RUTUS

METAL DETECTOR
Argo NE

USER'S MANUAL

Dear User!

Thank you for purchasing this product.
This detector has been designed with the latest technology to allow you to make the most of your passion, to discover the remains of the past.

Argo NE is a continuation and development of the concept of two detectors that have gained popularity among the searchers, Argo and Optima.
Both detectors are relatively simple to use, encouraging users to begin working from the first moment but at the same time are very effective, deep and powerful detectors.

We hope that during your adventures our latest product meets all of your expectations.

This manual will give you all the necessary information, so that you can quickly understand how the Argo NE works before going into the field.

Please remember that while you are searching, you will be uncovering history.
Do not destroy these unique remains in the process, take some time to get to know the law of your country and leave your search area clean and tidy.

Be an exemplary user of Argo NE:

Do not use the detector in areas that are under archaeological protection or where an archaeological dig has been conducted.

Before entering private property, ask the owner for permission.

Do not make life harder for farmers or foresters by damaging crops or disturbing animals.

Do not leave a mess after yourself. Leave the place you have searched, in the same condition as when you arrived.

Refill all holes, take any rubbish with you and put it in the next rubbish bin you come across.

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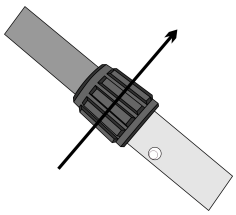
DETECTOR ASSEMBLY



The detector assembly is simple and requires no tools, a properly assembled detector is shown on the front cover of the user's manual. Before assembling the stems, make sure the clamp is unlocked by rotating it as shown in the picture. Next push the spring buttons in and insert one stem into the other. Release the buttons and they will lock in the holes. Next secure the clamp by turning it the other way until it is hand tight. Do not over tighten the clamps or the screw securing the search coil. The connecting cable should be secured with two rubber cable tie to the base of the lower stem, and then wrapped around the stems. Doing this will prevent from creating loose loops of the cable in the search coil area and protect the cable from pulling out from the search coil. The third rubber cable tie should be used to attach the cable to the top of the detector, which will prevent the cable from slipping downwards. **Be careful not to pull the cable too tight when inserting the plug into the socket - as this may damage the cable.** See the photo on the front page for best practice. The armrest is adjustable – first remove the screw, then move the armrest to the desired position and re-tighten the screw.

NOTE: Try to avoid creating large loops of cable near the edges of the search coil, as this may result in the detector giving false readings.

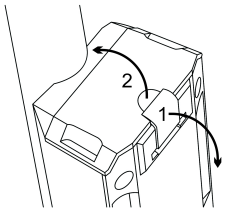
NOTE: When disassembling the detector, begin by unplugging the search coil from the socket and loosen the cable wound around the stems. Once this is completed the rest of the detector may be disassembled into its basic components. Finish by loosening the screw securing the search coil and fold it together with the stem.

NOTE: The coil cable plug is protected by a silicon cover. This is there to prevent dirt and sand from damaging the delicate, gold connector pins. If the plug is not in the socket, it should **always** have the protective cover on.

NOTE: Cleaning the detector must be done using only water with soap on a damp sponge.
Do not use any solvents or petroleum products. Regularly clean the stems and clamps.

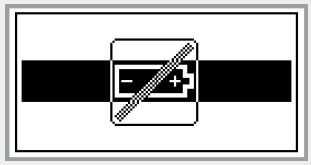
BATTERY INSTALLATION

Use good quality alkaline or rechargeable batteries of well known brands. Do not mix new and discharged batteries or regular ones with rechargeable ones. Used batteries must be removed from the detector as soon as possible. Remember to remove the batteries from the detector if it is not going to be used for an extended period of time. The warranty does not cover damage caused by leaking batteries damaging the electronics.



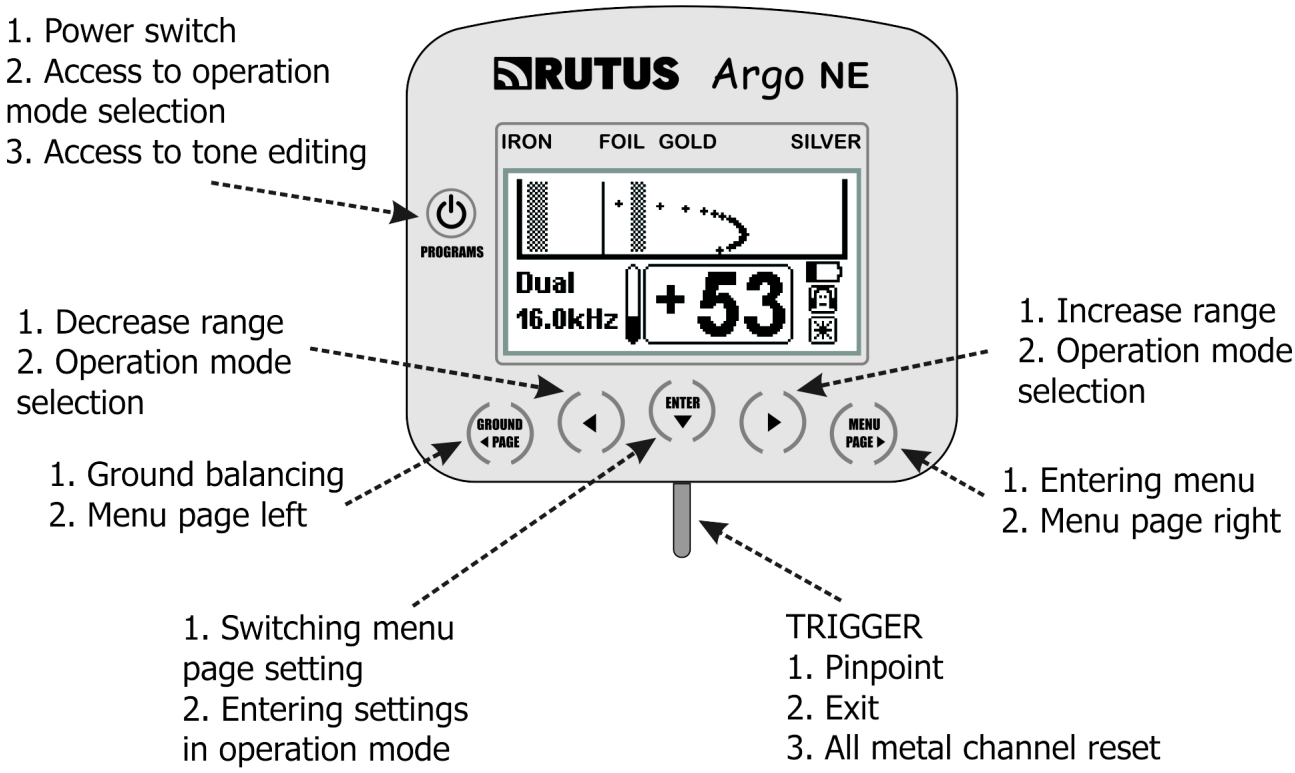
In order to install the batteries, press the centre of the lid (2), unlock the clip (1), and then remove the lid (2) as shown on the picture. After pulling out the battery holder, insert the batteries as shown on the holder, remembering to check if the polarity is correct. It is important to make sure that the spring is pressing the batteries tightly. The holder can only be inserted into the detector one way – the shape prevents it from being inserted the other way around.

