

Do-It-Yourself Colloidal Silver Generator Plans

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**Instructions for Colloidal
Silver Production**

PLAN 5 Generator Plans

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.

Plan 2

Directions for Making Your own CS Generator

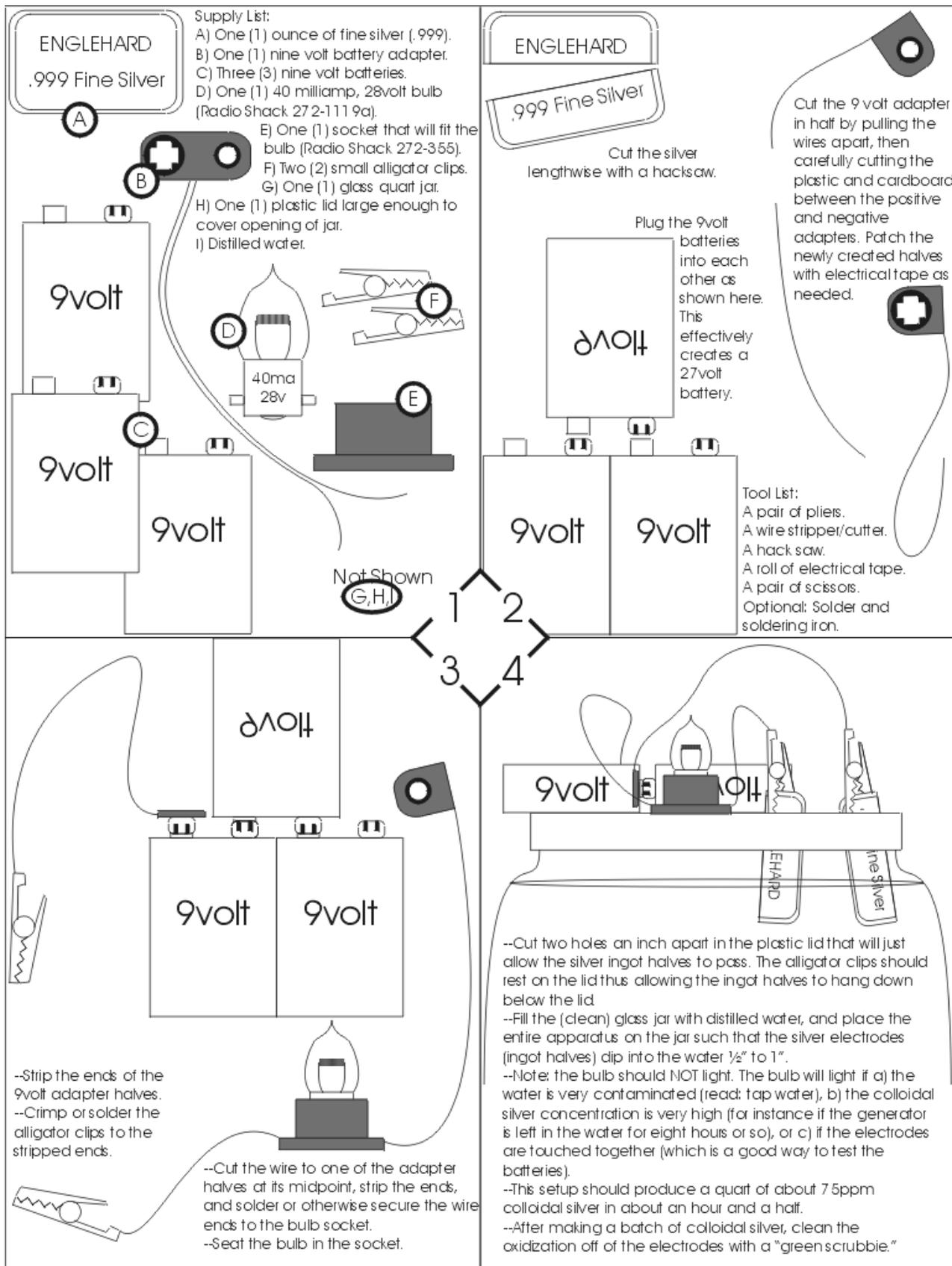
1. Buy a 6 volt DC transformer for about 5 clams. Better yet, pick up one at a flea market for fifty cents. The current doesn't matter as this method uses less than one ma. Regarding the size of the little wall transformer, Radio Shack has 300 ma. and 800 ma. The maximum current our process uses is 1/2 ma. so any will do just fine. We are beginning to receive many reports of efficacy for all kinds of problems. There is no down side risk in these concentrations. [One can use four 1.5 volt flashlight batteries in series. They will last a long time.](#)
2. Clip the connector off the end of the wire.
3. Get two alligator clips from Radio Shack for a buck.
4. Carefully separate the two wires. Strip the insulation off for about 1 inch.
5. Connect each lead to the clip.
6. You need two electrodes. Don't waste \$15.00 for 1/4 oz. pieces of silver wire. Go to a any coin store and buy two Canadian Maple Leafs for about \$6.50 ea. Each has 1.2 oz. of .9999 pure silver, enough to make more CS than you will ever use.
7. Buy a gallon of distilled water for about seventy cents.
8. Buy a tiny fish tank bubbler machine for about eight bucks. They will have the neoprene tubing as well. You will need about two feet.
9. Be sure the coin is squeaky clean. Clamp them to opposite sides of an 8 oz. glass of distilled water.
10. Place the tubing to the bottom of the glass.
11. Fill the glass with distilled water ONLY up to the bottom of the clips. One does not want the metal, from the clips, in contact with the water, only the coins.
12. Plug in the little transformer and oxygenation machine.
13. Run for about five hours.
14. Carefully remove the coins. There will be residue on them and you don't want that in the solution. For even more purity, use the neoprene tubing and siphon the solution into a clean glass/or plastic container. (In these parts a siphon hose is referred to as an "Arkansas credit card".)
15. Keep the CS out of sunlight in an air tight bottle.
16. Clean the coins thoroughly preparing for the next batch.

