

Institute for Spagyric Water Analysis

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WATER VALIDATION - Spagyric Water Analysis for INVENTORS / DEVELOPERS / MANUFACTURERS Projekt Nr.: 10000

A water analysis method called "Spagyric Crystal Analysis" was used to describe and illustrate the changing internal structural forces* of tap water from the northern Lake Constance region. The water was first filtered in an osmosis system using activated carbon and then analysed.

Water treated with the same osmosis system was subsequently treated with the MAYU Swirl for respectively 5 and 20 minutes, and was also analysed with the same method.

Crystal Analysis evaluation / conclusions

The neutral sample with osmosis water shows harmonious, but almost undifferentiated, light and dark ring-shaped deposits in the spagyric crystal picture; No crystal structure is formed in the center of the image, which expresses bipolar behavior and a lack of energy in the center of the image.

The 5-minute treatment in the MAYU Swirl clearly harmonized the osmosis water; all crystal formations are evenly distributed over the drop and form enhanced formations towards the edge. This shows a positive effect on the water quality by the MAYU Swirl.

The 20 minutes of swirling resulted in a further expression of the crystal structures of the water. An upgrading of the crystal structures of the source water with the help of the MAYU vortex is clear and significant.

27.08.2023



Description of the Spagyric Crystal Analysis Method

After the samples have been prepared by distillation, calcination, filtration and preparation of the salts, the essence is prepared by combining the distillate and the salts obtained. 2 x 7 drops of each are dried on slides and photographed under a dark field microscope at different magnifications (20x, 40x, 100x, 200x). The most characteristic recordings are reproduced and interpreted below.

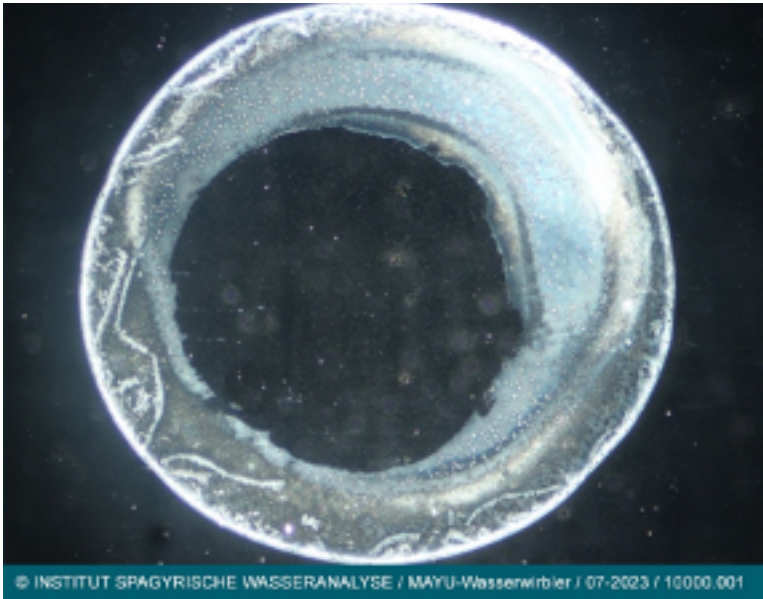
The 3 mm drop images are interpreted from the edge to the center. When they form, the crystal structures tend to move from the edge to the center, while the formations affected by the light forces* orient themselves in the drying image from one or more centers towards the edge of the image.

The following criteria are used for the assessment:

Edge formation, centering, ordering principle, spread, distribution pattern, intensity, coherence, transparency, shape and form formation, angle formation, size and fineness of the structures.

The more ordered, differentiated, finer, transparent, harmonious, uniform and larger the crystal structure appears in the drying pattern of the water examined, the higher its quality.