NOTE: The detector has a battery indicator which monitors the batteries charge level. As the batteries lose charge, the indicator bar will shorten. When the batteries need replacing the detector will turn off automatically. It is not possible to turn on the detector if the batteries charge is too low. As the battery reaches this level, the detector will make a sound of decreasing frequency and the display will show a symbol of a crossed out battery (see picture beside). The circuit monitoring the battery level shows a charging level of 1.5 V for standard alkaline batteries. When using 1.2 V rechargeable batteries the battery charge icon will never be full.



CONTROL PANEL

The picture below shows the functions of individual buttons on the control panel.

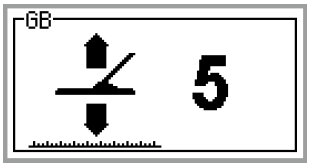


TURNING ON/OFF

The detector is turned on by pressing the button with the power icon. **The detector can be turned off only from the operation mode by holding the button for 1 second.** In the menu the button is used only to enter the tones editing screen. A short press of the button in the operation mode does not turn the detector off but changes to the operation mode selection screen.

GROUND BALANCE

After turning the detector on, the ground balance procedure must be completed. This can be done at any time by pressing the GROUND PAGE button. When the message « Put search coil UP Then pull trigger » is shown, the search coil should be lifted at least 0.5 m above the ground, and then the trigger should be pulled. The display will then show the « Preparing Data » message, this means that the processor is collecting the data necessary for operation. After this process ends the « OK » message will appear followed by the main screen of ground balance (see picture below).



Correct ground balance is gained by „pumping”. The search coil should be slowly moved up and down above the ground, each cycle taking about a second. The detector will display the number of cycles remaining – decreasing from 5 to 1 and after the last movement up the message « Detector ready, pull trigger » will be shown. After pulling the trigger, the soil phase reading will be gathered and after about 2 seconds the detector will be ready for searching.

Most soil types gives a phase reading of around -87.0. Wetlands can produce higher phase readings (e.g. -83.0). On soils with high conductivity (where the phase readings are significantly more than -87), working at high sensitivity may be difficult – the sensitivity in this case should be reduced. Should the ground balance results be noticeably higher than these values (e.g. -75.0), there is a high probability that some metal objects are present in the balance area. The ground balance should be repeated again at a different location a few metres away.

NOTE: If you wish to use the detector with the factory presets, pull the trigger after the main ground balance screen is displayed. This is very useful if you want to find a clean place quickly, so that you can perform the ground balance process correctly using the „pumping" technique.

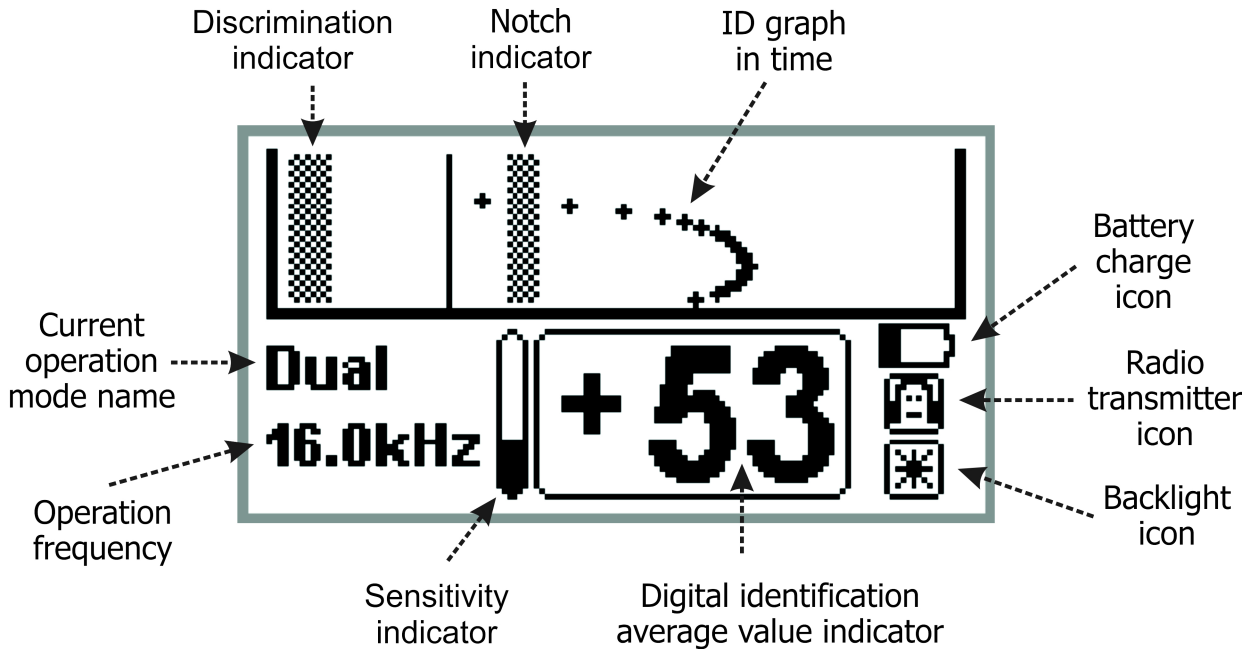
A single ground balance process does not guarantee stable operation across an entire search area or for the whole of a day's searching. It is best to repeat a ground balance process each time a new area is started or when the detector starts to give false readings. Examples of new areas would be where field changes to forest, or when moving from a track to wetlands.

