



The Super XI00 Oremaster Super Scintillation Counter

This instrument was designed and built to locate all radio-active minerals of all types, that were either too deeply buried or too far away to detect with any other less sensitive instrument, as well as for oil exploration.

It is designed to trace and outline detectable ore bodies, veins, pockets, and oil anomalies where other less sensitive instruments may not give any indication at all.

You may prospect over ground that has been prospected many times and it is possible to locate deep or distant detectable deposits that were undetected with the less sensitive instruments.

Oremaster instruments have always been famous for their sensitivity, and have many features that have never been found in any other instrument, regardless of price.

What Oremaster has done in the Geiger Counter field, it has now done in the Scintillation Counter field; it has built an instrument that is unbelievably sensitive.

The XI00 will detect any faint or light Gamma rays as well as very strong ores.

It will detect any of the radio active Uraniums, and Rare Earth minerals as well as detect oil anomalies that give subnormal readings.

When a radio-active deposit is found, especially in vein deposits, look also for other valuable ores besides just the radio-active ones. Some of these minerals associated with radio-active deposits are Gold, Silver, Copper, Cobalt, Lead, Tungsten, Zinc, Nickel, Chrome, Manganese, Gallium, Beryll etc.

The presence of large placer gold deposits have been detected with the XI00 due to the radiation from the heavy minerals such as Monazite sands, Samarskite, Allanite, Brannerite, Zircon and Thorite, along with the black sands which lay with the Gold.

Gold nuggets in the pockets have also been found by the radiation of the radio-active sands that lay in the pockets with the Gold, which was concentrated there by nature. The radiation may be weak as the amount of radiation depends on the amount of concentrated mineral in the deposit or pockets as well as the kind of radio-active mineral, but the XI00 is sensitive enough to detect very, very light radiation to enable the instrument to detect the radiation from these deposits at more depth or distance.

Monazite sands may be weak, depending on its thorium content. Zircon is normally weakly radio-active, as well as Allanite, Brannerite and Samarskite are usually very radio-active. It takes very little of either Brannerite or Samarskite to give a very good reading. Thorite is another heavy mineral found in Gold deposits that are very radio-active.

The XI00 is by far the most sensitive instrument that we have ever built. It is approximately 25 times as sensitive in the metering circuit as a regular high grade scintillation counter.

It is possible to detect the radiation from some good mineral deposits from a considerable distance and depth. One must actually use this instrument to realize the tremendous sensitivity that is engineered into it.

It is many times more sensitive than many regular high priced Airborne detectors, and so sensitive that it is not necessary to fly nearly as low with a plane when prospecting as is necessary with some Airborne models.

We have located deposits when field testing this model that were so deeply buried that no reaction of any kind was obtained on the sensitive instrument we were using, and the X100 had to be turned back 3 times on lower, less sensitive ranges. The very instant that the vein was passed the reading dropped on all 3 ranges to zero, thereby demonstrating the tremendous possibility of this instrument in oil detection! When looking for sub-normal areas the other high grade and sensitive instruments never read up or down over this deeply buried vein!!

For Rare Earths prospecting, the instrument is also exceptionally good. When tested in a plane, over a several million dollar deposit of Rare Earths, and used against Airborne equipment, we found that the plane had to be flown as low as 100 feet to get a full scale meter reading on the first range of the plane's equipment. With the X100 flying at 1200 feet a full scale meter reading was obtained on the 3rd. scale. The X100 had to be turned back to less sensitive ranges.

It also detected the radiation from the deposit from a considerable distance away, flying at 1200 feet when the Airborne equipment did not react until the plane was directly over the deposit and had to drop down to 100 feet to get a reading.

Another astonishing thing about the X100 is that you do not have to go down on the ground to prospect. You can do it from the air as may be desired in rugged country and follow the mineralized zones by plane.

Before you abandon an area as worthless, regardless of how much it has been prospected, you should definitely go over it with the X100.

The instrument detected approximately normally 300 degrees, which is all directions, except behind the operator, to locate the rays from a radioactive area or deposit.

As soon as you secure a full scale reading from a deposit, very slowly move the instrument in a circle. The highest reading you receive is the direction of the deposit or source of radiation. Remember the deposit may be a considerable distance away, but that will be the direction of the radiation source.

