



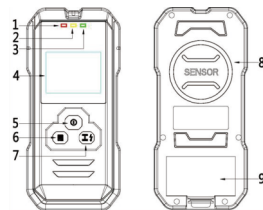
AWD12

Wall Detector
墙体探测仪

Operation Manual
使用说明书

1.Functional Description

The manual and operation instructions must be read carefully, And to comply with the provisions of the above documents, So that the best function of the detector can be played. Please keep the instruction book properly. Please turn over the page showing the chart of the detector. When reading this manual, you must turn to the diagram page for reference. Use the instrument according to the instruction.



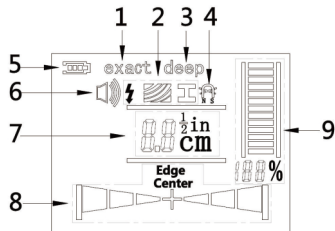
The detector can detect metal (steel bar, copper pipe) and cables hidden in walls, ceilings and floors. It can also detect wood beams, metals and cables hidden beneath the plasterboard.

2.The components of illustration

The number of the product feature shown refers to the illustration of the measuring tool on the graphic page.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.Red indicator light | 6.Foreign body detection button
(Generally refers to the wooden block), | 7.Detect metal or cable buttons |
| 2.Yellow indicator light | Long press the button to switch exact mode/deep mode. | 8.detection area |
| 3.Green indicator light | | 9.battery compartments. |
| 4 Display screen | | |
| 5 .Switches "ON/OFF" | | |

3. Display screen



1. The exact mode in which a foreign object is detected (note: the maximum detection depth in the accurate mode is 20mm.)

2. Current detection mode, They are alternating current and foreign bodies (Generally refers to the wooden block), metal.

3. The deep mode in which a foreign object is detected (note: the maximum detection depth in the accurate mode is 38mm.)

4. Magnetic or non-magnetic display icons

5. Battery power

6. Sound icon (note: the sound can be turned on and off, at the same time press the detection wood button 6 and the detection metal or cable button 7 to turn off or on the sound)

7. Detection metal depth display area (this depth refers to the distance between the center point of the detection area and the measured object)

8. In the mode of detecting foreign bodies, the display icon indicating the boundary (Edge) or Center of the measured object to the Center line of the instrument is displayed; in the mode of metal and alternating current, Only the Center icon is displayed in metal mode.

9. Detection signal strength display area.

4. Technical data

Maximum detection depth:	
Ferrous metal	120 mm
Non-ferrous metal (copper)	100 mm
Alternating current (ac)	50 mm
Copper wire ($\geq 4 \text{ mm}^2$)	40 mm
Foreign body (Generally refers to the wooden block)	exact mode 20 mm / deep mode 38mm
Automatic shutdown time	5 minutes
Working humidity range	
In metal mode	0-85%RH
In alternating current mode	0-30%RH
In foreign mode	0-60%RH
Operating temperature range	-10°C +50°C
Storage temperature range	-20°C +70°C
Battery	1x9 volt dry battery
The usage time	about 6 hours
Body size	147*68*27mm

The detection result will be affected by the size and material of the detected object, as well as the material and condition of the detected surface and other factors; if the cable is uncharged, the probe depth will be reduced.

5. Warning

- Do not allow moisture to penetrate the instrument, do not allow direct sunlight on the instrument.
- If the instrument is exposed to a very different temperature, it must wait for the temperature of the instrument to rise before starting the instrument.
- If you use or operate a transmitting device such as a microwave oven near the detector, the detection results will be affected.
- Basically, detection results will be affected by some environmental factors around. The environment factor refers to the instrument is working, the instrument is near will generate strong magnetic field or electromagnetic field of the machine. In addition, moisture, metal building materials, aluminum cladding of insulating materials. Conductivity of wallpaper, carpet or tile conduction ability will affect the detecting result. Hence the wallboard. The ceiling and floor drilling, sawing, before that must pay attention to the related information (such as building figure)

For the best scanning effect:

- Avoid wearing rings or watches when using the detector. Metal may cause inaccurate testing.
- Move the tool evenly over the surface without lifting it or changing the applied pressure.
- The tool must always be in contact with the surface during scanning.
- Make sure the fingers of the hand holding the tool do not touch the scanned surface.
- Do not touch the surface of the detector or scan with your other hand or any other part of your body.
- Always test slowly for maximum accuracy and sensitivity.