The detector will also require a ground balance check when either the program, the frequency or the hot rock parameters are changed.

NOTE: While data is being prepared for work (« Preparing Data » screen) the search coil must be raised a minimum of 0.5 m above the ground and away from metal objects. Ground balance must be done at least 15 m away from other detectors. Not following these guidelines will not damage the detector, but it will cause the detector to operate less accurately – a proper ground balance procedure will fix this quickly.

DISPLAY

The picture below shows the display in the operation mode.



OPERATING MODE SELECTION

The detector has three operating modes: Motion, Non-motion and Dual mode. For a detailed description of these modes, see page 17.

Each operating mode can be modified to your own requirements, just enter the menu and change the settings shown. Modifications are stored after the power is switched off (however not when the battery pack is removed while the detector is on, which is inappropriate). If the changes are not what you expected, then they can be reset using the factory settings.

NOTE: The factory settings for each operating mode are optimised for ease of use. When beginning to use the detector we strongly recommend trying the detector with these factory programs without changing settings in the menu. This will help you to learn quicker how the detector operates.

Turning the required operating mode on is done by pressing the ⏻ button in the detector's operating mode. The operation mode selection screen will appear:

The ◀ ▶ buttons are used to select the operating mode you would like, then press the trigger to enter the program. After changing the operating mode a ground balance needs to be done, and the detector will guide you through this process.

If you want to reset a given operating mode to the factory specifications, bring up the operation mode selection screen (by pressing the ⏻ button) and use the ENTER button to go down to the « Reset » option, then use the ▶ button to choose « Yes ». Use the trigger to leave the operating mode selection screen, the reset confirmation screen will then appear (« Really? »). Use the ▶ button to select « Yes ». Use the trigger to complete, the settings for the chosen operating mode will then be reset. Resetting the chosen mode of operation to the factory settings does not result in resetting the main settings or the sound programs.

IDENTIFICATION

Argo NE is a detector which has a built-in metal object identification circuit. The detector has 180 identification points which can be set within the range -90 to +90. It analyses the signal from a metal object several hundred times per second, after each identification process, the internal memory of the device saves a specific digital value. The values stored in the memory are used to calculate an average identification value and an identification graph is shown. The average value depends on the characteristics of the object that is below the search coil.

There is a common misconception among searchers about identification. Unfortunately, the dependency between object type and the value of the identification is complex. The basis for understanding these dependencies and extracting valid conclusions is the following: "If the magnetic properties of an object are greater than the conductive, then the identification number will be negative, otherwise the identification number will be positive."

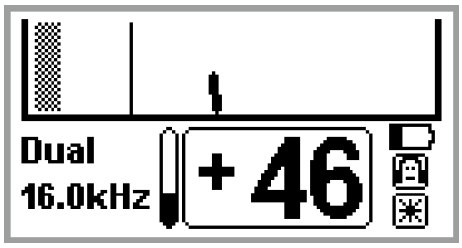
Negative identification numbers are assigned to objects made of ferromagnetic materials such as iron, steel and nickel. Unfortunately, if these objects are made in the form of sheets – i.e. they have a small thickness but a large surface, the vortex currents that can be created on the surface of the object without difficulty will dominate over the magnetic properties. In the case of ferromagnetic objects their position relative to the search coil strongly affects the identification - the steel plate in a flat position will be identified in the positive range (because the vortex currents will have an advantage over its magnetic properties), but the same plate in a vertical position will be identified in the negative range (the vortex currents are not inducted, but the magnetic field lines are strongly deflected.)

In the case of objects of non-ferrous metals, the dependencies are simpler: the larger the object, the heavier the object and the better the conductor - the higher the value.

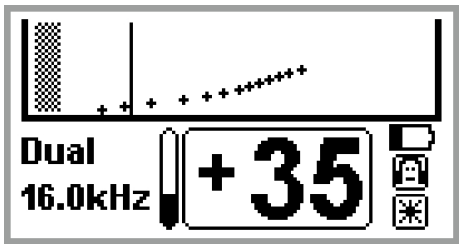
IDENTIFICATION GRAPH

The identification graph is a graphical representation of the data collected by the identification circuit while moving the search coil over an object and is stored in the device's memory. This feature is unique to this detector, and allows for quicker identification of ferrous objects than any other method.

If the graph closely resembles a straight or inclined line then an object's composition is very likely to be of a single material and the digital identification has a high probability of being correct (a straight line in the range of iron is iron, a straight line in the range of non-ferrous metals is most probably a non-ferrous metal).

