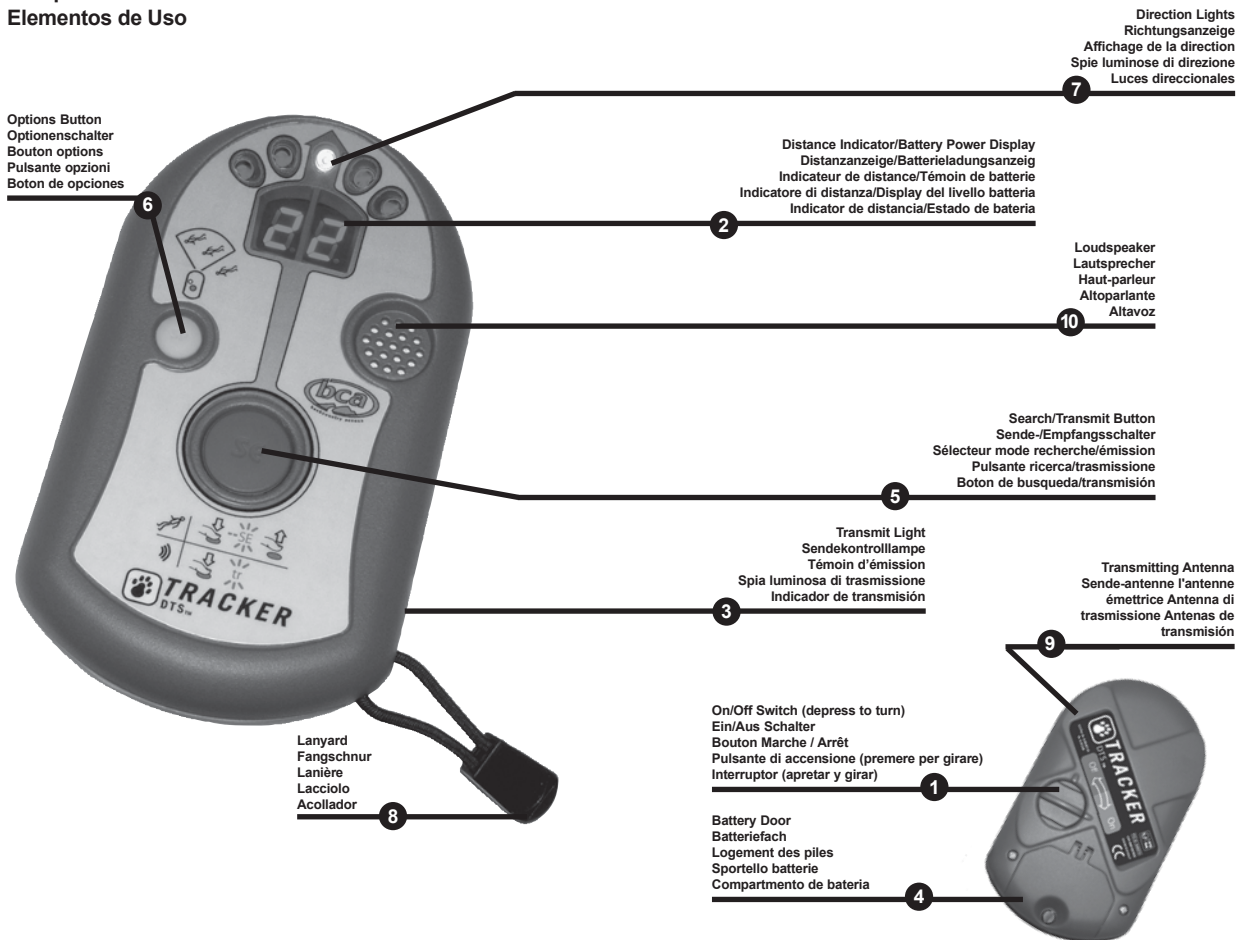


Operating Elements
Bedienungselemente
Fonctionnement et Affichage
Componenti
Elementos de Uso



Options Button
 Optionenschalter
 Bouton options
 Pulsante opzioni
 Boton de opciones

6

Distance Indicator/Battery Power Display
 Distanzanzeige/Batterieladungsanzeig
 Indicateur de distance/Témoïn de batterie
 Indicatore di distanza/Display del livello batteria
 Indicador de distancia/Estado de batería

