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MetalliScanner m40



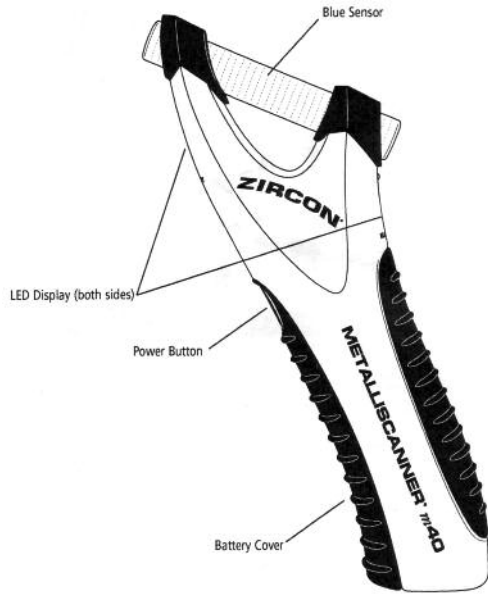
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Operating Instructions

MetalliScanner m40

Electronic Metal Detector

The MetalliScanner m40 electronic metal detector locates metal through concrete and most nonmetallic materials. The wide and pinpoint scanning positions allow you to quickly and easily find plumbing, ductwork, rebar, nails and screws in your walls, floors and ceilings. Find studs in lath and plaster walls by locating the row of nails attaching the wood lath to the studs. MetalliScanner m40 is also great for scanning reclaimed or recycled lumber before sawing and planing to find hidden metal.



WIDE AREA SCANNING



1. Grasp the tool with your thumb over the power button.
2. Hold the tool in the air with the blue sensor parallel to the scanning surface away from any known metal.
3. Press and hold the power button. The Ready light indicates that calibration is complete and you are ready to search for metal.

4. Move the unit near the surface and scan while

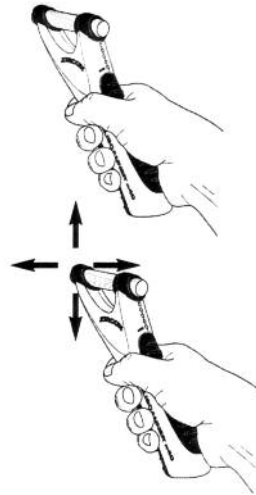
continuing to hold the power button. Do not rotate the tool, see Tip #3.

5. As you approach a metal object the red LEDs will light progressively from the bottom up. The closer the illuminated lights get to the top, the closer you are to a metal object. The illuminated blue sensor and audio tone indicate a strong target. Small targets or targets deep within the surface may only illuminate some of the red LEDs and not the blue sensor or audio tone. In this case, use the highest LED indication to determine the metal position.

6. Mark the point where you get the highest LED indication, continue scanning and mark the point where the LED indication decreases. Halfway between these points is the logical centre of the metal field. To further refine this position see Tip #1.

PINPOINT SCANNING

1. Grasp the tool with your index finger over the power button.
2. Hold the tool in the air with the blue sensor perpendicular to the scanning surface away from any known metal.
3. Press and hold the power button. The Ready light indicates that calibration is complete and you are ready to search for metal.
4. Move the unit near the surface and scan while continuing to hold the power button. Do not rotate the tool, see Tip #2.



5. As you approach a metal object the red LEDs will light progressively from the bottom up. The closer the illuminated lights get to the top, the closer you are to a metal object. The illuminated blue sensor and audio tone indicate a strong target. Small targets or targets deep within the surface may only illuminate some of the red LEDs and not the blue sensor or audio tone. In this case, use the highest LED indication to determine the metal position.

6. Mark the point where you get the highest LED indication, continue scanning and mark the point where the LED indication decreases. Halfway between these points is the logical centre of the metal field. To further refine this position see Tip #1.

7. Scan the surface both vertically and horizontally to pinpoint the metal target location.

LOCATING STUDS IN LATH & PLASTER

1. Scan across the wall using the Wide Area Scanning

procedure outlined previously to locate the nails that attach the wood lath to the studs.

2. To help confirm you have found a stud and not a pipe or other metal object, scan the target area located in Step #1 again, this time using Pinpoint Scanning, and scan the area vertically. The LEDs may move up and down on the display, indicating the nail pattern of the small nails attaching the wood lath to the stud. (In contrast, a pipe or other solid metal will typically be indicated by a consistent signal.)

3. To help verify your findings, scan your work area thoroughly and mark the location of every object indicated by the tool. Do not assume that everything is a stud.

- Studs are normally spaced 16in (40cm) or 24in (60cm) apart, not odd intervals.
- Studs normally run from floor to ceiling, except above and below windows and above doors.
- Pipes and other large metal objects will give a consistent, strong signal in either scanning mode. The nails in a stud will likely show some variance in the strength of the signal.
- Be aware of walls that are likely to contain plumbing. For example, a living room wall may be common to a bathroom and contain plumbing for the sink, shower or toilet.

Tips:

1. If the unit indicates metal over a large area, you can refine the scanning area to more accurately locate the metal target. After scanning the area as indicated above, mark the edges of the area where you get the strongest metal signal. Starting over one of the marks, press and hold the power button; this will recalibrate the tool and decrease the sensitivity. While holding the power button, scan the area again. The area indicated should become smaller so you can more precisely identify the metal location. This procedure can be repeated to narrow the field even further.

2. Because the unit uses signal strength to determine position, large, deep objects and small, shallow objects will give similar indications.

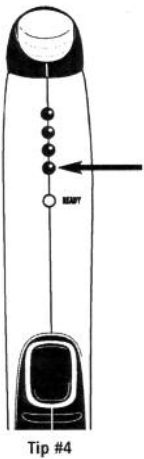
3. The unit should be turned on in the same orientation that will be used when scanning. If the tool is twisted or rotated during use, you may get a temporary indication of metal where none is present. Wait until ONLY the Ready light is on before scanning.

4. MetalliScanner m40 finds ferrous (magnetic) metal such as 1/2in (12mm) rebar to 4in (102mm) deep and

non-ferrous (non-magnetic) metal such as 1/2in (12mm) copper pipe up to 2in (51mm) deep. Targets found at the maximum depth may only be indicated by the first red LED on the display.

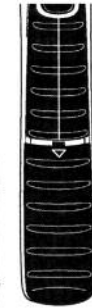
5. When scanning concrete, the tool will indicate the presence of the metal mesh that is usually found in driveways and slab foundations, but due to the size variety of metal mesh, the tool may not indicate the exact location of the wires.

6. Magnetized materials may cause false indications.



CHANGING THE BATTERY

1. Remove the battery cover located below the power button by pressing in on the arrow and sliding the cover towards the bottom of the tool.



2. Holding the tool upside-down, tilt the battery out of the cavity.