Neutral sample: Osmosis water

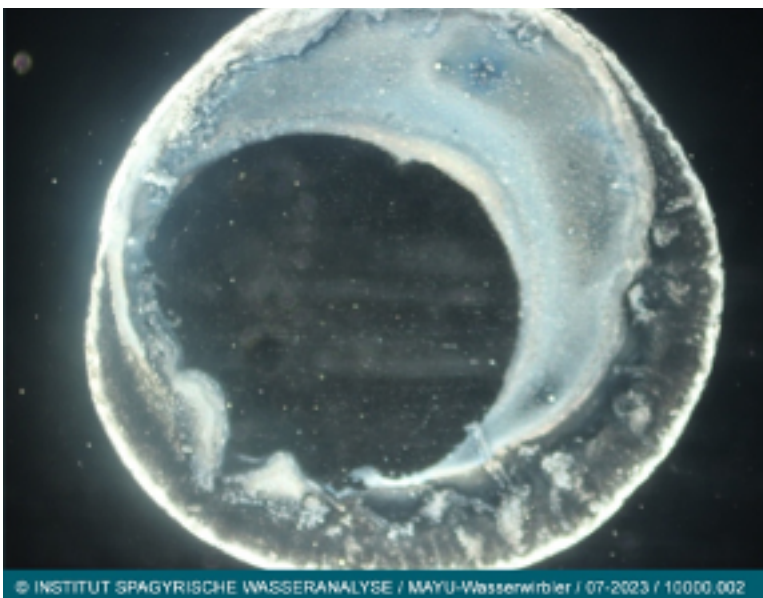


20x magnification
3 images with the same result:

Irregular tripartite division:

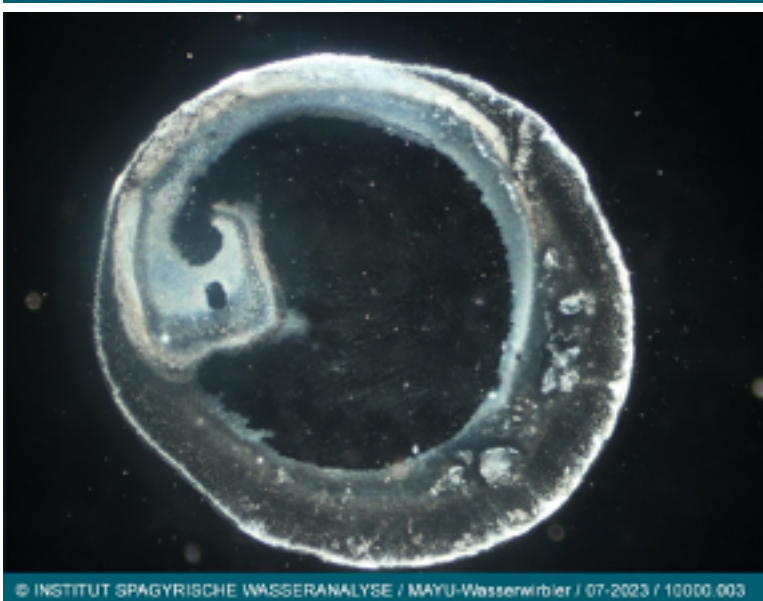
Edge: very narrow, bright ring.
Middle: two-part, light turbidity above, broadened, darkened zone below.

Center: without crystal formations, not binding.



20x magnification
Two different deposition tendencies: dense, light, undifferentiated cloudiness at the top, dark, poorly formed zone below.

Center as in picture 1.



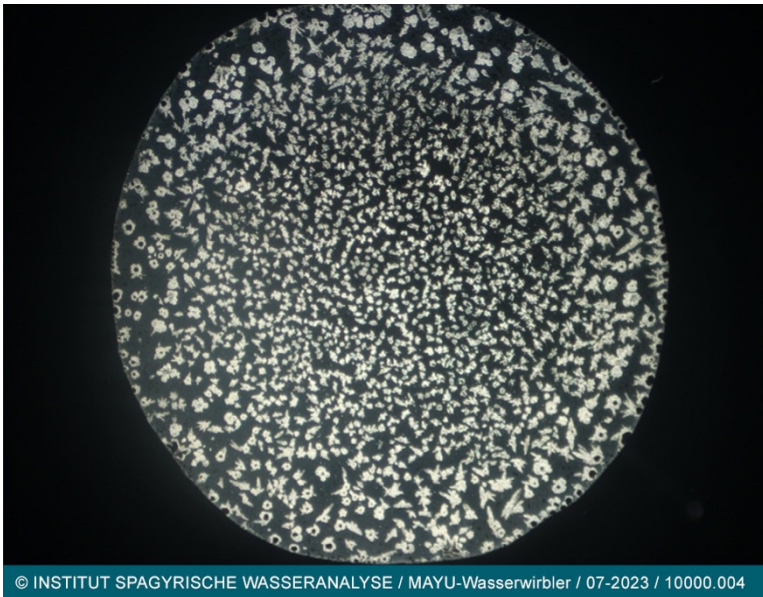
20x magnification

Here a reversal becomes clear as a rolling force.