2

Direction Lights
 Richtungsanzeige
 Affichage de la direction
 Spie luminose di direzione
 Luces direccionales

7

Loudspeaker
 Lautsprecher
 Haut-parleur
 Altoparlante
 Altavoz

10

Search/Transmit Button
 Sende-/Empfangsschalter
 Sélecteur mode recherche/émission
 Pulsante ricerca/trasmisione
 Boton de busqueda/transmision

5

Transmit Light
 Sendekontrollampe
 Témoïn d'émission
 Spia luminosa di trasmissione
 Indicador de transmisión

3

Transmitting Antenna
 Sende-antenne l'antenne
 émettrice Antenna di
 trasmissione Antenas de
 transmisión

9

Lanyard
 Fangschnur
 Lanière
 Lacciolo
 Acollador

8

On/Off Switch (depress to turn)
 Ein/Aus Schalter
 Bouton Marche / Arrêt
 Pulsante di accensione (premere per girare)
 Interruptor (apretar y girar)

1

Battery Door
 Batteriefach
 Logement des piles
 Sportello batterie
 Compartimento de batería

4

Disclaimer:

No avalanche beacon can save lives without a fully trained user. Practice frequently with your Tracker before going into the backcountry. Learn and understand the inherent dangers of backcountry travel. Become educated in avalanche hazard evaluation, route selection, and self-rescue. In addition to your beacon, always carry a probe and shovel—and always travel with a partner.

Make sure all rescue equipment is functioning properly before venturing into the backcountry. Perform a beacon trailhead test every time you use your Tracker. Check that all transceivers transmit and receive properly—and that all receive a signal at a minimum distance of ten meters, the international standard for effective range.

Do not place cellular phones, communication radios, or any other electronic equipment within 6" (15 cm) of the Tracker DTS while performing a transceiver search. In receive mode, irregular readings and decreased range can be caused by these and other sources of electrical interference, such as power lines, electrical storms, and electrical generating equipment. In transmit mode, keep the Tracker DTS at least 1" (2.5cm) from other electronic equipment. **Use alkaline batteries only. Do not use rechargeable, lithium, Oxryde, PowerPix, or any other non-alkaline battery.**

This owner's manual covers the basic techniques required to use the Tracker DTS effectively. To increase your efficiency, order our training DVD's and refer to the advanced techniques described on our website: www.backcountryaccess.com. Here you will also find important resources for obtaining avalanche education and updates on regional avalanche conditions.

To ensure warranty protection and periodic technical updates, please return the enclosed warranty registration card.

Conforms to the R&TTE harmonized version of the EN 300 718 and meets or exceeds the requirements of Articles 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

This is a basic introduction to avalanche safety and awareness. We encourage you to read this manual thoroughly. On our website, you will also find a list of avalanche instructors and guides. We strongly suggest taking an avalanche course in your area before venturing into the backcountry.

Before leaving, call your local avalanche forecast center and determine the danger level in the area you intend to visit.

At the trailhead, check that each person has a working beacon probe and shovel—and knows how to use them.

Learn to recognize avalanche terrain:

- Does this slope have a history of sliding?
- What is the angle and aspect of the slope?
- Will recent weather impact snow stability?

Learn to avoid avalanche terrain:

- Is there any evidence of recent avalanche activity?
- Is the slope angle between 30 and 45 degrees?
- Does the slope you plan to use have dangerous terrain traps? (Rocks, trees, gullies, cliffs, etc.)

Travel with considerate partners:

- Cross potentially dangerous terrain one at a time.
- Identify and practice stopping in safe zones.
- Have an escape route in mind if the slope does avalanche.
- Communicate with your partners before moving on to the slope.

When traveling in a group, be aware of the errors groups typically make:

- Recreating at an area that's been visited without incident before and feeling confident in its stability.
- Not speaking out or communicating concerns about a path or slope, fearing conflict.
- Being overconfident in the groups' abilities.
- Determination to reach a destination without re-evaluating terrain and conditions.

