How To Make Your Own Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator From Readily-Available, Ordinary Parts

by Jeff Bell
March 18, 2020

Overview:
These days, with the understandable concerns, fears and very real risks posed by the coronavirus pandemic, colloidal silver is in high demand. In fact, it is nearly impossible to find available for purchase. This is because it has been demonstrated to be safe and effective. If you do find it, the chances are it will be priced sky high, especially during the current coronavirus panic.

A far better and vastly more economical choice is the have a colloidal silver generator and make your own colloidal silver. I have been making my own colloidal silver for more than 50 years. Even in times where there is not some widespread health crisis and the resulting panic-driven high prices, it is still far better to make your own colloidal silver.

However, as of this writing, finding good colloidal silver generators in stock and available for purchase seems to be all but impossible.

The reasons why properly made and properly used colloidal silver is safe and effective are beyond the scope of this article. I have other articles that delve deeply into those important details, as well as the history of its medicinal use, which goes back at least 2,000 years. These other articles also discuss the fact that the Chinese have been and are currently using vaporized colloidal silver to disinfect their hospitals, clinics and to treat their patients. It has been shown to be highly effective and safe.

If you want to know more about the medicinal properties and use of colloidal silver, please feel free to request the most recent update of my article, “Using Vaporized Colloidal Silver.” Here is a link to read it on-line or download your own copy, which you are free to share with anyone you think could benefit from the information in the article.

https://myhealthoptimizer.com/wp-content/uploads/Using_Vaporized_Colloidal_Silver.pdf

The primary purpose of this article is to ensure that everyone who wants it has the means to generate their own colloidal silver. Not only is it difficult to find ready-made colloidal silver in the stores these days, but it is almost impossible to find ready-made colloidal silver generators available for sale. All the sources I am aware have the generators on back-order, with no prediction as to when they will be in stock again.

I want to emphasize that the method for generating colloidal silver that I describe in this article is NOT a good long-term substitute for investing in a good quality colloidal silver generator. Instead, this method is the best emergency method I have been able to either find or design. This method, if properly followed in the way that I show, will generate safe and effective colloidal silver that is of high enough quality for short-term, emergency use. It is NOT intended for longer term use, nor is it as effective, even for

short term use as the top-quality colloidal silver that can be generated by using a professional, higher-tech generator.

After having built several sophisticated colloidal silver generators and having tested and used more than 15 of the commercially available generators on the market, my clear choice is the Micro-Particle Colloidal Silver Generator made and offered by The Silver Edge. The link to their site is included below. However, as of this writing, they are out of stock, with no prediction of a date when they will be back in stock. Currently, this is true of the next best 5 generators I have checked.

Here is the link to The Silver Edge generator. (I recommend checking every few days until you see that they are back in stock. Then snag one while the snagging is good.)

https://fx229.isrefer.com/go/RPP/MYHEALTH/

So, on to how to make your own basic colloidal silver generator for emergency use.

Making Your Own Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator:

Again, I want to emphasize that although you can make good quality colloidal silver, at close to the ideal concentration, which is 10PPM (10 parts per million), with the device I am showing you how to make, it is still not ideal. Please consider this as a temporary and emergency measure, only.

To make the emergency colloidal silver generator described and detailed in this article you will need some basic materials and parts. However, even in times of scarcity, most of these parts and materials should be readily available.

Actually, there is only one part that may become hard to find. You will need 2 each 99.99% pure silver wires. They need to be 12 gauge by 6" long. If you are ordering from one of the still-available sources, you might want to get an extra pair to just have them in case the need arises.

These silver wires will last a long time, but they do eventually need to be replaced. This is because the process of generating colloidal silver consists of using a mild electrical current to strip micro-particles of the silver off the wire and suspend these micro-particles in the water. Again, you can generate quite a lot of colloidal silver before the wires will be worn out.

So, the top priority is to get the proper silver wires. Here are some sources:

2 each 99.99% pure silver wires, 12 gauge by 6".

http://ccsilver.com/silver/superfines.html#four

https://www.colloidalsilver-supply.com/pure-silver-wire-9999-12-gauge-6quot--99991262.html

https://www.amazon.com/9999-Pure-Silver-Wire-

Gauge/dp/B00B4WF3V4/ref=sr_1_5?keywords=99.99%25+pure+silver+wire&qid=1584566297&sr=8-5

Here are the other items that you will need:

1) A relatively clean piece of scrap wood. Ideally it will be 3/4" thick, a couple of inches wide and about 5" long. It can be hardwood, or softwood. Just about any type of wood will do. (I had a scrap of birch that was 3/4" thick, 2 1/2" wide and about 10" long. I cut it down to 5" long, sanded the edges and corners just a bit to make it a bit nicer. Honestly, I did a bit more than was needed.)
2) About 3 feet of 16 or 18 gauge, insulated, stranded copper wire. For this, you can take an old lamp cord, or an old, ungrounded extension cord, cut a few feet off and pull apart the 2 wires that make it up. The informal name for this type of electrical cord is "zip cord."

