related projects. He helps develop advanced seismograph circuitry that is planted on the moon by Neil Armstrong in 1969 to detect moon quakes and other seismic disturbances. Garrett develops several other earth science related devices.

1963
Charles Garrett rents commercial metal detectors and finds them unsatisfactory. He begins work in the garage of his Garland home to design, develop and build better ground search metal detectors.

1964
Eleanor and Charles Garrett establish their business April 1, 1964.

Garrett introduces the dual searchcoil Hunter, his first metal detector, to the market (retail price $145.00).

1967
By 1967, Garrett competes with more than 35 companies who have a standing history of manufacturing and selling metal detectors. He recognizes early that his detectors must offer better searching capabilities than those available from his competitors.

1968
Garrett continues to improve his metal detectors by traveling with his family to field test his inventions.

Garrett sets up his first hobby trade show booth at the Prospector's Club of Southern California, which captures the attention of the best known treasure hunting talent in the country.

Garrett establishes the first distributor outlet, "Bowen's Hideout," a store owned by Harry and Lucille Bowen, in Spokane, Washington. Realizing the tremendous value of a distributor network, Garrett begins placing ads to set up dealerships across the country.

by inventing (and patenting) a special coaxial searchcoil winding technique.

These discoveries launch Garrett to the forefront of the industry. Many of his competitors close their doors or later acquiesce that the Zero Drift Revolution, as it is now called, changed the metal detection industry forever.

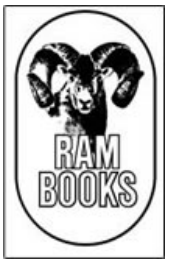
1970-1979

1971
The Zero Drift Revolution sparks a movement towards an industry-wide effort to create technology that competes on the same level as Garrett's new detectors.

Garrett Metal Detectors moves into a new 15,000 square foot facility and begins increasing production of its more sophisticated products.

Garrett introduces the first low cost metal detector - The Mini Hunter.

1973
Garrett introduces its first TR (Transmitter-Receiver) metal detector.



1975
Garrett designs his first push button retuning circuit.

The editor of a national treasure hunting publication, The Association, contacts Garrett and offers to sell his detectors and gold panning products. He encourages Garrett to write a series of articles about his adventures, metal detection designs, hunting tips and advanced electronics precious metals locating technology.

1976
Garrett's engineering team, with Bob Podhrasky as chief engineer, begins rapid expansion into the Very Low Frequency (VLF)/TR ground mineral

1978
As gold prices soar, treasure hunters clamor for Garrett's detectors in the United States and internationally. Garrett receives requests to establish international dealerships. A treasure hunter based in London opens the first dealership outside the United States. Peter Bridge opens the first Australian dealership. By the mid-1980s Garrett Metal Detectors becomes one of the largest metal detector manufacturers with over 1,800 distributors worldwide.

Garrett introduces the Sea Hunter, an underwater pulse induction metal detector.

1979
Garrett establishes The International Treasure Hunting Society, formed to bring treasure hunters together. This society soon sponsors the largest international treasure hunt ever conducted.

1974
The Gravity Trap Gold Pan is designed and patented by Roy Lagal of Lewiston, Idaho. Garrett begins worldwide distribution of this pan, which continues to be the world's most popular gold pan.

Charles Garrett publishes his first book, Successful Coin Hunting, and RAM Publishing is born.

cancellation discrimination instruments. Garrett coins the term VLF.

1977
Garrett introduces the original GroundHog VLF/TR prospecting and general purpose detector.

The five-day treasure hunt takes place at the 120-acre Trader's Village Market located in suburban Dallas. Over 2,000 treasure hunters attend and over $100,000 in prizes including a pick-up truck, are given away. Hundreds of ardent admirers visit Garrett's factory in Garland that year.

1980-1989

1980
A free newsletter is published, which is distributed throughout the treasure hunting world. Garrett's article series, which focuses on his treasure hunting successes as well as personal search and recover techniques, greatly increases interest in Garrett detectors. He continues writing for the metal detecting and electronic gold prospecting industries.

Garrett introduces a motion discrimination metal detector.

1982
Garrett conducts seminars to teach Utah Fish and Wildlife authorities how to find bullets in animals that had been killed by poachers. This seminar proves to be Garrett's first official law enforcement seminar, which has grown into The Garrett Academy of Metal Detection.

