

TREASURE SEEKER

BFO OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



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You are now the owner of a Treasure Seeker metal detector. Treasure Seeker detectors are recognised as one of the finest metal detectors available. They are designed and manufactured to the highest standard to give you the maximum enjoyment and success. In order to obtain the best results, it is IMPORTANT that you read and follow these instructions.

Insertion of Batteries

Before assembling your Treasure Seeker, it is necessary to purchase one 9 volt PP3 battery, which will last for 30 - 40 hours of detecting. A long-life battery is available of the same type and will last for 60 - 70 hours.

To insert the battery remove the front cover of the control panel by placing a coin between the front of the control panel and the back of the control panel next to the detector stem, and gently prise open.

ASSEMBLING YOUR TREASURE SEEKER

To assemble your detector, simply insert the lower stem into the upper stem. Before commencing an actual search, it is advisable to get to know the controls of the detector, and the kind of signals the detector will give. The best way to do this is to tune the detector indoors. Lay the detector over a table with the head hanging over the edge. Make sure there is no metal in the vicinity.

A) ON-OFF/VOLUME CONTROL (see Fig. 1)

Located on the control box (at the bottom). To activate the detector, rotate the VOLUME CONTROL clockwise until a "click" is heard and the pointer has been rotated approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ turn. To lower the volume or turn the detector off, reverse the procedure.

After switching on, a 5 minute period must be allowed for the detector to 'warm up' and stabilise before use.

B) TUNING CONTROL (see Fig. 1)

Located on the control box (above ON-OFF/VOLUME CONTROL). Although the TUNING CONTROL has no reference points, it has three definite zones: i.e. the METAL zone, the NULL zone, and the MINERAL zone; left to right in that order. Rotate the TUNING CONTROL in both directions, clockwise and anti-clockwise, until you have passed through TWO DIFFERENT sounds or operating audio frequencies. This procedure will locate BOTH the METAL and the MINERAL zones for you. Now turn the tuner slowly until you have found the NULL, or silent, zone BETWEEN the two different frequencies. In the future this will ALWAYS be your starting point for tuning.

(PLEASE NOTE: Undue force or rough treatment of this control, particularly of its limits, may render the detector inoperative).

To tune for METAL, i.e. COIN location:

1. Be sure the coil is away from any metal.
2. Locate the NULL zone.

3. Turn the tuning control knob anti-clockwise (left) from the NULL zone until a regular beat is emitted from the speaker. Place a metal object close to the coil. The audio frequency will increase. If the audio frequency decreases, you have tuned to the MINERAL zone.

HEADPHONE SOCKET (C)

Headphones can be used with BFO models and are available as an optional extra. Performance is effectively increased with the use of headphones.

HOW TO LOCATE THE MOST SENSITIVE AUDIO OPERATING FREQUENCY

Lay your detector on a wooden or non-metallic surface. Turn it on and locate the NULL (as discussed previously). Tune the detector to emit a regular beat on the METAL side. Move a small metal object across the centre of the detector head keeping close to it at first, until you can hear the speaker tone changing. Continue this motion and gradually increase the distance between the object and the coil until you can no longer hear the frequency change. Note the maximum detection distance between the head and the test object. Then rotate the TUNING CONTROL further ANTI-CLOCKWISE to obtain a slightly faster speaker tone. Hold the object as described above and repeat the same test. Again, move the object further out until the speaker stops changing its tone. Note this distance. Repeat this test several times with the TUNING CONTROL rotated slightly further ANTI-CLOCKWISE each time. You will notice that there is a small range of frequencies at which you will detect the object the FARTHEST from the coil. THIS WILL BE THE OPTIMUM OR MOST SENSITIVE OPERATING FREQUENCY OR SPEAKER TONE. Practice with your detector until you know and can recognise this optimum frequency of operation. You should then always operate your detector at this point when using the speaker.

WHEN YOU BEGIN YOUR ACTUAL SEARCHING, THE CORRECT OPERATING POINT, AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, SHOULD ALWAYS BE FOUND WHEN HOLDING THE SEARCH COIL AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT ABOVE THE GROUND.

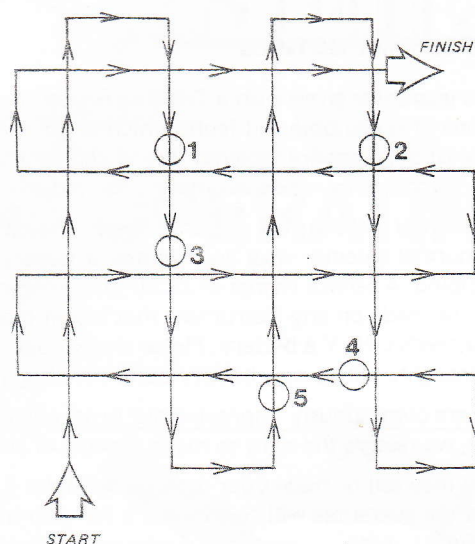
Recommendations for Use

Treasure hunting can be a profitable and a rewarding hobby, if approached in a patient and diligent manner. Time spent researching to locate a worthwhile site for a search, can be time wasted if your search is hasty and erratic.

