

EMF Measurement - What is the K-II EMF Meter



K-II EMF meter is also known as the K2 meter or Safe Range Meter.

Why the K-II EMF meter is a good introductory EMF Meter to use:

1. Incredible results in paranormal research!
2. Economical Battery Life. Comes with a quality 9V battery installed, that will last for a very long time (3-6 months of frequent use - 12 months of normal use).
3. Durable = Hard durable plastic case that withstands rain and dropping on hard surfaces. It will not break from being used causally or accidentally being dropped. One can almost say that the meter is unbreakable. It is definitely very rugged.
4. Easy to read in the dark! LED lights light up in different colors, showing you the strength of the EMFs! The LED lights are so easy to read. You can't miss the paranormal spikes since the lights suddenly flash; this is much easier to read than other meters with digital readings or needles.
5. You can view the readings from far away. This is only possible with an EMF meter with led lights as large and clear as this meter.
6. Easy to use!
7. Easy to carry with you in your pocket or purse! Fits in your hand and weighs only 3.8 oz. (106 g)! 5.5 inches (13.5 cm) long, 2 inches (5 cm) wide and 1 inch (2.5 cm) in depth. This means that you can always be ready to take readings!
8. The meter is noiseless, so it does not interfere with your investigation.
9. Highly sensitive. Detects EMF levels very quickly, which means it is very responsive.
10. Measures a wide spectrum of EMFs from 30 Hz up to 20,000 Hz!

Paranormal Use:

The K2 EMF Meter is used by paranormal investigators & ghost hunters to find indications of paranormal activity by looking for sudden erratic readings (spikes) of the lights on the K2 Meter. A man-made Electromagnetic Field (EMF) creates a steady reading while the spirit worlds' energy is believed to be what creates the impulse readings on the K2 EMF Meter.

Researchers using the K-II EMF Meter have been able to do, what seems to be, actual communication sessions with what is believed to be ghosts. The ghost is simply instructed to light up the lights on the meter in response to specific questions. For example, the ghost can be asked to respond with spiking up the lights of the K2 Meter once for a NO answer to a question and to light up the lights of the K2 EMF Meter twice for a YES answer to a question.

The fact that the K2 EMF Meter uses lights to notify you of various levels of EMF strength makes the meter perfect for use in dark or low light environments. Since the lights will only go off when you have a significant decrease in the EMF field, you will not be distracted by smaller normal variations in the EMF field. Since the lights on the K2 EMF Meter will light up "like a Christmas tree" when you get a sudden spike, it is easy to notice suspected paranormal activity.

The K2 meter is extremely portable, rugged and economical. You can easily carry the K2 EMF Meter with you wherever you go. The K2 meter case is hard rugged plastic that can withstand shocks and rainy weather.

The K-II EMF Meter is calibrated at 60 Hz. However it measures frequencies from 30 to 20,000 Hz. This makes the meter unique and is one of the reasons it has been used with such amazing results in ghost hunting. The wide range covered by the K-II EMF Meter ensures that you do not miss any energy emitted by a suspected ghost. No one has so far been able to pin down which frequency the spirit world dwells or communicates in. Therefore, using the K2 EMF Meter optimizes your possibility to capture indications of paranormal activity.

The K2 Meter also has been proven to be very powerful and samples EMF readings very fast, hence making it a super sensitive paranormal research tool. The wide range of frequencies and sensitivity of the K2 EMF meter also means that the K2 meter will register a cell phone that is within 2 feet from the meter and that is actively receiving or sending a voice, data, or text message.

However, to rule out any possibility of that you are actually picking up a reading from your cell phone or walkie-talkie, make sure that they are turned off during an investigation or to keep them at a good distance away while using the K-II Meter for paranormal research. Also, test all your electronic equipment with the K2 Meter before an investigation; so that you know if they set off the K2 EMF Meter or not, and how close you would have to be to the meter with such equipment to set the K2 Meter off.

Simple Operational Instructions:

The K-II EMF Meter is a single axis type of EMF meter and measures the EMFs from directly above and below the lights.

The K-II EMF Meter produces a self-test lighting up all the lights when you turn it on and then settles at the first light, keeping the first light lit as an indication of that the meter is in operational mode.

The K-II EMF Meter measures EMF strengths in the scale of milliGauss (mG):

- **1st Light (GREEN)** = a Normal background EMF field which we always have around us between 0 to 1.5 mG
- **2nd Light (GREEN)** = a Low Level EMF 1.5 to 2.5 mG
- **3rd Light (YELLOW)** = a Mid-Level EMF in the range between 2.5 to 10 mG
- **4th Light (ORANGE)** = a High Level EMF field in the range between 10 to 20 mG
- **5th Light (RED)** = an Extremely High EMF of 20+ mG

Technical Specifications:

Weight: 3.8 oz (106 gm); Length: 5.5 inches (13.5 cm); Wide: 2 inches (5 cm)

Depth: 1 inch (2.5 cm); Accuracy: +/- 5%; Detection Range: 0 to 20+ milliGauss

Calibrated at 60 Hz Detection Frequency: 30 - 20,000 Hz

Hz = Hertz = Cycles per second

Operating Temperature: 0 to 120 degrees

Health Use:

Use the K2 EMF meter to measure the EMF level around you to protect yourself from potentially harmful long-term overexposure to EMFs. The U.S. Government has issued a warning of the potential health risk of long-term exposure to higher EMF levels. The recommendation is to use "Prudence Avoidance". The K-II EMF meter (K2 EMF meter) was produced as an easy to use portable tool to assist you with staying away from high EMF fields.

