



Classic I SL

Manufactured by White's Electronics, Inc.

Attention:

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

The loop must be in continuous motion (moving from side to side) in order for this model to respond to metals. If the loop is held stationary, metal may not respond.

A good metal (coin) will produce a smooth, consistent, solid sounding "BEEP". A trash metal (nail or steel bottle cap) will produce no sound or a rough, inconsistent, click or flutter-sounding "BEEP".

Pinpoint metals exact location by slowly "X-ing" the loop over the area and "eyeballing" the center. The detector will "BEEP" as the physical center of the loop passes the center of the target.

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

White's Electronics Inc.,
A Message From...
Kenneth R. White



Congratulations, and thank you for choosing the Classic I SL.

Myself, an avid detectorist, I commend you for making an excellent choice in equipment. White's continually strives to achieve performance and reliability above and beyond your expectations.

Your Classic I SL has been hand-built, and carefully tested at our USA factory in Sweet Home, Oregon. Properly cared for, it will last for many years.

The following instructions are intended to familiarize you with this fine detector, and give you a good understanding of the basics. Obviously, there is no substitute for field experience. Practice using your detector in the field, and study this manual carefully. Before long you may be able to teach the experts a thing or two!

People use our detectors to find valuables every day. Regardless of a metal detectors performance, it is the operator who makes the critical decisions that result in great recoveries. A metal detector is simply a tool which greatly increases the capabilities of the user to find such valuables. Knowing your detector, and researching good places to use it, are key elements to successful metal detecting.

With the understanding provided within this manual, we know you're ready to begin using the Classic I SL to help you find valuables!

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Kenneth R. White". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K" and a long, sweeping underline.

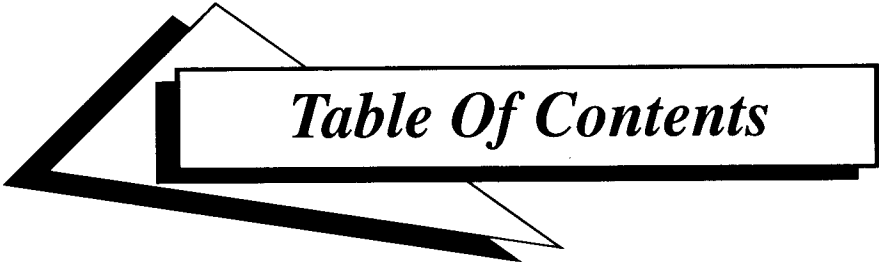
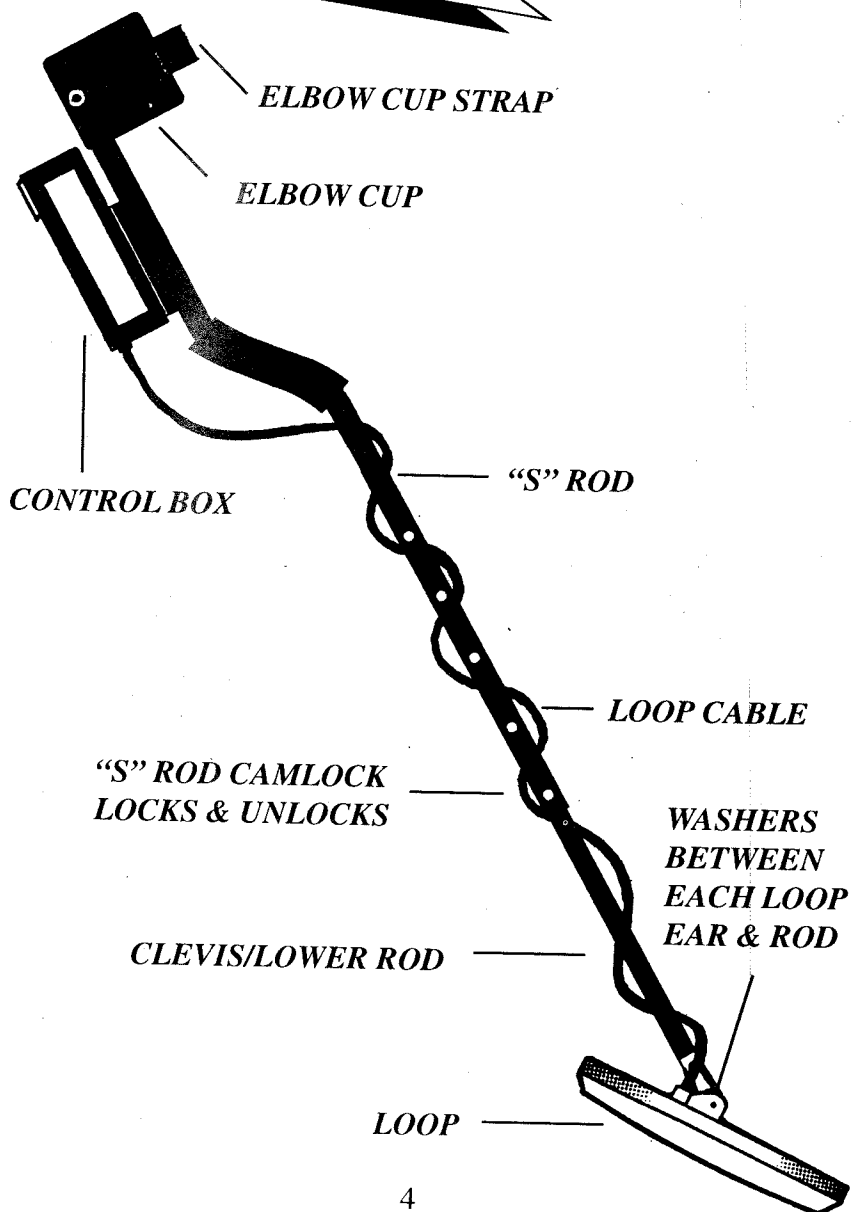


