Clearing Up Confusion on Dirty Electricity

Whether you've just heard about dirty electricity or you've been researching it for weeks, months, or years, it is something that deserves your attention. Unfortunately, there is a lot of incorrect, misleading, or downright false information circulating on the Internet that makes it difficult for the average person concerned about the well-being of their family to figure out what to do. We're glad you found this article, and we hope you will be as well. Let's dig in.

Wait, Who Are You?

Glad you asked! *We* are the team at Stetzer Electric – the Wisconsin (U.S.)-based company behind Stetzerizer Filters and the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter.

"Oh, so you're just going to sell me on your products?! Typical."

No, no – hold on a second. While we do have products to sell, that is not our primary motivation here. Like we said above, there is a lot of bad information about dirty electricity, how to measure it, and how to get rid of it using the filters that various companies (yes, including us) want to sell you.

"So, why should I trust Stetzer Electric's opinion instead of anyone else's?"

Another great question! The short answer is because Dave Stetzer and Professor Martin Graham are the men who discovered electrical pollution (dirty electricity), defined it, developed the first filter to reduce or eliminate it in our homes and offices, and then invented a novel and easy way for the average person to measure it. We'll explore the longer answer to that question throughout this article, but let's start with an introduction to Dave Stetzer and Martin Graham.

Getting to Know Us

Dave Stetzer

Dave Stetzer has been an electrician by training, education and experience for over 50 years. He began his career in electricity in the U.S. Air Force in 1970 attending electronics school at Keesler Air Force Base - the world's #1 electronics school at the time – and completed training as a ground radio communications electronics technician with top-secret military clearance and, later on, crypto access.

Dave's primary duties included diagnosing and repairing a variety of electronic equipment, including PC boards, Klystron tubes and integrated circuits, as well as highly classified military electronic equipment and crypto equipment, employing among other things, spectrum analyzers, oscilloscopes, signal generators, and digital frequency counters.

After honorable discharge from the Air Force, Dave founded Stetzer Electric, Inc. and remains president and CEO to this day. Since the firm's inception, Dave has specialized in power control in industry, municipalities, and motor control centers. For more than the past two decades, Dave has focused his attention on power quality analysis and troubleshooting, which led to the development of the STETZERiZER (Graham-Stetzer) Filter and Microsurge Meter.

During that time, Dave has been called on as an expert witness in electricity in many court cases, authored and co-authored numerous scientific papers, and traveled the world measuring, troubleshooting, and speaking about dirty electricity, ground current, and other electrical issues. Dave is also a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and is actively involved in research projects around the world.

Martin Graham

The late Martin Graham was an accomplished professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science with over 40 U.S. Patents to his name. He began his training in electrical engineering enrolling as a freshman at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at the age of 16. After being drafted into the United States Navy at age 18 and serving as a radio technician until after WWII ended, he returned to complete his bachelor's degree at Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Martin went on to earn a master's degree in engineering science and applied physics at Harvard University. He then worked and conducted his doctoral dissertation research at Brookhaven National Laboratory while also teaching courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic. Martin earned his doctorate in 1952 and continued his career at the forefront of computer science and engineering. He was the lead engineer on R1, the Rice (University) Computer, the completion of which marked the beginning of computer engineering education at Rice University.

Martin went on to be a founding member (1968-1973) and chairman (1970-1973) of the Computer Science Department at the University of California Berkeley. The Computer Science Department was integrated into the Department of Electrical Engineering, forming the EECS Department. Martin would be a Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science here until his official retirement in 1994, though he remained quite active in departmental and professional activities long after.

While at Berkeley, Martin focused his research on computer communications, which led to many of his patents being related to Local Area Networking (LAN) and high-speed data transmission. Martin also collaborated on the use of computers for biomedical measurement and analysis. Martin was instrumental in piloting a Joint UC Berkeley, UC San Francisco Graduate Group in Bioengineering which ultimately led to the establishment of an undergraduate Bioengineering Department in the UC Berkeley College of Engineering.

Although Martin officially retired in 1994, he was anything but a typical retiree. More than half of his patents were filed and awarded after 1994, including several for the measurement of stray voltage and of electrical pollution (the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter). These few short paragraphs hardly do justice to Professor Graham's legacy though. Please take a few more minutes to get to know Martin here – https://www.stetzerelectric.com/wp-content/uploads/martin-graham-in-memoriam.pdf.

