

White's Electronics, Inc.

1011 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD

SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386

OPERATORS INSTRUCTIONS

Treasuremaster Amphibian



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 Amphibian



TREASUREMASTER AMPHIBIAN

Operators Instructions

To operate the instrument, proceed as follows:

1. Slip on the headband, with the underwater speaker, so it is over the ear.
2. Locate the Control Knob. This control is both a switch, (power on-off) and tuner control.
3. Next, rotate this control to the right (clockwise) - you should hear a click - to turn the unit on, and then keep turning until a low tone is heard. This will put the control at the tone threshold, its most sensitive position. This is called the "Metal Setting."

NOTE: Be sure the loop is away from any metal objects.

4. The instrument should now be ready to operate.

SEARCHING FOR METAL

With the Control adjusted as described above, you are adjusted to detect METAL.

When you pass the loop near a NON-FERROUS metal (metals that don't contain iron), the volume of the tone will increase as you go across it, and then decrease as you move away. The loudest reading will be when you are directly over the object. The volume will stay loud as long as the loop is held close to the object, and will decrease in volume as you move past the object. The volume will also decrease on the Metal setting as you go over magnetic metals and minerals such as iron or black Magnetic sand.

UNDERWATER OPERATION

The null of the instrument can shift slightly due to water temperature and salt concentration. This does not affect the instrument's operation or sensitivity as long as you can still obtain a Metal Setting. Re-adjust the tuner for threshold as in Step 3, if necessary.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. When finished using the instrument, be sure to rotate the Control left (counter-clockwise), to the the OFF position.
2. After using the instrument in salt water, it should be rinsed off to remove the salt brine from the case and particularly from all metal parts.
3. A cord is provided with a brass snap for attachment to the diver.
4. The rubber "O" Ring should be kept clean and with a light coating of silicone lubricant applied to insure a water tight seal.

REPLACING THE BATTERY:

This instrument is powered by one 9 volt battery. To gain access to this battery, and to replace it, proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the part with the Control Knob, while holding the loop and detector housing securely.
2. Be careful as the plastic housing separates, handle the unit carefully, paying attention to how it should go together again.
3. Remove the BATTERY, the battery clip, and reinstall a new battery.
4. We recommend using Alkaline batteries for longer usage.

CAUTION: BE CAREFUL NOT TO BREAK THE LEADS TO THE BATTERY DURING DIS-ASSEMBLY OR ASSEMBLY.

5. Re-install the FOAM BLOCK in front of the BATTERY.
6. Screw the two housings on snugly, but not too tight.

IMPORTANT

When laying the instrument away, care should be taken to see that the switch is not accidentally left on, this will discharge the battery if left on over several hours. If you are going to store the instrument for a long period of time, it is a good policy to remove the battery.

If in need of service, pack the instrument carefully, insure it, and return the instrument to the Factory Service Center.

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.

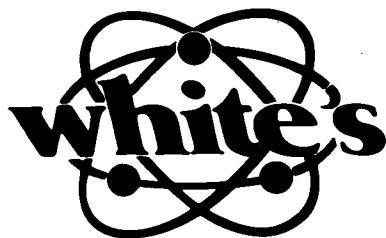
Read your warranty card carefully. It describes completely what is covered and the length of the coverage. If you have any questions don't hesitate to write us. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

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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