



# FRESH AIR

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS AND HEALTH





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„WHOEVER HOLDS HIS HEALTH DEAR,  
SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT  
TO SPEND HIS TIME IN PURE AIR.“

*SEBASTIAN KNEIPP*

BERNHARD GRASSINGER

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THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS AND HEALTH

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# DEDICATION

There are many people to whom I owe thanks for their help in writing this book. First of all, my parents, Klara and Helmut, who introduced me to the subject back in 1988, more than 30 years ago. Especially my father, who died in 2021, who developed the DELPHIN with his innovative spirit and a lot of passion. He left me the great task of teaching people about healthy air. This book is dedicated to him in gratitude and I want to continue his passion in his spirit.

I would also especially thank all those who believed in me, chose holistic air purification and told me about their positive experiences. Not to forget those who underwent a study under medical supervision and scientifically substantiated the experiences. And last but not least, my partner Daniela and our three sons, who so often look me full of expectation in the eye and make it unmistakably clear to me how valuable a happy, carefree life is and how important and valuable environmental protection is for future generations. Without their support, this book would never have been written.

Just as important as producing information is disseminating it. Many thanks to all DELPHIN employees who have supported us worldwide for almost 30 years.





# EDITORIAL

One of humans greatest desires is to live in health. Almost everything that serves health is unpleasant at first, requires a lot of money or iron discipline. Perhaps you have already had these experiences - be it through diet, sport or changing your living situation. But there is something that does not require any change in your everyday life, can contribute a lot to your health and even saves money: clean air! The aim of this book is to show open-minded and interested people how they can easily get cleaner air to breathe, more quality of life, more time and more free money. It's so simple that for many, the newfound quality of life quickly becomes a habit and you wonder, „How did I do it all before?“ This is especially true for many allergy sufferers or families with children suffering from allergies. The process certainly has side effects - but these are exclusively positive! More free time, more relaxed living with children or pets, better sleep, etc.

## IMPORTANT NOTES:

The information presented in the book is not a substitute for medical advice and is for personal information only. It does not constitute advice on health issues and does not promise any kind of cure! The author is not liable for any decisions or behaviour that anyone may draw for their health from the statements made in this book. You should never use this book as your sole source for health-related action. If you have any health complaints, you should always seek advice from a doctor or alternative practitioner. The statements made in this book are intended for general further education and, according to the legal situation, may in no case replace individual advice, diagnosis or treatment by licensed members of the healing professions. Liability claims regarding damage caused by the use of any information provided, including any kind of information which is incomplete or incorrect, will therefore be rejected.



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# INTRODUCTION

In August 1988, my father had bought an air purifier that filtered the air with water. He was so enthusiastic about this device that he drove past by two good friends on his way home and told them about his achievement. The idea of washing the room air with water was so obvious for all of them that my father immediately turned around and bought another three air purifiers. One each for the two friends and one in reserve - after all, he had more friends. In fact, it was only a short time before he ordered more air purifiers.

My mother resisted this new „machine“ at first. But when my father used the device in the freshly cleaned house, my mother was so surprised that she never put it down. I was 14 years old at the time. For me, all this was uninteresting. I only noticed that I could sleep better and my eyes didn't hurt so much in the morning. For my father, selling the devices to friends and acquaintances turned into a business that was profitable for everyone involved. Everyone who bought this device told about it to their friends so that they wanted one too.

Letters of thanks and testimonials came in. Allergy sufferers were able to clean their own houses again. Some even successfully dispensed with medication. One of them had intensive sleeping problems for 30 years. He woke up many times during the night. The very first night after the renovation of the bedroom, he slept straight through. The craziest experience was made by a woman who, until then, had always had to wear a glass helmet with a built-in ventilator and fine dust filter to avoid asthma attacks when doing all the housework in her holiday flats.

In 1993, my father began to develop his own air vacuum cleaner. Devices already available on the market from America were functional, but unwieldy and adapted to American conditions. In Swabia, people are used to precision engineering with a love of detail. The new development was smaller, lighter, much easier to handle, more versatile and even a bit better in function.

When, in 1995, at the age of 19, I left the technical high school for professional life and spent three months selling air vacuums, I realised how important they are for every single household. By having other people test the air aspirator, I met many with long medical histories. I learned first-hand about different therapies and their effects on sufferers. These experiences motivated me to continue to make this technique available to as many people as possible. The three months of bridging have turned into 26 years in which I have been able to study many people and therapies.

In this magazine, I present to you my theories regarding air and cleanliness and their effect on people's health and quality of life.





Let me start by asking  
a few cheeky questions:

Why do you clean your home?  
What do you want to achieve with it?

- ☐ Cleanliness
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ That you don't trip over anything  
when entering or passing through
- ☐ Freshness and wellbeing

And for that you switch on  
your Hoover.



What is the smell of the air  
out of the back of your Hoover?

- ☐ fresh    ☐ healthy    ☐ clean

The right answer was not there?  
So why are you doing it?

If you invest your valuable time,  
the desired effect should also occur.  
And that is exactly what I want to  
help you with!

# THE AIR WE BREATHE

## COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE NEAR THE GROUND

### Column 1:

Air consists of about 78 % nitrogen and about 20 % oxygen. The water vapour content is highly variable and averages about 1 % near the ground. The noble gas argon also contributes about 1 %. All other gaseous air components are referred to as trace gases.

### Column 3:

The third column lists the gases whose average global concentration near the ground is in the order of 1:1 billion (ppb = parts per billion). Hydrogen ( $H_2$ ), nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), carbon monoxide ( $CO$ ) and ozone ( $O_3$ ) all have higher concentrations today than in pre-industrial times.

### Column 2:

Among these,  $CO_2$  has the largest share with about 380 ppm (=parts per million, i.e. 1:1 million). A significant part of the  $CO_2$  concentration is caused by exhaust gases, i.e. by human activity: Before the beginning of industrialisation, the natural  $CO_2$  concentration fluctuated between 200 and 300 ppm over millions of years, but was never as high as it is today. The noble gases helium and neon, as well as the greenhouse gas methane, are also found in the ppm range.

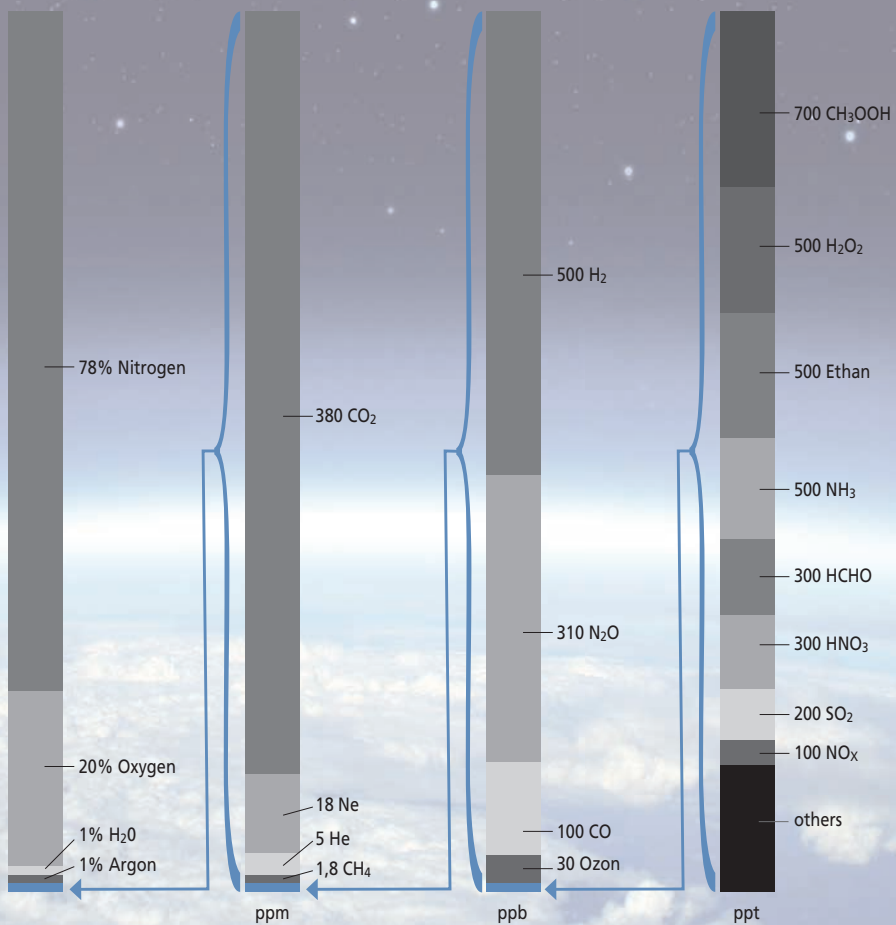
### Column 4:

The right-hand diagram bar shows a selection of gases whose concentration is again one to two orders of magnitude lower (ppt = parts per trillion, i.e. 1:1 trillion). Many of these compounds are also produced by reactions in the atmosphere. In total, there are several thousand chemical compounds in the atmosphere. How important a substance is in terms of its environmental impact (toxin, greenhouse gas, etc.) is not decided by its concentration, but mainly by its physical and chemical properties.

In total, there are several thousand chemical compounds in the atmosphere.

Source: Max Planck Institute for Meteorology





# AIR POLLUTION

## AND THE EFFECTS ON OUR BODIES

If you look into the subject, you will find many reports in the media such as newspapers and the internet, which often publish hair-raising figures. The most violent I got to read in a Finnish newspaper was that currently every seventh death worldwide is due to air pollution. Unbelievable!

The risk of heart attacks also increases, for example, in traffic or near busy roads.

Some cities are built in valley basins. Here, people eagerly await rain after dry periods. Rain washes the air. Almost all substances in the air are bound and washed down to the ground. The harmful effect of these substances in this acid rain can be seen on many buildings, bridges, window sills and garden furniture.

Whenever air comes into the house, these fine dusts and the pollutants they contain come into the house with it. And now? Exactly, this is where the rain is missing. The Hoover with its filters collects the coarse particles, but especially the fine dusts and - even worse - the toxins and chemicals attached to them separate from the dust when they hit the filter surface and get back into the room with the exhaust air. In this way, the substances that are particularly harmful to people accumulate more and more.

### Why does the human body react like this?

The human body consists of 75-100 trillion body cells.

Everything in our world is made up of tiny particles, e.g. atoms, electrons, etc. These small particles assemble and become body cells. In the end, many body cells make up a human being. After conception, through cell division, one cell becomes two, then four, then more and more, until we are finished as a small human being and come into the world.

