

AQUAKAT

WATER VITALISATION

THE RIGHT CHOICE

Water is the hot topic of the new millennium!

Drinking water is becoming more and more important in our time. Water has always been regarded as an elemental force and a source of life in all cultures and religions. Renowned doctors in the ancient world, like Paracelsus, praised the valuable drink's medicinal properties. Nowadays, however, we do not treat our most important medicine and food with the care it deserves. We are wasting and polluting our water now to an alarming degree.

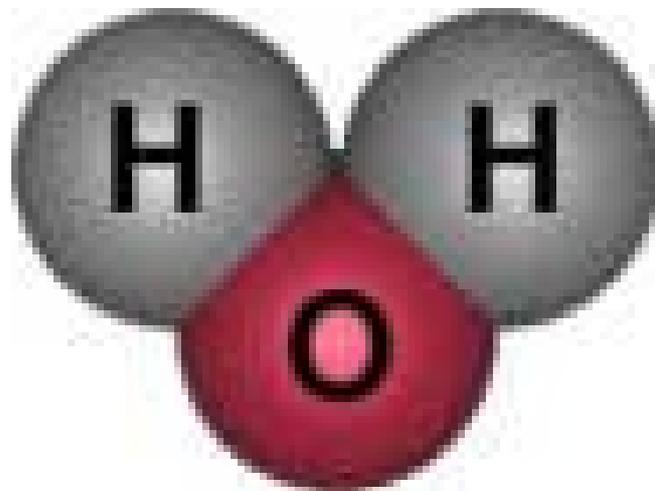
We learned in school that water is H_2O . But that's clearly not all it is. If we look more closely at water as an element, we can see how miraculous it is. Despite all we know about water, it still hasn't been fully explored and it can still puzzle us.

Water – a valuable asset!

What is water?

Water is an irreplaceable natural substance and is the source of all life on earth as well as an important element of all living organisms. Countless biochemical processes depend on water!

Water is a tasteless and odourless, clear and colourless fluid, which consists of two of the most commonly found elements in nature: hydrogen (2 parts, 'H' for hydrogenium) and oxygen (1 part, 'O' for oxygenium) = H_2O .



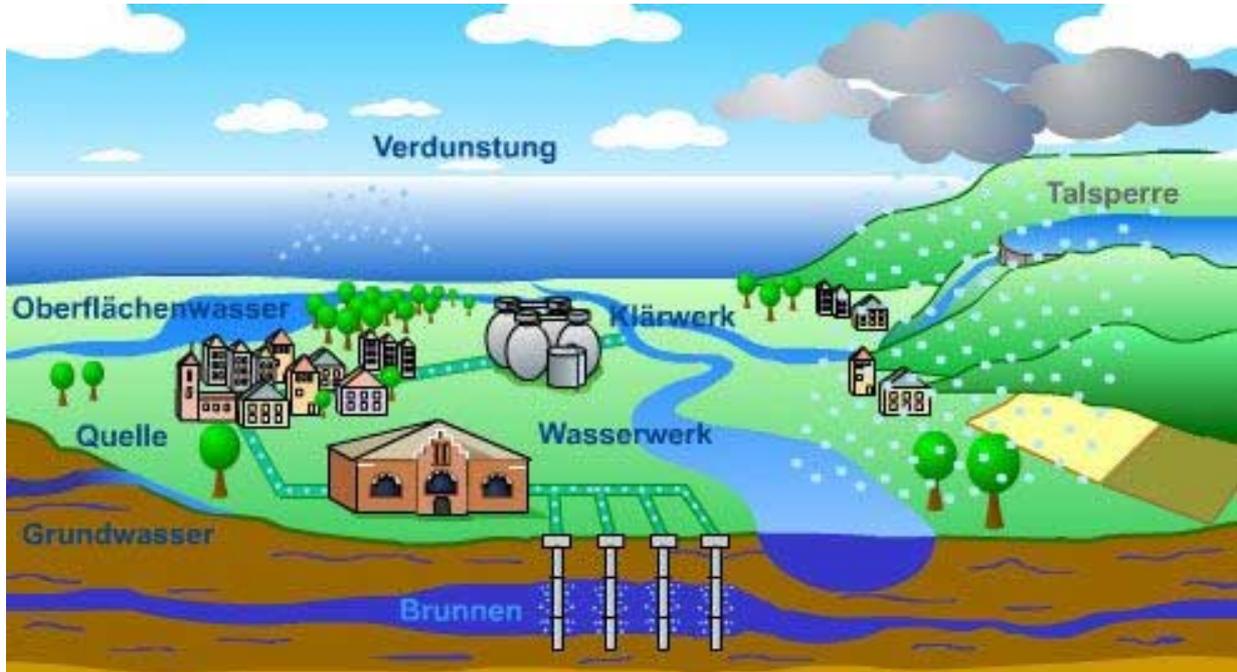
As well as containing suspended matter comprising dissolved mineral and organic components, natural water contains various gases (for example oxygen) and solids (for example nutrient salts).

The Water Cycle

Water moves in a constant cycle between rainfall, drainage and evaporation.

The amount of water on our planet does not change. The quantity of water remains the same – just in different forms.

The Water Cycle



Oberflächenwasser = Surface Water Quelle = Source Grundwasser = Ground Water Brunnen = Spring
Wasserwerk = Waterworks Klärwerk = Sewage Treatment Plant Verdunstung = Evaporation Talsperre = Dam

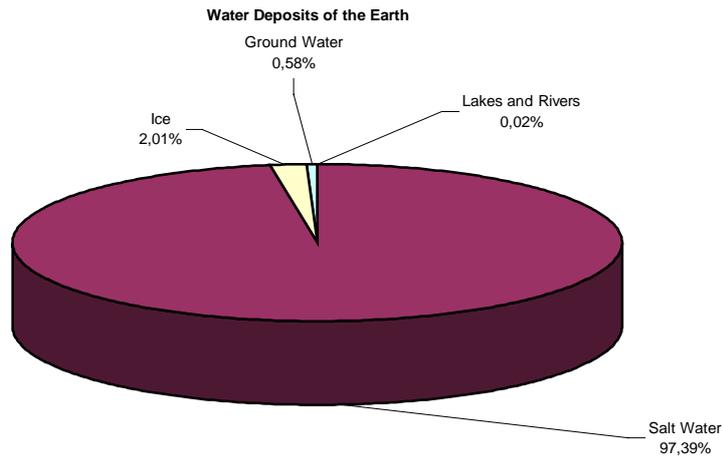
In many regions, drinking water is treated up to 5 times before being consumed again. Spring water is usually blended with water of a lower quality.

