machine, the result is medicines which, especially in the higher degrees of dynamization, act almost immediately, but with stormy, even dangerous intensity, especially on the weakly ill, without resulting in a lasting, mild counteraction of the vital principle. The method I have indicated, on the other hand, produces medicines with the highest development of power and the mildest effect, but which, if well chosen, have a healing effect on all the sick points *).*

) Only in the very rare cases where, despite almost complete recovery of health and good vitality, an old, troublesome local ailment persists unabated, it is not only permissible, but even* ***absolutely* *necessary, to administer the medicine, which has proven to be homeopathically helpful, in increasing doses, but potentized to a very high degree by means of many hand shakes, whereupon such a local ailment often miraculously disappears very quickly.*

Of these far more perfectly dynamized medicinal preparations, one can repeat small doses of the lowest degrees of dynamization in acute fevers, even of the medicines with long-lasting effects (e.g. Belladonne), even at short intervals, just as in the treatment of chronic diseases it is best to begin with the lowest degrees of dynamization and, where necessary, pass to the higher degrees, which become increasingly more powerful, although always only mildly effective.

The globules are taken for further dynamization, put into a second, new bottle (with a drop of water to dissolve it) and then dynamized with 100 drops of good spirit in the same way, by means of 100 strong shakings. The globules are again moistened with this spirit-medical liquid, quickly spread out on blotting paper, dried, stored in a stoppered glass away from heat and daylight and marked with the symbol of the second potency degree (II.). And so one continues until, through the same treatment, a dissolved globule XXIX with 100 drops of spirit has formed a spirit-medical liquid by means of 100 shakings, whereby the globules moistened and dried with it receive the dynamization degree XXX.

Through this processing of raw medicinal substances, preparations are created which only then attain the full ability to affect the suffering parts of the sick organism and thus, through similar, artificial disease affection, to remove the feeling of natural disease from the life principle present in them. Through this mechanical processing, if it has been properly carried out according to the above teaching, it is brought about that the medicinal substance, which in its raw state only appears to us as matter, sometimes even as non-medicinal matter, finally becomes completely [7])

7) One will not find this assertion improbable if one considers that with this method of dynamization (the preparations of which I have found after many laborious experiments and counter-experiments to be the most powerful and at the same time the mildest acting, i.e. the most perfect), the material of the medicine is reduced by 50,000 times with each degree of dynamization and yet increases in strength unbelievably, so that the further dynamization of the cardinals raised to the third power, to the cubic content in 125,000,000,000,000,000,000 (50,000), if one multiplies the latter by itself and thus proceeds in constant progression up to the thirtieth degree of dynamization, gives a fraction that can hardly be expressed in numbers. This makes it extremely probable that matter, by means of such dynamizations (developments of its true, inner, medicinal essence), finally dissolves completely into its individual spiritual essence and can therefore, in its raw state, actually only be considered as consisting of this undeveloped spiritual essence.

is subtleted and transformed into a spiritual medicinal power, which **in itself** is no longer perceptible to our senses, but for which the medicinal pellet, already dry, but much more dissolved in water, becomes **the carrier** and in this state attests to the healing power of that invisible power in the sick body.

§ 271

If the doctor prepares his homeopathic medicines himself, as he does to save people from diseases, cheap always should do *)

*) *Until the state, after gaining insight into the indispensability of perfectly prepared homeopathic medicines, will have them manufactured by a competent, impartial person in order to have them administered free of charge to the homeopathic doctors in the country who are trained in healing in homeopathic hospitals and have been practically and theoretically tested and thus legitimized, so that the doctor is not only convinced of the goodness of these divine instruments for healing, but can also give them to his patients (rich and poor) without payment.*

so, since little raw material is needed for this, if he does not need the pressed juice for the purpose of healing, he can use the fresh plant itself by putting a couple of grains of it in the mortar and grinding it a million times with three times 100 grains of lactose (§. 270), before further potentiation of a dissolved, small portion of the latter is carried out by shaking; a procedure which must also be observed with the other raw medicinal substances of a dry and oily nature.

§ 272

Such a pellet [1])

1) These globules (ms §. 270.) retain their medicinal power for ***many*** *years if they are kept away from sunlight and heat.*

placed dry on the tongue is one of the smallest doses for a moderate, newly developed case of illness. Here only a few nerves are affected by the medicine, but an equal globule crushed with a little milk sugar, dissolved in a lot of water (§. 247.) and shaken well before each intake, gives a much stronger medicine for use over many days. However, every amount of this given as a dose, however small, immediately affects many nerves.

Trituration of solid substances or substances that are neither water- nor ethanol-soluble

...up to potency level C3 according to Hahnemann.

See also § 270 Organon (excerpt) Chapter 3

Preliminary

remark: In order to potentize substances or materials that are neither water-soluble nor ethanol-soluble, it is essential to grind them **at least** to C3 in order to break down their true medicinal power. From C3 onwards, you can potentize further up to C12 or beyond by means of **sifting .**

Extract from § 270, Organon of Medicine by Samuel Hahnemann

One takes a third of 100 grains of lactose powder into a glazed, porcelain mortar, the bottom of which has been rubbed matt with fine, moist sand, and then puts a grain of the powdered medicinal substance to be processed (a drop of mercury, petroleum, etc.) on top of this powder. The lactose to be used for dynamization must be of that extremely pure kind which comes to us crystallized on threads in the form of round sticks. Mix the medicine and powder together for a moment using a porcelain spatula and rub the mixture quite vigorously for about 6 or 7 minutes with a porcelain pestle, which has been rubbed matt on the bottom. then you scrape the mass well from the bottom of the mortar and from the bottom with the pestle, which has also been rubbed until it is matt, in order to make it uniform, within about 3-4 minutes; then you continue rubbing for six to seven minutes again, without adding anything, at the same strength, and scrape the grated mixture for 3-4 minutes from the bottom of the mortar and from the bottom with the pestle, then add the second third of the milk sugar, stir the whole thing for a moment with the spatula, rub with the same strength for 6-7 minutes, then scrape again for about 3-4 minutes, repeat the rubbing for 6-7 minutes without adding anything and scrape for 3-4 minutes; Once this has been done, take the last third of milk sugar, stir with a spatula, rub vigorously for 6-7 minutes, scrape together for about 3-4 minutes and finally finish with the last 6-7 minutes of rubbing and careful burial. The powder prepared in this way is stored in a well-stoppered bottle, protected from sun and daylight, which is labeled with the name of the substance and the inscription of the first product 100. To raise this product to 10,000, take a grain of the powder / 100, put it in the mortar with a third of 100 grains of powdered milk sugar, mix the whole thing together with a spatula and then proceed as described above; but carefully rubbing each third twice vigorously, each time for about 6 or 7 minutes, and stirring for about 3 or 4 minutes, before adding the second and last third of the lactose. After adding each of these thirds, proceed in the same way as before.

When everything is finished, the powder is placed in a well-stoppered flask marked / 10,000. If one then proceeds in the same way with one grain of this last powder, it is raised to Idh to the millionth power, so that each grain of this powder contains the millionth part of a grain of the original substance. Accordingly, such a preparation of powder requires for three grades six times 6.7 minutes for trituration and six times 3.4 minutes for sifting, which consequently requires one hour for each grade. Then, after the first one-hour friction, the preparation contains 1:100 in each grain, after the second, 1:10,000 in each grain, and after the third and final, 1/1,000,000 in each grain of the medicinal substance used. ***These are the three degrees of dry powder friction, which, when carried out, have already brought about a good start in the development of the power (dynamization) of the medicinal substance.***

[Source:https://mickler.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Organon.zip]

"And he who sows in blessing will also reap in blessing"
2 Corinthians 9:6B

	Basics of preparation
1	Prepare a mortar and pestle made of glazed porcelain with a matte bottom. *Tip: It is advisable to accompany the entire manufacturing process with good wishes, consecrated candles and prayers.*
2	Prepare 3 x 100 grains (about 6.2 grams) of pure milk sugar (18.6 grams) divided into 3 x 3 (9) equal parts of about 2.06 grams each (weigh before starting work) *[Digital precision scales from 0.001 grams are available inexpensively in stores]*
3	Prepare 3 vials with stoppers
4	Prepare **about** 1 grain of the substance to be dynamized (1 grain = about 62 mg - about 0.062 grams)
5	Label the vials with the name of the substance, date of manufacture and potency C1 – C2 – C3
6	Sufficient wooden spatulas ***(It goes without saying that each spatula is disposed of after one use)***

