

CS2M

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



C.SCOPE

CONTENTS:

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
ASSEMBLING YOUR CS2M	2
BATTERIES	2
CONTROLS AND WHAT THEY DO:	2
Battery Check	2
OPERATING YOUR CS2M:	
Detection Range	3-4
Target Size and Depth	4
The Right Approach	4-5
METAL DETECTING AND THE LAW	6
CODE OF CONDUCT	6
CARE AND MAINTENANCE	7
FURTHER INFORMATION	7

INTRODUCTION

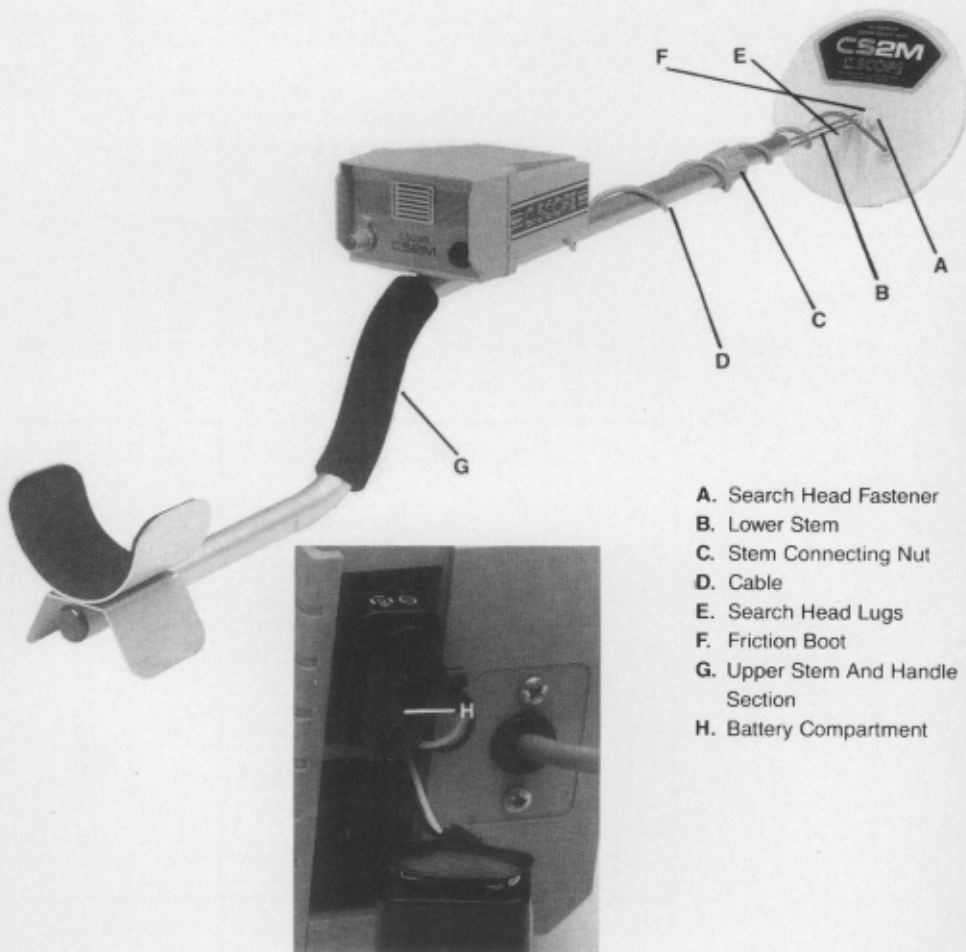
The C-Scope CS2M combines 'turn on and go' technology with real depth to provide you with both simplicity in use yet sophistication in performance.

Important.

To protect your investment complete both sections of the enclosed guarantee card and return the reply paid portion to C-Scope. This is particularly important in order to obtain the free second year parts guarantee. Please retain the original packing box. In the event that your detector should ever require to be serviced, this package will be most suitable for postal protection. C-Scope detectors are recognised as the finest detectors available. They are designed with lasting quality in mind, high technology, and above all, value for money.