6. Use the instrument

Install/replace batteries

Use only 9V dry batteries.

Load the battery into the battery compartment shown in figure 9.

When the detector is not used, the battery must be removed from the instrument. After long-term use, the battery will corrode or discharge automatically.

7. Turn on/off the machine

Before operating the probe, make sure there is no moisture in the detection area. Dry the detector with a cloth if necessary.

Press the start/stop button 5 to start the instrument:

After a short period of automatic testing, the probe is ready to run. The instrument automatically enters the function mode of metal detection. At this time, if there is a signal display in area 9 on the display screen without metal interference, it indicates that calibration is required. The calibration method is: Place the instrument in an environment free from metal and strong magnetic field interference (such as: Lifting the instrument into the air by hand, etc.), and then press and hold the detection metal button until the signal in area 9 of the display screen shows zero and the green light is on, and then the calibration is completed. At this time, release the button to detect the metal work.

8. Detection object type

A detector can be used to look for objects below the detection area.

9. Detect metal objects (steel bar, wire, copper pipe)

The maximum metal detection depth is 100mm.

When detecting metal objects, press the metal detection button to enter the metal detection state. At this time, the metal detection pattern will appear on the display screen, and the green indicator light will be on.

Place the detector on the surface of the detector and move the instrument to the left or right in the same direction. As the instrument gets closer to the metal object, the scale on the signal intensity display area of the display screen will gradually rise and the intensity percentage will gradually increase. As the instrument moves away from the object, the scale drops and the intensity percentage decreases. When the program determines that the signal received by the instrument reaches its maximum value, the metal object is positioned directly below the center of the detector. The Center icon (Center) is displayed on the display screen.

When metal is detected, the yellow or red light on the detector lights up, and there is a constant sound from the instrument.

The red light on the detector flashes when it detects both the metal and the ac signal, And a beeping sound came from the instrument.

When the detector displays a nonmagnetic metal symbol, it indicates that the current object being measured is generally a wire or copper pipe.

When the magnetic metal symbol is displayed on the detector, it indicates that the currently measured object is generally steel bar.

When the detector does not display magnetic or non-magnetic metal symbols, it indicates that the currently measured object is generally an alloy.

When the alternating current symbol on the instrument flashes, it indicates that there is an alternating current signal nearby.

Note: when detecting metal, the detection depth value will be displayed on the display screen synchronously with the detection operation. The accuracy of the depth value is related to the shape and material of the metal being measured, the distribution of the relative detector of the object being measured, and the surrounding media properties of the object being measured. When the measured object is standard steel bar with diameter of 18mm or copper tube with diameter of 18mm, the accuracy of depth value is the best. Otherwise, the depth value can only be used as a rough reference value.

⚠Warning!

In some cases, tools may not be able to accurately indicate live wires in walls if internal equipment fails or is not properly operated, so do not rely solely on the instrument to identify the presence of dangerous live wires. Other evidence, such as construction drawings or visual identification of wiring or pipe entry points, should also be used.

⚠Warning!

If the wall contains live wires, do not take potentially dangerous measures. Be sure to turn off power, gas, and water before turning holes or studs penetrate the wall surface.

- Concrete, brick, and ceramic surfaces have shielding effects on electric field signals from the firing line, so when tested on these surfaces, ac signal detection is affected.

Ac signals can be detected more easily when the appliance is connected to the desired conductor and turned on.

- "live" wire signals will spread from both sides of the actual wire, so sometimes the "live" wire alarm area looks much larger than the actual wire.

