BOUNTY HUNTER®

'big bud' Pro

AUTOMATIC
VLF Discriminator

OWNER'S MANUAL

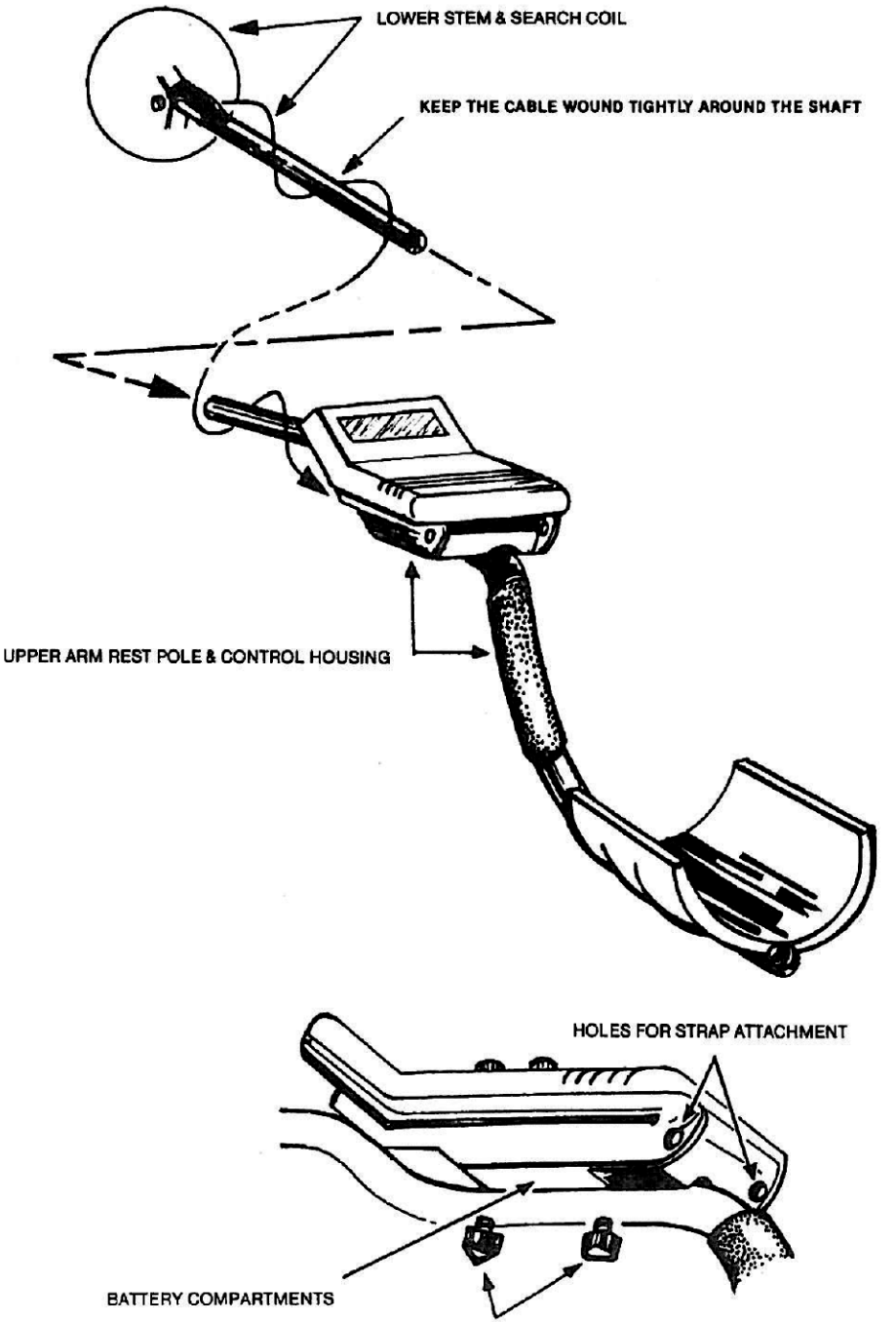
Treasure Hunter's Code of Ethics:

1. Respect the rights and property of others.
2. Observe all laws, whether national, state or local. Aid law enforcement officials whenever possible.
3. Never destroy priceless historical or archeological treasures.
4. Leave the land and vegetation as it was. Fill all holes.
5. Remove all trash and litter when you leave.
6. All treasure hunters may be judged by the example you set. Always obtain permission before searching on private property. Be extremely careful with your probing, picking up and discarding trash, and ALWAYS COVER YOUR HOLES.

ASSEMBLY

Assembly of this unit is easy and requires no special tools. The only assembly required is to attach the search coil and lower stem to the upper stem and control housing.

1. Depress the button on the upper end of the lower stem and slide it into the upper stem. Push the lower stem up so that the button snaps into the third hole from the end of the upper stem.
2. Wind the search coil cable around the stem as shown.
3. Install the coil connector into the mating connector on the control housing.

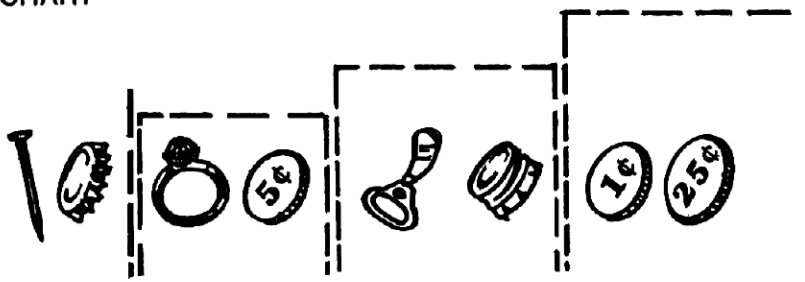

LOWER STEM & SEARCH COIL
KEEP THE CABLE WOUND TIGHTLY AROUND THE SHAFT
UPPER ARM REST POLE & CONTROL HOUSING
HOLES FOR STRAP ATTACHMENT
BATTERY COMPARTMENTS
WING NUTS (Attach Control Housing to Pole)

SPECIAL FEATURES

ATI - Audio Target Identification: When operating in the GB/DISC mode the detector automatically ignores (rejects) iron and most foil trash, when foil rejection is selected. All other metal targets will cause an audio response. Through ATI these targets can be placed into three general categories for identification of the detected item.

