

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 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.

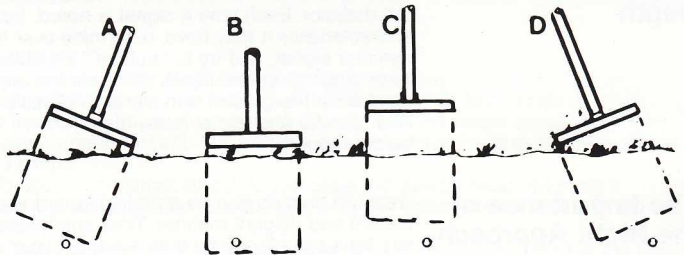
Remember, **BE PATIENT** and **WORK SLOWLY**. Do not try to cover too large an area. restrict yourself to a small area and work through it thoroughly. Make a note of the position and extent of the area, and then when you return you can start again further on without missing any ground or covering the 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 3



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

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INTRODUCTION

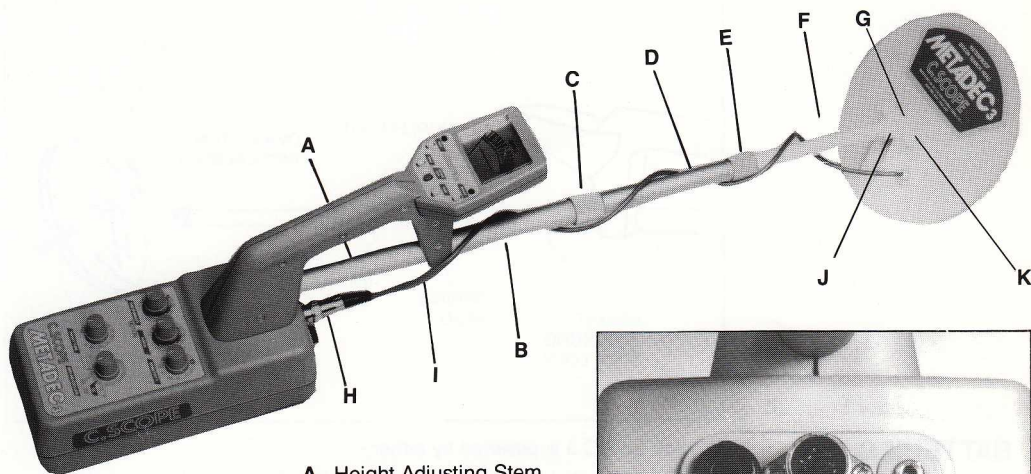
Your C-Scope METADEC 3 is ideal for the beginner and experienced hobbyist alike. Offering two machines in one the METADEC 3 is capable of coping with the challenges of any site.

Important.

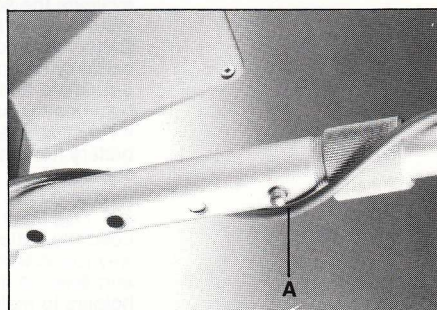
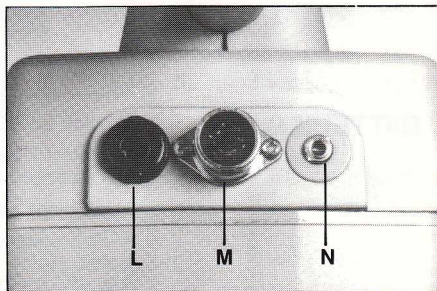
To protect your investment complete both sections of the enclosed guarantee card and return the reply paid portion to C-Scope. This is particularly important in order to obtain the free second year parts guarantee. Please retain the original packing box. In the event that your detector should ever require 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 detectors 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.