Condensed image edges mean unfavorable cell availability.

Two-part, wide middle zone indicates unfavorable mixed water quality. Missing crystal structure in the center of the image.

1. Osmosis water after swirling in the MAYU for 5 minutes

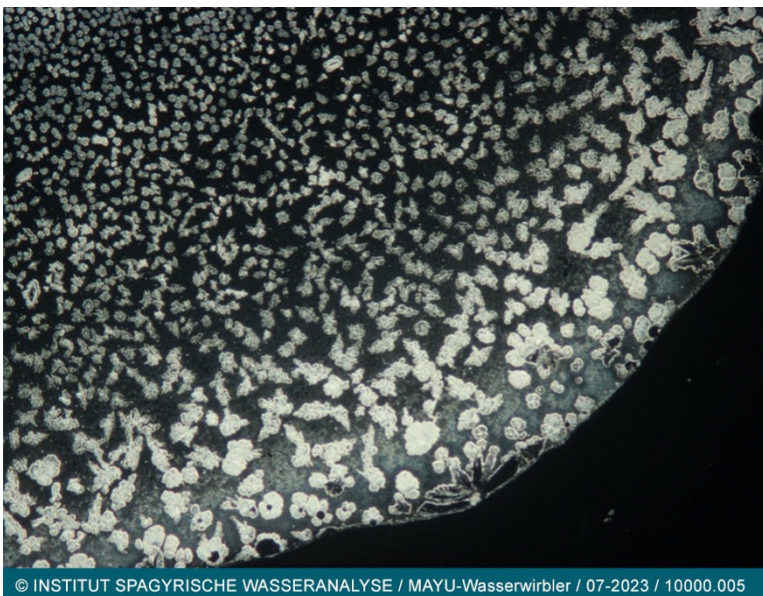


20x magnification

Even distribution of all deposits indicates balanced energetic conditions.

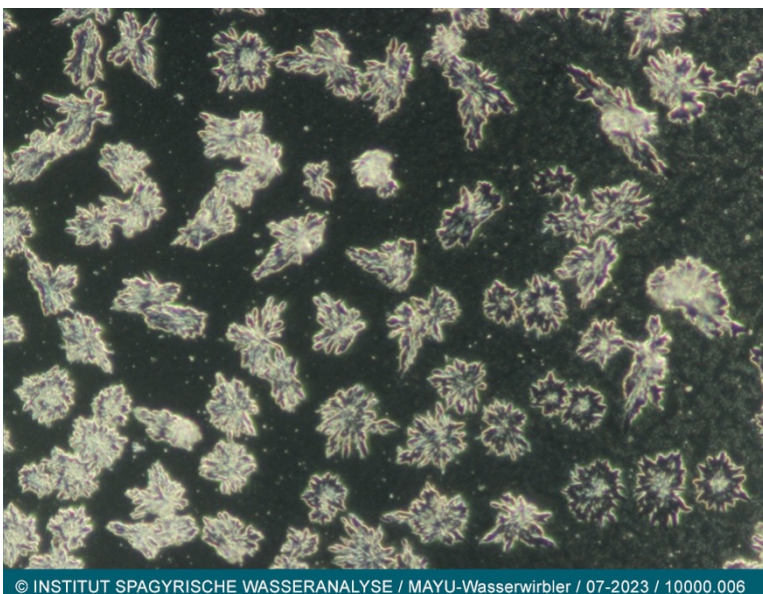
The edge of the image is well formed without compression.

The image center is only partially formed in some drops.



