FISHER m-SCOPE®

1265-X ACCESSORIES

Available at your Fisher dealer for use with the 1265-X.

3 3/4" SEARCH COIL: Great for high density trash areas and those hard to reach nooks and crannies.

11" SEARCH COIL: Covers ground faster and deeper.

ZERO BUOYANCY SEARCH COILS: A must for shallow water treasure hunting. 8" and 11".

CARRYING BAG: A tough, good looking bag with a heavy duty zipper and a shoulder strap.

CARRYING CASE: Heavy duty steel reinforced corners, vinyl covered, two key locks, foam lined and great looking.

BATTERY RECHARGE KIT: Rechargeable batteries, battery packs, 110V AC wall charger, 12V negative ground cigarette lighter auto charger. With this kit, you may never have to buy batteries again.

COIL COVER: Protects the bottom of the search coil from wear and damage.

STEREO HEADPHONES: With heavy-duty coil cord and dual volume controls. Detects deep and faint targets.

TARGET-LITE: Plugs into the headphone jack and emits bright red light when search coil passes over target. Designed for the hearing impaired.

CASH-TRASH APRON: One pouch for treasure, one for junk.

COIN SHOOTING II: Coin shooting tips from the master-H. Glenn Carson.

AMERICA'S LOST TREASURES : Over 650 authenticated treasure sites within the U.S. Also tips on coin hunting, cache hunting and research. By Michael Paul Henson.

VIDEO: "How To Get The Most Out Of Your 1200-X Series Metal Detector". Hosted by South Carolina's TV Treasure Hunter, Joe Henderson.

SHOULDER PATCH, VINYL BELT POUCH, BASEBALL CAP: All with the M-Scope logo for the Fisher Treasure Hunter who's proud to be one.

SERVICE

Your Fisher M-Scope 1265-X is backed by the world's oldest and proudest name in metal detection. Each and every instrument is rigidly tested and carefully inspected during assembly and before shipment. Should you have any questions or problems, contact:

FISHER RESEARCH LABORATORY
200 W. Willmott Rd., Los Banos, CA 93635
PH.(209)826-3292, FAX (209)826-0416

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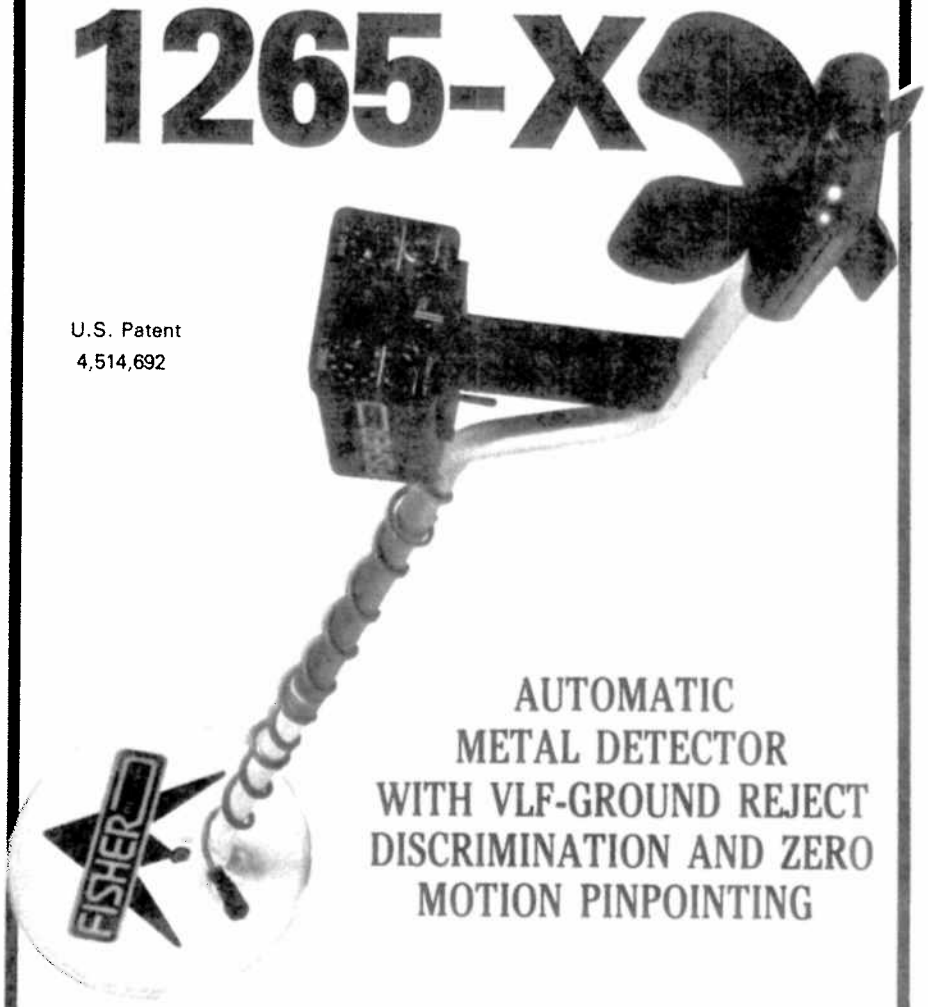
FISHER m-SCOPE®

1265-X



U.S. Patent
4,514,692

AUTOMATIC
METAL DETECTOR
WITH VLF-GROUND REJECT
DISCRIMINATION AND ZERO
MOTION PINPOINTING

OPERATING MANUAL

FISHER RESEARCH LABORATORY, 1005 I Street, Los Banos, CA 93635

INTRODUCTION

We've been listening to Treasure Hunters for years. They've been asking for a light, rugged, deepseeking, uncomplicated metal detector. One that would ignore ground minerals and junk without having to "whip" it rapidly back and forth. We gave it to them when we introduced the 1260-X. It was so light, so well balanced, so easy to use and performed so well that it took us over a year to catch up with the demand.

Now we've gone even further with your new 1265-X. For starters we've increased the sensitivity. Areas that were "worked out" by the hot 1260-X will now yield even deeper targets to the even hotter 1265-X.

We've added Zero-Motion Pinpointing. You can search in VLF-slow-motion discrimination, then pull the TRIGGER-SWITCH for instant-ground reject all metal pinpointing. No ground adjust control, no motion, no hassle. And we've designed an all new optional 11 inch search coil to cover more ground faster and deeper.

