

EDS **plus**

EXTREME DEPTH & SENSITIVITY



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

ASSEMBLING YOUR DETECTOR

1. On the lower rod assembly, remove the mounting screw and thumb nut from the rod tip.
2. Insert the rod tip between the mounting ears of the search coil and align the holes of the rod tip and washers with those of the mounting ears.
3. Insert the mounting screw through the holes in the mounting ears and rod tip.
4. Install the thumb nut on the mounting screw and tighten by hand.

Note: Tighten the thumb nut after you have assembled the whole handling and adjusted the search coil in working position toward the ground.

5. Slide the lower rod into the middle rod until the snap button clicks into the first adjustment hole.

Note: The tightening of the locking ring should be done after you have assembled the whole handling and when you have adjusted the working length of the handling.

6. Press the snap button of the upper rod assembly (S-rod) and slide the upper rod into the other locking ring of the middle rod assembly until the snap button clicks into the hole locking the two assemblies into place. Tighten the rod lock to secure the two assemblies together.



7. Wrap the cable around the rod leaving enough slack near the searchcoil to permit searchcoil adjustment.

Note: Do not allow the cable to flop loosely over the searchcoil. Since the detector is sensitive enough to see the tiny wires in the cable, a floppy cable can cause false signals as the searchcoil senses the moving wires. To secure the coil cable from unwrapping you should fix it to the lower and to the upper end of the handling with the two cable retainers.

ASSEMBLING YOUR DETECTOR

Your detector is standardly equipped with 9X9" and 12X12" new SEF PRO coils. These coils have better sensitivity and depth, better pin-pointing, keep perfect balance even in high temperature range.

For getting acquainted with the detector's operation we recommend you at first use the smaller sized 9X9" coil. The 12X12" coil is more sensitive and deep, but to use it you should have some more experience with the operation of the detector.

For first tests and acquaintance with the detector we recommend you make this in field conditions, away from the electromagnetic interferences of the built up areas.

The length of the handling should be adjusted so that the detector does not become tiring or uncomfortable after long use. The detector grip should rest in your hand with your arm relaxed, with the shaft extending out in front of you. You should be able to swing the detector back and forth in front of you, using relaxed shoulder movement. The search coil should not touch the ground during your sweep. The angle of the search coil should allow its bottom to be parallel to the ground, as shown on Figure 1 .

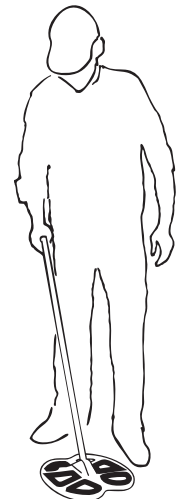


Figure 1

Swing the detector from side to side in about three foot arc, overlapping succeeding strokes well. The detector is designed to get maximum depth without the requirement for speed of sweeps, so go at a pace that is comfortable for you. In fact, trying to hunt too fast may even cause a loss of depth in heavily mineralized locations. Regardless of which mode you are using, try to keep your search coil height constant and at about an inch over the ground surface. Most people tend to raise the coil at the end of the sweeps, much like a pendulum, especially if they are in a hurry (Figure 2) Try to avoid this as any increase in height from the ground will cause a corresponding loss of detection depth. This is easy in lawns, where you just allow the coil to rest on the grass as you sweep from side to side. In rough and rocky areas it is not so easy. Hitting the ground or rocks may cause false signals. The sharp lowering, pressing the coil to the ground, especially in wet and heavily mineralized grounds, could also cause false signals.



Figure 2

AUTO MODE OF OPERATION

First we'll introduce the easiest mode of operation of the detector. Further in the instructions we'll call it AUTO mode. The important thing for this mode is that there would not be necessary to make manual ground adjustments to the different ground conditions.

Turn all the controls and switches to the red marked positions (Figure 3).

GND adjust and **threshold** do not have red markers, as they do not take part in this mode of operation. **Freq.1/Freq.2** switch has no red marker too.