3) 4 each alligator clips that accommodate 16 gauge wire

4) At least 1 canning jar, 1 quart, wide-mouth. I recommend ones made from dark, amber glass to block the light. Light degrades colloidal silver over time. (These are available in many hardware stores, some supermarkets, and on Amazon.)

Here is an Amazon link for these:

https://www.amazon.com/Ball-1440069046-Craft-Supplies-Multi/dp/B0787ZV8BW/ref=pd_sim_b2b_5/147-0434718-5716149?_encoding=UTF8&pd_rd_i=B0787ZV8BW&pd_rd_r=02197bfb-a72a-4840-9592-e3373e376356&pd_rd_w=o2WZp&pd_rd_wg=6tcAU&pf_rd_p=a07701e4-f565-442a-b97f-93ab23cbb7ef&pf_rd_r=4KJFXC9J9NC4NBC8BCC5&psc=1&refRID=4KJFXC9J9NC4NBC8BCC5

You can likely find these at your local hardware store and some supermarkets, as well.

5) 2 each 9-volt alkaline batteries. (These are the ones that are often used in the older style of smoke detectors, as well as many other battery-powered small devices. I would get a minimum of 6 of these batteries, as they do get used up fairly quickly in the process of generating colloidal silver.)

Drill Bit: You will need a number 44 drill bit. (If you cannot get a number 44 drill bit, you can drill a slightly over-sized hole, using a 3/32" drill bit, which may be easier to find. It is not essential that these holes be exactly the right size. It is OK if they are slightly oversize.) You will need a drill motor, as well.

Distilled Water: You will also want to get at least a few gallons of distilled water. This may or may not be available at your local markets. If you cannot get distilled water, which is the ideal, get the cleanest, purest drinking water you can. This will be adequate for short-term emergency use. Of course, switch over to distilled water once it is available.

Once You Have The Materials – Follow These Steps To Build Your Generator:

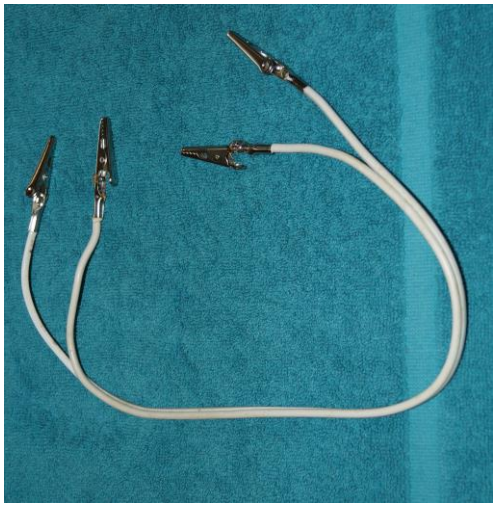
1. Measure and find the center of the piece of wood that you are going to use. Drill 2 holes, approximately 1 ¾" apart, centered in the piece of wood. Both should be all of the way through. If needed, "deburr" the holes so there are no particles of wood that are likely to fall into the water when you go to use this system.

Notice that in my piece of wood, I have 2 extra holes, which are slightly larger in diameter than the other 2 holes. This is because I made a mistake in fabricating my generator. I drilled the first 2 holes using a drill bit that was too large. I thought about getting a new piece of wood and starting over. Instead, I decided to just drill 2 new holes and live with my mistake. This is to demonstrate that the process of making this simple colloidal silver generator is a very "tolerant" process and that there is no need for it to be perfect.

So, the 2 extra holes are there, but not used and these extra holes cause no harm at all.

2. Strip ¾" of the insultation off all 4 ends of the electrical wire you are going to use. Attach the 4 alligator clips, one to each wire end. Make sure that the bare wire ends have good contact with the metal of the alligator clips.

