

White's Electronics, Inc.

1011 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD

SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386

OPERATORS INSTRUCTIONS



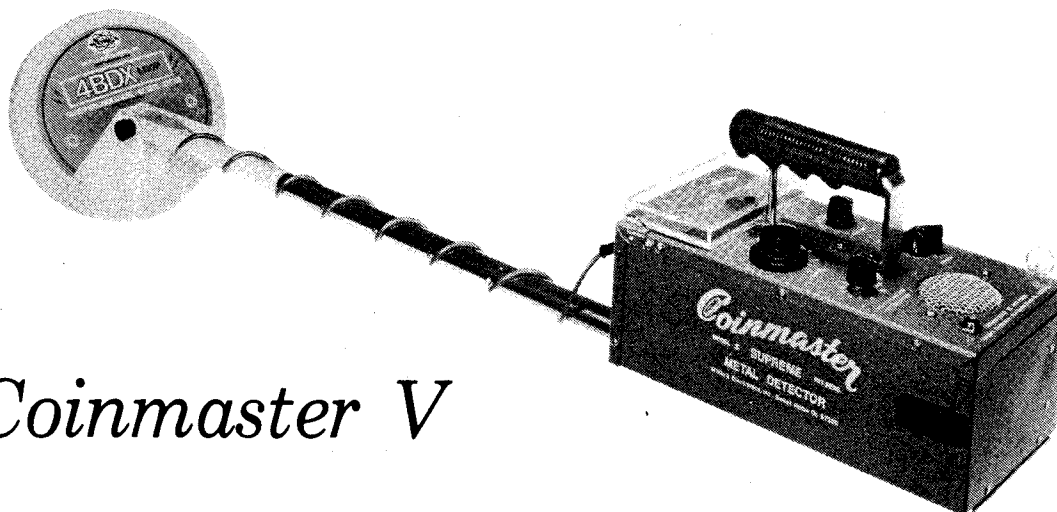
Manufacturers of The World's Largest Line of Mineral and Metal Detectors

MINERAL AND METAL
DETECTORS

ELECTRONIC
MAGNETOMETERS

SUPER GEIGER AND
SCINTILLATION COUNTERS

ULTRA VIOLET
LIGHTS



Coinmaster V

Supreme

Introduction

There are two types of metal detector currently available: Beat Frequency Oscillators (BFO) and Transmitter-Receiver (TR). For many years the BFO was the best available, but recent developments have made the TR instruments much more sensitive, reliable, and easier to use. The most exciting of these advances is the Ground Exclusion Balance (GEB) circuitry developed by White's Electronics for the Coinmaster V Supreme.

White's engineers developed the GEB concept to eliminate the most common cause of sensitivity loss in metal detectors - ground mineralization. When magnetic iron is present in the soil, both BFO and standard TR detectors are bombarded with false signals which mask the true signals of buried metal objects. In the past, eliminating these false signals meant "detuning" the detector so that it did not react so strongly to the mineralization. Unfortunately, this also meant passing up many valuable finds!

The "Coin Five", on the other hand, is designed to operate in mineralized soil that would make any other metal detector virtually useless. It is also an "all metal" detector; it will detect anything that will conduct electricity at depths which ordinary detectors cannot even approach.

This USER'S MANUAL, along with White's METAL DETECTOR FIELD GUIDE, is designed to help you get the most out of your Coinmaster Supreme. Read the instructions carefully, practice often, and take care of your instrument - you have the finest equipment money can buy. The rest, of course, is up to you.

Unpacking Your “Coin Five”

When you unpack your Coinmaster Supreme, compare what you've got with the pictures on page 3. Fill out the lower part of the Warranty Card and mail it within ten days of purchase.

IF ANY PARTS ARE MISSING, CONTACT YOUR DEALER AT ONCE. If you cannot do that, note the problem on the Warranty Card and send it back to the factory. Your problem will receive prompt attention. this is what you should have:

COINMASTER V SUPREME

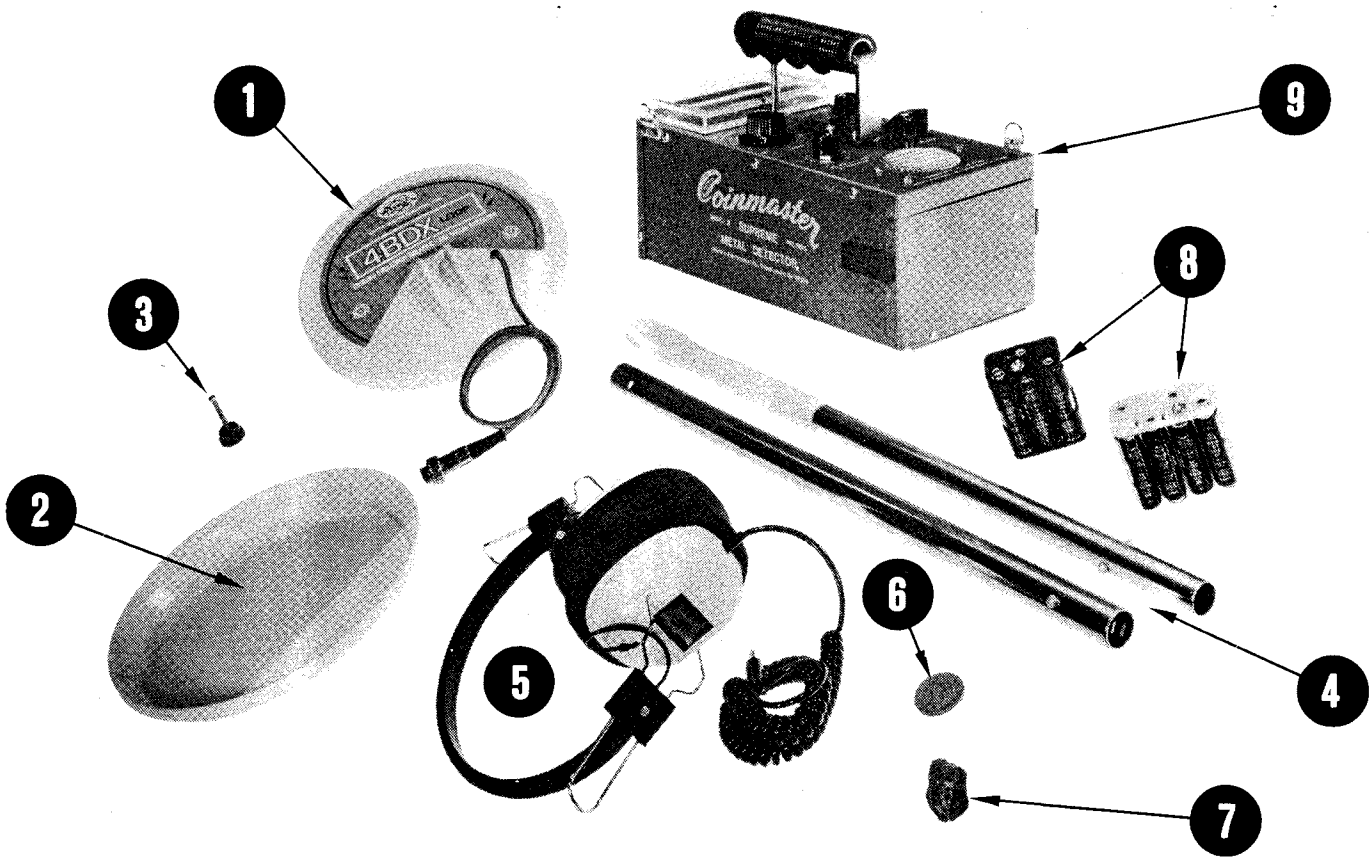
[Standard Model]

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Detector Loop | 5. Headphones |
| 2. Protective Loop Cover
(This cover may already be
attached to loop.) | 6. Coin Sample |
| 3. Loop bolt and Thumbnut | 7. Mineral sample |
| 4. Loop Rod (Two sections) | 8. Battery Packs (White and Black) |
| | 9. Instrument Case |

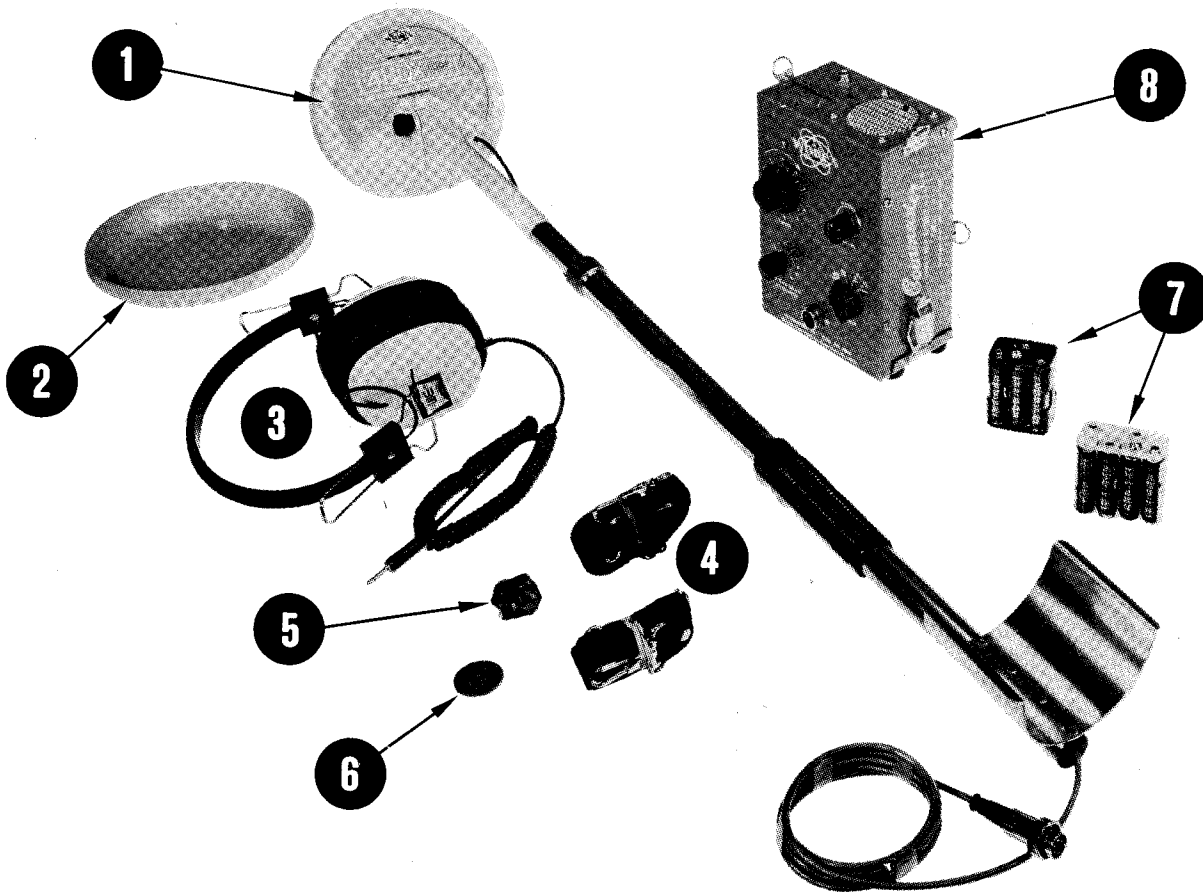
[Hip Mount]

