

**MODEL NO.
321.596460**

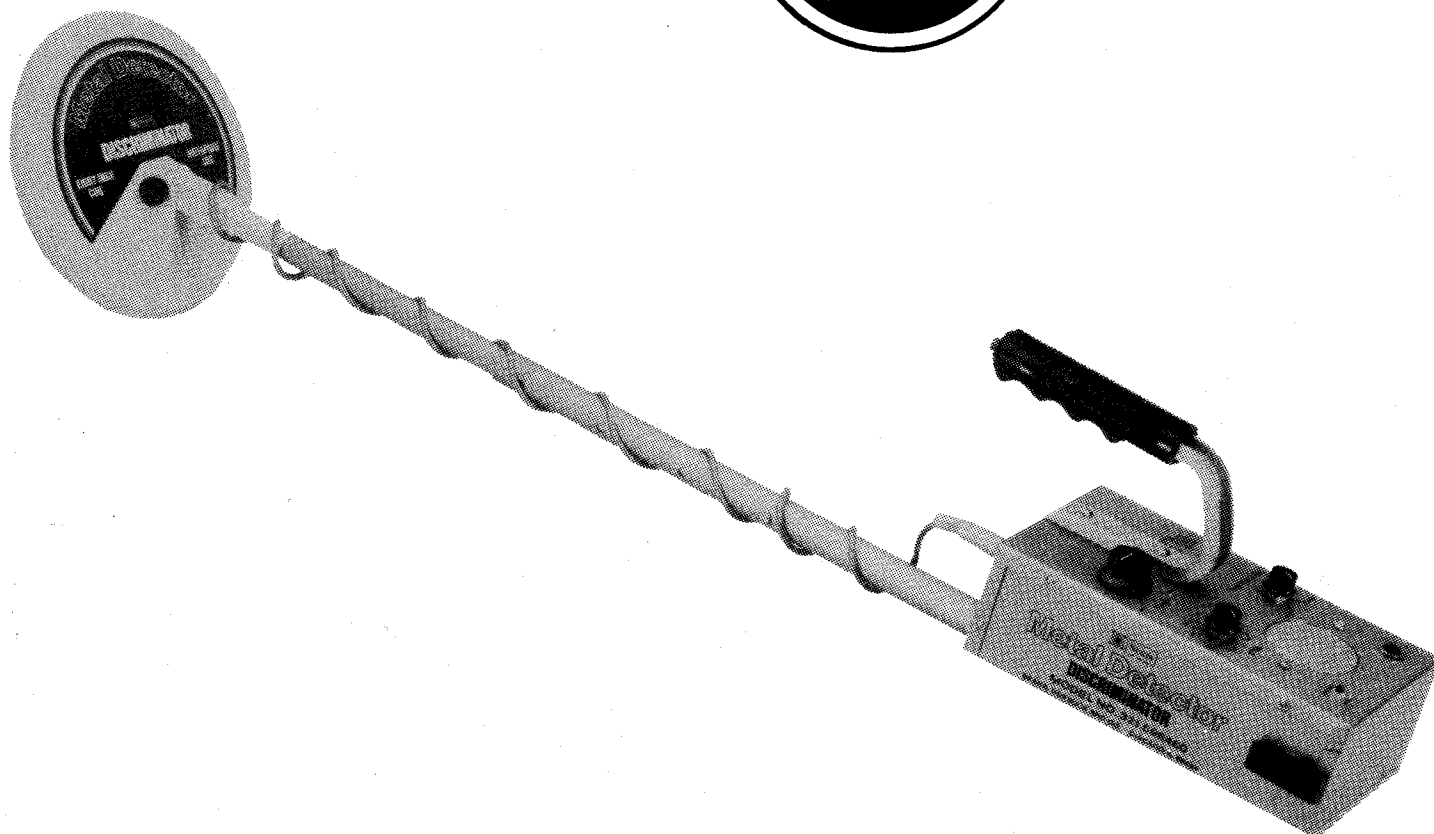
Sears

METAL DETECTOR

Discriminator

- glossary of terms
- assembly
- control description
- testing procedures
- operating procedures
- maintenance

**OWNERS
MANUAL**



Congratulations! You are now the proud owner of one of the world's finest detectors. You'll enjoy the many relaxing hours you'll spend with your new detector.

Ahead of you lie exciting experiences you'll never forget. For years to come you'll have yarns to spin about the places you'll visit, the people you'll meet, the history you'll learn, and the treasures and relics you'll uncover. We envy your journey and wish you every success.

Before we tell you how to assemble and operate your instrument, however, there are two important points to leave you with:

1. Your new detector is precision-made and has been carefully tested at our factory. Properly cared for, it will last for years and years. Treat it like a good friend and it should never let you down.

2. Any piece of fine equipment is only as good as the person operating it. Right now your detector is "smarter" than you, so you've got some catching up to do. Become very familiar with your instrument. Practice as much as you can. Soon it will become a part of you.

You and your metal detector will make an outstanding team. We've known many "shooters" who could follow in the tracks of others and find buried coins and rings the others had missed. You've got the equipment to out-shoot most anyone. Now all you need is the practice.

Good Hunting!

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR MODEL 321.596460

Patents: U.S. 4293816, U.S. 4030026 (Other Patents Pending)

USES: Coinshooting, Relic Hunting, Beachcombing/Shallow Water, Prospecting

OPERATING FREQUENCY: 6.59 KHz

AUDIO FREQUENCY: 500 Hz

WEIGHT: 3 lbs., 2 oz.