Now that you've become acquainted with the pioneers of electrical pollution, we'll discuss what electrical pollution is, how it is measured, and how to take care of it.

The History of Electrical Pollution (Dirty Electricity)

The discovery of electrical pollution came about as a result of research being conducted independently by Dave Stetzer in Wisconsin and by Martin Graham in California. Each had been researching the effects of ground currents and voltages – commonly known as "stray voltage" – on dairy cattle at different points in time. Dave and Martin would meet and combine their efforts in the late 1990s.

At that time, Martin's focus was still on dairy cattle, but Dave had begun to shift his focus to human health. Dave had consistently found that 60 Hertz (Hz) electrical current – including higher frequency harmonics and transients – could be measured in the ground. Because electric utilities in North America generate 60 Hz electricity, they were the obvious source of the "stray voltage" Dave was finding on dairy farms. Because the electric grid is engineered largely the same across North America, Dave suspected – and later would largely confirm – that ground current was not limited to the Midwest (US). In any case, Dave had concluded that ground currents and voltages were caused by an engineering problem – an electric utility design flaw – and the corresponding engineering solution to that engineering problem would be an easy and relatively inexpensive one.

Having "solved" the ground current problem and prompted by comments from some of his dairy farm clients, Dave decided to research the effects of electricity on human health. Some farm clients had mentioned that they and their family members were suffering many ill health effects, and they suspected these symptoms were related to their now-diagnosed ground current issues. What Dave found was that the same high frequency transients and harmonics he had been measuring in his clients' barns, pastures, and milking parlors were also on the electrical wiring in his clients' homes, barns, and other electrified buildings.

Dave and Martin had both recognized the health symptoms described by Dave's "stray voltage" clients because both had learned about these symptoms – and what caused them – during their time in the U.S. military. Unfortunately, the information they knew could not be discussed in public since they had learned it under Top Secret military clearances. As Dave and Martin discussed the significance and consequences of this discovery, the two men came to an agreement. Martin said, "You help me with the cows, and I'll help you with the people". Such was the beginning of Dave and Martin's collaborative research on ground currents and what Martin would soon define as electrical pollution.

They continued diagnosing ground current issues for farmers while also collecting electrical and client data for their work on the human health aspects of this rampant problem. In addition to this, they had begun digging up mountains of decades-old research on electricity and human health, as well as traveling the world to speak face-to-face with many of the researchers – engineers, physicists, medical doctors, mathematicians, statisticians, doctors of veterinary science, and others – who had published said papers and books. They needed this information since everything they had learned in their military days about Radio-wave Sickness was still classified as far as they knew.

With their newly-corroborated prior knowledge, and some new information as well, Martin and Dave began developing devices that they would install at clients' homes – free of charge – to see if they could alleviate the health symptoms so many were experiencing. Before long, they had found an effective method to accomplish this. Dave and Martin continued to give away these devices – thousands upon thousands of them – and their clients continued to report astonishing improvements in their health with many reporting their symptoms were completely eliminated.

It was also during this time that Professor Graham published the seminal white papers describing and defining the problems he and Dave were studying. The problem was that they could go anywhere in the world and find low-level high-frequency transients and harmonics on the electrical wiring in buildings that was not supposed to be there. Martin defined this as ***electrical pollution***, which would later become known as "dirty electricity". They had determined that this high frequency energy was being put back onto our electrical wiring systems because of how modern-day electronic devices – computers, televisions, variable-speed frequency drives on motors, energy-efficient lighting, etc. – operated and how they were constructed. When humans (and animals) were exposed to electrical pollution and suffered ill health effects, Martin defined that as ***electrical poisoning*** – which had previously been known as Radio-wave Sickness and has now become known as Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity (EHS).

Martin and Dave's research efforts that had taken them across North America and around the world would end up providing the missing link needed to reconcile the opposing findings of previously conducted research. Their work spawned a new awareness of a worldwide problem, and ultimately a unique solution, as well as a novel method of measuring the issue in a way that would be both meaningful to the scientific community and easy-to-use for the general public.

