

BR800-P

HEADLINE

BR800-P is the best long range detector in the world to detect golden treasures and gemstones to 50 meters as a depth and 2000 meters as long distance



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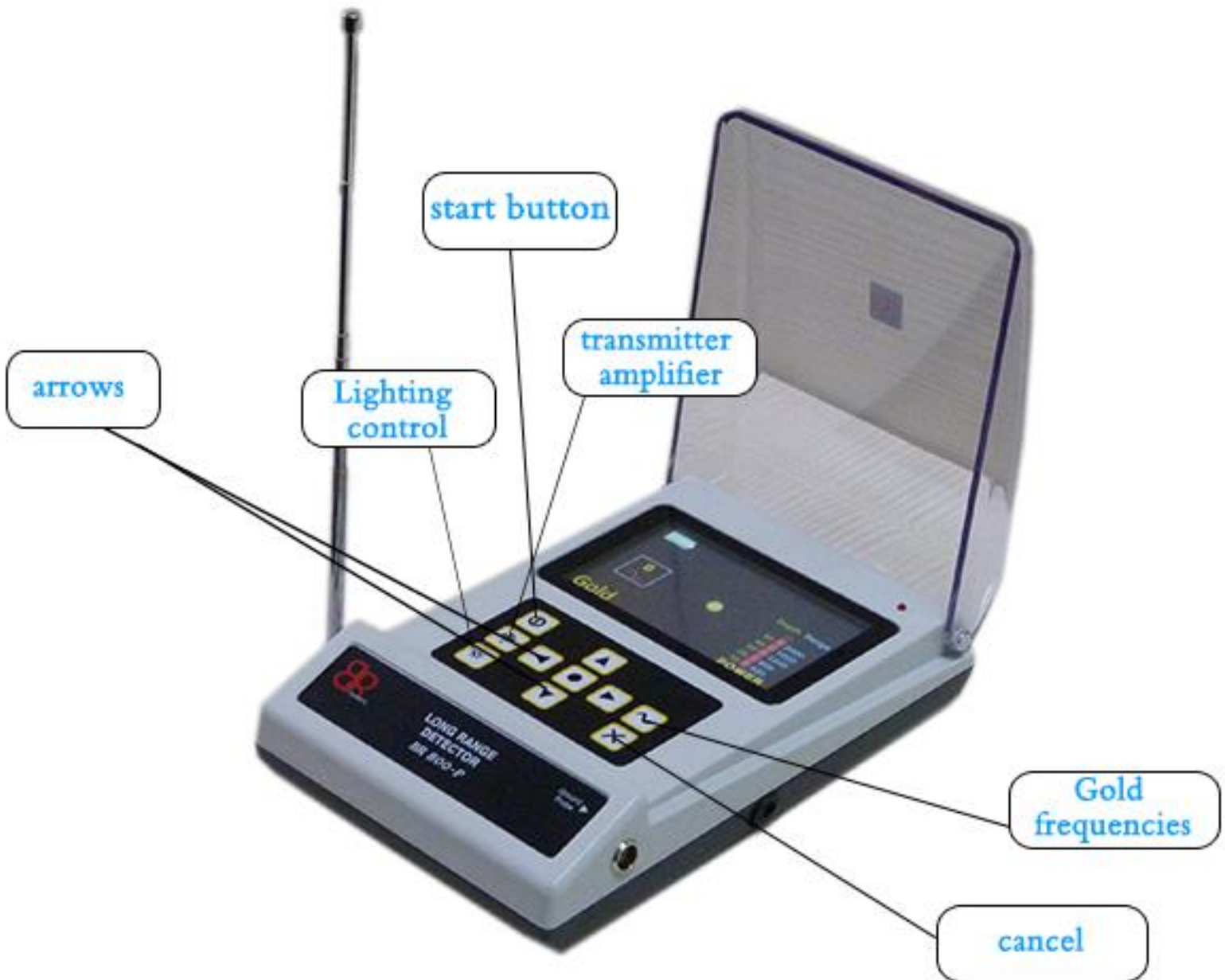
Website: www.brdetector.com

USER MANUAL



BR
Systems.

Quick Start



You are now ready to start searching

BR Systems is always interested in your opinions .If you have any questions or comments regarding your BR Series please feel free to call us or via your local authorized dealer

For further product information, refer to :

www.brdetector.com

BR
Systems.

Congratulations on purchasing your BR gold and metal detector

INTRODUCTION:

Before invent metal detectors! , people didn't have anything than simple ways to find and discover gold and other metals .

In the past Spanish on America were used to discover many precious metal mines with some of old exploration methods. Now with technology adventures of exploration were so enjoyable and usefull. For example, when you use a long range system device you can search wide area and determine any target place arround you.

One of the best detectors that working with long range system is BR 800-P that developed to search for gold, silver, bronze, copper, diamond, emerald, aluminum, iron, water and cavity , this device was made from the best American microprocessor which mean more accuracy in searching and mining by choosing exact frequencies for the precious metals

Inaddition to the transmitter that can give you increasing to the depth and the distance

GOOD DETECTING:



The main important note about Long Range Detectors is to scan wide area at the best time and with BR800-P you will be able to search any area in a very short time

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List Of Parts



A pair of filters



Ground Probe



A pair of copper receiver antenna



WaterProof APS Case

Main Digital CU



Car charger



Rechargeable batteries
(3.7 Volt 4400 mAh)



Batteries box
(AA type)



Home charger



Antenna Cable



Charger Cable



Antenna Amplifier



BR800-P Main Unit

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1 - BR800-P as an electronic device it may affected any other electronic device For example digital watches, cell phones or any other electronic device and these devices must be far about 60 meters (200 feet) from the main unit of the device Otherwise, there can be wrong results.

2 - This device will scan whole the area targets like (gold , silver and other metals) so it can detects things those wearing from people , but objects those are far and don't buried wont have any effect.

