

# SPYFINDER® PROSCAN BLUETOOTH RF/ GPS TAG SIGNAL DETECTOR

## User Manual

**Welcome!** Thank you for buying the SpyFinder® Proscan Signal Detector! This device helps protect your privacy by finding hidden GPS trackers, Bluetooth RF Air GPS Tags, and other secret devices that might be spying on you. This guide is written for beginners, so don't worry if you're new to this—we'll walk you through everything step by step.

Keep this guide handy for reference. Let's get started!

## What This Device Does

The SpyFinder® Proscan detects:

- **Radio frequency signals - RF** (like those from hidden cameras or GPS trackers) from 50 MHz to 6 GHz.
- **Bluetooth Air GPS Tags** and similar trackers by analyzing their signals.
- **Signal patterns** over time, recording them for up to 60 seconds or 24 hours to spot sneaky devices that only send signals occasionally.

It's great for checking:

- Hotel rooms, bathrooms, or locker rooms for hidden cameras.
- Cars for GPS trackers or Air GPS Tags.
- Offices or homes for listening devices.
- Exam rooms or secure areas for cheating devices.
- Chess Matches, Casinos & Mahjong game rooms for Cheats



# What's in the Box

- SpyFinder® Proscan RF Signal Detector
- Type-C charging cable
- Instruction manual (this guide!)

## Getting Started

### 1. Charge the Detector

- **What you need:** The Type-C cable (included) and a USB charger (like one for your phone).
- **Steps:**
  1. Plug the Type-C cable into the detector's charging port.
  2. Connect the other end to a USB charger and plug it into a wall outlet.
  3. The charging light will turn on while charging and turn off when the battery is full (takes about 2–3 hours).
- **Tip:** A full charge lasts for several hours of use.

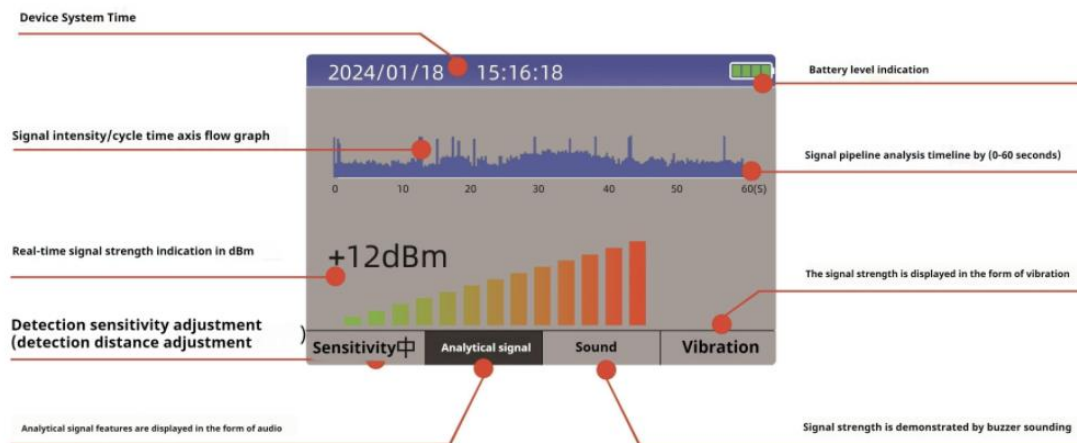
### 2. Turn On the Detector



- Press and hold the **POWER button** for 3 seconds to turn it on.
- To turn it off, hold the POWER button again for 3 seconds.
- **Image 1: Detector Buttons**

## Using the Detector

### 3. Real-Time Signal Detection



This mode finds radio signals from devices like hidden cameras, GPS trackers, or Wi-Fi devices right away.