With the X100 it is possible to locate detectable placer or deposits of Monazite sands, Zircon etc., which could be dredged very profitably, in streams and rivers, due to its ability to detect the feeble rays that may emanate from the surface of the water. Detection can be made by boat, plane or on foot.

There are 11 ranges of sensitivity as follows. starting with the most sensitive range: .001 .002 .01 .1 .2 1 2 10 20 and 100 MR/HR.

The 100 MR/HR range can be used in Uranium mines where they have high radiation to locate the rich pockets and locate and trace high grade veins to make mining more profitable.

A powerful Super Sensitive speaker is used and coupled to the Oremaster XI00 circuit. It is so sensitive that when using the speaker and a piece of highly radio-active ore the size of a pin head is placed on the detector head, it is instantly noted on the faster count on the speaker. In rough going or snake country, when it is unsafe or undesirable to watch the meter, simply snap on the speaker, as it is sensitive enough on the speaker to at once alert you if there is any radiation being received from a deposit in the area.

There is a Vernier Control to adjust the background out of the Super Sensitive ranges, when you are in a high background area so that you can use your most sensitive ranges and start from zero without changing the calibration of the instrument or losing the instrument's sensitivity. This is a very, very important feature of the XI00, to be able to use its tremendous sensitivity even in high background areas. This makes locating and tracing deposits much easier.

Two big 4 1/2" external meters, to fasten to the plane's instrument panel or the car's steering post are included with each instrument for mobile and airborne prospecting, for easier viewing by the operator, if he is alone.

One meter has a red dial and is the positive or above normal indicating meter, and the other has a black dial and is the negative or sub-normal indicating meter. With these two meters plugged in, the instrument is fully automatic for any detectable deposit that has any detectable radio-activity above or below normal.

The instrument's meters are balanced so they alternately give the same average reading and should you enter an abnormal area (where the radiation increases above the normal background), the red meter will read higher on the scale which indicates radio-activity above normal. These areas could contain very rich mineral deposits. (We have yet to see a good gold mine or gold placer deposit that did not give a high reading on the positive meter.) These areas should be prospected carefully for the place where the red meter reads the highest. This will be the source of the reading you are receiving.

Should you enter a Subnormal area, the red meter hand will fall below zero and the black negative meter will read higher on the scale. This is caused by the drop in normal background and these subnormal areas should be prospected to locate the spots or areas where the black meter reads the very highest, as this will be the lowest subnormal areas and they should be very carefully investigated for an oil pool, underground lake, or a high grade iron deposit.

The instrument has a positive and negative control switch. Should you be prospecting, without the dual meters, on foot, with the instrument on the positive setting, which is the one you normally use, and you enter an area where the meter hand drops below zero and stays there, which indicates a subnormal area, turn the positive-negative meter switch to the Negative position and look for the place in this area where the meter gives the highest reading in the negative position to locate the subnormal source

or deposit.

Super X100 Features

11 Ranges of meter sensitivity.....001 to 100 MR/HR.....Positive and Negative switch....Large 4 1/2", 0 - 50 DC Super Sensitive Laboratory type, built-in meter.....Built in featherweight speaker....Sodium Iodide high quality crystal and photomultiplier tube....Directional to determine the direction that the high reading from a deposit is located in. Automatic voltage regulator tube....Jack for external probe, if desired. Set of Dual 4 1/2" meters for the automatic detection of abnormal or subnormal areas.....One Full Year Guarantee on workmanship and material.

The entire instrument is very compact and portable, so you can carry it anywhere you desire to go. It weighs approximately 12 pounds and is 10" long, 8" high and 8" wide. It has a shoulder strap and a comfortable handle.

Batteries are very economical. Uses only one 90 volt B battery, one 22 1/2 volt battery and 5 flashlight cells. Batteries are standard and can be secured anywhere.

You have an instrument that is compact and more sensitive than some laboratory equipment costing many thousands of dollars, and you can take it anywhere.

With this instrument it is possible to discover today, deposits that are so deep that they may not be discovered for many years to come, possibly until erosion cuts the overburden away to expose them or allow stronger ray emanation for their detection or to reveal them to the eye.

The possibilities of valuable discoveries that may be discovered with the X100 due to its tremendous sensitivity is very great indeed.

