



Do-It Yourself Water Filter

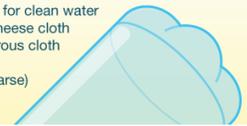
A basic water filter can be made with ordinary materials:

- ROCKS filter out large particles like twigs, leaves and insects.
- SAND provides mechanical filtration and removes small, fine contaminants.
- CHARCOAL uses absorption to remove even finer impurities in the water.
- CLOTH is another mechanical filter. Cloth can also be used between layers

EMERGENCY/MAKESHIFT WATER FILTER

Supplies you will need:

- Plastic bottle or comparable food-safe container
- Another container for clean water
- Clean cotton or cheese cloth
- Coffee filter or porous cloth
- Charcoal
- Sand (fine and coarse)
- Gravel or pebbles



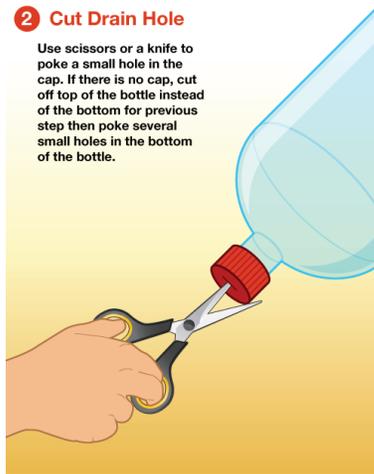
1 Cut Bottom Off

Use scissors or a knife to cut off the bottom part of the bottle you will be putting the filter material in.



2 Cut Drain Hole

Use scissors or a knife to poke a small hole in the cap. If there is no cap, cut off top of the bottle instead of the bottom for previous step then poke several small holes in the bottom of the bottle.

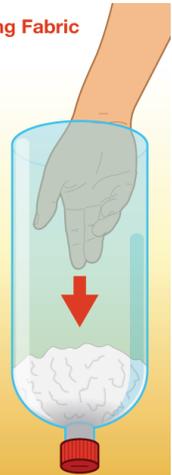


3 1st Layer: Straining Fabric

Stuff the bottom of bottle with a fine cloth or paper fabric, such as a coffee filter, cheese cloth or cotton stuffing.

Sand and grass can also be used in this first stage. Fill the bottom with about 3 inches of grass clippings to filter out larger particulates and help give water a clean taste from chlorophyll contained in the grass. Then fill with 3-4 inches of very fine sand.

! Be careful not to use poisonous or unidentified weeds when collect grass clippings. Do not use Highway Department sand, as it can be full of road salt and chemicals.



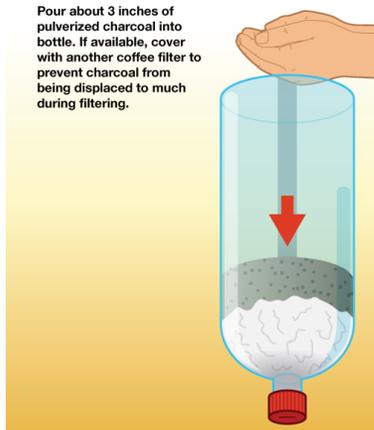
4 Break Up Charcoal

Take charcoal from campfire or BBQ charcoal (do not use match/instant light type because it's soaked in chemicals) and use hammer or rock to break it down into smallest particles you can.



5 2nd Layer: Pulverized Charcoal

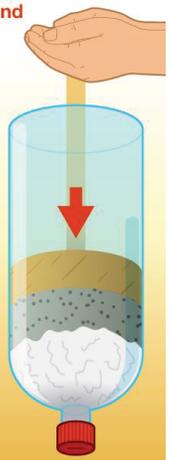
Pour about 3 inches of pulverized charcoal into bottle. If available, cover with another coffee filter to prevent charcoal from being displaced too much during filtering.



6 3rd Layer: Fine Sand

Add a 2-3 inch layer of the finest sand you can find. This and the subsequent layers you will add are to filter out particulates in the water.

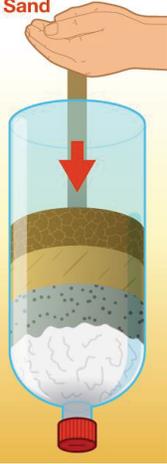
! Do not use Highway Department sand, as it can be full of road salt and chemicals.



Do-It Yourself Water Filter *(continued)*

7 4th Layer: Coarse Sand

Add a 2-3 inch layer of coarse sand or very small pebbles.



8 5th Layer: Fine Sand

Add an additional 2-3 inch layer of the fine sand. Multiple varying filter stages (like a reverse osmosis system) ensures that most of the particles present in the water are caught.



9 6th Layer: Gravel

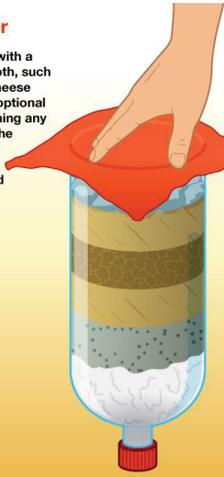
Add a 2-3 inch layer of gravel or small rocks to prevent the water being poured in from displacing the sand.



<https://www.h2odistributors.com/pages/info/how-to-make-a-water-filter.asp>

10 Top Strainer

Cover top of filter with a piece of porous cloth, such as a bandana or cheese cloth. This step is optional but helpful in straining any large debris from the water and stop the pouring from displacing the sand inside the filter.



11 Pouring & Collecting

Pour water slowly into filter while holding it over the second container.

Make sure to wipe off or clean the collection container. Pour water slowly so as not to disturb filter layers too much or to cause filter container to overflow and possibly spilling unfiltered water into collection container.



12 Sterilize Water

Even though you have filtered the water through many different layers, microbes can still exist in the water and it still needs to be sterilized. Boiling the water in a pot or kettle is the easiest way.

You can also use sunlight to sterilize water. Pour filtered water into a clean, clear plastic or glass bottle up to 3/4 full and screw on cap. Shake for thirty seconds to add more oxygen to the water. Place on light or reflective surface in direct sunlight. The amount of exposure it needs it dependant on weather conditions. A clear day requires 6 hours of exposure whereas 50% or more cloud coverage will require 2 days of sunlight.



The fundamental concept of this water filter can be expanded to meet a larger demand: putting all layers in a 5-gallon bucket or using a bucket for each layer and connecting them. Photo and excerpt from AskAPrepper.com:

1. The first level consists of gravel to remove larger solids, such as leaves, twigs, bugs and debris that might be in the water.
2. The second layer is sand, which will remove floating and dissolved particles of solids as the water passes through it.
3. At this point, all that is left to be a problem is the microscopic pathogens, which are reduced by over 99 percent by the final layer, that of activated charcoal.