The World's First Power Line Electromagnetic Filter

As you have now learned, Dave Stetzer and Martin Graham possess extensive backgrounds in electricity, and a deep commitment to professional excellence and compassion for their fellow man. Early success with addressing electrical pollution issues for countless clients was encouraging, but Graham and Stetzer had only begun installing these devices as a temporary solution for their ailing clients while they worked toward their true goal – eliminating electrical pollution at the source.

With Martin's prowess in the computer science, electrical engineering, and education fields, he had more than a few influential acquaintances. He leveraged his contacts to get meetings with corporate executives of prominent Fortune 500 electronics companies so he and Dave could explain the issues they had found, as well as the simple engineering solutions to those issues. Each meeting ended with the company either refusing to acknowledge the issue, disclaiming the fact that there were any ill health effects, or saying the proposed solution would add too much cost to their products.

The case was taken to electric utilities and public service commissions – who are both charged with regulating electrical power quality – but they responded the same way. Dave and Martin had already known this would be the case, since the utilities were similarly unwilling to help their "stray voltage" clients in the recent past. And, finally, Dave and Martin took these issues to our elected government officials at both State and National levels. Many of them listened and seemed interested at first, but then failed to follow through and make any lasting change.

So, after hitting endless roadblocks attempting to explain to electronics manufacturers, electric utilities, and government entities the problems caused by modern-day electronic devices, it became apparent that none of these stakeholders were interested in implementing the simple and inexpensive solutions offered – solutions which would have entirely eliminated the need for what they had by then dubbed Graham-Stetzer Filters. Though both Dave and Martin felt having a product to sell would damage their credibility as impartial experts in their respective fields, they could no longer afford to give away their devices, especially with how quickly word had spread through the agricultural industry and beyond. They determined that it would be necessary to make Graham-Stetzer Filters commercially available in order to truly help the average person address the worldwide problem of electrical pollution – "dirty electricity".

And so, designs were drawn up, manufacturers contracted, components sourced, compliance tests passed, hurdles cleared, and hoops jumped through, and, finally, the Graham-Stetzer Filter was commercially introduced to the North American market as the Stetzerizer Filter in the early 2000's. Early adopters saw Dave or one of his employees come out to assess the environment and professionally install Stetzerizer Filters throughout the home, school, or business.

The Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter was in the research and development phase at that time but would soon allow the average person anywhere in the world to properly install Stetzerizer Filters as easily as plugging in a toaster. Stetzerizer Filter models for Europe, the UK, Australia, and other regions were introduced not long after.

The Clone Wars

The worldwide success of Stetzerizer Filters garnered attention from the scientific community, electric utilities, and the general public. It wasn't long before cheap imitations of Stetzerizer Filters were introduced in various markets by people or companies who had little, if any, electrical knowledge or experience – but they knew how to find market trends and how to cash in on the success of others. Even people who were once staunch skeptics or outright opponents of Stetzerizer Filters would come to "develop" their own brand of "dirty electricity" filters once they realized people were buying – and benefiting from – our products.

Each knockoff brand's filter was largely the same as the original Stetzerizer, but they would typically change something so they could claim superiority in some way. Of course, without any electrical knowledge they had no way of knowing the consequences of the changes they would make, some of which yielded products that could make electrical pollution issues measurably worse.

The biggest problem with these knockoff brands though – aside from being "shyster businessmen just trying to make a buck off someone else's hard work" (*personal correspondence*, Dr. Samuel Milham) – has been the way they choose to market their products. Namely, they make misleading, erroneous, or outright false claims about their own products or about Stetzerizer products. The dubious business practices of these knockoff filter manufacturers have gone on for many years, but we have remained largely silent.

Professor Graham was of the opinion that it was largely useless for a person to engage in debate about professional topics with another who would not be considered a professional peer, especially when such people have no interest in the topic other than hearing themselves talk. Martin was even less enthusiastic about engaging in such debate over the Internet since it is much easier to resort to leveling attacks on character rather than having meaningful and enlightening discussions. Anyone who uses social media can attest to that.

However, as more and more companies are producing knockoffs of the Stetzerizer Filter and dispensing misleading, inaccurate, and/or false information, it is ultimately the average person looking for answers who is being hurt. The entire reason we developed Stetzerizer products was to help the average person learn about and deal with a pervasive problem – one that we have personally witnessed time again can prove to be completely debilitating for some people. Therefore, we believe it is essential to give consumers and professionals – electricians, engineers, medical doctors, electrical consultants, etc. – concrete and honest information about how different filter brands are misleading their customers.