With the X100 the entire world is a frontier as there never before has been an instrument like it in the field.

You may prospect with confidence! If it is there, and it is detectable the Oremaster X100 can detect it.

Remember: Contract terms are available with \$300.00 down and the balance at \$35.96 per month for 36 months, \$41.49 per month for 30 months; \$49.79 per month for 24 months; \$63.62 per month for 18 months; or \$91.29 per month for 12 months. Trade ins accepted.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to write us. Delivery date approximately 4 weeks after receipt of order.

Total Price: \$1,295.00

Good Luck Prospector!!

White's Electronic Research Laboratory

1011 Pleasant Valley Road
Sweet Home, Oregon

FIELD REPORT

on the

Super X100

We just returned from the State of Montana, where we tested the placer gold deposit with the Super X100. This deposit was being worked by two prospectors. We received the following results:

A high reading was secured several miles from the actual placer gold deposit, evidently due to the weakly radio active isotopes that were scattered through the formation from ore bodies through the ages, and possibly the presence of Thorium or Uranium somewhere in this area.

The closer we came to the actual deposit, the higher the reading we received on the instrument. By the time we arrived at the placer deposit, it was necessary to re-zero the instrument due to the amount of reading that we were receiving, in order to use our most sensitive position for testing the rich zones in the area.

We found that in this particular area the pay dirt gave a full scale reading from zero over the zone, that they were receiving their highest gold concentration from. This was in a cut or was, which exposed the gold bearing zone approximately 10 feet below the surface.

Upon checking the entire formation from the grass roots down to the zone where they were obtaining their highest gold concentration, we found that approximately six feet above where they were working, we received a still higher reading, than we were receiving over their workings.

We at once, obtained a bucket of this dirt from this six foot higher elevation, and ran it across the table. As the water carried away the light material, the table became specked with little gold particles, then the water was quickly cut down and the rest of the material was carefully washed.

There actually was more gold in this one spot in this upper zone, where we received the higher reading, than there was in the lower zone, where they were working.

We checked the concentrates very closely, and we found that the only active element in the concentrates, that we could determine in the field using the Oremaster 3-Way Super Light, was very, very small particles of Zirconium.

There was no trace or sign of any kind of the stronger and richer radio

active isotopes of Monazite sands. This proves that the Super X100 can detect the presence of many gold deposits, pick out the high reading pockets, and the rich high grade zones that may be unknown or unsuspected, before and without even any trace of the more powerful Monazite sands.

Not only this, but it shows that the modern day prospector should have the electronic age equipment that is now available to him in the Super X100 to help him prospect. Not only to locate the richest dirt, but to locate the presence of the deposit first.

Before this formation was tested with the instrument, this high grade bearing pay dirt was believed worthless, and so just a small part of the actual gold was being recovered from these workings.

We then checked the sampled areas close by that we did not receive any reading on, and none of these contained any gold. We did not even obtain as much as a single color. The instrument quickly indicated that this area was barren ground.

This indicates that it is possible with the instrument to detect the rich and lean areas, and could possibly make your gold prospecting much more profitable.

We do believe that the actual gold deposits that exist have hardly been scratched, due to the amount that yet remains to be discovered, and that for the first time in the history there are instruments available that have the ability to detect many more of them.

A lode gold deposit was next checked in one of the nearby mountains. It was reported to have been operated by two Chinese, long ago, and caved in, trapping one, and who is still in the tunnel, and the other was found dead outside.

This lode vein gave a very high reading when the instrument was passed over it. Upon examination, the vein was very heavily mineralized.

Crossing the creek by jeep resulted in a very high reading over the creek below the mine, indicating a high mineral content in the creek where the ore would normally and naturally settle and pocket from the primitive but ingeniously, built crusher operated by the water power

that they had used so long ago. It was astonished how quickly and easily the instrument detected the presence of these mineralized areas.

WHITE'S ELECTRONICS, Inc.