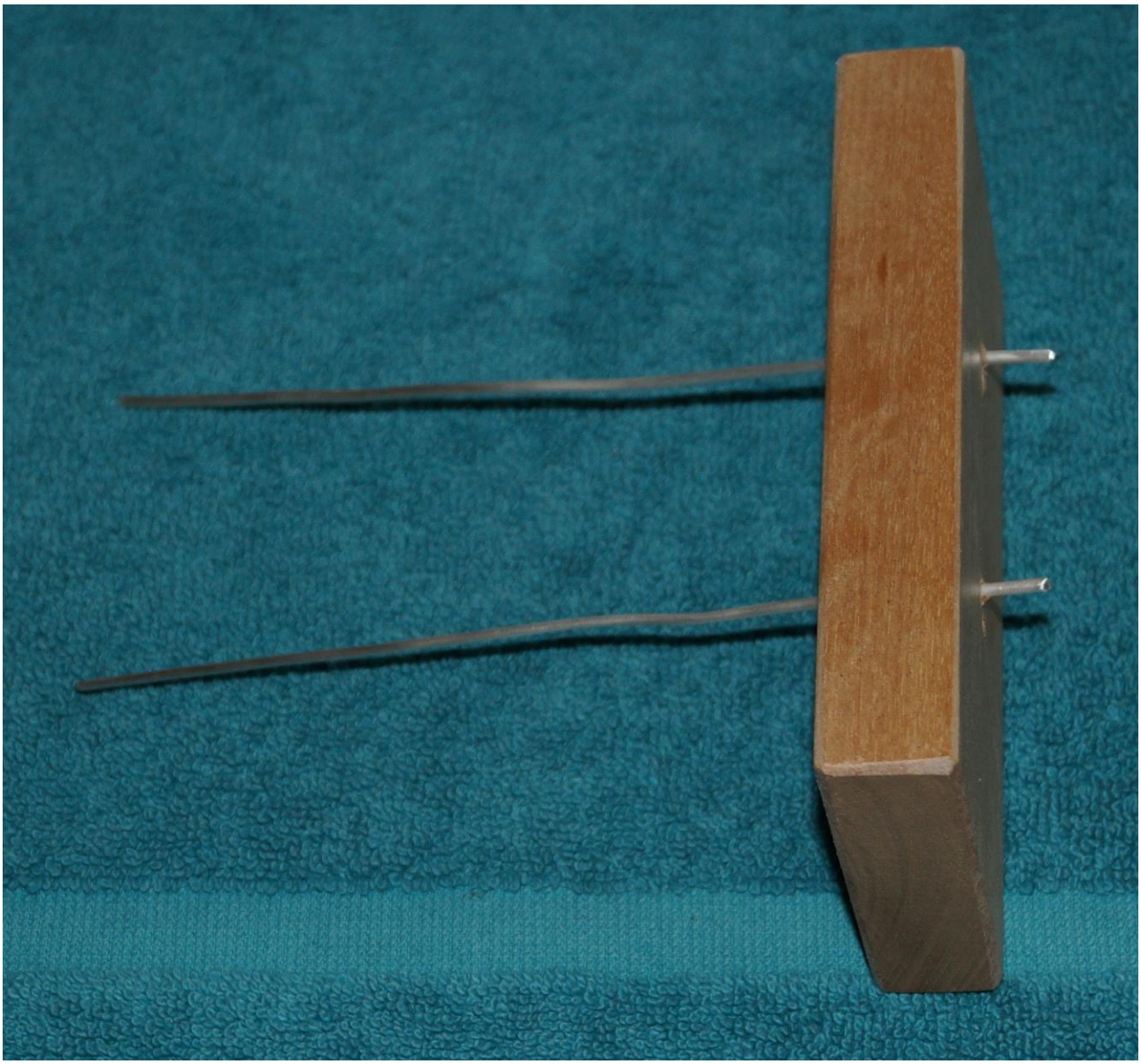
Note that there are lots of different alligator clips and they may attach to the electrical wiring in different ways. The ones I used have screw posts that hold the wire ends in contact once you wrap the bare wire around the binding screw and then tighten the screw to hold the bare wire in place. Any of the different styles will work as long as they make good contact.
Also, you could use 2 separate pieces of light gauge electrical wire, or simply separate the ends of some standard "zip cord" or "lamp cord" as I have done and as is illustrated below, left. Alternatively, you could purchase these jumper wires, ready-made, as illustrated below, right.