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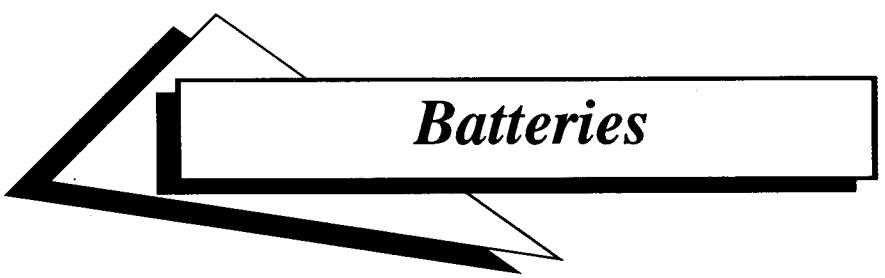
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Assembly



To Assemble:

- I.** Remove all parts from shipping carton and check the assembly page to make sure all parts are present.
- II.** Unlock "S" rod camlock and insert clevis/lower rod into curved "S" rod so that stainless steel spring clip buttons line up and lock into one of the adjustment holes in the curved "S" rod. Turn camlock to secure.
- III.** Unravel loop cable and wind the cable around the clevis/rod and "S" rod assembly, first revolution over the top of the rod. Wind cable all the way to the bottom of the curved "S" rod, about five revolutions.
- IV.** There are rubber washers between clevis/lower rod and loop ears. Use only nonmetallic washers (fiber bolt and thumbnut provided) to secure loop to clevis/lower rod.
- V.** Grip the instrument by the handle, with your arm in the elbow cup, and sweep the loop over the floor. If the instrument fit feels uncomfortable, adjust the elbow cup by removing and repositioning the bolt/thumbnut and installing in one of the optional positions. If necessary, readjust clevis/lower rod position.
- VI.** Adjust the elbow cup strap so that it is loose enough for you to slide your arm in and out without loosening each time you want to set the detector down.
- VII.** Install battery as described in the next section, decals facing down, with plastic tab and steel contacts facing toward inside of battery compartment.
- VII.** It should be noted at this point that the detector may not work as expected indoors due to the high degree of metals used in modern construction. It is best to tune and practice out-of-doors to ensure stable, predictable results.



Batteries

I. Standard Batteries:

A. The standard battery holder holds eight “AA” cell batteries. Alkalines are recommended for use with this model. During normal searching conditions you can expect about 80 hours of hunting time from one set of eight Alkalines.

B. Non-alkalines can be used in this holder. When non-alkalines or rechargeable “AA” cells are used detecting time (before replacement/recharge) will be reduced to about 50 hours.

C. Once the batteries become weak, the beep over metal targets will be reduced in volume. Shortly thereafter, the instrument will no longer respond to metals.

D. The battery compartment opens by gently pulling down on the front of each of the two latches on the bottom of the control box.

II. Using The Standard Battery Holder:

A. Slide open the battery holder lid (decal side of battery holder) by applying gentle upward pressure on the tab of the door so that it unlocks. Slide the door away from the battery box exposing the cell positions.

B. Remove any old cells from the holder. Note the (+) and (-) positions of each cell and the (+) and (-) for each position marked inside the cell tray. Install new “AA” cells noting carefully the correct (+) and (-) positions.

