

White's Electronics, Inc.

1011 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD

SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386

OPERATORS INSTRUCTIONS

TREASUREMASTER TR/D



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

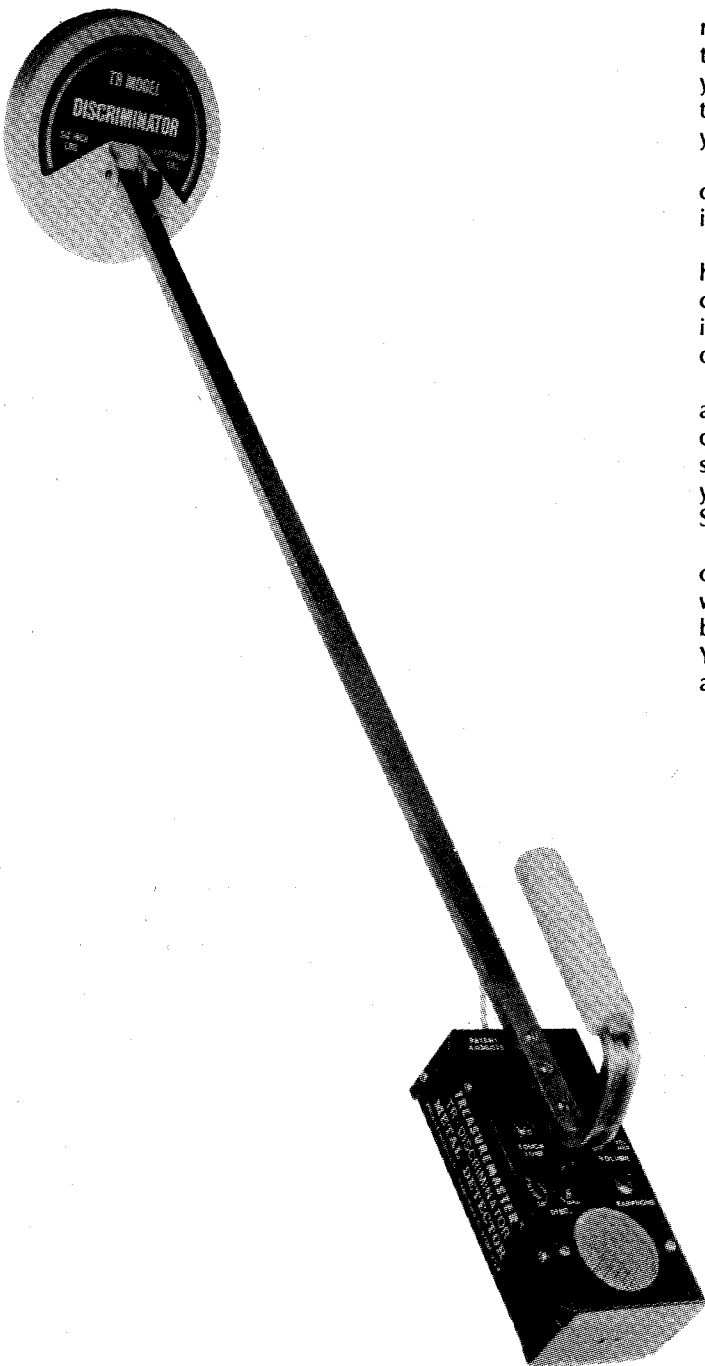
MINERAL AND METAL
DETECTORS

ELECTRONIC
MAGNETOMETERS

SUPER GEIGER AND
SCINTILLATION COUNTERS

ULTRA VIOLET
LIGHTS

TREASUREMASTER TR/D



A Message from Mr. Kenneth White, Sr. President, White's Electronics

Congratulations! You are now the proud owner of one of the world's finest metal 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 you 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.

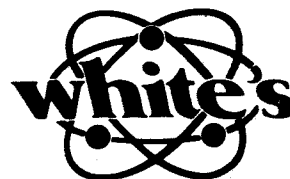
2. Any piece of fine equipment is only as good as the person operating it. Right now your detector is "smarter" than you, so you've got some catching up to do. Become very familiar with your instrument. Practice as much as you can. Soon it will become a part of you.

