

HE-Modul

After being cleaned via reverse osmosis, the water has lost a lot of its energy potential. That is why it flows through the high-performance energisation module (HE module) before extraction. This is where multiple natural biophysical processes return the water's original vitality. The internal water structure is now equal to that of the oscillating structure of spring water molecules. The water is vitalised, matches the resonance of the human body, and has a harmonising effect.

The HE module is filled with biophoton energisation, clear quartz, a glass generator with the original healing vibrations of Lourdes, Fatima, and Mecca water, a stainless steel coil for swirled water, a Bovis generator, a glass generator with the seven-colour frequency spectrum of sunlight, a piece of amethyst, a glass generator to remove radioactivity, coral sand from the Caribbean, and rare shungite. After extraction, the differences between this water and common tap water are immediately apparent.

One goal of energisation is to delete the toxic information stored in the water and to reproduce the formerly destroyed cluster structure of the water. With its vitalisation and energisation levels, BestWater offers a comprehensive system for everyone who wants pure and energised water.



AQUA-LITH CRYSTAL ENERGY

In the Aqua-Lith Crystal Energy module, the osmosis water first flows through a layer of micro-silicon crystals. Here the water is set into a high-frequency vibration via the programmed biophoton energy. The energised water is also swirled by zeolite material. Pure, crystalline, millennia-old water is stored in this volcanic rock. Its valuable information is also transferred to the water. This gives the water its elementary power and vitality back, and it tastes like fresh spring water.

Zeolites, of which there are about 150 different types, are tectosilicates that contain water. They are broken down into large blocks in quarries and mechanically processed. These zeolites contain up to 14 per cent of the water found in the quartz, which was encased in the rock millions of years ago and which has never made contact with toxins that now exist in many forms and change and contaminate the water.

The valuable zeolite, which is also used in the BestWater's Fountain of Youth systems, is the so-called clinoptilolite. Because of its porosity, this zeolite has a large surface area. One gramme has a contact surface of 60 square metres for the passing water. Clinoptilolite is also used in the field of medicine in order to expel ammonium and heavy metals.



AQUA-LITH MINERAL

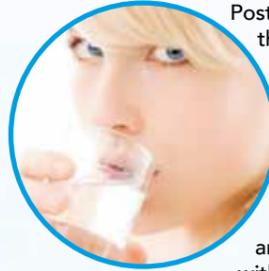
The zeolite within the Aqua-Lith mineral is a mineral made from volcanic rock. The stone structure has a positive effect on the exchange of ions. Volcanic eruption creates the lattice structure of zeolite. Lava ash is emitted by the volcano during eruption and sinks to the sea floor. The chemical reaction of water and lava ash creates a very unusual composition: so-called tuff, with a lattice-like structure. The volcanic rock must bind the physical traits, toxins, and heavy metals within its lattice structure.

The surface of tuff is made up of positively charged molecules. These include aluminium silicate and trace elements. Tuff contains magnesium and calcium. Because of their positive charge, these are also called alkaline earth cations. Furthermore, their extraordinary mobility can positively affect the exchange of ions. Magnesium and calcium also influence reversible absorption.

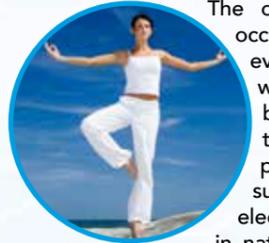
The existing lattice structure binds the molecules and negative ions to the zeolite. Once the zeolite has bound the negative particles, the alkaline earth cations are displaced. In terms of filter capacity, the Aqua-Lith mineral filter is far superior to activated charcoal.



REDOX-WATER H+*



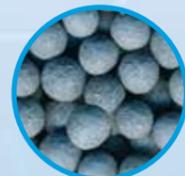
Post-filter Redox-Water H+ regenerates the natural redox equilibrium of water. The redox equilibrium is an important trait of water. Biochemistry describes life as an electron current that jumps from one molecule to the next. Mankind is one part of this current, and our lives depend largely on the balance of oxidation and reduction - the redox equilibrium - within the body.