OPTIMUM OPERATING TEMPERATURE: 33-100 °F

OPTIMUM HUMIDITY RANGE: 0%-75 %

POWER REQUIREMENTS: One 9 Volt D.C . Battery

BATTERY LIFE EXPECTANCY: 10-20 Hours Continuous Use

LOOP SIZE & TYPE: 8 inch, Concentric, Completely Waterproof, Non-Interchangeable

DEPTH CAPABILITY: U.S. 25¢ Piece, at 6-8 inches. Your actual depth may vary as a result of mineralization, length of time the object has been buried and your skill.

SPECIAL FEATURES: One Turn Tuner, Expanded Range Discriminator

PARTS IDENTIFICATION FOR SEARS 321.596460

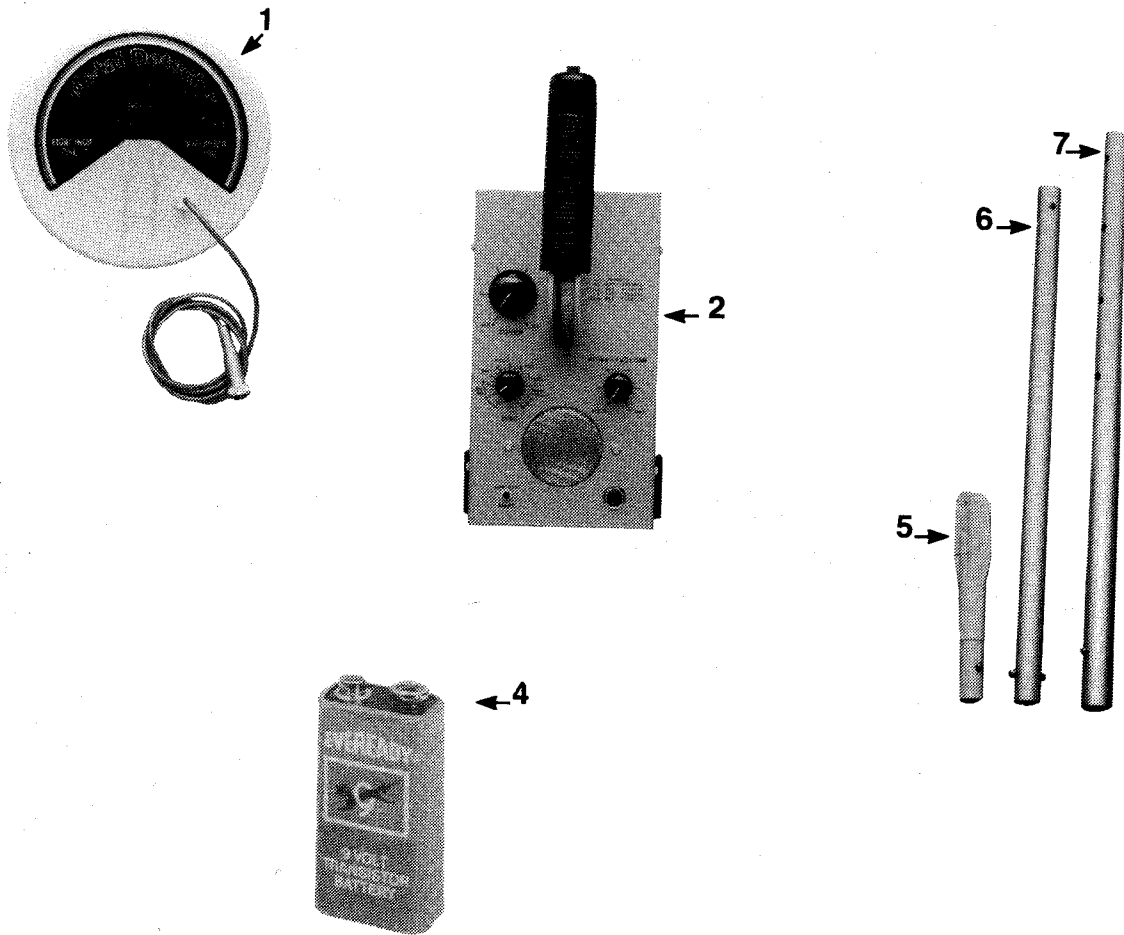
When you unpack your 321.596460, compare all of your parts with the parts listed on this page and the Illustration.

- 1. Detector Coil**
- 2. Instrument Control Box**
- 3. Loop Bolt, Thumbnut, Two Plastic Washers (not shown)**
- 4. 9 Volt Transistor Battery**
- 5. Loop Isolator**
- 6. Lower Portion of Rod (Shorter Rod)**
- 7. Upper Portion of Rod (longer rod)**

If you don't find all the parts listed, contact your nearest Sears store at once.

ILLUSTRATION OF PARTS continued on next page . . .

ILLUSTRATION OF PARTS



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. SLIDE THE SHORT ROD INTO THE LONG ROD, THE END WITH THE FOUR SETS OF HOLES. THE SNAP LOCKS ON THE SHORT ROD WILL LATER BE USED TO SET DESIRED LENGTH. (ILLUSTRATION 1)

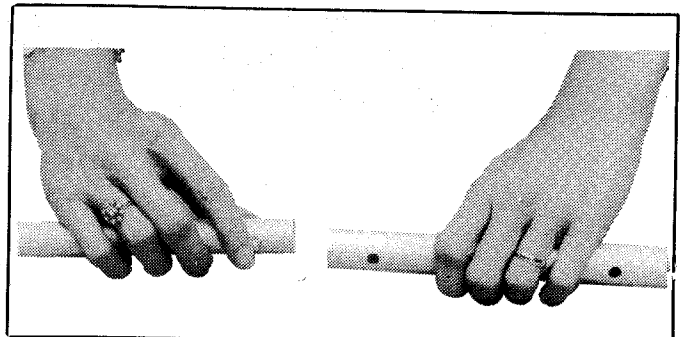


ILLUSTRATION 1

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Continued

2. PLACE THE TWO WASHERS IN THE DEPRESSIONS ON THE LOOP ISOLATOR AND CONNECT TO THE LOOP BY INSERTING THE BOLT AND THUMBNUIT, TIGHTENING BY HAND. (ILLUSTRATION 2)

