

"COINSHOOTER" METAL DETECTOR

Advanced circuit reacts to coins and other precious metal objects while ignoring chunks of iron and steel

BY WILLIAM LAHR

SEARCHING FOR coins and other lost articles along beaches and in parks can be both profitable and fun. The Coinshooter, a novel and inexpensive electronic metal detector, can make such outings more productive. Employing a sophisticated, vlf induction-balance detection system that responds only to the proximity of nonferrous metallic objects, it ignores items containing iron. Moreover, the project can be adjusted to compensate for the soil's mineral content, thus minimizing false indications.

The Coinshooter can detect a dime at an air gap of four inches or a half-dollar at nine inches. It cannot detect coins buried deep in the ground, but

will yield excellent results if the coins are at depths of from 1 to 3 inches. Unlike detectors that employ conventional beat-frequency oscillator circuits, the Coinshooter does not require the user to monitor the pitch of a continuous tone. Rather, it alerts the user to the proximity of nonferrous metal by generating one or more beeps. Also, it is lightweight (about 2 lb) and well balanced. Total construction cost is approximately \$35, and less if salvaged parts are used.

About the Circuit. The Coinshooter appears schematically in Figure 1. Coplanar search coils are formed by placing a receiving coil (*L3*) over a

folded-loop transmitting coil (*L1* and *L2*) so that there is little if any coupling between them unless there is metal present in the search field. A Colpitts oscillator comprising *Q1* and its associated passive components generates a 6.2-kHz signal that drives the transmitting coil. Transistors *Q2* and *Q3* amplify the low-level signal induced across receiving coil *L3* when no metal objects are present in the search field so that a 1-volt p-p signal appears at the collector of *Q3*.

Capacitor *C7* couples this signal to the noninverting input of voltage comparator *IC1A*. The input circuit of the comparator rectifies the ac signal, resulting in the generation of a slightly

"coinshooter"

