

white's

COINMASTER CLASSIC I COINMASTER

Manufactured by White's Electronics, Inc., Sweet Home, Oregon U.S.A.

Instruction Manual

ATTENTION:

To use your Classic I in average conditions, set the ON/OFF DISC Knob to the RING RANGE  position.

The loop must be in continuous motion (moving from side to side) in order for this model to respond to metal.

Good metals produce smooth solid beeps, junk metals produce clicks or sputter-sounding beeps.

Pinpoint metals exact location by slowly "X-ing" loop over the area and "eyeballing" the center.

For more detailed operating instructions, refer to the information inside this manual.



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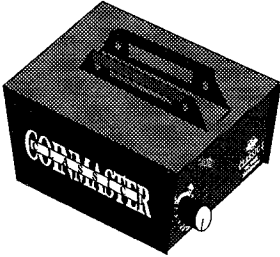
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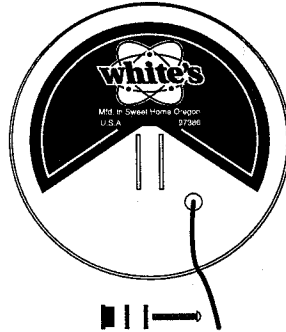
Assembly Instructions

Remove all parts from the shipping carton, and make sure you have the following:

Control Box



Loop

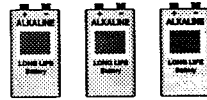


Arm Cup

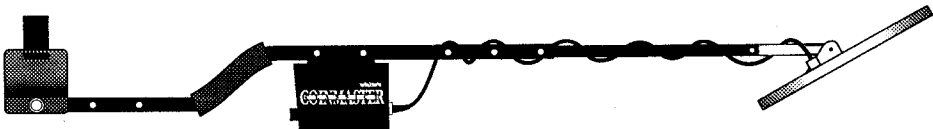
"S" Rod



Straight Rod

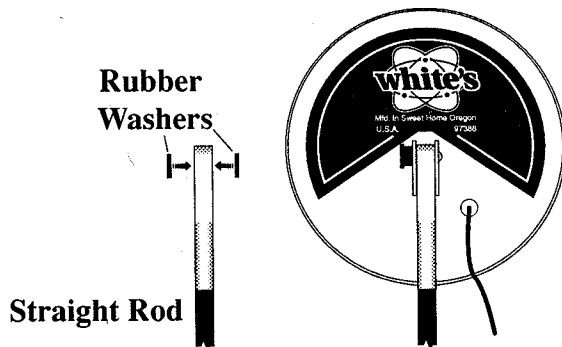


Batteries

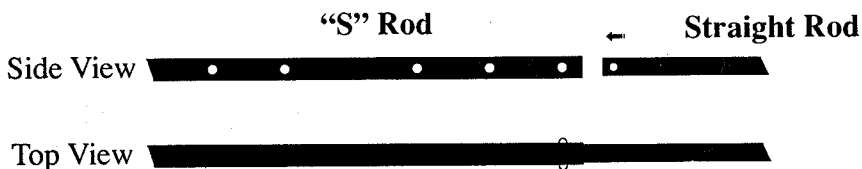


Assembly continued...

The Classic I comes partially assembled. The Straight Rod will need to be attached to the loop as shown (be sure and place the two rubber washers on the end of the Straight Rod as shown before sliding end onto the loop):

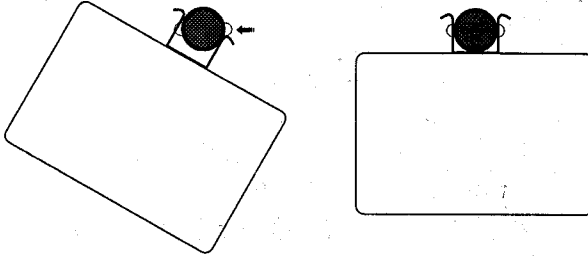


The Straight Rod connects to the "S" Rod by lining up the two pushbuttons on the Straight Rod with the two holes in the "S" Rod.

