



The water in  
your home  
decides more  
than you'd think.

Homeowner Catalogue · 2026



# Think again.

## THE DECISION

Day one

Five minutes with the plumber.  
Decided on price.



## EIGHTEEN MONTHS LATER

Symptoms appear

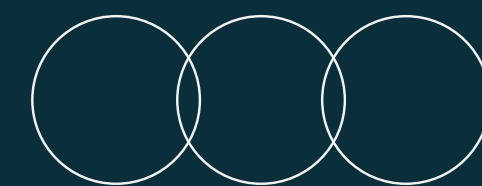
Geyser scaling.  
CP fittings won't come clean.  
Hair feels different.  
Marble grout has an orange line.  
Dishwasher on its second service call.

You're planning the new home — kitchen, marble, lighting, appliances. And the water?

Water treatment is the choice that runs underneath everything else. Done properly, it protects the fittings, the appliances, the family's skin and hair, and your way of life — for decades. Done poorly, the house ages faster than it should.

Indian supplies vary widely. The right system is what makes your daily water clean, soft, and trustworthy.

# Why water matters.



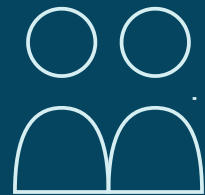
# Three forces. One result.



REASON 01

**It's chemistry.**

200–1500 ppm TDS. 60–400 ppm hardness. Iron from borewells.



REASON 02

**It's the people who use it.**

Hard water dries skin, dulls hair, stains kurtas.



REASON 03

**It's everything water touches.**

Geysers lose efficiency. Washing machines fail early. CP fittings dull. Glass hazes.

IN SUMMARY

*Three forces. One result.  
A house that ages faster than it should.*

# What to look for. Four things to specify.

## Hardness.

The single biggest improvement to a home's water — for skin, fabrics, fittings, appliances. Softening through ion exchange. The unglamorous workhorse. The one most homes don't have.

## Drinking water.

RO when TDS is high. UV with ultrafiltration when TDS is low. A thoughtful combination at one tap — the kitchen — not aggressive whole-house RO that strips minerals from the water you bathe in.

## Iron.

Borewell-fed homes have it. Old galvanised mains have it. Orange grout. Faint stains under the WC rim. An iron filter sits upstream of everything else, or the rest fails faster.

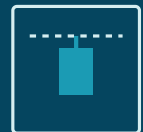
## Discretion.

Water treatment is engineering. It shouldn't look like engineering. Bathroom filters fit into false ceilings, wall recesses, under-counter cabinets. Whole-house systems sit in utility rooms, plant areas, garden corners. The system does its job. The home stays a home.

# The Uniwater difference

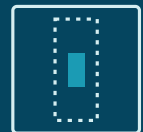
## WHERE IT LIVES

### Five places it disappears.



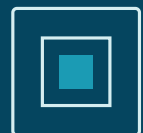
#### False ceiling

Above the bathroom, hidden in service void



#### Plumbing shaft

Inside the existing riser, behind the access panel



#### Wall recess

A niche cut into the wall, finished flush with tile



#### Under-counter

In the vanity cabinet, beside the trap



#### Utility room

For whole-house systems — plant area or garden corner

*Specified at site survey. Decided before tile.*

## HOW IT'S KEPT

### Twelve visits a year.

A scheduled visit every month. 24-hour notice. Same window. Same protocol.



## WHAT EACH VISIT COVERS



#### Parameter testing

TDS, hardness, iron, pH, FRC.



#### Salt top-up. Resin check.

Backwash verified. Pressure logged.



#### Leak & pressure inspection

Joint by joint. Before anything fails.



#### Same-day report

Parameters in. Out. Work done. Flags raised.

*The discipline that decides year four.*

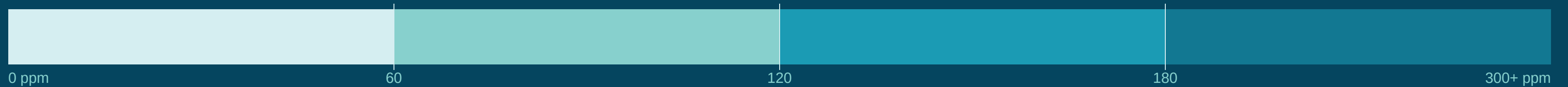
# It's just water.

Really?

Five years apart. The same heating element.



# Where does your home sit?



## Soft

under 60 ppm

Rainwater. Coastal supply.  
Some surface water.

*Minerals negligible.  
Scale isn't a problem.*

## Moderately hard

60–120 ppm

Treated municipal supply.  
Surface-water-fed lines.