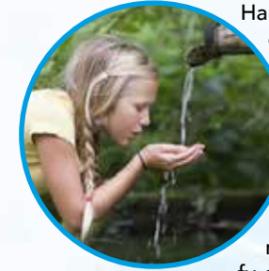
The oxidation processes and reduction occur endlessly in nature and within every molecule in our body. They exist within the exchange of electrons between the molecules. Substances that have too many electrons can pass these off to molecules of other substances that do not have enough electrons. These processes balance out in nature, but poor nutrition or illnesses can disrupt this sensitive balance.



Free radicals are neutralised in the body and the water is largely absorbed by the body. Free radicals are generally oxidised molecules that have many active electrons along their outer layer and which destroy their surroundings. Healthy cells remove this „energetic waste“ on their own, whereby an illness can disrupt the redox equilibrium.



°dH-Downgrade



Hardness level is an indication of how calciferous water is. In spring water and regions where gypsum and limestone is present, hardness is a crucial factor when it comes to using this water for daily use and preparing beverages and meals. The harder the water, the easier it is for kitchen appliances to calcify. The membranes of reverse osmosis filters will calcify over time depending on how hard the water being filtered is.



Hard water contains many calcium and magnesium ions. These can cause problems such as soap and scale buildup. The °dH Downgrade works like an ion exchanger that uses zeolite A during water purification. Zeolite A is an aluminosilicate and functions as a water softener. The water is made softer.



The °dH Downgrade pre-filter can be connected to the current BestWater Ultimate series. As a pre-filter, it is installed in place of the first sediment filter and ensures soft drinking water. After about 6 months, or 2,500 to 3,000 litres of water, the °dH Downgrade should be replaced.



pH-Regulator*



Geological features make the raw water we obtain naturally „acidic“, meaning it contains too much aggressive carbon dioxide. In order to remove this, the water has to be de-acidified. The goal of de-acidification is to produce drinking water with a pH value between 6.5 and 7.5 in accordance with the drinking water ordinance. Furthermore, the water must be within the so-called lime-carbonic acid equilibrium. This ensures that no lime precipitates in the pipes, and there is no CO₂ present that could harm the pipes, during transportation of the water to the consumer.



After reverse osmosis filtration, the water is in its chemically purest state. However, with a pH value of 6 - 6.5 it is still acidic. With the pH regulator the pH value of the filtered water can then be converted to a neutral value of about 7 - 7.5. This is done with the dolomite contained within the pH regulator, which the water passes before extraction.



The dolomite in the pH regulator is calcinated (burned) and non-calcinated (not burned). Both are used during the preparation of drinking water to de-acidify the water, as it binds excess CO₂ from the water.



ZERO ppm-WATER*



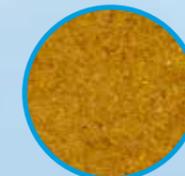
Hardness is especially common among the substances dissolved in water. Hardness is a term from the field of water chemistry that primarily covers calcium and magnesium. When these so-called alkaline earth metals are present in the water, they may precipitate under certain circumstances and form limestone, which can occasionally be found in water lines and boilers. Water softening is the removal of such limestone-forming cations (Ca⁺⁺ and Mg⁺⁺) and their replacement by sodium ions Na⁺, which form more soluble salts and thus cannot be stored.



This exchange of cations is possible with the Zero ppm Water post-filter because the cation exchanger has a greater affinity for calcium and magnesium than it does for sodium. The result of the softening is not the net softening of the hardness-forming ions from the water, but rather their replacement by sodium ions. The total salt content is not changed, only the composition of the salt content.



Production entails the melting of a mixture of highly pure quartz sand and sodium carbonate under CO₂ expansion. The melting point is 1,350 to 1,480 °C depending on the ratio of sand to alkali carbonate. The cooled glass is then ground into a powder and used for softening. The water produced with the Zero ppm Water post-filter is only suitable for technical applications.



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