

## *Little Ripper*

### Introduction

This battery system is the first commercially available Lithium wireless system that will allow you not only freedom of movement but extend your detecting. It also comes with a professional battery charging/management system second to none in the Detecting/Prospecting market. The system is capable of being fully charged and ready to go in less than 2 hours from completely flat. It was specifically designed for the Minelab SD/GP and GPX range of detectors. The system is virtually plug n' play. It is also the first Lithium Polymer System, all others are the older Lithium-Ion and do not last as long as LiPo types. **TIP: it has been found that it is better to place the transmitter box on the side of the detector closest to your body and the receiver on the same side also. This is because the detector and your body can interfere with the incoming signal from static build up. Having the system mounted as described eliminates this.**

### Transmitter (Large box)

The main Transmitter box attaches to the detector as per normal via a 4 pin plug (or 5 pin for GPX). On the box are a switch and a pushbutton-LED switch. The switch is the on-off switch. I presume we all know how to use that! The LED switch will be described later in setting the frequency chapter.

### Receiver

The receiver is a 3W amplifier and only has one control for on/Off and Volume control. It has a plug for 6.5mm Headphone/Speaker socket.

### Charging

The charger has too many features for me to go into here but it comes with a comprehensive manual. I will outline the most commonly used procedures for charging this system. I will try to set up each individual system so you only have to load the settings that you will use on this system. There are 2 distinct differences with the Transmitter/Receiver charging and that is the amount of Amperes used when charging. The Transmitter can be charged up to 5 Amps but maximum should be restricted to 4 Amps, the receiver on the other hand should never be charged at more than 1 Amp. The voltage should be set to 7.4V or a 2 series cell.

### Setting the frequency of Operation

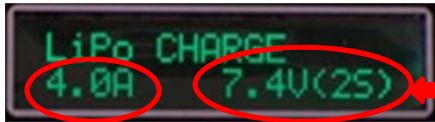
The pushbutton LED switch sets the frequency of operation and if you are only using one (no other Little Rippers present) then they will work straight out of the box with no problem, However if there are 2 or more only one is going to function properly and the other 2 receivers will pick up the first one turned on. To make it easier to understand let's say we have system A, B and C. Detector A turns on first and is working properly, detector B and C turn on and although they hear a detector if you are close the chances are B and C are actually receiving detector A, not much use. When this occurs I suggest temporarily each operator changes the tone of each detector so they are discernibly different, next detector A presses the button on the Transmitter box for approximately ½ second and see if the receiver (A) now has locked to the A detector, if not try also pressing the receiver box button in a similar fashion to change the frequency. Detector C would also do the same. Now if this fails and you are still picking up another detector other than your own, you follow this procedure. Turn off both the Transmitter and receiver. First on the transmitter press the button down and while still holding the button down turn the power on, when the light begins to flash wait one or two flashes and release the button. Do exactly the same on the Receiver box (The transmitter must be on and detector running for this to work) and now they should have changed ID and frequency and only work together. On my site is a video showing how this works.

I hope that this explains the use of the batteries and isn't too confusing. The Wireless system should allow you to be free of attachments as much as possible and gone are those times when you put down your detector to dig a hole or even rest and either trip over the power cord or pull off your headphones or worst, nearly stick a pick through the coil or detector!!! I hope you enjoy your new prospecting freedom and the product that is now taking you into this new millennium in keeping with technological advancements. As always any help or problems feel free to contact me via email or phone. Thank you for reviewing or purchasing this product.

## Simplified Charging Instructions

### Step 3: Charging Procedures

Every time you turn on the charger it will be at the last menu used. The first thing you will notice is that here you can change the Charge rate (Amps) and Cell types/Voltage (3.7(1S), 7.4(2S), 11.1(3S) etc). As mentioned it should be set at the menu to charge a LiPo 2 series cell (7.4V2S) battery. All you need to change is the Charge rate from 4A to 1A for the small Audio receiver battery.

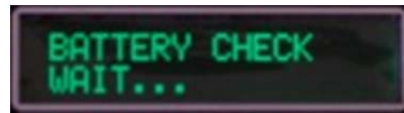


**Never change this!**

**Only Change this (AMPS) between 1 & 4**

Press enter and the Charge rate on the left will flash allowing you to change the AMPS once you have changed to suit the battery (Receiver 1Amp or Transmitter 4 Amp) press enter again to change the Voltage/Cell type. **Hint: If all settings are what you want just press and hold enter key it will procedure to the cancel/stop screen described**

**below:** Now press and Hold enter until you hear the beep and see:



then it will



flash between the following 2 screens:



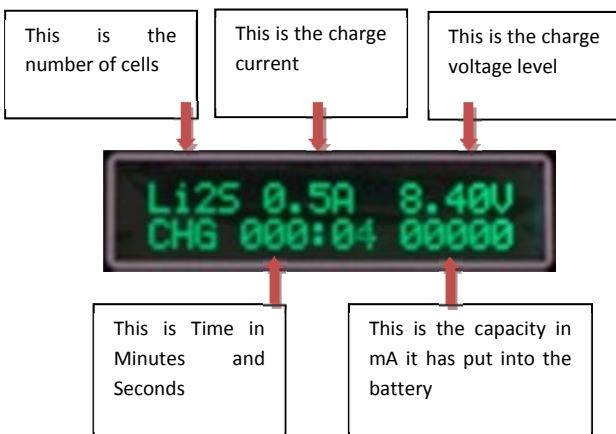
and

these are obvious, press Stop to cancel and return to previous screen or press enter to continue and start charging. If you

confirm by pressing enter the charging process will start and you will see:



Below is an explanation of this screen:



#### PLEASE NOTE:

**The chargers are pretty bullet proof as far as making a mistake goes. The main precaution here is to make sure you NEVER set the charge rate higher than 1A for the small Audio Box battery if so you can cause an explosion of the battery, having said that the Safety circuit on board should just shut the battery down to disallow that charge rate but I wouldn't like to test the theory. If the battery is nearly full it won't matter as the charger will detect the capacity via the voltage level but I would not like to guess the charge rate at the voltage left in the battery.**