75-100 trillion body cells, which can be divided into more than 100 different types, form the tissue. Each of these cells fulfils a specific task. Related types of tissue combine in the body to form organs, which in turn perform specific tasks. These different organs have a functioning relationship with each other. It is only because these organs work together perfectly that we live. The body as a whole is therefore a community of cells, with each of the 100 trillion cells playing a special role. The whole is held together by connective tissue. This connective tissue also



contains many blood vessels. The whole body is criss-crossed with veins and blood vessels so that our blood can supply every part of the body with oxygen.

Our body has ten organs, all of which are important in their function. For the two most important ones, the heart and lungs, we can create relief in our environment or living areas with our DELPHIN.

The heart is a double pump made up of muscles and a valve system. As the heart muscle contracts, our blood is pumped throughout the body via the blood vessels. The right side of the pump takes in used blood and pumps it to the lungs. There, the blood is replenished with vital oxygen. The left side of the heart receives this oxygen-rich blood from the lungs and pumps it back into the body.

The way our blood has to take leads to the smallest blood vessels and back. From the head to the tips of the fingers or toes. Therefore, it is especially important that no pollution or thickening of the blood enters the circulation. Toxins in the blood are absorbed by the cells. These become slagged.

An adult human  
takes over 20,000  
breaths a day.

We ingest 2 heaped tablespoons of fine dust daily.

This means that toxins are deposited in the cells. As a result, the cell's function becomes more and more impaired.

The survival instinct of our organism ensures that this happens as far away as possible from the vital organs. So, for example, in the toes or the legs. When these cells can no longer process oxygen due to deposits, they die. This is the origin of the smoker's leg.

## THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS IN THE HUMAN BODY

Not only the lungs breathe, but every living cell in the body is involved in breathing. The skin is also important in this process. However, it is in the lungs that the so-called metabolism takes place. A gas exchange, whereby the blood releases carbon dioxide and takes in oxygen.

In order to live, we need oxygen. That is why we breathe about 20,000 times a day. Approximately 9,000 litres of breathing air are sucked into the lungs as a result. This amount of air usually contains two heaped tablespoons of fine dust, peppered with pollutants.

### The nose - air conditioning for our respiratory system:

The nasal mucosa, an important filter and heat exchanger for the air we breathe and thus an important protective device for our body.

To prevent us from sucking the pollutants from the air we breathe into the lungs unfiltered, we have the nose and a moist trachea about 12 cm long. The function of the nose is important. We can call the nose an air conditioner and filter in the respiratory system. We could call the mucous membranes a protective device for the lungs or a moist filter.

In healthy people, the nasal mucous membranes, the sinus cavity and the paranasal sinus already trap coarser particles and pollutants. The nasal cavity is lined with a mucous membrane. It contains numerous blood vessels that give off heat to the inhaled air. This warming also takes place via the so-called nasal conchae (similar to a radiator). You do not get hypothermia of the lower respiratory tract by breathing through the nose, but when you breathe through the mouth.

The nose serves as a filter and heat exchanger for the air we breathe. Cleansing takes place in two stages. Immediately behind the nostrils, there are short hairs in the nasal cavity that hold back pollen, fibres, granules and other particles. The next defence front is the nasal mucosa, which lines the airways. It secretes a viscous mucus that first mechani-

About every 20 minutes, a new layer of mucus is produced in the nose, just under a litre per day. To get rid of the old mucus loaded with foreign bodies, the nose has billions of tiny cilia that drive the secretion towards the oesophagus and stomach with about eight whip-like movements per second. In a healthy adult, the mucus travels about 6 centimetres per minute. Smoking and alcohol damage the process and



When the nose is blocked due to a cold or allergy, people breathe through the mouth, which is of course much unhealthier. This is especially common in young children, because they live closest to the dirt. In children, therefore, the risk of infection by cold viruses is particularly high. When the snotty nose runs, it is high time to check whether an

allergy is the reason. Small channels connect the sinuses with the ears. Problems with the nose or sinuses can therefore also be the cause of earaches.

The moist cilia in the trachea and bronchi are the last interception station before the fine dust enters the lungs. If this should happen, the emergency programme is initiated: Coughing up, changing the mucous membrane, taking out the handkerchief and cleaning it. Mucus production starts again and our defence system is functional again.

Dry room air contaminated with pollutants irritates the mucous membranes. Dried out or corroded mucous membranes no longer filter and this is dangerous. Often, cosmetics, vapours and especially the conventional cleaning methods with detergents, hoovers and feather dusters are responsible for this high air pollution.

## Moulds - enemies for our health

Moulds are even worse for our mucous membranes. They are present in potting soil, in the dark places of leaves, often in the bathroom, in damp dustbins, hoovers, beds, especially with closed bed drawers, French beds, behind textile and vinyl wallpaper or often in house dust.

Mould must be combated immediately. Rooms with mould should not be inhabited. An overload of the body caused by mould often only becomes noticeable years after the infection. Pseudocroup and croup cough in children is triggered by mould in 90% of cases. The consequences of this often only become apparent later. One way to reduce mould exposure is to use the DELPHIN.

Let's come back to the mucous membranes. As long as the mucous membranes are still moist and healthy, the coarse dust sticks to this moisture. This system works very well. The more dust there is in the air, the faster the mucous membranes dry out and the person perceives dry room air. He coughs, the mucous membranes produce mucus again and the whole process repeats itself. If we want to avoid permanent damage to our respiratory system, we must protect our mucous membranes.

Parts of the dust are smaller than 5 microns, i.e.  $0.005\ \mu\text{m}$ . These are respirable. This means that they are so small that they can pass through the cilia of the bronchial tubes and thus reach the alveoli. They are then distributed throughout the organism with the blood.

These fine dusts are particularly dangerous and are often produced, for example, by cleaning with hoovers that work with filters, e.g. micro-filters. In these filters, the dust sucked in is literally chopped up by the high motor power. When inhaled, the particularly small dust particles and gases reach the last ends of the branches in the lungs, the alveoli.

Mould must be combated immediately to avoid subsequent health damage.

We can imagine the lungs like a freight station. From one side, the red blood cells come and bring toxic carbon dioxide, unload and take up the vital oxygen. They then transport this into the cells.

However, if fine dust, gas, formaldehyde, smoke or other pollutants are inhaled, then there is a danger that these substances will also be charged and also distributed throughout the body. Under certain circumstances, they are dumped somewhere in the body and eventually erupt as an illness and doctors puzzle unsuccessfully as to where the health problems come from.



Our body transports pollutants as far away as possible from all important organs. Two well-known examples of this are smoker's leg or fat deposits in obese people. Losing weight literally poisons the body, as the harmful substances stored in the fat are mobilised during this process.

In certain industrial areas, up to 700 kg of air pollutants per square kilometre float down to earth every day.

### Up to 700 kg of air pollutants per square kilometre

Air pollution has reached high levels worldwide. Clean air can hardly be found today. This is true not only for cities, but also for areas far from urban centres. Studies of the air in cities show toxic substances such as lead, copper, zinc, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Some of



the polluting substances are more toxic than others. However, the total amount of pollutants is a great burden for humans.

In certain industrial areas, up to 700 kg of air pollutants per square kilometre trickle down to earth every day. On a flight from Germany to the Maldives and back, an aircraft emits over five tonnes per person of carbon monoxide, which is highly toxic for us (source: Federal Environment Agency). You can work out what that means for an entire aircraft. The problems are also present in the countryside. The fruit farmer sprays his trees, the wind carries it 20-50 km further. The plane flies overhead, etc.

Incredibly, people are exposed to even more air pollution indoors than outdoors. When homes were tested, substances of concern such as formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, asbestos, plastic particles, solvents, weedkillers, chloroform, benzene and smoke were found in the indoor air. In addition, houses are being built ever more densely, air exchange no longer functions and thus more and more pollutants are accumulating.

Indoor air pollution has increased significantly with the use of new building materials and construction methods, as well as the increasing use of cleaning agents and personal care products. A wide variety of plastics also emit chemicals. Unfortunately, an eco-label is only sometimes helpful. In the past, materials were used in construction that emitted heavily during the construction phase but were unproblematic afterwards. Today, the materials are tested for evaporation. The manufacturers then use materials that emit little at the beginning, but later on, and that for decades.

Baker's lung,  
farmer's lung,  
asthmatic diseases,  
bronchial carcinomas and many other diseases can be caused by dust and exhalations in the course of working life.

## Work-related respiratory diseases

When people work day after day in dusty factory halls, mines or factories, breathing in higher concentrations of the pollutants, lung diseases are predictable. Sometimes they also lead to death by suffocation.

As large equipment is used in agriculture today, hardly anyone knows about farmer's lung, also called threshing fever. This disease is triggered by organic dust - i.e. fungal spores in the hay. Today, the dust is stirred up by the machines and carried everywhere by the wind. Perhaps this is why pollen allergies are increasing enormously.

Organic dust, sand and rock dust are the causes of silicosis, coal dust lung and berylliosis. The latter is caused by beryllium (aluminium-like light metal), which is used in the production of fluorescent tubes and in the ceramics industry.



# THE RAIN WASHES THE AIR

## Milan before the rain

PM 2,5 – 71  $\mu\text{g m}^3$



## Milan after the rain

PM 2,5 – 5  $\mu\text{g m}^3$



Housewife's pneumoconiosis is another occupational disease that does not yet have a name; it is caused by dust exposure in the home. Especially when the housewife has to clean several bedrooms, e.g. holiday homes or boarding houses. As scientists have discovered, it is precisely this work that is particularly stressful.

### Why is smoking harmful?

Bad breath, chronic cough, emphysema, heart disease, cancer - all these and many more can be attributed, at least in part, to smoking. Cold smoking is equally dangerous.

The smoke of burning tobacco contains many irritants and toxic gases. First and foremost is the deadly carbon monoxide, which is also contained in the exhaust fumes of cars. What makes carbon monoxide so dangerous is its distinct ability to combine with haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is the red blood pigment that normally combines with oxygen and transports it to the cells.

Carbon monoxide has a higher association with haemoglobin than oxygen and so partially displaces it. As a result, the oxygen transport in the blood of smokers is reduced by up to 10 %. Poor oxygen supply can cause cells to die.

In the meantime, it has been proven several times that polluted air has a strong negative impact on health. Drivers, taxi drivers, etc. who travel a lot by car are particularly at risk from the exhaust fumes of the cars in front of them. The gases enter the interior of the car through the vents and are inhaled there. Studies have also shown that the risk of heart attack increases up to 3-fold.