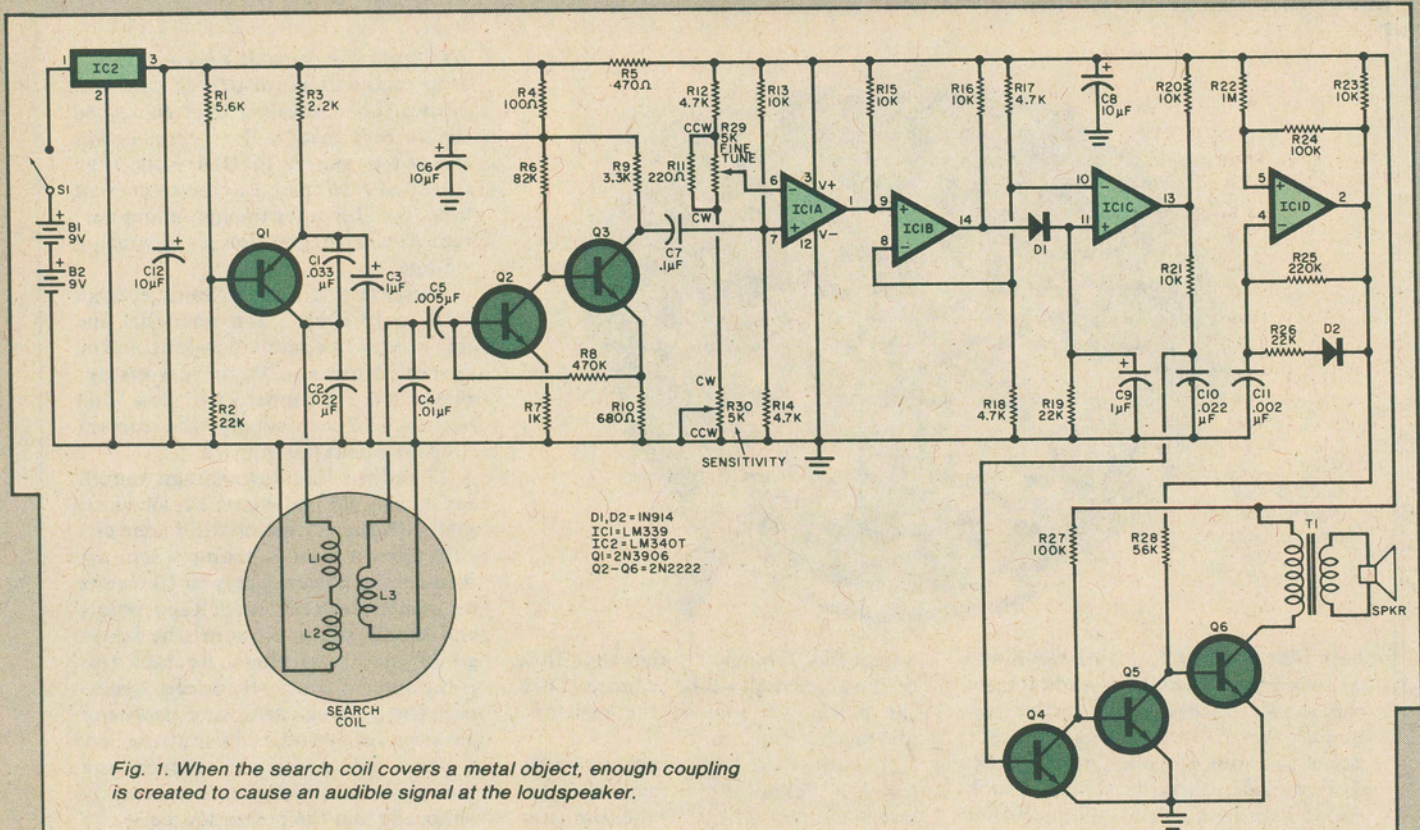


Fig. 1. When the search coil covers a metal object, enough coupling is created to cause an audible signal at the loudspeaker.

PARTS LIST

B1, B2—9-V alkaline battery
 C1—0.033- μ F, 50-V Mylar capacitor
 C2, C10—0.022- μ F, 50-V Mylar capacitor
 C3, C9—1- μ F, 16-V tantalum capacitor
 C4—0.01- μ F, 50-V disc ceramic capacitor
 C5—0.005- μ F, 50-V disc ceramic capacitor
 C6, C8, C12—10- μ F, 16-V aluminum electrolytic capacitor
 C7—0.1- μ F, 50-V Mylar capacitor
 C11—0.002- μ F, 50-V disc ceramic capacitor
 D1, D2—1N914 silicon switching diode
 IC1—LM339 quad voltage comparator
 IC2—LM340T-8 +8-V regulator
 L1, L2—Air-core inductor: 175 turns of No. 30 wire wound 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter (see text)
 L3—Air-core inductor: 550 turns of No. 38 enamelled wire on 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diam.
 Q1—2N3906 or similar pnp silicon switching transistor
 Q2 through Q6—2N2222 or similar npn silicon switching transistor

The following, unless otherwise specified, are $\frac{1}{4}$ -watt, 5%-tolerance, carbon-composition fixed resistors.
 R1—5.6 k Ω
 R2, R19, R26—22 k Ω
 R3—2.2 k Ω
 R4—100 Ω
 R5—470 Ω
 R6—82 k Ω
 R7—1 k Ω
 R8—470 k Ω
 R9—3.3 k Ω
 R10—680 Ω
 R11—220 Ω
 R12, R14, R17, R18—4.7 k Ω
 R13, R15, R16, R20, R21, R23—10 k Ω
 R22—1 M Ω
 R24, R27—100 k Ω
 R25—220 k Ω
 R28—56 k Ω
 R29—5-k Ω , linear-taper potentiometer
 R30—5-k Ω , linear-taper potentiometer with shaft-actuated spst switch

S1—Spst switch (part of R30)
 SPKR—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 8- Ω dynamic speaker
 T1—1k Ω :8 Ω miniature audio output transformer
 Misc.—Suitable enclosure, perforated or printed-circuit board, single-conductor shielded cable, hookup wire, No. 30 and No. 38 enamelled copper (magnet) wire, battery clips, battery holders, circuit-board standoffs, grommets or other suitable strain reliefs for shielded cable, PVC electrical tape or silicone cement or other suitable insulating material, 12-inch-by-12-inch sheet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood, monofilament fishing line, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch masking tape, epoxy, hot-melt, and PVC glues, 4 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch O.D., schedule 125 PVC pipe, 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, schedule 40 PVC pipe, 90° elbow PVC pipe joint, 135° elbow PVC pipe joint, tee PVC pipe joint, PVC pipe cap, bicycle steering-bar handgrip, lead buckshot, resin sealant, white paint, solder, hardware, aluminum foil etc.

negative voltage that subtracts from the positive bias voltage supplied by divider $R13R14$. Potentiometers $R29$ and $R30$ determine the magnitude of the reference voltage applied to the inverting input of $IC1A$ and hence the detector circuit's sensitivity. They are adjusted so that the voltages at the two inputs are practically equal.

