

Stetzerizer Filters Installation Instructions

1. For best results, make sure you turn your electronic devices ON during filter installation – especially televisions and computers.
2. Install two (2) Stetzerizer filters where each computer and each television in the home is located. If you have Plasma TV's you will need to install three (3) filters where each of those is located. You will likely need power strips and/or tri-tap adapters (electrical tees) in order to accommodate the filters. Installing filters in these locations first will lower readings throughout the house and should result in using fewer filters overall. Then move on to testing with the Microsurge meter and finishing the install.
3. After Step 2 has been completed, pick an outlet to start testing with the Microsurge meter - we usually start in a bedroom. Plug in the Microsurge meter and note the number on the LCD display (expressed in GS units). Plug in 1 Stetzerizer filter to the same outlet and note the number on the meter again.
4. If you see a reduction in GS unit readings of 20% or more, leave the filter in that outlet and unplug the meter. Move on to the next outlet and repeat the same process.
 - a) Even though the Microsurge reading may not drop below 50 (or 35) GS units, use only 1 filter at the outlet. DO NOT add additional filters at this time in an attempt to get Microsurge readings below 50.
5. If you did not see a reduction of 20% or more, remove the filter and the meter - you do not need a filter at that particular outlet. Move on to the next outlet and repeat the same process.
6. Continue these steps until you have tested every outlet in your home – including the garage and basement, but excluding outdoor outlets – and installed filters where they are needed. The average house needs about 20 Stetzerizer filters - you may need more if you have more electronic devices in your home.
7. **Note:** Save the kitchen for last; there are normally fewer outlets in the kitchen, so having them filled with filters is inconvenient. There are also other problems that can present themselves in the kitchen, or even in other rooms of the home. The most common thing we see is outlets having a shared neutral wire; steps to resolve this issue follow:
 - a) Say you are testing an outlet and you have the Microsurge meter plugged into the bottom half of the receptacle. Normally you would plug in a Stetzerizer filter to the top half of the receptacle and the GS unit reading on the meter would decrease. However, at this outlet you find that when you plug in the filter the meter reading increases; this indicates a shared neutral.
 - b) To properly filter this outlet, you'll need 2 powerstrips or electrical tees. Plug one powerstrip into the top of the receptacle, and another into the bottom receptacle.
 - c) Plug the Microsurge meter into one of the powerstrips and note the GS unit reading. Then plug a filter into that same powerstrip – you should see the GS unit reading decrease this time. Repeat this process in the other powerstrip.
 - d) You'll end up with a powerstrip and a filter plugged into both the top and bottom halves of the receptacle, and your shared neutral problem is solved.

8. Another thing to look out for is switched outlets – outlets controlled by a light switch. These are most common in the living room, but other rooms may have them as well. Be sure that you do not install Stetzerizer filters in the “switched” portion of a switched outlet, as turning the outlet off would effectively remove the filter from your installation.
9. Once this process has been followed and all outlets in the home have been tested and filters installed as necessary, go back through the house and re-measure your outlets. You want to have readings of 50 GS units or less at every outlet; 35 GS units or less is ideal, and the lower the reading the better.

Testing for “bad” light bulbs

1. Tools needed: floor or desk lamp, Stetzerizer Microsurge meter
2. Install the light bulb you wish to test in the floor or desk lamp, and plug the lamp into an outlet.
3. Plug the Microsurge meter into the same outlet and note the GS unit reading on the display.
4. Turn the floor/desk lamp on and note the GS unit reading again. If it increased by more than a few points, the light bulb is a generator of dirty electricity – you don’t want to use it in your home.

Dangerous Devices to Remove from Your Home

1. SMART meters (electric, gas, water, etc.) – opt out if you can, shield if you cannot opt out
2. Solar/wind power systems – the inverters on these systems generate **very high** levels of 20 kHz high frequency transients (dirty electricity)
3. WiFi routers, modems, and devices that connect via WiFi – WiFi radios on these devices can be turned off, rather than removing the devices and buying new, non-WiFi versions)
4. DECT (Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications) cordless phones
5. CFL light bulbs
6. Low-voltage lighting
7. Dimmer switches and any type of dimmable light bulbs (including dimmable LEDs)