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Loop & Loop Rod Assembly | 5. Mineral Sample |
| 2. Protective Loop Cover
(This cover may already be
attached to loop.) | 6. Coin Sample |
| 3. Headphones | 7. Battery Packs (White and Black) |
| 4. Carrying Straps | 8. Instrument Case |

If your Coinmaster Supreme appears to have been damaged in shipment, contact the CARRIER for a SHIPPING DAMAGE INSPECTION. Save the original packing and all labels - these are required for insurance coverage.



Coinmaster V Supreme



Coinmaster V Supreme Hip Mount

Assembly Instructions

I. Detector Loop to Loop Rod (Figure 1):

A. Put white plastic end of Lower Loop Rod (1) between mounting flanges of Detector Loop (2); line up bolt holes.

B. Gently push Loop Rod Bolt (3) through holes; screw Thumbnut (4) onto Loop Rod Bolt (3).

C. Tighten Thumbnut (4) FINGERTIGHT.

CAUTION!!

DO NOT USE PLIERS ON THUMBNUIT - TIGHTEN IT FINGERTIGHT ONLY!

DOUBLE CAUTION!!

DO NOT DISTURB LOOP CABLE CONNECTOR [5] IN ANY WAY - LOOP CABLE CONNECTOR HAS A WATER-TIGHT SEAL THAT WILL BE DESTROYED IF YOU TRY TO TIGHTEN IT OR LOOSEN IT. THIS WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY!

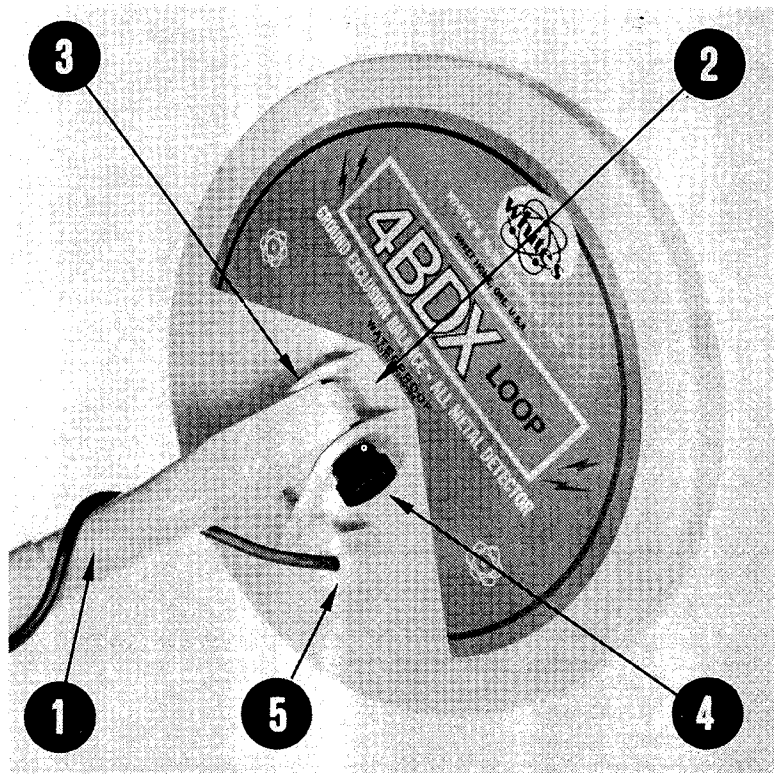


Figure 1

II. Lower Loop Rod to Upper Loop Rod (Figure 2):

A. Insert Lower Loop Rod (1) into Upper Loop Rod (6); press Retainer Buttons (7) so that they go inside upper rod.

B. Line up the Retainer Buttons (7) with one of four sets of holes (8) in Upper Loop Rod (6) they will 'click' into place.

C. Which set of holes (8) you choose will be determined by how tall you are and what you find to be comfortable when you start to use your Coinmaster Supreme.

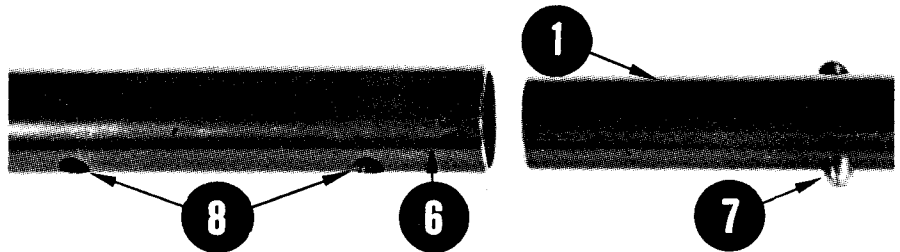


Figure 2

NOTE: HIP MOUNT MODEL - GO TO STEP V.