1. If the cells are installed incorrectly, the detector may require service by an Authorized Service Center.

C. Slide the door closed so that it snaps securely.

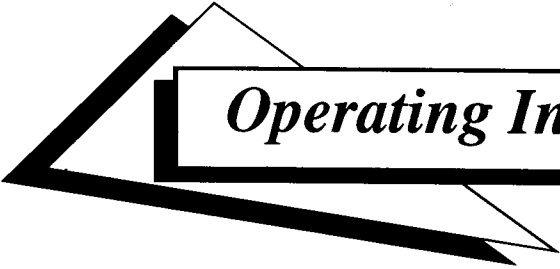
D. Insert the battery holder into the detector so that the decal is facing down, with the battery holder door tab and metal contact points facing toward the inside of the battery compartment.

1. Close the battery compartment door and secure the two latches on the bottom of the case. Hook the front of each latch first, then press down on the rear.

III. Rechargeable Batteries:

A. White's manufactures an optional rechargeable battery system for this model. Quick charge and overnight charge options are provided, as well as the latest in state of the art non-memory characteristics.

1. White's nicad battery #802-5211, and charger #509-0022 are recommended for use with the Classic I SL.



Operating Instructions

I. Once fully assembled, and the batteries installed, set the ON/OFF DISC knob to the Ring Range “P” (Preset) position.

A. The Ring Range “P” (Preset) is recommended for most general purpose searching. At this position the detector will reject most iron and light foil, and respond to most valuables including jewelry.

1. Positions lower (counterclockwise) than Ring Range provide even less trash metal rejection, to the point of detecting virtually all types of common metals except small iron and small stainless steel.

B. The Coin Range “P” (Preset) is optional. At this position the detector will reject more trash metals including aluminum pulltabs. However, nickels and some jewelry will also be rejected.

1. Positions higher (clockwise) than the Coin Range will provide even greater degrees of trash metal rejection.

C. The most useful range on this control is between the Ring Range and Coin Range positions. If when searching at the Ring Range position you feel you are digging too much trash, adjust slightly toward the Coin Range and try again. Finding the lowest (furthest counterclockwise) position that eliminates the common trash metals in your area is important in order to find items of jewelry.

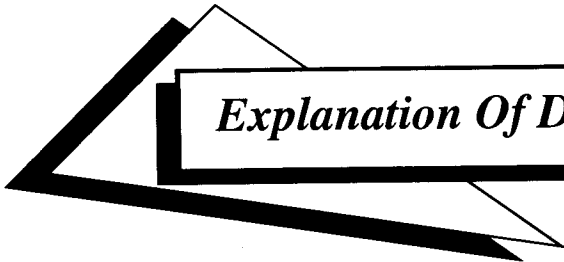
D. When a trash metal is being rejected, it will produce a shorter sounding beep that is typically inconsistent, a click or flutter-sounding beep. When a good metal is accepted it will produce a consistent, smooth, solid and longer sounding beep. Some trash metals, such as larger pieces of lead, brass, aluminum or tin will produce a good sound regardless of the DISC control position.

II. Once either Ring Range “P” or Coin Range “P” has been selected, sweep the round loop close to the ground passing it from side to side. The loop must be swept (in motion) for metals to respond and provide accurate discrimination. Each pass of the loop from left to right (or from right to left) should take about two seconds. If the loop is swept very, very slowly, or is stopped, the detector may not respond to metal.

III. At this point, it is a good idea to find an area relatively free of metal to practice. Place a coin on the ground. Pass the loop over the coin. Note that some loop movement is necessary to receive a good clean sound. Note that if you sweep the loop too slow the coin doesn’t respond well.

VI. Now place a large nail, and/or a steel bottle cap (not aluminum) on the ground. Sweep the loop over these metals. Note the inconsistency in the beep, and that it is a shorter click or has a flutter to the sound. An operator will soon learn to ignore the clicks or flutter sounds junk produces and listen for the smooth consistent beep coins and other good metals produce.

V. Once a smooth consistent beep has been located, pinpoint exactly where to dig by “X-ing” the loop slowly over the area, and “eyeballing” the center. The detector will “beep” as the physical center of the loop passes the center of the target. Note that some loop movement is required. It is a good idea to place coins on the ground and practice pinpointing. It takes some time to develop pinpointing skills.



Explanation Of Discrimination

The DISC (discrimination) control selects the amount of rejection against trash metals. At its fully counterclockwise position the detector is turned OFF for periods of non-use. As soon as it is turned clockwise the control clicks indicating the detector is ON, and at its minimum amount of discrimination against trash metals. Most common metals are detected at this setting except for small iron and small stainless steel. As the Disc knob is turned clockwise, more and more trash rejection is achieved until the fully clockwise setting. At the fully clockwise setting, nearly all trash metals are rejected as well as some valuables. Some larger items, such as lead, aluminum and tin will still respond.