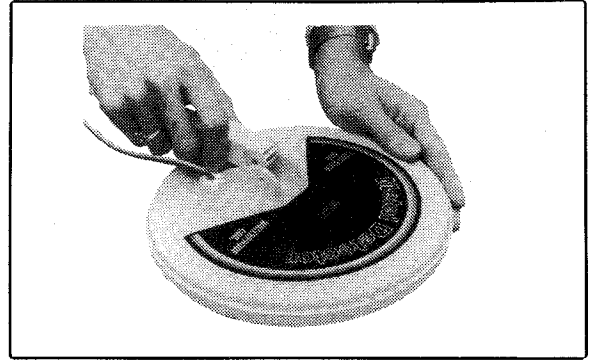


ILLUSTRATION 2

3. CONNECT THE LOOP ISOLATOR TO THE LOWER PORTION OF THE ROD. (ILLUSTRATION 3)

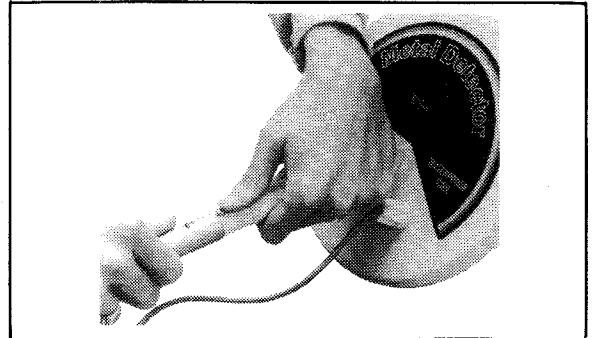


ILLUSTRATION 3

4. SLIDE THE COMPLETED ROD SECTIONS INTO THE BRACKET UNDERNEATH THE INSTRUMENT CONTROL BOX. (ILLUSTRATION 4)

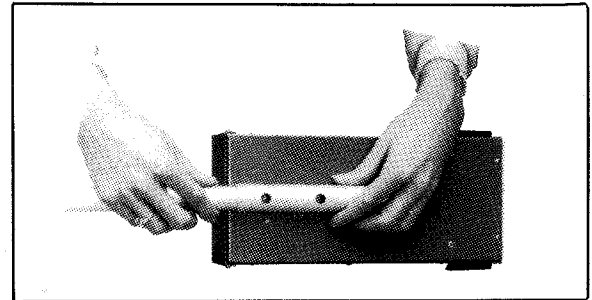


ILLUSTRATION 4

5. WRAP THE CABLE AROUND THE ROD SO THAT IT JUST REACHES THE CONTROL BOX. (ILLUSTRATION 5)

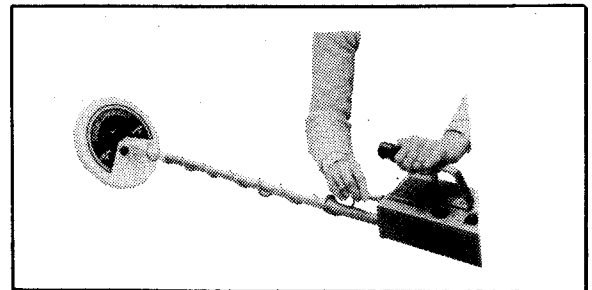


ILLUSTRATION 5

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Continued

6. CONNECT THE LOOP CABLE TO THE FRONT OF THE INSTRUMENT.
(ILLUSTRATION 6)

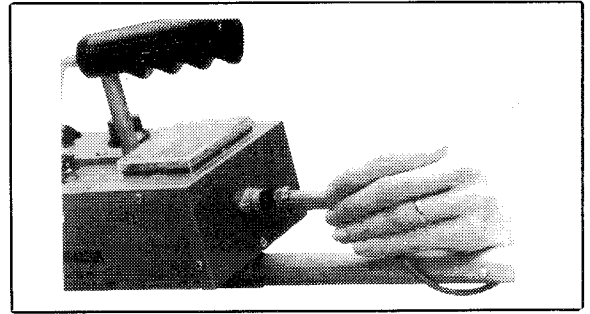


ILLUSTRATION 6

7. OPEN THE DOOR ON THE REAR OF THE INSTRUMENT CONTROL BOX AND CONNECT THE BATTERY CONNECTOR TO THE BATTERY. INSTALL THE PACKS INSIDE THE INSTRUMENT AND CLOSE THE BACK. (ILLUSTRATION 7)

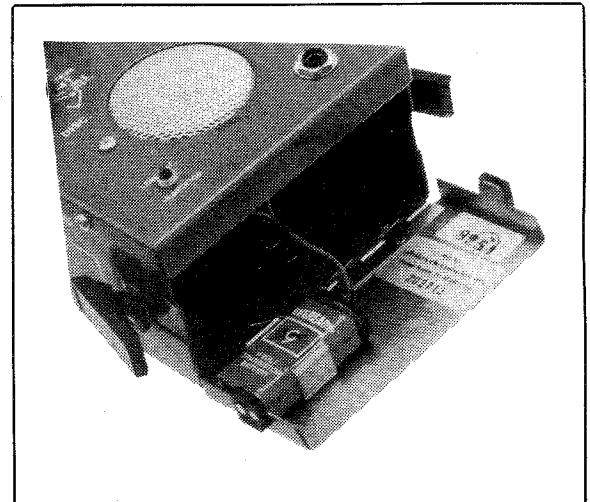


ILLUSTRATION 7

8. SET THE METAL DETECTOR FOR YOUR HEIGHT BY EXTENDING THE RODS AND LOCKING THEM IN PLACE WITH THE SNAP LOCKS. UNIT IS READY TO OPERATE. (ILLUSTRATION 8)