- Ac signals come mainly from live wires, and may also come from static or induced electricity in the environment. Placing your hand on the wall next to the detector may help eliminate static and inductive electricity.

- The signal strength of a "live" wire depends on the location of the cable. Therefore, take further measurements nearby or use other information to check for "live" wires.

- non-" live "wires may be detected as metal objects, and thin wires may not be detected.

8. Foreign body detection (generally referred to as a wooden block)

- Maximum detection depth: exact mode: 20mm; deep mode: 38mm. Long press the button to switch exact mode /deep mode.

- The foreign body detection mode will detect objects in gypsum drywall, plywood sheaths, bare wood floors, and coated wood walls.

- The foreign body detection mode does not detect the concrete, mortar, lumps, bricks, carpets, foils, metal surfaces, tiles, glass or any other dense material.

- Sensitivity depth and accuracy will vary due to moisture content, material content, wall texture and paint.

- The foreign body detection mode actually detects more than just wood blocks. It can also detect metals and other dense materials, such as water pipes and plastic pipes near the back of walls or ceiling surfaces. To help identify the wooden stall, first scan the metal and mark the location of any detected metal objects. The scan is then performed in the foreign body detection mode. The items detected in the foreign body detection mode but not detected in the metal detection mode may be wooden studs.

Press the wood button to enter the mode of detecting foreign matter, and an icon of detecting foreign matter (generally referring to wood file) will appear on the display screen.

When detecting foreign bodies, the instrument must be vertically attached to the wall and then press the button for detecting foreign bodies. Keep the instrument stationary for 1-3 seconds and wait for the completion of instrument calibration (the green light is on at this time) before conducting the detection operation.

Place the detector on the surface of the probe and move the instrument evenly and slowly to the left or right in the same direction. Do not lift the instrument or apply additional pressure.

When the instrument is close to the edge of the wooden bar of the object to be measured, the display screen will display the signal percentage synchronously, and the boundary icon with the same direction will gradually display.

When the instrument is on the Edge of a wooden block, the Edge character (Edge) will be displayed and the corresponding Edge icon will be displayed. Continue to move the instrument in the same direction, Edge character (Edge) off, the other half of the Edge icon gradually displayed; When the instrument is in the middle of the wooden stall, the Center character (Center) is displayed on the display screen and all the border icons on both sides are displayed. The red light will be on and the buzzer will "drip...". Long beep, maximum signal percentage.

Now keep moving in the same direction, the center cross icon and character are extinguished, the buzzer stops sounding, and the boundary icon is gradually extinguished with the departure of the instrument. When the instrument is at the other Edge of the wooden file, the Edge character (Edge) will be displayed on the instrument and the border icon on the corresponding half side will be displayed. The display screen will display the signal percentage synchronously. Continue to move the instrument until it is far away from the wooden block. The signal percentage gradually decreases and the boundary icon gradually disappears. When the instrument cannot detect the wooden block and the green light is on. The detection operation is completed

Note:

Repeated detection, the location will be more accurate.

When a foreign object is detected, alternating current is also detected. At this time, the symbol of alternating current on the instrument flashes, and the instrument makes a short "drip drip" sound.

In foreign body mode, when only ac current is detected, the instrument flashes only ac symbol on the display

Note:

- Sometimes due to various environmental factors, the instrument may not be automatically calibrated, and there may be wrong alarm signal, please manually calibrate. The calibration method is to briefly press the foreign body detection mode button until the green light is on again.

- If the instrument has just been calibrated on the log, move the tool out of the log range and only detect it when the log is tested again.

be taken when nailing, cutting, or drilling walls, floors, and ceilings that may contain these objects.

- If you receive unstable scan results, it may be due to moisture in the wall cavity or drywall, moisture, or recently applied paint or wallpaper that is not completely dry. While moisture may not always be visible, it can interfere with the tool's sensors. Please let the walls dry for a few days.