The chart demonstrates various targets and their corresponding tone I.D.'s.

ATI CHART



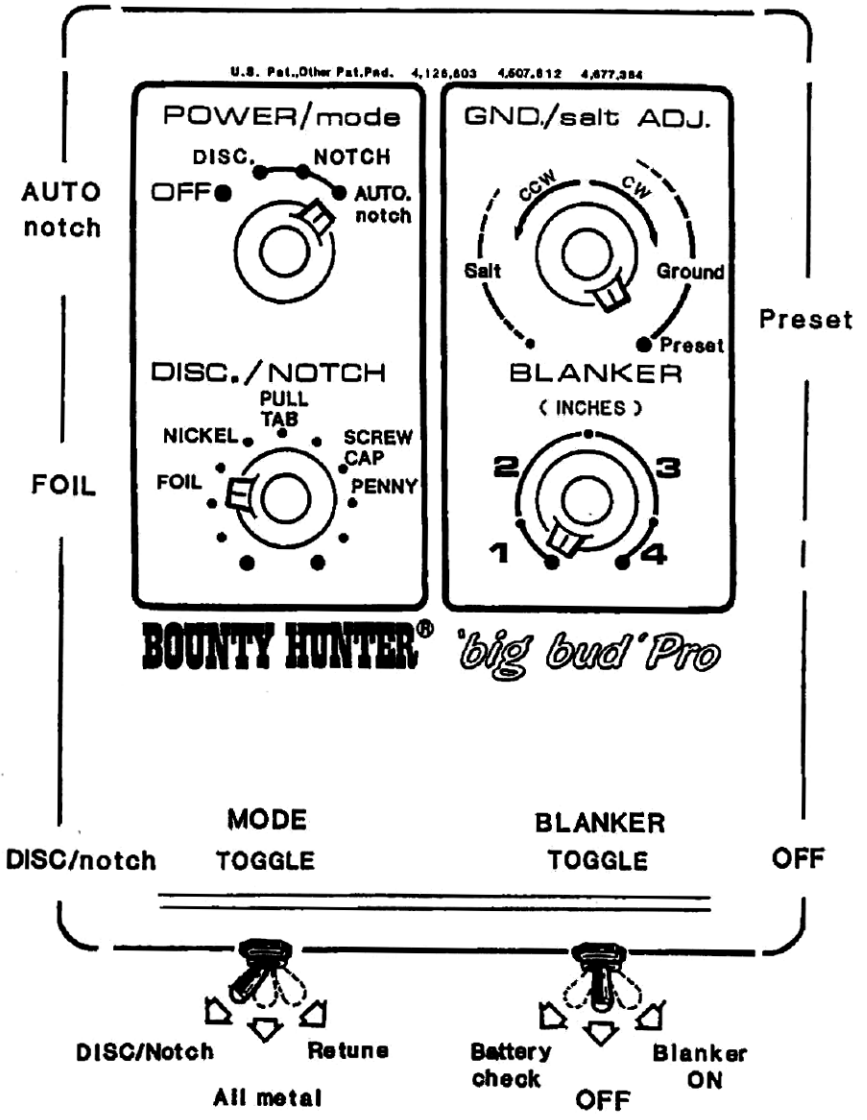
NO response	Low tone	Medium tone	High tone

OPERATION

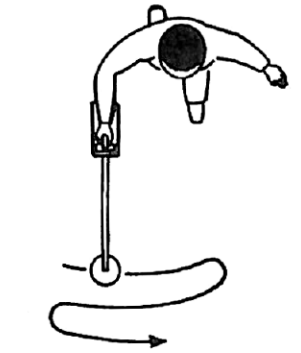
Your new detector has been designed with simplicity and optimum performance in mind.

Simplified (Preset) Operation: After you have assembled the unit and installed fresh batteries, you may immediately begin using the detector. The following instructions will get you started. However, for better results you should read the complete owner's manual.

1. Set all controls as shown:

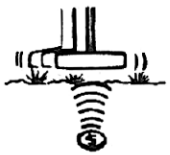


2. The detector will be functional in its automatic and preset states for general use.
3. Sweep the search coil as shown:

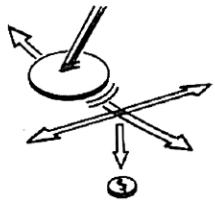


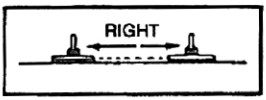
NOTE:
This detector relies on motion to activate the GB Disc. Mode.