Science and Experience

In recent years consumers have become increasingly aware of the issues caused by electrical pollution (dirty electricity). Some have specifically sought out the information, and others have stumbled onto it by way of researching the 5G technology now taking the world by storm. Either way, what they are looking for – and what they deserve – is clear and truthful information about the problem and about how to address the problem. What they find instead are advertisements pitting one dirty electricity filter brand against another, or brand websites making claims about their products that defy the laws of physics and leave common sense in the rearview mirror.

Being the world's first power line electromagnetic filters, Stetzerizer filters are most often the target of other brands that wish to claim superiority in the dirty electricity filter market. We will fully admit that other companies can build filters that will perform basically the same as Stetzerizer filters. After all, it is logical that knockoff filters with similar components will perform similarly. But there are some key differences to be aware of. We have already touched on the two most important distinctions that set Stetzerizer filters apart from ***all*** other brands on the market, but we'll restate and then expand on them briefly. Then we will look at just a few of the ways knockoff brands have tried to claim superiority over Stetzerizer Filters.

First, Stetzerizer Filters and the Stetzerizer Microsurge meter are unique among all other "dirty electricity" product brands because they are the first and the ***only*** products of their kind in the world on which scientific research has been conducted and the ***statistically significant results published in peer-reviewed medical and industrial journals***. Not one other filter brand in the world can truthfully make such a statement. Furthermore, the Stetzerizer Microsurge meter is the ***only***[1] meter that ***truly measures*** electrical pollution and whose readings correlate with the various health outcomes studied in the research (available at StetzerElectric.com).

And second, as you discovered earlier, Dave Stetzer and Professor Martin Graham possess an extraordinary combination of electrical knowledge, training, and experience that no competing filter brand can match. Dave is an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Senior Member, and Martin was a Fellow Member. Together they have over 120 years of combined education, training, practical application and teaching experience in the field of electricity and electronics. With his five decades of training, education and experience, Dave is recognized worldwide as an electrical expert. He has testified in many court cases as an electrical expert, and he has been invited to speak and educate at professional medical and scientific conferences around the world.

The founders or owners of other filter brands do not have professional backgrounds that even come close to those of Dave Stetzer or Martin Graham. We are familiar with many of these individuals, and most of them have no electrical background whatsoever. Consequently, they know very little about the matter and can't even properly answer technical questions about their own products, much less about electrical topics in general. They simply copied Stetzerizer filters and then tell people to buy the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter. The founders or owners of other filter brands did not travel around the world to research the sources of electrical pollution and to research what the health effects are, and they never did the real work of developing a solution to measure or mitigate the problem.

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[1] The only commercially available, simple to use meter. Obviously, an oscilloscope can be used, as this is what was used to first discover the issue. Knowing that the average person would not wish to invest the large amount money or time required to use an oscilloscope, we devised an inexpensive alternative in the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter.

When we first started helping people with Stetzerizer filters we believed that scientifically-based products developed by well-credentialed professionals that provided measurable, and in many cases miraculous, results would be all that was needed to win peoples' trust and confidence once word spread. We were not so naïve to think that there would not eventually be competitors in the market, but it is unfortunate that we must address their lack of knowledge and integrity as we now find ourselves doing.

Brand Awareness

Following are several examples of claims being made by other filter brands, as well as some false information about Stetzerizer Filters that some companies use to their advantage. The so-called advantages of the competing brands are not based on technical evidence and therefore they should be regarded as what they are – marketing gimmicks.

To Fuse, Or Not to Fuse?

Some brands claim that it is an advantage to have a filter with a fuse. However, a fuse is not required in every filter product in every jurisdiction. For example, the safety standards in North America and the European Union countries do not require a fuse, while safety standards in the United Kingdom and Australia do. Furthermore, the absence of a fuse is a decided advantage that prevents nuisance tripping[2]. The customer doesn't have to worry about replacing specialty fuses, and distributors don't have to stock extra fuses. Each Stetzerizer product model meets or exceeds safety standards wherever it is to be sold.

Shielding Is Not Magic

Some brands claim that it is an advantage to shield the capacitor in the filter. However, there is no reason to do that because the capacitor does not transmit radio frequency (RF). The only possible benefit to any sort of shielding would be if muMETAL is used to dampen the 50/60-cycle magnetic field. But that is an expensive addition without benefit because the 50/60-cycle field only extends out from the filter approximately 4 inches (10 cm). Additionally, filter users hardly ever come that close to a filter for any appreciable length of time, further negating the need for shielding.

