



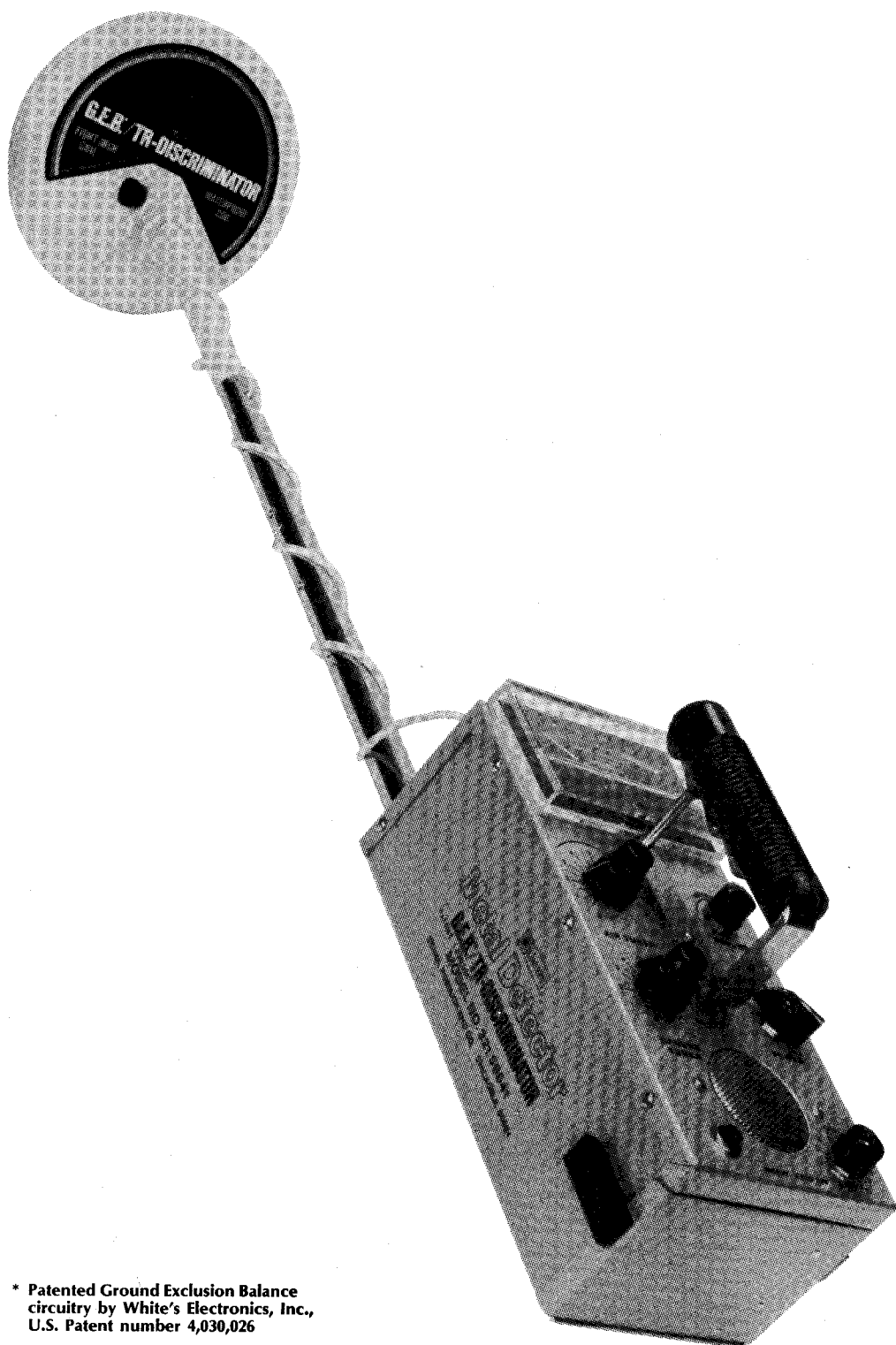
METAL DETECTOR

G.E.B.* /TR-Discriminator

MODEL NO.
321.596410

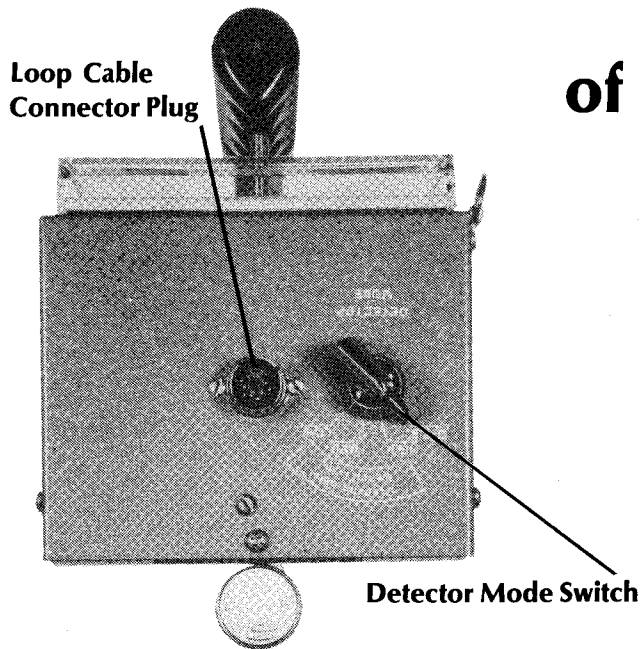
- assembly
- control description
- trouble shooting
- operating procedures
- maintenance