The frequency 1 or 2 is chosen depending on which of these two frequencies the detector is less noisy. The choice is made with one and the same sensitivity level. When turning the detector on (**on/off** control) it congratulates you with alternating green and red lights. Then for a second the LED indicator will light in green, if the batteries are charged, and in red if the batteries are discharged and need to be recharged.

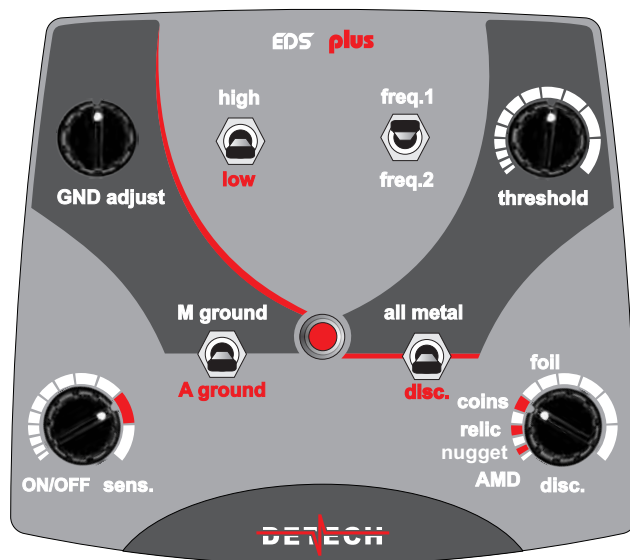


Figure 3

The **disc** control has three red zones. For nugget hunting is the most counterclockwise red zone. In this zone you won't have audio discrimination. For coin shooting use the **coins** zone. If you want to dig the bigger sized ferrous targets like knives, arrows and spears, rifles, guns, turn back this control to the **relic** position. In this position the detector will reject only the tiny pieces of wire. Do not increase the discrimination beyond the **folio** mark, the detector will start rejecting some thin jewelry and low conductivity coins or other targets. More detailed description of the functions of this control will be given in the instructions further on. After you have got accustomed with the detector's operation with these settings, you could turn the **low/high** switch to the high position. This will make your detector significantly more sensitive and deep. You could add more sensitivity by further rotating clockwise the **sens.** control, until you hear rare interrupted noises. The coil should be static while you change the sensitivity level, and the interrupted noises will fade when you start sweeping the coil.

AUTO MODE OF OPERATION

IMPORTANT NOTE: When operating on very heavy and wet grounds, especially if using the bigger sized coils (12x12 inches) while passing the coil over an open hole in the ground, even if there is no metal in it, is possible to hear false signal, as if in the hole there was a metal target. In such case switch the **M/A ground** to the **M ground** position and press the **GND adjust** control to “sink” into the panel (the led indicator will light in green). In most cases this will eliminate this negative affect and will result in more stable operation of the detector, of course, slightly decreasing its depth parameters. If the affect of the hole does not disappear, you should assemble the smaller sized coil.

MANUAL MODE OF OPERATION

The AUTO mode of operation is the easiest one, but it does not give you the best performance as sensitivity and depth of the detector. In the chapter below we'll introduce the Manual mode of operation. This mode of operation is recommended for very experienced detector operators. In this mode is always made a manual ground balance.

Please, raise and hold your search coil about 10 inches off the ground and parallel to the ground surface, as shown on Figure 4. You should be away from metal objects. Then turn the switches **all metal/disc** to **all metal**, **A ground/M ground** to **M ground** (manual ground balance), see Figure 5. The engagement of **M ground** and **all metal** positions activates the **GND adjust** (ground adjust) and **threshold** controls.



Figure 4

The **disc.** control becomes non-active, the detector won't have audio discrimination and will register with one and the same tone all the metal targets, no matter the rotation of the control in one or other direction. Now turn on the detector rotating the **sens.** control to the red marked position.