Just think about yourself: How do you perform indoors compared to outdoors? How do you feel when you walk across a flower meadow and take a deep breath?

Our body and our organs are highly complicated devices of nature. In order not to damage them and to maintain their function, various preventive measures are necessary in today's environment and in our living areas.

If you are convinced that clean air is important for health, then simply test our air purification appliance DELPHIN without obligation.

Everyone tries to avoid tooth damage by brushing the teeth twice a day - prevention is better than cure. Although the teeth are hard and insensitive, they are cared for daily. However, very few people think about the lungs, which are soft and highly sensitive. Only some remember to breathe clean air twice a day for a certain time. Perhaps many respiratory diseases and complicated lung surgery could be prevented.

Did you know that we breathe 20,000 times a day, taking in about 12,000 litres of air?

# POLLUTANTS

## HOUSE DUST AND ASBESTOS IN LIVING AREAS

### What is house dust?

House dust consists of fungi, bacteria, mite droppings, sand, pollen, and things that come from outside.

*„House dust of today is not the same as that of the past. 25 years ago, far fewer substances were harmful in house dust. Dust has the property that environmental toxins are deposited and accumulate on it. So dust itself becomes a problem substance,“* says Hartmut Bitomsky in his cinema film „Dust“.

During indoor air tests, house dust is collected and examined for harmful substances. These tests have shown that house dust is sometimes made up of many organic problem substances: mite droppings, mold, fungal spores, decomposed animals, remains of houseflies and other insects, etc. Sometimes chemicals such as formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, benzene, metal oxides from tiles, asbestos, fumes from carpets, adhesives, clothing, cleaning residues in laundry and clothes that come from the dry cleaners, furniture fumes, cosmetics, hairspray, powder, plasticizers in plastics in kitchen appliances, office equipment and much more are also found.

Because: house dust does not forget! Long-lived substances accumulate. For example, dust that is stored for several days on the television or computer and is exposed to the plastic vapours of the warm appliances, takes on such components. Clean air does not smell. So when I smell something, there is something in the air. So it can be that something stinks to me, it doesn't suit me, it pollutes me. Or something smells particularly good, a fresh loaf of bread, a fresh cake, coffee, a lilac bush or a lime tree.

Good smells are usually a clear sign of something that is good for us. However, the air we have to breathe is often a chemical stew.

New chemicals come onto the market every year, so again it takes several years for the chemicals to be thoroughly tested. For example, formaldehyde has got a lot of „siblings“ that are similar but have different names. Formaldehyde is contained in adhesives, foams, rubber coatings, joint sealants, assembly foams, cleaning agents, chipboard, and much more. During processing, consumption and hardening, these preservatives escape and appear as problem substances in the air we breathe.

Tip: Breathe  
2 times a day  
consciously for  
2 minutes.

Cancer is one of the most common health problems. They are caused by lifestyle, pre-disposition, but also by chemical substances.

Cleaning agents contain numerous toxic substances. When cleaning agents are mixed with other cleaning agents, highly toxic vapours or explosive gases can be produced that damage the respiratory tract. Dishwashers also mix: detergent mixes with rinse aid, and the drying process can leave such problematic substances on the dishes until the next meal.

Do you want your laundry to smell great? Just think about what is smelling there that you are inhaling at that moment, and what this soap scum, inhaled after drying, can do on its way to your lungs. The same applies to dry foam for carpet cleaning, which simply eats away the stain in the carpet.

When marketing these products, the industry often only thinks about its money and not about the environment or the people who have to deal with it. After all, it took 60 years before the use of asbestos was restricted.

## What is asbestos?

Asbestos is a natural, highly heat-resistant mineral and has been used to make durable products because of its properties. Asbestos does not rot or burn. It was considered an ideal building material for brake linings, heating stoves, toasters, Eternit roof tiles, insulation, etc.

As early as 1920, warnings were issued about the cancer hazard of asbestos, but it was not until 1980 that the legislature imposed certain due diligence requirements. In 1992, according to Stern 34/94, 420 people died from asbestos in Germany.

In the city, the measured values are 200 asbestos needles, in the countryside 100 asbestos needles per cbm. However, even a single inhaled needle can contribute to cancer. The tiny asbestos fibres bore into the lung tissue, where they can cause cancer years later. For this reason, protective suits with respiratory protection are mandatory when working with asbestos.

The asbestos removal of a flat costs several thousand euros. All that is done is to vacuum out the flat with a device that has an asbestos filter.

## The house dust mite

It is a small arachnid and lives mainly on skin scales. The bed is an incubator for the dust mite. It finds everything it needs there: Dander, warmth and moisture, because people lose most of their dander in bed. In addition, the person's body provides the necessary warmth there and gives off the necessary moisture for mould growth.



The skin scales are actually too hard for the chewing tool of the mite, it cannot eat them directly, for this reason the mite lives in symbiosis with the moulds. This means that they complement each other perfectly.

The mould lays itself on the skin scales and prepares them so that the mite can eat the skin particles. For this reason, the mite needs the mould. This in turn makes it easier for the mite to reproduce. The mould passes through the mite's digestive tract. Whenever the mite defecates, it spreads its dung piles saturated with mould spores.

People turn over and over again in their sleep and stir up this excrement. Breathing in this mixture leads to big problems for many people.

Some experienced doctors say: people with allergies are better off than those without allergies. This is because these people protect themselves from the polluting substances. The others only protect themselves when they are ill, but then it is usually already too late.

It is cold in bed all day long. What do you think the mite does when you get into bed with your warm body? Does it crawl away because you are warm, or do these little animals of the spider species quickly approach your body, especially the hair, eyebrows, ears?

House dust mites live in symbiosis with moulds. This means that they complement each other in their living space.

What to do to get rid of this pest?  
The DELPHIN is the SOLUTION.

Water has been washing the air and binding gases for millions of years.

## Bedroom refurbishment

With the DELPHIN, your beds are thoroughly cleaned. The deep cleaner removes dander, mites and mould from mattresses and bedding. By vacuuming the blankets and pillows, the mites are effectively eliminated, and the use of the essential Eukal mint scented oil kills the mites during the process. This breaks the vital cycle for the mite and in this way prevents it from reproducing.

The bedroom should be cleaned thoroughly with this method, then you will regenerate. Sensitive persons feel the beneficial change directly. You will recover better in your sleep. Repeat the cleaning of mattress and bed every 2 weeks and you will feel permanently well and mould and mites in the bed will no longer find a basis for life.

The most important function of the DELPHIN: You always clean the air you breathe, you cannot work with it at all without cleaning the air.

Are you now convinced that water is the best way to bind and dispose of house dust and dirt? Then you should decide for the DELPHIN system very quickly.

If you have recognised the value of the DELPHIN, every friend and acquaintance will find a demonstration an important help, even if they do not yet suffer from the known problems.



THE DELPHIN IS A SIMPLE  
WAY OF ELIMINATING  
PROBLEMATIC MATERIALS  
IN THE HOME AND A GOOD  
BASIS FOR MAINTAINING  
HEALTH.



# SYMPTOMS AND CONSEQUENCES

## DUE TO POLLUTANTS IN THE LIVING AREA

We spend 80-90 percent of our time indoors, which is supposed to protect us from environmental influences. However, they themselves are often a burden on our health. Building materials, pets, plants, furniture, fungi or bacteria often harbour high stress potentials that severely limit our well-being and performance or even produce symptoms of illness.

Chemical Pollutants	Occurrence	Symptoms and possible health consequences
Benzene	Paints, lacquers, solvents, cleaning agents, paint strippers, adhesives	Irritation of mucous membranes, damage to bone marrow, changes in blood count, blood cancer, damage to liver, kidneys and spleen, damage to genetic material.
Epoxy resins	Varnishes and casting resins, adhesives, coatings, impregnations, binders for the production of synthetic resin concrete and mortar	Allergies, cancer
Formaldehyde	Tobacco smoke, disinfectants, household cleaning agents, chipboard, paints and varnishes, adhesives, fibreboard, solvents, foams, wallpaper, medicines, felting materials, textiles	Headache, insomnia, memory loss, genetic damage, eye irritation, nausea, suspected cancer, nervousness, depression, aggressiveness, mucous membrane irritation, respiratory diseases, skin rash
Lindane, permethrin, etc.	Impregnating agents, pesticides, wood preservatives	Vomiting, headache, anaemia, respiratory paralysis, mucous membrane irritation, damage to the nervous system and bone marrow, concentration problems
Pentachlorophenol	Wood preservatives, fungicides, wallpapers, adhesives, varnishes, paints, textiles, carpets, leather, tents	Liver cirrhosis, bone marrow atrophy, headache, nausea, vomiting, acne, kidney damage, blood disorders, nerve damage
Phenol	Foam, synthetic resins, dyes, glues, impregnating agents and disinfectants, tar, tar board	Skin corrosivity, circulatory and nervous system disorders, kidney and liver damage, mutagenic effects
Styrene	Polystyrene plastics, adhesives, wallpaper, insulating boards, tar paper, building preservatives, screeds	Headache, fatigue, depression, Behavioural disorders, mutagenic effect
Toluene, acetone	Solvents for varnishes, paints, resins, oils, polishes, nitro compounds, cleaning agents and paints	Irritation of mucous membranes, nausea, agitation, headache, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory disorders, damage to liver and kidneys, nervous system disorders
Vinyl chloride	Floor coverings, PVC, home textiles, Roller shutters, plumbing pipes	Carcinogenic effect
Xylene	Adhesives, paints, varnishes, solvents, cleaning agents, pesticides	Headache, nausea, respiratory and eye irritation, behavioural disorders. High concentrations: Disorders and diseases of heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system



Pollutants	Occurrence	Symptoms and possible health consequences
Aero-allergens	House dust, animal dander, insect parts, mould, mites, algae, chemical additives, plant pollen	Allergic reactions, e.g. asthma, bronchitis, rhinitis, neurodermatitis, conjunctivitis, hay fever
Inhalable particles	Tobacco smoke, cooking, unventilated incinerators, aerosol sprays, condensed vapours, house dust	Depending on composition: mucous membrane irritations, respiratory infections, emphysema, heart disease, lung cancer
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi)	Air conditioners, humidifiers, carpets, building moisture, people, pets, plants, flush toilets	Acute respiratory infections (e.g. influenza, Legionnaires' disease, Pontiac fever, Q fever)
Combustion gases (carbon monoxide CO and nitrogen oxide NO <sub>2</sub> )	Unventilated incinerators, garages, fireplaces, cookers, tobacco smoke	CO: oxygen deficiency, impaired visual and brain function, lethal at high concentrations. NO <sub>2</sub> : increased respiratory infection rate, pulmonary oedema, bronchial constriction
Radon	Subsoil, building material, well water	Pulmonary cancer
Asbestos	Night storage heaters, older PVC flooring, roof panels, façade elements, fire protection walls, corridor suspended ceilings, floor panels, floor coverings, fillers, sealing materials	Indoor toxins such as mould, wood preservatives, formaldehyde, house dust, residential toxins or electrosmog pollute the interior

Source: Indoor pollution and sick building syndrome, Saarland University.