Note: You wont need to use filters until you learn fully how to use the device



How to use the antennas :

Before starting to search, you must learn how to hold antennas in your hands

While doing these exercises, don't turn on the device, and you must learn how to walk balanced with antennas in hand.



The antennas must be hold around 30 cm (12 inches) apart and at chest level, parallel to the floor and to each other. You can bend the antennas very little towards the floor for better balance. While walking, don't rotate the antennas left or right and don't make them bounce, because they should stay balanced at all times.

You can exercise for hours to be comfortable with this style of search , which can give you best results.You should learn well until you have good control on the antennas and get a balanced position with the antennas.You can do this exercise in a closed place like your house or outside. While exercising, you will have experience on antennas crossing over and then getting back to regular position.

Don't worry in such case, this is very normal on first trials. In the case of your body being extra sensitive, the antennas can move because of the magnetic fields of Earth. The most important thing is to continue exercising until you learn to carry the antennas balanced and stable.

You will see that even when it starts to be a little windy, you will start losing control, but after a couple hours of exercising you will see that you will be able to use the antennas properly and easily. When you are sure of using the antennas then, it is time for you to start working with the detector. For this, take everything out to the field and start exercising on buried targets

For an experiment, bury around 100 grams of gold 40-50 meters (120-150 feet) away from the place you will put your detector. If there is no gold, you can also bury silver, copper, bronze etc objects.

How to make connection :

1 - Insert the battery inside the detector. After inserting the battery carefully, close the lid. Firstly the rechargeable battery isn't fully charged, because of this, charge the battery for approximately 10 hours after first use.

P.S: You can check the battery from the battery indicator in the screen.

The indicator decreases gradually while voltage decreases. At the lowest level, the battery indicator starts to flash. The battery must be recharge in this situation.

2 - Carefully connect the ground electrode's cable to its hub on the device (Because it's a locked type, after you are done disconnect the cable by pressing the black button on it, don't pull from the cable).



3 - Put the stick the electrode in the ground about 10 cm (4 inches). If the ground is dry, pour some water on it. Be careful don't bend the tips while sticking the electrode.

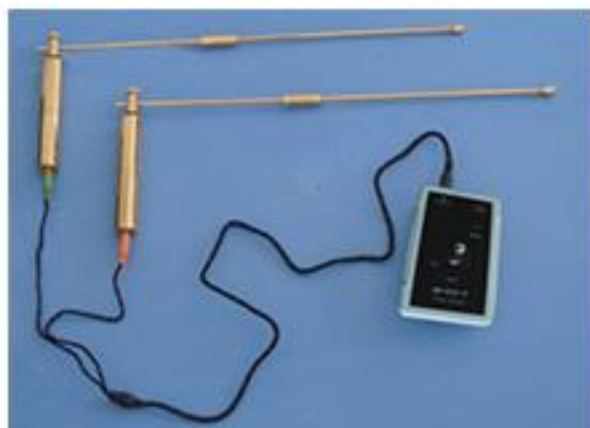
4 - After inserting a 9 Volt battery to the antenna amplifier, connect it to the antennas using its cable.

Lets turn on the device

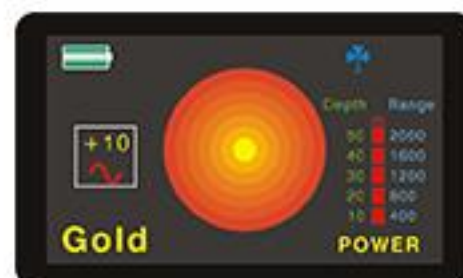
1 - Press on/off button then the device will appear the brand and version on the display screen, then select the language in 3 seconds.

2 - By the navigation arrows, choose the desired metal. We will continue explaining here for Gold. To accept the selection, press OK. After that, "Please Wait" will appear on the display. When the detector is ready to search, scattering waves will be on the display.

Bring the telescopic antenna on the detector to perpendicular position and open it till the end. Press the transmitter switch  and turn on the transmitter. The transmitter sign  will show on screen. Now the operator can start detecting as seen on the next page.



