

White's Electronics, Inc.

1011 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD

SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386

OPERATORS INSTRUCTIONS



Manufacturers of The World's Largest Line of Mineral and Metal Detectors

MINERAL AND METAL
DETECTORS

ELECTRONIC
MAGNETOMETERS

SUPER GEIGER AND
SCINTILLATION COUNTERS

ULTRA VIOLET
LIGHTS

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
for the
COINMASTER MODELS 1, 2, 3

BEAT FREQUENCY

To put the instrument into operation, proceed as follows:

Note the Rod Mounting Bracket is located on the bottom of the instrument. The Rod has a Retainer Pin in it (See Figure #1) located in the large end for locking the rod in place, to the bottom of the instrument.

To extend the rod, pull the small rod out of the large, align the loop and then tighten the knurled adjusting ring. Place the loop on the free end of the small rod, removing the thumb nuts from the mounting studs on the loop. Insert them up through the holes in the small end of the rod, install the thumb nuts, finger tight.

Plug the loop cable into the socket on the front end of the instrument. This socket and plug are marked with yellow alignment dots. Align these dots and insert the plug. This plug and socket are also keyed to allow mating with only the correct pin arrangement.

Battery Installation:

Open the door on the rear end of the instrument by releasing the latches. Battery packs are 9 volts each (6 1/2 volt AA penlights are used in each pack) Take the battery leads and install them on the battery packs observing the correct matching of the connectors. Slide the batteries into the battery box at the bottom of the instrument. Lay them flat with the connector to one side, position the battery lead to come out of the slot in the top of the battery compartment. (NOTE) The Coinmaster #1 has only one battery pack. It is connected the same, mounts laying flat, but with the connector facing the battery compartment door. At this point install head phones on the Coinmaster #1 model. This is a must for operation of Coinmaster #1. Use of the head phones is optional on Models #2 and #3.

ADJUSTMENTS TO TUNE THE INSTRUMENT SHOULD ALWAYS BE MADE WITH THE LOOP PARALLEL TO THE SURFACE TO BE HUNTED AND AS NEAR THE SURFACE TO BE HUNTED AS IS PRACTICAL FOR MOVEMENT.

Tuning Adjustments:

Turn the Radio tuner to 0. Turn the power switch on. A squeal or motor boating sound should be heard (unless the unit is already in a Null condition). To find the Null, slowly adjust the Zero Control in the direction which slows the speed of the tone, until it stops. This is called NULL. This should occur with the Red Line on the knob, near the word Null (0).

To set the instrument for metal reactions, rotate the Zero Control LEFT until the beat just starts. Now use the Radio Tuner to adjust the beat to a usable speed. This is determined by your personal preference and the condition of the terrain to be searched.

To test the mineralization in an area and to look for hard iron, set your instrument for mineral. This is done the same as making the metal setting but rotating the tuners to the RIGHT. Set up in this condition, whenever the loop is passed over an object, giving an increase in the speed of the beat, it is mineralized. If you pass over an object, which causes the beat to stop suddenly, it will be metal.

Responses and Interpretation:

When tuned to metal your instrument will indicate an increase in the speed of the beat, when passed over a metal object. A larger object will give more response than a small one. You will also be able to determine the rough shape of the object by the response in the area covered. An object very close to the loop will give a stronger response than one more deeply buried.

Place a metal object on the area to be hunted and practice on it.

Maximum response will occur when the loop is centered directly over the object. As soon as the loop passes the object the beat will slow down.

You will notice that frequently the instrument may stop or increase motorboating for no apparent reason. This is caused by changes in temperature, or moving the loop excessively higher or lower in relation to the ground that you have adjusted it for.

You may easily compensate for this by slowly turning the Radio Tuner slightly to slow the motor-boating or to increase it. When the instrument is adjusted as described above, it reacts to gold and silver coins, gold and silver bars, copper, rings, watches, etc. but not to nails, bolts, spikes, etc., (but will detect tin cans and bottle caps, as they are conductors.)

NOTE: If your instrument gives the opposite response on an object to your tuning, it is the opposite substance to what you are tuned to. Example. Set on metal, pass over an object causing the beat to stop, dig it up and find it to be a piece of manganite.

Metering System. (On Coinmaster #2 and #3 Only)

On the Coinmaster #3 the meter readings will coincide with the audible tone in its responses and reactions.