III. Loop Rod to Instrument Case (Figure 3):

A. Slip the Loop Rod (6) inside the Loop Rod Holder (9) on the bottom of the Instrument Case (10); press the Retainer Buttons (11) and push them inside the Loop Rod Holder (9).

B. Line up the Retainer Buttons (11) with the holes on the SIDES of the holder (12); the holes on the bottom are the WRONG HOLES.

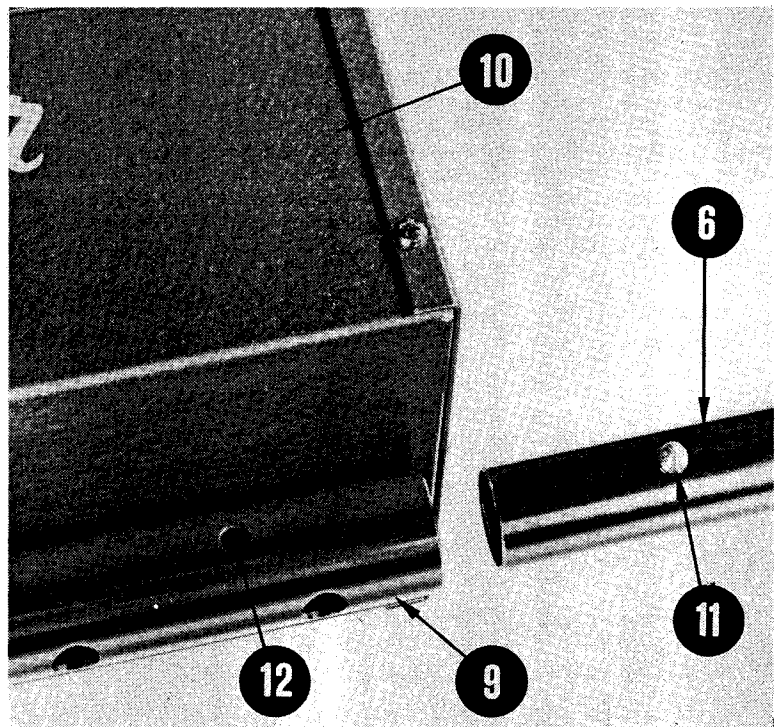


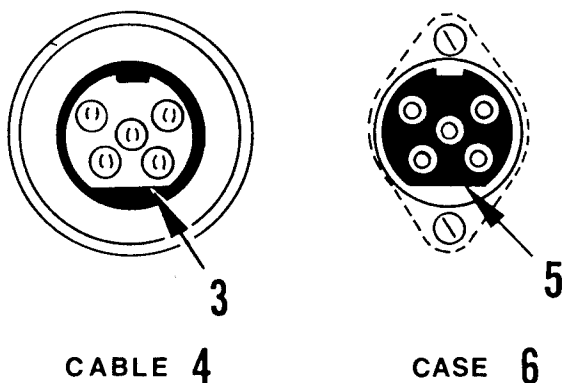
Figure 3

IV. Connecting Loop Cable (Figure 4 & 5):

A. Wrap Loop Cable (1) around Loop Rod (2) as in picture on Page 1.

B. Line up Ridge (3) on inside of Twistlock Connector (4) with Slot (5) on inside of Plug (6) on front of Instrument Case (7).

