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One-Gallon Colloidal Silver Generator



The One-Gallon Colloidal Silver Generator (CSG-1G) Includes:

- 4 pieces of 15-inch 10 gauge Pure 9999 silver wire
- 1 gallon Mason jar
- 1 digital meter
- 1 piece of Atlasnova Red Laser Pointer (no batteries)
- 1 piece of scrubbing pad (to clean the silver wires)

To complete the parts and equipment in making a one-gallon of colloidal silver using our CSG-1G, you need to purchase the following:

- Distilled water
- 2 pieces of AAA batteries for the red laser pointer



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INSTRUCTIONS:



Please follow the instructions and do not modify or combine with other instructions.



The one-gallon jar that is supplied will be clean when you receive it. However, a good idea would be to fill it half full of distilled water. Replace the cap tightly and give it a good deal of motion so that any dust particles that may have entered will now be in the water.



Then dispose off the water. Pour distilled water into the jar. Do not fill the jar beyond 1 inch below the top of the jar.



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Make sure that the toggle switch on the printed circuit board (generator) is in the fully upright position. The sliding potentiometer should be positioned all the way to the left. Insert the silver wires into the holes as shown.



Place the printed circuit board (generator) with the silver wires on to the jar. Make sure that none of the silver wires are touching any part of the jar where the water is present. The silver wires should be as far apart as possible.



Plug the Universal Power Supply into a standard AC outlet.



Once the power supply is plugged in, you will see the red LED lit to confirm that your generator is ON.



Plug the test leads into the Multimeter at the two lower sockets on the meter. The top socket is not used. It is only there for measuring very high amperage.





Put the two test leads into the two outer test points on the generator as shown. The meter should read zero volts.



Position the sliding potentiometer all the way to the left. This will give you the lowest current. As shown in the picture, our digital meter reads 163 microamps. Please note that the reading will vary depending on the quality of your distilled water. Positioning the sliding potentiometer all the way to the left will take longer to make colloidal silver but will give a much better result. This reading will increase slightly as time goes by. It will just take longer to get a good red laser beam but you will end up with a higher PPM and more stable colloidal silver.



Positioning the sliding potentiometer all the way to the right will give you the highest current. As you can see in the picture, our digital meter reads 917 microamps. Please note that the reading will vary depending on the quality of your distilled water.



The position of the toggle switch points to the set of wires that will be the anode. By moving the toggle switch all the way to the left, the silver wires that were the anode will now serve as the cathode.

You can set up your current the way you want. For these instructions, we will set our sliding potentiometer to the middle, keep the toggle switch all the way to the right, and set our current to 263 microamps. And we will continue the process.



It is now the next morning and you can see that the current has increased overnight to where it now reads 324.



We now use our red laser pointer supplied with the kit and check to see that we have made a sufficient quantity of actual silver particles by seeing the red beam across the jar in dim room light. The left picture was taken in a bright room and the right picture was taken in a dark room.



The red laser beam indicates that we have made particulate silver as well as ionic. As you can see by this picture, we have a nice strong red beam even in normal indoor room light. The water itself is still crystal clear. This means that we have avoided making overly large particles.

In the days before good laser pointers were available; the only way we had to ensure that we had made larger particles was for the water to turn yellow. You will find many people who, because of this, still believe that Colloidal Silver should be yellow in color. The fact is that a yellow color Colloidal Silver indicates particles in excess of 40 nanometers in size. Clear color, like water, means smaller particles. **Small particles are better. Some people refer to silver particles this small as nano silver.**



Please note that if you have any kind of equipment to check your PPM, make sure that the toggle switch is in the fully UPRIGHT position before doing so.



In this picture we have submerged the probe of our Amber Electronic Conductivity Meter to measure the value of conductivity in Microsiemens. (Please note that our toggle switch is in UPRIGHT position). This is the same value for the PPM (parts per million) of the ionic part of our colloidal silver. As you can see in our picture, our PPM reads 16.2.

We are now finished with the process of making our one-gallon of colloidal silver. Unplug the universal power supply, remove the generator from the jar and clean the silver wires with the supplied scrubbing pad. Two or three swipes should suffice.



We now have a one-gallon 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. You can just put the lid back on the jar to cover your One Gallon Colloidal Silver until you're ready to use it.

DISCLAIMER: Our CSG-IG and the colloidal silver it will generate are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any illness or disease. Please consult your physician if you have a medical problem.