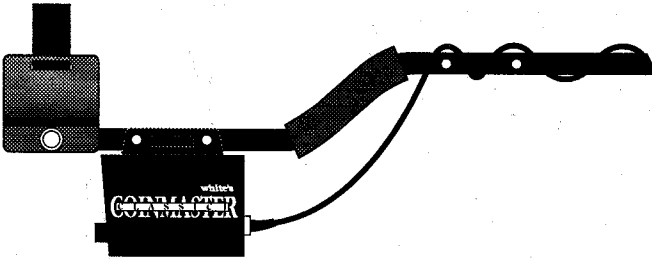


Assembly continued...

The control box snaps off and on the rod by compressing the two spring clip buttons on one side and pivoting the control box.



Optional control box mountings are available on the "S" Rod.



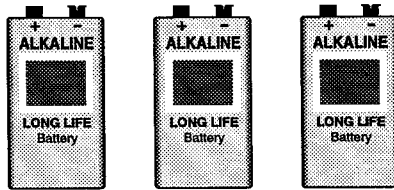
This model can also be worn as a hipmount simply by removing the control box from the "S" Rod, adjusting the length of cable wound around the rod, and weaving a belt through the slots on the control box.





Batteries

The Classic I is powered by three TRANSISTOR 9 Volt batteries.

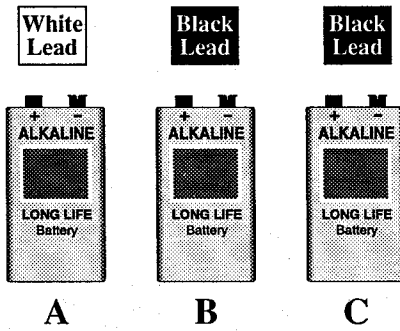


Open the battery compartment by grasping the black plastic plunger and pulling. **NOTE:** The battery compartment door is located on the back of the control box opposite the control panel. Once the door is removed, attach the battery leads to the batteries. **NOTE:** They will fit one way. **NOTE:** One of the battery leads is different than the other two. It may be a different color or be marked in such a way as to identify it from the other two. This battery lead runs the audio (beep). When headphones are **NOT** used, this audio (beep) battery will become low (weak), before the other two. When headphones **ARE** used, the batteries may or may not discharge at the same rate. It is recommended that the batteries be rotated occasionally to achieve maximum battery life.

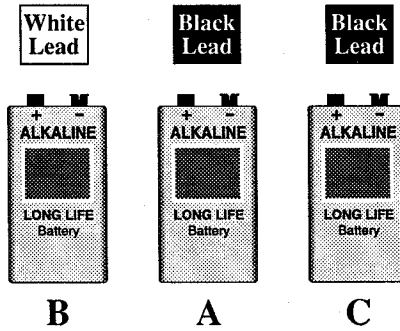
Alkaline 9 volt transistor batteries should last between 30 to 40 hours if rotated from battery lead to battery lead. Battery rotation is suggested as follows:

Battery Rotation Schedule

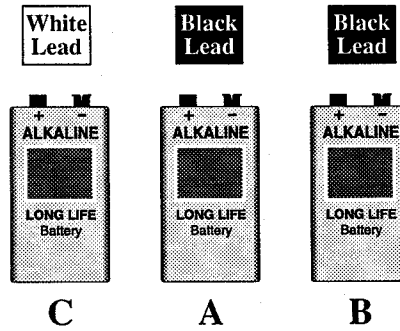
First



Second
(Switch A & B)



Third
(Switch B & C)



Batteries continued.....

It is not necessary to reposition both black lead batteries to complete a rotation. Both black lead batteries run the same circuit thus moving one to the white lead and the white lead battery to the black lead completes a rotation.

Your instrument is designed to run on these batteries well below their normal voltages thus external battery testers will not accurately test whether the batteries need to be replaced.

1. If the volume (beep) seems to be getting weak (low), however the detector responds well to metal, rotate the battery positions.
2. If the volume (beep) is strong, however the detector doesn't respond well to metal, rotate the batteries or replace one or both non-audio batteries (black leads).
3. If the volume (beep) is weak, and the detector doesn't respond well to metal, replace all three batteries.