40x magnification

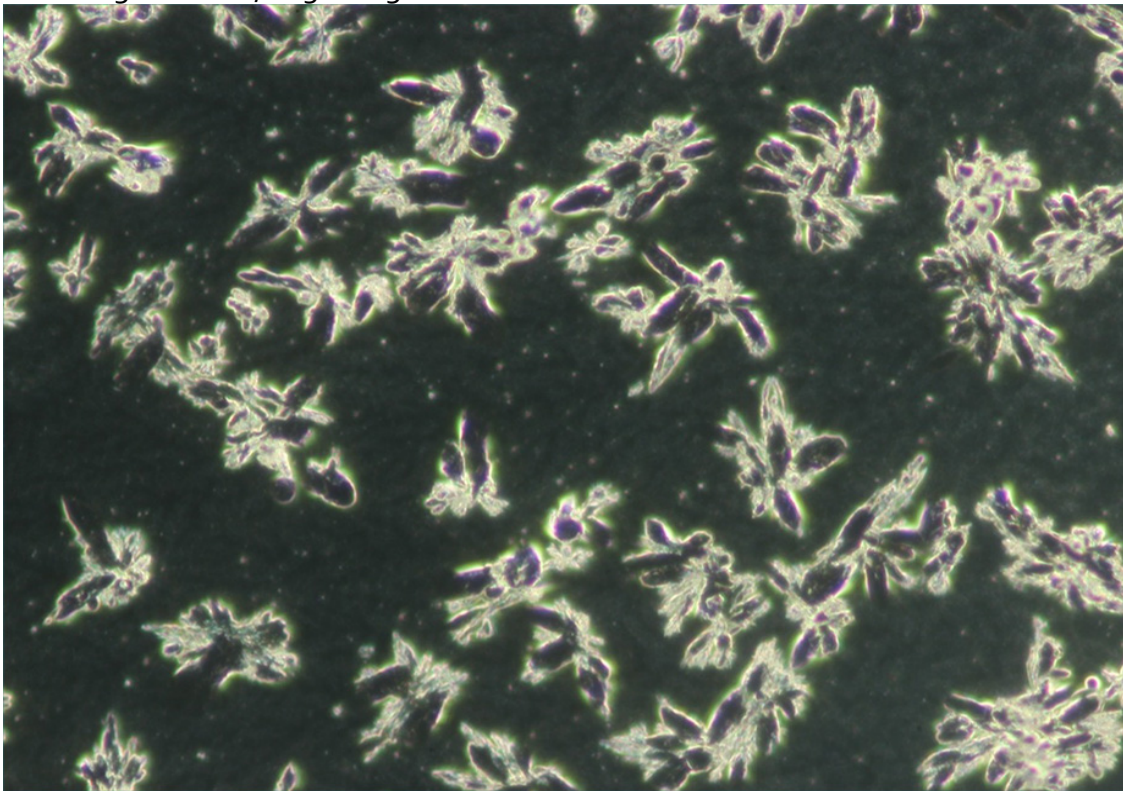
Intensive, more coarse crystal formation in the peripheral area.