When the voltage at the noninverting input of the comparator becomes

more positive than that at the inverting input, the output terminal (pin 1) switches to the positive supply voltage. This positive pulse toggles comparators $IC1B$ and $IC1C$, which are connected in cascade and whose inverting inputs are biased to one-half the positive supply voltage. The charging of $C9$ via $D1$ and the discharging of $C9$ through $R19$ stretches the pulse. Transistor $Q4$ is triggered

into conduction by the elongated pulse that appears at the output of $IC1C$, cutting off $Q5$.

When $Q5$ is cut off, $Q6$ amplifies the tone produced by the audio oscillator comprising $IC1D$ and its associated passive components. The current flowing through the primary of audio-output transformer $T1$ and transistor $Q6$ increases the voltage drop across $R5$, and this upsets the

bias applied to the inverting input of *IC1A*. As a result, the outputs of *IC1A*, *IC1B*, and *IC1C* go low, transistor *Q4* cuts off, and transistor *Q5* saturates, shunting the base drive of *Q6* to ground and cutting that transistor off. This silences the loudspeaker and allows *C8* to charge again to the full positive supply voltage. The higher voltage across the capacitor allows *IC1A* to change state again if the nonferrous metal object is still within the search field.

Iron objects or mineralized ground within the search field will produce an increase in the amplitude of the signal at the collector of *Q3* and thus a less positive bias at the noninverting input of *IC1A*. In contrast, the presence of coins or other nonferrous metal objects within the search field will cause a smaller signal to appear at the collector of *Q3* and a more positive bias at the noninverting input of the first voltage comparator. This allows the Coinshooter to locate coins and other items of interest while ignoring nails, bottle caps, and other junk pieces of iron and steel.

When a small nonferrous item quickly enters and exits the search field, the loudspeaker will generate a single beep. If the object enters and remains in the search field, a series of beeps will be produced. Its rate of repetition will vary with the settings of potentiometers *R29* and *R30*, the size of the object, and the distance between the object and the search coil. The pitch of the beep is determined by the values of *C11* and the resistances in the feedback loop, as well as by the supply voltage. Its frequency is nominally 1.3 kHz.

Power for the Coinshooter circuit is supplied by two series-connected nine-volt batteries. An IC voltage regulator provides a constant supply potential to the rest of the circuit until the batteries are nearly exhausted. Quiescent current demand is approximately 10 mA, so battery replacement should be infrequent if alkaline cells are used. If desired, the Coinshooter can be powered by a single nine-volt battery and the regulator IC omitted. However, the circuit is sensitive to changes in supply voltage, and this alternative is not recommended. But, if this approach is taken, an alkaline battery must be used.

Construction. Procure a circular form 9½" in diameter on which you can wind the transmitting coil. In assembling the prototype, a hamper lid was used, but a mixing bowl or cardboard cylinder would be suitable.

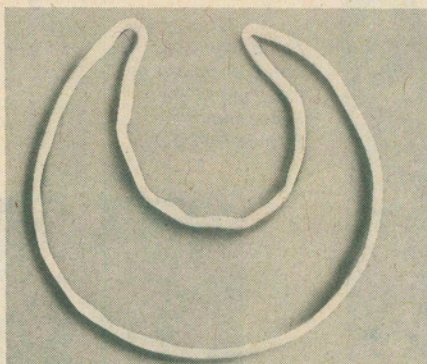


Fig. 2. Transmitting coil has been shaped to form L1 and L2.