See also workflow checklist – pages 39 to 41

		Workflow for Potency C1
C1	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of milk sugar in the Mortar. Add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh]) the substance to be potentized to the lactose
	2	Using a wooden spatula, briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose
	3	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	5	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	7	Then add 2.1 grams of lactose to this **mixture**
	8	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	9	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	10	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.
	11	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	12	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.
	13	**Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture
	14	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	15	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	16	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	17	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	18	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the name of the potentized substance, the potency C1 and the date of manufacture
	20	The trituration of potency C1 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 100)

See also workflow checklist – pages 39 to 41

		Workflow for Potency C2
C2	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of milk sugar in the Mortar. Add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh]) of potency C1 on the lactose
	2	Using a wooden spatula, briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose
	3	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	5	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	7	Then add 2.1 grams of lactose to this **mixture**
	8	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	9	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	10	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.
	11	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	12	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	13	**Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture
	14	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	15	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	16	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	17	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	18	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the name of the potentized substance, the potency C2 and the date of manufacture
	20	The trituration of potency C2 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 10,000)

See also workflow checklist – pages 39 to 41

		Workflow for Potency C3
C3	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of milk sugar in the Mortar. Add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh]) of potency C2 on the lactose
	2	Briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose using a wooden spatula
	3	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	5	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula
	7	Then add 2.1 grams of lactose to this **mixture**
	8	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	9	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	10	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.
	11	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	12	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	13	**Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture
	14	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula
	15	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	16	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	17	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly
	18	Then scrape the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar for about 3 to 4 minutes with a wooden spatula
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the name of the potentized substance, the potency C3 and the date of manufacture.
	20	The trituration of potency C3 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 1,000,000)

For further processing to the finished potency (eg C12 or C30 or beyond) we take about 0.062 Grams, or a small pinch of potency C3 and fill it into a labeled, provided Bottle. Then add a few drops of distilled water. The potency C3 is now dissolved, resulting in a slightly milky liquid. Now add 5 ml of 70 vol% undenatured alcohol for further processing. *(Further processing can also be carried out with distilled water up to the penultimate potency.)* This bottle is beaten 100 times evenly and forcefully. After this beating process we get the potency C4. For further processing, see also the chapter “Potentization of a mother tincture or a base substance”

Potentiation of an own nosode using a mallet (wooden hammer) up to C12 after Hahnemann (multi-glass method)

Preliminary remark:

Body substances usually contain pathogens (viruses, bacteria), which are potentiated but must not be present in a **finished** medicinal product. Therefore, it is essential and important Always prepare your own nosode **in C12 or a higher potency .**

From C12 (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there is no longer any molecule of the starting material, therefore no pathogens. This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 1023 (D-potencies – decimal powers) or 10012 (C-powers - centimal powers).

See also: https:// www.xn--homopedia-27a.eu/ index.php/ Artikel:Avogadrogrenze

If self-nosodes are produced or potentized **under this dilution ,** the patient (even if in small extent) by ingesting his own body substances and repeatedly with his own Contaminated with pathogens. These potencies produced **under** C12 or D23 can can seriously disrupt the healing process and even be counterproductive.

Let us therefore concentrate on the production (potentiation) of C potencies equal to or higher than C12.

Potentiation of a C potency means: **dilution 1:100 and a strong dilution per potency level!**

“And he who sows in blessing will also reap in blessing”
2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 5	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 12 or 13 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 43 vol% ethanol 1.4 Prepare 70 vol% ethanol 1.5 Label with name and date of birth; date of manufacture and the potency...here C12 / 30. 1.6 For example, provide an old wallpaper book as a storage base. 1.7 A mallet (wooden hammer) with a hole and cover for striking. 1.8 Counter *(Hand counters are available in stores for just a few euros)*
2	Pour 5ml of 70% ethanol into a **10ml** bottle . Pour body fluids into this bottle. E.g. saliva, urine, stool, etc. Shake the bottle gently.
3	Determine potency and slyness. Gut feeling is crucial here. For example, C-12, 13, 14, 15th power and set the division 10, 30, 50 or 100 times. A C 12 to C15 and a 30-fold strong impact have proven to be effective
4	If you want to make a C12 in ethanol, you must first prepare 12 vials and 12 stoppers provide. If you want to produce globules as information carriers, there is another (13th) bottle with it.
5	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. ***Finished medicinal product in 43 vol% ethanol:*** Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 43% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal products in globules:*** The last potency **must** be mixed with 5 ml of 70 Vol%. (See point 11)

6 – 11	workflow
6	For a potentiation in the C12, which is to be beaten or dynamized 30 times, proceed as follows: The first bottle containing ethanol and body fluid is placed in the opening provided in the mallet. The flap is pushed over the opening and the wing screw is tightened.
7	Take the mallet (wooden hammer) in both hands and hit a previously prepared surface 30 times **with equal** force. The surface can be an old wallpaper book. It is important that **each** blow is **equally powerful .** The first blow is just as powerful as the 30th blow of a power. A complete blow up to C12 therefore includes 360 even blows. It is equally important to take a short break (at least 2 seconds) after each stroke. **Reason for the pause:** After each stroke, small bubbles form in the liquid (unrest). The liquid **must** first come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must first dissolve, so that the entire liquid is receptive to each subsequent stroke, or each subsequent dynamization. Bubbles in water or in a water-ethanol mixture CANNOT absorb dynamization. If the dilution process is carried out too quickly, I will achieve the dilution, but the end result of a homeopathic medicine (own nosode) will leave much to be desired in terms of its previously intended dynamization and thus in its effect. *Tip: It is not wrong to accompany the entire production process with good wishes and prayers.* “And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B
8	When the first 30 beats are completed, press the counter button on the counter. The counter was previously set to 0 (zero). The counter is now set to 1 (one) The first transfer to **C1** is completed. **(!!! Remember to always advance the counter only AFTER the slagging process has been completed!!!)**
9	Now remove the vial from the mallet. Then take the second vial, which has previously been filled with 500 drops (approx. 5 ml) of distilled water or 70 vol% ethanol. Add 5 drops of **C1 to this vial.** The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C2 potency. Then screw the bottle back on tightly and put it back in the mallet. Ready for the second shift to **C2.** It will shift another 30 times. After completing the calculation of the second power, set the counter to 2. The complete process is repeated with new vials until the **penultimate** potency is reached.
10	As already described under point 5, fill the bottle with 5 ml 43 vol%, if you want to produce your own nosode in drop form, for example. As a rule and from experience, you only need 5 ml at most. That is enough to treat an acute or chronic condition. But then you also need a dropper cap. You can also fill the bottle up to 10 ml with 43% vol ethanol once it is ready. Then shake it briefly or tap it a few times on the palm of your hand.
11	When making globules, the last potency is filled up with 5 ml of 70 vol%. *(See also point 5)* After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a paper cup (not plastic) with 10 g of globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (depending on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then let it vent (approx. ½ hour) Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. Then you need another bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. ***Label:*** Name and date of birth; date of manufacture and potency (here C12 / 30) Screw on the globule cap. Done.

Chapter 6 - Potentiation of an own nosode using a machine up to C12 according to Hahnemann (multi-glass method)

Introduction of the potentiation machine dynamiser from LK

Preliminary remark:

Body substances usually contain pathogens (viruses, bacteria), which are potentiated but must not be present in a **finished** medicinal product. Therefore, it is essential and important Always prepare your own nosode **in C12 or a higher potency .**

From C12 (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there is no longer any molecule of the starting material, therefore no pathogens. This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 1023 (D-potencies – decimal powers) or 10012 (C-powers - centimal powers).

See also: https:// www.xn--homopedia-27a.eu/ index.php/ Artikel:Avogadrogrenze

If self-nosodes are produced or potentized **under this dilution ,** the patient (even if in small extent) by ingesting his own body substances and repeatedly with his own Contaminated with pathogens. These potencies produced **under** C12 or D23 can can seriously disrupt the healing process and even be counterproductive.

Let us therefore concentrate on the production (potentiation) of C potencies equal to or higher than C12.