The only way to realise this value is to carefully study and understand this instruction manual. You will then be able to obtain all of the advantages designed into your detector. It is also strongly recommended that you experiment with the detector's operations in air, with various test samples, in order to learn to identify and understand the detector's capabilities and responses.

Always remember that becoming a good metal detector is like becoming a good photographer or fisherman. Although it is an advantage to buy the best equipment having bought it, patience and hours of practice are needed to become proficient.



- A. Search Head Fastener
- B. Lower Stem
- C. Stem Connecting Nut
- D. Cable
- E. Search Head Lugs
- F. Friction Boot
- G. Upper Stem And Handle Section
- H. Battery Compartment

ASSEMBLING YOUR CS2M:

Assembling your CS2M requires no special tools.

1. Remove the inner packing that houses your CS2M.
2. Inside the inner packaging you will locate two sections only:
 - i) The top stem and handle/arm rest with the control box already attached.
 - ii) The lower stem with the search cable head already attached to the control box.
3. Insert the lower stem into the top stem.
4. Wrap the cable neatly around the stem.
5. When the cable has been neatly wound then hand tighten the stem with an anti-clockwise turn of the connecting nut.
6. Allowing enough cable for free movement of the search head, use bottom stem cable slots to hold cable firm.

BATTERIES

The CS2M is powered by two PP3 (9 volt) batteries and we recommend you use the long life alkaline type.

The loading of the batteries has been made very simple.

- 1) Locate the battery cover situated at the end of the control box above the cable
- 2) Remove the battery compartment cover by gently squeezing the right hand edge towards the centre of the cover and pulling outwards.
- 3) Ensuring that the positive and negative terminals are correctly located, insert the batteries into the contacts and place batteries into compartment.
- 4) Replace the cover by inserting the left hand lip into the control box and pushing the right hand spring side until it clicks into position.
- 5) A battery check is operated every time the CS2M is turned on (see below).

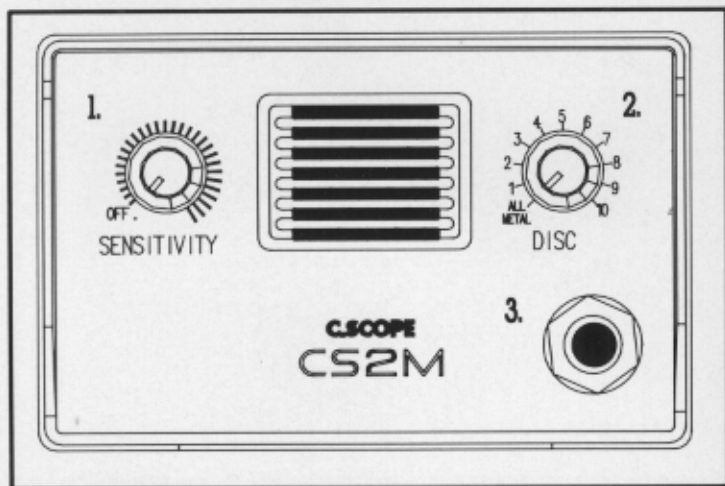
Rechargeable Battery Charging

Rechargeable 9v batteries can be used. Please see your local dealer for details.

CONTROLS AND WHAT THEY DO:

The CS2M has been designed to offer simplicity of use with high, reliable performance.

The control panel comprises two rotary controls.



1. On/Off – Sensitivity
2. Disc
3. Headphone socket

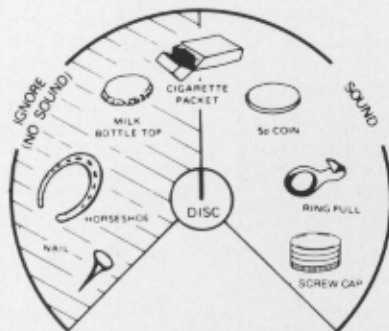
On/off – Sensitivity

When you first turn this switch clockwise, you will hear an audio tone. This is the battery check and indicates their presence and strength. A clear, sharp signal signifies the batteries are working properly. A weak, broken or non-existent signal means you should replace the batteries.