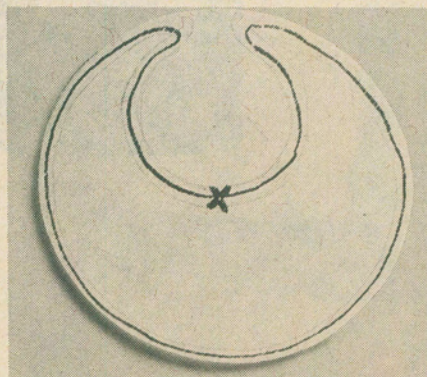


Fig. 3. Positions of L1 and L2 are marked on a plywood disc.

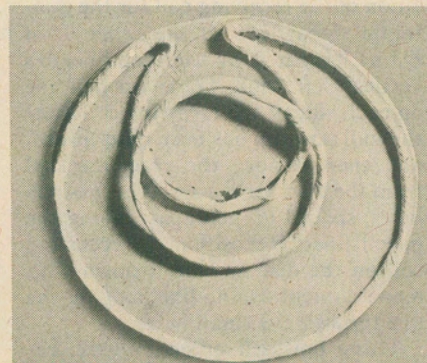


Fig. 4. The disc is shown with L1 and L2 tied in place and L3 on top.

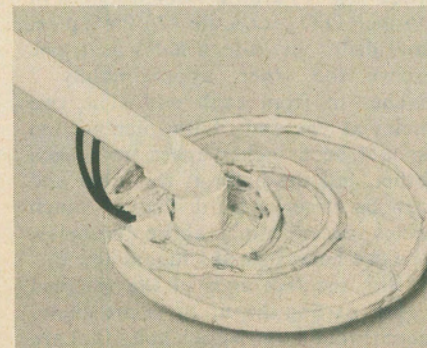


Fig. 5. The search-coil assembly with handle in place.

Wind a layer of masking tape ¾-inch wide around the form so that the adhesive side is exposed. The tape will hold the wire and make winding the coil much easier. Wind a total of 175 turns of No. 30 enameled copper wire around the form, keeping the wire as close to the center of the tape as possible. The last turn should exit the coil at a point on the circumference 10 inches before the starting point is reached. Fold the tape around the coil and remove it from the form. Spiral-wrap the coil tightly with masking tape. Then shape the coil assembly as shown in Fig. 2 to form the transmitting coil. (*L1* is the large-diameter portion and *L2* is the small-diameter section.) The coils must be shielded so spiral wrap them (starting with *L1* opposite the lead wires) with 1" wide strips of aluminum foil. Cover the coils completely except for a ¼" gap between start and finish of the foil layer. Strip a 6" piece of hookup wire and lay it on the foil so that 2" exits next to one of the lead wires. Then spiral wrap the coils tightly with masking tape, covering the foil completely.

Next, cut a disc seven inches in diameter from a sheet of ¼-inch plywood. Lay the shaped coil assembly on the disc and trace pencil lines around the inside of *L1* and both sides of *L2* (see Fig. 3). Remove the coil assembly and drill a series of ⅛-inch holes spaced ½ inch apart along the pencil lines. Then place the shaped coil assembly back on the disc and tie it down with monofilament fishing line, looping the line through the series of holes.

Obtain a circular form 3½ inches in diameter on which you can wind the receiving coil. In assembling the prototype, a glass ashtray was used, but a cardboard cylinder would also be acceptable. The form should have a slight taper to facilitate removal of the coil after it has been wound. Apply masking tape to the form as was done in winding the transmitting coil, and wind 550 turns of No. 38 enameled copper wire, keeping the windings as close to the center of the tape as possible. When the coil has been wound, fold the tape around the windings and remove the coil from the form. Spiral-wrap the coil tightly with masking tape. Wrap the coil with foil and another layer of tape as on *L1* and *L2* being sure to cover the foil completely. If the two foil shields are allowed to touch when the coils are positioned, the detector will not function.

Now assemble the circuit of the Coinshooter. In the construction of the prototype, a small (5 inches by 1-

"coinshooter"

$\frac{3}{4}$ inches) perforated board and point-to-point wiring were used. Printed-circuit assembly techniques are also acceptable. Because the circuit operates at very low frequencies, parts layout is not especially critical. Use an IC socket or Molex Soldercons for ICI rather than soldering the chip's pins directly to the circuit board.