To achieve maximum results, it is important, then, to decide on your approach to each particular site, in advance of the actual search.

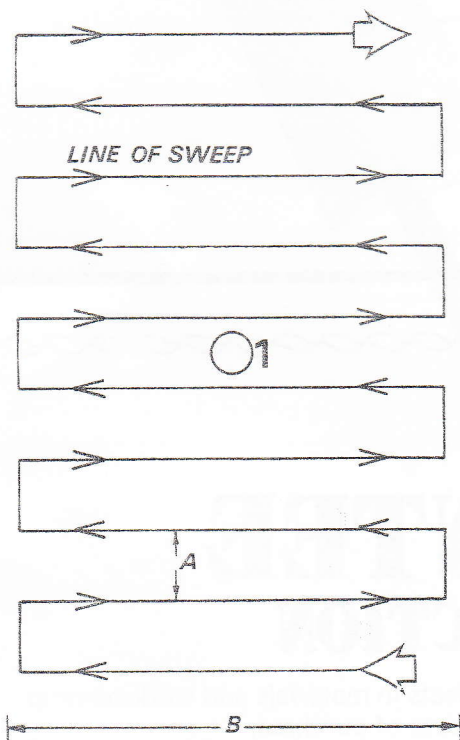
Tactics will be decided by the type of site — it is more profitable to scan a small area thoroughly, than to conduct a haphazard search of the total site. However, when the site is too far away for you to make several return visits, a plan should be adopted which gives maximum site coverage, at the same time as indicating the most likely areas for detailed search.

DIAGRAM 2



On arrival at the site a criss-cross search is made marking the positions of finds:- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. A detailed search of the area around the finds is made on completion of the criss-cross search as in Dia. 3.

DIAGRAM 3



An area ten foot square is marked out around the find located by criss-cross search. This is then divided into strips which are carefully searched.
 Distance A = width of the detectors pick-up area.
 Distance B = length of a comfortable sweep.

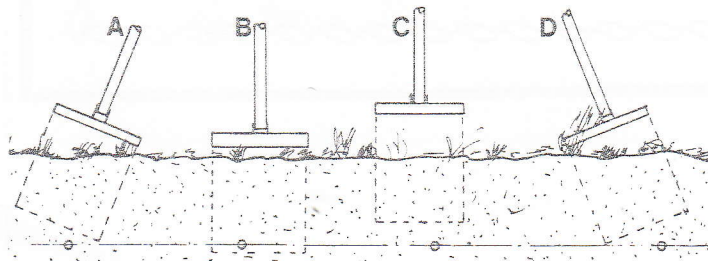


DIAGRAM 4 It is essential that the search head is kept close and parallel to the ground to avoid missing finds as in A, C, and D

One method is to divide the area into large squares by use of a 'criss-cross' search pattern. Starting along the left hand perimeter, search in a straight line, marking the location of any finds with small sticks, until you have covered the length of the site. Then, moving approx. ten feet to the right, search in a straight line parallel to the first line of search. This pattern should be repeated until the right hand perimeter is reached; then follow a similar pattern **across** the tracks of the first lines of search. (See Diag. 2)

It quite often happens that where one find is made, other finds will be made in the immediate vicinity. Accordingly, the highest density of 'markers' placed where your finds were made, indicates the most likely spots for a detailed search.

The detailed search is made by marking-out strips of a width determined by the sweep of the detector, and moving forwards the approximate diameter of the search-head after each sweep until the 'strip' has been completely covered. The adjacent strips are covered in a similar manner until the complete area has been thoroughly searched. (See Diag. 3)

Wooden pegs and string are ideal for marking out these areas, but very often natural landmarks such as trees, rocks, and plants can prove just as effective with practice.

Whilst searching it is important to remember that the search head should be kept as close to the ground as possible. This ensures maximum depth penetration, since there is minimum detection range lost in the air-gap between the search head and the ground. (See Diag. 4)

Be as tidy as possible when extracting the finds from the ground. Nobody likes to see a footpath or field with great 'pits' left in it through careless digging — and holes left for people to trip on can be dangerous! So, please, follow the treasure hunters 'Code of Conduct'.

Use a blunt trowel, or a medium-sized screwdriver to cut away the sod, and extract a core of earth from beneath this. Check that the core contains the find, before breaking it open. Avoid the use of sharp instruments (such as knives) at all times, since a scratch on a coin can reduce its value considerably.

After extracting the find, replace the soil and put back the sod as neatly as possible.

Another useful tip is to 'collect' all pieces of silver paper or junk that you come across — if you simply throw them to one side, you will probably end up detecting them again later!

DETERMINING THE TARGET SIZE AND DEPTH

An operator who is familiar with his instrument will be able to do an excellent job of determining object size, shape, and depth before he digs. This technique is learned from careful analysis of the audio signals coming from the detector. Each time a signal is heard, listen for any peculiar characteristics it may have; determine over how large an area you get a detector signal; and try to "outline" the object before you dig. Listen for the sharpness or dullness of the signals and determine the magnitude or strength of the signal.

After digging the object, compare the object size, shape, depth, and position in the ground with signal information you received before digging. After careful analysis of many digs, you will learn to "read" the hidden target before digging.