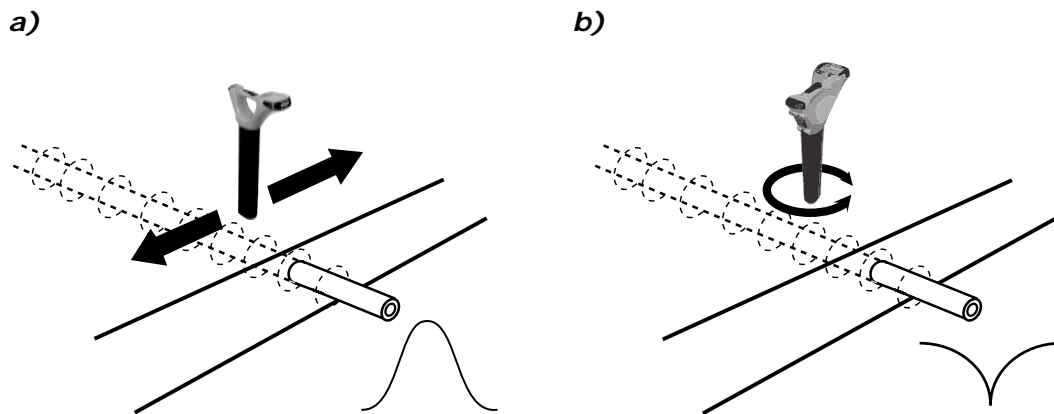


7.3.6 Pinpointing & Confirming the Buried Line

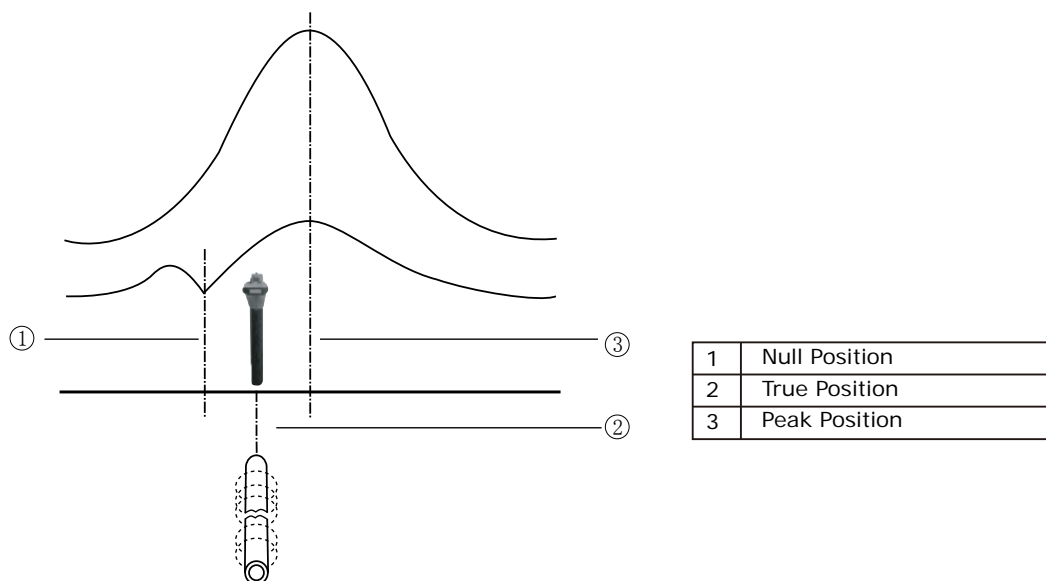
Marking the exact position of the buried line is generally called pinpointing. Pinpoint the line before marking its position. Place the receiver in "Peak" mode, pass the blade of the receiver across path of the cable and identify the peak response on the display and/or audibly.



7.3.7 Distorted Fields

When locating always be aware that you are locating the signals radiating from the buried line, and these radiated fields as they are called can be distorted by other lines or electromagnetic buried lines or metallic features like crash barriers or wire mesh fences. The risk of an inaccurate location can be reduced further by the following:

- Check to see if the signal is being distorted by other radiated fields. Locate the cable, first in the "Peak" mode, and then in the null mode. The two locations should indicate that the cable is in the same place. If they do not, the signal field is distorted and the depth measurement may be inaccurate.

