

# RADIODETECTION®

## RD7100®

### Electromagnetic and RF Marker locator

Operation manual

90/RD7100-MARKER-OM-ENG/03



# Table of Contents

<b>Section 1 - Preface</b> .....	<b>3</b>	8.2 Verifying depth measurements .....	31
1.1 Before you begin .....	3	8.3 Current readings .....	31
1.2 Important notices .....	3	<b>Section 9 - Locating techniques</b> .....	<b>34</b>
1.3 Compliance.....	4	9.1 Identifying target utilities.....	34
1.4 Intellectual property .....	4	9.2 Signal & ground connection .....	34
<b>Section 2 - Introduction</b> .....	<b>6</b>	9.3 Double-ended connections .....	35
2.1 About this manual .....	6	<b>Section 10 - Fault-finding</b> .....	<b>36</b>
2.2 About the RD7100 .....	6	10.1 About fault-finding .....	36
2.3 Extended warranty .....	6	10.2 Preparation.....	36
2.4 Manual outline.....	6	10.3 How to find a fault .....	37
2.5 Safety.....	6	<b>Section 11 - Survey Measurements</b> .....	<b>38</b>
2.6 Training.....	7	11.1 Saving measurements .....	38
2.7 European Importers .....	7	11.2 Survey measurement transmission over Bluetooth.....	38
<b>Section 3 - System overview</b> .....	<b>8</b>	11.3 Erasing measurements .....	38
3.1 RD7100 locator .....	9	11.4 Retrieving all survey measurements via Bluetooth.....	38
3.2 Tx-5 and Tx-10 transmitters.....	11	11.5 Retrieving all survey measurements via Bluetooth.....	39
3.3 Using the menu.....	11	<b>Section 12 - Bluetooth wireless connections</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>Section 4 - Operation</b> .....	<b>13</b>	12.1 Switching Bluetooth On.....	40
4.1 First use .....	13	12.2 Switching Bluetooth off.....	40
4.2 Power on / off.....	16	12.3 Pairing to an Android, PDA or PC Pairing.....	40
4.3 Keypad actions & shortcuts .....	16	12.4 Bluetooth Protocol.....	40
4.4 Antenna modes.....	17	12.5 Bluetooth standby mode .....	41
4.5 System setup .....	17	12.6 Troubleshooting .....	41
4.6 Dynamic Overload Protection™ .....	18	<b>Section 13 - Using accessories</b> .....	<b>43</b>
4.7 Overload warning.....	19	13.1 About accessories.....	43
4.8 TruDepth™ measurement .....	19	13.2 Headphones.....	43
4.9 StrikeAlert™ .....	19	13.3 Locator clamps.....	43
4.10 Backlight .....	19	13.4 Transmitter clamps.....	44
4.11 Bluetooth wireless.....	19	13.5 Transmitter external power supply .....	45
4.12 SideStepauto™ .....	19	13.6 Sondes .....	45
4.13 Transmitter power output.....	19	13.7 Stethoscopes .....	47
4.14 Transmitter Eco mode.....	20	13.8 Submersible antenna .....	48
4.15 Maximum Voltage .....	20	13.9 Phone/Tablet mount.....	49
4.16 Measure mode .....	20	<b>Section 14 - Appendices</b> .....	<b>50</b>
4.17 CALSafe™ .....	21	14.1 Care and maintenance.....	50
4.18 Usage-Logging.....	21	14.2 Enhanced Self Test.....	51
<b>Section 6 - Locating cables and pipes</b> .....	<b>22</b>	14.3 RD Manager™ .....	52
6.1 Frequencies .....	22	14.4 Upgrading software .....	52
6.2 Choice of frequency for active location .....	23	14.5 eCert .....	52
6.3 Antenna modes.....	23	14.6 Time and date error messages .....	52
6.4 Compass.....	25	14.7 RF Markers .....	52
6.5 Trace.....	25	<b>14.8 TX 1, TX 5, TX5 iLOC and TX10</b> <b>locator models, operation mode and</b> <b>active frequencies</b> .....	<b>53</b>
6.6 Pinpoint.....	25	<b>14.9 TX5 and TX5 iLOC Fault Find locator</b> <b>models</b> .....	<b>53</b>
6.7 Sweep and search .....	26		
6.8 Nulling out.....	27		
<b>Section 7 - Locating RF Markers</b> .....	<b>28</b>		
7.1 Marker Mode.....	28		
7.2 Locating RF markers.....	29		
<b>Section 8 - Depth and current readings</b> ...	<b>30</b>		
8.1 TruDepth™ .....	30		

<b>14.10</b>	<b>TX 10 Fault Find locator models</b>	
		54
<b>14.11</b>	<b>TX10 iLOC locator models, operation mode and active frequencies</b>	54
<b>14.12</b>	<b>TX 10 iLOC Fault Find locator models</b>	55
<b>14.13</b>	<b>Supported Accessories</b>	56

# Section 1 - Preface

## 1.1 Before you begin

Thank you for your interest in Radiodetection's RD7100® cable, pipe and RF marker locator.

Please read this user manual in its entirety before attempting to use the RD7100 system.

Radiodetection products, including this manual, are under continuous development. The information contained within is accurate at time of publication; however the RD7100, this manual and all its contents are subject to change.

Radiodetection Limited reserves the right to modify the product without notice and some product changes may have taken place after this user manual was published.

Contact your local Radiodetection dealer or visit [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com) for the latest information about the RD7100 product family, including this manual.

## 1.2 Important notices

### General

The performance of any cable and pipe locator may be affected when used in close proximity to ferrous materials such as manhole covers, steel-toe boots and nearby vehicles. Keep a distance of one or two meters from these objects when taking critical measurements such as depth and current readings.

This instrument, or family of instruments, will not be permanently damaged by reasonable electrostatic discharge and has been tested in accordance with IEC 801-2. However, in extreme cases temporary malfunction may occur. If this happens, switch off, wait and switch on again. If the instrument still malfunctions, disconnect the batteries for a few seconds.

### Safety

**⚠ WARNING!** Failure to comply with safety warnings can cause serious injury or death

**CAUTION!** Failure to comply with safety cautions can result in damage to equipment or property

This equipment shall be used only by qualified and trained personnel, and only after fully reading this Operation Manual.

**⚠ WARNING!** Direct connection to live conductors is POTENTIALLY LETHAL. Direct connections to live conductors should be attempted by fully qualified personnel only using the relevant products that allow connections to energized lines.

**⚠ WARNING!** The transmitter is capable of outputting potentially lethal voltages. Take care when applying signals to any pipe or cable and be sure to notify other technicians who may be working on the line.

**⚠ WARNING!** Reduce audio level before using headphones to avoid damaging your hearing.

**⚠ WARNING!** This equipment is NOT approved for use in areas where hazardous gases may be present.

**⚠ WARNING!** Before removing the transmitter battery pack, switch off the unit and disconnect all cables

**⚠ WARNING!** The mains PSU supply cable is the disconnecting method for isolating the unit from the main supply.

**⚠ WARNING!** The battery compartment lid is the disconnecting method for isolating the unit from the battery supply.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not position the equipment so it is difficult to disconnect the unit from each supply.

**⚠ WARNING!** Protection will be impaired if used in a manner not specified.

**⚠ WARNING!** The RD7100 locator will detect most buried conductors but there are some objects, including live objects, which do not radiate any detectable signal. The RD7100, or any other electromagnetic locator, cannot detect these objects so proceed with caution. There are also some live cables which the RD7100 will not be able to detect in Power mode. The RD7100 does not indicate whether a signal is from a single cable or from several in close proximity.

**CAUTION:** The battery cover, the accessory cover and the headphone cover protect the locator's sockets from debris and water ingress. If they get damaged or lost, contact Radiodetection or your local service representative for a replacement one.

### Batteries

**⚠ WARNING!** Only use charging equipment provided by Radiodetection. The use of alternative chargers may cause a safety hazard and/or reduce the life of the battery.

**CAUTION:** Do not let your battery completely discharge as this may reduce its life or damage it permanently. If you are not using your equipment for a long period do charge them at least once a month. If you have left your equipment stored for longer than 1 month period and fully discharged the battery, ensure that the battery charger indicates that it is working properly, as for its instructions, and that the battery does not overheat.

**⚠ WARNING!** Batteries can get hot after prolonged use at full output power. Take care while replacing or handling batteries.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not tamper with, or attempt to disassemble the battery packs.

**CAUTION:** If battery failure is suspected or if the battery shows any sign of discoloration / physical damage return the entire unit to an authorized repair center for investigation and repair. Local, national or IATA transport regulations may restrict the shipment of faulty batteries. Check with your courier for restrictions and best practice guidelines. For EMC and Safety compliance refer to the relevant Technical specification document, which is available to download from the RD8100 cable, pipe and RF marker Solutions section page in <https://www.radiodetection.com/>

Your local Radiodetection representative will be able to direct you to our authorized repair centers.

## Disposal



This symbol on the product, accessories or literature indicates that the product and its electronic accessories (e.g. charger, headset, USB cable) must not be treated as domestic waste, but must be disposed of professionally. It is your responsibility to dispose of your waste equipment by handing it over to a designated collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The separate collection and recycling of your waste equipment at the time of disposal will help to conserve natural resources and ensure that it is recycled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. For more information about where you can drop off your waste equipment for recycling, please contact your local city office, your disposal service or product supplier.

Please dispose of this device in a manner appropriate to the relevant legal requirements at the end of its product life

Batteries should be disposed of in accordance with your company's work practice, and / or the relevant laws or guidelines in your country or municipality.

## Special Bluetooth® notice

RD7100 RF marker locators and transmitters contain a Class 1 Bluetooth device that can emit radio frequency energy during the operation of certain product features. While the Bluetooth device is busy, pairing or sending survey measurements to a paired device, always ensure a minimum separation of 200mm (8 inches) between the Bluetooth antenna and your body. The location of the antenna is shown in Section 3, figure 3.1.

## 1.3 Compliance

The Declaration of conformity is available to download from the RD7100 RF marker Solution section page in <https://www.radiodetection.com/>

For EMC and Safety compliance refer to the relevant Technical specification document, which is available to download from the RD8100 cable, pipe and RF marker Solutions section page in <https://www.radiodetection.com/>

## FCC Compliance Statement

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- The equipment may not cause harmful interference.
- The equipment must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been/ tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction manual, may cause harmful interference with radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case you will be required to correct the interference at your own expense.

**Modifications:** Any modifications made to this equipment not approved by Radiodetection may void the authority granted to the user by the FCC to operate this equipment.

## Industry Canada Compliance Statements

ICES-003 Class A Notice:

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Avis NMB-003, Classe A:

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada

## Environmental

WEEE, ROHS

## Manufacturing

ISO 9001:2015

## 1.4 Intellectual property

© 2022 Radiodetection Ltd. All rights reserved. Radiodetection is a subsidiary of SPX Corporation.. Radiodetection and RD7100 are registered trademarks of Radiodetection in the United States and/or other countries.

Trademarks and Notices. The following are trademarks of Radiodetection: eCert, TruDepth, SideStep, SideStep<sup>auto</sup>, Power Filters, RD Manager, RD Map, Peak+, SurveyCERT,

StrikeAlert, CALSafe. The design of the RD7100 locators and transmitters has been registered. The design of the 4 chevrons has been registered.

The Bluetooth word, mark and logos are registered trademarks of Bluetooth Sig, Inc. and any use of such trademarks by Radiodetection is under license. RAM is a trademark of National Products Inc . Windows is a registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and / or other countries. Google is a registered trademarks of Google LLC.

Due to a policy of continued development, we reserve the right to alter or amend any published specification without notice. This document may not be copied, reproduced, transmitted, modified or used, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of Radiodetection Ltd

# Section 2 - Introduction

## 2.1 About this manual

This manual provides underground utilities survey professionals with comprehensive operating instructions for the RD7100 locator and transmitter system. Before operating the RD7100 system it is very important that you read this manual, noting all safety warnings and procedures.

### Additional documentation

The full product specification, RD Manager, RD Map and SurveyCERT+ manuals are available to download from [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com).

## 2.2 About the RD7100

The RD7100 product family offers a comprehensive range of locators and transmitters designed to meet specific customer needs.

The RD7100 locator is ergonomically designed to provide the operator with a balanced, light weight tool that encourages extended use in most environments.

A wide range of accessories are available to enhance the performance and to add extra functionality.

For more information about the Precision Locate Accessories Range, visit

[www.radiodetection.com/accessories](http://www.radiodetection.com/accessories)

## 2.3 Extended warranty

RD7100 locators and transmitters are covered by a 1 year warranty as standard.

Users can extend the warranty period to a total of 3 years by registering their products (locators and transmitters) within 3 months from purchase.

There are 2 ways to register your product:

### 1. Radiodetection portal

Visit [portal.radiodetection.com](http://portal.radiodetection.com) to create your portal account\* and use the Product page to register your locator or transmitter.

Visit: [support.radiodetection.com](http://support.radiodetection.com) for instructions on how to create a portal account or register your product.

\* A valid e-mail address and mobile number are required.

### 2. Windows Applications

RD Manager, available from [www.radiodetection.com/RDManager](http://www.radiodetection.com/RDManager)

From time to time Radiodetection may release new software to improve the performance or add new functionality to products. By registering the user will have the option of subscribing to e-mail alerts advising about any new software and special offers related to its product range.

Users can opt out any time from receiving software and technical notifications or just from receiving marketing material.

## 2.4 Manual outline

**Section 1** includes an overview of safety procedures and notices. Review them before moving on to Section 2 and the rest of this manual

**Section 3** provides an overview of the RD7100 system with annotated diagrams of the locator and transmitter

**Section 4** introduces basic setup and operation using the RD7100 locator's menu system.

**Section 5** introduces the theory and practice of cable and pipe location using the RD7100 locator and transmitter.

**Section 6** provides instructions on how to use the RD7100 to locate RF markers

**Section 7** introduces depth and current readings.

**Section 8** provides general locating tips.

**Section 9** introduces cable sheath fault-finding using the RD7100 locator and an accessory A-frame.

**Section 10** introduces the survey measurement capabilities of the locator.

**Section 11** provides instructions on how to use the RD7100 locator's Bluetooth technology to pair to external devices

**Section 12** introduces the range of accessories that are compatible with the RD7100 system

**Section 13** includes several appendices with reference material and other technical information.

## 2.5 Safety

Read this manual in its entirety before attempting to operate the RD7100 locator or transmitter. Note all safety notices in the preface and throughout this manual

You are responsible for determining whether the conditions are suitable for using this device. Always carry out a risk assessment of the site to be inspected

Follow your company and national safety procedures and or requirements when operating this equipment in any environment or workplace. If you are unsure what policies or procedures apply, contact your company or site's occupational health and safety officer or your local government for more information.

Do not use this equipment if you suspect that any component or accessory is damaged or faulty.

Before inserting the earth stake into the ground, ensure there are no shallow cables or services that could be damaged by the earth stake

Use authorized accessories only. Incompatible accessories may damage the equipment or give inaccurate readings.

If you intend to uncover a sub-surface utility by digging, you must follow your company, region and country's codes of practice for excavation.

Do not use Bluetooth in areas where wireless communication devices are considered hazardous. Check with local authorities for more information.

Keep this equipment clean and arrange for regular services with an authorized Radiodetection service center. More information can be found in the Appendix or from your local Radiodetection representative.

It is important to regularly clean and sanitize products which may become contaminated through contact with foul water or other contaminants

Headphone use: you need to remain alert to traffic and other hazards that are normally heard outdoors. Always turn the volume down before plugging headphones into an audio source and use only the minimum level, necessary to take your measurements. Excessive exposure to loud sounds can cause hearing damage.

Do not attempt to open or dismantle any part of this equipment unless directed specifically by this manual.

Doing so may render the equipment faulty and may void the manufacturer's warranty.

You are responsible for determining whether you consider the measurement results to be valid and for any conclusions that are reached or any measures that are taken as a result thereof. Radiodetection can neither guarantee the validity of any measuring results nor can we accept liability for any such results. We are on no account able to accept liability for any damage which may be caused as a consequence of the use of these results. Please see the Standard Warranty Terms enclosed with the product for further information.

## 2.6 Training

Radiodetection provides training services for most Radiodetection products. Our qualified instructors will train equipment operators or other personnel at your preferred location or at Radiodetection headquarters.

For more information go to [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com) or contact your local Radiodetection representative.

## 2.7 European Importers

For a list of the importers of the 7100 /8100 MRX into Europe, please visit:

<https://www.radiodetection.com/en/european-importers>

# Section 3 - System overview

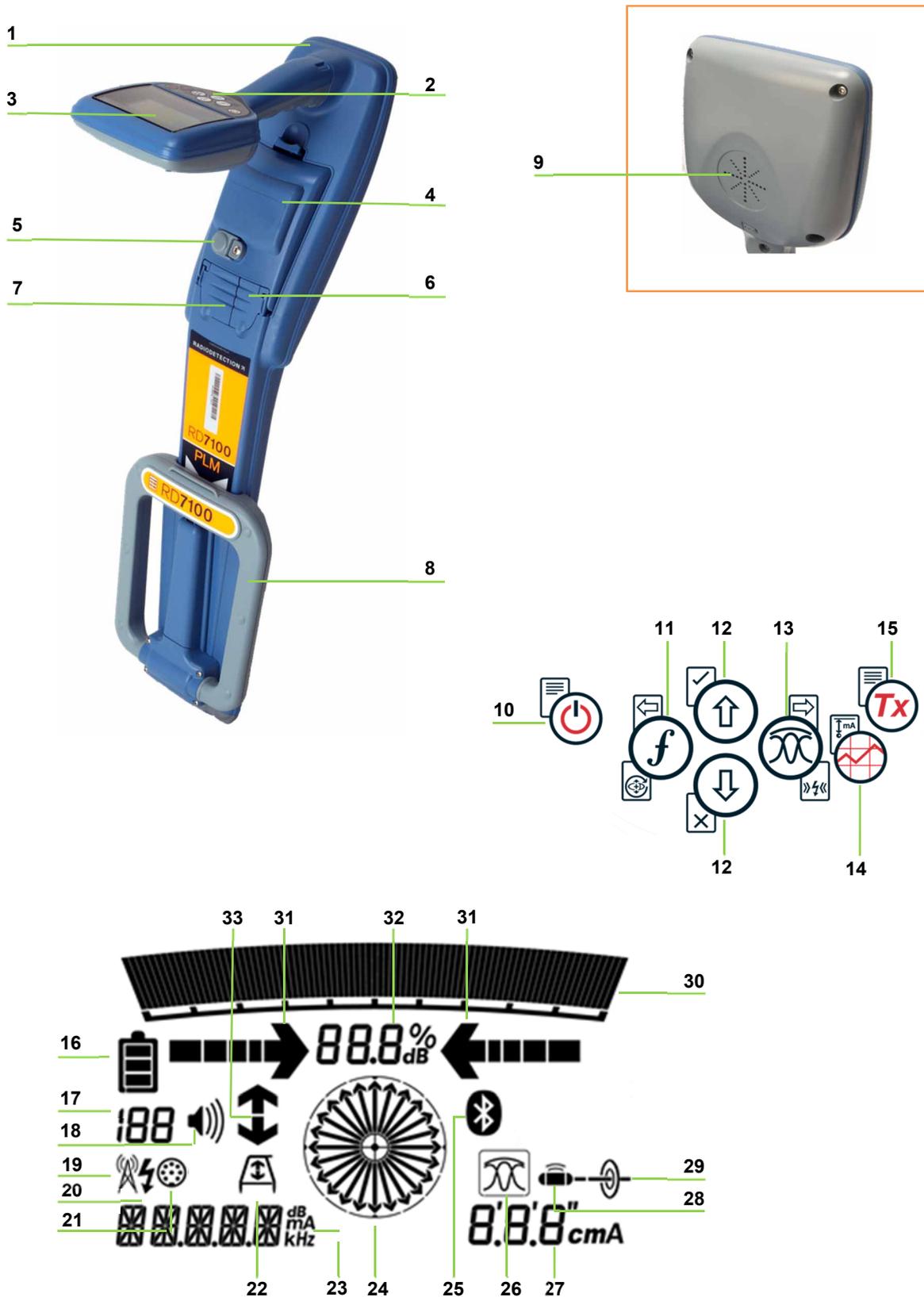


Figure 3.1: RD7100 cable, pipe and marker locator

## 3.1 RD7100 locator

### Locator features

- 1 Bluetooth module antenna
- 2 Keypad
- 3 LCD with auto backlight
- 4 Battery and USB connector (inside the battery compartment)
- 5 Battery charging connector (Li-Ion pack)
- 6 Headphone connector
- 7 Accessory connector
- 8 Marker loop antenna
- 9 Speaker

### Locator keypad

- 10 Power key : Switches the unit on and off. Opens the locator menu
- 11 Frequency key : Selects frequency. Closes submenu
- 12 Up and down arrows  : Adjusts the locator signal gain. Scrolls through the menu options
- 13 Antenna key : With antenna folded up toggles Peak, Peak+, Null, Broad Peak and Guidance modes. With antenna folded up toggles marker and combined (marker/ line) modes. Opens a submenu
- 14 Survey key : Sends survey measurements to a paired device
- 15 Transmitter key : Not used

