

Plan 1:

Directions for Making Your own CS Generator:

How to make your own Silver Colloid Generator

While it has been discovered that 30 volts is the ideal for Silver Colloid production, 27 volts is very effective and happens to be the convenient result of wiring three 9-volt batteries together. Therefore, you'll need three 9-volt transistor radio batteries, three battery snap-on lead connectors, 2 insulated alligator clips, 1 24 volt 40 mA sub miniature incandescent bulb (28 volt 40 mA will also do fine), a foot of 3/32" heat shrink insulation tubing, a foot of 2-conductor stranded insulated zipper wire for clip-leads, a small box to put it all in, and 10" of pure silver wire (.999 fine). This should cost under \$30.00 for everything. Assuming some skill with a soldering iron, you should spend about thirty minutes constructing the generator.

Solder your three snap-on battery clips in series (red to black) to provide 27 volts. Connect a 24V incandescent lamp in series with either positive or negative output lead. Solder the red insulated alligator clip to the positive (anode) and the black insulated clip to the negative (cathode) 2 conductor lead wires. Insulation is shrunk over soldered connections using a heat gun or hair dryer.

Cut your 10" of silver wire in half. Bend top ends of your two 5" silver electrode wires so they can clip over the top rim of a plastic or glass cup (not metal). About 4" of each wire should be submerged. **WARNING!** Use **ONLY** pure silver (.999 fine) electrodes. #14 gauge is the preferred thickness. Pure silver is sometimes available at electroplating supply companies. Or, inquire at a jewelry store specializing in silver about who their wholesale supplier is. Do not confuse sterling silver (.9275) with pure silver since sterling also contains other metals. With this in mind, you may want to have a chemical analysis (assay) of your purchased silver in addition to the written word of your supplier.

(UPDATED 01/24/2001*) If the Silver Colloid is to be ingested or injected, be sure to use distilled water. Tap water is fine for other uses, such as for a topical spray or for plants. ***OPTIONAL: Also, before beginning to make your Colloidal Silver you may make a saline solution for enhancing conductivity. Recommended: Once you have a batch of colloidal silver (made with or without addition of saline), use a little of that batch as "starter" for the next and so on rather than continuing to use salt to start the conductivity.** If you are using filtered spring water, no saline solution will be needed as spring water already has a natural saline content. If the saline content of the water is too high, black flakes will begin to appear on the surface of the water.

Saline solution can be made by mixing approximately four ounces of distilled water with half a tea-spoon of sea salt in a separate container. Do not use common table salt as table salt has chemical additives. After stirring the salt solution for a minute, pour some of the water into an eye dropper bottle.

Now you're ready to make Colloidal Silver. Pour eight ounces of distilled water into your glass. Add 1 or 2 drops of saline solution (3 drops at the most if you use too

much salt, you'll be making silver chloride instead!) to water and stir with a plastic/non-conductive utensil.

Insert silver electrode wires. Placement of wires is not critical, but they must not be touching each other or the process will stop. (You cannot shock yourself in this process so do not be concerned.) Attach alligator clips to the ends of the silver electrode wires coming over the outside rim of the glass and you will see a grey mist inside the glass start to peel away from the positive polarity wire while bubbles of hydrogen rise from the other. Laboratory tests show that this method creates a silver colloid of approximately 1 ppm per minute of activation time. Since you are only taking microscopic particles from the silver wire, your silver wire may very well last for years.

The brightness of the light bulb is related to the conductivity of the water. It is not necessarily a problem if the bulb is very dim or even remains dark as long as the process itself is occurring. **[Additional comment added 01/24/2001: The light bulb is not necessary for the production of colloidal silver. It is optional. If you want an indication of the current in your CS or in your batteries, this can be used as a visual indication of that.]** Of course, when batteries are old, the light will also become dimmer, signaling it's time for a change. Touch the two alligator clips together to test the brightness of the bulb as a battery check. A fresh set of batteries should last a year or more.

When finished, detach alligator clips. Clean silver electrode wire after each use to remove dark oxide on the anode. Use a small piece of 1/4" thick nylon kitchen scouring pad to polish dried silver, then wipe with paper napkin to make ready for next use. Store your Colloidal Silver in dark, non-conductive (and if plastic, non-reactive) containers, like empty hydrogen peroxide bottles. Keep away from light as even room light will degrade colloids rapidly by turning solution grey or black just as exposure to light darkens the silver in camera film. Stir thoroughly or shake each time before using. Keep cool, but do not refrigerate. Also, put a few drops of Silver Colloid in the saline solution to prevent fungus growth.

(My comments) Make sure you are using pure silver and not sterling, which contains toxic nickel. (I ran an extra test for nickel once, \$20 just to be sure.) I strongly advise you to have your CS solution tested for PPM; it doesn't cost much. **Also, don't try to speed up the process by adding more salt, etc. I no longer use any salts to process my CS. I just add some ready made colloidal silver as "starter." In using table salt, you will just create a lot of (bound) silver chloride and cause pitting of your wires.** Results may vary depending on the amt of salt or baking soda sol. you use, how far the wires are in the solution, how long you process; how far apart the wires are, water temperature and perhaps how much voltage you use. If you want to speed up the process, heat your water for 5 minutes in a microwave or double boiler (glass jar in a pot of boiling water will due). Then place it on a hot plate (a mug warmer or coffee maker will do.) Be consistent and keep records. Lack of color does not mean you haven't made CS either. That's dependent upon the amount of oxidation that has occurred, presence of silver oxide (burnt silver that can be filtered out), and heat. If you want to see a lot of color, heat your water.