If in doubt, it is always best to avoid questionable terrain and return when the snow is stable.

cut this page out for reference in the field

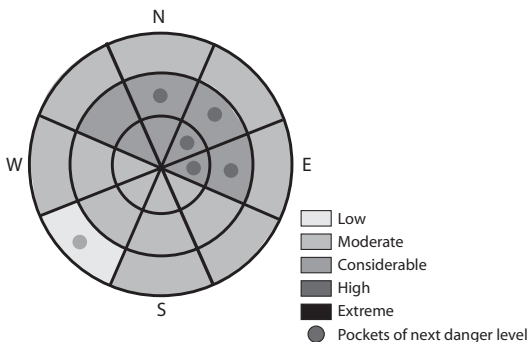
If you are caught in an avalanche:

- Yell "avalanche" and wave your arms to alert your group.
- Try to escape the slide by grabbing trees or rocks or 'swimming' to the side.
- Try to keep your airway clear of snow.
- When you feel the slide slowing, thrust a hand upward in hopes of it being seen.
- Place your other hand in front of your face to increase the air space.
- Remain calm, breathe slowly and conserve your air.

Searching for victims:

- Do not go for help! You are the victim's only chance of survival!
- Establish a last seen point.
- Confirm you are not in danger of a second avalanche occurring.
- Look for visual indicators as clues to the victim's location.
- Begin your signal search for the victim using your avalanche beacon.

Always check your local avalanche forecast for an updated rating of the avalanche hazard:



U.S. www.avalanche.org
 Canada www.avalanche.ca
 Europe www.lawinen.org

This quick reference page is an introduction to proper use of the Tracker DTS. For more detailed information, read the entire manual and consult our website: www.backcountryaccess.com.

Basic functions

On/off: Push and turn the on/off switch on the back of the Tracker to the "on" position. It turns on all LEDs, displays battery power in percent, and enters transmit mode. Change batteries well before they reach zero percent.

Search mode: Push the red search/transmit button, hold until "SE" is displayed, then quickly release.

Return to transmit: Press the search/transmit button until "tr" is displayed.

Searching with the Tracker DTS

The objective is to find the strongest signal (lowest distance reading) and immediately begin probing the area.

In the event of a burial, switch your Tracker (and all other beacons) to search mode. "SE" will flash in the distance window until a signal is captured.

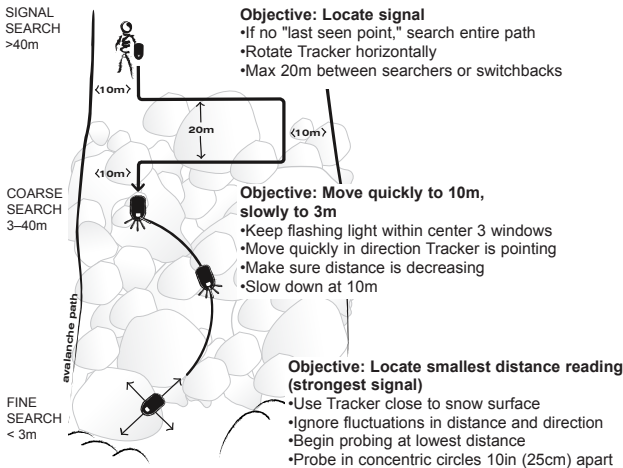
Signal search: If there is a "last seen point," start your signal search there, and search downhill. Otherwise, start your signal search at the top, bottom or side of the slide path. Allow a maximum of 20 meters between searchers or between switchbacks if only one searcher. Slowly rotate your Tracker back and forth until you engage the signal.

Coarse search: Once a signal is engaged, align the Tracker so that any of the center three lights are flashing and move quickly in the direction the Tracker is pointing. Your direction of travel might be straight or slightly curved. Make sure the number in the distance display is decreasing. If it is increasing, turn 180 degrees. Inside ten meters, move slowly and try to keep the center search light engaged.

Fine search: Within three meters, use your beacon close to the snow surface and look for the smallest distance reading. Ignore sudden fluctuations in distance and direction; the strongest signal is often just past these fluctuation points. Begin probing at the smallest reading (strongest signal).

Quick Reference

cut this page out for reference in the field



Probing/Pinpointing

At your lowest distance reading, probe in concentric circles, with each probe hole about 10 inches (25 cm) apart. Your probe should enter the snow perpendicular to the slope. Once you have confirmed the victim's location, leave the probe in the snow.