Your new 1265-X also features new state-of-the-art crystal controlled circuitry, a double locking fiberglass shaft, longer battery life and an optional new 3-3/4 inch search coil for zeroing in on good targets closer to trash and large metal objects.

And it's all backed by the world's oldest and proudest name in metal detectors, Fisher Research Laboratory. Read this instruction manual carefully and treat your 1265-X as you would any precision instrument. You're in for lots of fun and exciting Treasure Hunting. If you have any questions, suggestions or make any big finds, drop us a line. We would like to hear from you.

In the meantime.....GOOD HUNTING!

FISHER HISTORY

In the late 1920's, Dr. Gerhard Fisher obtained the first patent ever issued on aircraft radio direction finders. He was working in Los Angeles at the time as a Research Engineer and his work attracted the interest of Dr. Albert Einstein. After a demonstration of Dr. Fisher's equipment, Einstein enthusiastically and correctly predicted the world-wide use of radio direction finders in the air, on land and at sea.

When using early detection finders however, aircraft pilots found that errors would occur whenever they passed over certain areas. Different pilots flying different planes always observed the same errors at the same places which eventually proved to be highly conductive, mineralized areas. Dr. Fisher concluded that a portable electronic prospecting instrument could be developed on the same principle to detect the presence of buried objects and ore deposits.

He continued his research and in 1931 he founded Fisher Research Laboratory in his Palo Alto, California garage. He and four employees began producing the "Metallascope", a metal detector consisting of two flat wooden boxes containing simple copper coils, five vacuum tubes, and a few assorted components. It was big and awkward but it worked. The "Metallascope" captured the imagination of the world and in 1937, Dr. Fisher was granted the first metal detector patent.

The "Metallascope" was soon nicknamed the M-Scope and became the accepted standard for all types of electronic metal detection; geologists located ore, Treasure Hunters found treasure, utility companies located buried pipes, and law enforcement agencies used it to locate hidden weapons.

Over the years Dr. Fisher and his team of engineers designed and produced such sophisticated products as geiger counters, radio communication systems, voltage detectors and cable fault locators.

In 1967, Dr. Fisher retired, having firmly established his name in the pages of electronic history. The company continued to grow, and in 1974, Fisher Research Laboratory moved to Los Banos, California, still maintaining the same traditions of innovation and quality. Today, the company offers customers all over the world, a complete line of underground detection devices, ranging from water leak detectors to hobby metal detectors.

FIVE WAYS TO SAVE
THE HOBBY OF TREASURE HUNTING

Treasure Hunting seems to have a built-in self-destruct mechanism. As more people do it, it attracts more and more public resistance. Laws restricting the use of metal detectors underwater and on land are becoming commonplace. In many countries, Treasure Hunting is completely illegal or severely restricted. In virtually all cases, overly restrictive legislation has been the result of destruction caused by just a few irresponsible Treasure Hunters. Don't let it happen here!

1. Act like the responsible, law abiding citizen you are. Stay out of legally protected Historic or Archeological sites. Cover your holes. Don't trespass. Respect and obey all laws restricting the use of Treasure Hunting. And don't forget, it's YOUR responsibility to learn what those laws are.
2. Discourage improper use of metal detectors. If you see someone Treasure Hunting in an irresponsible or illegal manner, tell him to stop. If he fails to respond, turn him into the proper authorities. You'll be doing yourself and thousands of law abiding Treasure Hunters a disservice if you don't.
3. Gain the trust of those who distrust Treasure Hunters the most. Many archeologists, park superintendents, environmentalists and the like are suspicious of people with metal detectors, in some cases with good reason. Do what you can to overcome those suspicions. Talk to them. Work with them. Show them by your actions that Treasure Hunters have many of the same concerns and objectives they do.
4. Improve the public image of Treasure Hunters. Newspapers are quick to print the story of a metal detector user caught digging in a graveyard. But for every story like that there's a thousand "Good-Deed" stories that go unpublished. If you or your club perform a public service (Like helping the police, returning a wallet, cleaning a park, etc.) don't be bashful. Tell the press about it and tell anyone who will listen.
5. Become politically active. If you know of impending legislation affecting Treasure Hunting, write your Congressman, city councilman or whoever. Let him know in no uncertain terms how you feel about it. Join a Treasure Hunting Club and organize resistance or support as the case may be. Whatever you do, don't sit back and assume someone else will save your hobby for you.

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The 1265-X is basically a Turn-on-and-go machine. It doesn't take an engineer to operate it but you'll have more fun and a better chance of making that BIG find if you have a complete understanding of what you're doing. That's why we strongly recommend that you read the entire manual. But if you just can't wait any longer and you've already used a Fisher "X" detector, here's some quick instructions to get you going.

1. Set the controls as follows:
   DISC 1 = 4 (small nail discrimination)
   DISC 2 = 7 (Pull tab discrimination)
   SENSITIVITY = Push and turn full clockwise
   OFF/VOL = Full clockwise
2. As soon as you turn the detector on, it is automatically tuned and ground adjusted in the DISC 1 search mode.
3. DISC 1 and DISC 2 are motion modes. The search coil must be at least slightly in motion to detect a target.
4. When you locate a target, push and hold the TRIGGER SWITCH for further target identification in DISC 2.
5. With practice, you should be able to pinpoint in either of the DISC modes. The target will be directly below the bull's eye on the search coil.
6. To use the Zero-Motion Pinpointing mode, simply place the coil on the ground (away from the target), pull and hold the trigger and lift the coil about a half inch.
7. GOOD LUCK!