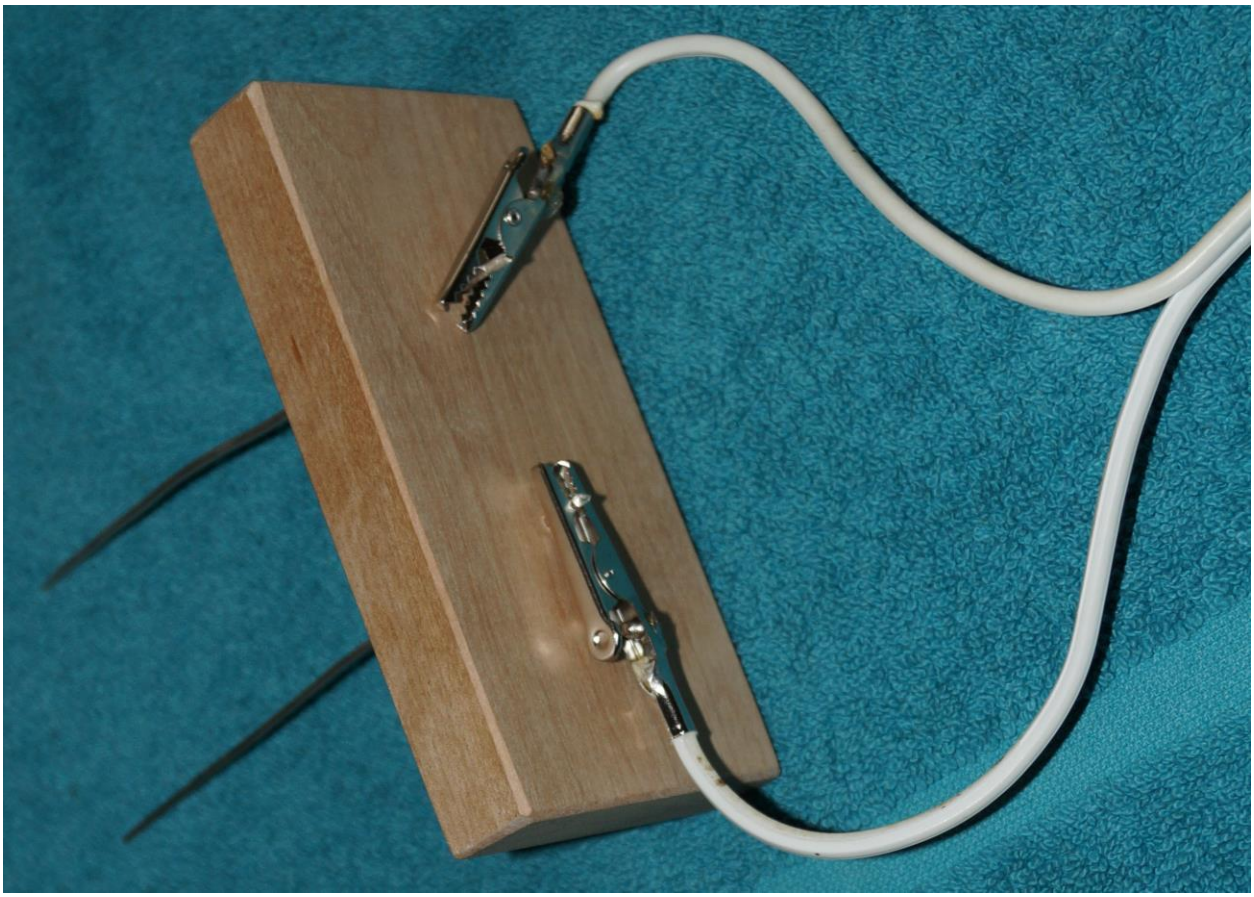
3. Connect 2 of the 9-volt batteries as shown below.

4. Insert one of the silver wires into each of the 2 holes in your piece of wood. If the wires fit very loosely in the holes, you can bend the wires slightly to make them fit more tightly and keep them from tending to fall out of the holes. Note that on one side of the wood, approximately 1/2" of silver wire sticks through the wood. On the other side of the wood, the longer parts of the silver wire stick through.

For purposes of clarity, let's call the side of the wood with the just the ½" of the silver wire sticking through, the "top." This will make sense in the next few steps.



5. Attach one of the alligator clips from one end of your set of electrical wires to each of the ends of the wire sticking up from the top of the piece of wood. This is illustrated below.



6. The alligator clips on the other ends of the electrical wires need to be connected to the 2 open terminals on the set of the 9-volt batteries that were connected together in step 3, above. Note: Getting the alligator clips to stay on the battery terminals and not fall off can be a bit tricky. Just be patient and once connected move the assembly carefully.

This completes the steps needed to build your “Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator.” In the next steps we will use our new colloidal silver generator to create a quart of colloidal silver.

(To differentiate between these two sets of steps that make up this overall process, I will use upper-case letters, instead of numbers to refer to the specific steps.)

A. Fill one of your 1 quart, wide-mouth canning jars with distilled water. Fill it to approximately ¾” from the very top. If possible, use the dark amber glass canning jars.

