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Colloidal Silver Starter Kit



The Starter Kit includes:

- 2 pieces of 6 inches 10 gauge pure 9999 silver wire
- 1 Digital multi meter
- 1 resistor 33k ohms
- 3 alligator clip leads
- 1 OEM red laser pointer (no batteries)
- Scrubbing pad (to clean the silver wire)

Please note that the color of the body of the OEM red laser pointer and the alligator clip leads vary depending on what's available in our stock.

To complete the parts and equipment in making colloidal silver, after receiving your starter kit, you need to purchase the following:

- 4 9v batteries
- Distilled water
- 2 AAA batteries for the red laser pointer

You also need a clean glass and a storage container.

Instructions:

Once you have all the parts and equipment, we can proceed with the making of your first batch of colloidal silver.

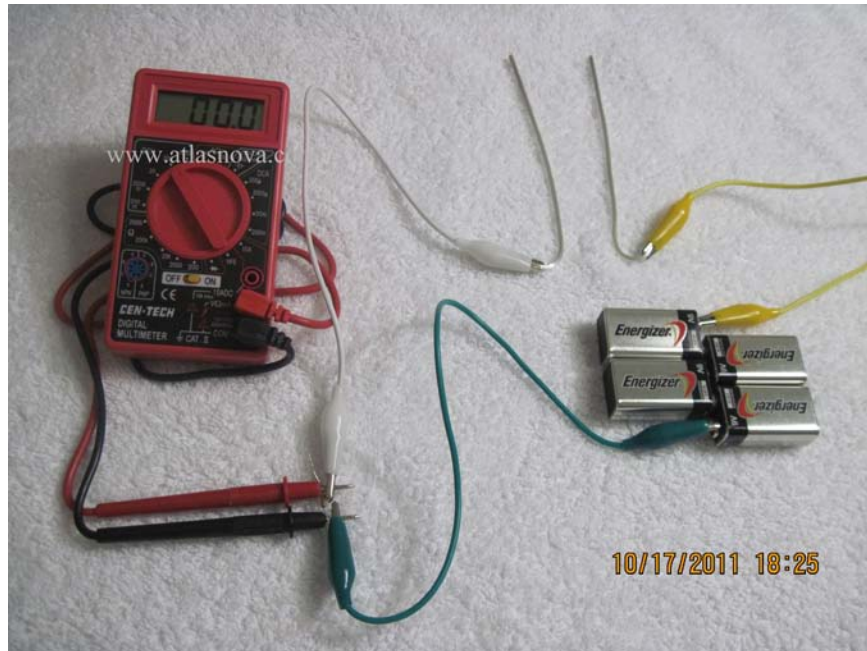
First, connect the four nine-volt batteries in series.



Here's a picture showing the way the 9V batteries end up being connected in series that is positive to negative, positive to negative and so on.



Next, find the resistor and form a loop to be able to insert it to the probes from the multi meter. Then, attach an alligator clip to each of the jumper cable to one of the test leads tip points as shown.



Attach an alligator clip from the unused jumper cable to one of the battery terminals that are still exposed and the other end of this cable clip onto the end of one of the lengths of silver wire.

Remember the two jumper cables that you attached to the resistor and test probes? Choose one of these and attach the free end to the remaining battery terminal that is still exposed. Attach the free end of the remaining cable to the other piece of silver wire as shown.

Turn the control on the multimeter to two hundred volts DC as shown in the picture. When the two silver wires are separated it should read zero volts.



When you put the two silver wires together, this causes the full voltage to flow through the resistor and the meter will read approximately thirty six volts, which happens to be four times nine.

This is a good time to remember to turn the multi meter off when you are not using it. It does not automatically turn itself off as the more expensive models. If you leave it on for a few days you will end up having to buy yet another nine volt battery for it.



Now, you need a very clean glass. You need to rinse it many times with tap water and then finally rinse it also with some of the distilled water (we buy ours from Wal-Mart) that you will be using to make your colloidal silver. You will then fill the glass almost to the top with your distilled water.