An operator of the Classic I SL may want to adjust the DISC control for several reasons:

I. Minimum trash rejection is needed for detecting iron and steel such as tools, horseshoes, relics and property stakes. Iron and steels are rejected quickly as the DISC control is turned clockwise.

II. For the rejection of most common trash metals and the detection of most valuables the highest DISC control setting that still responds to a USA nickel is ideal. This should occur somewhere between the RING RANGE "P" and the COIN RANGE "P".

III. For the rejection of all trash metals, even though some valuables will also be lost, higher rejection levels are useful. Some areas of severe trash can easily be searched for silver coins at high DISC settings. Nickels and small to medium gold items will not be detected.



Headphones

Optional headphones are available for this model.

The Classic I SL comes equipped with a 1/4 inch stereo headphone jack. It is located below the elbow cup, above the battery compartment.

Most 1/4 inch headphones from 8-120 ohms will work with this model. White's has several high quality sets to choose from with volume controls, for winter or summer use. As the Classic I SL doesn't have volume controls, if you have sensitive hearing be sure to select headphones with volume controls.

I. Headphones:

- A.** Increase battery life.
- B.** Increase the operators ability to hear the metal target.
- C.** Provide the operator privacy.
- D.** Keep the detector noises from annoying less enthusiastic bystanders.
- E.** Full-size headphones block external noise, such as traffic or surf,

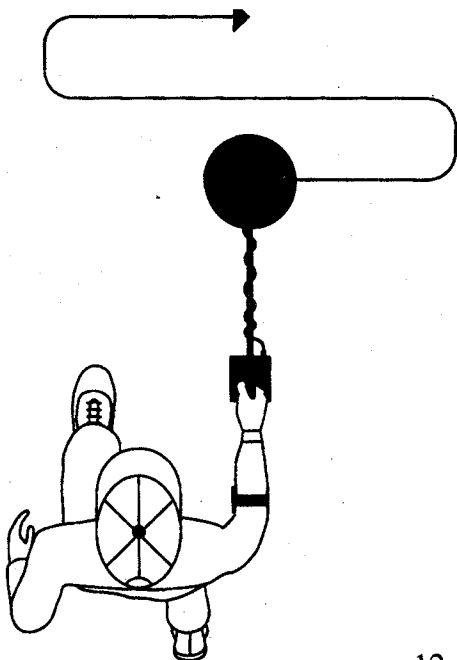
Headphones are recommended for the above reasons.

Search Methods

I. Loop Sweep

A. Because the loop must be moving in order to accurately respond, the sweep of the loop is critical to performance. Sweep the loop close to the ground. Keep it close 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

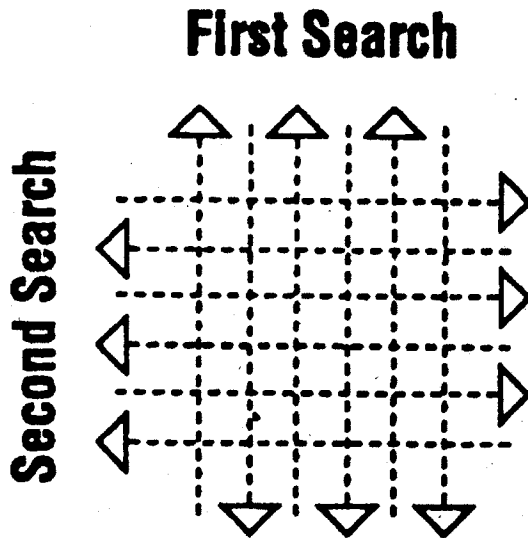


Right



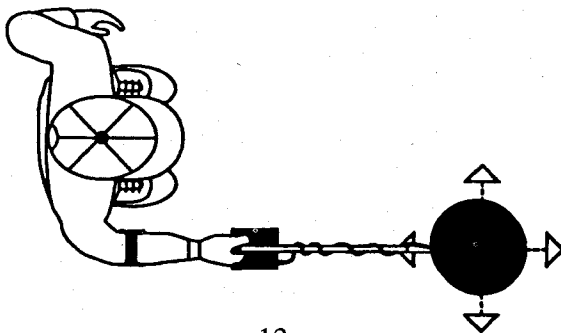
Wrong

B. Productive areas, or areas that have potential, should be searched from at least two different directions, at ninety degree angles from each-other.



II. Pinpointing

A. Once a consistent good sound is located, "X" the area slowly to pinpoint the exact center. The detector will beep as the physical center of the loop passes the center of the target. Listen for the loudest beep as you sweep the loop over the area, then stop and sweep in the other direction listening for the loudest beep. Where the two loudest beeps intersect is the center of the target.