C. Insert Twistlock Connector (4) into Plug (6) taking care not to use too much force - it should go in very easily.



D. With Twistlock Connector (4) firmly seated, turn Locking Ring (8) to the RIGHT as shown in Figure 5.

V. HIP MOUNT MODEL - Connect Loop Cable to front of Instrument Case as outlined in steps IVB through IVD above.

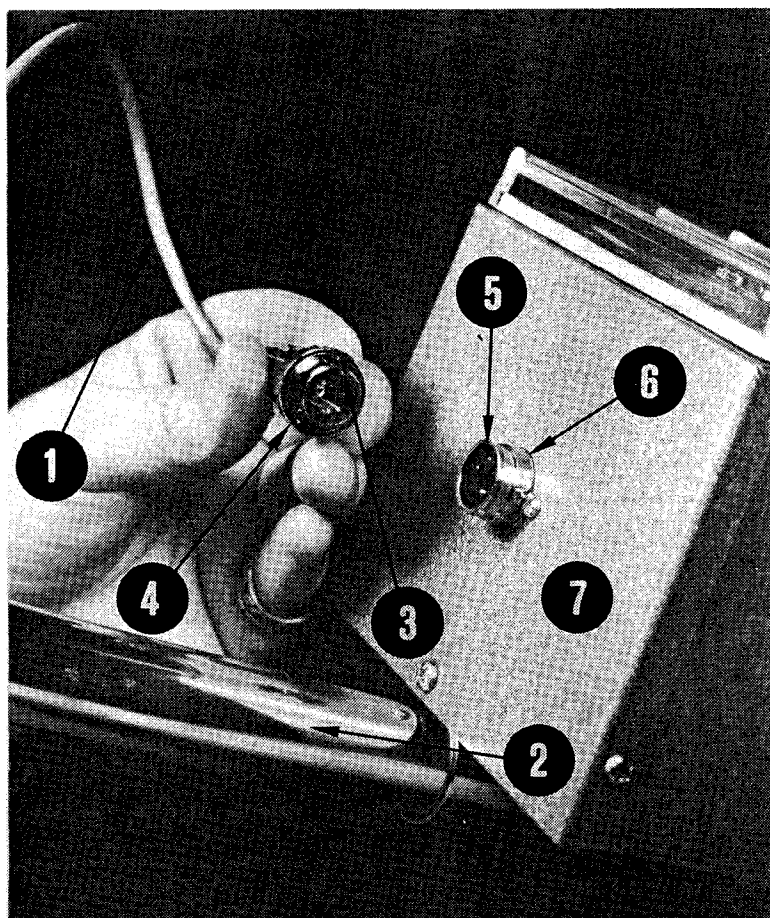


Figure 4

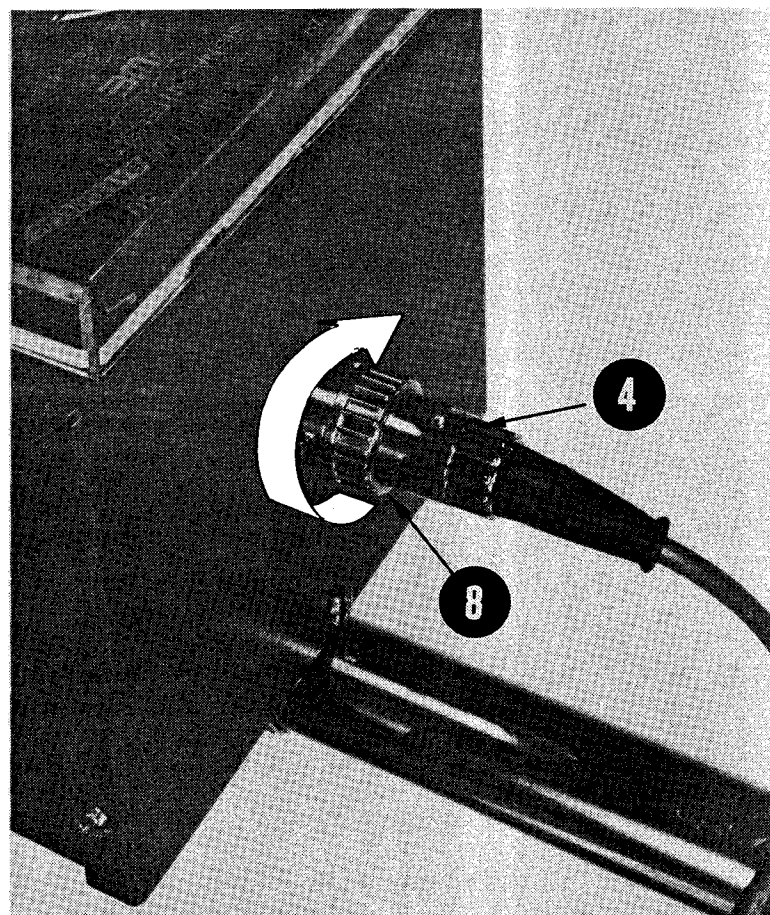


Figure 5

Battery Installation

VI. Battery Installation (Figures 6,7 & 8):

A. Check both White Battery Pack (1) and Black Battery Pack (2) for polarity - each AA penlight battery should have negative (-) end compressing the spring inside its holder and the positive (+) end should be at the end without spring. **POSITIVE (+) AND NEGATIVE (-) ENDS OF THE BATTERIES SHOULD ALTERNATE AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.**

B. Connect White Battery Pack (1) to White Battery Connector (3) and Black Battery Pack (2) to Black Connector (4). **NOTE THAT CONNECTOR WILL ONLY FIT ONE WAY.**

C. Install Battery Packs (1 & 2) inside Battery Compartment (5).

NOTE:

When closing Battery Access Door [6], always make sure that wires are not pinched between door and instrument case.