*Mild scale forms over time.  
Visible in geysers and kettles.*

## Hard

120–180 ppm

Mixed supply.  
Some borewell, some municipal.

*Scale forms steadily.  
Soap doesn't lather. Skin feels it.*

## Very hard

over 180 ppm

Borewells.  
Untreated ground sources.

*Heavy scale. Iron often present.  
Appliances fail early.*

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**Find your band first. We'll size the system to it.**

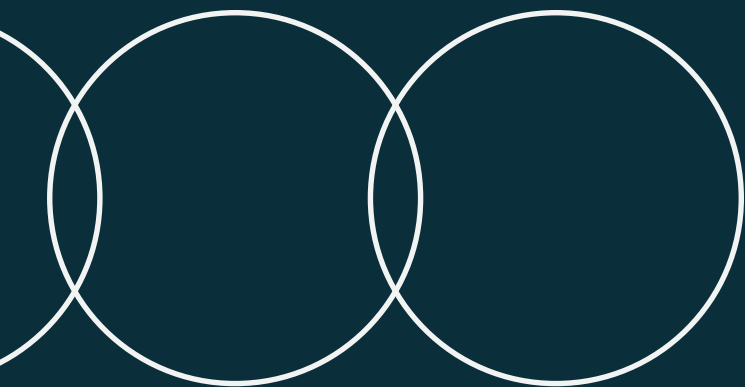
A ten-minute tap test confirms the ppm. No charge.

*The number decides the treatment. Not the other way around.*

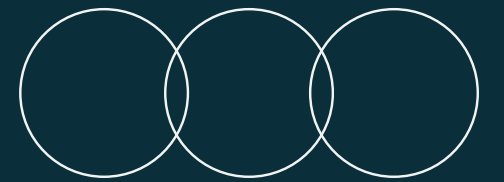
# The bathroom, considered.

BathSoft.

A bathroom filter has to do three things at once: treat the water, fit the space, not announce itself. The right one becomes part of the bathroom. The wrong one becomes a service problem nobody warned you about.



# What to choose.



All three sized to a single bathroom — the difference is what that bathroom asks of the water.

## Mono

### Single Cylinder

Basic fittings. Single shower.  
Standard CP. Lowest demand.

## Duo

### Double Cylinder

Rain shower with body jets, or  
two showers running together.  
Mid demand.

## Trio

### Tripple Cylinder

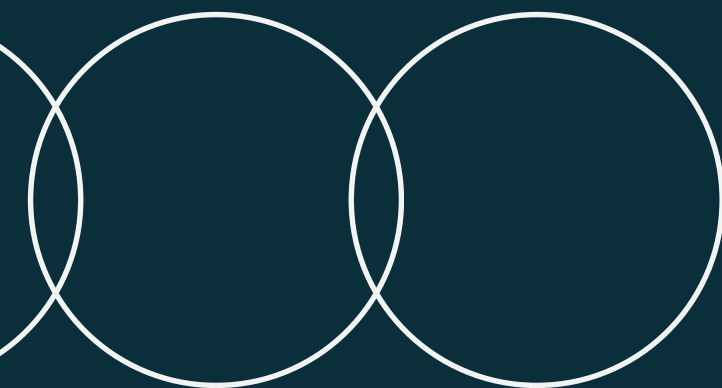
Master suite with steam, jacuzzi,  
multiple high-flow outlets.  
Highest demand.

# A centralized filter for your entire house.

HomeSoft.

HomeSoft treats every tap from a single point. One softened, filtered supply for the whole house — every shower, every sink, every appliance. The difference between fixing a symptom and engineering the source.

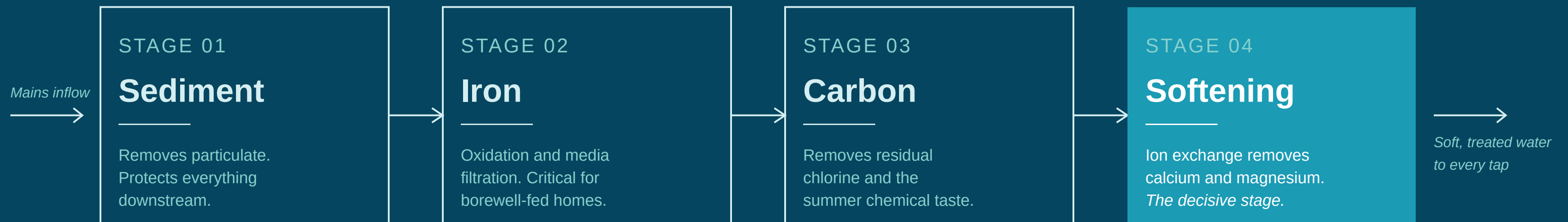
Sits in the utility area, plant room, or garden corner. Out of sight, out of conversation.