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,

Kenneth White

Kenneth White, Sr.

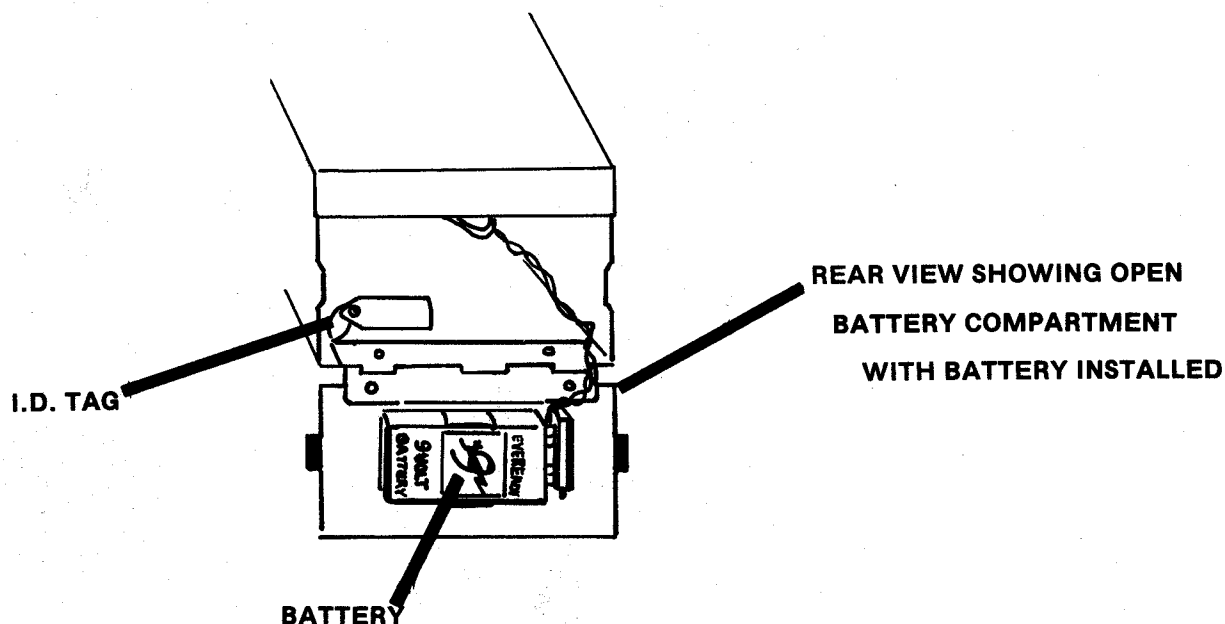
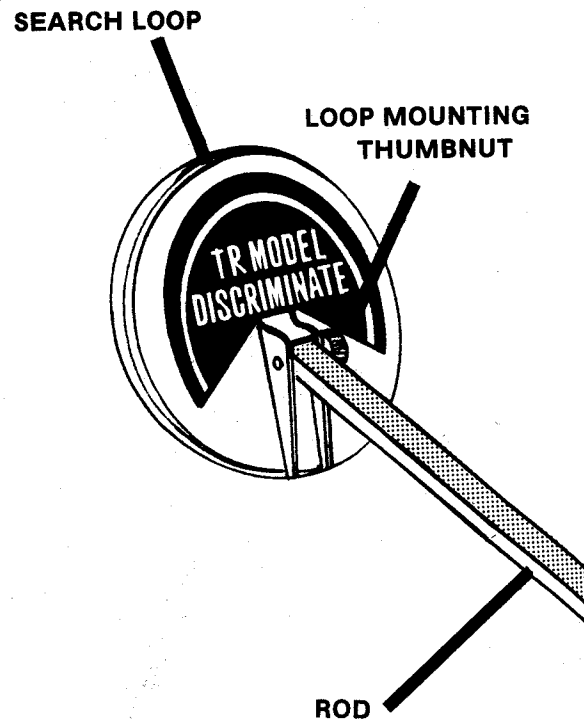


Check the Contents of Your Metal Detector Kit

Your detector kit should contain the items listed below. If any parts are missing, however, contact your dealer at once. If you cannot do that, note the problem on your warranty card and send it back to the factory. Your problem will receive prompt attention.

