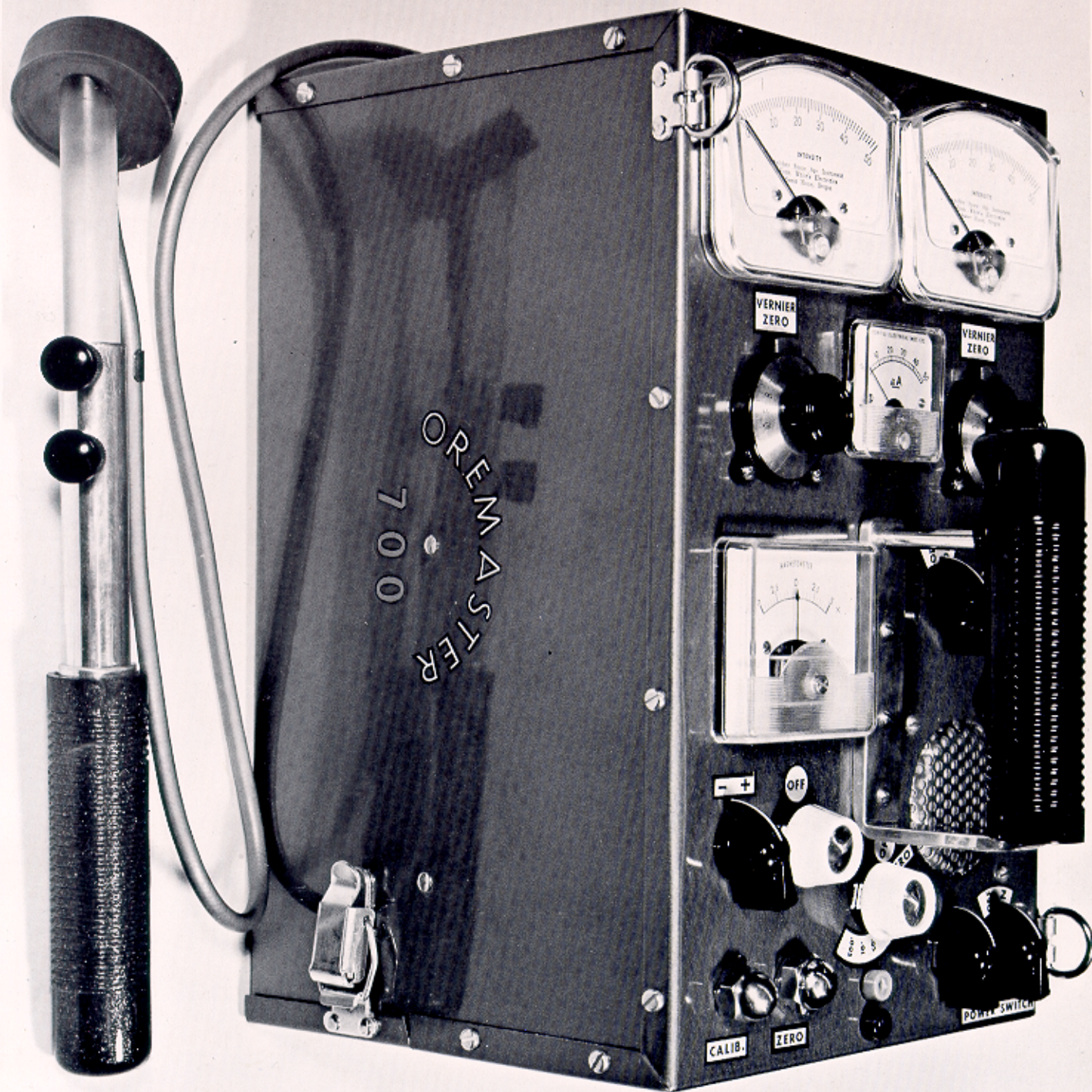




SUBTERRANEAN UNIVERSAL SUPER X 700

Super sensitive Radiation, Anomaly Mineral,

Metal and Magnetic Detector

Manufactured by

White's Electronics, Inc.
1011 Pleasant Valley Road
Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

Area code 503 367-2138

Super X 700

SUBTERRANEAN UNIVERSAL

SUPER X700

Super Sensitive Radiation, Anomaly
Mineral, Metal and Magnetic Detector

The Subterranean Universal Super X700 is another very unusual instrument. This model has all the features and performance of the Super X600 model, plus the following:

MAGNETOMETER: A very sensitive built-in magnetometer (magnetic meter) with a Range Control, to detect magnetic fields in a magnetic ore body, that may occur either on the surface, or at depth, where the fields of force may emanate to the surface, even though they may be weak.