### Locator screen icons

- 16 Battery icon: Indicates the battery level
- 17 Gain and Log number: Displays the log number momentarily after a survey measurement is saved to memory
- 18 Volume icon: Displays the volume level
- 19 Radio Mode: Indicates when Radio Mode is active
- 20 Power Mode: Indicates when Power Mode is active
- 21 Accessory indicator: Indicates when an accessory is connected
- 22 A-Frame icon: Indicates when the A-Frame is connected
- 23 Frequency / marker type / current / menu readout
- 24 Compass/ Marker mode indicator: Shows the direction of the located cable relative to the locator. Also used as a graphical indication for Marker mode active
- 25 Bluetooth icon: Indicates status of Bluetooth connection. Flashing icon means pairing is in progress. Solid icon indicates an established connection is active
- 26 Antenna mode icon: Indicates antenna selection: Peak, Null, Broad Peak, Peak+ and Guidance Mode
- 27 Current / depth indicator
- 28 Sonde icon: Indicates that the signal source is from a sonde
- 29 Line icon: Indicates that the signal source is from a line
- 30 Indicates the signal strength and Peak marker
- 31 Peak / Proportional arrows: Indicates the location of the line relative to the locator
- 32 Signal strength: Numerical indication of signal strength
- 33 Fault Find arrows

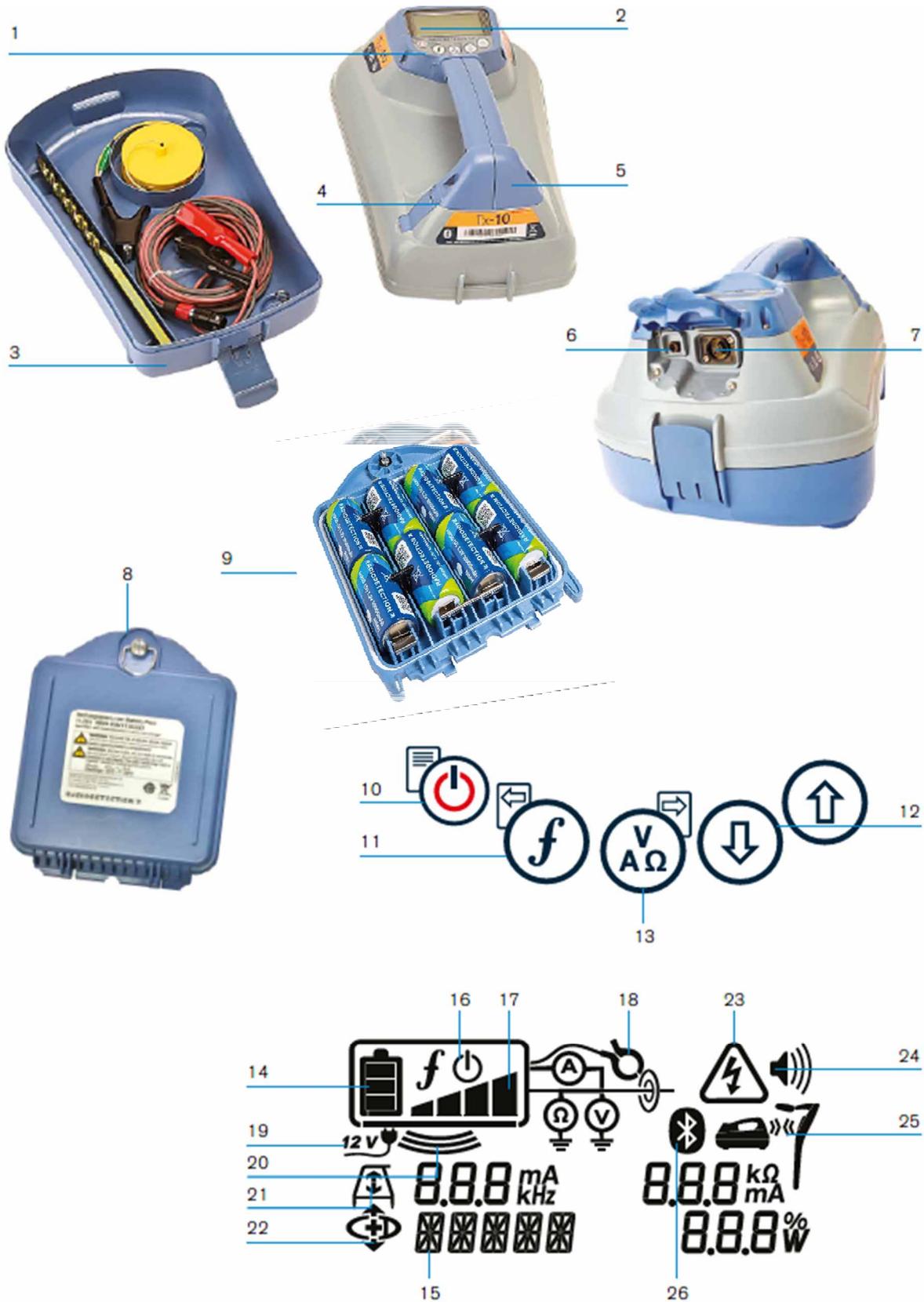


Figure 3.2 Tx Transmitter

## 3.2 Tx-5 and Tx-10 transmitters

### Transmitter features

- 1 Keypad
- 2 LCD
- 3 Removable accessory tray
- 4 Side support arm
- 5 Bluetooth module antenna (model dependent)
- 6 DC input socket
- 7 Output socket
- 8 Optional Lithium-Ion rechargeable battery pack
- 9 D-cells battery holder

### Transmitter keypad

- 10 Power key : Switches the unit on and off.  
Opens the transmitter menu
- 11 Frequency key : Selects frequency.  
Menu navigation key
- 12 Up and down arrows  : Adjusts the output signal level.  
Scrolls through the menu options
- 13 Measure key : Used to take voltage and impedance measurements.  
Opens a sub menu.

### Transmitter screen icons

- 14 Battery icon: Indicates the battery level
- 15 Alphanumeric description of selected operation mode
- 16 Standby icon: Appears when the transmitter is in Standby Mode
- 17 Output level: Displays transmitter output power
- 18 Accessory or Measurement indicators: Indicates if an accessory is connected or if measure mode is active
- 19 DC icon: Appears when the transmitter is powered from a DC source
- 20 Induction indicator: Appears when the transmitter is in Induction Mode
- 21 A-Frame (Tx-5 or Tx-10 only): Indicates when the transmitter is in Fault-Find Mode
- 22 CD Mode indicator (Tx-10 only): Indicates that the transmitter is in Current Direction Mode – Not operational with a RD7100 locator
- 23 Voltage warning indicator: Indicates that the transmitter is outputting potentially hazardous voltage levels
- 24 Volume icon: Displays the volume level



Figure 3.3 Tx-5 and Tx-10 signal transmitters

## 3.3 Using the menu

The RD7100 locator and transmitter menus allow you to select or change system options. Once entered, the menu is navigated using the arrow keys. Navigation is consistent on both the transmitter and the locator. In the menu the options will appear in the bottom left-hand corner of the display. Note that when browsing the locator menu, the  and  keys act as left and right arrows. When browsing the transmitter menu the  and  keys act as left and right arrows. The right arrow enters a submenu and the left arrow selects the option and returns to the previous menu.

### Navigating the locator menu

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Use the  or  keys to scroll through the menu options
- 3 Press the  key to enter the option's submenu
- 4 Use the  or  arrows to scroll through the submenu options
- 5 Press the  key to make a selection and return to the previous menu
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen

### Locator menu options

VOL	Adjust the speaker volume from 0 (mute) to 3 (loudest)
BT	Enable, disable, reset or pair Bluetooth connections. Also defines the protocol used when connecting to a compatible device
UNITS	Select metric or imperial units
INFO	Run a Self-Test, display the date of the most recent service recalibration (M CAL) or the most recent eCert calibration
CAL	Displays the date of the last calibration or eCert calibration validation

MARKR	Enable or disable the marker locator or individual utility markers
LANG	Select menu language
POWER	Select local power network frequency: 50 or 60Hz
ANT	Enable or disable antenna modes with the exception of Peak
FREQ	Enable or disable individual frequencies
ALERT	Enable or disable StrikeAlert
BATT	Set battery type: Alkaline, NiMH or Li-Ion
ARROW	Select NULL or proportional Guidance (GUIDE) arrows in Peak+ mode
COMP	Enable or disable display of the Compass feature.

Table 3.1 Locator menu options

## Navigating the transmitter menu

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Use the  or  keys to scroll through the menu options
- 3 Press the  key to enter the option's submenu.
- 4 Use the  or  keys to scroll through the submenu options
- 5 Press the  key to confirm selection and return to the previous level or exit the menu
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen

## Transmitter menu options

VOL	Adjust the speaker volume from 0 (mute) to 3 (loudest)
FREQ	Enable or disable individual frequencies
BOOST	Boost transmitter output for a specified period of time (in minutes)
LANG	Select menu language
OPT F	Run SideStep <sup>auto</sup> ™ to auto-select a locate frequency for the connected utility
BATT	Set battery type: Nickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH), Alkaline or Lithium-Ion (Li-Ion). Select Eco mode (alkaline batteries only)
MAX P	Set the transmitter to output its maximum wattage.
MODEL	Match the transmitter setting to the model of your locator
MAX V	Set the output voltage to maximum (90V)
BT	Enable, disable or pair Bluetooth connections (Bluetooth models only)

Table 3.2 Transmitter menu options

# Section 4 - Operation

## 4.1 First use

### Power options

RD7100 RF marker locators are shipped with the Lithium-ion battery packs disconnected. The transmitter D-cells and optional Li-ion battery pack are packed separately.

The locator can also be powered using D-cell NiMH or good quality alkaline batteries.

**Please note: Radiodetection does not recommend using disposable alkaline batteries due to limited performance, however these can be used as an emergency option**

The transmitter can also be powered using NiMH D-cells batteries or by the optional transmitter Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack

It's important to set the correct battery chemistry in the locator to optimize performance, see Section 4.5

Transmitters can also be powered using optional accessory mains or vehicle power adapters.

#### On the Locator:

To connect the Li-ion battery pack unlatch the battery compartment

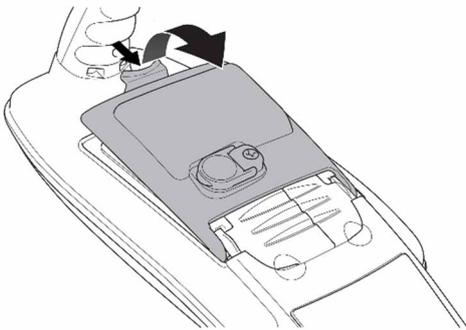


Figure 4.1 Opening the battery compartment

and plug the battery lead into the battery connector.

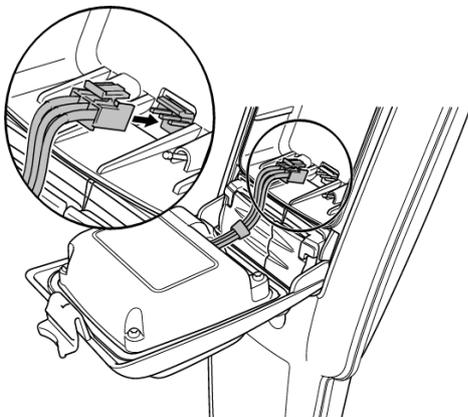


Figure 4.2 Li-ion battery pack connection

**NOTE:** Fully charge your lithium-ion battery pack before its first use

#### On the transmitter:

To fit the D-cell batteries in the transmitter, unlatch the accessory tray. The battery compartment (see figure 3.2) is located underneath the transmitter body. Use the turnkey to unlatch the battery compartment. Insert eight D-Cell Alkaline or NiMH batteries.

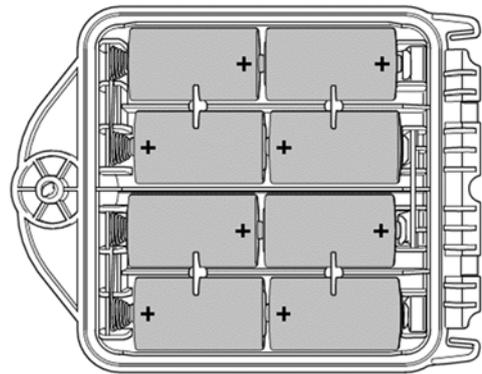


Figure 4.3 D-cell battery trays

### Battery status

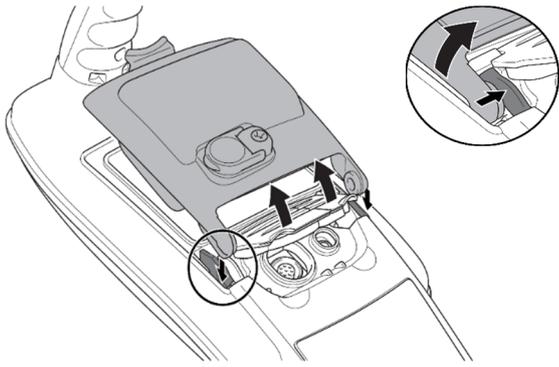
The locator and transmitter displays provide a battery level indicator (refer to the diagrams in Section 3. When battery replacement is necessary, the display shows a flashing battery icon.

**NOTE:** Prolonged use of high power output on the transmitter will reduce battery life.

### Removing / fitting battery packs

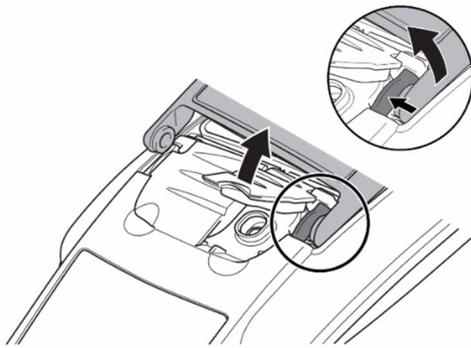
#### Locator battery pack:

- 1 Open the battery compartment using the release catch (figure 4.1)
- 2 If using a Li-Ion battery pack un-plug the lead connector (see figure 4.2)
- 3 Lift the accessory cover slightly and press the battery retaining latch inwards



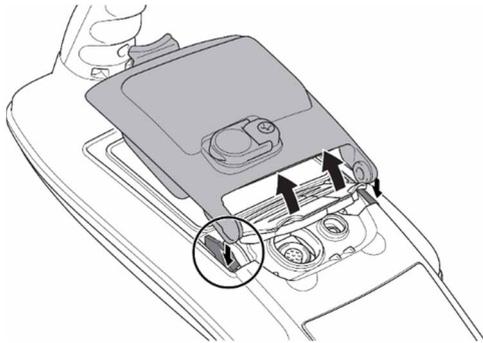
**Figure 4.4 Press the retaining latch inwards**

- 4 Rotate the battery pack away and up from the latch
- 5 Repeat on the other side to release the battery pack completely then lift the battery pack away



**Figure 4.5 Repeat then lift the battery pack away**

To fit a new battery, lift both accessory covers slightly, then gently push the replacement pack into place until it clicks on both sides, then close the battery pack

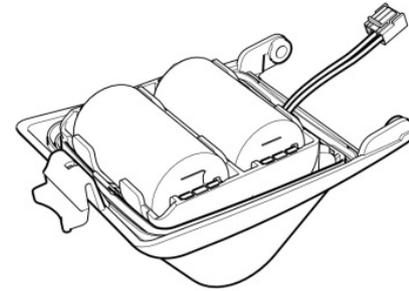
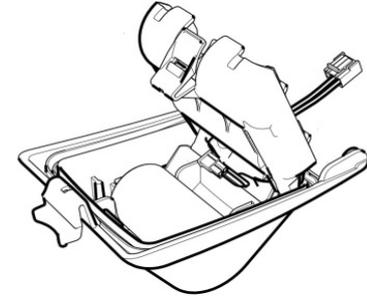
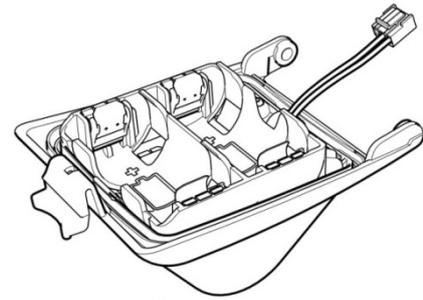


**Figure 4.6 installing a new battery pack**

## Using the D-cell locator battery holder

The locator can also be powered by three D-Cell NiMH or alkaline batteries

**NOTE:** When installing batteries always observe the correct battery polarity as indicated on the battery tray.



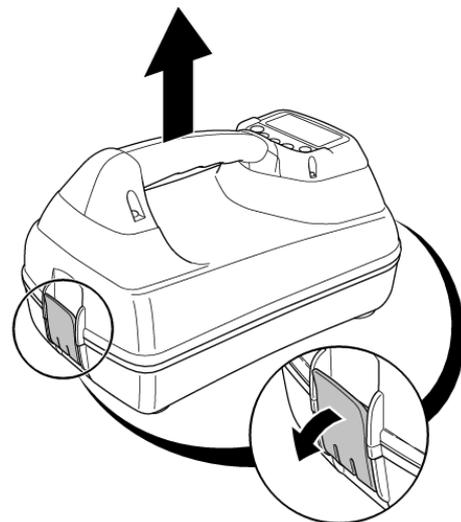
**Figure 4.7 Locator D-cell holder**

To insert the D-cells:

- 1 Open the cell tray and insert 1 D-cell
- 2 Close the tray and insert 2 D-cells

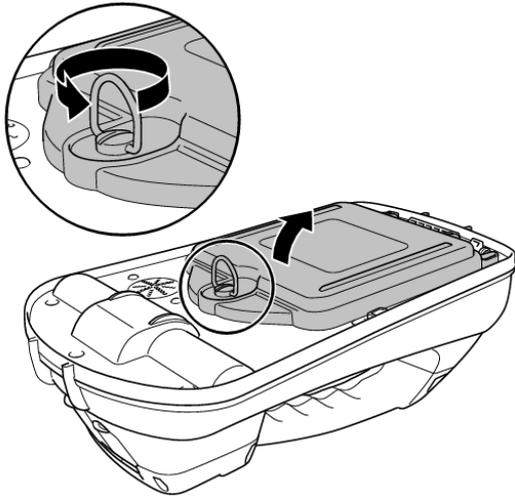
## Transmitter battery pack:

- 1 Unlatch then remove the accessory tray



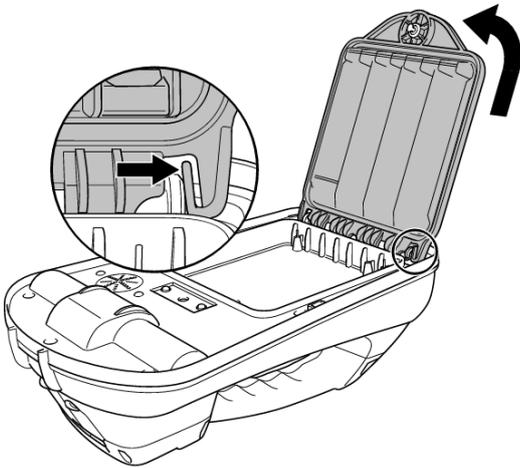
**Figure 4.8 Release then remove the accessory tray**

- 2 Turn the release catch, then open the battery compartment (fig 4.9)



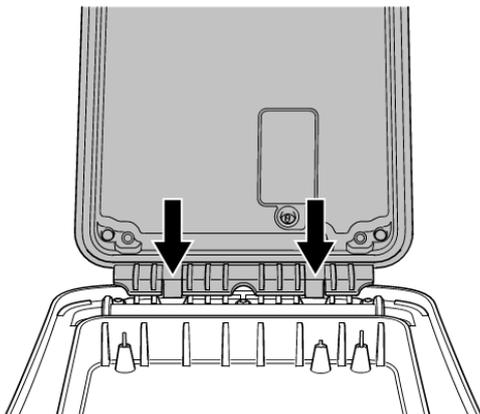
**Figure 4.9: Opening the battery compartment**

- 3 Release the retaining catch (fig 4.10) by pressing gently, then lift the battery pack away



**Figure 4.10: Press the release catch and lift the battery pack away**

- 4 Line up the battery pack clips with the corresponding recesses on the transmitter body and press into place (fig 4.11)



**Figure 4.11: Line up the battery pack and press into position**

- 5 Close the battery pack, turn the retaining latch and replace the accessory tray

## Charging the battery packs

**⚠ WARNING!** Only use charging equipment provided by Radiodetection. The use of alternative chargers may cause a safety hazard and/or reduce the life of the battery.

**CAUTION:** Do not let your battery completely discharge as this may reduce its life or damage it permanently. If you are not using your equipment for a long period do charge them at least once a month. If you have left your equipment stored for longer than 1 month period and fully discharged the battery, ensure that the battery charger indicates that it is working properly, as for its instructions, and that the battery does not overheat.

**⚠ WARNING!** Batteries can get hot after prolonged use at full output power. Take care while replacing or handling batteries.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not tamper with, or attempt to disassemble the battery packs.

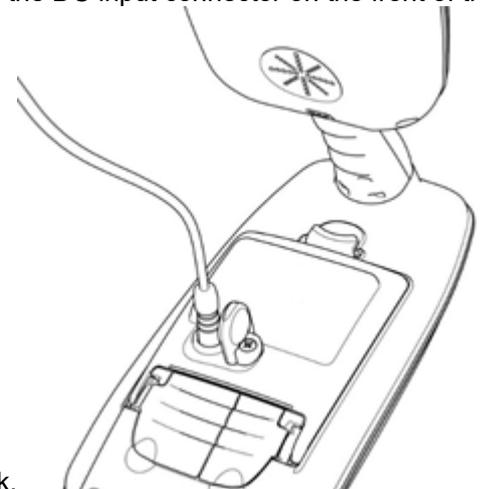
**CAUTION:** If battery failure is suspected or if the battery shows any sign of discoloration / physical damage return the entire unit to an authorized repair center for investigation and repair. Local, national or IATA transport regulations may restrict the shipment of faulty batteries. Check with your courier for restrictions and best practice guidelines. Your local Radiodetection representative will be able to direct you to our authorized repair centers.