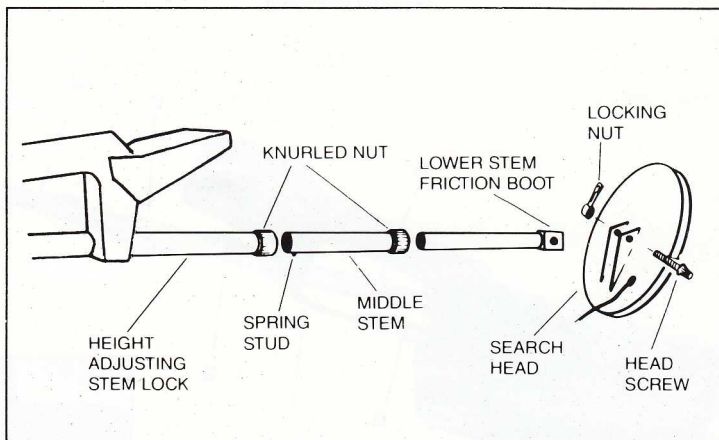
- A. Height Adjusting Stem Lock
- B. Upper Stem
- C. Knurled Nut (i)
- D. Middle Stem
- E. Knurled Nut (ii)
- F. Lower Stem
- G. Friction Boot
- H. Din Plug
- I. Cable
- J. Search Head Lugs
- K. Search Head Fastener
- L. Headphone Socket
- M. Din Socket
- N. Recharge Socket



ASSEMBLING YOUR METADEC 3

Assembly of the METADEC 3 requires no special tools.

1. Remove the various parts from the box (the lower stem is already inserted into the middle stem) and lay on a clear surface as shown in the diagram above.
2. Unscrew the locking nut and remove the screw from the search head. Insert the lower stem between the lugs of the search head so the holes in the stem, friction boot and lugs are aligned.
3. Insert the head screw from the same side that the cable enters the search head and tighten the locking nut. **Do not** tighten with pliers or tools as this can cause over stress to the lugs. It is advisable to release the tension on the nut when the machine is not in use.
4. Hand tighten the knurled nut between the middle and lower stem. An olive insert ensures a tight grip is achieved.
5. Slacken the knurled nut on the handle stem and insert the middle stem by depressing the spring stud and locating the stud into one of the four hole positions depending on stem length required (the lower hole is ideal position for use when transporting your machine).
6. Hand tighten both the knurled nuts.
7. Wrap the head cable tightly around the stem and insert the plug into the socket under the handle.



BATTERIES

The METADEC 3 is powered by either:-

- a) 12 HP7 penlight Batteries (not supplied) in 2 six-pack battery holders (supplied with detector) or
- b) 2 rechargeable packs (an optional accessory).

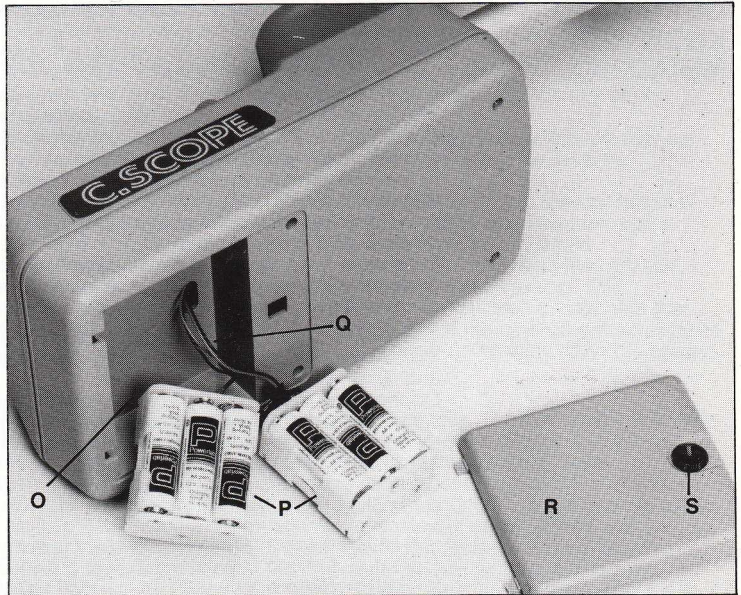
HP7s are standard batteries and are available from garages, department stores, etc.

