

## Compare static magnets and PEMF.

The magnetic field strength of a magnet is related to its size and composition, which determines the depth of penetration of the magnetic fields. There are many therapeutic systems on the market which use *permanent* magnets made of different materials. These manufacturers often claim field strengths of 4,000 gauss and higher. These values are however not relevant at all, since the measured field strengths of these magnets range from 310 gauss to 2,200 gauss at the surface, at 1-inch distance around 10 Gauss at 3-inch distance absolutely nothing! <sup>[1]</sup>

To obtain any electrical induction at all, permanent magnets have to be mechanically moved. Static magnetic fields do not cause any electrical induction! <sup>[2]</sup>

Pulsed electromagnetic fields (PEMF) influence cell behavior by inducing electrical changes around and within the cell. Improved blood supply increases the oxygen pressure, activating and regenerating cells. Increased calcium transport stimulates the repair of cartilage.

In order to obtain a real therapeutic effect the induced field strength has to be sufficient to penetrate deep inside the body. This condition can only be met if the electromagnetic flux generated at each individual coil is in *excess of 100 Gauss* (10 milli-Tesla).

Battery operated systems for whole body use are unable to generate these necessary multiple high energy electromagnetic fields simultaneously, at each individual coil, since the battery would be empty in just a very short time.

This technology has undergone many scientific clinical trials world-wide. Hundreds of thousands of people have experienced the benefits of **pulsed** electromagnetic field technology. Are you going to be one of them?

[1] Most “therapeutic” magnets will not harm pacemakers: Measurements by Paul van Lake, St. Jude Medical and Dr. Thomas Mattioni, Arizona Heart Institute, Phoenix.

[2] Free energy with wires and magnets - can you come out ahead? Tom Napier: The basics of magnets.