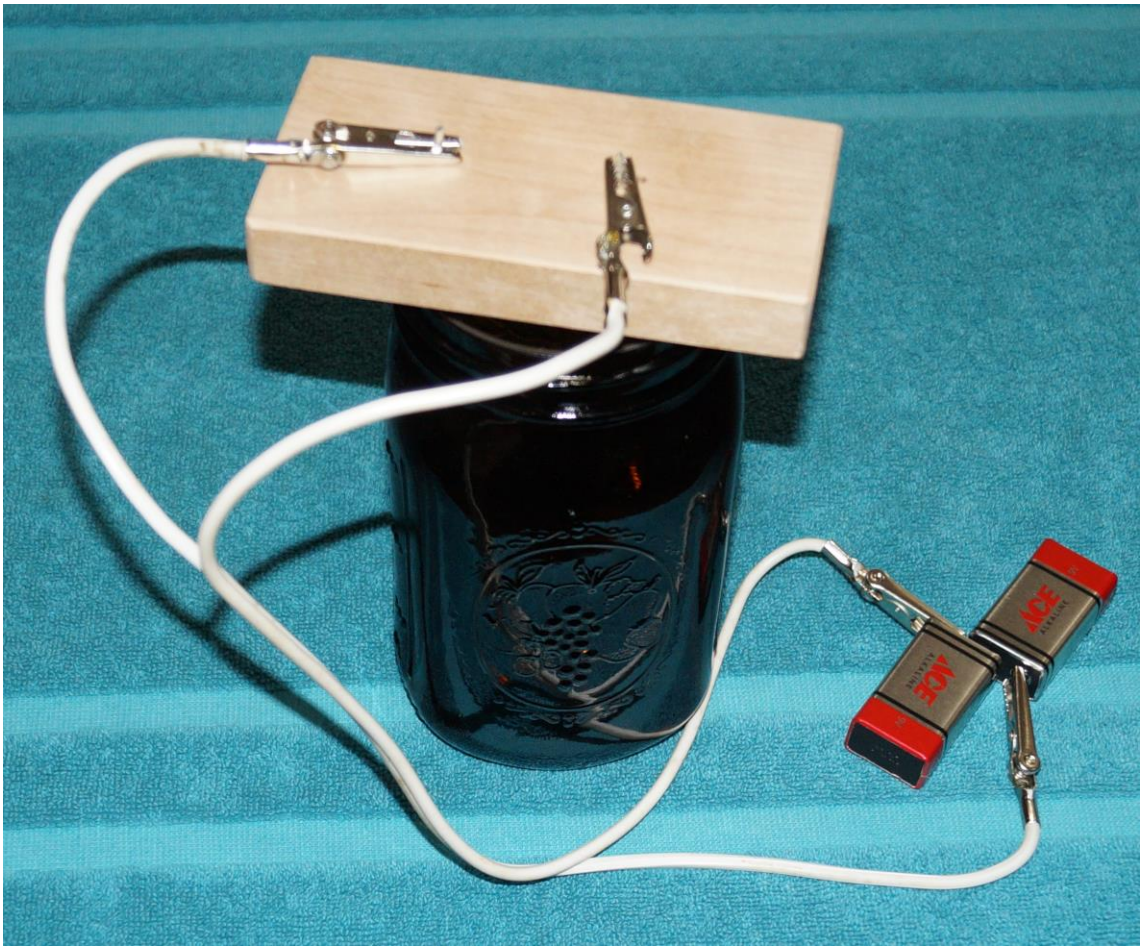
Note: If you are unable to get distilled water, which is sometimes true, especially in times of panic, use the best and purest drinking water you can get. If you end up having to compromise on the water quality and use water that is not distilled, pay special attention to the method for filtering out suspended particles from the finished colloidal silver. This method is described later in this article.

B. Carefully place the piece of wood over the top of the canning jar, so that the longer ends of the silver wires are in the water and stick down almost to the bottom of the canning jar. This is illustrated below.

C. Clamp the free alligator clips to the ends of the 2 silver wires sticking up through the wood. The other ends should still be clamped onto the 2 battery terminals.

D. Immediately note the time. Allow 3 hours for the current to flow. Disconnect the alligator clips immediately after 3 hours. At 3 hours the colloidal silver concentration will be approximately 10 parts per million, (10 PPM), which is ideal.

The photo below illustrates the complete “Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator” system as it looks when in use.