Furthermore, in our library of scientific literature on electricity and human and animal health – more than 8,000 documents and books at last count – we find nothing that conclusively states that the 50/60 cycle fields are harmful to human health. However, each study/author that examines only the effects of higher frequencies (>2kHz) on humans or animals observes negative health effects of such exposure. So, certainly, the higher frequency components (>2kHz) of a "dirty" electric/magnetic field are known to be harmful, but because these components are eliminated by the Stetzerizer filters users are left with a small 50/60 cycle field only.

[2] Nuisance tripping is technically when an electrical circuit is opened (broken by a fuse, circuit breaker, GFI, etc) when it shouldn't have been. We are using the phrase to mean that a fuse is blowing at an inopportune time – and it's really left up to chance when installing capacitive filters. Whenever a capacitive filter is plugged in, the capacitor must take a charge (an inrush of current), but the magnitude of it will depend on where the electricity is in its cycle. Such events are capable of destroying more sensitive components like fuses. GFI/GFCI outlets and arc-fault breakers are also notorious for nuisance tripping.

Are You in the Right Class?

Some filter brands have decided to stake their superiority claim on using capacitors that have a longer life expectancy class rating. The life expectancy class ratings[3] officially are A, B, C and D, with respective ratings of 30000 hours (1250 days), 10000 hours (416 days), 3000 hours (125 days), and 1000 hours (41 days). It is natural to assume that filters using Class A capacitors are better than those using lower-classed capacitors – but let's take a closer look.

The class rating of the capacitor is based on use at extreme operating limits (temperature, voltage, and possibly duty cycle[4]). However, because all aspects of the extreme operating limits under which capacitors are tested and classified are much more severe than the circumstances in which the filters are used, these indications of life expectancy aren't all that relevant. Regardless of the class rating, every single capacitor that is manufactured to a given national/international product safety Standard (e.g., IEC 60252) is required to pass a specified set of tests before it can leave the factory. If a capacitor fails, it must be discarded. These testing standards are set by national/international Standards-setting bodies, and manufacturer compliance is enforced and audited by Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories.

Setting aside all the technical information inside the world of capacitors, the simple fact that hundreds of thousands of Stetzerizer filters have been sold all over the world the past 20 years and are still in operation today should provide ample evidence that capacitor life expectancy class ratings don't determine real-world performance. It is interesting that while more recently introduced competing filter brands claim superiority on this classification, none of them have chosen to use capacitors with the highest (class A) rating.

So Many Filters – Why Not Just Use a Really Big One?

It has become commonplace now for our competitors to recommend the use of a mains filter or a "whole house" type filter – and many of them just happen to manufacture and/or sell them. While we already know that our competitors have very little electrical knowledge, this error reveals that they also have very little knowledge about the history of electrical pollution.

Our first iteration of what is now known as the Stetzerizer Filter was a "whole house" type filter. We put it to the test in a double-blind study of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) patients in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin – Madison about 20 years ago. The results were that about 50% of participants saw miraculous relief of their CFS symptoms, another 30% experienced moderate symptom relief, and the final 20% reported little or no change in symptoms – not what we expected.

After a bit of investigation, we found the reason and modified our approach to the problem. We repeated the CFS study with our new approach, achieving 100% success with all participants. That new approach 20 years ago became the Stetzerizer Filters of today. Installing smaller filters

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[3] Not all capacitors are required to specify a life expectancy rating – only those required to meet the IEC 60252 standard. So, the appearance of an A,B,C, or D on the capacitor is not necessarily a uniform marking, as it does not always indicate life expectancy. In some cases, the letters A, B, or C indicate a passive flammability category. The type of capacitors currently used in the majority of Stetzerizer filter models comply with IEC 60252, while others comply with IEC 60384-14 (which does not have a required marking for life expectancy class rating).