On large, high magnetic, detectable deposits, where the fields of force are strong, and extend out from the deposit, it is not necessary to actually walk over the deposit to detect them, as these deposits are detectable, just as soon as the instrument enters these force fields. On large deposits, with strong fields, these can extend to, and be detected at, considerable distances.

Due to this fact, we have incorporated a Range Control, so that as soon as the instrument comes within range of one of these deposits, and the meter moves off scale, (a full scale reading), a Range Control and Meter Polarity Control are incorporated to return the meter to a Zero reading. Continuing to move in the direction of the deposit, the closer you approach the deposit, the higher is the reading on the magnetometer. Whenever the meter again goes off scale, a slight adjustment on the control knob will return the meter reading to Zero. Continue this, until you reach the point where the meter reading no longer increases, and starts to reverse its reading. You are then centered over this ore body! The Magnetometer is a center zeroed meter, so that it will react to either the positive, or the negative side of a field, so that either would be detectable regardless of which side one is on.

If the ore body was high in radio-active isotopes and magnetic, you would receive a high reading on the positive, abnormal meter of the instrument, as well as the Magnetometer, before you arrived over the deposit.

If the deposit contained no radio-active isotopes, and it was of high gravity, such as high grade iron, then a negative reading would be registered on the Negative (subnormal) meter of the instrument, just as soon as you are over the vein. (The Magnetometer and the subnormal meter would both be registering!)

If this deposit was not magnetic, then just the subnormal meter would be registering, and no reading would be had on the magnetometer.

METAL DETECTOR: In addition to the other two units incorporated into this sensational instrument, there is also a special, small feather-weight, super sensitive metal detector circuit, incorporated into the instrument, that may be used for checking veins, ore samples, outcroppings, and for general prospecting. It is so sensitive, that when passing the special probe, which comes with the instrument, over a tiny, natural, gold nugget, as small as a grain of wheat, just under the surface of a piece of quartz rock, and invisible to the naked eye, a full scale reading will be registered on the meter of the instrument! The probe may be used in or out of the water.

A Mineral and Metal selector control to set the instrument for hard, or for soft metals, or for the automatic detection of either, as well as switches for both high and low sensitivity are incorporated. A speaker and meters are both built into the all transistor, metal detector circuit, which also incorporates a genuine Brazillian quartz crystal with gold plated electrodes to control the fixed oscillator. One meter registers on soft metals, the other meter on hard and magnetic metals. If both soft and hard metals are present, the predominate or largest quantity of metal will be registered, or whichever is closest to the surface, or closest to the probe.

The instrument is so designed that the all three circuits in the instrument may be operated at the same time, if desired. In a detectable ore body, that has radio-active isotopes, detectable conductive metal, and also detectable magnetic fields of force, the Positive meter, the Magnetometer, and the metal detector will all indicate, as the instrument reacts to these ores in the deposit.

With all the features this instrument has, complete and ready to operate, the weight is only approximately 12 1/4 pounds. The probe is feather-weight and only weighs approximately 1 1/2 pounds. (Any research changes in features or circuitry may alter the weight slightly.)

PRICE: \$1500.00

Full Two Year Warranty

Discount for Cash 5%

Terms if desired: \$500.00 down, and your choice of the following; 12 months at \$91.75 per month; 15 months at \$75.07 per month; 18 months at \$63.94 per month; 24 months at \$50.04 per month; 30 months at \$41.70 per month, or 36 months at \$36.14 per month.

The batteries are heavy duty. No expense has been spared to produce a quality compact, advanced, super sensitive, instrument for the prospector, miner, engineer and geologist.