Indoor toxins such as mould, wood preservatives, formaldehyde, house dust, residential toxins or electrosmog pollute the interior.



# HYGIENE

## WHY IT IS OFTEN COMPARED TO CLEANLINESS

Hygiene is the Latin translation of the word health. In the German language, the word hygiene is mostly used when describing areas where health is protected. Hygiene areas for our daily personal hygiene are also our bathrooms. Have you heard of hygiene standards? They are almost exclusively about cleaning regulations. How is it that in many languages the word hygiene is equated with particular cleanliness?

In the 18th century, more and more hospitals were built in the cities. Women also increasingly went to these houses to give birth to their children. The mortality rate for births was extremely high at that time, with 10% of mothers and up to 50% of newborns dying. A doctor at that time found out that there was a connection between the doctors in the countryside and the doctors in hospitals in the city. He compared the ways of working and found that the rural doctor naturally washed his hands before every birth because he often came from another job. The doctor in the city washed his hands and treated several women afterwards. After all, he did not have carriage grease on his hands. The doctor Ignaz Semmelweis investigated childbed mortality in Vienna in 1846. In a maternity clinic in the city, where the doctors also performed post-mortem examinations, the mortality rate was significantly higher than in the midwifery clinic. As a result, he introduced the washing of hands with chlorinated lime solution before every examination. This reduced mortality in the clinics to 1-2%.

Until the 18th century, knowledge about pathogens was still unknown and the mortality rate was enormously high.

At some point, the bacteria were discovered. From then on it was clear that the small invisible bacteria were the cause. The realisation quickly made the rounds. From then on, it became compulsory in hospitals to wash hands with germicidal agents for at least 30 seconds before every operation. This was a decisive step to ensure health there.

Since then, there have been very precise regulations on how and with which chemicals what has to be cleaned. The frequency is also prescribed. The idea behind this is that the germ-killing chemicals are distributed evenly. This is supposed to kill the germs. This is how it has been since the doctor, through these regulations on keeping the hospital clean, reduced the mortality rate significantly. There is no question that the elimination of harmful germs contributes significantly to the prevention of diseases.

But why is it now said that too much cleaning is detrimental to health?

THANKS TO TODAY'S  
STANDARDS AND  
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT  
GERMS AND BACTERIA,  
INFANT MORTALITY  
HAS DECREASED  
CONSIDERABLY.



Ever since I have been involved in cleaning, I have heard this saying again and again. Most people try to kill germs with chemicals. However, these chemicals are often dangerous for humans in larger doses. Besides, germs are very fast-moving and inventive. As soon as a germ survives the ordeal, its offspring are resistant to the chemicals and spread again. It often takes a long time for industry to bring a new, stronger chemical to market. For example, germs and bacteria have been spreading in hospitals for some time, and they are becoming more and more resistant.

What do people do when they can't help themselves? Exactly, they look to nature. For example, several German hospitals are currently using honey to treat wounds. Honey is a natural antibiotic. The bees use it to protect the queen and the offspring. So far, we know of no cases where this antibiotic has failed. Isn't that crazy? All the different chemically produced antibiotics fail and nature wins. It's as simple as that. Honey, by the way, is a food that never spoils.

Did you know that sneezing is caused by irritation of the mucous membranes and that up to 5,000 droplets are thrown into the room about 4 m away?

The filters in a  
hoover are an ideal  
breeding ground  
for bacteria and  
mould.

Honey can be used very well for wound healing, but is of course not suitable for surfaces such as floors. Here, particularly thorough cleaning helps. In other words, the elimination of the breeding ground of germs.

It is particularly noticeable that families plagued by allergies clean extremely much. Is the saying „too much cleaning is bad for your health“ true after all? Why then do the families who use the DELPHIN observe so many positive effects?

Here, too, the answer can be found in the common, everyday cleaning utensils. Have you ever experienced that the sun shines in at the window and dust is visible everywhere? Usually less than 3% of the dust is visible. Every day you experience anew how pointless it is to remove this 3 %. When you dust in the sunshine, you see it directly. The dust from the air immediately settles again on the surfaces you have just cleaned.

When you vacuum, too, the dust from the floor is whirled into the air and settles everywhere again immediately afterwards. It is tedious and actually you are just shifting the dust from one corner to the other.

If you mop wet, you may also have noticed that the mop water gets dirtier and dirtier from metre to metre. So does the residual water on the floor. When it dries, you find streaks everywhere.


Because the wipe always leaves residual water behind, detergent manufacturers try to sell products that make this film cover as much area as possible. If the dirty wiping water forms a completely even film, you won't see it. But touch the floor. You can feel it! Take a dry cloth directly after mopping and rub a piece of tile dry, then you will notice the difference. You feel the tile.

Grandma remembers that it only gets clean if you go over it again with fresh water and then polish it. If you do that, you will see that the cleanliness lasts longer. If you don't have this time for cleaning or don't want to take it, then the only thing that helps is to immediately soak up the water again.

Take the DELPHIN as an example: it sucks up coarse dirt, sprays clean water (even with detergent) and immediately sucks dry again. Because no dirty water is left behind, you have pure tile after mopping. Very interesting also on parquet, because it is dry again immediately. And all this in a single step.

## Back to the germs

Germs multiply particularly well on damp surfaces. If dirt is added to this, it is a perfect breeding ground. The goal in the private living area should be that the germs are simply gone. Small children love to play



A look into the  
**nature**  
is always worthwhile,  
because it can do  
everything without  
chemicals.

on the floor, so the variant of spreading chemicals, as in the hospital, should only be chosen in very special cases. It is better to simply keep the floor clean. This starts with the choice of floor covering. Rough natural stone floors are a particular challenge to maintain. The same applies to today's modern, very rustic wooden floors. Wood has a natural antiseptic. Synthetic materials with a wooden look do not have this antiseptic effect and must therefore be cleaned more intensively.

Cooks know about this very well. The wooden block that used to be so popular for cutting and pounding the cutlets is now banned. The plastic substitute, however, is almost impossible to keep clean. The same problem exists with the private cutting board made of plastic. The many small cuts that the knives leave in the plastic are brilliant germination sites. Plastic boards also start to smell much faster. Wooden boards you only wash briefly and everything is good again.

But germs are not only on surfaces. They are also buzzing through the air. But by what means? Here we need to take a closer look at another cleaning device: the Hoover! Dirt, germs, bacteria and much more col-

A clean floor  
without chemical  
residues is of  
course the best  
for children.

Did you know that we breathe 20,000 times a day, taking in about 12,000 litres of air?

lect in the filters of a Hoover. Among them are many organic substances, such as dead flies, hair, dander or crumbs. That's a good thing. But what happens when you turn off the Hoover? The motor is hot from all the vacuuming and cools down. This causes the humidity inside the appliance to condense. The bacteria get going. Now they are in the land of milk and honey. Fresh breeding ground, great! During the colonisation and processing of the absorbed substances, toxic residues are produced for humans. It doesn't matter, they are hidden in the device. But the originally absorbed substances are crushed and disintegrate in the bag. Only when you switch on the appliance the next time, the dust is flung against the filters with extreme force. Everything is literally chopped up and partly blown back into the room. This can lead to an incredible amount of dust in the air. If you have a fine nose, you can sometimes even smell it. This newly produced fine dust hovers in the room for up to three days.

But beware, when you smell these small particles, they have already entered your body with your breath. Your olfactory cells are in your nose, inside your body.

Coming back to our topic of whether too much cleaning is harmful to your health, I am convinced that it is because of the cleaning device. When parents find out that their child has a dust allergy and therefore vacuum twice a week instead of once a week, it gets worse and worse. Now they clean even more often. And it gets worse. The constant vacuuming produces more and more fine dust and keeps it constantly in suspension. It's a spiral that gets more and more negative. Get rid of the Hoover to put an end to this cycle.

When I looked at the situation several times with my clients, it became more and more obvious. Especially in low-paid jobs such as cleaners in hotels or industry, allergies are spreading in increasing numbers and are often not diagnosed immediately. These workers are often sick or unable to concentrate. Sometimes it takes years before an allergy is identified as the trigger.

## Allergy or protective function?

According to the definition, an allergy is an overreaction of the body to a completely normal substance. The body that is exposed to too much dust usually only gives off small signals, such as sneezing, an irritated throat or coughing.

If these signals are ignored, the body may react more violently. But is it an allergy or just „too much of a good thing“ that causes our body to react? Here is a somewhat abstract example:





Imagine you hit your finger with a hammer while hammering in a nail. That hurts. Normally you don't do it again. If you do it again, it hurts again. After the second time at the latest, you will think about pulling your finger back as soon as you see the hammer, as a precaution, won't you?

A misdiagnosis would be if your doctor said that you have an allergy to metal. Whenever you come into contact with metal, you have pain because your body overreacts. We have to treat your finger. Do we inoculate it by hitting it a lot with a hammer so that it will eventually stop hurting when it comes into contact with metal?

Another method would be to resensitise it. That means exposing the finger to very small blows at a time until you can tolerate the metal again. That can be successful. But does it make sense? Studies have shown that resensitising actually helps in 30% of cases. At 40 % it stays the same and in the remaining 30 % it gets even worse.