Potentiation of a C potency means: **dilution 1:100 and a strong dilution per potency level!**

“And he who sows in blessing will also reap in blessing”
2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 6	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.0 potentiation machine **dynamizer** from **LK** 1.1 Prepare 12 or 13 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Provide 43 vol% ethanol 1.4 Provide 70 vol% ethanol 1.5 Label with name and date of birth; date of manufacture and the potency…here **C12 / 30**
2	Pour 5ml of 70% ethanol into a **10ml** bottle .
3	Pour body fluids into this bottle. E.g. saliva, urine, stool, etc. Shake the bottle gently.
4	Determine potency and slyness. Gut feeling is crucial here. For example, C-12, 13, 14, 15th power and set the division 10, 30, 50 or 100 times. A C 12 to C15 and a 30-fold strong impact have proven to be effective
5	If you want to make a C12 in ethanol, you must first prepare 12 vials and 12 stoppers. If you want to produce globules as information carriers, there is another (13th) bottle with it.
6	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. ***Finished medicinal product in 43 vol% ethanol:*** Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 43% ethanol. (See point 11) ***Finished medicinal products in globules:*** The last potency **must** be mixed with 5 ml of 70 Vol%. (See point 12)

7 – 12	workflow
7	The potentiation machine **Dynamiser** from **LK** is an innovative New development by Ludwig A. Kaltenhauser GmbH, plastics processing and toolmaking. Company headquarters: Kehlsteinstr. 1, 84529 Tittmoning/Obb
8	The LK **dynamizer** meets all the criteria of a semi **-** automatic potentiation machine. The beating is powerful and the pause time of at least 2 seconds between each beat is maintained precisely. The fully electronic control allows the beating number and the potency level to be individually preset. Another important criterion is the absolute shielding from electric and magnetic fields. Depending on the size of the bottle, it also allows the simultaneous potentization of up to 6 different homeopathic medicines. The LK **dynamizer** is designed in such **a** way that almost no wearing parts are used. The short operating instructions *(included when purchasing the machine)* are easy to understand, so that even a layperson can produce homeopathic medicines in a short time.
9	For operation of the LK **dynamizer ,** please refer to the operating instructions
10	For the production of a self-nosode in the potency C12 with the dynamization number 30 (30-fold smashing) the following pre-settings must be made on **the LK** dynamizer : **Dynamization number – here = 30 times. Exponentiation level – here = 12.** You place the bottle (see point 2 above) with the body substances into the magazine of the machine, close it and switch it on. The LK **dynamizer** now strikes 30 times with exactly the same force. After each strike, a pause of at least 2 seconds is automatically **observed** *(Reason: see Chapter 1, page 6 middle).* After completion of the first beating process, the counter is automatically set down from the previously set power (here 12) to (11). You open the machine, remove the magazine and the bottle with the finished potency in **C1.** Then take the second bottle, which has previously been filled with 500 drops (approx. 5 ml) of distilled water or 70% ethanol by volume. In this bottle, add 5 drops of **C1.** The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C2 potency. You place the vial in the magazine of the machine, close it and switch it on. After completion of the second beating process, the counter is automatically set down from the previously set power (here 12) to (10). The complete process is repeated with new vials until the **penultimate** potency is reached.
11	As already described under point 5, fill the bottle with 5 ml 43 vol%, if you want to produce your own nosode in drop form, for example. As a rule and from experience, you only need 5 ml at most. That is enough to treat an acute or chronic condition. But then you also need a dropper cap. You can also fill the bottle up to 10 ml with 43% vol. ethanol once it is ready. But then shake it briefly or tap it a few times on the palm of your hand.
12	When making globules, the last potency is filled up with 5 ml of 70 vol% before mixing. *(See also point 6 above)* After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a paper cup (not plastic) with 10 g of globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (depending on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then let it vent (approx. ½ hour) Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. Then you need another bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. ***Label:*** Name and date of birth; date of manufacture and potency (here C12 / 30) Screw on the globule cap. Done.

Potentiation of an own nosode using a mallet (wooden hammer) up to C12 after Korsakoff (single-glass method)

Preliminary remark:

Body substances usually contain pathogens (viruses, bacteria) that must be potentiated but must not be present in a **finished** medicine. It is therefore essential and important to **always produce a nosode in C12 or a higher potency .**

From C12 (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore no pathogens. This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 1023 (D-potencies – decimal powers) or 10012 (C-potencies – centimal powers).

If self-nosodes are produced or potentized **at this dilution ,** the patient will be repeatedly contaminated with his own pathogens (even if to a small extent) by taking his own body substances. These potencies produced at C12 or D23 can seriously disrupt the healing process, and even be counterproductive.

Let us therefore concentrate on the production (potentiation) of C potencies equal to or higher than C12.

Potentiation of a C potency means: **dilution 1:100 and a strong dilution per potency level!**

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 4	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 2 or 3 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 43 Vol% ethanol 1.4 Prepare 70 Vol% ethanol 1.5 Label with name and date of birth; date of manufacture and the potency...here C12 / 30 1.6 For example, prepare an old wallpaper book as a base for storage. 1.7 A mallet (wooden hammer) with a hole and cover for striking. 1.8 Counter *(Hand counters are available in stores for just a few euros)*
2	Pour 5ml of 70% ethanol into a **10ml** bottle . Pour body fluids into this bottle. E.g. saliva, urine, stool, etc. Shake the bottle gently.
3	Determine potency and slyness. Gut feeling is crucial here. For example, C-12, 13, 14, 15th power and set the multiplication 10X, 30X, 50X or 100 times. A C 12 to C15 and a 30-fold strong impact have proven effective
4	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. ***Finished medicinal product in 43 vol% ethanol:*** Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 43% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in globules:*** The last potency **must** be mixed with 5 ml of 70 vol%. (See point 10)

Possible variant and recommendation in the workflow: (Only for the production of self-nosodes using the single-glass method according to Korsakoff by hand or machi

To be on the safe side, you can keep the first bottle potentized to C1 (retention sample). To do this, take 5 drops of C1 and put them in a second bottle that has been prepared beforehand, which has been filled with 5 ml of distilled water or a water-ethanol mixture, and then continue the potentiation process to the desired final potency. This process is for safety reasons if an error should occur during the entire potentiation process (e.g. when counting or a bottle breaks). If this should happen, you can always fall back on the first potentized bottle (retention sample) in the C1 and start the potentiation process again from the C1.

5 – 10	workflow
5	For a potentiation in the C12, which is to be beaten or dynamized 30 times, one goes The first vial containing ethanol and body fluid is placed in the The flap is pushed over the opening and the wing screw is tightened.
6	Take the mallet (wooden hammer) in both hands and hit a previously prepared surface 30 times **with equal** force. The surface can be an old wallpaper book. It is important that **each** blow is **equally powerful .** The first blow is just as powerful as the 30th blow of a power. A complete blow up to C12 therefore includes 360 even blows. It is equally important to take a short break (at least 2 seconds) after each stroke. **Reason for the pause:** After each stroke, small bubbles form in the liquid (unrest). The liquid **must** first come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must first dissolve, so that the entire liquid is receptive to each subsequent stroke, or each subsequent dynamization. Bubbles in water or in a water-ethanol mixture CANNOT absorb dynamization. If the dilution process is carried out too quickly, I will achieve the dilution, but the end result of a homeopathic medicine (own nosode) will leave much to be desired in terms of its previously intended dynamization and thus in its effect. *Tip: It is not wrong to accompany the entire production process with good wishes and prayers.* "And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully" 2 Corinthians 9:6B
7	When the first 30 beats are completed, press the counter button on the counter. The counter was previously set to 0 (zero). The counter is now set to 1 (one) The first transfer to **C1** is completed. **(!!! Remember to always advance the counter only AFTER the slagging process has been completed!!!)**
8	Now you take the bottle out of the mallet, unscrew it and empty the contents into a container provided for this purpose. Then you put the bottle with the opening on an absorbent paper fleece. A piece of kitchen roll folded twice or three times is ideal for this. You can also use toilet paper folded several times. During this process, the liquid (water or ethanol) that is stuck to the edge of the bottle opening is transferred to the absorbent paper. There are still about 5 to max. 6 drops of liquid left on the wall of the bottle. Then refill the bottle with 5 ml of distilled water or 5 ml of 43% ethanol. 5 ml of distilled water or ethanol corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops. The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C potency. ***(Important: See also page 24 below "Possible variant and recommendation in the workflow")*** Then screw the bottle back on tightly and put it back in the mallet. Ready for the second siding to create a C2. After completing the calculation of the second power, set the counter to 2. The complete process is repeated until the **penultimate** power.
9	As already described under point 4, fill the bottle with 5 ml 43 vol%, if you want to produce your own nosode in drop form, for example. As a rule and from experience, you only need 5 ml at most. That is enough to treat an acute or chronic condition. But then you also need a dropper cap. You can also fill the bottle up to 10 ml with 43% vol ethanol once it is ready. Then shake it briefly or tap it a few times on the palm of your hand.
10	When making globules, the last potency is filled with 5 ml 70 Vol% (See also point 4) After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a cardboard container (not plastic) with 10 g of globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (depending on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is evident when the globules stick together). Then let them vent (approx. ½ hour). Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. Screw on the globule cap. ***Label:*** name and date of birth; date of manufacture and the potency (here C12 / 30). Screw on the globule cap. Done.

Potentiation of an own nosode by machine up to C12 according to Korsakoff (single-glass method)

Preliminary remark:

Body substances usually contain pathogens (viruses, bacteria) that must be potentiated but must not be present in a **finished** medicine. It is therefore essential and important to **always produce a nosode in C12 or a higher potency .**

From C12 (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore no pathogens. This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 1023 (D-potencies – decimal powers) or 10012 (C-potencies – centimal powers).

