## Plan 4 MAKE YOUR OWN COLLOIDAL SILVER GENERATOR!

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
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Connect 3 battery cline in corios (positivo to pogativo, connecting red wires to black)

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 abut 3/4" apart, and do not 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.