

TRL 9000 DIGITAL

***IMPORTANT NOTE**

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LIST OF CONTENTS TRL 9000 DIGITAL

- **RACKSACK**
- **CONTROL BOX, INCORPORATED TO THE RACKSACK**
- **BATTERY CHARGER**
- **CONNECTOR CABLE FROM BATTERY TO CONTROL BOX**
- **12 VOLT 4 AMP BATTERY *NOT CONNECTED**
- **4 STILL PEGS**
- **4 CABLE ROLLS**
- **2 PROBES (GOLD & SILVER)**
- **KEYS AND TRANSPORT BELT**
- **INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL**

Initial of person in charge of first content check

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**** IMPORTANT NOTE**

THE BATTERY CHARGER OF YOUR *TRL 9000 DIGITAL* IS 220V-240V AT 12V. MAKE SURE YOUR ELECTRICITY CURRENT (AC) IS THE SAME AS THE CHARGER SUPPLIED WITH YOUR UNIT. IF YOUR CURRENT IS 110V, YOU MUST PURCHASE A CURRENT TRANSFORMER FROM 110V TO 220V-240V. THE TRANSFORMER MUST BE USED BETWEEN THE ELECTRICITY CURRENT ON YOUR WALL AND THE CHARGER SUPPLIED WITH YOUR *TRL 9000*.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

TRL 9000 DIGITAL

Theory

When a strong signal of low frequency is transmitted through the earth from one probe to another, a type of “radio wave” is being used. The DC wave generated by the meter and the 12 volt battery is capable of traveling only a few inches through the earth.

Changing the DC wave to the AC wave (also called CW), you obtain a much larger travel distance with low frequency. The wave will take the path of least resistance to travel through the ground. Precious metals are a great medium for the wave to travel easily. If there is metal in the path of the wave, the wave will find least resistance during its path. In this case, a stronger CW wave hits the reception probe.

All buried precious metals suffer a slight deterioration caused by rain acid, snow and other chemicals. When the acid and the extremely high radiation make contact with metals, fields of radiation of free electrons (FERFs) are created. The more time the object is buried, the stronger the field of radiation. The transmitting wave is attracted to the FERFs.

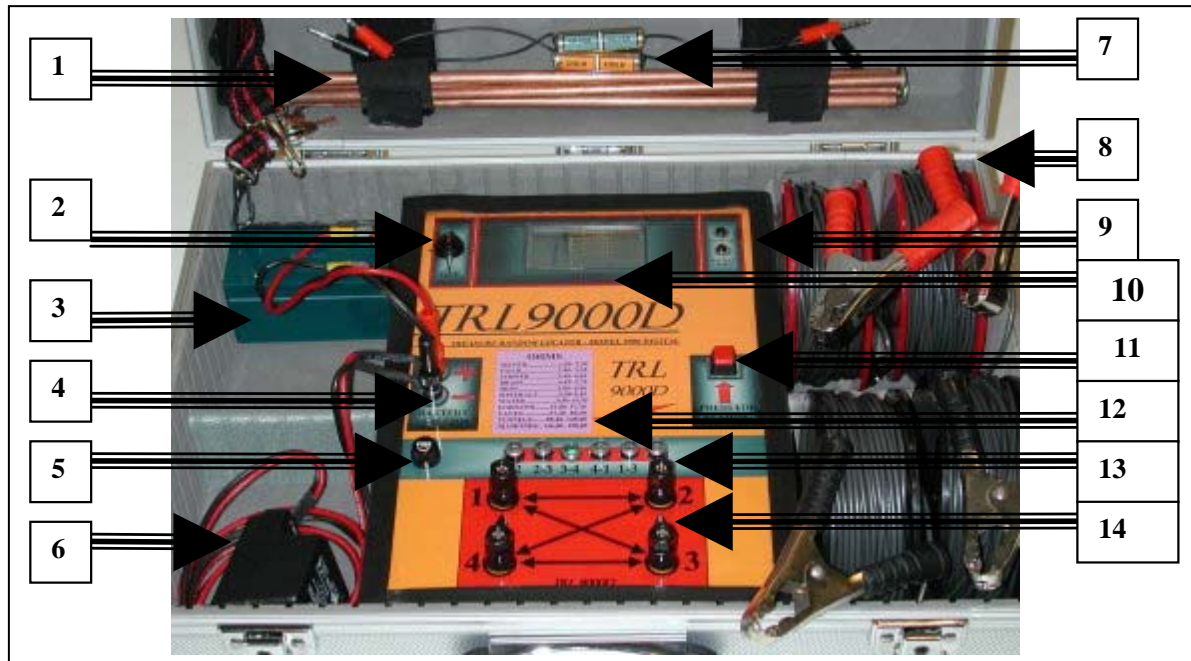
When the CW is plunged into the earth it needs to disperse, creating a strong electric charge, the transmitting wave will find the FERFs, it will set itself automatically with the field and will follow it.

Contents

The TRL unit, 9000 digital, is made up of a waterproof rack sack which contains the elements necessary for prospecting (search and detection) buried elements such as Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Metals, Caves, Water, Inert Earth.