OWNER'S MANUAL

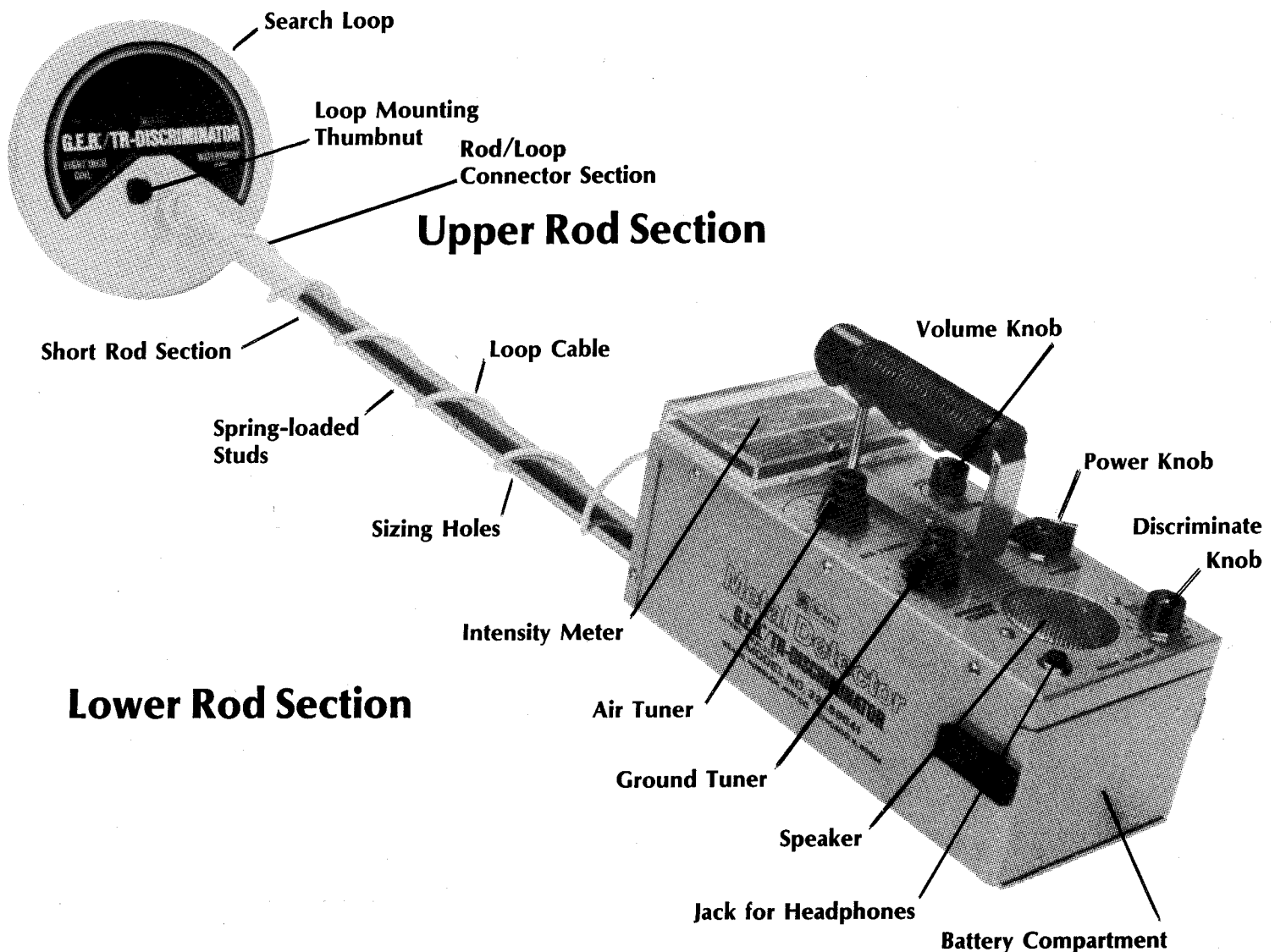


* Patented Ground Exclusion Balance
circuitry by White's Electronics, Inc.,
U.S. Patent number 4,030,026

Check The Contents of Your Metal Detector Kit:



1. Two brass-colored metal rod sections
 - a. short section
 - b. long section
2. Plastic rod/loop connector section (**Note:** some units are shipped from the factory with this section already attached to the search loop.)
3. Search loop, with protective cover and loop cable attached
4. Instrument
5. Small Jiffy Bag containing:
 - a. white battery pack (eight batteries)
 - b. black battery pack (six batteries)
 - c. coin and mineral samples
6. Large envelope containing:
 - a. Assembly and Operating Instructions



Assembly Instructions

1. ASSEMBLE the TWO ROD SECTIONS together as shown in illustration A.

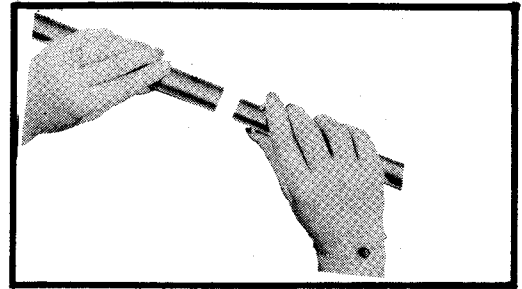


ILLUSTRATION A

2. REMOVE the TWO PLASTIC WASHERS from the LOOP as shown in illustration B.

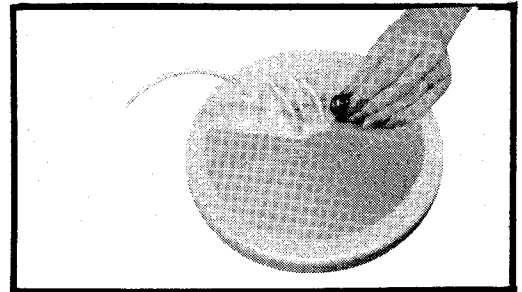


ILLUSTRATION B

CAUTION: DO NOT EVER TIGHTEN THE WATERPROOF CABLE FITTING ON THE LOOP!

