

Attention Of Using Wireless Sonar:

1. Please make sure batteries are correctly installed. After batteries are wholly installed into the battery holder, they shall be locked tightly with belt. Moreover, please check if the battery cover has been screwed tightly, and if the O-shaped ring is placed at the correct position. If the seal ring breaks away from the slot, it shall be reinstalled properly, so as to avoid water leakage. If not properly sealed, or if the seal ring is not correctly installed, water may flow in, affecting the normal function of the camera.
2. Please make sure at the batteries are full. If data of the camera is found with error in reading, please change batteries. If there is electricity shortage, the data of depth may not be accurate or even changes frequently. In addition, the operating distance will also be reduced consequently.
3. Please try not to make the wireless sonar sensor fall off onto hard ground or rocks. This may cause great impact, making components in it fall off or damaging the wireless sonar sensor.
4. After being used in sea water, the surface of wireless sonar sensor and the copper columns shall be washed with fresh water, so as to avoid copper columns from being corroded by sea water, and to ensure that the camera can be operated normally.
5. If water accidentally enters into the wireless sonar sensor, the batteries shall be removed immediately, and water in the holder shall be wiped up as well. After that, it is required to use dry cloth or paper towel to sop up water in the battery holder. The wireless sonar sensor shall not be used only after the water has been completely removed.
6. It's advised to use fish finder in water more than 0.7 meters. As fish finder is a high - precision electronic

product to detect fish based on sonar transmission and reflection, and wavelength of the signal is 0.7 meters, but signal cannot be reflected in one wavelength, so it's impossible to detect fish within 0.7 meters. Besides the beam angle of sonar signal is 90 degrees. So the deeper of the water, the more area is detected, and the more accurate of the detection is.

7. It's not advised to use the fish finder in environment of smooth place(like water tank, swimming pool, water bucket, or fish pond) and hard ground(like ceramic tiles, cement, glasses or plastics), because the detection can be inaccurate. The bottom of these places is smooth and hard, adding to their small space, the signal sent by fish finder will be reflected strongly, which would increase signal overlapping and interfere the proper operation of fish finder. So it's better to use the fish finder in large space like outdoor natural water.
8. It's advised to avoid using fish finder in net cages or nearby. Signal of fish finder can be interfered by fishing nets and thick ropes under the water of these places, adding to high - density fish school, it would cause distortion of detecting depth and fish school.
9. After being used in seawater, please wipe the surface seawater of fish finder with soft cloth.
10. Please clean the screen of fish finder with glasses cloth to protect the mirror surface, but not with rough things, which would scratch the mirror surface of fish finder.
11. Do not put fish finder in high temperature environment such as below the automobile front windshield, it will cause damage to inner precise components, and performance of the fish finder.
12. If there is no signal reception in use, "No signal" will be displayed on the screen and fish finder will alarm until reception is regained.

13. It's advised to use fish finder in open space to achieve an ideal effect. When there are obstacles like buildings trees between wireless sonar sensor and fish finder, signal will be interfered and becomes unstable, and reception distance is shortened. Please avoid using two fish finders within the operational distance of one wireless sonar sensor, as signal of wireless sonar sensor is strong, and can transmit far. Or else wireless signal will interfere each other, and cause inaccurate detection information.
14. It's advised to use in good and stable environment. Moving or pulling wireless sonar sensor too fast could cause unstability and intermittent of the signal. Big waves on the water level would cause strong shake of wireless sonar sensor, and signal may be lost temporally.
15. Do not hang too heavy things on the wireless sonar sensor, which will make it sink into the water, and cause signal lost,.
16. Please make sure the lid of wireless sonar sensor is screwed down to prevent water in to damage the sensor. So it's advised to use the coin to screw down the lid.

FCC Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception,

which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help. To assure continued compliance, any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party.

Responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. (Example- use only shielded interface cables when connecting to computer or peripheral devices).

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.