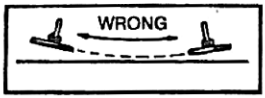
SWEEPING LOOP OVER TARGET



TARGET WILL BE DIRECTLY BELOW "X" AT POINT OF LOUDEST RESPONSE



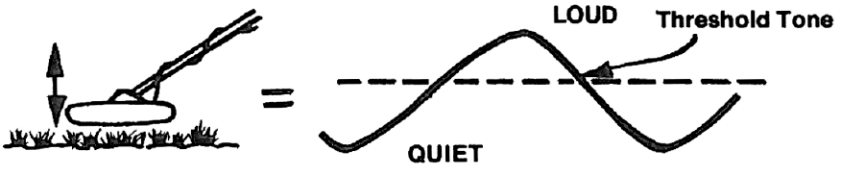




4. The presence of any non-ferrous metal will be indicated by an audible signal each time the coil is passed over the buried object.
5. To locate the object for recovery, set the mode toggle to "All Metals." Position the coil (as shown) over the object at point of loudest response.
6. To continue hunting, return the mode to 'DISC.' If, due to ground mineralization, a more precise ground adjustment is needed or you would like to search in the All Metals mode, the GND/Salt ADJ. should be set as follows:
   a. *Begin with the unit 'Preset' as previously described. Make the ground adjustment in a spot devoid of metal.*
   b. *With the search coil about 12 inches above the ground — switch the Mode Toggle to All Metals (center position).*
   c. *Lower the coil near to the ground. If mineralization is present, the detector's tone will increase in volume.*
   d. *Turn the GND/Salt control counter-clockwise (CCW) to about the word "Ground."*
   e. *Raise the coil back up, 10 or 12 inches, and press the Mode Toggle to 'TUNE' and release it.*
   f. *Lower the coil back near to the ground again. If there is still a change in the tone, repeat steps 5 and 6, each time making a minor adjustment to the GND/Salt control until there is no change in the tone.*

GROUND BALANCE ILLUSTRATION

INCORRECT GROUND SETTING



If the Ground Balance Control is not correctly set, moving the loop up and down will cause a significant change in the threshold audio.

CORRECT GROUND BALANCE SETTING

With the Ground Balance Control correctly set there will be little or no change in the threshold audio as the loop is moved up or down near the ground.

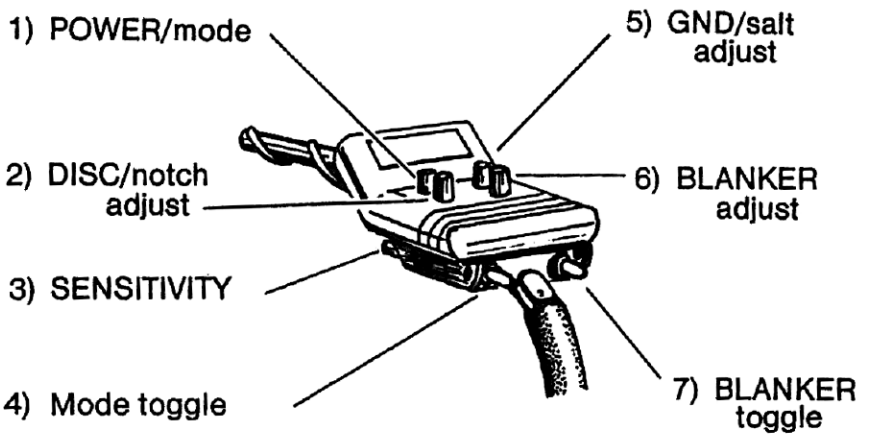
The detector is now ready to operate in the All Metals mode. In this mode any metal (ferrous or non-ferrous) will be detected.

Saltwater Balance: To balance the effects of saltwater use the same general procedures as used for ground balancing. The difference is that the GND/Salt control will balance salt around the counter-clockwise area of its range, near the word 'salt'.

NOTE: If there is difficulty in making the adjustment you may be over a hidden metal object. Move to another area and try again.

CONTROLS

The following is a picture of all the controls and switches on your unit and a brief statement of their functions.



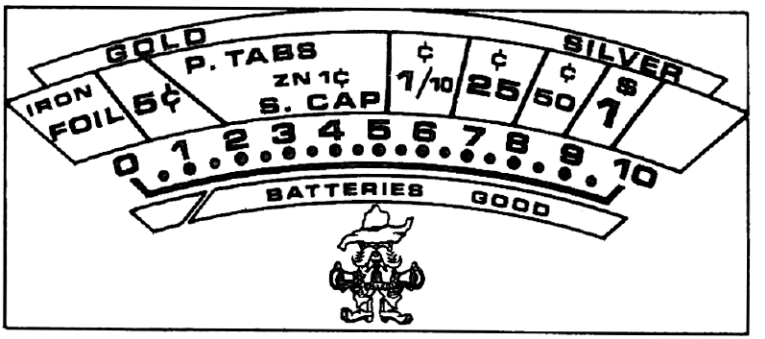
1. **Power Switch:** This switch is used to turn the detector ON or OFF. It is also used to select search modes. In the DISC position the DISCRMINATION control is activated. The operator can adjust the DISCRIMINATION control to accept or reject non-ferrous targets that fall into the pull tab to screw cap range. This range includes some larger gold rings and gold coins in addition to zinc pennies and some older pennies. In the NOTCH position most pull tabs can be notched out. Iron and light foil will automatically be rejected. In the AUTO NOTCH position most pull tabs, screw caps, iron and light foil will automatically be rejected. Thus, the detector will generally respond to COINS.
2. **DISCRIMINATION/NOTCH:** Allows variable rejection or notching of non-ferrous trash items.
3. **Sensitivity:** This control is used to reduce the detector's sensitivity to conditions that may cause the unit to respond in an erratic manner. Broadcasting antennas, powerlines and intense mineralization changes can cause the detector to emit false signals. Very large or multiple, closely spaced small trash targets can cause the detector to emit sounds. Generally these signals will sound 'chopped' and will not be repeatable and you will soon learn to recognize them. Turning down the sensitivity control will help reduce the detector's erratic response if the above conditions should ever occur. There will also be some loss of target sensitivity, so always set the sensitivity control as high as you can and yet still maintain smooth operation.
4. **Pinpointing and Mode Toggle Switch:** This is a three (3) position switch with one (1) 'momentary' and two (2) 'lock' positions. The center 'lock' position is the ALL METALS pinpointing mode. From this center position the 'momentary' position can be used for instant retuning or faster detuning of the ALL METALS auto pinpointing mode. The second 'lock' position (away from center) places the detector into its normal silent search motion mode.

