Operating Elements Bedienungselemente Fonctionnement et Affichage Componenti Elementos de Uso



Quick Reference

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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.

Primary/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 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 and vertically until you engage the signal.

Secondary 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.

Pinpoint 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).



Multiple Burials

Complex multiple burials are quite rare in recreational settings and usually can be treated as a series of single burials.

Probing

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).