Atlasnova, Inc.
PO Box 759
Mead WA 99021 (USA)
www.atlasnova.com

One-Gallon Colloidal Silver Generator

One-Gallon Colloidal Silver Generator Includes:
1 One-Gallon Wide Mouth Glass Jar
4 15-inch pieces of 10 gauge silver wire 9999
1 Printed Circuit Board (already connected to the universal power supply)
1 Universal Power Supply
1 Digital multimeter
1 OEM Atlasnova Red Laser Pointer (no batteries)
1 Scrubbing Pad (to clean the silver wire)
Instructions for making a one-gallon of colloidal silver

To complete the parts and equipment in making half-gallon of colloidal silver, you need to purchase the following:

1 gallon of distilled water
2 AAA batteries for the red laser pointer

The one-gallon container that is supplied with the kit will be clean when you receive it. However, a good idea would be to fill it half full of distilled water. Replace the cap tightly and give it a good deal of motion so that any dust particles that may have entered will now be in the water.

Then, dispose of the water. Then, pour a gallon of distilled water into the one-gallon jar supplied. Do not fill the container beyond 1 inch below the top of the jar.

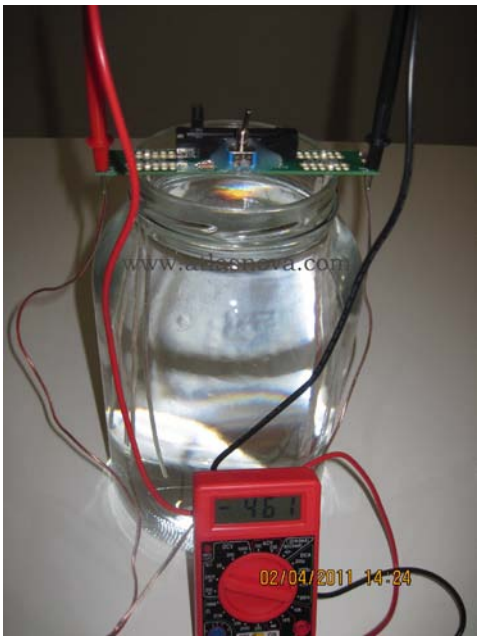
Make sure that the toggle switch on the printed circuit board is in the fully upright position at this time. Insert the silver rods into the holes as shown.

Now you can insert the printed circuit board with the electrodes into the jar. Make sure that none of the silver wire is actually touching any part of the glass where the water is present. The electrodes should be as far apart as possible.

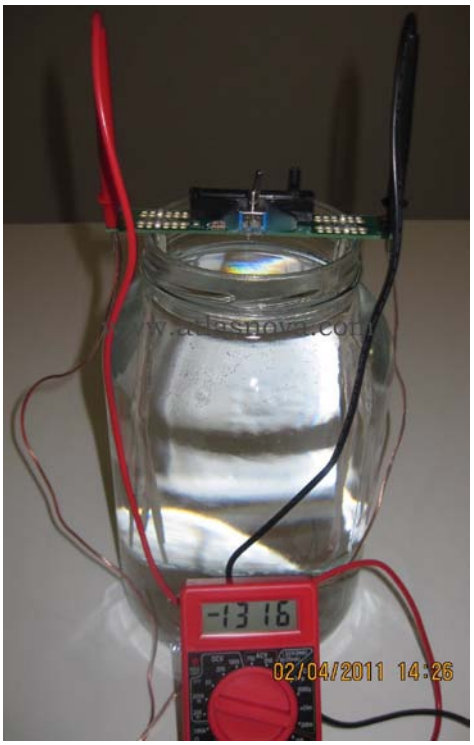
Plug the Universal Power Supply into a standard AC outlet.

Plug the test leads into the Multimeter at the two lower sockets on the meter. The top socket is not used. It is only there for measuring very high amperage.

Put the two test leads into the two outer test points on the printed circuit board as shown. The meter should now read zero volts.

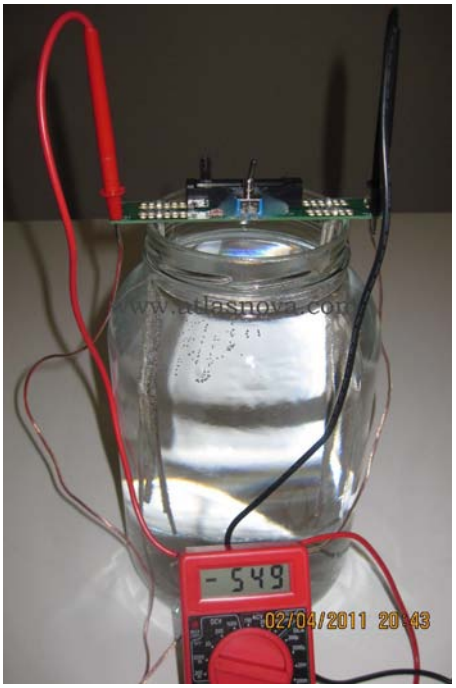


Position the sliding potentiometer all the way to the left. Place the toggle switch to the right hand position. The meter should now read no more than 500 microamps. If it does, this could easily be accounted for by the difference in your water and ours and the temperature among other factors as well.



Now we can speed up the process somewhat by increasing the current. Move the slider resistor all the way to the right and keeping the toggle switch to the right. This reduces the amount of resistance in the circuit and allows more current to form.

We now adjust the sliding potentiometer to the point where it reads slightly over 600 micro amps by adjusting the slider potentiometer to the center. And then move the slider potentiometer all the way back to the left and leave it there as shown on the picture below.



We are now over 6 hours into the process and we can see that our current is now 549 microamps. The meter is reading negative current because of the position of our test probe.

It is time to let the process continue overnight.

It is now the next morning and you can see that the current has increased overnight to where it now reads 585 microamps.

We now use our red laser pointer supplied with the kit and check to see that we have made a sufficient quantity of actual silver particles by seeing the red beam across the jar in dim room light. The left picture was taken in a bright room while the right picture was taken in a dim room.

This picture is to show that we have emerged the probe of our Amber Electronic Conductivity Meter to measure the value of conductivity in Microsiemens. It reads 15.6 Microsiemens. Deducting the one Microsiemen that we started with at the beginning of the process, this gives us a reading of the ionic content of our colloidal silver of 15.6 PPM. Because we have the ideal minimum spacing of 4 inches between the electrodes and because we have run the current at slightly less than our ideal 100 micro amps per square inch of surface area, we can estimate a particle to ionic ratio of 25%. This means that five PPM would be the particulate content of our colloidal silver. We now have a 20.6 PPM colloidal silver product. Colloidal particles do not conduct electricity, only ions do this. This is why we use a laser beam as this is the only way to actually ensure that we have made small size particulate silver as well as ionic silver.

In this picture we have removed the circuit board from the jar and we are cleaning the electrodes with the green scrubbing pad. A few good strokes from the top to the bottom should do the job.

As you can see on the picture above, the green scouring pad that was used to clean the silver electrodes shows very little silver on it. Much less silver has collected on the electrodes on the 1-gallon machine than collected on the half gallon machine. This represents silver particles that have entered the water rather than collecting on the electrodes.

Here is a picture taken looking down through the colloidal silver to the bottom of the one gallon jar container. You can see a very slight collection of silver particles that have coagulated and achieved enough weight to fall to the bottom. These are not a problem as they will stay on the bottom when you decant the colloidal silver. These particles plus the amount of silver that you can see on the green scouring pad represent the difference between what we would calculate for PPM for a given current and time vs. the actual result.

You now have better colloidal silver than you can buy at a store or have delivered to you.