

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
GOLDMASTER ALASKAN 73 TR - 4B

Series 2

Please follow these instructions carefully, to operate the instrument correctly and practice with it at every opportunity.

INTRODUCTION

We do not believe that you can buy a finer instrument than you have chosen for the use that the instrument is designed for, but remember that the instrument is no better than its operator, (even though we have heard customers say that the instrument was smarter than they.) You are the operator, and the more familiar you become, through use and practice the better operator you will be. The better the operator, the more finds you will make.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These instruments are completely transistorized (solid state), giving maximum sensitivity, excellent reliability, and economy in operation. They are designed specifically for coin hunting, but have features which allow them to be used for general exploration, and even prospecting on a limited basis.

The audio system is complete, offering both earphone and speaker operation, controlled by a common volume control. Turning the knob to the right increases the volume and to the left decreases it.

These instruments have a sensitive meter giving good reactions on finds, as well as testing both battery systems under operating conditions.

These instruments employ the balanced induction principle of operation, the loop being the heart of this system.

Batteries used are penlight, size "AA" 1 1/2 volt cells. Fourteen are required for operation. Six cells in a holder, yielding 9 volts, and eight in the other holder for 12 volts.

Tuning is accomplished with a ten-turn vernier control which gives precise settings for both metal and mineral.

The Model 73TR has a detector sensitivity control which adjusts the circuit sensitivity.

The Model 73TR has a meter sensitivity control which adjusts the sensitivity of only the meter.

The Model 73TR comes equipped with two loops.

ROD AND LOOP ASSEMBLY: (For Adjustable Loops)

To extend the rod, depress the two pins located in the small rod. Pull the small rod out of the large, align the retaining pins to match the holes in the large rod which has the small rod extending from it, snap in place. Place the loop on the free end of the small rod, secure with the screw provided, and tighten. Tightening this screw limits the ability of the loop to change position in relation to the

rod. The loop should be adjustable to different angles, and yet hold desired position. Mount the loop at half way adjustment point (90° to the rod) during assembly.

Plug the loop cable into the socket on the front end of the instrument. This plug and socket are keyed to allow mating with only the correct pin arrangement.

ROD AND LOOP ASSEMBLY (For Standard Loops)

To extend the rod, depress the two pins located in the small rod. Pull the small rod out of the large, align the retaining pins to match the holes in the large rod which has the small rod extending from it, snap in place. Place the loop on the free end of the rod, removing the thumb nuts from the mounting bolts on the loop. Insert them through the holes in the small end of the rod, install the thumb nuts on the mounting bolts, finger tight.

Plug the loop cable into the socket on the front end of the instrument. This socket and plug are keyed to allow mating with only the correct pin arrangement.

LOOP USAGE

The small loop is for small single objects and the larger loop is for general exploration and larger objects at more depth. The abilities of these loops overlap; the large loop will detect coins, under ideal conditions and the small loop will detect large objects, but not as deeply as the large loop. The general rule of thumb is that the small loop is for small objects and the large loop for larger objects at more depth.

BATTERY INSTALLATION

Now open the battery compartment by releasing the latches on each side and swinging the door open from the top. Free the battery connectors by removing the tape. Note one white connector and one black. Also, a white battery holder (8 cells), and a black holder (6 cells). The white is 12 volt D. C., and the black is 9 volt D. C. Be sure and match white to white, and black to black. Snap the battery connector onto the battery holder, noting the connector and battery holder are set up to match in only one polarity. Be sure to observe this polarity because damage can be done to the electronics if forced together in error. (See Battery Diagram)

FUNCTION SWITCH AND BATTERY TESTING

With the Function Switch in the OFF position, the batteries are disconnected from the circuitry.

