



Headhunter

Pirate

Owner Instruction Manual

INTRODUCTION



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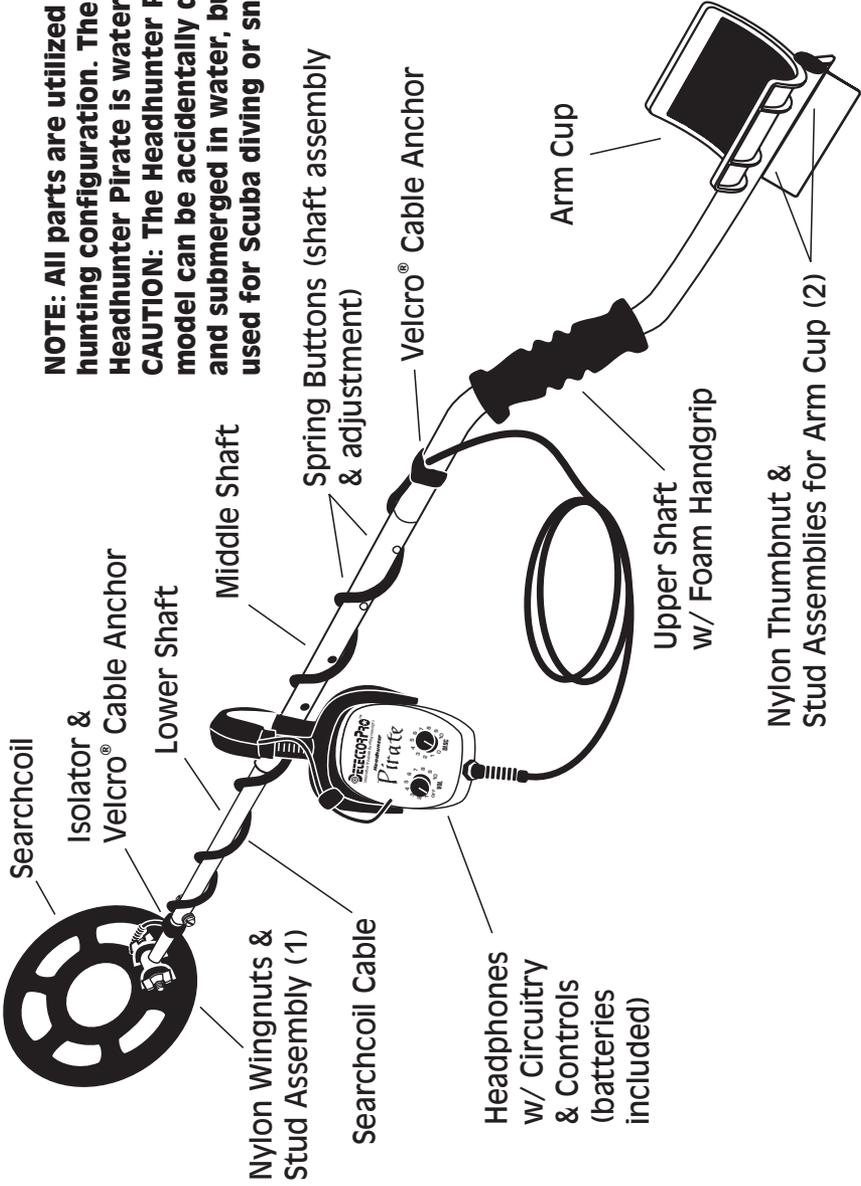
Thank you for buying our **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** metal detector. You have purchased one of the most compact metal detectors in the world. Not only does this metal detector contain today's most innovative electronics, it is one of the first detectors to have all the circuitry built into the headphones. By eliminating a control housing, weight of the detector is significantly reduced and so is your arm fatigue. When you travel, the **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** also takes up very little room. All of this is possible because of our innovative micro circuitry and packaging design. The **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** was engineered to perform best in all environments: fresh water, salt water, and on land. We feel it is a true universal application metal detector.

The **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** opens up a whole new world of excitement. Thousands of valuables are continuously lost each year and you can now start finding them. Learn the operation of your new metal detector well, do site research, obey the law, and respect the rights of others. If you do all of the above, you will have an enjoyable, successful hobby that will give you pleasure and relaxation for years to come.

Happy hunting and good luck,
DetectorPro

ASSEMBLY

NOTE: All parts are utilized in the hunting configuration. The Headhunter Pirate is water resistant. **CAUTION:** The Headhunter Pirate model can be accidentally dropped and submerged in water, but not used for Scuba diving or snorkeling.



TERMINOLOGY

If you are new to metal detecting, we have provided definitions below to help you better understand terminology used in this manual. The following was reprinted with permission from: **DETECTORIST**, A How-To Guide to Better Metal Detecting, by Robert H. Sickler.

