

AquaKat changes water structure



The French Navy has tested the AquaKat technology in their Toulon base. The aim was to stop the massive problem with limescale deposits

within the water supply of the naval base, because water consumption was very irregular. Approximately 27 m³ cold water are needed there daily, on average 23 m³ daily plus a maximum of 8 m³ of warm water (5 m³/day on average).

In principle, it has to be said that the AquaKat technology cannot change the chemical composition of water. The AquaKat does not take effect directly in the water, i.e. nothing is added to or taken out of the water. What the AquaKat changes is the water structure. This is reflected in a changed crystallisation behaviour (dissolving capacity of the water). Still, the AquaKat can change certain parameters in the water in its overall effect. However, this has more to do with substances that are already in the water or deposits from pipe walls being re-dissolved than with a chemical change. Once these re-dissolved substances, which sometimes are reflected in the measured values, are flushed out of the pipe, the measured values go

back to normal. It is therefore recommended to flush closed systems from time to time in order to remove the substances that were dissolved from the system by the AquaKat. Only then could an expensive and elaborate crystallisation analysis illustrate which changes, even towards spring water-like structures, the AquaKat has caused. Clear evidence for the improvement of relevant values can be seen in the test carried out by the French Navy. The measurement records also show that temporary re-dissolving occurred in the pipe system, which explains occasional anomalies in the measurements. As soon as the pipes went back to a "clean" state, the general tendency remains that of improved water.

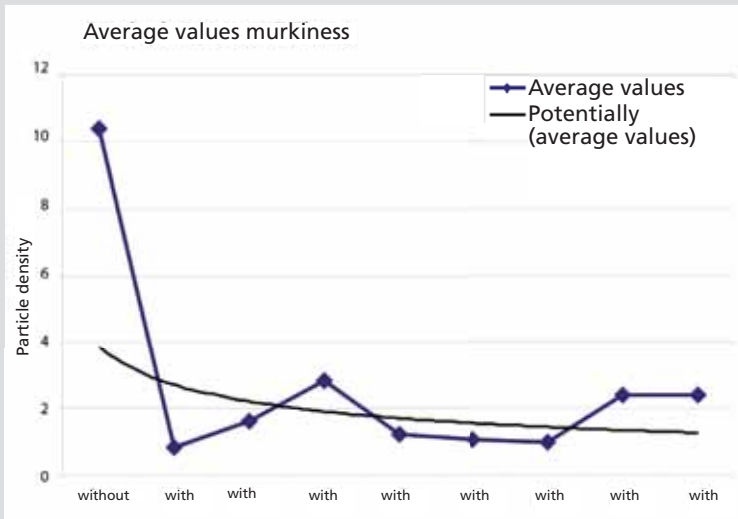


Without AquaKat : 1 cm lime had to be taken away after 8 month.

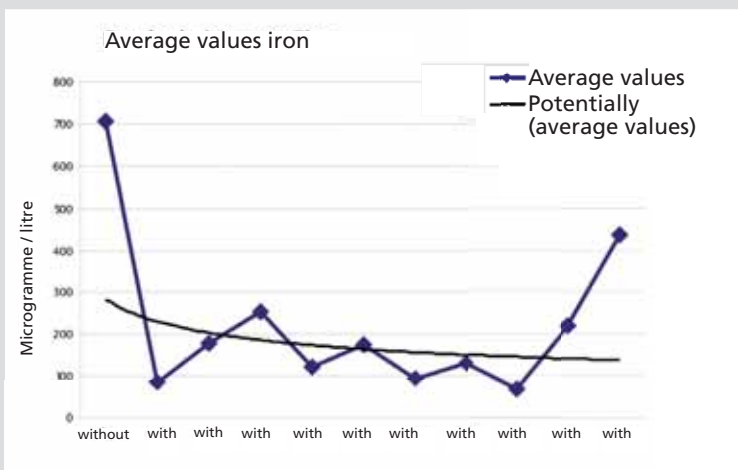


With AquaKat : 6 month after installation

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