III. Digging

- A.** Care must be taken to use the appropriate digging tool for the terrain, and not to leave unsightly excavations or holes on other peoples property.
- B.** There are hundreds of digging tools designed to minimize the impact removal of small items has on the grass and vegetation, and avoid damaging the items found.
- C.** Sand scoops are all that is needed in some areas, in others a hand gardening spade. Challenging ground conditions may require more sophisticated tools. Check with your Dealer regarding an appropriate tool for your area.

VI. Where To Search

- A.** Start with your own yard. Valuables can be found anywhere people have congregated, gathered, lived, sat, walked, played, camped, picnicked, traveled or fought.
- B.** Any area inhabited before 1965, is likely to have the older styles of collectable coins.

V. How To Search

- A.** 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 County Seat.
- B.** If the area is City owned contact the Parks and Recreations Department. If it is a State or Federal Park contact the superintendent or grounds keeper. In most cases permission to search is not a problem, given a few restrictions, such as known and marked historical parks.



Proper Care

I. Cleaning

A. Both the loop and rod are waterproof and can be cleaned with fresh water and mild soap. The control box is not waterproof and must be kept dry. Never lift a wet loop above the height of the control box as water can run down the inside of the rod damaging the electronics. A damp cotton cloth can be used to wipe off a dirty control box.

II. Weather

A. Do not expose your detector to the conditions of a car trunk during winter and/or summer extremes.

B. Protect it from direct sunlight during storage.

C. The control box is rain resistant. However, it must be protected from heavy rain. White's weather beater rain covers are ideal.

III. Saltwater

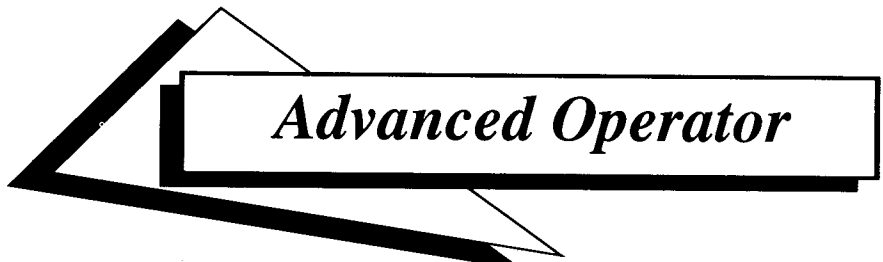
A. Saltwater is very corrosive! After your detector has been exposed to salt, rinse the loop and rods in fresh water. Wipe down the control box with a damp cotton cloth. Do not allow water inside the control box and avoid lifting the loop above the height of the control box.

IV. Storage

- A.** When the instrument is not in use, make sure the DISC knob is turned fully counterclockwise, to the OFF position.
- B.** If you plan on storing your detector for long, remove the battery holder from the instrument and remove the batteries cells from the holder.
- C.** Store the instrument indoors, in an area where it will be protected from abuse. Over the years White's has noted more service repairs and physical damage, on units in storage than those experiencing daily use.

V. Additional Precautions

- A.** Avoid dropping your detector while attempting to set it down to dig.
- B.** Avoid using your detector for leverage when standing up from a dig.
- C.** Do not use any lubricants, such as WD-40, on any part of your detector.
- D.** Do not modify your instrument during its warranty period.



Advanced Operator

Ground Rejection

The ground rejection of the Classic I SL is factory preset at a level slightly positive of a ferrite mineral sample. This setting will provide good performance in most ground conditions.

If you notice a lot of false targeting (beeps where there are no metal items) or if ground penetration is less than several inches, the ground rejection may need to be adjusted for your area.

Some areas will not allow good ground rejection, such as wet salt water beaches or black sand. In these areas it is advisable to leave the ground rejection alone and work the detector as best you can under these conditions.

To reset the ground rejection:

- I.** Abruptly lower and lift the loop from the ground. A beep indicates ground rejection is not set perfectly.
- II.** Under the “Made In America” decal on top of the instrument, there is an access hole with a trimmer inside.
- III.** Use a very small regular head screwdriver to very slightly adjust this trimmer.
 - A.** Find the edge where in one direction the detector beeps as the loop is abruptly lowered and lifted from the ground and in the other direction the detector doesn’t beep as the loop is abruptly lowered to and lifted from the ground.

B. The correct setting is the point or edge where the detector just stops beeping as the loop is abruptly lowered to and lifted from the ground. Going further into the silent area in most cases hinders performance.

