# **MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR**

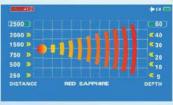


## **DIAMOND & GEMSTONES LOCATORS**









# **Programs**

- 1- EMERALD
- 2- GARNET
- 3- RED SAPPHIRE
- 4- TURQUOISE
- 5- BLUE SAPPHIRE
- 6- TOURMALINE
- 6- YELLOW SAPPHIRE
- 8- AQUAMARINE
- 9- QUARTZ
- 10-JASPER

## 2 PROGAMS FOR LONG RANGE RESEARCH

1-DIAMOND

2-GEMSTONES

Manufacturing of Germany





#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- 1 Table of Contents
- 2 The History of Treasure Hunting
- 3 Pieces of the MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR Locator
- 4 Control buttons and explanations
- 5 Explanations
- 6 Screenshots
- 7 Screenshots
- 8 Usage Instructions
- 9 Long Range Locator Operating Practices
- 10 Trials
- 10 Practices
- 10 Operating the Device
- 11 Locating the Target
- 12 Targets at Far Locations
- 13 Targets with Minerals
- 14 Other Information on Use
- 14 Precise frequency tuning
- 14 Range and depth tuning
- 14 Sound alert
- 15 battery Indicator
- 15 Screen Backlight
- 15 Returning To The Previous Menu
- 15 Target Control with the "Boxing Method"
- 16 Identification of Target Slip While Excavating
- 16 The Effect of Terrain and Weather Conditions
- 17 Target Depth Measuring
- 18 Technical Properties
- 18 Aftercare
- 21 Transporting Your Locator

#### THE HISTORY OF TREASURE HUNTING

The locations of gold and silver mines could only be found by the help of simple metal rods at the times when electronic devices were not yet invented. After the continent America was discovered, Spanish mine prospectors who came there have found some gold and silver ores with the help of the roads and have operated them for long years. The first detectors were developed around World War II in order to detect landmines. In the following years, with the advancement in electronics, people have started to develop devices that could detect precious metals and mines from a distance. Initially these devices did not have any indicators on them. As technology advanced, detectors with analog indicators and then with digital LCD indicators have been produced. In the last years, with very important advancements in electronics, devices with color TFT displays are now being produced.

The MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR device that you owned is the latest and most advanced model of these devices. It has 11 programs for Long term scanning.

ARM processors and a large 4.3 inches color TFT display are used. The main body of the device is made out of durable and high quality ABS plastic.

#### **GOOD LUCK!**

With your new, highly advanced device, you will be able to search wide areas in much shorter time compared to classic coil detectors and you will locate undiscovered targets much easier. May your gains be plentiful...