- **How to use it:**
  1. Turn on the detector.
  2. Walk slowly around the area you want to check (e.g., a room or car).
  3. Watch the screen for signal strength bars or numbers (higher means a stronger signal nearby).
  4. Listen for sounds from the detector:
    - **Drip-like pulses:** Could be a GPS tracker.
    - **Crackling like rain:** Could be a Wi-Fi device.
    - **Sudden silence:** Might be a strong wiretap signal.
  5. If you see a strong signal or hear a suspicious sound, move closer to find the source.
- **Tip:** The detector records 60 seconds of signal activity, so you can review what it found on the screen.
- **Adjusting sensitivity:** Use the sensitivity buttons (check the manual's button layout) to focus on nearby signals (lower sensitivity) or far-away ones (higher sensitivity).

## 4. Bluetooth RF Air GPS Tag Detection

Total number of MAC data collected Detection range/distance

Adjusted by SET key

Red shows TAG locator

2024/01/18 12:37:26		Total of 15 Suspected 1	
Scope	2 m		
No.	MAC Address	Strength	Online times
1	DO:7E:01:06:B5:E7	75	19
2	42:37:98:2C:3D:68	15	3965
3	34:19:DD:23:68:03	36	12
4	E0:03:6B:F5:79:2R	38	216
5	3E:C1:E7:C2:A0:7F	5	4688

The number of online times. Whether it is a TAG can be determined by the change of the number of online times.

TAG's signal emission rule is basically once every 0.5-2 seconds, and the number of times it goes online is also

It changes every 0.5-2 seconds. If the number of online changes quickly, it can be basically judged as other Bluetooth devices.

This mode spots Bluetooth trackers like Air GPS Tags, which are small and hard to find because they send weak signals.

- **How to use it:**
  1. Turn on the detector and select the Bluetooth detection mode (check the screen or buttons for “TAG” or “Bluetooth”).
  2. Walk around the area for 5–10 seconds.
  3. The screen will show if it finds a Bluetooth device and whether it’s an AirTag or something else (like a phone or headset).
  4. Look for signals that appear every 0.5–2 seconds—that’s a sign of an AirTag.
  5. If the detector finds a device but doesn’t recognize it, you can add it to the detector’s database (see “Adding New Devices” below).
- **Detection range:** Up to 20 meters (65 feet) in open areas.
- **Image 2: Bluetooth Detection Screen**

*This image likely shows the detector’s screen displaying a list of detected Bluetooth devices, with details like signal strength or “TAG” labels for Air GPS Tags.*

![Bluetooth Detection Screen]([Placeholder for Image 2])

## 5. Recording and Playback

2024/01/18 12:37:26

The interval between two records formed by the host

Number of signal records

Adjust detection range/distance

The auto-off time after the screen is lit, Screen sleep can save power, the host will continue to record

Clear all detected records

Adjust system time

Sensitivity	High	cycle	2 seconds	Quantity	0 Article
No.	Sensitivity	High	Strength		
	Cycle	2 seconds			
	Sleep time	30 seconds			
	Clear Record				
	Set time				

2024/01/18 12:37:26

Sensitivity	Medium	cycle	2 seconds	Quantity	Article 5
No.	Time				Strength
1	October 3, 23, 9: 10: 27				21
2	October 3, 23, 9: 10: 27				20
3	October 3, 23, 9: 10: 27				22
4	October 3, 23, 9: 10: 27				20
5	October 3, 23, 9: 10: 27				23

This mode records signals over time to catch devices that only send signals occasionally (like some GPS trackers).

- **How to use it:**

1. Turn on the detector and select the recording mode (look for “Record” on the screen or buttons).
2. Set the recording period (e.g., every 5 seconds) to catch short signals. Use the menu to adjust this.
3. Leave the detector in the area you want to monitor (e.g., a car or room) for up to 24 hours.
4. The screen may turn off to save battery, but it’s still recording. Press any button to wake the screen.
5. To review, press the **Playback button** (likely on the side or back) to see a graph of signal activity.
6. Look for spikes in the graph to find when and where a device was active, then search that area.

- **Tip:** Adjust sensitivity to focus on a smaller area if you suspect a device is nearby.

## 6. Adding New Devices to the Database

If the detector finds a Bluetooth device but doesn't label it as an Air GPS Tag, it might be a new type of tracker.