Operating Instructions



1. Once fully assembled, and the batteries installed, set the **ON/OFF Knob** to the **RING RANGE** ▽ setting.

a. The **RING RANGE** ▽ is recommended. With the **ON/OFF DISC Knob** at this position, the detector will reject most iron and light foil, and respond to most valuables including jewelry.

b. The **COIN RANGE** ▽ is optional. With the **ON/OFF DISC Knob** at this position, the detector will reject more junk including aluminum pulltabs. However, nickels and some jewelry will also be rejected.

c. If you are using the **RING RANGE** ▽ and you feel you are digging too much junk, switch to the **COIN RANGE** ▽, or adjust to a spot between Coin & Ring Range that produces less junk. The further clockwise the more the discrimination against junk.

Operating Instructions continued.....

d. When a metal is rejected, it produces a click or flutter sound. When accepted, a metal produces a smooth solid beep.

4. Sweep the loop close to the ground passing from side-to-side. Walk forward slowly while sweeping, and make sure each pass of the loop overlaps the last. Each pass of the loop from right to left should take approximately two seconds. If the loop is swept very, very slow, or the detector is stopped, the detector may not respond to metal.

5. At this point, it is a good idea to find an area free of metal to practice. Place a quarter or dime on the ground. Pass the loop over the target. **Note:** If you sweep the loop over the coin, it is detected. If you stop the loop over the coin or sweep too slow, the instrument doesn't respond. Thus, loop movement is required for proper performance.

6. Place a large nail or steel bottle cap on the ground and pass the loop over them. Note the way the detector clicks or produces a flutter sound. Now pass the loop over a coin, and note the difference in sound. An operator will soon learn to ignore the clicks or flutters junk produces, and listen for the smooth beep coins and good metals produce.

7. Once a smooth solid beep has been located, pinpoint exactly where to dig by "X ing" the loop slowly over the area, and "eye-balling" the center of the response. Note that the loop must be moving a little for the metal to continue responding; thus maintain some loop movement at all times.



Explanation of Disc (Discrimination)

The DISC control selects the amount of rejection against junk metals. At its fully counterclockwise position, the detector is turned off. As soon as it is turned clockwise, it clicks, indicating the detector is on and at minimum rejection. Thus most types of metals are detected at this setting. As the DISC control is turned clockwise, more and more rejection is achieved until the MAX setting. At the MAX setting, nearly all junk metals are rejected as well as some valuable metals.

An operator of the Classic I may want to alter the DISC setting for several reasons:

- a) For the detection of iron or steel such as horseshoes, lost tools, or old relics, minimum rejection is needed. Iron and steels are rejected quickly as the DISC control is turned clockwise.
- b) For the rejection of most common junk and the detection of valuables the RING RANGE ∇ is ideal.
- c) For the rejection of all junk, even though some valuables will also be rejected, higher rejection levels such as the COIN RANGE ∇ are needed.



Explanation of Controls

Headphones

What does it do?

Headphones are available from your Dealer for your Classic II. They plug into the 1/4 inch jack on the face of the instrument where the knobs are located. This is a mono type jack; headphones need to be mono or have mono capabilities to work correctly. 8-16 Ohms are recommended.

Why would I use it?

Headphones do four things:

- 1) Increase battery life.
- 2) Increase an operator's ability to hear the detector.
- 3) Provide privacy to the operator.
- 4) Keeps the beeping noises from annoying less enthusiastic bystanders.

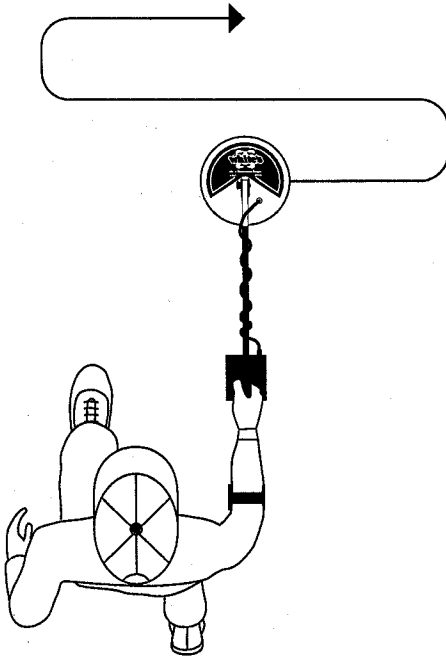
Headphones **are** recommended.