It is advised that to begin with standard HP7s are used. You can then evaluate the sort of use you give the detector and decide whether the investment in rechargeables is justified.

Battery life is dependent on many things and is difficult to generalise on. It is certainly recommended that headphones are used as not only does this guarantee better depth penetration, it also extends battery life substantially, because the loudspeaker is by far the greatest drain on the batteries.

If HP7 batteries are to be used it is necessary to load these into the penlight battery holders which are supplied with the detector in the battery compartment.

First undo the battery cover by turning the fastener with a small coin through 90°. This frees the fastener and releases the cover, which can then be lifted off. Load the battery holders ensuring that the batteries are inserted the correct way round with the + and - signs on the batteries corresponding with those engraved on the battery holders. After inserting the batteries roll them in the holders to make the connection good.



- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|---------------|
| O. | Battery Compartment | R. | Battery Cover |
| P. | Penlight Battery Holders | S. | Fastener |
| Q. | Battery Leads | | |

Connect the battery holders to the battery leads (P) in the battery compartment again making sure the connection is firm and well seated, and place the holders in the battery compartment. Replace the battery cover by locating the two lugs first, and then pushing the end with the fastener home. It may be necessary to align the fastener before pushing it home. Batteries should not be left in the detector if the detector is stored or not used for long periods, thus avoiding possible leakage and expensive repairs.

Battery Check & Charging

As a guide to battery condition a Battery Check facility is provided. To check the batteries switch on the detector at the ON/OFF TUNE Switch and tune the detector by turning this control clockwise, with the RETUNE button depressed. Once the detector is set at the central Tune position release the RETUNE button and then depress the battery check button. If the needle on the meter swings into the bold red sector the batteries are in good condition. Should the needle not reach this sector of the meter and retain its level, the batteries need replacing.

When rechargeable batteries are checked the meter needle will not reach full scale, but will maintain the same $\frac{2}{3}$ scale reading for the life of the charge. Standard HP7s will discharge gradually, reading full scale when new and at the lower end of the bold red sector when discharged to 6 volts.

Sometimes faulty batteries will initially give a good battery check, but will quickly discharge after a half-hour or so of use.

When battery voltage falls below the necessary level symptoms will be: erratic signal, meter signal latching on full; signal drift etc. Always check and replace batteries if these symptoms occur.

Rechargeable Battery Charging

It is not necessary to remove the rechargeable packs for recharging.

A recharge socket is provided so that the batteries can be recharged in the detector.

Normal HP7s cannot of course be recharged.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR METADEC 3

The METADEC 3 is a combination of two detectors in one, thus there are two modes of detecting:

- i) Meter discriminate, or non motion, mode
- ii) Motion mode

The Meter Discriminate mode offers the user real depth by allowing him or her to manually tune the detector whilst the machine automatically adopts the popular meter and audio discrimination.

In the Motion mode simplicity is the name of the game. Just turn on, select the type and level of discrimination you require, and off you go. In Motion mode the detector will automatically cope with even the harshest level of mineralisation in the ground.

Even more importantly you can change from one mode of operation to the other simply by pushing a button, thus giving you total control whatever the circumstances.

The METADEC 3 control panel comprise of five rotary knobs. All have a 'clicked' off position when wound anti-clockwise, except the Sensitivity control and Ground Exclude.

On the meter console there are five function switches (two with associated lights located below the meter). Of these switches two are pressed to select the mode of detection and three are momentary switches; hold down to engage function, release to disengage.