Then rotate the **threshold** control until you start hearing a very weak, faint hum. Now slightly press the **GND adjust** control until it "sinks" into the panel. At the moment of pressing the control you'll hear a slight click, and the indicator in the center of the panel will light green. Then release **GND adjust** control. The indicator will turn off and you are ready for manual adjustment of the ground balance. Lower the coil to about 1 inch off the ground - the threshold tone will get louder. Turn the **GND adjust** control clockwise. Then pick

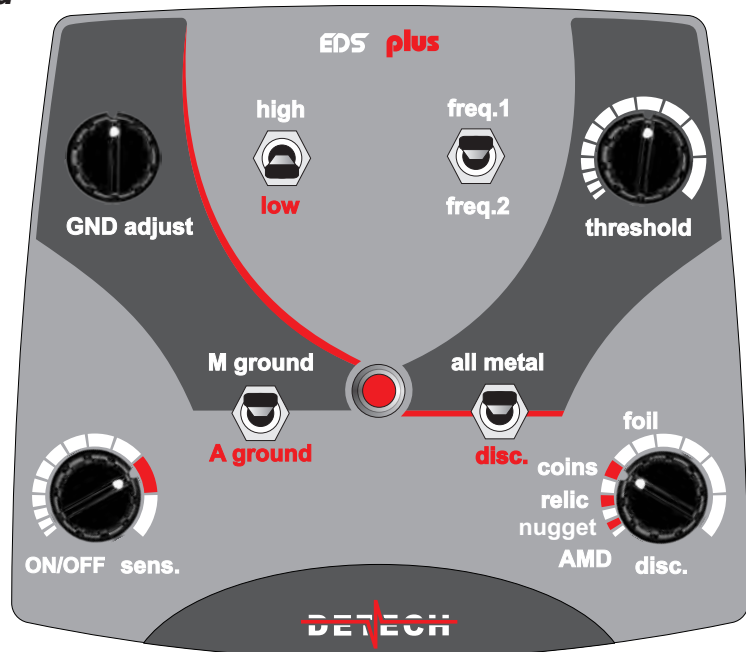


Figure 5

up the coil and push down again. The threshold hum gets louder again. and you'll have to rotate the **GND adjust** control further clockwise. Continue with this, and on normal grounds at the fourth-fifth clockwise turn of the **GND**

MANUAL MODE OF OPERATION

adjust control the threshold tone won't change while lowering the coil to the ground. At this point the detector is balanced for the area and ready to hunt. If you rotate the **GND adjust** control further clockwise, you'll pass this point of balance. Then the detector will get quiet while lowering the coil to the ground surface, and it will increase the threshold tone when raising the coil. This means that you should return the **GND adjust** control slightly counterclockwise until you get a constant threshold hum while pumping the coil. Let's note, that from the sinking into the panel the clockwise rotating of the **GND adjust** control in continuation of 11 turns there will be a change in the ground balance. If you continue to rotate the knob after these 11 turns you won't get any more change in the balance. If you are confused for some reason, press again the **GND adjust** control, this will return you to the initial point, and you could start the procedure again.

When you ground balance on very heavy grounds it is possible to have cases when you hear increasing tone while lowering, and while raising your coil. If this increased tone is with one and the same volume you have a correct ground balance adjustment. This is a normal affect for the very heavy grounds. To decrease this unpleasant affect you could decrease the sensitivity level of the detector.

Remember that the coil must be lifted straight off the ground. Swinging the coil in an arc will cause false readings and will result in not proper ground balance.

If the **all metal/disc.** control is in **all metal**, and the switch **A ground/M ground** to **A ground** position the detector won't operate correctly and while nearing the coil to the ground surface you'll hear increasing threshold tone.

The affect of the hole

When you operate the detector on heavy and wet soils conditions, especially when you use the bigger sized coil while passing over an open hole you'll hear audio signal from the detector, even if in the hole there is no any metal object. To avoid this unpleasant effect while sweeping the coil over the hole rotate the sens. control counterclockwise. If even with minimum sensitivity level the affect of the coil does not disappear you should turn the detector in Auto mode of operation (page 4).

