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## TASER FAQs PAGE

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### INTERESTING FACTS

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- TASERs are non-lethal.
  - TASERs can not kill or maim innocent bystanders with stray bullets.
  - TASERs are a defensive device, and can not penetrate walls or doors.
  - TASERs are far more effective than other non-lethal self-defense devices, such as pepper sprays.
  - TASERs are designed to prevent criminal use and has proven successful to date.
  - TASERs are much safer than a gun to keep around children.
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1. [How does an ADVANCED TASER work?](#)
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### 1. HOW DOES AN ADVANCED TASER WORK?

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Upon firing, compressed nitrogen projects two ADVANCED TASER probes 15 or 21 feet (depending on cartridge) at a speed of 180 feet per second. The probes are connected by thin insulated wire back to the M26. An electrical signal transmits throughout the region where the probes make contact with the body or clothing. The result is an instant loss of the attacker's neuromuscular control and any ability to perform coordinated action. ADVANCED TASER uses an automatic timing mechanism to apply the electric charge for 5 seconds.

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## **2. HOW CAN THE ADVANCED TASER BE SO EFFECTIVE YET NON-INJURIOUS?**

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The ADVANCED TASER does not depend upon impact or body penetration to achieve its effect. Its pulsating electrical output interferes with communication between the brain and the muscular system, resulting in loss of control. However, the ADVANCED TASER is non-destructive to nerves, muscles and other body elements. It simply affects them in their natural mode. More importantly, no deaths have ever been directly attributed to the TASER.

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## **3. DOES THE TASER AFFECT THE HEART OR A CARDIAC PACEMAKER?**

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The ADVANCED TASER's output is well below the level established as "safe" by the federal government in approving such devices as the electrified cattle fence. In a medical study, Dr. Robert Stratbucker tested the M26 at the University of Missouri and confirmed that the T-Wave does not interrupt the heartbeat or damage a pacemaker. Any modern pacemaker is designed to withstand electrical defibrillator pulses that are hundreds of times stronger than the ADVANCED TASER's output. The ADVANCED TASER current of 1.76 Joules is well below the 10-50 joule threshold above which cardiac ventricular fibrillation can occur.

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## **4. ISN'T HIGH VOLTAGE LETHAL?**

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High voltage, in itself, is not dangerous. One can receive a 25,000-volt shock of static electricity from a doorknob on a dry day without harm. The physiological effect of electrical shock is determined by: the current, its duration, and the power source that produces the shock. The typical household current of 110 volts is dangerous because it can pump many amperes of current throughout the body indefinitely. By contrast, the ADVANCED TASER power supply consists of 8 AA alkaline 1.5-Volt batteries capable of supplying 26 Watts of electrical power for a few seconds.

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## **5. WILL THE TASER CAUSE ELECTROCUTION?**

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No. The output is metered by the electronics and the electrical energy in each pulse is always the same, regardless of the target condition. The electrical output will not be transferred from one person to another even if they touch. Over 1,000 individuals have personally tested the ADVANCED TASER.

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## **6. WHAT ARE THE AFTEREFFECTS?**

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A person hit with an ADVANCED TASER will feel dazed for several seconds. Recovery is fast and the effects stop the very instant that the M26 shuts off. Some will experience critical response amnesia and others will experience tingling sensations afterwards. The pulsating electrical output causes involuntary muscle contractions and a resulting sense of vertigo. It can momentarily stun or render immobilized. Yet, the ADVANCED TASER's low electrical amperage and short duration of pulsating current, ensures a non-lethal charge. Moreover, it does not cause permanent damage or long-term aftereffects to muscles, nerves or other body functions. A January 1987 Annals of Emergency Medicine study reported that similar TASER technology leaves no long term injuries compared with 50% long term injuries for gun shot injuries.

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## **7. MUST THE PROBES PENETRATE THE BODY TO BE EFFECTIVE?**

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No. The electrical current will "jump" up to two inches as long as both probes are attached to clothing or skin. At most, only the 3/8-inch needlepoint will penetrate the skin. They have less energy than a spring propelled BB. Both probes need to contact the body or else contact clothing and be within two inches of the body to stop an attacker.





