

EMF METERS

Please don't call and ask us how much exposure you are getting from your TV, toaster, iPad or any other device. We cannot know the answer to this question. First of all, you will find that emissions vary from model to model, that they vary with distance, and that they vary over time (Is the device plugged in? Is it turned on? Is it running? Is it on the high setting? Is it charging? Etc. etc.) In addition, your total exposure is the sum of exposure from ALL sources in your vicinity. It is possible that the majority of your exposure is coming from a source different from what you think it is (Is the refrigerator next to the toaster? Is there wiring under the floor that you don't know about? Is there a TV on the opposite side of the wall? Etc, etc.) You must determine your exposure with a meter. Period.



What is the real difference between a single axis and a triple axis gaussmeter?

Because magnetic fields are oriented in space, a sensor will only detect the field properly if it is aligned with the field. A single axis meter has only one sensor in it. Therefore to get a correct reading with this type of meter, you must slowly rotate the meter until you find the maximum reading. This will be the correct reading. If the meter is turned 90° from the maximum reading, it will read nearly zero. It is easy to understand how it is possible to get a lower than actual reading if the meter is not properly aligned. A three axis meter has 3 sensors in it, all aligned at right angles to each other. Therefore, this type of meter is always correctly aligned and no rotation is required to get a correct reading. This type of meter takes less time to use but generally costs more than its single axis counterpart.

How do I find the source of the fields I measured with my new meter?

Whether it is electric fields, magnetic fields, or radiowaves, the source of the field will always be *in the direction of the strongest signal*. It is critically important to avoid being fooled by thinking that the meter points in the direction of the source.

A perfect example of this phenomenon involves powerlines. You should remember that the direction of magnetic field lines around a current carrying wire is circularly perpendicular to the wire. So alongside the wire, the field lines are vertical, while underneath the wire, the field lines are horizontal. The proper orientation of a single axis meter may point the meter at the wire, or straight up and down, or even horizontal, depending on the orientation of the sensor in the meter and the position of the meter relative to the wire. Furthermore, the orientation of a 3-axis meter is irrelevant to the reading, so it could be pointing in any direction and still give a correct reading!

With so many choices, it might not be clear which meter is the right for the job. Contact us! We will be happy to guide you.