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1265-X SPECIFICATIONS

Length[2]	Extended	55"
	Collapsed	46"
Weight		4 Pounds
Frequency	VLF-Search	4.8 KHz, Quartz Crystal Controlled
	Audio Target Response	370 Hz Unipolar[3]
Search Modes	DISC 1[4]	VLF-Slow Motion Discrimination
	DISC 2[4]	VLF-Slow Motion Discrimination
	Pinpoint	VLF-All Metal, No Motion
Search Coil	Type	Concentric, Co-Planar
	Diameter	8"
	Shielding	100% E.S.I.[5]
	Interchangeable	Yes
	Submersible	Yes
Automatic Tuning		Yes
Automatic Ground Rejection		Yes
Built-in Detector Stand		Yes
Built-in Recharge Circuitry		Yes
Batteries[6]		(8) 1.5 Volt AA Penlight
Battery Life[2]	Carbon Zinc	20-30 Hours
Warranty[7]		5 Year Gold Seal Limited

NOTES:

1. Subject to modification or improvement without notice.
2. Approximate.
3. PULSEGATE UNIPOLAR AUDIO PROCESSING. Advanced FISHER circuitry which allows silent operation below the "Audio-Threshold Tone" with no sensitivity loss.
4. DISC 1 and DISC 2 are motion modes, i.e. the search coil must be moving at least slightly to detect a target.
5. Electro-Static-Insulated.
6. Optional recharge kit includes (8) Nicad rechargeable batteries, (2) battery packs, (1) 110V 60Hz recharger and (1) 12V (negative ground only) auto cigarette lighter recharger.
7. One year parts and labor plus four additional years parts only. The length and terms of the warranty may vary outside the U.S.A. Check with your distributor for details.

BATTERY RECHARGING

Rechargeable nicad batteries may take as many as 1,000 recharges, however they do have some limitations you should be aware of:

1. Nicads will only last about half as long as standard carbon-zinc batteries before recharging is required.
2. Nicads may develop a "memory" if you give them repeated "Booster" charges. In other words, if you charge your batteries over and over again for only three hours at a time, the batteries will eventually only hold a three hour charge.
3. Nicads may reverse polarity if discharged too far and will not recharge. Don't leave your detector on and don't continue to operate it more than an hour after the battery check tone goes silent.

The optional 1265-X recharge kit includes (2) battery packs, (8) nicad batteries, (1) 110v, 60 cycle home recharger and (1) 12v negative-ground auto cigarette lighter recharger.

110 VOLT RECHARGER

1. Install the nicad batteries.
2. Plug the charger into the wall outlet and the small cable plug into the recharge jack on the rear of the control housing.
3. The batteries will begin charging immediately. A full charge will take from 16 to 24 hours.
4. Do not charge over 48 hours.

12 VOLT AUTO RECHARGER (use only with 12V negative ground system)

1. Install the nicad batteries.
2. Plug the charger into your auto cigarette lighter socket and the small cable plug into the 1265-X RECHARGE JACK.
3. The batteries will begin charging immediately. An overnight charge with the engine off may give only 6-8 hours of battery life. A full charge may take as long as 48 hours (Less with the engine running). For this reason, the Auto Charger may best be used for OCCASIONAL "Booster" charges (see Recharging, paragraph 2, above).
4. Do not charge over 48 hours.