# Just a bigger filter? Far from it.

Far from it. Whole-house treatment is a different category altogether — every drop entering the house, treated, in a sequence the water actually needs.

Fully automatic.



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SIZED FOR THE HOME

**2K LPH**

3–4 bathroom homes

**4K LPH**

5–6 bathrooms, small villas

**6K LPH**

Large villas, duplexes, garden draw

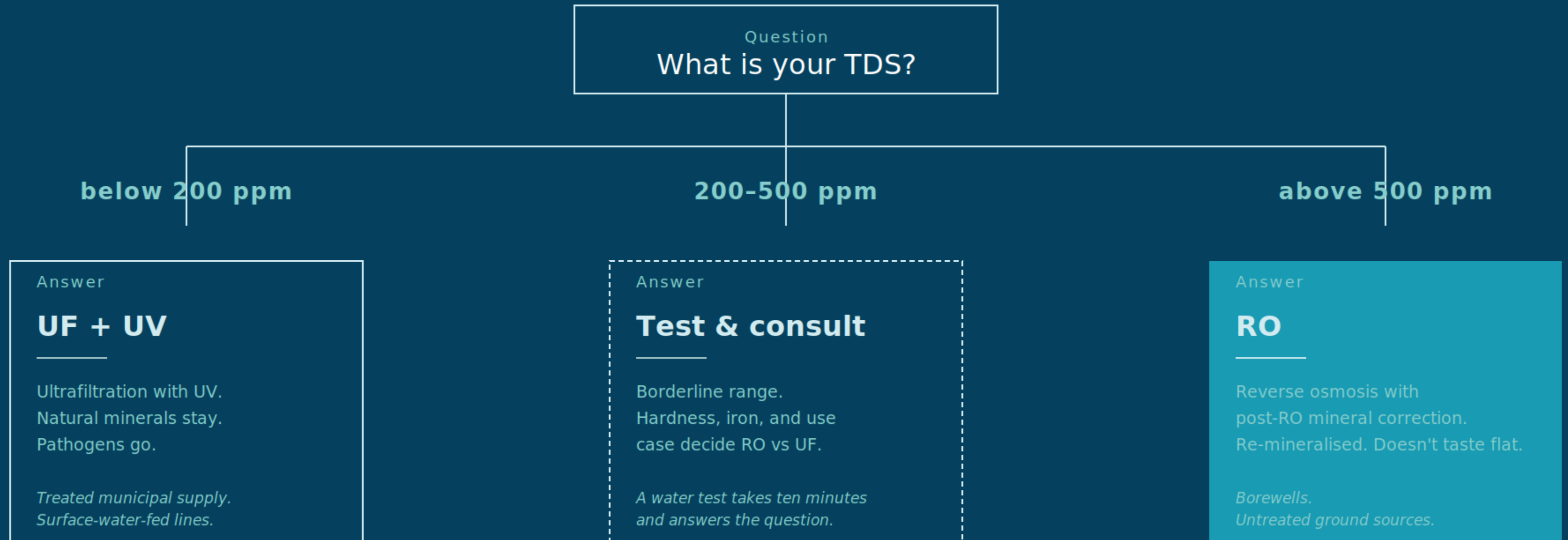
# Your daily drinking water.

The kitchen is the one tap where chemistry matters more than feel. The shower can forgive imperfect water — the kitchen cannot. This is the water that makes your morning chai, cooks your dal, washes your vegetables, and fills the glass your child drinks from. Bottled water has the better marketing budget. The right system has the better water — fresher, cheaper over a year, and never running out at 11 PM on a Sunday. The choice isn't whether to filter; it's how. Reverse osmosis when TDS runs high. Ultrafiltration with UV when it's low. A site visit and a TDS reading decide.

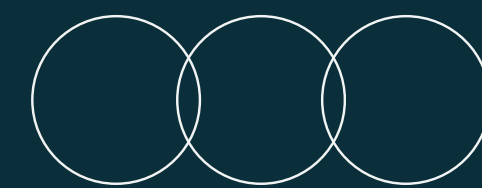


# Test the TDS first.

It depends entirely on the water. RO. UF and UV. Centralised systems. Three answers, one site visit, one straight recommendation.