Everything we do to nature and the environment will inevitably come back to us eventually!

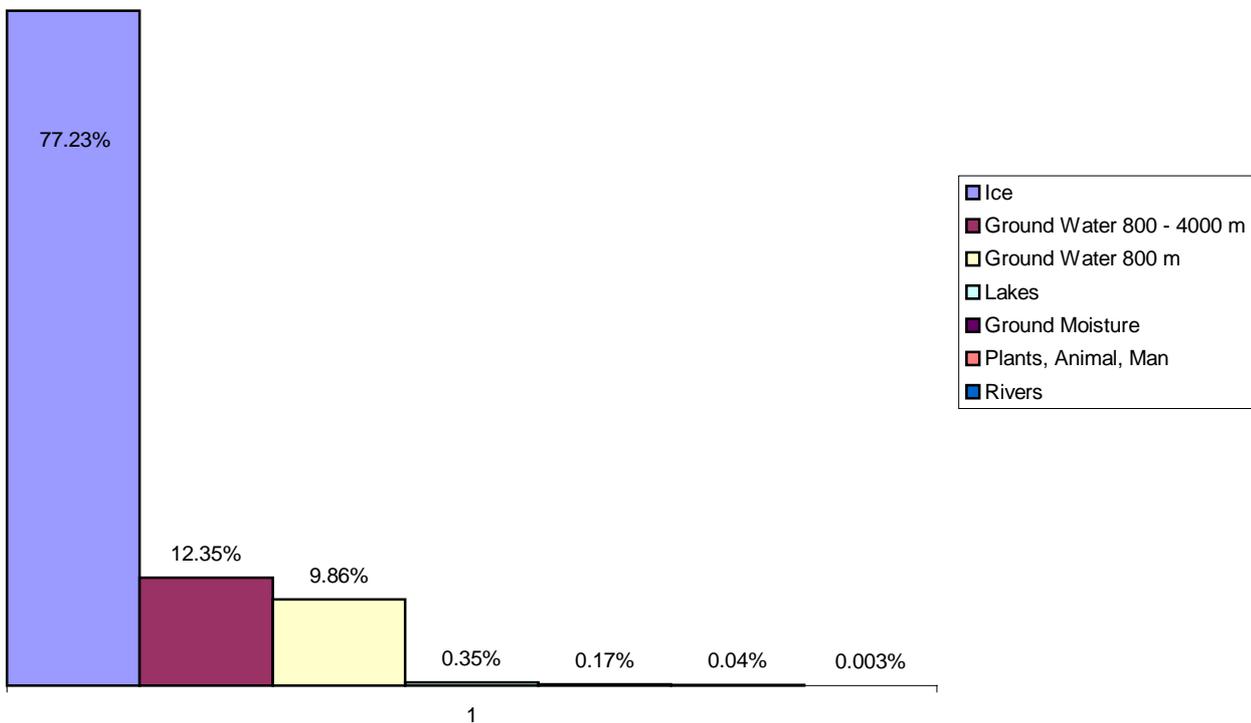
Water Deposits

Water occurs as surface water, source water or ground water and is used as drinking water, service water, as an extinguisher or as waste water. Depending on its content, it is described as mineral water, salt water or fresh water.

Approximately 71% of the surface of the earth is made up of water. The earth holds around 1,386 billion cubic kilometres of water, of which only approx. 0.6% is ground water.



If we just take the quantity of fresh water on earth as 100%, it is broken down as follows:



Anomalies of Water

Life exists because of water. If water behaved according to the regular laws of physics and elemental theory, life would still not be possible. Water is thus considered to be abnormal in the world of science. Truly a miracle of nature!

Water changes freely between solid, fluid and gas states, without the usual large energy requirements otherwise needed.

Water is constantly changing.

Normal boiling point -100° C is really +100° C – just right for life!

Expands when solid – i.e., ices floats. Otherwise, lakes would freeze from the bottom up in winter.

Highest density +4° C – water is heaviest in this state. In other words, deep stretches of water have +4° C warm water at the bottom and warmer or colder water floats above this.

Most fluid state +37° C – another miracle. In this state, water has the highest dissolving power.

Types of Water

Spring Water

Spring water must have its source in an underground water deposit. It can only be bottled directly from the spring. The quality must at least meet that of normal drinking water. Bubbling, flowing water is water at its healthiest and most natural. As soon as it is pumped, it loses its natural spring character.

Ground Water

Is underground water (standing or flowing), that gathers and fills cavities in the ground or in rock. It is part of the water cycle because it is formed, among other ways, by rainwater which has seeped into the earth and which flows into surface stretches of water or which emerges as spring water. As a rule, natural ground water is free from pollutants and pathogens and is therefore ideal for use as drinking water.

Drinking Water

Water for human use and consumption which meets certain legal requirements. As the most important and irreplaceable food on earth, it is also described as 'No. 1 Foodstuff'.

Drinking water must be free from pathogens and must not contain anything which might be detrimental to our health. It must be low in germs, be appetising and cool and have no colour, smell or taste. Furthermore, it may only contain a limited number of dissolved substances, it must not cause excessive corrosion to the supply network and it should be available in sufficient quantities at a sufficient level of pressure. (For example, 98% of Germany's population are supplied their drinking water through the public water system.)



Drinking water is mainly obtained from ground water. It contains a multitude of minerals and trace elements. Drinking water is the most highly and most often controlled foodstuff there is. The limits on the number of harmful substances it may contain are much stricter than with other foodstuffs. Drinking water may, or in some cases must, be chlorinated, deacidified, filtered or otherwise treated before it is allowed to flow from the tap, all the time under constant inspection by health authorities. So, drinking water is in effect a manufactured foodstuff. Drinking water is, as the name suggests, for drinking. It should not have to be subsequently treated or processed in the household.

