Commonly used terms

Eddy Currents: Small circulating currents on the surface of metals produced by external electromagnetic fields.
Conductivity: The measure of eddy currents of electricity generated on a metal's surface.
Ground balance: A setting that helps eliminate or mask mineralized/conductive ground (iron particles, salts, wet beach sand) from true targets. This setting reduces ground signals and makes target signals more clear. There are three types of ground balance: manual (user adjusted), automatic (detector adjusted) and tracking (continually adjusted by detector).
Frequency: How fast the signal goes into the ground; measured in hertz. Low frequencies detect deeper targets. High frequencies are more sensitive to shallow targets. A multiple-frequency detector hunts for small and deep targets at the same time.
Discrimination: The detector's ability to ignore buried targets based on their conductivity. This allows the user to decide whether to dig or not. Types of discrimination include variable (knob or keyboard adjusted), iron reject (used by those seeking gold), and notch discrimination (set target types to be accepted or ignored).
Sensitivity: The measure of a detector's ability to respond to targets within the detection pattern. Usually indicates the capability to respond to small targets rather than maximum detection depth.

What we sell

White's Electronics
Prices range from $179 to $1,559.95

Minelab
Prices range from $399 to $3,999

What we rent

For backyards and parks

Single-frequency & fixed ground balance units	$35/day

For the beach

Single-frequency & variable ground balance units waterproof & non-waterproof	$55/day

For anywhere

Multi-frequency & Variable ground balance units Waterproof & non-waterproof	$75/day

For more info on metal detecting, contact the Suncoast Research and Recovery Club (srarc.com), which holds its monthly meetings here at Bill Jackson's.

QUICK START GUIDE SERIES

How to Choose: Metal Detectors

Heading to a beach or park to search for treasure? We have metal detectors for purchase or rent.

Bill Jackson's Shop For Adventure

9501 U.S. Hwy. 19 N.
Pinellas Park, FL 33782
727-576-4169 | billjacksons.com
Edition: 11/2016

Help us help you

We can assist you in finding the best detector for your needs if you know the answers to these questions:
- What do you want to look for? Lost jewelry or relics or gold flakes, etc.?
- Where will you be hunting? Beaches, backyards, parks, or are you traveling?
- What is your level of experience? Beginner, intermediate or expert?

Our sales associates can show you which detectors in stock fit your needs.

Where to go

Anyplace where people gather and leave things behind can yield interesting finds. Your backyard, the strip of grass along the sidewalk and the local park are good starting spots. Research the area for places such as:

Battlefields
Beaches
Campgrounds
Festival grounds
Jetties/piers
Showgrounds
Swimming holes

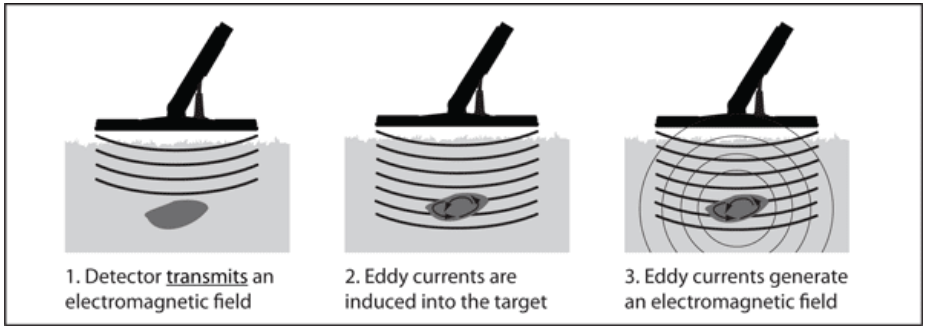
Some areas are restricted from metal detecting. Seek permission first.

Accessories

Battery chargers
Extra batteries
Headphones
Loop cover
Pin pointer
Sand scoop
Shovel/trowel
Sunscreen
Hat

How metal detectors work

The coil sends an electromagnetic field into the ground. Metal objects (targets) within that field become energized and generate their own field. The coil picks up the target's retransmitted field and produces an alert (beep or tone) to the user.



Minelab

Some detectors can differentiate one type of target (coins, jewelry, gold) better than another. The effective depth depends on several factors: quantity of minerals in area (ground mineralization), target size (large targets can be detected deeper than small), and material (more conductive metals like silver are detected deeper than, say, gold).

Anatomy of a metal detector