Shoveling

Shoveling is difficult and exhausting and consumes the majority of time during an avalanche rescue. Do not take shoveling skills for granted. For best results, start shoveling just downhill of the probe. Make your hole at least one "wingspan" wide and excavate downhill about 1.5 times the burial depth (this can be determined by noting the depth marking on the probe).

Multiple Burials

Complex multiple burials are quite rare in recreational settings and usually can be treated as a series of single burials. For more information on multiple burial search technique, see page 16.

Familiarization

Thank you for choosing the Tracker DTS, the world's first digital avalanche beacon, and the first beacon with a high-precision multiple antenna system.

Remember, beacon searches are only part of the avalanche rescue process. It is equally important to practice the probing and shoveling techniques found later in this section.

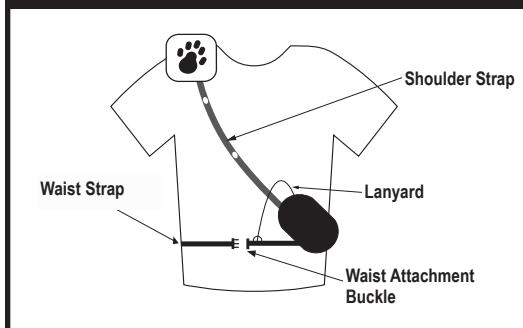
FAMILIARIZATION

Adjustment/Fitting

The Tracker DTS can be worn with or without its harness. The manufacturer recommends securing it with the harness. When used with a harness, the Tracker DTS should be worn underneath your outer garments, as shown in Figure A. Distance/directional display should be against your body, on/off switch should be exposed and visible.

To search, remove Tracker from pouch, but keep harness and lanyard attached to your body. If using without harness, keep Tracker in a secure pocket, preferably in your pants or other garment that won't be removed. Attach lanyard clip to zipper or other solid fixture. If lanyard is removed from harness or clothing for searching, keep attached to your wrist with loop provided.

Figure A
Harness



Startup/Testing

Turn on the Tracker DTS by *depressing* and then turning the on/off switch ❶ clockwise (see inside front cover). When turned on, the Tracker cycles through all LED's, then indicates the remaining battery life in the battery power display/distance indicator ❷. A reading of 95 to 99 percent indicates fully charged batteries.

The Tracker will enter transmit mode (tr). The flashing transmit light ❸ confirms the unit is in transmit mode.

Power Supply

The Tracker DTS operates with three AAA alkaline batteries. Use only high-quality alkaline batteries of identical age and brand. Do not use rechargeable, lithium, Oxyride, PowerPix or any other non-alkaline battery.

Note that the battery level percentage is approximate, depending on battery manufacturer and operating temperature. The manufacturer suggests replacing your batteries well before reaching 20 percent.

If the Tracker is subjected to excessive moisture, open the battery door ❹ to help allow the unit to dry. To prevent corrosion of contacts, remove batteries during extended periods of inactivity. The manufacturer does not warranty damage caused by battery corrosion.

Search/Transmit

To enter search mode, push the search/transmit button ❺ for at least one second, but for no longer than two seconds. During this time, the distance indicator ❷ will display two dashes (“- -”). Release your thumb when the display changes from “- -” to “SE” and the Tracker sounds a series of three beeps. If the button is released before or after this time, it will remain in transmit mode.

The Tracker can be switched instantly from search (SE) to transmit (tr) mode at any time by simply pushing the search/transmit button.

Options

Auto-Revert System: At startup, the user can engage the Tracker's auto-revert safety feature by pressing the options button ❻ while pressing and turning the on/off switch. With auto-revert engaged, the Tracker will revert to transmit mode after five minutes in search mode.

If auto-revert is engaged, “Ar” will be shown in the power display after the diagnostic testing. If auto-revert is not engaged, “nr” will be displayed.

If auto-revert has been engaged, then after five minutes in search mode, an alarm will sound for ten seconds and “Ar” will flash repeatedly in the distance indicator. To remain in search mode, press the search/transmit button or the options button at any time during the ten-second alarm period. If ten seconds elapses, “tr” will appear and the Tracker will revert to transmit mode.

If auto-revert is not engaged, the Tracker will sound a short alarm every ten minutes to remind the user that he or she is in search mode.