3. PLACE the TWO WASHERS in the depressions ON the PLASTIC ROD and CONNECT to the LOOP as shown in illustration C.

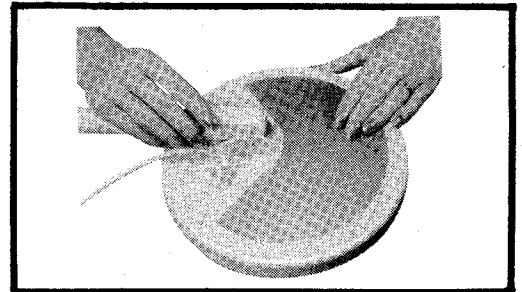


ILLUSTRATION C

4. REINSTALL BOLT and THUMBNUIT.

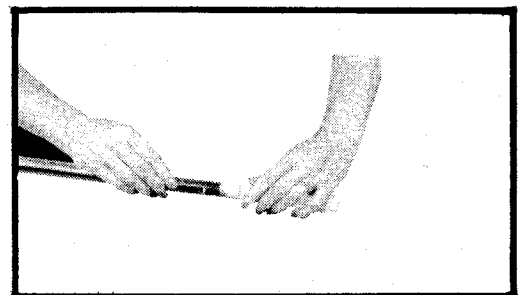


ILLUSTRATION D

5. CONNECT the PLASTIC ROD to the SMALL METAL ROD SECTION as shown in illustration D.

ASSEMBLY [CONT.]

6. CONNECT COMPLETE ROD to INSTRUMENT as shown in illustration E.

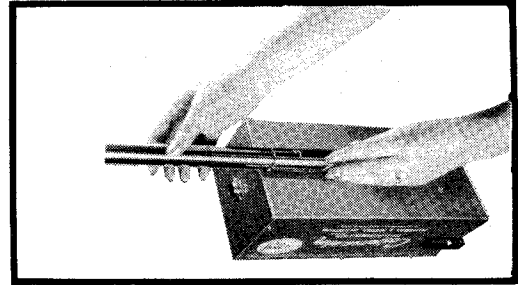


ILLUSTRATION E

7. WRAP the CABLE around the ROD as shown in illustration F.

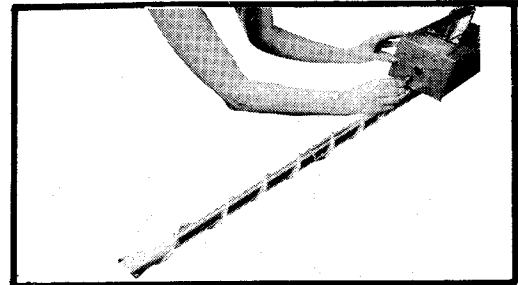


ILLUSTRATION F

8. CONNECT the LOOP CABLE to the top of the INSTRUMENT as shown in illustration G. (small slot up)

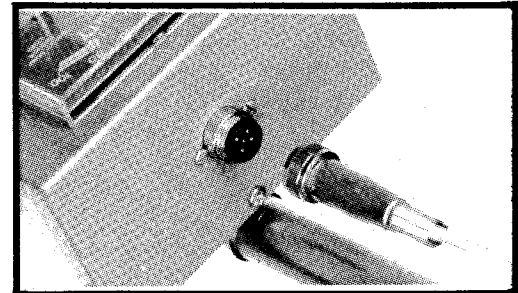


ILLUSTRATION G

9. CONNECT BATTERY CONNECTORS to the BATTERY PACK TERMINALS and INSTALL as shown in illustration H. Be sure to connect BLACK to BLACK and WHITE to WHITE.

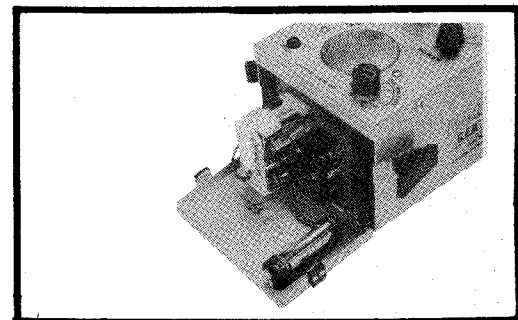


ILLUSTRATION H

Operating Instructions

G.E.B. Tuning

This tuning is used to detect buried ferrous or non-ferrous objects. Ferrous objects are those that contain *mostly* iron. We call them MINERALS. Sometimes these objects are metallic (nails, horseshoes), and sometimes they are not (black sand for prospecting). You should note, however, that your detector—when tuned according to the instructions—will not detect non-metallic objects.

Non-ferrous objects are those that contain little or no iron. We call them METALS. Gold, silver and copper coins, brass, lead and platinum are all METALS.

Follow these steps for G.E.B. Tuning:

1. While standing, let the loop rest flat on the ground. Set the *Detector Mode Switch*, to "G.E.B.".
2. Turn the *Large Ground Tuner* knob so that the pointer points to "5". Turn the *Large Tuning* knob all the way to the left (counter-clockwise) until it stops. Set the *Discriminate* knob all the way to the left (counter-clockwise) to "0".
3. turn the *Volume* knob all the way to the right (clockwise), in the direction of the arrow. If you are wearing headphones, however, you only need to turn this control a small amount to the right (clockwise).
4. Turn the *Power Switch* to "On".
5. Raise the loop until the rod or probe is parallel to the ground, or the loop is two to three feet off the ground. At this point, there will be *no sound* coming from the speaker or headphones. (*Illustration I*)
6. Now, turn the *Large Tuning* knob to the right (clockwise), in the direction of the arrow, until a tone appears. Slowly turn the *small knob* back to the left (counter-clockwise) until the tone *almost* completely goes away. This *faint* sound is the *Threshold Tone*, and this step is called *Air Tuning*.
7. Next, lower the loop again, letting it rest flat on the ground. Do not force it against the ground.
8. The *Threshold Tone* you've been hearing will now do one of three things: a) it will *increase* in volume; b) it will *decrease* or *disappear* completely; or c) there will be *virtually no change* in the volume.
 - a) If the sound *increases*, then turn the top *T.A.* knob slightly to the left (counter-clockwise).
 - b) If the sound *decreases* or *disappears*, then turn the top *T.A.* knob slightly to the right (clockwise).
 - c) If there is *virtually no change*, then your detector is properly tuned and ready for G.E.B. use.
9. Now raise the loop back into the air and reset *Air Tuning*. This is done by simply turning the *Small Tuning* knob as needed in order to restore the faint *Threshold Tone*.
10. Again, lower the loop back to the ground and reset *Ground Tuning* (Step 8).
11. Repeat Steps 9 and 10 until there is *virtually no difference* in the volume of sound from the speaker or headphones as you raise and lower the loop.
12. Your detector is now properly tuned and ready for G.E.B. use. Remember, though, if you move to a different search area, you may have to retune your instrument. To do so, simply follow the steps described above.