ILLUSTRATION 8

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Discrimination (DISC.):	Refers to the detector's ability to distinguish between "junk" and "good" targets.
GROUND BALANCE (G.E.B.):	Refers to the detector giving a "neutral" response to the ground. The threshold tone does not change in volume.
HOT ROCK:	Any rock which reacts positively to the detector, indicating a mineralization content.
MINERALIZATION:	Refers to the ferric oxide or magnetic content of the soil to which the detector will respond.
PINPOINTING:	The same as "X" ing. Cross the target at right angles noting where the loop is when the signal is the strongest. Another method of pinpointing is to push and release the push button several times as the loop is moved towards the target. This de-tunes the instrument, making only the center of the loop sensitive to the target. The target is then at the center of the loop.
SWEEP:	Refers to searching an area. A method of swinging the loop in front of you as you walk along so that you completely cover the ground for good targets.
TARGET REJECTION:	Refers to the detector giving a "negative" response to a target. The tone goes quiet rather than increasing in volume.
TH:	Treasure Hunting. A "TH"er is a Treasure Hunter!
THRESHOLD:	The point of optimum tuning. At this point the detector operates at its maximum depth range. It is recognized by a slight audible tone.
TR:	Transmit Receive type of detector. TR Discriminate distinguishes between "junk" and "good" targets.

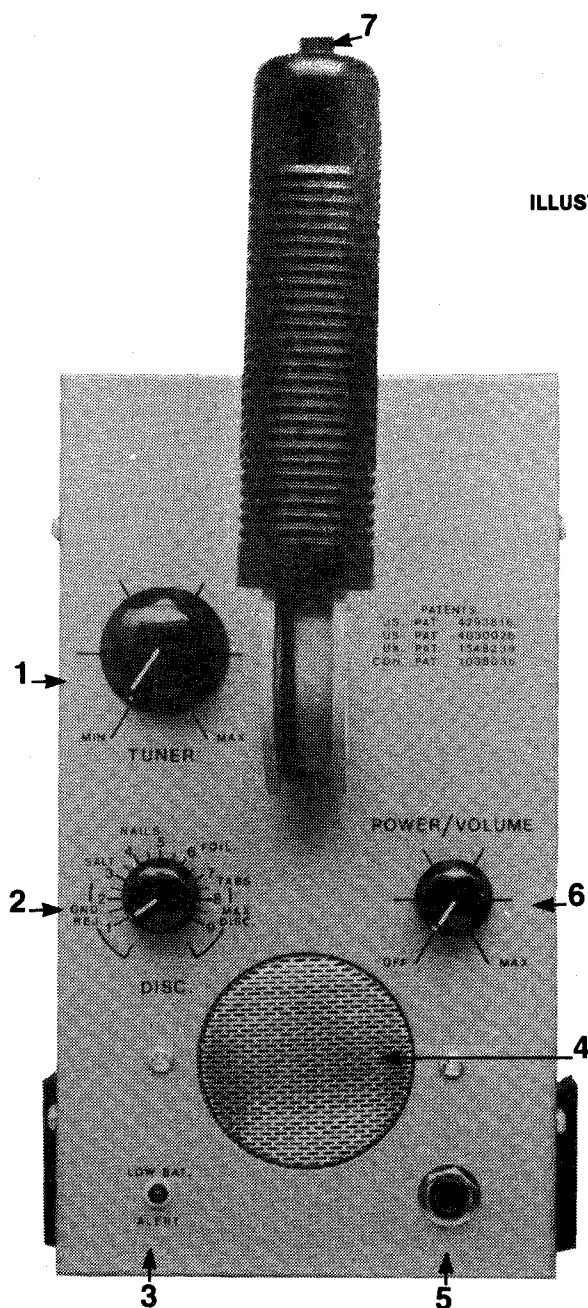
IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROLS AND FEATURES

(SEE ILLUSTRATION ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

There are seven operator features on this instrument.

1. **TUNER:** Adjusts the detector for its threshold tone, with just one turn.
2. **DISCRIMINATE:** Discriminate control allows you to either cancel the effects of ground mineralization, or, distinguish between "junk" and "good" targets. Rejection of "junk" items, such as nails, foil, pull tabs, etc., is possible with this variable control. Testing your detector will help you to identify where different items are rejected.
CAUTION: As with any discriminator on the market, when set to reject pull tabs, the American nickel, some gold rings and some small gold items will also be rejected.
3. **AUTOMATIC L.E.D. BATTERY CHECK:** Glows when battery is low. Flashes when unit is turned On or Off.
4. **SPEAKER:** Powerful, built-in speaker broadcasts the audio tone; silent w/headphone.
5. **HEADPHONE JACK:** Allows you to listen to audio tone on headphones. This saves on battery drain and gives greater response when listening for differences in the tone. Accepts a 1/4" plug.
 - a. Use of headphone automatically disconnects the speaker.
 - b. Stereo headphones may be used if they have a stereo/mono switch and you select mono. However, this is not recommended.
6. **VOLUME: ON/OFF control** for the detector. Sets audio level. Set at MAX for use with the speaker, it will register the greatest difference between positive and negative tones. **NOTE:** Use of headphones will require turning the volume level down from maximum. However, no sensitivity is lost by this.
7. **PUSH-BUTTON RETUNER:** Button is pushed-in and held when tuning for "threshold", then released for use. Acts as a memory for retuning the detector--simply push and release to regain threshold.