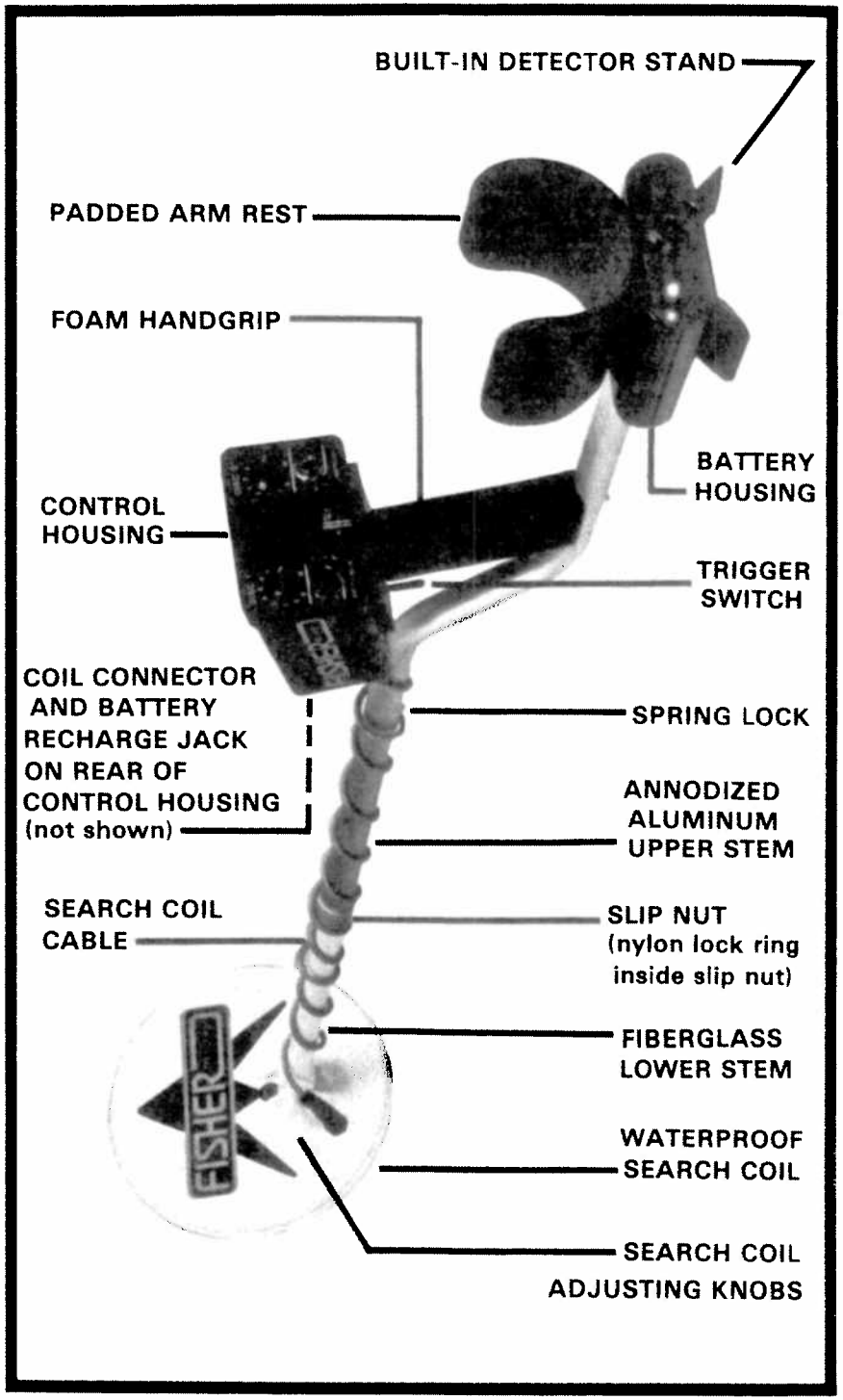
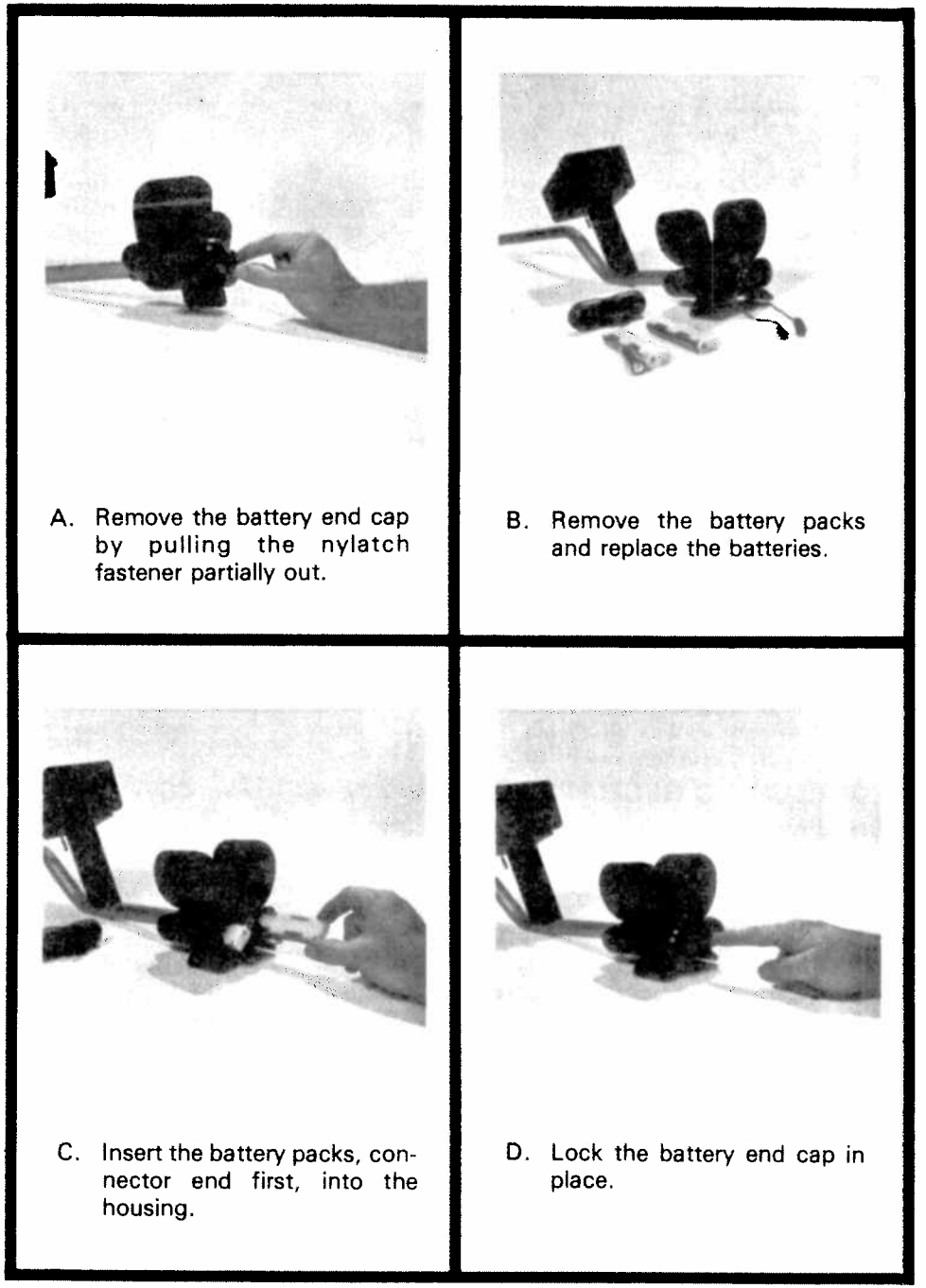


FIG. 1 FISHER M-SCOPE 1265-X

SETTING UP

Your new 1265-X is just about ready to use. The only adjustment required is the angle of the search coil and the length of the stem. You may also wish to adjust the width of the arm rest. Take a look at Fig. 1 and familiarize yourself with the parts of the 1265-X before proceeding.

1. Unpack it carefully. Save the carton and inserts - they'll come in handy in case you ever have to return the instrument for service.
2. Slip the lower stem into the upper stem and screw the slip nut onto the upper stem. THERE IS A SMALL NYLON LOCKING RING INSIDE THE SLIP NUT. BE CAREFUL NOT TO LOSE IT. Connect the loop cable to the control housing.
3. The stem length is adjusted by loosening the slip nut and allowing the spring lock to snap into one of the holes in the upper stem.
4. The search coil angle is adjusted by loosening the knobs on top of the search coil.
5. Adjust the stem length and the coil angle so that the search coil rests flat on the ground about 6 inches in front of, and slightly to the right of your right foot (to the left of your left foot for left handers). Your arm should be straight and relaxed, the grip held loosely. REMEMBER - THE LONGER THE SHAFT, THE MORE YOU WILL HAVE TO BEND YOUR ELBOW AND THE SOONER YOUR ARM WILL GET TIRED. THE 1265-X IS BALANCED FOR COMFORTABLE SEARCHING IN A TIGHT SEMICIRCLE AROUND THE FRONT OF THE OPERATOR.
6. With the stem length properly adjusted, tighten the slip nut and loop adjusting knobs. CAUTION: Never use a pliers or anything other than your hand.
7. Disconnect the loop cable from the control housing and wrap it around the stem. A loose cable over the search coil may cause false signals, but don't wrap it so tight that it pulls against the housing or the coil.
8. With the shaft length and coil angle properly adjusted, you should be able to move into your "search" position (as shown in Fig. 2) by leaning forward very slightly and raising your arm (still straight) until the search coil is about 2 inches above the ground and 12 inches in front of your foot. The search coil should be parallel to the ground and may have to be slightly readjusted at this point.
9. If the arm rest is too wide or too narrow, you may bend it slightly inward or outward to meet your exact requirements.