Certain controls are relevant to each mode of detection and three controls are common to both. These are:

iii) Meter Discriminate:		
Ground Exclude	—	Control panel
Retune	—	Meter console
Meter Discriminate	—	Meter console
ii) Motion:		
Discrimination	—	Control panel
Notch	—	Control panel
Pinpoint	—	Meter console
Motion	—	Meter console
iii) Common controls to both modes:		
On/Off Tune	—	Control panel
Sensitivity	—	Meter console
Battery Check/Status	—	Meter console

For clarity and simplicity the two different modes will be addressed separately.

GETTING STARTED WITH YOUR METADEC 3 IN METER DISCRIMINATE MODE

After assembly and battery insertion the METADEC 3 Meter Discriminate mode can be selected by tuning the detector as described below. It will automatically select Meter Discriminate Mode when first turned on. For changing modes while the METADEC 3 is in use, see page 11.

Tuning

Turn the detector ON at the ON/OFF TUNE control which works in conjunction with the RETUNE button on the meter console. Hold the RETUNE button down, and rotate the control clockwise. The needle will automatically move to the central Tune position and continue rotating this control until the sound is just beginning to break through. Set this carefully and precisely and then release the memory RETUNE push button. If the Tuning level alters or wanders off tune, *do not* adjust the TUNE control. Simply operate the RETUNE push button which will automatically re-tune the detector to the original selected level.

Programme Set

To begin detecting, first tune, then set the controls as follows:

- Sensitivity — 0
- Ground Exclude — G2 or Beach

METADEC 3's sensitive ground excluding circuit indicates the presence of metal. At the same time, a second circuit indicates on the meter or the audio whether the object is iron or foil.

All metal objects will be indicated by an increase in loudness but rejected objects will cause the meter to fall to the left and the tone frequency to

METER DISCRIMINATE MODE CONTROLS

decrease. Accepted targets will conversely cause the meter to rise to the right or remain stationary and the tone frequency to increase. Simply sweep the detector in an arc, ensuring the head is level and as close to the ground as, advancing half a head length at a time.

For a more detailed description of the CONTROLS AND WHAT THEY DO read on, but if you follow the method, outlined above, you cannot go far wrong.

On/Off Tune

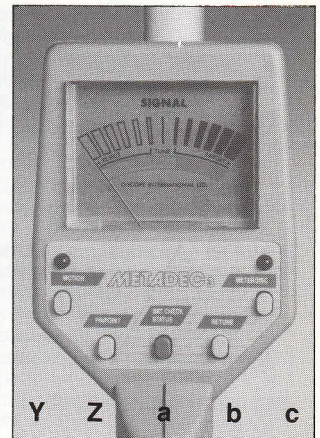
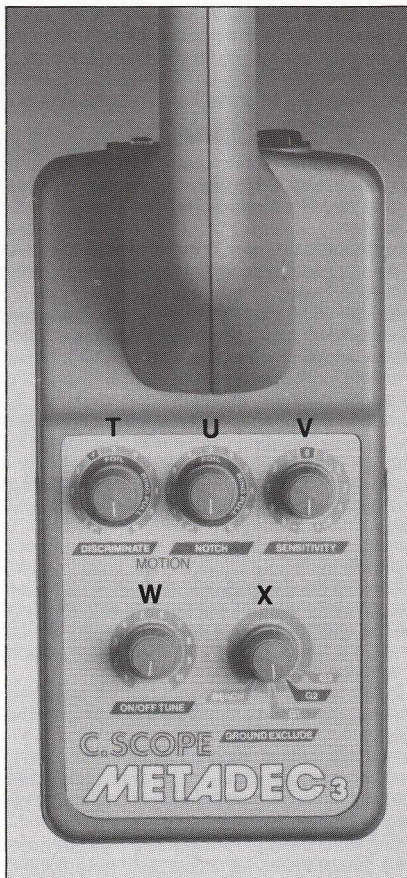
See **Tuning** page 4.

Sensitivity

The SENSITIVITY control regulates the sensitivity of the detector to drift, instability etc., as well as to metal objects. The recommended starting point is 0 and highlighted in green.