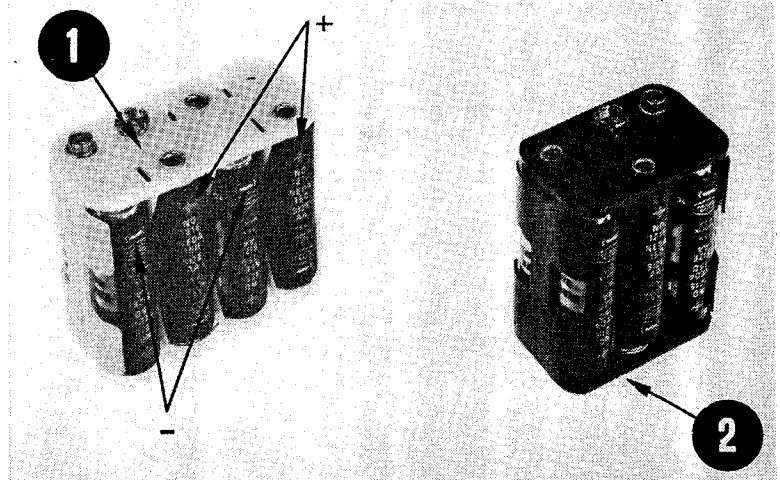


Figure 6

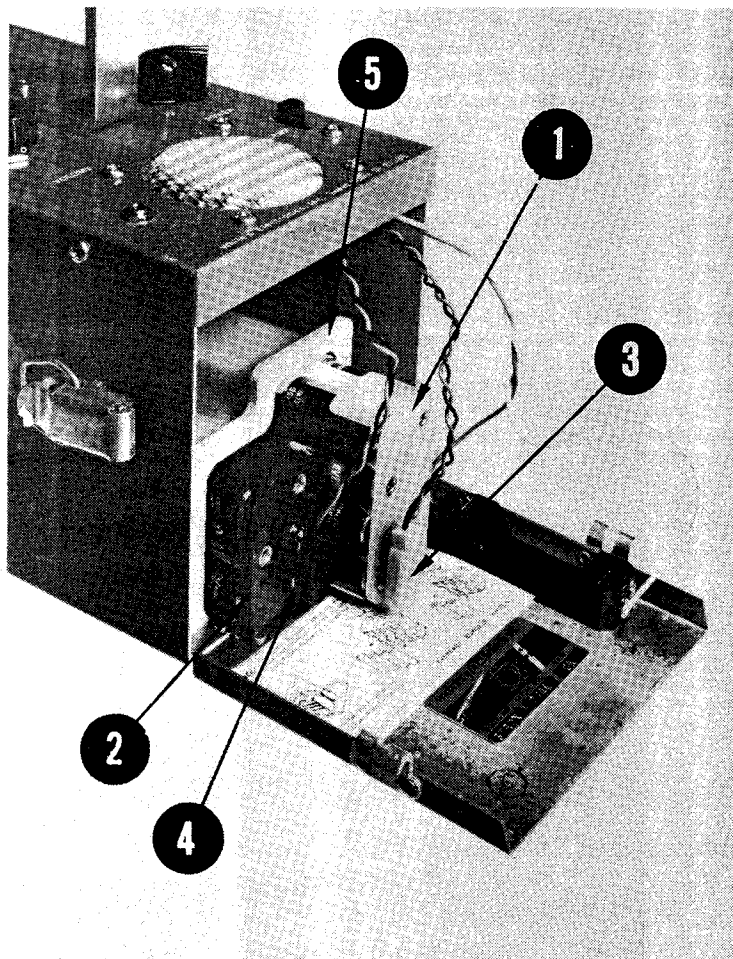
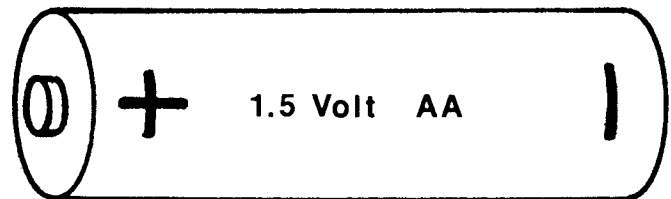


Figure 7

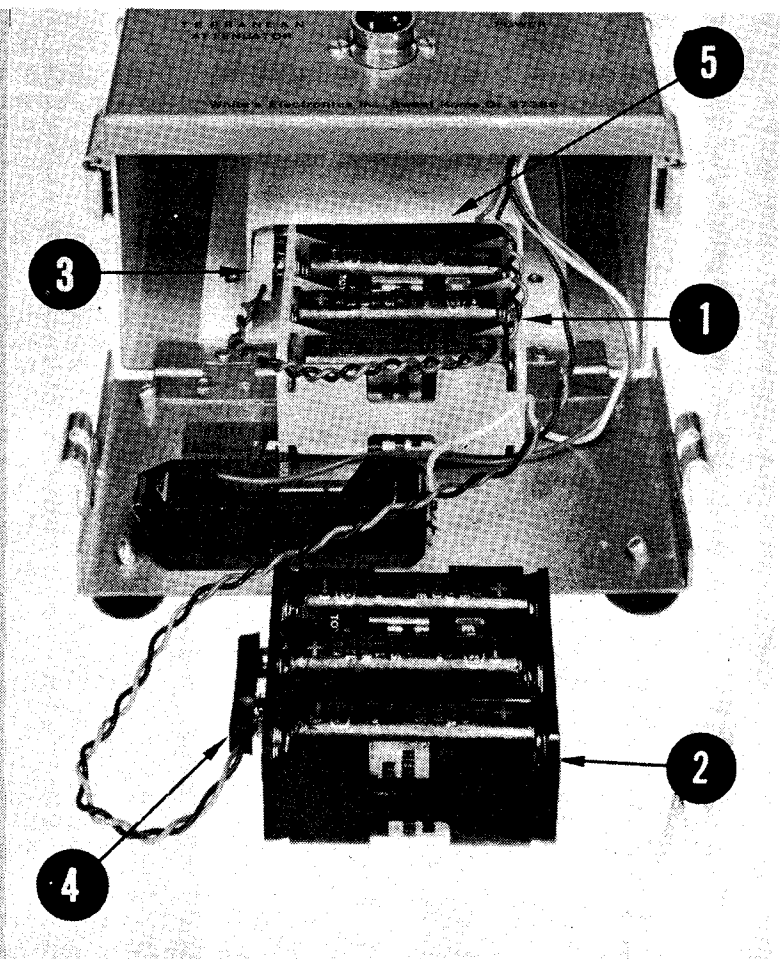


Figure 8

Battery Testing

Condition of batteries may be tested at any time by turning Power Switch (1) to either the "9" or "12" positions. In both positions the meter needle (Fig. 10) should go well into the BAT. CHECK zone (2). The "9" position of the Power Switch tests the nine-volt (black) battery pack and the "12" position tests the 12-volt (white) battery pack. IF THE METER NEEDLE DOES NOT COME ALL THE WAY UP TO THE "BAT. CHECK" ZONE WHEN THE COINMASTER SUPREME IS FIRST ASSEMBLED AFTER UNPACKING, THEN AT LEAST ONE BATTERY IN THAT BATTERY PACK IS PROBABLY INSTALLED BACKWARDS. In this case, remove the battery pack and check it by repeating step VIA.