Mineral Water

Is just ground water which is enriched with a minimum quantity of mineral substances compared to tap water. It must be 'originally pure', i.e. be drinkable without further treatment. Many minerals are vital for the body and must be included in the daily diet. However, we take in such large quantities in our normal diet that, even if we were to drink only tap water, we would never suffer from lack of minerals.

Table Water

Is prepared ('artificially produced') drinking water which has been mixed with natural mineral water, saline solution or sea water. Table water can be stored in containers and tanks.

Medicinal Water

Is not really a food; it is more like a medicine. Often it is no different in its composition, though, to normal mineral water.

Parameters / Properties

pH-Value

This relates to the measurement of the concentration of hydrions in aqueous solutions. It measures the acidic, neutral or alkaline reaction of a solution. The pH-value scale ranges from 0 to 14. Acids have a pH-value of under 7 and alkaline substances higher than 7. Water in its original state has a pH-value of 7 (neutral). According to drinking water regulations, drinking water must have a pH-value of between 6.5 and 9.5.

Acid	Neutral	Alkaline
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	7	8, 9,10,11,12,13,14

Hardness in Water

Hardness is defined as resistance of one solid matter to the force of another solid matter. Water hardness results from the number of earth alkaline ions (calcium, magnesium) present in the water.

Water hardness refers to the earth alkaline ion content (calcium and magnesium ions) in the water. In water hardness, a distinction is made between the temporary hardness caused by calcium and magnesium salts in the carbonic acid, and the permanent hardness caused by calcium and magnesium salts. The combined amount is the total water hardness in millimol per litre (mmol/l), which can be broken down into four categories of hardness according to the so-called detergent law:

Category of Hardness	Total Hardness in Mol	Total Harndess in degree
1 soft	0 to 1.3 mmol/l	0 – 7°GH
2 medium hard	1.4 to 2.5 mmol/l	7 – 14°GH
3 hard	2.6 to 3.8 mmol/l	14 – 21°GH
4 very hard	above 3.8 mmol/l	or > 21°GH

(0.56°GH (German Degree of Hardness) = 1°FH (French Degree of Hardness))

The minerals contained in water, like potassium and magnesium, are part of the water and are what give it its own special character.

Calcium is important too – but it has its side effects, because the resulting lime deposits in pipes can lead to problems and financial costs.

A fact that is not as well known is that water which is too soft can also cause damage, particularly corrosion of metal and metal surfaces. Rust ‚gnaws‘ away at the pipes from the inside. Lime plays an important role in this regard – it protects pipes from soft water from the inside. Removing limescale means losing out on its protective qualities. Water experts recommend therefore, that valuable calcium in water be left alone.

Modern water treatment technology and systems – like the AquaKat® – work on lime in such a way that it does not form undesired limescale deposits, without losing its protective effect.

Hard Water	Soft Water
Disadvantages	Disadvantages
Lime deposits	Corrosion and rust
Higher energy requirements e.g. for heating water	Aggressive water (pitting corrosion)
Damage to electrical appliances (e.g. coffee machine)	Dissolves heavy metals in pipes (e.g. copper)
Advantages	Advantages
Protects against corrosion and pitting corrosion	Better solubility
Better taste	Less detergent needed
Better ‚feel‘	No deposits

Ingredients

Calcium

In its pure form, is a silver-white tough metal and is one of the earth alkaline metals. It is the third most common chemical element found in the earth’s crust. Calcium compounds are found in lime, but also in bones and teeth.

Magnesium

Is a silver-white element of alkaline earth; a light metal. It is a vital mineral for humans, animals and plants.

Iron

Most commonly found in ore form and is the most important heavy metal. In its pure form, it is silver-white, soft, flexible and can be magnetised. It is an essential constituent of all lifeforms. In water, it can take the form of iron ions or organic bonds or it can be present in complex compounds. It is found in ground water and spring water as well as surface water.

Minerals

Are essential inorganic salts, like for example sodium, calcium, chloride, magnesium, and iron. They belong to the nutrient group.

Nutrients

Are food components needed by organisms, like carbohydrates (sugar), fats, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre and water.

Nutrients dissolved in water (e.g. carbon dioxide, phosphate, nitrate, lime and sodium) which indicate the water fertility (= concentration of dissolved nutrients in water).

Water – an extraordinary element!

Water gathers all sort of information (positive and negative) in its journey through the earth and it passes this information on.

Water is a liquid crystal

The uniqueness of every single water molecule is evident in the perfect geometric structure of a snowflake examined under the microscope. Even though all snowflakes are based on the same crystalline structure and are composed of only H₂O, no two identical snowflakes have ever been found.

If a snowflake is left to melt under natural conditions and is then refrozen, it reforms with the exact same snowflake structure again.

Water has a memory!

Every water molecule has its own unmistakable identity. Dr. Ivan Engler, director of doctor-led research into natural remedies in Salzburg, has studied this phenomenon in great depth. He discovered that water can store information in its cluster structures and that this storage capacity far exceeds that of any supercomputer. See also article in P.M. Issue 3/1997!

The power of information of water

Water can transmit frequency patterns, or wavelengths. If you throw a stone into water, a ripple which increases in circles is formed – even three-dimensionally, because the ripple goes downwards.

So water, because of its structure, is able to pass information on to us.

When two wavelengths of different origin but with the same frequency overlap, this is what is known in physics as a resonance effect.

Resonant wavelengths create structure, as we can see with crystals in nature. Water is an informed crystal, which, thanks to its fluid state, can adjust itself to the ever-changing conditions of our environment. This applies negatively as well as positively. In the same way that water can store healing and positive information, it can also take on damaging and negative imprints. It is here that those ordinary drinking water cleansing technologies that use only chemical testing methods are failing.

Tap water is unstructured water

Water which has passed through only 80m of water pipe will have had its inherent movement largely destroyed by pressure.

The pressure ensures that the water molecule loses its natural structure and the crystalline phase is destroyed. The water loses to a large extent its geometric structure and thus its information content.

Even 'dead' water has approx. 4% crystalline phase remaining. This 4% remnant can be regenerated to 100% crystalline phase in a normal cycle.

Water and Health

Water is life. Man is made up of around 70% water; in fact a baby's brain and body is made up of around 85%.

