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Colloidal Silver Generator-1



The generator includes:

- 2 pieces of 4-inch 12gauge pure 9999 silver wire
- 1 high quality terminal block from Germany
- 1 printed circuit board
- 1 special high efficiency low current red LED
- 1 Scrubbing Pad (to clean the silver wires)
- Atlasnova OEM red laser pointer (no batteries)
- Instructions for making colloidal silver

Please note that the color of the body the OEM red laser pointer varies depending on what's available in our stock.

To complete the parts and equipment in making colloidal silver using the generator, you need to purchase the following:

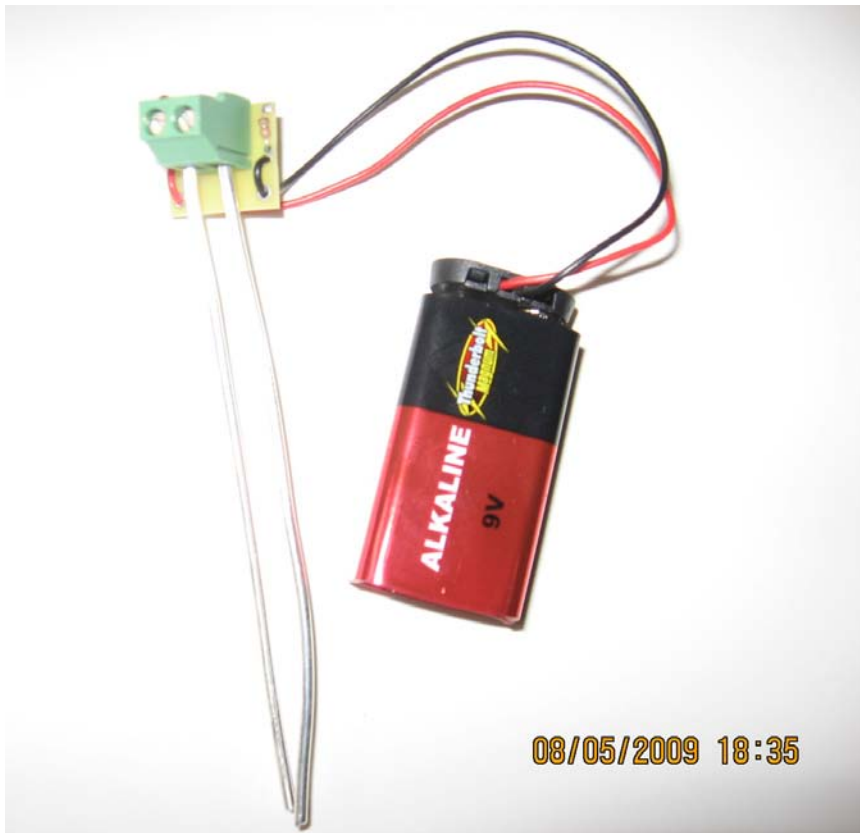
- 1 9-volt battery
- Distilled water
- 2 AAA batteries for the OEM red laser pointer

Introduction:

This is the most affordable colloidal silver generator that we have been able to design. We decided to come up with a colloidal silver generator that can produce a better quality of colloidal silver than what you can buy already bottled, but requiring very little effort or expense from the user. The ability to generate colloidal silver at the strength over 10 PPM, but not requiring the knowledge and accessories of our more powerful generator kits. It uses a single nine-volt battery (not supplied). It will make gallons of colloidal silver before you have to purchase more silver wire. We have spent a great deal of effort on our ultimate colloidal silver generators with the ability to make very small silver particles and optimize to make strengths of over 20 PPM. These generators are what you will need if you decide to make large quantities of colloidal silver in the most efficient way possible. The techniques employed in our top of the range generators require a relatively large quantity of our 99997 pure silver wires. This of necessity involves a certain cost. They also require an investment of your time in an effort of learning how to apply these advanced techniques.

Instructions:

You will receive your colloidal silver generator with the silver wire already connected to the Printed Circuit Board. After you have bought 1 nine-volt battery and distilled water, all you need to do is connect the nine-volt battery terminal block.



This is a picture of it with a nine-volt battery connected.



Then pour distilled water into a 14-ounce glass. Here we are measuring the ionic strengths with our Amber electrical conductivity meter. It reads 1.4 Micro-Siemens which is a little high but still pure enough for making colloidal silver.