AIR TEST - A test to determine the maximum sensitivity a metal detector is capable of under ideal conditions. Various sized metal samples are held beyond the searchcoil bottom at varying distances to determine the limits of audio or visual response. Air tests are not accurate indicators of ground penetration ability. (see **BENCH TEST**)

ALKALINE - A grade of battery composition which sustains higher current drain and possesses a greater shelf life than basic carbon-zinc types.

BENCH TEST - Another form of air test used to define which discriminate settings accept or reject various target samples. Detector is placed upon a stationary, nonmetallic rest and samples are manually passed across the bottom of the searchcoil.

CARBON-ZINC - The standard or basic grade of drycell battery.

DISCRIMINATION - Circuitry and the mode of operation in which audio or visual responses from undesired metal objects are intentionally eliminated.

GROUND BALANCE - A condition or mode of operation in which the detector is adjusted to optimally reduce the interference that ground mineralization has on metal targets.

MOTION DISCRIMINATOR - A detector requiring constant searchcoil motion to reduce the effect ground mineral interference has on its discriminate function.

PINPOINTING - The act of aligning the center of target response width to the designated searchcoil center for accurate location and careful recovery.

SENSITIVITY - The measure of a metal detector's capacity to sense changes in conductivity throughout the pattern of detection set forth by the searchcoil configuration. (see **AIR TEST**)

TARGET - Any buried or hidden object which a metal detector responds to.

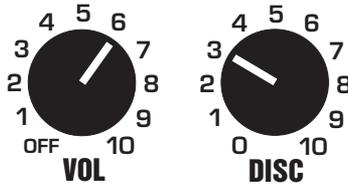
VOLUME CONTROL - A metal detector control which regulates the loudness of target response.

CONTROLS



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HEADHUNTER PIRATE model has two controls for the micro-encapsulated circuitry located in one sealed earcup of the headphones. Batteries are found in the other earcup and are user accessible.

The Discrimination (**DISC**) control has "stay-put" segmented position adjustments. The Volume (**VOL**) control adjustment is continuous and not segmented.

Segmented controls allow the operator to make adjustments without removing the headphones to view the position numbers. Once discrimination points are learned, the operator simply moves the control to the zero stop position and counts the segment clicks to make the desired adjustment. This only requires learning where the two controls are located and the starting points of each control. The control earcup should be worn on the side of the head opposite the arm used to sweep the searchcoil rod — thus giving a free hand to comfortably make adjustments. Obviously the Volume control is set to the user's preference and does not require a secure position. The "stay-put" segmentation of the Discrimination control is the most user critical. Having this control accidentally lose adjustment could possibly make you lose some valuable targets if set too high.

DISCRIMINATION POINTS

Bench test your detector in an area free of metal and electrical interference. For each item, return the DISC control to "0" and rotate the knob while passing each item below the searchcoil. Stop the knob when the item no longer signals or the sound character becomes broken. This number will be a discrimination reference point. It will not be possible for you to test all items on the list, but this will give you an idea what different levels of discrimination will do to your target. The items below are in order of conductivity. Please note the good items mixed with the trash items.

- _____ COMMON NAIL
- _____ FOIL
- _____ THIN RINGS (14K)
- _____ "TAB" OF PULLTAB
- _____ THIN RINGS (10K)
- _____ MEDIUM RINGS (14K)
- _____ NICKEL COIN (5 CENTS)
- _____ PULLTAB (WHOLE)
- _____ \$2.5 GOLD COIN
- _____ "RING" FROM PULLTAB
- _____ THICK WEDDING BAND (14K)
- _____ THIN RING (STERLING SILVER)
- _____ 3-CENT COIN (SILVER)
- _____ SQUARE TAB
- _____ \$5 GOLD COIN
- _____ SMALL CLASS RING (10K)
- _____ INDIAN HEAD CENT
- _____ SCREWCAP (ALUMINUM)
- _____ HALF-DIME (SILVER)
- _____ ZINC CENT (COPPER PLATED)
- _____ LARGE CLASS RING 10K
- _____ 2-CENT COIN
- _____ ½ REALE COIN (SILVER)
- _____ BARBER DIME
- _____ "WHEAT" CENT
- _____ HALF-CENT (COPPER)
- _____ \$20 GOLD COIN
- _____ CLAD DIME
- _____ 1 REALE COIN (SILVER)
- _____ MERCURY/ROOSEVELT DIME (SILVER)
- _____ LARGE CENT (COPPER)
- _____ CLAD QUARTER
- _____ QUARTER (SILVER)
- _____ HALF-DOLLAR (SILVER)
- _____ DOLLAR COIN (SILVER)