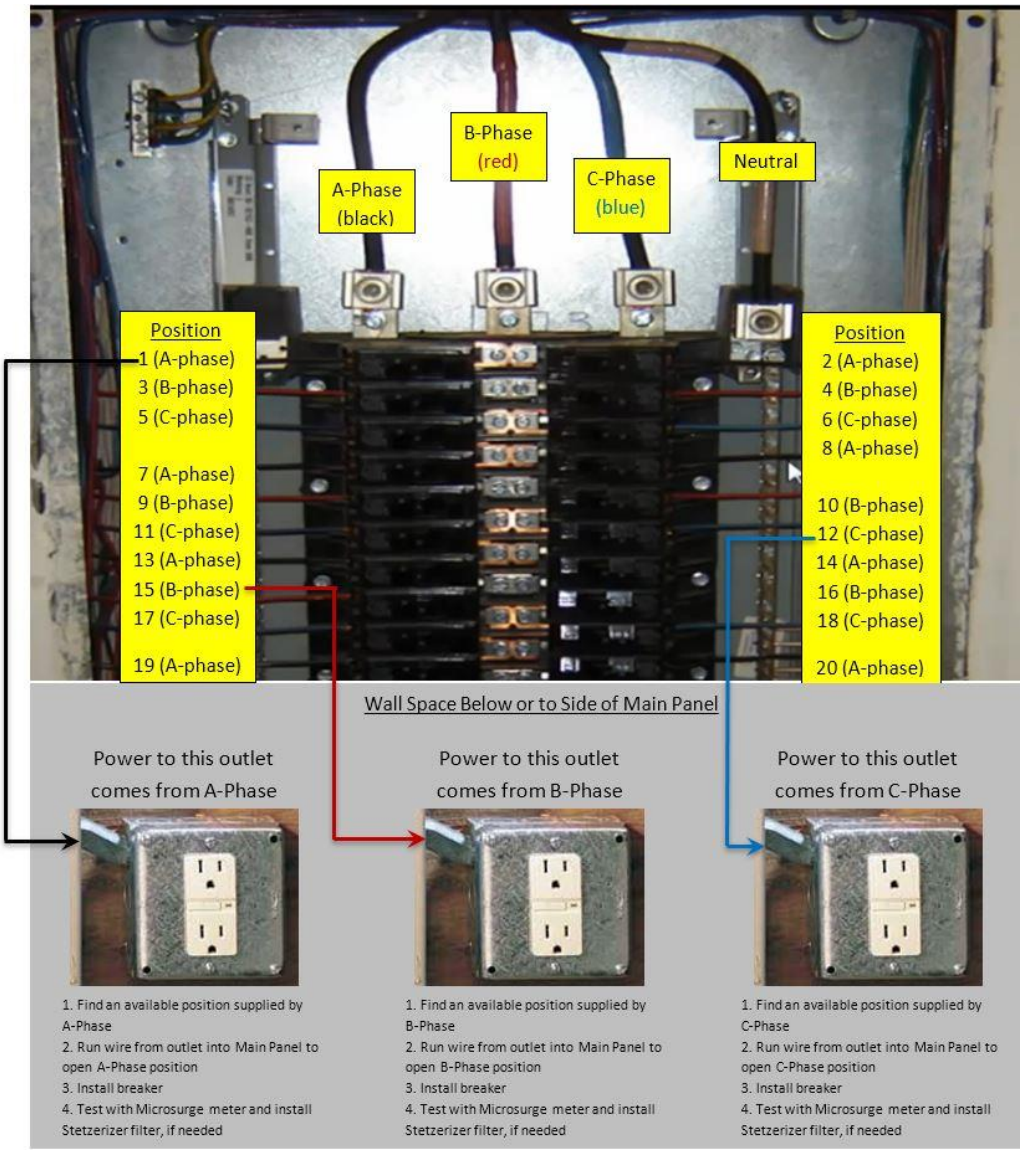
[4] Duty cycle is how often/long a device is called upon to perform its function. When properly using Stetzerizer filters the duty cycle is continuous – 24 hrs/day – but the amount and amplitude of high frequency transients any given filter is called to handle will vary, sometimes significantly. The capacitors used in Stetzerizer filters are rated for continuous duty cycle.

throughout the home rather than one larger filter at the main breaker panel provides superior results.

Now, do “whole house” type filters work? Yes, to varying degrees. They can certainly cut down on dirty electricity entering the home from external sources if – and it’s a big if – they are made correctly. However, ***most of them are ineffective*** at frequencies above 25 kHz! So, they don't have the bandwidth of Stetzerizer Filters, and they will not address the dirty electricity generated by most electronic devices since the majority operate at 25 kHz and above.