5. **GND./Salt ADJ.:** This control is used for adjusting out the effects of mineralized ground or the effects of saltwater.
6. **BLANKER:** This is the variable control that sets the amount of surface blanking from 1 to 4 inches. The operator can then search only for those coins that are deeper than what the blanker is set for.
7. **BLANKER ON-OFF/Batt. Check Toggle:** This is a three (3) position switch with one (1) 'momentary' and two (2) 'lock' positions. The center 'lock' position is the OFF position. The second 'lock' position (away from center) turns the blanking circuits ON. The 'momentary' position is for checking the detector's batteries.

METER

The meter display provides a truly phenomenal wealth of information to the TH'er. A glance at the meter will tell you with a great deal of accuracy what the find may be. The meter also is used to display battery condition.

NOTE: The meter is scaled such that the marked off areas represent the most likely meter reading for a particular object. However, there may be some overlapping of target readings into adjacent areas due to such things as the 'Halo Effect.' Over a period of time you will begin to recognize where certain targets tend to register on the T.I. scale.



BODY MOUNT

This unit can be assembled in either of two configurations or easily converted from one to the other. The electronic control housing can be mounted on the arm rest pole or can be body mounted.

To body mount:

1. Remove the delta bolts from the bottom of the control housing. Remove the housing from the pole. **CAUTION:** DO **NOT** REINSTALL THE DELTA BOLTS INTO THE HOUSING BOTTOM WHEN USING THE UNIT AS A BODY MOUNT. THE CIRCUIT BOARD CAN BE DAMAGED IF THE BOLTS ARE TIGHTENED WITHOUT THE POLE IN PLACE. THEY CAN BE SAFELY INSTALLED ONLY WHEN THE CONTROL HOUSING IS POLE MOUNTED.
2. The control housing is equipped with two holes at the rear of the case which accommodate the spring clips of the shoulder strap.
3. Attach the strap to the case. Unwrap just enough cable from around the stem to allow good freedom of use.

BATTERIES

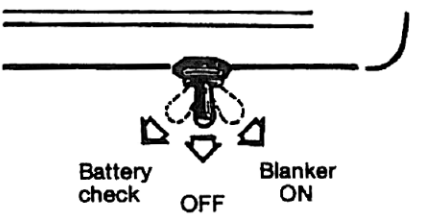
This detector requires two (2) 9 volt ALKALINE transistor-type batteries. (Customer furnished.) Such as:

Duracell #MN1604
Radio Shack #23-553
Eveready Energizer #522
or any equivalent to these.

Access to the batteries is gained by pulling out on the battery doors located on the bottom of the control housing.

BATTERY CHECK
To check the detector's batteries, switch the POWER/mode switch to 'DISC' and then hold the Battery Check toggle to the left. The battery condition will be indicated on the detector's meter.

BLANKER TOGGLE



ALKALINE TRANSISTOR BATTERIES
Alkaline transistor batteries, when fresh, will cause the battery check meter to peg to the far right. This is normal even when checked after several hours of instrument use. The batteries are at about half life when the meter reads 10.

NI-CAD TRANSISTOR BATTERIES

Ni-Cad transistor batteries (not recommended) will operate the detector for only about three hours, after which they must be recharged. Fully charged, they will read 7 and above. After several minutes of operation they will typically read 2 to 5 on the battery check scale and then drop into the RED over the next two hours.

Available from Bounty Hunter, the Ni-Cad "AA" battery packs for the Bud series detectors will afford the largest operating time between charges. A fully charged pack will read 8 and above on the meter. After about one hour of use the pack will typically read 2 to 5 on the battery check scale and then drop slowly over a period of 15 to 20 hours of use.

BATTERY LIFE

The use of Alkaline batteries is specified for the detector. Alkaline batteries can supply the power needed for the many features and powerful performance packed into the sleek, lightweight Bud case.

The following tips will help you get maximum battery life.

1. ***Use headphones.*** *Using headphones can be very beneficial. Battery life will be greatly extended. Background noise, such as street traffic, is minimized. Targets are easier to hear.*
2. ***Switch batteries around.*** *Upon installing a fresh set of 9 volt Alkaline batteries keep track of your operating time. After approximately four or five hours use, switch the batteries around. Audio draws one battery down slightly faster than the other. Thus, switching them around helps insure equal drain.*
3. ***Make complete use of the batteries.*** *The 'Battery Good' region of the meter is like a fuel gauge — it tells you when the batteries are getting low. However, like the fuel gauge on a car — 'Empty' does not always mean you are completely out of fuel. There is usually some reserve. The battery check is like the fuel gauge of the car — there is some reserve. To discover how much reserve your particular unit has simply run it until it no longer functions, like running the car completely out of fuel, to know how long you can go after the gauge shows empty.*
4. ***Carry a fresh set of batteries.*** *Once you have established where the batteries actually go dead you will know when to install a fresh set. When the battery check shows the batteries are getting low, start carrying a fresh set so you will have them ready for replacement.*
5. *An audible warning (loud tone that can not be tuned out) will occur when battery life falls below '0' on the meter. Turn the detector off and install new or recharged batteries.*

Remember 95% of all detector malfunctions are either due to faulty batteries or poor conditions at the battery clip. Always check your battery condition if you feel your detector is not working properly. After you have connected and disconnected your batteries several times, the prongs on the clip may spread apart or the prongs on the battery itself may spread. Gently squeeze these prongs together with your fingers to insure a good snug fit.

