



8869^{PLS} Pathfinder
Cable & Pipe Locator
User Manual

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Introduction Congratulations on the purchase of your new 8869^{PLS} Pathfinder Locator. The 8869^{PLS} Locator is specially designed to detect buried utilities. This device may detect buried power cables, CATV cables, gas and water pipes, sewer lines, telephone cables, fiber optic cables with sheath, sondes, inspection camera transmitters.

The TRANSMITTER emits a signal. The RECEIVER detects the signal. You can locate the relative position of the buried utility, sonde or camera by following the tracing signal.

⚠ WARNING



Electric shock hazard:

- Tool is designed to detect electromagnetic field emitted from Camera Sondes and buried metallic utilities. **There are buried cables, pipes, and utilities this instrument CANNOT detect.**
 - LOCATING is not an exact science. **The only certain way to be sure of the existence, location, or depth of buried utilities is to carefully expose (dig up) the utility.**
 - **De-energize any circuits in or around the work area.**
 - Do not expose tool to rain or moisture.
 - Use tool only for intended purpose as described in this manual
- Failure to observe these warnings could result in severe injury or death.**

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

RYCOM INSTRUMENTS, INC SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO DISTRIBUTOR, RESELLER, OR ANY OTHER PERSON FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR INJURY OF ANY TYPE WHATSOEVER, AND CAUSED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY PRODUCTS SOLD OR SUPPLIED BY RYCOM INSTRUMENTS, INC.

Prepare for Use

Unpack your new 8869^{PLS} Pipe, Cable, Camera and Sonde Locator. Make sure there is no shipping damage and all the parts are included.

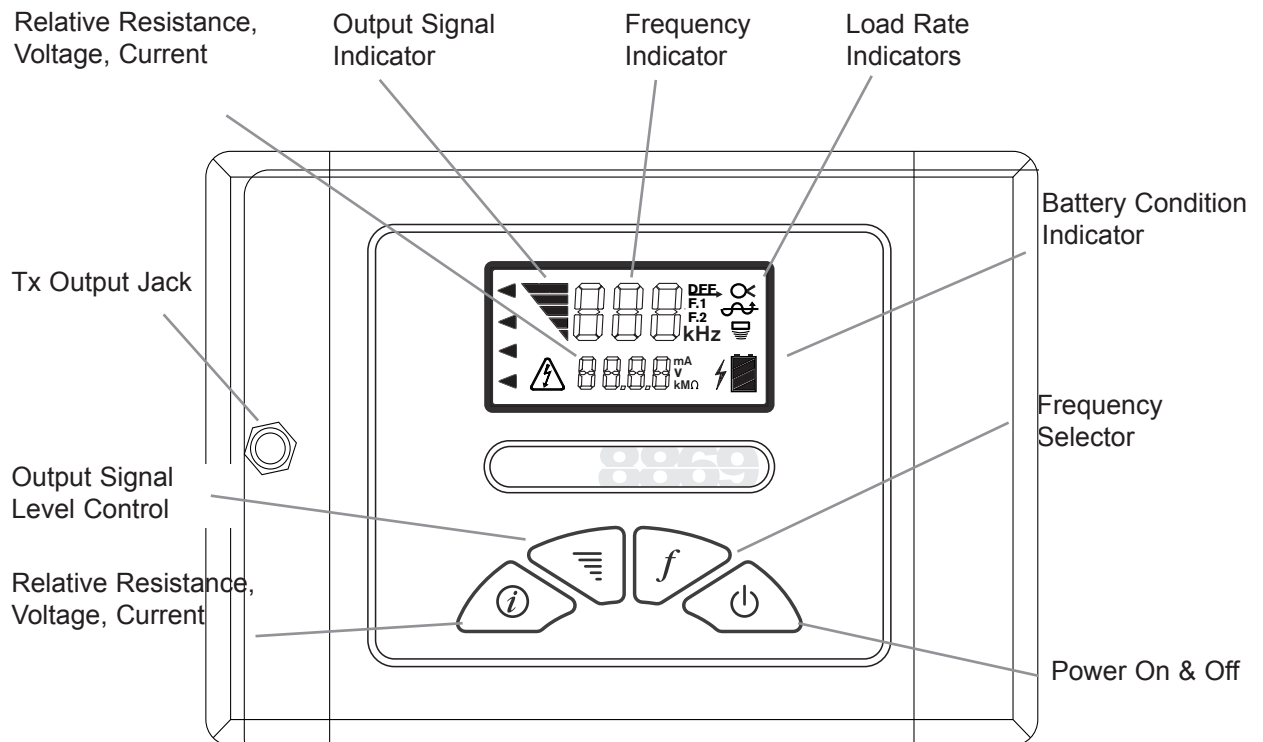
Locate the battery compartment on the back of the RECEIVER and back of the TRANSMITTER. Open the compartment using a phillips screwdriver. Install the Duracell® "C" batteries as marked.