With the Function Switch in the 9 or 12 position, the batteries are connected to the circuitry and the meter is connected to check the batteries. In the 9 position you may check the 9 volt pack (6 cells) and in the 12 position you may check the 12 volt pack (8 cells). Good batteries read 30 to 40 on the meter. When your reading drops to 30 on the meter, it is time to replace that set of batteries. For best performance the readings should not drop below 30 even when the instrument is sounding loudly. It is a good idea to carry an extra set of batteries with you for replacement when necessary.

When the Function Switch is in the operate position, the batteries are connected to make the circuit operate and the meter is connected to read intensity.

With the Function Switch in the OFF/ 1 cell position, you can test each "AA" cell by removing it from the battery pack and inserting it in the test holder on the battery door, of the instrument. Be sure to observe the polarity markings of the cells and holders. Readings below 30 indicate cells are in bad condition. You can use this test to assure that you are not throwing away good cells or to assure that the cells you intend to install in packs are good.

METAL AND MINERAL SETTINGS

The tuner adjusts the level of sensitivity as well as selecting Metal or Mineral. The tuner is a ten-turn control; actually the knob will turn around indefinitely, but you can tell when you have reached the end of the tuning range because at that point there is a sharp increase in the force required to turn the knob.

Approximately in the center (5 turns from either limit) of the tuning control is a quiet spot call the Null. On either side of the null the instrument sounds off loudly. At either edge of the null the sound starts softly and becomes louder as you turn away from the null. The point where the sound first comes on softly is known as the threshold point or threshold level. The threshold level is the best setting for maximum effective sensitivity. When you are tuned to the null you must turn counter-clockwise to reach the metal threshold level. You must turn clockwise to reach the mineral threshold level. The width of the null is at least two full rotations of the tuner control knob.

For effective results, the adjustments must be made with the instrument in the hunting position, (see Figure B, under operating instructions), holding the loop as close to the surface of the area to be explored as is practical for movement of the loop.

DETECTOR SENSITIVITY

The Detector Sensitivity control adjusts the circuit sensitivity. With the control set to high, the audio tone reacts to indicate detection of a given object at the maximum distance from the loop. With the control set to medium the same object must be closer to the loop to produce an audible response and with the control set to low the object would have to be closer still.

When the ground being searched is highly mineralized it is very difficult to keep an instrument tuned to its peak sensitivity threshold point, due to the fact that it is constantly reacting to the ground. You can minimize this problem by turning the Detector Sensitivity lower, if you are willing to sacrifice the ability to detect the deepest coins. By turning the Detector Sensitivity lower you can usually cover the area much faster. Beginning treasure hunters, searching mineralized areas should use the lower settings until they become more experienced.

METER SENSITIVITY CONTROL

The Meter Sensitivity Control is a continuous control providing a range of meter sensitivity settings. The sensitivity is highest when the control is fully clockwise. For areas where you consider the meter variations excessive, you may turn the control to lower sensitivity. Meter readings are not calibrated to give a direct indication of depth but may be considered a relative indication of the strength of the find. A strong signal could be a large object or it could be an object very close to the surface.

VOLUME CONTROL

The Volume Control adjusts the loudness of the speaker or headphones. The loudness is maximum when the control is set fully clockwise. When sensitive headphones are used with the instrument, be sure to start with the volume low and then turn it up to a comfortable level. It should be remembered that the volume setting also affects the audio sensitivity indirectly, in that a low setting makes it more difficult to hear responses.

EARPHONE JACK

To use the earphone, install its plug into the jack on the instrument. Note that this cuts off the speaker allowing privacy in listening. The earphone provides a concentrated tone close to your ear which excludes interfering noises about you. When sensitive headphones are used, the audible sensitivity of the instrument is thereby increased. Many Treasure Hunters use headphones much of the time for this reason.

TO OPERATE

Install one strap by connecting the snaps to the 2 rings on the top sides of the instrument case. Slip the strap around the neck and adjust the length. Connect the second strap to the 2 rings on the center of the instrument case. Adjust comfortably around the chest.