Now you have high quality CS in about 5 PPM. Some scoundrels claim their CS is 100-800 PPM. This is rubbish. At such concentrations the particles would agglomerate forming much larger particles. Basic chemistry.

Last night I spoke with Frank Key, the scientist who owns the laboratory. He observed, "You have stumbled on to a fine way to make CS." He did state that the potency would diminish over time and suggested that one make a new batch every fortnight. Considering that costs you nothing it makes sense.

He said the secret was the low voltage and the fish pump. I thought it was due to more oxygen in the water. He stated it was because of the introduction of carbon dioxide, explaining in chemical terms which were over my head. The fish pump is 100% vital to the process.

Plan 3: HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR!



Do an internet search, for ".999 fine silver wire", and you will get dozens of links where you can get it. Neither do we know how many parts per million you will get, etc.

NOTE

Plan 4
MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR!

===== Colloidal Silver =====

8-12 oz jar or glass

2 Silver ingots (0.999 or more pure) and thin bamboo skewers, or silver wire

3 9v batteries

3 9v battery terminal clip snap-ons (pack of 5 available at Radio Shack for \$1)

Distilled water

2 small alligator clips

Thin bamboo skewers

=====

Connect 3 battery clips in series (positive to negative, connecting red wires to black). On the 2 unconnected wire ends, attach alligator clips. Preferably, solder to hold well, but electrical tape can be used after twisting wires together.

Use only pure silver (99.9% or purer), not sterling. Some coin and fine jewelry shops sell pure silver ingots. A 1oz bar was about \$7 last time I looked (months ago) and is probably even cheaper now. Pure silver wires are sold by some manufacturers mail order, and are much easier to use and even cheaper at \$12 a pair. Sota Instruments sells 99.99% pure silver wires attached to lead wires for \$22, and these are the best choice.

For ingots, drill small holes on either side of top of bar to accept bamboo skewers.

Put batteries on clips. Do not touch clips or ingots once the batteries are connected or they will short.

Wash jar or glass well. Rinse, then fill, with distilled water. Use only distilled water. If purchased in a plastic jug, use one with a freshness date. Bring to boil in microwave and remove.

