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# 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

C E N T E N A R I O  
INSTRUCCIONES DE OPERACION

1. Ensamblar el CENTENARIO.
2. Girar la perilla VOLUMEN totalmente hacia la derecha.
3. Gire la perilla POTENCIA de la posición OFF a la posición BAT. CK., inmediatamente el voltímetro indicará las condiciones de carga de las baterías. El voltímetro, deberá leer un mínimo de "80". Si la lectura es menor, las baterías deberán ser reemplazadas.
4. Gire la perilla POTENCIA de la posición BAT. CK. a la posición G.E.B.\*
5. Gire la perilla SENSIBILIDAD totalmente a la derecha hasta MAX.
6. Gire la perilla DISCRIMINADOR al número "2".
7. Levante la antena a la altura de la cintura.
8. Oprima el botón, interconstruido en el asa, manteniendolo así, mientras gira la perilla AJUSTE de "0" a "10", hasta escuchar un leve zumbido y que el voltímetro se encuentre entre 15 y 20 de su escala.
9. Baje la antena al suelo, suelte el botón, y gire BALANCE A TIERRA de "0" a "10", nuevamente hasta escuchar un leve zumbido y que el voltímetro vuelva a encontrarse entre 15 y 20 de su escala.
10. Oprima y suelte el botón, interconstruido en el asa.
11. El instrumento está listo para ser usado en la operación normal G.E.B. (V.L.F. "Baja Frecuencia"). Esto es, la operación en la cual serán detectados todos los metales a plena capacidad.

Como usar el DISCRIMINADOR para eliminar objetos metálicos no deseados.

Para eliminar aquellos objetos metálicos no deseados como corcholatas, pedacería de fierro, clavos, etc., se recomienda usar el instrumento en el módulo DISCRIMINADOR. Esto es unicamente, si es usado en un lugar público como en parques y prados.

NOTA: Se obtendrá menor penetración en este módulo que en G.E.B.

1. Sintonece el instrumento exactamente igual a las instrucciones anteriormente descritas.
2. Obtenga la lectura de un objeto metálico.
3. Una vez recibida la señal, coloque la antena sobre el suelo y retírela a unos 25 centímetros del objeto.
4. Gire la perilla POTENCIA a la posición DISC.
5. Gire la perilla SENSIBILIDAD al número "5".
6. Gire la perilla DISCRIMINADOR al número "4".
7. Oprima y suelte el botón automático interconstruido en el asa.
8. Mantenga la antena en el suelo y páselo nuevamente sobre el objeto metálico. Si todavía se escucha la señal, existe gran probabilidad que sea un metal distinto al hierro, acero inoxidable, etc.

NOTAS sobre el DISCRIMINADOR: La perilla DISCRIMINADOR tiene lecturas de "0" a "10", siendo "0" la menor capacidad de discriminar (para rechazar objetos no deseados como corcholatas, clavos, etc.) y "10" la de mayor capacidad para discriminar. Sin embargo, una posición de "4", es ideal para usarse en parques y jardines. Nunca aumente la discriminación mayor a "5", debido a que se perderá penetración para detectar. Para volver a la operación normal G.E.B., gire la perilla POTENCIA de DISC. a G.E.B., gire la perilla SENSIBILIDAD a MAX y la perilla DISCRIMINADOR a "2". Para obtener el mejor resultado utilícelo siempre en la operación G.E.B. y verifique los objetos en la operación DISC.

CUANDO NO ES RECOMENDABLE UTILIZAR EL MODULO "DISC":

No se recomienda usar el módulo u operación "DISC" (discriminación) cuando se esté tratando de buscar y localizar tesoros, oro, reliquias, dinero bajo suelo, etc., ya que se obtendrá la máxima penetración en la operación G.E.B. y no en la operación "DISC".

DISTRIBUIDO POR:

# 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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