You can re-charge your batteries using the Radiodetection mains or automotive chargers.

**NOTE:** The charging temperature range is 0 to 45 °C, 32 to 113°F. Do not attempt to recharge your batteries outside this temperature range.

### Locator Li-Ion battery pack

To recharge the locator battery pack, connect the battery charger to the DC input connector on the front of the



battery pack.

**Figure 4.12 Charging the locator Li-ion battery pack**

### Transmitter Li-ion battery pack

To recharge the battery pack, remove the pack from the transmitter and connect the transmitter battery charger.



Figure 4.13 Charging the transmitter Li-Ion battery pack

For more information about recharging batteries refer to the instructions that came with your charger

## 4.2 Power on / off

Switch the locator or transmitter on by pressing the key.

To switch the locator or transmitter off, press and hold the key until the screen blanks off.

NOTE: The locator will automatically power off after 5 minutes if no keys are pressed.

## 4.3 Keypad actions & shortcuts

### Locator key actions

Key	Short press	Long press
	Enter the menu	Switch power off
	Scroll through locate frequencies from low to high	
	<p>When using active frequencies: Toggle Peak, Peak+, Null and Guidance antenna modes.</p> <p>PLM Model: In Power Mode: scroll through Power Filters™ for improved discrimination of parallel or strong power signals</p> <p>With the loop folded down: toggles marker</p>	<p>In Peak+ antenna mode: Switch between Guidance and Null arrows</p>

	and combined (marker/ line) modes.	
	<p>Increase and decrease gain.</p> <p>RD7100 automatically sets gain to mid-point when pressed</p> <p>With the loop folded down only, affects the marker locator gain</p>	Rapidly increase and decrease gain steps in 1dB increments
	Send a survey measurement over Bluetooth if paired	-
	Not Used	

Table 4.1: Locator key actions

### Transmitter key actions

Key	Short press	Long press
	Enter the menu	Switch power off
	Scroll through locate frequencies from low to high	-
	Take voltage and impedance measurements using selected frequency	Take voltage and impedance measurements at a standardized frequency
	Adjusts the output signal	Select standby  / maximum standard power

Table 4.2: Transmitter key actions

NOTE: to scroll through frequencies from high to low, hold while pressing the button (applies to both locators and transmitters)

## 4.4 Antenna modes

The RD7100 locator supports 6 cable, pipe and marker locate modes, each of which is designed for specific uses, depending on what task is being carried out.

To scroll between locate modes, press the  key.



**PEAK:** For accurate locating, the Peak bargraph provides a visual readout of the signal strength. The Peak signal is found directly over the buried utility.



**PEAK+:** Choose to combine the accuracy of the Peak bargraph with Null arrows, which can indicate the presence of distortion, or with proportional Guidance arrows for rapid line tracing – switch between them by pressing and holding the  key.



**GUIDANCE:** Proportional arrows and a ballistic directional 'needle' combine with audio left/right indication for rapidly tracing the general path of a buried utility.



**NULL:** Provides a quick left/right indication of the path of a utility. As Null is susceptible to interference, it is best used in areas where no other utilities are present



**MARKER:** Selected by lowering the antenna loop down, is used to locate a specific marker



**COMBINED MODE:** Selected by lowering the antenna loop and by pressing the  key, is used to locate a specific marker whilst tracing a buried utility.

For more information on selecting and using the various antenna modes to assist with cable and pipe location, refer to Section 5. For more information about locating RF Markers refer to section 6.

## 4.5 System setup

The RD7100 locator and transmitter settings can be accessed via the menu. Once in the menu it is possible to change settings according to your personal preferences and operating requirements. Some examples of setting changes are shown below.

Refer to the locator and transmitter menu options (tables 3.1 and 3.2) for more information.

**NOTE:** These procedures refer to both the transmitter and locator unless stated otherwise.

Before changing settings, ensure the locator or transmitter is switched on by pressing the  key for two seconds.

### Language

The locator and transmitter support a number of languages. You can specify your preferred language using the menu system.

### To select your preferred menu language:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **LANG** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key (on the locator) or the  key (on the transmitter) to enter the LANG menu
- 4 Scroll through the language options using the  or  keys
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to the main menu.
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen.

### Battery type

RD7100 RF marker locators and transmitters support Lithium-Ion, NiMH or alkaline batteries.

You should set the Locator and transmitter battery type to match the currently installed type. This is to ensure optimal performance and correct battery level indication.

Lithium-Ion batteries will automatically be detected by the locator

### To set your battery type:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BATT** menu using the  or  arrows
- 3 Press the  key (on the locator) or the  key (on the transmitter) to enter the BATT menu
- 4 Scroll through the battery options using the  or  keys.
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to the main menu
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen

### Power network frequency

Select the correct frequency (50 or 60Hz) for your country or region's power supply on your locator.

### To change power frequency on the locator:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **POWER** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the POWER menu
- 4 Scroll through the power options using the  or  keys
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to the main menu
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen

## Measurement units

The RD7100 locator allows you to work in Metric or Imperial (US customary) units.

### To select your preferred units:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **UNITS** option using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the UNIT menu
- 4 Scroll through the measurement options using the  or  keys to select **METRE** (for metric) or **IMP** (for imperial) units
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to the main menu
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen

## Enabling / disabling frequencies

The locator and transmitter support a wide range of frequencies and there may be times when some of these frequencies are not used. It is possible to quickly enable or disable frequencies using the menu system.

### To enable or disable frequencies:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **FREQ** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key (on the locator) or the  key (on the transmitter) to enter the FREQ menu
- 4 Scroll through the frequency options using the  or  keys
- 5 Press the  key (on the locator) or the  key (on the transmitter) to enter the frequency
- 6 Scroll to OFF or ON using the  or  keys
- 7 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to frequency menu.
- 8 If you wish to make any further changes follow steps 4 to 6. If you do not wish to make any further changes press the  key twice to return to the main operation screen.

## Marker locator

By default the marker locator is enabled or disabled by lowering or folding the marker loop antenna, item 8 in Section 3, figure 3.1

You can choose to disable or re-enable the marker locator function.

To disable the marker locator:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **MARKR** menu using the  or  keys

- 3 Press the  key to enter the **MARKR** menu
- 4 Scroll to **OFF or AUTO** menu
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to **MARKR** menu

The marker locator can detect up to 9 different utility markers. If you wish you can enable or disabling them by using the menu system:

To enable or disable utility markers:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **MARKR** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the **MARKR** menu
- 4 Scroll to the **AUTO** menu and press the  key
- 5 Scroll up or down to select a specific marker
- 6 Press the  key
- 7 Scroll to **OFF or ON** menu
- 8 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to markers menu

if you wish to make any further changes follow steps 5 to 8. If you do not wish to make any further changes press the key twice to return to the main operation screen.

## Volume control

The transmitter and locator feature an internal speaker to provide critical warnings and assist with cable and pipe location.

### To adjust audio level:

 **WARNING!** Muting audio on the locator will disable the *StrikeAlert* audio alarm.

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **VOL** menu the  or  arrows
- 3 Press the  key (locator) or the  key (transmitter) to enter the **VOL** menu
- 4 Scroll through the volume options using the  or  keys
- 5 Press the  key to accept your selection and return to the main menu.
- 6 Press the  key to return to the main operation screen.

## 4.6 Dynamic Overload Protection™

Dynamic Overload Protection™ (DOP) allows you to locate accurately in areas with high levels of electromagnetic interference, such as sub-stations and beneath high-voltage transmission lines. DOP works by disregarding signal spikes that would otherwise overwhelm the RD7100

locator's digital signal processor. DOP is an integrated feature of all RD7100 locators. No action is required by the user.

## 4.7 Overload warning

In cases of high levels of electromagnetic interference, the DOP will not be able to prevent the RD7100 from becoming overloaded. If the RD7100 becomes overloaded, users will be alerted by a flashing mode icon. Both the depth and current measurements will be disabled in the event of an overload.

## 4.8 TruDepth™ measurement

All RD7100 locators use TruDepth™ to measure depth automatically when a good quality reading can be assured.

**NOTE:** TruDepth only indicates a locate depth when

- The locator is correctly oriented above the target line, cable or sonde.
- The local signal conditions are assessed as be good enough to ensure an accurate reading

To help you orientate the locator correctly, you can use the locator's compass feature on the screen

Depth readings are displayed according to your preferred units of measurement.

For more information on measuring depth, refer to Section 7.

## 4.9 StrikeAlert™

StrikeAlert detects the possible presence of shallow utilities, and warns the operator with a series of flashing asterisks on the display and an audible alarm, characterized by a rapid warbling sound.

StrikeAlert will activate in Power and Active locate modes.

RD7100 locators are shipped with StrikeAlert enabled by default; this can be disabled by accessing the StrikeAlert ('ALERT') menu and setting StrikeAlert to OFF.

StrikeAlert can also be disabled using the RD Manager PC software. Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for further information.

**WARNING!** Muting audio on the locator will disable StrikeAlert Audio alarm.

## 4.10 Backlight

The transmitter and locator feature a backlight to improve LCD visibility when required. The locator's backlight is controlled by an ambient light sensor and does not require adjustment by the user.

The transmitter's LCD backlight is activated whenever you press a key. The backlight will automatically switch off after a few minutes.

## 4.11 Bluetooth wireless

All RD7100 locators feature a Bluetooth wireless module as standard, providing the ability to connect to compatible devices such as PCs, laptops or handheld devices running a compatible application.

Refer to Section 11 for further information about Bluetooth wireless connections and how to pair your devices.

**NOTE:** The RD7100 locator wireless features may be subject to national and or local regulations. Consult your local authorities for more information.

**WARNING!** Do not attempt any wireless connection in areas where such technology is considered hazardous. This may include: petrochemical facilities, medical facilities or around navigation equipment.

## 4.12 SideStepauto™

The transmitter can be used to recommend a general-purpose locate frequency for the intended locate task by measuring the impedance of the target cable or pipe.

SideStepauto™ helps to improve locate accuracy by determining the best signal. SideStepauto can also help to prolong battery life.

SideStepauto operates only in Direct Connection mode.

### Using SideStepauto

**To enable SideStepauto:**

Connect the transmitter to the target utility, then

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the OPT F menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the OPT F menu
- 4 Scroll through using the  or  keys until **START** is displayed
- 5 Press the  key to start SideStepauto and exit the OPT F Menu
- 6 Press the  key to exit the menu

**NOTE:** SideStepauto has to be enabled for each Direct Connection using the START option. At any time the user may manually change the frequency using the  key

## 4.13 Transmitter power output

The transmitter supports several power output modes to help you select the optimal settings for your requirements whilst helping to prolong battery life.

## Adjusting power output

### To adjust the power output:

- 1 Press the  or  keys to increase or decrease power output

### Boost (Tx-10 only)

Boost allows the Tx-10 transmitter to output its maximum output power. Boost mode can be set to operate for a specified period of time.

### To configure boost:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BOOST** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BOOST menu
- 4 Set the BOOST duration using the  or  keys. You can choose 5, 10, 15 and 20 minute periods or ON for continuous operation
- 5 Press the  key to accept your changes and exit the BOOST menu
- 6 Press the  key to exit the menu

### To enable boost:

- 1 First configure the boost duration using the procedure above
- 2 Press and hold the  key until **BOOST** appears on the transmitter LCD
- 3 The transmitter will automatically exit boost mode after the selected duration

### To disable boost:

- 1 Press the  key to disable boost

## 4.14 Transmitter Eco mode

When using alkaline D-Cells in Tx-5 and Tx-10 transmitter models you can extend the effective use of the batteries by enabling Eco mode.

In Eco mode the power output of the transmitter reduces when the batteries can no longer provide the required output power.

When Eco mode is active and the power output has been reduced, the display alternates between 'POWER' and the current output power level.

The transmitter will emit three beeps every time the power is reduced. It will then continue emitting two beeps each minute whilst it operates at a reduced power level.

### To enable or disable Eco mode

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu

- 2 Scroll to the **BATT** menu using the  or  keys and enter it by pressing the  key.

- 3 Scroll through the battery options using the  or  until **ALK** is displayed. Press the  key.

- 4 Use the  or  until **ECO** is displayed and press the  key to enable Eco Mode.

Or

Select **NORM** and press the  key to disable Eco mode.

- 5 Press the  key to exit the menu

## 4.15 Maximum Voltage

On high impedance applications such as small diameter cables, tracer wires, etc, sometimes it can be difficult to get a signal to flow when using the direct connection method. Increasing the output voltage of the transmitter can maximize the amount of signal coupled onto the utility.

The transmitter can operate in either low voltage (30V) or in high voltage (90V). In normal operating mode the transmitter will operate in low voltage mode.

 **Warning:** When operating the transmitter in high voltage mode, always make sure that the transmitter is switched off when connecting or disconnecting direct connection leads.

### To set maximum output voltage to 90 volts:

1. Press the  key to enter the menu
2. Scroll to the **MAXV** menu using the  or  keys
3. Press the  key to enter the MAXV menu
4. Set the MAXV to HIGH using the  or  keys
5. Press the  key to accept your changes and exit the MAXV menu
6. Press the  key to exit the menu

When in high voltage mode the transmitter will display a high voltage warning triangle.

Each time the transmitter is switched off the transmitter will revert back to the default low voltage setting.

## 4.16 Measure mode

The transmitter has the capability of providing impedance measurements by determining the resultant impedance across the crocodile clips of the Direct Connection lead while connected to the utility. These measurements can be useful when assessing sheath fault severity. It is also possible to measure potential voltage that may be present on utilities to warn of potentially dangerous or harmful voltages present.

In measure mode the measurement is derived from an AC signal applied to the utility from the transmitter

## Impedance & voltage measurements

1. Connect the Direct Connection leads to the utility and switch on the transmitter.
2. Hold down the  $\frac{V}{A\Omega}$  key until **MEAS** is displayed and the measuring icon is activated.

The transmitter display will now indicate the voltage level measured across the connection leads.

3. Press the  $\frac{V}{A\Omega}$  key once and the display will indicate the impedance measured across the connection leads.

The measurement icon will display the following symbols:



Figure 4.13 Impedance and voltage measurements

4. To exit **MEAS** mode hold down the  $\frac{V}{A\Omega}$  key until the display reverts back to the normal operating screen.

## Impedance measurements using active frequency

1. Connect the Direct Connection lead to the utility and switch on the transmitter.
2. Select the preferred frequency and output the signal.

3. Press the  $\frac{V}{A\Omega}$  key once and the display will indicate the impedance measured across the connection leads and also the output power of the transmitter.
4. Press the  $\frac{V}{A\Omega}$  key once to return to the normal operating screen.

### 4.17 CALSafe™

Usage-logging equipped RD7100 locators can be set to disable themselves once they are beyond the expected service / calibration date.

When the unit is within 30 days of the service due date the unit will display at startup the number of days left. The locator will stop functioning on the service due date.

CALSafe™ is disabled by default. You can edit the CALSafe service due date, and enable or disable the function using the RD Manager PC software package. Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for further information.

### 4.18 Usage-Logging

RD7100 logging models feature a powerful data logging system which records all the instrument's critical parameters and warnings in its internal memory each second.

The automatic logging system is always active and cannot be disabled. Its memory is capable of storing at least 500 days of normal usage data – based on 8 hours operation per day. Logs can be retrieved using the RD Manager PC application for usage analysis and survey validation. Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for further information.

# Section 6 - Locating cables and pipes

This section introduces the principals and techniques of locating buried cable and pipe utilities with the RD7100 system. For more information on the theory of cable and pipe location, refer to *The theory of buried cable and pipe location*, which is available to download from [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com)

## 6.1 Frequencies

### Passive frequencies

Passive frequency detection takes advantage of signals that may be present on buried metallic conductors. Dependent on the model, RD7100 locators support up to three types of passive frequencies: **Power, Radio and CPS** signals.

You can detect these frequencies without the aid of a transmitter if they are present on the utility you are surveying.

### Power Filters™

The RD7100PLM locator allows you to take advantage of the harmonic signals found on power networks.

When strong or interfering power signals are present, accurate tracing of a target cable can be challenging. Power Filters™ allow you to establish if a single large power signal comes from one source or from the presence of multiple cables. The different harmonic characteristics of the detected lines can then be used to trace and mark their route.

Once in Power Mode, press the  key to switch out of Radiodetection's sensitive Power Mode and scroll through the five individual Power Filters.

The use of an individual Power Filter harmonic can also allow you to locate power lines in situations where the total signal would otherwise be too large.

### Active frequencies

Active frequencies are applied to a buried conductor using the transmitter. The transmitter can apply a signal using three methods:

#### Direct Connection

In Direct Connection, you connect the transmitter output directly to the utility. The transmitter will then apply a discrete signal which you can locate using the locator. This is the preferred method of applying a transmitter signal to a utility and in the majority of applications will apply a stronger signal to the utility, which may increase the locate distance.

To directly connect to a non-energized conductive utility:

- 1 Switch the transmitter off
- 2 Connect the Direct Connection lead into the transmitter accessory socket
- 3 Clip the red connection lead to the utility ensuring that the area around the connection is clean and that a positive connection is achieved

- 4 Clip the black connection lead as far away as possible and at 90° to the ground stake or suitable ground point nearby ensuring that a positive connection is achieved
- 5 The display will show the Direct Connection lead connected icon

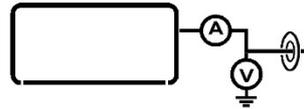


Figure 5.1 Direct Connection lead icon

For more information about other signal connection accessories, refer to Section 8.

**⚠ WARNING!** Direct Connection to live conductors is **POTENTIALLY LETHAL**. Direct connections to live conductors should be attempted by fully qualified personnel only using the relevant products that allow connections to energized lines.

**⚠ WARNING!** The transmitter is capable of outputting potentially lethal voltages. Take care when handling the terminals, connection leads and ground stake, notify other technicians working on the line of the hazard and guard exposed conductors to prevent accidental contact.

#### Induction

In this mode of operation the transmitter is placed on the ground over or near the survey area. If a Direct Connection lead or signal clamp is not plugged into the transmitter, it will automatically go into induction mode. In this mode, only frequencies applicable for induction mode will be made available as the  key is pressed.

Once activated the transmitter will induce the signal indiscriminately to any nearby buried conductors.

Please note that these signals will also be airborne and it is advisable to keep the distance between the transmitter and locator at least 10m / 30' – this distance may need to be increased, particularly if depth measurements are taken.

#### Signal clamp

An optional signal clamp can be connected to the transmitter and clamped around a cable or pipe to apply the transmitter signal. This method of applying the transmitter signal is particularly useful on insulated live wires and removes the need to disconnect the supply to the cable. Clamps are available up to 8.5" / 215mm in diameter.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not clamp around uninsulated live conductors

**⚠ WARNING!** Before applying or removing the clamp around a power cable, ensure that the clamp is connected to the transmitter at all times.

## 6.2 Choice of frequency for active location

The choice of signal frequency is an important factor for effective tracing and identification of buried lines, and there is no single frequency that covers all conditions. For simple instruments to be used by relatively non-technical personnel, there is no option but to make a compromise, and choose a single frequency high enough to give good performance in the induction mode, but not so high that it will couple too easily into unwanted lines. Active signals between 8kHz and 33kHz are commonly used for these applications. For more comprehensive equipment for problem-solving by technically competent technicians, a range of frequencies may be provided. Typical examples of these and reasons for their use are illustrated below.

### 512Hz

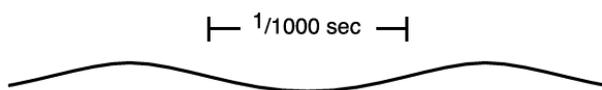


Figure 5.2 512Hz active signal

This low frequency is most useful for line tracing and identification over long distances. It does not couple easily to unwanted lines **however** it is too low for induction, and it falls within the band of power frequency harmonic interference.

### 8kHz

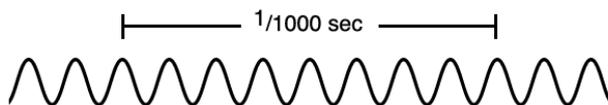


Figure 5.3 8kHz active signal

This medium frequency is the most useful general-purpose signal, high enough for induction, outside the power frequency interference band, and with limited coupling to wanted lines **however** it may not be high enough to impose a strong signal on small diameter line like telecom cables.

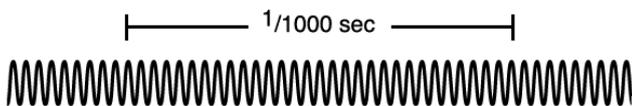


Figure 5.4 33kHz active signal

This higher frequency is easily applied by induction to most lines, so is very useful for initial search. It travels on small diameter line **however** it couples more easily to unwanted lines, and loses its strength over shorter distances than lower frequencies.

### 100kHz and Over



Figure 5.5 100kHz active signal

This very high frequency range deals with the difficult cases – induction onto small diameter lines in dry sandy soil, and

short lengths of cable. It is very easy to apply by induction **however** it couples very easily to unwanted lines, and does not travel far.

## Selecting frequencies

For more information see Section 5.1, , visit the **Knowledge Base** section in [support.radiodetection.com](http://support.radiodetection.com) or refer to the application note “The theory of Buried Cable and pipe location”, which is available as a free download from [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com)

### To select a frequency on the locator:

- 1 Press the  $f$  key to cycle through available frequencies
- 2 Alternatively, hold down the  $f$  key and press the  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  keys to cycle up or down the range of frequencies

If locating using an active frequency you must also set your transmitter to output the matching frequency.