Should the batteries ever fail to measure up after a period of service, then they are probably running down. Remove the battery packs and either test each battery singly, as below, or replace all batteries with new ones. Be sure to use a 1.5 volt AA penlight battery for replacement.

Figure 9

Hip mount panel has the same control layout as standard Coinmaster Supreme.

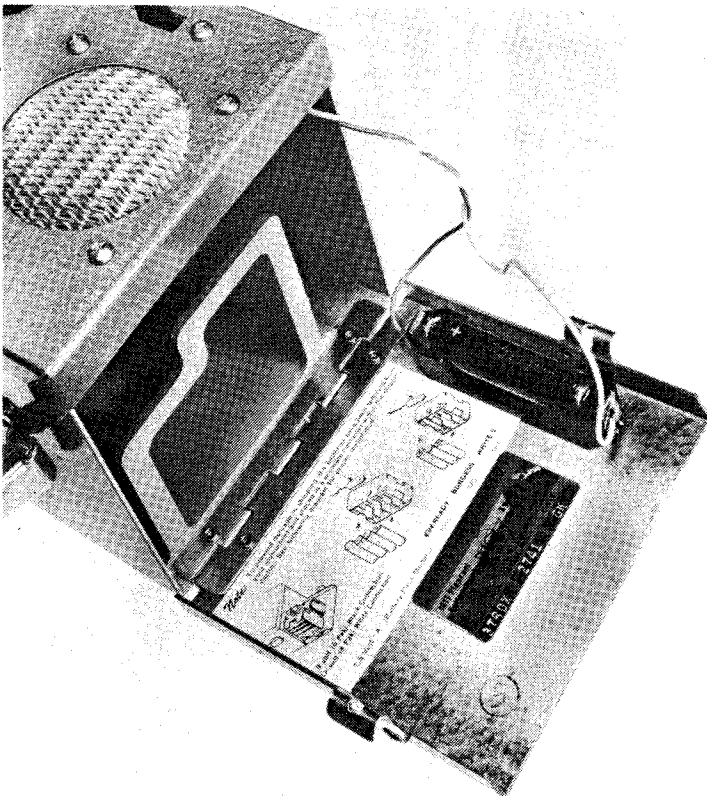


Figure 11



The Coinmaster Supreme has a single-battery tester inside the battery access door. Single batteries may be removed from the battery packs and tested in this tester as shown in Figure 11. When testing single batteries in this way, the Power Switch (1) has to be in the "Off/1-cell" position.

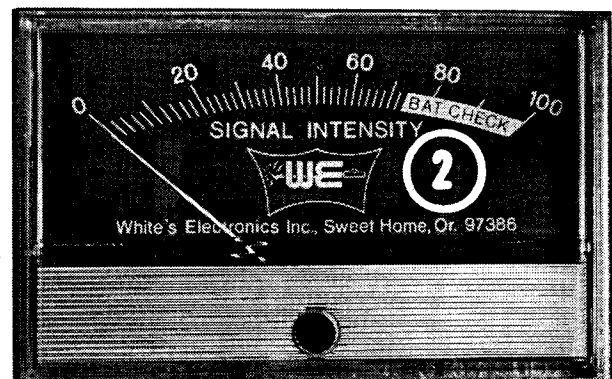


Figure 10

Tuning Procedure

CAUTION!
DO NOT WEAR HEADPHONES WHEN FIRST TUNING THE DETECTOR - AT FULL VOLUME YOU COULD HURT YOUR EARS!

There are four controls on the Coinmaster V Supreme: Main Tuning Knob (1), Volume Knob (2), Power Switch (3), and Terranean Attenuator (4). In addition, Signal Intensity Meter (5) and Speaker (6) are mounted in the case. Controls are the same on hip mount models.

To tune the Coinmaster V Supreme for the best sensitivity, follow these easy steps:

A. Take it outside and hold the loop in the air away from any metal. Do not stand on any pavement or blacktop (See Figure 13).

B. Turn Power Switch (3) to "ON".

C. Turn Volume Knob (2) FULL RIGHT (Clockwise).

DO YOU HEAR A TONE?

IF YES-

D. Turn Main Tuning Knob (1) LEFT (Counter-clockwise) until tone is ALMOST gone. The Meter Needle (5) should be somewhere in the middle of the scale (BETWEEN 20 AND 80).

IF NO--

D. Turn Main Tuning Knob (1) RIGHT until tone JUST STARTS. The Meter Needle (5) should be somewhere in the middle of the scale.

LOWER LOOP TO GROUND. TONE WILL GET LOUDER OR GO AWAY. [SEE FIGURE 14]