A. Remove the battery end cap by pulling the nylatch fastener partially out.

B. Remove the battery packs and replace the batteries.

C. Insert the battery packs, connector end first, into the housing.

D. Lock the battery end cap in place.

FIG. 7 BATTERY REPLACEMENT

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

1. Eight 1.5 size AA batteries are located in the housing below the arm rest.
2. Remove the battery end cap by pulling the Nylatch fastener partially out.
3. Remove both battery packs, being careful not to put any strain on the battery leads.
4. Remove the battery connectors.
5. Remove and replace the batteries, making sure the polarity is correct as shown inside the battery packs.
6. Reconnect the battery connectors. You may wish to secure the battery connectors to the battery packs with a small piece of tape to insure a good tight connection.
7. Insert the battery packs, connector end first, back into the housing. Do not crimp or put any strain on the leads.
8. Put the end cap in place and lock it by pushing the Nylatch fastener. **CAUTION:** Do not push in the Nylatch fastener until the end cap is firmly in place.

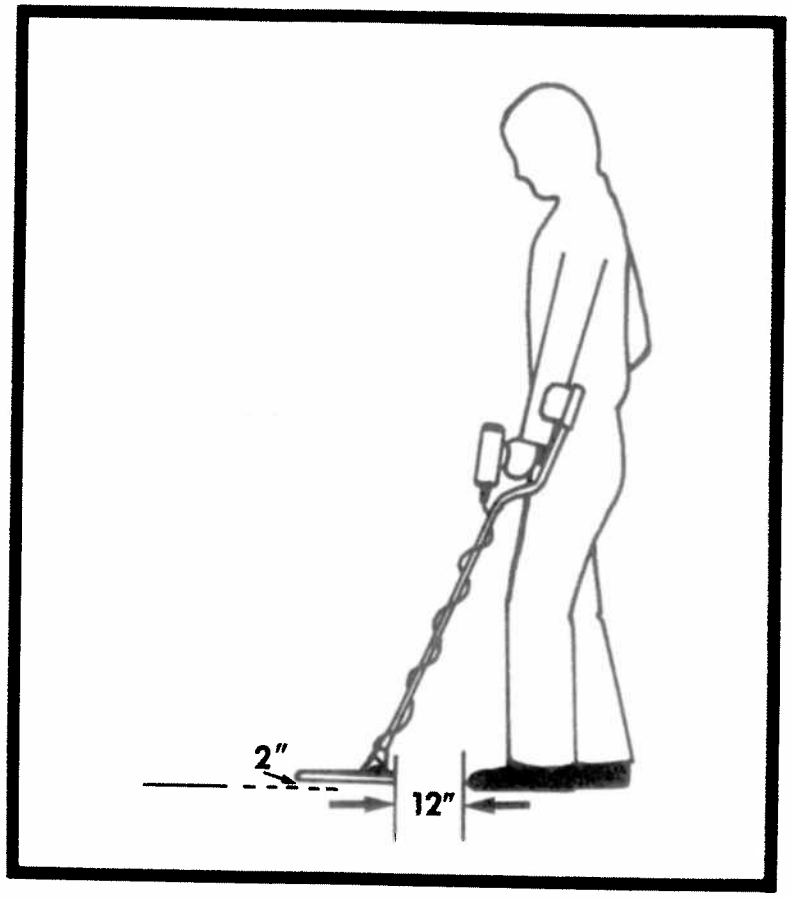


FIG. 2 SEARCH POSITION

CONTROL HOUSING

1. DISC. 1: Discriminate 1 is the search mode. The 1265-X automatically operates in DISC 1 unless the TRIGGER-SWITCH is pushed and held or pulled and held. DISC 1 is a full range discrimination mode. All types of metal are detected at the zero level and most small pieces of trash are rejected at the maximum level of ten.
2. DISC 2: Discriminate 2 is similar to DISC 1 except that it operates only when the TRIGGER-TUNER is pushed and held. DISC 2 is used for target identification and/or pinpointing.
3. STEREO HEADPHONE JACK: Accepts most stereo and mono headphones with $\frac{1}{4}$" diameter plugs. When used, the speaker is automatically disconnected. A headphone can be very helpful when hunting in noisy areas or detecting faint signals.
4. SENSITIVITY: This is a dual range, push-pull knob which controls sensitivity to targets and soil minerals. Push and rotate clockwise for normal operation in mineralized soil. Pull and rotate clockwise for even more sensitivity in non-mineralized, non-conductive soil. It should be noted that although the 1265-X normally operates silently with no "threshold-tone", in this maximum "pull" position, faint erratic circuit noise is audible at the full clockwise position.
5. BATTERY CHECK: Fully charged batteries will give a loud tone when this button is pushed. Weak batteries will give a weak signal and dead or weak batteries will give no tone. Batteries do not have to be replaced as long as you can hear a tone. As a general rule, you'll be able to operate your 1265-X for an hour or two after the tone goes silent.
6. OFF/VOL. Power On-Off and Volume control. This control turns the power off at the full counter clockwise position and adjusts volume to maximum at full clockwise.
7. TRIGGER MODES: This spring loaded trigger has three positions:
   1. Relaxed position: Maintains the 1265-X in the DISC 1 search mode.
   2. Forward position: When pushed and held, the 1265-X automatically switches into the DISC 2 mode.
   3. Rear position: When pulled and held the 1265-X automatically switches into the Zero-Motion Pinpointing mode.
8. RECHARGE JACK: Located on the rear of the control housing this jack is to be used only with the optional 1265-X recharge kit. Nicad batteries may be recharged from a 110 volt wall outlet or an auto cigarette lighter socket (12 volt, negative ground) without removing the batteries from the control housing.

fool the 1265-X no matter what you do. You may reduce the number of false signals by increasing the discrimination level and/or reducing the sensitivity. Some other sources of false signals are:

1. Electrical interference. Caused by Radio/TV stations, power lines, nearby detectors operating at the same frequency. SOLUTIONS: move further away, lower the sensitivity, reduce sweep speed.
2. Highly mineralized soil. Usually causes constant static or good target sounds. SOLUTIONS: lower the sensitivity, increase the discrimination, raise the search coil until false signals disappear and sweep at that height.
3. Wet sand. Same as highly mineralized soil.
4. Enlongated ferrous objects. If you hear two beeps very close together and can't find either one, you're probably over a nail (See Fig. 3) or some other long iron object. But a very shallow coin or a buried coin on edge may give the same response. In all cases, the target will be between the beeps or, if you sweep at right angles to your original direction, you'll receive a single beep directly over the target (except for the very shallow coin). One way to tell the difference between a coin and a nail is to set your discrimination at about 5. Most small nails will be tuned out while most coins will respond with a good, smooth signal.
5. Extremely trashy soil. May result in a constant chatter or "snap, crackle and pop" with assorted, hard-to-find "good signals". The obvious solution is to increase the discrimination level to maximum. An even better solution is to try the optional 3 3/4 inch coil. You'll be able to zero in on good targets in the midst of junk.