The instrument may be quickly removed, whenever desired, by unsnapping one end of the chest strap and slipping the neck strap off, over the head. The probe may also be removed at any time without removing the instrument by pulling out the cable plug.

Turn the FUNCTION Switch to OPERATE.

Turn the VOLUME CONTROL fully clockwise.

Set the DETECTOR SENSITIVITY to high.

Turn the METER SENSITIVITY fully clockwise.

Now you are ready to operate the instrument as described in Hunting Methods and Techniques.

HUNTING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

For Metal Detection set the instrument on the METAL side of null, at the threshold level.

When passing the loop over a non-magnetic conductive metal, such as the metal sample you received with your instrument, the sound will increase in the speaker and a higher reading will be retained as long as the loop is held over the metal object. As soon as the loop passes away from the metal object, the sound will lower in volume and the meter will lower in reading, and return to approximately the same reading as before the object was detected. No response will be heard when passing the loop over the mineral sample unless it is a false reading as discussed later in this section.

Tin cans, bottle caps, tin foil, aluminum foil, cartridge cases, coins, silver gold, copper, lead and brass are some of the high conductive metals that will read on the Metal setting.

The instrument is not designed to react to sticks, rags, bones, paper, non-magnetized rocks, nor other non-magnetic objects or non-mineralized objects. When looking for small metal objects, such as coins, the ability of the instrument to detect them will vary in different areas. The more mineralized the soil, the more difficult it is to detect them, and the less mineralized, the easier. Also the longer the metal object has been buried, usually the easier and deeper it may be detected, as the ground becomes electrically conductive from the metal object over a period of time. In some cases you may detect a very old tin can and after digging it up, still receive a reading over the spot the can was buried in.

To locate hidden or buried metal objects, slowly and systematically sweep the loop across the area to be checked, being very careful to hold the instrument so that the loop is held at as constant and uniform height as possible with the least up and down variation in relation to the formation or ground you are using the instrument over. When searching for small objects, such as a single coin, the instrument should be tuned in with the loop held as close to the ground as possible. Hold this height as close as you possibly can, and search the ground carefully, usually on the surface, if possible, depending on the surface you are using the instrument over. If the ground is rough, you may have to zero the instrument in higher. For larger objects, one can hold the instrument approximately 1 to 2 inches above the surface to be explored. Keep repeating this process until you have explored the entire area. If there is anything under the surface, and it is within detectable range of the instrument, you should be able to find it.

If the area being covered is highly mineralized and the unit is adjusted while the loop is at a height of about 1/2 inch above the ground, you will note that the tone increases in loudness as the loop is raised above that height and it decreases in loudness and dies out completely as the loop is lowered below that height. This is why it is more difficult to hunt in mineralized areas. When the

tone dies out, sensitivity is reduced because you cannot hear the tone. When the tone is too loud, sensitivity is reduced because small changes are not easy to perceive at high volume level. For maximum sensitivity it is essential that the loop be at the correct height so that the tone is at or near its threshold level. Experienced hunters constantly adjust the height of their loop as they sweep in order to maintain maximum sensitivity. This may seem difficult at first but with a little practice it becomes much easier and in fact, becomes an automatic response.

When moving to a new area you may find that the mineral level of the ground has changed so that the loop is too high or too low, when held at the threshold level; it is necessary then to retune the instrument with the loop held at the correct height. If the loop is too high it will not detect the deeper or smaller objects; if it is too low the ground may interfere with the smooth sweep required for hunting.

If an experienced hunter is working a highly mineralized area and wishes to cover it very thoroughly, he may sweep rapidly over each area two or three times, listening carefully to the tone level, until he is sure he has passed over that area at least once with the loop precisely at the correct height. You can reduce the mineralization problem by using the Detector Sensitivity Control. (See Detector Sensitivity Control). Many areas of the country have little or no mineralization and are therefore much easier to search.