Special Mode: Special (SP) mode is an advanced feature designed to assist expert searchers in specialized multiple burial situations. These situations are typically only found in guided groups where victims are in close proximity and one rescuer can start shoveling while a professional guide resumes the transceiver search. SP mode can provide that searcher with a distance and direction to the next victim.

In search (SE) mode, the Tracker only displays the strongest signal (once the searcher is within about ten meters). In special (SP) mode, however, it will display all signals, regardless of their strength—providing they are within special mode's reduced search window (Figure E). In special mode, the search area is reduced from 180 degrees—front and back—to about 75 degrees: signals will only be displayed if they are captured within the center three directional lights.

Special mode can only be entered while the user is in search mode. To enter SP mode, press the options button ❻. When signals are detected in this mode, they are displayed for a shorter time than in SE mode.

Mute Mode: To mute the sound while in search mode, push the options button **6** for three seconds until “LO” is displayed, then release. To turn the speaker back on, perform the same operation. “L1” will be displayed, indicating the speaker is on.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Searching

The Tracker DTS operates using the 457 kHz international standard frequency. It is fully compatible with all avalanche transceivers adhering to this standard. Do not use with 457kHz transceivers designed for firefighter rescue.

When searching, keep the Tracker DTS at least six inches (15cm) away from electrical equipment, including cell phones. Turn all electrical equipment off if possible.

The search process includes four phases: the signal search, the coarse search, the fine search, and the probing/pinpointing phase.

Signal Search: The signal search refers to the process of establishing a search pattern and looking for a signal. The search pattern will be defined by the victim's last seen area, the size of the slide, and the number of searchers. Refer to Figures B and C, below, to establish a signal search pattern.

If the slide is less than 20 meters wide, the signal search path will be directly down the center. If the victim's last seen area is well defined, the signal search will follow a direct path down the fall line from this point.

Figure B
Signal Search
one searcher/slide wider than 20m

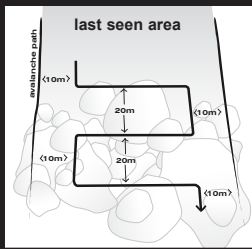


Figure C
Signal Search
multiple searchers/slide wider than 20m

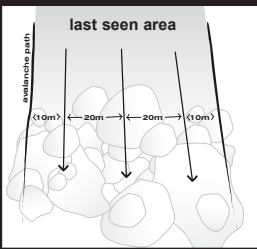
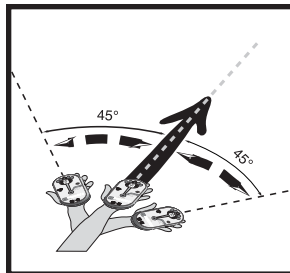


Figure D
Signal search



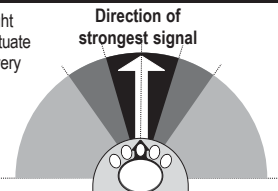
Rotate the Tracker slowly in your hand, but move rapidly down the search path. Do not abandon your search path until you have captured a strong, steady signal. Ignore irregular signals, which can sometimes be caused by electrical interference.

Prior to the signal search, be sure that all transceivers are turned to search mode. Rotate the Tracker slowly back and forth on a horizontal plane (Figure D) while moving in the direction as defined by your signal search pattern. While searching, be aware of other physical clues, such as equipment or extremities protruding from the snow surface. When no signal is detected, “SE” will flash in the distance indicator. Once a signal is detected consistently, mark this spot and begin the coarse search.

Figure E
Windows

The Tracker is very sensitive. Slight movement in any direction will actuate a different search light. Rotate it very slowly so as not to “skip” over the center search light window.

In special (SP) mode, signals are only displayed if they fall within the center three windows.

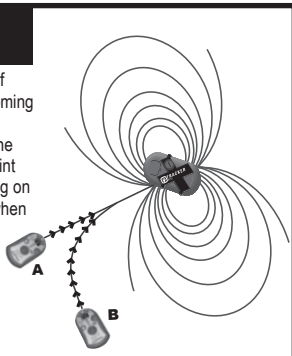


Coarse Search: The coarse search is the portion of the search from where you have detected a steady signal to where you are close to the victim.

