

IOD40 INSTRUCTIONS rev 0620

IOD40 INSTRUCTIONS hyper low sensitive detects both positive and negative electric fields produced by ions, ultra low static fields, lightning, paranormal entities and other associated phenomena. Use caution using around dangerous electrical devices

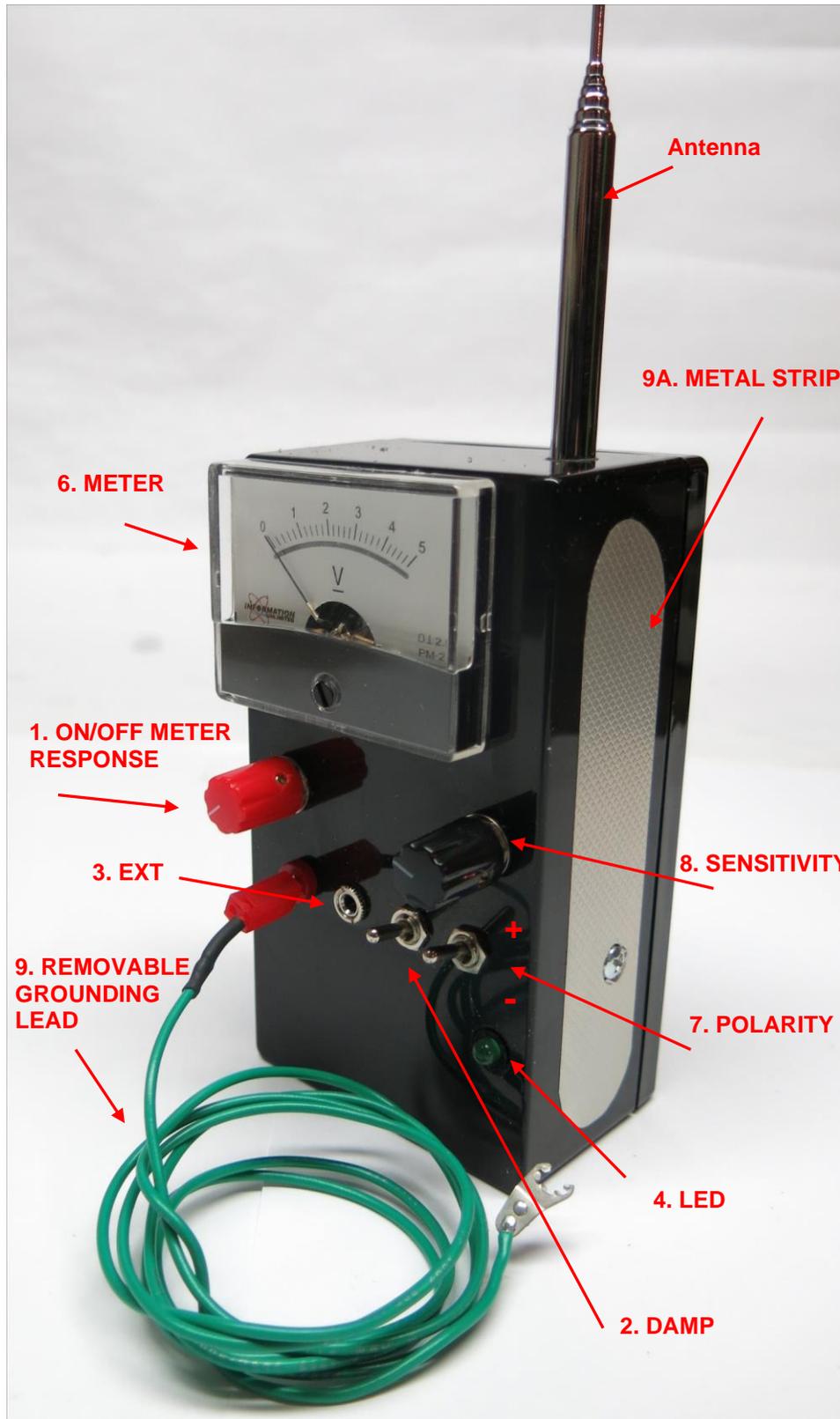


FIG 1

Remove rear cover via four screws and insert a fresh 9 Volt alkaline battery. Note Velcro pieces for securing battery in case. Battery will last a very long time