Locate the battery compartment on the back of the TRANSMITTER. Remove the battery compartment door. Install the Duracell® "C" batteries as marked.

Note: For longer battery life and reliable operation under adverse conditions, use only Duracell® alkaline batteries.

8869^{PLS} Pathfinder Locator Series

Transmitter Controls and Indicators



TX OUTPUT JACK

The RED/BLACK CORD, Coupler and FLEXICOUPLER connects here to create a direct connect or coupler inductive circuit on the buried utility.

TX ON

Frequency and other LCD segments visible indicates unit is on.

FREQUENCY SELECTOR

Selects frequencies by toggle through available frequencies. 815Hz, 8kHz, 33kHz & 82kHz are standard on the 8869^{PLS}.

LOAD RATE INDICATOR

The Load Rate Indicator symbol flashes to indicate signal transmission via coupler induction or direct connection.

OUTPUT SIGNAL LEVEL CONTROL

The OUTPUT SIGNAL LEVEL CONTROL adjusts the power output from the TRANSMITTER.

RELATIVE RESISTANCE, VOLTAGE AND CURRENT METER

The transmitter can display the resistance, voltage and amperage of the transmitted frequency. NOTE: This is a relative measurement based on the feedback from the transmitted signal.

Direct Connection



CAUTION
DO NOT CONNECT TO LIVE OR
ENERGIZED POWER CABLES

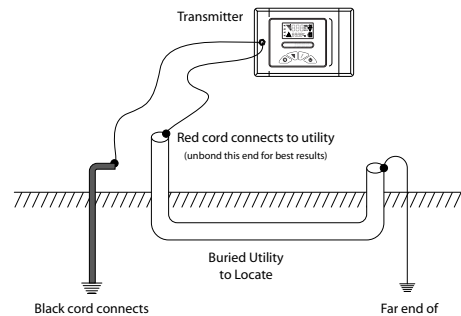


CAUTION
ALWAYS TURN OFF TRANSMITTER BEFORE
CONNECTING AND DISCONNECTING TEST LEADS

Direct Connection is the most reliable method of signal application. This method is relatively free of interference. The greatest amount of signal strength can be achieved by this method. All frequencies may be used. The far end of the utility must be grounded.

Connect the RED TEST CORD to an existing ground point or an exposed metallic section of the utility. Place the GROUND ROD approximately 10 feet from this point, at an angle of 90° to the buried cable or pipe. Push the GROUND ROD into the ground 8 to 10 inches. Connect the BLACK TEST CORD to the GROUND ROD.

Plug the RED/BLACK TEST CORD into the TX OUTPUT JACK. Select the FREQUENCY. The Power Output Indicator, Load Rate Indicator and the Frequency will be displayed.



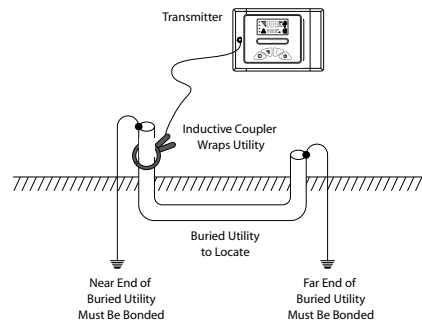
Flexicoupler Connection

The optional FLEXICOUPLER and HARD COUPLER are very easy to use, and services do not have to be interrupted. The operation range is shorter than for Direct Connection methods. The tracing signal can be affected by neighboring cables and pipes. The RED/BLACK TEST CORD or the GROUND ROD are not needed for this method.

Successful COUPLER operation requires an insulated conductor that is grounded on both near and far ends.

Loop the FLEXICOUPLER around the cable and connect the two ends, or clamp the HARD COUPLER around the cable. It is important to connect the COUPLER around the cable needing to be traced. Connect the COUPLER around the wire closer to the outgoing cable not near the system ground. The result will be a stronger signal. By connecting near the grounding, the range will also be shorter, and difficulty may arise determining one cable from another.

Plug the COUPLER TEST CORD into the TX OUTPUT JACK. Always select the frequency designated by the coupler. The most common is the 82 kHz FREQUENCY, but coupler are available in multiple frequencies.