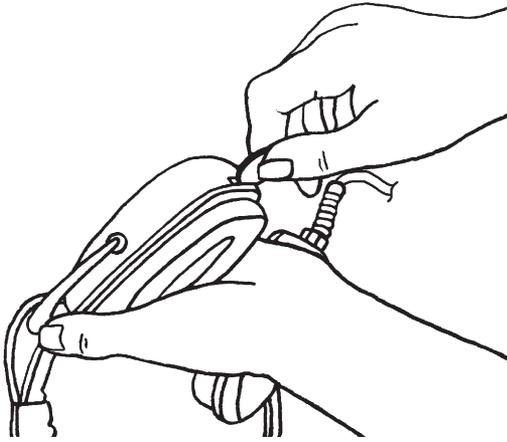
OPERATION

Operating Instructions:

The **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** metal detector is one of the simplest metal detectors to use. It employs fully automated, ground balanced motion-discrimination circuitry. The searchcoil must be in slight motion to maintain audible target signal. The following is the basic startup procedure for the **PIRATE**.

1. Turn the **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** power **ON**. Set Volume to a level where you can hear target signals comfortably. This can be accomplished by passing a coin back and forth under the searchcoil.
2. Your **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** is equipped with a quality "stay put" segmented potentiometer for the Discrimination control. The Volume control is a continuous turn control.
3. The next adjustment will be setting the Discrimination level. After learning where unwanted items will be discriminated out, you can adjust this before starting your hunt. If you want to change Discrimination levels once operating without having to view the control, just simply count knob clicks from the "0" position. Again, bench testing will teach you what click count setting certain objects are eliminated from audio.
4. Swing your coil back and forth slowly over the ground or surf beach. Keep the coil as close to the bottom as possible. Solid sounding audio signals should always be investigated. Pinpointing a target is accomplished by raising the searchcoil off the target and slowing the sweep until the audio signal is centered under the coil in opposing sweep directions.
5. Retrieving targets submerged in water is more difficult than on land. If you are wading in the surf, make sure you use some kind of sand scoop. Always carry a small "goody" bag to deposit and transport your finds. Please remove and dispose of all trash you find. No one likes digging it up more than once!

BATTERIES & MAINTENANCE



Battery Replacement:

Your **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** metal detector operates with two, 9-volt standard batteries (batteries supplied). Hourly use can be extended by using 9V Alkaline batteries.

To add or replace batteries on the **PIRATE**, place a **coin into the slot** on the earcup and turn until the cup "pops" open exposing the battery compartment. Note the placement of the worn batteries before removal. Remove the old batteries and insert two fresh 9-Volt batteries into the connectors.

This earcup is O-ring sealed. Be sure to carefully clean the O-ring, the groove it resides in and the mating halves of the earcup. Lubricate O-ring sparingly with silicone grease only. **DO NOT USE PETROLEUM JELLY.**

After batteries have been installed, carefully align the earcup halves and press until a solid "snap" is heard. Make sure battery connector wires are well inside of the seal area and do not get pinched on reassembly.

Maintenance:

1. Always thoroughly rinse your **HEADHUNTER PIRATE** in fresh water after using it in salt water.
2. Store your detector in a cool place.
3. Never store it in a manner that it will be subject to vibration or shock.

WARRANTY

Record Your HEADHUNTER PIRATE:

Date of Purchase:

Dealer Name/Address:

Serial Number:

DetectorPro warrants to the original consumer purchaser that your **DetectorPro** metal detector will be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use for two years (24 months) from the original date of purchase. If your **DetectorPro** detector fails due to defects in material or workmanship, **DetectorPro** will repair or replace at its option all necessary parts without charges for parts or labor.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other legal rights that vary from state to state. The warranty is non-transferable. **Your warranty registration card must be sent in 10 days from date of purchase to validate your warranty.**

The warranty excludes batteries, cable breakage due to improper flexing, wear on searchcoil housing, and wear of cable protection. Also excluded are metal detectors that have been abused, altered, or repaired by an unauthorized party. Opening electronics side of headphones and tampering will void warranty.



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SPECIFICATIONS



Operating Search Frequency: 2.4 KHz¹

Searchcoil: 8" Concentric, Co-Planar, RF Shielded²

Audio Frequency: 400Hz

Headphone Transducer: Piezo Electric

Search Mode: Silent search, Slow Motion Discrimination

Operating Environments: Salt water, Fresh water, Land

Water Resistant: Dropping in water and hunting in rain are acceptable.