C. Recover the access hole with the decal or a small section of black electrical tape, to prevent moisture and dirt from entering the control box.

Discrimination:

The DISC (discrimination) control can be further labeled with information that will aid in determining if a metal is trash such as a pulltab, or good such as jewelry.

I. Obtain a USA nickel, and an ordinary (common) aluminum pulltab with tail.

II. Bury the nickel about an inch deep in the ground.

A. Sweep the loop over the nickel while adjusting the DISC control. Note that if the DISC control is turned too high the nickel is rejected.

1. Find the furthest clockwise DISC setting that still detects the nickel well, and mark this position on the control.

III. Now do the same thing with the pulltab. Bury it an inch in the ground.

A. Sweep the loop over the pulltab while adjusting the DISC control.

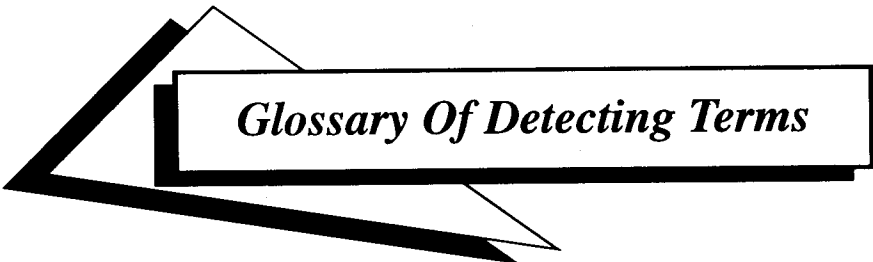
1. This time however, mark the furthest counter clockwise position that rejects the pulltab.

IV. If completed correctly, you should now have two marks on your DISC control.

- A.** Furthest point (clockwise) a nickel is accepted.
- B.** Furthest point (counterclockwise) a pulltab is rejected.
- C.** Note that if the marks for nickel and pulltab are very close together, the pulltab is probably not ordinary. Try a different, more common pulltab.

V. You are now ready to search.

- A.** Use the DISC position you marked for accepting a nickel.
- B.** Once a consistent, smooth, solid beep is found continue sweeping the loop over the target while slowly turning the DISC control clockwise.
 - 1.** If the target starts rejecting prior to the pulltab mark, it is likely a nickel or jewelry.
 - 2.** If the target is rejected at the pulltab mark, it is likely a pulltab.
 - 3.** If the target is not rejected until well after the pulltab mark, it is either large jewelry, large aluminum foil or an aluminum screw cap.
 - 4.** If the target is not rejected all the way to MAX DISC, it is likely a coin other than a nickel.



Glossary Of Detecting Terms

AC (Alternating Current) - Metal detector modes that require loop motion to respond to metal.

Air Test - Testing a metal detectors response to various metallic samples with the loop held away from the ground.

All-Metal - Describes any mode or control setting allowing total acceptance of all types of metal targets, iron and non-iron.

Audio Identification - Circuitry or mode producing different audio tones (pitches) for different target types.

AutoTrac (Automatic Ground Tracking) - A feature that continually and automatically readjusts the ground balance (ground rejection) of a metal detector during searching.

Back Reading - A false target response caused by either overloading due to a very strong target near the loop, or a rejected trash target very close to the loop.

Black Sand - One of the most extreme components of nonconducting negative ground mineralization. Also called (Fe₃O₄), magnetite, iron oxide, magnetic sand.

Cache - Intentionally buried or secreted hoard of valuables.

Conductive Salts - One of the major mineral types which makes up the positive ground matrix. Wet ocean salt/sand will produce a positive indication much like a metal target.

Conductivity - The measure of eddy currents of electricity that generate on a metals surface.

Custom Program - Feature choices on a computerized metal detector that are then saved or stored for future use.

DC (Direct Current) - Used to refer to metal detector modes that do not require loop motion to respond to metal targets.

Detection Pattern - The shape of the electromagnetic detection field generated by a metal detector's loop.

De-tuning - A method of narrowing a target signal's width and length for precise pinpointing.

Depth - How deep a detector can respond to metal targets.

Depth Reading - Feature that indicates how deep a target is in the ground before digging.

Discrimination - Adjustable feature that can ignore or respond to different metal types based on their amplitude and phase. Used to cancel responses of unwanted trash metals.

Drift - A loss or increase in threshold caused by the passage of time or variations in temperature.

Eddy Currents - Small circulating currents of electricity on the surface of metals produced by external electromagnetic fields.

Electromagnetic Field - An invisible force extending from the loop created by the flow of alternating oscillator frequency current around the transmit winding.

Elliptical Coil - A loop with an ellipse (oval) shape.

False Signal - Erroneous signal caused by non-metal items.

