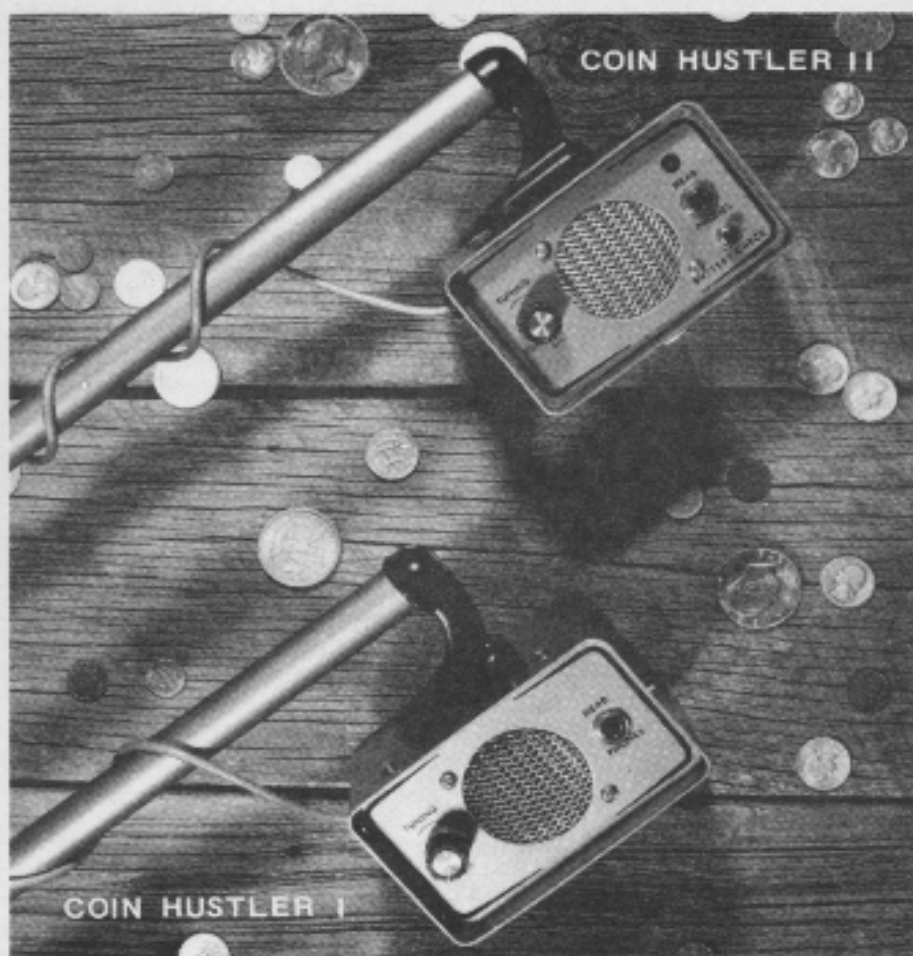


coin hustlers

Operating Instructions



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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the fascinating world of Treasure Hunting. The information herein is offered to assist you to use your detector with ease and success. We strongly recommend that you carefully read the following instructions and operating procedures. For your reference and general detector knowledge, additional technical and field information is included.

COMPASS recommends, as a starter in field operation, that you practice in your own yard. You may be surprised at what you find. Skill and confidence will develop after a few short hours of use.

GENERAL

INSTRUMENT CARE

With the proper care, your detector should last for many years. Should you use your detector in or around salt water, be sure to rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Do not use any oils or lubricants on the panel controls. Your warranty may be voided if the detector electronics or loop assembly are tampered with. Avoid excessive shock or jarring of the detector. If the detector is to be stored, disconnect and remove all batteries. Do not leave the detector exposed to extreme temperatures for long periods of time, as this may cause battery damage and leakage, which could cause corrosive damage to the interior of the metal detector.

BATTERY REPLACEMENT AND CARE

The batteries you use in your detector should be selected with care. These batteries can be found in almost any drug store, hardware store, shopping center, etc. COMPASS recommends the use of Ray-O-Vac, Panasonic, Eveready, or a comparable high-quality battery. When storing your detector for periods longer than 30 days, batteries should be removed. Batteries can be stored in your refrigerator to help them retain life over a long period of time.

To replace batteries, remove the single screw on the back side of the detector housing. Swing the front panel out of the housing cavity for access. Battery replacement is required when sound gets weak or detector drifts excessively. On the C.H.2 replacement is required when the BATTERY CHECK light becomes weak.

APPROXIMATELY 20% OF METAL DETECTOR MALFUNCTIONS ARE CAUSED BY EITHER WEAK OR INCORRECTLY CONNECTED BATTERIES.