Likewise, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the earth's surface is covered in water. Humans need at least 2.5 litres of fluid daily (in the form of food or water).

Water cycle in humans
In 24 hours 1,400 litres of water flow through the brain
In 24 hours 2,000 litres of water flush through the kidneys
In 24 hours the body produces 8.2 litres of digestive juices
In 24 hours an adult excretes 2 – 2.5 litres

Water carries out many vital tasks in the body. In its role as solvent and means of transport, it enables metabolic processes to run. Furthermore, it is well known that water is the crucial factor in regulating the body's temperature.

*You can find more on the subject of water as ‚medicine‘ in the following book:
„Wasser die gesunde Lösung“ (Water: the healthy solution) Author: F. Batmanghelidj, VAK Publishers,
ISBN 3-924077-83-5*

Specialist research

Aside from the material side of drinking water, there is also the energetic side, which we have already talked about in part. It is not enough to simply reduce water to its chemical formula, H₂O, because it is not just a solvent that carries nutrients and harmful substances – it is also an information carrier. Some researchers say that water even possesses a type of intelligence.

Up to now, there have only been a few scientists who have recognised the energetic and information problems that stem from the pollution of drinking water.

One of the best known representatives, Wolfgang Ludwig, supports this thesis:

“Water contains certain signals, even after being treated, which can be detrimental or damaging to health, depending on wavelength.”

These can be leftovers from harmful substances which have been removed.

Clusters

Scientists discovered that so-called clusters (molecule lumps) can store information. In this way, water can remember earlier states. These clusters allow information to be transferred to and stored in water. This ability points to a type of intelligence, ability to communicate and memory, which most likely stems from the clusters. See also the article in P.M. magazine!

Water, clusters and homeopathy

Samuel Hahnemann already made this discovery 200 years ago. He experimented on himself using cinchona bark by diluting the primary standard several times in alcohol and shaking it. The dilution had the same effect on malaria as the primary standard. This result marks the birth of homeopathy according to Hahnemann.

Water energising – for the good of our health!?

Imprinted energy waves contain information. In accordance with this, harmful substance waves are also stored in water as information and these, among other things, influence the body's own regulation system. So water is clean and harmless not only because stipulated values are being met, but also because energies and information relating to them have to be erased.

If we consider that the body consists of around 70% water, we should obviously make the highest quality water available to our bodies.

Many systems and products have been developed to eliminate chemical, physical and information contamination of drinking water. Our AquaKat® belongs to this category of product.

Different purification processes and pumping through pipe networks many kilometres in length disturb the energetic vitality of drinking water. Water vitalisation using the AquaKat allows the water to be transformed back to its original crystalline spring water structure.

Taste and experience the vitality!

Experience the freshness

Anyone who has had a drink of fresh, pure mountain spring water can rave about how refreshing it is and its merits. Of course, these are purely subjective parameters, but somehow the special qualities of water are evident. If you drink the same water from a tap, the taste changes dramatically. This also applies to meals and drinks prepared using the same water.

Spring water and vitality

Living spring water, for example, has high energy or oscillations, whereas biologically ,dead' water (e.g. from water pipes) has a low oscillation. This phenomenon is in evidence when one is bathing or showering, for example.

Water as a means of transport

Lifeless, dead water is no longer able to detoxify the body effectively or to give it vitality. Therefore, water needs not only to be clean but also to be energised or vitalised. Our customers always talk about the purifying effect of their vitalised water using the AquaKat!

The energetic quality of water

The energetic quality of water plays an important role for the body, but it is hard to quantify using traditional scientific methods. If, for example, a non-medical practitioner tests the compatibility of tap water after a bio-resonance procedure, the vitalised water is beneficial to health whereas the ,dead water' is in part actually damaging.

How can we measure vitality?

Biophysical measurement methods, where humans are integrated into the measurement technique, must be applied. In this way, the individual compatibility of water for individual people or animals can be tested. It is not possible, unfortunately, to find an all-round valid assessment of the energetic effects of water using these methods.

Crystallisation images offer another possibility, but a lot of experience is needed to produce and interpret these.

Below are some examples (Experiments according to Dr. M. Emoto)

Images of water

Left: Image of Spring Water



Penergetic Int. AG, CH-Kesswil©

Right: Image of Lourdes Water



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Water reacts to messages

Left: "You are beautiful"



Right: "You are ugly"



Water as storer of information

Left: chamomile



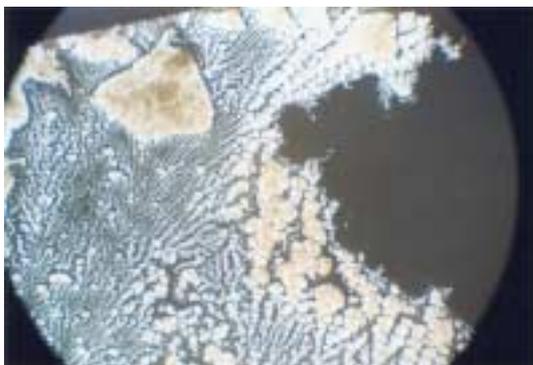
Right: its "information image" in water



Experiment by Dr. E. Langenscheidt

Images of ascorbic acid dissolved in distilled water

Left: before



Right: after successful vitalisation



AquaKat®

The AquaKat is a type of transducer (transmitter, catalyst), which sends a previously charged frequency pattern to water. It belongs, therefore, to the category of physical water treatment devices.

The device works on the principle of resonance. As outlined earlier, water reacts to frequencies and has the ability to store these or process them further. The inner workings of the AquaKat pass on the information of spring water, oxygen and minerals to the water; the water begins to resonate and changes its molecular behaviour (clusters).

The inner workings of the AquaKat are charged using a gravitational field accumulator, into which the substances are placed and transferred onto a suitable carrier material (e.g. aluminium foil).

This process can be compared to photocopying. From one original, any number of copies can be made and distributed (to pass on information). In this way, it does not matter whether the original or a copy of the original activates the effect or resonance (for example: photos, CDs, videos, DVDs, texts,...)

The AquaKat consists of two components. The first part is the stainless steel casing and the second part is the charged inner workings.