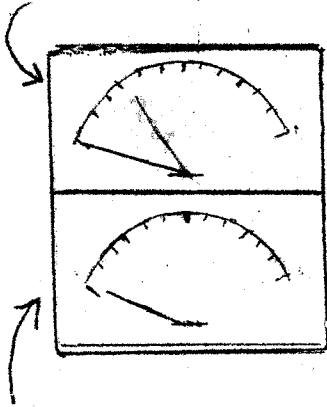
1011 Pleasant Valley Road

Sweet Home, OR. 97386

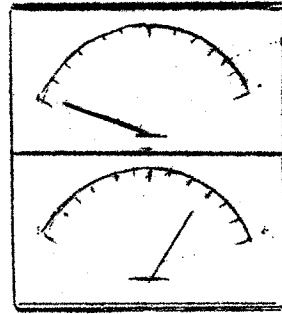
503-367-2138

NEGATIVE READINGS OVER WATER (SUBNORMAL)

Note Normal Positive
reading away from pool.
(Normal Background)

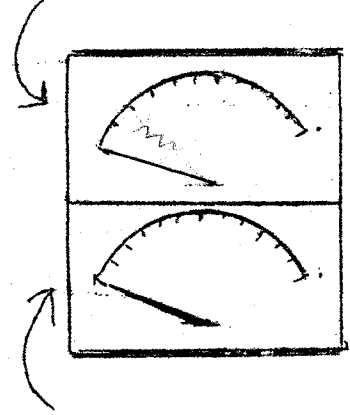


Zero, Negative reading
on black faced, sub-
normal reading meter.

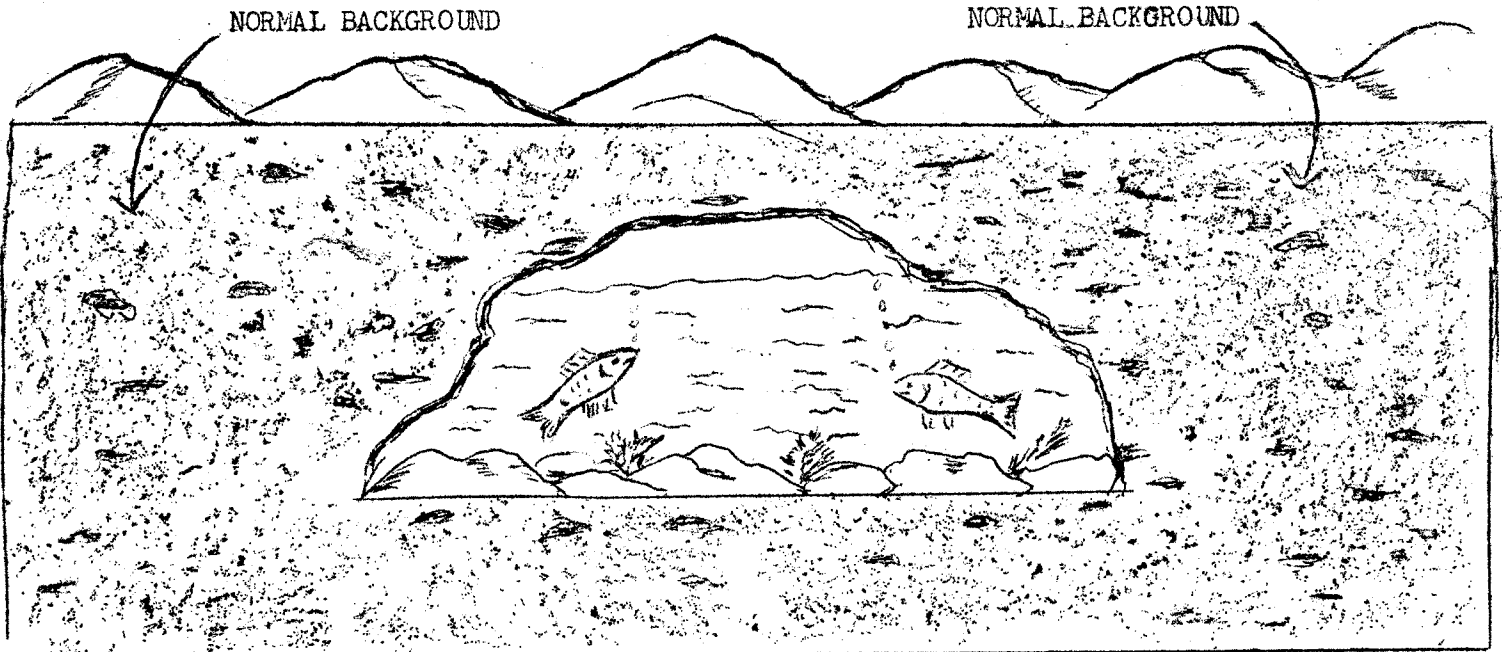


High reading on the
sub-normal black-faced
meter, over pool.