If you have made a good adjustment of the ground balance for certain ground, and it is rich of hot rocks, these hot rocks will give a quite specific negative response. The sound they give is quite special, but with some practice you'll be able to recognize exactly the signals coming from such hot rocks.

While operating on normal grounds some very experienced professional TH-ers, in order to increase the sensitivity and depth of penetration,

MANUAL MODE OF OPERATION

especially for smaller targets, after finding the exact ground balance point they rotate slightly clockwise the **GND adjust** control until they receive an increase of the threshold volume when raising the coil. This is a difficult way of operation, because it is possible to appear false signals caused by the curved ground balance.

If during the operation you start hearing parasitic signals and feel that your detector has lost its stability most probably the soils conditions have changed significantly. You should ground balance the detector again for these changed ground conditions.

In some specific ground conditions the ground balance point would not be found. When this happens it is best to switch to the AUTO mode of operation. The same you could do in any case when you meet difficulty with the ground balance adjustment on some grounds.

You should know that the processor of the detector does not remember the last adjustment of the ground balance which you had used. So that if you have turned off the detector and turn it on again even on the same ground you'll have to make a new ground balance adjustment.

Ground balanceing is a learned skill that you should practice often.

DISCRIMINATION

The **disc** control is enabled when you switch the **all metal/disc.** to the **disc.** position. The fully counterclockwise position is marked with the abbreviation **AMD**(all metal disc) - in this position you won't have any audio discrimination of metallic objects. With this lowest degree of discrimination the detector is deepest in the ground. The professional TH-ers use this mode of operation to

study the new sites they are working on.

You should also know, that in heavily mineralized ground tiny pieces of gold can sometimes look like iron to the metal detector, and small iron pieces can look like gold, so we recommend this mode of operation for nugget hunting. The advantage of the **AMD** adjustment is that you won't miss any metal target in the ground. The bad thing is that you'll have to lose time for digging too many unwanted ferrous targets like pieces of wire, nails, etc.

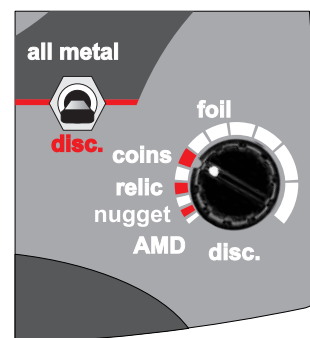


Figure 6

In the **nugget** zone of **disc.** control the detector's operation will be quite similar to that in AMD zone, see the chapter NUGGET HUNTING.

The next zone of this control is **relic**. As we earlier mentioned in this position the detector will eliminate only the tiny pieces of wire. All the bigger sized targets will be accepted. Most professionals prefer working with this adjustment of the **disc.** control, because the detector is really deep with such a low discrimination level.

The next zone is **coins**. Here you'll have good rejection of the ferrous targets, and you'll accept all the non-ferrous targets. We recommend this position of the **disc.** control for searching areas littered with iron trash. If you have too many pieces of foils rotate the **disc.** control after the **foil** zone. Have in mind that the categorical foil rejection will bring to the rejection of some thin golden jewelry.

If you decide to use even higher level of discrimination, for example the last zone or the one before it you'll reject the foil, more of the pull tabs, screw caps, but you'll lose some coins like the nickel 5 cents. The detector will keep its good response to more of the coins, like 1 cent, dime, quarter. Even the lower conductivity ancient coins like the Greek obols, diobols, the Roman asses, follises, sestertii, the Byzantine follises will produce nice, smooth response. A big part of the jewelry will be rejected, as well as the thin small gold coins. We do not recommend such high levels of discrimination.

Even if you are with the highest discrimination level the big oxidized irons will not be discriminated. Though they produce a clear response, the more experienced detectorists manage to discern them and avoid their digging.

NUGGET HUNTING

The easiest mode of operation for nugget hunting is the Auto mode (see the AUTO MODE of operation chapter). Have in mind that the **disc.** control should be in the **nugget** red zone (Figure 7).