Run skewers through tops of ingots so that they are 3/4" apart and parallel. Suspend over glass so that ingots have maximum exposure to water, but ensure bamboo or clips which will be attached on top of ingots will not touch water. If using wire, run them parallel into the water about 3/4" apart, and do not let them touch the glass or each other.

For the ingots, it may be necessary to use very small clips since the weight of large ones, or wire that is too stiff, may result in ingots being pulled to other than a parallel hanging position. Use paper shims under clips or otherwise arrange wires and clips to hold ingots in parallel, vertical position.

Once the ingots or wires are connected to power, watch for a whitish cloud to begin forming between them (not easy to see - use flashlight if necessary). First, bubbles will form on ingots and 5-10 minutes later, particles will be seen emitting from one ingot. Start timer. Run for five to ten more minutes.

To speed up the process a bit, add an ounce of silver colloid from a previous batch.

When done, remove ingots and clean tarnish off with Scotch brite pad. Pour colloid through multiple unbleached paper coffee filters. Pour into amber or brown bottles which have been cleaned and rinsed with distilled water. Store away from light and heat.

This makes a metallic tasting but very clear colloid. Letting the process run an additional amount of time will result in some silver oxide forming and the liquid will begin to turn yellow. A light yellow color is okay, but the deeper in color it becomes, the more oxide is in the colloid, and the less effective it becomes.

Plan 5

MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR

While you have probably heard of "colloidal silver," did you know it is a centuries old remedy? Silver was standard treatment for a long list of ailments dating back to Egypt. Ancient Romans recognized silver vessels as having the ability to prevent diseases arising from food or drink stored in them. Before the invention of the icebox in America, it was common practice to place a silver dollar in the bottom of the milk container to keep it fresh. The table below is a partial listing of illness or conditions which have been successfully treated with silver.

Medicinal Applications of Colloidal Silver*

Acne	AIDS	Allergies
Appendicitis	Athlete's Foot	Bladder infection
Blood parasites	Blood poisoning	Boils
Bubonic Plague	Burns	Cancer
Candida, yeast infection	Chilblains	Cholera
Colitis	Conjunctivitis	Cystitis
Dandruff	Dermatitis	Diabetes
Dysentery	Eczema	Encephalitis
Fibrositis	Gastritis	Gonorrhea
Hay Fever	Herpes	Impetigo
Indigestion	Keratitis	Leprosy
Leukemia	Lupus	Lyme Disease
Lymphangitis	Malaria	Meningitis
Neurasthenia	Parasitic infections	Pleurisy
Pneumonia	Prostate	Pruritus Ani
Psoriasis	Purulent Ophthalmia	Rhinitis
Ringworm	Scarlet Fever	Seborrhea
Septic conditions of the eyes, ears, mouth and throat	Septicemia	Shingles
Skin cancer	Staph infections	Stomach flu
Strep infections	Syphilis	Thrush, yeast

		infection
Thyroid	Tonsillitis	Toxemia
Tuberculosis	Ulcerated stomach	Virus, all forms
Warts	Whooping Cough	Yeast infection, feminine

*This list was taken from "Colloidal Silver and You ", pages 10-19, published by the Silver Education Coalition, Salt Lake City, Utah.

People used to ingest small particles of silver with every meal when they dined from silver plates and drank from silver goblets. However, when modern medicine began implementing antibiotics, silver was gradually replaced.

Additional incentives to promote sulfa drugs were purely economic. Prior to 1938, the cost of silver was \$100.00 an ounce. In today's market that would translate to \$1,000.00 per ounce. Second, drug companies could not patent silver, but they could patent sulfa drugs. These two factors greatly influenced the decision to promote prescribed antibiotics.

While antibiotics certainly have their niche in healing, but both improper and over usage have "improved" the strains of bacteria making them more drug-resistant. The pendulum is now shifting again, not to replace antibiotics, but to again embrace silver's healing qualities.