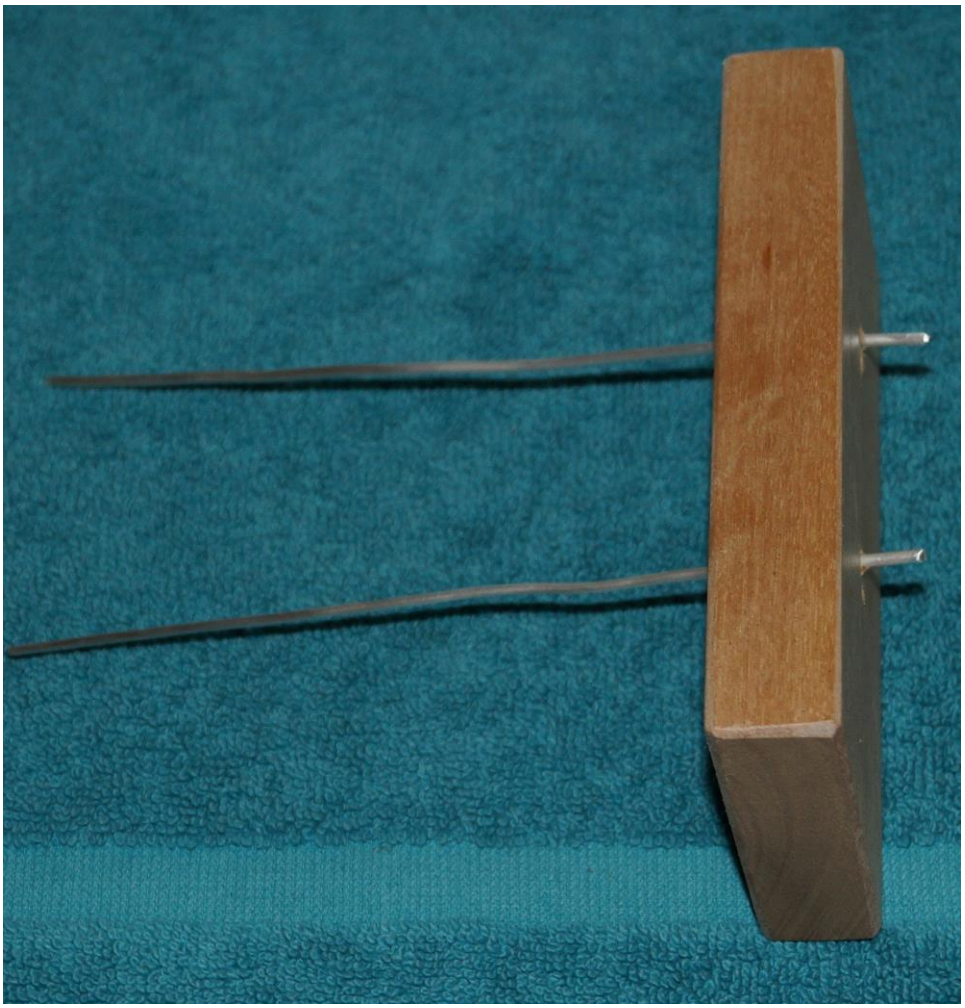


E. When the 3 hours have elapsed, remove the electrical wires and remove the wooden holder with the silver wires from the jar. Put the lid on the jar and tighten it.

I recommend labeling the jar with the following information: "Colloidal Silver – 10 PPM". Always store your colloidal silver in a dark location, such as a kitchen cabinet that is closed most of the time. The dark amber glass that the canning jars are made of block most of the light, which would otherwise degrade the colloidal silver over just a few hours' time. But it does not block all of the light. Your colloidal silver will remain effective and in optimal condition for longer, (up to a year), if it is stored in a location where it is exposed to as little light as possible.

Note that when you generate a 1-quart batch of colloidal silver, as described in this article, and then remove the silver wires from the water, they will be tarnished. This is normal and to be expected. The silver wires need to be dried after they have been removed from the water to prevent further tarnishing, (oxidation.) A paper towel or a soft, absorbent cloth will work well.

The photo below shows what the wires typically look like after you have generated a batch of colloidal silver. Note the tarnish on the parts of the silver wire that were in the water. Notice that the ends of the wire that were not in the water are not tarnished.



For now, just dry the wires to prevent further tarnishing.

When you are ready to make a new batch of colloidal silver, use one of those plastic, green scrubby pads that are used for cleaning kitchen cookware to clean the tarnish off the silver wires. It is best to wait until right before you are ready to make a new batch of colloidal silver to clean the wires. If you do it too long in advance, they will tend to tarnish from the oxygen in the air, and you may have to clean them again. Each time you clean the tarnish off the silver wires, it removes micro amounts of silver and wears the wires, bringing them closer to the time they will need to be replaced. So, only clean them right before use.

Speaking of replacing the silver wires, you can use them until they get so thin that they no longer hold their shape well enough to be practical to use. I use mine until they practically fall apart.

Also note that the 12 gauge by 6” wires I specify in this article are the same ones that are used with The Silver Edge Generator. They are interchangeable. So, if you buy silver wires for this Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator method, you will later be able to use them with The Silver Edge generator.

Remember, this makes good colloidal silver, but it is not nearly as good as the colloidal silver you can make with The Silver Edge Generator. This is only an emergency measure to be used in times of crisis, when you may not be able to get a Silver Edge Generator.

If you were able to us use good distilled water to make your colloidal silver, it should be very high quality and should NOT have any visible particulate floating around in it.

However, if you did not have access to distilled water and had to settle for water of lesser purity, there may be some visible particulate floating around in the colloidal silver batch. If so, simply pour it through an organic, unbleached coffee filter and it will be suitable for use.

Here is another important consideration: The more standard colloidal silver generators are generally plugged into an electrical socket to supply the electrical energy needed to strip the micro-particles of silver off the wires and suspend the particles in the water. In contrast, the emergency generator described this article gets its electrical energy from standard 9-volt batteries. (They should be alkaline 9-volt batteries.) Such batteries wear out. As they do so, their voltage drops. When the voltage that the batteries supply drops below a certain threshold, they will no longer work well to generate usable colloidal silver.

Generally, these disposable alkaline batteries are considered dead when their voltage has dropped to about 60% of their original level. Assuming that your mechanical connections are good, 2 of these 9-volt alkaline batteries, connected in series, as intended and shown in this article, when new and at full charge will deliver approximately 19 volts. After you use a pair of these batteries to generate a number of batches of colloidal silver, the total voltage will drop. If it drops below a certain point, a batch of colloidal silver they are used to generate, will have a low enough concentration so that it will not be effective.

Because these batteries differ brand-to-brand, and are effected by how they are stored, as well as other variables, I cannot predict how many batches of silver you can make with a single pair of these batteries before you will need to replace the batteries with a new pair.