- For some environmental factors or uneven surfaces, it is difficult to detect wood nails with foreign body detection mode. By changing the mode of metal detection to locate the nails that hold the material to the wood nails, it may be easier to find these objects.

- Depending on the distance between the wire or pipe and the wall, the instrument can detect foreign objects in the same way it detects them. Care should always be taken when nailing, cutting, or drilling walls, floors, and ceilings that may contain these objects.

9. Detection live cables

⚠Warning!

In some cases, tools may not be able to accurately indicate live wires in the walls if internal equipment fails or is not properly operated, so you cannot rely solely on the instrument to identify the presence of dangerous live wires. Other evidence, such as construction drawings or visual identification of wiring or pipe entry points, should also be used.

⚠Warning!

Don't assume there are no live wires on the walls. If the wall contains live wires, do not take potentially dangerous measures. Be sure to turn off power, gas and water before turning holes or studs penetrate the wall surface.

Maximum scanning depth: 50mm (220V @ 50Hz / 110V @ 60 Hz).

- Under certain conditions (e.g. Behind a metallized or conductive surface, shielded in a metal conduit, or behind a surface with high moisture/moisture content), "live" wires/wires cannot be detected with certainty. Concrete, brick and ceramic surfaces shield electric field signals from the firing line, so when tested on these surfaces, the depth of the firing line can also be affected.

- Live AC wires can be more easily detected when the power-consuming device is connected to the desired conductor and turned on.

- The "live" wire signals will spread from the sides of the actual wire, so sometimes the area of the "live" wire alarm looks much larger than the actual wire.

- When fire wires are detected, the machine sometimes sets off an alarm. This is due to high humidity or strong static electricity on the wall, you can calibrate the instrument by pressing the detection cable button on the wall at the current position for a long time, until the green light is on, the signal strength percentage is zero, and then release the button to continue the detection. If the percentage of signal strength is still not zero after the calibration operation, it means that the humidity is too high or the static electricity is too strong, or the surrounding electromagnetic radiation is too large (for example, there is a large number of electrical appliances in the surrounding), and the tool cannot accurately detect the fire line. You need to wait for the humidity to drop or turn off the appliance, and then try to detect.

- Static electricity may cause inaccurate wire detection. Placing your hand on the wall next to the detector and measuring it again to help remove static electricity may also help.

- "The signal strength of a "live" wire depends on the location of the cable. Therefore, take further measurements nearby or use other information to check for "live" wires.

- Non-" live "wires may be detected as metal objects or may not be detected. This includes solid copper cables, but stranded copper cables cannot be detected.

Press the live cable detection button to enter live cable detection. An ac icon appears on the display screen. At this point, if the percentage of signal strength is displayed on the display screen of the whole measured surface, it means that it needs to be reset to zero. The zero return mode is to press and hold the button of detecting live cable on the surface to be measured until the signal percentage on the display screen is zero and the green light is on, and then the calibration is completed. At this time, release the button to conduct the work of detecting live cable.

Place the detector on the surface of the detector and move the instrument left or right in the same direction. As the instrument approaches the live cable, the scale on the signal intensity display area of the display screen will gradually rise and the intensity percentage will gradually increase. As the instrument moves away from the live cable, the scale drops and the strength percentage decreases. When the program determines that the signal received by the instrument reaches its maximum value, the live cable is positioned directly below the center of the detector. The Center icon is displayed on the display screen. At the same time, the detector's yellow or red indicator lights up, A buzzer makes a short "DI DI DI" sound.

10. Maintenance, service, cleaning

Use a dry, soft cloth to remove dirt from the instrument. Do not use cleaners or solvents.

Do not put any label or nameplate on the detection area before and after the detector. Do not paste metal nameplate.

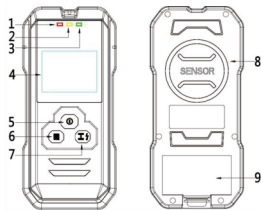
Use the included protective case to store and carry the detector.

12. Disposal waste

Damaged detectors, accessories and packing materials must be recycled and utilized in an environmentally friendly manner.