Faraday Shield - Conductive coating inside loops, loop cables, and control housings to eliminate electrostatic interference.

Ferrous Oxide - Decomposed particles of iron (mineralization).

Frequency - The number of complete alternating current cycles produced by the transmit oscillator per second. Measured in Hertz (Hz) or cycles per second.

Frequency Shift - Changes the operating frequency suppressing the interference (cross talk) between detectors.

Fringe Target - A target so deep or so small as to be barely detectable with a metal detector.

Ground Balance - A feature that can be adjusted to ignore the masking effect ground minerals have over metal targets.

Ground Matrix - Total volume of undisturbed ground, usually contains varying amounts and combinations of minerals, moisture, and salt. In an undisturbed condition the ground matrix can exhibit numerous phenomena regarding metal detector performance.

Hipmount - A configuration where the control box of a metal detector is mounted on the operator's hip limiting the weight one has to sweep to that of the loop and rod assembly.

Hot Rock - A rock that contains a higher concentration of minerals than the surrounding ground.

Interference - Hindrance of performance due to sources outside a metal detector causing static and unwanted or false signals.

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) - A digital display used for graphic visual indications as an alternative to the use of meters.

Loop - A non-metal housing containing the transmit and receive windings used to generate and receive signals from metal targets. Also called search coil, antenna, or search disc.

Memory - A computerized metal detector's ability to retain operator selected settings for future use.

Menu - A display screen that allows the operator to choose among different features.

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

Meter - An analog component which provides visual indications regarding a metal target (Alternative to LCD displays).

Mineralized Ground - Any soil or sand that contains conductive and/or magnetic components (minerals).

Mixed Mode - A special metal detector mode that combines all metal and discriminate features into one operating mode.

Mode - A condition or feature of operation selected by the operator for specific functions.

Motion Instrument - A detector type that requires search loop movement to activate the signal from a metal target.

Microprocessor - An electronic component (chip) that can be programmed to perform a variety of functions and control a variety of features.

Negative Ground - Soil containing mostly magnetic minerals.

Neutral Ground - Soil that contains no significant minerals.

Nicad (Nical Cadmium) - A battery type that can be recharged.

Non-Ferrous - Not of iron . Metals of the precious and semi-precious class (i.e. aluminum, brass, lead, gold, silver, copper).

Non-Motion - Mode that will respond to metals with or without movement of the loop.

Notch Discrimination - Discrimination circuitry that allows an area of the discrimination range to be accepted or rejected independently of the remaining discrimination range (a window of acceptance or rejection within the discriminate range).

Notch Width - Finite range of a notch discrimination setting (how wide of window is accepted or rejected).

Null - A decrease in sound caused by rejection of targets or ground mineralization.

Oscillator - An electronic component or circuitry designed to generate a specific rate of current frequency to power the loop's transmit winding.

Overlap - Advancing each sweep of the loop in small increments to insure good area coverage. Each sweep should overlap the last by at least 50%.

Overload - Occurs when the receiver of a metal detector becomes overwhelmed due to too much signal (ground and/or target).

Overshoot - A false signal heard as the loop passes over a rejected target when using a non-motion discriminate mode in combination with automatic tuning (S.A.T.). Excessive tuning restoration pushes the audio above the threshold level creating a positive response at the edges of target detection.

Phase - The length of time between eddy current generation sustained on a metals surface and the resultant secondary electromagnetic field effect on the loops receive winding. Relates to target conductivity.

Pinpointing - Finding the exact target location with respect to the loops physical center.

PI (Pulse Induction) - A type of metal detector circuitry that operates differently than the standard Transmit Receive or Very Low Frequency instruments. Primarily recommended for better results in salt water.

Positive Ground - Soils that contain conductive components such as salt.

Preset - A control setting or marking determined to work well for average conditions.

Preset Program - A selection of a computerized metal detector that automatically selects all the features suited to a particular type of searching condition.

Prospecting - Searching for gold in its natural state (nuggets).

Rejection - Non-acceptance or cancelation of a target response by discrimination circuitry.

Relic - An artifact of the past.

S.A.T. (Self Adjusting Threshold) - Automatically resets the threshold to correct for any minor ground, temperature, or electrical changes that typically cause threshold variations.

Scrubbing - Sweeping the loop with contact to the ground.

Searchcoil - (See Loop)

Sensitivity - Measure of a detectors ability to respond to targets within the detection pattern. Usually indicates the capability to respond to small targets rather than maximum detection depth.

Signagraph - A graphic display of a pattern characterizing a targets electrical and/or magnetic properties.

Signal - An audio response or visual indication alerting the operator that a metal target has been detected.