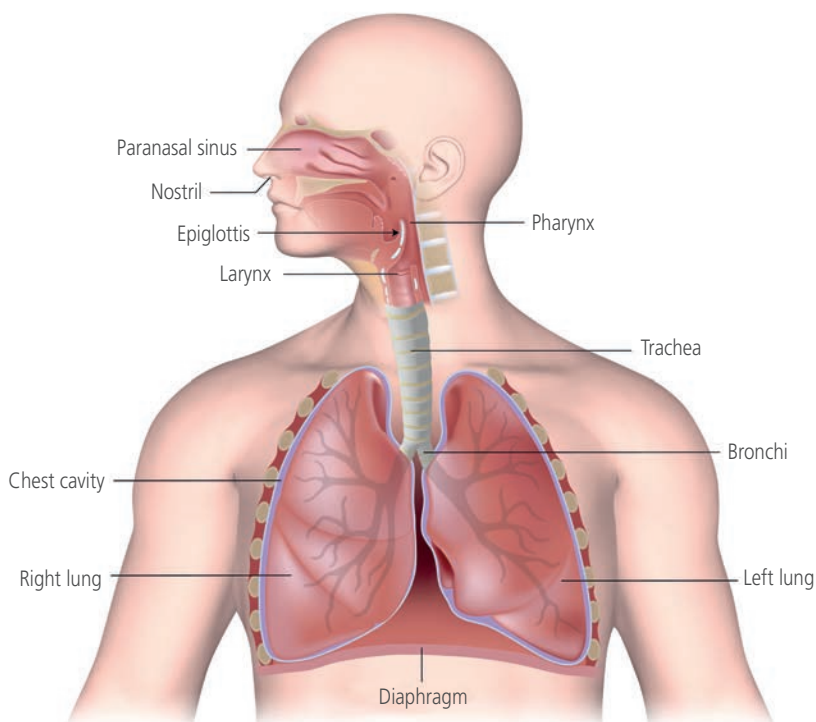
Let's move from this abstract to a very realistic example: house dust allergy. Many people lie down in bed every night and have a blocked nose, cough or other health problems the next morning. But why do they do it again every day? Wouldn't it be best to just get rid of the excess house dust and mite droppings that are causing them these

Incorrect cleaning constantly produces even more fine dust. This can lead to allergies.

problems and causing the body to react, instead of doing the same thing over and over again day after day without feeling any improvement?

I have often experienced with my clients that their problems disappeared after thorough cleaning with the DELPHIN. The pollutants were permanently removed and the body could recover because it no longer had to fight against the pollutants.

## Our respiratory system







## RECOMMENDATIONS

### FOR HEALTHY INDOOR AIR

Every cleaning agent has useful areas of application, but normally the winner is

- Broom against Hoover: less fine dust
- Ventilation against ventilation system: no germination
- Bowl of water against humidifier: no germs
- Scrubber against steam cleaner: less energy wasted and gentler on the furnishings
- Clean versus disinfectant: no resistant germs
- Water versus filter: Filter content decays, becomes germ, and the tiny poisonous particles are ejected
- Clean air versus dusting: Cleanliness lasts longer
- Mattress cleaning vs. pad washing: easier and quicker, it is done more often

Ventilate to replace of stale air in indoors

- Open the windows regularly. A ventilation is a simple and effective measure for the rapid exchange of air indoors.
- The windows and doors commonly used today no longer allow for natural ventilation. The exchange of air is very low. This is problematic and can lead to increased pollutant concentrations and mould growth. Ensure regular air exchange here as well in order to comply with clean breathing air.
- Alternatively, ventilation elements with flaps or sliders can be installed, to increase the continuous air exchange.
- The higher the room temperature, the greater the danger of outgassing pollutants from building materials and furniture. It is therefore advisable not to turn up the thermostat unnecessarily.

# ROAD TRAFFIC

## WHEN THE EMISSIONS MAKE YOU SICK

Living near busy roads can lead to chronic respiratory diseases and increased mortality. Asthmatics suffer more frequently and more severely from respiratory problems on days with high particulate matter pollution. Cardiovascular diseases are also more frequent. The daily limit value for particulate matter outdoors in Germany is  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The PM10 annual mean value is different: it has been lowered to  $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  since 1 January 2010.

Scientists conducted a study to determine the consequences of long-term exposure to fine particulate matter. The scientists had evaluated a health study of 4500 women in North Rhine-Westphalia. An increase of  $7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in the PM10 concentration in the air they breathed caused the incidence of chronic respiratory diseases to rise by 33 % and deaths from respiratory or cardiovascular diseases by 34 %. Among women living up to 100 m from a busy road, respiratory diseases occurred 79 % more frequently than among women in less polluted areas.

Similar correlations were found for nitrogen oxides. Already at concentrations between  $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and  $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , respiratory and cardiovascular symptoms increase; long-term exposure could increase the number of deaths from these diseases and from lung cancer.

Reference source: VDI nachrichten 9/2006

Exhaust fumes,  
brake dust and  
tyre abrasion  
pollute our respira-  
tory tract.



# AERIAL PLANKTON

## MICROORGANISMS IN THE AIR WE BREATHE

A few years ago, it was thought that bacteria and viruses had little chance of survival in the atmosphere. Today we know that they can even multiply in the air. We breathe in and out about 20,000 times a day. In doing so, we introduce millions of microorganisms into our bodies. These include bacteria, viruses, spores and pollen. 95 % of the bacteria are as yet unexplored and are also found in the air we breathe. Scientists explain that humans breathe in about 10,000 different bacteria and 100,000 viruses per hour. A single fungus can release trillions of tiny spores into the air, which penetrate deep into the human lungs. The atmosphere is a perfect habitat for microorganisms. Up to 75 % of the air consists of aerial plankton. Scientists understand this to mean all living material from hoverflies to microbes.

Worldwide, the mass of aerial plankton is estimated at 56 million tonnes. Fungal spores and bacteria have been found at altitudes as high as 75 km. Single-celled organisms can even change their shape in order to survive. In doing so, they develop cocoons, so-called cysts, which protect them from cold and radiation. Measurable concentrations of the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum* and *Escherichia coli* bacteria have even been found in large American cities.

Reference source: Welt der Wunder Magazin 1/09

Worldwide, aerial plankton is estimated at over 56 million tonnes.



Did you know that:

- *Clostridium botulinum* has also been detected in the air? 500 g of the poison produced by this bacterium would wipe out the entire human race?
- the spores of the *Aspergillus* fly thousands of kilometres from Africa to the Caribbean?

# ENERGY CONSUMPTION

## FOR CLEANING WORK IN THE HOUSEHOLD

You can decide how much energy you use in your household.  
Do you think nuclear power plants should be shut down?

Shutting down nuclear power plants is possible if:

1. alternative sources of electricity are built.  
This costs a lot of money and takes many years.
2. you use less electricity, i.e. save electricity.  
That saves money and is feasible immediately.

With the DELPHIN, you save up to 75 % on electricity for household cleaning. So depending on the household, up to 6 € per month in pure electricity costs. That is 1,440 € in 20 years. At the same time, you get sustainable cleanliness, well-being and a good basis for health.

If you believe the calculation below, if the whole of Germany worked with the DELPHIN, about 11,520,000,000 kWh = 11,520,000 MWh = 11,520 GWh would be saved for 40 million households.

A modern nuclear power plant produces 10,000 gigawatts of electricity per year. So if all households in Germany used the DELPHIN, we could simply switch off a nuclear power plant. In addition, all households would have better air. Less dust also means fewer allergic reactions and more leisure time and well-being through lasting cleanliness.

In the meantime, the miserable efficiency of hoovers has led to a law in the EU limiting the power consumption of hoovers. And that is a good thing. Because of the new legislation, Hoover companies are again left with the dilemma: low suction power or poor retention capacity. If up to 2800 Watt hoovers already produce unsatisfactory results, then one understands the hoarding purchases that have been made.

Since September 2017, the EU has forced Hoover manufacturers to reduce the power of the devices to 900 watts. Those who want to escape this dilemma opt for the DELPHIN, for example.

Did you know,  
that with the  
DELPHINs:  
• approx.  
875,000 dust bags  
were saved?  
• approx.  
3.5 million litres of  
household waste  
were avoided?  
That is approx.  
70,000 household  
waste bins per year.  
• approx.  
87,000 kWh of  
electrical energy  
was saved last year?

Electricity guzzler cleaning (calculation with 0.35 €/kW):

Consumer	Power	average Time/week	Consumption/ Month	Cost/ Month
Steam vacuum cleaner	3500 W	2 hours	28,0 kWh	9,80 €
Air purifier	100 W	168 hours	16,8 kWh	5,88 €
Vacuum Cleaner	800 W	5 hours	16,0 kWh	5,60 €
Steam Cleaner	2200 W	1 hour	8,8 kWh	3,08 €
Result:	Dust every day			

DELPHIN	170–1400 W	2 h at max	11,2 kWh	3,92 €
Result:	Cleanliness and a good basis for health			

Energy prices continue to rise. However, you can already save a lot of electricity costs on everyday tasks.

The calculations are based on examples that may differ significantly.



# THE DOLPHIN

## FACTS AND DATES ABOUT ONE OF THE ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR ANIMALS IN THE WORLD

Smart and social:  
dolphins have a lot  
going for them.

The dolphin is  
hardly in terms of  
intelligence. Its  
brain is even equal  
to that of humans.

- The dolphin is quite something. It is not only smart, but also self-confident and compassionate. Elephants are said to have an excellent memory, dolphins have proven to have it.
- Dolphins are very social animals, some species like to stay close to humans. But it is precisely humans who pose the greatest threat to dolphins. Dolphins often get caught as bycatch in fishing nets and drown.
- Dolphins are mammals. They give birth to their young, which they suckle, alive. Dolphins breathe with lungs and not with gills, like fish. That is why they have to surface again and again to catch their breath through the splash hole on the top.
- Unlike fish, they have a horizontal tail fin, the fluke. This makes them extremely mobile - similar to a diver with flippers. Thanks to their streamlined shape and particularly smooth skin, dolphins are excellent swimmers.
- Most dolphin species are not choosy about what they eat. Dolphins eat fish and also other animals that are found in their habitat. In the open ocean, this also includes jellyfish and squid.
- Dolphins guide boats in distress to a safe harbour or rescue people who are about to drown. Some dolphins also scare off sharks to protect swimmers or accompany swimmers until help arrives.
- Dolphins are not afraid of humans. From time to time they visit densely populated beaches of their own free will. And sometimes they use their innate behaviour patterns. Whether it is out of „friendship“ with humans or merely misguided instincts remains a matter of interpretation.
- Dolphins make sounds all day long. They squeak and chirp, whistle and click. Because they have a lot to tell each other. They also orient themselves in the water with the help of sound.
- Dolphins have their own language, biologists now largely agree. There is evidence of cross-species communication, and they are so far the only creatures that give each other names - apart from us humans.
- Dolphins almost always come into the world with their tail fin first. The birth takes place under water. Only through contact with the cool water does the soft and flexible fluke become firm enough to provide the necessary buoyancy.





