TREASURE HUNTER’S CODE OF ETHICS:

1. **Respect** the rights and property of others.
2. **Observe all laws**, whether national, state or local.
3. **Never** destroy historical or archaeological treasures.
4. **Leave** the land and vegetation as it was. Fill in the holes.
5. **All** treasure hunters may be judged by the example you set. Always obtain permission before searching any site. Be extremely careful while probing, picking up, or discarding trash items.

    . . . And ALWAYS COVER YOUR HOLES!

FIRST TEXAS PRODUCTS, LP
5-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

**Titan Metal Detectors** are warranted against defects in workmanship or materials under normal use for five years from date of purchase to the original user. Liability in all events is limited to the purchase price paid. **Liability under this WARRANTY is LIMITED** to replacing or repairing, at our option, any **Titan Detector** returned, shipping cost prepaid, to:

First Texas Products, LP
1100 Pendale Road
El Paso, TX 79907

**Damage due to neglect, accidental damage or misuse of this product is not covered by this warranty.**

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Titan is made exclusively for Kellyco Metal Detector by First Texas Products, L.P.

www.kellycodetectors.com

1085 Belle Avenue, Winter Springs, FL 32708
407-699-8700
The following terms are used throughout the manual, and are standard terminology among detectorists.

**ELIMINATION** – Reference to a metal being "eliminated" means that the detector will not emit a tone, nor light up an indicator, when a specified object passes through the coil's detection field.

**DISCRIMINATION** – When the detector emits different tones for different types of metals, and when the detector "eliminates" certain metals, we refer to this as the detector "discriminating" among different types of metals. Discrimination is an important feature of professional metal detectors. Discrimination allows the user to ignore trash and otherwise undesirable objects.

**RELIC** – A relic is an object of interest by reason of its age or its association with the past. Many relics are made of iron, but can also be made of bronze or precious metals.

**IRON** – Iron is a common, low-grade metal that is an undesirable target in certain metal detecting applications. Examples of undesirable iron objects are old cans, pipes, bolts, and nails. Sometimes, the desired target is made of iron. Property markers, for instance, contain iron. Valuable relics can also be composed of iron; cannon balls, old armaments, and parts of old structures and vehicles can also be composed of iron.

**FERROUS** – Metals which are made of, or contain, iron.

**PINPOINTING** – Pinpointing is the process of finding the exact location of a buried object. Long-buried metals can appear exactly like the surrounding soil, and can therefore be very hard to isolate from the soil.

**PULL-TABS** – Discarded pull-tabs from beverage containers are the most bothersome trash items for treasure hunters. They come in many different shapes and sizes. Most pull-tabs can be eliminated with the Mode Control, but some other valuable objects can have a magnetic signature similar to pull-tabs, and will also be eliminated when discriminating out pull-tabs.

**GROUND BALANCE** – Ground Balancing is the ability of the detector to ignore, or "see through," the earth's naturally occurring minerals, and only sound a tone when a metal object is detected.
**ASSEMBLY**

Assembly is easy and requires no tools.

1. **Position** the lower stem (the straight tube) with the silver button toward the back. Using the bolt and knurled knob, attach the search coil to the plastic extension protruding from the lower stem.

2. **Press** the button on the upper end of the lower stem, and slide the lower stem into the upper stem.

   Adjust the stem to a length that lets you maintain a comfortable upright posture, with your arm relaxed at your side. Tighten the stem locking nut.

3. **Wind** the cable securely around the stem.

4. **Insert** the plug into the matching connector on the right underside of the detector body. Be sure that the key-way and pins line up correctly.

