

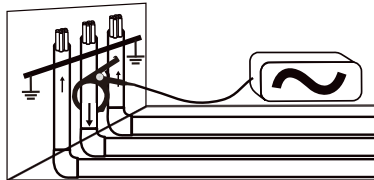
# Remote Antenna User Guide V1.0

## Remote Antenna Introduction



The remote stethoscope antenna can be used to help identify a particular cable on a cable tray or where cables are bunched together.

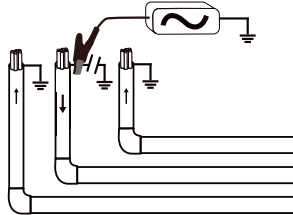
1. Apply a signal to the cable to be identified. The remote stethoscope has an operational frequency range of 512Hz up to 65kHz, but low frequencies should be a preference in this application as they are less likely to leak or bleed over to other cables.
2. The best method of signal application when identifying cables is to use the signal clamp. This is because the signal clamp applies a signal to the target cable and shares an equal amount with other cross bonded cables.



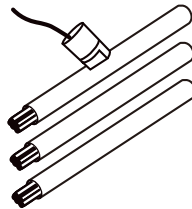
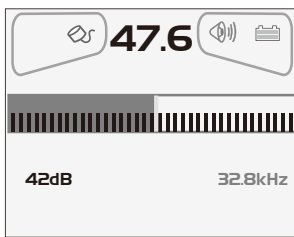
3. When using the signal clamp, both ends of the target cable should be grounded. Apply the clamp below the ground point. Applying the clamp above the ground point will prevent the signal finding the return path through the ground, so is not advised.



- If it is not possible to use a transmitter signal clamp and you have confirmation that the cable is out of service and de-energized, use a direct connection lead to make an electrical connection to the cable. Removing any cross bonding between cables prevents the signal travelling along commonly bonded cables.



- Do NOT use the Induction method as the signal will appear on all cables in the area of the transmitter.
- Connect the remote stethoscope antenna to the accessory input of the Receiver. The correct settings and user interface will be automatically selected.
- Ensure the frequency selected on the vLoc receiver is the same as selected on the transmitter.
- Place the stethoscope on each of the suspected target cables with the flats of the antenna in line with the route of the cable.



- Note the strongest signal as displayed on the bargraph in conjunction with the dB gain setting. The strongest signal will indicate the PROBABLE target cable.



**TIP**

The remote antenna USB stethoscope can be used to help identify disused and isolated cables. This process can be further enhanced if the cable is isolated and is of a twisted cable construction.



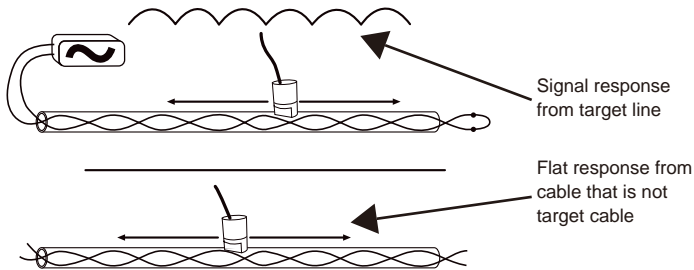
**WARNING**

Only attempt this on disused, de-energized cables.



## Method:

1. Connect the transmitter to two of the cores of the cable. At the far end short together these two conductors making a loop.
2. Set the transmitter to a low frequency such as 640Hz and set the output to maximum.
3. At the point of interest, run the remote stethoscope antenna along the suspected target cable. If the correct cable is being assessed the signal will increase and decrease in sympathy with the twist of the two conductors within the cable.



4. If the signal is a steady level and does not rise and fall, this is probably NOT the target cable.

## WARNING



The remote stethoscope antenna is a useful tool to help identify cables. However, it should not be used as positive identification before an unused cable is cut. Always follow company procedures when cutting disused or isolated cables.

**Disclaimer:** Product and accessory specification and availability information is subject to change without prior notice.