IF LOUDER -

E. Turn Terranean Attenuator (4) LEFT until tone is the same as it was with loop in the air.

IF TONE GOES AWAY -

E. Turn Terranean Attenuator (4) RIGHT until tone is the same as it was with loop in the air.

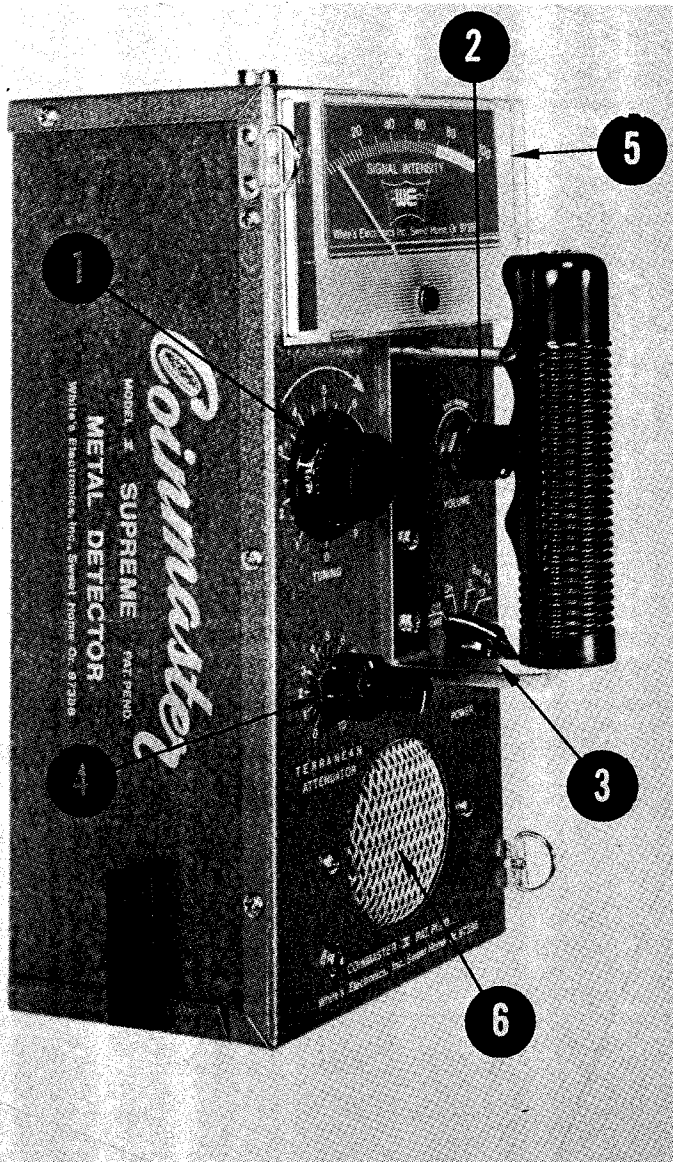


Figure 12

NOTE!
WHEN USING THE HEADPHONES, BE SURE TO REDUCE THE VOLUME (2) ALL THE WAY. TURN THE DETECTOR "ON", THEN BRING THE VOLUME UP TO A COMFORTABLE LEVEL.

RAISE LOOP AGAIN. DOES TONE CHANGE?

IF NO - YOUR COINMASTER IS PROPERLY TUNED, BUT KEEP READING ANYWAY.

IF YES -

F. Adjust Main Tuning Knob (1) until tone is again the same as with loop on ground.

G. Lower loop to ground. If tone changes, adjust Terranean Attenuator (4) so that tone returns to same low level.

NOTE!

IF THE TUNING PROCEDURE OUTLINED ABOVE DOESN'T SEEM TO WORK, TRY A DIFFERENT SPOT OF GROUND. YOU COULD BE TRYING TO TUNE THE DETECTOR WITHIN RANGE OF A DETECTABLE OBJECT! (THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD TUNE THE COINMASTER OUTSIDE - THERE IS JUST TOO MUCH METAL INSIDE BUILDINGS FOR AN ACCURATE TUNE.)



Figure 13

THE IDEA IS TO ADJUST THE DETECTOR FOR A LOW TONE, CALLED A "THRESHOLD" TONE, THAT IS THE SAME WITH THE LOOP IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

YOU CAN THINK OF THE MAIN TUNING KNOB [1] AS THE "AIR TUNER" AND THE TERRANEAN ATTENUATOR [4] AS THE "GROUND TUNER."

REPEAT THE STEPS UNDER "TUNING PROCEDURE" UNTIL YOU CAN EASILY TUNE YOUR COINMASTER SUPREME WITHOUT LOOKING AT THESE DIRECTIONS.



Figure 14



How to search

Once the Coinmaster Supreme is tuned, sweep the loop back and forth across the ground. Try and keep the loop as close to the ground as possible without scraping (This “best height” will vary with conditions; grass height, stones, and bumps will affect it). A sharp “Bleep”, or increase in the tone, will tell you that you have passed over or near a metal object.

The best way to get familiar with your detector is to try it out on coins, nails, and other metal objects lying on the surface of the ground. Then plant a “Test Garden” in your back yard - bury some nails and coins at different depths, then locate them with the Coinmaster. You will find yourself starting to get familiar with the different sounds produced by different things at different depths. A nail, for instance, will usually give a double tone - “Blee-bleep” - when you pass the loop over it from one direction and a single tone from another direction. After you have dug up (a few) nails, you will find yourself checking all finds from two directions so that you don’t waste your time.

Use of Headphones

The headphones serve three uses: (1) They let you hear faint signals (deep find, older coins!) easier; (2) they shut out unwanted noises (like surf sounds at the beach); and (3) people, including small children, are not as likely to interrupt you while you’re searching in a public place like a park or a beach. For further tips on searching for coins, relics, and other buried objects, see the White’s Electronics **Metal Detector Field Guide**.

Good Luck & Good Hunting!

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.

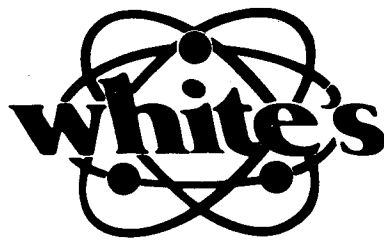
Read your warranty card carefully. It describes completely what is covered and the length of the coverage. If you have any questions don't hesitate to write us. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

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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