The Sensitivity Control should be set at the maximum the ground conditions will allow. Your CS2M detector is a high performance detector so on some soil types it is necessary to adjust the sensitivity down slightly to prevent occasional spurious signals.

Discrimination

At the lowest setting most iron objects are ignored. Increase the setting and the unit will ignore even larger pieces of aluminium paper as well as iron. At higher levels still, ring pulls will also be ignored. You must, however, realise that at this higher setting you will also lose some low denomination and silver hammered coins, so set the control only as high as is necessary to ignore iron and foil contamination



EFFECT OF
DISCRIMINATE
CONTROL POSITION

Commence searching (see "sweeping" on page 5).

When you receive a signal, this indicates that the target could be a silver hammered coin, 5p, ring pull, £1, 2p or gold etc.

Two points to remember:

1. Large iron objects, particularly if near the surface, can produce a signal regardless of discrimination settings.
2. Practice, in air, with various metal objects so you understand the detector capabilities and responses.

OPERATING YOUR CS2M

This detector operates only when the search head is moving.

Check the batteries are in good condition prior to searching. Frequently check the battery condition during the search. Rechargeables give little warning of failure so ensure they are fully charged prior to a long period of searching or carry a fresh set with you. (See Batteries, page 2).

The unit may operate with reduced performance for a period after indicating 'flat' batteries. However the batteries should be replaced or recharged at the first opportunity.

Use headphones when possible. Not only do they extend the battery life, but they also cut out extraneous noise.

(It is instructive to bury some objects in a clear patch of soil and note the response when swept at different rates with DISCRIMINATE at various levels). Large pieces of iron are difficult to ignore and may give confusing signals. An aid to determine whether the target is iron or not is to go into all metal mode iron objects will generally give a stronger more positive signal than good objects.

When operating on the beach the all metal mode may give a response to the beach itself. If this is the case operate the unit with the DISCRIMINATE level set to the point at which it is ignored.

If in doubt as to whether a target is good or not – dig it. Your knowledge of how the detector responds will increase each time and soon make you more sure.

Detection Range

Detection ranges will vary depending on the size of the object, the length of time an object has been buried, and the type of ground the object is buried in.

The best ground conditions are well compacted soils and coins can be found at the greatest depths if the object has been buried for some time and the coin has interacted with the salts in the ground, thereby appearing larger to the detector. The worst conditions for detecting are on loosely compacted or freshly dug ground or when the object has only recently been buried. In these conditions detection range will be reduced. 90% of all artefacts are found within 6" of the surface.

N.B. Adverse soil conditions can reduce depth of detection by more than half.

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. After digging up 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.

The Importance of the Right Approach

Treasure hunting can be a profitable and 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 any 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 area for detailed search.

Your detector alone is not a guarantee of successful treasure hunting. Any detector needs an operator and for the best results the operator needs the right approach, attitude and technique. Too many beginners neglect the importance of pre-planning and research before using their detector in the field, and patience and technique during the actual search.

A successful search should begin with research sometime before the day of the actual search. The extent and thoroughness of your research will be one of the major factors in the success of your detecting. You should aim to get as complete an understanding as possible of the local history and geography. The key to the choice of the site is to think of people, where they congregated over the past few hundred years. What were their customs and pursuits?

Where did they spend money? Where did they carry money? The answers are not Roman sites, nor are they associated with mystic treasure stories of crocks of gold. Rather, they are unassuming, undramatic places, like public footpaths and ancient rights of way, old houses and so on.

When you have chosen your site, allocate a whole day from early morning to early evening for the search. Make sure that you have all the equipment you are likely to need. Your detector should be checked before starting out, and you should always carry a spare set of batteries. You will also need a strong, sharp trowel. It is also a good idea to have a set of lines and pins so that you can lay out your search area scientifically. Most beginners make the mistake of rushing about hoping to chance upon a rare find. If for example there happened to be a valuable ring that was buried 4" deep on the site you were

searching, if you rushed about haphazardly and quickly on the site, the odds would be very much against you finding it. On the other hand, if you pegged out the area scientifically and searched slowly and thoroughly, the odds of finding the ring would be much more in your favour.