1. 功能解说

必须详细读完本使用说明书以及操作指示，并且要确实遵守上述文件中的规定，如此才能够发挥探测仪的最佳功能。请妥善保存本使用说明书。请翻开标示了探测仪图解页面，阅读本说明书时必须翻开图解页参考，按照规定使用仪器。



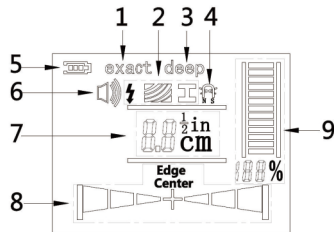
本探测仪可以探测隐藏在墙壁、天花板和地板中的金属（钢筋、铜管）、电缆；石膏板下的木梁、金属、电缆。

2. 插图上的机件

部件的编号和探测仪详解图上的编号一致

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. 红色指示灯 | 4. 显示屏 | 7. 探测金属和电缆按钮 |
| 2. 黄色指示灯 | 5. 开关“ON/OFF” | 8. 探测区域 |
| 3. 绿色指示灯 | 6. 探测异物（一般指木档）按钮，长按按钮切换exact模式/deep模式 | 9. 电池仓 |

3. 显示屏



1. 探测异物（一般指木档）模式下的精确模式（注：精确模式下最大探测深度20mm）。
2. 当前探测模式，分别是交流电、异物（一般指木档）、金属。
3. 探测异物（一般指木档）模式下的深度模式（注：深度模式下最大探测深度38mm）。
4. 磁性或非磁性显示图标。
5. 电池电量。
6. 声音图标（注：声音可开启和关闭，同时按下探测木材按钮6和探测金属和电缆按钮7关闭或开启声音）。
7. 探测金属深度显示区（此深度是指：探测区域中心点到被测物的距离）。
8. 探测异物模式下表明被测物的边界（Edge）或中心（Center）到仪器中心线的显示图标，金属模式下仅显示中心（Center）图标。
9. 探测信号强度显示区。

4. 技术数据

最大探测深度:	
含铁金属	120毫米
非铁金属 (铜)	100毫米
交流电	50毫米
铜导线 (≥4平方毫米)	40毫米
异物 (一般指木档)	exact模式20毫米/deep模式下38mm

自动关机时间	约5分钟
工作湿度范围	
金属模式下	0-85%RH
交流电模式下	0-30%RH
异特模式下	0-60%RH
工作温度范围	-10度+50度
储藏温度范围	-20度+70度
电池	1x9 伏特干电池
使用时间约	6小时
机身尺寸	147*68*27mm

探测结果会受探测物体的物料和物体的大小, 以及探测表面的物料和状况等因素影响; 如果电缆不带电的话, 探测深度会减小。

5. 警告

不可以让湿气渗入探测仪中, 也不可以让阳光直接照射在仪器上。如果仪器先暴露在温度差异极大的环境中, 必须等待仪器的温度回升之后, 才可以开动仪器。

在探测仪附近使用或操作微波炉等发射设备会影响探测结果。

基本而言, 探测的结果多少会受到周围环境因素影响。所谓周围环境因素是指探测时, 仪器是否靠近会产生强大磁场或电磁场的机器。此外, 湿气, 带金属的建材, 覆铝的绝缘材料, 导电佳的壁纸, 具备传导能力的地毯或瓷砖都会影响探测结果。因此在墙板、天花板和地板上钻孔、锯割之前, 一定要注意有关的资料说明(例如建筑图)以获得最佳扫描效果:

- 使用探测器时, 请避免佩戴戒指或手表等首饰。金属可能导致检测不准确。
- 将工具均匀地移动到表面上, 不要将其抬起或改变施加的压力。
- 扫描期间, 工具必须始终与表面接触。
- 确保握住工具的手的手指不接触被扫描的表面。
- 请勿用另一只手或身体的任何其他部位触摸探测器或扫描的表面。
- 始终缓慢检测以获得最大的准确性和灵敏度。