Once the signal is consistently detected, rotate the Tracker slowly on a horizontal plane until the center direction light **7** is blinking. The Tracker is now pointed in the direction of the strongest signal, or your direction of travel (Figure E). The four lights **7** on either side of center tell you which way to rotate the Tracker to engage the center light. The distance indicator **2** tells you, in approximate meters, how far you must travel (1 meter = 1.1 yards or 3.3 feet). If the number on the distance

Figure F
Flux lines

The Tracker follows the shape of the electromagnetic flux lines coming from the transmitting beacon's antenna. Your path during the fine search will be either straight (point A) or curved (point B), depending on the orientation of your beacon when the signal is first captured. Note: the Tracker's transmitting antenna is oriented at a 45-degree angle to the long axis of its case, as shown.

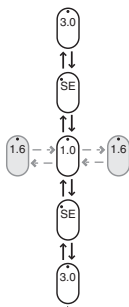


indicator is increasing, you are on the same axis as the victim's signal, but moving in the opposite direction. Turn 180 degrees, engage the center search light again, and continue your search in the direction the Tracker is pointing. If you are stationary, but the distance is significantly changing, you are probably detecting the signal of another rescuer. Make sure all rescuers are in search mode before continuing.

You may find that, while following the directional lights, your route follows an arc. This is because the Tracker DTS performs the coarse search using the "flux (or induction) line" method (see Figure F). It follows the shape of the electromagnetic signal, or flux line pattern, coming from the transmitting beacon's antenna. The distance displayed is the distance to be traveled along that flux line, not the straight-line distance from you to the victim.

Figure G
Fine Search

Bracketing: When your distance indicator reaches 3 meters, search along a straight line until you have passed the lowest distance reading. Return to the lowest reading and "bracket" in search of an even lower reading. Ignore the directional lights while in the fine search.



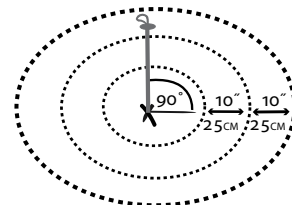
Fine Search: The fine search is the final part of the beacon search, which is performed on foot with the beacon positioned at or near the snow surface. The objective of the fine search is to locate where the signal is strongest and to reduce the area to be probed.

Move your beacon very slowly in a straight line along the surface of the snow during the final three meters of the fine search. Ignore sudden fluctuations in distance and direction, often followed by no distance reading and/or "SE" in the distance indicator. These "spike readings" mean you are very close. The lowest reading will be near this point.

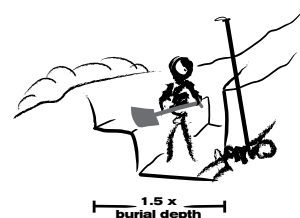
From the point where you have located the smallest reading, "bracket" at 90-degree angles to the left and then to the right in search of a lower reading (Figure G). Repeat if necessary along both axes. Begin probing at the lowest distance reading.

Probing/Pinpointing:

At the point where the distance has reached a minimum, probe the area in concentric circles, with each probe hole about 10 inches (25cm) apart. Your probe should enter the snow perpendicular to the slope. Once you have confirmed the victim's location, leave the probe in the snow.



Shoveling: While shoveling might seem elementary, it usually consumes the majority of time during an avalanche beacon rescue. For best results, start shoveling just downhill of the probe. Make your hole one "wingspan" wide and excavate downhill about 1.5 times the burial depth. For more advanced shoveling techniques, see our website: www.backcountryaccess.com.



Multiple Burials

If you begin to receive more than one set of signal data, you probably have several victims within your receive range. Stay in search (SE) mode, and focus on the closest distance reading, attempting to engage that signal in the center search light. If you are roughly the same distance from both transmitters, the Tracker will often flash "SE".

Once you are significantly closer to one signal—and within about ten meters of it—the Tracker DTS (in SE mode) will "lock" onto that signal and mask out the others. Once you are locked in, the Tracker will behave very similar to how it does in a single beacon search. Pay attention to the readings you last received from the other beacon; they will give you an indication of where to go after finding the closest one.

Once you have located the first beacon (beacon 1), turn it off if you determine the conditions are safe. If this is not possible, you might already have a good idea of where beacon 2 is located. In that case, move in that direction until the Tracker isolates that signal.