   **Caution:** Do not force the plug in. Excess force will cause damage. To disconnect the cable, pull on the plug. Do not pull on the cable.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYMPTOM</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Detector chatters or beeps erratically | • Using detector indoors  
• Using detector near power lines  
• Using 2 detectors in close proximity  
• Highly oxidized buried object  
• Environmental electromagnetic interference | • Use detector outdoors only  
• Move away from power lines  
• Keep 2 detectors at least 20° apart  
• Only dig up repeatable signals  
• Reduce sensitivity until erratic signals cease |
| Constant low tone or constant repeating tones | • Discharged batteries | • Replace batteries  
• Use only 9V alkaline batteries or fully charged rechargeable batteries |
| LCD does not lock on to one target ID or detector emits multiple tones | • Multiple targets present  
• Highly oxidized target  
• Sensitivity set too high | • Move coil slowly at different angles  
• Reduce sensitivity |
| No power, no sounds | • Dead batteries  
• Poor battery contact  
• Cord not connected securely | • Replace batteries  
• Push batteries in tighter  
• Insert paper spacers (see page 5)  
• Check connections |
In the Pinpoint Mode, coil sweep technique is not important. Rather, user retuning is critical. The detector does not automatically adjust to changing ground and environmental conditions; the operator is required to make the adjustment. If the detector sounds a constant tone over all areas of the ground, retune the detector by pressing the PINPOINT button.

**RETUNING**
Keep the coil still, just above the ground surface, and press the PINPOINT button. Make sure that the spot on the ground you chose for tuning did not contain metal; pass over the area with the coil again to insure that the detector does not emit a tone.

**TEMPERATURE CHANGE**
If the detector moves from one temperature environment to another, or if the temperature changes, you must retune the detector until the temperature stabilizes. If you move from a cooler to a warmer environment, the detector may emit a constant tone; if so, retune. If you move from a warmer to cooler environment, the detector may lose sensitivity; if so, retune.

**PINPOINTING**

**Detection Field**
The detection field depends on the size of the target.

**Large Objects**
After detecting a target, lift the coil off the ground to a distance where you hear the faintest tone. Move the coil over the ground at this height. If the tone does not fade, you have detected a large or irregularly shaped object. Outline the object with slow coil movements.

*If you can outline* an area larger than the size of the inside coil, you then have a large target, or several targets.

**Large objects** can be detected when they enter the range of the outside coil.

**Small Objects**
After detecting a target, hold the search coil above the ground, at a distance where you hear the faintest tone. While maintaining the coil at this height above the ground, move the coil from side-to-side. Note the spot where the tone is loudest. Then move the coil toward the ground to zero-in on the target’s location.

*A coin-size object* will be detected when the object enters the range of the inner coil.
• If the detector remains silent with the searchcoil 1/2 inch over the ground, no further adjustment is necessary; the detector is “GROUND BALANCED”.

6. If the detector emits sound with the coil over the ground in STEP 5, further adjustment of the ground balance KNOB is required as follows:
   - Lift the search coil waist high
   - Rotate the ground balance KNOB clockwise 1/16 of a turn
   - Press PINPOINT
   - Lower the search coil to the ground again

If the detector still emits a tone, repeat this procedure. You are searching for the ground balance knob position where the detector is just silent.

It is important to move the knob in small increments in order to find the first setting (moving clockwise) at which the detector remains silent. To insure yourself of the optimal adjustment, move the KNOB slightly counterclockwise from a silent-adjusted position to check for the most counterclockwise silent position possible.

If the KNOB is over-adjusted in the clockwise direction, the detector can lose sensitivity. An over-adjusted condition can also cause the detector to sound off when the coil is lifted away from the ground.

As your search takes you to different areas, verify the ground balance setting periodically using the above procedure. Within a geographical area, ground conditions can change. Varying elevations, proximity to water, and concentrations of rock, sand or clay can all affect ground condition and sometimes require recalibration with the ground balance knob.

BATTERIES

Use ALKALINE batteries only.

To install the batteries:

1. Remove the battery cover by disengaging the clip at the back.

2. Align the polarity of the batteries correctly, with the positive “+” toward the coil plug connection, as indicated by the + and – indicators on the housing.

3. Insert (2) 9-Volt ALKALINE batteries, with the contacts pointed inward, and press down on the back of the batteries to snap them into place.

   Some brands of batteries, due to different outside dimensions, will require moderate force to clear the retaining tabs.

   If the batteries fit loosely, and you want to guarantee a very secure electrical contact, insert a piece of paper or thin cardboard between the back of the battery and the supporting post.

4. Replace the battery door.

The Low Battery Indicator will come on and stay on if the batteries need to be replaced.