In order to accomplish this, one doesn't need to sell the family car and purchase solid silver dinnerware. Today you can acquire colloidal silver via three different means:

- purchase the product bottled and ready to use
- purchase a colloidal silver generator and make your own colloids
- purchase the raw materials and make both your own generator and colloidal silver

BUYING COLLOIDAL SILVER

For those who would rather purchase it "ready-made", check your area health food stores or order it through the Internet. There is wide variance in cost ranging from \$4.25 to \$10. per ounce so it pays to shop around. Among the many products names colloidal silver is marketed under are Silverkaire, Silver Ice, UltraClear, WaterOZ and True Liquid Silver. There are many more of these products from scores of Multi-Level Marketing companies simply labeled Colloidal Silver under their private label.

MAKING YOUR OWN GENERATOR

For those with a little bit of skill and about 30 minutes free time,

These are the materials you'll need to make the generator

- 3 - 9V batteries (type MN1604 regular alkaline transistor radio batteries)
- 3 battery snap-on lead connectors
- 2 insulated alligator clips
- 1 "grain-of-wheat" 24V 40mA sub-miniature incandescent bulb
- 1 foot (30.5cm) of 3/32" heat-shrink insulation tubing
- 10" (25.4cm) pure silver wire, 14 gauge is best (use .999 pure silver, not sterling silver which is only .925 pure) *
- 1 foot (30.5cm) 2-conductor stranded insulated wire for clip-leads

The total cost is around US\$20.

Assembly

To assemble your generator, solder the three snap-on clips in series, the red to black. The three batteries will produce 27 volts. Next, connect the incandescent lamp in series with either the 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 wire. Heat shrink insulation over the soldered areas with a blow dryer.

Cut the silver wire into 2 - 5" (12.7cm) lengths. Bend the top ends of the silver wires so they can clip onto the edge of a glass. Plastic may also be used but not metal. (Refer to the Silver Solutions picture for proper positioning.)

Making Colloidal Silver in five simple steps

- 1) Immerse the pure silver wires, attached to the alligator clips, in **DISTILLED (not filtered or purified) water**** mixed with Sea Salt if the colloidal silver is to be ingested. (For household use, tap water may be used.) Make sure 75 - 80% of the wires is immersed.
- 2) Never allow the submerged wires to touch. Spacing between the wires is not critical, but an allowance of 1-1/2" (3.8cm) will produce a slightly higher PPM (parts per million). If the wires are allowed to touch, the process will stop. You can not be shocked by this small voltage when submerging the wires so don't be afraid to touch them.
- 3) The process starts immediately when the alligator clips are both attached to the submerged wires and stops when either or both clips are disconnected. During the activation process, the light bulb should remain very dim or even completely dark.
- 4) A three minute activation of 8 ounces properly conductive water at 70°F (21°C) will yield a strength of approximately 3 PPM. Each additional one minute of activation will increase the strength by 1 PPM. Each 10% increase in temperature will double the PPM for a given length of time. **A strength of 3 - 5 PPM is optimal.** The conductivity of the water, the surface of the electrodes, the amount of current and the length of activation time will all vary the PPM of your colloidal silver.
- 5) Disconnect the alligator clips and wipe the electrode wires clean after each use to remove silver oxide. Using a paper towel to wipe the electrodes while still damp should provide sufficient cleaning.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES: If the light bulb glows too brightly while making colloidal silver, too much salt has been added. This solution can be used for household cleaning. The bulb should remain off or glow only very slightly if the solution is to be ingested. Old batteries will also produce a very dimly glowing light bulb. Check your batteries by touching the two alligator clips together. Each set of batteries should make at least 100,000 batches of colloidal silver before replacement becomes necessary.

STORING COLLOIDAL SILVER: Make and store the colloids in non-conductive containers of dark brown glass or opaque plastic - never metal.

CHECKING YOUR PRODUCT: A laser beam can be used to check for colloidal concentration and purity by viewing the back-scatter of the laser beam as it passes through the solution known as the Tyndall/Raleigh effect.

* **Using non-pure silver containing nickel can be toxic. Use only .999 pure silver.** Silver dollars are **not** OK to use because they contain metals other than silver. Generally they are 90% silver, 10% copper. The easiest way to obtain this

99.9% PURE silver wire is to purchase it from a jeweler or silversmith. .999 Fine Silver Wire (99.9% pure silver) generally runs \$10.95 per troy oz (ozt).