ILLUSTRATION 9



BATTERY

The battery is the lifeblood of your instrument. Use of a fresh fully charged battery will help to assure best possible performance. The single 9 volt battery which your detector requires is available at stores almost everywhere. Any brand will work well, although many THERs recommend the alkaline type for longer life.

To change the battery, simply unlock the rear compartment door on the control box and replace the old battery with the new one. Close and lock the rear compartment door.

Sears sells a rechargeable battery system which can save you considerable money when compared with the cost of replacing regular batteries over the life of your rechargeable pack. Nickel Cadmium batteries can be recharged up to one-thousand times. Under normal conditions, you may expect anywhere from ten to twenty hours of continuous use before you need to recharge them. If the instrument is only used for a few hours a day, you can expect longer battery life. You can see the value of obtaining a charger and the rechargeable batteries.

PROPER CARE OF YOUR DETECTOR

The following are precautions you should take to protect your instrument from harm, ensure 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 - will damage electronic components.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Protect your detector from excessively cold weather. Freezing can damage the electronic components, the case and/or the battery. Excessive heat can also damage the instrument. Never leave it in the sun. If it's left in a car on a hot day, cover it 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.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS:

- a. Avoid dropping your detector.
- b. Do not use petroleum distillates or other lubricants on any of the electronic components.
- c. Avoid sharp jars to the loop.
- d. Do not allow battery to corrode inside the instrument.

SEE YOUR WARRANTY: To understand the extent of your coverage and what will nullify the warranty.

INDOOR TEST PROCEDURES

Before using your metal detector in the field, it is a good idea to "bench test" it so that you become familiar with its response to both "good" and "junk" items. First, check to see that your detector is properly assembled and the battery is in good working order. The L.E.D. will automatically light when the battery power is too low. Obtain a few test items, such as a coin and a gold ring, as well as a bottle cap, pull tab, foil and nail. Remove any rings or watch you may be wearing and place the unit on a table with the loop extended so that it is away from any metal. You are now ready to test the instrument, as shown Illustration 10.

ILLUSTRATION 10



TURN your detector on.

TUNE it for threshold.

SET the Discrimination Control to the minimum level in the discrimination (Approximately 4) area. Push and release the button to retune.

PASS each of your test items in front of the loop, do not come closer than one inch to the loop.

NOTICE the detector's response to each item.

INCREASE the discriminate level slightly, (push and release button to retune) and repeat the test of each item, noting the difference in tone changes.

A NEGATIVE response will occur as the Discriminator rejects the item. A negative response means the tone goes quiet as the object nears the loop.

CONTINUE this process, noting at which level of discrimination each item is rejected. Also, make special note of which "good" items are rejected along with "junk" items at the increased settings.

NOTICE that when the level is high enough to reject pull tabs, then nickels, some gold rings, and some small gold items will also be rejected. But the detector will still respond "good" to copper and silver.

REMEMBER, the tone will increase in response to good targets and will go quiet in response to junk.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Your metal detector is equipped with an Expanded Range Discrimination Control. This Variable Discrimination Control can be set to a true Ground-Reject position for easy, all metals, operation over even the most mineralized soil. However, the detector functions as a Non-Ground Cancelling Discriminator when the variable Discrimination control is set to reject "junk" metals.

If you wish to hunt in an area with heavily mineralized soil, you will want to use your detector with its Discrimination Control set to reject the ground. This will allow you to detect all metals with no loss of depth due to ground conditions. Follow these directions and refer to Illustrations .

TURN THE DETECTOR ON

RAISE the detector's loop about three feet above the ground as in Illustration 11.

HOLD in on the Push-Button and adjust the Tuner for a threshold tone.

STILL holding in the Push-Button, set the Discrimination Control to the "ground reject" area of the control and release the Button.

LOWER the loop to the ground and listen for a tone change as in Illustration 12.



ILLUSTRATION 11



ILLUSTRATION 12

IF THE THRESHOLD TONE INCREASES, raise the loop back up and turn the Discrimination Control slightly clockwise. Push and release the Push-Button to regain threshold and lower loop to the ground. Listen for a change in the tone.

IF THE THRESHOLD TONE HAD DECREASED at the time the loop was first lowered, then raise the loop up and turn the Discrimination Control slightly counter-clockwise. Push and release the Push-Button to regain threshold and lower loop to the ground. Listen for a tone change.

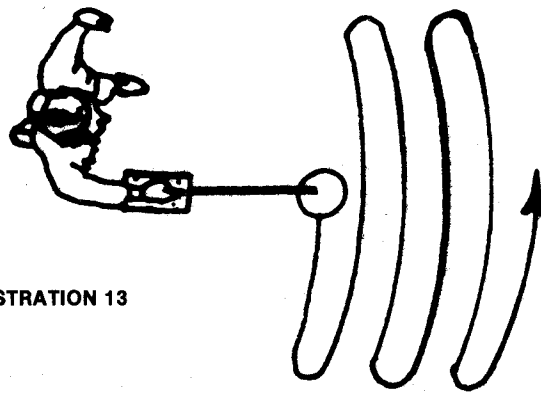
BE SURE you are not over any metal, or the tone will always increase.