In this position, as in the **AMD** zone you won't have audio discrimination of the metallic objects in the ground. Let's remind you again that in heavily mineralized grounds the tiny pieces of gold can sometimes look like iron to the metal detector, and small iron pieces can look like gold, so we recommend this mode of operation for nugget hunting. The advantage is that you won't miss any metal target in the ground. Move the coil just over the ground's surface and with a mean speed of movement. Probably you'll need time to determine the proper search speed and technique. Do not go too fast. Try to overlap your sweep path so that you won't miss the small and deeper metal targets.

For maximum sensitivity and deeper searching with the detector we would recommend to turn the detector to MANUAL MODE of operation. This mode of operation will require more patience and very good knowledge of your detector operation and control. It is designed to find gold nuggets, however it is very useful for relic hunting, and the detector will also respond to all metal alloys including common coins.

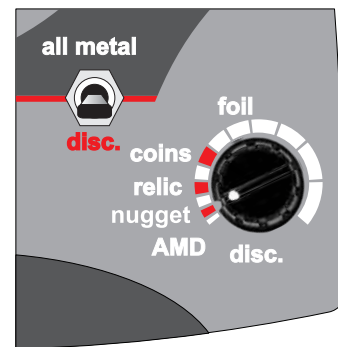


Figure 7

BEACH HUNTING

For beach hunting we recommend the operation of the detector in its AUTO mode of operation. Lets start with the beach hunting on normal dry beaches.

These beaches are easiest for searching, and allow the highest increase of the sensitivity level, even switching to **high** of the **high/low** switch. Of course, if there are no strong electromagnetic fields nearby. On the beaches the most valuable finds are the golden rings, golden earrings, golden chains. May be you know, but the thin golden jewelry is low conductivity, so not to miss them we recommend the position of the **disc.** control between **relic** and **coins**. If you go further clockwise, beyond **coins**, the detector will start rejecting the tiniest golden chains. If you want to ignore the thin jewelry, and emphasize on coin shooting and search of higher conductivity jewelry you could increase the **disc.** control level, so that you start rejecting the most of the foils. This will save you the scooping of unnecessary trash, but you'll loose the thin golden jewelry.

Searching on salt wet sand beaches. In such conditions to have a smooth operation of the detector, with no false signals, first turn the **high/low** switch to **low**. Then do not choose too high levels of the **sens.** control. And the most important - while sweeping over the wet sand rotate the **disc.** control clockwise until the parasitic signals, caused by the conductivity of the wet sand, disappear. This rejection of the parasitic signals will be active after the **coins** zone. To keep a good sensitivity to the targets in the wet sand it is very important to stop rotating the **disc.** control exactly at the point where the parasitic signals are rejected. If you pass this point you won't hear any more parasitic signals, but will reject some good targets.

Searching on black sands. These sands contain high percentage of magnetic negative iron oxides. In such conditions many of the low conductivity non-ferrous targets will look like ferrous for the detectors. That is why we recommend you for black sand hunting to decrease the **disc.** control level. Remember that it is best to search in the AUTO mode of operation. It is advisable also to switch to **low** the **high/low** switch, and not to increase too much the sensitivity level. Do not worry about the decrease of the level of discrimination - on the beaches the ferrous targets are rarely met.

CONTROLS

The **sens** control is often thought of as a depth control and it is, but it can also be used to make the detector more stable if interference caused by ground mineralization or electrical fields are experienced. The **sens** control works in conjunction with the adjustments of the **high/low** switch. The **low** position of that switch is for maximum stable operation, while the **high** position is for maximum sensitivity and detection depth.

For mass searching we recommend to use the **low** position of the switch. The beginners could use it and increase the sensitivity level to the boundary where the detector remains quiet and stable. For the very experienced TH-ers we would recommend the position **high** of the switch. For maximum depth and sensitivity the professionals should then rotate **sens** control clockwise until they hear rare, interrupted tones from the speaker. When they start sweeping the coil these tones will be oppressed by the ground, and the operator will hear only the useful responses from targets in the ground. Of course, all this is valid if the detector is operated in its Discrimination Mode.

