

Reproduction of manual for Laser Scout

Thank you for purchasing a LASER SCOUT. Your SCOUT is a motion VLF Discriminator. It is simple enough for a beginner, yet efficient enough for the experienced detectorist. With proper care, your detector should give you years of service.

First, assemble the detector. Start by sliding the metal middle pole into the upper pole and allowing the spring clips to seat (check that the locking collar is fully unlocked). Next turn the locking collar in the direction of the arrows to remove any excess play between the two poles. Next, remove the bolt from the ABS lower pole and place the pole tip with rubber friction washers between the coil ears. The fit should be snug due to the washers. Reinsert the bolt so that it passes through the coil ears, washers and pole tip and tighten nut finger tight. Insert the ABS lower pole into the middle and upper pole assembly (once again ensuring the locking collar is fully open) and adjust for desired length. Once adjusted lock collar by turning in direction of arrows. Next wrap the coil cable around the stem ensuring it will not flop about above the coil whilst not being so tight as to strain it at either end. Slide the battery door off and insert the supplied 9volt battery as shown on the diagram inside the battery compartment. Replace the battery door and you unit is now ready to use. Take your detector and a few targets (a nail, a 10p, a pull tab and a £1 coin) outside to a spot that is clear of other metal items and set your targets on the ground at least 12 inches away from each other. Then adjust the coil so that it is about 1 inch above the ground and level with it (make sure at this stage that there is no undue strain on the cable where it leaves the coil). As you swing the detector, you should be making an arc of approx. 3 to 5 feet in front of you. Try not to raise the coil at the ends of your sweep as this may cause false signals and loss of targets.

The SCOUT is a motion based detector so you will need to keep the coil moving as you search. Now turn the left hand ON/OFF SENSITIVITY knob clockwise. You will hear a tone that will last approx. 5 seconds, this is the battery test, a very short or weak tone indicates it is time to replace the battery. When the tone ends turn the knob fully clockwise, if the unit chirps or splutters turn the knob back until it is quiet. If during searching you get this effect if you reduce the sensitivity it will alleviate it. Next we will try the right hand DISCRIMINATOR control. You will notice a black line at the beginning of the control, this is the all metal position. In this position the detector will react to both Ferrous and Non-Ferrous items equally. The further clockwise you turn this control you will first start to reject some ferrous targets (some ferrous items will always cause some sort of signal due to their nature although their poor quality will normally identify them), silver paper will be the next and finally ring pulls from drink cans. Starting with the DISCRIMINATION control in the black section, sweep the machine across the items you have placed on the ground keeping about 3 inches above them. You should get a positive target response from all of them. Try sweeping at different heights to establish what different responses you can get. Once you have practised with the "All metal" section you can now try various discrimination settings. Setting it just outside of the black section should result in ignoring nails but responding to the coins. (Between this position and where you see the word IRON on the scale is the best setting for searching for older items on farmland etc.) On more modern sites such as beaches and parks this setting will still

react to silver paper and ring pulls, so setting between the word IRON and FOIL will phase out silver paper but still find the two sample coins and the ring pull. This section may result in phasing out some thin gold rings and small coins. Next adjust the control until it ignores the ring pull. At this position you will notice that you have now in addition to ignoring the nail and the silver paper also lost the 10p coin but still found the £1 coin. This setting should only be used where modern contamination with ring pulls warrants it, Most gold and many older items will be phased out at this level. You may notice that targets less than 1 inch away from the coil may sound out even if they have been tuned out. If this occurs, lift the search coil an inch or two and the unit should stop responding to the unwanted target. Always remember, if you are not digging some rubbish you are probably missing some desirable items. When you find a target the next step will be to pinpoint it. This is the process of narrowing your search pattern so you can dig up your target making as small a hole as possible. You can practise using targets you already have. Pick one of the targets and swing the coil a few inches and note where the beeps are happening. Next, you will want to get a 90 degree reading on your target. This can be achieved by either turning your body to the right or left and swinging the coil over the target or by simply pushing the coil forwards and backwards over the target. Whatever methods you use, bring the swings down to only a couple of inches and note where the beeps are. They should overlap the previous beeps and give you the best spot to dig. You may want to bury various items and create a test patch, this will help you practise your detecting skills. ALWAYS fill and make good any holes you dig and remember you are an ambassador for this great pastime. GOOD HUNTING.

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