The construction of the inner workings corresponds in part to that of an Orgon Accumulator designed by Reich (conductor-non-conductor), which creates a natural enhancement of the charged frequency. A naturally constant and lasting information emission (resonance effect) is simultaneously achieved.



Text on illustration above:

Aufbauschema des AquaKat - Construction plan of an AquaKat

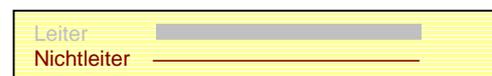
Gehäuse V₂A Stahl – Casing grade V₂A steel

Aufgeladenes Innenteil – Charged inner part

Stabilisationsmaterial – Padding material

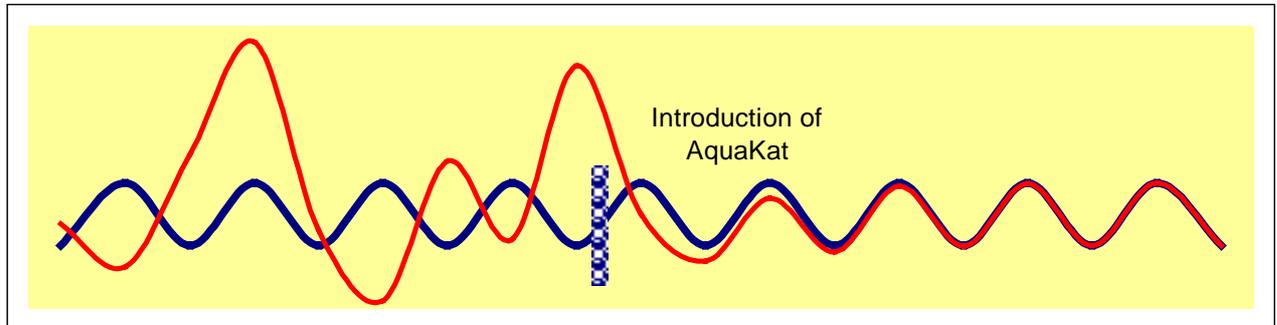
Schematic construction of AquaKat interior:

Stratification from the conductor with a special non-conductor (isolator).



Resonance Effect

When an AquaKat is used, its frequencies cause a desired energetic resonance in water and the behaviour of water to change to that typical of spring water. The memory capacity of water is activated and clusters present in the water change to match the frequencies emitted by the AquaKat. Over time, the waves of the emitted frequencies and those of the water become the same.



Red Line: Disturbed Wave

Blue Line: Harmonised Wave

The introduction of the AquaKat allows the water's disturbed wave to be restored to its naturally harmonised wave. Over time, the waves of both the water and the emitted frequencies of the AquaKat become the same.

Using an AquaKat L, this wave harmony is maintained for approx. 80m length in water mains and is then destroyed again due to sustained water pressure conditions. In the same way, strong outside interferences like magnetic fields, electrosmog or heating the water will have a negative affect on its spring water structures.

For this reason, after heating water, which reduces its vitality by an average 30%, it is recommended that a secondary stage of vitalisation be built in (e.g. AquaKat M). In this way, the water is optimally vitalised until it flows from the final tap.

We are happy to advise you on the effects of interference from electrosmog, magnetic fields and so on.

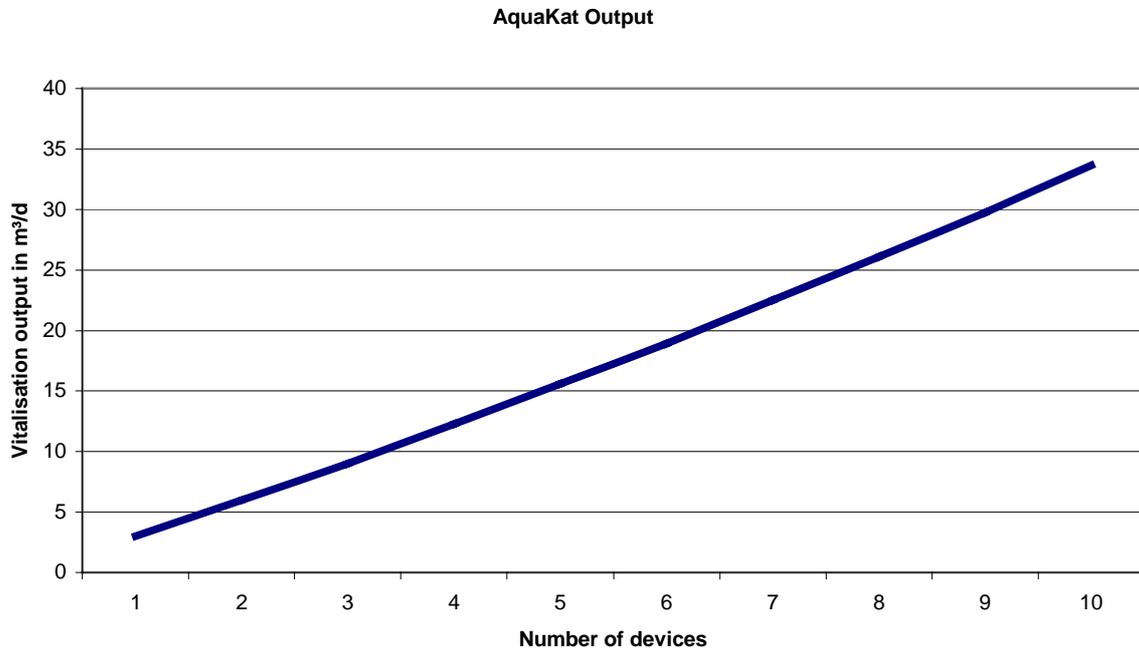
Vitalisation output of AquaKat models:

The output of these devices is constant. However, the quality of the water needing vitalisation is always different, which is why the time needed for the resonance to take effect differs.

AquaKat L	Houses accommodating 1-2 families 6 - 8 Persons, 3 m ³ / day, ca. 80 water mains
AquaKat M	Apartments, warm water pipes, for secondary vitalisation, ... 2 - 3 Persons, 0,75 m ³ / day, approx. 20 m water mains
AquaKat S	Single taps approx. 4 m pipe length
AquaKat XL	Multiple-family homes, Industry 60 - 80 Persons, 30 m ³ / day, approx. 240 m water mains

AquaKat Output

Introducing several devices will exponentially increase their output. With bigger outfits, it is recommended to distribute the devices over the mains network, to make sure resonances reach all areas.