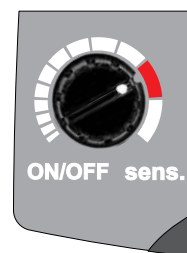


Figure 8

The switching to **high** should be made if the ground and atmosphere interferences are normal. If the grounds are heavily mineralized, or if there are too many electromagnetic disturbances, the **low** position of the same switch should be used.

When testing the detector in built-up places, where there are many electromagnetic interferences, you won't be able to increase too much the sensitivity level. That is why for the tests of the real parameters and qualities of the detector we would recommend the field testing. If the detector is slightly noisy, before decreasing the **sens.** level try with a change of the operation frequency (from **freq.1** to **freq.2** or vice versa) and check whether the detector has become less noisy.

The normal position of the **freq.1/freq.2** switch is the **freq.1**, and it is for 13.89 kHz operating frequency. If there are interferences received you could choose the frequency, where the detector is less noisy. The frequency switch positions are designed to eliminate the radio-frequency interferences mainly in competition hunting or when searching in close proximity to another detector with a similar operating frequency. If there is an other detector with the same frequency, to operate both detectors normally they should be operated on different frequencies.

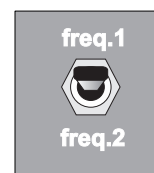


Figure 9

FALSE SIGNALS AND SOLUTIONS

A false signal occurs when something sounds like a good target, but it is not. These signals are produced by undesirable or discriminated targets like large pieces of iron, hot rocks or by electrical pulse-type electromagnetic interference. Your detector has a very good discrimination, but some bad “targets” with similar electrical characteristics could fool it. Some items very close to the search-coil could sound good, as well as large pieces of trash. The experience is the best teacher. With more practice with your detector you’ll soon learn how to distinguish the false signals. At first, when you get a good response you’ll find that crossing over the target once or twice more the signal would break up or completely disappear.

The sources of false signals could be:

- **Electrical interference**, caused by high voltage power lines, TV and radio towers, electricity transformers, cells of mobile phone operators or other detectors. Move farther away from the source, lower the sensitivity level. Switch the **high/low** switch to the **low** position. The use of a smaller sized coil is also a good solution.

- **Highly mineralized soils** (with high iron or salt content). In such conditions reduce the sensitivity, increase the level of discrimination. If searching in the **all metal** mode and with **M ground** position of the **M ground/A ground** switch update the ground balance setting. The smaller coils are possible solution.

- **Extremely trashy areas** may cause a lot of “chatter”. Increase the discrimination level or reduce the sensitivity, switch the **high/low** switch to the **low** position. In some trashy areas the smaller sized coil would be beneficial for target separation.

- **Metal Interference**. The detector picks up metals above and on the side of the search-coil, as well as beneath it. Be careful for your digging tool, metals in shoes, and your coil cable hanging loose above the coil. Pay attention to be away from railings, ferro-concrete poles, etc.

SEARCHCOILS

Your detector is equipped with the latest generation NEW SEF searchcoils (symmetrical electromagnetic field coils). The Standard SEF coils are the best performance coils. Compared to the Double D coils they have better ground balance, more stable operation, better depth of penetration, better pinpointing, more accurate target identification. The NEW SEF coils have even better sensitivity, higher temperature stability, even better pinpointing. Your detector standard package includes two of these coils - 9"x9" and 12"x12".

The 9"x9" is the most universal size of searchcoils, and it is hardly a coincidence that almost all the detectors on the market are equipped with such size of coil. This searchcoil has good sensitivity - to small and to bigger sized targets. It is good for search of jewelry, coins, and relic hunting. It is designed for best all-around performance, in all types of detecting.

The smaller search coils give better target separation, i.e. more distinct target response for metal objects buried closely together, which is very useful when hunting trashy areas. At the moment as accessory coils are offered the 6" DD closed solid design coil and the 8"x6"SEF coil.

