

Directions for making Colloidal Silver

See diagram #1

Materials

Contact your local coin shop and buy two one ounce .999 fine silver dollars. These are not silver dollars but one ounce pieces of 999 fine silver that look like silver dollars. Don't use a real silver dollar as they will poison you. Today they cost about \$6.30 each. Procure plastic bucket that holds about one gallon of distilled water. Obtain three 9 volt transistor radio batteries with snap connectors from radio shack. Obtain two pieces of #10 bare copper wire about 4" long. Optional: Obtain VOM meter (22-218) at radio shack.

Assembly

Drill two 3/32" holes in plastic lid of bucket separated about 5" between holes. This makes a slip fit with the copper wires in order to allow vertical adjustment, with reference to the top of distilled water, of the silver .999 fine rounds. (We use a thoroughly cleaned laundry detergent bucket)

Take the two pieces of #10 bare copper wire about 4" long. Make a short hard bend in one end of each piece of wire. Obtain help from someone to solder the wire to the silver round. Locate the position of silver round such that the soldered area is above the distilled water level.

Hook up the three 9 volt transistor radio batteries in series so they measure 27 volts. See diagram. We simply use masking tape to hold the batteries to the top surface of the plastic lid. Solder one of the two wires from the batteries to the copper wires leading down to each silver round.

Operation

Putting the lid on the water filled bucket turns the device on. Electrolysis does the work for you. The meter is optional but useful if you want to obtain similar results each time. We continue operation until the meter shows about .5ma to 1ma of current. This makes a very strong solution of colloidal silver. About 24 hours depending on the quality of the distilled water, the temperature, and the actual voltage of the batteries which becomes less for each use. The distilled water does vary from brand to brand, some brands produce a yellow color while others don't. When the voltage decreases it just takes longer to produce. In an emergency a 12 volt car battery will work but it takes about 48 hours to achieve the same strength.

Filter operation

Procure a large plastic funnel big enough to hold at least one gallon of solution. Take a clean paper towel and wet it in distilled water. Then form a tight hard ball and jam it in the neck of the funnel. Put the solution thru this filter (it may take over an hour) and then place in a dark container. The material is photo tropic and must be protected from light at all times. Keep the plastic bucket in a darkened area while making the colloidal silver. The black and or gray material is silver and indicates you went too long a time.

Some folks use a little salt to hurry the process up. This seems to make much larger clumps of silver and is definitely not recommended. The smaller the size the better! If you can see it it's no good! The final result should look like clear water and have a faint metallic taste.

JM version

Directions for making Colloidal Silver

Materials you will need:

From a coin shop get two .999 fine silver dollars. **THESE ARE NOT REGULAR SILVER DOLLARS.** The real silver dollars contain other metals which are poison, so make sure you get the pure silver. As of today they cost \$6.30 each.

Get a gallon plastic bucket with a lid. We use one that contained detergent (well cleaned of course).

You need three 9 volt transistor radio batteries with snap connectors from Radio Shack.

Get two pieces of #10 bare copper wire about 4 inches long.

Optional--a VOM meter (22-218) from Radio Shack.

To make the colloidal silver you need a gallon of distilled water. Make sure that it is distilled, not spring water or purified water. Pour the water into the plastic bucket.

Assembly:

Drill two 3/32" holes in the plastic lid about 5" apart. The size of the holes is important, as you need them to be a tight fit for the wire. This allows you to adjust the wires so that only the silver coins come in contact with the water, never the copper wire or solder.

Take the pieces of bare copper wire. Make a short, sharp bend in one end of each, and solder them to the top of the silver coins. It may be wise to get someone to help you, as you don't want any solder on any other part of the coin. The copper from the wire, or lead from the solder will poison the water if they touch it. Slip the wire through the holes on the lid at just the right height so that only the silver coin is in the water.

Hook up the three 9 volt batteries in series, so that they measure 27 volts. (see diagram.) We simply use masking tape to hold the batteries in place on the top of the lid. Solder one of the two wires from the batteries to each of the copper wires leading down to the silver coin. The meter is useful to help you tell how strong you are getting the silver solution. It can be connected between the plus end of the batteries and the copper wire on that side.

Operation:

Putting the lid on the water filled bucket turns the device on. The water makes the electrical connection between the two silver coins. Electrolysis causes tiny particles of the silver to become suspended in the water. This is what "colloidal" means. We continue operation until the meter shows about .5ma to 1ma of current. This takes about 24 hours, although the time varies depending on the quality of the distilled water, the temperature, and the strength of the batteries, which becomes less with time. This makes a strong solution of colloidal silver. There is some variation with different brands of distilled water. One brand we used made an amber color, though most brands make clear. As the batteries get weaker, it just takes longer.

It is a good idea to filter the colloidal silver after it is finished, to remove any larger particles, as the finer ones are more effective. We use a large funnel. We take a clean paper towel and wet it with distilled water. Then we wad it up and jam in down into the neck of the funnel. Then we pour the colloidal silver through this filter. It takes a while to do. Then the colloidal silver must be put in a container that can protect it from light. We use a plastic jug covered with aluminum foil. Light will cause the particles to clump, which makes it less effective. The solution should not be dark or gray, as this means that there are large particles. If the particles are as fine as they should be, the silver shouldn't settle out.

Some people use a little salt in the water, as this will hurry the process up. But this appears to make larger particles, so we don't recommend it. The final result should be clear and have a metallic taste.