**** Use VERY LITTLE SALT.** I use **one grain of Sea Salt per 8 ounces water.** Mix with a non-metallic **only** stirrer or spoon. Too much salt will produce silver chloride, not colloidal silver, resulting in a gray, milky or dishwater color. Use only Sea Salt; table salt contains additives.

DISCLAIMER: We make no medical claims, or otherwise, for the treatment, prevention, cure, or mitigation of disease. If you have a medical condition, we recommend you see a health professional. The information found here is for educational use only and is not meant to be a prescription for any disease or illness.

We can not and do not prescribe the proper dosage which should be consumed to achieve the desired health results though these amounts have been *suggested*. Consult with a naturopath or health food store for proper dosage.

SUGGESTED DOSAGE:

- Adults--4 dropperfuls once daily, or more, as needed.
- Children--1 or 2 dropperfuls once daily.
- May be taken with distilled water or pure juice at least two hours before or after a meal.
- May be applied topically.

Consuming too much colloidal silver, over time, can result in a permanent graying of the skin - a condition known as argyria.

Plan 6

MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER 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 "grain-of-wheat" 24 volt 40 mA sub miniature

incandescent bulb,

a foot of 3/32" heat-shrink insulation tubing,

a foot of 2-conductor stranded insulated 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 use sterling silver (.9275) since sterling contains copper and nickel.

NICKEL CAN BE TOXIC. (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.)

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. Also, before beginning to make your Colloidal Silver you will need to make a saline solution for enhancing conductivity.

NOTE: Two points of interest;

- 1) DO NOT USE SALT - just use distilled water
- 2) An ingot of silver cut in half works better than wire

Saline solution can be made by mixing six ounces of distilled water with one 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, pour some of the water into an eye dropper bottle.

Now you're ready to make Colloidal Silver. Pour eight ounces of 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 distilled 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. (If the bulb is dark you can always consider adding one more drop of saline solution next time.) Do not add saline solution after process has begun.

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 three alkaline batteries should make several hundred thousand batches of concentrated Silver Colloid.

Also, put a few drops of Silver Colloid in the saline solution to prevent fungus growth.

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

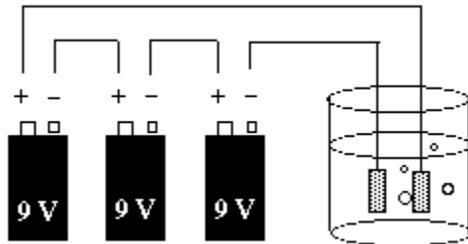
exposure to light darkens the silver in camera film. Stir thoroughly or shake each time before using. Keep cool, but do not refrigerate.

In using your own home-made silver colloid generator it will become apparent that you now have the power to safely protect yourself, your family, your pets and plants, your community, and (through the dissemination of this information), our nation, from over 650 pathogens, viruses, microbes, fungi and parasites.

Upon creating your first batch of Colloidal Silver, you will find it tastes the same as untreated water. And it won't sting, even in a baby's eyes.

Plan 7

Do-It-Yourself Colloidal Silver Generator



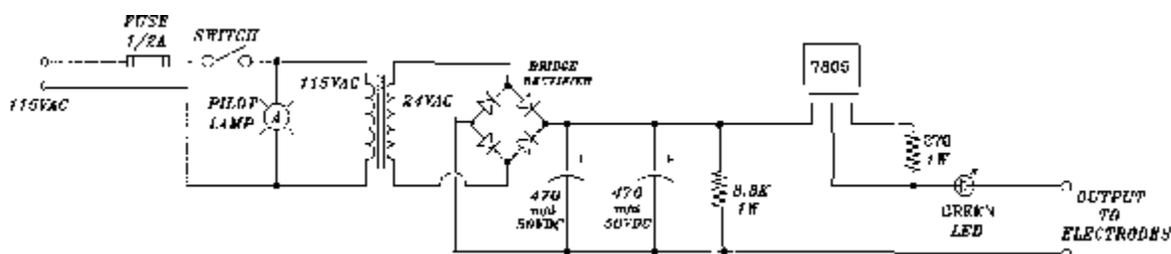
One of my favorite mega medicines is colloidal silver. I've used it to cure everything from herpes to spider bite. But I hated spending \$20 for two ounces at the health food store. So I was delighted to buy a small silver colloidal generator that ran off three 9 volt batteries for about \$80. I used it for about two years. Then I built my own. So can you.