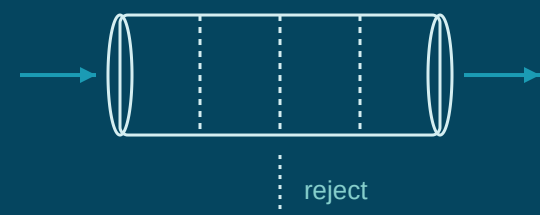


# Commerce and Industry



# Two systems. Two purposes.

## Commercial RO



### WHAT IT REMOVES

**Dissolved solids. Salts.**  
Down to drinking-water quality.

### OUTPUT

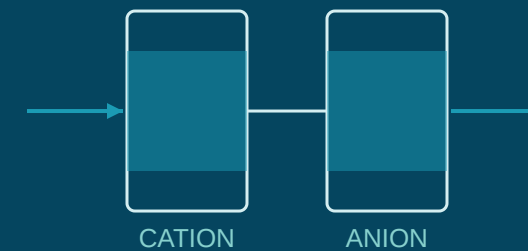
**Drinking quality, at scale**  
25 to 2,000 LPH

### BEST FOR

**Hotels. F&B. Schools.**  
Hospitals. Offices. Retail.

*Water people drink.*

## Demineralised water



### WHAT IT REMOVES

**Cations and anions. All ions.**  
Down to industrial purity.

### OUTPUT

**< 5 ppm. < 10  $\mu$ S/cm**  
25 to 2,000 LPH

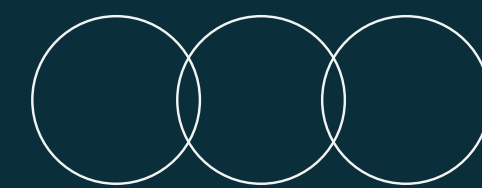
### BEST FOR

**Boiler feedwater. Pharma.**  
Labs. Process water. Plating.

*Water machines need.*

Both, in series, when the application demands it.

# Water as infrastructure.



# Specified for the load.

**8K LPH**

Small complexes, mid-rise.  
*Boutique hotels.*

**12K LPH**

Mid-size societies, schools.  
*Hospitals up to 100 beds.*

**18K LPH**

Large complexes, hospitality.  
*Mid-size institutions.*

**24K LPH**

Large mixed-use, large hotels.  
*Institutional campuses.*

**30K LPH**

Industrial campuses, large gated communities.  
*Multi-block developments.*

What we promise.

The plant is the easy part. Running it for fifteen years is the harder part. The part Uniwater is built around.

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## WHAT AN AMC CONTAINS

Monthly preventive visits · Parameter logging · Resin assessment and top-up · Media replacement on schedule · Documented service reports · 24-hour critical response

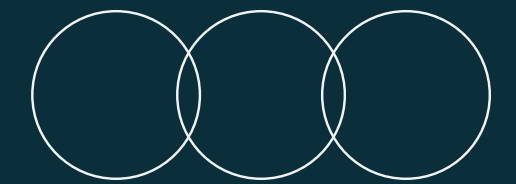
# The system isn't the promise.

The service is.

Most water systems in Indian premium homes stop performing within three years. The reason is rarely the equipment. It's the absence of service discipline. The Uniwater monthly visit is a defined protocol — testing, verification, top-ups, documentation. A same-day report after every visit.



# What's in a service visit?



Plenty — if you know what to look for. Before. On site.  
After. The discipline that decides year four.

## Before.

24-hour notice. Date. Window.  
Technician name. The visit  
happens when promised.

## On site.

Parameter testing — TDS,  
hardness, iron, pH, FRC —  
against design specification.  
Backwash verification. Salt top-  
up. Resin assessment. Leak  
inspection. Pressure check.

## After.

A documented report, same  
day. Parameters in. Parameters  
out. Work performed. Flags  
raised. The customer keeps the  
record. So do we.

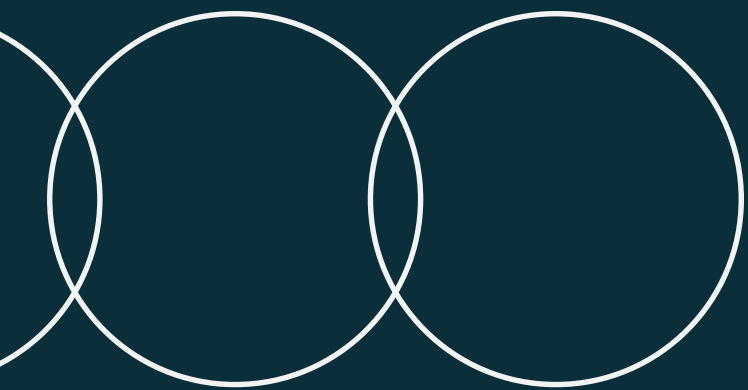
# Are you ready to take the next step?

Water matters. Done right, the system protects fittings, appliances, skin, hair — for decades.

Available across India and Nepal through Uniwater's trained installers.

Transparent value. Service that holds.

The next conversation is a site visit and a free water test.



# Let's begin.



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