Potentiometers *R29* and *R30* and the loudspeaker are not mounted on the board. Rather, they should be affixed to the enclosure housing the circuit board. Resistor *R11* can be soldered directly across the outer lugs of potentiometer *R29*. A total of four holes (two $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter spaced 2 inches apart, and two $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above and below the larger holes) should be drilled in the bottom of the project enclosure so that two shielded cables can exit the enclosure and self-tapping screws can provide mechanical support. Additional holes might have to be drilled for circuit-board standoff.

Prepare the inner conductor and shield at one end of each of two 48-inch lengths of single-conductor shielded cable. Color-code both ends of one of the cables with a dab of enamel paint or nail polish. Connect the shields of the prepared ends of both cables to circuit ground. The inner conductor of the color-coded cable should be connected to the node *C1*, *C2*, and collector of *Q1*; the inner conductor of the other cable should be connected to the node *C4*, *C5*. These cables should exit the enclosure housing the circuit board through the two $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch holes previously drilled through its bottom. Be sure to outfit these holes with grommets or similar bushings that prevent chafing of their outer plastic jackets and that provide strain relief.

When the circuit board has been assembled and mounted in the enclosure along with the other components, place the transmitting-coil assembly and the receiving coil on a desk or on the floor away from any metal. Prepare the free ends of the two shielded cables and tin their inner conductors and shields. Using clip leads, connect the color-coded cable's conductors to the transmitting coil, and the other cable's conductors to the receiving coil. Connect the coil shields to the outer cable conductors. Apply power to the circuit and connect an oscilloscope probe between *Q3*'s collector and circuit ground.

Referring to Fig. 4, position the receiving coil near the center of the plywood disc on which the transmitting coil has been mounted. Adjust the po-

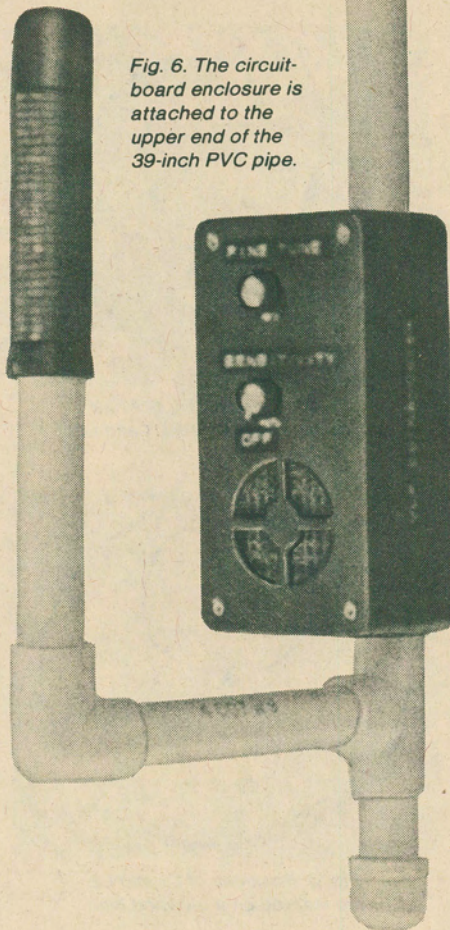


Fig. 6. The circuit-board enclosure is attached to the upper end of the 39-inch PVC pipe.

sition of the receiving coil for the minimum signal level at the collector of *Q3* as indicated by the scope beam's vertical deflection. Trace a pencil line on each side of the receiving coil after the null position has been determined, and then remove the receiving coil from the disc. Drill a series of $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch holes, spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, along the pencil lines. Reposition the receiving coil on the disc and tie it down with monofilament fishing line, looping the line through the small holes.

Using hot-melt or epoxy glue, cement a 135° elbow PVC pipe joint in the area between *L2* and *L3* so that its open end points toward the gap in *L1*. (See Fig. 5.) Cut a 39-inch length of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch O.D., schedule 125 PVC pipe, and drill four $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes in it, one above the other, approximately 2 inches in from each end. The two holes at one end of the pipe section should be 2 inches apart from each other, but the holes at the other end can be closer. Also drill two $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch holes spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above and below the two holes spaced 2 inches apart.