# PIECES OF MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR LOCATOR







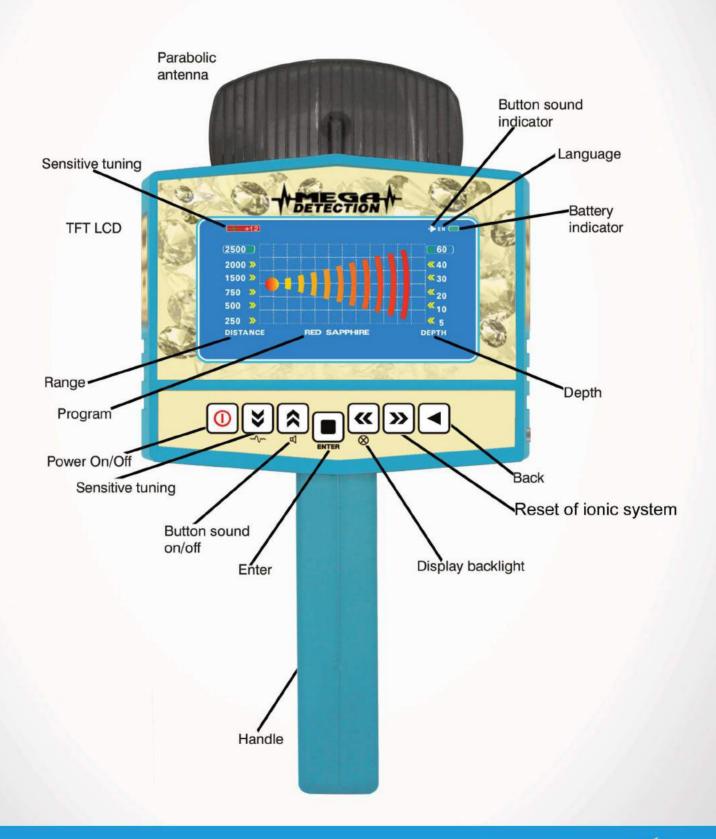


Waterproof case



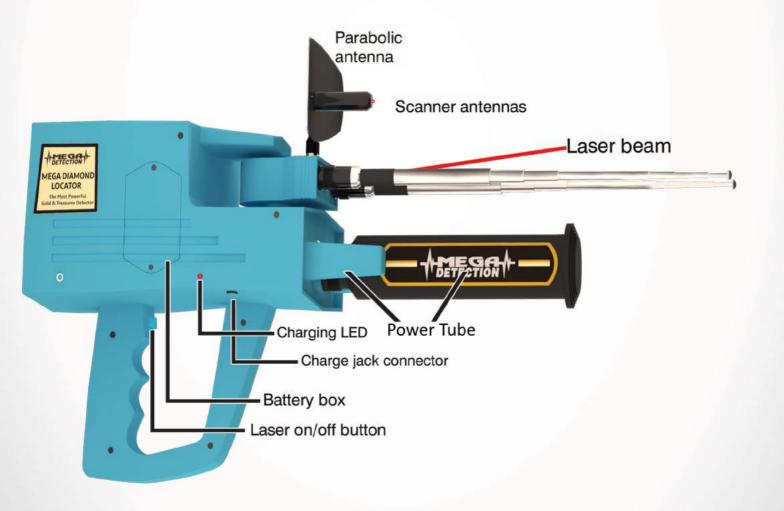
# MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR

## **CONTROL BUTTONS AND EXPLANATIONS**



# MEGA DIAMOND LOCATOR

# **Explanations**



## **SCREENSHOOTS**

## **BRAND**



## MODEL



### **LANGUAGE SELECTION**



## **SCREENSHOOTS**

#### **PROGRAM SELECTION**



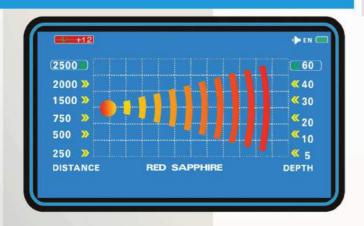
### **PROGRAM SELECTION**



### **PROGRAM LOADING**



## LONG RANGE LOCATING SCREEN



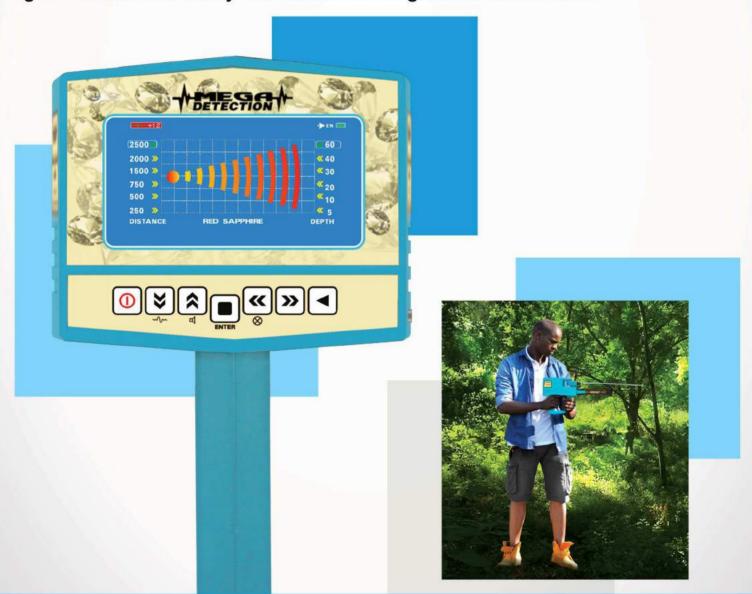
### **USAGE INSTRUCTIONS**

IMPORTANT: Metal objects such as gold, silver etc. and any electronic devices such as mobile phones, electronic watches, music players etc. should not be present on the operator who would use the detector. Also because there could be an interaction from distance, the device should not be used closer than 40-50 meters (around 150 feet) to such electronic devices and cell towers.

Otherwise there might be faulty results in searches.

While searching for a target, other people should not be in front of the operator. Gold, silver objects and electronic devices that could be present on these people might lead to faulty results.

Because your locator is made for buried targets, non-buried gold, silver etc. targets that are far away will not cause negative interference.