NOTE: We reserve the right to change specifications, whenever they may add to the versatility of the instrument, without notification.

WHITE'S ELECTRONICS, INC.

Manufacturers of Super Sensitive Space Age
Electronic Instruments

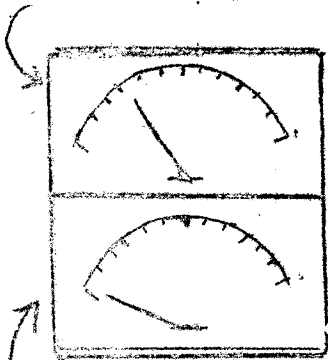
1011 Pleasant Valley Road

Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

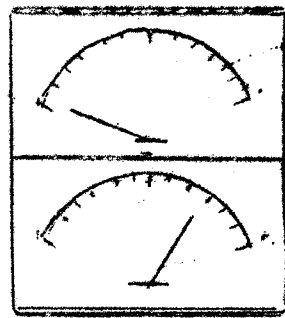
Phone 503-367-2138

NEGATIVE READINGS OVER WATER (SUBNORMAL)

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

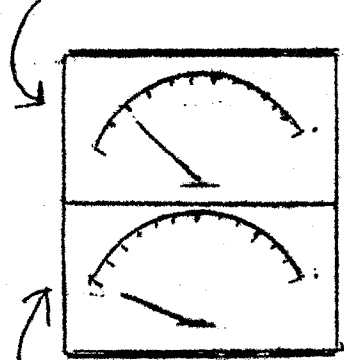


Zero, Negative reading
on black faced, sub-
normal reading meter.

