We claim:

1. A determination device for determining antirust effect of purified water comprising:
a first potential difference measurement device and a second potential difference measurement device, each of which includes:
at least one anode electrode,
a pair of cathode electrodes,
a first current generator for applying an electric current between the anode electrode and a first cathode electrode of the pair of cathode electrodes,
a second current generator for applying an electric current between the anode electrode and a second cathode electrode of the pair of cathode electrodes,
an electric current changer for periodically changing a magnitude of an electric current between the first cathode electrode and the second cathode electrode, and
a measurement and output device for measuring a potential difference across the first cathode electrode and the second cathode electrode,
wherein the at least one anode electrode and the pair of cathode electrodes of the first potential difference measurement device are immersed in purified water that has been treated with a water treatment device, and the at least one anode electrode and the pair of cathode electrodes of the second potential difference measurement device are immersed in unpurified water that has not been treated with a water treatment device; and

a determiner for determining antirust effect of the purified water based on an output signal A outputted by the measurement and output device of the first potential difference measurement device and an output signal B outputted by the measurement and output device of the second potential difference measurement device.

2. The determination device according to claim 1, each of the first and second potential difference measurement devices further including a third current generator for applying an electric current between the first cathode electrode and the second cathode electrode.

3. The determination device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the determiner determines the antirust effect of the purified water based on a ratio of a level of the output signal A to a level of the output signal B.

4. The determination device according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the pair of the cathode electrodes has a surface made of silver and the anode electrode has a surface made of platinum.

5. The determination device according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the water treatment device brings water into contact with a hybrid ceramic which emits far-infrared rays having wavelengths from 4.4 μm to 15.4 μm at an integral emissivity of 92% or more.

6. A method for determining antirust effect of purified water comprising:

applying an electric current between a cathode electrode and a first anode electrode, and between the cathode electrode and a second anode electrode, wherein the cathode electrode, the first anode electrode, and the second anode electrode are immersed in purified water that has been treated with a water treatment device;

applying an electric current between a comparative cathode electrode and a first comparative anode electrode, and between the comparative cathode electrode and a second comparative anode electrode, wherein the comparative cathode electrode, the first comparative anode electrode, and the second comparative anode electrode are immersed in unpurified water that has not been treated with a water treatment device; and

determining antirust effect of the purified water based on a first potential difference across the first cathode electrode and the second cathode electrode immersed in the purified water, and a second potential difference across the first comparative cathode electrode and the second comparative cathode electrode immersed in the unpurified water.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the antirust effect of the purified water is determined based on a ratio of the first potential difference across the first cathode electrode and the second cathode electrode immersed in the purified water, to the second potential difference across the first comparative cathode electrode and the second comparative cathode electrode immersed in the unpurified water.

8. The method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the pair of cathode electrodes and the pair of comparative cathode electrodes have a surface made of silver, and the anode electrode and the comparative anode electrode have a surface made of platinum.

9. The method according to any one of claims 6-8, wherein the water treatment device brings water into contact with a hybrid ceramic which emits far-infrared rays having wavelengths from 4.4 μm to 15.4 μm at an integral emissivity of 92% or more.