Where to use the AquaKat

The AquaKat can be used anywhere from private houses and apartments through to the catering trade and agriculture. It can also be used in industry, and this has been done successfully, but we do not emphasise this as one of the AquaKat's main areas for use, as it often has to be modified to suit the extreme conditions.

In addition to cold water vitalisation, it is recommended to include a secondary vitalisation of heated water. The AquaKat can also be used in water coolers, solar energy systems, drinking lines, water heating systems etc. The 'AquaKat S' model is ideal for use when travelling, camping etc.

The devices can be fitted to any type of pipework.

Licences

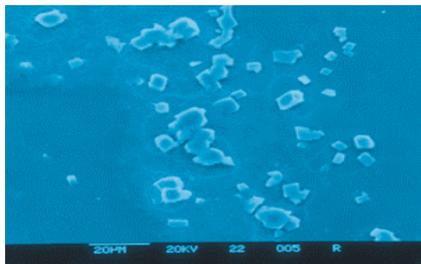
The AquaKat comes under the heading 'water treatment devices'. Because the AquaKat is fitted onto the pipe, it does not come into direct contact with any water, so it does not require a licence from drinking water authorities.

As yet, no tests have been carried out in accordance with DVGW, the German Technical and Scientific Association for Gas and Water. Because of examining conditions and how the examinations are set up, a positive result with our device which meets the exam's relevant parameters does not exist.

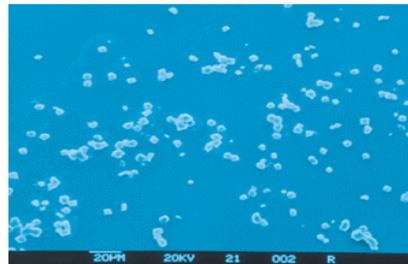
Observe the effects for yourself

The AquaKat does not remove lime from the water – it injects vitality into the water. This changes the structure and the behaviour of lime deposits (hardness stabilisation).

Trials show that lime crystals become much smaller and that as a result they do not build up in deposit form as easily.



Lime crystals in water before ...



... and after vitalisation!

In order to better test the effects, tap nozzles and shower heads should be descaled before installing the AquaKat. Any remnants of old lime deposits on baths, showers, sinks, tiles, taps, coffee machines, saucepans etc. should be removed.

The effects of vitalised water become apparent after a short time. For example, how long can household appliances now be left before needing to be descaled (tap nozzles, saucepans, coffee machine, bathroom fittings etc.)?

What changes are apparent?

Lime (easier to remove), water colour (clearness), water taste, foods (taste), savings in amount of washing detergents needed, laundry (softer), effort needed for cleaning, skin (feel and appearance), hair (feel, appearance and ease of care), plants (appearance, health), animals (appearance, health)

Helpful hints

To encourage the removal of existing lime deposits, pipes can be flushed through 4 – 6 weeks after fitting, or if required.

Where a household mains system is very complex or where there is a larger than typical flow, we recommend that an additional AquaKat be installed.

Please note

Increased dissolving of existing lime deposits can occur at different times due to vitalised water.

When heavy lime deposits are removed from old pipes, existing hairline cracks can cause pipes to leak. We do not recommend that the AquaKat be installed on lead pipes.

Data Sheet / Use

Where to use

- o Household water supply
- o Hot water pipes
- o Single taps (water taps, under the sink)
- o Heating system

General technical details

Splashproof – maintenance-free – no operating costs

AquaKat L

Art. No.: wa 570699
Size: Length: 280 mm, Diameter: 70 mm
Output: Houses accommodating 1 – 2 families (6 - 8 Persons), approx. 80 m water mains.
Pipe diameter: 1/4 inch to 2 inch (special brackets for fitting on request).

AquaKat M

Art. No.: wa 58799
Size: Length: 90 mm, Diameter 45 mm
Output: Apartments, additional vitalisation of warm water supply (2 - 3 Persons), approx. 20 m water mains.
Pipe diameter: 16 mm to 1 inch (special brackets for fitting on request).

AquaKat S

Art. No.: wa 59799
Size: Length: 70 mm, Diameter 21 mm
Output: Vitalisation at single taps, use when travelling e.g. camping, holidays etc.
Fitting: Using the velcro fastener, directly at the tap outlet.

Technical Data for fitting

Material: Stainless steel

Pipe material: The AquaKat can be fitted to all types of pipe material.

Where to fit: In the house, behind the water meter and the pressure reducer.
In apartments, under the sink, on shower pipe or on the cold or hot water pipe.

Length for fitting: A free area of water pipe 5 – 7 cm in length.

Guarantee: 5 years on workmanship and material.

Subject to technical changes.

FAQ' s

Questions on function

1. What is the purpose of the AquaKat?

Through technical processing and transportation, water loses most of its vitality. The AquaKat was developed to vitalise tap water in all types of housing and in wells. Various positive side effects occur when water is vitalised. One of these side effects is water hardness stabilisation, i.e. lime crystallisation behaviour changes; no descaling takes place – just a change in how these deposits are formed.

2. How does the AquaKat work?

The special construction of the AquaKat allows it to transmit frequency patterns which vitalise the water. The memory capacity of water is stimulated; i.e. certain water clusters (chains and bundles of molecules) are activated and start to resonate. This resonance is transferred through the whole system, and damaging waves can be erased. The AquaKat is neither a magnetic, chemical nor electric device.

3. What is in this device?

This device is constructed from metal, paper and cotton. The metal has been informed (charged with frequencies) using the PENERGETIC system.

4. How much water can be treated using this device?

Where there is an even consumption of water, the AquaKat L can be used for houses accommodating 1 – 2 families, i.e. an average of 6 – 8 persons. The AquaKat M is suitable for 2 – 3 persons or secondary vitalisation of warm water and the AquaKat S is designed for use when travelling or on single taps.

When more water is consumed, two or more Kats are needed.

5. Is the device not far too expensive?

Good things are worth their price!