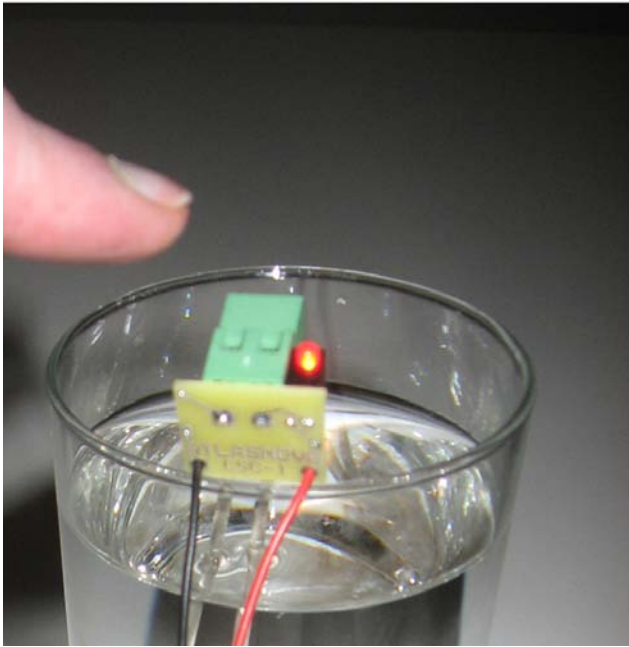
Here we have inserted the generator into the glass of distilled water. We have positioned the printed circuit board on the rim of the glass in such a way that the ends of the silver wire in the water are near the center of the water. Make sure that the silver wires are not touching from one another. We also do not want any of the silver wire that is immersed in the distilled water to touch the glass itself. We can see that the LED is only faintly glowing. If it glows any brighter than this, it would indicate that the water we are using is not of the purity required for making colloidal silver. Note that we have taken this photo in very bright light.



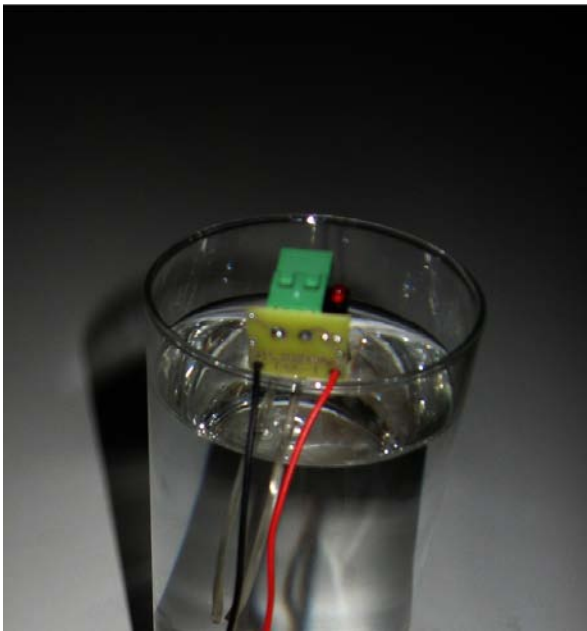
Here we have turned all our lights off and because of this; it is much easier to see the LED's brightness.



It is now a bit more than two hours later and we can see that the LED is glowing much brighter, indicating that we are running a much higher current than when we started. This indicates that we have generated enough ions to increase the conductivity of the water.



Now we will see whether or not we are done with the process by a very simple method. By moving the position of the wires by pressing on the connector and observing the change, if any, of brightness of the LED. If the LED dims noticeably when we temporarily move the wires in the water, we are not finished. If the LED's brightness is relatively unchanged, it means that we have completed the process and we have colloidal silver of over 10 PPM.



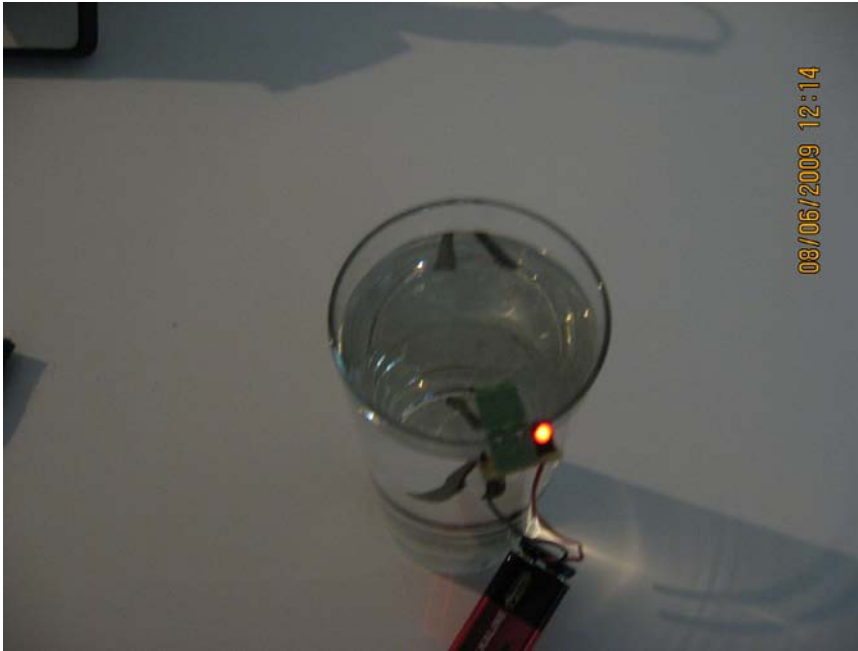
In this case we can see that the LED is much less bright after we moved the position of the silver wires.