Increasing the Sensitivity by tuning this control into the + sector the detector will be more prone to drift, erratic signals, ground interfaces, etc. Where there is no ground effect or outside interference the SENSITIVITY control can be operated at higher levels.

But when the signal becomes unsteady or erratic, the Sensitivity level should be reduced to obtain a clear, steady tuning threshold. Only when the tuning is constant and steady will the detector operate at the best optimum depth penetration.



- T. Discriminate
- U. Notch
- V. Sensitivity
- W. On/Off Tune
- X. Ground Exclude
- Y. Motion
- Z. Pinpoint
- a. Battery Check/Status
- b. Retune
- c. Meter Discriminate

Ground Exclude

The G2 GROUND EXCLUDE setting is designed to cope with even the most severely mineralised sites. This setting is marked in green as it is most frequently needed. However, you may need to select either G1 or G3 under the following circumstances:

Select G2.

Lower the search head to the ground from approximately 50cm away.

If the meter needle remains central and the threshold tone stable then search in G2.

If, when the search head is lowered, an increase in sound is heard and the needle deflects to the right, then select G1.

If alternatively, a decrease in sound is experienced and a left deflection of the needle then change to G3. It is as easy as that.

Retune

When operated, this control acts as a memory re-tune button as described under **Tuning** (p.4) and will also light the LED above the Meter Discriminate button.

Battery Check/Status

For **Battery Check** see page 3.

The Status button indicates which mode has been selected by lighting a red LED over the mode that is on.

OPERATING IN METER DISCRIMINATE MODE

Discrimination can be defined as the ability to give a different type of signal for ferrous junk or worthless objects than the signal given by a non-ferrous object. The METADEC 3 is pre-set with meter and discriminate modes, so that depth penetration to coins etc. is good, and discrimination against most iron and silver foil is achieved. A precise level of discrimination is selected to give maximum discrimination, without affecting sensitivity to coins, etc. Pull tabs, large silver foil, or large iron will not be rejected, because the levels of discrimination required to reject these also reduce the depth penetration to certain non-ferrous metals and thin section objects. See Motion Mode if you wish to discriminate ring pulls.

It is not possible to reject a valuable object with the METADEC 3's pre-set meter and audio discriminate, if the object is in range.

You should now experiment with various coins, iron and silver foil to test the reaction of the various objects so that you will be able to correctly interpret the signals.

Hang the detector over a table so that the search head is not near metal. Set the detector to the programmed levels as described, then pass objects across the search head.

In METER DISCRIMINATE MODE – The meter will analyse the object. For a bad object the meter signal will decrease towards the left hand "reject" position and a low pitched tune will be heard. For a good object the meter signal will increase towards the right hand "target" position or remain still and a high pitched tune is produced.

In practice the operator concentrates on careful sweeping of the search head in large arcs, keeping the search head near to the ground and level. When a signal is received, the operator can then take the search head away from the influence of the object, hold it steady at the operating height, carefully retune the detector and then carefully re-scan the object to analyse and pinpoint the object.

Pinpointing

(i) The strongest signal will always be received when the object is directly beneath the centre of the head (see X in Diagram 1). To pinpoint the find, stop the search head when you are directly over the target object, then move the search head through 90° and sweep again, thus forming a cross with the two sweeps.