Slip the free ends of the shielded cables exiting the circuit-board enclosure through the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes that are bracketed by the smaller holes and pass the cables through the pipe until

they protrude from the far end. Run a bead of hot-melt or epoxy glue on the pipe and attach the bottom of the project enclosure to the pipe. Added mechanical support can be introduced by driving self-tapping screws through the two small holes in the bottom of the enclosure and into the matching holes that were drilled into the pipe section.

Feed the free ends of the shielded cables through the two holes at the other end of the pipe. Insert that end of the pipe into the elbow joint attached to the plywood disc so that the circuit enclosure faces away from the coil assembly. Then glue the pipe to the elbow joint using PVC cement, maintaining the orientation of the enclosure with respect to the coil assembly. (Note that PVC cement sets quickly.) Solder the conductors of the color-coded cable to the transmitting coil and the conductors of the other cable to the receiving coil. The polarities of these connections are unimportant. Connect the coil shield leads to the outer cable conductors. Insulate the solder joints using PVC electrical tape, silicone cement, or some other suitable material. Then cement the cables to the plywood disc in the area between *L3* and the gap in *L1* using hot-melt or epoxy glue.

Cut 6- and 9-inch lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch O.D., schedule 40 PVC pipe. Referring to Fig. 6, assemble a handle using the lengths of pipe, a 90° elbow PVC pipe joint, a tee PVC pipe joint, a bicycle steering-bar handgrip and PVC cement. The handgrip is glued to the 9-inch section of pipe, and one of the two collinear openings of the tee should be glued to the 39-inch pipe section to which the circuit-board enclosure and the search coil assembly are attached. PVC cement is fast-setting, so work quickly and orient the handle with respect to the circuit-board enclosure as it is in Fig. 6. The remaining end of the tee will be left open until the detector is balanced.

Apply power to the circuit and reconnect the oscilloscope probe between the collector of *Q3* and circuit ground. Suspend the search coil in the air away from any metal and rotate the shaft of *R29* to its minimum-sensitivity setting. Monitor the scope trace and, if necessary, slightly adjust the position of *L3* so that a 1-volt p-p signal appears at the collector of *Q3*. Pass a pair of pliers approximately three inches under the search-coil assembly while monitoring the scope trace. If the signal level decreases, shift *L3* through the null point and repeat the test. The signal must in-

crease in amplitude when the pliers are brought near the search-coil assembly, or the detector will ignore coins and respond to the proximity of ferrous objects. Receiving coil *L3* should be positioned as close to the null point as possible yet still provide an increase in signal amplitude when iron or steel is brought near the search-coil assembly.

Next, pass a dime about three inches under the search coil and note the slight increase in signal level as displayed on the oscilloscope. Carefully fix the positions of the coils by bonding them to the plywood disc with quick-setting epoxy cement. When the epoxy has cured, remove the scope probe and button up the circuit-board enclosure. Advance the setting of the SENSITIVITY control until the speaker begins to beep. Then adjust the FINE TUNE control to silence the speaker. Pass a pair of pliers three inches below the search coil and note that the speaker remains silent. Then pass a dime three inches under the coil and note that the speaker starts to beep. The most sensitive area of the search coil is near its center.

The search-coil assembly can be coated with two thin applications of resin to seal it, and then it can be painted white so that it matches the PVC pipe. The coils must be bonded securely to the disc before the application of sealant and paint. To minimize the possibility of displacing the coils, use spray-on resin and paint.

If the coils have shifted position before the resin has cured, a compensating piece of iron or steel can be added to the search-coil assembly. Determine whether this has in fact happened by removing the top of the circuit-board enclosure and reconnecting the oscilloscope probe between the collector of *Q3* and circuit ground. Pass a ferrous object three inches below the search coil and monitor the scope trace. If the proximity of iron or steel causes a decrease in signal level, position a small steel washer on or near receiving coil *L3* to correct for the misalignment. Locate the required position by repeating the test for iron sensitivity and shifting the location of the washer until the correct response is obtained. Then fix the washer in place with epoxy cement.

Final Assembly and Use. Grasp the Coinshooter by its handgrip and check it for proper balance. The search-coil assembly should be parallel with and approximately 2 inches above the floor. Cut a 3-inch piece of 1/2-inch O.D., schedule 125 PVC pipe, and glue one end of it to a PVC pipe cap. Fill the pipe section with lead buckshot and tape its open end closed with PVC electrical tape. Then tape the shot-laden pipe section to the open end of the tee PVC pipe joint and recheck the balance of the project.