THE UNIT CONTAINS:

- 1 RUCK SACK
- 2 KEYS
- 1 TRANSPORT BELT
- 4 COPPER STILL PEGS
- 2 WITNESS PROBES – GOLD AND SILVER - (FOR TESTING YOUR UNIT).
- 1 BATTERY CHARGER FOR 220 W CURRENT AT 12 V.
- 1 12 V RECHARGABLE BATTERY
- 4 CABLE ROLLS WITH 35 MTS OF CABLE EACH WITH JACK AND PLIERS FOR NORMAL OPERATION
- 1 INSTRUCTION MANUAL

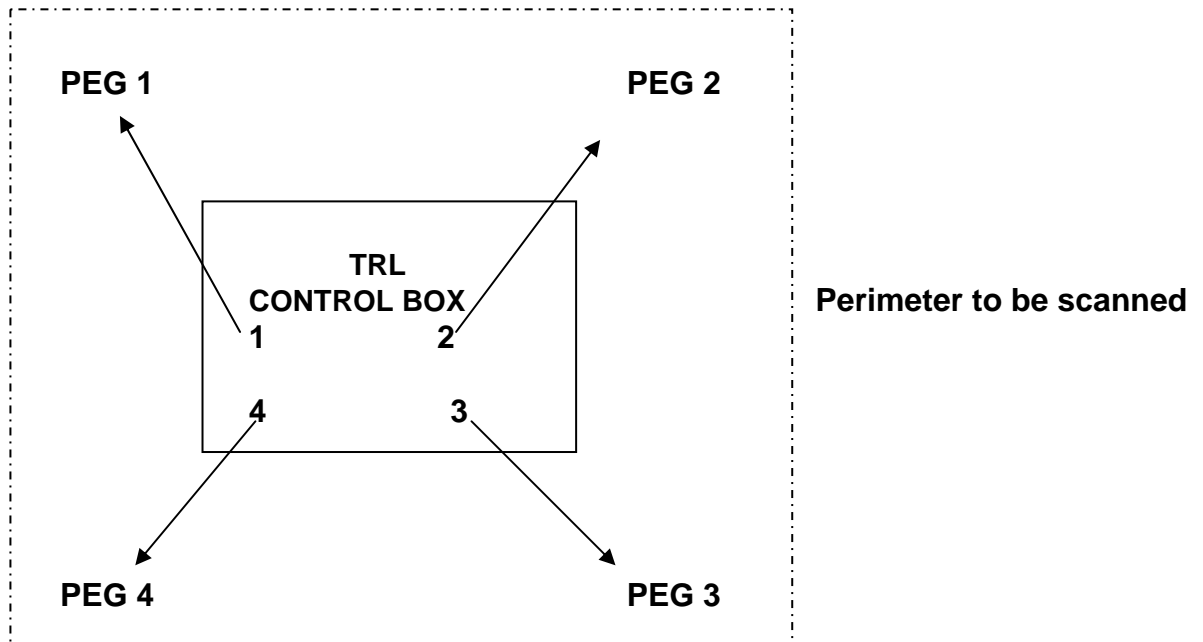


DESCRIPTION OF TRL 9000 DIGITAL CONTENTS

1. COPPER STILL PEGS
2. GENERAL POWER ON/OFF.
3. CONNECTOR BATTERY.
4. BATTERY ENTRANCE
5. FUSIL.
6. BATTERY CHARGER, 220 V AT CONTINUOUS 12 V.
7. WITNESSES PROBES (GOLD AND SILVER).
8. CABLE ROLLS
9. BATTERY CHARGE INDICATOR.
10. DIGITAL SCREEN OF GROUND OHMS
11. PULSATOR FOR 9 V TRANSMISSION TOWARDS THE WAVES (PEGS)
12. VALUE LIST OF DIFFERENT METALS.
13. BUTTON SELECTORS OF PROBES (PEGS 1,2,3,4)
14. OUTPUT CONNECTORS FOR CABLES TO PROBES (PEGS 1,2,3,4)

To begin prospecting (search and detection), proceed in the following manner:

As indicated by the following diagram, install your TRL unit in the centre of a chosen square. Mark 4 diagonal points with the cables towards the 4 cardinal points. These cables are connected to the 4 points of your unit and to the still pegs. The copper pegs must be well buried at the same depth and are connected to your unit via the jacks and pliers. Remember to leave unburied aprox.10cm so that the pliers with the cable can cling onto the gold area of the peg.



With your TRL digital unit, it's possible to take readings or measurements in OHMS mode. The first step is to place your unit in the place from where you will proceed to make the corresponding measurement. Next, place the 4 pegs in the 4 cardinal points in a cross like method towards the unit. This way, the unit would be in the center of the measuring area: first peg at the front and to the left in number 1, leaving the second peg to the front and the right, the third at the bottom to the right and the fourth at the bottom to the left. Basically, they will be placed in a clockwise sense. Afterwards, proceed to connect the pliers to the pegs and the cable terminals to the unit positioned in the centre of the square, with all cables connected to the unit via their corresponding plug. Next, connect the battery to the entrance of the unit. Be careful with the poles: red is positive and black is negative.