Note Normal Positive
reading away from pool.
(Normal Background)



Zero, Negative reading
on black faced sub-
normal reading meter.

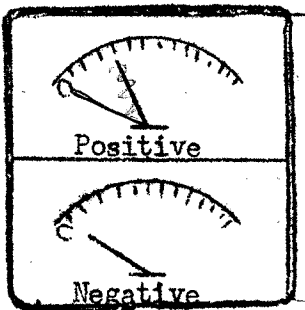


SUBTERRANEAN WATER BODY

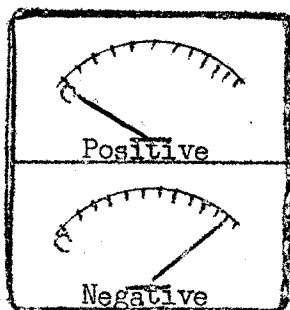
Note: Background reading drops over large, deep pools, resulting in a reading on the black-faced negative meter, while over the pool. (Large Subterranean caverns may also give a negative reading on the instrument).

DETECTION OF NEGATIVE ORE BODIES

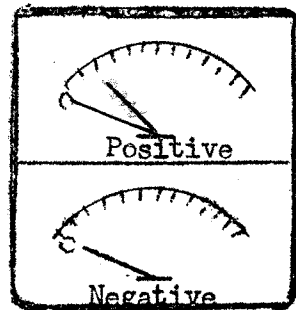
NORMAL Red meter reading away from Negative Ore Body.



NO reading on POSITIVE meter over Negative Ore Body.



NORMAL Red meter reading away from Negative Ore Body.



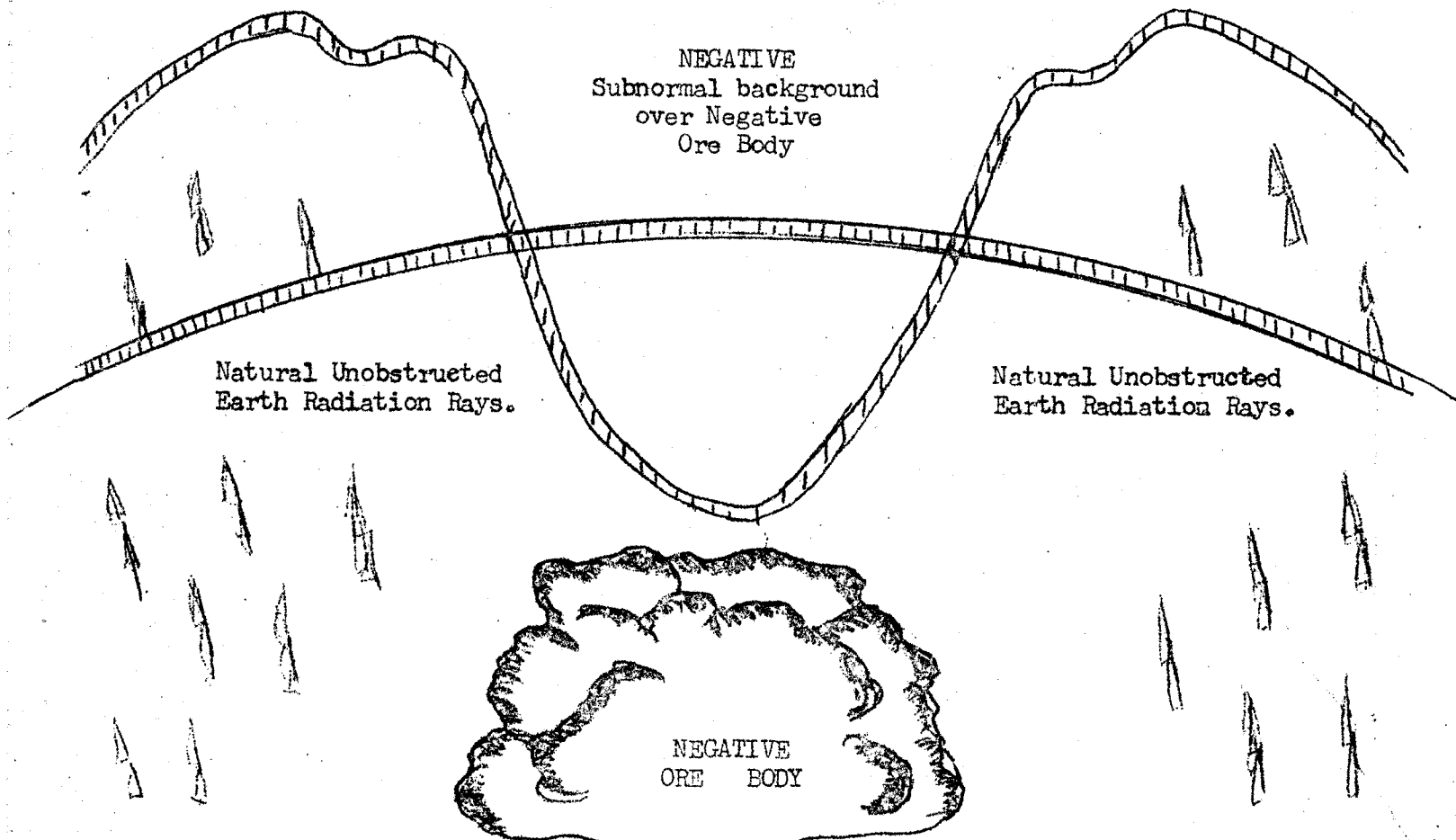
NORMAL Negative meter reading away from negative Ore Body.