Anytime you are going to store your detector make sure you remove the batteries. Storing the batteries in your refrigerator is the best place for them.

REJECTING THE STEEL BOTTLE CAP

While searching in DISCRIMINATION/NOTCH, an iron bottle cap may 'blip,' but can be identified quite easily.

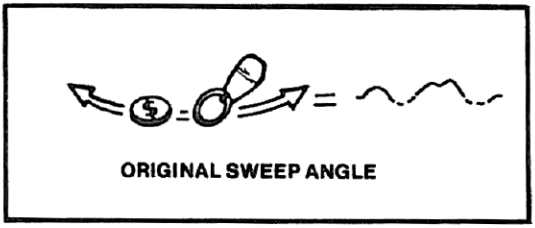
Once a target signal has been received, take notice of its audio strength and your sweep direction. Now sweep over the same target at 90° to the first sweep and compare the strength to the first response. If the signal diminishes at all, you may leave it for a bad target (iron bottle cap). However, if it remains strong, it is a good target. With very little practice, this procedure will become second nature and you will begin to experience the real joy of using your detector.

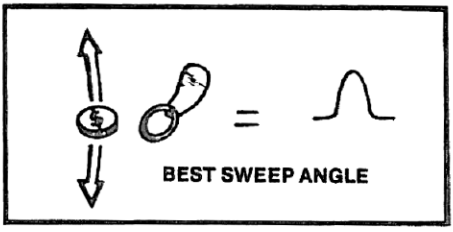
Accuracy: Although your detector is very accurate on finding coins it is not perfect. Certain items that may read 'good' on other detectors will also read 'good' on ours. An example of this would be a pull tab that detects like a large gold ring.

Halo Effects: Gold and silver coins don't oxidize much so they have very little halo effect. However, nickels and pennies do oxidize quite a bit and this oxidization surrounds the coin and not only makes the coin appear more conductive it makes the coin appear larger than normal.

Some nails, nuts and bolts and other iron objects (such as old bottle caps), oxidize very much and the halo effect around these iron objects makes them hard to reject. Try sweeping the loop at different directions over the target. A good target will have a fairly stable reading whereas a bad target will usually not.

*Freshly buried coins may not respond exactly the same as coins buried for a long time.





SIGNAL REPEATABILITY

Insensitive detectors are very easy to use. However, you may not find much with them because generally they do not respond to much of anything.

By contrast, the Big Bud Pro is a very sensitive, deep seeking detector. It will loudly respond to many weak signals that most detectors will not even sense, or at best only whisper on; signals that if missed may mean lost valuable treasures.

However, this also means increased response to trash-induced signals and other sources of interference. At first these responses may seem confusing. One key to handling high sensitivity settings is "signal repeatability." As you sweep the search coil back and forth over the ground, learn to recognize the difference between the signals that occur at random and signals that are stable and repeatable.

When searching very trashy ground, it is best to scan small areas with slow, short overlapping sweeps.

At first, concentrate your efforts only on the well-defined, easily repeated, stable signals. As you gain proficiency you will then be able to better evaluate the more questionable signal responses.

Some trash items may have the same detection properties as the coins and rings you are searching for. A metal detector looks at the electrical properties of a target, not at its value.

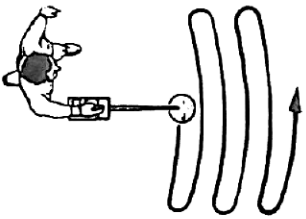
Learn to recognize the "good" repeatable target signals from the often chopped or non-repeatable signals that may occur when sweeping the search coil over very trashy ground.

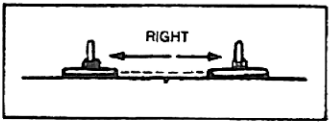
Check suspect targets from different sweep directions to determine the most reliable reading. When in doubt, recover the target and always check for any additional targets.

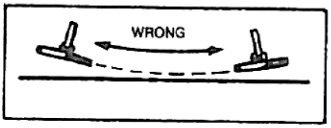
IN THE FIELD

The detector should be held in a position that is comfortable for you. Sweep the detector from side to side in about a three foot arc. The Bounty Hunter does not need to be hurried, so go at a pace that doesn't wear you out.

Sweep in a slightly overlapping pattern as shown. Use as you would any normal detector — the search signal should 'peak' as the target center is passed. Try to keep the search coil parallel to the ground at all times and avoid lifting the coil off the ground at the end of each swing. This will prevent loss of detection of some deeper targets, since you are putting more distance between the coil and the target on a careless swing.







In areas with well-kept lawns, sweep the coil as close to the ground as possible without touching. Hitting the ground or rocks may cause a false signal much like a desired target would sound. Sweeping the coil too high above the ground results in a loss of depth.

When operating the detector, some false signals may occur at the end of your swing. At the point where the coil reverses direction, the detector is most susceptible to trash-induced noise. There are ways to tell whether these noises are deep good signals or trash. The first is by repeatability. Trash-induced signals will not be repeatable as you swing the coil over the suspected target several times, while a good target response will be repeatable. You may also want to use the Blanker to ignore the surface targets. Another method is to switch to ALL METALS mode and check the target response. If the response is weak, it may well be a deep good target, but if it is very strong, it is probably trash.