The 12"x12" coil is recommended for TH-ers who has already accumulated experience in operating the detector. Its advantages towards the 9x9" coil are that it has a better sensitivity and depth, especially for the bigger sized targets, this searchcoil covers more ground. As disadvantages could be given its more nervous operation in mineralized and trashy grounds, slightly erratic operation on salt wet sands. As every bigger sized coil it groups targets situated closely together.

No one search coil is better than all the rest. Selecting the right searchcoil depends on the factors such as what are you searching for and search site conditions.

All the search coils are light for their sizes, very well electrostatic shielded, resistant to shocks and shakes, perfectly balanced and waterproof.

They are all compatible and interchangeable, easy to mount and require no special tools.

Coil covers

Your searchcoils come standardly with coil covers. They are very useful to protect your searchcoil at any time, and we would warmly recommend their constant use.

BATTERIES

Your detector is standardly powered by 4 Ni-MH batteries, size AA (R6), 1800 mAh, which allow you to use the detector for 20-30 hours. The time of use depends on how many signals your detector will locate and process and whether you use headphones. The use of headphones will increase the time of battery use.

As we have already mentioned, when turning the detector on the led indicator will light in alternating green and red lights for a while, and then for a second with green light, if your batteries are charged. If this light is red, you should take out and recharge (if the batteries are Ni-MH) or replace (if the batteries are alkaline) the batteries.

If in the process of operation of the detector the batteries are discharged on every 20 seconds the low battery indicator will blink in red, and you'll hear warning audio signal. If you do not turn off the detector, this will continue until the batteries are fully discharged (not too long time), which is not desirable, because is extremely harmful for the batteries themselves.

To remove the batteries, make the following:

Remove the lid of the battery compartment on the backside of the control box. You'll see the batteries. In the bottom of the compartment are described schematically 4 batteries and the direction of their location.

If the batteries are rechargeable, put them into the charger, of course, keeping in mind the direction of their position in the charger. For a full charge of your 1800 mAh batteries you'll need about 15 hours. After the batteries are recharged, or if you are going to use new alkaline batteries, put them into the battery compartment, making certain to match the battery polarity with the markings indicated on the bottom of the compartment..

WARNING: Be very careful to install correctly the batteries in the battery compartment.

SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Frequency	Freq.1 - 13.89 kHz; Freq.2 - 13.74 kHz
Audio Frequency	570 Hz
Weight (with batteries included).....	1460 g
Length (extended)	51"(1300 mm)
(unextended).....	41"(1050 mm)
Standard Searchcoils	SEF Pro..... 9" X 9" (230mm X 230mm)
	SEF Pro12" X 12"(305mm X 305mm)
Optional Searchcoils:	Round
	SEF Pro8" X 6"(203mm X 152mm)
Headphones	Impedance
	Mono / Stereo Jack
Batteries	Standard
	Optional
Ni-MH battery Life	20 - 30 hours
Low Battery Alert	Automatic LED and Audio
Ground Rejection	AUTO
	Manual Ground Adjust
Search Modes	Discrimination
	All Metals/Ground Adjust Enable
Controls	ON/OFF sens., disc., GND adjust, threshold
Switches	high/low, freq.1/freq.2, M ground/A ground, all metal/disc.
Warranty	Control Box
	Searchcoils
Patents	BG 817 Y1

MAINTENANCE

Your detector is a high quality electronic instrument. Though ruggedly constructed and designed to withstand the normal treasure hunting demands proper care is essential.

Operate your detector as recommended in this instruction manual.

Remove the batteries from the detector if you are not going to use it for extended period of time. This will prevent the detector from batteries leakage damage.

Sweep the searchcoil carefully and avoid hitting it against rocks, trees and other hard surfaces.

The use of coil cover is highly recommended to protect the searchcoil from abrasion.

The searchcoil is waterproof, but the electronics are not. Always prevent any moisture or water from entering the control box of the detector.

Protect your detector from dust, moisture, and extreme temperatures. Keep it clean and dry and avoid getting sand and grit into the shafts or the tightening nuts.