False signals may also occur in the Zero-Motion Pinpointing mode. When in this mode the 1265-X detects all metals so you may pinpoint a piece of nearby junk instead of your good target. The solution is simple: always recheck your target area after recovering any target to insure that you haven't missed something.

You may also receive false pinpointing signals in highly mineralized soil. In this case, it is important to keep the coil parallel to the ground and at least an inch above it.

OPERATING TIPS FOR THE 1265-X

1. We've already said it but it bears repeating: TAKE YOUR TIME AND OVERLAP YOUR SWEEPS.
2. Use a good headphone. You won't miss faint targets, you won't attract unwanted attention and you won't bother others.
3. Practice pinpointing. There's nothing sacred about the methods described in this manual. Many 1265-X users have developed their own pinpointing methods.
4. Always bury a coin when working in unfamiliar territory and check it at different discrimination and sensitivity levels. There is some sensitivity loss at higher levels of discrimination. The greater the ground mineralization, the higher the sensitivity loss. For example, you may be able to detect a penny 6 inches deep at zero discrimination, but no deeper than 4 inches at the pull-tab discrimination point (See Fig. 6).
5. The 1265-X is an easy detector to use but if you're having trouble with any aspect of its operation (pinpointing, searching, false signals, etc.) go back and reread the part of this manual relating to your problem.
6. If a target gives a good strong response in the search mode but no response in the Zero-Motion Pinpoint mode, you may have "tuned out" your target (and all others) by pulling the TRIGGER-SWITCH over another piece of metal. If you suspect this may be the case, check the ground first in DISC 1 at zero discrimination to insure there's no buried metal before placing your coil on the ground and pulling the TRIGGER-SWITCH to go into the pinpoint mode.
7. When in doubt about the possible identity of a target, dig it up.

FALSE SIGNALS

The 1265-X is the easiest-to-use, high performance detector we've ever made but you're bound to get some "false signals" once in a while. A false signal occurs when something that shouldn't sounds like a good target. The 1265-X does a good job of rejecting junk but it is so sensitive that it can be fooled by "hot" mineralized spots in the soil, large pieces of junk, some kinds of bottle caps and pull tabs or trash less than 2 inches from the coil.

So what do you do about false signals? Well, 90% of them will sound suspicious to you after you've had some experience and you'll just ignore them. They may be very faint or very abrupt with static. Often when you go back over the same spot, a false signal will simply disappear. Other false signals may be very loud and sharp but most of these will also disappear if the coil is speeded up or raised slightly. Some shallow, or large or irregular pieces of junk however, will

DISCRIMINATION POINTS

By adjusting DISC 1 and DISC 2 you will be able to ignore (or "reject") small pieces of metallic trash and ground minerals while detecting valuable targets. The lowest setting at which an object is rejected is referred to as the object's "discrimination point". Discrimination points are determined by such factors as size, shape, depth, type of metal and ground mineralization.

1. Scatter some sample targets such as coins, pull tabs and small pieces of foil on the ground 1 to 2 feet apart.
2. Push the SENSITIVITY control in and turn full clockwise.
3. Turn the OFF/VOL control full clockwise. (If you're wearing headphones reduce the volume to a comfortable level when the search coil is over a large target).
4. Set DISC 1 and DISC 2 at zero.
5. Hold the search coil about 2 inches above and parallel to the ground. Move it slowly over the samples and note the sharp loud response as you pass over each one. Keep in mind that DISC 1 and DISC 2 are motion modes and respond only when the search coil (or the target) is moving.
6. Increase DISC 1 to a setting of 3 and again pass over the targets. Repeat this process at settings of 4, 5, 6 and so on to 10. You will note that as you increase the level of discrimination, the 1265-X will reject some targets and continue to respond to others. You have now determined the approximate discrimination points for the rejected objects. For example, the small nail discrimination point may be 4 and the pull tab discrimination point 6.
7. Push and hold the TRIGGER-SWITCH. The 1265-X is now operating in the DISC 2 mode.
8. Repeat steps 5 and 6 and you will note that the DISC 2 discrimination points are about the same as DISC 1 discrimination points.
9. The actual discrimination points for different targets may vary slightly from DISC 1 to DISC 2 and from detector to detector. However, discrimination points are determined mainly by such factors as target size, shape, depth, type of metal and ground mineralization.
10. Some objects such as shallow bottle caps, bent pull tabs or trash less than 2 inches from the coil may be difficult to reject. The 1265-X will instead respond with a strong broken signal which will usually disappear if the search coil is raised slightly. (The strong signal of a good target will just get weaker when the coil is raised).

a. LIFT the coil until the signal is just barely heard.
b. Reduce the sensitivity level.
c. Increase the discrimination level.
d. Rest the coil on the ground and move it back and forth very slowly.

2. For very weak signals try the following:
   a. Move the coil closer to the ground.
   b. Increase the sensitivity level.
   c. Decrease the discrimination level.
   d. Speed up the sweep rate slightly.

TARGET RECOVERY

Once you have pinpointed a target, your objective is to recover it quickly and neatly, leaving virtually no trace of your excavation. There are almost as many ways to do this as there are Treasure Hunters. Whatever works for you is good enough as long as you don't break any laws, damage vegetation, or leave your search area looking like a World War II Battlefield.