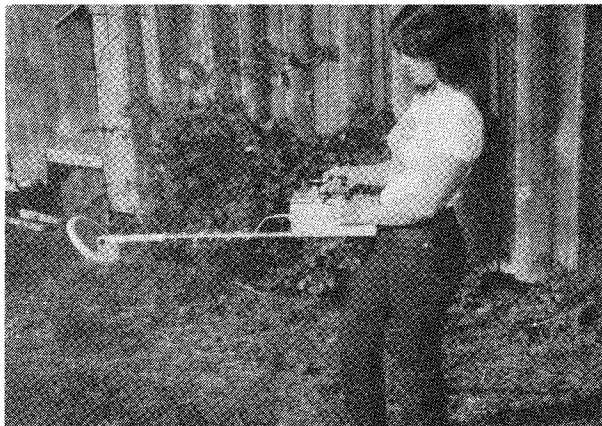


Illustration I

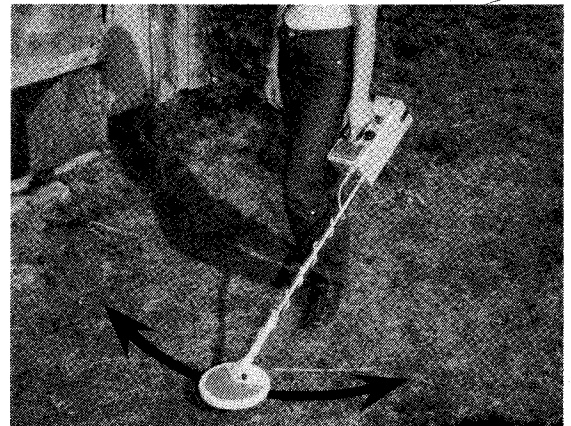


Illustration J

Using Your Detector in the Discriminate Mode

Once you have located a buried object using G.E.B. operation, you can use the Discriminate mode to help you decide whether you should dig it up.

The Discriminate function will help identify small *junk* items (bottle caps, tin foil, gum wrappers, nails and the like). It will also identify ferrous objects regardless of size. Remember, a ferrous object is one made *mostly* of iron (belt buckles, cannon balls, chunks of scrap iron, tin cans and the like).

If you are searching for coins, rings or jewelry on a beach or in a park, then you will probably want to use the Discriminate function to help you eliminate both the small *junk* items and the ferrous objects.

On the other hand, if you're searching on an old Civil War battlefield for relics (swords, cannonballs, rifles and the like), or if you are prospecting, then you would not want to use the Discriminate function as that eliminates these ferrous objects, as well as the *junk* items.

Follow these steps for Discriminate Operation:

To simplify matters here, we will consider both small *junk* items and ferrous objects as BAD objects.

1. Turn the *Detector Mode Switch* to the "High" Discriminate Sensitivity position, be sure the *Discriminate* knob is set all the way to the left (counter-clockwise) to "0".
2. While standing, let the loop rest flat on the ground, just along side the spot where you located the object.
3. Turn the *Large Tuning* knob all the way to the right (clockwise) until it stops. A *loud* tone should then come from the speaker or headphones.
4. If you *do not* hear a loud tone, move the *Detector Mode Switch* to the "Medium" Discriminate Sensitivity position. If there is still no sound coming from the speaker or headphones, then set the *Detector Mode Switch* on the "Low" position.

(The reason there may be no sound while in the "High," or sometimes "Medium" position, is that the ground ranges from heavy mineralization to extremely heavy mineralization. It will be most unusual if you ever have to set the switch in the "Low" position. But, regardless, you want to hear a tone from the speaker or headphones because it is this tone that will help you discriminate in your "shooting".)

5. Now that you have a loud tone, turn the *Small Tuning* knob slowly back to the left (counter-clockwise until the sound *almost* completely goes away. This faint sound is called the *Threshold Tone*.
6. Next, pass the loop over the exact spot where you first received a reading that an object was buried. If the sound *fades* or *disappears*, the object is BAD and probably a bottle cap or small nail.

(**Note:** The object could be BAD even if the tone did not *fade* or *disappear*. You can determine this by increasing the amount of discrimination as described below.)

Adjusting Discrimination

With the *Discriminate* knob set on "0", your detector will discriminate against such items as bottle caps and small nails while in Discriminate modes. You can, however, increase the amount of discrimination by advancing this control to the right (clockwise).

For example, by setting the *Discriminate* knob at about "4" you can discriminate against pull tabs and foil. You should note, however, that at this setting you will also discriminate against such objects as nickels and rings. By turning the *Discriminate* knob even further to the right (clockwise), you can rule out larger items like aluminum screw caps, tin cans and large chunks of iron. But at the same time, you will have less depth.

Generally, you can determine through practice just how far the *Discriminate* knob needs to be turned in order to eliminate various types of BAD objects. You should, therefore, avoid turning it further than absolutely necessary, as this will result in discriminating against other objects for which you may be searching.

After you have identified the type of object you have located, decided whether or not to dig, and are finally ready to resume searching, you should retune your instrument in the G.E.B. mode, as described earlier in this manual.

Searching with Your Detector

To locate hidden or buried objects with a properly tuned detector, systematically sweep the loop from side to side across the area you are working. (Illustration J, page 5) The larger the diameter of your loop, the more area you can cover in a single sweep and the faster you can search an area. For example, with an eight-inch loop you should take four-inch steps, moving the loop ahead the same amount after each sweep. For maximum performance when searching, you should always try to keep the loop at a constant level and as close to the ground as possible, following the tuning instructions described earlier in this manual.