Special Techniques

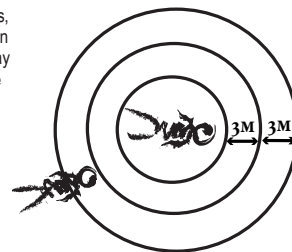
In most cases, multiple burials are approached as a series of single burials. However, special techniques might be helpful if there are several rescuers available (so some can start shoveling), the victims are in close proximity, and their beacons cannot be turned off. These special techniques mainly apply to guides leading recreational groups.

Three-Circle Method: If you suspect the next victim is in close proximity (20 meters or less), use the three-circle method: Remain in SE mode and take three steps away from the found victim (Figure H). With the searching beacon on the snow surface, walk in a circle of this radius around the victim, attempting to acquire another signal in SE mode. If no other signal is acquired, take another three steps back and repeat up to a maximum of three circles (nine steps). If a new signal is acquired, pinpoint by bracketing. Always complete the circle you have started. If no other signals are acquired, return to the point where you abandoned the signal search and continue the search (in SE mode) from there.

Special Mode: For greater efficiency in close-proximity multiple burials, use special (SP) mode. This mode enables the Tracker

Figure H
Multiple burials

In close proximity burials, if the first victim's beacon cannot be turned off, stay in SE mode and use the "three circle method." Advanced users should use SP mode.



to display the distance and direction of signals other than those of the closest beacon. It also reduces the Tracker's search "window" to the center three directional lights, enabling the searcher to mask out beacon 1 and differentiate it from beacon 2. SP mode is used to determine approximately what direction and distance to go to get closer to beacon 2. Once you are closer, always switch back to SE mode.

To use SP mode, first re-engage beacon 1 in your center search light at the lowest possible distance reading. With the center search light engaged, switch the Tracker to SP mode (Figure I). Then rotate—do not sweep—the Tracker slowly until another signal is detected (beacon 2), most likely with a larger distance reading. If the Tracker is rotated more than about 40 degrees away from the flux line of beacon 1, that signal will disappear, allowing you to focus on the signal from beacon 2.

If no other signal is captured in SP mode and you suspect victims are nearby, stand up and try again at chest height. If still no other signal is detected, take three steps back and repeat (or revert to SE mode and use the three-circle method).

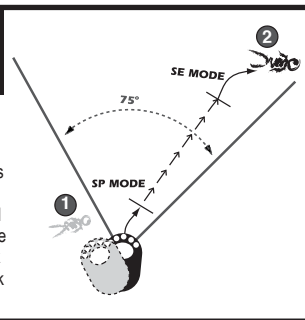
Once you have located another signal in SP mode, begin to move in that direction. If the distance consistently decreases, you are going in the right direction. Travel far enough in SP mode to confirm the distance is decreasing and which way the flux line is trending. If more than one signal is being displayed and it becomes unclear which one to pursue, continue in the direction you have been searching. Always switch back to SE mode when you think you are getting closer to beacon 2 than beacon 1.

If after finding a victim, no further signals are detected in SP mode, continue the search if there are still missing victims. Revert to search mode and perform a signal search of the remaining unchecked areas within the debris pile. Resume your signal search at the point where it was originally abandoned.

For more details on multiple burials, please refer to our website: www.backcountryraccess.com.

Figure 1
**Multiple burials/
Special mode**

Only travel far enough in SP mode to confirm the distance is decreasing and which way the flux line is trending. At this point, a good rule of thumb is to ignore further readings and swiftly travel at least 3/4 of the distance displayed. Then lock in beacon 2 by switching back to search mode.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Frequency: 457 kHz
- Batteries: Three AAA/LR03 alkaline batteries. Do not use rechargeable, lithium, Oxryde, PowerPix or any other non-alkaline battery.
- Battery life: minimum 1 hour in search mode after 200 hours in transmit mode (approximately 250 hours in transmit only or 50 hours in search only)
- Search strip width: 20 meters
- Weight: 12.8 ounces (363 grams), including strap and batteries; 8.6 ounces (245 grams) without strap and batteries
- Size: 5-3/4" x 3-1/4" x 1-1/4" (14cm x 8cm x 3cm)
- Minimum temperature range (at 66.7 percent battery power):
transmit mode: -10°C to +40°C (-14°F to 104°F);
search mode: -20°C to +40°C (-4°F to 104°F)
- U.S. Patent number 6,167,249 & 6,484,021 B1

FCC ID: OUNDT51
Model No.: Tracker DTS
CANADA: 35811021823

This device 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.