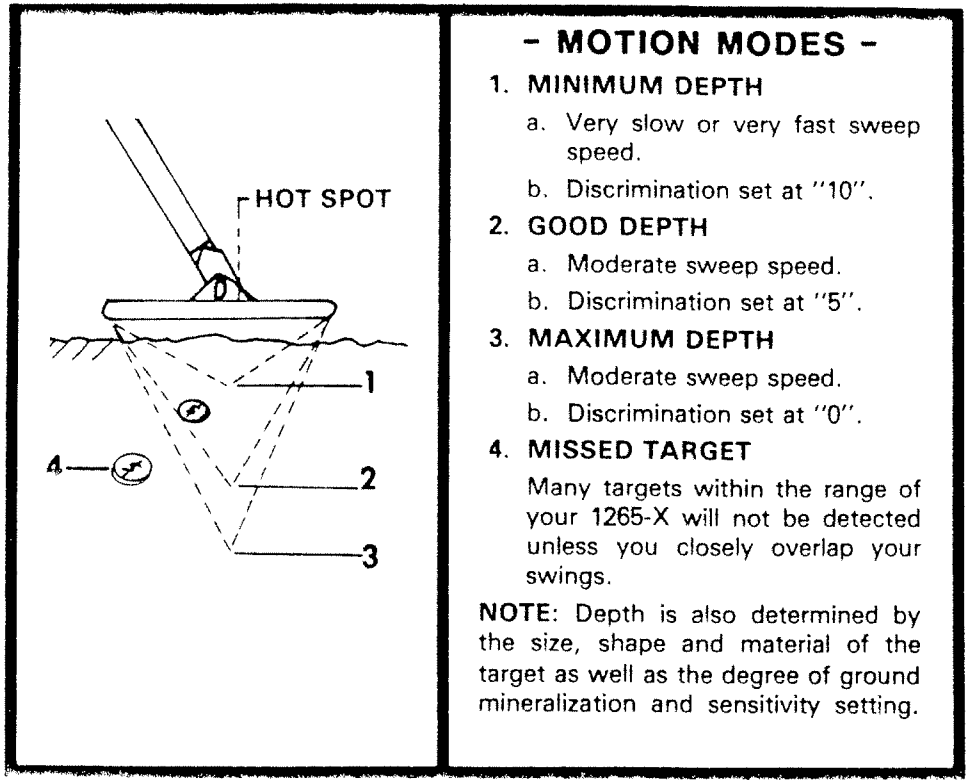
Generally speaking, beachcombers do little if any damage to the environment while recovering targets. However, if you plan to use your 1265-X on lawns or in parks, your target recovery method can be very important. Two of the most successful methods are illustrated in a separate booklet enclosed with your 1265-X. WHICHEVER TOOL OR METHOD YOU CHOOSE, REMEMBER THAT RESPONSIBLE TREASURE HUNTERS TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR ABILITY TO LEAVE SOIL AND VEGETATION INTACT AND UNDAMAGED.

FIG. 3 Typical 1265-X audio responses over 1 inch deep targets with search coil sweeping 1 to 2 inches above ground.

RECOVERY TOOLS

1. A heavy duty, blunt screwdriver is commonly used by expert TH'ers.
2. A sturdy hunting knife with a 5" blade will do the job in most soils. A high quality double edged "survival" knife is even better (and more expensive) choice since it will be almost impossible to bend or break. CAUTION using a jack knife without a locking blade is a good way to lose a finger!
3. A narrow garden trowel will work in loose or wet soil.
4. Several excellent digging tools are made just for the Treasure Hunter and especially designed sand scoops are available for beachcombing.
5. A thin, dull probe is the preferred tool for precise target location.

6. For quick and accurate pinpointing of strong signals, place the coil on the ground very close to the approximate target area and pull and hold the trigger switch. You have now "tuned-out" most of the target signal so that when you raise the coil for pinpointing you will only receive a response directly over or very nearly over the target.



- MOTION MODES -

1. **MINIMUM DEPTH**
   a. Very slow or very fast sweep speed.
   b. Discrimination set at "10".
2. **GOOD DEPTH**
   a. Moderate sweep speed.
   b. Discrimination set at "5".
3. **MAXIMUM DEPTH**
   a. Moderate sweep speed.
   b. Discrimination set at "0".
4. **MISSED TARGET**
   Many targets within the range of your 1265-X will not be detected unless you closely overlap your swings.

NOTE: Depth is also determined by the size, shape and material of the target as well as the degree of ground mineralization and sensitivity setting.

FIG. 6 SEARCH COIL DETECTION PATTERN

PINPOINTING IN THE MOTION DISC MODES

Pinpointing in either DISC 1 or DISC 2 will take a little practice but you may find that for most targets, it's even quicker than the Zero-Motion Pinpointing mode. Simply use the same procedure as in steps 2 through 5 above. The only difference will be that when you stop the coil over the target you will lose the audio signal. You MUST keep the coil moving at least slightly to determine the location of the strongest signal before you stop it.

1. For very strong signals, you may improve your motion mode pinpointing accuracy by adding one or more of the following steps.

11. The 1265-X will remain silent when some objects are rejected however other objects may "snap, crackle and pop" as they are rejected. This is a perfectly normal response indicating that the powerful discrimination circuitry is doing its job.
12. Large pieces of trash such as beer cans or jar lids may sound like good targets no matter what you do. With a little practice however, you will be able to tell the difference between a large target and a small coin sized object.
13. Fig. 3 shows some of the different target responses you may expect at different levels of discrimination. Note that as you increase the discrimination level, you progressively eliminate more targets including some good ones, such as nickels and gold rings.

SEARCHING

Good search techniques are every bit as important as having a good metal detector.

1. Adjust your SENSITIVITY control. Only experience will tell you how to set it in every situation but start out in the "push" position, turned fully clockwise.
   As a general rule, turn your sensitivity down to reduce excessive false signals caused by mineralized ground "hot rocks" or electrical interference caused by Radio/TV stations, power lines, etc. Turn your sensitivity up if you want those deepest, smallest targets and you're willing to put up with some background noise and more false signals. The maximum sensitivity position is with the knob pulled out and rotated full clockwise.
2. Decide how much discrimination you want to use.
   a. In relatively non-trashy soil, you may wish to DISC 1 at a low level of discrimination (2 for example) and set DISC 2 at a higher level (7 for example). With these settings you can detect all or most metals while searching and then switch to DISC 2 for further identification.
   b. In trashy soil, it is generally easier to search with DISC 1 at a high level of discrimination (at the pulltab discrimination point for example) and DISC 2 at zero or some lower level of discrimination In this manner a good target may be detected in DISC 1 and pinpointed in DISC 2 (lower levels of discrimination produce stronger signals on deep or small targets).
   c. Certain types of soil may cause excessive false signals at zero discrimination and normal to high sensitivity levels.
3. Search slowly and systematically, sweeping in a tight semicircle. (See Fig. 4).