### LONG RANGE LOCATOR OPERATING PRACTICES

#### **BALANCED SEARCH PRACTICES WITH THE DEVICE**

ATTENTION: You do not have to turn on the device while conducting these exercises, these are only done to get used to holding the device.

The moving module where the antennas are connected rotates on a sensitive bearing and it has about 180 degrees of turning capability. In order for the search to produce healthy results, the operator must get used to holding the device in balance.

The operator must hold the device in a position where he comfortably uses the device and he should use his surroundings too that the device would not shake and its balance would not be lost.

The scanner antennas are fully opened after the scanner antennas, the parabolic antenna and the power tube are connected. The device is held at chest level with the antennas bent down 3-5 degrees to the ground. If you stand towards the area you would search, open your feet to the left and right, hold your arm still and search by moving your hip, you will gain and maintain balance easier.

If you bend your hand to the sides while searching, the balance would be lost and the antennas would uncontrollably slip to that side. Continue practicing until you can do balanced searches before moving on to treasure locating.

It would be beneficial to conduct more than one search in the same area in order to understand whether you are on a right target track.

Your device has stronger detection on older buried targets compared to newly buried targets. According to tests that have been made in years and to results of treasure prospectors, the longer the buried target stays underground, the stronger detector would detect and the locating could be done from longer distances for deeper targets. In newly buried targets (even the target itself is old), it is not possible to have a strong detection.

If you wait 3-5 days after burying the target, for your trials, you would see that your locator would have a stronger attraction.

After you are sure that you can comfortably conduct the searches in balance, it is now time to practice for target determination.

At this point, you can start target determination practices on the targets that you have

buried.



## **TRIALS**

You should gain experience on the targets with known locations, on the ones that you have buried before going out on the field for treasure locating. You can provide this by practicing in open areas like gardens, parks, fields etc. After receiving true results on targets with known locations, continue practicing on

targets that have been buried by others (the person whom buried the target would know its location and tell you whether if you are successful or not) until you are successful. After this step, you can start searching at terrain.



#### **PRACTICES**

- 1 First make sure that the battery of the device is fully charged. If not first charge the battery.
- 2 Connect the parabolic antenna, telescopic scanner antennas and power tube of the device. Be sure that the antennas are fully fitted. Secure the screw cap of the power tube while not being very tight.
- 3 Bury objects under the ground without wrapping them with anything like a plastic bag. Because it is a newly buried object, in order to provide conductivity with the soil, pour some water on the burial area (saline water is more appropriate). If you wait 3-5 days after burying the objects, you would see that your locator would have a stronger attraction.

### **OPERATING THE DEVICE**

- 1 Turn on the device by pressing the On/Off button. After the brand and model screens, the language selection screen would show. Choose your desired language using the updown and left-right arrows and press ENTER. Mode selection screen on the language you have chosen would show. You would not have to choose the language every time you turn on the device since it would hold your selection on its memory.
- 2 According to the object type . you would like to search, choose the program with the arrow buttons and press ENTER; the program you have chosen would start to load and then the searching screen will show with the widening waves.
- 3 On the left of the screen, the RANGE value and on the right of the screen, the DEPTH value would be seen. While searching in a close area if you do not want to see the far targets, you can decrease the range value with the down arrow but this would also lead to a decrease in the depth value. You can increase the range with the up arrow.
- 4 After waiting for a couple of minutes, you can start searching.
- 5 You can see the battery charge level from the battery indicator on the upper right corner of the screen.

#### LOCATING THE TARGET

Choose the search program after you turn on the device, wait 2-3 minutes after the loading is complete and touch the antennas to the ground for a couple of seconds for initialization.

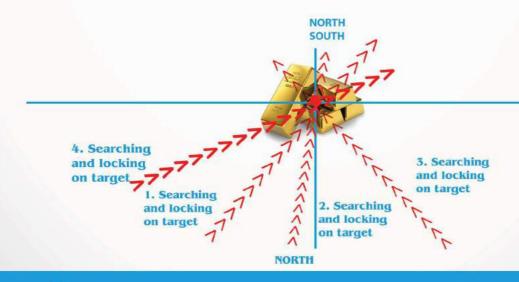
In order to minimize the deviations that could be caused by the magnetic field of earth, all field searches should be made in the direction of north to south.