OPERATION

TUNING PROCEDURES

Turn detector ON and continue turning control until a faint whisper of tone is heard in the speaker. Adjust as necessary during sweeps for minimum speaker tone. Do not tune to a loud tone, as you will not hear any change in signal response when over a target. Just a faint whisper of signal is all that is necessary for maximum receiver reception. If a very slight tone is not present when scanning the ground, a large amount of detection depth will be lost. Sweeping into a dip in the ground will cause the tone to decrease; likewise, sweeping over a slight bump will cause the tuning tone to increase. A slight tuning tone over the average is what is desired. Rugged terrain makes it impossible to hold a slight tone if the soil is at all mineralized. When the detector is tuned to a slight tone with the loop flat on the ground and when the loop is raised from the ground a couple of inches the tone increases greatly, it is an indication that the soil is mineralized.

FIELD OPERATIONS

CHOOSING AN AREA

The best areas for locating single coins, rings, jewelry, etc., are places where there have been large gatherings of people on a continuous basis over a period of years. The older the site, the better the chances for older coins, etc. For example, old carnival sites, recreational parks, city parks, swimming holes, playgrounds, school grounds, parking strips, etc. These areas will offer many targets for you to get acquainted with your unit. Many hours of enjoyment can be had just a few short blocks from your home.

NOTE: It is prohibited to use a metal detector in National Parks, within the boundaries of National Monuments, State Parks, and designated Historical sites.

If you are not sure of any existing city ordinances in your area, it might be advisable to contact your local officials.

BODY POSITION AND SWING

To lessen body fatigue, it is important to adjust the rod stem and the loop angle in a manner which will allow the operator to stand in a perfectly normal, erect position with the operating arm in a normal extended position at the body's side. There is no need to hold the arm at an angle to support the detector up or have the body in a stooped position. The movement of the detector from left to right should be accomplished with arm movement and a swinging motion of the body as you walk slowly forward.

SWEEP PROCEDURE

When scanning an area, sweeps should be made in an arc from side to side, in front of the operator; (remember, loop on or as close to the ground as possible). Each sweep should overlap the previous sweep by at least 2" to insure that you do not miss a target. Sweep speed should be 1' per second to start. Speed can be increased as skill of identifying signal response increases. Try to be systematic in covering an area. Walk in straight lines or traverses to insure you are not missing any spots.

CENTERING ON TARGET

After contacting a target on a side to side sweep motion, come back across the target several times and stop when the loudest signal is heard. This has centered the target with the loop on a left to right plane. Now, move the loop in a forward and backward direction until the signal is at its loudest. You now have two lines crossing the target. It should be directly under the center of the loop. Some exercise will be required to get this centering procedure accurate. We recommend you bury several coins at 1" and 2" deep in your yard and practice centering on target. Targets that are tilted on an angle under the ground or on edge, will probably be off center; either left or right, but not more than 1" or 2".

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

HEADSET OPERATION (Optional Accessory)

Headsets are often preferred when working in noisy areas such as crowded parks, near streams, highways, etc. Some weak signals are more noticeable through the headset.

WHAT A DETECTOR WILL AND WILL NOT DO

The metal detector will detect all types of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The electromagnetic field will penetrate through wood, rock, adobe, ice, snow, soil and non-reinforced concrete and asphalt, just to mention a few. Concrete is difficult to work over, as it is highly mineralized. The metal detector will not detect glass, non-metallic minerals, gems or sulfides. An object must have a conductive property in order for it to cause a reaction to the loop's electromagnetic field.

DEPTH OF DETECTION

Your COMPASS detector has a capability of detecting coins and other small objects at a depth of 3" to 6". Very large objects can be detected from 2' to 3' in low to medium mineralized soil.

Depth of detection will vary. This is caused by several factors, some of which are interrelated.

Most important of all is the operator's skill and knowledge of his detector. At first, it may seem all you can find are large objects or small objects just below the surface. As experience grows, you begin to find more, deeper. Eventually, you are more keenly aware of the detector's responses and your hearing becomes more accurately attuned to the various signal changes. With this increased skill, targets will be found much deeper, even under adverse ground conditions.

Secondly, there are physical factors that have a very pronounced affect on the field generated by a metal detector loop. Most common is what is referred to as mineralization, or soil condition. It seems that no two areas are alike as far as mineral content in the soil. Mineralization consists of salts, iron and magnetic mineral particles that are found in most soils, but in varying degrees of quantity, depending on area. In the western states and a few southeastern states, mineralization can be high and this definitely reduces depth penetration. In many other states, mineralization is low and greater depths can be attained. Because of changes in mineralization or high and low spots in the terrain, retuning may be required quite frequently.

The longer an object has been buried in the ground, the more depth of detection is increased. This is primarily due to the fact that acids and salts in the soil cause corrosion on the metal and the soil around the metal absorbs metal oxides, which are also conductive. To the detector, the object appears to be larger than it actually is.

Because of these variable factors, it is most difficult to produce a realistic chart indicating depth of detection. To summarize and to answer the primary question of "How deep will it go?", depends on the operator's skills, soil conditions, size of the object, and how long the object has been in the ground.

PROCEDURE FOR RETURNING DEFECTIVE DETECTOR

If your detector fails during the one year warranty, return it postage paid and it will be returned C.O.D. for the shipping charges. If it is out of warranty it will be returned C.O.D. for the shipping charges plus labor and parts.