4. KEEP THE COIL PARALLEL TO, AND AS CLOSE TO THE GROUND AS PRACTICAL (See Fig. 5). This is important for maximum coverage and depth. If you're hunting on a lawn you can set the coil right on the grass and search.
5. Take your time and overlap your sweeps approximately 50%.
6. Search in a methodical manner. Pay close attention to where you're going and where you've been.
7. Keep the search coil moving at a comfortable rate. Remember that the 1265-X is a motion detector and responds only when the search coil (or the target) is moving while in the DISC modes.
8. TAKE YOUR TIME. Also very important. If you walk too fast you can't overlap your sweeps and you'll miss a lot of ground. If you sweep too fast, you'll lose sensitivity and miss the deepest targets.
9. Fig. 6 shows the search coil detection pattern and how it is affected by sweep speed and discrimination level while searching in DISC 1 or DISC 2.

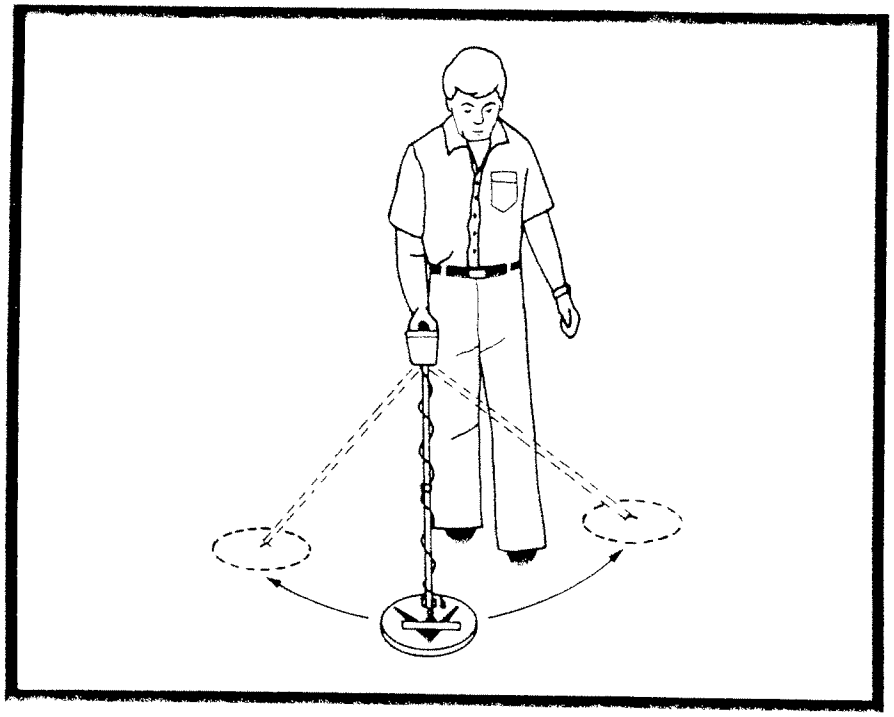


FIG. 4. SEARCH PATTERN
WHEN THE STEM LENGTH IS PROPERLY ADJUSTED, THE 1265-X IS BALANCED FOR SWEEPING IN A TIGHT SEMICIRCLE. ALWAYS OVERLAP YOUR SWEEPS AT LEAST 50%.

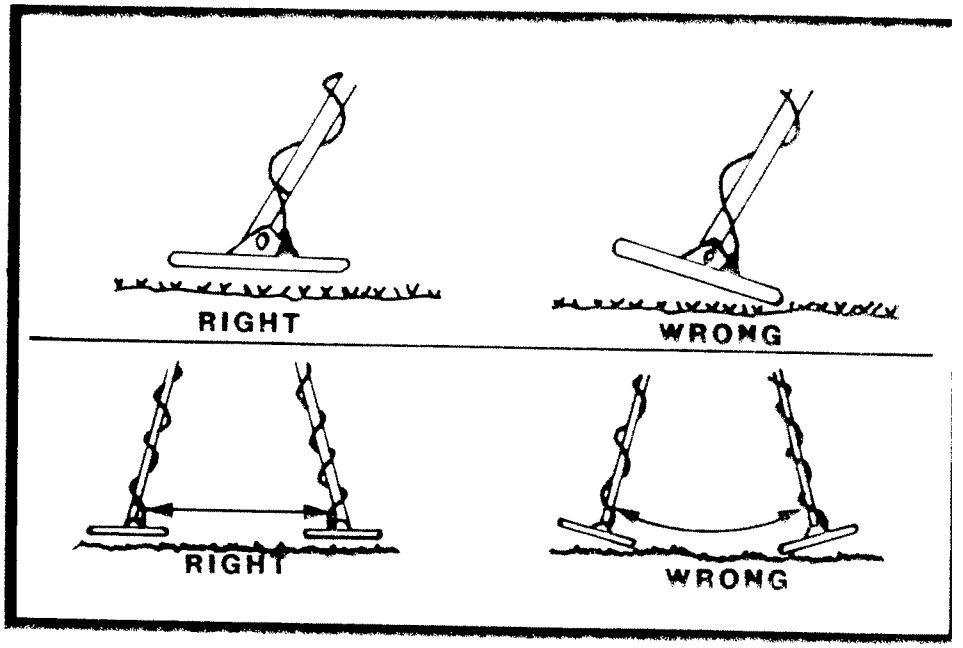


FIG. 5 KEEP THE SEARCH COIL PARALLEL TO THE GROUND AT ALL TIMES.

PINPOINTING

ZERO MOTION PINPOINTING MODE

Very precise target location is a snap using the Zero-Motion Pinpointing mode.

1. Once the presence of a buried target is indicated by the "beep-beep" of the 1265-X, simply place the coil LIGHTLY on the ground, away from the target area. Pull the TRIGGER-SWITCH and hold. (At maximum sensitivity you may hear a faint tone which will disappear as soon as the coil is raised. If the tone doesn't disappear, lower the sensitivity slightly.)
2. Raise the coil one-half inch or so and move it side to side across the target area a few times.
3. Stop the search coil over the spot where you receive the loudest response.
4. Now move the coil slowly forward and back a couple of times, again stopping over the strongest response.
5. Move the coil side-to-side one more time and stop over the strongest signal once again. Your target should be directly below the "Hot Spot" of the search coil which is marked by a bull's eye, slightly below the center of the coil.