

The depth readout on the top right, will appear after the power is turned ON and the sonar sensor is placed in water. The depth meter will indicate "----" if the depth exceeds these parameters (0.7 to 40 meters).

NOTE: This reading may also occur in water is extremely dirty, or where there are heavy silt or mud bottoms. Sonar is a sound signal that travels through water. Sonar will not travel through air. Keep this in mind when using the fish finder, as the smallest bubble between the sonar sensor and the water, will cause the unit not to operate correctly.

5.2 FISH SHOW

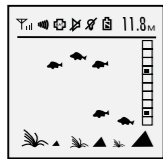


fig.7

If the finder determines that sonar has detected a fish, the display will show a fish shaped icon (fig. 7). The first column of fish indicators on the right of the display shows the most current information. This column is then moved to the left as a new reading is displayed. Fish icon moved in every 5 seconds.

NOTE:

The fish indicators move away from the right to the left at a constant speed. This motion in no way reflects actual movement of the fish.

Use the fish Depth Indicator to measure the fish's depth from the sonar sensor (fig. 8). This can be done by dividing the depth reading by 10. This number represents the value of each box.

(Example, the depth is 20 m, the fish symbol appears in the 5th box from the top. This means the fish is 10 m from the surface)

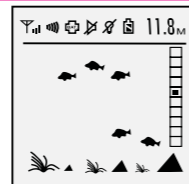
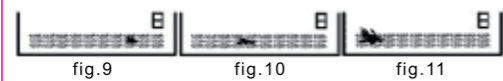


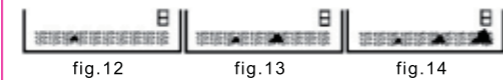
fig.8

5.3 WEED SHOW



The display indicates the presence of short weeds by turning on the smallest Weed indicator (fig.9). Moderately tall weeds are depicted by turning on the second Weed indicators (fig.10). Tall weeds are depicted by turning on the third Weed indicator (fig.11)

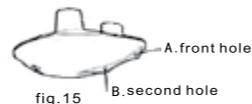
5.4 BOTTOM CONTOUR



One Rock Indicator identifies limited structure (fig. 12). You would most likely find a small rock, a small pile of rocks, or uneven bottom contour. This is not a bad place for hiding fish, but due to the limited amount of structure, there may not be a lot.

Two Rock Indicators identifies a considerable amount of bottom structure, but scattered. (fig.13) A considerable amount of time needs to be spent fishing this area as each piece of structure could be hiding a prize catch. Three Rock Indicators indicates a large amount of bottom structure in a confined area. This bottom may consist of a large rock(s), stump(s), tree(s), or a ledge(s). (fig. 14)

6. USING THE WIRELESS SENSOR



Use the wireless sonar sensor is very easy for user, just simply attach the sensor to the end of your fishing line and cast it into the water as your normal float or lure.



fig.16

6.1 You can tie your fish reel line to the front hole in the wireless transducer. If you would like to use the wireless transducer as a stationary float, use the second hole to attach your hook using a lighter weight line. but An obstacle will break the lighter line easily, for this reason, we suggest you not to pull the lighter weight line if unnecessary. Slip line techniques are not recommended because will increase the risk of losing the wireless transducer. If you do use the slip line method, use a lighter weight line after the lower stop, unable get back of the wireless transducer if the lower line with hook breaks away.

6.2 You will increase the risk of breaking your line if you use light test pound line on your reel. The transducer in water is positively buoyant. The maximum amount of weight for any attachment to the transducer is approximately 6 grams, and includes the combined weight of any hook, line, weight swivel/snap swivel and bait that is attached to the wireless transducer. over 5.7g will submerge the wireless sonar sensor, causing the signal loss.

7. How to replace the CR-2032 battery

7.1 Remove the battery door of the wireless sonar sensor, and press the lock-block of the battery holder and the battery will flip pls check the picture. (fig.17, fig.18)

7.2 Make sure that the O-ring in the battery compartment is present, positioned correctly in the grooves, and free of debris before reinstalling the battery door.

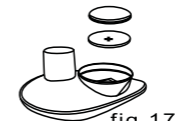


fig.17



fig.18

NOTE: The bottom of the wireless transducer should not be handle during sonar operation, as this may cause physical discomfort and may result in personal injury in the form of tissue damage. Handle the wireless transducer only by the antenna tower when it has been in the water.

NOTE: The wireless transducer is not intended for use by children younger than 6 years old without adult supervision as the transducer may represent a choking hazard to small children.

NOTE: When the fish finder receive the signal from wireless sensor the signal indicator ())) } will display on the screen.

The max RF distance is 30 meters unless the water is smooth. The signal indicator will disappear if the distance between the fish finder and the wireless sensor over 30 meters.

The wireless transducer has contacts that perceive when the device is immersed in the water. These contacts turn on the sonar transmitter/receiver and begin transmitting the sonar information via Radio Frequency to the display. The wireless transducer automatically stops using power a few seconds after being pulled out of the water.

NOTE: Do not place the wireless transducer in a wet area when not in use as this will turn on the wireless transducer and shorten its usable life. Store the wireless transducer in a dry area when not in use to conserve power. Never place the unit in a wet area of a boat or on a metal surface that could accidentally power it on.

NOTE: If the unit was used in salt water, rinse it with fresh water before storing it.

Product Specification:

Display:	TN /ANTI- UV LCD
Display size:	40Wx39H
Backlighting:	Green LED
Power Requirement:	4-AAA Alkaline Batteries
Measure Units:	Meters and Feet
Sensor Coverage:	90 degrees
Depth Range Max/Min:	130Feet (40meters)/ 2Feet(0.7meters)
Operation temperature:	-10°C-50°C
Storage temperature:	-20°C-70°C

Attachments:

- 1) A Wireless Remote Sonar Sensor
- 2) A handheld device with LCD screen
- 3) A operation manual
- 4) A neck strap