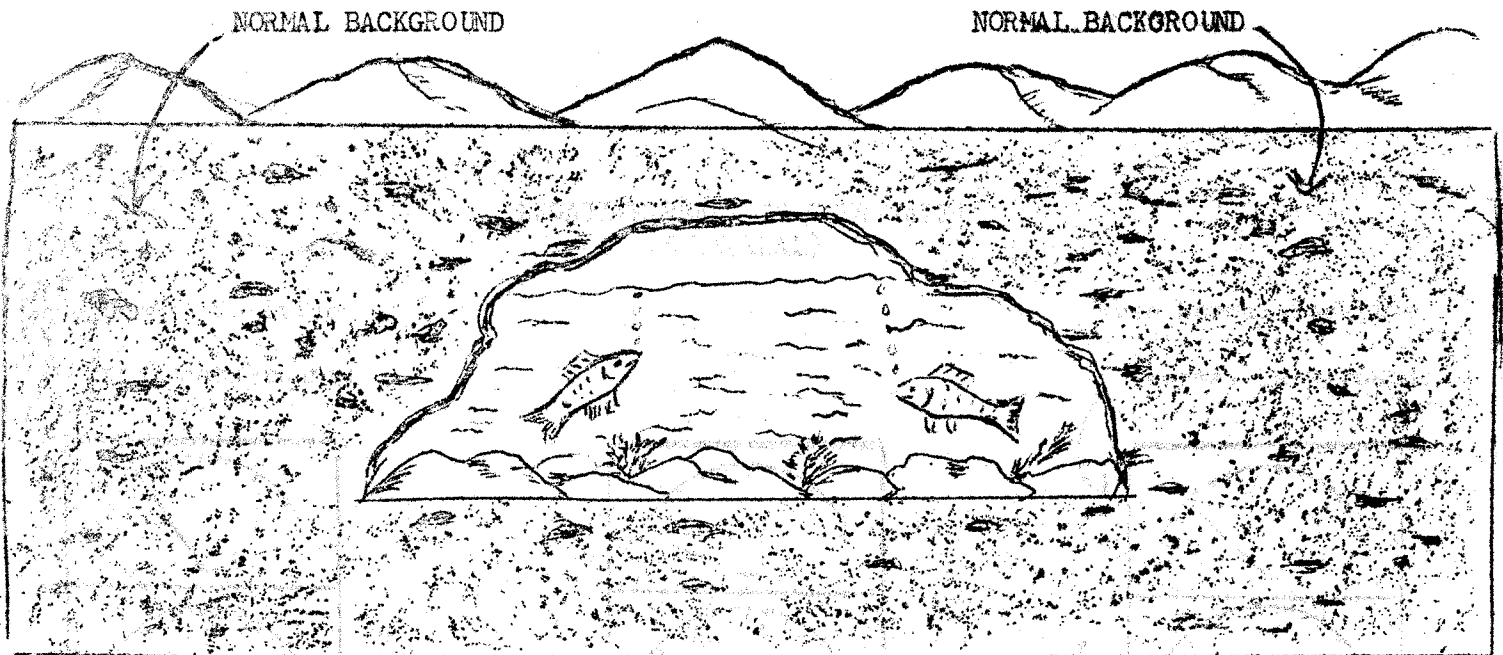


High reading on the
sub-normal black-faced
meter, over pool.

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 POSITIVE ORE BODIES

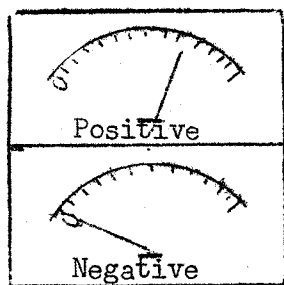
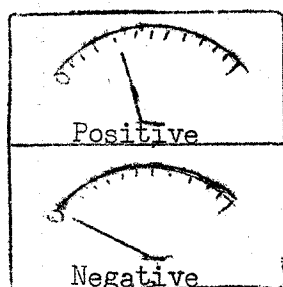
The Highest Positive readings are secured when the instrument is directly over the center of the Ore Body or the highest concentration of mineral.

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.

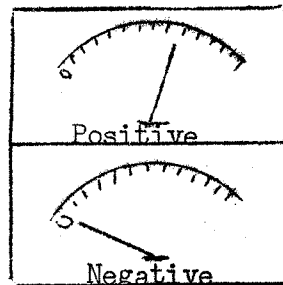
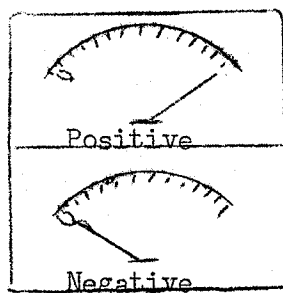
HIGH Reading on Meter
on edge of ore body.

HIGH Reading on Meter
on edge of ore body.

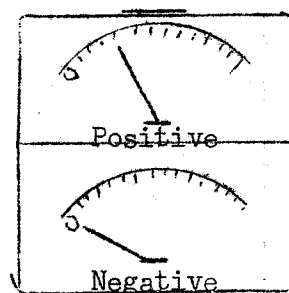
NORMAL Red meter
reading away from
ore body.



HIGHEST Reading
on Red Positive
meter over Positive
ore body.



