

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

OREMASTER

OIL - LIGHT



BAT. CHECK

POWER SWITCH

START

OPERATE

OFF

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OREMASTER OIL LIGHT
DESIGNED FOR A FIELD AID FOR THE OIL PROSPECTOR

The OREMASTER OIL LIGHT, for oil prospecting, is another unusual and advanced instrument added to the sensational and growing line of modern, advanced, and scientific OREMASTER instruments.

The OIL LIGHT is a battery powered light, complete with a vibrator power supply. It has a built in battery tester, powerful and effective light tube, and heavy duty, beautifully hammertoned aluminum veiwing case; it is light weight, simple and easy to use.

It can be used in bright sunlight, on cloudy days, in darkness, on the desert, ranchland, beaches, along streams, or where ever you suspect there may be an oil structure.

The light is for prospecting and checking soils and sands that may have a detectable oil content, that may be invisible to the naked eye, and yet may immediately show up when the rays of this light are shone on it. It is astonishing how brightly a slight trace of oil may show up under this light.

The light's rays shine through the bottom of the case onto the soil, sands, or objects to be tested. The top incorporates a light sheild, with a vewing window.

This is a very easy and economical way to test for detectable traces of oil that may have worked up to the surface through surface waters, fissures, faults, or seepages, through gas pressures, or gravitation from water.

A small vial of natural oil, right from the well, is included with the light for comparison purposes and testing.

The OIL LIGHT will also detect a number of long wave flourescent minerals. The powerful, super black light (long wave) may also be used in mineral testing for Uranium, Tobernite, Autunite, Troegerite, Opalite, Schroeckingerite, Wernerite, Calcite, Aragonite, Barite, Fluorite, Willemite, Gems, and all other minerals that will react on the wave length of 3600 angstrom.

One of the wonderful features of this remarkable instrument is that it can be used at any time, and in bright sunlight. You do not need to use a black cloth and crawl arround under it, to check, as has been necessary in daylight testing in the past. We do not know of a better and quicker way to get shot at for a bear, by an inexperienced hunter, than by crawling arround on the ground, in the back country, on all fours, with a black cloth draped over you. We have heard of hunters getting shot at, just for blowing their nose on a white handkerchief. Other hunters, seeing the flash of white, opened fire, thinking it was the white tail of a deer. (If one has a cold on a hunting trip, he should use a red handkerchief).

The OREMASTER OIL LIGHT is a low cost way of checking for a surface trace of oil.

PRICE---\$129.50. Terms, if desired, \$19.50 down, and \$20.00 per month for 6 months, or \$10.17 per month for 12 months.

Also available in Short Wave Light for numerous valuable minerals, that flourescent under short wave. Literature and price on request.

WHITE'S ELECTRONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY
1218 MAIN STREET
SWEET HOME, OREGON

PHONE EMPIRE 7-2138

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.

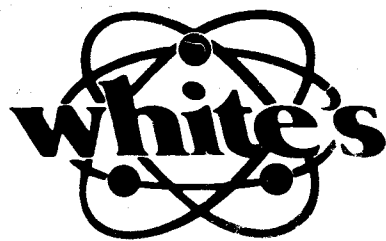
Read your warranty card carefully. It describes completely what is covered and the length of the coverage. If you have any questions don't hesitate to write us. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

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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