You can change your transmitter’s output frequency manually using your transmitter’s keypad.

### To manually select a transmitter output frequency:

- 1 Press the  $f$  key to cycle through available frequencies

To change frequencies using iLOC, refer to Section 13.

**NOTE:** Some frequencies require that you connect an accessory, for example an A-Frame, before the frequency is available.

## 6.3 Antenna modes

The RD7100 system supports up to four antenna modes, exclusively dedicated to locating cable and pipes, and to suit your particular application or the local environment. These are:

- Peak mode
- Peak+ mode
- Guidance mode
- Null mode

### Peak mode

Peak mode provides the most sensitive and accurate mode for location and depth measurement. It provides a sharp Peak response with a corresponding small decrease in sensitivity. Peak mode cannot be disabled using the menu.

In Peak mode the following indicators are displayed by the LCD:

- Depth
- Current
- Signal strength
- Compass

## To select Peak mode:

- 1 Press the  key until the Peak mode icon  is displayed on the LCD

**NOTE:** The depth and current values will display automatically, although these values should not be considered accurate until the locator is directly over the target line.

## Peak+™ mode

Peak+™ mode combines the accuracy of the Peak bargraph with a choice of Guidance or Null directional arrows.

Guidance arrows provide visual indication of the direction to the target utility, and are designed to get you close to the Peak position faster, before using the Peak bargraph to pinpoint the target utility,

Using Null arrows allow you to check for distortion before marking a point, and should be used when accurate locate measurements are required.

## Switching between arrow types:

When in Peak+ mode, press and hold the  key to toggle between Guidance and Null arrow types.

You can also select the default arrow type in the locator menu:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **ARROW** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the ARROW menu
- 4 Select NULL or GUIDE using the  or  keys
- 5 Press the  key twice to return to the main locate menu.

## When using Guidance arrows:

Use the proportional arrows to guide the locator along the path of the target cable or pipe. To accurately locate the center point of the target utility, for example to mark a point or take a survey measurement, use the Peak bargraph to pinpoint the Peak position.

## When using Null arrows:

Use the arrow heads to place the locator above the NULL point. If the Peak response is not at a maximum then this is evidence of a distorted field. If the Peak response is at its maximum level where the Null point is located then there is no or very limited distortion present.

In Peak+ mode the following indicators are displayed by the LCD:

- Right and left arrows
- Signal strength
- Compass

- Current
- Depth

## To select Peak+ mode:

- 1 Press the  key until the Peak+ mode icon  is displayed on the LCD

## Guidance mode

Guidance mode offers good performance in distorted fields and provides three indicators to guide the user towards the target line.

The Left and Right Proportional Arrows become shorter as the locator approaches the target, and the Target Position Needle will move towards its central position. The Signal Strength reading will also reach its maximum value when the locator is positioned above the target.

Any deviation from all three indicators showing the target position in the same location could signal the presence of a distorted field.

In Guidance mode the following indicators are displayed:

- Proportional left and right arrows
- Target Position Needle
- Signal strength
- Gain
- Compass
- Current
- Depth

## To select Guidance mode:

1. Press the  key until the Guidance mode icon  is displayed on the LCD

## Null mode

Null mode is used to verify a locate signal in environments with limited or no interference or distortion. Null mode gives a null response when it is directly over the line.

In Null mode the following indicators are displayed by the LCD:

- Signal strength.
- Compass.
- Right and left arrows.

### To select null mode:

- 1 Press the  key until the null mode icon  is displayed on the LCD

The sharp, null response can be easier to use than the Peak response but is vulnerable to interference and should not be used for locating, except in areas where there is no interference present.

Guidance Mode offers improved performance in such conditions while Peak+ mode can combine the Peak bargraph with Guidance arrows to combine fast and accurate locate tools.

## 6.4 Compass

The LCD compass provides a visual indication of the direction of the target cable, pipe or sonde. The compass is available for all frequencies apart from Power, Radio and Passive.

## 6.5 Trace

Line tracing can be accelerated by switching the locator to Guidance mode.

Move the locator left and right while walking along the path of the line to place the target position Needle directly over the line. As you move the locator over the line, the left and right arrows (and an accompanying tone) will indicate if the target line is to the left or right of the locator.

## 6.6 Pinpoint

Locating a target line in Peak, or Peak+, mode accurately defines the position of a target line after it has been traced and its position is approximately known. Start with medium output power from the transmitter, medium frequency on the transmitter and locator, and Peak or Peak+ mode on the locator.

Set the locator sensitivity to approximately 50% by pressing the  or  key

**NOTE:** it may be necessary to adjust the sensitivity level throughout the pinpointing to keep the bar graph on scale.

- 1 With the antenna perpendicular to the line, make traverses across the line. Define the point of maximum response.
- 2 Without moving the locator, turn it round as if it is on a pivot. Stop at the point of maximum response.
- 3 Hold the locator vertical with the antenna just above the ground and move the locator from side to side across the line. Stop at the point of maximum response.
- 4 With the end of the antenna close to the ground, repeat steps 2 and 3.
- 5 Mark the position and direction of the line.

Repeat the steps of the procedure to increase pinpoint accuracy.

If using Peak+ mode, switch to null arrows by pressing and holding the  key. Alternatively switch to Null antenna mode.

Move the locator to find the Null position. If the position of the Peak and the Null pinpoints correspond, it can be assumed that the pinpoint is accurate. The pinpoint is not precise if the marks do not correspond, but both marks will show an error to the same side. True line position will be close to the Peak position.

The line lies half the distance to the other side of the Peak position as the distance between the Peak and the Null positions.

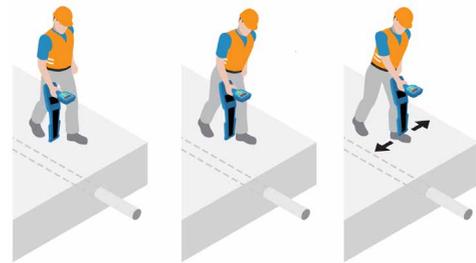


Figure 5.6: Pinpointing a target line

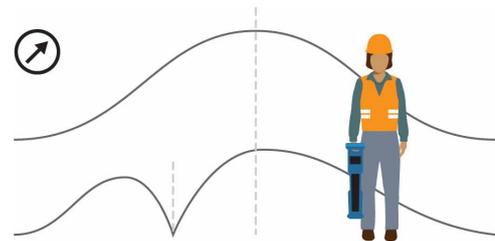


Figure 5.7: Pinpointing with Peak and Null indicators

## 6.7 Sweep and search

There are a number of techniques available for locating unknown lines in an area. Using these techniques is particularly important before conducting any excavation work to help ensure that buried lines are not damaged.

### Passive sweep

A passive sweep is used to locate Power Radio or CPS signals that may radiate from buried conductors.

#### To perform a passive sweep:

- 1 Press the  $f$  key to select the passive frequency you wish to locate. You can select from the following passive frequencies (model dependent):
  - Power
  - Radio
  - CPS (Cathodic Protection System)
- 2 Adjust the sensitivity to maximum; reduce the sensitivity to keep the bar graph on scale when there is a response.
- 3 Traverse the area in a grid search, at a steady walk, and hold the locator comfortably with the antenna in line with the direction of movement and at right angles to any lines that may be crossed.

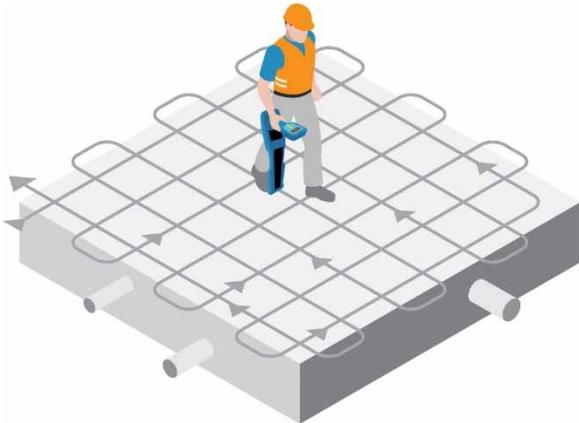


Figure 5.8: Passive sweep

Stop when the locator response rises to indicate the presence of a line. Pinpoint the line and mark its position. Trace the line out of the area being searched. Resume grid search in the area.

In some areas there may be a confusing amount of 50 / 60Hz power signals. Lift the locator 50mm / 2" from the ground and continue the sweep, or if using an RD7100PL / RD7100PLG locator, use the  $\text{ⓧ}$  key to switch from Power mode and use Power Filters to discriminate individual lines.

Switch the locator to Radio Mode. Increase sensitivity to maximum and repeat the above grid search procedure over the area. Pinpoint, mark, and trace out any lines that are located.

In most, but not all areas, radio mode will locate lines that do not radiate power signals and a grid search should be made in both power and radio modes.

### Inductive search

An inductive search procedure is a more certain technique for locating unknown lines. This type of search requires a transmitter and locator and two people. This type of search is referred to as a 'two person sweep'. Before starting the sweep, define the area of search and the probable direction of lines crossing the area. Ensure the transmitter is switched on in induction mode.

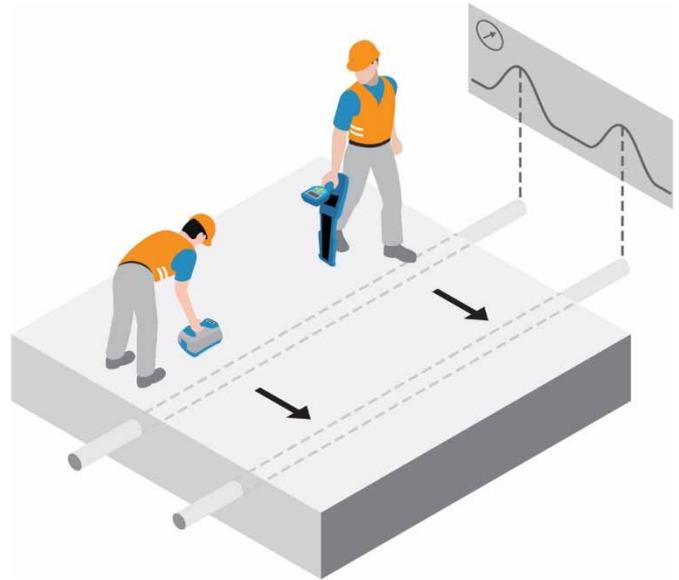


Figure 5.9: Inductive search

The first person operates the transmitter and the second person operates the locator. The transmitter induces a signal onto lines as it passes over them and the lines are then detected with the locator at a suitable distance away from the transmitter (around 15 meters / 50 feet – although this will depend upon the level of induction power used.)

Hold the transmitter with its length aligned with the assumed direction of any lines.

The second person holds the locator at the start of the area to be searched and with the locator antennas at right angles to the probable direction of the buried lines. Set the locator sensitivity level as high as possible without the locator picking up any airborne signals directly from the transmitter.

When the transmitter and locator are in line both operators start to move forward in parallel. The operator with the locator sweeps it backwards and forwards, keeping the locator vertical, as they proceed in parallel with the transmitter. This method allows for misalignment of the transmitter, locator and buried line.

The transmitter applies the strongest signal to the lines directly below it, which are then located with the locator. Move the transmitter from side to side to establish the highest signal which indicates that the transmitter is also directly above the line(s).

Mark the ground at the point of each Peak signal detected with the locator. Repeat the search along any other possible paths of lines. Once the positions of any lines have been marked, reverse positions, place the transmitter over and along each line in turn, and trace the line out of the search area.

## 6.8 Nulling out

Sometimes it is possible for some utilities to be masked by other utilities and this can happen when one or more utilities are in close proximity to each other or when stronger signals may radiate. In certain applications and congested areas the 'Nulling' technique allows operators to eliminate the induction signal directly beneath the transmitter but at the same time induces the transmitter signal onto other nearby utilities that previously have not been able to be located

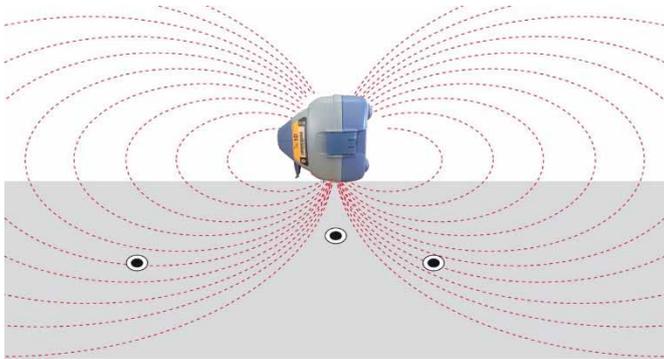


Figure 5.6 Nulling Out effect

### Two persons Nulling Out technique:

1. Place the transmitter close to the services you wish to trace (a parallel sweep may be used for this) and using the locator at a distance of approximately 10m/30' from the transmitter, pinpoint the strongest signal.
2. The sensitivity on the locator is adjusted so that the bar graph response is approximately 75%
3. Release the side support arm.
4. With the locator over the centre of the signal the second operator should hold the transmitter at waist level, with the transmitter on its side – release support arm pointing down.
5. The transmitter is then moved from side to side to find the 'Null' spot between two detectable signals; the transmitter should then be lowered towards the ground keeping it in the 'Null' spot.
6. At ground level we are ideally looking for a 'Null' no wider than 50mm/2" (Sensitivity on the locator may need to be adjusted to achieve this).
7. With the transmitter left on the ground in the 'Null' spot. The locator is used to check for additional signals either side of the 'Nulled' signal.
8. Should the ground be uneven the transmitter may be turned across the line of the service provided the release support arm remains facing downwards. (this will improve the stability of the unit)

### One person Nulling Out technique

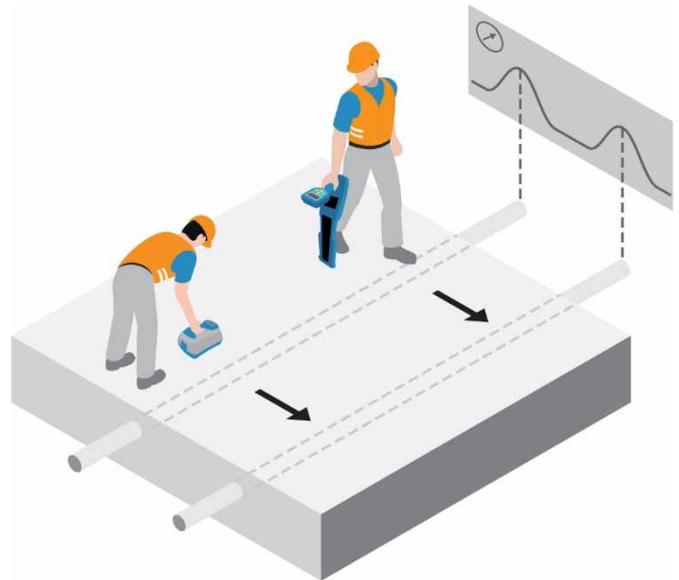


Figure 5.6 Nulling Out - Single person sweep

1. Lay the transmitter on its side using the side support arm.
2. Sweep the area around the transmitter with the receiver at least 10m/30' from it.
3. Reposition the transmitter at 5m/15' intervals around the area and repeat step 2
4. Stop when there is a response
5. Pinpoint and mark any lines
6. Trace the lines out of the area

# Section 7 - Locating RF Markers

The RD7100 marker locator enables users to locate most common RF utility markers. These are also referred to as Electronic Marker System (EMS) and Omni Markers™.

RF markers are used to identify buried utilities and are generally located, at regular intervals, directly on top of the utility they are marking.

The markers are passive devices which resonate at a specific frequency when energized by the marker locator. Each utility is identified by a specific frequency and color.

The abbreviations for each type of marker are indicated in the table below:

Display abbreviation	Utility	Color	Frequency
PWR*	Electrical Power	Red	169.8kHz
H2O	Water	Blue	145.7kHz
PDE	German Power	Blue / Red	134.0kHz
SAN	Sanitary	Green	121.6kHz
TEL	Telephone / Telecoms	Orange	101.4kHz
GAS	Gas	Yellow	83.0kHz
CTV	Cable TV	Black / Orange	77.0kHz
PUR	General / Non-drinkable water	Purple	66.35kHz
PFR	French Power	Natural	40.0kHz

## 7.1 Marker Mode

Folding down the special marker loop antenna, on the front of the RD7100 locator, activates the Marker mode.

In Marker mode, the locator can be used to locate a specific marker or to locate a buried conductor and a marker simultaneously.

### Entering Marker mode

To enter marker mode fold down the marker antenna loop. The locator will enter the Marker mode and display the marker icon and identify the marker selected.

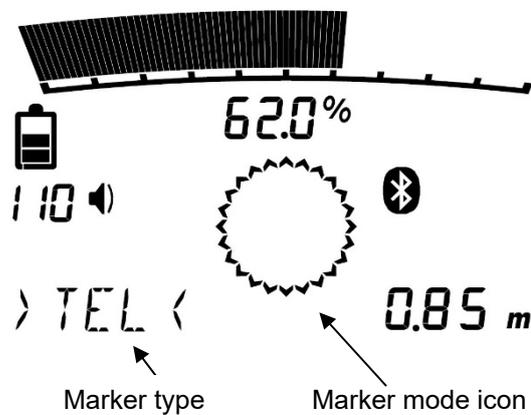


Figure 6.1 Marker mode

NOTE: The locator defaults to the last marker used

### Changing RF marker type

- 1 Press the  $f$  key to select the marker you wish to locate.

\*Use of the red Electrical Power (PWR) marker locate mode is subject to radio licensing restrictions for Short Range Devices in the EU and possibly other countries. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the red Power (PWR) marker locate mode is only enabled in countries where radio licensing restrictions do not apply at the operating frequency of 169 kHz. If required and permitted, use the RD Manager software package to enable this frequency.

Markers can be disabled using the Marker setup menu, see Section 3.3. Disabled markers are not available to be selected and will not be displayed.

Markers can also be permanently disabled in the locator by using RD Manager. Refer to its operation manual for further information.

## Combined mode

In combined mode the locator is used to locate buried conductors (pipes or cables) and the selected marker simultaneously.

In this mode, the left / right arrows indicate the buried conductor position while the bargraph, numeric display, and audio response indicate the amplitude of the received marker signal.

### To enter combined mode:

- 1 Press the  key to select dual mode. The display will show the guidance locate proportional arrows.

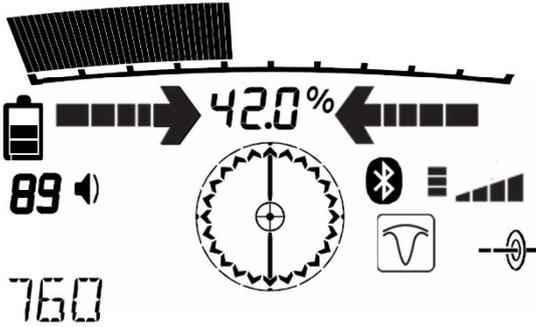


Figure 6.2 Combined mode

## 7.2 Locating RF markers

### Single mode locating

Use this mode when locating a RF marker only, for example, when locating markers used with water or gas plastic utilities.

Proceed as follows:

- 1 Select Marker mode, see 6.1.
- 2 Select the type of marker you are trying to locate
- 3 Carry out a sweep of the area in which the markers are located to ensure that all markers are located. (set to maximum sensitivity)
- 4 Use the  or  keys to set the locator's sensitivity to low and pinpoint the marker(s)

 **CAUTION:** The radio signals generated by marker locators may be reflected by other marker types. This may cause the locator to show a response to a different utility marker type, if it is close enough.

- 5 Once you have located a specific utility marker, scroll through all available marker types by pressing the  key to ensure that no other marker types display a

greater response and to confirm that you have located the correct utility marker type.

**NOTE:** If you cannot locate the marker ensure that you have selected the correct marker type for the utility you are trying to locate and have the sensitivity set to maximum.

### Combined mode locating

Use this mode when locating the marker and conductor simultaneously.

In this mode no null mode sensitivity adjustments can be made whilst marker sensitivity adjustments are possible by using the  or  keys.

To set up the system for dual locating proceed as follows:

- 1 Select the same frequency on the locator as used by the transmitter.
- 2 Pull down the RF marker antenna on the locator. The marker symbol is displayed.
- 3 Press the  key to select the specific marker you are trying to locate.
- 4 Press the  key to select dual mode. The display shows the null symbol and location arrows, and the locate frequency is shown in place of the marker type.
- 5 Locate the conductor using the left / right arrows as normal but sweep the area either side of the conductor to ensure that all markers are located. When an RF marker is approached the volume and bargraph reading will increase and decrease as the marker is passed. Use the  or  keys to set the locator's RF marker sensitivity as required to help pinpointing the marker.

 **CAUTION:** The radio signals generated by marker locators may be reflected by other marker types. This may cause the locator to show a response to a different utility marker type, if it is close enough.

- 6 Once you have located a specific utility marker, switch back to Single mode locating, by pressing the  key, and scroll through all available marker types by pressing the  key to ensure that no other marker types display a greater response and to confirm that you have located the correct utility marker type.

**NOTE:** If you cannot locate the marker ensure that you have selected the correct marker type for the utility you are trying to locate.

**NOTE:** A thorough scan of the area as described in 5.7 is recommended when locating for cable and pipes

# Section 8 - Depth and current readings

## 8.1 TruDepth™

The RD7100 locator provides automatic depth of buried conductors, sondes and RF utility markers when the locator is correctly orientated above the target line, sonde or in close proximity of the RF marker.

Current readings are also displayed simultaneously if the locator is orientated correctly (feature not available in sonde or RF utility marker modes).