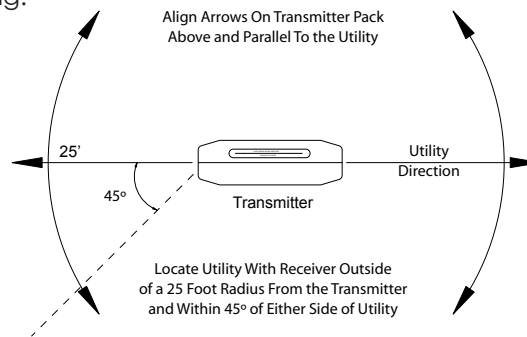


Inductive Connection

This method is convenient to use, and services are not interrupted. No test cords or connections are needed. The cable or pipe must have good insulation or non-conductive coating, or the operating range will be short.

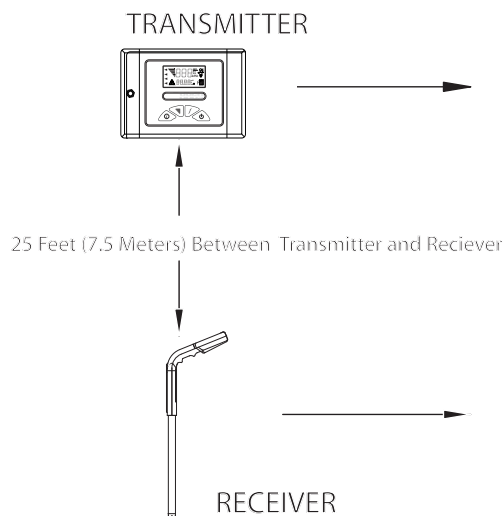
Turn the TRANSMITTER ON. Press the 82 kHz button. Place TRANSMITTER ON ITS SIDE as close as possible to the path of the cable or pipe. Align the ARROWS on the SIDE OF THE TRANSMITTER in line with the cable or pipe. First, locate the broad TRANSMITTER Null, then move toward the expected cable path while looking for the signal carried by the cable.

Start tracing the path with the RECEIVER 25 feet from the TRANSMITTER. Search in the 90° zone as shown above. Locate the cable or pipe, and follow the path. If the signal becomes weak, move the TRANSMITTER to a point 25 feet behind the last strong signal, and continue searching.



Blind Search

The Blind Search locating techniques is used if the operator is not aware if a buried utility exists. Two people are needed for this technique. The TRANSMITTER and the RECEIVER are Held 25 feet away from each other. Each operator walks at the same speed keeping a distance of 25 feet from each other. When the receiver gives an audio response, then a buried utility is present between the RECEIVER and the TRANSMITTER.



Selecting the Tracing Signal

The choice of 815 Hz, 8 kHz, 33kHz or 82 kHz Frequency is dependent on the conditions of the locate.

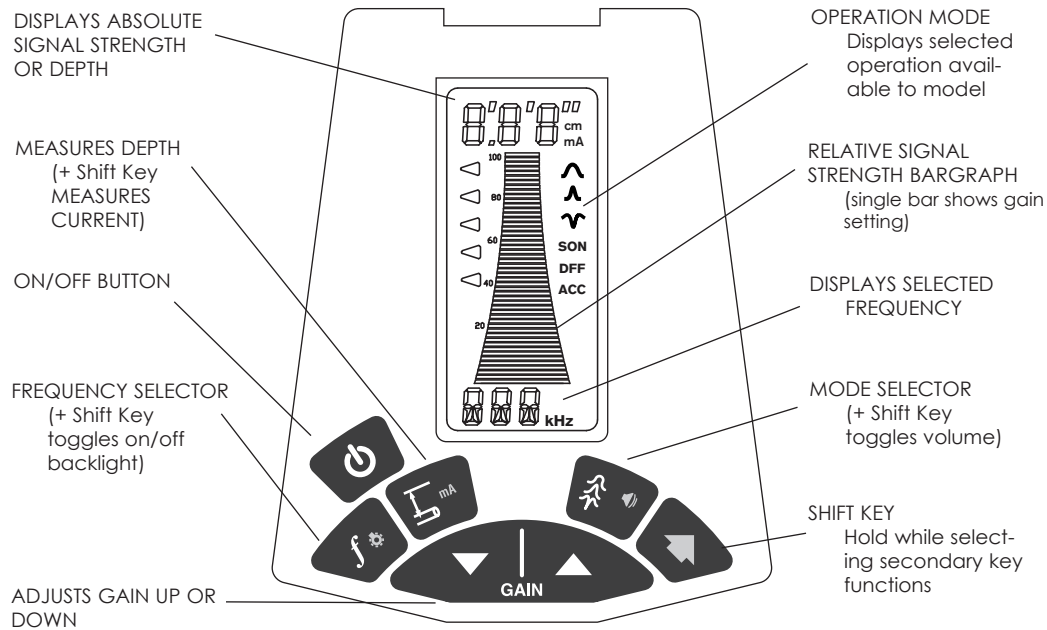
The 815 Hz, 8 kHz and 82 kHz signals each have their advantages. It is recommended to begin by using the 815 Hz signal, and continue as long as you are confident in the results. If the signal is very weak try to adjust the connection or grounding. If there is no improvement in signal then try 8 kHz. Repeat adjustments of ground and connection point again until switching to 82 kHz.