Garrett is awarded the first U.S. patent for the use of microprocessors in metal detectors.

1983
In September, Garrett is invited to develop a walk-through metal detector for the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The tragedy of the 1972 Munich Games created an intense movement for increased security at the Olympics.

1984
By April, the engineers at Garrett Metal Detectors are working overtime to create the MagnaScanner, the company's first walk-through metal detector. That same month, Olympic Games Head of Security Ed Best visit's Garrett's offices to test and approve the new detector.

That year marks the first extensive metal detection screening efforts in the history of the Olympic Games. 60 walk-through detectors and 1,000 of Garrett's Pocket Probe hand-held detectors, as well as training, are supplied to the Olympic Games. The hand-held SuperScanner, one of today's most recognized security products, was first used at this event.

Garrett supplies 1984 National Republican Convention in Dallas, Texas, with security metal detectors.

1985
Garrett provides security training and products for the Egyptian Ramses Exhibit.

1987
Garrett provides security training and products for the PanAm Games in Indiana.

Vaughan Garrett begins utilizing his video production expertise to create educational treasure-hunting and security videos.

1988
Garrett provides security walk-through and hand-held metal detectors for the Seoul, Korea, Olympic Games.

The Grand Master Hunter is introduced as Garrett's first microprocessor detector.

Garrett provides security equipment for the Republican GOP Convention in Houston, Texas, where future President George H. W. Bush is nominated

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1990-1999

1990
Garrett introduces the first Graphic Target Analyzing (GTA) microprocessor-driven detector with multiple notch discrimination for treasure hunting. This notch is still the most efficient and desirable metal detector target discriminating method.

1992 *continued*
Garrett moves company headquarters and detector manufacturing to its current location on 1881 West State Street in Garland, Texas.

1997
The Garrett Academy of Metal Detection is formally established to offer certification in the use of metal detection equipment in checkpoint screening applications such as airports and special events.

Garrett provides security training and products for the U.S. armed forces in Kuwait during the Persian Gulf conflict known as Desert Storm.

1992
Garrett provides security metal detector training and products for the Barcelona, Spain, Olympic Games.

Garrett introduces the world's first talking metal detector.

1996
Garrett introduces the Graphic Target Imaging (GTI) metal detector with Digital Signal Processing (DSP) and true target size and depth for treasure hunting.

Garrett provides security metal detector training and products for the Atlanta, Georgia, Olympic Games.

1998
Garrett provides security metal detector training and products for the Nagano, Japan, Olympic Games.

1999
Garrett introduces the PD 6500 Pinpoint walk-through detector, with multi-zone detection.

2000-2009

2000
Garrett provides security metal detector training and products for the Sydney, Australia, Summer Olympic Games.

2001
Garrett introduces the SuperWand hand-held metal detector.

2002
Garrett provides security metal detector training and products for the Salt Lake City, Utah, Winter Olympic Games.

Garrett supplies the SuperWand to all U.S. airports.

2003
Garrett introduces the PD 6500i walk-through metal detector with 33 distinct pinpoint zones including left, right, and center detection.

2004
Garrett celebrates its 40th anniversary on April 1.

Garrett introduces the Graphic Target Profiling (GTP) 1350 metal detector.

Garrett introduces the ACE series, the most advanced, low-cost metal detectors in the world.

2005
Garrett's ACE 150 and ACE 250 detectors become top sellers in the United States hobby industry and successfully debut in European markets.

2006
Garrett is featured on John Ratzenberger's hit TV series Made in America, which airs on the Discovery Network's Travel Channel.

Garrett installs 450 PD 6500i walk-through and 900 SuperScanner hand-held metal detectors at Olympic venues throughout Torino, Italy, for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games.

2008
Garrett provides walk-through detectors, hand-held detectors and training to the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing, China.

Garrett introduces the popular new PRO-POINTER pinpointing metal detector.

Garrett is named the official security metal detector supplier for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver, Canada.

2009
Garrett launches a new Countermine/ERW division and introduces the RECON-PRO AML (All Metal Locator) 1000.

Charles Garrett and a team of Garrett detectorists work with Texas Parks and Wildlife to recover and preserve artifacts from the San Jacinto battlegrounds where Texas independence was won.