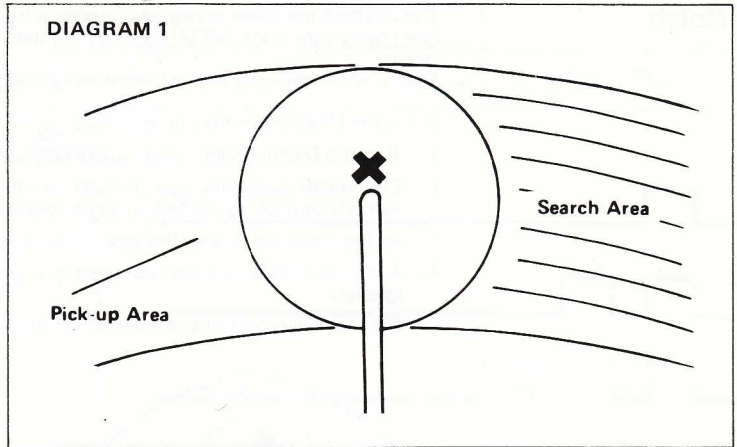
(ii) To 'focus' the target signal further raise the search head, retuning if necessary, and pass the search head over the object until only a faint signal is heard.

The faint signal will then be occurring at point X under the centre of the head. More accurate pinpointing, particularly of deeply buried objects can be achieved by finding the centre of the target object as described above and fixing its position in the 'minds eye'.

Turning your detector through 90° and sweeping across the target again will give a second reading, accurately determining the centre of the object.

Digging carefully at point 'X' will reveal the find. With little practice, size, shape and depth of an article may be estimated in this way before digging.

DIAGRAM 1



GETTING STARTED WITH YOUR METADEC 3 IN MOTION MODE

The METADEC 3 has been designed to offer simplicity of use with high performance in Motion Mode. To enter Motion Mode simply turn the detector on at the ON/OFF TUNE button and press and release the MOTION function button. It's as simple as that.

MOTION MODE CONTROLS On/Off Tune

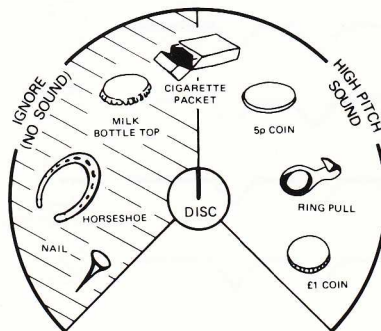
In Motion Mode the METADEC 3 automatically tunes itself so merely turn on this control if you want to operate quietly, or turn it up if you prefer operating with a threshold tone.

Sensitivity

See **Sensitivity** page 5.

Discriminate

In the off (clicked) position the unit detects all metal objects. Turned clockwise it becomes a fully variable discrimination control. Discrimination is a means of ignoring objects which are generally regarded as junk whilst still detecting the good objects. 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.



EFFECT OF DISCRIMINATE CONTROL POSITION

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 (i.e. level 3-4).

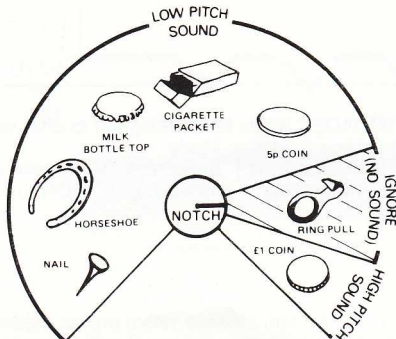
Notch

The problem identified above when using a high level of discrimination has been overcome in the METADEC 3 by the use of a 'notch' discrimination facility.

This provides the user with a means of ignoring a specific 'band' of objects.

To set the Notch follow this procedure:

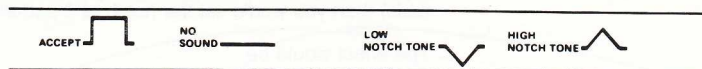
1. Turn the Discriminate control to the off position.
2. Continually sweep the search head over the object to be 'notched' at the same time rotating the Notch control clockwise.
3. As the control is rotated the tone will change from high to low.
4. At a point between these two tones is a 'dead' band in which the object is ignored.
5. Set the Notch control to the middle of this band.