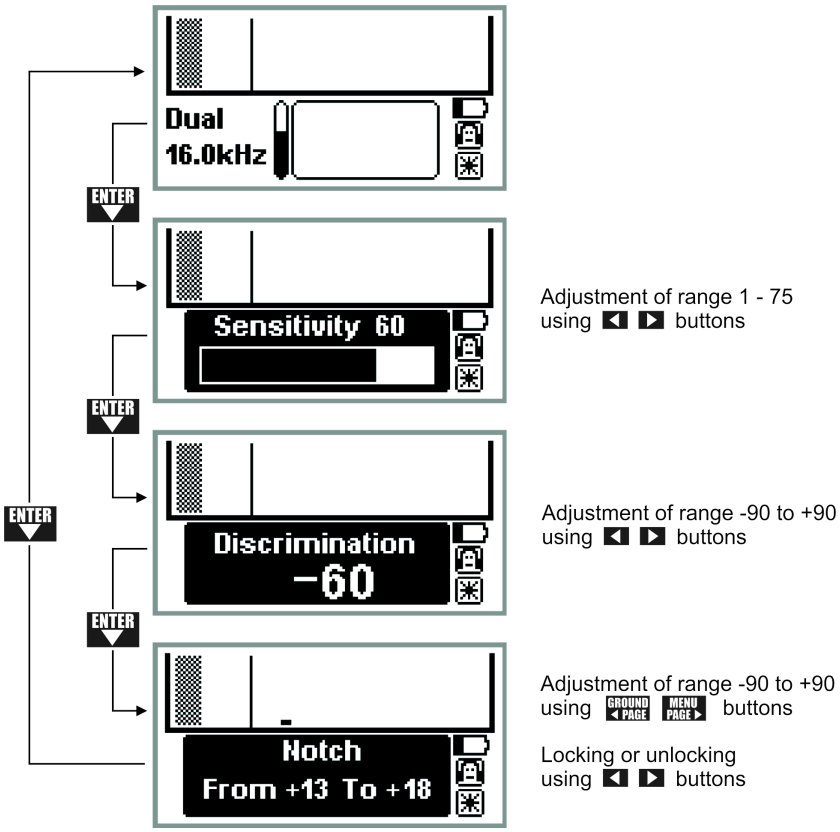


When the graph is clearly bent, curved or spread across the whole of the display, it is highly probable that you are dealing with an object such as a can, a thin steel sheet or other steel object whose magnetic properties are lesser than its conductive properties.



SETTINGS AVAILABLE IN OPERATING MODE

Adjusting the Sensitivity level, Discrimination or access to the Notch function is done straight from the detector's operating mode. The way to access the settings is described below.



After pressing the ENTER button the « Sensitivity » message will appear on the display, a number describing the Sensitivity level and a linear scale showing the adjustment range. The adjustment is done using the ◄ ► buttons. Pushing the ENTER button a second time will show the Discrimination level. Adjusting the Discrimination is done in the same way as adjusting the Sensitivity.

Another press of the ENTER button will lead to the Notch function. The Notch point, which we want to lock (or unlock) is chosen using the GROUND PAGE MENU PAGE buttons. The chosen Notch point is locked or unlocked using the ◄ ► buttons. To quickly block or unblock a larger range of points, the user can use the buttons: GROUND PAGE or MENU PAGE and ◄ or ► simultaneously. After pressing the ENTER button the screen returns to the operation mode screen.

SENSITIVITY

Sensitivity in the Argo NE detector may be adjusted across 75 levels. The Sensitivity level set by the user determines the detector's range and more importantly it's stable operation. In areas which are littered, freshly ploughed or have heavy electromagnetic interference, operating with maximum Sensitivity is not possible. Sensitivity has to be adjusted in accordance to the terrain where the search is being conducted and using your own experience. New users should begin their searches with the detector set to Sensitivity levels between 40 and 50.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is a function which enables the removal of sound signals from unwanted objects, which have a identification number lower than the set discrimination value.
E.g. a discrimination value set to -20 will result in a lack of the detector's reaction to most small steel objects. The discrimination value can be set within the range -90 to +90.

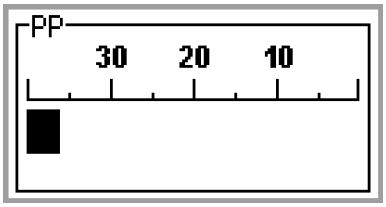
NOTCH DISCRIMINATION

The detector has 20 points of Notch function. Each of which can be locked individually. This function is used to eliminate signals from objects within a narrow range of identification point, which helps to search in places where there is a large amount of similar, unwanted objects. For example, to eliminate signals from spent cartridges littering a battlefield but not eliminating signals from other objects.

When using Notch it is important to remember that other objects with characteristics similar to the „unwanted" ones will also be eliminated. For best results, only use this function in exceptional circumstances.

PINPOINT

This function allows for the quick and easy location of an object. To use the pinpoint function move the search coil away from the area where the object is and then press and hold the trigger. To pinpoint the object make a cross like movement, to find the point where the signal is the strongest. The depth of the object shown on the screen is set-up for medium-sized objects. This means that for large objects the depth will be larger than indicated on the screen. The operation of the indicator and depth gauge is not dependent on the sensitivity of the detector, however the sound signal is.

