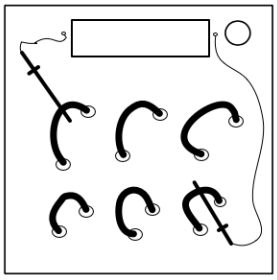
On the Subject of Probing



Not that kind of probing...

This modules has six wires and two crocodile clips. Each wire carries three alternating currents (AKA 3-phase current), each phase a different frequency. The possible frequencies are 10Hz, 22Hz, 50Hz and 60Hz.

In order to probe the circuit you need to connect the red clip to a wire and the blue clip to a different wire. Common frequencies in both wires will cancel out and the display will show the remaining frequencies, in order from lowest to highest.

If the red and white wire contains a 50Hz current connect the red clip to the wire with the frequencies 10Hz, 22Hz and 60Hz, otherwise if the red and yellow wire does not contain a 10Hz current connect the red clip to the wire with the frequencies 22Hz, 50Hz and 60Hz, otherwise connect the red clip to the wire with the frequences 10Hz, 22Hz and 50Hz.

If the yellow and red wire contains a 10Hz current connect the blue clip to the wire with the frequencies 10Hz, 50Hz and 60Hz otherwise connect the blue clip to the wire that contains the frequencies 10Hz, 22Hz and 50Hz.

Leave the clips connected for at least six seconds to defuse. Leaving the incorrect wires connected for more than six seconds will cause a strike.

NOTE: Be aware that each time a strike is gained the frequencies in each wire may change.

Wires are numbered in reading order in two rows.
Wire 1 is the Red and White wire.
Wire 5 is the Red and Yellow wire.

Frequencies are listed by their first digit. (i.e. 10 = 1, 22 = 2, 50 = 5, 60 = 6)
Rules restated by what frequencies are missing rather than what frequencies are there.

If wire #1 is missing 1, 2, or 6, then Red on wire missing 5, otherwise if wire #5 is missing 1 then Red on wire #5, otherwise Red on wire missing 6.

If wire #5 is missing 2, 5, or 6 then Blue on wire missing 2, otherwise Blue on wire missing 6.