In the short green grass, such as a lawn, it is possible to place the loop on the grass, tune it in, and slide the loop over the grass to locate the smaller objects. The loop automatically is kept at the same height by the grass, so a uniform and more constant meter reading may be maintained, which is important for the very small objects. For large objects, the instrument may be carried at a higher elevation, and it is not so critical to height variation, and will respond to the larger metal objects. To practice, lay some metal objects on a wood floor or on your lawn and move the loop over them, and notice the way the instrument responds.

It is a good policy to slightly adjust the tuning every 5 to 10 minutes to keep the instrument at its highest peak of sensitivity, when searching for small objects, such as single coins, along beaches, etc., and every 10 to 15 minutes or so for larger objects. This adjustment may need to be made more frequently, if there is a change in the mineralization of the ground you are searching.

To search for mineral objects hold the instrument so that the loop is near the ground in hunting position. Turn the tuner to the null and then turn it clockwise to the mineral threshold. Sweep systematically over the area to be searched while trying to maintain the threshold tone level by keeping the loop at a uniform elevation.

Passing the loop over the mineral sample, you received with the instrument, will cause the meter to read higher and the sound in the speaker will also increase, and this increase in sound and meter reading will be retained as long as the loop is held over the Mineral Sample. The meter will not read on coins, or on soft conductive metals, (when operated correctly), when set on the mineral setting, (but will usually read on steel bolts due to their hardness and shape.)

For Mineral Prospecting, set the instrument on the Mineral Side of Null with the desired volume and meter reading.

You may now locate and trace detectable mineralized veins that have all magnetic content with this fine instrument. The instrument will usually read the highest and sound the loudest over the highest mineralized spots in the veins. False Readings can occur.

When you feel you are receiving a metal and mineral reaction from the same object, one of them is a false reading.

False Readings occur when an object is too close to the detecting head (loop).

The best method for determining if your reading is false is to move the loop away from the object, then bring the loop closer very slowly. The first indication is the true one.

You may experiment with this phenomenon by taking an object opposite to what you are tuned to, move this object into the field of the loop. Note the decrease in tone. Keep moving the object closer until at approximately 1/2 inch, you will hear a loud blast. This is a false reading. Note the sudden harsh sound of the false reading.

NOTE: A demonstration is worth a thousand words. For best results see your local dealer and ask him for a demonstration, if you have not received one.

SERVICE - WARRANTY - REPLACEMENT BATTERIES

This model contains two battery holders containing 14 AA Batteries. You may order new replacement batteries direct from our plant, if you cannot find them locally.

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.

Operating Instructions
for Goldmaster Alaskan 73TR - 4B
Series 2

-8-

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.

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.

WHITE'S ELECTRONICS, INC.
1011 Pleasant Valley Road
Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

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White's Electronics, Inc.

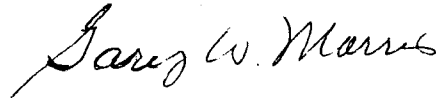
Telex 36-4450 / Phone (503) 367-2138 / 1011 Pleasant Valley Road / Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

Dear Customer

In order to provide you with prompt service on your detector, we have established a network of factory authorized service centers. These centers have been carefully selected and instructed to perform Warranty Service work, as covered by the terms of our Warranty, as well as non-warranty service work. The list of Service Centers on the following page is provided for your convenience. We also recommend you contact your local dealer for assistance.

In addition to these service centers listed, we at the factory, are concerned about our individual customer. If you have any questions or problems, please write to me personally.