We made the dolphin our namesake because it has to do with water - powerful, elegant - and is a friend of man.

- In play, dolphins learn to engage in new challenges. Dolphins also like to romp around. For example, they ride on the bow wave of ships or they push pieces of wood under water to make them jump up afterwards. They like to show jumps, swim after waves or have a swimming competition with other dolphins.
- Dolphins are very curious. They often accompany boats and ships by swimming alongside.
- Dolphins are animal therapists. Therapy with dolphins is mainly used to treat children and adolescents. The goals are, for example, to increase the children's concentration or to improve their ability to make contact.
- All over the world, people find dolphins fascinating. They appear in ancient art as rescuers of shipwrecked sailors.
- The dolphin is considered a „saviour for shipwrecked people“ and in Christian symbolism stands for Christ, the saviour of souls. The Greek word delphis for dolphin is related to delphys, which means „womb“ or „mother's womb“.
- In some areas, dolphins help traditional fishermen track down their prey and drive it into the net.

## WHICH FISH IS LIKELY TO LIVE LONGER?

What water is to fish, air is to humans.





# STAY COOL

## WITH THE DOLPHIN EVERYTHING IS NO PROBLEM AT ALL

Imagine that yesterday you cleaned everything, made an effort and spent a few hours cleaning the house. Today you walk through the living room and see the dust bunnies everywhere again. Your husband comes home and sees the dust on the TV. Before he even says anything, you are already at boiling, aren't you?

You've furnished your living room beautifully, great carpet, expensive sofa and real wood parquet. You have children? Children are a beautiful thing. Many have the rule: eating and drinking only at the table. But why? Exactly, children always drop and spill everything they can get their hands on. Your great furnishings are in danger of losing their value. No sooner thought than the chocolate drink is spread all over the once beautiful carpet. Weeks later, friends come over: „Please don't look around, you know, kids. We've decided not to buy a new carpet until the kids are out of the woods.“

Can it be? With the DELPHIN, such mishaps leave you cold. The chocolate drink falls down and you take your child by the hand and show him how easily everything goes away again. Tell your child that he or she should clean up after him or herself next time.

No matter what happens. The DELPHIN makes you forget any mishap within a short time.



It's a little different with pets. Even if they are well behaved, sometimes they are sick and do their business on the carpet, in the corner or they throw up. You should not leave the acid in urine or vomit for long because it bleaches the colours.

You wonder how to clean it up? That's right, use a rag to spread most of it. Carpet washers are available for hire, but you usually have to buy that expensive bottle of detergent. Renting is almost free. Still, the effort is immense. Drive there, load it, drive home, unload it, read the operating instructions, put it into operation, wash out the stain, take it out of operation again, load it, drive back, unload it. And that, of course, only after the stain has dried up over the weekend. Respect if you pull this off every time.

Since the DELPHIN can wash carpets and upholstery, it only takes a few minutes to get everything clean again. It is always at hand and you know your way around at the drop of a hat. The certainty to be able to remedy such cases quickly relaxes you completely. Children can be children again. Forget the often too strict rules. And if you fail to do something yourself, no problem. You have the solution.

Even if the children are just getting dry or throwing up in bed because of illness. Yes, that sounds bad. It is, without DELPHIN. Because you have to wash everything the next day. The DELPHIN takes care of the matter during the night in just five minutes.

Washing, vacuuming, wiping, blowing. None of this is a problem for the DELPHIN.



FOR KIDS

# THE EXPERIENCES OF AN OXYGEN ATOM

A LITTLE STORY ABOUT OUR HOUSEMATES

Once upon a time, there was a little oxygen atom. In nature, it was floating in the air with all his friends: lots of nitrogen atoms and a few carbon dioxide atoms. It felt free and enjoyed life. It would meet a speck of pollen or even a nasty pollutant. From time to time he took a shower in the rain. He felt so good afterwards! The wind made him twirl. And suddenly a gust of wind blew him in through a window.

Inside, what a change. But the little oxygen atom felt good at first. It was so warm and there was no wind. Looking around, he noticed lots of new friends dancing in the sun. There were particles of polypropylene, dust bunnies and a particle of hairspray, to name but a few. They didn't have much room in this new environment.

A tall woman entered through an opening in the wall. She saw the dust bunnies and left the room. She returned immediately, armed with a rag and a feather duster.

She was waving and all the particles were swirling in the air. She looked angry. Some of the particles immediately fell back down. Others began to dance with the little oxygen atom. The woman grabbed a huge device on wheels with an elephant trunk.

Before the little oxygen atom could react, it was sucked into the trunk. At the end of the black tunnel, he bumped into a mountain of atoms. Some of them seemed to have been there for a while and did not smell good at all.

A germ told the little oxygen atom about his life here. And how his children and grandchildren would throw themselves on a dead fly to survive. A mould spore introduced the little atom of oxygen to his entire family, which was growing by the minute thanks to the humidity in the air.

Even though all these particles fascinated him, the little oxygen atom noticed that almost all of them looked quite toxic. He felt sick and left this place as quickly as possible. As he slipped through the thin grid, other particles were torn apart and expelled, like him, to a second grid. There too, the large particles were broken up and transformed into lots



of small ones. When he arrived in the room, the little oxygen atom twirled around and recognised some of the particles he had encountered in the dark, narrow, musty-smelling place.

Although they were back in the light, the others still smelled very bad. Their faces still had that same evil expression. It felt cramped and uncomfortable. A spore showed the little oxygen atom where its children and grandchildren wanted to set up their colonies and populate space. The toxic-looking particles whirled aimlessly through the air.

Then a little girl entered the room and breathed so deeply that the smallest oxygen atom and many others were sucked into her nostrils at once. The larger of her friends got stuck in long hairs. The smaller ones were thrown against wet walls. The little oxygen atom said to himself: „At last, we are free of the most fearsome. And in less than half a second, the temperature rose to 31 degrees. Unfortunately, the very small and particularly harmful particles were still at his side. Together they went down the tunnel and found themselves at a dead end. At the end, a sign read „Lung Alveolus No. 213 of 314.394.004“! There, red, round, plate-shaped taxis were speeding along. Everyone tried to get on one of these plates.

The plate on which the little oxygen atom jumped was laughing. Another one tried to avoid a PCP atom, but couldn't. Thus loaded, the taxis drove through the tunnels. The little oxygen atom glanced behind him and noticed that the other taxi was shrinking. He threw the PCP atom into a cell. The cell turned brown and looked crumpled.

It was impossible to say what happened to it next, the view from the taxi of the little oxygen atom was no longer good enough. The cell in which the little oxygen atom settled grew larger and stronger. He grabbed a carbon atom, while on the other side came a new red taxi in the shape of a plate. He jumped at the chance and was pulled back to a lung socket. This time the number 162.839.470 out of 314.394.004. A strong gust of wind blew him along the hot, damp walls, to which he tried to communicate his temperature, and then he found himself in the ambient air of the room.

Turning around, he noticed that a particle of acrylic was irritating the girl's eye. Then the toxic-looking particle settled on the child's eyelid, her chest bulging with pride at having succeeded, despite her tiny size, in making such a big girl cry. But suddenly she was swept away by a wave of salt water.

Again, the little oxygen atom was whirling around, free as a bird, when the doorbell rang. Shortly afterwards, the girl's parents and a stranger entered the room. The stranger was carrying a white box. The little oxygen atom knew what was going to happen to her.

The man took a small, ingenious device out of the box. The woman filled a tray with water and off she went! As soon as it was turned on, the device reminded the little oxygen atom of rain in nature. The DELPHIN, that was the name on the machine, sucked up absolutely everything. The water and the Klick-Lamella turbine produced a powerful vortex inside. The little oxygen atom was cleaned from top to bottom. When it came out, it saw that all his nasty neighbours had disappeared. They had been bound by water! It was now nice to breathe in this room. Near the shelf, the DELPHIN was fitted with a long tube and all the grey dust with its nasty particles was sucked out. And still, at its other end, the DELPHIN was blowing out very fresh air, containing only the best: the colleagues of the little oxygen atom, the hydrogen atoms and the carbon dioxide. What a great performing troupe!

The room had a certain glow about it, now that the nasty grey particles had disappeared.

The little girl also seemed to feel better all at once. She was having fun, jumping and singing. The tears in her eyes were gone. There was no reason for them anymore. She began to laugh.

The little oxygen atom was thrown to the ground. It landed softly on the carpet, slalomed through her long curls, touched one to the right, one to the left. As he reappeared on the surface, he realised that the dreadful particles were sticking to him again. He shook himself energetically and the particles fell back onto the carpet.

When the DELPHIN's proboscis attacked the carpet, it was sure that the nasty particles would no longer bother the little girl, because these particles cannot swim.

The little girl was happy and ran around. And then what happened: she spilled her cup of hot chocolate. Most of it landed on the carpet. She had given them all a good scare! Only the man who had brought the box reacted very calmly. He replaced the small plastic piece at the end of the trunk and simply sucked up the rest of the hot chocolate. The carpet was as beautiful as before.

The father thought of all the trouble he would have been spared if he had bought a DELPHIN earlier.



# GOOD TO KNOW:

## HOW MUCH OF OUR LIVES DO WE SPEND CLEANING?

Have you ever thought about how much time you put into keeping your living spaces clean? Let's think about it a little more closely for a moment.

1. What is one hour of your free time worth to you? More or less than a cleaning lady would cost? Four, six, ten or even twenty euros?
2. How many hours a week do you spend on cleaning?  
One, two, ten or even twenty?
3. Take your number of hours x 52, then you get the time for a year.
4. Multiply the result by 20 and you get the hours for 20 years.  
That adds up to quite a lot.
5. Multiply this result by the number that one hour of your free time is worth to you, then you get the work value that you invest so that you and your family feel comfortable at home.  
You will be surprised by the result.



By the way: With the DELPHIN, the time needed for cleaning is reduced by half!

Hours per week: \_\_\_\_\_ x 52 = \_\_\_\_\_ Hours per year for cleaning

Hours per year: \_\_\_\_\_ x 20 = \_\_\_\_\_ Hours for 20 years of cleaning

Hours/20 years: \_\_\_\_\_ x my free time in € \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ €

You invest this value in cleanliness for yourself and your family.

# THE COMPANY HISTORY

## FROM THE BEGINNINGS OF THE DELPHIN UNTIL TODAY

### The DELPHIN is an absolute trendsetter!

Whether in terms of technology or design: we are always developing ourselves and our work. That's what we've been doing since the beginning, and that's what we'll continue to do tomorrow.

