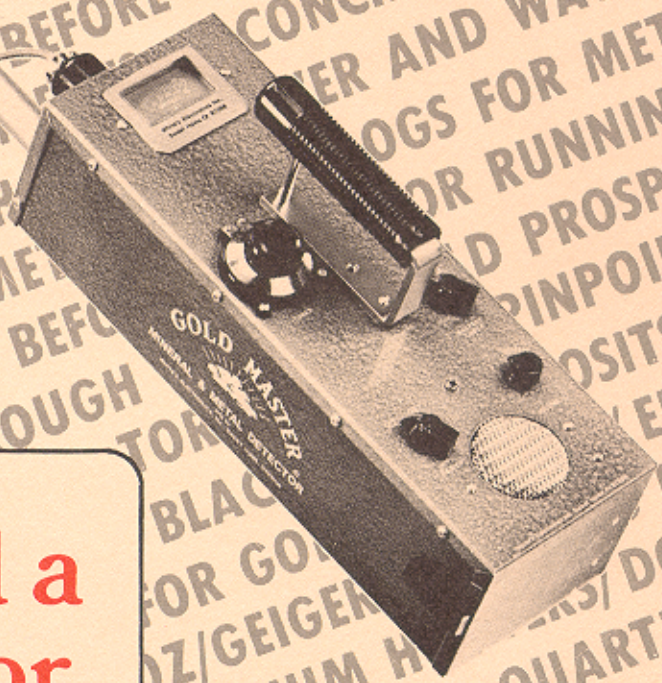




66T



When you need a
metal detector,
nothing else works.
Period.



Be there first with the best. That's how Ken White built White's Electronics into the largest manufacturer of mineral and metal detectors in the world. He found an untouched market and hit it with everything he had; the finest research and development, some of America's most imaginative engineering, solid construction, arduous quality testing and control and a real ear for consumer reaction reflected in rapid product development.

As White's has developed from a tiny radio repair shop in the back room of Ken White's furniture store into a multi-million dollar national corporation, it has also become the standard of excellence for the metal detector industry.

It's no accident that our satisfied customers have coined the phrase "If you can't find it with a White's it just isn't there."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Prospecting for Mineral Deposits and Ore Bodies

Put the instrument into operation for soft conductive metals, (on the metal) side of 0.

When the instrument is set on the Metal setting (on the Metal side of 0), and the exploring loop passes over a detectable object, a constant sound will at once be heard in the speaker and the meter pointer will swing toward the Right. As soon as the loop passes the metal object, the tone signal will lower and the meter pointer will swing toward the Left. Also, the larger the object, the louder the sound will be and the smaller the object the softer and lower the sound. Native gold, copper, silver, and coins are never magnetic and are detectable on the Metal setting of the instrument when a detectable quantity is present as they are all high conductive metals. (Tin foil, bottle caps, tin cans, and many other man made objects are also conductive and are detectable.)

When the detectable metal object passes under the exploring loop, and the meter hand swings from Zero to 50 (which is a full scale reading), you may turn the Range Control from the #1 position to the #2 position, and the meter hand will return toward Zero. You may then continue to check over the surface that you are receiving this reading from. Be careful to hold the exploring loop parallel with the surface and as evenly as you can, and maintain it as the same height as much as possible, such as you held it when you adjusted the Control, and do not lower or raise the loop more than necessary in walking. The steadier you hold the loop, the more accurate the reading will be. (Raising and lowering the loop excessively will cause false and fluctuating meter readings.) Should the meter hand again go to a full scale reading while checking over the formation or surface that you are receiving the reading from, turn the Range Control to the #3 position and locate the spot where the reading is the highest. The highest reading that you receive on the least sensitive meter range would usually be over the center of the object that you are detecting. If the meter hand again goes full scale, turn the Range Control to the #4 position, and locate your highest reading on the #4 position, (should you receive a full scale reading with the Range Control in the #4 position, you may continue searching with the sound from the speaker as your guide to locate the places where the sound is still high or slightly turn the Mineral-0-Metal control to the Right till the meter reading is on Zero, then continue to search for a still higher reading.