1. Pre-Assembled unit
2. Small Jiffy bag containing;
 - a. 9-volt battery
 - b. Coin and Mineral samples
3. Large envelope containing:
 - a. Operators Manual
 - b. Warranty Statement and card

For your convenience your unit has been preassembled at the factory. To prepare your unit for its first treasure hunting adventure, simply install the 9-volt battery.



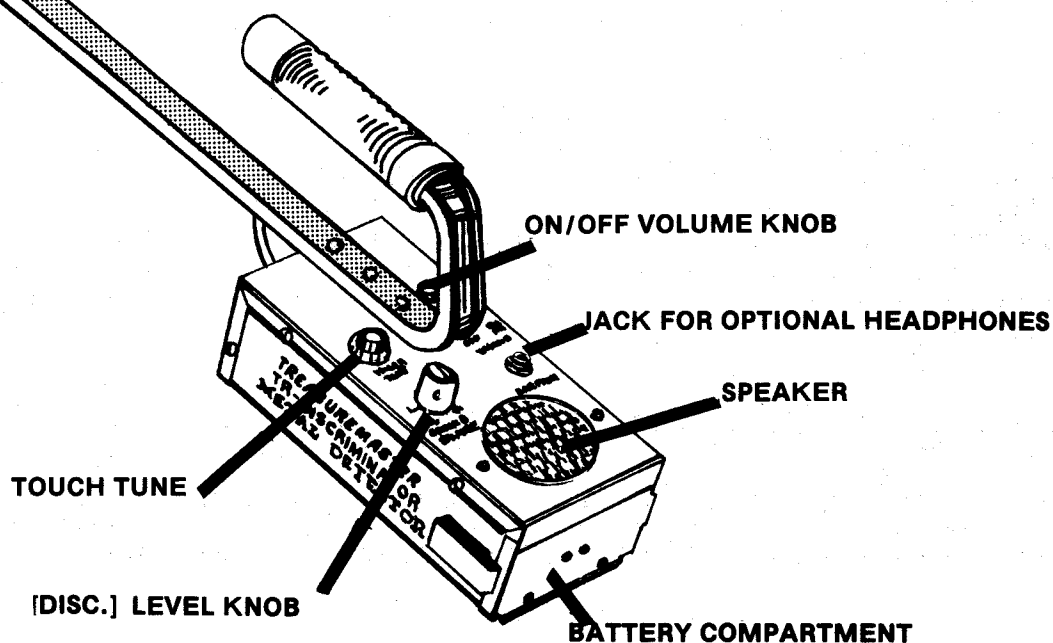
Familiarizing Yourself With Your Detector

DISCRIMINATE LEVEL: This knob selects the discrimination level.
Set this knob to "TR" to operate as a normal TR Detector.

TOUCH TUNE: This button tunes the detector. Simply press and release.

HEADPHONE JACK: Headphones are great for noisy locations.

ON/OFF VOLUME: This knob turns the unit on and adjusts the volume. For maximum sensitivity always use maximum volume unless you are using headphones.



How to Tune Your Detector

Tuning your detector properly is extremely important. Read the following instructions carefully and practice the tuning procedure until you can do it without looking at this manual.

Your detector has a DISCRIMINATE function that can be activated by turning the DISCRIMINATE KNOB CLOCKWISE from its "TR" position. The DISCRIMINATE function will help eliminate small junk items (BOTTLE CAPS, TIN FOIL, GUM WRAPPERS, NAILS). It will also eliminate 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).

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 ETC.), then you would not want to use the DISCRIMINATE function, as that eliminates these ferrous objects as well as the junk items.