If self-produced nosodes are made or potentized **at this dilution ,** the patient will be repeatedly contaminated with his own pathogens (even if to a small extent) by taking his own body substances. These potencies made at C12 or D23 can seriously disrupt the healing process and even be counterproductive.

Let us therefore concentrate on the production (potentiation) of C potencies equal to or higher than C12.

Potentiation of a C potency means: **dilution 1:100 and a strong dilution per potency level!**

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 4	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 2 or 3 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 43 Vol% ethanol 1.4 Prepare 70 Vol% ethanol 1.5 Label with name and date of birth; date of manufacture and the potency….here C12 / 30 Pour 5ml of 70% ethanol into a **10ml** bottle .
2	Pour body fluids into this bottle. E.g. saliva, urine, stool, etc. Shake the bottle gently.
3	Determine potency and slyness. Gut feeling is crucial here. For example, C-12, 13, 14, 15th power and set the division 10, 30, 50 or 100 times. A C 12 to C15 and a 30-fold strong impact have proven to be effective
4	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. ***Finished medicinal product in 43 vol% ethanol:*** Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 43% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in globules:*** The last potency **must** be mixed with 5 ml. 70 Vol%. (See point 11)

5 – 10	workflow
5	Introduction of the potentiation machine **dynamiser** from **LK** *See Chapter 6, page 23 points 7 to 9*
6	To produce a nosode in potency C12 with dynamization number 30 (30 times potentiation), the following pre-settings must be made on **the LK** dynamizer : **Dynamization number – here = 30 times. Potentiation level – here = 12.** You place the bottle (see point 2 above) with the body substances into the magazine of the machine, close it and switch it on. The LK **dynamizer** now strikes 30 times with a constant force. After each strike, a pause of at least 2 seconds is automatically observed *(reason: see chapter 1, page 6, middle).* After the first striking process has been completed , the counter is automatically set down from the previously set power (here 12) to (11).
7	You open the machine, remove the magazine and the bottle with the finished potency in **C1,** unscrew it and empty the contents into a container provided for this purpose. Then you put the bottle with the opening onto an absorbent paper fleece. A piece of kitchen roll folded twice or three times is ideal for this. During this process, the liquid (water or ethanol) that is stuck to the edge of the bottle opening is transferred to the absorbent paper. There will be around 5 to a maximum of 6 drops of liquid left on the wall of the bottle.
8	Then fill the bottle again with 5 ml of distilled water or 5 ml of 70% ethanol. 5 ml corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops. The dilution in the vial then corresponds to approximately **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C potency. Then screw the bottle back on tightly and put it back in the magazine. Ready for the second dynamization to produce a C2. After completion of the second dynamization process, the counter is automatically set from the previously set power (here initially 12- to 11) and then further down to (10) etc. The complete process is repeated until the **penultimate** power.
9	As already described under point 4, fill the vial with 5 ml of 43 vol% before the last mixing if, for example, you want to produce your own nosode in drop form. As a rule and from experience, you only need 5 ml at most. This amount is enough to treat an acute or chronic condition. However, you will also need a dropper cap for this. You can also fill the bottle up to 10 ml with 43% vol. ethanol once it is ready. Then shake it briefly or tap it a few times on the palm of your hand.
10	When making globules, the last potency is filled up with 5 ml of 70 vol%. (See also above, point 4) After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a paper cup (not plastic) with 10 g of globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (depending on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then let the air vent (approx. ½ hour). Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. Screw on the globule cap. ***Label:*** Name and date of birth; date of manufacture and potency (here C12 / 30) Screw on the globule cap. Done.

Potentiation of a mother tincture or a base substance up to C12

…using a mallet (wooden hammer) according to Hahnemann (multi-glass method)

Preliminary note:
IMPORTANT: The original substance or mother tincture **is soluble** in water or ethanol. In this potentiation process, we assume that the original substance or mother tincture to be potentiated is **soluble** in water or ethanol in all its components . In this process, we always start with C1 as described below.

Original substance or mother tincture **not soluble** in water or ethanol If the original substance or mother tincture to be potentized **is not** soluble in water or ethanol, it is absolutely necessary to first triturate the original substance or mother tincture to C3 in order to break down the insoluble "ingredients" or components so that they can be further potentized to C12 or beyond. See the **"Manufacturing instructions: Trituration" for more information.**

In this case, we take a pinch of the original substance or the mother tincture that has been triturated with lactose to C3 and put this pinch of C3 into a 10 ml bottle. We add a few drops of double distilled water to dissolve it. Once the lactose has dissolved (you can tell because a milky substance forms), we fill the bottle with 5 ml of 70 vol% ethanol or double distilled water. The mother tincture in C3 for further potentization to C4 is ready. If this bottle is now vigorously beaten 100 times (dynamized), I get the finished potency level C4. I only need 8 more potentization processes to get to the finished potency in C12.

From C12 onwards (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore **no possible toxic** substances.
This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 10012 (C-potencies - centimal powers).

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 4	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 12 or 13 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 43 vol% ethanol 1.4 Prepare 70 vol% ethanol 1.5 Label: Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance - date of manufacture and the potency...C12 - C30 or higher. 1.6 For example, provide an old wallpaper book as a storage base. 1.7 A mallet (wooden hammer) for striking with a hole for inserting the vial and cover for closure. 1.8 Counter *(Hand counters are available in stores for just a few euros)*
2	If you want to make a C12 in ethanol, you first need to prepare 12 vials and 12 stoppers. For a C30, you need 18 more vials. If you want to produce globules as information carriers, you will need another bottle.
3	**IMPORTANT:** Set the power. Experience has shown that a C12 or C30 is completely sufficient. The prerequisite is that EVERY potency is dynamized 100 times powerfully and evenly.
4	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 70vol% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in 70 vol% ethanol for sprinkling the globules***

5 – 10	workflow
5	When potentizing in the C12, proceed as follows: The first bottle containing ethanol and the raw material is placed into the opening provided in the mallet. The flap is pushed over the opening and the wing screw is tightened.
6	Take the mallet (wooden hammer) in both hands and hit a previously prepared surface 100 times **with equal** force. The surface can be an old wallpaper book. It is important that **each** blow is **equally powerful .** The first blow is just as powerful as, for example, the 70th blow of a power. A complete beat up to C12 therefore includes 1200 even blows. It is equally important that a short break (at least 2 seconds) is taken after each blow. **Reason for the pause:** After each beat, small bubbles form in the liquid (unrest). The liquid **must** absolutely come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must completely dissolve so that the entire liquid can absorb each subsequent stroke (partial dynamization), because air bubbles in water or in a water-ethanol mixture CANNOT **absorb** dynamization. If the dilution process is carried out too quickly or the water or water-ethanol mixture does not settle, I achieve the dilution, but the end result of a homeopathic medicine leaves a lot to be desired in terms of its previously intended dynamization and thus in its effect. *Tip: It is not wrong to accompany the entire production process with good wishes and prayers.* “And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B
7	When the first 100 beats are completed, press the counter button on the counter. The counter was previously set to 0 (zero). The counter is now set to 1 (one) The first mixing to **C1** is finished. If we had to grind the original substance or mother tincture, the counter is set to 3 before the first mixing begins . **(!!! Remember to always advance the counter only AFTER the slagging process has been completed!!!)**
8	Now remove the vial from the mallet. Then take the second vial, which has previously been filled with 500 drops (approx. 5 ml) of double distilled water or 70 vol% ethanol. Now add 5 drops of **C1 to this bottle.** The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C2 potency. Then screw the bottle back on tightly and put it back in the mallet. Ready for the second shift to **C2.** It will shift another 100 times. After completing the trituration of the second power, set the counter to 2 (or 4 if triturated beforehand). The entire process is repeated with new vials until the **penultimate** potency is reached.
9	When making globules, the last vial to be potentized is filled with 5 ml of 70 vol%. (See also point 4) After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a previously labelled paper cup with 10 g of non-medicinal or neutral globules. Plastic cups are not suitable for this process as they become statically charged. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (it depends on the size of the drops) onto these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then allow the globules to air out for about half an hour. After the drying phase, shake the cup with the globules or swing them back and forth until they no longer stick together. Then you take another **previously** labelled bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) and fill them. ***Labeling:*** Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance, the date of manufacture and the potency C12 - C30 or higher. The screw cap of the finished medicinal product in 70Vo% should must be sealed gas-tight for storage using adhesive tape or similar.
10	*Note on economic efficiency:* *If you consider that from a 5 ml bottle (approx. 500 drops) you need on average 2 to 3 drops to sprinkle on each 10 g of globules (approx. 1200 pieces), you can assume that you can make about 165 bottles of 10 g of globules from a 5 ml bottle.*

...using a Hahnemann machine (multi-glass method)

Preliminary note:
IMPORTANT: The original substance or mother tincture **is soluble** in water or ethanol. In this potentiation process, we assume that the original substance or mother tincture to be potentiated is **soluble** in water or ethanol in all its components . In this process, we always start with C1 as described below.