Most metal detector problems are due to improperly installed batteries, or the use of non-alkaline or discharged batteries. If the detector does not turn on, please check the batteries. If the batteries are loose, press them forward while pressing the ON touch pad.
QUICK-START DEMONSTRATION

I. Supplies Needed
   • A Nail
   • A Quarter
   • A Pull-Tab from a beverage can
   • A Zinc Penny (dated after 1982)

II. Position the Detector
   a. Place the detector on a table, with the search coil hanging over the edge.
      (or better, have a friend hold the detector, with the coil off the ground)
   b. Keep the search coil away from walls, floors, and metal objects.
   c. Remove watches, rings and other jewelry or metal objects from hands and wrists.
   d. Turn off appliances or lights that cause electromagnetic interference.
   e. Pivot search coil back toward the detector body.

III. Power Up
   Press the ON touch pad.

IV. Wave each Object over the Search Coil
   a. Notice a different tone for each object.
      Base Tone:   Nail
      Low Tone:    Pull-Tab
      Medium Tone: Zinc Penny
      High Tone:   Quarter
   b. Motion is required. Objects must be in motion over the search coil to be detected.

V. Press the MODE touch pad
   The detector will beep twice and an “R” will appear under the iron indicator.

Quick-Start Demo continued on next page

IN THE FIELD TECHNIQUES (continued)

GROUND BALANCING

Before using the PINPOINT mode, it is necessary to “Ground Balance” your detector, this ground balancing adjustment offsets the effects of minerals and salts in the ground.

To GROUND BALANCE your detector:

1. Using the ALL-METAL mode, find a patch of ground which is free of metal objects. You will use this section of ground to test the detector. The presence of any metal objects in this area will interfere with this procedure.

2. Begin with the ground balance KNOB in the PRESET position.

3. Lift the search coil waist high in the air.

4. Press the PINPOINT touch pad.

5. Lower the search coil to the ground, maintaining it elevated about 1/2 inch above the surface (be sure that this ground does not contain metal).

   • If the detector emits sound with the search coil 1/2 inch over the ground, further ADJUSTMENT IS NECESSARY.
IN THE FIELD TECHNIQUES

When searching very trashy ground, it is best to scan small areas with slow, short sweeps. You will be surprised just how much trash metal and foil you will find in some areas. The trashiest areas have been frequented by the most people, and frequently hold the most promise for finding the most lost valuables.

Also maintain the search coil positioned just above the surface of the ground, without making contact with the ground. Making contact with the ground can cause false signals.

OBJECTS. If you are new to the hobby, you may want to dig all targets at first. With practice in the field, you will learn to better discern the nature of buried objects by the nature of the detector’s response.

You may encounter some false signals as you proceed. False signals occur when the detector beeps, but no metal target is present. False signals can be induced by electromagnetic interference, oxidation, or highly mineralized ground soils. If the detector beeps once, but does not repeat the signal with several additional sweeps over the same spot, there is probably no target present.

QUICK-START DEMONSTRATION (continued)

VI. Wave the Nail over the Search Coil
   a. The Nail will not be detected.  
   b. The Nail has been “Discriminated Out.”

VII. Press the “DISCRIMINATION-▲” touchpad twice.
    Three “R”s are now displayed.

VIII. Wave all objects over the Search Coil
    The Nail and Pull-Tab will not be detected. The other objects will be detected with their own distinctive tones.

IX. Press the NOTCH touchpad.
    A flashing “R” will appear under the 5¢/PT segment.

X. Press the DISCRIMINATION ▲ touchpad three times.
    The flashing “R” will move to the ZINC segment.

XI. Press the NOTCH touchpad again.
    The “R” will appear under zinc.

XII. Wave the zinc penny over the search coil.
    The penny is discriminated out.

XIII. Press the DISC A-M touchpad.
    The detector returns to ALL-METAL mode. No “R”s are displayed. All types of metals will be detected.

XIV. Wave the pull-tab over the coil.

XV. Press the ITD touchpad.
    An “R” will appear.

XVI. Wave the pull-tab over the search coil again.
    The pull-tab (most recently detected item) is eliminated from detector.

