HOW TO MAKE COLLOIDAL SILVER FOR PENNIES A GALLON!

Presented by

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INTRODUCTION

Anyone can now make colloidal silver once they know how. Making colloidal silver is much easier than you would imagine. There are however a few things you need to know to do it right.

NOTE: This report is intended to instruct you in how to make colloidal silver for yourself. Any applications of colloidal silver mentioned are simply by way of example and are not intended as recommendations or diagnoses in any way. You can and should make your own decisions concerning how you use colloidal silver. If you desire medical advice, you should consult a medical practitioner. NOTHING IN THIS REPORT IS OR SHOULD BE CONSTRUED AS MEDICAL ADVICE OR DIAGNOSES.

PROCESSING POINTERS

The basic process is simply to pass a small electric current through distilled water using a silver electrode. Contrary to popular belief, distilled water will conduct a small amount of electricity, allowing production of micro particulate colloidal silver.

While many have advocated "seeding" the solution with a previous batch of colloidal silver and/or a few grains of sodium chloride (common table salt), this is actually unnecessary and I don't recommend it. You only need to raise the voltage until you achieve an adequate production rate.

The key here is to adjust the voltage to produce silver particles at a reasonably slow rate, while not taking too long to get results. You can produce a good batch of 10-40 ppm colloidal silver in about 48 hours. If the process proceeds too quickly you will be creating larger particles, which is not advisable. And, while there is no harm in running the process more slowly, there is no need to take longer than about a day or so.

The basic process runs well at about 30 volts DC. Usually three 9 volt batteries connected in series (27 volts) will do the job nicely. If it doesn't seem to be working after about half an hour, you can simply add another battery or two until it starts working. If you can obtain a variable DC power supply that will supply 20-50 volts, you will be in fine shape and won't have to keep buying batteries.

Although many have spoken of using two silver electrodes immersed in a container of water, I have not found this to be the optimal method. I have found that using a silver positive electrode with a stainless steel negative electrode seems to work much better. While a piece of stainless flatware (e.g. a fork or spoon) will work fine, a large stainless mixing bowl or pot is preferable.

SILVER FACTS

For the silver electrode, absolutely DO NOT USE STERLING SILVER! Sterling is only about 70% silver. Some have suggested that you must use only .9999 fine (or finer) silver. While you would do no harm using such pure silver, there is actually no need to

go to such extremes. The standard for purity in silver is .999 fine (which purity will be just fine :-).

Since we are producing colloidal silver at 10-40 ppm, using .999 fine will result in maximum impurities of only 10-40 parts per BILLION! This is much less than the impurities you will find in distilled water. Probably .99 fine silver would work as well, though the savings over .999 fine would be relatively insignificant (it might even cost more, being nonstandard).

You should be able to get .999 fine silver at any local jewelry supply store. I buy mine at a local shop that crafts jewelry and sells supplies for crafting your own. I prefer to buy it in ribbon form about an eighth inch wide, though you may also find it in sheet or wire form. Just make sure you ask for "fine" silver and not sterling. I just say I'm using it for chemistry (which I am) and need the pure silver.

Silver is currently quite inexpensive at only about 20 to 30 dollars per ounce. Which amounts to only about 2 dollars a foot in ribbon form. Don't be misled into paying $30 for a couple of 3-5 inch lengths of silver wire. This simply is highway robbery! I just buy a few feet of silver ribbon at a time and it makes many gallons of colloidal silver.

PRODUCTION

The easiest way to make colloidal silver is to fill your stainless bowl or pot with a gallon or two of distilled water, dangle your piece of silver into the water and apply the voltage via a couple of clip leads. You want to make sure the silver doesn't touch the stainless container and make sure the clip leads stay out of the water. The negative electrode connects to the bowl while the positive electrode connects to the silver. You can use a wooden spoon or a plastic ruler or some other nonconductor laid across the bowl to dangle the silver from.

During production, some of the silver will not convert into colloid and so will not remain suspended. This will form a bit of a scum, some of which will float on the water, while the rest will collect on the surface of the container and/or the silver electrode. You should let this settle and simply strain out any remaining with a cloth or other filter. If more settles out, just leave it. Don't try to mix it back in since it isn't colloidal and shouldn't be used. The silver that remains suspended is what you are after.

If you carefully weigh your piece of silver both before and after production, you can get a pretty good idea of how many parts per million you are getting. Since some of it doesn't form colloid and is discarded, you will have to take this into account when figuring your remaining ppm. You can either just estimate it or you can try to measure it if you like. You simply divide the weight of the silver used, by the weight of the water then multiply by a million to get parts per million.

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS AND TIPS

I usually don't bother with exact measurements, since the precise concentration does not seem to be that important. I've used commercial colloidal silver in various concentrations, from 5 ppm to 500 ppm. While some have suggested that you should dilute your colloidal silver to something below 40 ppm, I have not found a good reason to do so. The important thing seems to be keeping the colloidal silver in your mouth for a while to help with absorption. This is because stomach acid may hinder absorption.

Particle size is mainly a function of production rate and should be fine as long as you don't try to go too fast.

If you just let the process run all day or all night, then let it settle for a while or maybe overnight and strain it, you should wind up with good colloidal silver. Usually it turns out clear, then changes to golden yellow after a day or two.

Sometimes I've had it turn out gray, but after letting it settle out, it seemed to be okay. Some have suggested that the gray color means it's contaminated with too much chloride or nitrate, so you may wish to discard gray batches. If it comes out violet or other colors, it's probably contaminated and should be discarded or used for disinfecting laundry or other less critical applications.

Be sure to rinse out and wipe off your container and silver electrode with each batch you make. A final rinse with a little distilled water will also help reduce any stray contaminants.

CONCLUSIONS

That's about it. If you have questions or comments please direct them to:

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I will try to answer your questions and incorporate your comments in a future update.

For additional reading and information please refer to the links at:

Zapperplans.com/links.html

Thanks for reading. I hope you enjoy putting your new found knowledge to good use.

If you know anyone who you feel may benefit from it, please feel free to send this report to them or direct them to:

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for their own fresh copy. My only request is that you please leave the links in place so they can get more information when they're ready.

God bless!
Silver Webmaster