If the trash in an area is so heavy that you are getting a lot of choppy sounding false signals, you can get better results by slowing down your sweep speed and using shorter sweeps. It is also helpful to hunt areas twice, the second time at right angles to the first time. This will allow detection of some targets that were hidden by trash the first time due to the sweep direction.

If there is any doubt whether a target is good or not, DIG IT.

If you don't dig any junk at all, you are surely passing up good finds too.

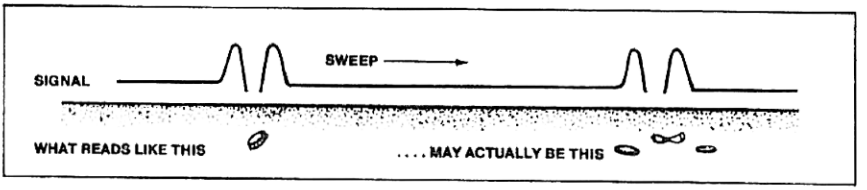
DETECTION TIPS

NOTE: The search coil must be moving to detect a target using the DISC or NOTCH system. However, the detector operates very efficiently, even at very slow speeds.

The DISCRIMINATION MODE is not affected by the ground mineralization, and when used at the beach it will go from wet sand to dry and back without changing tune. The DISCRIMINATION MODE is recommended for areas of heavy surface trash. Any level in this mode will reject small surface area targets such as wire, nails, tacks and rivets — that to other detectors may look like coins. Larger junk targets are easily identifiable because of their erratic signal or widespread signal area.

Often you will receive a signal from a target that is difficult to 'read' to really determine what it is. What may seem to be a bad target because of the signal pattern, may be a combination of targets.

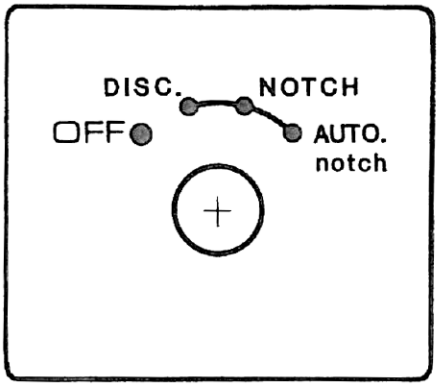
Let's take an example: With the detector set in the DISC MODE and DISCRIMINATION level set to reject pull tabs.



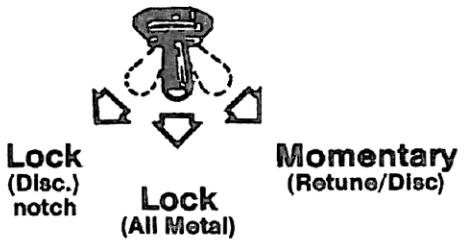
With the audio signal produced, at first you may be tempted to pass on and forget it. Don't. A situation like this may be worth an investigation.

1. Switch to the ALL METALS (VLF) MODE for pinpointing.
2. Sweep the search coil across the target area in both directions to see if you can isolate the signal into more than one target.
3. If you do determine that there is more than one target present, try sweeping the coil over it at a more favorable angle in the DISCRIMINATION or NOTCH MODE to get a more reliable reading.

DETAILED CONTROL OPERATION



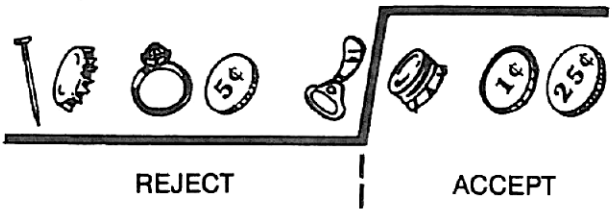
1. **Power/Mode Switch:** This is a four position rotary switch which basically turns the detector ON and OFF. The OFF position cuts off all power to the detector. The DISC position of the switch, in conjunction with the Variable DISC./NOTCH control, functions as a standard variable GB Discriminator. The NOTCH position of the switch, in conjunction with the variable DISC./ NOTCH control, functions as a rejection NOTCH. The AUTO NOTCH position is a fully automatic setting. The detector will automatically ignore the most common forms of trash and the newer zinc penny.



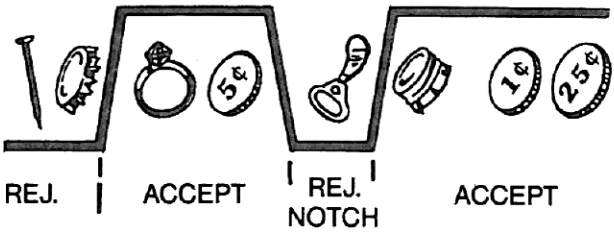
2. **Mode Toggle:** This is a three position toggle switch with two 'lock' positions and one 'momentary' position. The 'center' lock position is the ALL METALS mode. From the center ALL METALS position the toggle can be pressed into the 'momentary' position and released to quickly retune the ALL METALS if needed. Or the toggle can be 'held' in the momentary position for DISC and NOTCH operation. The 'lock' position away from center is used for normal DISC and NOTCH operation.

3. **Sensitivity:** The primary function of this control is to reduce the detector's sensitivity to those influences that could make the operation more difficult for you. There are some things that can cause the response of the detector to become erratic as you are using it. Normally you will not hear any sound from the detector unless you pass the search coil over a good target. Sometimes a multitude of closely spaced, smaller rejected trash targets can cause the detector to emit choppy, sputtering sounds. CB radios, broadcasting antennas, intense mineralization changes and other sources of electrical noise can also cause the detector to emit false signals. The false signals will generally sound 'chopped' and will not be repeatable so you will not have any trouble recognizing them. They can be distracting though, and turning down the sensitivity control will help. This will also cause a small loss of target sensitivity, so always set the sensitivity control as high as you can, while still maintaining smooth operation.