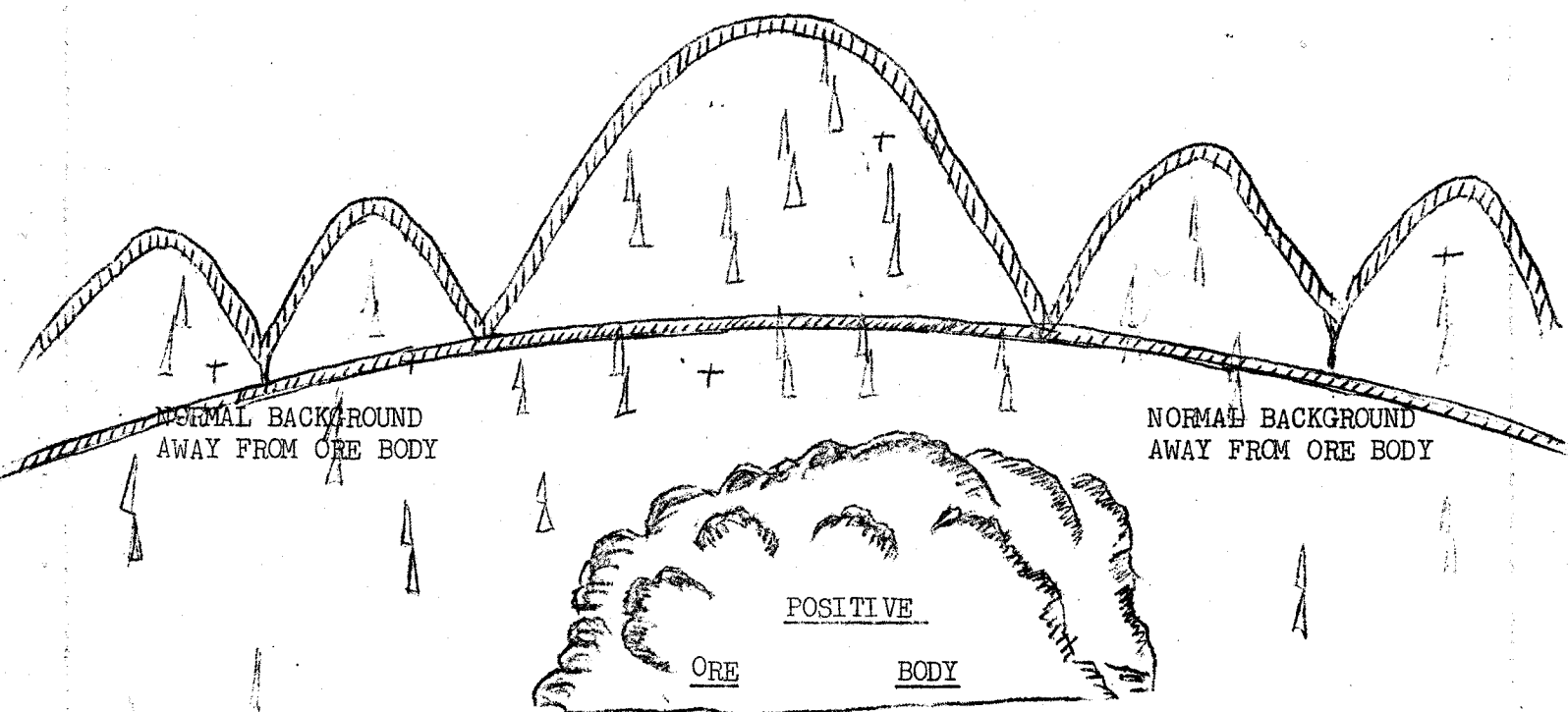
NORMAL Red Meter
reading away from
ore body.



NORMAL Negative
meter reading away
from ore body..ZERO

Reading on Black
meter over POSITIVE
ore body. ZERO

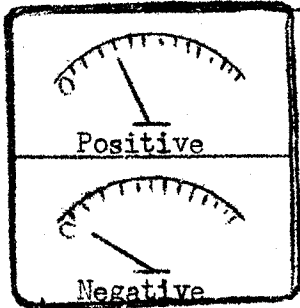
NORMAL Negative
meter reading away
from ore body.ZERO



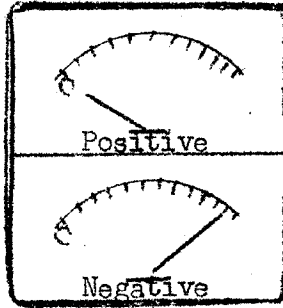
A POSITIVE ORE BODY, which is an ore deposit containing radio-active Isotopes, and having a higher radio-active content than the surrounding soil and formation adds to the normal radio-activity of the area resulting in a Positive, or above normal reading, over this type of deposit.

DETECTION OF NEGATIVE ORE BODIES

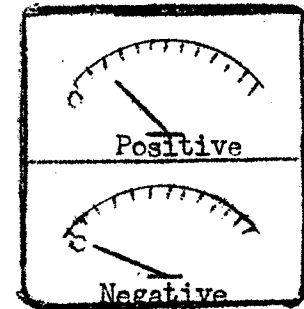
NORMAL Red meter reading away from Negative Ore Body.



NO reading on POSITIVE meter over Negative Ore Body.



NORMAL Red meter reading away from Negative Ore Body.