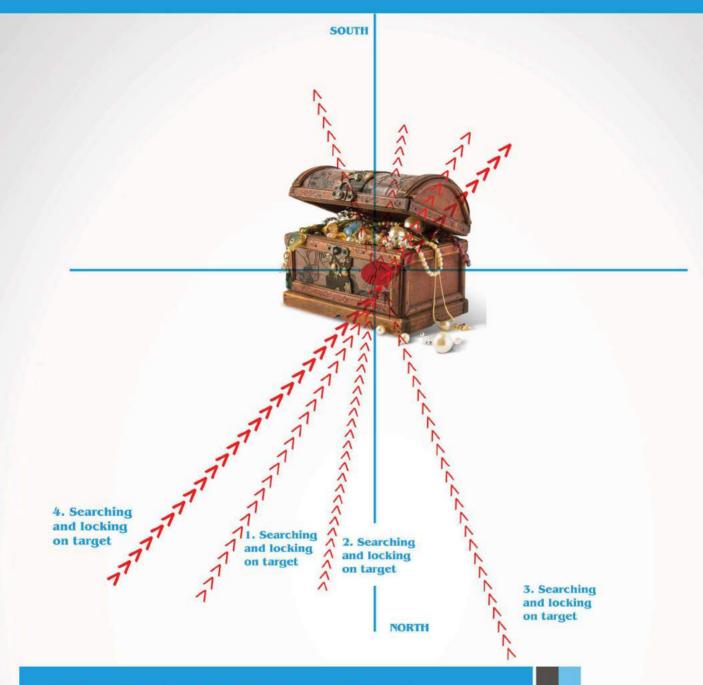
Turn to the area that you would search by having your back at the north direction. Search the area from left to right and right to left. The antennas would be locked on the target during the search, even though you turn the device, the antennas would stay on the position where they show the target. Repeat this procedure until you are certain of the situation. The attraction on the device could represent a large target that is far or a smaller target that is closer.

In order to determine target location, new searches from at least 3 different points should be done by changing your place.

Mark the target path when the antennas are locked on the target by the help of the laser beam using stones or drawing a line on the ground. You can also benefit from natural reference points like trees, rocks etc. After the first determination, move 5-10 steps to the left or right, search again; the antennas should again lock on the target. After marking this target path too, roughly mark the intersection of the first and second target paths. Again move 5-10 steps and find a new path to the target. The target you are searching for should be around the intersection point of these three paths.

If there are two or more targets close to each other in the same area, you can conduct closer searches and determine these target locations separately. It is possible that an area with scattered small targets is found after the searches. The buried objects could be collected faster by searching the target area with a regular coil detector.





### TARGETS AT FAR LOCATIONS

In order to minimize the deviations that could be caused by the magnetic field of earth, all field searches should be made in the direction of north to south.

While searching in a large area, if the antennas are locked on the target, determine the target path benefiting from indicators like rocks, trees etc. Determine new target paths by making new searches as explained before.

Let's say these paths intersect at a very far point; in this situation get closer to the target area and repeat the search process. Try to determine the target location more accurately using the laser beam.

You can double check the located targets with a regular coil detector at mine areas or at soils that have high amount of minerals in order to prevent misleading results.

### TARGETS WITH MINERALS

Very important note: when you use the device to search, please put the DEEP MASTER unit in the ground. In any nearby randomly area, in order to properly be searching for the targets more effectively.

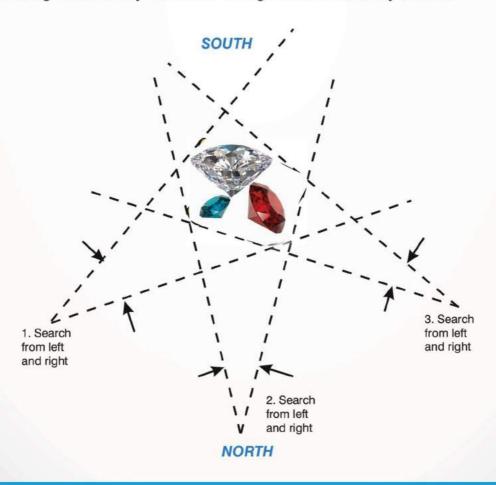
The following process could be applied in order to distinguish between high-level mineral containing layers and rocks from actual targets.

New searches from 3-5 points 5-10 meters near the located target are conducted in order to understand whether the target is a mineral misconception.