NORMAL DISC.



NOTCH REJ.



4. **DISCRIMINATION and NOTCH control:** This variable control allows the operator selective response to targets that are in the foil-screw cap range. When the POWER switch is set to 'DISC.' the control functions as a standard variable discriminator. As the control is increased from its full counter-clockwise position, iron, foil, nickels, pull tabs, screw caps, pennies and dimes will be rejected in that order.

   Often it is desirable to eliminate some pull tabs without also rejecting nickels, since many types of gold rings are also rejected along with the nickel.

   This can be done by setting the POWER switch to 'NOTCH'. The DISC/ NOTCH control now functions as a variable notch rejection window. The notch can then be adjusted to reject, or 'notch out,' selected types of pull tabs or other trash. When using the notch feature, most iron and small foil will be automatically rejected by the discrimination circuits.

   To set the notch, use a pull tab of the type to be rejected. Adjust the NOTCH control to the point (around the area marked PULL TAB on the control) at which the tab is notched out, or rejected. Now check a nickel to be sure it is still accepted. Note that some pull tabs or tab pieces have nearly the same detection properties as nickels and some gold rings. These items can not be separated.

5. **BLANKER CONTROL & TOGGLE:** The Big Bud Pro metal detector features automatic detection of deep coin targets, while at the same time ignoring all shallow surface targets and trash.

   Most experienced Th'ers know that the majority of trash targets they encounter are shallow — generally less than three inches deep. They also know that most older coins, rings and other relics are often deeper than three inches.

   Until now, the detector sensitivity to targets could be reduced only to deep targets but not to shallow often less desirable targets. This is just the opposite of what most experienced TH'ers wanted.

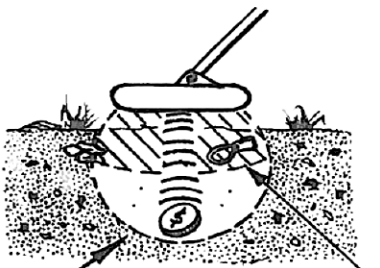
   The Blanker Toggle and variable control activate an automatic circuit which reduces, and in most cases completely eliminates, detection of all shallow targets and trash. Yet, maximum sensitivity and discrimination of the deeper targets is still maintained.

The following is an illustration of the old sensitivity control system and the new Blanker feature.

Sensitivity Control (reduced)

No detection deeper than this point

Surface Blanking (Set at 3")



No detection first 3", detection past 3" to maximum depth

BLANKING

To use blanking, simply set the variable blanker control to the desired depth and turn the blanker toggle "ON."

CAUTION: When using the 3 and 4 inch blanker settings (red area marked on control) the SENSITIVITY control must be set at maximum, or as near maximum as conditions permit. If the blanker setting exceeds the sensitivity setting nothing can be detected.

Besides being useful in locating only deeper targets, the blanker can also be used as a depth indicator. When searching with the blanker ON, any detected 'good' target must be deeper than the blanker setting.

The blanking feature can be a valuable tool in locating the deeper, often more valuable targets. However, a word of caution — use of the Blanking feature can eliminate detection of most all shallow items including newer, recently lost coins and rings. In addition, if there are very few or possibly even no deep coins in the area being searched, then it is possible you could search for hours and not recover a single coin.

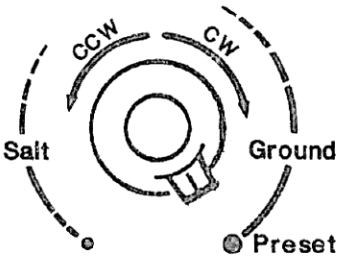
AUTO NOTCH

6. **"AUTO NOTCH"** is a unique automatic, auto notch windowing system. When the power switch is set to AUTO NOTCH — the most common forms of trash will automatically be ignored by the detector. At the same time the most commonly found U.S. coins, including the nickel, will automatically read "good."

   Note, however, that the new zinc pennies and some older, thin, copper pennies are rejected by the windowed area. These items will normally not be detected.

   If you want to find a lot of coins without wasting time on trash or zinc pennies, then this is certainly the mode to use.

7. **GND/Salt ADJ.:** This is a "one-turn" variable control. The control can be used to adjust (balance) out the All Metals mode's response to mineralized soils or saltwater. However, for most land and freshwater uses, the 'preset' setting of the control may provide satisfactory performance when mineralization is low.



The basic method for "balancing" this detector has already been explained.

CARE AND SERVICING

PROPER CARE FOR YOUR DETECTOR . . . Metal detectors are sensitive electronic instruments. Although it does not have to be babied, reasonable care must be taken to help ensure a long trouble-free life for your detector.

KEEP IT CLEAN . . . Take a few minutes after each use to remove dirt and dust. Wipe the housing and wash the coil, especially if it has been dipped in saltwater. A plastic bag over the control box at the beach will help protect the unit from sand and prevent corrosion due to salt air.

KEEP IT COOL . . . Never store your detector in an extremely hot environment, such as an automobile trunk in the summer, for extended periods of time. The prolonged heat will not only shorten battery life considerably, but can cause electronic components to break down.

KEEP IT SAFE . . . Never transport your detector in such a manner that will subject it to extreme vibration or shock. The unit may be cushioned by wrapping it in a blanket or by putting it in a carrying bag or case designed for that purpose.

COIL . . . The coil is waterproof and may be submerged in either fresh or saltwater. Caution should be exercised to prevent water from entering the chassis. After the coil is used in saltwater, the coil should be rinsed well with fresh water to prevent corrosion of the metal parts.

