

The K-II Meter for Paranormal Investigations

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The K-II Meter made by K-II Enterprises is a very popular tool used by paranormal investigators. This article describes the background, use, mechanics and controversy surrounding this instrument. Regardless of what theory is supported, the meter can be quite useful whether an investigator chooses its purpose to seek out a natural explanation for paranormal claims or whether it is used to communicate with intelligent spirits from beyond.

Background

The K-II Meter was originally constructed for use by electricians and is now marketed to consumers for use in the home, workplace, school or travel. It measures the level of electromagnetic energy emitted from appliances, power lines, and home wiring. Negative effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) can cause health concerns that have prompted the U.S. Government to issue a warning to use “prudent avoidance” to reduce the risk of exposure.



For safety, the EPA recommends you limit your magnetic field exposure to 0.5mG to 2.5mG. Short term exposure to moderate or high levels of EMF can cause nausea, headaches, fatigue, skin rashes, forgetfulness, paranoia and hallucinations. Long-term exposure to moderate or high levels of EMF can cause leukemia, birth defects, miscarriage, brain tumors and other forms of cancer.

Even though EMF is found everywhere at varying levels, the K-II meter was made to detect safe and potentially harmful ranges of EMF to help reduce exposure and even locate specific appliances that produce high levels of emissions.

Use in Paranormal Investigations

Science has proven that each cell in the human body produces its own level of EMF. There is a popular theory within the paranormal research community that spirits of the deceased continue to produce an EMF which can then be measured using various EMF meters. It is also believed that intelligent entities can manipulate electromagnetic fields at will and use them to communicate with the living. Researchers like to use the K-II device to test this communication theory by asking questions aloud while measuring magnetic energy field fluctuations to interpret spirit responses. Steady responses are not indicative of paranormal activity. Potential paranormal phenomenon tends to move around and disperse.

How it works

In order to understand how the K-II meter works, one must understand the science behind the technology. An electromagnetic field consists of two parts: the electric and the magnetic

fields. The electric field is constant, static and is based on the total amount of electrical charge present. The magnetic field fluctuates and is based on the actual flow of electricity. The K-II meter can only measure magnetic fields. Other more expensive meters can measure static electric fields or both.

The K-II meter has a special electrically-conductive coil built into the surface of its circuit board in a spiral wire design. When the K-II detects a magnetic field across its coil, the magnetic energy is transduced into electrical energy sent through the wire into an electronic amplifier. This amplified electrical signal is received by a computer chip in the circuit triggering up to five LED lights to illuminate. When the K-II meter moves away from the magnetic field, the current decreases and causes the computer chip to stop lighting the LED lights. The five multicolored LED lights correspond to different levels of EMF strength ranging from 1.5 to 20+ milligauss (mG).

Controversy

There is a lot of controversy among the paranormal community about the use of a K-II meter for spirit communication. Since the K-II device is more sensitive to radio frequency interference than any other EMF detector in the field, this can cause problems with validating evidence for clients, the general public and paranormal colleagues. The K-II Meter has a range of six feet from within its horizontal axis. Cell phones, walkie-talkies, radio transmitter devices and other electronics that give off a radio frequency can produce a false positive if found within this range. Silencing cell phones is not enough to prevent interference with a K-II meter as text messages, incoming calls and even locator “pings” to cell towers emit magnetic fields that can be detected by the device. Investigators must assure that all cell phones are well outside of range from the K-II device. If walkie-talkies are in use, they must be turned off or outside of the six foot radius during a K-II investigation session.

Documentation of potential spirit communication while using a K-II Meter without any other forms of evidence cannot necessarily confirm a haunting. It may not be possible to validate that EMF spikes on a K-II are not caused by some other natural means despite attempts made by investigators to assure no other electronic emitting devices are present at the time. It is when other corresponding evidence (such as recorded voices not heard at the time, shadows, temperature changes and other signs of possible paranormal activity) is found along with potential K-II conversation that investigators can then claim the session is valid.

Conclusion

All potential evidence discovered during a paranormal investigation is subject to scrutiny by skeptics and believers. The K-II Meter is not immune to its criticism as a possible communication device for spirits. The field of paranormal research is built upon theories and testing them is part of the job. The more researchers use devices such as EMF detectors and K-II meters, the more the truth can potentially reveal itself.

The K-II is a very useful tool that can potentially gain some clear answers for a client. Validity of a K-II response depends on the supporting evidence to back up communicative sessions. K-II sessions can be inconsistent and may not always be successful even in locations that claim to have increased activity. Spirits must also be willing to have a conversation too!