100x magnification

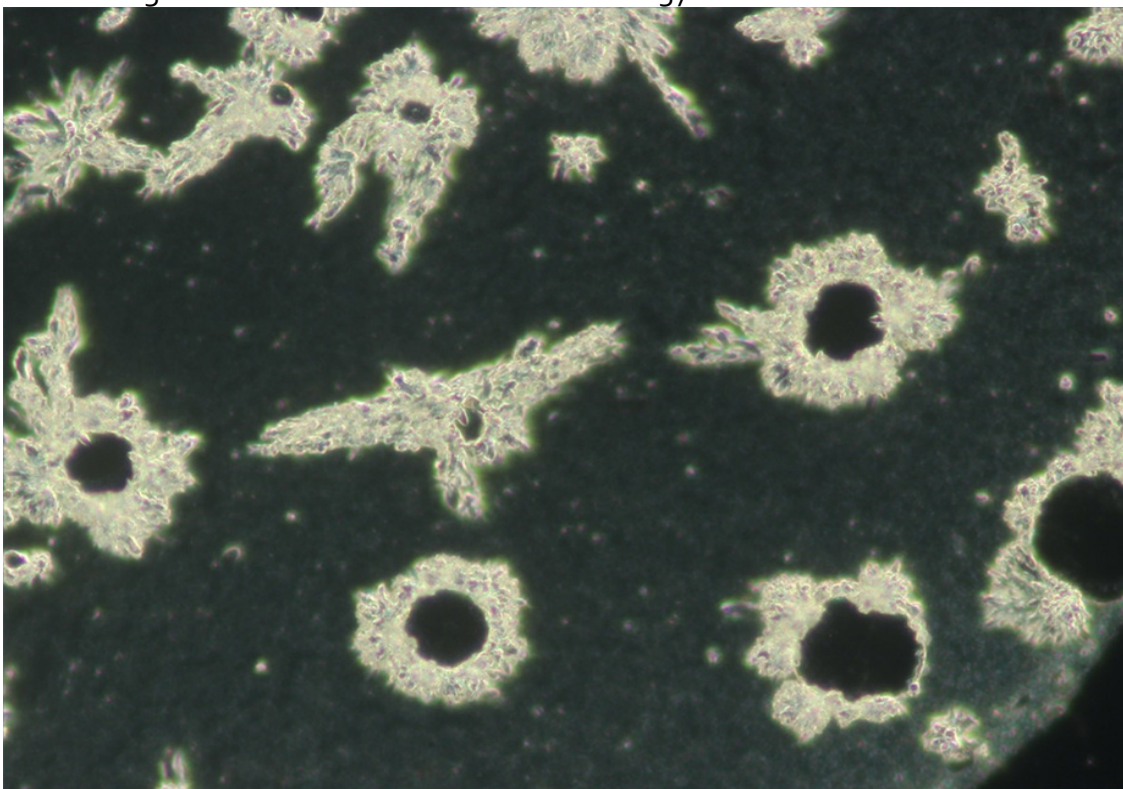
The crystals lie separated at the edge of the picture, with star formations beginning, and largely clear spaces in between.

100x magnification, beginning star structures.



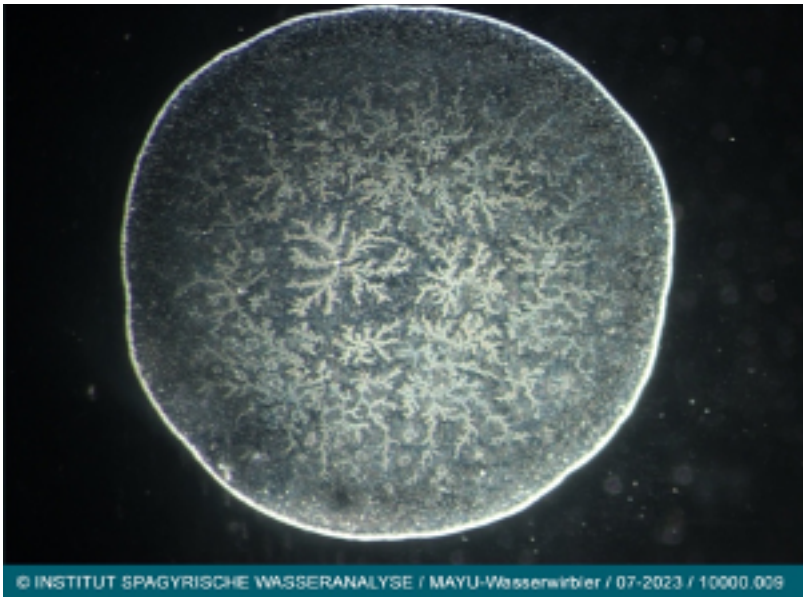
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200x magnification, a number of crystals with inner recesses on the edge of the image, as an expression for "sucking" forces such as those inherent in energy-rich water.



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2. Osmosis water after swirling in the MAYU for 20 minutes