What is a safe distance from a power line?

In general, if you can hear a power line you are definitely at around 50 to 100 milligauss, way too much. A few hundred feet away is the easy answer. However, magnetic fields move at the speed of light, and they can cancel or add up. I have been hundreds of feet away from very small looking electrical transmission lines while measuring fields of 10 and 20 milligauss! I have also been just a few feet away from some pretty awesome looking power lines and have measured 0 milligauss. It is also a matter of wire insulation. Because of that, one should get a Gauss meter and take readings.

What is a "Normal" range?

95 percent of the time you will find that most rooms in house are below 1 milligauss. We want to be at less than 2mG; the lower the better. It is typical to find one room in just about every house that reads more than 1 or 2 mG. That is because when the electrical service hits the house, it kind of generates fields in that corner of the house. Just because you don't see power lines near your house does not mean that you have no fields. You

could have underground power lines that might be directly under you and the fields can be very high.

Can people be sensitive to electromagnetic fields?

Absolutely, we have found individuals that react to power lines and computer monitors and develop symptoms such as headache, fatigue, dizziness, vertigo, chest pain, limb pain, fuzzy thinking, anxiety, metallic tastes in the mouth, migraines, confusion, etc. Many of these individuals are also sensitive to chemicals. Smells such as perfumes or cleaners will generate similar symptoms.

Now the problem here is that at two milligauss there are already problems reported. In fact, Time magazine wrote in the October 26, 1992 issue: "Those exposed to fields of 2 milligauss showed a threefold increase in their risk, while children exposed to 3 milligauss showed a fourfold increase in the risk of leukemia."

Definition of Milligauss:

milligauss = one thousandth of a gauss (0.001 gauss)

Milligauss is a measure of magnetic fields. Two milligauss have been linked with a tripling of leukemia in children and three milligauss with a quadrupling of leukemia. Power lines can create these fields according to how much current they carry.

Is it complicated to use a Gauss meter?

No, it is simple. You insert a 9V battery and you turn it on. The meter will show an instant reading. Now you put a Gauss meter on your bed or on your sofa, in other words, in the places where you hang around. You don't put the Gauss meter on the circuit box because, naturally, the fuse box will have high readings of 10 to 50 milligauss in any house. What matters are what the readings are where you spend time.

Definition of Gauss (unit):

The gauss, abbreviated as G or Gs, is the cgs unit of measurement of a magnetic field B, which is also known as the "magnetic flux density" or the "magnetic induction". It is named after German mathematician and physicist Carl Friedrich Gauss. One gauss is defined as one maxwell per square centimeter. The cgs system has been formally superseded by the SI system, which uses the tesla (T) as the unit for B. One gauss equals 1×10^{-4} tesla (100 μ T); (1 T = 10000 G).

Unit Conversions:

According to the system of Gaussian units (cgs), the gauss is the unit of magnetic flux density B and the equivalent of esu/cm², while the oersted is the unit of magnetizing field H. One tesla is equal to 10⁴ gauss, and one ampere per meter is equal to $4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ oersted.

The units for magnetic flux Φ , which is the integral of magnetic field over an area, are the weber (Wb) in the SI and the maxwell (Mx) in the cgs system. The conversion factor is 10⁸, since flux is the integral of field over an area, area having the units of the square of distance, thus 10⁴ (magnetic field conversion factor) times the square of 10² (linear distance conversion factor, i.e., centimetres per meter).

Typical Values:

Orders of magnitude (magnetic field)

- 10 to the minus 9th-10th to the minus 8th gauss (0.1 with 8-9 to 7 zeros between the point and the 1)= the magnetic field of the human brain
- 0.25 – 0.60 gauss = the Earth's magnetic field at its surface
- 25 gauss = the Earth's magnetic field in its core
- 50 gauss = a typical refrigerator magnet
- 100 gauss = a small iron magnet
- 2000 gauss = a small neodymium-iron-boron (NIB) magnet
- 600 - 70,000 gauss = a medical magnetic resonance imaging machine
- 10 to the 12th – 10 to the 13th gauss = the surface of a neutron star
- 4×10 to the 13th gauss = the quantum electrodynamic threshold
- 10 to the 15th gauss = the magnetic field of some newly created magnestars
- 10 to the 17th gauss = the upper limit to neutron star magnetism