If you should detect a vein containing a high conductive metal content, and get a high metal reading, you may determine the edges of the vein, the center of the vein, and you may trace the detectable vein with this instrument as follows: As you approach the edge of the vein that has a detectable metal content and the meter hand swings to the extreme Right, turn the Range Control from the #1 position to the #2 position, and as you pass over the edge of the vein, onto the vein, and the reading becomes higher, and if the meter hand again goes to the extreme Right, turn the Range Control from the #2 position to the #3 position. If the meter pointer again swings to the

extreme Right, turn the Range Control to the #4 position, and notice where the reading is the highest, as you pass across the vein. Mark the highest reading on the #2, #3, and #4 positions, whichever range it is necessary to be operating on, and these highest reading spots will be the highest ore concentration in the deposits. As soon as you pass off of the vein, the meter reading will return to 0 and the sound in the speaker will decrease or cease. The louder the sound in the speaker, the richer is the ore, and the higher is the reading on the meter. For example, when the Range Control is on the #2 position, and the metal content would have to be approximately twice as much to give the same reading on the #2 position as it would in the #1 position. When the Range Control is set on the #3 position, the metal would have to be approximately three times as much to give a full scale reading on the #3 position, and when the range control is set on the #4 position, the metal content would have to be approximately four times as rich to give a full scale reading in this #4 position, if the size of the object is the same. So the higher the reading in the #2, #3, or #4 positions the higher the metal content, or the larger the body. It takes very little metal to give the instrument a full scale reading on the #1 position, and it will take four times as much to give a full scale reading on the #4 position. (Due to the fact that this is a Super Sensitive instrument, it takes very little ore to give a full scale meter reading in the #4 position. This high sensitivity permits a greater depth of detection.)

For no apparent reason the sound may slowly increase or slowly decrease, along with corresponding changes in the meter reading. This is characteristic of the instrument, and is caused by a very slight atmospheric temperature changes. A slight frequent adjustment of the Tuner Control will adjust the tone and the meter reading when required. (Turning the Control slightly to the Right lowers the reading, and turning this control to the Left raises the reading.)

When the instrument is detecting a metal object, the sound and reading will instantly increase just as soon as the loop passes over the metal object, and not the slow increase or decrease as occurs in temperature changes.

For Mineral Prospecting and Locating Mineralized Veins

For locating ore bodies containing magnetic iron or black sand, which is so universally distributed throughout the world in mineralized veins, the instrument is used on the mineral setting.

To prospect for minerals, set all of the controls the same as Conductive metals, with the exception of the Mineral-0-Metal Control.

When all the controls are set the same as for conductive metals and with the Power switch ON:

(1) Slowly turn the Mineral-0-Metal Control knob to the Right until the instrument just starts to sound and the meter pointer just starts to move.

(2) Turning the Control to the Right will raise the meter reading and tone and turning this control to the Left will decrease the reading and the tone.

When making this adjustment, be sure to hold the instrument with the loop parallel with the ground or surface, then proceed to prospect the same as outlined on the conductive metals. The instrument is now set so that it does not respond to conductive metals, but will now respond to magnetic iron and black sand found in these mineralized veins.

As you approach the edge of a detectable mineralized vein, it may now be detected by a full scale reading on the #1 position. Passing over onto the vein will result in a higher reading on the #2 position, and may also be secured in the #3 or #4 position, depending on the richness of the vein, and the high magnetic metal content of the deposit. The larger or richer portions will read on the #4 position, and the less rich and smaller will read on the #3 and #2 positions. By crossing the vein and noting where the high meter reading first starts, and the sound first increases this will be the edge of the deposit and when passing over onto the deposit the sound will be the loudest and the direction of the highest reading, you receive from the center of the vein, you can trace the vein, noting very carefully any exceptionally high readings you receive as you trace this deposit. The higher reading will usually be the highest concentration of magnetic metal, high grade kidneys, pockets, etc. These should be carefully marked for further exploration. It is of extreme importance to hold the exploring loop as constantly as possible to the same height, and not to raise and lower the loop excessively in order to get the truest indications and readings.

To resume further prospecting, turn the Range Control back to the #1 position.

Automatic Detection for Magnetic and Non-Magnetic Metals

Should you wish to use the instrument for the Automatic Detection of both magnetic and non-magnetic metal, as many veins or mineral deposits contain both types of metals, proceed as follows:

Adjust the instrument for the metal detection by turning the Range Control to the #4 position, and the Mineral-0-Metal Control to the Left to the Metal side, and adjust it to a steady sound while holding the instrument by the handle, and the normal comfortable prospecting position, and adjust the Control, until the meter hand reads in the center of the dial between 20 and 30.