Silent Search - Capability of a metal detector to respond to metals without a threshold or background sound being heard continually during searching.

Stability - The ability of a metal detector to maintain smooth operation without interference or unstable behavior.

Sweep - Motion employed in moving the loop over the ground.

Target - Any object that causes a metal detector to respond.

Target Masking - When large size or high concentrations of trash metals, or extreme ground mineralization, drive the threshold into the null zone suppressing weaker positive responses.

Ten-Turn Control - A control knob which can be rotated ten times to cover the full electrical range of the feature.

Test Garden - A mapped plot of buried targets at various depths to aid in learning the characteristics of a metal detector.

TH'er, TH'ing - Universal word contractions for treasure hunter and treasure hunting.

Threshold - The background hum heard continually during the use of a metal detector indicating the most sensitive audio.

Tone Control - An adjustment for audio frequency or pitch.

Touch-Pad - Switches encapsulated in plastic or that allows the operator to select different functions or features.

Transmit Coil - A coil of wire inside the loop that creates the primary electromagnetic field.

TR (Transmit Receive) - Term used to describe early metal detector technology. Usually describes non-ground rejecting detectors or modes.

Two Box - A metal detector that has the transmit and receive coils mounted in separate housings. By enlarging and separating the transmit and receive coils great depths regarding large metal items can be achieved. Also called cache detectors.

Viewing Angle - A liquid crystals display adjustment for contrast allowing optimum visibility for various light conditions.

Visual Discrimination - The ability of a metal detector to determine trash or non-trash by means of visual indications.

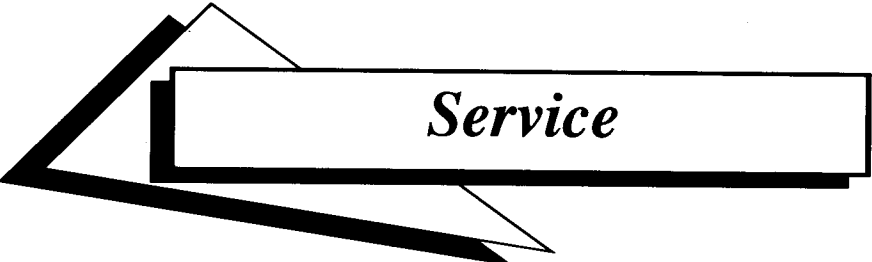
Visual Discrimination Indication (VDI) - A visual indication as to the type of target a metal detector is detecting.

VLF (Very Low Frequency) - Generally used to refer to metal detectors that can cancel the effects of ground mineralization, typically with operating frequencies in the 3-30 kHz range.

VLF/DISC - A detector that can cancel ground mineralization while at the same time discriminate against trash.

Voltage Regulator - Circuitry that controls the amount of electricity supplied to operate a metal detector with no loss in performance over a specific voltage/current range.

Zero Discrimination - Used to describe detectors whose discrimination control allows the acceptance of all types of metals when set to the zero position.



Service

White's reputation has been built on quality products backed by quality service. Our Factory Authorized Service Centers are factory trained and equipped. They offer the same quality service as the factory. Service before and after the sale is the cornerstone of our customer relations.

For our Factory Authorized Service Center nearest you, please contact your Dealer, telephone toll free 1-800-547-6911, or toll 541-367-6121.

I. Before shipping detectors for service:

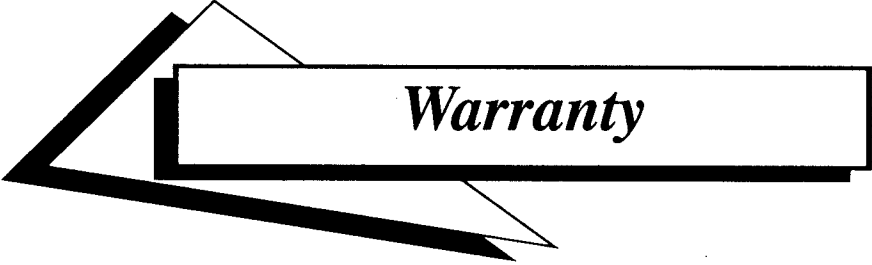
A. Contact your Dealer. There may be a quick, simple fix or explanation that will prevent having to send the detector in for service.

B. Double check the obvious, such as batteries, and try the detector in another area to be sure there is not interference.

C. Be sure to send all necessary parts with your detector, such as batteries and holders, as these items can result in symptoms.

D. Always include a letter of explanation about your concerns, even if you have talked to the Service Center by telephone.

E. Take care in packaging instruments for shipping. Always insure your package.



Warranty

If within two year (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 by your dealer, 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



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