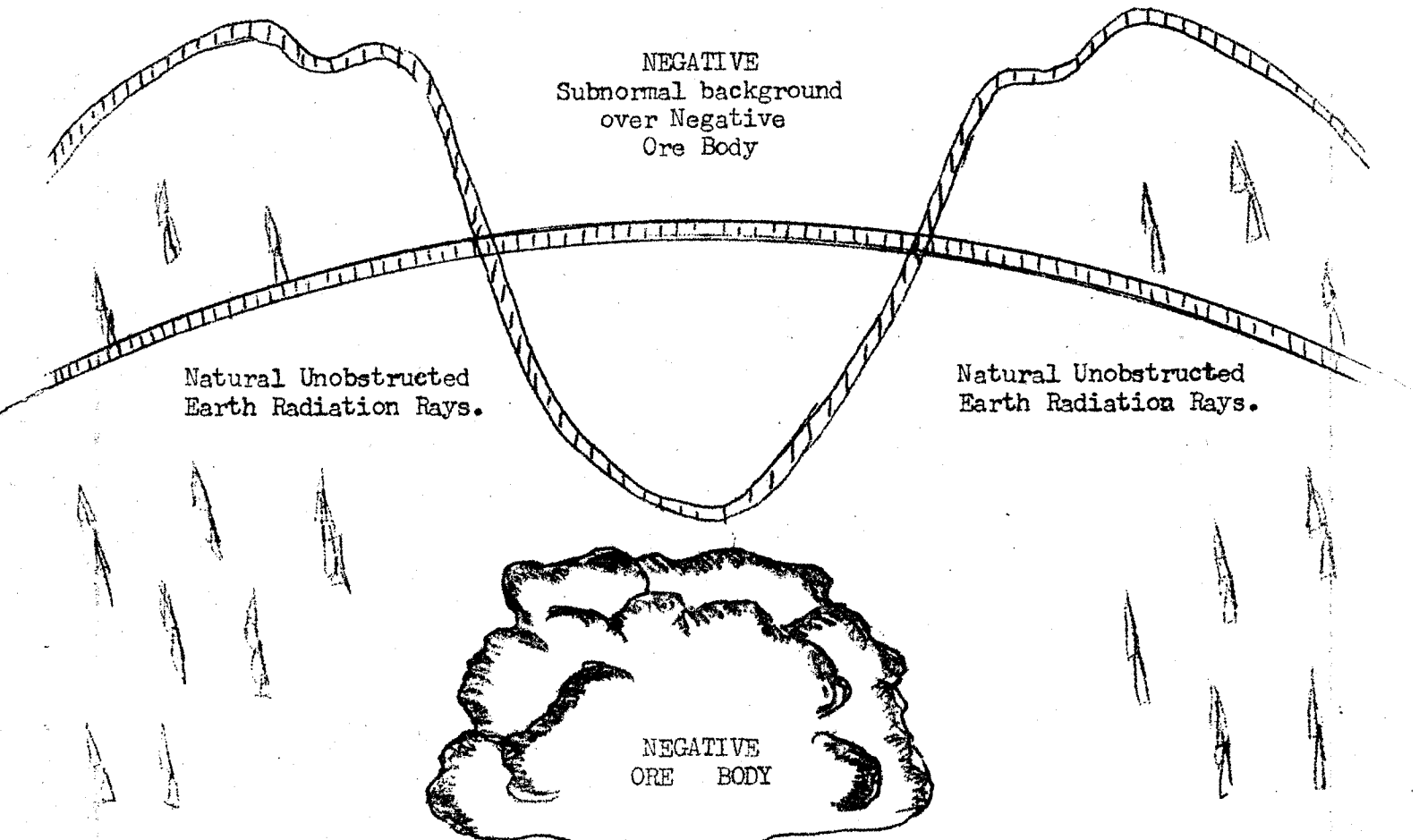
NORMAL Negative meter reading away from negative Ore Body.

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.

RADIO ACTIVITY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS 11

There is evidence indicating that the radio-activity of igneous bodies are non-uniformally 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 erroded body today, is highest near the rims and decreased towards the center.

Furthermore, mineralized areas around igneous bodies are rather loosley 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.

Eecause 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 clas-sified 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 ORFMASTER 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.

WHITES ELECTRONICS, Inc.

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