Depth and current readings are automatically displayed simultaneously, but if the locator is not correctly orientated neither reading will be displayed.

Depth range and accuracy vary depending on the makeup and type of target utility (e.g. cable, pipe, sonde or RF marker), its depth and external environmental factors like electromagnetic noise, ground conditions and interference.

**⚠ WARNING:** The accuracy of depth measurement is subject to a number of factors and is meant as a guide only. Never use the depth measurement to define mechanical digging depths. Always follow local safe digging guidelines.

The depth measurement is to the center of the pipe, cable, sonde or RF marker. The best readings are typically detected from 'active' signals output by a transmitter rather than from passive sources.

The RD7100 RF marker locator is capable of determining cable depth when locating some passive power signals. However passive signals on lines are less suited for measuring depth because accuracy can be compromised by interference- e.g due to the passive signal being present on more than one line.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not make depth measurements near bends or tees in the line. Go at least 5m (16ft) from a bend for best accuracy.

### TruDepth for RF Markers

The RD7100 locator is capable of automatically estimating the depth of a buried marker when it is in close proximity to it.

In order to get the best possible accuracy it is important to ensure the locator is directly above the marker position by pinpointing its exact position first as described in paragraph 5.6

### TruDepth for buried conductors or sondes

#### TruDepth and Compass

It is important to note that the RD7100 locator will only display depth and current (in applicable modes) when the locator is correctly orientated above the target line, cable or

sonde. To ensure the locator is correctly orientated, use the Compass feature.

When locating lines, make sure the Compass display is in the North / South orientation position.

When locating sondes (see Section 12.5), make sure the Compass display is in the East / West orientation.

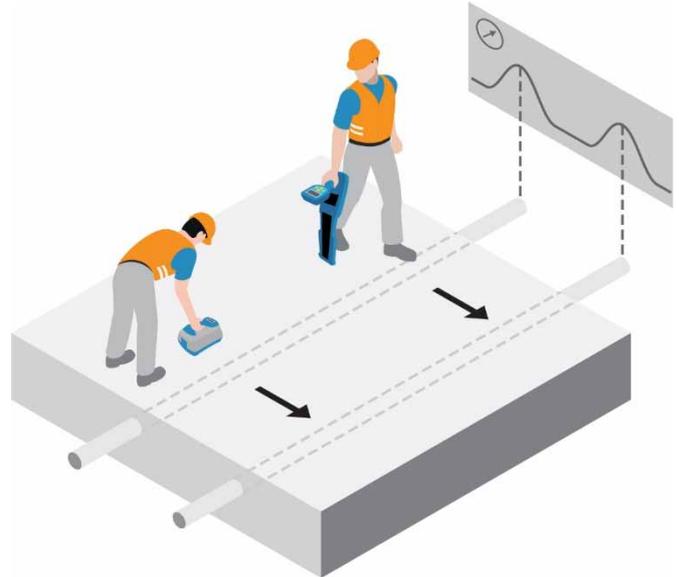
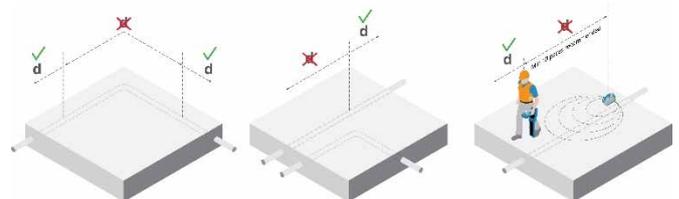


Figure 7.1: Taking a depth reading

To minimize signal distortion, do not apply the signal by induction. If Direct Connection or signal clamping is not possible, place the transmitter in induction at least 15m (50ft) from the point of any depth measurements.

Depth measurements may not be accurate if there is audible interference or if part of the transmitter signal has coupled to a nearby line.

Confirming the Peak position coincides with a Null position indicates that the position is suitable for making a depth estimate.



Figures 7.2: Depth readings

- Pinpoint the target line accurately with the locator
- Check the locator is directly over the line, the antennas are at right angles to it and the locator is vertical. Adjust the sensitivity level to bring the bar graph indication to approximately 50%

If the ground appears to radiate a strong field, perhaps near a radio station, check depth by holding the bottom of the antenna 50mm (2") above the ground and subtract this reading from the indicated depth.

## 8.2 Verifying depth measurements

Check a suspect or critical depth reading by lifting the locator 50mm (2") above the ground and repeating the measurement. If the measured depth increases by the same amount it is a good indication that the depth reading is correct.

When locating for a conductor or sonde, depth measurements should be precise to  $\pm 3\%$  if conditions are suitable. However, you may not always know if the conditions are suitable so the following techniques should be used to check critical readings:

- Check that the route of the line is straight for at least 2 meters (6 ft) to either side of the measurement point.
- Check that the signal response is reasonably constant over the 15 meter distance to the transmitter and make depth measurements to either side of the original point.
- Check that there are no adjacent lines carrying a significant signal within 1 to 2 meters (3 to 6 ft) of the target line. This is the most common source of error of depth measurements as a strong signal coupled to an adjacent line can often introduce  $\pm 50\%$  error.
- Make several depth measurements at points slightly displaced from the line's apparent position. The shallowest indication will be the most accurate and will also indicate the line's position most accurately.

### Checking depth accuracy

This paragraph describes several quick and easy ways of verifying that the depth reading on the locator when used for markers or conductors and sondes is within acceptable limits.

Refer to this if you are getting inaccurate depth readings from a cable or pipe for which you know the approximate depth. Inaccurate depth readings could be the result of the locator picking up a stronger signal such as another cable or pipe running in close parallel to the target pipe or cable.

### When locating for RF Markers

- 1 Set the locator to marker mode and select the correct marker type.
- 2 Place the marker on top of a non-metallic object, such as a cardboard box, on the ground and away from any buried lines or other sources of interference.
- 3 Place the locator horizontal, at a distance equal to half the maximum depth range distance for the marker you are using (for example 700mm / 27½" for the center of a marker ball to the bottom of the locator).
- 4 Note the depth as indicated on the locator LCD.
- 5 Compare this reading with the depth reading on the locator.

Refer to appendix **Error! Reference source not found.** to verify if the Locator is operating within specification.

### When locating for conductors or sondes

There are two ways of checking the calibration of the locator in the field. Both methods require the use of a transmitter:

#### Method 1

Place the transmitter on top of a non-metallic object, 18" / 500mm in height or more, on the ground and away from any buried lines. Switch the transmitter on in induction mode. Hold the locator with the blade horizontal and pointing towards the front of the transmitter and approximately five meters from the front of the transmitter.

- 1 Switch the locator on.
- 2 Select the same frequency as is selected on the transmitter but make sure that this frequency is in the sonde mode.
- 3 Move the locator from left to right and when the bargraph reading is at its Peak note the depth as indicated on the locator. Measure the distance from the base of the locator to the center of the transmitter using a tape measure.
- 4 Compare this reading with the depth reading on the locator.

The locator can be considered accurate if the difference between the depth reading on the locator and the distance measured with the tape is less than 10%.

#### Method 2

- 1 Apply a signal to a cable or pipe of known depth.
- 2 Locate the cable or pipe; the locator will display depth on the LCD automatically.
- 3 Compare the depth reading on the locator with the actual depth.

**NOTE:** The accuracy of depth measurement is subject to a number of factors and is meant as a guide only. Exercise caution when performing any excavation.

## 8.3 Current readings

### Identifying a utility using current measurements

Measuring current value on a line helps confirm the identity of the line and may provide information about the condition of cable insulation or pipe coating.

### About current measurements

The transmitter applies a signal or current onto a target line. The current decreases in strength as the distance from the transmitter increases. This rate of decrease depends on the type of line and on soil conditions. Regardless of the type of line and the frequency being used the rate of decrease should be regular with no sudden drops or changes. Any

sudden or abrupt current change indicates that the line or its condition has changed.

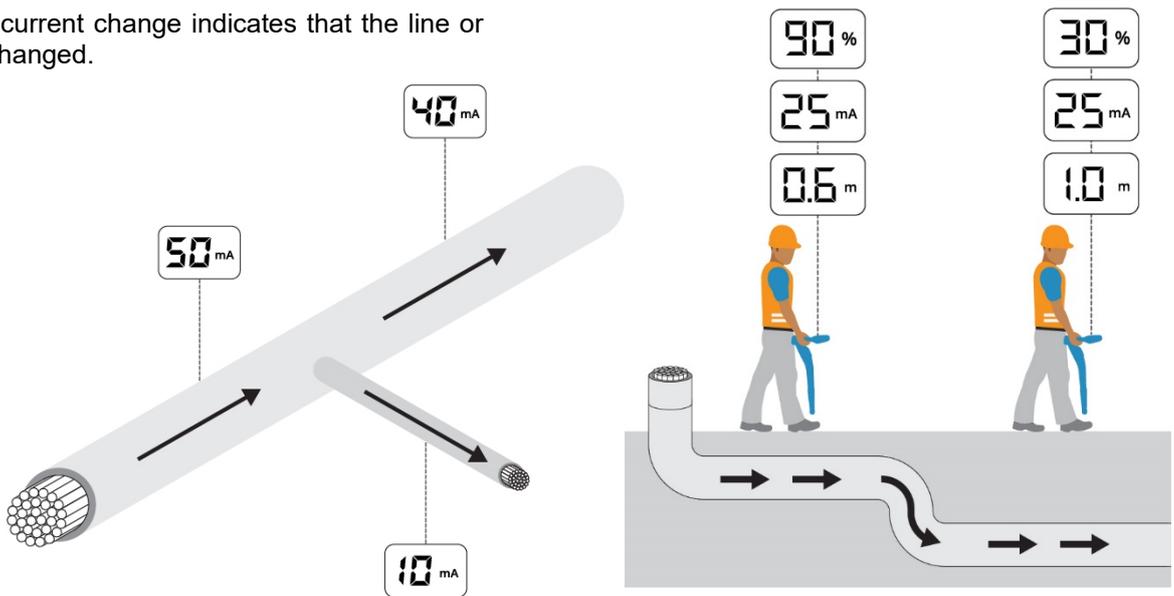
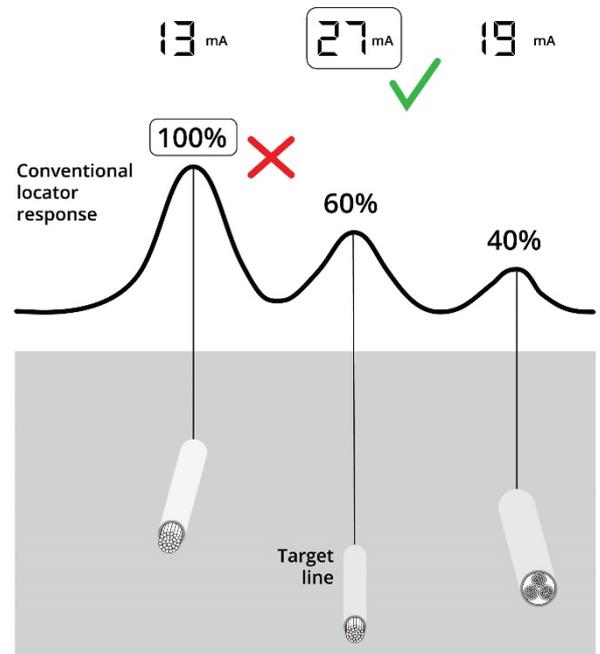
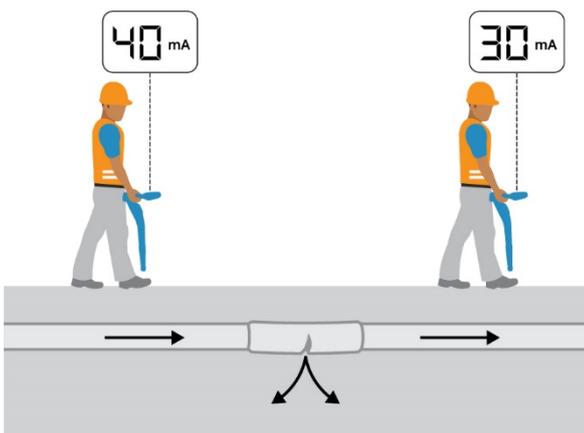


Figure 7.3 Current readings

In congested areas, where there is more than one line, the locator may sometimes detect a stronger signal from an adjacent line to which the signal has coupled or shares common grounding because it is nearer the surface. Although current measurement compensates for depth, signal response will be less as the depth increases.

The line with the highest current measurement, rather than the line giving the strongest response, is the target line to which the transmitter signal has been connected.

Measuring current provides useful information about the position of bends and intersections. Measuring current after a tee will indicate the main line that pulls more current along its greater length.



Figures 7.4 – 7.6 taking current readings

### Applying a transmitter signal

The transmitter signal can be connected, clamped or induced to the target line in the same way as the signal for line tracing is applied.

**⚠ WARNING! Direct Connection to live conductors is POTENTIALLY LETHAL. Direct Connections to live conductors should be attempted by fully qualified personnel only using the relevant products that allow connections to energized lines.**

### Signal current measurements

Pinpoint the line and confirm the accuracy of the Peak pinpoint with null arrows. Check the locator is directly over the line, with the antennas at right angles to it and vertical.

The locator will automatically estimate and display depth on the LCD.

A signal coupled to a nearby line may distort the accuracy of the measurement. If the accuracy of the reading is suspect, sweep the area to check if other nearby lines are radiating the signal. If other signals are causing interference, it may be necessary to make the current measurement at another point along the line.

Both antennas are needed to make a current measurement and locator accessory antennas such as a normal clamp or stethoscope cannot be used. Because current measurement is a function of depth, it is only available in active locating modes.

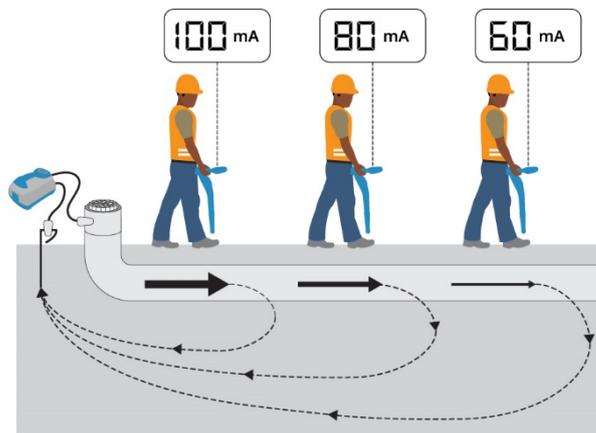


Figure 7.7: Current readings using transmitter signals

# Section 9 - Locating techniques

## 9.1 Identifying target utilities

### Induction

If several conductors are running in parallel, and it is not possible to connect a transmitter, each line may be located separately. Proceed as follows:

- 1 Perform a sweep of the area to find the position and number of conductors in the area.
- 2 Map the direction in which the conductors are going.

### To trace the lines:

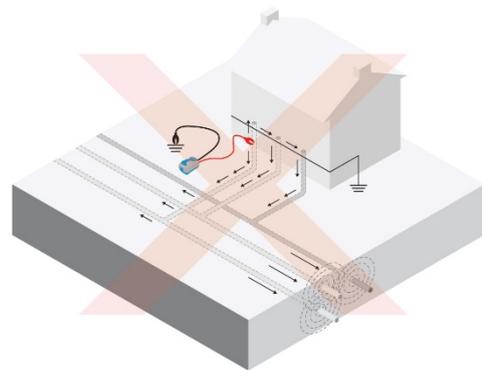
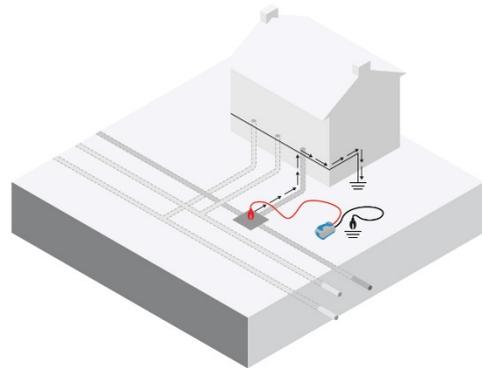
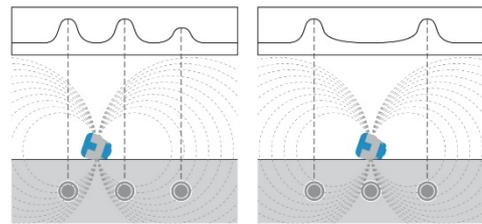
- 1 Select induction mode on the transmitter.
- 2 Select the same frequency as on the locator.
- 3 Place the transmitter on its side and in line with a conductor
- 4 Ensure the conductor is directly below the transmitter
- 5 This will 'null out' the signal directly below the transmitter, placing no signal on that conductor, and enable the other conductors to be located
- 6 Locate each conductor and mark its position
- 7 Move the transmitter down the route and continue locating and marking.
- 8 Trace each conductor out of the search area until the target can be accurately located.

### Unwanted signal coupling

Unwanted coupling of the signal from the target line to another nearby line is one of the most common location problems. It leads either to an error in the marked position and depth of the target line or to marking the wrong line. A certain degree of coupling is unavoidable in many situations but there are ways in which a careful user can reduce coupling and increase location reliability.

- Avoid applying the signal by induction. The signal may be coupling to more than one line directly from the transmitter. Use the signal clamp where possible.
- Identify points where lines may be bonded or in close proximity to each other. Work toward these points rather than away from them. For example, if gas and water pipes are bonded within a building, apply the signal at the valves or access points in the road rather than in the building.
- Reduce coupling to a parallel line by using a low signal frequency where available
- Return signal flowing on another line. Use a double-ended connection to by-pass the ground return if possible
- Choose a signal application point where the line is furthest from other lines and not in a congested area

- When using single-ended connection, site the ground stake as far from the target line as possible and away from other buried lines
- Avoid using existing structures for ground connections; other buried lines may be bonded to them
- A bad ground connection or just laying the ground lead on the surface at right angles to the line may result in less coupling than a good ground provided long distance tracing is not required.



Figures 8.1 – 8.4: Nulling utilities & interference from services

## 9.2 Signal & ground connection

### Manhole covers

Sometimes when locating, it is not possible to insert the ground stake into the earth, for example, when locating on hard ground such as roads. In this case, the ground return can be made by attaching the ground lead to the metal frame of a manhole.

## Using lighting columns

Direct Connecting to a metal, street-lamp column is almost as effective as connecting to the cable sheath itself. Normally the cable sheath is bonded to the metal column, therefore a simple connection onto the column enables the user to locate the street lighting quickly and safely without having to call out a technician from the lighting company.

If the lighting column is made from concrete make the transmitter connection to the cable sheath unless the cable is earthed to the inspection doorframe. Connection to the cable sheath applies the transmitter signal for a considerable distance enabling the locator to trace cables feeding illuminated street furniture as well as other street lights.

**⚠ WARNING! The live cable connector is for use only by operators licensed or permitted to work on live cables.**

The use of a street light column as a means of applying a signal to other power cables on the same electric circuit is a possibility. The signal may be weak using this method because it may have travelled some distance back to the sub-station and out again on the other system. With the locator used on a high sensitivity setting it is often possible to locate a cable, which would otherwise have been difficult or inconvenient to energize with the transmitter signal.

## Finding a good ground point

When using a Direct Connection, it is important to get the best possible grounding for the transmitter. This provides the lowest resistance ground path and the best output signal. If it is not possible to use the ground stake the following are examples of good alternative ground points:

- Metal manhole covers
- Metal drainage grates
- Metal railings
- Metal fence posts

## 9.3 Double-ended connections

Large diameter water pipes and gas distribution pipes that are laid in sections sometimes have insulated joints

between the sections and can be difficult to locate using a single ended connect. This is because when using a single ended connection ground return, signals can often cause confusion by returning to the transmitter along other lines. The problem sometimes occurs when return signals appear stronger than on the target line, usually because the target line is deeper than the line carrying the return signal, or the return path may be a better electrical conductor than the target line.

Applying a double-ended transmitter connection is a useful technique for positively tracing and identifying a target line in a situation such as a heavily congested industrial site, provided there are access points at each end of the line.

## Making a double-ended connection

Connect the transmitter to an access point on the target line. The transmitter ground is connected with a long cable to another access point further along the line. A complete circuit is achieved without using ground as a current return path. The long cable should be kept as far away as possible from the expected route of the line.

This method of applying the transmitter signal is ideal for positive identification of a target line. When a connection has been made to two points on the same line, the same level of current should be detectable around the circuit. The locator display should remain constant if the depth of the line does not change.

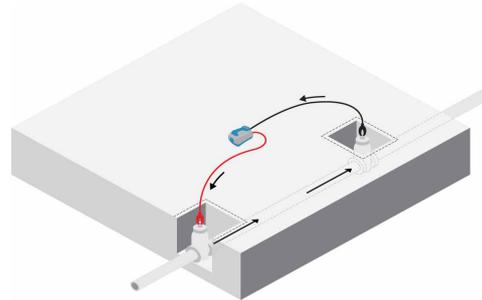


Figure 8.5: Making double-ended connections

# Section 10 - Fault-finding

## 10.1 About fault-finding

RD7100PL and RD7100TL locators are capable of locating cable to ground faults caused by damaged cable sheaths and can also be used to locate damage to insulation on pipelines. This process is known as Fault-Finding and uses specific fault find signals applied to the target.

Fault find signals can only be applied using Direct Connection method.