Turn on the unit with the general power switch ON. You will find this switch on the left hand side of the superior part of the unit.

Continue by activating the button that corresponds to two pegs. For example: the button for pegs 1 – 2. Take the measurement by pressing the button: "PRESS FOR READING". By doing this, a digital value will appear on your OHMS screen. It's convenient to write down these readings on previously prepared charts and then successively every measurement made between 1-2, 2-3, 2-4, 4-1, 1-3, 2-4. Once you have the necessary readings for the square, change the direction of the square towards the readings of least resistance.

EXAMPLE:

In the example shown below, see Figure 1.: the waves 1-2 give a reading of 25,000 Ohms whilst the waves 3-4 read 2,40 Ohms. The other sides have basically consistent readings of 25,000 and 30,000 ohms. The only readings which were lower were pegs 3-4 in the inferior part of the square. Therefore, we have changed the study area to the inferior section as seen in Figure 2. In this example, the 3-4 pegs have a low reading of 2,40 Ohms. Now we reduce the study area of a 100ft square to a square of aprox.50ft. This should help locate the object.

In figure 1., the pegs 4-3 gave the lowest reading at 2,40 Ohm. It would be very safe to assume that the object or discovery is towards the lower or inferior part of the square. Figure 2 shows the new search position where we reduce the area of the square towards where lower readings were made.

Figure 1.

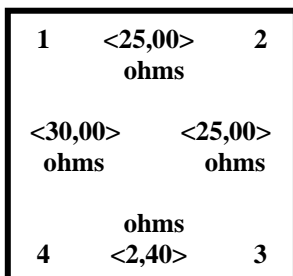
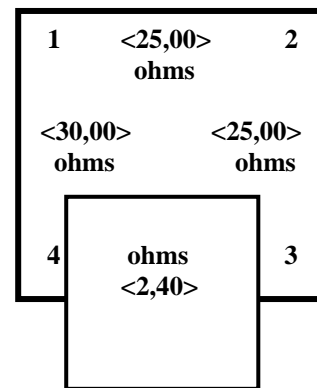


Figure 2.



As you can see by this example, it is very beneficial to keep the readings, the size and the exact location of the study area. It makes it easier to move the pegs in the right direction.

WITNESS PROBES (GOLD & SILVER)

The unit contains two witness probes to corroborate and test the correct functionality of the unit GOLD & SILVER.

Example:

Insert the test jacks (gold & silver), for example, in plugs 1 and 2. Activate the corresponding button two these 2 pegs and proceed to take the measurements or reading by pressing "PRESS FOR READING" button. A similar value to that of the scale of values shown on your unit below the main screen will appear indicating that the unit is working properly. On this scale you will find ideal values for gold, silver, minerals, water, un-mineralized earth or inert earth and values for caves or tunnels of water, etc. These values are values of minerals in "laboratory conditions" and vary according to their presentation. For example: metals on their own; amalgamated metals; natural metal; minerals & metals; rocks & metals; 2 joined metals.

DEPTH DETERMINATION:

After an object has been located, we can determine the depth at which the object is buried. Do this by moving the earth probes closer and closer to each other while the readings on the meter continue to decrease. When the probes are closer to each other and the results on the meter show no more changes, take the probes back to the distance where you had the lowest reading. The depth is half the distance from where the lowest reading occurred. For example, if the probes were separated by 25 feet when the lowest reading was made, then the object is 12.5 feet deep.

LOCALIZATION OF TUNNELS AND CAVES:

To locate so called geological faults, artificial tunnels or waterways, you must place 2 pegs in a straight line. The central position would be the unit and you will advance in a parallel mode for 2 meters between pegs (always in the same straight line and the same distance between pegs). In this position, the measurements or readings will be in OHMS between 1-2, 2-4 and 4-3. In the later analysis of the measurements which should be duly noted on charts, you can determine the length of the detected object, the width, caves, waterways or small and large chests. This unit does not detect object recently buried or small objects.

CARE OF YOUR TRL 9000 DIGITAL:

This important unit only needs to be periodically charged. Charge daily if used daily and every 15 days if not used so often. If the charge indicator is on red, charge with corresponding charger taking into account the pole colors for a correct battery charge.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

When the pegs are dirty due to use, always clean before packing away. Clean pegs with detergent or soapy water and clean cloths. You must not use corrosive elements or files on the pegs.

NECESSARY ELEMENTS FOR PROSPECTING WITH YOUR TRL 9000 DIGITAL:

1. Have a notebook or charts with previous notes to make a record your readings and to draw the positions of the pegs in the ground
2. Test the 9000 digital using the test chargers
3. Take a hammer for securing pegs in the ground
4. Take a rod or some type of tool for taking the pegs or probes out of the ground.
5. Always have a pair of gloves for handling the objects you take from the ground. Don't make contact with skin.
6. Don't clean the discovered objects with acids or corrosives. Only clean with natural hand brush or water and soap.

WE WISH YOU ALL HAPPY SEARCHING AND GREAT DISCOVERIES