Some of screenshots in the device

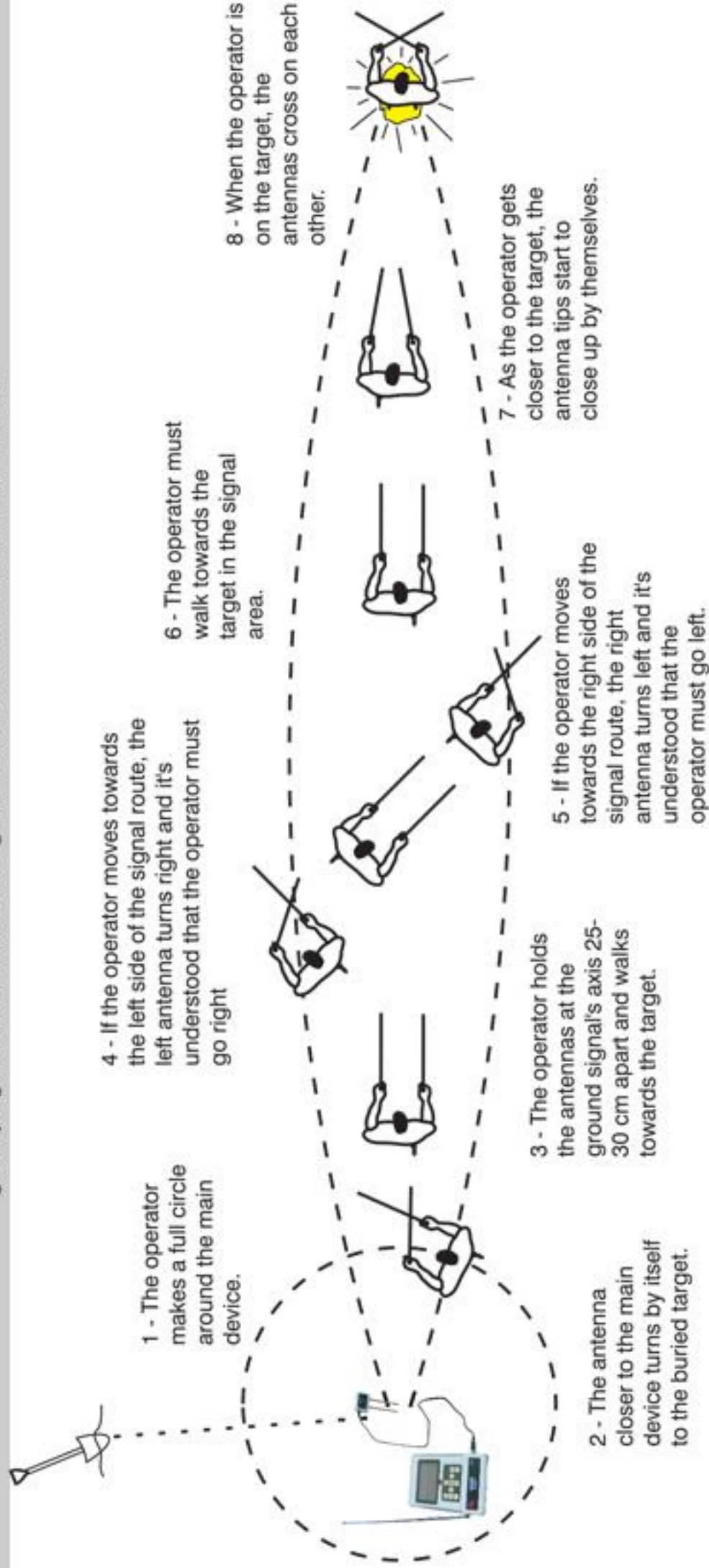


TARGET DETERMINATION

DETERMINATION OF THE GROUND SIGNAL THAT GOES FROM THE DETECTOR TO THE BURIED TARGET AND HOW TO FOLLOW IT

This method can be used without the filters. Exercise by walking slowly until you learn to use the receiver antennas. This method can be used at places that there aren't many minerals in the ground such as gold, silver etc.

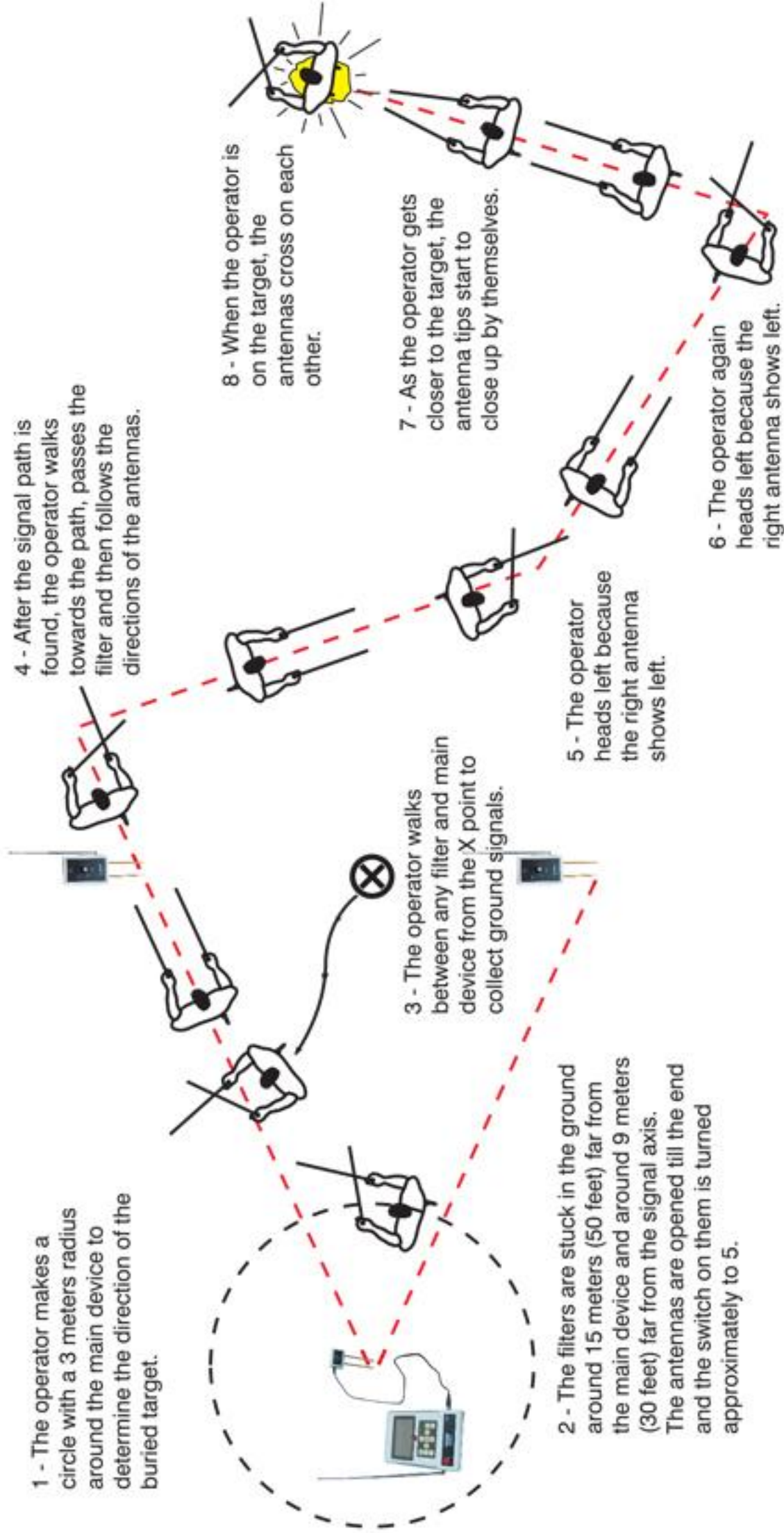
P.S: While searching for other metals, bury a piece of iron in the ground around 2-10 meters (7-30 feet) away from the detector. An iron shovel can do good. Wait 2-3 minutes after you turn on the detector and search the area between the detector and the iron piece using the antennas. You shouldn't get any signals and if there is no signal, the detector's metal discrimination is OK.