So, how do you know when to replace the batteries? Great question! There are 2 ways that I can recommend for determining when the batteries should be replaced. You can use a simple, basic voltmeter to measure the total voltage the pair is putting out. If it is below approximately 16.5 volts, then I would replace the pair of batteries. If that seems complex, or if you do not have a voltmeter handy, you can also use one of the commonly-available battery testers. These are easy to get and need not be fancy nor expensive.

Here is an example of a battery tester that is suitable for this purpose:

This battery tester is inexpensive and actually quite useful. It can test the 9-volt batteries referenced in this article. It can also test a number of other sizes of batteries that are in common usage.

Here is link to get this one on Amazon:

https://www.amazon.com/D-FantiX-Battery-Universal-Checker-Batteries/dp/B014FEM0X6/ref=sr_1_7?crid=VAL2L8FJYM4U&keywords=battery+testers+for+aaa+aa+c+d+9v+digital&qid=1584850293&sprefix=battery+tester%2Caps%2C208&sr=8-7

Of course, this points out one of the shortcomings of relying on this emergency colloidal silver generator for every-day use. When using the better commercially available generators, no batteries are involved. They get their electrical power from a wall outlet, and have sophisticated voltage regulators built in so there is no need to concern ourselves with that part of the process.

A Design Upgrade For You:

The emergency colloidal silver generator detailed so far in this article works well, and is great to have in an emergency. However, there is one “nuisance point” inherent in the design I have shared in this article, so far. If you are willing to do just a little more work in terms of sourcing parts and materials and in building your emergency colloidal silver generator, you can eliminate this “nuisance point”.

The “nuisance point” is that sometimes the alligator clips slip off the contacts on the batteries. I have had this happen just from someone bumping against the table where I have the system set up. (My cat jumped up on the table and knocked them loose once, as well.)

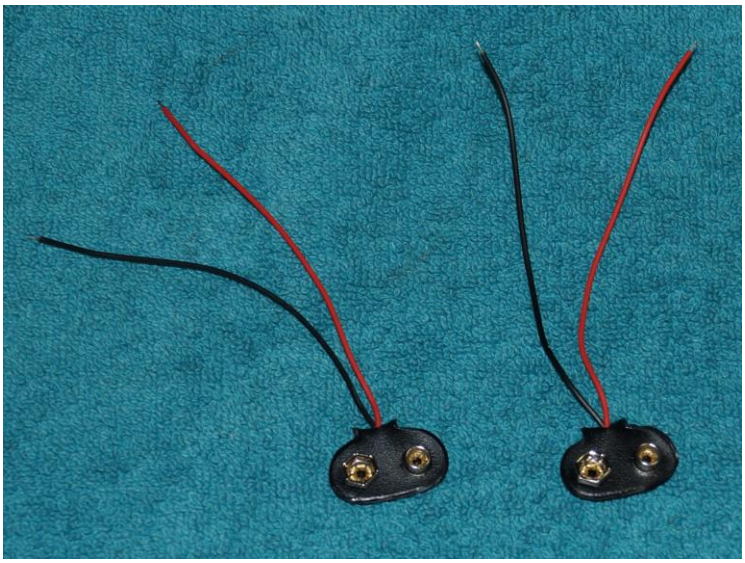
If you set up to generate a batch of colloidal silver and then go away to attend to other

matters, and come back and notice that one or both alligator clips have come loose, you will need to discard the partially-made batch of colloidal silver and start over from scratch. This is because there will not be any practical way to determine how long the generator had been running when the clip or clips came loose. Since you want to run the generator for as close to 3 hours as possible, there really will be no good option other than to discard the batch and start over. Grr Argh!

Here is a simple enhancement to the system that eliminates this “nuisance point.”

You can purchase a set of connectors that are made for the 9-volt batteries. These will have lead wires on one end, and a set of snap-on connectors on the other end. Note, I used to be able to find these in good hardware stores, but not in recent years. However, they are easy to find on-line.

Here is what these look like:



In addition to a pair of these 9-volt battery connectors, you will need a few tools and a couple of other supplies.

You will need a basic electrical soldering iron, a small amount of lead-free solder, (should be rosin-core and intended for electrical connections), a few inches of 3/16” heat-shrink tubing, (plain electrical insulating tape will also work, but the heat shrink is a bit nicer), and either a pair of alligator clips, (the typed listed earlier in this article will be fine, or you could get a pair of lead wires that already have alligator clips attached. 20 or even 22-gauge wire will be fine.

You will need a tool suitable for stripping the insulation from the ends of the wires. If you do not have one, you can carefully use a small, sharp knife, or even a single-edge razor blade.

Here are the steps for building this nice enhancement:

1. Carefully strip approximately ¾" of the insultation off the ends of the leads that are part of the battery connectors.

