User Manual

Viking 1 & Viking 5

Thank you for your choice in purchasing a Viking metal detector. It is important that you read the following instructions carefully so that you can obtain the maximum benefit and success from your detector. The Viking 1 and Viking 5 have identical circuitry and therefore the operating instructions are the same.

How To Tune And Use Your Detector

When you have assembled your detector, make sure that the cable is wrapped around the shaft so that it doesn’t hang loose. Both detectors operate from a single PP3 BATTERY. At the bottom of the control box you will find a drawer which slides out. Engraved in the bottom of the drawer is indicated which way round the battery is inserted. Fit in a single PP3 battery and slide back in.

MAKE ABSOLUTELY SURE THAT THE BATTERY IS PLACED IN THE CORRECT WAY OR THE DETECTOR WILL NOT WORK

On the top of the box you will see two controls, one being OFF-ON-FINE TUNE control - and one being COARSE TUNE With both controls fully anti-clockwise, switch the detector ON by turning the FINE TUNE control clockwise and set it around midway. While holding the detector, position the search head so that it is parallel to the ground or approx. 2 inches (5cm) making sure that the search head is kept away from metal. Turn the COARSE TUNE clockwise until a sound is heard and then turn slightly back so that the sound almost disappears. This point is known as THRESHOLD and is the detectors most sensitive position. By adjustment of the FINE TUNE control this will enable you to maintain THRESHOLD.

With your detector now tuned to THRESHOLD, by lowering your search head towards the ground the faint sound will disappear and by raising the detector the sound will become louder. These are normal reactions and do not necessarily indicate the presence or lack of buried objects.

Therefore by keeping the search head parallel to the ground commence by sweeping the ground from side to side in an arc fashion with the search head as close as possible to the ground. Retuning may be necessary to maintain THRESHOLD. On hearing a sharp note, this indicates that a small metallic object is present and a long note indicates a larger object. Strength of note is also dependent on the depth of the object.

ONLY PRACTICE USING YOUR DETECTOR WILL ENSURE PERFECT USE

Headphone Socket

A headphone socket is situated next to the two tuning controls. By plugging in stereo type headphones cuts out the loudspeaker in your detector. Headphones give slightly more sensitivity as they cut out external noises, which can interfere with your ability to hear weaker signals, which are usually deeper.
Search Head

All Viking detector search heads are water immersible, making them ideal for searching shallow waters. When the search head is at first immersed in the water the detector will have to be constantly retuned for a period of time for the circuitry to become the same temperature as the water. This type of effect may also occur if the detector is operated in the shade and then brought out into bright sunlight or Vice-Versa.

Salt Water

If you use your detector mainly on beaches the salty environment can penetrate the control box and corrode the delicate electronic circuitry. It is therefore advisable to cover the control box, even with a simple polythene bag to prevent any damage. Any damage caused by hostile environments or neglect of your machine is not covered by the guarantee and would therefore be charged for.

Warranty Service

All detectors are covered by a full 24 months guarantee on parts and labour, except for batteries, to the original purchaser. Although full parts and labour are guaranteed the POSTER must pay the POSTAGE. If you ever need service, post the instrument by insured parcel post enclosing a cheque or postal order for £6.00 for the RETURN POSTAGE, along with a letter stating your problems to the address above.

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Fault Finding Tips

Below are some tips that may help if you encounter any difficulties with your detector.

- The biggest fault found when detectors are returned to us as presumed faulty is battery trouble. Either the batteries are not up to the correct voltage or are making a bad connection.
- If erratic operation is experienced, firstly check batteries and their condition. Be sure that the cable from the search head is wrapped snugly around the shaft.
- If the detector drifts out of tune this may occur as a result of sudden changes in temperature. Also it can be caused if any dampness is allowed to penetrate into the control box and onto the circuit board.
- Clean your detector regularly. Use a damp cloth with mild detergent. Also keep the shaft free from dirt, especially sand.
- If the detector is stored for long periods, remove the batteries as, if they leak and corrode, they could cause serious damage to the instrument.