This is confirmed by measuring the PPM of the water in the glass at this time. It is only slightly over two PPM.



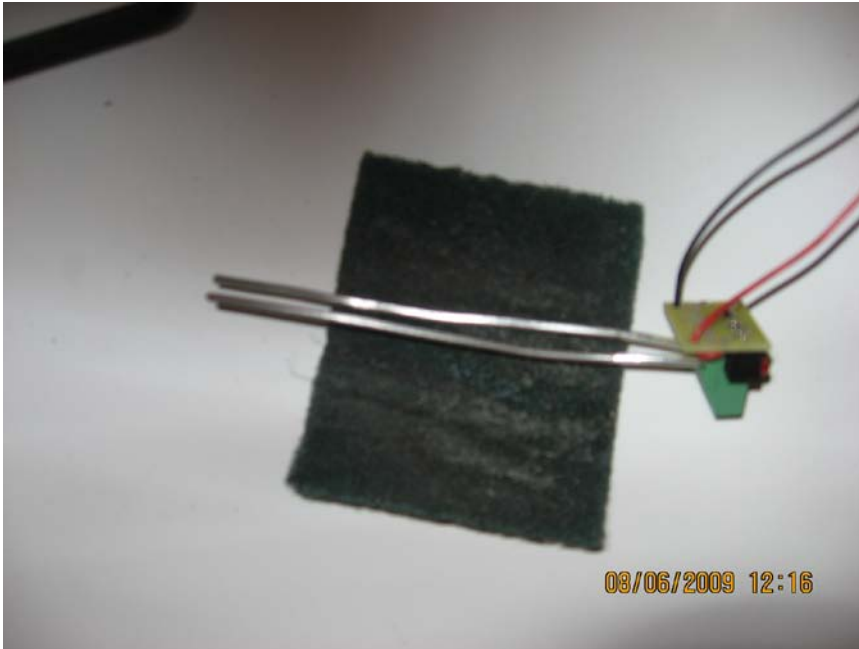
We are now 3 hours into the process we measure five PPM at this time.



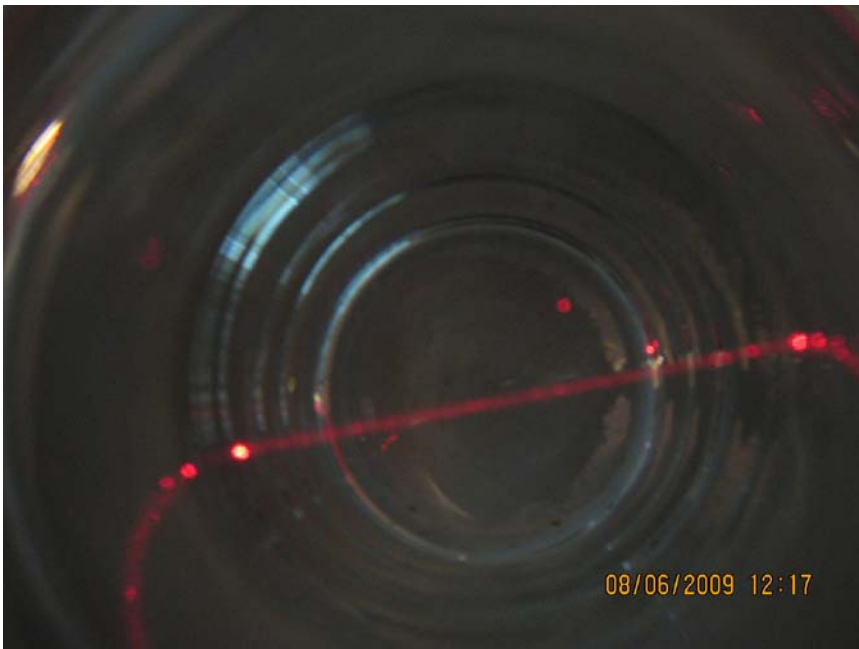
We are now five hours into the process we see that the LED is once again at full brightness. At this time we will once again do the finger test. We observe that the LED's brightness remains the same when we press on the terminal block. This means that we have achieved well over 10 PPM strength of the colloidal silver.



We confirm this with the use of our electrical conductivity meter. It reads over 15 PPM at this time.



As we are now finished with the process of making colloidal silver, we now remove the generator from the water and clean the silver wire with a green scouring pad. Two or three swipes should be sufficient.



We are using one of our red laser pointers to confirm the fact that we have made actual particles as well as the ions that are measured by an electrical conductivity meter. If we include the particles in our measurement, which are not shown in conductivity, the true PPM would be 17 to 18 in parts per 1,000,000.



We will now filter the colloidal silver to remove any large particles that may have formed. A coffee maker filter of the unbleached variety is perfect for this.

We now have 14 ounces of better colloidal silver than can be purchased at a store. We can do this hundreds of times before we have to buy more silver wire.