TUNING

1. Rest the loop on the ground and turn the ON/OFF VOLUME Knob to MAXIMUM (ILLUSTRATION A).
2. Set the DISCRIMINATE LEVEL. Set the DISCRIMINATE Knob at "TR" for normal TR operation without rejection of BOTTLE CAPS or PULL TABS. This setting will reject NAILS and MINERALS. Set the knob in the BOTTLE CAP range to reject BOTTLE CAPS. Set the knob in the PULL TAB range to reject PULL TABS.

NOTE: With the knob set at the high settings of BOTTLE CAP rejection the detector may reject a few nickels and with the knob set to reject PULL TABS, the detector will reject all nickels and rings, therefore, it is best to use the lowest setting possible to avoid this problem.

4. Lift the loop about 1/2 inch off the ground and press and release the TOUCH TUNE BUTTON.
5. Lower the loop to the ground and systematically search the area.



ILLUSTRATION A

If you are searching in an area of rough terrain (a plowed field for example), it may not be possible to tune your instrument with the loop flat on the ground. In such cases, you should tune the instrument with the loop just barely off the ground, and then search with the loop slightly above that level. It is important to note here 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, if the instrument is tuned with the loop higher than necessary, this may result in unneeded loss of detection depth. In both instances, these reactions will interfere with your ability to locate buried objects.

NOTE: BATTERIES ARE THE LIFEblood OF YOUR INSTRUMENT. YOUR BATTERY NEEDS REPLACING WHEN THE VOLUME BECOMES WEAK AND THE INSTRUMENT LOSES SENSITIVITY. PROLONGED USE OF YOUR DETECTOR WILL CAUSE A SEVERE DRAIN ON YOUR BATTERY. IT'S BEST TO TURN THE POWER OFF FROM TIME TO TIME DURING A DAY OF "SHOOTING". THIS GIVES YOU A CHANCE TO TAKE A BREAK AND IT GIVES THE BATTERY A REST. IN MINUTES BOTH YOU AND YOUR BATTERY WILL BE READY TO GO AGAIN.

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 B]. With a six inch loop you should take three 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 procedure outlined earlier in this manual.

It is a good policy to periodically stop and readjust the tuning of your instrument slightly. As you become more experienced however, you will begin to notice whether or not the tuning needs to be readjusted just by the difference in the tone you hear.

After you have located an object you may "Pinpoint" it using the method shown. [ILLUSTRATION C]. First move the loop from side to side to find the strongest signal on axis A, then move the loop from front to back to find the strongest signal on axis B or the "Center Line of MAX. SIGNAL". The strongest signal normally will be located under the center of the loop.

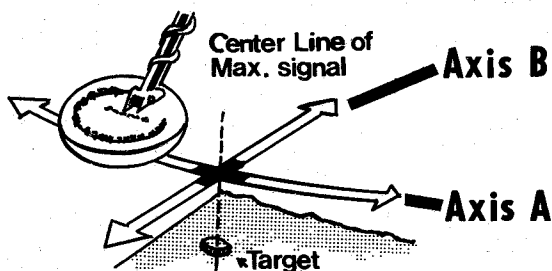


ILLUSTRATION C



ILLUSTRATION B

Practice makes Perfect

In addition to *learning* the tuning and operating instructions described in this manual, 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), a medium-sized object (a tin can lid will do nicely), and a large object (a 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.
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.

Some Thoughts on 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, unmistakable signal. It will be a real thrill to discover what treasure is right beneath your feet.

But stop a minute! Be a little far-sighted and consider the long-run, too.

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 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 holes is both unsightly and dangerous!

Detectors or detector modes designed for locating large and deeply buried objects should be used with discretion--never in lawn areas, and with careful judgment in other locations. Consider the scar you may leave by your digging before you start. 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 And Warranty Information

If your new metal detector is ever in need of service, ship it to us at the factory or to one of our Service Centers. Insure it fully, prepay the charges and enclose a letter describing the nature of the problem. As long as your detector is under warranty, there is no charge other than a small handling and postage fee.

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

Proper Care of Your Detector

The following are precautions you should take to protect your instrument from harm, insure its long life, and avoid nullifying the warranty.