Coinmaster #2 and #3 have battery testing provisions built in. To test the batteries, turn the power switch to ON and place the battery check switch in

the 9 volt position. Meter reading on the Coinmaster #2 should be close to 9 on a new set of batteries. If it drps to 7 replace the batteries. Check both 9 volt position. Meter readings on the Coinmaster #3 are 35-40 for new batteries. Replace batteries when the reading drops to 30. This test should be made with the batteries under load, that is, with the instrument sounding off at full volume. This is the latest model and uses penlight batteries, instead of the old type 9 Volt batteries.

The new penlight battery system is better in many respects to the old type batteries:

1. Longer life
2. Readily available
3. Superior performance
4. Cheaper in replacement. (If one cell fails, you only need to replace the one cell.)

Replacements: Any AA penlight batteries.

Alkaline energizers and batteries of this type may be used and give even longer life.

Note: All batteries last longer if used in many short periods, rather than in a couple of long periods of use.

When through operating the instrument, turn the Mineral-Metal Control to NULL, (where no sound is heard), and be sure to turn the Power Switch OFF.

Do not submerge the loop in water unless it is the waterproof model.

The instrument has a full two (2) year warranty on parts and labor (except batteries) to the original purchaser.

If ever in need of service, ship the instrument by insured parcel post, freight or stage, prepaid and enclose a letter advising the nature of your troubles. It may be returned to the factory address listed below, or to one of our Service Centers listed in the back.

CAUTION: Care should be taken in excessively cold weather to protect the instrument, as well as the batteries from freezing.

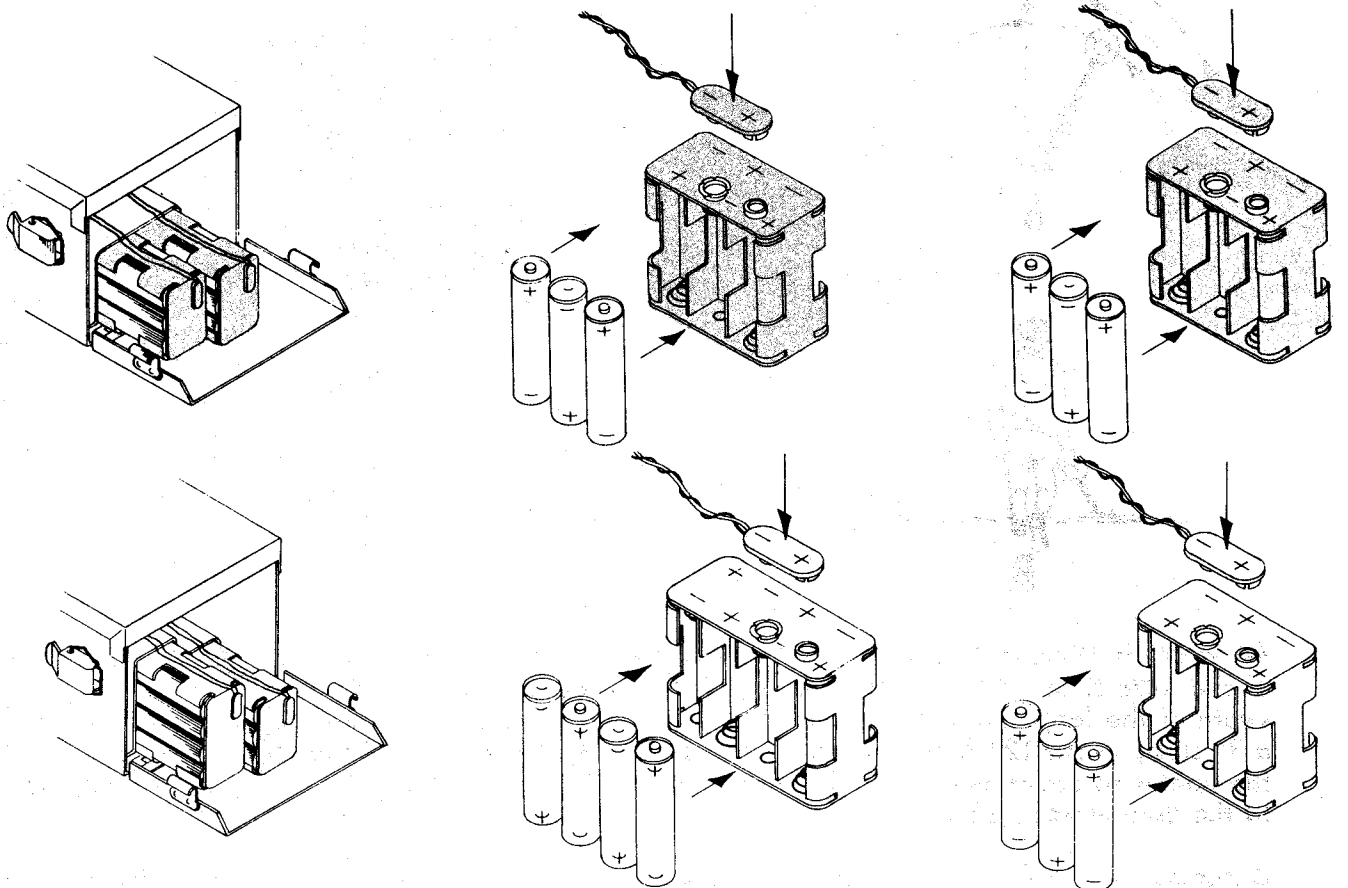
The instrument should also be protected from exposure to excessive heat when not in use.