But these search processes are done at least twice at every point, from left to right and right to left. If the target is not point-wise but rather an area, the antennas lock on the left side of the target while searching from left to right and on the right side of the target while searching from right to left. The perimeter of the target is determined when this process is repeated from 3-5 different points.

Also these "target locking"s are not certain on mineralized targets, they do not give the same path at every search.

If the target is not a mineral layer but a large buried object, it would have a strong attraction effect and the searches done from left and right would have the same target paths also being certain, they would not change location at every search.

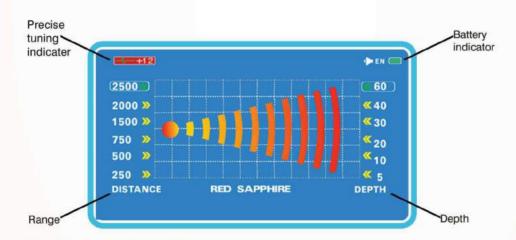


### OTHER INFORMATION ON USE

#### 1 PRECISE FREQUENCY TUNING

Your device is pre-programmed to the main molecular frequencies of Emerald, Granet , Red sapphire , Torquoise... etc According to the search location and the precision of the operator, it is possible to have a more precise frequency tuning. This tuning is required while searching for small objects . it is not required for large targets. As an example, let's explain how this process in done on diamond searching. Put a diamond on the ground. Turn on the device and choose the diamond program. Press the precise frequency tuning button (down arrow button) for a couple of seconds, you would hear a different signal tone and the precise tuning indicator on the upper left corner of the screen would start to flash. You can increase or decrease the main frequency up to 12 Hz with the up and down arrows. The frequency increases or decreases 1 Hz at every press. You can change to the regular search screen by pressing ENTER after the precise frequency tuning is done.

The operator should change the precise tuning at the field according to receive the strongest signal. The tuning should be done again when the search area is changed.



#### **2 RANGE AND DEPTH SETTINGS**

When you are searching in a narrow area, if you do not want the device to detect far objects, you should decrease the range. You can use the up and down arrows for this.

#### **3 SOUND ALERT**

The device gives different sound alerts when the buttons are pressed. Press the up arrow for a long time in order to turn the sound on or off.

#### **4 BATTERY INDICATOR**

Your device works with a rechargeable battery. You should charge the battery when you purchase your device. You can monitor the battery charge level from the battery indicator on the upper right corner of the screen.

The indicator lines gradually decrease with decreasing battery voltage.

While charging, when the battery is full, the device cuts the charging current and the red charge LED turns off. In order to have a longer battery life, the device should not be left at charging mode.

#### **5 SCREEN BACKLIGHT**

You can decrease battery usage by dimming the screen backlight. For this you should press the left arrow button for a long time, when you press it again the backlight increases.

#### **6 RETURNING TO THE PREVIOUS MENU**

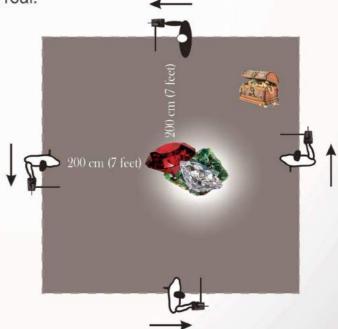
For this press the button on the far most right for a long time, the device would return to the previous screen.

### TARGET CONTROL WITH THE "BOXING METHOD"

This method allows the operator to determine the target location better and to clarify the trueness of the target.

A square is completed around the target with a distance of about 200 cm (7 feet) from the target center.

When the operator is at the same line with the target, the antennas turn to the target. If the target is real, the antennas should turn to the target from all four sides. Otherwise there is a possibility that the target being not real.

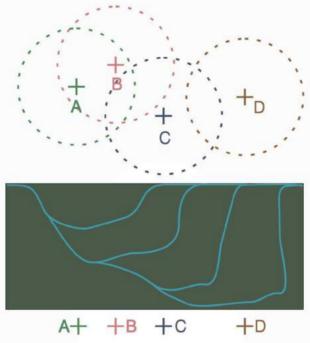


### **IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET SLIP WHILE EXCAVATING**

You can identify possible slips in the target location while excavating in problematic terrains. Let's say the target is at 3 meters deep, for every half a meter excavation, target control with the boxing method explained on the previous page could be done. If there is a change, the excavation is shifted to that direction. With this, the excavation would take less time and be more accurate.