Sincerely,



Gary W. Morris
Service Manager

GM:et

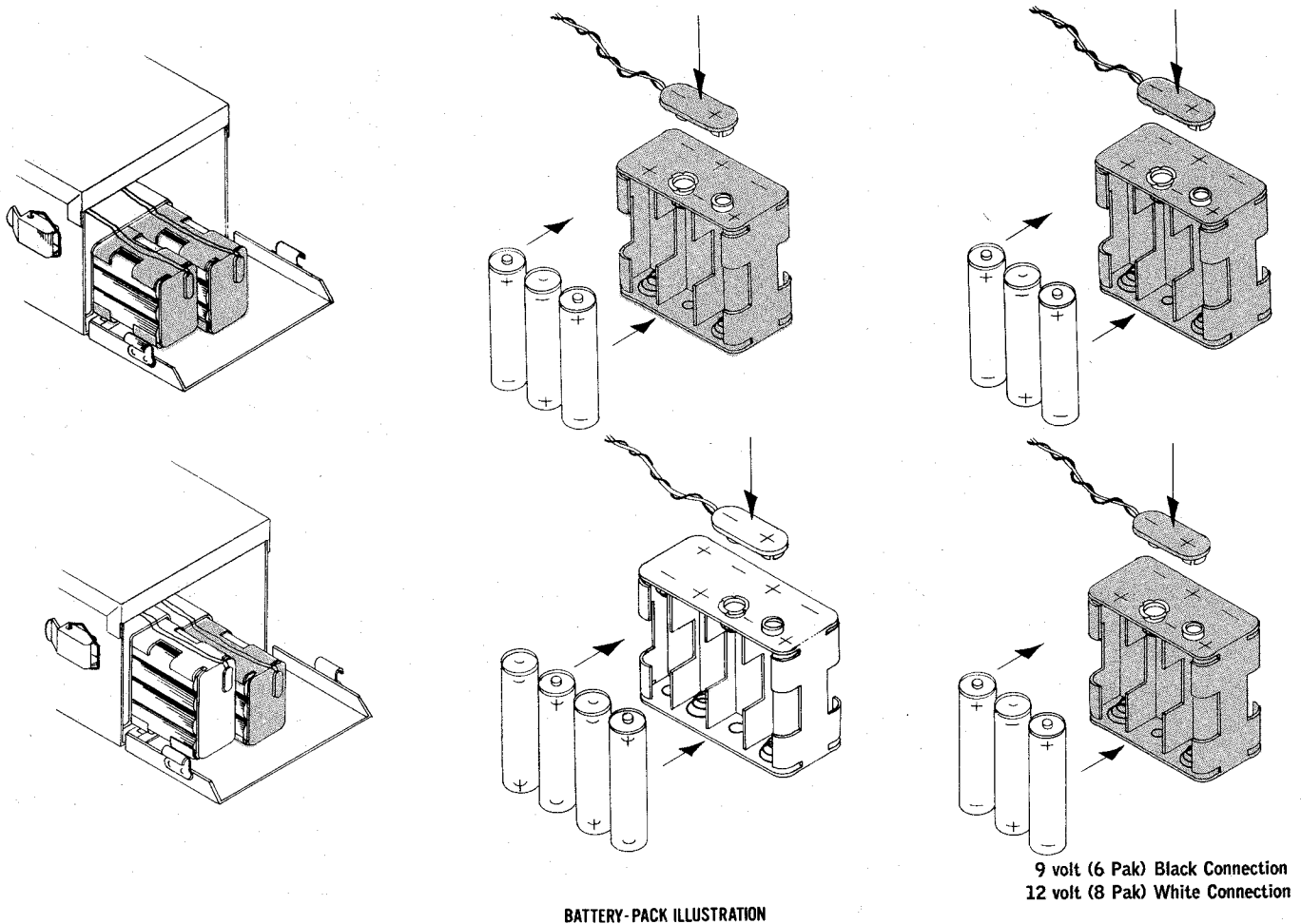
ALABAMA: Montgomery 36105
 Southern Treasures
 P O Box 2612
 Phone: 205/265-8828
ARIZONA: Tempe 85252
 Desert Fox
 P O Box 26309
 Phone: 602-963-6152
ARIZONA: Phoenix 85034
 Scott Engineering Inc
 2216 E. Magnolia
 Phone: 602/252-6866
CANADA: Abbotsford, BC
 White's Electronics Ltd
 33784 Hazel Street
 Phone: 604/853-0232
CALIFORNIA: San Diego 92104
 San Diego Coin Exchange
 3784 30th St.
 Phone: 714/296-3131
CALIFORNIA: Redlands 92373
 Burnett Electronics
 24 N. Buena Vista St.
 Phone: 714/792-6309
CALIFORNIA: Mt View 94040
 W. H Haney Co
 240 Castro Street
 Phone: 415-968-8542
CALIFORNIA: Red Bluff 96080
 The Treasure Hut
 Charles Hocker
 634 Reeds Avenue
 Phone: 916/527-3895
COLORADO: Wheatridge 80033
 Metal & Mineral Det. Sls.
 6117 W 38th St.
 Phone: 303/422-4566
FLORIDA: Jacksonville 32201
 Edgewood Coin Shop
 934 S. Edgewood Ave.
 Phone: 904/389-0013
FLORIDA: N. Miami Beach 33162
 Kenin, Inc.
 1834 N. E. 163rd St.
 Phone: 305/949-7681
GEORGIA: Gainesville 30501
 Electronic Sales Co
 851 Main SW Drive
 Lakeshore Mall
 Phone: 904/532-3334
 or /532-3177
ILLINOIS: Villa Park 60181
 Electronic Exploration
 111 S. Wisconsin
 Phone: 312/834-7060