TARGET DETERMINATION ON AREAS WITH MINERALS USING FILTERS

This method is used on areas where there are a lot of gold, silver and other minerals.

When the operator passes a filter, he/she must use a random route. The operator heads the way that the antennas show, to be able to follow the signal route. When the antennas cross on each other, the operator determines the place of the target. The operator can get the ground signal from any direction and the signal always takes the operator to the buried target.

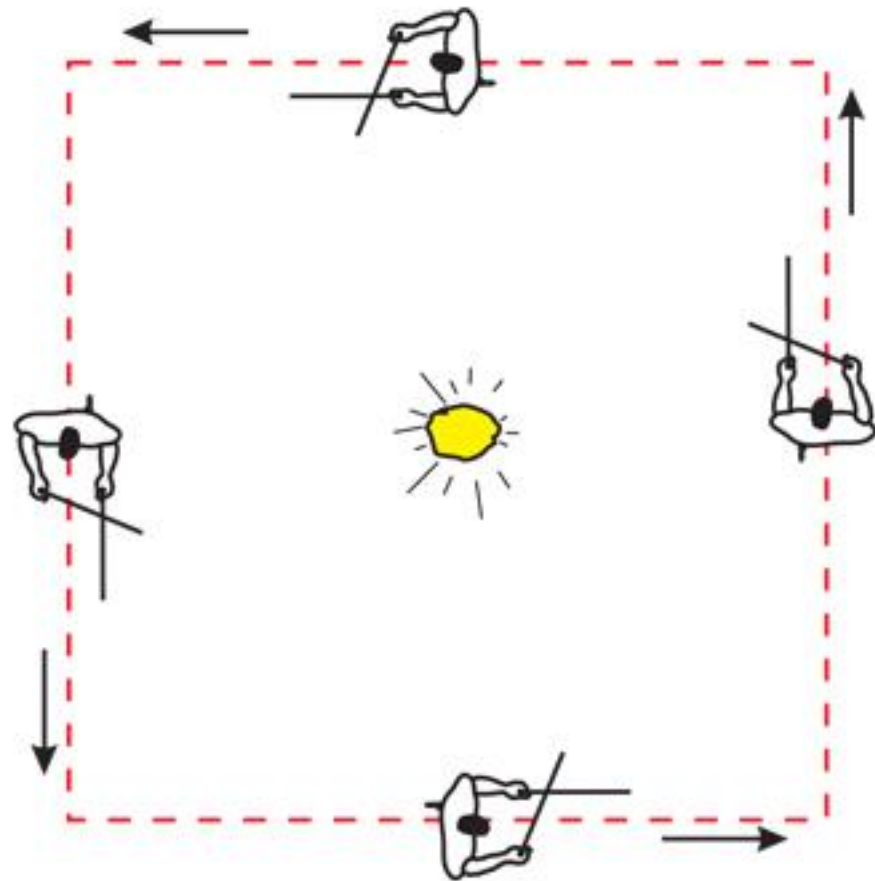


TARGET DETERMINATION WITH GETTING IN THE BOX METHOD

This method helps the operator to determine the buried target's location more accurately.

The operator makes a square around the target area which was found earlier about 60 cm (2 feet) far from the center. While this is done, the antenna closer to the target must be held about 5 cm (2 inches) lower than the other antenna.

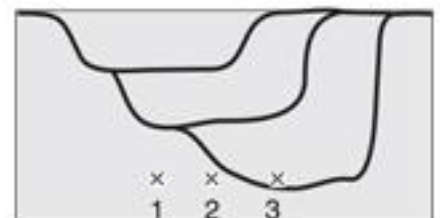
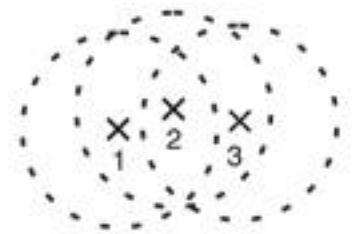
When the the operators foot is at the same direction with the target, the outer antenna turns towards the target. By checking from 4 sides, the location of the target gets more accurate.