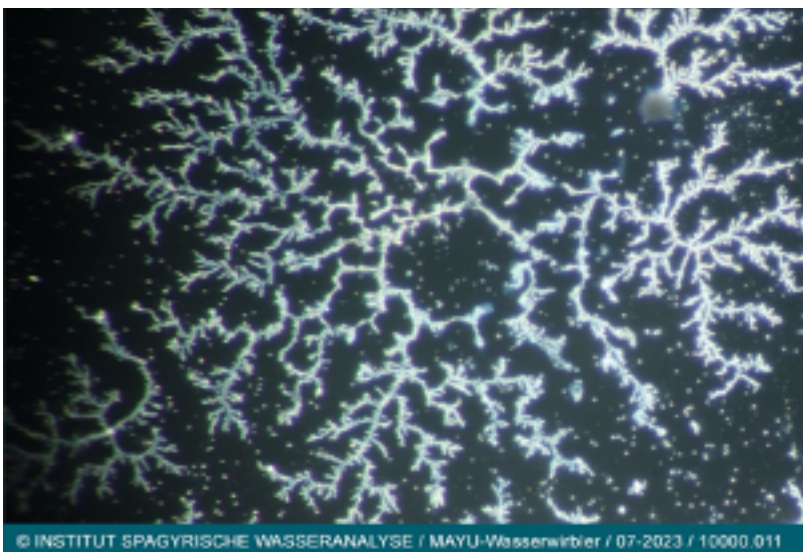
20x magnification

Fine, dense image edge.
Clearly designed star formations as an expression of harmonious forming forces on the entire image surface.



40x magnification

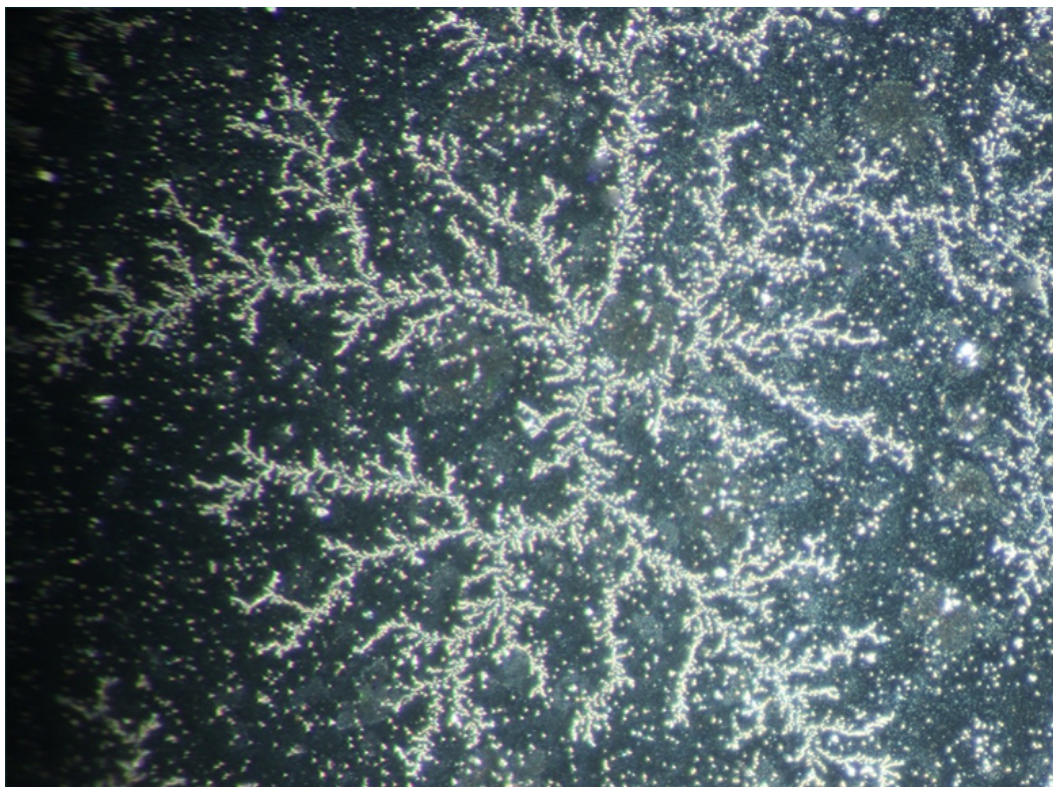
Star structures tapering off towards the edge of the picture and becoming increasingly clear towards the center.



100x magnification

In the middle and center of the image there are larger star formations in between disorganized granules.

