

AquaKat Frequently Asked Questions

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 vitalize tap water in all types of households and in wells. Various positive side effects occur when water is vitalized. One side effect is water hardness stabilization, i.e. lime crystallization 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 vitalize 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 not a magnetic, chemical or electrical 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 Pengergetic 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 vitalization 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 AquaKats are needed.

Questions on installation

5. 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 main system is needed. The pipe should be clean and free from rust and dirt.

6. 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 be attached, when possible, to a metal part of the pipe.

7. 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 on request.

8. Can the device be mounted in such a way that it touches two pipes?

This is possible in principle. However, it is more effective to join the two pipes 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 –horizontally or vertically.

9. Can the AquaKat be leaned against the wall?

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

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

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

11. 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 vitalization, as the heating process reduces the vitality of the water.

12. 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.

13. 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 pipe work 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 device can be fitted in the bathroom, kitchen, at the washing machine or under the sink, depending on where it is needed.

Questions on interactions and effects

14. 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 vitalized water is in use. The amount depends: on average approx. 20% - 30%.

15. 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.

16. 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 galvanized pipe and pipes made from other metal compounds. The effects are slower with plastic piping (see question 6).

17. Lime stabilization is managed by a magnet. Will this work together with an AquaKat?

No, the function of the AquaKat would be disrupted. The AquaKat attempts to neutralize 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 magnetization, wait a few days and then install the AquaKat.

18. 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.

19. 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.

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

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

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

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

22. 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.

23. 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).

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

We recommend that one or other system is chosen.

25. 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

26. 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 off the walls of the pipes. In almost all cases the AquaKat causes hardness stabilization, but no softening of the water takes place.

27. What is hardness stabilization? What happens to the lime?

Hardness stabilization is a physical process where the crystallization 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.

28. 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.

29. 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, energized water and left to stand. This can help to dissolve any deposits.

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

30. 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 vitalization 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 vitalization should always be carried out on both the cold and warm water supplies, to achieve optimal performance.

31. 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 vitalization of the warm water supply carried out?

32. 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.

33. 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 be regularly and thoroughly flushed through.

34. The tap nozzles and filters are blocked.

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

35. 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

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

There is a 30 day satisfaction guarantee with the right to return undamaged devices and a 5-year guarantee on workmanship and materials.

37. How long does the AquaKat last?

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

38. Product liability law?

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

39. 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

40. Can the AquaKat be used to vitalize 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.

41. 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.

42. Problems with pathogens in a swimming pool?

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

43. 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, etc.) are lacking.

44. Can an AquaKat be fitted to an air-conditioning system?

Yes, an AquaKat can be used in conjunction with air-conditioning 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.

45. 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.

46. Important to note

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

Recommended Reading

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

The Healing Energies of Water

Charlie Ryrie ISBN 1-885203-72-1

Messages from Water

Masaru Emoto (Doctor of Alternative Medicine)