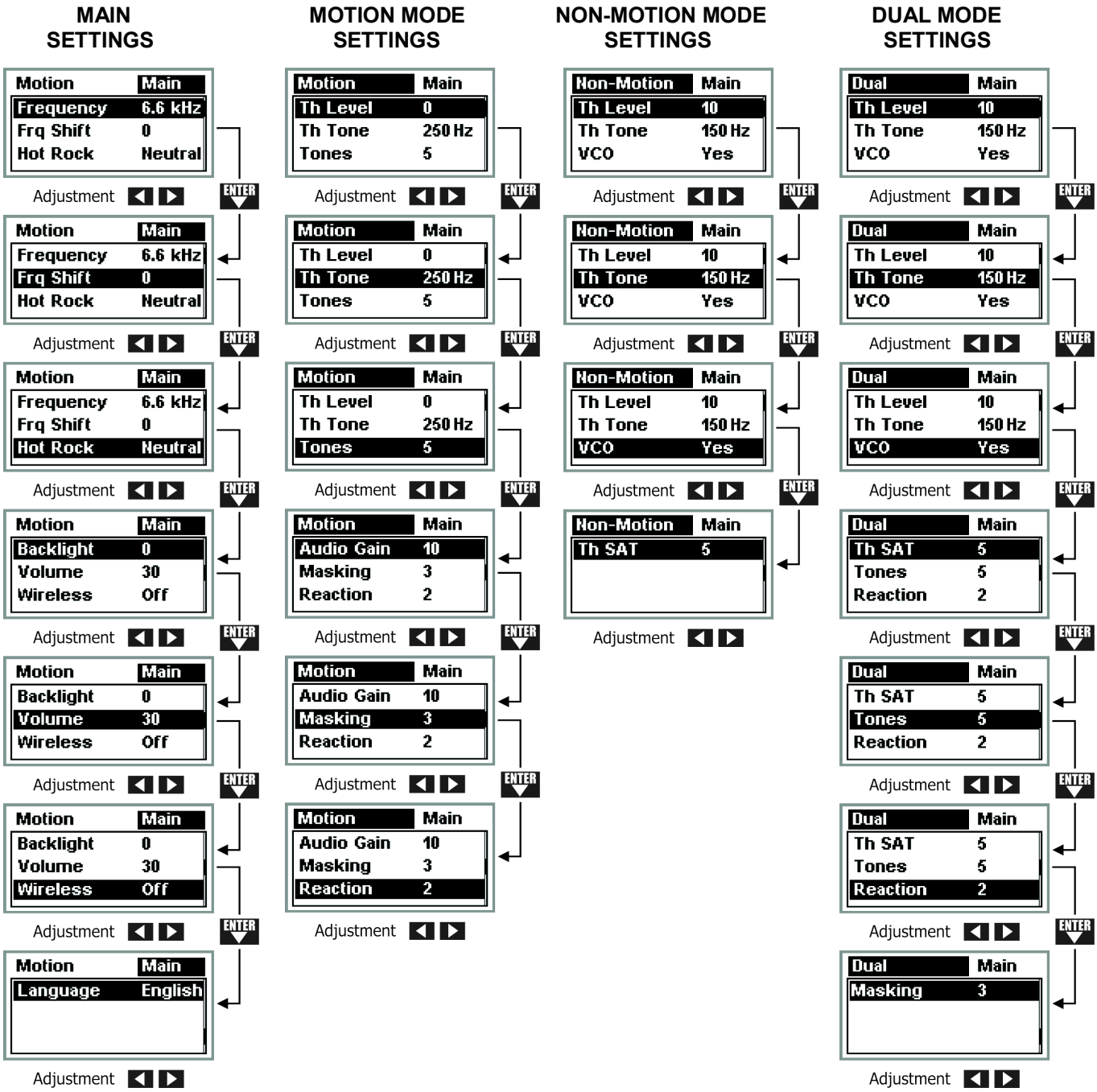


OVERLOAD

An overload means that the signal from an object is too strong for the detector to process correctly. Thankfully this does not mean the detector has been damaged. An overload is indicated by a rattling sound and the « Overload » message on the display. In this situation lift the search coil up – when the overload message has gone, the display will show the identification value for the object.

MENU LAYOUT

The menu is divided into two pages: Main settings and current mode of operation settings. To enter the Menu press the MENU PAGE button, and then press the trigger to leave. To switch between pages press the MENU PAGE button and then switch between the settings on each individual page by pressing the ENTER button. In the pictures are the factory value for each of settings. Main settings can not be reset back to the factory settings.



MAIN SETTINGS

No matter what mode of operation we use the detector, there are settings which are common to all operating modes of the detector.

Setting	Adjustment range
Frequency	6.6 kHz, 16 kHz
Frequency shift	-2 to +2
Hot Rock	-30 to +30
Backlight	0 – 29
Volume	1 – 30
Wireless	Off, Ch 1, Ch 2
Language	Polski, English, Deutsch, Cestina *

* The manufacturer reserves the right to add additional menu languages without notice

Frequency

The user has two operating frequencies: 6.6 kHz and 16 kHz. The higher frequency is designed to search for very fine, thin objects such as jewelry and very fine coins. Iron masking at 16 kHz is low. The 6.6 kHz frequency is a universal frequency - it can be used if the purpose of the search is not for small items.

NOTE: After each Frequency change the detector requires the ground balance procedure to be repeated.

Frequency shift

The Frequency shift gives you the ability to slightly separate the detector's operating frequency to compensate for electromagnetic interference - for example when another metal detector is operating nearby.

NOTE: After each Frequency shift change the detector requires the ground balance procedure to be repeated.

Hot rock

This adjustment allows the detector’s reaction to magnetic rocks and objects of particularly high identification value to be modified. Magnetic rocks are plain field rocks which have residual magnetic properties. Magnets do not attract them, but they influence the detector’s operation. They are essentially recognized by the detector as signals with an ID value of -90 and in most cases these objects can be isolated using the discrimination option, in the same way as simple steel scrap. Objects with exceptionally high ID values (+89 or +90) are large pieces of aluminium, aluminium sheets and aluminium canteens. In this way Hot rock adjustment can be used to set the reaction to objects at both ends of the identification scale. This is a result of the detector „virtually” connecting both ends of the scale. The microprocessor does not treat the identification scale as linear, but rather circular, where values of -90 and +90 are connected, and therefore an object identified as above -90 is automatically identified as a high value object and vice versa.

Hot rock adjustment is simply a slight tuning of the circular scale on which the detector's operation is based. In this way magnetic rocks can be set apart from the -90 value and will be more clearly be discriminated (but equally the aluminium canteens will fall into the -90 value and thus are also discriminated). It is equally possible to adjust the values in the other direction: moving the large aluminium objects to lower identification values (e.g. +88) and in this way increase the effectiveness of detecting these kind of objects but this may result in magnetic rocks giving a high, fuzzy tone. The factory setting for magnetic rocks correction is set to Neutral and this is the best setting for 99% of search areas. But if for some reason there is a need to increase the masking of magnetic rocks, use the ◀ button to set it to negative values.
The adjustment of values into the positive range will increase the detection range for canteen in the Motion mode.

NOTE: After each change to the Hot rock adjustment the detector requires the ground balance procedure to be repeated.

Backlight

Adjustment of the display's backlight. This allows searching in low light conditions. If the backlight setting is 0, then when entering the menu the backlight will automatically switch on. The backlight will switch off by leaving the menu screen.

Volume

To adjust the volume of the sound received from objects. The level of the Threshold is not dependent on this setting.

Wireless

Argo NE has a built-in wireless digital data transmitter which can work on one of two available radio frequencies. The design of the digital connection was made especially for our detectors – therefore there is no lag or background noise. The use of the accompanying wireless devices is detailed in their respective user's manuals.

Off	The transmitter is off, the built-in speaker and headphone's socket are active
Ch 1, Ch 2	The transmitter is on, the detector's sound generating circuit is off

Language

Allows the menu language to be chosen.