XVII. Press the PINPOINT touch pad.
    Hold one of the metal objects motionless over the search coil.
    • All Metal objects are now detected.
    • Depth and Target indicator do not illuminate in this mode.
    • One monotone sound indicates the presence of any type of metal.

Motion Modes Only
BASIC OPERATION

POWERING UP

Press the POWER touch pad.
- The detector will beep 4 times.
- All display segments will illuminate momentarily.
- The SENSITIVITY and BATTERY indicators will stay illuminated.

MOTION and NO-MOTION MODES

Depending on the operation mode selected, the Titan 3000 XD detects metal both with the coil in motion, or with the coil motionless. In the PINPOINT mode of operation, metal is detected with the coil motionless over the ground. This no-motion operation helps to locate the exact location of buried objects, and is very useful in understanding the size and shape of buried metal objects. The PINPOINT mode offers deeper ground penetration, but cannot classify targets, nor indicate their depth.

The other operating modes require the coil to be in motion to detect a target. When in the DISCRIMINATION, ALL-METAL or NOTCH modes, the coil must be in continuous motion. It is often useful to search for targets in a motion mode, and when identified, pinpoint their location with the PINPOINT control.

SENSITIVITY

At its default sensitivity setting, the detector will detect a coin-sized object, such as a quarter, buried approximately seven inches deep. To change the sensitivity level, and thus the detection depth, press the SENSITIVITY ▲ or ▼ keys. The 6-segment scale at the left of the display, above “coin depth”, indicates the sensitivity level when these touch pads are depressed.

CAUTION:

At higher sensitivity levels, the detector is susceptible to electromagnetic interference from electronic devices. Reduce sensitivity if demonstrating indoors or if using near power lines or electrical equipment. Reduce sensitivity if detector emits false signals.

IN THE FIELD TECHNIQUES

Swing the search coil slowly, overlapping each sweep as you move forward. It is important to sweep the coil at a consistent speed over the ground as you search. After identifying a target, your sweep technique can help in identifying both the location and the nature of the target. If you encounter a weak signal, try moving the coil in short, rapid sweeps over the target zone; such a short rapid sweep may provide a more consistent target identification.

Most worthwhile objects will respond with a repeatable tone. If the signal does not repeat after sweeping the coil directly over the suspected target a few times, it is more than likely trash metal.

Crossing the target zone with multiple intersecting sweeps at multiple angles is another way to verify the repeatability of the signal, and the potential of the buried target. To use this method, walk around the target area in a circle, sweeping the coil across the target repeatedly, every 30 to 40 degrees of the circle, about ten different angles as you walk completely around the target. If a high-tone target completely disappears from detection at a given angle, chances are that you are detecting oxidized ferrous metals, rather than a silver or copper object. If the tone changes at different angles, you may have encountered multiple...
IN THE FIELD TECHNIQUES

PINPOINTING

Accurate pinpointing takes practice and is best accomplished by “X-ing” the target area.

1. Once a buried target is indicated by a good tone response, continue sweeping the coil over the target in a narrowing side-to-side pattern.
2. Take visual note of the place on the ground where the “beep” sounds.
3. Stop the coil directly over this spot on the ground.
4. Now move the coil straight forward and straight back towards you a couple of times.
5. Again make visual note of the spot on the ground at which the “beep” sounds.
6. If needed, “X” the target at different angles to “zero in” on the exact spot on the ground at which the “beep” sounds.

NOTE: This modern Metal Detector is referred to as a Motion Detector since it can respond to a target only while the search coil is being moved over the Target.

COIL MOVEMENT

When swinging the coil, be careful to keep it level with the ground about one inch from the surface. Never swing the coil like a pendulum.

WRONG

CORRECT

BASIC OPERATION (continued)

ALL METAL MODE (Default Operation)

The detector defaults to ALL METAL mode after powering on. In this mode, all types of metals will be detected. An object’s PROBABLE identification is indicated by the arrows at the top of the display. In addition, the PROBABLE depth of coin-sized objects is indicated by the rectangular segment indicators on the left side of the display. All detected objects will cause the depth indicator to illuminate. The depth indication is not accurate for larger objects; however, it will provide accurate relative depth indications. The greater the distance an object is from the search coil, the greater its depth value.