Do not use solvents to clean the detector.

Keep the coil cable properly wound around the shaft and protect it. Floppy, pinched cable may short, causing erratic noises or unnecessary replacement of the searchcoil.

Do not attempt to modify or repair the detector's electronics as this will void your detector's warranty.

AIR TEST RESULTS

The table shows you the results of comparative air tests between your detector with the standard 9"X9" searchcoil and other VLF detectors of leading metal detectors manufacturers.

Please, note that with the 9"X9" coil your detector significantly exceeds as sensitivity all the other tested detectors. For some of the targets the parameter of your detector is even 60% better. Note that your detector has equally good sensitivity to very small and to very big sized targets, to very low and to very high conductivity targets. Even with the optional 6" coil your detector exceeds the remaining detectors.

The tests are made at one and the same time (in one and the same meteorological conditions), on the field, away from the electromagnetic disturbances of the built up area.

The speed of passing the targets in front of the coil of each detector is a normal (mean) speed. The same speed is the most appropriate one for treasure hunting. With increase of the sweep speed the parameters of all detectors are proportionally increased, but this is not realistic during treasure hunting.

The tests are made in Discrimination mode of operation of the detectors.

All the detectors are with increased sensitivity level to the point where they remain stable.

The test was made by an independent professional treasure hunter.

Target	EDS PLUS		XP Goldmaxx 11" DD coil	XP Gmaxx 9" DD coil	XP Deus 9"DD coil	Minelab Explorer 11"DD coil
	9x9" coil	6" coil				
1. Golden nugget 0.7 g	24	18	20	13	17	16
2. Golden coin 0.7 g	28	24	27	18	22	22
3. Roman denarius 3.4 g, silver	45	31	30	29	26	33
4. US 5 cents coin	44	35	35	28	32	33
5. US quarter coin	47	35	32	33	29	33
6. Roman sestertia 26.6 g, bronze	56	41	38	38	34	42
7. Greek tetradrahm 28 g, silver	55	40	40	38	33	43
8. Wedding ring 10g, gold	52	39	45	32	38	41
9. Small statuette 103 mm, bronze	50	39	34	29	33	40
10. Big statuette 175 mm, bronze	58	43	36	35	33	44
11. Jar cap 85 mm, aluminium	90	64	60	58	56	70
12. Metal plate 220 mm, alбата	130	85	97	90	85	100
13. Medallion 36 g., silver	50	44	38	38	36	40
14. Zippo lighter	55	49	47	42	46	50
15. Male watch	65	55	56	49	52	51
16. Chain with cross 7,5 g., gold	35	35	30	18	28	19
17. Two Euros coin	50	40	37	35	35	39
18. Female ring 1,8 g., gold	43	35	34	23	31	24
19. Ring 8,2 g., silver	50	40	35	30	33	40

Note: Each of the test targets could be seen on Picture 1.

Minelab Sovereign 10"DD coil	Minelab Musketeer 10"DD coil	Tesoro Cortes 9"x8" coil	Tesoro Tejon 9"x 8" coil	White's DFX 9.5" coil	Fisher F-75 11"x 8" DDcoil	Teknetics T2 11"x 8" DD coil	Minelab RelicHawk 15"DD coil
12	12	12	15	11	11	14	12
19	16	16	20	15	16	19	17
27	27	28	25	23	22	28	32
28	28	27	30	24	24	32	33
30	30	33	30	27	26	33	38
40	35	38	36	32	32	38	48
40	36	37	36	31	29	39	46
33	32	35	35	32	34	36	47
29	32	31	32	28	27	32	31
36	34	35	35	32	29	34	40
61	60	58	57	52	50	62	80
90	84	80	84	76	70	85	116
38	35	35	32	26	29	33	39
47	48	47	40	35	31	42	45
48	48	47	43	37	32	45	47
19	18	17	20	17	16	21	20
32	35	34	31	27	26	35	43
24	26	25	28	20	20	27	27
34	35	36	31	28	25	33	37

picture 1



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