If the instrument is to be laid away for any great length of time, the battery pack should be unsnapped and the pack removed from the instrument and the batteries stored in a dry, cool place, such as on a shelf in a closet. This will prevent damage to the instrument in case one or more of the batteries are damaged or in case the power switch is left on or gets turned on accidentally. The damage to the instrument in this case is similar to what occurs in a flashlight, when the battery is discharged and the liquid escapes to damage the case and components.

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1011 Pleasant Valley Road
Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

BATTERY DIAGRAM

Note: To prevent damage in shipping, the batteries have been removed from your instrument and placed in a separate container within the shipping carton. See following diagram for proper installation.



9 volt (6 Pak) Black Connection
12 volt (8 Pak) White Connection

BATTERY-PACK ILLUSTRATION

1.5 Volt "AA" (Battery Pack Models)

EVEREADY

1015

BURGESS

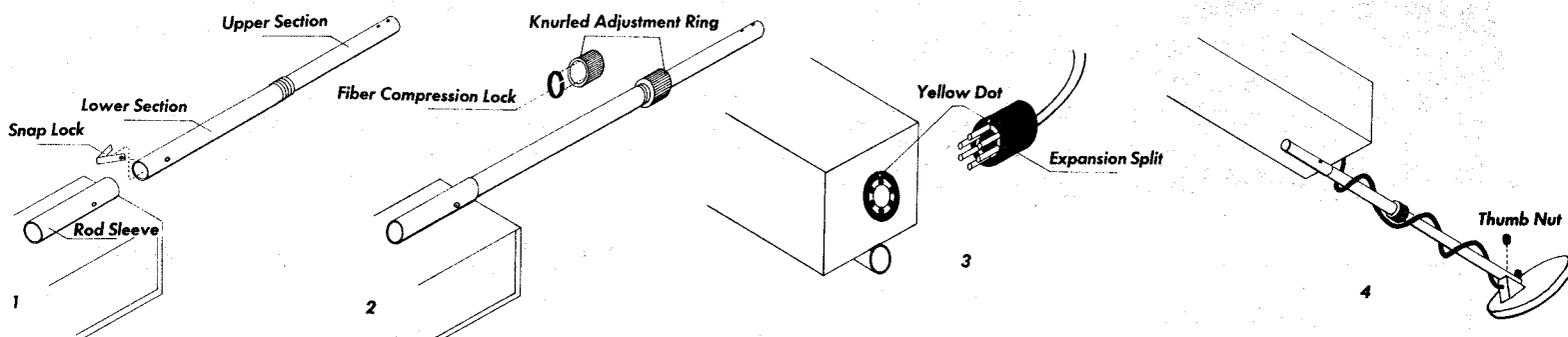
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When ordering replacement batteries from the factory, please state the instrument model, voltage of batteries and battery number.