2. Twist a positive end and a negative end together so that the bare wires are tightly connected. (Note that for most of these battery connector sets, one of the 2 wires will be black and the other red. I would make sure that the ones you get have 2 colors so that it is easy to differentiate positive from negative.) Heat up your soldering iron and use it to heat the bare wires that have been twisted together. When the wires are hot, touch them with the solder and allow the solder to melt and flow onto the wire ends. Allow enough solder to flow into the wires so that they are firmly bonded. Allow this connection to cool.

3. Cut a 1 ¼" piece of the heat-shrink and slip it over the bare wire ends that you just soldered together. Now use the side of the soldering iron to heat the heat shrink tubing until it shrinks tightly over the bare wire ends, insulating them and further bonding them. Alternatively, a short piece of electrical tape can be wrapped tightly around the bare wire ends.

4. Next, either cut the leads in half if you bought leads that have alligator clips on both ends, (the preferred way to do this), or if you bought plain alligator clips, then use the second method listed below. Assuming you are using leads that were supplied with the alligator clips attached and have cut the leads in half, strip off approximately ¾" of the insulation from the 2 ends. Strip ¾" of the insultation off the ends of the remaining 2 leads that are part of the battery connectors.

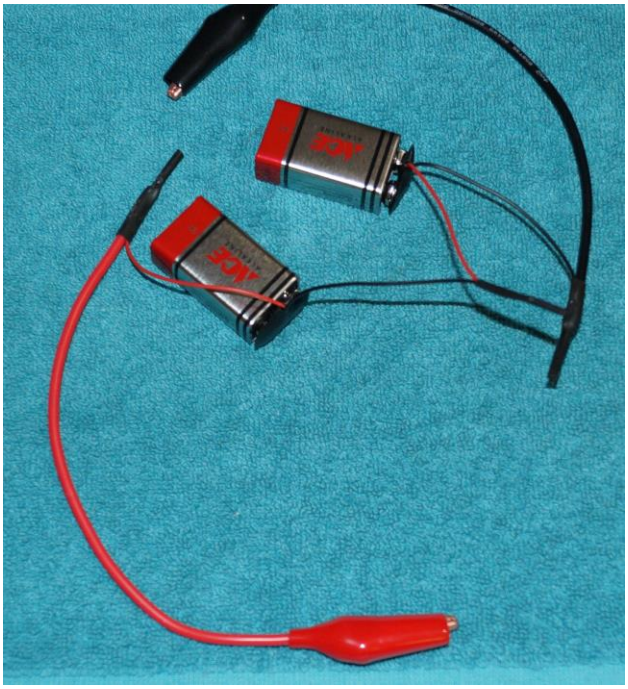
5. Twist the bare wire end of 1 of the alligator leads onto 1 of the battery connector wires. Solder this connection and allow it to cool. Repeat with the other battery connector wire and the other alligator clip lead.

Here is what this should look like, now:

6. Now cut 2 more pieces of the heat shrink to approximately 1 ¼" and slip them over the last 2 solder joints you just made. Use the side of the soldering iron to shrink the tubing securely over the joint.

That's it! You are now the proud owner of the "Enhanced Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator System."

Here is what the new wiring harness you made should look like, with the batteries attached.



This enhanced version of the "Emergency Colloidal Silver Generator" is used in the same way that the more basic version is used. It is merely a bit easier and more convenient to use.

Follow the guidelines for using this system, making sure you let it run for 3 hours. Then disconnect the alligator clips. This will produce a quart of colloidal silver that is approximately 10 parts per million, and with an average particle size that is close to 0.0008 microns in diameter. This is ideal for most health uses.

There is much more to know about colloidal silver, and particularly how to use it for fighting infections of nearly all kinds. One of the best ways to use it is with an ultrasonic humidifier. This is explained in detail in a companion article, called: "Using Vaporized Colloidal Silver." You can use the link below to download this article for free:

https://myhealthoptimizer.com/wp-content/uploads/Using_Vaporized_Colloidal_Silver.pdf

To your great health!

Jeff Bell

The Cancer Breakthrough Coach

Please visit www.MyHealthOptimizer.com for more valuable health information.

Jeff Bell is available for coaching, consultations, helping you to solve your most challenging health problems, leading health workshops and for public speaking.

He can be reached at:

jeff@MyHealthOptimizer.com

www.MyHealthOptimizer.com

(925) 827-3895 – Voice and Office Line

(925) 586-0361 – Text Only Line (Please do not leave messages on this line.)

Look for more valuable information at:

www.MyHealthOptimizer.com

https://www.facebook.com/healcancernow/

Disclaimer: Please note that the information in this document is provided for educational purposes only. This document is not intended to diagnose, prescribe or otherwise provide specific recommendations in relation to specific health problems. It is not intended to take the place of the services of professional and/or appropriately-licensed health care providers. The statements made in this document have not been evaluated by the FDA or any other regulatory body. If you have a serious or potentially serious health condition, it is recommended that you consult a qualified health care provider. The author of this document invokes the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America and specifically the rights to free speech guaranteed therein. The contents of this document are his legal free speech expression according to those rights.