Questions on installation

6. How and where is the AquaKat installed?

The AquaKat should be fitted behind the water meter and the pressure reducer using the brackets for fitting; 10 cm of free space on the water pipe is sufficient for fitting. No interference with the mains system is needed. The pipe should be clean and free from rust and dirt.

7. Is there anything in particular to be noted?

Strong electric currents disrupt the functioning of the AquaKat. If there are large electronic appliances in the room, you should measure electromagnetic pollution where the device is to be installed using a meter. With very old pipes, where lime deposits are practically the only thing keeping them watertight, there is a risk that these could leak. The AquaKat should not be used on old lead pipes. Plastic pipes, in contrast to metal pipes, are more slow-reacting resonators. If the AquaKat is attached to plastic piping, the desired effect will take longer. For this reason, the AquaKat should, where possible, be attached to a metal part of the pipe.

8. There is no space to install as the outlets to the various living areas follow directly. How should the AquaKat be installed?

- a) attach to the screw joint of the water meter;
- b) mount directly on the first outlet, as near as possible to the main pipe;
- c) fix a bracket to the main pipe and attach the AquaKat to this;
- d) after testing, cut the brackets in such a way that the AquaKat fits on to the free space
- e) build a piece of pipe into the mains and install the AquaKat to this,
- f) attach to corner ventilator or e.g. directly to shower pipe or water tap

9. Up to what size pipe circumference does the AquaKat fit?

The mounting brackets for the AquaKat L fit for ¼ inch to 2 inches, for the AquaKat M from 16 mm to 1 inch, the AquaKat S has a velcro fastener which fits all sizes. Larger brackets can be ordered from the makers on request.

10. Can the device be mounted in such a way that it touches two pipes? How can this be done otherwise?

This is possible in principle. However, it is more effective to join the two pipes extensively using metal and to install the device before or on the join. The best solution, however, is to install one AquaKat on each main pipe. The AquaKat L can be fitted in two different ways.

11. Can the AquaKat be leaned against the wall?

No, the AquaKats should, where possible, be fitted so that it hangs 'freely' from the pipe or is standing upright.

12. Does the AquaKat have to be fitted in a certain direction?

Only the AquaKat S needs to be installed in a certain direction.

13. Both a warm water and cold water pipe are available. Should an AquaKat go on each one or is it possible to connect the pipes? Would this affect the performance?

Ideally, an AquaKat L should be fitted to the cold water pipe and an AquaKat M fitted to the warm water pipe. In smaller apartments, the AquaKat S can also be used.

It is generally recommended to give the warm water supply a secondary vitalisation, as the heating process reduces the vitality of the water.

14. Can an AquaKat be installed onto the hot water circulation (heating system)?

This is an ideal place for the AquaKat M to be installed. Simply attach to one of the circulation pipes under the heating system. Advantage: activated water, better heat, less residue, deposits on expensive thermostats can be reduced in this way.

15. It is not permitted to install any device onto the main pipe. How can an AquaKat be installed in an apartment?

The AquaKat L can be attached where the pipework branches off or in the apartment itself, if possible at the start of the supply pipe. If there is a lack of space, the AquaKat M can be used. The devices can be fitted in the bathroom, kitchen, at the washing machine or under the sink, depending on where it is needed.

16. Penergetic products are already in use. Is an AquaKat necessary and can the quantities of the other Penergetic products be reduced?

The products from Penergetic work in harmony with each other. Water is the most important element. Once the AquaKat is installed, the quantities of other Penergetic products in use can gradually be reduced in all areas where vitalised water is in use. The amount depends: on average approx. 20% - 30%.

17. Can an earth cable disrupt the AquaKat?

Yes, if there is leaking current on this line and the protective device on the control panel does not respond.

18. What difference does the pipe material make?

The AquaKat will function with all pipe materials; best and most efficiently with stainless steel pipes, then with galvanised pipe and pipes made from other metal compounds. The effects are slower with plastic piping (see question 7).

19. Lime stabilisation is managed by a magnet. Will this work together with an AquaKat?

No, the function of the AquaKat would be very disrupted. The AquaKat attempts to neutralise the magnetic changes in water. A positive effect would no longer be noticeable. A possible remedy would be to take off the magnet and to bang with a hammer on various parts of the pipe to 'dissolve' the magnetisation, wait a few days and then install the AquaKat.

20. An electromagnetic device has already been installed to manage lime. Does this work together with an AquaKat?

See question 19. Take out the plug and wait a few days. Then install the AquaKat.

21. Will a chemical water-softening system disrupt the AquaKat?

Chemical systems cost a lot to maintain and are highly damaging to the environment. The system should be discontinued after the AquaKat has started to work. Water softeners can also be reduced in the dishwasher - the amount varies and must be tested.

22. Chemicals must be added to very aggressive water in order to protect pipes. Can this be left out now?

A tricky question. Where the pH-value is very low, you must wait and see how the AquaKat takes effect. After this, the dosage of chemicals needed can be gradually adjusted. It is possible that, in extreme cases, chemical treatment will still be necessary.

23. Does a reverse osmosis filter / filter work with the AquaKat?

Yes. However, the filter cartridges must be well maintained.

24. Due to pathogens, the water is treated with UV rays!

This can reduce the effectiveness of the AquaKat to such an extent, that a further device may need to be installed.

25. There are lead pipes in the apartment. Can this cause problems?

The AquaKat should not be used on old lead pipes (hairline cracks in the pipes).

26. Can the AquaKat be combined with the Grander system?

We recommend that one or other system is chosen.

27. It is claimed that deposits in pipes may dissolve. Do these end up in large quantities in the body? Should a filter be installed?

Generally, old deposits are dissolved in the form of larger chips, which lodge in the tap's nozzle (filter). The fine lime particles that are dissolved temporarily increase the conductivity of the water. The dissolved lime is produced in small quantities and over a long period of time so there is no risk of an increased consumption of lime. An extra filter is not necessary.

Questions on effect

28. By how many degrees is the water hardness reduced following the installation of an AquaKat?

Water hardness stays the same; it can even be slightly increased for a time through the dissolved lime coming away from the walls of the pipes. The AquaKat causes in almost all cases a hardness stabilisation, but no softening of the water takes place.

29. What is hardness stabilisation? What happens to the lime?

Hardness stabilisation is a physical process, where the crystallisation behaviour of water elements will change to such an extent that the crystals will no longer form in chains or in bundles. So, they no longer form aggressive lime or scale.