Original substance or mother tincture **not soluble** in water or ethanol If the original substance or mother tincture to be potentized **is not** soluble in water or ethanol, it is absolutely necessary to first triturate the original substance or mother tincture to C3 in order to break down the insoluble "ingredients" or components so that they can be further potentized to C12 or beyond. See the **"Manufacturing instructions: Trituration" for more information.**

In this case, we take a pinch of the original substance or the mother tincture that has been triturated with lactose to C3 and put this pinch of C3 into a 10 ml bottle. We add a few drops of double distilled water to dissolve it. Once the lactose has dissolved (you can tell because a milky substance forms), we fill the bottle with 5 ml of 70% vol ethanol or double distilled water. The mother tincture in C3 for further potentization to C4 is ready. If this bottle is now vigorously beaten 100 times (dynamized), I get the finished potency level C4. So I only need 8 more potentization processes to get to the finished potency in C12. And correspondingly more to get to C30.

From C12 onwards (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore **no possible toxic** substances.
This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 10012 (C-potencies - centimal powers).

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 4	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 12 or 13 vials 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 70 vol% ethanol 1.4 Label the bottles and the paper cups: Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance - date of manufacture and the potency...C12 - C30 or higher.
2	If you want to make a C12 in ethanol, you must first prepare 12 vials and 12 stoppers For a C30, 18 additional vials are required. If you want to produce globules as information carriers, you will need another bottle.
3	**IMPORTANT:** Set the power. Experience has shown that a C12 or C30 is completely sufficient. The prerequisite is that EVERY potency is dynamized 100 times powerfully and evenly.
4	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 70vol% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in 70 vol% ethanol for sprinkling the globules***

5 – 10	workflow
5	Introduction of the potentiation machine **dynamiser** from **LK** *See Chapter 6, page 23 points 7 to 9*
6	For the potentiation of a mother tincture or a primary substance in the potency C12 with the dynamization number 100 (100 times potentiation), the following pre-settings must be made on the **dynamizer** from **LK :** **Dynamization number = 100 times; exponentiation level = 12.** Fill a bottle with 5 ml of distilled water or 70% ethanol by volume. Add 5 drops of the mother tincture to be potentized. Then place the bottle in the machine's magazine, close it and switch it on. The LK **dynamizer** now strikes exactly 100 times with constant force. After each strike, a pause of approx. 3 seconds is automatically **observed** *(Reason: see Chapter 1, page 6 middle).* After completion of the first beating process, the counter is automatically set down from the previously set power (here 12) to (11).
7	You open the machine, remove the magazine and the bottle with the finished potency in **C1.** Then take the second bottle, which has previously been filled with 500 drops (approx. 5 ml) of distilled water or 70% vol. ethanol. Add 5 drops of **C1 to this bottle.** The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C2 potency. You place the vial in the magazine of the machine, close it and switch it on. After completion of the second shifting process, the counter is automatically set from the previously set power (here initially 12 to 11) and then further down to (10) etc. The entire process is repeated with new vials until the **penultimate** potency is reached.
8	As described under point 4, fill the last bottle before the last slurry with 5 ml 70Vol%.
9	After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a paper cup (not plastic) with 10 g of non-medicinal or neutral globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (it depends on the size of the drops) on these globules and shake them until each globule is wetted. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then let them vent (approx. ½ hour). Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. Then you need another bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. ***Labeling:*** Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance, the date of manufacture and the potency C12 - C30 or higher. The screw cap of the finished medicinal product in 70vol% should be sealed gas-tight using adhesive tape or similar for storage.
10	*Note on economic efficiency:* *If you consider that from a 5 ml bottle (approx. 500 drops) you need on average 2 to 3 drops to sprinkle on each 10 g of globules (approx. 1200 pieces), you can assume that you can make about 165 bottles of 10 g of globules from a 5 ml bottle.*

...using a mallet (wooden hammer) according to Korsakoff (single-glass method)

Preliminary note:
IMPORTANT: The original substance or mother tincture **is soluble** in water or ethanol. In this potentiation process, we assume that the original substance or mother tincture to be potentiated is **soluble** in water or ethanol in all its components . In this process, we always start with C1 as described below.

Original substance or mother tincture **not soluble** in water or ethanol If the original substance or mother tincture to be potentized **is not** soluble in water or ethanol, it is absolutely necessary to first triturate the original substance or mother tincture to C3 in order to break down the insoluble "ingredients" or components so that they can be further potentized to C12 or beyond. *(See the "Manufacturing instructions: Trituration" Chapter 4)*

In this case, we take a pinch of the original substance or the mother tincture that has been triturated with lactose to C3 and put this pinch of C3 into a 10 ml bottle. We add a few drops of double distilled water to dissolve it. Once the lactose has dissolved (you can tell because a milky substance forms), we fill the bottle with 5 ml of 70% vol ethanol or double distilled water. The mother tincture in C3 for further potentization to C4 is ready. If this bottle is now vigorously beaten 100 times (dynamized), I get the finished potency level C4. So I only need 8 more potentization processes to get to the finished potency in C12. And correspondingly more to get to C30.

From C12 onwards (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore **no possible toxic** substances.
This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 10012 (C-potencies - centimal powers).

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 4	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 2 or 3 bottles 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 70 vol% ethanol 1.4 Label the bottles and the paper cup: Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance - date of manufacture and the potency...C12 - C30 or higher. 1.5 For example, provide an old wallpaper book as a storage base. 1.6 A mallet (wooden hammer) with a hole and cover for striking. 1.7 Counter *(Hand counters are available in stores for just a few euros)*
2	**IMPORTANT:** Set the power. Experience has shown that a C12 or C30 is completely sufficient. The prerequisite is that EVERY potency is dynamized 100 times powerfully and evenly.
3	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 70vol% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in 70 vol% ethanol for sprinkling the globules***
4	***Finished medicinal product in globules:*** The last potency **must** be mixed with 5 ml of 70 vol%. (See point 10)

5 – 10	workflow
5	When potentizing in C12, proceed as follows: The first bottle containing ethanol and the raw material is placed into the opening provided in the mallet. The flap is pushed over the opening and the wing screw is tightened.
6	Take the mallet (wooden hammer) in both hands and hit a previously prepared surface 100 times **with equal** force. The surface can be an old wallpaper book. It is important that **each** blow is **equally powerful .** The first blow is just as powerful as, for example, the 70th blow of a power. A complete beat up to C12 therefore includes 1200 even blows. It is also just as important that there is a short break after each blow. (at least 2 seconds). **Reason for the pause:** After each beat, small bubbles form in the liquid (unrest). The liquid **must** absolutely come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must completely dissolve so that the entire liquid can absorb each subsequent stroke (partial dynamization), because air bubbles in water or in a water-ethanol mixture CANNOT **absorb** dynamization. If the dilution process is carried out too quickly or the water or water-ethanol mixture does not settle, I achieve the dilution, but the end result of a homeopathic medicine leaves a lot to be desired in terms of its previously intended dynamization and thus in its effect. *Tip: It is not wrong to accompany the entire production process with good wishes and prayers.* "And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully" 2 Corinthians 9:6B
7	When the first 100 beats are completed, press the counter button on the counter. The counter was previously set to 0 (zero). The counter is now set to 1 (one) The first mixing to **C1** is finished. If we had to grind the original substance or mother tincture, the counter is set to 3 before the first mixing begins . **(!!! Remember to always advance the counter only AFTER the slagging process has been completed!!!)**
8	Now you take the bottle out of the mallet, unscrew it and empty the contents into a container provided for this purpose. Then you put the bottle with the opening on an absorbent paper fleece. A piece of kitchen roll folded twice or three times is ideal for this. During this process, the liquid (water or ethanol) that is stuck to the edge of the bottle opening is transferred to the absorbent paper. There are still about 5 to max. 6 drops of liquid left on the wall of the bottle. Then refill the bottle with 5 ml of distilled water or 5 ml of 43% ethanol. 5 ml of distilled water or ethanol corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops. The dilution in the vial then corresponds approximately to a dilution of **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C potency. Then screw the bottle back on tightly and put it back in the mallet. Ready for the second siding to create a C2. After completing the calculation of the second power, set the counter to 2. The complete process is repeated until the **penultimate** power.
9	When making globules, the last bottle to be potentized is filled with 5 ml of 70 vol%. (See also point 4) After the entire potentization process is complete, fill a previously labeled paper cup with 10 g of non-medicinal or neutral globules. Plastic cups are not suitable for this process as they become statically charged. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (it depends on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is wetted. (This is evident when the globules stick together) Then add the globules Allow to vent for about half an hour. After the drying phase, shake the cup with the globules or swirl them back and forth until they no longer stick together. Then you take another **previously** labelled bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) and fill them. ***Labeling:*** Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance, the date of manufacture and the potency C12 - C30 or higher. The screw cap of the finished medicinal product in 70% v/v should be sealed gas-tight using adhesive tape or similar for storage.
10	*Note on economic efficiency:* *If you consider that from a 5 ml bottle (approx. 500 drops) you need on average 2 to 3 drops to sprinkle on each 10 g of globules (approx. 1200 pieces), you can assume that you can make about 165 bottles of 10 g of globules from a 5 ml bottle.*

...by machine to Korsakoff (single-glass process)

Preliminary note:
IMPORTANT: The original substance or mother tincture **is soluble** in water or ethanol. In this potentiation process, we assume that the original substance or mother tincture to be potentiated is **soluble** in water or ethanol in all its components . In this process, we always start with C1 as described below.