The A-frame accessory is used to locate cable sheath faults on power and telecom cables or insulation faults on pipelines. To use Fault-Find you will need the following equipment:

- RD7100 locator
- Tx-5 or Tx-10 transmitter
- Accessory A-frame with connecting lead
- Direct connection lead and earth stake

There are 2 types of signals that can be used for fault finding:

- 8K Fault Find – useful for sheath faults on cables but can also be used on pipelines over shorter distances.

## 10.2 Preparation

Using RD7100 standard locating techniques locate the cable or pipe for a short distance and trace and mark its route. Remove all earth bonds from the line to be traced during the fault-finding survey. If there are any earth bonds along the path the fault find signal may direct the user to this location as this will be the preferred path for the fault find signal to leak away into the ground and may result in the fault not being located.

### Connecting the transmitter

- 1 With the transmitter switched off connect the Direct Connection lead into the transmitter accessory socket
- 2 Clip the red connection lead to the cable, cable sheath or pipe ensuring that the area around the connection is clean and that a positive connection is achieved
- 3 Extend the black connection lead as far away as possible at 90° to the probable route of the target cable and clip the connector to the ground stake ensuring that a positive connection is achieved

**NOTE:** Always connect the black connection lead to a ground stake and not a water pipe or buried cable, as these may carry the signal.

### Reference readings

It is good practice to obtain a reference reading from the ground stake before you attempt to locate a fault on a target line. Reference readings help to provide the following information:

- Severity of fault
- Survey interval

Before taking the reference reading set up the transmitter and locator as follow:

#### On the transmitter:

- 1 Select a fault-finding frequency using the  key
- 2 Use the  or  keys to increase or decrease the output signal level
- 3 If required you can use the BOOST setting if the fault is located on a high resistance cable or if the cable is long

**⚠ WARNING!** By selecting 8KFF the transmitter will have the ability to output high voltages and a high voltage warning icon will appear on the transmitter's LCD.

#### On the locator:

- 4 Connect one end of the connection lead to the A-frame socket
- 5 Connect the other end to the locator accessory socket
- 6 The locator will automatically recognize the A-frame and display the A-frame icon on the LCD
- 7 Select a fault-finding frequency using the  key

#### Obtaining a reference reading:

Position the locator approximately 2m (6 feet) from the ground stake and push the A-frame spikes into the ground with the green spike towards the ground stake

Attach the locator to the A-frame by the retention hook. (If you are holding the locator separately, make sure that the locator is in line with the A-frame and is pointing towards the green spike.) The fault direction arrow should be pointing away from the ground stake. If it is not, make sure that the transmitter is connected correctly (red connector to the cable and black to the ground stake).

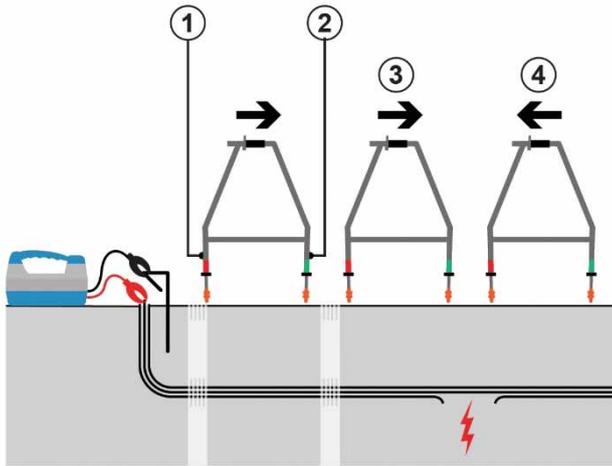
Take the dB reading and keep it for reference. If there is a single fault on the cable, it will be approximately the same dB value as the reference reading.

**NOTE.** To establish how often to take readings on the cable or pipe, move away from the ground stake and take further readings until the arrow has difficulty in locking and the dB reading is low. Measure the distance that the locator is now away from the ground stake. This is the distance that you can safely use between taking readings on the cable or pipe to ensure that you do not miss the fault.

## 10.3 How to find a fault

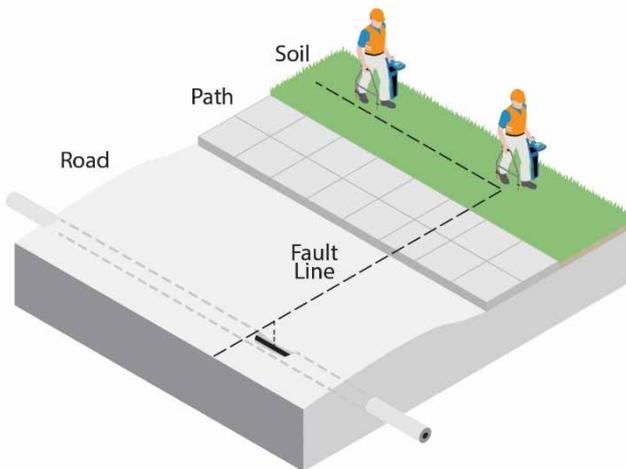
Starting from the transmitter, walk along the cable or pipe route pushing the A-Frame spikes into the ground with the green spike pointing away from the transmitter. Where there are no faults the dB reading will be low and the direction arrow may flicker forward and back.

**NOTE:** Flickering arrows may also indicate that you may be too far away from the fault or ground stake (or both) for the locator to lock on.



**Figure 9.1: Cable sheath fault-finding**

If you are trying to locate high resistance faults or there is a long distance between faults, carry on with the survey and the locator will lock on when you get closer to the fault.



**Figure 9.2: Locating faults with the locator and A-frame**

Take readings at the survey intervals determined by the reference reading. To locate the cable or pipe while using the fault find signal during a Fault-Find survey, press the  key once and the locator will switch to Peak locate mode. To use alternative antenna modes, press the  key to step through available antenna modes. To get back to fault find mode step through all available antenna modes until the locator goes back to fault find mode.

**Note:** While the A-Frame is connected to the locator, depth and current measurements will not be available. If depth or current measurements are required, remove the A-Frame lead from the locator.

As a fault is approached the Fault-Find direction arrow will lock on to the fault signal, point forward and the dB readings will increase. When the fault is passed the arrow will point back towards the transmitter. Take readings at smaller survey intervals to determine the exact point of the fault.

When the A-frame is directly over the fault the dB reading will drop as shown opposite.

**NOTE:** The values given are for illustration purposes only and may not be the same as those obtained in other situations.

To pinpoint the fault, turn the A-frame 90° to the cable or pipe and Fault-Find until the exact point is found. Where the arrow direction changes the center line of the A-frame is now directly over the fault.

Mark the ground to show the position of the fault. Find the maximum dB reading in front of the fault by pushing the A-frame into the ground at small intervals. Note the dB reading. If the reading is approximately the same as the reference reading, you can assume that there is only one fault. If the reading is less than the reference reading, keep surveying the cable for other faults.

**NOTE:** If the cable or pipe runs under a road, use the equipment as normal on the road surface as it can sometimes detect signals when working on blacktop, concrete, or paved surfaces. If necessary, try wetting the road surface. Pouring a very small amount of water around the bottom of the A-frame spikes before each Fault-Find will generally ensure a good ground connection.

**NOTE:** If the cable or pipe runs under a paved surface, the fault can often be pinpointed by fault finding in the grass / soil adjacent to the paving. Reduce the distance between placing the A-frame spikes in the ground to allow for the increased distance to the actual fault position.

# Section 11 - Survey Measurements

RD7100 RF marker locators are capable of transmitting survey measurements to an external device running a compatible software application. When a measurement is taken, the RD7100 locator will transmit the most relevant measurements taken and info data, such as:

- Log number
- Current
- Gain
- Depth
- Signal
- Phase
- Frequency
- Marker type

These measurements, taken at specific points indicated by you, can be used to report and map all your findings.

If the locator is a GPS model or if paired to an Android device running RD Map™ or if paired to a Pocket PC (or PDA) with GPS, running a compatible application such as SurveyCERT™+ the locator will append position and time information to the data.

**NOTE:** The internal GPS module needs to be switched on and connected to the GPS satellite system.

## 11.1 Saving measurements

To save survey measurements, press the  key.

To achieve accurate results the locator must be kept as still as possible during the saving process.

If Bluetooth is switched on and the Bluetooth survey measurements transmission are active the locator will attempt to send the saved measurement to a paired device running a compatible application.

If your paired device is out of reach, or if its Bluetooth features are disabled, the locator will display an error code. To avoid these errors ensure that your paired device is within range and correctly paired.

For more information about Bluetooth, please refer to Section 11.

**NOTE:** A flashing depth and/or current reading display means that the measurement is poor and should be taken again. Poor readings may be caused by nearby conductors or sources of electromagnetic interference.

## 11.2 Survey measurement transmission over Bluetooth

To configure Bluetooth survey measurements transmissions:

- 1 Press the  key to enter to menu
- 2 Press the  or  keys to select **DATA** menu
- 3 Press the  key to enter the DATA menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to select the **BT-PC** option
- 5 Select **ON** or **OFF**
- 6 Press the  key to make the selection and return to the main menu

## 11.3 Erasing measurements

The RD8100 locator allows you to delete all measurements. Erasing the survey measurements will wipe the RD8100 memory and is usually recommended when you begin a new survey and you have saved your previous measurements.

 **WARNING!** Erasing measurements cannot be undone! Proceed with caution!

To erase all stored measurements:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Press the  or  keys to select the **DATA** menu
- 3 Press the  key to enter the DATA menu
- 4 Press the  or  keys to select the **DEL**
- 5 Press the  key to enter the DEL menu
- 6 Press the  or  keys to select YES
- 7 Press the  key to make the selection and return to the main menu

## 11.4 Retrieving all survey measurements via Bluetooth

Survey measurements stored in the locator's memory can be transferred wirelessly to a compatible PDA running Radiodetection's SurveyCERT+ app or to an Android device running RD Map for post survey analysis.

**NOTE:** SurveyCERT+ is compatible with Bluetooth enabled PDAs running Windows Mobile 6.x operating systems.

To send stored data to your paired device:

- 1 Ensure your paired PDA is switched on and running the SurveyCERT+ app
- 2 Press the  key to enter the menu

- 3 Scroll to the **DATA** menu using the  or  keys
- 4 Press the  key to enter the DATA menu
- 5 Scroll up or down to the **SEND** option
- 6 Press the  key and the locator will attempt to send your stored survey data to your PDA

**NOTE:** When using SurveyCERT+, the RD8100 locator Bluetooth protocol needs to be set to PPP. See **Error! Reference source not found.** for information on how to set the Bluetooth protocol.

#### To obtain SurveyCERT+ for PDA:

SurveyCERT+ for PDAs and its operation manual are available as a free download from the Radiodetection web Site:

- 1 Visit <http://www.radiodetection.com>
- 2 Using the menu bar, go to Resources → Software downloads
- 3 Click on the SurveyCERT+ link to get to the download page and follow the instructions.

#### To Obtain RD Map

1. On your Android device open Google's Play Store

2. Search for RD Map by Radiodetection Ltd
3. Install the app

Refer to the RD Map operation manual for more info on how to retrieve stored survey measurements.

## 11.5 Retrieving all survey measurements via Bluetooth

Stored data can also be transferred using the USB connection to the RD Manager software package to be analyzed by the software's built-in Survey measurements capabilities.

Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for more info on how to retrieve stored survey measurements.

RD Manager's Survey measurements functionality can be used for post survey analysis, interface to Google Earth® and easy export to GIS / mapping systems.

**NOTE:** RD Manager is compatible with PCs running Windows 10 64 bit.

#### To obtain RD Manager:

- 1 Go to [www.radiodetection.com/RDManager](http://www.radiodetection.com/RDManager)
- 2 Follow the instructions

# Section 12 - Bluetooth wireless connections

RD7100 cable, pipe and marker locators feature a Bluetooth wireless module, as standard, providing the ability to pair to a PC, Android or PDA devices running a compatible application.

**NOTE:** The RD7100 locator wireless features may be subject to national and or local regulations. Consult your local authorities for more information.

**⚠ WARNING!** Do not attempt any wireless connection in areas where such technology is considered hazardous. This may include: petrochemical facilities, medical facilities or around navigation equipment.

## 12.1 Switching Bluetooth On

By default RD7100 locators are shipped with the Bluetooth wireless connection module disabled.

### To switch Bluetooth On:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the **ON** option
- 5 Press the  key to switch Bluetooth ON and return to the previous menu

## 12.2 Switching Bluetooth off

You can switch Bluetooth off to prolong battery life or comply with regulations in areas where wireless communications are considered hazardous.

### To switch Bluetooth off:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the BT menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key (locator) or the  key (transmitter) to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the OFF option
- 5 Press the  key to switch Bluetooth off and return to the previous menu

## 12.3 Pairing to an Android, PDA or PC

Pair the RD7100 locator to your Android, PDA or PC device using its Bluetooth manager

### On the locator:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu

- 2 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the **PAIR** menu
- 5 Press the  key to enter the PAIR menu
- 6 Scroll up or down to the **BT-PC** option
- 7 Press the  key and the locator will be ready to your compatible device

### On your Android device:

- 1 Navigate to **Settings > Bluetooth**
- 2 Ensure that Bluetooth connectivity is switched on
- 3 Scan for a new device to add to the list of paired devices
- 4 Select the RDMRX-XXX device
- 5 If asked for a passkey, enter **1234**

**NOTE:** The procedure below describes the pairing process between a RD7100 locator and a PDA. Pairing to a PC follows the same steps for the RD7100 locator and similar steps for your PC or laptop. Consult your PC or laptop Bluetooth pairing instructions to pair with the RD7100 locator.

**NOTE:** The procedure for pairing your PDA may differ depending on the PDA make and model. The following procedure should apply to most PDAs.

### On your PDA:

- 1 From the PDA's **Start menu**, select **Settings** then select the **Connections Tab** followed by the **Bluetooth icon**
- 2 Ensure the Bluetooth radio is switched on and make the PDA visible to other devices
- 3 Select the **Devices tab** and scan for new partnerships
- 4 Create a partnership with the RD8M\_XXX device
- 5 If asked for a passkey, enter **1234**
- 6 Select the COM Ports tab and make a New Outgoing Port with the RD7100 locator. Note the port number of the selected COM port

## 12.4 Bluetooth Protocol

RD7100 locators can transmit survey measurements to a paired PDA device running a compatible program.

To set the locator to work with Radiodetection's RD Map or SurveyCERT+ application, you need to set the data format to the PPP protocol:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the **PROT** menu
- 5 Press the  key to enter the PROT menu
- 6 Scroll up or down to the **PPP** option
- 7 Press the  key to confirm your choice and exit the menu

The **ASCII** protocols can be used when using third party apps. Refer to the software supplier's operation manual for instructions

## 12.5 Bluetooth standby mode

When using the Bluetooth connection on the RD7100, the Bluetooth module is by default kept in standby mode. This can help to increase the locator battery life and in some applications reduce potential interference from the Bluetooth module.

The RD7100 locator provides users with the option to set the Bluetooth module to STANDBY or ON. In the ON position the Bluetooth module will be permanently ready to send data, which can help to speed up the transfer times compared to that of modules set to STANDBY mode

### To set Bluetooth to STDBY :

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the **STDBY** menu
- 5 Press the  key to confirm your choice

### To set Bluetooth connection mode to ON:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 4 Scroll up or down to the **ON** option
- 5 Press the  key to confirm your choice

## 12.6 Troubleshooting

Successful wireless communication depends on a number of factors including: battery life, electromagnetic interference, device memory and physical obstructions.

Ensure that the RD7100 locator and any other wireless device is sufficiently charged for wireless communication. Note that many PDAs will suspend wireless connections when their battery capacity drops below a threshold

percentage. Consult your device's documentation for more information.

Excessive electromagnetic interference can limit the range of wireless communication and / or corrupt data.

Your PDA device may have insufficient memory to maintain a wireless link, particularly if the connection is sustained over an hour or longer. Make sure you quit applications on your PDA using the method described in your device's documentation.

Keep your paired device and the RD7100 locator within 10m (30ft) to maintain a wireless connection.

## Resetting connections

If you experience problems with the RD7100 wireless Bluetooth technology features, Radiodetection recommends resetting the connection and then pairing your device again.

### To reset the wireless connections:

- 6 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 7 Scroll to the **BT** menu using the  or  keys
- 8 Press the  key to enter the BT menu
- 9 Scroll up or down to the **RESET** menu
- 10 Press the  key and the locator will purge all current connections
- 11 Re-pair your devices as described in section 11.3 and 11.4

## Bluetooth error codes

If an error occurs when attempting to perform any Bluetooth command using the locator to the transmitter or the locator to a paired device, the LCD will display a code to help you resolve the problem on the locator.

The codes are as follows:

BT Code	Description
BT001	Bluetooth not configured for this unit
BT002	Internal Bluetooth error
BT003	Locator not paired with transmitter
BT004	Locator not paired with PC / PDA
BT005	Paired but connection attempt failed. Power cycling may be required
BT009	Corrupt response received from PDA
BT010	Transmission to PDA failure

Table 12.1: Bluetooth error codes

# Section 13 - Using accessories

## 13.1 About accessories

Both the transmitter and locator are compatible with a wide range of accessories.

When an accessory is connected, the locator or transmitter will recognize it and will enable the mode appropriate to the accessory. For example, attaching an A-Frame to the RD7100 locator will automatically switch the locator to fault-find mode and limit the number of available frequencies to those that are compatible with the A-Frame. The LCD will also display an icon of the accessory and will remove any nonessential icons from the screen.

Radiodetection supply an accessory sheet with pictures and details of all applicable accessories which is available on [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com)

For a full list of supported accessories that are available for purchase, refer to the appendix

## 13.2 Headphones

Radiodetection supplies an optional headphone set for the RD7100 locator. The headphones feature an adjustable headband to ensure a tight fit when used in the field. The accessory headphones also feature volume adjustment for both left and right speakers.

Connect the 3.5mm headphone jack into the locator's headphone socket, which is located next to the accessory panel.

**⚠ WARNING!** Before wearing headphones, lower the locator's volume levels to help prevent damage to your hearing.

**⚠ WARNING!** Wearing headphones may impede your awareness to dangers in the field such as moving traffic or other heavy machinery. Exercise caution!

## 13.3 Locator clamps

A locator clamp is used to positively locate and identify a cable when several cables are running close together.

A target cable can be identified in a chamber, on a tray or other access point by fitting a clamp to the locator and examining each cable in turn. Signal strength response shown on the locator display should be noted for each cable.

### When to use clamps

Clamps can be used where:

- Several cables or pipes run in close proximity to each other.
- A cable or pipe is accessible at an inspection hole or manhole.

### Connecting a clamp

- 1 Put the clamp connector into the accessory socket on the front of the RD7100 locator.
- 2 Place the clamp around the pipe or cable and switch the locator on.
- 3 Set the frequency to the same as that on the transmitter.
- 4 Put the clamp around each cable in turn and note the bar graph response. Compare the strength of response from each cable. The cable with a substantially stronger response than the others will be the cable to which the transmitter signal has been applied.

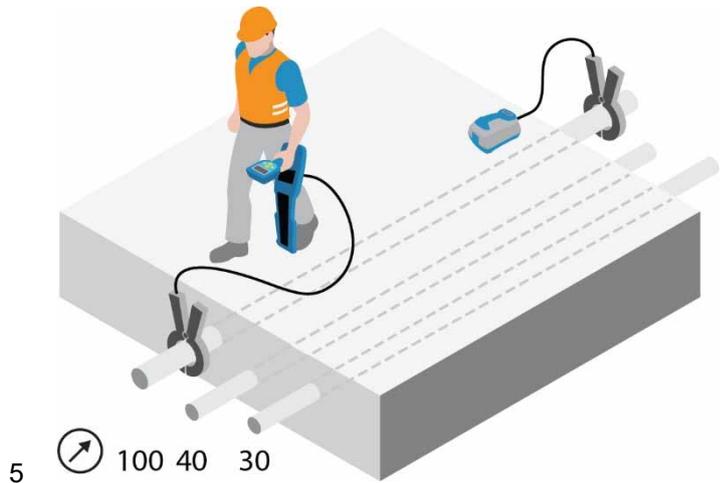


Figure 12.1: Connecting clamps

To ensure that the target cable has been correctly identified, reverse the positions of the transmitter and locator and check that the strongest response is still received from the target cable by the locator in its new position.

### Locator clamp range

#### Standard clamps

The clamp plugs into the locator accessory socket and is used for cable identification at points where the cable can be accessed. The standard clamps are suitable for cables up to 130mm (5¼") diameter.

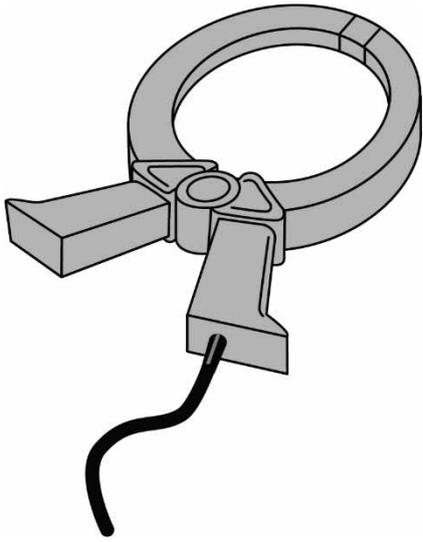


Figure 12.2: Standard Clamp

### Small clamp

The small clamp performs the same function as the standard clamp but is useful in cramped situations where there is insufficient access for the standard clamp.

The small clamp is suitable for cables up to 50mm (2") diameter.

## 13.4 Transmitter clamps

The transmitter clamp fits around a pipe or cable and safely applies a signal to a live insulated cable without interrupting or disconnecting the supply. The clamp applies a very discriminating signal to a target line with reduced coupling to other lines. A clamp can sometimes be a more effective method of applying the signal than Direct Connection.