DETERMINATION OF TARGET DISPLACEMENT WHILE DIGGING

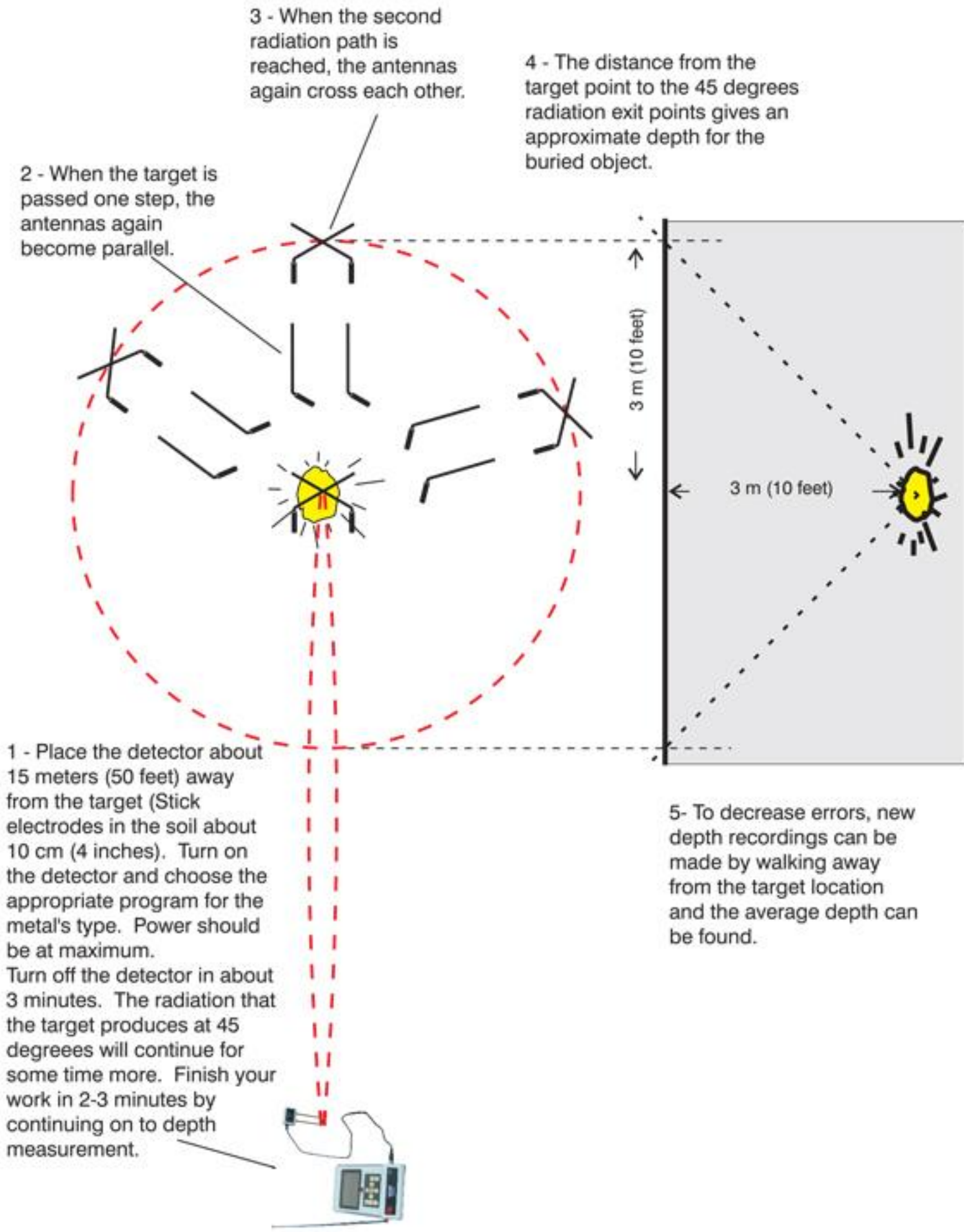
On some problematic areas, there can be mistakes on the target points that were determined with the detector. For example, let's think that you found an object at 3 meters (10 feet) deep. While digging, at every half meter (24 inches), the target location must be checked with the boxing method, if there is target displacement, the digging must be moved in that direction. By this the digging will be in less time and more accurate.

On areas like this, double checking the target location with regular coil detectors will prevent needless digs.