Reading on Black Negative meter over Ore Body.

NORMAL Negative meter reading away from negative Ore Body.

Normal background away from Negative Ore Body.

Normal background away from Negative Ore Body.



Natural Earth rays blocked by negative sub-normal ore body, which causes a drop in the POSITIVE reading over the deposit and results in a negative, (below normal) reading on the black faced negative meter.

DETECTION OF POSITIVE ORE BODIES

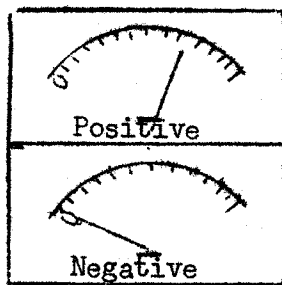
The Highest Positive readings are secured when the instrument is directly over the center of the Ore Body or the highest concentration of mineral.

The lower readings are obtained along or near the edge of the deposit and the Normal background readings for the area are again secured away from the deposit.

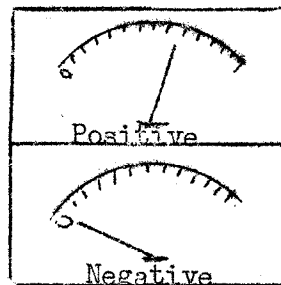
HIGH Reading on Meter
on edge of ore body.

HIGH Reading on Meter
on edge of ore body.

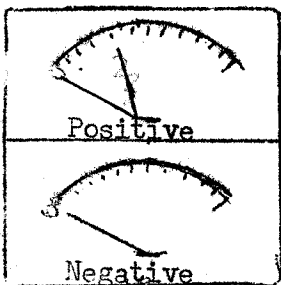
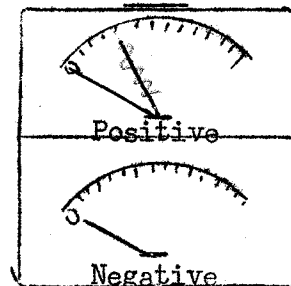
NORMAL Red meter
reading away from
ore body.



HIGHEST Reading
on Red Positive
meter over Positive
ore body.