You should note that you can also search an area with your detector in the Discriminate mode. The Discriminate function, however, tends to work best in areas of lighter mineralization and in areas where the ground is relatively smooth and even, thereby allowing you to search the loop *flat* on the ground or *just barely* above it.

Should you decide to search an area with your detector in the Discriminate mode, use the same searching procedures as described above. But first, tune your instrument as follows:

1. Tune your instrument in the G.E.B. mode.
2. Follow Steps 1 through 5 for tuning in the Discriminate operation, but keep the loop *slightly* (about ½-inch) off the ground at all times.
3. Finally, lower the loop until it is *flat* against the ground and you are ready to begin searching with your detector in the Discriminate mode. It should now eliminate BAD objects as previously described.

(Note: You should remember that if you are searching in an area of rough terrain (a plowed field for example), it may not be possible to search with your loop *flat* on the ground. In such cases, you should search with the loop *just barely* off the ground, after tuning your instrument *slightly* above the level at which you intend to search. Remember, also, that if the loop is raised above the height at which the detector was tuned, a loud tone may be emitted from the speaker. Yet, an unneeded loss of detection depth may occur if the instrument is tuned with the loop higher than *necessary*.)

All in all, the depth to which your instrument will detect in the Discriminate mode may depend on a number of factors: 1) The degree of mineralization in the ground. The less mineralization, the deeper it will detect. 2) The height of the loop during tuning and searching. The lower the loop, the deeper it will detect. And, 3) How carefully your detector is tuned. The more accurate the tuning, the deeper it will detect.

Finally, it is a good policy, no matter which mode you are using, to periodically stop and readjust the tuning of your instrument slightly. As you become more experienced, however, you will begin to notice—just by differences in the tone you hear—whether or not the tuning needs to be adjusted.

Listen for the Tone

The tone coming from the speaker or headphones will tell you where objects are located. When the volume of the tone increases, the loop is over the object. When the volume decreases, the loop has passed away from the object. The volume will be the loudest when the center of the loop is directly over the object. An exception to this rule, however, is a coin buried on *edge*. In this case, the volume will be loudest when the *edge of the loop* passes over the coin.

Another exception is a nail buried *flat*. To become more familiar with the sound of nails, place a large nail flat on the ground and pass the loop lengthwise high over it. Notice the *double sound* by which you can usually tell a nail or other long iron object is being detected. Notice, also, that you *lose this double sound* if you lower the loop or sweep it at a different angle. Thus, you can avoid digging up most unwanted nails if you test for the *double sound* by simply raising your loop slightly higher and passing it over the area at different angles.

Now, place a quarter flat on the ground and pass the loop over it at different heights. Notice that if the loop is too low, there is a *multiple sound* similar to the sound of nails as described above. This, therefore, is another reason to raise the loop slightly after first locating a buried object.

Finally, large or small increases in the volume of the tone are usually caused by one of three things when detecting an object: 1) the size of the object; 2) how deeply the object is buried; or 3) a combination of the two. Generally, the larger the object, the greater the increase in volume. The deeper it is buried, the smaller the increase. Thus, a single coin—deeply buried—may cause only a slight increase in volume, while a large object—buried just as deeply—may cause a much larger increase.

Familiarizing Yourself With Your Detector

First, examine the instrument case, which contains the following items, and compare it with the photograph on page 3 of this manual.

Power Switch: This switch has four positions: "Off/1-cell", "On", "Bat. Ck. 9" and "Bat. Ck. 12". "Off/1-cell" is the position to use when you want to turn the detector off, or when you want to check the condition of one of your batteries. "On" is the normal operating position of the switch. "Bat. Ck. 9" is the position to use when you want to check the condition of your small, black battery pack. "Bat. Ck. 12" is the position to use when you want to check the condition of your large, white battery pack.

Intensity Meter: This meter has two uses. The signal coming from the loop goes to the speaker *and* to the meter. You can listen for the telltale sound of a buried object *and* you can watch for it on the meter. When the indicator needle moves, the loop may be over a buried object. The other use is for testing your two battery packs or individual batteries. For this use, the meter is used in conjunction with the *Power Switch*. (**Note:** Some units incorporate a *Battery Check Meter* instead of this meter. Other units simply utilize a different style *Intensity Meter*.)

Tuning: These two stacked knobs are used to help tune the detector in the air. Note that it has a graduated scale around the outside of the knob which you can use as reference points to aid you in tuning. The small knob takes ten turns to turn it all the way from its "lowest" position to its "highest" position. One full turn of the large bottom knob produces 10 full turns of the small top knob. The bottom knob is for *coarse tuning* and the small knob is for *fine tuning*.

T.A. (Terranean Attenuator or Ground Tuner): These two stacked knobs are used to help tune the detector on the ground. There is a graduated scale around the outside of the knobs for use as reference points to aid in tuning. Notice that one full turn of the bottom knob produces ten full turns on the top knob. The bottom knob is used for *coarse tuning*. The smaller knob is used for *fine tuning*.

Speaker: The round, brass-colored grill near the back of the case covers the speaker. (**Note:** Not available on Model "G.E.B. 1." Unit shipped with headphones.)

Volume: This knob is used to increase the volume of sound coming from the speaker, from a set of headphones, or from an earplug. The arrow marked "Increase" shows the correct direction to turn the knob to make the sound louder.

Jack: This is the hole into which you can insert the plug on headphones or an earplug.

Detector Mode Switch: This switch has four positions. Three are for setting the sensitivity in the discriminator mode, "High", "Medium", and "Low". The other position is "G.E.B." which is used for normal detecting activity or the Ground Exclusion Balance mode. (**Note:** Not available on all models.)

