

How to Make Colloidal Silver at Home



Supplies Needed:

1. DISTILLED WATER - Steam distilled is best, the above photo shows a gallon of Nice! steam distilled water purchased at Walgreen's. Poland Springs also uses steam distillation.
2. PURE SILVER – You will need two (2) equal sized pieces of .999 or .9999 pure silver. This is available in coins (as pictured above), bullions, and rods. You can purchase .999 pure silver Troy ounce coins from most coin dealers in town.
3. BATTERIES – Three (3) 9-volt batteries. If you are able to find rechargeable batteries, this is most cost effective in the long run.
4. ALLIGATOR CLIPS – Two (2) alligator clips.
5. GLASS JAR, FUNNEL AND COFFEE FILTERS
6. LASER LIGHT – This is to check for the Tyndall effect.

The Method:

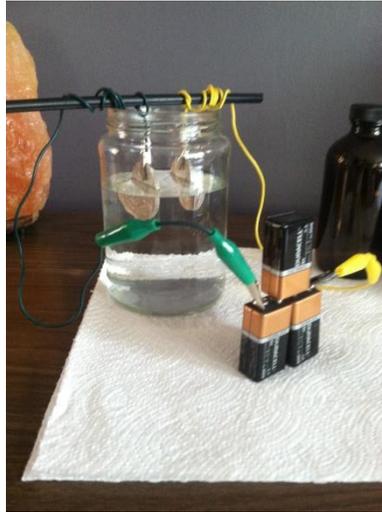
1. Rinse your glass jar with distilled water to ensure that there are no contaminants before you begin.
2. Fill the jar $\frac{1}{2}$ full with distilled water.
3. Use the laser light to check for a Tyndall effect. You should not be able to see a beam of light through pure distilled water (see photo below). If you see an effect, you need new water or to thoroughly clean and rinse your jar again.



4. Attach one end of each alligator clip to each piece of silver.
5. Use a pen, ruler, chopstick, etc... to rope the alligator clips around and suspend your silver carefully into the jar with distilled water. You want to be sure that the alligator clips DO NOT ever touch the water. It is best if about half of your silver is suspended in the water (see photo below). Gently and slowly add more water without splashing onto the clips.



6. Make a pyramid with your three batteries, connecting them.
7. Attach the other end of each alligator clip to the pyramid. One clip on the positive side and one clip on the negative side (see photo below).



8. Wait 20 minutes and shine the laser light through the jar to check for a Tyndall effect. If you see a line with tiny little particles moving around (see photo below), congratulations, you have just made colloidal silver.



9. Remove the alligator clips from the batteries.
10. Remove your silver from the jar and clean with distilled water and a scrub pad.
11. Place your funnel with a coffee filter onto your storage container to strain any larger particulates in the water.

Important Tips:

Always store colloidal silver in a dark amber or cobalt blue bottle. If you do not have one available, be sure to place your bottle in a dark place.

Do not stir or disturb your solution while making it.

Do not add any additives to your water (sugar, salt, etc...). Your end product will not be colloidal silver if you do this.

How long it takes to make will depend on the temperature of the water and inside your home. The colder it is, the longer it will take.

What is the Tyndall effect?

The Tyndall Effect is the easiest way to determine the presence of silver particles. The Tyndall Effect is a visual indication of the presence of silver particles in the colloidal silver water. Under a bright, focused beam of light the normally invisible silver particles in the colloidal silver become visible as tiny points of light suspended in the water, even though in ordinary daylight the CS appears perfectly clear.

The effect is visible in a liquid containing suspended solid particles, but not in a solution containing for example, dissolved salt or sugar. The Tyndall Effect is not apparent in distilled water. It is usually not even very apparent in ordinary tap water because tap water mainly contains dissolved impurities not particles. It only appears after silver particles are created in the water. The larger the particles, the brighter the reflection, so with practice the Tyndall Effect can be used as a visual guide to the type of colloidal silver you are making: for example whether you have numerous very small particles, mixed fine and large (sparkling) particles, or mainly large particles. In fact, small particles are preferable, so a dense beam is the ideal. Note also that Conductivity, TDS (ppm), and PWT meters measure the silver ion conductivity only. They cannot detect these particles that are made visible by the laser. All colloidal silver solutions contain silver ions, but not all ionic silver solutions are colloidal.