6. 使用仪器

安装/更换电池

只能使用9V干电池

电池装入图中12指示的电池仓中。

不使用探测仪时, 必须从仪器中取出电池。经过长期搁置, 电池会腐蚀或自动放电。

7. 开动/关机

开动探测仪之前, 必须确定探测区域上没有水分。必要时得用布擦干探测仪。

短按启停按钮5开动仪器:

经过短暂的自动测试之后, 探测仪便进入准备运行状态。仪器自动进入探测金属功能模式, 此时如果在没有金属干扰的情况下显示屏上9区有信号显示, 说明需要校准。校准方式是到仪器放置没有金属和强磁场干扰的环境中(如: 用手把仪器举起到空中等), 再按住探测金属按钮, 直到显示屏9区信号显示归零且绿灯亮起后则校准完成, 此时松开按钮, 进行探测金属工作。

8. 探测种类

使用探测仪功能可以寻找探测区域下方的物体

9. 探测金属物体（钢筋、电线、铜管）

金属最大探测深度是120mm。

探测金属物体时,按探测金属按钮进入探测金属状态,此时显示屏上会出现探测金属的图案,并且绿色指示灯会亮起。

把探测仪放在探测物表面上并向左或向右朝着同一方向移动仪器,当仪器渐渐靠近金属物体时,显示屏信号强度显示区上的刻度会逐渐上升同时强度百分比也会逐渐变大。在仪器慢慢远离物体时,刻度又会慢慢下降同时强度百分比也会逐渐变小。当程序判定仪器接收到的信号达到最大时,代表金属物体正位在探测器的中央的下方。此时显示屏上显示中心图标 (Center)。

当检测到金属物质时探测仪的黄色或红色指示灯会亮起,并且仪器中会传出持续声响。

当同时检测到金属物质和交流电信号时探测仪的红色指示灯会闪烁,并且仪器中会传出嘀嘀声响。

当探测仪显示非磁性金属符号时,表示当前被测物体一般为电线或铜管。

当探测仪显示磁性金属符号时,表示当前被测物体一般为钢筋。

当探测仪不显示磁性或非磁性金属符号时,表示当前被测物体一般为合金。

当仪器上交流电符号闪烁时,表示附近有交流电信号。

注:探测金属时显示屏上会跟随探测操作同步显示探测深度值,深度值准确度与被测金属形状和材质、被测物相对探测仪的分布情况、被测物周边介质属性等有关;当被测物是直径18mm的标准钢筋或者直径18mm的铜管时,深度值准确度最好;反之则差,深度值只能作为一个大概的参考值。

警告!

在某些情况下,如果内部设备发生故障或操作不当,工具可能无法准确地指示墙壁中的带电导线,因此不应仅依赖于仪器识别危险带电导线的存在。还应使用其他证据,例如施工图纸或布线或管道入口点的视觉识别。

警告!