Discriminate: This knob will allow you to select different amounts of discrimination when your *Detector Mode Switch* is set on one of the three discriminator modes: high, medium, low. (**Note:** Not available on all models.)

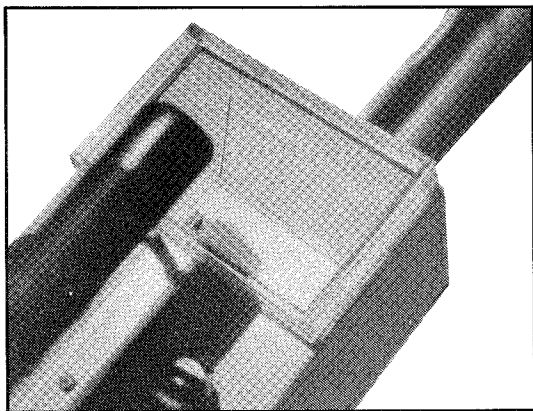


Illustration K

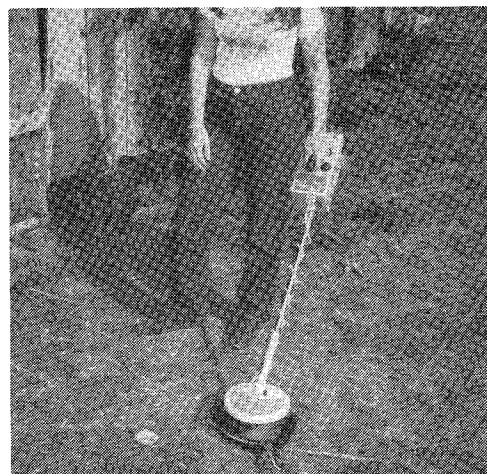


Illustration L

Watch The Meter

The indicator needle on the *Intensity Meter* is very sensitive to change. It will register buried objects that you might miss by just listening to the tone from the speaker. The meter will always provide a visual reading to match sound readings, even if you cannot hear a difference in the tone. So, keep an eye on that meter; it could be very important. (Illustration K)

Practice Makes Perfect

Here are a few ideas to help you practice and sharpen your "shooting" skills:

1. Place a small object (the sample that comes with your detector kit), a medium-sized object (a tin can lid will do nicely), and a large object (a frying pan from the kitchen) out on the lawn. Leave a few feet between them. Following the instructions given earlier, tune your instrument. Pass the loop over each object, noting how much the volume increases or decreases as you move from object to object. (Illustration L)
2. Take two quarters. Place one on top of the grass. A few feet away, dig a small hole, no more than two inches deep, and bury the other coin. Tune your instrument and pass the loop over the coin on the surface, then over the buried coin. Note how the volume increases or decreases as you move from one to the other.
3. Plant a test garden. To become better acquainted with various kinds of buried objects, bury some metal items at known depths. Make sure your test garden is located where you can get to it easily. It's best to make a map of the area, showing what is buried and its depth. Your test garden will help you practice and will also provide a handy method of periodically checking the performance of your instrument.

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 pack, remove it from the instrument and take the batteries out of the holder. Whenever your detector is not in use, turn the *Power* knob all the way to the "Off" position.

Batteries

Batteries are the lifeblood of your instrument. Your white battery pack holds eight 1½-volt AA penlight batteries. Your black battery pack holds six 1½-volt AA penlight batteries. (*Illustration M*) These are available at drug and grocery stores almost everywhere. Any brand will work well, although many "shooters" recommend the alkaline type for longer life.

To change batteries, first remove the battery pack from the instrument. Before you remove any batteries examine the pack. Note the exact position of each battery and the position of the battery lead snaps. Your detector will not work unless the batteries are properly installed and the battery lead is properly connected.

Each battery has a positive (+) and a negative (−) end. The plus (+) and minus (−) symbols are clearly marked on all batteries. Remove one of the batteries from the battery pack. Notice that the slot from which it was removed also has the positive (+) and negative (−) symbols clearly marked.

To replace the batteries, simply match the plus (+) and minus (−) symbols on the new battery with the plus (+) and minus (−) symbols on the battery snap, and then snap the new battery into place.

The battery lead snaps must also be matched to the button snaps on the pack—plus (+) to plus, minus (−) to minus—before you reconnect the power cable.

Your detector is designed so that you can test (1) the full white battery pack, (2) the full black battery pack, or (3) each battery, one at a time.

1. To test the full white battery pack:

- a. Set the *Power* switch to the "Bat. Ck. 12" position.
- b. Turn the *Volume* knob all the way to the right, in the direction of the arrow, so that the volume of sound coming from the speaker is as loud as it can be. Adjust the *Air Tuner* knob if necessary.
- c. Observe the *Intensity Meter*. Notice the area on the dial which has the words "Bat. Check" printed on it. If the indicator needle moves into that area and stays there for three or four seconds, your pack is in good condition. If it does not move into the "Bat. Check" area, or it moves there for only a second and then drops back down, your pack is weak.
- d. If your pack is weak you will have one or more weak batteries. See the instructions below for testing a single battery.

2. To test the full black battery pack:

- a. Set the *Power* switch to the "Bat. Ck. 9" position.
- b. Follow the steps listed above for testing the white pack.

3. To test a single battery:

- a. Open the battery access door at the rear of your instrument case by unsnapping the side latches.
- b. Remove the white battery pack (if it is the pack that tested as being weak), or the black battery pack (if it is the weak pack).
- c. Now, remove a single battery from the weak pack.
- d. Notice that the battery access door has a receptacle designed to hold one battery. Match the positive (+) end of the battery with the positive (+) end of the receptacle and press the battery into place. (*Illustration N*)
- e. Observe the indicator needle on the *Intensity Meter*. If it moves into the Bat. Check area and stays there three or four seconds, the battery is good. If the needle fails to move into the area or drops out of it after a second, the battery is weak and should be discarded.
- f. Repeat this entire procedure to test each individual battery in the weak pack. When you have located all the weak batteries and discarded them, snap new ones in their place and replace the battery pack in its proper position in the battery pack compartment.