1. Go to the local bargain store and buy three 9 volt batteries (I got them for fifty cents apiece at Pic n Save).
2. Wire them together in the manner above (positive to negative to positive to negative to positive with two wires free). Alligator clips work good.
3. Get some pure silver. (Surely, you know some jewelry artist. Or buy a bit of silver wire at a jewelry store. You only need about four inches of silver wire.)
4. Attach two pieces of silver to the two free wires coming from the batteries.
5. Dip the silver into a glass of water. (Warm, distilled water works best.) Watch science in action as the electrical current destabilizes the water. Water molecules are torn apart. Free-ranging oxygen atoms bond into unstable triads (ozone!) and pull helpless microns of silver into ionized suspension. Tiny bubbles of pure hydrogen gas fizz up from one wire, as ionized silver streams off the other wire in ghostlike clouds. Beautiful, actually. Wait about five minutes or less. If you start getting brown stuff, that's silver dioxide and you've left it too long. (Brush the silver dioxide off the silver bits after you use them.)
6. Drink up. If it has a strong, yukky metallic taste, almost unbearable, you've got the right stuff. Make hundreds of dollars worth of silver collidal for mere pennies.

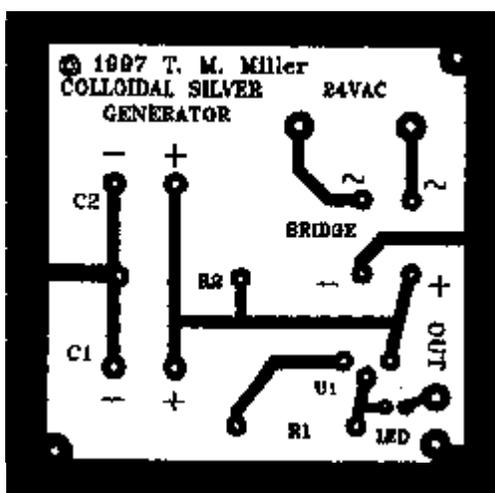
Plan 8

Do-It-Yourself Colloidal Silver Generator

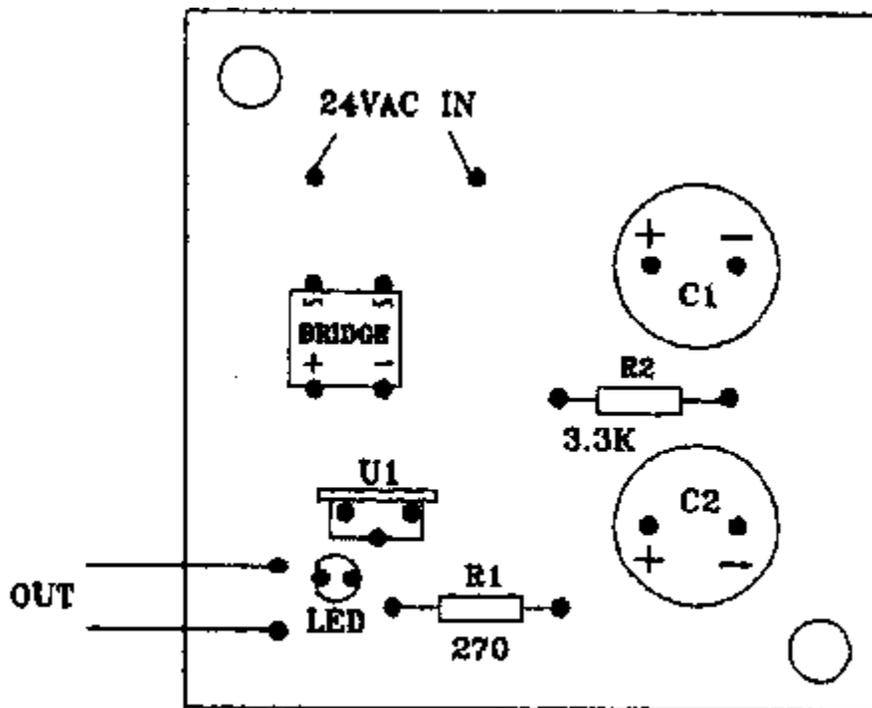
The COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR is a simple circuit. It starts with a standard transformer, bridge rectifier and filter capacitors to transform the 115 volt AC power into 30 volts DC. This voltage feeds a common 7805 regulator, which is wired as a CONSTANT-CURRENT regulator. In this configuration, it does NOT act as a voltage regulator, but rather the output voltage will adjust itself to whatever is required to limit the output current to a preset level. In this case, the 270 ohm resistor limits the current to around 20 milliamps, even into a dead short. This prevents the current from increasing as the conductivity of the water increases. Here's the schematic diagram:



The assembled Colloidal Silver Generators I build use a slightly different board, since I use a special PC-mounted transformer and fuse clips to eliminate much of the point-to-point wiring. The board below is the pattern I published in the article in 73 Magazine, and has the advantage of using parts available at Radio Shack. It's also useable with any transformer with 24 volts output, so you can use it in areas that do not have 115 volts AC as the standard.



The circuit board is single-sided and quite simple. Since your monitor may not display it at the correct size, the original board measures 1.900" across. Of course, there's no reason why you couldn't wire it point-to-point on a small piece of perf-board, but using the printed circuit board will eliminate any wiring mistakes and is also faster.

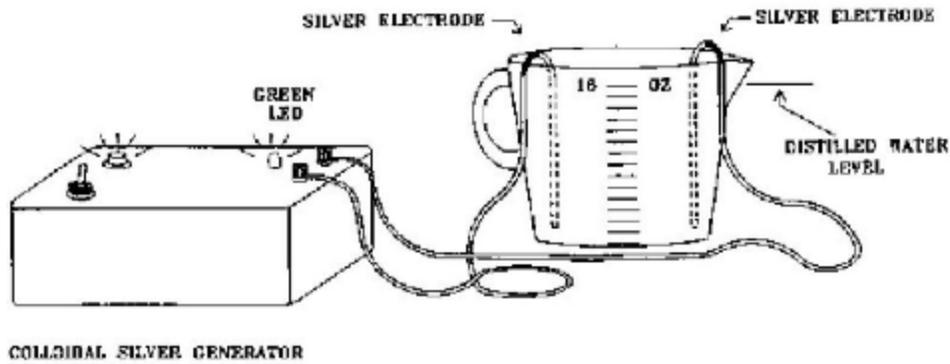


PARTS LAYOUT

Here's a drawing of the non-foil side of the board showing the parts location. Note the orientation of the LED, the electrolytic capacitors, the bridge rectifier and the 7805 regulator. These devices will be damaged if you install them backwards!

Using the Colloidal Silver Generator is easy. Pour 8 ounces of pure, distilled water into a glass measuring cup. Hook the electrodes over the side of the cup so that they are submerged, but DO NOT let the connection to the leads (covered with shrink tubing) touch the water.

Turn the power to the Colloidal Silver Generator on. The green LED may light very slightly. Add the very tiniest amount of pure salt that you can sprinkle between your fingers... just a few grains. Stir the water with a PLASTIC spoon. As the salt dissolves, the conductivity of the water will increase, causing the green LED to light brightly. Let the generator run for around 10 minutes.



After the batch of colloidal silver is done, store it in a dark brown glass bottle. A "Mrs. Butterworth's" syrup bottle is perfect. Keep it in a dark, cool (but not cold) place.

After each use, one electrode will show some dark oxide. Use a small piece of Scotch-Brite to gently clean the electrode. Don't rub too hard, or you will wear off more silver in cleaning than you use in the process.

