

How to Make Ionic~Colloidal Silver Using the Salt Method



With earlier models of the SOTA Silver Pulser or Silver Maker the salt method can be used if needed, as these models did not have constant current output. It can be a quick way to make Ionic~Colloidal Silver when traveling or in an emergency.

The salt method is not recommended on an ongoing basis because silver chloride, a silver salt, is formed with larger particle sizes. Larger particle sizes increases the risk of argyria.

The salt method is not necessary with the SP5 or SP6 model of the Silver Pulser. The required PPM will not be produced any faster using salt as the Constant Current requires the same amount of time with or without salt in the water.

Procedure

1. First prepare a salt solution. Celtic salt or sea salt is preferable to table salt as table salt contains additives such as iodine, aluminum and silica desiccates. A 2-ounce (59 ml) glass bottle with a dropper is convenient to store the salt solution. Add ½ teaspoon (2.5 ml) of salt to 2 ounces (59 ml) of distilled water.
 - a. Mix ½ teaspoon (2.5 ml) of salt in 2 ounces (59 ml) of distilled water.
 - b. Stir to dissolve the salt and then strain.
 - c. Add a little of Ionic~Colloidal Silver to the salt solution to halt bacteria growth.
2. Pour 2 cups (500 ml) of room temperature distilled water into a tall glass. Add one (1) drop of the salt solution and stir with a non-metal utensil.
3. Immerse the silver wires about 75–80% in water.
4. Turn the unit on. Within about 30 seconds, a fine white haze should come off the positive Silver Wire.
5. Time for 8 to 10 minutes and stir occasionally. This will make an Ionic~Colloidal Silver solution of approximately 3-5 PPM with a light gray color.

Note: Do not use excess salt as this will produce more silver chloride and an excess of larger particles.