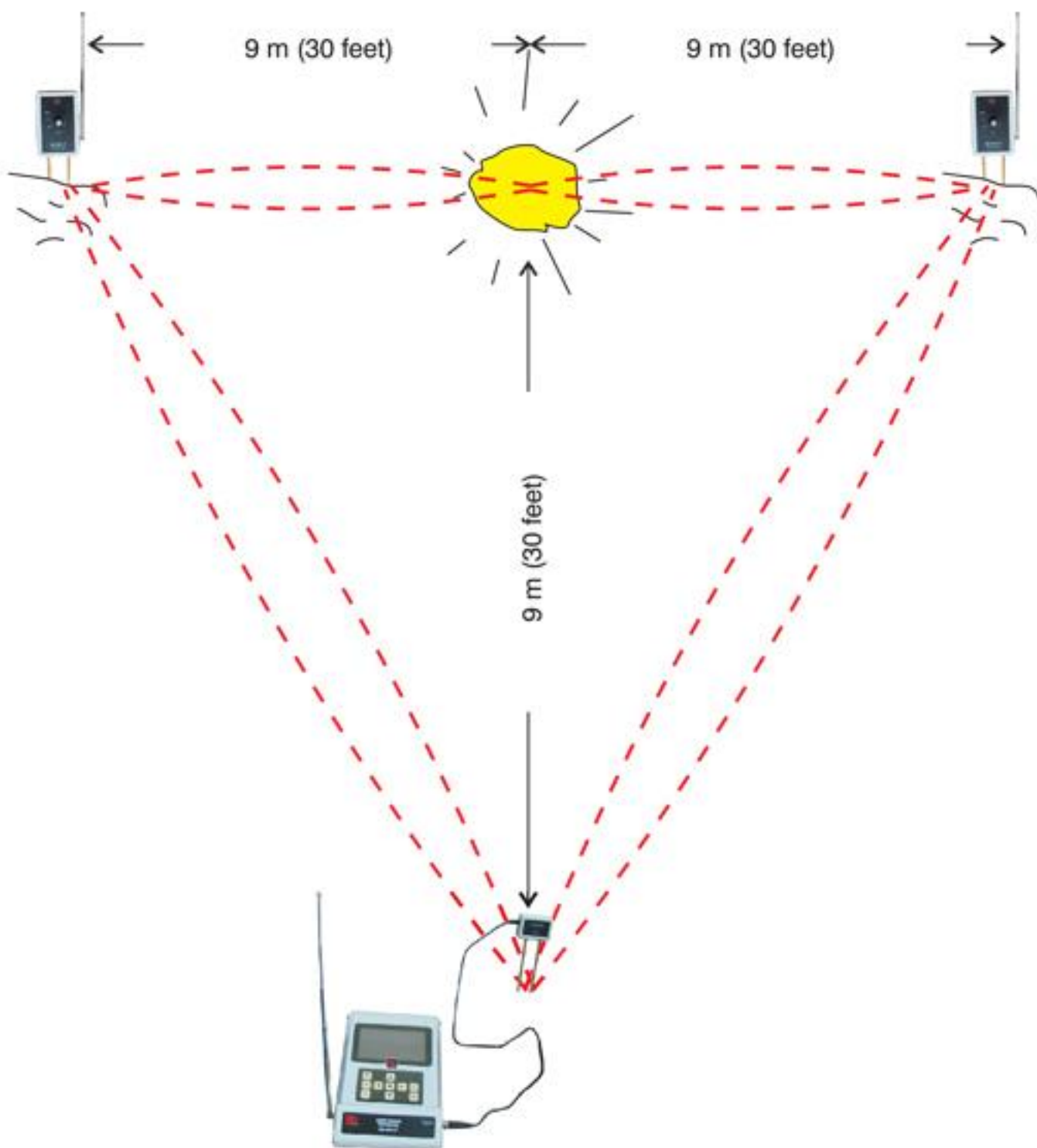
DETERMINATION OF THE BURIED TARGET DEPTH

Here there is shown the results and application of a depth indication application of an object that is around 3 meters (10 feet) deep.



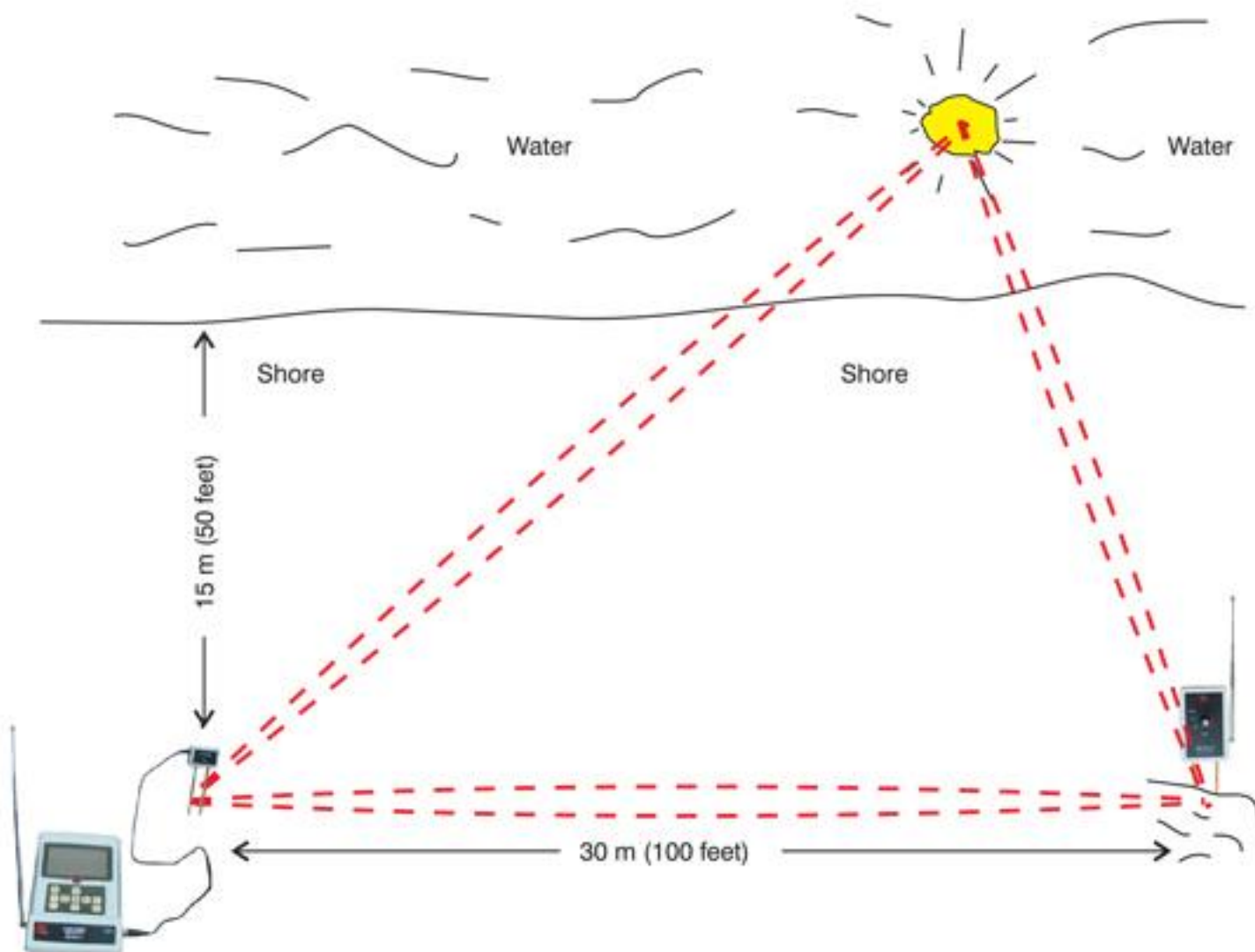
DETERMINATION OF THE TARGET'S ACCURACY

- 1 - Place the detector about 15 meters (50 feet) away from the target.
- 2 - Stick the filters in the ground as in the figure perpendicularly to the signal path that goes from the detector to the target left and right about 9 meters (30 feet) away. If the ground is dry pour some water on the ground. Turn on both filters from the switch and bring the knob to position 5. Open the antennas till the end and leave in perpendicular position.
- 3 - Turn on the detector and choose the appropriate program as before.
- 4 - Follow the signal paths that come out from the detector with the receiver antennas. If there really is the material that you are searching for at the target, the antennas must take you to the target over both filters.
- 5 - The target must be misleading if one filter or both filters don't take you to the target.