The target line will carry the strongest signal. The other lines will carry the weaker return signal. If the system comprises only two conductors, they may carry equal signals.

**⚠ WARNING! Do not clamp around uninsulated live conductors**

**⚠ WARNING! Before applying or removing the clamp around a power cable, ensure that the clamp is connected to the transmitter at all times.**

The clamp may buzz or vibrate if it is placed around a power cable that has significant net current flow. This is normal and does not harm the equipment.

## Connecting the clamp

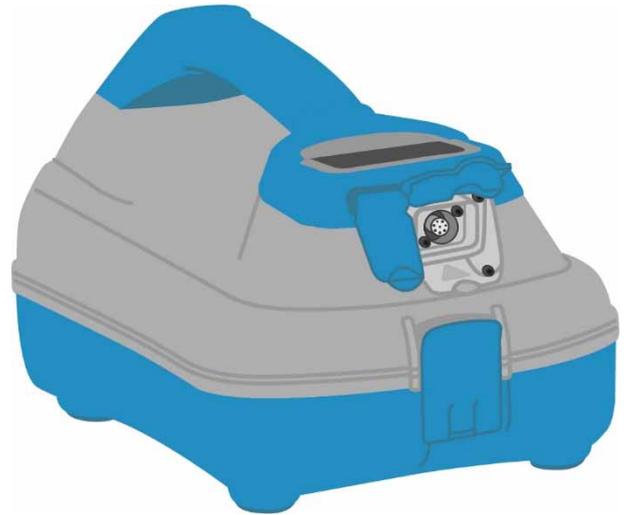
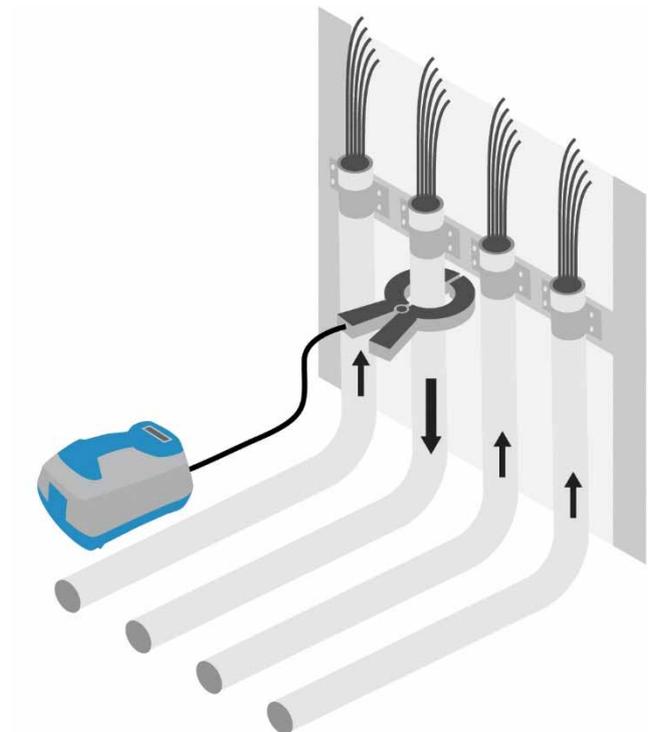
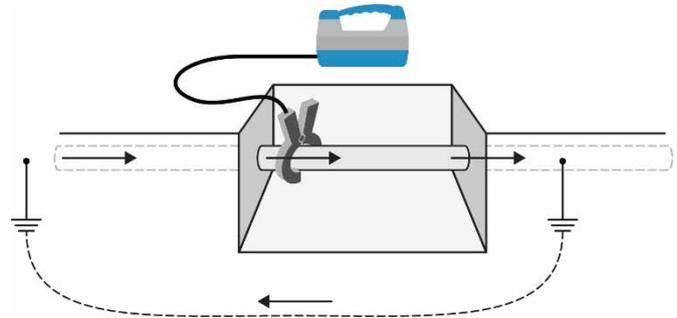


Figure 13.4 Transmitter output socket



Figures 12.4 – 12.5: Connecting transmitter clamps

- 6 Plug the clamp into the transmitter output socket.
- 7 Put the clamp around the pipe or cable and ensure that the jaws are closed. Switch the transmitter on.

The display will show the Clamp connected icon



Figure 12.3 Clamp connected icon

The line should be grounded (earthed) on each side of the clamp for the signal to transfer to the line. Ground the line if necessary. An insulated cable may be traced even if it has no actual ground connection, providing a reasonable length is buried either side of the clamp to provide capacitive coupling to ground (earth).

**NOTE:** It is not necessary to make a ground connection from the transmitter when using the clamp.

### Transmitter clamp range

Although transmitter and locator clamps look the same, they have different internal windings. To prevent the wrong clamp being connected, transmitters and locator clamps have plugs of a different orientation.

### Standard signal clamps

The standard clamps apply the transmitter signal very selectively and effectively to a target cable up to 130mm (5 1/4") in diameter using frequencies from 8kHz to 200kHz

The standard and small clamps have a double spring action for positive toroidal contact.

### Small signal clamp

The small signal clamp is useful for applying signals from 8kHz to 200kHz to a target cable in a pedestal or other place with limited space. The clamp is suitable for cables up to 50mm diameter.

**WARNING!** The transmitter must only be connected to live services using the appropriate accessory such as a plug connector or live cable connector.

## 13.5 Transmitter external power supply

The external Mains or vehicle power supplies provides an alternative and convenient method of powering the transmitter.

**WARNING!** The mains power supply rating are: 100-240VAC, 1.3A. Always use an adequately rated detachable mains lead.

**WARNING!** The mains power supply is not IP rated and should not be used in wet locations



Figure 12.4: Transmitter DC Input

To use the mains or vehicle power supply units connect them to the DC input socket in the transmitter before connecting them to the mains or vehicle supply socket.

**WARNING!** The mains PSU supply cable is the disconnecting method for isolating the unit from the main supply.

**WARNING!** The battery compartment lid is the disconnecting method for isolating the unit from the battery supply.

**WARNING!** Do not position the equipment so it is difficult to disconnect the unit from each supply.

**WARNING!** Protection will be impaired if used in a manner not specified.

## 13.6 Sondes

### Sonde overview

A sonde is a self-contained battery operated transmitter used for tracing the paths of pipes, ducts, sewers and drains and in the precise location of blockages or collapses. The sonde can be fitted to a flexible rod for insertion or pushing through pipes etc. and the smaller diameter sondes can be used in conjunction with jetting machines and blown through the duct. A suitable Radiodetection locator can then be used to locate the sonde. Check that your locator features sonde locating before starting.

### Choosing a suitable sonde

Radiodetection offers a wide range of sonde to suit most applications: From the 1/4" / 6mm diameter S6 33kHz microsonde which, with a range of 6.6" / 2m, targets fiber-optic micro ducting or other small non-conductive pipes, to the 33kHz Super Sonde, which with a depth range of 50 feet / 15m targets deep sewer pipes.

Consult the precision locate accessory range brochure or web page on [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com) for a full list of all available sondes and their technical specifications.

Check that the sonde has sufficient range for the application and is dimensionally small enough and sufficiently robust for the application. Ensure that the frequency of the sonde corresponds with the locator frequency; the locator will not locate the sonde unless the frequencies are the same. Sondes are marked with their transmitting frequency. Ensure that the means of propelling the sonde is available together with the correct fittings and couplings.

## Preparation

Insert a new battery into the sonde. A new battery or a freshly recharged battery should be used at the beginning of each day and preferably at the start of each new job.

Before inserting the sonde, check that the sonde and locator are at the same frequency and working correctly. To do this, place the sonde on the ground at a distance from the locator that is equal to the rated depth of the sonde. Point the locator at the sonde with the antenna in line with the sonde (the opposite of using the locator to locate a line) and check that the bargraph reading exceeds 50% at maximum sensitivity.

## Propelling a sonde

Sondes have a thread at one end for connecting to drain rods, or to other devices for inserting and propelling the sonde along a drain or duct. Sondes may be floated along drains at the end of a tether and floats are available for fitting to the sewer sonde and super sonde. Sondes can be strapped to high-pressure water jets or similar devices used for cleaning, maintaining and inspecting drains. Sondes used in underground drilling and boring operations are normally housed in the boring or drill head behind the boring or drill bit.

## Locating and tracing a sonde

Insert the sonde in the drain or duct access and locate it while it is still just in view at the drain or duct entrance. Hold the locator vertical directly over the sonde with the antenna in line with the sonde. Adjust the locator sensitivity so the bar graph reads between 60% and 80%.

The sonde radiates a Peak field from the center of its axis with a ghost signal at each end of the Peak. Move the locator a little way behind and then in front of the axis of the sonde to detect the ghost signals. Finding the two ghost signals positively confirms the locate. Reduce the locator sensitivity to lose the ghost signals but still indicate a clear Peak response directly over the sonde. Locator sensitivity is now set for tracing the duct or drain unless the distance between sonde and locator changes.

Propel the sonde three paces along the drain or duct and stop. Place the locator over the supposed position of the sonde. Do not adjust the sensitivity level.

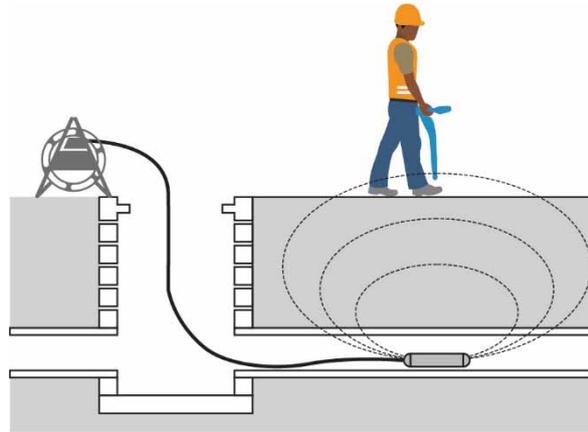


Figure 12.6 Sonde deployment

### To locate a sonde:

- 1 Move the locator backwards and forwards and stop when the bar graph indicates a Peak. You can use the LCD compass to orient the blade of the locator with the direction of the sonde.
- 2 Rotate the locator as if the blade is a pivot. Stop when the bar graph indicates a Peak.

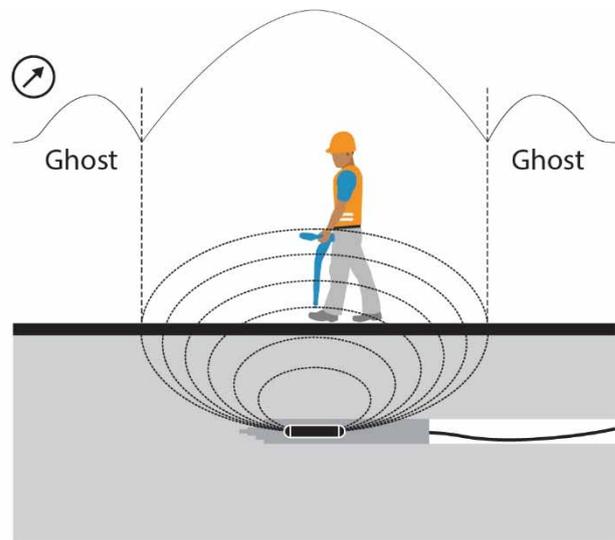


Figure 12.7 Locating a sonde

- 3 Move the locator from side to side until the bar graph indicates a Peak.
- 4 Repeat 1, 2 and 3 with the antenna vertical and resting on or just above the ground. The locator should then be directly above the sonde with the antenna in line with it. Mark the position of the sonde and its direction.
- 5 Propel the sonde a further 1 or 2 meters, pinpoint, and mark the position. Repeat this pinpoint procedure at similar intervals along the line of the drain or duct until the survey is completed.

## Checking sonde depth

The RD7100 locator will automatically display the depth of a located sonde providing the locator is correctly oriented and positioned above the sonde. Using the LCD compass as a guide, rotate the locator until the compass indicates the sonde is in East / West position.

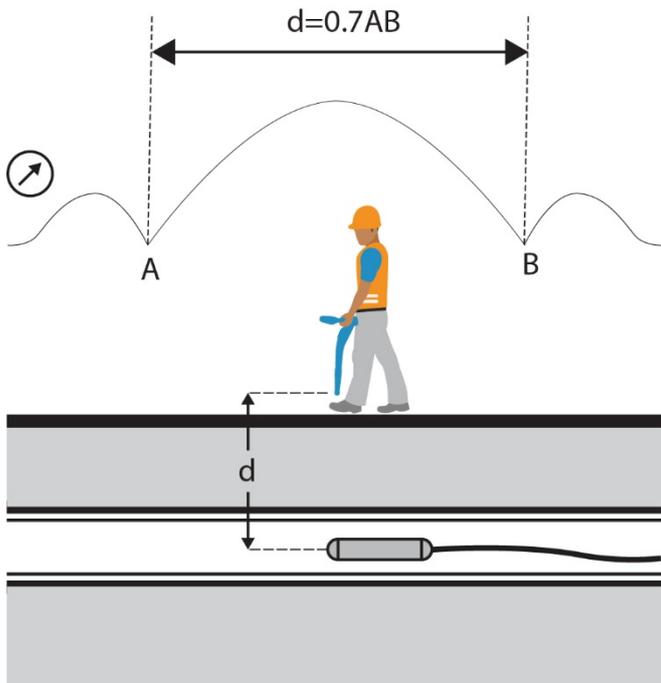


Figure 12.8: Calculating sonde depth

### Calculation method

Pinpoint the sonde. Move the locator in front of the sonde and still with the antenna in line with it, increase sensitivity to find the Peak of the ghost signal. Move the locator to behind the sonde ensuring that the locator blade is always in line with the sonde. Find the null positions A and B (See Figure 8.10). Measure the distance between them and multiply by 0.7 to give an approximate depth measurement.

## FlexiTrace

The FlexiTrace is a traceable plastic covered fiberglass rod incorporating wire conductors and is used for locating small diameter, non-metallic pipes to a depth of 3 meters. The FlexiTrace can be inserted into a pipe or duct as small as 9mm / 3/8" internal diameter, and with a minimum bend radius of 250mm. Batteries are not required, as the FlexiTrace is powered by any Radiodetection transmitter.

The FlexiTrace has a maximum power rating of 1W. When using the FlexiTrace with a Radiodetection Tx-5 or Tx-10 transmitter the output limit must be set to 1W in the MAX P menu and the output voltage limit set to LOW in the MAX V menu.

No settings are required for the Tx-1 transmitter.

**⚠ WARNING:** Failure to follow the Tx-5 or Tx-10 instructions above may result in the tip of the FlexiTrace

becoming too hot to touch, resulting in risk of personal injury and damage to the equipment.

The FlexiTrace can be used in two modes: Sonde mode or Line mode. In sonde mode only the tip of the FlexiTrace is energized whilst in line mode its whole length is energized.

To use as a sonde, connect both transmitter leads to the FlexiTrace stud terminals. As the FlexiTrace terminals are not color coded it does not matter to which terminals the leads are connected. To use the FlexiTrace in line mode, connect the red transmitter lead to one of the FlexiTrace terminals and connect the black transmitter lead to a suitable ground connection.

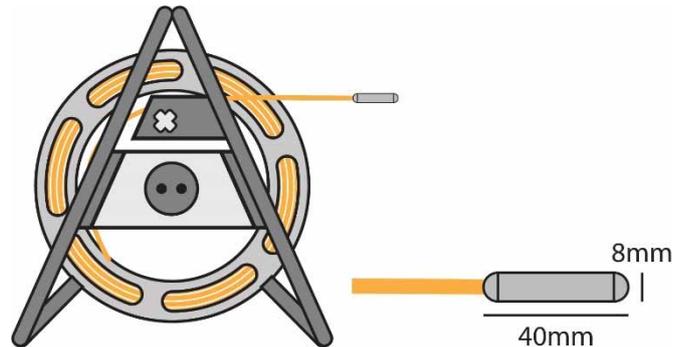


Figure 12.9: FlexiTrace

## 13.7 Stethoscopes

### When to use a stethoscope

At times, it may not be possible to put a clamp around a cable because of congestion or because of inaccessibility. A stethoscope antenna should be used in place of a clamp to identify the target cable(s).

### How to use a stethoscope

Plug the stethoscope into the locator accessory socket. Press the concave head against each cable in turn to detect a maximum signal.

### Stethoscope range

#### Large stethoscope antenna

The large stethoscope antenna, which plugs into the locator accessory socket, is used for cable identification in situations where the cable is exposed. It is particularly useful for identifying heavy cables lying in a tray where it is not possible to fit a clamp. The concave detector head on the end of the insulated, flexible gooseneck is placed firmly against the cable to be identified. If there are a number of cables, the stethoscope antenna will give the strongest response from the cable to which the transmitter signal has been applied.

## Small stethoscope antenna

The small stethoscope antenna has a 25mm (2") concave head at the end of a 2m (6½ ft) lead. The small stethoscope can be screwed into an extension rod or used at the end of several extension rods joined together for identifying inaccessible small cables.

## Miniature hi-gain stethoscope

The miniature stethoscope is similar to the small stethoscope but has no handle or facility for extension rods.

The miniature stethoscope can also be used as a miniature antenna for locations where the bulk of the locator makes it inconvenient for use, such as locating pipes or cables in walls.

# 13.8 Submersible antenna

## When to use a submersible antenna

Tracing buried pipes and cables across waterways and estuaries are frequent and critical locating applications. Less frequent but equally important is tracing and locating lines between the mainland and offshore islands. When locating pipes and cables the locator sensing antennas should be as close as possible to the target line so it is not practical to locate lines buried under a river or seabed from the surface. In most cases, it is necessary to measure the depth of cover to ensure the line is protected from dragging anchors or other underwater hazards.

The submersible, double depth antenna is suitable for use under water for tracing pipes or cables. There is a weight at the bottom of the antenna for stability and the unit has been pressure tested to IP68 to a depth of 100m (300ft).

The antenna is supplied with 10m of submersible marine umbilical cable as standard, but lengths of up to 100m can be supplied. The extra length enables the antenna to be carried by a diver on a riverbed or seabed while the locator is used in a surface vessel. It is crucial to have effective communication between the operator with the locator and the diver with the antenna.

Alternatively the antenna can be fastened to the end of a non-metallic boom from a barge and lowered to the riverbed or seabed.

## How to use a submersible antenna

Apply the transmitter signal to the target line at an access point on the shore. The submersible antenna line for tracing the line underwater is plugged into the accessory socket of the locator. The locator is used onboard a boat, which should be positioned directly over the line. The transmitting signal should be applied by Direct Connection with the strongest possible signal and at the frequency that the submersible antenna is calibrated to. Make a ground connection about 50m

(160ft) from the transmitter. Test the quality of signal on the line before locating on the water.

**NOTE:** The submersible antenna is calibrated to work at one frequency.

## Tips for using a submersible antenna:

The user in the boat should be a specialist or have considerable experience using a locator so that they can give concise instructions to the diver.

It is prudent for the pair to practice working together on dry land before attempting to locate underwater. Using the antenna the diver should locate and trace a known line blindfolded receiving directions from the user with the locator out of sight of the line and the diver.

Because of rapid signal loss and a combination of large surface area and very conductive soil there may be problems applying a suitable signal for tracing a large diameter pipe. It may be necessary to use a high power, low frequency tracing signal.

It is necessary to define a method of recording target line position and depth before starting work in the boat or on the seabed.

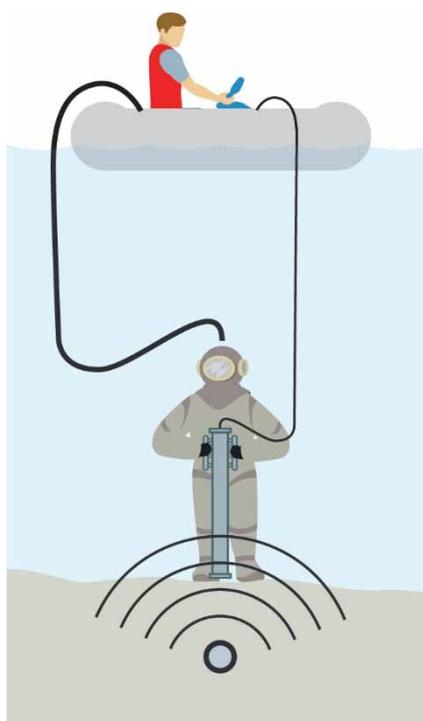


Figure 12.10: Using a submersible antenna

**⚠ WARNING:** Only properly licensed and experienced divers should attempt to use the submersible antenna.

## 13.9 Phone/Tablet mount

When using a mobile device running a compatible application, such as RD Map for Android, you can use the Phone or Tablet mount to conveniently hold your device next to the locator and have immediate visual feedback on the survey measurement points you are marking.



Figure 12.11: Phone/tablet mount kit

To use the mobile device mount:



Figure 12.12: Bracket positioning

- 8 Insert the mount bracket locating pins in the mounting holes at the back of the locator screen

- 9 Secure the rubber o-ring around either of the 2 fixing studs and loop it around the locator handle



Figure 12.13: Bracket secured

- 10 Stretch the other end of the rubber o-ring over the remaining fixing stud as for figure 12.13
- 11 Use the hand tightening bolts to loosen up the arm brackets and to attach it over the bracket's arm support ball.
- 12 Add the phone or tablet holder
- 13 Tighten the hand tightening bolts to secure the mount
- 14 Position the phone or tablet to the front of the locator as shown in figure 8.x



Figure 12.14: Phone/tablet correct position

**⚠ WARNING:** Mobile phones or tablets may interfere with the locator's performance if positioned not in front of the locator, see picture 12.14

Some mobile phone or tablets may affect the locator's performance, even if used in the correct position. This may be obvious in situation where the locator is trying to detect a very small signal and it manifests itself by an unstable signal shown on the bargraph and/or depth or current measurement.