REPEAT the procedure until there is no change in the threshold tone from "air" to "ground". Thus set, the detector will cancel out the soil's mineralization which in turn allows deeper detection of all metal objects buried in the area.

BEGIN SEARCHING by sweeping the loop slowly in front of you as in Illustration 13 on page 12.

If the ground area in which you are hunting has only slight mineralization, you may wish to use the Discrimination capabilities of your detector. Determine the amount of discrimination that you need and then search the area. Remember that the detector will now perform as a standard TR instrument and will be affected by any mineralization in the soil.

ILLUSTRATION 13



TUNE for threshold with the loop $\frac{1}{2}$ " off the ground.

KEEP the loop approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " off the ground and begin searching, sweeping the loop slowly in front of you.

IMPORTANT: If the loop is tilted, or if you lift the loop up, the tone will get louder. To help eliminate false signals caused by tilting or lifting, try to keep the loop parallel while you sweep.

THE MORE THE TONE CHANGES from the slightest up or down movement of the loop, the more mineralized is the soil.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Your Mineral/Metal Detector is a precise, high-performance, TR instrument. It is capable of detecting all metals in highly mineralized ground and distinguishing between "good" and "junk" targets. Depending upon the amount of mineralization in the soil, you will be able to use your detector efficiently by adjusting the Expanded Range Discrimination Control to meet the conditions of the area in which you are hunting. Following are some hunting techniques which you may want to use in a variety of Treasure Hunting situations.

COINSHOOTING: Coinshooting is fast becoming a very popular pastime. Your metal detector with Expanded Range Discrimination is better adapted than ever before to coinshooting. If soil mineralization is a problem, you can adjust the DISC. Control, in the "GND-REJ." area, to cancel out the ground. You will then be able to locate those older - deeply buried coins. With practice you will become familiar with the distinctive tone sounds of a wide variety of "good" and "junk" targets. If soil mineralization is not a problem in the area - but "junk" is - then you can adjust the DISC Control to reject much of the "junk" thus saving you time.

Once you have located a target and decided that it is worth digging, pinpoint the object to make recovery easier. You pinpoint by crossing the loop over the target in an "X" pattern, finding the strongest signal on each axis of the pattern. The object is directly below the center of the loop when the cross in the "X" has been determined. See Illustration 14. The tone will be loudest at the center of the "X". Carefully recover the object.

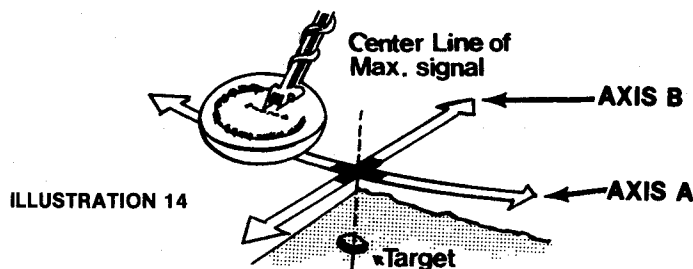


ILLUSTRATION 14

RELIC HUNTING: There are many areas where relics and other historically valuable objects have been lost due to battles, such as in the Civil War. Old homesteads, ghost towns and dumpsites will also yield up displaced treasures - almost any metallic object may be of interest. You can search these areas with the Discrimination Control set in the "ground reject" area so that all metals will be detected. However, if too much ground clutter is present, you may wish to set the Discrimination Control to the level at which pull tabs are discriminated against. Pinpoint and recover as already mentioned.

BEACHCOMBING: Your metal detector is designed to be used in areas of wet or dry sand, and salt or fresh water. The loop is completely waterproof. By setting the Discriminate Control to cancel out the effects of saltwater, your detector can be used to find many valuable items lost in swimming areas and the land which surrounds them. A basket with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " mesh will aid you in the recovery of your treasure. Scoop the target bearing sand into the basket in order to sift the sand out, allowing the object to remain.

PROSPECTING: The object here is to locate an area with gold, silver, or similarly valuable metals. Gold nuggets or gold dust are usually found along with a highly mineralized "black sand". You can either pan for gold dust, or, tune out the "black sand" effect with the Discrimination Control set in the "ground reject" area, enabling you to hunt for nuggets. An excellent place to search is in a stream bed, wash, or dry creek bed. Especially good places are downstream from known mining and mineral areas. Your TR instrument is perfect for identifying hot rocks and can be used for ore sampling.

TIPS FOR DEVELOPING YOUR SKILL

1. "How deep will it go?" Depth capability is determined by five factors:

- a. The SIZE of the object.
- b. The SIZE of the detector's loop.
- c. The LENGTH OF TIME the object has been buried.
- d. The SKILL of the operator.
- e. The AMOUNT OF MINERALIZATION in the ground.

The longer an object has been buried, the easier it will be to detect. A chemical reaction called a "halo" effect may cause your detector to register a much larger increase in volume than might otherwise be expected from a small coin. If the effect is strong enough, your detector may continue to register even after you have dug up the coin.

2. "What will the detector locate?"

Silver, lead, copper, gold, bottle caps, tin foil, pull tabs, cartridge cases, rings, brass, and tin cans, are just a few of the numerous conductive objects which can be detected. Your detector will not locate sticks, rags, bones, paper, wood or other non-metallic objects.

3. Learn how to interpret different types of responses from your detector, in both its "ground reject" capacity and its discriminator capacity. Although many objects may sound similar, with experience you will begin to identify the particular sounds of both "good" and "junk" items.