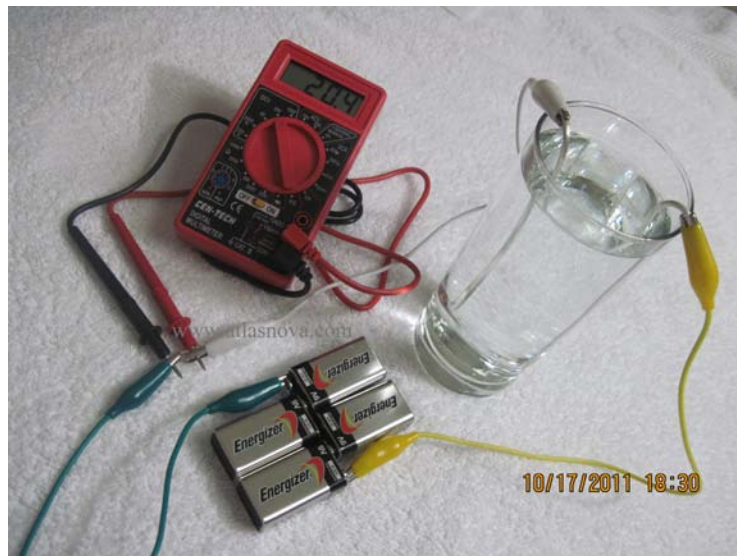


The silver wires should be placed on opposite sides of the glass as shown.

Place the silver wires at opposite ends of the glass containing the distilled water. Make sure that the silver wires are not touching one another. We also do not want any of the silver wire that is immersed in the distilled water to touch the glass itself.



The voltage reading of 4.3 volts across the resistor indicates a current of less than 0.1 milliamps. This is the maximum amount that is allowable in terms of how good your distilled water is. If it reads much more than this you need to find a better source of distilled water.



This is the same configuration using a different brand of distilled water.

As you can see, the voltage that is being dropped across the resistor is 20.4 volts. The reading of 20.4 volts indicates that the distilled water in this case is not of the same quality as used previously. If this is as good water as you can get, it is still okay to use for making colloidal silver.

Keep in mind that the ultimate quality of the colloidal silver that you make depends to a very large degree on the purity of the water that you start with.



In order to speed up the process you can move the silver wires closer together so that you may generate ions more quickly. The more ions in the water, the higher the conductivity of the water and this allows more current to flow.

You will now allow the process to continue.



This is the point at which the red laser pointer comes into play. Actual particles will start to form now as the ions will start to cluster together and no longer exist as ions but clumps of silver atoms forming colloidal silver. If these clumps of atoms exceed a diameter of forty nanometers our water will begin to take on a yellow tinge. Long before this our laser light will detect the colloidal particles, as laser light has the ability to be scattered by even very small particles as it travels through a medium, in this case water. The less ambient light that is present, the easier it will be to see the presence of the particles. The whole purpose is to achieve the maximum amount of colloidal silver while limiting the particle size. Once the voltmeter approaches thirty volts start using your laser pointer, preferably in the dark.

As the process continues, the beam will still be visible even in normal room light. At this point you will be done and you will have made a solution of colloidal silver as good as or better than anything you can buy at any price.

Cleaning the silver wires

You can probably see by now that there is quite a large build up on both of your silver wires (electrodes). They will require a good scrubbing before using them again. This the time where the green scrubbing pads that is included in the starter kit will come in handy.



You will notice that quite a lot of the silver was not able to stay in solution and has ended up plating some of the glass and as a sort of sludge beneath the silver wires.

You also need to rinse out your glass with distilled water before you make another batch.

Overcooked Colloidal Silver

In the event that you have allowed twelve hours beyond the point at which you would normally disconnect the silver wires, you can see that the amount of actual silver in the water using the red laser pointer has very much increased. This is what you called overcooked colloidal silver.

You will notice that your water has also acquired a slight yellow hue. This indicates that you have particles in excess of forty nanometers but still small enough to stay in solution.

Before red laser pointers became available, we had no choice but to continue the process until we saw the water turn yellow. This was the only way that we could know whether or not we had made colloidal silver. The yellow colloidal silver made by this process was used very successfully and the particles were still having a size that will do no harm. We know that the Ionic portion of what we call colloidal silver is of the most direct benefit for many conditions. There are some conditions that only the actual particles of silver, not ions, will be effective to address.

You will also notice that quite a lot of the silver was not able to stay in solution and has ended up plating some of the glass and as a sort of sludge beneath the silver wires.



After you decant and filter your overcooked colloidal silver using an unbleached coffee maker filter and a funnel, you will now need to get rid of the silver deposits on the glass.

You will still need to rinse out the glass with distilled water before you make another batch. This was done simply to show that there is no need to worry about simply forgetting to stop the process. If you let it run for days and then we would suggest throwing it out and starting over.

Please note that if you had stopped the process at the proper time, this would not be necessary. You could simply decant it into a storage container.