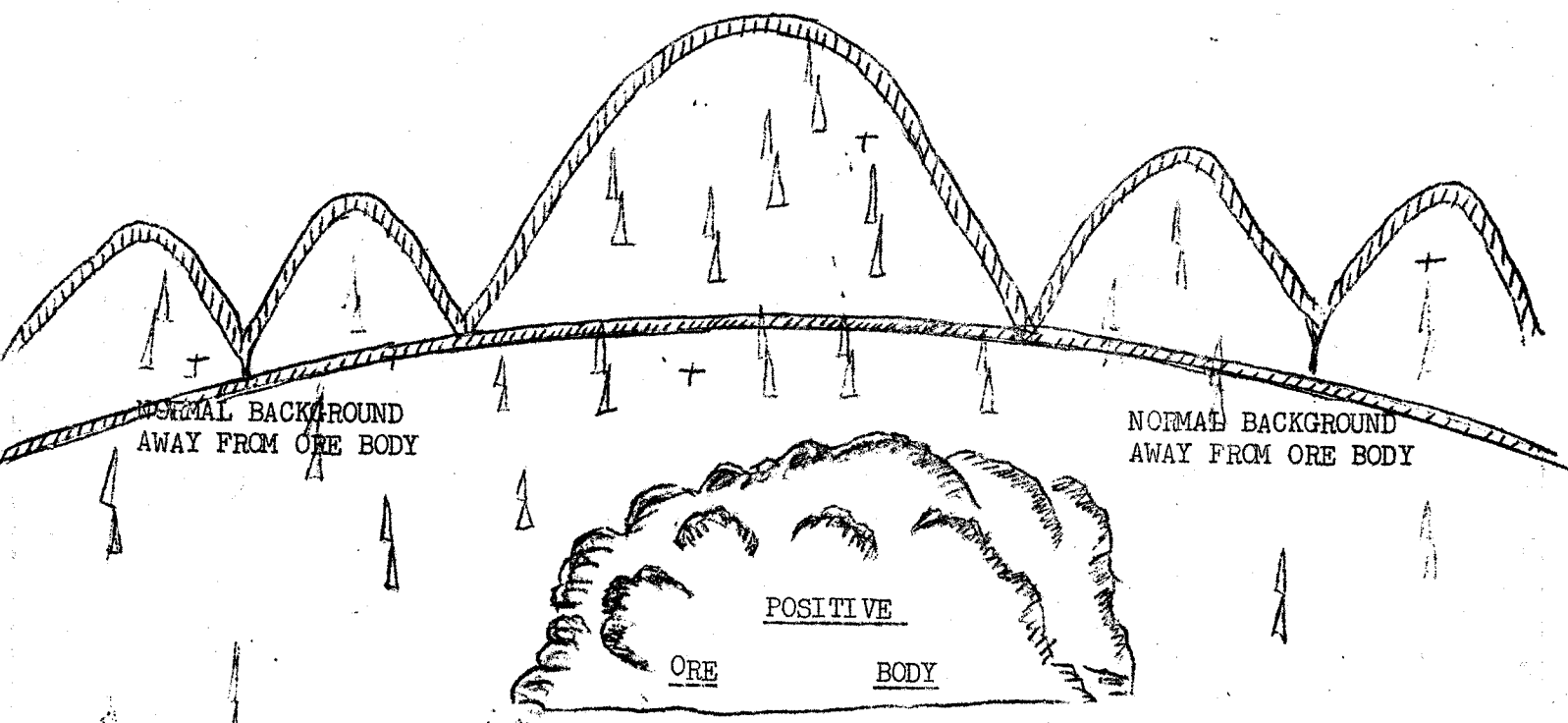
NORMAL Red Meter
reading away from
ore body.



NORMAL Negative
meter reading away
from ore body..ZERO

Reading on Black
meter over POSITIVE
ore body. ZERO

NORMAL Negative
meter reading away
from ore body..ZERO



A POSITIVE ORE BODY, which is an ore deposit containing radio-active Isotopes, and having a higher radio-active content than the surrounding soil and formation adds to the normal radio-activity of the area resulting in a Positive, or above normal reading, over this type of deposit.

RADIO ACTIVITY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS 11

There is evidence indicating that the radio-activity of igneous bodies are non-uniformly distributed. Small stock and batholiths are higher in radio-activity than are the large ones.

Also, it appears that the radio-active elements tend to concentrate into the topmost parts of the batholiths during their formation because radio-activity, as measured into eroded body today, is highest near the rims and decreased towards the center.

Furthermore, mineralized areas around igneous bodies are rather loosely connected with the highly radio active parts of the intrusives. Stocks and batholiths of igneous or metamorphic origin possess broad zones of higher than normal radio-activity in the vicinity or related ore bodies controlled by major structural features.