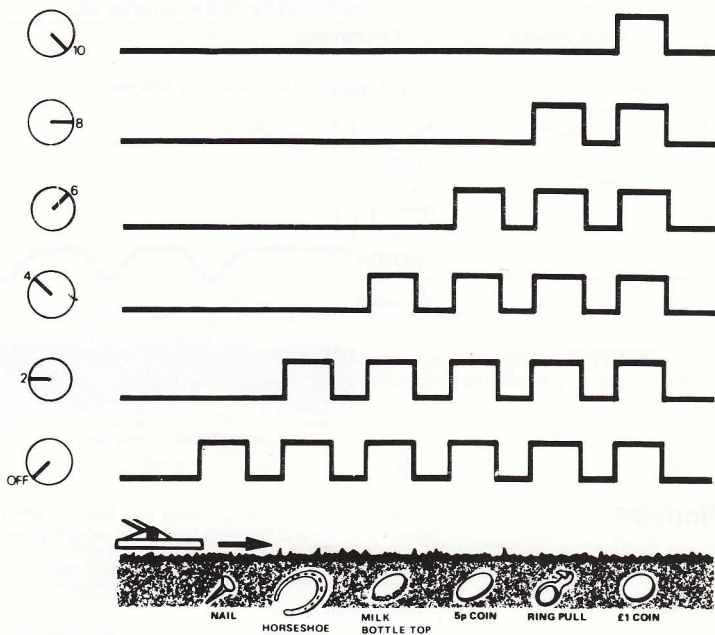
The Notch is now set and the Discrimination control can now be used to achieve the desired combination.

It is the skilful combination of these two controls which gives the METADEC 3 its versatile ability in most conditions and the following chart gives graphic explanation as to their effective use.

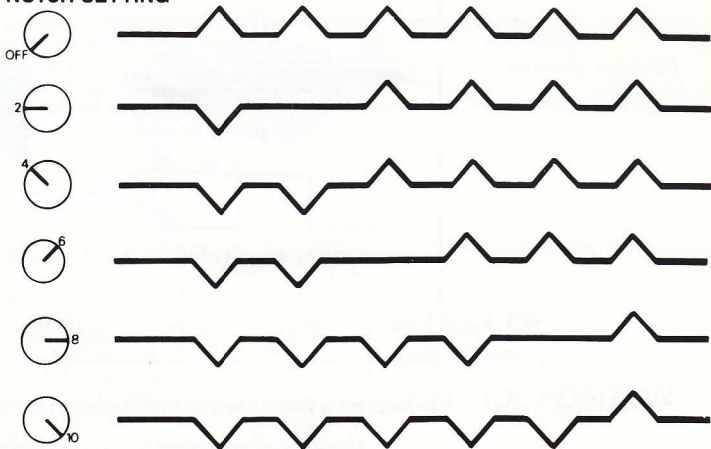
Effect of Discriminate & Notch Setting



DISC SETTING



NOTCH SETTING



Although the METADEC 3 is manufactured to the highest specification, slight variations can occur in all electronic equipment. This chart, therefore, is intended as a guide only and precise setting for maximum performance will be achieved by constant practise.

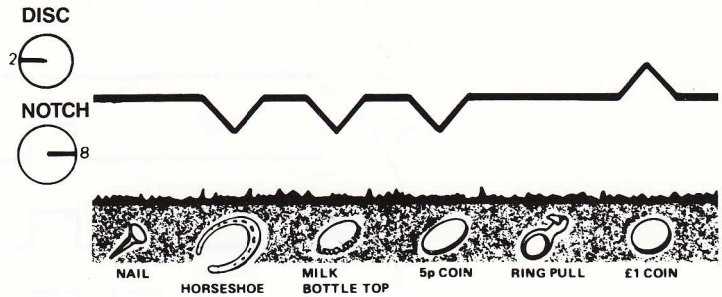
How to Use This Chart:

If you wished to avoid detecting ring pulls and small ferrous objects (e.g. nails) then you would set the notch at 8 and the discriminate at 2.