30. How can the effectiveness be tested?

In many ways: the starting point can be recorded. Here is an example:

Do you have problems with lime deposits? (Please tick)

BEFORE: extreme problems quite bad not too bad none

AFTER: extreme problems quite bad not too bad none

How often must your household appliances be thoroughly descaled?

BEFORE: 1. Tap nozzles 2. Saucepans 3. Coffee machine 4. Bathroom Fittings

5. _____ time between descalings

AFTER: 1. Tap nozzles 2. Saucepans 3. Coffee machine 4. Bathroom Fittings

5. _____ time between descalings

Which subjective changes were noticeable in terms of...? Lime (to remove), water colour (clearer), water taste, meals (taste), detergents (savings), laundry (softer), effort needed for cleaning, skin and hair (feel, appearance, ease of care), plants (appearance, health), animals (appearance, well-being), etc.

31. It is working well, but there are still hard deposits on the pressure cooker and the kettle – why?

In pressure cookers, temperatures of over 100° C and enormous pressure are normal. Under these conditions, lime starts to build as scale. After use, the pressure cooker should be cleaned, filled with cold, energised water and left to stand. This can help to dissolve any deposits.

In kettles, leftover water which has already been boiled is often reboiled. Vitalisation disappears over time, however. So, this 'older' water and lime which has come away forms small deposits, which can build up over time, if not cleaned out. To avoid this, the kettle should be completely emptied after boiling and any lime remnants rinsed out.

32. Is it possible that the effects of the AquaKat can vary?

Variations are usually due to the following factors: change in the water quality, switching electrical appliances on and off in the vicinity of the AquaKat (interference), habituation to the AquaKat, formation of deposits between the brackets and the pipe (must be removed).

If these variations are very frequent, we recommended that you install a second AquaKat as the energy potential of the existing device is not sufficient.

Often, these variations are noted where a secondary vitalisation of the warm water supply has not been carried out, as the heating process reduces the water's vitality (by up to 30%). In this case, the user has a deficiency with their warm water. We therefore recommend that vitalisation should always be carried out on both the cold and warm water supplies, to achieve optimal performance.

33. And if there is still no noticeable change after 2 weeks?

Then a few questions need to be answered, like where and how was the AquaKat installed? What was it expected to do? Are there outside interferences and/or other devices? Water quality, water quantity and pipe material all affect the effectiveness of the AquaKat. We recommend that you remove the AquaKat, address the issues in question and re-install the AquaKat after one week. A second device may need to be installed. Was a secondary vitalisation of the warm water supply carried out?

34. The AquaKat has stopped working after 2 months?!

Several questions need to be answered here as well. Have new appliances been introduced? Has the water supply changed (enquire with waterworks, new devices, mixed differently etc.)? Has the AquaKat been securely fitted? Have deposits formed between the brackets and the pipe? Has the flow of water increased? Have the users got used to the improved quality of the water? Is the lime structure the same as before? If in doubt, it is a good idea in this case as well to remove the AquaKat and to re-install it after 2 weeks. An acetic test might also be a good idea, or check the seal on the device! Once all of this has been done, an exchange may be considered.

35. The water is brown all of a sudden. Why?

This is a very positive effect! Lime and other components, like iron (rust) are dissolving from the pipes. During this time, pipes should regularly be thoroughly flushed through.

36. The tap nozzles and filters are blocked.

Take off the tap nozzles and remove deposits which have come away from the pipes and lodged there.

37. Can small children drink tap water which is being treated by an AquaKat?

This depends totally on the quality of the water supply. Many substances are not even recorded in a simple analysis (15 parameters).

Questions on guarantee and life expectancy

38. How long does the device's guarantee last?

30 days right of return on undamaged devices. 5-year guarantee on workmanship and materials, and a 3-month money back guarantee.

39. How long does the AquaKat last?

Based on experience to date, a life expectancy of at least 20 years can be expected.

40. Product liability law?

The AquaKat was developed to vitalise water. The side effect of hardness stabilisation is not a promise – it is a possible side effect.

41. And what happens if the device has stopped working after 3 months?

It is highly unlikely, but the sales department will look into it.

Questions on special applications

42. Can the AquaKat be used to vitalise swimming pool water?

In swimming pools etc., the AquaKat is fitted to the circulation pipe. An additional AquaKat can also be fitted to the central fresh water supply.

43. How many AquaKats are needed in a swimming pool?

The number of AquaKats needed depends on the daily flow of fresh water being exchanged. Up to 3 m³ of fresh water per day = 1 AquaKat. Quantities over and above this limit will require 2 and more AquaKats.

44. Problems with pathogens in a swimming pool?

When water is vitalised, the milieu for pathogens changes. This can bring about a situation where pathogens no longer thrive. The effects must be monitored.

45. Can chlorine be left out?

In public pools, regulations apply. A reduction in chlorine can be considered however. If pathogens are monitored, a more suitable dosage can be found. In general, 'normal' swimming pools can not be managed without using chlorine. The natural filters (algae, vorticellidae etc.) are lacking.

46. Can an AquaKat be fitted to an airconditioning system?

Yes, an AquaKat can be used in conjunction with airconditioning systems. UV-radiation would, however, inhibit the effectiveness of the device. If the system runs

under extreme pressure and at very high temperatures, the effects may not be as high as expected.

47. Can the AquaKat be used in industrial plants?

The AquaKat was specially designed for domestic water systems. Industrial use must be discussed in advance with the manufacturers.

48. Important to note

Since water is such a large part of life and our most important foodstuff, the user will always benefit from a vitalisation of their water supply.

Experience for yourself the fantastic feeling and the benefits of vitalised water – you will be convinced!

Recommended Reading

The following books deal with the themes of water / drinking water.

„Das Geheimnis Wasser“ Von heilenden und krankmachenden Wässern
(The Secret of Water – Healing and Health-Damaging Waters)
Reinhold D. Will, Knauer Publishers, ISBN 3-426-76049-5

„Wasser die gesunde Lösung“ Ein Umlernbuch
(Water – the healthy solution)
F. Batmanghelidj, VAK Publishers, ISBN 3-924077-83-5