Original substance or mother tincture **not soluble** in water or ethanol If the original substance or mother tincture to be potentized **is not** soluble in water or ethanol, it is **absolutely** necessary to first triturate the original substance or mother tincture to C3 in order to break down the insoluble "ingredients" or components so that they can be further potentized to C12 or beyond. See also *(see the "Manufacturing instructions: Trituration" Chapter 4)*

In this case, we take a pinch of the original substance or the mother tincture that has been triturated with lactose to C3 and put this pinch of C3 into a 10 ml bottle. We add a few drops of double distilled water to dissolve it. Once the lactose has dissolved (you can tell because a milky substance forms), we pour 5 ml of 70 vol% ethanol or double distilled water into the bottle. The mother tincture in C3 for further potentization to C4 is ready. If this bottle is now vigorously beaten 100 times (dynamized), I get the finished potency level C4. So I only need 8 more potentization processes to get to the finished potency in C12. And correspondingly more to get to C30.

From C12 onwards (dilution level corresponds to 12 times 1:100) there are no more molecules of the original substance, and therefore **no possible toxic** substances.
This dilution corresponds to the “Loschmidt number” 10012 (C-potencies - centimal powers).

“And he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully” 2 Corinthians 9:6B

Step	Activity / Description
1 – 3	**Basics of preparation**
1	1.1 Prepare 2 or 3 bottles 1.2 Prepare distilled water 1.3 Prepare 70 vol% ethanol 1.4 Label the bottles and the paper cup: Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance - date of manufacture and the potency...C12 - C30 or higher.
2	**IMPORTANT:** Set the power. Experience has shown that a C12 or C30 is completely sufficient. The prerequisite is that EVERY potency is dynamized 100 times powerfully and evenly.
3	Further potentiation can be carried out with distilled water up to the **penultimate** potency. Always mix the last potency with 5 ml of 70vol% ethanol. (See point 10) ***Finished medicinal product in 70 vol% ethanol for sprinkling the globules***

4 – 10	workflow
4	Introduction of the potentiation machine **dynamiser** from **LK** *See Chapter 6, page 23 points 7 to 9*
5	To potentize a mother tincture or a primary substance in the potency C12 with the dynamization number 100 (100 times potentization), the following pre-settings must be made on **the LK** dynamizer : **Dynamization number = 100 times; exponentiation level = 12.** Fill a bottle with 5 ml of distilled water or 70% ethanol by volume. Add 5 drops of the mother tincture to be potentized. Then place the bottle in the machine's magazine, close it and switch it on. The LK **dynamizer** now strikes 100 times with exactly the same force. After each strike, a pause of at least 2 seconds is automatically observed *(reason: see chapter 1, page 6, middle) .* After completion of the first beating process, the counter is automatically set down from the previously set power (here 12) to (11). For raw materials that have been previously ground, the **potency level is of course set to 9,** since we have already ground up to C3.
6	You open the machine, remove the magazine and the bottle with the finished potency in **C1,** unscrew it and empty the contents into a container provided for this purpose. Then you put the bottle with the opening onto an absorbent paper fleece. A piece of kitchen roll folded twice or three times is ideal for this. During this process, the liquid (water or ethanol) that is stuck to the edge of the bottle opening is transferred to the absorbent paper. There will be around 5 to a maximum of 6 drops of liquid left on the wall of the bottle.
7	Then fill the bottle again with 5 ml of distilled water or 5 ml of 70% ethanol. 5 ml corresponds to approximately 500 to 530 drops. The dilution in the bottle is then approximately **1:100** - i.e. for further processing and production of a C potency. Then screw the bottle tightly again and put it back in the magazine. Ready for the second dilution (dynamization) to produce a C2. Then close the machine and switch it on. After completion of the second shifting process, the counter is automatically set from the previously set power (here initially 12 to 11) and then further down to (10) etc. The complete process is repeated until the **penultimate** power.
8	As described under point 3, fill the last bottle before the last slurry with 5 ml 70Vol%.
9	After the complete potentiation process is complete, fill a paper cup (not plastic) with 10 g of non-medicinal or neutral globules. Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (it depends on the size of the drops) onto these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is shown by the globules sticking together) Then let it vent (approx. ½ hour). Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. Then you need another bottle to hold the globules (finished medicine) These globules are then filled into this **previously** labelled bottle. ***Labeling:*** Name or designation of the mother tincture / original substance, the date of manufacture and the potency C12 - C30 or higher. The screw cap of the finished medicinal product in 70Vol% should must be sealed gas-tight for storage using adhesive tape or similar.
10	*Note on economic efficiency:* *If you consider that from a 5 ml bottle (approx. 500 drops) you need on average 2 to 3 drops to sprinkle on each 10 g of globules (approx. 1200 pieces), you can assume that you can make about 165 bottles of 10 g of globules from a 5 ml bottle.*

Reproduction of homeopathic medicines by means of mallet or machine

Reasons and preliminary remarks: There is **only one** valid, understandable reason for duplicating highly effective homeopathic medicines that are still in stock : The homeopathic medicines were withdrawn from the market by the pharmaceutical companies that work with homeopathy, or had to be withdrawn from the market by order.

It is a sad fact that this has happened very often in the past and could probably happen again in the future. The reasons for this are rarely uneconomical, but rather because homeopathic medicines have, for whatever reason, been labelled as no longer “marketable” by the “competent authorities”. They are therefore forced, sometimes for reasons that are incomprehensible, to be produced by order of the competent bodies or authorities.

authorities to withdraw homeopathic medicines from the market.
This means that important and necessary “tools” that the homeopathic therapist urgently needs for his work with people suffering from distress and illness are disappearing.

“Nosodes”, for example, are homeopathically prepared remedies that are made from “sick” or pathological material such as blood, pus, pathogens or cancer cells. The reason why the “nosodes”, which have been used with great success for more than 200 years, have fallen victim to the “official inquisition” is the supposed protection of patients. They could become infected with BSE *(mad cow disease)* or Creutzfeldt-Jakob diseaseÿ . *ÿCreutzfeldt-Jakob disease* ***(CJD)*** *is a fatal disease of the nervous system. Patients suffer from rapidly progressing dementia, movement disorders or muscle twitches.*

Some of these “nosodes” as examples are:
Carcinosinum: From various cancer cells, Tuberculinum:
From tuberculous exudate, Medorrinum: From
gonorrheal pus from the urogenital tract of sick people, Borrelia: The pathogen of Lyme disease and
many others.

Many homeopathic medicines have not escaped the same fate: after years or decades of successful use in homeopathic practice, they were suddenly declared no longer marketable.

Some of these “no longer marketable” homeopathic medicines are, for example, drugs such as opium, cannabis, cocaine, but also methadone, anaesthetics, many poisons, allopathic medicines with their strong side effects and many others.

A certain degree of “liberalization” in the treatment of pain with substance-based cannabis products can now be viewed positively.

However, not a single one of these homeopathic medicines has ever caused any harm to humans. Many remedies are not made from pathological material, but the origin or nature of the raw materials was, for whatever reason, enough to label them as unmarketable and banish them from pharmacy shelves. For this reason, it is a mystery or incomprehensible to any reasonably normal person what flimsy reasons are given for "taking important, urgently needed remedies off the market".

A stark contradiction: From the point of view of scientists, the only thing that counts *(up to now)* is the verifiable, measurable result obtained in randomized double-blind studies. No committee, no authority finds it worth questioning why, for example, in Germany alone, around 25,000 people die every year from side effects or interactions with allopathic medicines. In contrast, as far as is known, no person has been harmed or died from homeopathic "dematerialized and energized" medicines.