Some ore bearing solutions are rich in radio-active elements that are able to diffuse through the surrounding rock for considerable distances, consequently, they are not only building up the high level of radio-activity in the mineralized zones, but also produce in the country rock a notable activity that decreases away from the ore body.

Because the activity of some non-radio-active ores are higher than the activity of the country rock, it is sometimes possible to locate ore bodies by systematically studying the radio-activity at the surface.

Other mineralized areas may be found from their association with rocks of abnormal activity. Similar surveys may also be made to detect the presence of formation contacts, faults, sheer zones and other structural features to map outcrops of veins, dikes and igneous bodies that differ in activity from the rocks surrounding them and of deeply weathered rocks.

Veins and other deposits mined for their content of radio-active elements may be detected by means of geiger counters and the scintillation counters by their high activity, if the country rock has been only slightly permeable to direct radio-active elements constituting the ore.

There are over 100 different radio-active minerals that have been classified and many other radio-active minerals of uncertain value are also known to exist, but have not been adequately studied.

Mineral deposits that contain strong gamma radiation may be detected from much greater distance normally than deposits that have weaker radiation.

Gamma radiation consists of true rays which are like those of X-Rays and light and so are not electrically charged, but they are a million times shorter in wave length than visible light.

They readily pass through at least 3 inches of lead. In South America prospectors have been equipping themselves with airborne scintillation counters to prospect for diamonds to locate the Kimberlite pipes, the funnel shaped bodies of bluish rock ranging up to over 2000 feet in diameter in which diamonds are found.

Of volcanic origin, Kimberlite rock belongs to the basalt family and so has a subnormal radio-activity blackout, therefore this should be a likely place to look for a diamond bearing formation.

Measurements of radio-activity by means of scintillation counters and super sensitive geiger counters may also provide a means of oil exploration. Oil fields are generally low in radio activity and are commonly surrounded by a zone or halo. Having an activity that is slightly higher than normal, this may vary in different areas.

The difference in activity is believed caused by the upward movement of Chloride, rich oil field waters, which because of the reducing action of the minute amounts of dissolved hydrocarbons they contain, are sulphate free and consequently are capable of dissolving radium from the surrounding strata, such as Uraniferous shales not far from the surface.

The radium bearing waters move upward at varying speeds. When encountering oil or gas accumulations, they deposit most of the radio-active constituents near the edges of an oil field, as the result of oxidation of the sulphides and sulphates, by descending atmospheric water.

In areas that give a high reading, yet nothing can be quickly detected that is giving off this reading and it is thought that the reading may be originating at depth from a radio-active ore body, it is a good policy to check the foliage, the trees, moss on the trees, and the leaves on the trees.

If you have had a campfire, check the ashes for a high reading. If

there are cattle, deer, elk, sheep, antelope or any grass or foliage eating animals in the area and any of their droppings that are encountered should be checked for a high reading.

The deposit could be either Uranium or Thorium, or both, as the animal concentrates the foliage in their stomach, these droppings can be surprisingly radio-active in an area containing these deposits.

We have seen radiation so high that these droppings from stock could be detected driving by them in a jeep with an OREMASTER Super Scintillation Instrument.

This was evidently caused by the large Thorium deposit near where the cattle had been feeding.

All areas that give a high abnormal reading should be carefully checked for the possible presence of mineral deposits.

Areas that give an unusually below normal readings should be carefully investigated for the possibility of oil or possibly a subnormal mineral deposit, underground lake, river or cavern.

A Subnormal Ore Body is an ore body containing heavy gravity metal in a mineral deposit that does not contain any Radio Activity or has less radiation than the surrounding country rock.

We have examined both high grade abnormal reading ore bodies and high grade subnormal reading deposits. In our experience we find that properly designed Super Sensitive Radiation detector is an exceptionally valuable and desirable instrument to use in mobile as well as foot prospecting, to locate mineralized veins and ore bodies, to prospect, An Underground deep water lake or river, will usually give a sub-normal reading on a Super Sensitive Radiation Detector when passing over them.

Many shallow surface streams, give abnormal readings due to the placer mineral deposits that they contain.

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