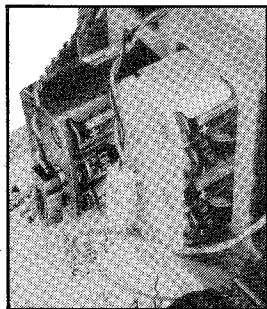


Illustration M

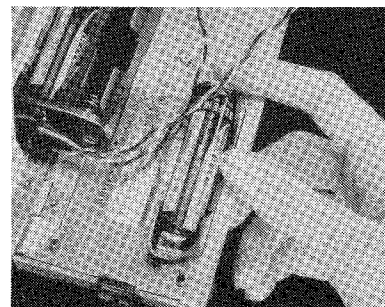
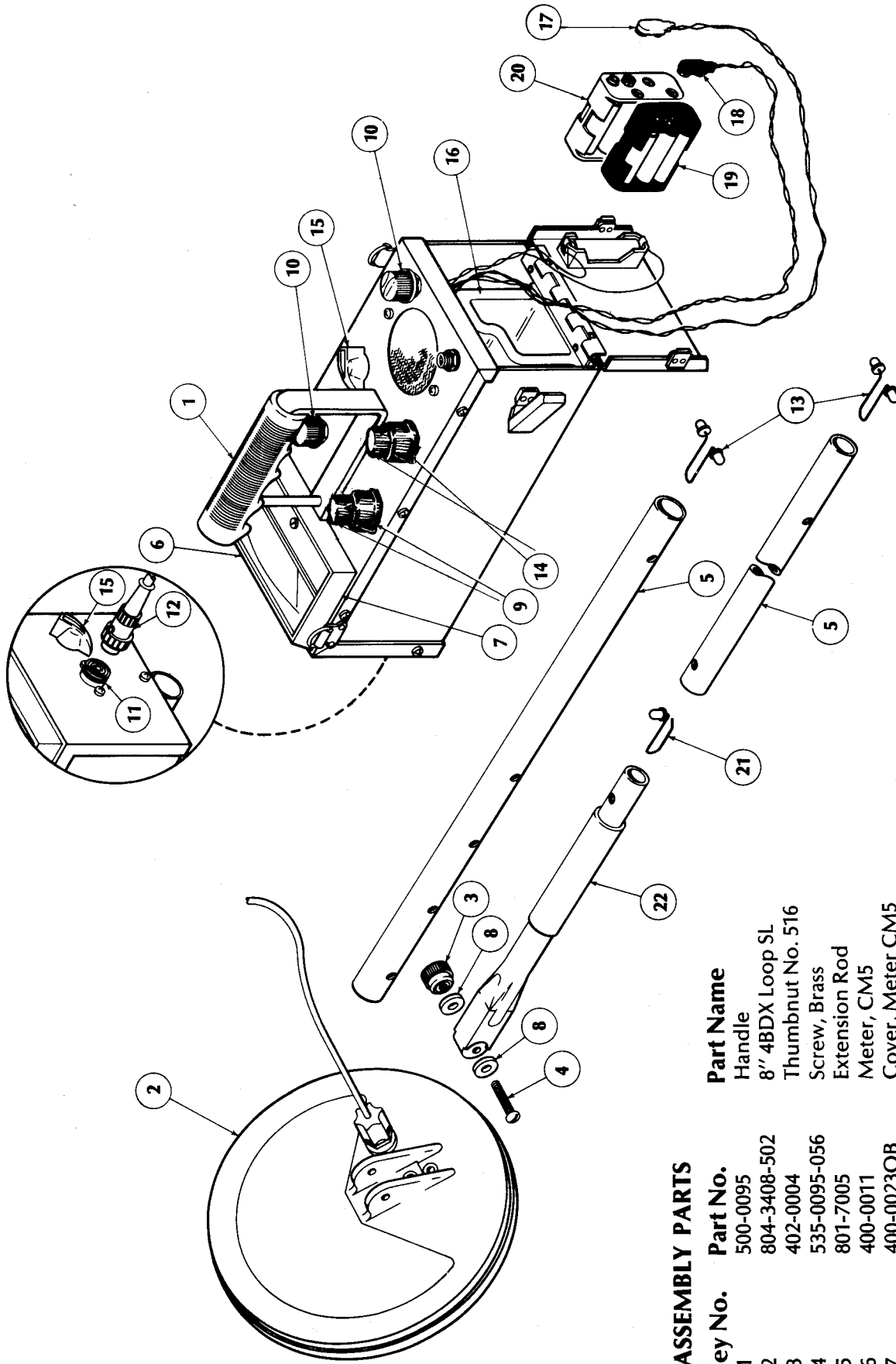


Illustration N

Prolonged use of your detector will cause a severe drain on your batteries. It's best to turn the power off from time to time during the day of "shooting". This gives you a chance to take a break and it gives your batteries a rest. In a few minutes both you and your batteries will be ready to go again.

If you plan to store your detector for several weeks or more, it would be wise to keep the batteries in the refrigerator. Doing so will prolong their lives. Also, it's a good idea to carry an extra battery pack and some spare batteries with you on outings.

Illustrated Parts Listing



ASSEMBLY PARTS

Key No.	Part No.	Part Name
1	500-0095	Handle
2	804-3408-502	8" 4BDX Loop SL
3	402-0004	Thumbnut No. 516
4	535-0095-056	Screw, Brass
5	801-7005	Extension Rod
6	400-0011	Meter, CM5
7	400-0023OB	Cover, Meter CM5
8	501-0010	Washer T.P.R. (2)
9	402-0009	Knob, Tuner Small
9	402-0010	Knob, Tuner Large
10	402-0020	Knob
11	520-0164	Socket, 5 Prong SL
12	520-0165	Plug, 5 Prong SL
13	500-2111	Spring, Latch 2B
14	402-0009	Knob, Small T.A.
14	401-0010	Knob, Large T.A.