- **Steps:**
  1. Note the device's MAC address (a code like "12:34:56:78:90:AB") on the screen.
  2. Go to the detector's menu (check the button layout) and select "Add to Database."
  3. Enter the MAC address and mark it as a "TAG" device.
  4. Next time, the detector will recognize it as a tracker.

## Tips for Best Results

- **Move slowly:** Walk around at a normal pace to give the detector time to pick up signals.
- **Check all areas:** Look under furniture, inside cars, or behind objects where devices might be hidden.
- **Test in a clear area first:** Try the detector in an open space to get used to its sounds and screen.
- **Charge fully before use:** A low battery can weaken detection.
- **Update the database:** Add new trackers as you find them to improve detection.

## Frequently Asked Questions

- **What if I hear a sound but can't find the device?**

Adjust the sensitivity lower and move closer to where the signal is strongest. Check hidden spots like under seats or in drawers.
- **Why does the screen show Bluetooth devices that aren't Air GPS Tags?**

Phones, headsets, or keyboards can send Bluetooth signals. Look for signals that appear every 0.5–2 seconds to spot Air GPS Tags.
- **How do I know if a signal is dangerous?**

Any strong signal in a private space (like a hotel room or your car) is worth checking. Use the sound and playback to narrow it down.
- **What if the detector doesn't find anything?**

The area might be clear, or the device could be off. Try recording for a few hours to catch intermittent signals.

## Technical Details

- **Battery:** Rechargeable 4.2V 1100mAh lithium-ion (lasts several hours per charge).
- **Charging:** Uses a 5V USB Type-C charger, 1A current.
- **Detection Range:**
  - Radio signals: 10 cm to 5 meters (depending on signal strength).
  - Bluetooth Air GPS Tags: 3–20 meters (10–65 feet).
- **Frequency Range:** 50 MHz to 6 GHz (covers most wireless devices).
- **Weight:** 185g (detector only), 490g (with packaging).

- **Size:** 410mm x 100mm x 50mm (packaged).
- **Material:** Durable ABS plastic.
- **Operating Temperature:** -10°C to 45°C (14°F to 113°F).

## Safety and Care

- Don't drop or expose the detector to water.
- Store in a cool, dry place when not in use.
- Use only the included Type-C cable or a compatible charger to avoid damage.

## Where to Use It

- Hotels, restrooms, or locker rooms to check for cameras.
- Cars to find GPS trackers or Air GPS Tags.
- Businesses Securing Sensitive Cargo
- Offices or homes to detect wiretaps or hidden devices.
- Schools, airports, or secure areas to find cheating or illegal devices.
- Casinos or game rooms to spot cheating equipment.

## Common Use Cases for Counter-Surveillance and Signal Detection Equipment:

1. Detect unauthorized hidden cameras or recording devices in hotels, restrooms, rental properties, changing rooms, and entertainment venues.
2. Inspect used or repossessed vehicles for hidden GPS trackers, including Air GPS Tags and other location beacons.
3. Protect personal privacy and safeguard sensitive spaces from unwanted surveillance or intrusion.
4. Perform security scans and device inspections in high-traffic locations like airports, train stations, docks, and schools.
5. Safeguard trade secrets in offices, labs, and confidential workspaces used by security staff and technical professionals.
6. Support professionals who specialize in anti-eavesdropping and counter-surveillance activities.
7. Identify unauthorized cell phone or communication device use in military bases, correctional facilities, and detention centers.
8. Assist customs officers, law enforcement, and security teams with field inspections and threat detection.
9. Scan office spaces for covert wireless bugs, pinhole cameras, or other surveillance threats.
10. Check personal vehicles for hidden audio recorders or location-tracking devices.

11. Detect unauthorized communication tools used for cheating in test centers, game rooms, or gambling establishments.
12. Examine high-security areas or sensitive locations for signs of espionage or covert surveillance equipment.
13. Measure potential electromagnetic radiation from cell towers, rooftop base stations, and nearby transmitters.
14. Monitor the strength and exposure levels of Wi-Fi signals and wireless surveillance systems.
15. Detect illicit radio signals used to remotely cheat with modified gaming or gambling tables.