Checking the target location with a regular coil detector would also prevent useless

excavations



## THE EFFECT OF TERRAIN AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

It would always be beneficial to carry small samples of gold and silver etc. in order to check the detection of the device at bad weather conditions. When there are solar flares and coronal-mass ejections, as all electronic devices on earth are affected, this locator could also be negatively affected. These temporary weather situations could sometimes last minutes, sometimes hours or even more. Gloves could be worn at cold weather in order to prevent performance losses. In these situations it would be the best to wait for them to get normal.

If the target location changes during the day or if it totally vanishes it could be understood that this is not a real target. This situation is encountered usually at locations where there are radioactive rocks.

In the use of the detector, the operator's capability of usage is as important as the superiority of the device. A person who is impatient and who is not trained enough could face problems during operation. For a professional operation, it is advised to practice for a couple of days or longer if required before operating at the field.

## TARGET DEPTH MEASURING

On top of the target point, insert the probes of the DEEP MASTER around 8 cm into the ground. Tune the device to 5. Choose the target program from the main unit. Wait for 3-4 minutes. Stand over the target and observe the antennas turning to one side.

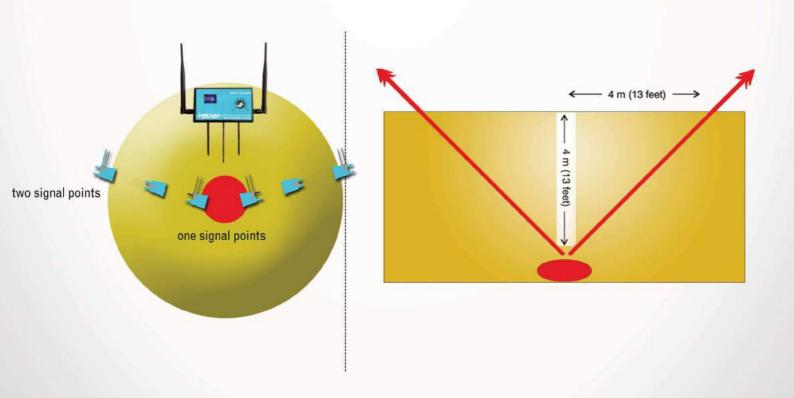
Observe the antennas becoming straight when you walk away from the target.

Stop when the antennas turn again to the sides, this is the second signal point.

The approximate target depth is the distance between two signal points, having 45 degrees difference from the target.

Take several depth measurements from different second signal points to measure the depth more accurately.

The digital voltmeter on the DEEP MASTER shows the voltage of its battery.



### **TECHNICAL PROPERTIES**

Display: TFT 4,3 inch Display illumination: LED Microprocessor: ARM

Operating frequency: 168 MHz Control buttons: Touch operated

Scanner antennas: Chrome plated, 1 pair

Operating voltage: 3,7V - 4,5V

Rechargeable battery: 3,7V, 3600 mAh Li Ion

Nominal current: 400 mA

Charging adapter: 5 Volts, 2000 mA, Charge indicator with LED

(When charging is done LED fully dims).

Auto charging adapter: Input:12V, Output: 5V, 1000mA USB

Hardcase: Waterproof ABS, spongecoated

Weight: 5,5 Kg (Case included)

## **AFTERCARE**

- 1 The device is developed for harsh external environment conditions but you should never forget that your locator is a delicate and precise device. While taking care of your locator, do not be afraid of using all of its properties.
- 2 The locator should be protected from intense levels of heat and cold. Do not leave the locator in the back of your car or under the sun on hot summer days or out in the cold in winter.
- 3 Do not leave your locator outside while it is very moist, raining or snowing.
- 4 Keep your locator always clean. After every usage, clean your locator. Use a semimoist piece of cloth or towel for this.
- 5 Take out the rechargeable battery from the locator if you are not planning to use it for a month or longer.

## TRANSPORTING YOUR LOCATOR

The points stated below should be taken into account while transporting your locator since it is an electronic device.

- 1 While transporting your locator, take off the detachable pieces and place them in the appropriate locations in its case. Do not put them in the wrong places and do not transport the locator in anything else than its case.
- 2 Do not hit the surroundings; do not drop the locator and do not do anything that would harm the locator while transporting.
- 3 Do not leave the locator under then sun, under rain or snow even if it is in its case.
- 4 Do not leave the locator in any part of a vehicle before and after the transportation.
- 5 If the locator would be shipped and carried by an external transporter, always ship it in its original case. If this is not available, the pieces should be carefully packaged.



