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Mole Eliminator for LRL 2000D

Operation manual

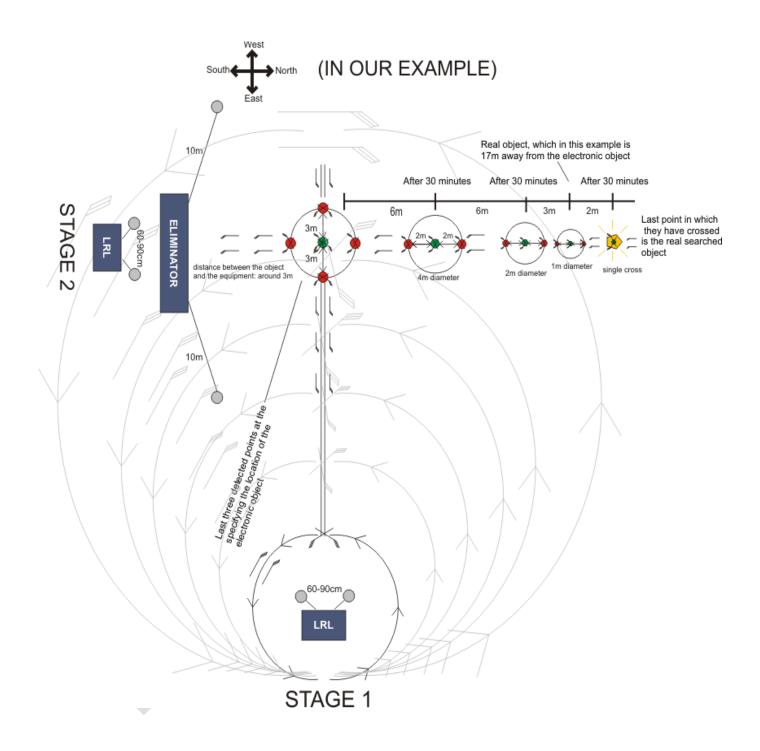


Notsi, Ltd. Bulgaria, 9027 Varna, Troleyna 12 street Ph.: 00359 899 822010 ; Fax: 00359 52 507227 Web: www.deltapulse.eu ; E-mail: sales@deltapulse.eu The Eliminator is a device which is necessary for searching of long-buried treasures. It helps for return of the electronic object on the true object. With the course of time around the metals is formed an electronic field whose do not experience deviations of the electronic field from the true object. With objects located northerly from the Equator the deviation of the electronic field is southerly.

For example:

In the countries located southerly from the Equator the deviation is to the North of the true object. If the operator finds a line of an object and localizes "the true place" then, depending on the location of the country in relation to the Equator, he must search to the North or South. If the operator possesses an eliminator, it will save up labor and nerves when the finding the object because the eliminator will return the electronic object on the true object.

The eliminator can be used with the same success with LRL working at ground and air principle.



The eliminator consists of:

- Electronic block
- Two probes
- Automatic charger
- 2 x 16 meters black cable which connects the two probes to the electronic panel
- Compass

Device:

The face control panel consists of:

- 1. POWER- serves for turning on and off the machine
- 2. Switch LCD ON/OFF- for turning on and off the display
- 3. LIGHT CONTROL- LED with two colors; alternates the flashing of red and green color which show that the machine is in normal mode of operation.
- 4. LOW BAT.- The flashing of this LED shows that is necessary to charge the accumulator battery.
- 5. CHARGE- bush in which the automatic charger is plugged.
- 6. PROBE- two bushes into which is plugged a cable for the probes.
- 7. LCD- shows the number value which is alternated with positive and negative voltage and shifts the electronic object on the true object.
- 8. The display is powered by a 9-volt alkaline battery which is placed in the machine's case. In order not to change this battery frequently it is necessary, after the machine begins work, to switch off the display. The switching off of the display does not affect the operation of the eliminator. When the battery is depleted, please open the case and change the battery with a new 9-volt alkaline battery.

Sequence of operation:

With the charger which is in the set you must charge the accumulator of 12V/2,3A. The accumulator will be charged in a few hours and after this the charger's lamp will go off. When the lamp of the charging is lit up weakly, you can already use the device normally. If you want to charge the battery to 100%, please leave the charger working till the lamp goes off completely. When you do not work with the eliminator you must charge up the battery each month. Store the device away from moisture and cold to not discharge the battery prematurely. To have a better contact between the probes and the ground, you can pour a liter of water on small areas on the ground. Move the probes apart as much as necessary for you. If the object is at depth of 2 meters the probes must be stuck at a distance not less than 8 meters. If the object is buried approximately at 4 meters depth then the probes must be distanced from one another at 16 meters and so on. Depending on how old and big the buried object is, the longer the eliminator must work. If the object is at 30-40 years then the eliminator will do the job in 1 hour. In this time it will shift the electronic object on the true object. If the object is at 300-400 years, then the eliminator must work about 10-12 hours. At every half an hour one must track with the LRL for shifting of the signal. The signal can to shift to 30 or more meters from the real object if the object concerned has been under ground for1000 or more years.

How does the operator understand when the shifting of the electronic object on the true object is done?

The operator will understand this because the measurement at every half an hour will be doubled at the same point i.e. the last two measurements will be at the same place. Through the eliminator you can understand if the buried object is true or if this is a residue from metal ions from a long-ago-extracted object.

If you are localizing an object and by the operating with the eliminator this object is lost, this means that you have found a long-ago-extracted metal object. But if after the operation of the eliminator the object remains, then you must be sure that the object is there and must be extracted.

Maintenance:

Do not wet the eliminator and its elements. Do not use for cleaning, solvents and another active liquids and perform it only with a moistened with water cloth. Before and after work with the device regularly charge the battery. At the time of operation you must control the eliminator's LEDs which are located on the face panel of the machine.

If at prolonged operation the LOW BA LED is flashing, please charge the accumulator battery and continue to work.

<u>Caution</u>: Do not work with lighted indication of the accumulator battery - LOW BAT., because it will be discharged so much that the charger would not be able to recharge it. If you correctly use and charge the accumulator, it will serve you for many years.

Notes:

- Do not short circuit the tips of the two probes because this will damage the eliminator.
- Do not work on wet ground.
- When sticking the eliminator's probes in the ground never do rotating motions because there is danger from tearing of the internal connections of the probes.
- If the ground is hard and at normal pressing the probes cannot be stuck please use a spike which should be with thickness 4 mm.
- When you stick down and extract the probes from the ground please embrace with both your hands the upper and lower caps of the probe lest they should be torn from one another. Notwithstanding that the probes' caps are exceptionally tightly glued in and the spike is tightly caught up, please when working with the probes use the above mentioned methods.

Good luck!