4. When using your detector with the Discrimination Control set to reject junk, you will encounter problems with ground mineralization. Here are two search techniques to help compensate for this problem.

a. QUIET ZONE TECHNIQUE: In order to use the "quiet zone" technique to help eliminate false ground signals, you must operate your detector just barely below its threshold tuning point. Tuned in this way, the detector will have no sound until a metal object is detected. However, you must be very careful not to go too far into the "quiet zone" or the detector will lose most of its sensitivity and depth capability. First, turn the detector on, place the loop $\frac{1}{2}$ " off the ground, and tune for a threshold tone. Then, readjust the Tuner very slowly until the tone just goes away. Keep the loop about $\frac{1}{2}$ " off the ground and begin searching, occasionally checking to make sure the detector is still operating just below threshold.

b. SCRUB TECHNIQUE: The purpose of this technique is to keep the loop in constant contact with the ground's surface in order to avoid false signals and loss of depth. This method works quite well on areas of smooth lawn or flat ground. Begin by turning the detector on and placing the loop directly on the ground. Tune the detector for its threshold, or just slightly into the "quiet zone". Now, carefully "scrub" the loop over the surface of the ground taking care not to lift or tilt the loop or this will cause the detector to sound-off with false signals.

5. RE-TUNE your detector often! It's easy to do with the Push-Button tuning and it is important to maintain the detector's sensitivity and depth capability. Whenever you change hunting area, be sure to re-tune the detector to the new area - ground conditions may change.

6. LEARN the particular sounds of the various items you might encounter while Treasure Hunting. It will save you time, and increase your expertise, in the field.

7. WHEN IN DOUBT, DIG! If you're not certain whether or not a target is "good" or "junk", don't pass it up.

8. PINPOINTING: Once a target has been located in general, move the loop across it, noticing at which point the tone is loudest. Make the next sweep at 90 degrees to this point. Detune the detector as you move the loop closer and closer to the target by pressing and releasing the Push-Button several times, until there is only a very slight signal heard as you "X" the target. The object will be directly below the center of the loop.

9. HEADPHONES can be very helpful, especially when hunting in noisy areas. Differences in the audio tone can be more easily determined by listening on headphones, and they help prolong battery life by reducing power drain.

10. ALWAYS CRISS-CROSS an area when searching it to make sure you've completely covered it.

11. AFTER RECOVERING a coin, always check the hole again for more!

12. DON'T FORGET TO FILL IN THE HOLE! Public officials, and property owners, will be more likely to allow continued Treasure Hunting in the area if you do NO environmental damage.

13. WHEN BEACHCOMBING, the best place to look for coins is near concession stands.

14. CHECK SHALLOW WATER in swimming areas. Most rings and coins are lost when people enter the water.

15. CHECK HISTORY RECORDS for good Treasure Hunting areas.

16. ALWAYS CARRY A PLASTIC BAG for your detector in case you get caught in rain.

17. NEVER ASK PERMISSION TO HUNT OVER THE PHONE. People may envision you using a pick and shovel and making large holes!

18. JOIN A LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY and get acquainted with its members and research facility. This information may lead to valuable Treasure sites.

19. WHEN COINHUNTING, search parks, school yards and areas where fairs or carnivals were recently held.

20. ALWAYS CARRY EXTRA BATTERIES in case the one in the instrument gets too low for maximum power.

21. If you want more weight on your loop, for use underwater for example, obtain a small sack and fill it with sand. (Check it with your detector to make sure it doesn't cause a response.) Tie it to the loop isolator.

CODE OF ETHICS

Treasure Hunting is the kind of new hobby that fires the imagination and generates its own enthusiasm. It's the most natural thing in the world to dig as fast as you can the minute you hear that first loud unmistakably "good" signal. It will be a real thrill to discover there's treasure right beneath your feet!

But wait a minute! We strongly urge you to adopt a code of ethics which will preserve the environment and also the rights of treasure hunters to operate detectors with as few restrictions as possible.

Before you even begin a search, check the law, ordinance or regulations about hunting on publicly owned sites. Abide by the rules. If the area is private property, get written permission from the owner to search it. You may find he will be more eager to give permission if you suggest sharing your finds with him, or if you offer to search for a specific item he has lost.

About digging: In lawn areas use a screwdriver of no more than six or eight inches long as your tool. Limit the size of the hole to a maximum of two inches in diameter, cutting a plug of sod which can be easily replaced after you make your find and fill the hole, leaving no HOLES. HOLES ARE BOTH UNSIGHTLY AND DANGEROUS!

Detectors designed for locating large and deeply buried objects should be used with discretion - never in the lawn area, and with careful judgement in other locations. Consider the scar you may leave, before you start digging. This will vary a lot from one part of the country to another, depending on local soil and climatic conditions. Public officials and private property owners will be much more likely to allow continued treasure hunting if you do no environmental damage. You may even be able to increase your reputation as an ethical hunter by volunteering to carry out and dispose of whatever trash items you find.