DISC/ ALL-METAL Touch Pad

Pressing this touch pad will cause the detector to toggle between two operating modes, DISCRIMINATION and ALL-METAL. If the detector is in the ALL-METAL mode (the default mode), pressing the touch pad will change the detector into DISCRIMINATION mode.

If the detector is in the DISCRIMINATION mode, pressing the touch pad will change the detector into ALL-METAL mode.

DISCRIMINATION MODE

Discrimination is used to eliminate unwanted objects from detection.

To enter this mode, from ALL-METAL mode, press the DISC/A-M touch pad. After pressing DISC/A-M, the detector will:

• Beep twice
• Display 3 "R"s under the left-most segments, Iron 1, 2 & 3

Ferrous objects will not be detected in DISCRIMINATION mode. Heavily oxidized ferrous objects will sometimes, however, be detected, usually with a high tone and an indication to the right of the target identification scale.

To increase the level of discrimination, press the DISCRIMINATION ▲ touch pad. Each time the ▲ pad is depressed, an additional “R” will appear, thus eliminating from detection the objects which fall into the corresponding categories.

To decrease the level of discrimination, press the DISCRIMINATION ▼ touch pad. Each time the ▼ pad is depressed, an illuminated “R” will disappear, thus returning to detection the objects which fall into the corresponding categories.

Discrimination Mode is a fixed-start-point elimination system. Objects are cumulatively eliminated as the level of discrimination increases.
BASIC OPERATION (continued)

NOTCH MODE
To selectively eliminate a category from detection within the metallic spectrum, use the NOTCH Mode.

Technical Note:
The NOTCH touch pad causes the status of an "R" segment to toggle between ON and OFF.

To use the NOTCH Mode:
The NOTCH touch pad can be depressed at any time. But for first-time use, place the detector in ALL-METAL mode.

A first demonstration is best accomplished as follows:
1) Turn the power OFF.
2) Turn the power ON.
3) Press NOTCH.
   A flashing "R" will appear under the IRON-1 segment.
4) Press the DISCRIMINATION ▲ touch pad several times.
   Notice that the "R" moves upon each press of the DISCRIMINATION ▲ touch pad.
5) Press NOTCH again.
The flashing "R" will become permanently illuminated.

If an object has been “notched-out”, you can return it to detection status. To “un-notch” a category:
1) Press NOTCH.
2) Move the flashing “R” over the permanently illuminated “R”, using the DISCRIMINATION ▲ or ▼ touch pads.
3) Press NOTCH again.

ITD
The ITD (Instant Target Discrimination) control is a convenient way to eliminate a known undesirable metal object from detection.

To demonstrate the ITD control:
1) Set the detector in All-Metal Mode
   Note: ITD functions in all motion modes, but is best demonstrated first from the All-Metal Mode.
2) Pass the search coil over an undesirable object.
3) Notice the Target Indication
   Note: You can only ITD objects that register under the seven left-most segments (from Iron to Zinc).

SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT

ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE
The principle use for the Sensitivity Control is to eliminate Electromagnetic Interference (EMI).
A hobby metal detector is an extremely sensitive device; the search coil creates its own magnetic field and acts like an antenna. If your detector beeps erratically when the search coil is motionless, the unit is probably detecting another electromagnetic field.

Common sources of EMI are electric power lines, both suspended and buried, motors, and household appliances like computers and microwave ovens. Some indoor electronic devices, such as dimmer switches used on household lighting, produce severe EMI and can cause the detector to beep erratically. Other metal detectors also produce their own electromagnetic fields; so if detecting with a friend, keep two metal detectors at least 20 feet apart.

If the detector beeps erratically, REDUCE THE SENSITIVITY by pressing the Sensitivity ▼ Pad on the left of the control panel.

SEVERE GROUND CONDITIONS
A secondary use for the Sensitivity Control is to reduce false detection signals caused by severe ground conditions. While your Titan 3000 XD contains circuitry to eliminate the signals caused by most naturally occurring ground minerals, 100% of all ground conditions cannot be anticipated. Highly magnetic soils found in mountainous and gold-prospecting locations can cause the detector to emit tones when metal objects are not present. High saline content soils and sands can sometimes cause the detector to false.