If it is unbalanced, untape the shot-laden pipe section, remove a little shot, tape the section closed again and

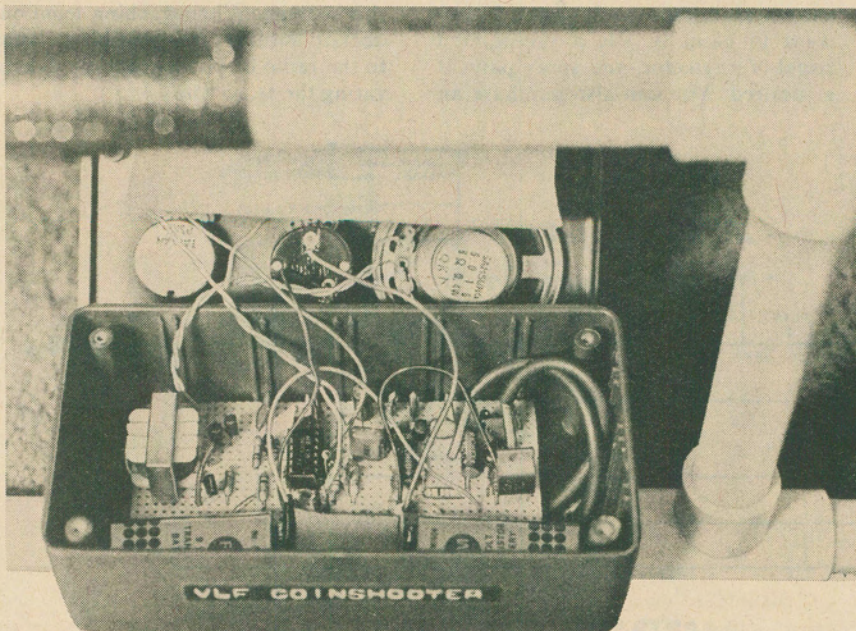
reattach it to the tee PVC pipe joint. Recheck the balance of the Coinshooter. If necessary, repeat this procedure until the Coinshooter is properly balanced and feels comfortable to the hand. When the correct amount of shot has been determined, remove the pipe section from the tee PVC pipe joint, seal the shot in the pipe section with epoxy, and cement the section to the tee after the epoxy has cured. This completes assembly.

Take the finished project outdoors and hold the search coil 4 to 6 inches above the ground. Apply power to the project and adjust its controls so that the speaker emits a slow series of beeps. Lower the search coil until it is approximately 2 inches above the ground. The beeping should stop. This occurs because most soil is mineralized and affects the Coinshooter much like ferrous objects do.

The detector is now at maximum sensitivity and will detect coins at depths of from 1 to 3 inches, depending on their sizes and positions. Ferrous objects will not trigger the circuit unless they are very large or very close to the search coil or both. The Coinshooter will detect aluminum cans, caps and pull tabs, but it responds best to coins. Raise the search coil from time to time to check for the slow beeps that indicate maximum detector sensitivity. Although the circuit is very stable, the FINE TUNE control might have to be adjusted occasionally to compensate for changes in ground mineralization, temperature, and, if an unregulated power supply is used, battery voltage.

Always hold the Coinshooter so that the search-coil assembly is 1 to 2 inches above and parallel to the ground. Try to keep the search coil at a constant height above the ground. Swing the loop back and forth in front of you, making overlapping arcs. It is best to search slowly, but a coin will usually be detected even if the search coil passes over it quickly. For best results, operate the circuit as close to its switching threshold as possible.

When an object has been detected, move the search-coil assembly over it from front to back and from side to side to pinpoint its location. Keep in mind that the center of the search-coil assembly is its most sensitive point. Probe for the object with a small screwdriver or similar digging tool. If you search for coins in parks and woodlands, do so without disturbing the landscape. Always fill any holes that you make with your digging tool and place any turf that has been disturbed back in its original position. ♦



Photograph shows the circuit-board enclosure mounted on the PVC pipe. The top has been unfastened and laid aside.