Length: Adjustable from: 43 to 53"

Weight w/Batteries: 3.5 Pounds

Batteries: (2) 9-Volt Carbon Zinc, Alkaline, or Rechargeable

Battery Life: up to 50 hours³

Warranty: 2 years

NOTES:

1. Quartz Crystal Controlled
2. Insulated against static interference
3. When alkaline batteries are used in the detector
4. Specifications subject to change without notice

TARGET RETRIEVAL

Reprinted with permission from **DETECTORIST: A How-To Guide to Better Metal Detecting** by **Robert H. Sickler**
(<http://www.rhsdesign.com/detectorist/>)

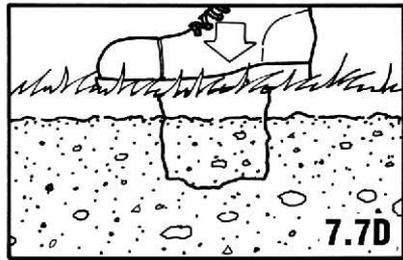
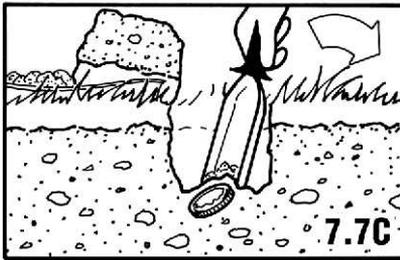
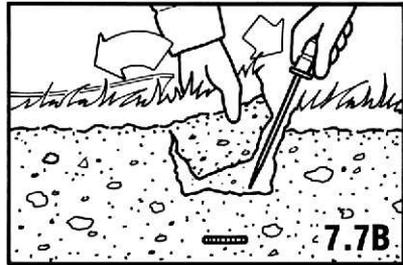
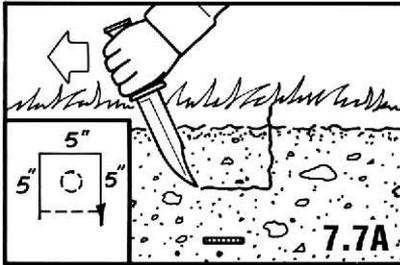


Illustration 7.7A

With your eyes fixed on the ground, cut a three-sided square approximately five inches long on each side around the target center. The fourth uncut side will act as a hinge. This hinge is made so that the plug can be returned to the hole with the proper orientation. However, removing the plug entirely from the ground will not necessarily kill the grass. Grass roots generally grow downward toward moisture and not sideways. Even if you do sever a few roots, the rest of the grass in the plug should not die because of it. Those detectorists who scalp roots to remove dirt in search of a poorly pinpointed coin, or a coin that is more shallow than originally perceived, will kill the grass in the plug for sure.

Be certain you make these cuts perpendicular to the ground and as deep as the knife blade will allow. Detectorists who cut shallow conical

plugs fail to realize the importance of not doing so. Conical or funnel shaped plugs that are completely removed from the ground never quite go back into the ground the same way they came out. This is mostly due to a lack of attention by the cutter. Even if you stomp on these plugs after they are returned to the ground, the blade action of larger mowers can literally suck them back out. Animals can also remove plugs. Properly returned square plugs that have been cut deep and steep sided have the greatest resistance to removal.

Illustration 7.7B

After the plug has been cut, carefully grasp the plug on two sides and pry upward on the third side with the flat of your knife blade or trowel. Fold the plug back over on its hinge to a section of ground cloth. Remove digging tools from the recovery area and scan the hole and plug to determine which holds the target.

(continued on page 12)

Detuning the target area in the all-metal mode again will help in deciding the target's whereabouts.

Illustration 7.7C

Often the coin will be visible on the bottom of the plug or in the hole and can be easily extracted with fingers. If the coin is within the grass root structure of the plug, use your probe to locate it carefully. When located, gently separate the dirt and roots to get to the coin directly.

CAUTION: Never shake a plug to remove the dirt hiding the coin. You will definitely kill both the grass and your chances for return visits in the future.

Remember, any loose dirt crumbs should go on the ground cloth. If the coin is still in the hole, try to locate it with the probe. If the coin remains buried, push your trowel downward around the sides of the hole and gently lever the dirt inward on each plunge. Poorly pinpointed coins and coins buried on an angle can wind up with "scars" on their faces if you are not careful at this step. Remove the loosened dirt from the hole one

handful at a time. Pass the handful of dirt under the searchcoil resting beside you. Dump the dirt on the ground cloth that does not contain the target, along with any rocks you may encounter. As an alternative, you may wish to remove all loose dirt to the ground cloth first and then scan the pile with searchcoil until the target is found. Before ending the recovery process, remember to check the hole again with the searchcoil for any additional targets. Do so repeatedly until no more targets can be heard.

Illustration 7.7D

Slide the ground cloth close to the hole and funnel the loose dirt and stones back into the ground. Often in deep recoveries, returning loose dirt will fill the hole to the edge and leave no room for the plug. You must compress the loose dirt in the hole with the flat of your trowel blade before you can neatly return the plug. When the plug is correctly returned, place your foot over it and put all of your weight into compressing it to ground level. Brush the grass blades to straighten up the area.



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