

Huskaloo

THE SCIENCE - JUST HOW GOOD IS HUSKALOO?

Huskaloo is 90% lighter and 90% smaller than clay cat litters. You can see that. It is easier to carry and more convenient to store. It is also, on average, **cheaper for each month of use** than leading brand clay cat litters.

But does it do the job?

Huskaloo commissioned **LPD Lab services** to perform independent tests comparing the absorbency effectiveness of Huskaloo against two market leading clay cat litters – one clumping, one non-clumping.

Method 1. CAT LITTER TRAYS

Three standard litter trays are prepared, all with holes drilled in the bottom to allow excess water to escape. One contains a single brick of Huskaloo, hydrated with 242ml of water and broken up to make a bed 3.5cm deep. The other two contain clay cat litter to a depth of 5cm to match the volume of Huskaloo.

The extra volume of clay cat litter - 5cm as opposed to just 3.5cm of Huskaloo - are as per the manufacturers directions in both cases.

25ml of water is added to each tray, to mimic the volume of urine produced by the average cat. After 5 minutes, another 25ml is added and the process continues until the cat litter is saturated and can absorb no further liquid. Obviously this is past the point when you really should have replaced your cat litter.

Method 2. PLASTIC TUBES

The same methodology is used as with the trays, but using a 10cm wide plastic tube resting on wire mesh.

Each of the three samples - **Huskaloo, Clumping clay cat litter** and **Non-clumping clay cat litter** - are added to the tube, filling it to a height of 10cm.

The Huskaloo is hydrated with 242ml of water to make it expand before it is added to the tube. This is not counted as "added water". Any liquid added after this is in addition to the hydration water.

25ml of water is then added at 5 minute intervals with the litter stirred after each application to ensure maximum exposure to the water. Saturation is achieved when liquid is observed coming through the wire mesh. Both experiments were repeated three times.

LPD Lab Services Absorption Test Results Method 1. CAT LITTER TRAYS

Measurement	CLUMPING CLAY LITTER			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
Volume absorbed (ml)	1220	1940	1620	1593
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	610	738	651	666

A standard tray filled to a depth of 5cm with leading brand clumping cat litter weighs an average of 2.4 kilos.

It will absorb 1593ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of clumping cat litter can absorb, on average, 666ml of liquid.

Measurement	NON-CLUMPING CLAY LITTER			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.7
Volume absorbed (ml)	1380	1850	2160	1796
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	316	374	457	382

A standard tray filled to a depth of 5cm with leading brand non-clumping cat litter weighs an average of 4.7 kilos.

It will absorb 1796ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of non-clumping cat litter can absorb, on average, 382ml of liquid.

Measurement	HUSKALOO			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Volume absorbed (ml)	1250	1330	1350	1310
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	3125	3694	3649	3489

A standard tray filled to a depth of 3.5cm with hydrated Huskaloo Coconut Cat Litter weighs an average of 0.4 kilos.

It will absorb 1310ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of Huskaloo Coconut Cat Litter can absorb, on average, 3489ml of liquid.

LPD Lab Services Absorption Test Results Method 2. PLASTIC TUBES

Measurement	CLUMPING CLAY LITTER			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	0.25	0.29	0.33	0.29
Volume absorbed (ml)	180	200	230	203
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	720	690	697	702

A 10cm wide tube filled to a depth of 10cm with leading brand clumping cat litter weighs an average of 0.29 kilos.

It will absorb 203ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of clumping cat litter can absorb, on average, 702ml of liquid.

Measurement	NON-CLUMPING CLAY LITTER			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	0.44	0.56	0.58	0.53
Volume absorbed (ml)	250	370	370	330
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	568	661	638	622

A 10cm wide tube filled to a depth of 10cm with leading brand non-clumping cat litter weighs an average of 4.7 kilos.

It will absorb 330ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of non-clumping cat litter can absorb, on average, 622ml of liquid.

Measurement	HUSKALOO			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average
Cat Litter (mass in kgs)	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Volume absorbed (ml)	220	225	240	228
Absorbancy (ml/kg)	3143	2813	3000	2985

A 10cm wide tube filled to a depth of 10cm with hydrated Huskaloo Coconut Cat Litter weighs an average of 0.08 kilos.

It will absorb 228ml of liquid before reaching saturation point. That means each kilo of Huskaloo Coconut Cat Litter can absorb, on average, 2985ml of liquid.

LPD Lab Services Absorption Test Results Conclusion

“Method 1 was designed to replicate the use of the litters as they would be used by a cat. The Huskaloo cat litter absorbed less water than the clay based cat litters when each product was prepared according to the manufacturer’s instructions. However the thickness of the Huskaloo litter was only 3.5cm compared to 5cm the other cat litters. If additional Huskaloo material had been added to the tray to obtain the same thickness, then total amount of water absorbed would have been similar to the clay clumping and non-clumping litters. When water absorbency was calculated as a function of weight, Huskaloo had a significantly higher absorption capacity.”

Method 2 was used to provide an idealised way of measuring water absorption capacity. In this method a similar volume of each litter was used. It was found that the absorbency capacity for Huskaloo cat litter was similar to the absorbency of the clumping and non-clumping litters.

The clumping litter appeared to absorb more water. However, as water was added the clumping litter tended to form a solid clay. This may have blocked water moving through the material and also blocked the holes in the mesh resulting in artificially increasing the amount of apparent water retained. When water absorbency was calculated as a function of weight, Huskaloo had a significantly higher absorption capacity.”

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“When water absorbency was calculated as a function of weight, Huskaloo had a significantly higher absorption capacity”

The absorption test - by UKAS accredited LPD Lab services - prove that Huskaloo is not just more absorbent than clay based cat litters, it is between five and ten times more absorbent.

As well as being much lighter.
And much smaller.
And much greener.

And cheaper.
And softer.