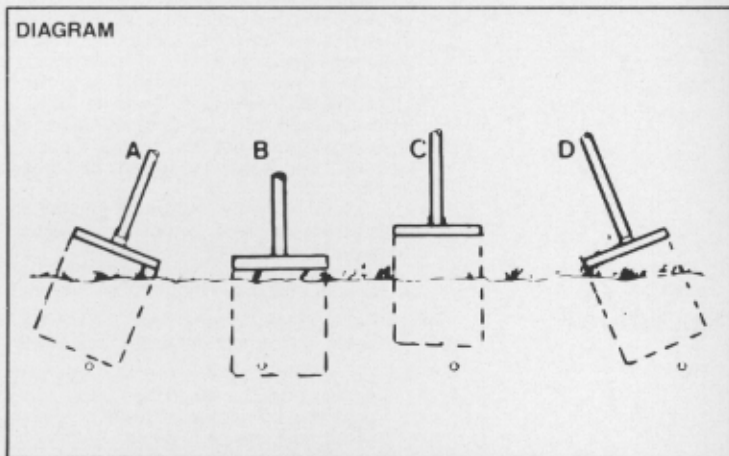
Remember, **BÉ PATIENT** and **WORK SLOWLY**. Do not try to cover too large an area. Restrict yourself to a small area and work through it thoroughly. Make a note of the position and extent of the area, and then when you return you can start again further on without missing any ground or covering the same area twice.

It is also important to keep the detector head as close to the ground as possible. Ideally, you should "iron" the ground with the search head of the detector, so that you do not lose any detection range.

Similarly, if you work slowly and carefully you should be able to distinguish the faint signals as well as the clear-cut signals and further increase your finds.

The technique of getting the best out of your detector is not learnt overnight. You need to get as much experience as possible so that you can recognise every kind of signal. Indeed, a good detector operator can often tell you what is being detected before it is unearthed.

DIAGRAM



It is essential that the search head is kept close and parallel as in B. Do not hold the head too high above the ground, or at an odd angle as in A, C and D as you will be apt to miss finds.

Sweeping – For example

It is essential that the search head is swept from side to side. The unit will not detect metal if the search head is stationary. For extremely small object searching, such as coins, rings, nuggets, etc. lower the search coil within one inch of the ground. Sweeping the coil from side to side in a straight line in front of you. Keep the coil at a constant height as you sweep from side to side.

Move the coil at the rate of 1 metre per second; approximately 2 sweeps per step is recommended.

After you have become familiar with the instrument the sweep rate may be increased. The optimum sweep rate must be determined by each operator. The detector should be held comfortably in the hand, with the head held as closely to the ground as possible. As the detector is scanned from side to side in front of the operator, the search head should be advanced approximately two-thirds the diameter of the head. This keeps the operator moving ahead, and it allows some overlapping of each sweep. This overlapping ensures that nothing will be missed. It is well to note here that the operator **SHOULD NOT RUSH**. This is one of the most common mistakes made by detector users. If you rush, you will not adequately cover the ground.

METAL DETECTING AND THE LAW

The rights of the finder fall into two distinct classes. The first relates to objects that have recently been lost, and the second to items of gold or silver which are subject, or might be subject, to the laws of the Treasure Trove.

In the first place, where the object has been recently lost and found and is valuable, it should be handed to the Police as soon after it has been found as possible. The Police will then attempt to locate the owner. If they succeed in locating the owner, he has the legal right to the object and is not legally bound to reward the finder. That is a matter for the owner's conscience.

In the event of the Police failing to locate the owner they will probably return the object to the finder. If, however, the owner makes a claim for the object at a later date, the finder must return the item to the owner.

If the owner is not located the finder has the best rights to ownership, provided that the object was not found on private property, in which case the owner of the land often has a better right than the finder. The solution here, of course, is to obtain permission beforehand and to come to some agreement with the landowner with regard to the division of any finds.