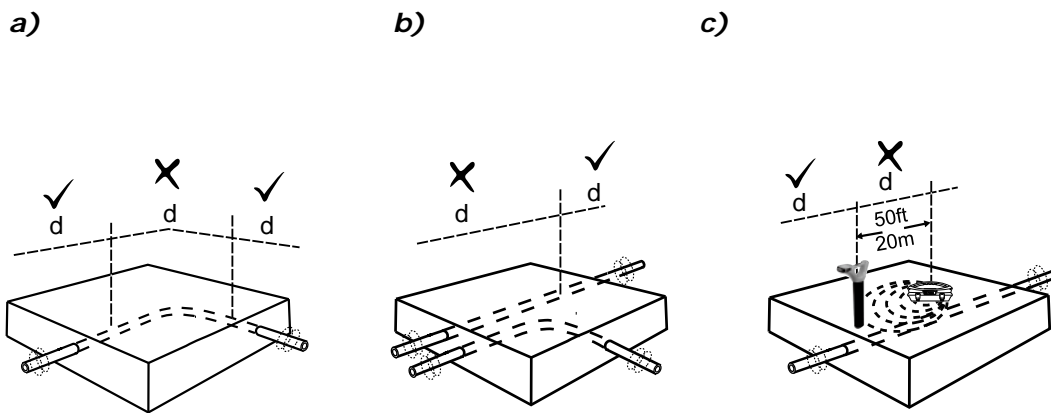


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- Measure the depth of the buried line by pressing "i" pushbutton briefly to measure depth and current. The depth should be approximately in line with the "as built" plans available. If no plans are available logic would still help to assess the situation (if you are looking for a CCTV distribution cable and the depth indicated is 5ft (1.5m) it is probably not your cable). Current will be displayed at the same time as the depth.
- A depth reading on congested areas or close to bends or tee's maybe inaccurate due to distorted fields.

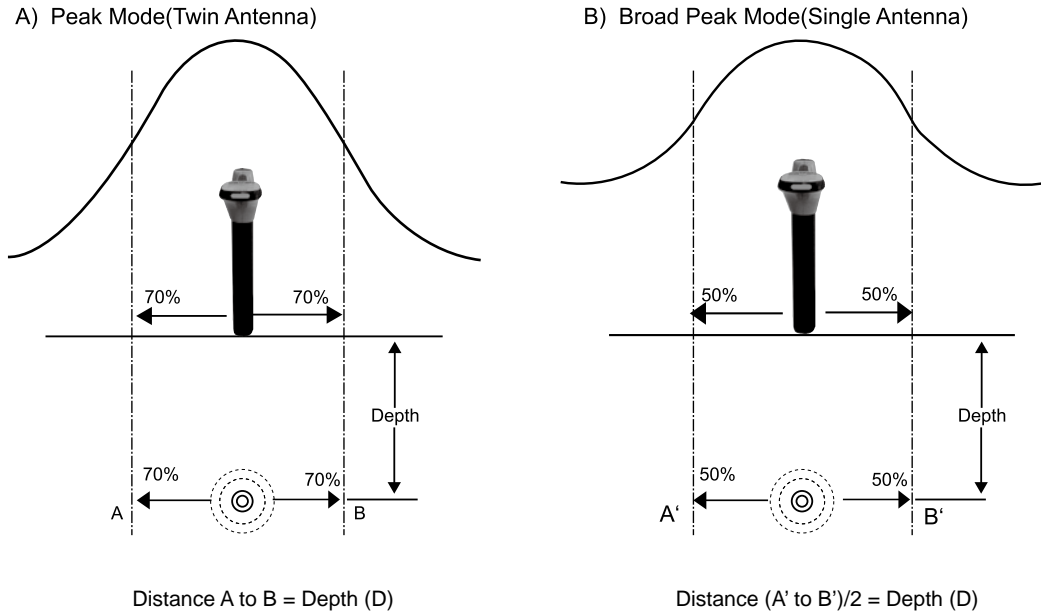
7.3.8 Measuring Depth and Current

- Pinpoint the cable as described in Pinpointing cable, with the receiver in line with and directly above the buried line – measure the depth (d) by pressing "i" pushbutton briefly. Current will be displayed at the same time as the depth.
- Be careful when locating in congested areas or close to bends or tee's, they may be inaccurate due to distorted fields.



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- An alternate method of verifying depth (D) is triangulation which can be done in “Peak (Twin antenna)” or “Broad Peak (Single antenna)” modes.



- Measure the current. This is displayed when you briefly press the “i” pushbutton to measure depth. The signal from the transmitter will attenuate with distance. The further you are away from the transmitter the less signal will radiate from the buried line. By locating at several points along the buried line you will identify an approximate rate of signal loss (beware that where a pipe or cable divides the signal will reduce more rapidly). If the signal at the point you are pinpointing is different from the trend would suggest – between that, it may not be the buried line you expect.



Warning !

NEVER mechanically dig over the path of a buried pipe or cable. ALWAYS dig carefully

7.3.9 Signal Direction Precision Identification

(Available for vLocPro-SD model only)

Some models in the vLoc range of locators contain a feature called “SIGNAL DIRECTION”. This feature is used to verify if the line being located is the line to which the transmitter has been connected.

When a transmitter is connected to a target line the signal travels along it and finds the easiest way to travel back, usually via the ground and ground stake. However, very often the signal will travel back along adjacent cables or pipes as these can offer an easier route.