Search Methods

Because the loop of this model must be moving in order to respond to metal, the sweep of the loop is critical to performance. Sweep the loop close to the ground, keep it close and flat throughout the sweep. (See examples.)

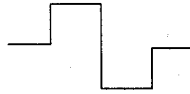
Overlap each pass to assure good coverage.



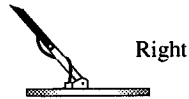
Good targets sound smooth



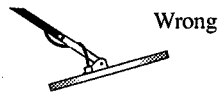
Bad targets sound rough



Keep loop flat to the ground as you sweep



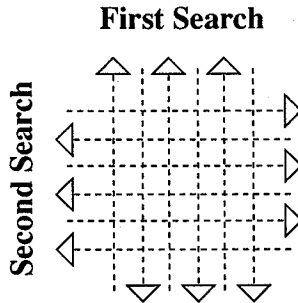
Right



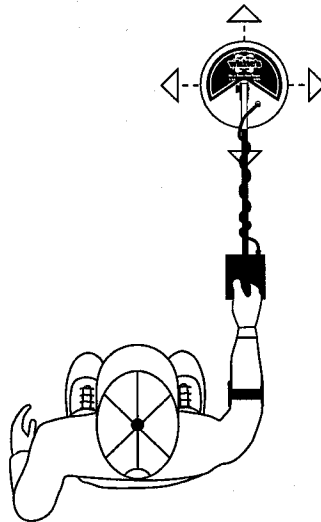
Wrong

Search Methods continued...

If you have an area that has produced valuables, or has the potential for producing valuables, cover the area twice. First in one direction, then again at a 90° angle from the first.



Once a good metal is located, “X” the area to pinpoint the target. Listen for the loudest beep as you sweep the loop, then stop and sweep in the other direction and listen for the loudest beep. The point where the two loudest beeps intersect is the center point of the target.





Searching

Where to Search

Start with your own yard. Valuables can be found anywhere people have congregated, gathered, lived, sat, walked, played, camped, picnicked, traveled, or fought. The following list of locations have produced a great deal of coins, rings, relics, and treasure in the past:

Amusement Parks	Carnivals
Circus Grounds	Fairgrounds
Racetracks	Rodeo Grounds
Parks	Playgrounds
Schools	Ghost Towns
Trading Posts	Stage Stops
Hitching Posts	Boardwalk Areas
Clotheslines	Trails
Sidewalks	Parking Strips
Around Old Trees	Roadside Point of Interest
Basements	Storm Cellars
Swimming Holes	Beaches
Bridges	Old River Crossings
Historical Locations	Past Disaster Areas
Old Buildings	Cabins
Forts	Old Military Installattons
Club Houses	

How to Search

You must have permission to search private property from the owner or person in charge of managing the property. In most cases, you can locate the owner through City Hall or the county seat. If the area is city property, contact the Parks and Recreation Department for a permit and any restrictions. If it is a state or federal park, contact the superintendent or groundskeeper. In most cases permission to search is not a problem, given a few restrictions.



Proper Care of your Detector

CLEANING:

Both the loop and rod are waterproof, and can be cleaned with fresh water and a mild soap. After cleaning, dry the instrument thoroughly. **Caution:** Never raise the wet loop above the level of the instrument case. The instrument case is not waterproof, and water may run down the rod into the case damaging the electronic components.

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Protect your detector from excessively cold weather. Freezing can damage the electronic components, the case and/or the battery. Excessive heat can also damage the instrument. Never leave it in the sun. It's best to lay it in the shade when not in use. If it's left in a car on a hot day, cover it to protect it from the direct rays of the sun, and then leave the windows slightly open to permit ventilation. Your detector has been changed to resist light to moderate rain. Protection is required for heavy rain. (Use a plastic bag.) Avoid getting water in the Control Box.

SALTWATER:

Saltwater is very corrosive! After your detector has been exposed to saltwater, rinse the loop and rods in fresh water being careful not to let the loop rise higher than the level of the instrument case. Then wipe it with a cloth dampened with fresh water, and dry it thoroughly. Do not allow the main control box to get wet.