DETERMINATION OF TARGETS AT PLACES THAT CAN'T BE ENTERED (BUILDING, CAVE ETC.) AND TARGETS BURIED UNDERWATER WITH THE HELP OF FILTERS AND THE "TRIANGLE METHOD"

- 1 - First by area searching, look that if there is the material in the place that can't be entered, if you get signals in that direction, continue searching as below.
- 2 - Place the detector near the place (water, cave, building etc.) 15 meters (50 feet) away.
- 3 - Place the filter about 30 meters (100 feet) away the detector. Turn the knob from the switch to position 5. Open the antennas till the end and bring them to perpendicular position.
- 4 - Turn on the detector and choose the appropriate program. Power must be at maximum.
- 5 - Mark the signal paths from the detector to the target and from the filter to the target.
- 6 - The point that the two signal paths intersect is the target location.

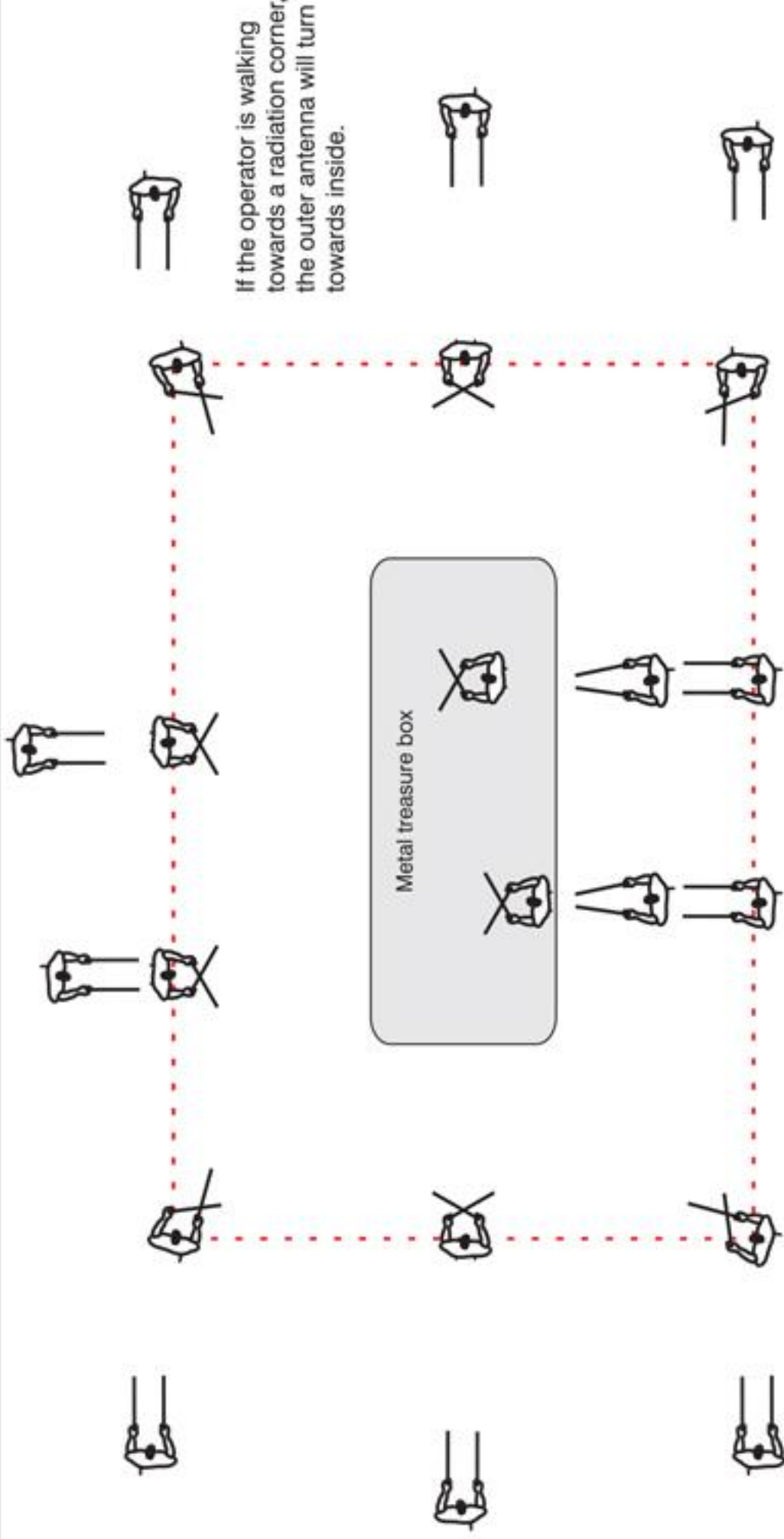


Important Note:

If you looking to the best results in the last methods then you must charge batteries at the maximum power

DETERMINATION OF A BURIED TARGET'S SHAPE

With this method, the shape and size of targets like a treasure chest, metal box, tomb space etc.'s can be approximately determined. A radiation area forms around the target, far about the target's depth.



If the operator is walking towards a radiation corner, the outer antenna will turn towards inside.

When the operator gets closer to the target area, on his/her every step at the radiation area side, the antennas cross on each other. Place a mark in front of your feet when you're at the sides.

When the operator passes the side line while he/she gets closer to the target, the antennas start to cross, and they cross each other while on the target.



15 Other explanations about usage

1 - SENSITIVE FREQUENCY TUNING

Your detector is pre-programmed to the gold, silver, bronze, diamond etc, According to the searching area and operator's sensitivity frequency tuning can be done.

For example let's explain how this tuning is done for gold. At your searching area, bury a couple of gold objects (can be any carat, for example 18 carat) gold coins, bracelets, chains etc and there is no need to bury them very deep for tuning.

Turn on the detector and come to the gold program then press enter for a couple seconds after that the tuning screen will be on as on the figure , you will see that you can decrease or increase the searching frequency by at most 10 Hz with the left right arrow buttons. In other words every tuning grade changes the frequency about 1 Hz.

Gold's main frequency is 5000 Hz as default. If you tune it to +5, frequency will increase about 5Hz and to 5005 Hz. Or for example if you tune it to -10, the frequency will decrease 10 Hz to 4990 Hz.