One must hold the loop as steady as possible, when using the instrument in this position. Should you pass the loop over a detectable conductive metal the sound will increase much faster and the meter hand will raise to a higher position on the scale (to the right). Should you pass the exploring loop over a magnetic metal, the sound will lower or stop completely and the meter hand will swing to the Left to Zero or no reading. This way it is possible to detect both magnetic and non-magnetic metals automatically. The instrument

will indicate whichever is predominant and should you pass over a mineralized vein while prospecting in this automatic position. You may set the instrument up for mineral detection, and proceed to check the width and length of the vein and locate the highest detectable mineralization in this particular deposit. In the various settings of the instrument for prospecting for conductive metals or magnetic metals, be sure the instrument has the Mineral-0-Metal Control set in the proper position.

In prospecting in highly mineralized areas, you may run out of meter ranges and need more ranges than the 4 that the instrument has. Should this occur and you already have a full scale meter reading in the #4 position, you may adjust the instrument as follows:

- (1) Slightly turn the Mineral-0-Metal Control in the direction that the sound slows and lowers in volume till the sound just stops.
- (2) Turn the Range Control from the #4 position back to the #1 position.
- (3) Slightly re-adjust the Mineral-0-Metal Control till the meter just starts to read and you have the four sensitive meter ranges that you may use again. (This procedure may be repeated as often as required.)
- (4) When leaving this reading area or spot, again adjust the instrument over normal ground, for further prospecting and searching.

You may notice a slight gradual increase or decrease in meter reading and sound in your instrument as you use it. This is caused from slight changes in ground variations, magnetic soil background changes and atmospheric temperature variations, which are to be disregarded. Should the meter reading slowly drop to or below zero and the tone ceases, a slight adjustment of the Control Knob will bring the sound and slight meter reading back or reduce the sound and meter reading as desired or required.

METER RANGES

This is an Ultra High Sensitivity instrument, that may incorporate more sensitivity than you may normally require or need, but its there if you need it.

- #1 Range is the most sensitive
- #2 Range is the less sensitive
- #3 Range is still less sensitive
- #4 Range is the least sensitive

Due to the exceptionally high sensitivity of the instrument, we believe you may find that it may be more sensitive than most any instrument, even in the #4 position. Due to this fact, you may operate it on the #4 position with just a slight or zero meter reading if desired. This will require less frequent slight meter adjustments than is usually required when using the #1, #2 or #3 ranges.

For new operators, it is a good policy to use the instrument with the Range Control set on the #4 position, until one becomes familiar with the instruments operation, and can properly handle the higher sensitivity which is incorporated into this unusual instrument. Use the samples which came with the instrument to become familiar with the setting for mineral deposits, and for metals. The metal plate will substitute for your metal deposit, and your mineral sample will substitute for your magnetic deposit..