Care continued.....

STORAGE:

If you plan to store your instrument for any length of time, unsnap the batteries, and remove them from the instrument. Whenever your instrument is not in use, turn the ON/OFF Knob all the way to the left until it clicks off.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS:

- a) Avoid dropping your detector.
- b) Do not use any lubricants on any part of your metal detector.
- c) Avoid sharp jars to the loop.
- d) Do not allow battery to corrode inside the instrument.
- e) Do not alter or modify your instrument during its warranty period. Alterations will void the warranty.

SERVICE:

If ever in need of repairs, you may either contact the Dealer you purchased from, your nearest White's Service Center, or White's factory direct. Telephone toll-free 1-800-547-6911 for the Service Center for your area.



Glossary of Terms

Alkaline Battery: Type of non-rechargeable battery that can be purchased. It has the ability to sustain longer periods of current drain, and greater storage life than the carbon-zinc type batteries.

Control Box: Aluminum body of instrument (case).

Detect: Respond by "beep".

Discrimination: The ability to accept or reject (distinguish) metals of different characteristics, nails, bottle caps, coins, etc.

Good Metals: Metals determined by the position of the DISC control to be acceptable. Desirable metals.

Ground: Dirt or the surface of the earth.

Ground Rejection: The cancellation of ground mineralization to ignore the masking effect ground minerals have over metals.

Indicate: Advice, proclaim, or point out.

Junk Targets: Metals determined to be trash or rejects, iron, foil, pulltabs, etc.

Max: The most or highest possible.

Metal: Metallic substances iron, foil, nickel, aluminum, gold, brass, lead, zinc, copper, silver, etc.

Glossary continued.....

Mineral: Ferric oxide (iron) or other such non-organic substances naturally occurring.

Min: Minimum, the least possible.

Mode: An operation selection for specific operating characteristics.

Motion: Movement or sweep.

Performance: Efficiency, the manner in which an instrument responds.

Pinpoint: Finding the metals exact location with respect to the loops physical center.

Preset: ∇ Control position determined to be ideal for average search conditions.

Reject: Discriminate, cancel response or effect.

Sensitivity: (SENS) Capacity or degree to which an instrument responds.

Stable: Ability of a metal detector to maintain smooth predictable operation.

Sweep: Loop movement from side-to-side.

"X": Cross the target from two different sides 90° from each other.



White's Electronics, Inc.



Limited Warranty

If within two years (24 months) from the original date of purchase, your White's detector fails due to defects in either material or workmanship, White's will repair or replace at its option, all necessary parts without charge for parts or labor.

Simply return the complete detector to the Dealer where you purchased it, or to your nearest Authorized Service Center. The unit must be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the symptoms of the failure. You must provide proof of date-of-purchase before the unit is serviced.

This is a transferable manufacturer warranty, which covers the instrument two years from the original purchase date, regardless of the owner.

Items excluded from the warranty are non-rechargeable batteries, accessories that are not standard equipment, shipping / handling costs outside the continental USA, Special Delivery costs (Air Freight, Next Day, 2nd Day, Packaging Services, etc.) and all shipping / handling costs inside the continental USA 90 days after purchase.

White's registers your purchase only if the Sales Registration Card is filled out and returned to the factory address soon after original purchase for the purpose of recording this information, and keeping you up-to-date regarding White's ongoing research & development.

The warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, misuse, neglect, alterations, modifications, unauthorized service, or prolonged exposure to corrosive compounds, including salt.

Duration of any implied warranty (e.g., merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose) shall not be longer than the stated warranty. Neither the manufacturer or the retailer shall be liable for any incidental or consequential damages. Some states however, do not allow the limitation on the length of implied warranties, or the exclusion of incidental or consequential damages. Therefore, the above limitations may not apply to you.

In addition, the stated warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights which vary from state-to-state.

The foregoing is the only warranty provided by White's as the manufacturer of your metal detector. Any "extended warranty" period beyond two years, which may be provided by a Dealer or other third party on your detector, may be without White's authority involvement and consent, and might not be honored by White's.



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