If on the other hand, the find of gold or silver can be proved to have been deliberately concealed, with a view to recovery at a later date, the find comes under the laws of the Treasure Trove. If the object cannot be proved to have been deliberately concealed, the find cannot be declared Treasure Trove.

Usually this point centres around the quantity of coins in a hoard, or whether the find is in a container. Obviously, if there are a hundred or so coins in a pot, they were almost certainly deliberately concealed. If, however, there are only one or two coins, it is more likely that they were lost accidentally.

If the objects are declared Treasure Trove, the finder has no need to worry, for he is rewarded with a cash settlement to the full market value of the find.

When the objects are not declared Treasure Trove, the owner of the land on which the find was made usually has a better claim to ownership than the finder.

In Scotland all newly discovered ancient objects of all metals, whether deliberately concealed or not are subject to the same procedure as Treasure Trove finds in England.

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Do not trespass. Ask permission before venturing on to any private land.
2. Respect the Country Code. Do not leave gates open when crossing fields, and do not damage crops or frighten animals.
3. Do not leave a mess. It is perfectly simple to extract a coin or other small objects buried a few inches under the ground without digging a great hole. Use a sharpened trowel or knife to cut a neat circle or triangle (do not remove the plug of earth entirely from the ground); extract the object; replace the soil and grass carefully and even you will have difficulty in finding the spot again.
4. Help keep Britain tidy – and help yourself. Bottle tops, silver paper and tin cans are the last things you should throw away. You could well be digging them up again next year. Do yourself and the community a favour by taking the rusty junk you find to the nearest litter bin.
5. If you discover any live ammunition or any lethal object such as an unexploded bomb or mine, do not touch it. Mark the site carefully and report the find to the local police and landowner.
6. Report all unusual historical finds to the landowner.
7. Familiarise yourself with the law relating to archaeological sites. Remember it is illegal for anyone to use a metal detector on a scheduled ancient monument unless permission has been obtained from the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Commission in England or the Secretary of State for the Environment in Scotland and Wales. Also acquaint yourself with the practise of Treasure Trove.
8. Remember that when you are out with your metal detector, you are an ambassador for our hobby. Do nothing that may give it a bad name.

CARE OF YOUR DETECTOR

Storage

When not in use your detector should be stored in a dry and warm environment. If it is not to be used for a certain length of time it is advisable to remove the batteries to avoid leakage which could cause serious damage. The working life of your detector will be shortened by careless use or neglect of the unit. Think of your detector as a scientific instrument, not a toy. Your detector is designed to withstand rugged handling on any terrain, but mis-use or lack of due attention will tell in the end.

After using your detector in a hostile environment (salt water, sand, etc) the exterior parts of the casing should be cleaned.

Salt Damage

If you use your detector continually in a salty environment, particularly when the wind is blowing off the sea, salty air can penetrate the control box.

Corrosion can occur in vital parts of the delicate electronic circuitry. It is therefore recommended that precautions such as covering the control box with polythene be taken to avoid damage.

The guarantee cannot cover such occurrences and any repairs needed because of salt water or spray will be charged.

Detector Not Operating

- (a) Check the condition of batteries. (See Battery Check Procedure).
- (b) Interchange batteries and ensure connections are correct and secure. Battery life can vary tremendously between makes, therefore your 'new' batteries may already be insufficiently powerful to run your detector.

Oscillating Signal

- (a) This could be due to poor battery connections. Ensure that they are tight and the batteries are securely clipped into place.
- (b) Radio transmission from passing taxi or vehicle using radio transmitter equipment.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you experience any difficulty in operating your CS2M, or have any questions on the information in your CS2M Operating Instructions manual, please do not hesitate to phone our Customer Services Department on (0233) 629181.

Before returning a detector for repair to C-Scope ensure you have done the following:-

- (a) Read instructions thoroughly.
- (b) Tried new batteries and checked procedure outlined above.
Return detector with letter giving full details of fault.

NOTES

C.SCOPE

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