EARPHONES . . . The use of earphones will benefit you in two ways. Most earphones will very effectively block out most of the ambient noise, such as traffic noises and wind noise, which will enable you to better hear the fainter signals caused by the deeper targets. Secondly, using earphones will greatly extend the battery life, since it takes much less power to operate them. Any good 8 or 16 ohm set with 1/4" stereo jack will do.

The following service tips may help if trouble is encountered.

1. The detector will not operate (dead):
   a. Check battery condition.
   b. Check controls for intermittent operation.
   c. Check the loop cable connection to case.
2. Erratic Operation:
   a. Check battery condition.
   b. Check to see that the loop cable is wrapped snugly around the rod and properly connected.
   c. SENS set too high.
3. Constant Oscillating Tone:
   a. This effect can be caused by external electrical sources such as — power lines, television sets, CB radios and/or other nearby detectors.
4. The detector 'drifts' or slowly changes in tone:
   a. Sudden temperature changes can cause 'drift' — allow time to stabilize.
   b. Component failure can cause rapid steady drift.
5. No sensitivity or poor accuracy:
   a. The DISC & Target I.D. modes rely on motion to produce a sufficient signal for activating these circuits.
   b. Heavy mineralization can reduce the accuracy of the TARGET IDENTIFICATION readings.
   c. Check battery condition.
6. Meter needle remains too far down or upscale when unit is turned OFF. This condition may be due to a static charge on the meter face. The charge can be removed by use of a product such as STATIC GUARD and a lint-free lens cloth.
7. One or two hour battery life:
   a. Use of standard 9 volt general purpose or nickel cadium batteries may result in very short life and diminished performance.

Teknetics/Bounty Hunter Metal Detector Specifications

		TEK S/T	CONDOR Professional	EAGLE Professional	MARK I 'Ltd.'	MARK I	BIG BUD PRO	BUD LITE	BUD 'I'	BUD JR	BUD TR
Special Features	Notch						•				
	Vari notch						•	•			
	Loud alert (deep targets)	•	•	•			•	•			
	Blanker (2 position)										
	Blanker (variable)						•				
	ESI shielding		•	•							
	Speaker		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Speaker optional (headphones)	•									
	Low battery warning	•			•	•	•	•			
	Preset operation capability	•			•	•	•				
	Adjustable rod height	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Quartz crystal control		•	•	•	•					
Optional Features	Frequency shifter (optional)	•					•	•	•	•	
	Accessory recharging pack						•	•	•		
	Underwater headphones	•									
	Headphones with interconnector	•									
	Knock down travel rod										
	Tall man rod	•					•	•	•		
Search Coils	Waterproof	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Detachable/interchangeable	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	6" diameter standard										•
	7¼" diameter standard		•	•	•	•			•		
	8" diameter standard						•	•		•	
	10" diameter standard	•									
	12" diameter (accessory only)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Batteries	Rechargeable AA NI-Cads (supplied)		14	14	14	14					
	Rechargeable C cell (supplied)	8									
	9 volt alkaline						2	2	2	2	1
	9 volt heavy duty								2	2	1
	Operating frequency Hz	6590	6590	6590	6590	6590	6590	6590	6590	6590	100K
Misc.	Audio frequency Hz	VAR	VAR	VAR	VAR	VAR	VAR	400	400	400	300
	Weight (approx) lbs.	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.2
	Lifetime limited warranty		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Limited warranty	•									

Teknetics/Bounty Hunter Metal Detector Specifications

		TEK S/T	CONDOR Professional	EAGLE Professional	MARK I 'Ltd.'	MARK I	BIG BUD PRO	BUD LITE	BUD 'I'	BUD JR.	BUD TR
OPERATION MODES	No motion pinpoint	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
	Electronic pinpoint	•						•	•		
	Slow sweep GB Discriminate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	GB (No motion)	•	•	•	•	•	•				
	GB/Max Discriminate		•	•							
	Saltwater	•	•	•			•				
	Blacksand	•									
	TR Mode	•	•	•			•				•
CONTROLS	Mode select on case	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
	Toggle mode change	•			•	•	•	•			
	Push button mode change		•	•					•	•	
	Variable sensitivity control				•	•	•	•			
	Three level sensitivity control		•	•							
	Multi-level sensitivity	•									
	Variable blanker control						•				
	Toggle blanker										
	Full discrimination control		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Ground balance control	•	•	•	•	•	•				
	Volume control				•	•					
	Battery check		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Push button retune		•	•					•	•	
	GB Auto	•						•	•		
	GB Manual adjust	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	
	GB Auto and manual adjust	•					•				
SPECIAL FEATURES	Headphone jack	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Handle mount	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
	Convertible mount						•	•	•		
	Storage charging system		•	•							
	Onboard recharging	•	•	•	•	•					
	Filters	2	3	3	Auto 12	Auto 12	2	2	2	2	
	GB Disc. threshold silent	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	
	GB Disc. threshold tone		•	•	•	•					
	Audio target ID multiple tone		•	•	•	•					•
	Audio target ID tri-level	•					•				
	Visual ID meter			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Visual ID LCD		•								
	Multi band target ID meter		•	•	•	•	•				
	Blocked target ID meter		•	•	•		•				
	Coin depth display		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
	Battery check (metered)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Battery check (automatic audio)	•			•	•	•	•			
	Built-in detector stand	•	•	•	•	•					
	Arm saver style rod	•					•	•	•		•
	Submersible (salt & freshwater)	•									
	Waterproof coil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Interchangeable coils	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	