The success story of the DELPHIN begins in 1988. Helmut Grassinger achieves a real precision landing with the air purification appliance that will later bear the name DELPHIN. Because the simply ingenious principle - fill in water, switch on and vacuum as usual - makes the air purifier unbeatable. In 1993, the DELPHIN is ready and ripe for series production. Finally, a successful sales office with many satisfied customers is established - the company with the Allgäu roots expands rapidly. The DELPHIN binds the dust in the water and works extremely efficiently - in doing so, it lives up to the slogan „Dust permanently removed with water“.

To ensure that we remain so successful with the DELPHIN in the future, we will always work to be the most innovative and customer-oriented provider.

### An ingenious device needs a very special name

Dolphins are friendly, sympathetic and intelligent animals. They are found in all the world's oceans, love clean water more than anything - and they live together in groups. The love of cleanliness and team cohesion also applies to our large DELPHIN family. The dolphin always uses its enormous power intelligently. For this reason, the great appliance that binds dust so wonderfully in water bears its name rightly: DELPHIN!





## Into the future with the DELPHIN

Our DELPHIN and the L-Lamella technology stand for a new dimension in cleaning. Countless satisfied and happy customers and sales partners in more than 40 countries around the world - Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe - clearly prove this.

- 1992: Together with two friends, Paul Roth and Toni Kreis, Helmut Grassinger begins to develop an air purification device with maximum customer benefit.
- 1993: The DELPHIN is ready. It quickly conquers the hearts of all friends of purity, cleanliness and health. First, the new appliance is manufactured in the cellar and garage of Helmut and Klara Grassinger's home.
- 1994: The signs point to growth. The company moves to Isny. 15 employees are now developing the DELPHIN on an area of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 1998: PROAIR acquires a total of 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land in Eglofs with 4,500 m<sup>2</sup> of production and storage space. This year, the DELPHIN reaches the third evolutionary stage as the DELPHIN DP 2002.
- 2001: With the start of the trend towards smooth floors, the FLIPPER wet cleaning system is being revamped.
- 2003: After years of basic research and intensive cooperation with several universities, PROAIR amazes the market with the L-Lamella with an even higher degree of purification of the air.
- 2006: The photovoltaic systems on the roofs of our buildings and halls produce clean solar energy.
- 2009: The new white DP 2002 stands for cleanliness, purity and health like no device before. It is the benchmark for all further developments. The window cleaner also has its successful launch this year.
- 2012: The new DELPHIN DP S8 is presented. With this model, a new dimension is reached in the field of air purification devices. The new brushless motor comes with a 10-year warranty. After a total of eight years of development, the in-house special motor goes into series production.
- 2013: If that's not a reason to celebrate! The 20th birthday of the DELPHIN is celebrated at the Europapark in Rust. Dealers and system consultants from all over the world celebrate the birthday child.
- 2014: Klick-Lamella: This technology is ingeniously simple and simply makes clean. The Click-Lamella is the patented heart of the DELPHIN technology. Also new is the DELPHIN DP S1, the little



brother of the big DELPHIN DP S8. With the entry-level model DP S1, a favourable alternative is created.

- 2015: The innovative and attractive DELPHIN robot is our thank-you for recommendations.
- 2016: The DELPHIN undercarriage with four ball bearings in the rear wheels guarantees easy tracking and a long service life. The rear wheels of the electric brush are also fitted with ball bearings, which can be felt in the effortlessly light running.
- 2018: In the anniversary year, the high-bay warehouse and the new administration building are completed. The future can now come, the DELPHIN is well prepared for it. The DELPHIN receives the award for reducing influenza viruses by up to 99.9%.
- 2019: Hybrid spider for even cleaner air.
- 2022: The new revolutionary DELPHIN T8 with twist technology comes onto the market.
- 2024: The DELPHIN T8 receives the “Verified Healthier Air” seal.



1992: Toni Kreis,  
Helmut Grassinger  
and Paul Roth  
(from left).

## THE COMPANY BUILDING

### HARMONIOUSLY DESIGNED ACCORDING TO FENG SHUI

The planning of the new administration complex was a real affair of the heart for us. Because it should be worthy of our DELPHIN - that's why this new building is all about the DELPHIN.

This can be taken literally. For example, the whole area with its fan-like arrangement corresponds to the Klick-Lamella, the heart of the DELPHIN. There are almost no corners, everything is round and harmonious. Even the parking spaces are not rectangles, but nestle into the round shape.

During the redesign, the entire area was revised in terms of design and organisation. Form and function harmonise splendidly. Offices have been made larger, more beautiful and more functional, paths have been shortened and optimised. Everything was done in such a way that the employees feel comfortable and enjoy working.

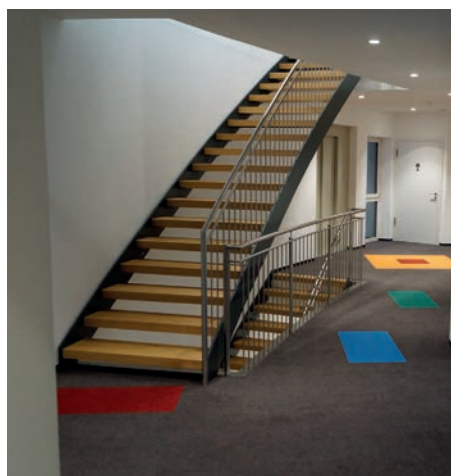
### Perfect harmony according to Feng Shui

Our DELPHIN gives the users quality of life and well-being. Accordingly, the design of the new administrative complex is oriented towards the Far Eastern harmony theory of Feng Shui. The positive energies exuded by the new DELPHIN administration complex can be felt everywhere .

## OUR TEAM

### THE BEST GUARANTEES FOR TOP QUALITY

With our responsible and quality-conscious employees, we have made the DELPHIN a real world brand. In addition to the excellent DELPHIN technology, it took a lot of motivation, ambition and desire for success. So that we can continue to build on such a great team in the future, we invest specifically in training and further education. Because the quality of the employees is reflected in the quality of DELPHINs.



## Top quality from the DELPHIN manufactory

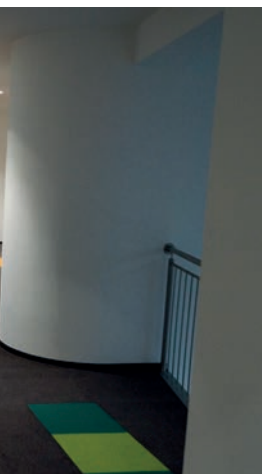
If you ask for the secret of our success, the answer is: In the DELPHIN manufactory, we work with our heads and our hands. First, we think and develop. Then people make the DELPHINs by hand.

Quality assurance by humans is unique and cannot be replaced by anything. Because thanks to experience and foresight, a human being always sees more than a machine. One example is the production at Rolls-Royce, where the smallest defects in the leather of the seats can only be reliably detected by the trained human eye. This also applies to the employees in DELPHIN production, who are only satisfied with the perfect product. Once this has been achieved, each DELPHIN receives its personal birth certificate with manufacturing data and serial number. Only when everything is neatly and correctly documented, a DELPHIN is delivered. Of course in top quality „made in Germany“.

We are rightly particularly proud of our first-class employees.

## Our dealers take the DELPHIN all over the world - currently in 42 countries

Of course, the many committed country representatives are primarily responsible for the spread of the DELPHIN. It is thanks to them that the DELPHIN is the recognised symbol for cleanliness and purity worldwide.



# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

WE AT PROAIR DO SOMETHING FOR IT

## Long-lasting quality - less waste

Our DELPHINes and all accessories are repaired by our employees for the customers even after years of use. Even for older models, we always have spare parts in stock. You don't have to buy a new appliance if something breaks. And if a unit or component has to be disposed of after many years of hard use, we conscientiously carry out recycling and material separation before disposal. For example, the heat sinks are removed from the electronics and the motors are disassembled.

We use wraparound transport foils, cardboard boxes and buffer inserts in production. The multiple use of these products reduces the amount of waste considerably. We keep the delivery routes as short as possible. That's why we buy almost all products from suppliers in Germany. When our DELPHINes then go on their journey, we make sure that the containers are filled with goods and not with packaging material and that they are optimally utilised.

All PROAIR buildings are operated with energy-saving LED lights and the modern infrared heating saves 40% compared to conventional heating systems. In addition, we also operate photovoltaic systems with 1.3 MW of power, which provide us with energy directly from the sun.

Sustainable is a matter of course for us. The environment is very important to us, which is why PROAIR does a lot for it.



# TIME TO CHANGE

## TO MORE COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS

### Rarely has an „all-in-one“ been as assertive as the DELPHIN

Small, light and handy. Thanks to an enormously powerful motor, the DELPHIN air purifier with the appropriate accessories for all applications becomes a „cleaning professional“ of the super class. Because in combination with the right accessories, the DELPHIN can do it all. Deep cleaning of the mattress is particularly popular

### Washing surfaces: the Flipper does everything, and it does it well

Especially on smooth floors, the Flipper shows its strengths - no matter whether it is stone, tiles, parquet, laminate, PVC or one of the many other floor coverings. It is unbeatable in terms of cleanliness and time saving. But it is also in its element when it comes to washing carpets, rugs, upholstery, sofas, car seats and floor mats.

### Flexible: telescopic tubes

The telescopic tubes fit people perfectly. Whether children or adults, small or large - they always fit.

### Innovative: cordless electric brush

The ergonomically and aerodynamically optimised handle delivers 5% more power with the same power consumption. For even more comfort when working, we have doubled the rotation of the handle from 90° to 180° and increased the angle of deflection

of the suction tube to 81°. So even carpets under the bed are no problem for the electric brush.

### Wet, wipe and you're done: The window cleaner

The new suction hose is even more flexible, has greater kink resistance and is extremely hard-wearing. Thanks to the tube extension, even high or hard-to-reach windows can be cleaned easily and quickly without streaks.

### Practical: broom and combination nozzle

Easier handling and more comfort during work are provided by the revised connections on the broom and combi-nozzle. The nozzles are changed quickly and safely because they lock into place with the hole on the push button on the tube, which ensures more safety and strength when connecting the nozzle and tube.



DELPHIN.

We would be happy to introduce you to our all-rounder in person.

# AIRMID TESTS:

THE DELPHIN REMOVES UP TO 99.9%  
OF VIRUSES FROM THE ROOM AIR.\*

## Viruses have a major impact on our health

According to PM 08/2020, between 290,000 and 650,000 people worldwide die of influenza viruses every year. The airmid healthgroup from Dublin, Ireland, tested again in 2019 and 2024 that the DELPHIN helps to significantly reduce viruses.