MOTION MODE SETTINGS

Setting	Adjustment range
Th Level	0 – 100
Th Tone	60 – 500 Hz
Tones	1, 5, Pr 1, Pr 2, Pr 3
Audio Gain	1 – 20
Masking	0 – 6
Reaction	1 – 3

Th Level

The Threshold is the background sound which is always heard while the detector is active. It can be increased or decreased depending on the user's preferences and the level of noise at the search site. The level of the Threshold should be set so that it is only slightly audible – in this way you can be sure that you will hear even the quietest signals from objects. Th Level and Th Tone adjustments can be made in the menu at the same time as listening to the effects of these changes.

Th Tone

The Threshold Tone should be set as you wish – each user will have their own preferences as to the sound frequency which is the most appropriate.

Tones

The detector has the ability to change the quantity of the tones signaling detection of an object. If you select 1 tone, the item is simply signaled by the increase in the volume of the Threshold. If you select 5 tones then the signaling method is as follows:

ID Range	Tone
-90 – 0	131 Hz
1 – 12	262 Hz
13 – 30	523 Hz
31 – 72	659 Hz
73 – 90	932 Hz

The user also has 3 custom sound programs. If any audio program is selected, there is the option of programming any tone for the 20 identification sub-ranges (5 for the range from -90 to 0 and 15 for the range 0 to +90).

Programming is as follows:
Select Program (Pr 1 or Pr 2 or Pr 3) in the menu, then press the ⏻ button. This transfers to the edit screen of the sound program. The GROUND ◀ PAGE MENU PAGE ▶ buttons are used to choose the ID range for which a specific tone is applied and the ◀ ▶ buttons are used to change the frequency of the sound. Once all the required sounds have been determined from the edit screen, exit with the trigger.These programs are common to Motion and Dual mode work.

Audio Gain

The Audio Gain adjustment changes how detected objects are signalled. A small Audio Gain will mean that weak signals from the Motion channel will have a quiet sound and strong signals, a loud sound. This provides „depth” in the form of sound, which allows us to hear how far from the search coil an object is located. If you set the Audio Gain to the maximum value then all signals will produce a tone of maximum loudness.

Masking

This setting is used to adjust the masking of short signals in the detector’s speaker. These signals come from the partially discriminated signals of bottle caps, iron, magnetic rocks, junk etc. Masking improves the quality of discrimination. For a zero Masking value, the detector will give produce a tone for all signals, even the shortest ones. Some small steel junk will be hard to discriminate, the detector will be „noisy” during a search.

As the Masking value increases the operation of the detector becomes less “noisy” and it becomes possible to search for non-ferrous metal objects amongst iron junk. Some may assume that Masking should always be set to the highest value, but this is not the case – high Masking settings can cause a lack of signal for objects on the borders of the range. In clear terrain, if the user wants to reach as deep as possible, the Masking value should be set as low as possible.

For Reaction set to 3 (fast), the maximum Masking value is "4". The detector software automatically adjusts the Masking setting when the user sets a higher value.

Reaction

This adjustment gives the ability to select the speed of soil filtering. It is an essential factor in the ability to detect large, deeply placed objects, the speed of detection and its resistance to soil mineral contents.

Filter 1	Filter for searching "relics" that is large objects at large depths. Not recommended in standard searches. Low resistant to soil mineralization.
Filter 2	Standard filter for most searches. Resistant to soil mineralization, perfect for coins and other objects.
Filter 3	Only for use when searching for small objects of non-ferrous metals in rubbish and in areas of very high mineralization.

NON-MOTION MODE SETTINGS

Setting	Adjustment range
Th Level	0 – 100
Th Sens	60 – 500 Hz
VCO	Yes, No
Th SAT	0 – 20

Th Level

During the search in Non-Motion mode, the Threshold should be set to a level that ensures audibility. This ensures that the detector is working properly and its range is maximized.

Th Sens

As in the Motion mode - the tone of the Threshold is chosen so that the user does not become distracted.

VCO

VCO is a function that allows the pitch of the All metal channel to smoothly change depending on the signal strength. Human hearing perfectly distinguishes even slight changes in sound frequencies – as a result, an experienced searcher is able to recognize the size and depth of the object, and in many cases can recognize their mutual position. We strongly recommend using the VCO from the very start of your experience with the detector.

Th SAT

The Th SAT function reduces the effects of external conditions on the operation of the All metal channel of the detector. To put it simply: by using this setting we can prevent the detector mistuning in the sun. Another important function of SAT is changing the response of the All metal channel. For high SAT settings (especially SAT = 20) the user has the ability to audibly differentiate between a large number of small objects laying at a shallow depth from one big object. A setting of 0 means that the Th SAT circuit is completely turned off – detector is fully non-motion. With this SAT setting, care must be taken to ensure proper and frequent Ground balance because the detector will signal each change in soil mineralization, especially at the transition from e.g. forest to field, as well as under the roots of large trees or near animal dens. Less skilled users can overcome this by using higher SAT values. When set to 20, the SAT function is maximally fast.

NOTE: Turning the Th SAT circuit on can result in a decrease in the range of the detector's All metal channel. The amount of range loss will depend on the speed at which the search coil is moved.