ROD ASSEMBLY, DRAWINGS



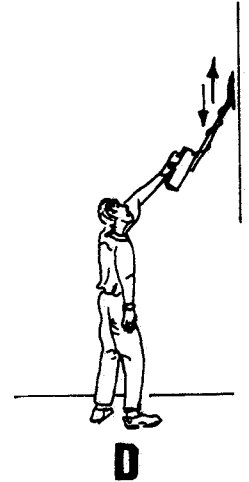
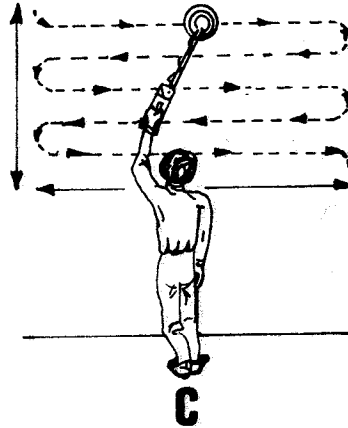
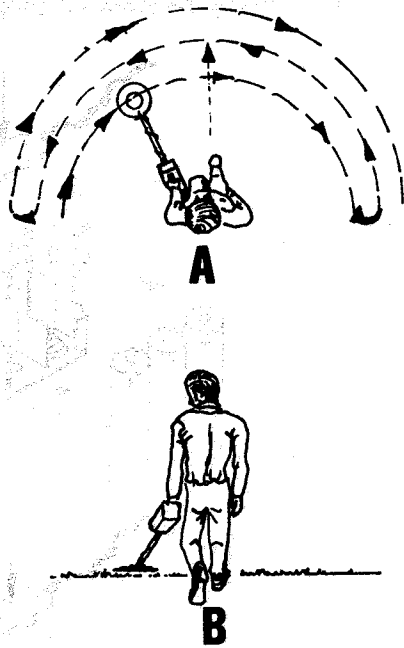
When you receive your instrument with the knurled adjustment rod, it may be necessary to install the snap lock. As illustrated in Figure Number 1. Depress snap lock and insert it in the lower section. Insert the lower section into the rod sleeve.

Figure Number 2 shows the fiber compression lock; make sure it is inside the knurled adjustment ring. Slip the ring over the upper section; adjust rod to desired length and tighten ring as shown.

When attaching the loop cable to the instrument chassis, make sure the yellow dot on the plug matches the one on the instrument. As shown in Figure Number 3 (note: the "Expansion Split", as pictured in Figure Number 3, is to allow assembly and disassembly of the plug cap and is not a manufacturer's defect).

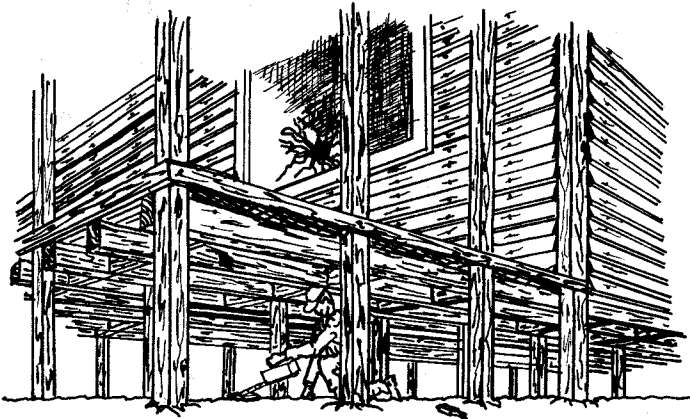
Attach the loop with the thumb nuts as shown in Figure Number 4. Always coil the loop cable as snugly as possible, without pulling or stretching it.

OPERATING ILLUSTRATIONS



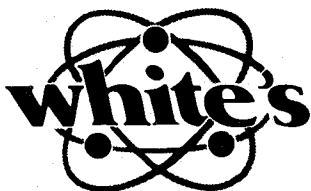
As shown in Diagrams A and B, when you are working on the ground, move forward in a straight line, at the same time, moving the loop from side to side across in front of you. The distance between each swath of the loop is determined by the size of the loop you are using. With a 6" loop you would make a 3" step, with 12" loop you would make a 6" step, and so on. Using this method of hunting enables the hunter to cover more ground, more completely, in less time. For tuning your loop, hold it as close to the ground as possible.

Diagrams C and D show you just one more of the many ways the versatile design of the White's instrument can help you either in prospecting or treasure hunting. This diagram demonstrates the extra ability the design gives in reaching to the out-of-the-way places. This system can be used for checking outcroppings, walls, etc,



Remember, a lot of old artifacts and treasure have been found under old buildings, as well as in the attics. When going through an old homestead, never overlook any place or area that could represent a good hiding place. So if you are planning such a trip, follow these simple illustrations and prepare your instrument. At a time like this you don't want to pass up any chances.

Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.



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Proper Care of Your Detector

The following are precautions you should take to protect your instrument from harm, insure its long life, and avoid nullifying the warranty.

Cleaning: The loop and rod or probe are waterproof. They can be cleaned with fresh water and a mild cleanser. After cleaning, however, dry the instrument thoroughly. Caution! The instrument case is not waterproof, and water—if allowed to enter it—may damage electronic components.

Weather Conditions: Protect your detector from excessively cold weather. Freezing can damage the electronic components, the case and/or the batteries. Excessive heat can also damage the instrument. Never leave it in the sun. It's best to lay it in the shade when temporarily not in use. If it's left in a car on a hot day, cover it with a blanket or something similar to protect it from the direct rays of the sun, and then leave the windows slightly open to permit ventilation. Needless to say, protect your detector if you operate it in the rain, as water may get into the instrument case.

Salt Water: Salt water is very corrosive! Immediately after your detector has been exposed to salt water, rinse it thoroughly with fresh water, being careful not to allow water to enter the instrument case. Then wipe it with a cloth dampened with fresh water and dry it thoroughly.

Storage: If you plan to store your detector for any length of time, unsnap the battery and remove it from the instrument. Whenever your detector is not in use, turn the **VOLUME** knob all the way to the "**PWR OFF**" position.

Service And Warranty Information: If your new metal detector is ever in need of service, ship it to us at the factory address below or to one of the Service Centers listed on the back of the warranty statement. Insure it fully, prepay the charges, and enclose a letter describing the nature of the problem. As long as your detector is under warranty there is no charge other than a small handling and postage fee.

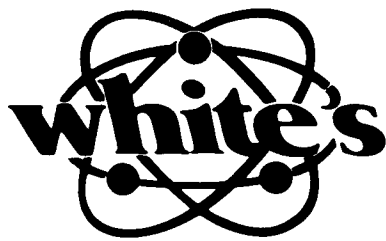
Read your warranty card carefully. It describes completely what is covered and the length of the coverage. If you have any questions don't hesitate to write us. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

HELPFUL HINTS AND TIPS

1. "How deep will it go?" Detection depth is determined by five main factors.
 - a. The **SIZE** of the object.
 - b. The **SIZE** of the loop.
 - c. The **LENGTH OF TIME** the object has been buried.
 - d. The **SKILL** of the operator.
 - e. The ground **MINERAL CONTENT**.

The longer an object has been buried, the better you will be able to detect it. A chemical reaction called a "halo effect" between such objects as silver or copper coins and the surrounding soil may cause your detector to register a much larger increase in volume than might otherwise be expected for a small coin. If the halo effect is strong enough, your detector may continue to register even after you have dug up the coin.

2. "What will my detector locate?" Silver, lead, copper, bottle caps, tin foil, pull tabs, cartridge cases, rings, brass and tin cans are just a few of the conductive objects that can be detected. Your detector will not locate sticks, rags, bones, paper, wood or other non-metallic objects.
3. Learn how to interpret the different types of responses from your detector. A nail lying flat in the ground will sometimes produce a double or single reading depending upon whether your loop passed across it lengthwise or across its width. So it's a good idea to sweep your finds from several different directions to try to learn as much as possible about the object you have located. Coins will usually only produce one reading regardless of sweep direction.
4. Rather than waste time, check around the trees for junk items such as foil, pull tabs, bottle caps, etc. This will frequently indicate whether or not someone has already been in the area with a detector.
5. Always "criss-cross" an area when hunting it.
6. After you have dug up a coin, always check the hole again for more. As many as 10 coins have been found in one hole!
7. When beachcombing the best place to look for coins is near the concession stands.
8. Check the shallow water in swimming areas. Most rings and coins are lost when people enter the water.
9. If you make plans for coinshooting, check the history records of the area.
10. Always carry a plastic bag for your detector in case you get caught in the rain.
11. Never ask permission to treasure hunt over the phone. People tend to visualize you using a pick and shovel, making large holes.
12. Join a local historical society or get acquainted with its members.
13. In lawn areas, use a screwdriver of no more than eight inches as your tool. Limit the size of the hole to a **MAXIMUM** of two inches in diameter. Don't forget to fill in the hole. Public and private officials and property owners will be more likely to allow continued treasure hunting if you do no environmental damage.



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