如果墙壁包含带电电线,请勿采取可能危险的措施。在转孔或钉钉等穿透墙体表面之前,务必关闭电源,煤气和水。

• 混凝土、砖和陶瓷表面对来自火线的电场信号具有屏蔽效应,因此当在这些表面上进行检测时,交流电信号检测会受到影响。

• 当耗电器连接到所需导体并打开时,可以更容易地检测到交流电信号。

• “带电”电线的信号将从实际电线的两侧扩散,因此有时“带电”电线警报的区域看起来比实际电线大得多。

• 交流电信号主要来自带电导线,也有可能来自环境的静电或者感应电。将手放在探测器旁边的墙上对消除静电和感应电可能有所帮助。

• “带电”电线的信号强度取决于电缆的位置。因此,请在附近进行进一步测量,或使用其他信息来检查是否存在“带电”电线。

• 非“带电”的电线可能被检测为金属物体,细的电线可能不被检测到。

10. 探测异物（一般指木档）

• 最大探测深度:精确模式:20mm;深度模式:38mm。长按按钮切换exact模式/deep模式。

• 异物探测模式将检测石膏干墙,胶合板护套,裸木地板,涂层木墙中的物体。

• 异物探测模式不会检测混凝土,砂浆,块状物,砖块,地毯,箔面材料,金属表面,瓷砖,玻璃或任何其他致密材料中的物体。

• 由于水分,材料含量,墙壁纹理和油漆,感应深度和精度会有所不同。

• 异物探测模式实际上检测的不仅仅是木档。它还可以探测金属和其他致密材料,例如墙壁或天花板表面背面附近的充水管和塑料管。为了帮助识别木档,首先进行金属扫描并标记任何检测到的金属物品的位置。然后在异物探测模式下进行扫描,在异物探测模式下检测但未在金属检测模式下检测到的项目可能是木质螺柱。

按木材按钮进入探测异物模式,此时显示屏上会出现探测异物(一般指木档)图标。

探测异物时必须把仪器竖直贴紧墙体后再短按一下探测异物按钮,保持仪器不动1-3秒钟,等待仪器校准完成后(此时绿灯会亮起),再进行探测操作。

把探测仪放在探测物表面上并向左或向右沿同一方向均匀并缓慢地移动仪器,不要将仪器提起或施加额外压力。

当仪器靠近被测物木档边缘时,显示屏会同步显示信号百分比,同方向上的边界图标会逐渐显示。

当仪器处在木档的一条边界时,仪器上会显示边界字符(Edge)且对应半边的边界图标会显示。

继续沿同一方向移动仪器,边界字符(Edge)熄灭,另一半边界图标逐渐显示;当仪器在木档中间时,显示屏上显示中心字符(Center)且2边的边界图标全部显示,红灯会亮起,蜂鸣器会“滴...”长响,信号百分比达到最大。

此时再保持统一方向移动，中心十字图标与字符熄灭、蜂鸣器停止发声、边界图标随着仪器的离开逐渐熄灭；当仪器处在木档的另一边界时，仪器上会显示边界字符（Edge）且对应半边的边界图标会显示，显示屏同步显示信号百分比；继续移动仪器，直到远离木档，信号百分比逐渐减小、边界图标逐渐消失、直到仪器绿灯亮起仪器检测不到木档，探测操作完成。

注：反复多次探测，位置会更准确。

当探测到异物时也同时探测到交流电，此时仪器上交流电符号会闪烁，仪器会发出“滴滴滴”短促的响声。

异物模式下，当仅探测到交流电时，仪器仅在显示上闪烁交流电符号。

请注意：

- 有时由于各种环境因素，仪器可能无法自动校准，并且可能会出现错误的警报信号，请手动校准。校准方法是短暂按下异物探测模式按钮，直到绿灯再次亮起。
- 如果仪器刚刚在木档上校准，则需要将工具移动到木档范围之外，并再次检测此木档时才可以检测到。
- 如果您收到不稳定的扫描结果，可能是由于墙壁腔体或干墙内的湿气，湿气，或最近应用的未完全干燥的油漆或壁纸造成的。虽然水分可能并不总是可见，但它会干扰工具的传感器。请让墙壁干燥几天。
- 对于某些环境因素或不平整的表面，使用异物检测模式很难检测木钉。通过改变金属检测模式来定位将材料固定到木钉上的钉子，可能更容易找到这些物品。
- 根据电线或管道与墙面的接近程度，仪器可以用与探测异物相同的方式检测它们。在可能包含这些物品的墙壁，地板和天花板上进行钉子，切割或钻孔时，应始终小心。

11. 维护、服务、清洁

使用干燥且柔软的布擦除仪器上的污垢。不可使用清洁剂或溶剂。

不可在探测仪前，后两面的探测区域上贴任何的标签或铭牌，切忌粘贴金属的铭牌。

使用附带的保护套储存和携带探测仪。

12. 处理废弃物

必须以符合环保要求的方式回收和利用损坏的探测仪、附件和包装材料。

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