Pipehorn®
LOCATING TECHNOLOGY

570 Signal Clamp

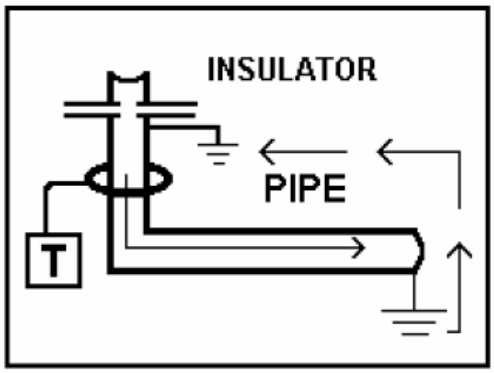
For use with Pipehorn 800 Series Transmitters

Use the Signal Clamp when direct connection is not possible but you are able to position a clamp around an accessible target conductor. It applies a relatively stronger and better isolated signal to the target conductor than simply inducing with the transmitter. The clamp can be used on conductors of 5 inches (12.5 cm) or less in diameter. For long reach applications, an extension handle (hot stick) can be attached to the threaded fitting on the clamp handle (not included).

DANGER! SHOCK HAZZARD
CONNECTING DIRECTLY OR CLAMPING TO ANY CONDUCTOR CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND RESULT IN ELECTRIC SHOCK, INJURY, OR DEATH. ONLY LICENSED OR AUTHORIZED PERSONS SHOULD WORK AROUND POTENTIALLY ENERGIZED CONDUCTORS.

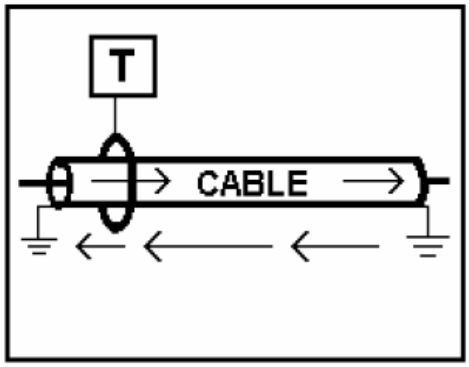
1. Perform a quick system check.
    a. Plug your clamp into the transmitter jack. When turned ON, the transmitter should emit a steady high pitch tone indicating a good battery and good signal output.
    b. Select low-frequency on your receiver (if using an 800-HL) and set the sensitivity knob precisely at 2. With the clamp laying on the ground, place the tip of the receiver wand into the ring. A beeping tone from the receiver indicates the clamp's low-frequency is operational.
    c. Select high-frequency on your receiver. Keeping the sensitivity knob set at 2, place the tip of the receiver wand into the ring. A beeping tone from the receiver indicates the clamp's high-frequency is operational.
    d. View the Pipehorn 800 Series System Check video at www.pipehorn.com.
2. Position the signal clamp.
    a. Clamp around the target conductor below the electrical ground (as shown in Figure 1) making sure the jaws on the signal clamp meet squarely and are fully closed. The better the jaws meet; the more signal will be applied to the target conductor.

b. To ensure that the transmitter signal reaches the receiver, the path between the point where the signal is applied and the point where it is received must be complete. If you suspect a break in this path, look for disconnected leads, circuit breakers, and open switches.
c. Both ends of the conductor should be grounded. If clamping around a gas pipe at a meter (for example), place the clamp below the insulator and attach a ground lead between the clamp and insulator (as shown in Figure 1). A week signal may be due to a poorly grounded conductor. Power lines and telephone sheaths are typically grounded on both sides of the signal clamp position (as shown in Figure 2).



Signal Clamp Must Be Placed Below The Electrical Ground

Figure 1



Cables Are Assumed Grounded At Both Ends

Figure 2

3. Plug the signal clamp into the jack on the Pipehorn transmitter. Turn the transmitter on. Signal should now be applied to the target conductor.
4. Start with the receiver set for low-frequency (800-HL model). Begin tracing the signal. The clamp also works well with Pipehorn's high-frequency.

FOR INDIVIDUAL CABLE IDENTIFICATION

1. Set up the signal clamp around the target conductor as described above.
2. At the next vault or access point, place the tip of the Pipehorn receiver on each cable listening for the strongest signal.

NOTE: This method will be successful only when there is no common or cross-bonding of the cables between the clamp (where the signal is applied) and the receiver (where the signal is detected).

FOR MORE INFORMATION, GIVE US A CALL 205-956-3710, OR VISIT
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