815 Hz (lower frequency) signal is usually preferred to the 8 kHz (mid-range frequency) and 82 kHz (high frequency) signal, because it is much less susceptible to locating errors caused by nearby cables or pipes. The 815 Hz locating range is also much longer than the 82 kHz signal. The 815 Hz signal will not travel well through disconnected shield bonds or insulated pipe bushing.

8 kHz and 33kHz takes the best of both high and low frequency. This mid range frequency is not very susceptible to bleed off or coupling, but it can jump impedance on the utility better than the 815 Hz. It is still best to use 815 Hz, but 8 kHz is one of the most common frequencies used to locate coaxial cable and telecom pairs.

The 82 kHz (higher frequency) is sometimes better than the 815 Hz (lower frequency) for locating sharp corners in cables or pipes. The 82 kHz signal is also better for "jumping" disconnected shield bonds or grounds, or tracing signal may indicate one of these characteristics. The locating range is quite short for the 82 kHz signal so the TRANSMITTER must be repositioned more often during the tracing operation. This FREQUENCY is also useful for applying a signal using the FLEXICOUPLER OR THE HARD COUPLER.

8869^{PLS} Receiver Controls and Indicators



ON/OFF Button

The unit will load settings from previous usage.

Note: Automatic shut off after 10 minute of no use.

FREQUENCY Button

Toggles through available active and passive frequencies (model specific).
8869 - 82 kHz, 33kHz , 8 kHz, 815 Hz, 50/60 Hz and RF.

MODE Button

Toggle through available mode (model specific).

8869 - PEAK, PINPOINT PEAK, NULL, ACC, DFF and SONDE locating modes.

DEPTH Button

DEPTH function will first momentarily display the depth mode (Line [LIN] or Sonde [SON]) and then display depth measurement. To change the Depth Measurement from English to Metric, hold the Depth Key for ten seconds.

GAIN Button (Up or Down)

Adjusts the gain up or down. If the signal strength shows as " --- " on the display, pressing the GAIN will automatically adjust to 85% on the scale display.

CURRENT (SHIFT Button + DEPTH Button)

Measure the relative amount of transmitted current.

VOLUME (SHIFT Button + MODE Button)

Toggle volume through High, Medium, Low and Off.

BACKLIGHT (SHIFT Button + FREQUENCY Button)

Hold the SHIFT Key and press the CURRENT key to toggle on and off the back light.

Absolute Signal Strength

The **8869** Locator RECEIVER provides the operator with a direct measurement of the RECEIVER's signal strength. The measurement is displayed with three numerical digits (ex: 485) located at the top of the LCD display. The measurement range is from 0 to 999 indicating a very weak signal (0) to a very strong signal (999). Absolute Signal Strength is independent of the GAIN setting or meter reading. It gives the operator information about the actual amount of signal being radiated from the conductor and received by the RECEIVER.

Measuring Absolute Signal Strength at any time is done by reading the number at the top of the LCD display. The Absolute Signal Strength will not be displayed if the meter reading is too high or too low. Adjust the GAIN to move the meter reading to mid-scale. The numerical display will change from '---' to a valid measurement.

Gain Change Indication

The GAIN up and down buttons are used to increase and decrease the gain in small amounts. If the meter reading is very low, pressing the GAIN up button will center the meter reading to mid-scale. Likewise, if the meter reading is very high, pressing the GAIN down button will center the meter reading to mid-scale.

Push Button Depth

The **8869** Locator can measure depth with the push of a button. The depth is displayed at the top of the LCD display in feet or inches. Push button depth is useful in quickly determining the depth of the conductor during path locating.