## Test result 2019: effective against influenza A (H1N1)

## Test result 2024: effective against coronaviruses MS2

The testers use the flu virus influenza A(H1N1) to represent the multitude of dangerous viruses and the bacteriophage MS2 to represent coronaviruses. The result is sensational: In the test in the 28.5m<sup>3</sup> test chamber, the DELPHIN reduced influenza A(H1N1) viruses in the air by 99.9% within 20 minutes and coronaviruses by 99.84% within 60 minutes.

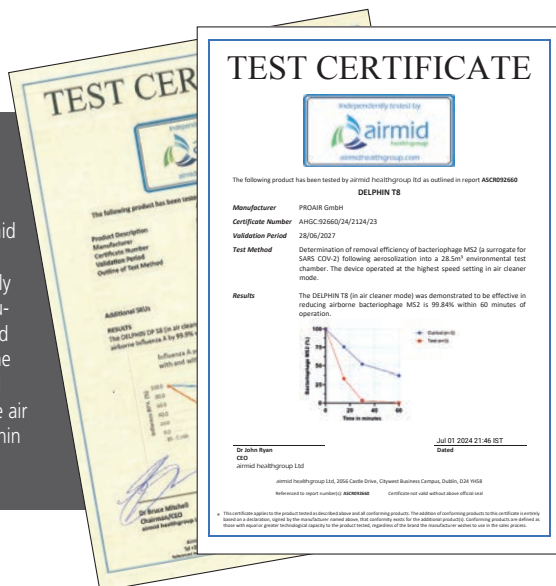
## Test result: effective against Staphylococcus epidermidis

Further Airmid tests confirm that the DELPHIN also removes bacteria such as Staphylococcus epidermidis from the air. The DELPHIN reduces the bacterial load in the air by 99.6% in 40 minutes.

## THE DELPHIN TESTED AND CERTIFIED

The independent test laboratory of the airmid healthgroup from Dublin, Ireland, tests extensively and finds that the DELPHIN is highly efficient at reducing influenza A (H1N1) viruses, Staphylococcus epidermidis bacteria and MS2 (surrogate of Sars COV-2) in the air. The phenomenal result: In the test, the DELPHIN reduces 99.9% of influenza A (H1N1) in the air within 20 minutes and 99.84% of MS2 within 60 minutes.

\*Test with 28.5 m<sup>3</sup> room size





# THE DELPHIN –

AN AIR PURIFICATION APPLIANCE NOT ONLY FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, BUT ALSO FOR SURGERIES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS, WHERE MANY PEOPLE COME TOGETHER EVERY DAY.

## The DELPHIN - a reliable and indispensable companion in all areas

Doctors in particular are exposed to many pathogens in everyday life. However, these are not only in the mouth or nose, but also in the air that their patients breathe out. Since the distance between the patient and the attending physician is very small due to the nature of the work, there is probably a particularly high risk of infection. Flu outbreaks with droplet transmission are certainly a particular focus here.

But also schools, kindergartens or other facilities where many people meet every day benefit from the many advantages of the DELPHIN.

The DELPHIN sucks in up to 2500 litres of air per minute and cleans it at the same time. The solution is given by the laws of nature, because dust is permanently removed with water. Many polluting substances that we cannot see are reliably bound in the water of the DELPHIN.

## The DELPHIN - state-approved preventive medicine

After the president of SIMA (Società Italiana di Medicina Ambientale), Alessandro Miani, was shown the DELPHIN, it was immediately clear: The DELPHIN could be the solution to all hygiene problems in the household. Tests at the University of Milan, where the ability to reduce fine dust in the indoor air was examined, also confirmed this assumption. This was reason enough for the Italian Ministry of Health to officially classify the DELPHIN as a preventive medicine.



Quality – made in Germany

# EXPERIENCES

## AND COMMENTS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS

★★★★★

We have been using the DELPHIN for several years. The suction power is consistently very good, the air after vacuuming better than before. Recently, the Klicklamella broke. A quick call to the DELPHIN head office and the next day we received a new replacement part free of charge. We are very satisfied with the DELPHIN and the service.

Dr. Eduard Wille, 24.9.2021

★★★★★

I have now bought a new DELPHIN (I bought mine 25 years ago, it still works, my son has inherited it), because I am absolutely convinced of this appliance. The rooms stay dust-free longer, you have a feeling of cleanliness and freshness after cleaning and vacuuming. I am thrilled and almost look forward to cleaning. Very friendly advice and fast delivery.

Gabi Janka, 28.3.2021

★★★★★

I bought my first DELPHIN second-hand in 2003, then sold it again and bought one from a competitor at a trade fair, because that just happened. That was a big mistake, because the thing stank instead of cleaning the air and was deafeningly loud. Fortunately I was able to return it after a legal dispute, so I bought a DELPHIN again. The unit works as it did on the first day. I have had it cleaned once, I have now bought another hose extension and the service has always been perfect. Once you understand how this water hoover works, you definitely don't discuss alternatives any more, and since the appliance lasts forever, the service has always been more than great and I have just had bad experiences, I trust the Grassinger family completely and recommend not even looking left and right, it would be wasted time.

Sonja Dose 10/2021

★★★★★

Super service! Simple, fast and satisfactory! Vacuuming with Delphin is great. The air is noticeably cleaned. The dust etc. ends up in the water and is not blown out again through a filter. Thanks to the extensive accessories, sofa, bed and carpet can be cleaned easily. Dusting also works great.

Carolyn Stark, 2/2021

★★★★★

I bought a second one within 20 years, not because the old one was broken, on the contrary, it still runs like on the first day. I have a chiropractic studio and so that so I don't have to carry the Delphi from home to work, I bought the second one. Once you get used to it, you don't like any other. The statements are all 100% true. Great device, super company, always approachable and friendly, competent. I am completely satisfied.

Gabriele Polatzky, 3/2021





I bought my DELPHIN in 1998 - it runs and runs - spare parts no problem - super!

Adax Dörsam, 5/2021



I have been cleaning my house with the DELPHIN for about 15 years. I don't use anything else. Now I have had to order a flipper hose as the first one was really dead. The spare part delivery works great. I am very satisfied. Finally, I don't have to try something else every few years, but just buy a DELPHIN. Thank you very much.

Sigrid Seber 6/2021



I am already totally convinced by the product. The service from Delphin Zentrale Grassinger is impeccable. Very expert advice. Very fast processing of enquiries and orders. Delivery always prompt (most recently within 2 days). It doesn't get any better than that.

Ulrike Kirnich 8/2021



Hello DELPHIN, have owned the DELPHIN since 1995 and it still sucks like the first day. Thank you for the personal service.

Fam. Kosch, 22.4.2021



There are still spare parts for a brush head that will soon be ten years old! So: The DELPHIN is not only an ecologically and hygienically excellent Hoover, the company philosophy is also super sustainable! Great joy!

Oliver Schultz-Etzold, 6/2021



A super device! After 25 years, we have now purchased the next but one, current generation. The service was what it should be: cheerful, informative, thoughtful, and after one day the unit was there. 1+!

Erwig Glatzel, 2/2021



I have been an absolute DELPHIN fan for 24 years. With many companies, the service stops after the sale, but with Grassinger it only starts there. I sent in a defective brush on Monday and got it repaired on Thursday. It is the new generation, which I have had for 2 years, but unfortunately the brush was defective. A big praise to Mrs. Grassinger for her always friendly service in the company. Super service, super friendly and praise also to the professional fitters who repair everything excellently in the shortest possible time. Kind regards to the entire company.

Jörg Muschellak, 5/2021



Everything was very fast, reliable and friendly. Since this is no longer a matter of course everywhere, we can only say: an insider tip! Gladly again and again.

Matthias Wolf, 3/2021

**THANK YOU**  
TO ALL SATISFIED CUSTOMERS  
WHO RATE US SO POSITIVELY  
ON GOOGLE.

## References

Images: Adobe Stock, Fotolia, 123rf, PROAIR

Literature: Welt der Wunder Magazin 1/09; Wegweiser für eine gesunde Raumluft; Max Plank Institut für Meteorologie; VDI nachrichten; Geo Magazin; National Geographic 5/15; Körper from Helmut Grassinger; Hausstauballergien from Wilfried and Brunhilde Diebschlag; Fein[d]staub from Dr. F. Schneider and Dr. M. Steinhöfel; Innenraumbelastung und Sick Building Syndrom der Universität des Saarlandes; Hausstaub vergisst nicht.



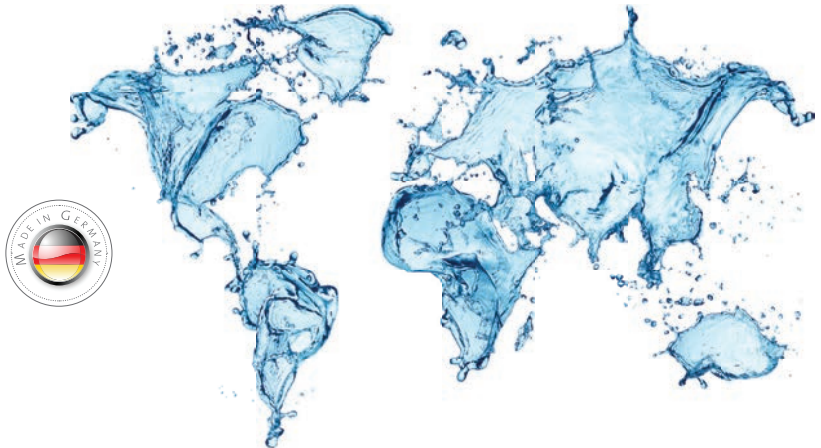
In this book, you will learn about the secret interplay of air, cleanliness, health and leisure. Gripping data, facts and their possible effects on health are presented as well as the simple way to calmly master mishaps. Health and well-being can be reconciled with ease thanks to the knowledge conveyed in this book.

Good recommendations are also given on the difficult subject of hygiene with pets.

And yes, it is true: The more cleaning is done, the sicker families are, because many shoot with cannons at sparrows. Sensible, balanced cleaning can promote health, save money and provide more free time.



The author Bernhard Grassinger has been dealing with this theme and the possible effects of polluted air on our health for many years. He is the managing director of PROAIR GmbH Gerätebau, which has been manufacturing highly efficient air purification devices „Made in Germany“ since 1992.



12,50 €

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