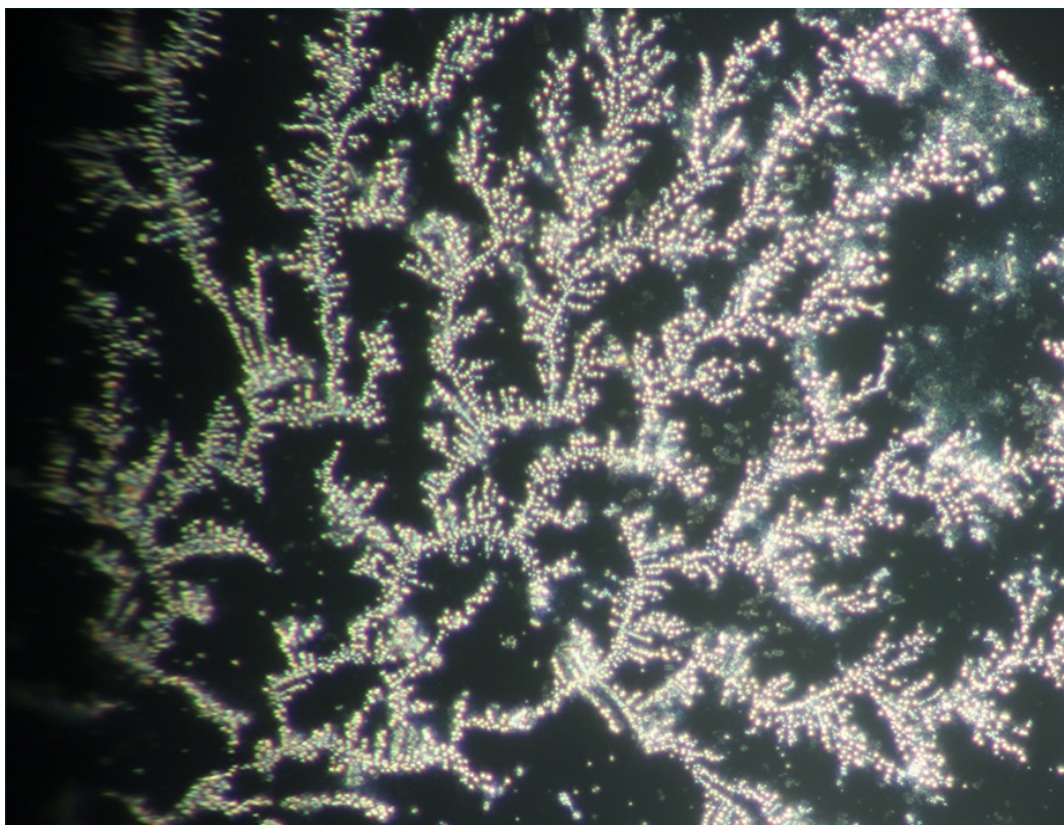
100x magnification



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The crystals consist of individual small granules, opacities. The undifferentiated grains in the space between the crystals are undefined loads on the water.

200x magnification



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*GLOSSARY for Spagyric Water Analysis

Spagyrics – from the Greek word *spao* separate - break up and *ageiro* unite, in Latin also called *ars spagyrica*, was for Paracelsus the most important principle of his medicine preparation. Since the 18th century, Spagyrics have been synonymous with **Alchemy**.

Spagyric water analysis - After the water samples have been prepared by distillation, calcination, filtration and preparation of the salts, the essence is prepared by combining the distillate and the salts obtained; Small drops of the essence shown are dried on a microscope slide; the crystals that form are the basis for assessing the water quality.

Spagyric crystal analysis – In principle, all substances can be processed spagyrically. Small drops of the essence shown are dried on a microscope slide. The crystals that form are then described in detail.

Structural forces – During the drying process, differentiated, fine crystals develop from the essence, the structure of which reflects the energy or elasticity of the water in the drop and its surroundings at the moment of creation. These formations remain for a few days and can be recreated from the essence for years.

Formative powers - Living organisms are created and maintained by environmental forces. These are predominantly of an electromagnetic nature and can also be found as a structure in inorganic substances after they have died.

Gravity forces – All substance is primarily subject to gravity. If this is seized and penetrated by the life forces, then light-like light forces become effective. In the crystal image, both can appear through different structures. The former have a rectangular, parallel or coarse character, the latter are characterized by fine formations and star structures, or crystal-free zones.

Calcination - Annealing the dried distillate residue over the Bunsen burner to remove all organic components that impair crystallization.