INDIANA: Elkhart 46514
 White's Electronics Inc.
 Elk Air Industrial Park
 Dexter Drive East
 Phone: 219/264-1413
IOWA: Council Bluffs 51501
 Detector Supply
 209 S. 28th
 Phone: 712/322-1633
IOWA: Davenport 52801
 Spragg Electronics Service
 532 Brady Street
 Phone: 319/323-9921 & 23
KANSAS: Wichita 67213
 Quintin Bonta
 617 Chase Street
 Phone: 316/942-6965
MICHIGAN: Mt Clemens 48043
 Treasure Land
 38554 Groesbeck Hwy
 Phone: 313/465-0600
MICHIGAN: Mt Pleasant 48858
 Box Bar G Western Store
 (Formerly Gormans Gun Shop)
 205 East Broadway
 Phone: 517/773-7553
MINNESOTA: Albert Lea 56007
 Phelps Communication Center
 R.R.1, Box 58
 Phone: 507/373-1111
MISSISSIPPI: Ocean Spgs. 39564
 Clay's Sport Shop
 2744 Bienville Blvd
 Magnolia Park Shopping Ctr.
 Phone: 601/875-7183
MISSOURI: St Louis 63123
 Roussin Printing Co.
 8700 Gravois
 Phone: 314/638-1722
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Hudson 03051
 Radio Intelligence Comm. Syst
 14 Ridgecrest Drive
 Phone: 603/883-0000
NEW JERSEY: Lincoln Pk. 07035
 Wayne Divers
 25 Oak Street
 Phone: 201/694-9201
N MEXICO: Albuquerque 87108
 Andrews Electric Co.
 109 California St SE
 Phone: 505/265-1567
N MEXICO: Eunice 88231
 J. E. Earhart
 Box 171, 1407 8th St
 Phone: 505/394-2997