Explanation of Controls in Reference Picture Fig 1

1. **ON/OFF and METER RESPONSE** – This control turns the unit on and off as well as adjusts the meter to activity level. Try and keep set for highest sensitivity or FCW.
2. **DAMP** – This sets the speed of the meter that moves to changing electric phenomenon. The Up-position meter will respond faster and may be difficult to set in high electric activity
3. **EXT OUT**- This is a 3.5mm stereo jack and provides an ungrounded out to a 1000 Ohm input for chart recorder, alarm, turn off control etc
4. **LED** - These are lights with changing brightness in strong potentially dangerous fields.
5. **ANTENNA (ANT)** – Is a pickup probe for the electrical energy. Extend for weak conditions and vice versa. In many cases you can adjust sensitivity by adjusting antenna height
6. **METER** - Gives the relative indication of electric field strength in uamps that moves the needle.
7. **POLARITY** – Switches the antenna from receiving positive or negative fields and is identified as up position for positive (+) and down position for negative (-)
8. **SENSITIVITY** - This control may take getting used to as when used for real weak electric fields may be erratic until it settles down. There is also a certain amount of meter drift in this high sensitivity mode that is attributed to semi-conductor diode drift with temperature and circuitry drift to humidity. It is suggested to try and keep the meter setting at mid scale for good sensitivity. The circuit is built with high resistance parts to try and minimize this effect as much as possible.
9. **REMOVABLE GROUNDING LEAD** – is for returning the charge potential to ground for a fixed location or using inside on wooden or similar type non-conductive floors. Note units include a 3 ft length of wire with a pin plug and mating pin jack on the unit. Attach the other end to a known grounded point such as the ground pin or plate screw of an AC receptacle. You can use a large conductive object. But reading may be erratic and not make sense if this ground is questionable
- 9A. **REMOVABLE GROUNDING LEAD** - is not needed if you are outside or on a damp or cement floors, as these are conductive enough to virtually ground any currents accumulating by your hand contacting the metal strip.

Applications

If you are inside a building the sensitivity of the unit will be greatly compromised to outside electrical discharges such as lightning and associated phenomena.

Any building with lightning rods or other forms of protection will greatly diminish the effectiveness of this unit to detect outside electrical influences

Your ion/charge detector is a very, very sensitive electric field detection device. It can be used for relative measurement but is not designed for absolute measurement. Sensitivity can be in the Pico amp when stabilized.

For quick indications of the presence of a charge field the unit is hand-held and can be used to determine where the source is. The sensitivity of this device can be realized by the simple experiment using a plastic comb through one's hair and laying it near the probe antenna.

Those who are familiar with the metallic leaf electroscope will soon realize the advantage of portability and sensitivity. When used for indicating or testing the relative strength of charge/field sources, the unit should be hard wire grounded for best results. Now adjustments to known source to determine output may be made noting meter reading and then readjusting of the METER RESPONSE to bring meter reading on scale.

A very interesting phenomenon will be noted when using this device in detecting residual ion fields, shielding of ions, field direction, static charges, resultant polarity and intensity of static charges and a host of others. The unit is an invaluable tool determining the output of ion generators, air purifiers, and the presence of dangerous static electricity situations associated with lightning etc...

Many sources of charged particles soon become apparent when using the device. People's clothes, fluorescent lighting, plastic containers, certain winds, etc., will all indicate a charge.

Please note that the antenna probe on your unit is a telescoping antenna properly secured and electrically isolated.

It is important to remember that any type of leakage around the input of Q1 can reduce the sensitivity. The input to the unit must be switched by low leakage slider switches. The ones used to have 5 to 10 Giga ohm resistance. Unfortunately, they will reduce performance in high humidity environments. Unit however is still very operational except performance at the super low sensitivity may be sluggish.

Use in Paranormal Research

It has been observed that certain paranormal activity is often accompanied by a changing electric field as the entity moves about. These changing fields are usually too weak to be detected by conventional detectors. The IOD40 has on several occasions detected unexplained fields in coincidence with other events. At the time of this writing a study is being done at several selected grave sites to see if weak fields can be detected and correlated with other unexplained events

When used for paranormal research detection of changing electric fields in area where floors are wood tile, rugs, it is suggested to place on a large metal object or connect to an earth ground such as the ground pin of AC receptacles. If you are standing on earth ground or other non insulated surfaces, simply holding the unit with your hand and contacting the metal strip (9A) on the side provides the necessary virtual grounding

A good starting setting of the controls for stationary detection is the following for most applications.

1. Ground unit to an electrical socket plate screw or something metal as a pipe. If outside you may simply push a metal object such as a screwdriver into the earth and connect the ground wire to the metal shaft. If you are standing on earth ground or other un- insulated surfaces, simply holding the unit with your fingers to the metal grounded foil strip on side of the unit.

2. Extend antenna full length

3. Turn meter response pot full CW

4. Slide polarity switch to neg. Damp switch up.

5. Try to preset the meter near mid- range by careful adjustment of the sensitivity control.

Note the setting may drift and take several attempts to reset it. If electrical activity is high you may set the damp switch down at the expense of detection response. The settings will be very sensitive to static charges and are easily demonstrated.

6. Experiment with the polarity switch at positive and reset switches as above. Note most areas show a higher positive flux than negative. You may have to readjust full CW

Hazards: No real hazards exist, however with the exception of using in electrical storms or around other high voltage sources (and this is just the physical hazard of holding a metal object under these conditions). Eye protection should be worn when making and testing this device.

Overview: Provides a low-cost method of detecting selectable electrical fields. This device detects both positive and negative electric fields produced by ions, ultra-low static fields, lightning and other associated phenomena.