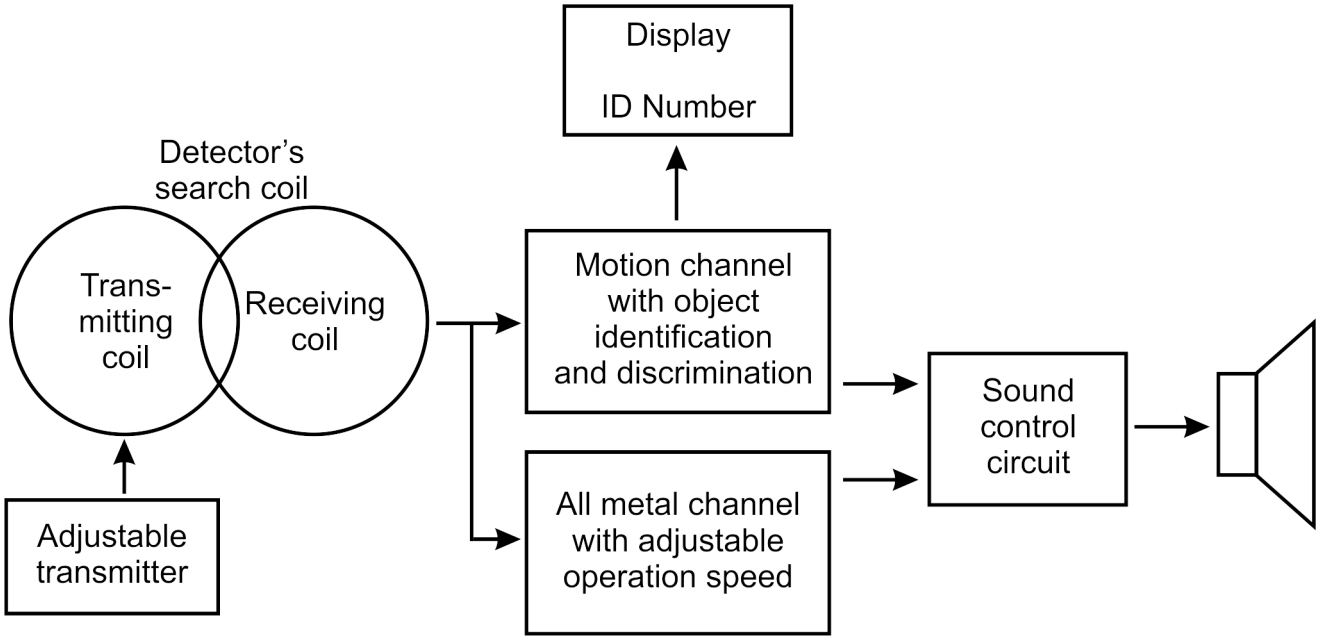
DUAL MODE SETTINGS

Setting	Adjustment range
Th Level	0 – 100
Th Tone	60 – 500
VCO	Yes, No
Th SAT	0 – 20
Tones	1, 5, Pr 1, Pr 2, Pr 3
Reaction	1 – 3
Masking	0 – 6

In the Dual mode, settings similar to Motion and Non-Motion mode settings are available. They have the same meaning and action. In the Dual mode, the Audio gain is not set - this parameter is held steady at the optimum level.

DETECTOR'S CAPABILITIES

To understand how Argo NE works and it's potential, the device's flow chart below will help:



Argo NE consists of several basic functional blocks: a transmitter, a search coil, a Motion channel, an All metal channel, a sound control circuit and parts used to communicate with a user: a display and a speaker.

The transmitter controls the transmitting coil in the search coil and the user may choose between one of two frequencies: 6.6 kHz or 16 kHz. The signal from the search coil's receiving coil (after processing, not taken into consideration in the chart above) is directed simultaneously through two channels:

1. Motion channel with object identification and discrimination
2. All metal channel with adjustable operation speed

Signals processed in both channels are directed to the sound control circuit.

The Motion channel with object identification and discrimination ensures the objects are properly identified. The identification result is directed to the display independently of the sound control circuit, but the sound signal is directed to the sound control circuit only when it is allowed by the discrimination, Notch or Masking settings. The Motion channel – as its name suggests – requires that the search coil be moved relatively to the object.

The All metal channel reacts to all metal objects or, depending on the soil category (using data from ground balance) and SAT setting, can react to magnetic objects under certain conditions (so called hot rocks, ceramics, bricks etc. and objects other than the soil).

The All metal channel can be completely non-motion (SAT = 0) or it may require the movement of the search coil as the SAT parameter is increased. When SAT is set to 20, the All metal channel works as a „single-filter" Motion channel – where movement is required.

MODES OF OPERATION

This design allows the detector to work in three modes of operation:

1. Motion mode with discrimination – a classical detector.
2. All metal Non-motion mode with different speeds – a mode used to search for large objects.
3. Dual mode – Motion mode with discrimination + All metal with any speed setting.

An important part of operating the detector is to understand the characteristics of the basic modes of operation.

1. Motion mode with discrimination

In this mode the movement of the search coil relative to the metal object is necessary, both identification and discrimination work in this mode.

Discrimination

This is the ability to block sound signals for objects with conductivity (ID) lower than the set value. The discrimination scale starts with iron and goes through foil, gold and ends with silver. A discrimination level set to 0 allows searches without detecting ferrous objects. Naturally, there will be times when the detector will signal the presence of large ferrous objects as „non-ferrous" objects. It is generally recognized that discrimination works best for small objects at shallow depths.

Notch

This type of discrimination allows for selective operation – the user can choose which types of objects will be indicated and which will not be.

Identification

This function is described on page 6. In practice it allows for the non-standard use of the motion operation – by setting the discrimination to -90 and not using Notch. The detector will use sound to signal all metal objects, on the basis of the sound and the indications on the display, the user will be able to recognize all the objects in the soil. In this way the user is aware of the conditions in which they are performing the search. If using discrimination in the Motion mode, they may not have a full view of the situation and would not be aware of how many metal objects are littering an area.

2. All metal Non-motion

The All metal channel has a variable speed and, depending on the SAT setting, we can have a fully non-motion (SAT = 0) or fully motion (SAT = 20) working detector.

Fully Non-Motion mode

This operating mode doesn't need the search coil to be moved to create a sound signal. It works when SAT are set to 0. The detector signals all metal objects using the sound channel. The volume and the tone of the sound, depends on the signal's strength – this gives the user information about the object's size and distance from the search coil.

When using a detector which has been well ground balanced, and by using the Th Level setting at 0 a sound signal will be received from a metal object. The only way of identifying an object is by checking the information shown on the display. **The key characteristic of this mode is that it provides the maximum detection range for all metal objects in the ground.**

NOTE: In this operating mode it is important to reset the All metal channel, this needs to be done away from metal objects. For best operation in Non-motion mode, listen to the Threshold, this should be set so that it can be heard. If the Threshold becomes inaudible then a reset is required, equally if the detector suddenly starts creating a loud sound with no apparent reason, then reset the channel.

NOTE: In the Non-Motion mode the object ID information is sent from the Motion channel so that the search coil motion is required for the information to appear on the screen.

All metal Motion

A mode of work which enables searching for large objects but with the ability to separately identifying many small objects in the ground. This is All metal mode, where movement of the search coil is required. Works with SAT setting above 0.