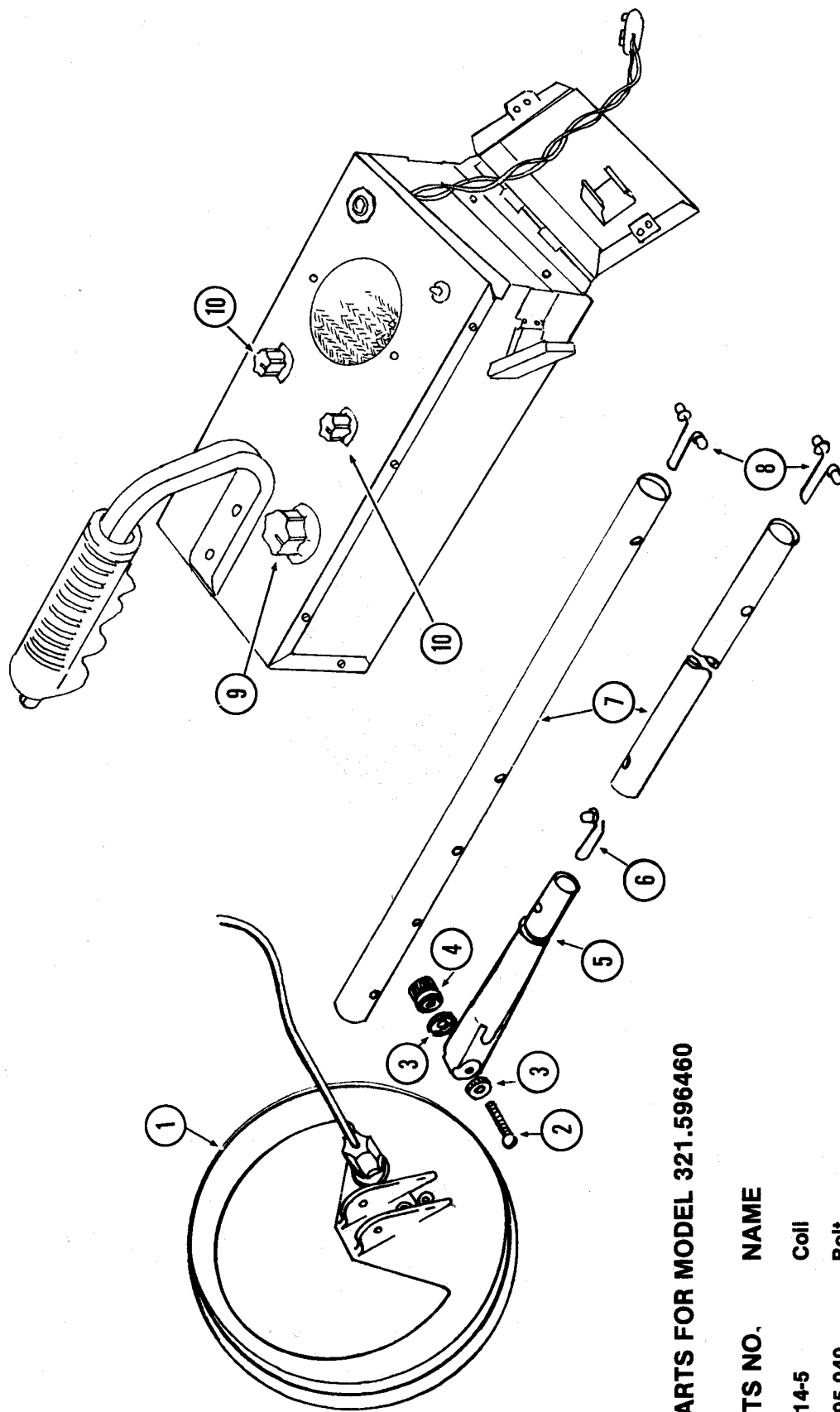
Adoption of these attitudes can only enhance the public's opinion of treasure hunters and assure that many areas, both public and private, remain open to you and your new detector.

SERVICE TIPS

TIPS THAT MAY HELP IF DIFFICULTIES ARE ENCOUNTERED

1. If the detector is "dead" and will not operate:
 - a. Check battery condition and battery leads.
 - b. Check for proper connection of the coil cable to control box.
 - c. Check controls for intermittent operation.
2. Oscillating or pulsing speaker sound:
 - a. May be due to external electric sources, such as other metal detectors nearby, power lines, television sets, CB radios or broadcasting antennas.
 - b. In many instances, moving to another area may be necessary.
 - c. If the problem persists in numerous areas, the detector may need servicing.
3. Erratic Operations:
 - a. Check for loose battery connections.
 - b. Be sure the coil cable is wrapped snugly around the rod and properly connected.
 - c. Check battery condition.
4. The detector "drifts" out of tune:
 - a. May be caused by sudden changes in temperature. Allow stabilization time.
 - b. Detector may appear to drift if not properly tuned.
 - c. Steady drift may be caused by component failure. Detector may need servicing.
5. No sensitivity in the Discriminate mode of operation:
 - a. Reduced depth as a result of increased ground mineralization.
6. Headphones: (Stereo)

This instrument is equipped with a mono headphone jack. Sound will emanate from only one side of the headphone unless modified for mono use. The use of stereo headphones is not recommended.



ASSEMBLY PARTS FOR MODEL 321.596460

KEY PARTS NO.	NAME
1. 801-3114-5	Coil
2. 535-0095-040	Bolt
3. 537-0010-001	Washer, TPR
4. 402-0004	Thumbnut
5. 501-2007	Loop Isolator
6. 500-2113	Single Lock Spring
7. 500-0098	Standard Rod
8. 500-2114	Double Lock Spring
9. 402-0008	Knob, Large
10. 402-0019	Knob, Small (2)

Sears

METAL DETECTOR

Discriminator

**MODEL NO.
321.596460**

**HOW TO
ORDER
REPLACEMENT
PARTS**

**OWNERS
MANUAL**

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 may be ordered from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. Service Center, and some retail stores.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. Part Number
2. Part Description
3. Model Number
4. Name of Item

If the parts are not stocked locally, your order will be electronically transmitted to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Center for expedited handling.

FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY

If, within one year from the date of purchase, this Model No. 321.596460 fails due to a defect in material or workmanship, **SIMPLY RETURN IT TO THE NEAREST SEARS STORE IN THE UNITED STATES**, and Sears will repair it, free of charge. This warranty applies only while this product is in use in the United States.

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**