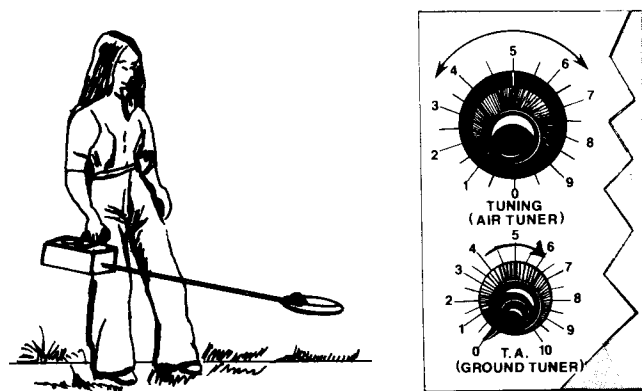
15	402-0007	Knob, Black Pointer (2)
16	501-0009	Compartment, Battery Holders
17	520-0017	Connector, Battery 12V White
18	520-0018	Connector, Battery 9V Black
19	523-0005	Holder, Battery 9V Black
20	523-0006	Holder, Battery 12V White
21	500-2113	Spring, Latch, 1B
22	501-2012	Clevis Isolator GEB

ALTERNATE GEB TUNING PROCEDURES

Note: Familiarize yourself with controls (see page 6 in instruction manual).

INSTANT CONTROL CHECK: This is to check that your GEB controls and search loop are operating correctly. Follow this procedure to complete the control check.

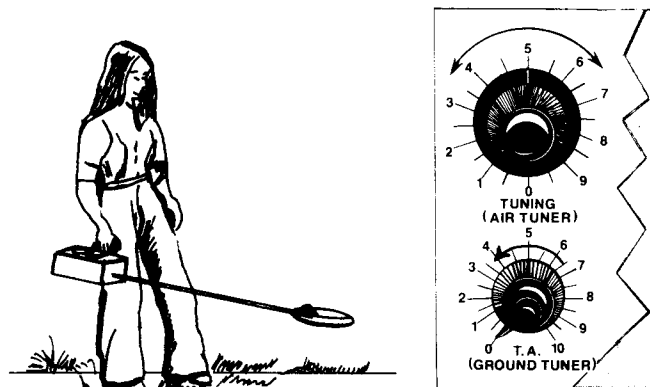
1. Set the Detector Mode Switch to the GEB position; turn the volume control knob fully in the direction of the arrow (to the right); and turn the instrument to the "ON" position.
2. Hold the loop 6" to 8" in the air; set the T.A. Knob (ground tuner) fully clockwise (right) and adjust the tuning knob (air tuner) for a slight tone from the speaker. The tuner must be turned clockwise to increase or reach the tone or counter-clockwise to reduce the tone.



Lower the loop to the ground. **THE TONE SHOULD GET LOUDER!**



3. Raise the loop again 6" to 8". Turn the T.A. knob fully **counter-clockwise** (left) and readjust the tuning knob (air tuner) for a slight tone from the speaker.



Lower the loop to the ground. **THE TONE SHOULD GET QUIETER!**



KEEP CLEAR OF ANY BURIED OBJECTS

You have now completed the control checks and may

proceed with the Dynamic GEB Tuning procedures below.

DYNAMIC GEB TUNING

With the T.A. Knob (ground tuner) turned **clockwise** (right), lowering the loop to the ground caused the tone to get LOUDER.

With the T.A. Knob (ground tuner) turned **counter-clockwise** (left), lowering the loop to the ground caused the tone to get QUIETER.

Between these two T.A. positions, however, there is a setting where the ground will have no effect on the tone as the search loop is raised and lowered, and where the sensitivity is the greatest. This is the setting that you must find. You will need to adjust the Air Tuner for a slight tone, and the T.A. (ground tuner) alternately, several times in succession. As you search for the setting remember the 6 rules below.

DYNAMIC GEB TUNING RULES TO REMEMBER.

Rule 1. Start with the T.A. (ground tuner) near the center of its range (at 5 or 6) because this is usually close to the correct setting.

Rule 2. It doesn't matter what happens to the tone level when you turn the T.A. (ground tuner), it

only matters what happens to the tone when the loop is being lowered to the ground. (The tone will either increase, decrease or remain the same.)

Rule 3. The AIR TUNER may be used at anytime to tune for a slight tone so you can listen for the tone change when the loop is lowered to the ground. The tuner must be turned clockwise to increase the tone or reach the tone or counter-clockwise to reduce the tone.

Rule 4. If lowering the loop makes the tone get louder, turn the T.A. (ground tuner) to the left. **DON'T FORGET RULE 2.**

Rule 5. If lowering the loop makes the tone get quieter, turn the T.A. (ground tuner) to the right. **DON'T FORGET RULE 2.**

Rule 6. As you get closer to the correct setting the ground affects the tone less as the loop is being lowered. When you seem to be close to the correct setting, turn the T.A. (ground tuner) in smaller steps ($\frac{1}{4}$ turn or less of the small top knob). You have gone past the correct setting if the tone goes the other way when the loop is lowered. With a little experience you will be able to tell about how far the T.A. (ground tuner) needs to be turned.



SPORTS CENTER

**MODEL NO.
321.596410**

- assembly
- control description
- trouble shooting
- operating procedures
- maintenance

OWNER'S MANUAL

METAL DETECTOR

G.E.B.* /TR-Discriminator

When requesting service or replacement parts for your *Sears Metal Detector*, always refer to the serial number plate for the instrument *Model Number*.

All parts listed herein with a part number may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

When ordering parts by mail, selling prices will be furnished on request, or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

When ordering parts, always include the following information:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Model Number | 3. Part Name |
| 2. Part Number | 4. Quantity |

FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY

If, within one year from the date of purchase, this metal detector fails due to a defect in materials or workmanship, simply return it to the nearest Sears store throughout the United States and Sears will repair it free of charge.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Sears Tower, BSC 41-3
Chicago, IL 60684