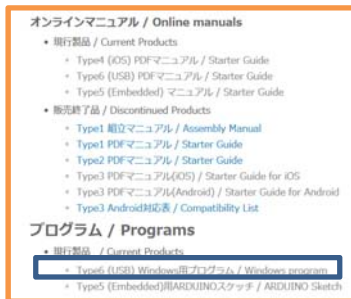


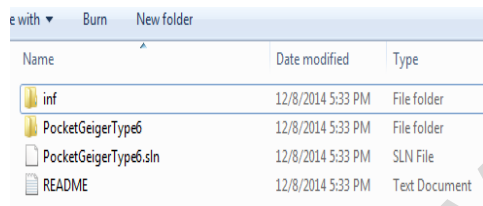
Starter Guide Pocket Geiger Type 6 for Windows

Step 1 Download Driver



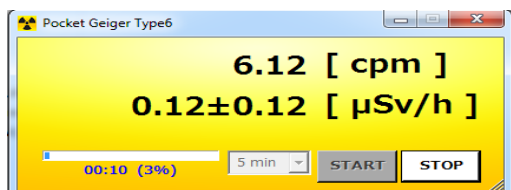
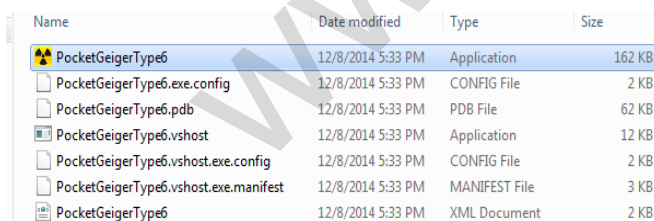
- Follow the link :
- <http://www.radiation-watch.org/2011/05/manuals.html>
- Click [Type6 \(USB\) Windows用プログラム / Windows program](#)
- Save and decompress the file of 'PocketGeigerType6_for_Windows.zip' onto your desktop folder

Step 2 Install Driver



- Connect Pocket Geiger Type 6 to PC USB driver
- Run Device Manager and select 'Update driver software'
- Select 'Browse my computer for driver software'
- Select the 'inf' folder under PocketGeigerType6_for_Windows.
- Click 'next' and install the driver software
- After finishing the driver, your PC will detect Pocket Geiger as 'USB Serial Port (COMxx)'

Step 3 Run the application



- Open folder: PocketGeigerType6_for_Windows
- Open folder: PocketGeigerType6
- Open folder: bin
- Open folder: Release
- Run: PocketGeigerType6.exe
- Select Serial Port (USB Serial Port COMxx detected in step 2)
- Click OK and START to measure.

Note: *When you use Windows8 or later, run 'Disable Driver Signature Enforcement' mode by 'shutdown /r /o /t 0' on command prompt.

*When you already have .NET Framework4.0, you need not install the driver

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Radiation-Watch.org



Turn your PC to a radiation detector

Pocket Geiger Type 6 can turn your computer to a Radiation Detector. The level of radiation is expressed as an amount of radiation in Sievert (Sv) per hour of exposure. For example, if the Geiger counter reads 0.22 μSv /hr, a person will receive 0.22 μSv of radiation in one hour. Average individual background radiation dose for Americans is 0.34 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$.

Here are some basic numbers to use as a guide (μSv)

10 μSv – The average radiation you received today

40 μSv – The radiation you receive by taking a flight from New York to L.A.

100 μSv – The radiation you receive during a dental x-ray

800 μSv – Total radiation dose at Three-Mile Island for the duration of the accident

3,000 μSv – Radiation dose from a mammogram

3,600 μSv – Average radiation a US citizen receives in a year from all sources

50,000 μSv – Maximum allowable yearly occupational dose (USA)

100,000 μSv – Lowest yearly dose likely linked to increased cancer risk

2,000,000 μSv – Severe radiation poisoning (sometimes fatal)

Hourly dose examples

0.34 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – Average individual background radiation dose for Americans

1.6 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – The hourly doses in the city of Fukushima as of May 25, 2011.

0.062 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – The hourly doses in Tokyo as of May 25, 2011.

5 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – Highest dose rate measured in Finland during the Chernobyl disaster

4.3x10⁸ $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – Highest reported level during Fukushima accident for the gas/steam inside the primary containment (drywell) of reactor unit 1 on August 19, 2011