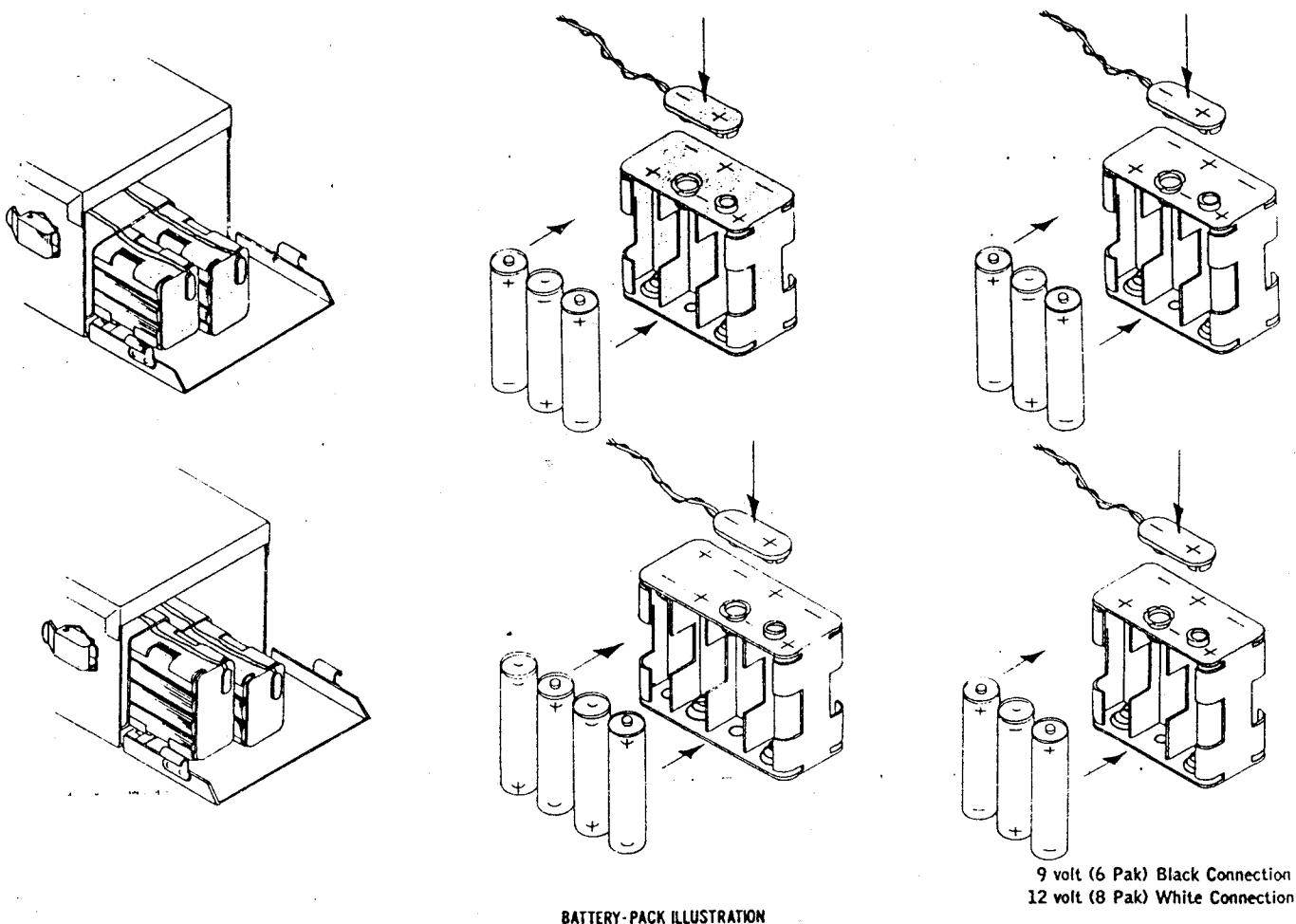
SPECIAL NOTICE

This is the latest model and now has the Mineral-Metal and Radio Tuner Controls combined and incorporated into a single, simplified control, for increased ease of operation.

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.



BATTERY-PACK ILLUSTRATION

1.5 Volt "AA" (Battery Pack Models)

EVEREADY

1015

BURGESS

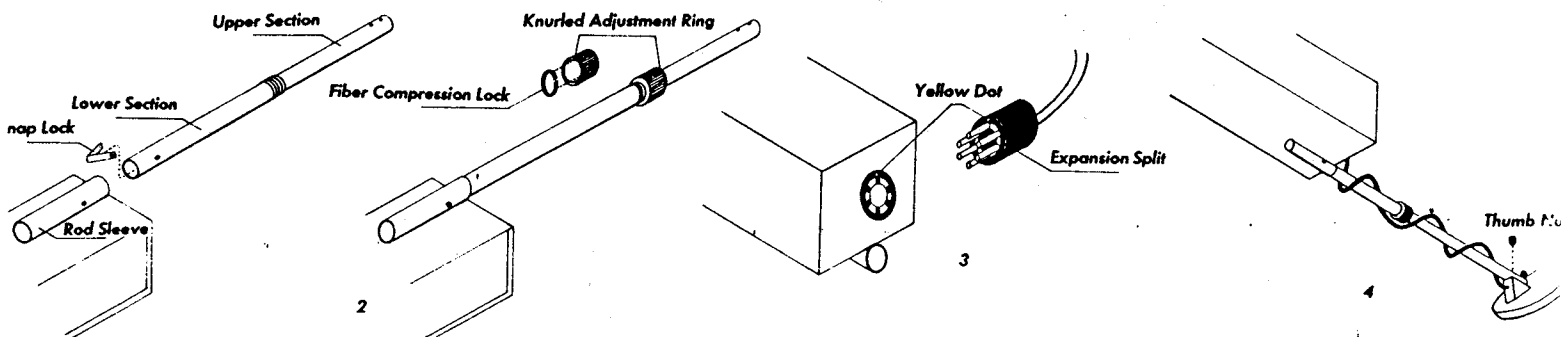
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WHITE'S

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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.