If in doubt remove the mobile phone or tablet to verify if these are affecting the behavior of the locator.

No cables, such as power leads or headphones, must be connected to the phone or tablet when used with the mount kit.

# Section 14 - Appendices

## 14.1 Care and maintenance

The RD7100 locator and transmitter are robust, durable and weatherproof. However you can extend your equipment's life by following these care and maintenance guidelines.

### General

Store the equipment in a clean and dry environment.

Ensure all terminals and connection sockets are clean, free of debris and corrosion and are undamaged.

Do not use this equipment when damaged or faulty.

### Batteries and power supply

Use NiMH or good quality alkaline batteries when other power source are not available.

When using an AC adapter, use only Radiodetection approved adapters.

Only use Radiodetection approved Li-Ion battery packs.

### Cleaning

**⚠ WARNING! Do not attempt to clean this equipment when it is powered or connected to any power source, including batteries, adapters and live cables.**

Ensure the equipment is clean and dry whenever possible.

Clean with a soft, moistened cloth.

If using this equipment in foul water systems or other areas where biological hazards may be present, use an appropriate disinfectant.

Do not use abrasive materials or chemicals as they may damage the casing, including the reflective labels.

Do not use high pressure hoses.

### Disassembly

Do not attempt to disassemble this equipment under any circumstances. The locator and transmitter contain no user serviceable parts.

Disassembly may damage the equipment and or reduce its performance and may void the manufacturer's warranty.

### Service and maintenance

For over 40 years, Radiodetection has designed and manufactured Cable and pipe locators. Our reputation for quality and reliability is unrivalled in the industry. When used and maintained correctly, customers enjoy many years of uninterrupted use. We recognise that product selection is just the start of the journey. Quality of service and aftercare are paramount to ensure the life of the equipment. With that in mind, Radiodetection offers a range of comprehensive

after-sales services to give users the confidence that your cable and pipe locators will live to their full potential.

To keep our products in good working order, we would encourage users to evaluate their own needs and operational user cases to create a maintenance, service and repair regimen that is right for them. Many factors can influence the creation of that regimen. Here are just some factors that should be considered that might have a bearing on what is the right maintenance regimen for you. Frequency of use, type of service, environmental conditions and creating a common maintenance program across other equipment types will all come into play. We would encourage users to ensure they factor in the full extent of the locator kit. Transmitter, receivers, chargers, leads and Li-Ion batteries as examples all need to be factored both separately and collectively.

Users may want to consider a multi-factored regimen that covers daily, weekly, monthly and annual activities. This could start with visual inspections especially power cables, gaskets and batteries for signs of wear and tear. Radiodetection also offers two services that customers may want to consider.

### Remote digital calibration

eCert remote calibration testing provides fast and convenient calibration testing of Radiodetection's locators without the need to return them to a service centre, saving time and expense for operators.

Using an internet connection to Radiodetection, eCert tests the locating circuitry within a connected locator, applying test signals to key components to confirm that the unit remains within calibration and suitable for use.

### Service and repair services

Radiodetection also offers a global network of registered service centres that provide a range of service options to inspect, repair, service and recalibrate you pipe and cable locators.

Regularly check your locator for correct operation using eCert (see section 14.5) and the on-board Self-Test.

**NOTE: Service by non-approved service centers or operators may void the manufacturer's warranty.**

Radiodetection products, including this guide, are under continuous development and are subject to change without notice. Go to [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com) or contact your local Radiodetection representative for the latest information regarding the RD7100 locator or any Radiodetection product.

## 14.2 Enhanced Self Test

RD7100 locators incorporate an Enhanced Self-Test feature. In addition to the typical checks for display and power functions, the RD7100 applies test signals to its locating circuitry during a Self-Test to check accuracy and performance.

We recommend that a self-test is run at least weekly, or before each use.

### Running a Self-Test

As the Self-Test tests the integrity of the locate circuitry, it is important that it is carried out away from large metallic object such as vehicles, or strong electrical signals. To run a Self-Test:

- 1 Press the  key to enter the menu
- 2 Scroll to the **INFO** menu using the  or  keys
- 3 Press the  key to enter the INFO menu
- 4 Select TEST using the  or  keys.
- 5 Press the  key to select **YES**
- 6 Press the  key to begin the Self Test
- 7 Once the Self-Test is completed, the result (PASS or FAIL) will be displayed.
8. Restart the locator using the  key

## 14.3 RD Manager™

RD Manager is the RD7100 Locator PC companion and allows you to manage and customize your locator. It also allows software upgrades to both the locator and transmitter.

You can use RD Manager to register your products to extend the warranty to a total of 3 years (see Section 10.4), setup your locator by performing a number of maintenance tasks, such as setting date and time, activating and deactivating active frequencies, setting up custom frequencies, or setting-up functions like CALSafe or StrikeAlert.

RD Manager is also used to retrieve and analyze internal logged data (logging models only).

RD Manager is compatible PCs running with Microsoft Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8 and Windows 8.1.

For more information about RD Manager refer to the RD Manager operation manual.

### To Obtain RD Manager:

- 1 Go to [www.radiodetection.com/RDManager](http://www.radiodetection.com/RDManager)
- 2 Follow the instructions

## 14.4 Upgrading software

From time to time, Radiodetection may release software upgrades to enhance features and improve performance of the RD7100 locator or transmitter.

Software upgrades are free of charge.

You can check if your products are up-to-date or upgrade them by using the RD Manager software upgrade screen. Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for further information.

E-mail alerts and notification of new software releases are sent to all registered users.

**NOTE:** To upgrade your software you need to have created an account using RD Manager and have a live internet connection. An optional Radiodetection supplied power source may be required to update your transmitter software.

## 14.5 eCert

The RD7100 locator should be regularly checked to ensure its correct operation.

eCert provides a thorough test of the RD7100's locating circuitry and marker transceiver, and supplies a

Radiodetection Calibration Certificate when a positive test result is obtained.

To run eCert, the locator should be connected to an internet-enabled PC, on which the RD Manager software is installed. Additional eCert credits may be required and purchased.

Refer to the RD Manager operation manual for further details.

**NOTE:** eCert is not presently available for transmitters.

## 14.6 Time and date error messages

RD7100 usage logging models feature an internal clock which is used to time and date survey measurements, the 1/second internal logging and for the CALSafe feature.

Every time the locator is switched on, it performs a check to verify its correct operation.

In the unlikely event of an issue with this clock the system will emit a warning audio tone and display the word **ERROR**, followed by a 3 digit error code.

Make a note of this code and contact your nearest service center or Radiodetection representative.

## 14.7 RF Markers

The RD7000+ Marker is compatible with any RF marker tuned to the frequency shown in the table below:

Utility	Color	Frequency
French Power	Natural	40.0kHz
General / Non-drinkable water	Purple	66.35kHz
Cable TV	Black/Orange	77.0kHz
Gas	Yellow	83.0kHz
Telephone/Telecom	Orange	101.4kHz
Sanitary	Green	121.6kHz
German Power	Blue/Red	134.0kHz
Water	Blue	145.7kHz
Electrical Power*	Red	169.8kHz

\*Use of the red Electrical Power (PWR) marker locate mode is subject to radio licensing restrictions for Short Range Devices in the EU and possibly other countries. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the red Power (PWR) marker locate mode is only enabled in countries where radio licensing restrictions do not apply at the operating frequency of 169kHz.

## 14.8 TX 1, TX 5, TX5 iLOC and TX10 locator models, operation mode and active frequencies

Active Frequencies	Operation Mode	PDL	PDLU	PXL	TL	PL	DL	SL	SLQ	H2O+	RD4K
512Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		
570Hz	DC CD Clamp	•									
577Hz	DC CD Clamp	•		•							
640Hz	DC CD Clamp	•		•	•	•	•				
760Hz	DC CD Clamp	•									
870Hz	DC CD Clamp	•		•							
920Hz	DC CD Clamp	•									
940Hz	DC Induction CD Clamp	•	•	•							
4kHz (4096Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•							•
8kHz (8192Hz)	DC Induction Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
9.8kHz (9820Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•								•	
33kHz (32,768Hz)	DC Induction Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
65kHz (65,536Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
83kHz (83,000Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC										•
83kHz (83,077Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•		•				•	•	•	
131kHz (131,072Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
200kHz	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•		•	•					•	

(\*) DC = Direct Connection, LPC = Live Plug Connector, LCC= Live Plug Connector

## 14.9 TX5 and TX5 iLOC Fault Find locator models

CD pairs	PDL	TL	PL
8KFF	•	•	•

## 14.10 TX 10 Fault Find locator models

CD pairs	PDL	PDLU	TL	PL	H2O+
8KFF	•		•	•	
CDFF (See Current Direction)	•	•			•

## 14.11 TX10 iLOC locator models, operation mode and active frequencies

Active Frequencies	Operation Mode	PTL	PTLM	PDL	PDLU	PXL	TL	PL	DL	SL	SLQ	H2O+	RD4K
163Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
208Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
273Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
340Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
400Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
440Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
460Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
480Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
484Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
491Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•										
512Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		
570Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•									
577Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•		•							
640Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•		•	•	•	•				
760Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•									
870Hz	DC CD Clamp	•	•	•		•							
920Hz	DC CD Clamp			•									
940Hz	DC Induction CD Clamp	•	•	•	•	•							
4kHz (4096Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•	•	•							•
8kHz (8192Hz)	DC Induction Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
9.8kHz (9820Hz)	DC Induction Clamp	•	•	•								•	

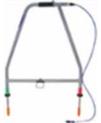
Active Frequencies	Operation Mode	PTL	PTLM	PDL	PDLU	PXL	TL	PL	DL	SL	SLQ	H2O+	RD4K
33kHz (32,768Hz)	CD Clamp LPC/LCC												
	DC Induction Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
65kHz (65,536Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC												•
83kHz (83,000Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•		•				•	•	•	
	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC												
131kHz (131,072Hz)	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•		•	•					•	
200kHz	DC Induction Clamp CD Clamp LPC/LCC	•	•	•		•	•					•	

(\*) DC = Direct Connection, LPC = Live Plug Connector, LCC= Live Plug Connector

## 14.12 TX 10 iLOC Fault Find locator models

CD pairs	PTL	PTLM	PDL	PDLU	TL	PL	H2O+
8KFF	•	•	•		•	•	
CDFF (See Current Direction)	•	•	•	•			•

## 14.13 Supported Accessories

Locator Accessories		
High Gain Stethoscope		10/RX-STETHOSCOPE-HG
Small Stethoscope		10/RX-STETHOSCOPE-S
Large Stethoscope		10/RX-STETHOSCOPE-L
640Hz Submersible DD Antenna (10m Cable)		10/RX-SUBANTENNA-640
8kHz Submersible DD Antenna (10m Cable)		10/RX-SUBANTENNA-8K
512Hz Submersible DD Antenna (10m Cable)		10/RX-SUBANTENNA-512
Additional Submersible Cable Length (Per Metre)		10/RX-SUBANTENNA-CABLE
Submersible Antenna Adaptor		10/RX-SUBANTENNA-ADAPTOR
Headphones		10/RX-HEADPHONES
A-Frame (includes A-Frame Lead)		10/RX-AFRAME
A-Frame Bag		10/RX-AFRAME-BAG
A-Frame Lead		10/RX-AFRAME-LEAD
2" (50mm) Locator Clamp		10/RX-CLAMP-2 or 10/RX-CLAMP-50

4" (100mm) Locator Clamp		10/RX-CLAMP-4 or 10/RX-CLAMP-100
5" (130mm) Locator Clamp		10/RX-CLAMP-5 or 10/RX-CLAMP-130
Locator CD/CM Clamp (only used for Current Measurement)		10/RX-CD-CLAMP
Locator mobile phone holder - complete kit		10/RX-PHONE-HOLDER-K
Locator tablet holder - complete kit		10/RX-TABLET-7-8-HOLDER-K
Mobile device support bracket and arm		10/RX-HOLDER-MOUNT
Mobile phone holder		10/RX-PHONE-HOLDER
7"-8" tablet holder		10/RX-TABLET-7-8-HOLDER
Bracket adapter for RAM mounts		10/RX-RAM-ADPT
Bracket O-ring set for mobile devise holder (spare set of 2 O-rings)		10/RX-RAM-ADPT-ORING

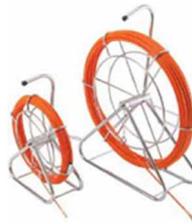
## Transmitter Accessories

Live Plug Connector		10/TX-LPC-XX (XX= EU, UK, US)
Live Cable Connector (with Crocodile clips)		10/TX-LCC
2" (50mm) Transmitter Clamp		10/TX-CLAMP-2 or 10/TX-CLAMP-50
4" (100mm) Transmitter Clamp		10/TX-CLAMP-4 or 10/TX-CLAMP-100
5" (130mm) Transmitter Clamp		10/TX-CLAMP-5 or 10/TX-CLAMP-130
8.5" (215mm) Transmitter Clamp		10/TX-CLAMP-8.5 or 10/TX-CLAMP-215
Signal Clamp Extension Rod		10/TX-CLAMP-EXTROD
Transmitter Connection Kit Contains Earth Reel, Earth Stake, Direct Connection Lead and Magnet		10/TX-CONNECTION-KIT
Transmitter Connection Kit Contains Earth Reel, Earth Stake, Direct Connection Lead with banana connectors and Magnet		10/TX-CONNECTION-KIT-BAN
Earth Lead 10m and Magnet		10/TX-EARTHLEAD-KIT
Earth Lead 10m		10/TX-EARTHLEAD
Hi-strength Magnet with M4 eyebolt		10/TX-MAGNET
Spiral Earth Stake		10/TX-EARTHSTAKE

Tx Direct Connection Lead		10/TX-DC-LEAD
Tx Direct Connection Lead, crocodile clip		10/TX-DC-LEAD-TEL
Tx Direct Connection Lead with banana connectors, insulated plug/socket		10/TX-DC-LEAD-BAN
Tx Direct Connection Lead with banana connectors, Open Grid Europe		10/TX-DC-LEAD-OPEN
Tx-10 Isolation Transformer (for locating 3-phase core-core shorts)		10/TX121-XX (XX= DE, EN, FR, NL)

Accessories for tracing or locating non-conductive utilities		
Standard Sonde 33kHz, depth up to 5m		10/SONDE-STD-33
Standard Sonde 8kHz, depth up to 5m		10/SONDE-STD-8
Standard Sonde 512Hz, depth up to 5m, single end		10/SONDE-STD-512
Standard Sonde 512Hz, depth up to 5m, twin end		10/SONDE-STD-512-TW
Sewer Sonde 33kHz, depth up to 8m		10/SONDE-SEWER-33
External Shell for heavy-duty Applications (dia. as Sewer Sonde)		10/SONDE-SEWER-SHELL
Super Sonde 33kHz, depth up to 15m		10/SONDE-SUPER-33
4.5" (115mm) Diameter Floats/Pair for Sewer and Super Sondes		10/SONDE-FLOATS

S6 Microsonde Kit, incl. battery and case		10/SONDE-MICRO-33
Pack of 10 × Batteries for S6 Microsonde		10/SONDE-MICRO-BATPACK
S9 MiniSonde, incl. battery and case		10/SONDE-MINI-33
Pack of 10 × Batteries for S9 MiniSonde		10/SONDE-MINI-BATPACK
S13 Sonde Kit (includes M10 Stud and Plain End Caps, two Batteries and Case)		10/SONDE-S13-33
Pack of ten spare Batteries for S13 Sonde		10/SONDE-S13-BATPACK
S18A Sonde 33kHz with M10 Stud End Cap and one D1/3N battery		10/SONDE-S18A-33
S18A Sonde 33kHz Kit with M10 Stud and Plain End Caps and two D1/3N Batteries		10/S18-33-KIT
S18A M10 Stud End Cap with one D1/3N Battery		10/S18-M10-ENDCAP
S18A Extended Plain Cap with one D1/3N Battery		10/S18-PLAINENDCAP
S18A Pack of 5 D1/3N Batteries		10/S18-BATTERYPACK
S18B Sonde 33kHz with Extended Aluminum End Cap for two AA Batteries (batteries included)		10/SONDE-S18B-33
S18B Sonde Aluminum AA Batteries End Cap (batteries included)		10/S18-AA-ENDCAP
Bendi Sonde with M10 Male End Cap (512Hz continuous)		10/SONDE-BENDI-512

Pack of 5 AA Batteries		10/SONDE-BENDI-BATPACK
FlexiTrace 50m (Tx powered pushrod transmitter)		10/TRACE50-XX
FlexiTrace 50m (Tx powered pushrod transmitter)		10/TRACE50-XX (XX = D, F, GB, NL)
FlexiTrace 80m (Tx powered pushrod transmitter)		10/TRACE80-XX (XX = D, F, GB, NL)
4.5mm 50m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF50-4.5
4.5mm 80m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF80-4.5
6.7mm 50m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF50-7
6.7mm 100m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF100-7
6.7mm 150m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF150-7
9mm 60m Flexrod		10/FLEXRODF60
M6 to M10 adapter to interface 6.7mm rod with RD M10 thread		10/6-10FLEXRODADAPTOR
Spring Coupling M10 Male		10/SU0335
Wards Rod Connector, 3/4" (19mm) x 10 BSW, Female		02/SU0341
Wards Rod Connector, 1/2" (13mm) x 12 BSW, Female		02/SU0342
"Lockfast" Connector, 3/4" (19mm) x 10 BSW		02/SU0676

RF Marker Balls (box of 30)		
Purple - General / Non-potable Water - 66.35kHz		61/OMGENERAL-MK2
Black/Orange - Cable TV - 77.0kHz		61/OMCABLE-MK2
Yellow - Gas - 83.0kHz		61/OMGAS-MK2
Orange - Telephone / Telecoms - 101.4kHz		61/OMTEL-MK2
Green - Sanitary - 121.6kHz		61/OMSANITARY-MK2
Red/Blue – Europower – 134.0kHz – MK2		61/OMEUROPOWER-MK2
Blue - Water - 145.7kHz		61/OMWATER-MK2
Red - Electrical Power - 169.8kHz		61/OMPOWER-MK2

Locator power accessories and spares		
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with mains charger (includes power lead) (1)		10/RX-MBATPACK-V2-XX
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with auto charger (1)		10/RX-ABATPACK-V2
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with mains and automotive charger (includes power lead) (1)		10/RX-MABATPACK-V2-XX
3 cells battery tray (3x D Cell / LR20) (1) - Marker Locator only		10/RX-MARKER-3DCELL-TRAY

2 cells battery tray (2x D Cell / LR20) (2)		10/RX-2DCELL-TRAY
---	---	-------------------

**(1) Compatible with the RD7100/RD8100 and Marker (MRX) Locators**

**(2) Compatible with the RD7100/RD8100 and RD7000+/RD8000 Locators**

## Transmitter power accessories and spares

Mains PSU (includes power lead)		10/TX-MPSU
12V Car Power Lead with Isolation Transformer		10/TX-APSU
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with mains charger (includes power lead) (1)		10/TX-MBATPACK-LION-K
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with automotive charger (1)		10/TX-ABATPACK-LION-K
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack with mains and automotive charger (includes power lead) (1)		10/TX-MABATPACK-LION-K
Li-Ion automotive charger (1)		10/TX-ACHARGER-LION
Li-Ion mains charger (includes power lead) (1)		10/TX-MCHARGER-LION
Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack (no charger) (1)		10/TX-BATPACK-LION
8 cells battery tray (8x D Cell / LR20)		10/TX-8DCELL-TRAY

**(1) Li-Ion rechargeable packs cannot be charged in the transmitter**

## D Cell batteries

Alkaline Battery (D-Cell, LR20, MN1300)		10/1DCELL-ALK
---	--	---------------

## Mains Leads

C7 Mains lead, 6.5' (2m), 2.5A		10/MAINS-LEAD-C7-XX
C13 Mains lead, 6.5' (2m), 2.5A		10/MAINS-LEAD-C13-XX (XX=US, UK, EU or AU)

## Transport and Storage Accessories

Soft Carry Bag		10/LOCATORBAG
Hard Flight Case with wheels		10/RD7K8KCASE

## Calibration Certificates, Remote Calibration and PC Software

Locator Calibration Certificate, per unit (requestable with initial locator order, cannot be ordered later)	10/CALCERT
eCAL™ Calibration Certificate Verification Key for RD7000+/RD8000 (non-marker models)	10/RD7K8KECAL
eCert™ Calibration Credit for RD7100 and RD8100 locators	10/ECERT-RD71/RD81
eCert™ Calibration Credit for Marker locators	10/ECERT-MARKERS
RD Manager Check product documentation for details	<a href="http://www.radiodetection.com/rdmanager">www.radiodetection.com/rdmanager</a>

RD Manager

USB Flash device with latest version

97/RDMANAGER USB FLASH

## Our Mission

Provide best in class equipment and solutions, to prevent damage to critical infrastructure, manage assets and protect lives.

## Our Vision

To be the world's leader in the management of critical infrastructure and utilities.

## Our locations



### USA

Raymond, ME  
Kearneysville, WV

### Canada

Mississauga, ON



### Europe

United Kingdom **HQ**  
France  
Germany  
The Netherlands



### Asia Pacific

India  
China  
Hong Kong  
Indonesia  
Australia

Visit: [www.radiodetection.com](http://www.radiodetection.com) Follow us on:



Scan to see a full list of our office locations