To save the new tuning press enter , and new tuning will be visible at the left side of the display; even if you turn off the device, all new tuning will be stored in the memory.

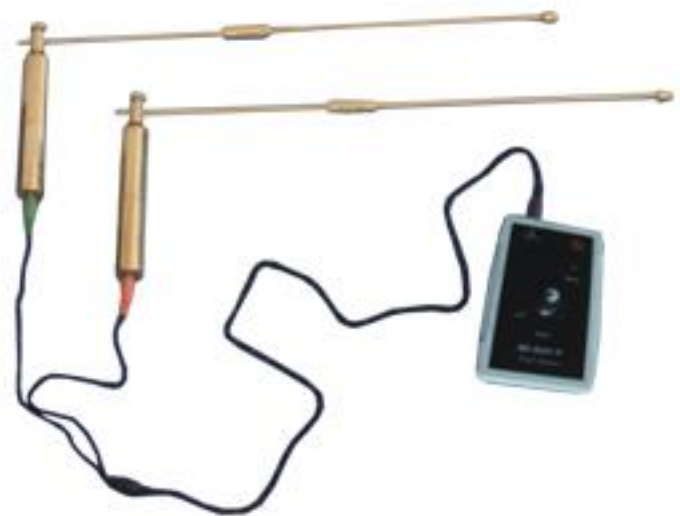
The operator must change the tuning and save the tuning when he/she gets the strongest response from the buried sample.




2 - ANTENNA AMPLIFIER



At some operators, sensitivity can be weak and we can prevent this, by turning on the amplifier. However, frequency is at its sensitive tuning, the operator must do the sensitive tuning by burying samples in the ground.

The detector is turned on and its used at the tuning when the antennas give the strongest response to the buried sample when the sample is revolved around about 3 meters. If the response is weak, antennas are exchanged between hands without plugging off the cable.



The transmitter should be turned on with the  button when the antenna Amplifier is used.

3 - POWER TUNING

If you don't want your detector to search far distances and at tight areas, you must decrease its power. For this, you can use the   buttons to decrease the range. But at this situation, you must know that the depth will also decrease a little.



4 - SOUND NOTIFICATION

Your device has sound notification system. When the buttons are pressed there is sound notification.

5 - BATTERY INDICATOR

Your device is working with a rechargeable battery or with a battery box for usage for regular batteries and you can continue searching if the rechargeable battery is dead by replacing it with AA batteries .

You can check the battery state at all times from the detectors display screen. As the battery voltage decreased the battery indicator will decrease gradually and when a battery replacement is needed, the last battery grade will start to disappear.

6 - ACTIVE FILTERS

Active filters are used in wide areas that contain gold and silver minerals to decrease mineral effect. The signals created on the main device are sent to the filters by the transmitter , after that filters process signals those received from antennas and then send them to ground through electrodes. By this, signals are given th the ground from different points in synchronization with the main device.

When working at low mineral containing areas , the knob should be at position 5. At high mineral containing areas , the signal strength could be increased until 10 .

The LEDs on the filters are also battery indicators , when batteries start to die , the LEDs also light out.In these situations , the batteries should be recharge or replaced

7 - THE EFFECTS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS AND FIELD CONDITIONS

It will be always useful to carry gold nuggets or some gold pieces to control the unit's sensitivity in bad weather conditions.Explosions on the sun can have bad effects on this detector as it has on every other electronic devices all around the world. This situation in weather conditions can last a couple of minutes, hours or more.

Also you can wear gloves in cold weather. In these situations, the best will be to wait until the conditions get well.

The change in the crossing of the antennas in 30 seconds while on a buried target shows that the target is non real. This incident occurs mostly in areas with radioactive rocks.

For efficient use, not only the detector's quality is important, but also usage is very important.

For professional use, practice must be at least a couple of days, until you feel that you can use the device well



Attention: detection depths and ranges shown on the screen may changes according to the target size

Display screen : TFT 4,3 inch

Display screen illumination: LED

Microprocessor: ARM

Maximum frequency: 433 MHz

Control buttons: Touch operated

Receiver antennas: Special alloy, gold plated

1 pair (can be separated to 4 parts and carried in pocket)

Ground probe: Connection with special hub, special alloy, gold plated electrodes.

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

Battery: 3x1.5V AA type

Rechargeable battery: 3,7V, 4400 mAh Li Ion

Nominal current: 350 mA

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

(When charging is done LED fully dims).

Vehicle charger: Input: 12V, Output: 5V, 1000mA USB

Antenna amplifier and filter batteries: 3x9V 6F22 type batteries

Device bag : Waterproof ABS, sponge coated

Taking Care of Your Detector

Aftercare:

- 1 - The device was produced for hard environmental conditions. However you shouldn't forget that your detector is a sensitive electronic device. Don't be aware of using all features of your detector, but use it with care and protection.
- 2 - You must protect your detector from extreme cold and hot temperatures. For example don't leave it outside at hot summer days or in your car's trunk for a long time. Also don't leave it outside at cold winter days.
- 3 - Don't leave it under rain and at places with high moisture.
- 4 - Your detector must remain clean at all times. Clean the detector after every use. Don't use a too wet cloth etc. for this.
- 5 - If you are not going to use your detector for a month or longer, take out its battery from the battery box, don't leave the device with battery.

Transportation of the detector:

Your detector is an electronic device and you should move it carefully

- 1- Place the separable parts in the device bag, and don't carry the parts randomly in a bag or box etc. where they can harm each other or break.
- 2- Don't leave the device out at rain, snow even if the device inside its waterproof bag.
- 3- While shipping by cargo etc. it is best for the parts to be in their original packages, or if not possible, packaged properly.



Travelling with your detector

If you plan on travelling by air, please be aware that certain airlines have restrictions on the transport of LI-ion batteries





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