**Figures are circulating online that indicate that well over 50,000 people are affected.*

"The pill alone causes side effects in over 300,000 cases per year. The Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices confirmed the magnitude. According to Bremen health researcher Gerd Glaeske, over 25,000 deaths are caused by side effects and interactions each year. There are no exact figures. The number of unreported cases is probably considerably higher."

(Source https:// www.sueddeutsche.de/ wissen/ medizine-und-nebeneffekten-bis-zu-25-000-todesfaelle-durch-medizine-1.793240)

Scientists never tire of claiming that homeopathic medicines that have been potentized above D23 or C12 (above Loschmidt's number ÿ) no longer contain **any active ingredient** and therefore cannot work . They are simply referred to as placebos. At the same time, however, the danger of the medicines in terms of the risk to human health is emphasized. ÿ

Loschmidt number" (see also chapters 5,6,7 and 8, potentiation of an own nosode)

This alone is a blatant contradiction in itself.

Constructive discussions about this, if they ever take place, are conducted on different levels by the supporters of homeopathy and those of the opposing "scientists".

Conclusion: It is long overdue to have discussions on ONE fundamental level, namely that of seeing the big picture and considering and helping each person as an individual, be it with allopathic medicine with all its achievements or with homeopathy, which has been an integral part of the lives of millions of people worldwide for more than 200 years. However, it is simply rejected due to ignorance, greed or other flimsy reasons.

Be that as it may, the contradiction in itself is obvious and remains a proven fact.

Reproduction of homeopathic medicines: The homeopathic medicines listed in the first section that have been withdrawn from the market are of course different from those that can still be purchased.

Georgos Vithoulkas writes about this in his 6th edition of the book, "The Practice of Homeopathic Healing" in chapter 2.2 on page 126 below, among other things:

*We must organize demand in such a way that pharmacists benefit from our prescriptions as much as our patients and ourselves. Otherwise, our medicines will **soon** become less reliable, more difficult to obtain and one day perhaps even impossible to obtain; this can bring down homeopathy, as can the resistance of the lobby of orthodox medical and pharmaceutical associations in individual countries."*

This approach and foresight can only be underlined and it is therefore advisable to prescribe or purchase **effective** homeopathic medicines that are still available on the market. Otherwise we will be sawing off the branch we are all sitting on, because homeopathic medicines that are no longer or rarely sold will then have to be taken off the market by the homeopathic medicine manufacturers for economic reasons.

Note on the shelf life of the globules: All homeopathic medicines today have a shelf life of 5 years. How one deals with this "official order" is up to each individual. What is certain is that if, during an inspection of practices, homeopathic medicines are found whose shelf life has passed, the necessary approval can be withdrawn.

Note: Even today, even after more than 200 years, the homeopathic medicines that Hahnemann himself made are still effective. They do **not** lose their effectiveness if they are stored properly.

(See also Chapter 1, Production of Homeopathic Medicines)

"And he who sows in blessing will also reap in blessing"
2 Corinthians 9:6B

	Basics of preparation for the Reproduction of homeopathic medicines by means of mallet or machine
1	The homeopathic medicine (globules or dilution) *Tip: It is advisable to accompany the entire manufacturing process with good wishes, consecrated candles and prayers.*
2	2 - 10 ml vials with stoppers, labelled with the name of the homeopathic medicine, date of manufacture and potency.
3	10g non-medicinal globules
4	1 paper cup
5	1 mallet with a striking surface (such as an old wallpaper book) or…..
6	the potentiation machine, for example the **dynamizer** from **LK**

	workflow for duplication
1	Label a 10 ml vial with the name of the drug, potency and date of manufacture
2	Pour 7 to 10 globules into this bottle.
3	Add a few drops of distilled water until the globules are dissolved.
4	Then we fill in 5 ml of 70 vol% ethanol. Close the bottle tightly.
5	**Dynamization using mallets:** The bottle is placed in the opening provided in the mallet. The flap is pushed over the opening and the wing screw is tightened. Take the mallet (wooden hammer) in both hands and hit a previously prepared surface **evenly and** forcefully 100 times. The striking surface can be an old wallpaper book. It is important that **each** punch is **equally powerful .** It is also important to take a short break (at least 2 seconds) after each punch. **Reason for the pause:** After each stroke, small bubbles form in the liquid (unrest). The liquid **MUST** come to rest after each stroke, or the bubbles must dissolve so that the entire liquid is capable of absorbing the next dynamization blow. Bubbles in water or a water-ethanol mixture cannot absorb ANY dynamization. **Note:** If the dilution process is carried out too quickly, I will achieve a dilution, but the end result in its previously intended dynamization and thus the effect of the homeopathic drug leaves a lot to be desired.
6	**Dynamization by machine = dynamizer** by **LK** The bottle is placed in the opening provided in the magazine. Set the counter to 100 times and to power level 1, close the machine and switch it on. A pause of at least 2 seconds is automatically observed after each stroke.
7	After dynamization (beating) is complete, fill 10 g of globules into a paper cup (not plastic). Using a disposable pipette, add 2 to 4 drops (depending on the size of the drops) to these globules and shake them until each globule is moistened. (This is evident when the globules stick together) Then allow to vent (approx. ½ hour). Then shake again until the globules no longer stick together. These globules are then filled into the **previously** labelled bottle. Screw on the globule cap. Done. The potentized bottle in the mother tincture at 70 vol% is sealed gas-tight and can be stored for further "dripping" of globules.
8	The potency is slightly changed, but effective if the previously described steps are followed exactly.

C1	**Checklist for the workflow – Trituration of solid substances to potency C1** **Reference Pages 17 - 19** **Work through the list and mark it with a tick**		
	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of lactose in the mortar. Then add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh it]) of the substance to be potentized to the lactose	
	2	Using a wooden spatula, briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose	
	3	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	5	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	7	Then **add** 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture	
	8	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula	
	9	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	10	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	11	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	12	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	13	**Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture	
	14	Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula	
	15	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	16	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	17	Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly	
	18	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the Name of the potentized substance, the potency C1 and the date of manufacture	
	20	The trituration of potency C1 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 100)	

Potentiated substance: Short description:	
Manufactured on:	
Signature:	

C2	**Checklist for the workflow – Trituration of solid substances to potency C2** **Reference Pages 17 - 19** **Work through the list and mark it with a tick**		
	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of lactose in the mortar. Then add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh it]) of the potency C1 to the lactose	
	2 Using a wooden spatula, briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose		
	3 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	5 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes The mortar with a wooden spatula together	
	7	Then **add** 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture	
	8 Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula		
	9 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	10	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	11 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	12	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	13 **Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture		
	14 Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula		
	15 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	16	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	17 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	18	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the Name of the potentized substance, the potency C2 and the date of manufacture	
	20 The trituration of potency C2 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 10,000)		

Potentiated substance: Short description:	
Manufactured on:	
Signature:	

C3	Checklist for the workflow – Trituration of solid substances to potency C3 Reference Pages 17 - 19 Work through the list and mark it with a tick		
	1	Take the third part of 100 grains = 33.3 grains – about 2.1 grams of lactose in the mortar. Then add about 1 grain (about 0.062 grams [small pinch, or weigh it]) of the potency C2 to the lactose	
	2 Using a wooden spatula, briefly mix the substance to be potentized with the lactose		
	3 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	4	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes The mortar with a wooden spatula together	
	5 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	6	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes The mortar with a wooden spatula together	
	7	Then **add** 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture	
	8 Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula		
	9 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	10	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	11 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	12	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	13 **Then** add 2.1 grams of lactose to this mixture		
	14 Briefly mix the milk sugar with a wooden spatula		
	15 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	16	Then scrape the bottom of the pestle and the ground for about 3 to 4 minutes the mortar with a wooden spatula	
	17 Now rub this mixture with the pestle for about 6 to 7 minutes very strongly		
	18	Then scrape together the ground pepper from the bottom of the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with a wooden spatula for about 3 to 4 minutes.	
	19	This potentized mixture is filled into a previously labeled bottle with the name of the potentized substance, the potency C3 and the date of manufacture.	
	20 The trituration of potency C3 is ready. (Dilution ratio = 1 : 1,000,000)		

Potentiated substance: Short description:	
Manufactured on:	
Signature:	

Q-powers

Now let's look at the **Q-powers:** (incorrectly called LM-powers)

On the website of the **INH** (Information Network Homeopathy) **(*1),** which is basically very informative, on the one hand the subject of "homeopathy" in general is dealt with very critically, but on the other hand it also provides scientifically and mathematically sound information with a "numerical image", the individual dilution levels and the number of shakes **(*2).** *(*1)-https:// www.xn--homopedia-27a.eu/ index.php?*

*title=Artikel:Informationsnetzwerk_Hom%C3%B6opathie (*2)-https:// www.xn--homopedia-27a.eu/ index.php/ Artikel:Q-Potenzen*

If we now take a closer look at these, in my opinion very meticulous, explanations of the Q powers, we are overwhelmed by numbers, calculations, misunderstandings, opinions and critical points of view. Nevertheless, it is interesting and informative to learn how important this pedantry is, without going into the core of the matter:

the profound effectiveness of homeopathic medicines, especially those of Q potencies.