The detector uses sound to signal all metal objects. When the search coil is stopped in close proximity to a metal object, the detector will automatically „tune" itself to the metal and stop signaling the object. How long this takes will depend on the SAT value: if SAT is set to 1 then this will be 1 second, if SAT is set to 20 – it will be approximately 0.7 seconds.

Under certain conditions, and depending on the ground balance, the detector may react to non-metallic objects. Hot rocks and other objects which have properties which are not similar to soil, may create a sound signal. An experienced user will have no problem differentiating these signals from normal signals as they have very different characteristics. The only way to identify the conductivity of these metals is to check the ID readouts on the display. The All metal Motion mode has greater range than the Motion mode with discrimination.

NOTE: When listening to deeply placed objects it is a common mistake to swing the search coil too quickly over an object. After the search coil passes over an object and emits a sound, the Threshold will be turned down. To confirm an object has been located it is important to wait for the Threshold to return to its original level. This time can be shortened by resetting the All metal channel using the trigger.

3. Dual mode

This mode combines the Motion mode with discrimination and the All metal mode. This combination provides the advantages of both modes – identification coming from the Motion channel and the maximum range of the All metal channel. To better understand the characteristics of the Dual mode it is best to get to know the following modes first: Motion with discrimination and All metal Non-motion with different speeds.

MODES OF OPERATION AND SEARCHING

When beginning to decide which mode to use for searching, it is best to follow a few simple rules. These are only initial rules as those with a little more experience will be able to select the most appropriate for particular situations and object types.

Typical use of operation modes:

1. To search for small objects in fields, the optimal modes will be the Motion ones (with discrimination and All metal). The correct mode will depend on the user's expectations, if the user wants to search only for clear signals from non-ferrous metal objects, Motion with discrimination is best. If the user wishes to find all kinds of small objects, All metal Motion mode will be better.
2. To search for large objects at depth, the Non-motion mode is the best.
3. For universal searches the Dual mode will be the best.

Incorrect modes:

1. Non-motion mode will be very poor when searching for small objects in highly littered area.
2. Motion mode with discrimination (especially for Reaction set to 2 and 3) will not give good results when searching for very large, deeply located objects or to conduct search in places where the movement of the search coil is impossible e.g. very dense bushes, or holes.

As your knowledge of the particular characteristics of this detector increases it will become easier to choose the best mode for each terrain and searching task.

SEARCHING - USEFUL ADVICE

Searching is done by sweeping the search coil left and right as quickly as is comfortable and as close to the ground as possible. The exception to this rule is when searching for large objects using the Reaction set to 1 – in this case it is best to keep the search coil 20 cm above the ground. Touching the ground with the search coil should be avoided, try to avoid hitting it against rocks and other objects protruding from the ground. While the search coil is designed to be resistant to damage when hit against hard objects, a more effective search will be had if this can be avoided.

The search coil should be held parallel to the ground, as this is very important to ensure an effective search. This is especially important when reaching the end of each left and right swinging motion, as lifting here changes the distance from the ground. This changes the level of the soil signal, which results in the filters having to process this, giving a decrease in search efficiency. Over time try to get into the habit of moving the search coil parallel to the ground.

How fast you are able to search depends on your ability to sweep, however sweeping too fast can cause a drop in effectiveness also, especially in very littered terrain. In Motion mode with discrimination, swinging the search coil too slowly will also decrease the effectiveness, especially at the Recation set to 3. For these reasons sweeping should be no slower than 0.3 m/s and no faster than 1.5 m/s.

To achieve the most accurate identification of a tiny object, the centre of the search coil should move exactly over the buried object. To do this, use the Pinpoint function, start by moving the search coil 40 – 50 cm away from the location where the object was first identified. Lift the coil slightly and then pull the trigger, then move the coil back to the area where the object was detected and try pinpointing its exact location with the strongest signal.

After determining where the object is buried, release the trigger and, while remembering where the middle of the signal is, swing the search coil so that its middle moves over the object, in quick, short movements of between 40 – 50 cm. This will confirm that the detected signal is in the middle of the search coil – and not at its edge – which could cause false identification.

It is recommended to use headphones with this detector, as they will help in shielding external noise. This will allow you to listen more closely to detector's weakest signals, increasing the technical capabilities, especially in All metal modes, where the sounds are more subtle. When searching for the deepest objects, headphones should be an essential part of your equipment.

NOTES FOR MAINTENANCE

- The detector must be turned off before exchanging the search coil or batteries.
- The device must not be stored with depleted regular or rechargeable batteries installed. When the device is to be stored for more then a month, the cells must be removed regardless of their change status.
- The detector must not be subjected to high temperatures – leaving the detector on a hot day in a car may damage it.
- Do not store the detector in an unheated room during the winter. The best place to store the detector is in a dry room, at room temperature.
- The search coil is waterproof to a depth of 1m, the detector electronics are not waterproof.
- Cleaning the detector must be done using only water with soap on a damp sponge. **Do not use any solvents or petroleum products**. Regularly clean the stems and clamps.
- If you use wired headphones – remove the plug from the headphone socket at the end of each search as transporting a detector with the plug plugged in increases the risk of damaging the socket.
- In difficult weather conditions it is advised to use a cover for the control panel and the battery compartment.
- Correct maintenance of the detector will increase its reliability and longevity.

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Manufacturer: RUTUS Arkadiusz Rutyna, ul. Krakowska 32, 84-230 Rumia, Poland

Product: Metal detector Argo NE

The manufacturer hereby states that this product is in accordance with the requirement of Directive 2014/30/UE on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility with all later amendments and supplements as it meets the requirement of the following harmonised norms:

PN-EN 61000-4-2:2011
PN-EN 61000-4-3:2007 + A1:2008+A2:2001
PN-EN 61000-4-8:2010
PN-EN 6100-6-3:2008 + A1:2012

This declaration conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

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The symbol of a crossed out dustbin means that the product cannot be disposed of with household waste. It is the user's responsibility to take the used equipment to a waste disposal site which has the facilities to handle electrical and electronic equipment. By ensuring this equipment is handled correctly you help to protect the environment. For more information about how to recycle this product please contact your local authority, waste removal provider or the shop where this product was purchased.