Cleaning: The loop and rod or probe are waterproof. They can be cleaned with fresh water and a mild cleanser. After cleaning, however, dry the instrument thoroughly. Caution! The instrument case is not waterproof, and water—if allowed to enter it—may damage electronic components.

Weather Conditions: Protect your detector from excessively cold weather. Freezing can damage the electronic components, the case and/or the batteries. Excessive heat can also damage the instrument. Never leave it in the sun. It's best to lay it in the shade when temporarily not in use. If it's left in a car on a hot day, cover it with a blanket or something similar to protect it from the direct rays of the sun, and then leave the windows slightly open to permit ventilation. Needless to say, protect your detector if you operate it in the rain, as water may get into the instrument case.

Salt Water: Salt water is very corrosive! Immediately after your detector has been exposed to salt water, rinse it thoroughly with fresh water, being careful not to allow water to enter the instrument case. Then wipe it with a cloth dampened with fresh water and dry it thoroughly.

Storage: If you plan to store your detector for any length of time, unsnap the battery and remove it from the instrument. Whenever your detector is not in use, turn the **VOLUME** knob all the way to the "**PWR OFF**" position.

Service And Warranty Information: If your new metal detector is ever in need of service, ship it to us at the factory address below or to one of the Service Centers listed on the back of the warranty statement. Insure it fully, prepay the charges, and enclose a letter describing the nature of the problem. As long as your detector is under warranty there is no charge other than a small handling and postage fee.

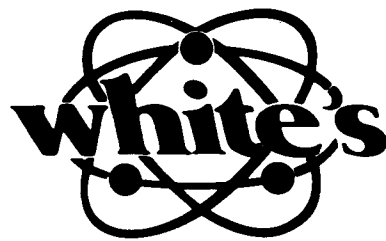
Read your warranty card carefully. It describes completely what is covered and the length of the coverage. If you have any questions don't hesitate to write us. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

HELPFUL HINTS AND TIPS

1. "How deep will it go?" Detection depth is determined by five main factors.
 - a. The **SIZE** of the object.
 - b. The **SIZE** of the loop.
 - c. The **LENGTH OF TIME** the object has been buried.
 - d. The **SKILL** of the operator.
 - e. The ground **MINERAL CONTENT**.

The longer an object has been buried, the better you will be able to detect it. A chemical reaction called a "halo effect" between such objects as silver or copper coins and the surrounding soil may cause your detector to register a much larger increase in volume than might otherwise be expected for a small coin. If the halo effect is strong enough, your detector may continue to register even after you have dug up the coin.

2. "What will my detector locate?" Silver, lead, copper, bottle caps, tin foil, pull tabs, cartridge cases, rings, brass and tin cans are just a few of the conductive objects that can be detected. Your detector will not locate sticks, rags, bones, paper, wood or other non-metallic objects.
3. Learn how to interpret the different types of responses from your detector. A nail lying flat in the ground will sometimes produce a double or single reading depending upon whether your loop passed across it lengthwise or across its width. So it's a good idea to sweep your finds from several different directions to try to learn as much as possible about the object you have located. Coins will usually only produce one reading regardless of sweep direction.
4. Rather than waste time, check around the trees for junk items such as foil, pull tabs, bottle caps, etc. This will frequently indicate whether or not someone has already been in the area with a detector.
5. Always "criss-cross" an area when hunting it.
6. After you have dug up a coin, always check the hole again for more. As many as 10 coins have been found in one hole!
7. When beachcombing the best place to look for coins is near the concession stands.
8. Check the shallow water in swimming areas. Most rings and coins are lost when people enter the water.
9. If you make plans for coinshooting, check the history records of the area.
10. Always carry a plastic bag for your detector in case you get caught in the rain.
11. Never ask permission to treasure hunt over the phone. People tend to visualize you using a pick and shovel, making large holes.
12. Join a local historical society or get acquainted with its members.
13. In lawn areas, use a screwdriver of no more than eight inches as your tool. Limit the size of the hole to a **MAXIMUM** of two inches in diameter. Don't forget to fill in the hole. Public and private officials and property owners will be more likely to allow continued treasure hunting if you do no environmental damage.



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