

How to make quality ionic molecular colloidal silver water

(To cause a silver ion to be attached to the H₂O molecule, thus forming nano-size “particles” small enough to kill viruses. Visible cloudy type “(so called) colloidal” particles are simply way too large although they may be good for some external skin conditions. Low voltage is needed to obtain our results. This improved home process was developed and taught to me by a PHD chemist, and professionally lab tested for quality. That was 15 years ago and I have lost contact with him. No health treatment/benefit claims are made herein. For such information, the reader is encouraged to examine the colloidal silver topic at his/her own discretion. In reading this article the reader agrees to assume all risks and releases this author of all responsibilities of any kind whatsoever. The silver must be .999 fine, not sterling, or other partial silver alloys.

Using .999 fine silver wire (rods) or dollar coins. (distilled water, no salt)

2. Obtain a 9 volt AC to DC wall adapter, cut off the plug/jack from the far end, pull the rubber coated wires apart. Strip about an inch of the rubber insulation off of each wire end and sand the wires lightly with emery paper to get any coating off of the wire, then twist each wire end tightly. Attach each wire end to an alligator clip. The alligator clip will attach to the top of your silver rod or coin. Do not let the clip or wire touch the water. Silver rods can be about coat hanger thick, purchased from a jeweler or Online.
3. You will need a small aquarium pump (smallest size will do). You will also need about 18” of clear aquarium tubing. On one end of the tubing (the end you will place into the water) fold an inch of the tube end back over onto itself tightly so as to pinch it off and stop the air from coming out. Tie it off very tightly with a white cotton thread wrapping to hold it shut. The thread will last long and is non toxic.
4. On the same tubing end you just clamped off by tying, use a fairly large size sewing needle to punch about 20 holes all the way through the tubing at the last two inches of the same end that is tied off. This makes an aerator tube end for the pump air coming out of the tubing.
5. Insert the tubing all the way down into the glass filled with distilled water (room temperature). The rods or coins will extend down into the water from the top. Fill the water to within 1/2 inch of the top of the inserted silver. Do not use more than 12 oz of distilled water with each process. If using rods, make them one inch taller than the glass

container. Turn on the pump and make sure that other pump air outlets are stopped (some have plastic valves) so that you are getting a good air flow only out of the air outlet to which your tube is attached. Plug in the 9V adaptor. If needed you can fasten the tubing to the top of the glass with a piece of masking tape. A steady stream of fine bubbles should be coming out of the tube end from the bottom of the glass. This will circulate the water and move its molecular water surface as needed.

6. After an hour, one of the rods (or coins) should be turning dark due to the electron action. Take the rod/coin out and lightly wipe off much of this dark compound with a terry cloth or similar cloth. Reinsert the rod/coin. Wipe it off each hour.
7. Continue the process for between 3 to 4 hours. If any miniscule dark residue flakes wind up on the bottom, it is harmless so just strain it off after making the silver water. The final product will be colorless (clear) or very slightly amber. By taste it will have a slight metallic flavor. This water is now ionized with atomic sized silver particles hovering near the H₂O molecules, thus it won't realistically measure into a "parts per million" type silver water since it is not *only* a suspension of silver particles, but is partially molecular in nature (much smaller than a suspension). However, for medicinal strength purposes this method is estimated at the *equivalent* of 100 ppm per hour of production. (3 hrs is a good average usage of about 300 ppm *equivalent* topical silver effectiveness, more if you want it). With use your silver rod/coin will become tinted a darker color but just buff this off when done. There is no need to sand it back to its silver shine or you will be using it up quicker than necessary. Coins, for instance, will last you more than a life time with this method.
8. The silver in this water is the only realistic way to "attack" internal viruses which are merely .004 microns in size whereas a cloudy suspension of particles won't do it. If you can see a cloud of silver with the naked human eye you are looking at extremely tiny silver chunks – visually small indeed but still gigantic compared to a virus and will not attach to them. The silver ions produced with our method also will not ever "settle out" by gravity (as do cloudy home made methods) since they are taken up by the water molecules and "held" there. For those who are chem geeks this method produces about 50%

ionic and 50% true colloidal silver water, but we need not get into detail. With this combo your “home brew” will be a superior type of silver water not easily available to the general public. Have fun experimenting. I use 1 TBspn/day as occasional maintenance (but not on any regular basis); and up to 3 TBspn daily for a medicinal treatment during an illness. The reader assumes his/her own dosage.

In the below system we see a 9V AC/DC adaptor; a small aquarium pump with tubing; two .999 fine silver coins with drilled holes; a small wooden dowel.



Here we are using the coins suspended by the dowel through the holes, with the 9V clips on top. The container is a small Corningware baking dish. You can use a regular drinking glass if you so choose. Fill with distilled water enough to cover most of the silver but not enough to touch the wires or clips. Plug in and time it.



Store the silver water in a glass jar in a dark place. Renew every six months. -- KL