NEW YORK: Great Neck 11020
 Ship & Shore Communications Co.
 607 Middle Neck Rd
 Phone: 516/482-5646
NEW YORK: Massapequa 11762
 Atlantic Metal Detector Sales
 1021 Park Blvd.
 Phone: 516/799-1172
N. DAKOTA: Grand Forks 58201
 McGiffins Coin & Stamp
 103 N. 3rd. St.
 Phone: 701/772-5311
OHIO: Minerva 44657
 Blanchard's
 218 N. Market Street
 Phone: 216/868-4544
OKLAHOMA: Tulsa 74112
 The Treasure Shack
 8500 East Eleventh
 Phone: 918/828-5062
OREGON: Sweet Home 97386
 (Factory)
 White's Electronics, Inc.
 1011 Pleasant Valley Rd
 Phone: 503/367-2138
RHODE ISLAND: W. Warwick 02893
 Bob's Service
 137 Brookside Ave
 Phone: 401/828-5062
TEXAS: Odessa 79760
 Fireball Electronic Met Det. Sls.
 1807 E 8th
 Phone: 915/366-4802
TEXAS: S Houston 77587
 Alexander Enterprises
 616 Arkansas
 Phone: 713/946-6399
TEXAS: Arlington 76010
 Arlington Electronics
 915 E. Park Row
 Phone: 817/261-9441
VIRGINIA: Roanoke 24015
 Roanoke TV Service
 1211 4th St.
 Phone: 405/345-5625
W. VIRGINIA: Charleston 25312
 Roland Barnett
 Rt 4, Box 124,
 Phone:
WASHINGTON: Tacoma 98446
 J. S. Electronics
 10305 Waller Road E
 Phone: 206/531-1736

BATTERY DIAGRAM

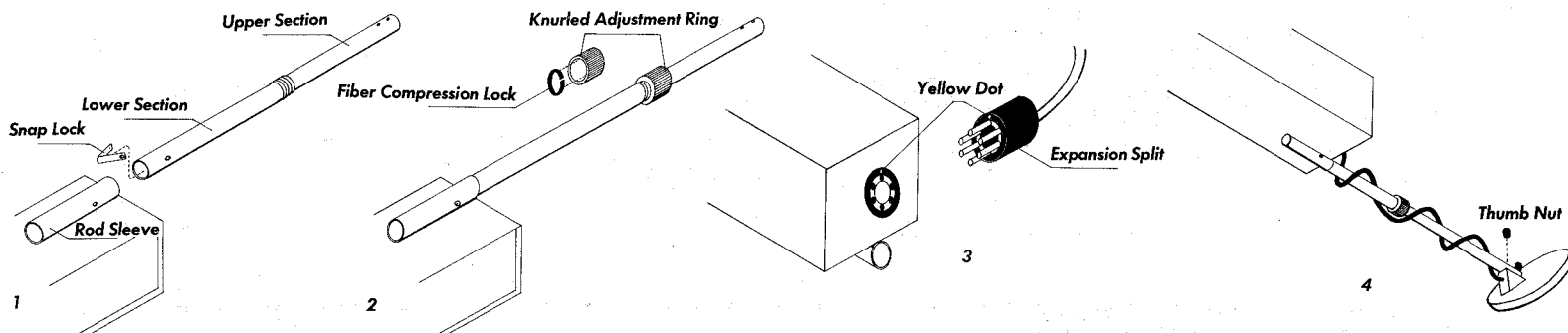
Note: To prevent damage in shipping, the batteries have been removed from your instrument and placed in a separate container within the shipping carton. See following diagram for proper installation.