The effect would be:

Ring pulls	—	No sound
Nails	—	No sound
Horseshoes/Milk Bottle Tops/5p etc.	—	Low tone
£1 coin etc.	—	High tone

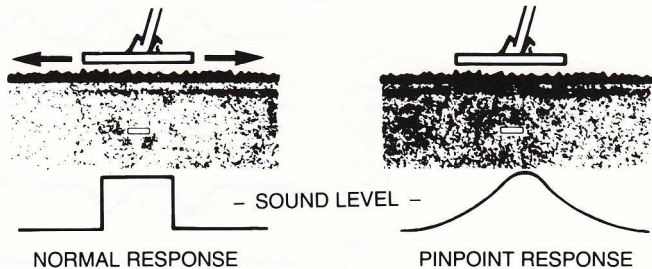
This is graphically shown as follows.



Pinpoint

Located on the meter console this button, when held down, allows the detector to give a varying response which peaks directly above the target.

DIAGRAM 2



To pinpoint a target carry out the following procedure:

- 1) Move the search head to a known clear patch.
- 2) Hold the pinpoint button down and return the head to the target area; move it slowly and listen for the peak response.

The all metal pinpointing mode gives a positive response to all metals irrespective of the discriminate or Notch setting. It is not necessary to sweep the target as the pinpoint mode will respond even when held stationary over the object.

OPERATING IN MOTION MODE

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 sensitivity 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 and NOTCH 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 an all metal mode by simply pressing the PINPOINT button. 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 responses will increase each time and soon make you more sure.

GENERAL OPERATING HINTS

Changing Modes

Switching from one mode of operation to another is as easy as pressing the MOTION control for Motion Mode and METER DISC. for Meter Discriminate mode. Variable and Notch discriminate settings in MOTION or Ground Exclude in METER DISCRIMINATE do not have to be altered once set for the site you are on.

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.

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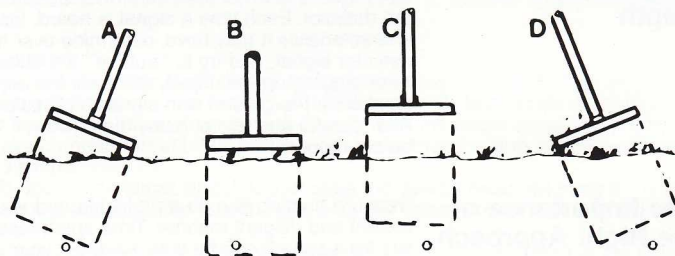
Remember, **BE PATIENT** and **WORK SLOWLY**. Do not try to cover too large an area. restrict yourself to a small area and work through it thoroughly. Make a note of the position and extent of the area, and then when you return you can start again further on without missing any ground or covering the 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 3



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

Sweeping – For example

For extremely small object searching, such as coins, rings, nuggets, etc. lower the search coil to 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 one foot per second.

After you have become familiar with the instrument the sweep rate may be increased to two feet per second. The optimum sweep rate must be determined by each operator.

The detector should be held comfortably in the hand, with the coil held as closely to the ground as possible. As the detector is scanned from side to side in front of the operator, the search coil should be advanced approximately two-thirds the diameter of the coil. 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 objects 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 FOR RESPONSIBLE METAL DETECTOR USERS

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 finding the spot again.
4. Help to 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 iron and 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.
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 for 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 flushed with clean fresh water, paying particular attention to the head, and carefully wiped dry.

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 under load using meter. (See Battery Check Procedure).
- (b) Check that the search head is properly attached to the control box via the search head cable connector.
- (c) 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 Accompanied by Slight Meter Fluctuation

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

Intermittent Sound from Speaker

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

The Detector Drifts out of Tune

- (a) Temperature drift caused by the change in air temperature when a machine is moved from a house or a car into the open.
- (b) The greater the change in temperature the more the drift, and up to 30 minutes may be needed for the electronic circuitry to acclimatize itself.
- (c) Sometimes battery drain can cause drift of signal. Replace batteries and this should help to maintain a stable signal.

If you experience any difficulty in operating your METADEC 3, or have any questions on the information in your METADEC 3 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.