Even if you do find a properly-designed “whole house” type filter though filters will still be needed throughout the home since most people will be using electronic devices within the home, generating dirty electricity that requires filtering. With only a “whole house” type filter the dirty electricity must travel back to the main panel before being filtered. With Stetzerizer Filters throughout the home that same dirty electricity gets filtered much more quickly – ideally as close to the source as possible.

And finally, if you’re still thinking you need a “whole house” type filter we will argue that the cost simply cannot be justified. In the United States, we’ve found that the average *starting price* is about $1,200 for a “whole house” type filter. You can accomplish the same thing with Stetzerizer Filters (see the picture below), but at a much lower cost.



Things Are Heating Up

False information has been circulated regarding the safety of Stetzerizer Filters. The most prolific of which are the false claims made by a man named Jay Bartell – a man who has been charged with fraud multiple times. His claim was that one of our North American model Power Strips caught fire, damaging both his home and the flora in his and his wife's lungs. He attempted to extort Stetzer Electric and Dave Stetzer for $2.2 Million before suing us. Ultimately, his case was dismissed for failure to prove any of his claims.

Regardless, all Stetzerizer products worldwide have always met or exceeded required safety standards, including those for flammability. All Stetzerizer products use high-quality UL 94 V-0 plastics which contain fire retardants. This type of plastic is designed to self-extinguish a flame within 1-2 seconds of removal of the flame source. No component of Stetzerizer filters can generate open flame of its own accord. An externally applied flame source is required to cause the filter to burn. While Stetzerizer Filters – and any other brand filters for that matter – can fail, ours are designed to fail in a safe manner in compliance with all applicable safety standards. For the reasons noted about in our discussion on capacitors, filter failure is an extremely rare occurrence and is most often traced back to improper use by the customer.

"Hey! That's not fair!"

Now, we don't want to automatically blame the customer to deflect blame from ourselves, rather we are simply stating the facts. We often find that customers have not been properly informed of how Stetzerizer products are to be installed, which generally leads to an inadequate number of filters being placed throughout the home. This causes overloaded filters, which then fail prematurely.

Our two decades of experience shows that the average home with 120-Volt electricity needs about 20 Stetzerizer Filters (and the Microsurge Meter), while the average 240-Volt home needs about 15 Stetzerizer Filters. For most homes, these are the recommended starting points. Some homes may need more, while some may get by using fewer filters. Ultimately, the correct number of filters for any home or other building can only be determined by using the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter as a guide and by following manufacturer installation instructions.

If you've read this far, thank you for sticking with us – let's wrap this up.

An Appeal to Excellence

It is quite interesting to note that all filter brands competing with Stetzerizer products systematically use the Stetzerizer Microsurge meter to show the efficacy of their filters on their websites, YouTube channels, etc. The reason why they use the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter is because they also know that Stetzerizer products are the best on the market and have proven themselves for decades. No other knockoff filter brand has developed a meter equivalent to the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter – unless they copied our patented circuits, which would be illegal. No other filter brand who has put their name on a meter has had their meter readings scientifically scrutinized or any statistically significant results published in peer-reviewed literature. While knockoff brands have come and gone and the industry has coined new buzzwords and tried to revive old technology, ***the fact that the Stetzerizer Microsurge Meter is the only meter that truly measures electrical pollution has not changed***.

One last thing that has not – and will not – change is that Stetzerizer Filters are the world's first power line electromagnetic filter designed to help the average person live a better life. Stetzerizer Filters were ***engineered*** to accomplish a specific goal – eliminate electrical pollution on electrical wiring in buildings in the range of 2 kHz to 150 kHz. Engineering is a mathematical science, and electricity is governed by the laws of physics.

Dave Stetzer and Martin Graham originally defined the problem, quantified the desired outcome, and then calculated the combination of electrical components that would comprise the solution. Not one component included in Stetzerizer products found its way there by accident or haphazard guesswork. Similarly, not one component necessary to accomplishing our stated goal while meeting applicable product safety standards was left out by accident either.

We hope you've found this history of electrical pollution enlightening, and we trust that we've impressed upon you the unique advantages of using Stetzerizer products.

Sincerely,

Dave Stetzer
President/CEO – Stetzer Electric