Whether Mr Robert Flury, Jost Künzli von Fimelsberg, Adolf Voegeli, Pierre Schmidt or other luminaries grapple with the concepts of quinquaginta millesimal powers, 50,000 powers, Q powers, LM powers and make each other's lives difficult with calculation examples, the result is ultimately irrelevant.

As long as the production of the Q potencies is in the exact ratio, a powerful dynamization takes place and the medicines ultimately work, these, let's call them minor frictions in the history of homeopathy, are merely marginal phenomena.

So let us turn to the **practical things** that turn a groundbreaking idea into excellent homeopathic medicines.

The production of Q-potencies

The globules of Q potencies of size 1 are common today. In Hahnemann's time they were **much smaller. 100 globules weighed 1 grain or 0.062 grams.**

Today, 100 globules of size 1 weigh 0.155 grams.
100 globules 1 were counted 3 times. The result showed a difference of + - 0.001 grams per count (not relevant).
The ratio is therefore approximately 2.5 times.
500 globules weigh 5 times 0.155 grams, or 0.755 grams.
Of course, you then have to use 2.5 times the amount of ethanol-water mixture (72 vol%) for further potentiation in order to maintain the mixing ratio.
500 drops 72 Vol% (medium drop size) weigh 3.021 grams 3.021 grams corresponds to approx. 5 ml ethanol-water mixture (72 Vol%)

Important principle: - The ratio MUST be right

Example 1:

The basis and starting point for every Q power is the C3 (3rd centimal power).

The starting potency is C3 in liquid form (dilution)

We take a 10 ml bottle and fill it with 5 ml (3 grams) of ethanol-water mixture (72 vol%). We add 5 drops of C3 and shake the bottle 100 times.

The question of whether the 100-fold beating is carried out by hand or by machine should not be the main issue here. The difference is discussed in detail on page 5 of this script.

The bottle (intermediate potency) must be labeled in advance. The drug name, date and potency are important.

Example:…….

Arsenicum album
Q1 - 72 Vol%
For moistening the globules
January 1, 2023

We take about 500 globules or 0.755 grams (weighing is easier) and fill them into a small paper cup. It is important not to use a plastic cup because it builds up static electricity. The globules would stick to the wall when poured out.

We now take a drop of the ethanol-water mixture (so-called intermediate potency in 72 vol%) and drip it onto the globules.

Then we shake the paper cup so that all the globules are moistened by this one drop and then let the globules air out. After the air out, we fill the globules (500 pieces) into a small tube. Small aroma bottles with a narrow but strong neck have proven to be very effective. The label should look like this:

Example:…….

Arsenicum album
Q1
January 1, 2023

To take a Q1 potency, a 30% to 43% ethanol mixture is usually used. You take a 10 ml bottle with the corresponding ethanol mixture and fill it with 1 globule of Q1. After dissolving and then briefly mixing by gently shaking, the medicine - Arsenicum album Q1 - is ready. The therapist should decide on an individual basis how this remedy is taken.

Example 2:

The basis and starting point for every further or higher Q-potency is the previous Q-potency in globules size 1 – Here Q1 to Q2

We take a 10 ml bottle that is already filled with 5 ml or (3 grams) of ethanol-water mixture (72 vol%) and add a globule of potency Q1. After the 1 globule has dissolved, we shake the bottle 100 times.

The question of whether the 100-fold beating is carried out by hand or by machine should not be the main issue here. The difference is discussed in detail on page 5 of this script.

The bottle (intermediate potency) must be labeled in advance. The drug name, date and potency are important.

Example:….

Arsenicum album
Q2 72 Vol%
For moistening the globules
January 1, 2023

We take about 500 globules or 0.755 grams (weighing is easier) and fill them into a small paper cup. It is important not to use a plastic cup because it builds up static electricity. The globules would stick to the wall when poured out.

We now take a drop of the ethanol-water mixture (so-called intermediate potency in 72 vol%) and drip it onto the globules.

Then we shake the paper cup so that all the globules are moistened by this one drop and then let the globules air out. After airing out, we fill the globules (500 pieces) into a small tube. Small aroma bottles with a narrow but strong neck have proven to be very effective. The label should look like this:

Example:…….

Arsenicum album
Q2
01.01.2023

To take a Q2 potency, a 30% to 43% ethanol mixture is usually used. You take a 10 ml bottle with the corresponding ethanol mixture and fill it with 1 globule of Q2. After dissolving and then briefly mixing by gently shaking, the medicine - Arsenicum album Q2 - is ready. The therapist should decide on an individual basis how this remedy is taken.

Further potentiation is carried out in the same way as described in **Example 2.** Today there are Q potencies up to Q120. The most common ones are Q6 – Q12 – and Q18. An increase of Q6 – Q7 – Q8 – Q9 etc. is also often prescribed in therapy, even over years.

Description of a mallet for dynamizing homeopathic medicines by hand

(Mallet == modified wooden hammer)

The dimensions of the mallet are **recommendations.**
Deviations are possible on an individual basis.

Material: hardwood (beech etc.)
Height: approx. 18 to 25 cm
Dimensions: approx. at least 6 X 6 to approx. 8 X 8 cm
Length of the handle: approx. 30 cm to 50 cm (so that you can easily grip it with 2 hands)
Diameter of the handle = max. 3 cm. (The handle should be attached in the lower third of the mallet.)

Opening for the bottle including stopper: Depending on the size of the bottle.
(Typically, the dimensions of a 10 ml bottle are approximately 70 mm high and 25 mm wide.
It is sensible to hand over a bottle including a stopper to the manufacturer of the mallet (carpenter) as a measure)
The lid must be locked with a wing screw.
The dynamization takes place on a hard but elastic surface.
An old wallpaper book, for example, has proven to be very useful.

Variant with elastic band instead of lid

epilogue

This script has so far provided detailed information on the production of homeopathic medicines (C potencies). Terms such as potentiation and dynamization should be familiar by now. This script also shows how easy and important it is to produce homeopathic medicines yourself. Critical comments on the HAB were not missing, as was the self-revealing general approach of legislators to homeopathy. The influence of the pharmaceutical industry was not hidden in this context and should not go unmentioned.

As described in the chapter "History of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia (HAB)" , people began to water down their manufacturing methods as early as Hahnemann's time. This trend continues to this day, making it increasingly difficult to find homeopathic medicines that are worthy of the name in terms of manufacturing and potentiation. Only a few intrepid pharmacies remain where you can still buy homeopathic medicines with confidence.

This script has **deliberately** not included the D potencies. Hahnemann himself "sorted out" the decimal potencies quite early on because he recognized even then that these low-potentiated decimal potencies were not sufficient to **sustainably** treat **deep-seated miasmas** and the resulting chronic mental, psychological and physical "illnesses . "

Nevertheless, a large number of low-potency D-potencies (D3 - D4 - D6 etc.) are offered today and are sometimes consumed in absurd dosages. This "questionable approach" to "homeopathy" (more is better and a little substance is necessary) has led not least to the undermining of the wonderful methodology of classical homeopathy and to the general questioning of the effectiveness of homeopathy. This fact has also been taken up by opponents of homeopathy and exploited down to the last detail.

The fact that homeopathy, despite the prophecies of doom, is still "alive" after more than 200 years is probably because **it works.** Because if it, or rather treatment with highly potentized homeopathic medicines, did not work, it would probably not have survived this time (approx. 200 years). Of course, a thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica, a well-conducted anamnesis followed by meticulous repertorization and the prescription **of a well-potentized homeopathic medicine** are also essential . It is thanks to these criteria, among others, that homeopathy is still very popular today.

For example, in the most populous country in the world, India, there are currently (2023) around 300,000 homeopathic practitioners, 29 state-approved homeopathic teaching institutes and half a dozen large pharmaceutical companies that exclusively manufacture homeopathic medicines. But in Hahnemann's birthplace, homeopathy is not only neglected, but even fought against in a way that is equivalent to the church inquisition in the Middle Ages.

To conclude, a saying by Lucius Annaeus Seneca from around 2000 years ago: *It is in the interest of the general public that there must always be people who swim against the current. But the general public is usually unaware of this.*
And: If you swim against the current, you get closer to the source and not the drain!

Hermann Hesse (slightly modified)