Note: 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.

Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this device.



Declaration of Conformity

according to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014

Manufacturer: Backcountry Access, Inc.
2820 Wilderness Pl, Ste. H
Boulder, Colorado USA 80301
Telephone No.: 303-417-1345

declares that the:

Product name: Tracker DTS
457 kHz Avalanche Rescue Transceiver
conforms to the following specifications:
EN 61000-4-2 / 1995
EN 61000-4-3 / 1995
EN 55022 / 5.1995; Class B
ETS 300 683 / 06.1997; Class 1
EN 282-1991

Standards met: R&TTE harmonized version of the EN 300
718- 1,-2,-3 (2001-05)
ASTM Designation F 1491-93

Complies with the following European Directives:

R&TTE directive 99/5/EEC
EMC directive 89/336/EEC
CE Registrated Certificate No.: 9842308-01

Other certifications: GS; Certificate No. AL 99 03 34660 001
BZT; Registration No. G750849L

Tested, accredited, and verified by also:

TÜV Product Service
Mikes Product Service GmbH

European Interface/North American Distributor:

Backcountry Access, Inc.
Boulder, CO 80301 USA

Gecko Supply
Zurich, Switzerland
41 (0) 1273 1801

Supplementary Information: The product herewith complies with the above requirements and directives and carries the **CE** marking accordingly.

For compliance information and test data, contact:

Bruce McGowan / President



January 1, 2009 Boulder, CO USA

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Limited Warranty

The manufacturer, Backcountry Access, Inc., expressly warrants the workmanship and components of the Tracker DTS for five years after the date of retail purchase. All parts will be either repaired or replaced free of charge, including labor, by the manufacturer. This warranty does not cover damage to the product caused by improper use or excessive wear and tear. Direct all warranty claims to your retailer or distributor. All claims must include proof of purchase and a return authorization number. To ensure warranty protection, please return the enclosed warranty registration card.

Garantiebeschränkung

Der Hersteller Backcountry Access, Inc., garantiert während fünf Jahren ab Kaufdatum für Verarbeitungs und Materialfehler. Alle Teile werden repariert oder durch den Hersteller gratis ersetzt. Die Garantie erstreckt sich nicht auf Schäden durch Abnutzung oder fehlerhafte Bedienung. Alle Garantieansprüche sind zu richten an die Verkaufsstelle oder an die jeweilige Landesvertretung.

Garantie

Le fabricant, Backcountry Access, Inc., garantit le Tracker DTS trois ans pièces et main d'oeuvre à partir de la date d'achat. Toute pièce sera réparée ou remplacée gratuitement, main d'oeuvre comprise, par le fabricant. Cette garantie ne couvre pas les dégâts résultants d'une mauvaise utilisation. Toute réclamation devra être adressée à votre détaillant ou distributeur. Toute réclamation devra être accompagnée de la preuve d'achat et d'un numéro de SAV.

Limitazioni della Garanzia

Il costruttore, Backcountry Access, Inc., garantisce espressamente la corretta costruzione ed i componenti del Tracker DTS per tre anni dalla data di acquisto presso il dettagliante. Le parti saranno riparate o sostituite gratuitamente - ore di manodopera incluse - presso il costruttore. La presente garanzia non copre i danni al prodotto derivanti da uso improprio, usura eccessiva o squarcio. Inviare qualsiasi richiesta di intervento in garanzia al vostro dettagliante o distributore. Tutte le richieste devono comprendere una prova di acquisto e lo specifico numero di autorizzazione.

Garantía Limitada

El fabricante, Backcountry Access, Inc., garantiza la fabricación y los componentes del Tracker DTS por un período de tres años a partir de la fecha de compra. El fabricante se compromete a reparar o cambiar todas las piezas sin costo, incluyendo la mano de obra. Esta garantía no cubre los daños causados por el uso inadecuado o desgaste excesivo. Todas las reclamaciones deberán incluir la prueba de compra así como el número de autorización de devolución.