If the detector emits false, non-repeatable, signals, REDUCE THE SENSITIVITY.

MULTIPLE TARGETS
If you suspect the presence of deeper targets beneath a shallower target, reduce the sensitivity to eliminate the detection of the deeper targets, in order to properly locate and identify the shallower target.
THREE DIGIT TARGET INDICATOR

The three digit target indicator, in the middle of the LCD display, provides a specific target value to help identify buried targets more accurately. With practice in the field, you will learn to associate target values with the probable identification of buried objects. The target value can vary each time the coil passes over the target, depending upon the angle of the object and the distance from the coil. As a starting point, refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE RANGE</th>
<th>POSSIBLE OBJECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>Nickel - Small/Med. gold rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-48</td>
<td>Pull-Tab - Some large gold rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-60</td>
<td>Screw Cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-74</td>
<td>Zinc, Penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-88</td>
<td>Wheat Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86-100</td>
<td>Dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107-127</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105-120</td>
<td>Liberty Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-126</td>
<td>Franklin Half Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134-150</td>
<td>Silver Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150-199</td>
<td>Large Metal Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is very accurate in identifying buried objects, the user in the field does not always maintain the display screen in his field of vision. Therefore, we have incorporated an audio feedback mechanism to alert the user to the nature of buried objects. This audio feedback system first alerts the user to the presence and classification of objects, whose nature and location can be confirmed using the LCD display.

The detector can sound four different tones, depending on the object detected.

**BASS TONE**
Ferrous objects, such as iron and steel, will induce a bass tone.

The smallest gold objects can also induce a bass tone.

**LOW TONE**
Pull-Tabs, nickels & smaller gold

**MEDIUM TONE**
Newer pennies (post-1982), larger gold objects, zinc, small brass objects, and most bottle screw caps will induce medium tones.

Many recent vintage foreign currencies will induce medium tones.

**HIGH TONE**
Silver and copper coins, larger brass objects, older pennies (pre-1982), and highly oxidized metals will induce high tones. Quarters, dimes and other precious coins fall into this category.

Audio Target Identification (ATI) classifies metals into four categories.

---

**TARGET AND DEPTH DISPLAY**

The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) shows the probable identification of the targeted metal, as well as the probable depth of the target, in inches.

The detector will register a repeating, unchanging target identification when a buried target has been located and identified. If, upon repeated passes over the same spot, the target identification reads inconsistently, the target is probably a trash item, or oxidized metal. With practice, you will learn to unearth only the repeatable signals.

The segment identifications are highly accurate, when detecting the objects described on the label. However, if you register in a given category for an unknown buried object, you could be detecting a metallic object other than the object described on the label, but with the same metallic signature. Also, the greater the distance between the target and the coil, the less accurate the target identification.

**GOLD TARGETS:** Gold objects will register on the left side of the LCD scale. Gold will register depending upon its size. The smaller the gold object, the farther to the left it will register.

- **Gold flakes** will register under Iron-1
- **Small gold items** will register under Iron or 5¢/PT.
- **Medium-sized gold items** will register under PT or S-cap.
- **Large gold items** will register under S-cap or Zinc.

**SILVER TARGETS:** Silver objects will register to the right of the scale, under 25¢, 50¢, or $1, depending on the size of the object. The larger the object, the farther to the right it will register.

**IRON:** Ferrous objects will register on the far-left side of the target identification scale. 1, 2, or 3 indicates the relative size of iron objects. Small nails, for instance, will usually illuminate the Iron-1 arrow whereas large structural ferrous objects will usually illuminate the Iron-3 arrow.

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**BASS TONE**
- Nails, Iron Objects, & Smallest Gold Objects

**LOW TONE**
- Pull Tabs, Nickels, & Smaller Gold

**MEDIUM TONE**
- Zinc Pennies (Post 1982), Larger Gold Objects, Many screw caps

**HIGH TONE**
- Copper, Silver & Brass

Copper Pennies (Pre 1982)