	EVEREADY	BURGESS	WHITE'S
1.5 Volt "AA" (Battery Pack Models)	1015	910	B-1

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

ROD ASSEMBLY, DRAWINGS



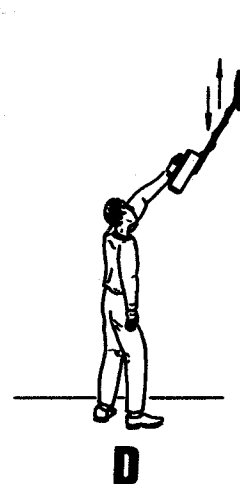
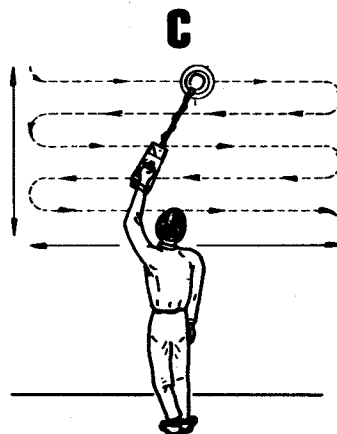
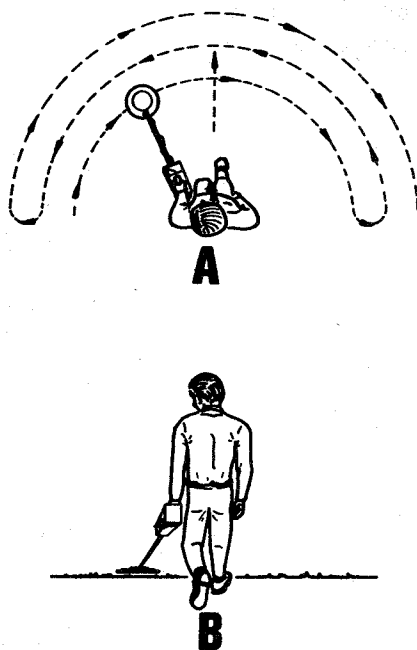
When you receive your instrument with the knurled adjustment rod, it may be necessary to install the snap lock. As illustrated in Figure Number 1. Depress snap lock and insert it in the lower section. Insert the lower section into the rod sleeve.

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).

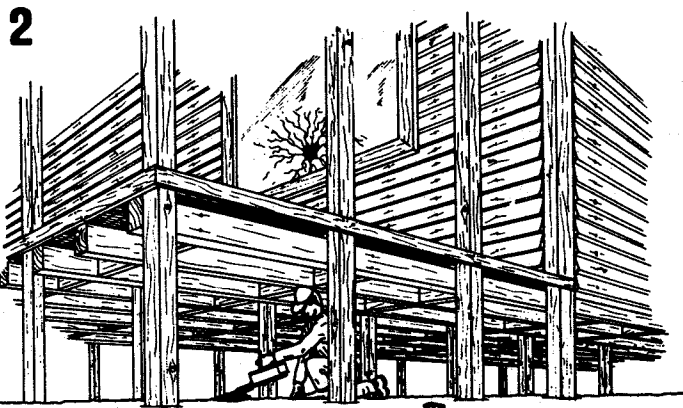
Attach the loop with the thumb nuts as shown in Figure Number 4. Always coil the loop cable as snugly as possible, without pulling or stretching it.

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.

America's Largest Line of Metal Detectors



OPERATOR'S T.R. TIPS
(REVISED)

With the instrument assembled and ready to operate, bury a coin in the ground approximately one inch down and lying flat. Place the instrument so that the loop is on the ground and horizontal. Next, turn the instrument "on", with it in the Null or "0" position. Start turning the Metal-O-Mineral dial counter-clockwise, until a tone is heard. Now, go back the other way (clockwise) until it just goes quiet.

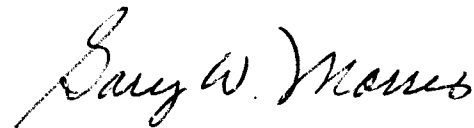
Now you should be able to move the loop about, without it making any noises, unless it is passing over some metal object. If it is making noises, then you may need to turn it a little more toward the Mineral Setting (clockwise).

Be sure that you are rubbing the loop on the ground and that you are not lifting the edges as you sweep it across the ground. Now, practice on the coin that you buried.

The further counter-clockwise you can turn the Metal-O-Mineral dial, without the instrument giving false readings, the more sensitive it will be.

A demonstration is worth a thousand words - for the best results, see your local dealer and ask for a demonstration.

NOTE: These tips are mainly for beginners and are to be used only as a rough guide. Once the operator gets the general idea of how to operate the instrument, he may want to use it with a slight tone.



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