To change the Depth Measurement from English to Metric, hold the Depth Key for ten seconds and the next setting will appear.

To change the Depth Measurement from SONDE to LINE, hold the Depth Key for three seconds and the next setting will appear.

Caution must be exercised when using the push button depth feature, as tilted magnetic fields and adjacent conductors can significantly influence this measurement. The operator should periodically check for adjacent conductors and tilted magnetic fields when taking push button depth readings.

Low Battery

The **8869** Locator will indicate low battery condition by displaying "LO BAT" in the three digit Signal Strength Display at the top of the LCD screen.

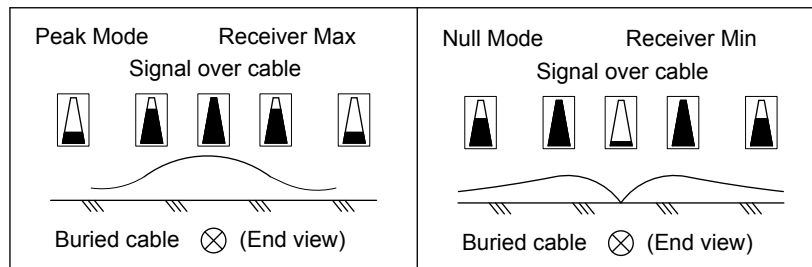
Locating the Cable or Pipe

Make sure the TRANSMITTER is connected and in the ON position. Then move approximately 15 feet (4.5 meters) away from the TRANSMITTER along the path. (Move about 25 feet (7.5 meters) for the Inductive search mode.)

Hold the RECEIVER so that you can see the LCD bargraph and controls easily. Make sure the RECEIVER and the TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY are both set for the same FREQUENCY, either 815 Hz (lower), 8 kHz, 33kHz or 82 kHz (higher). Or select the passive locating mode which do not require the transmitter

Selecting the Locating Mode (Peak or Null)

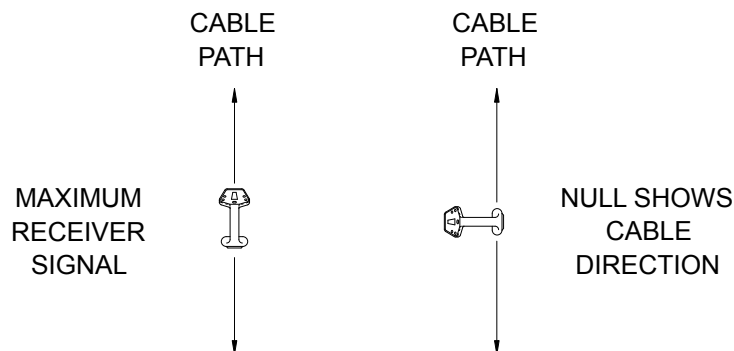
Press the MODE button to select the desired Peak or Null locating method.



Peak Mode Locating

Keep the RECEIVER in a vertical position. Move the RECEIVER left to right across the path. When the RECEIVER is directly above the cable or pipe, rotate the RECEIVER for a maximum signal. As you move the RECEIVER away from the cable path, the meter reading (and audio frequency response) will drop off.

If you rotate the RECEIVER while over the cable, a sharp NULL will identify the cable's direction. It is aligned with the flat side of the RECEIVER.



Peak Mode Locating Continued

Trace the path by walking away from the TRANSMITTER at a moderate pace. Move the RECEIVER to the left and right while walking, following the PEAK indications.

As you trace the path, the PEAK meter reading may slowly fade as you move away from the TRANSMITTER. Press and release the GAIN buttons as needed to compensate for changes in level (higher or lower). One of the following may occur:

- a) a junction where the signal divides and goes several directions.**
- b) a break in the cable or shield.**
- c) a change in the depth of the cable or pipe.**
- d) an insulated pipe fitting.**
- e) a slack loop of cable.**

If you can no longer trace the path, even with the GAIN set to maximum, connect the TRANSMITTER to the far end of the path and trace back to the point where you lost the signal.

Mark the straight sections of the path every few feet. Mark sharp curves, loops, and cable bundles every few inches. Sharp changes in the path cause the RECEIVER PEAK and NULL indications to behave differently than when tracing a straight path. Practice on the path that you know has turns and laterals in it. This will help you to recognize the conditions within the field.

Null Mode Locating

Move the RECEIVER left to right across the cable path. When the RECEIVER is directly above the cable or pipe, a NULL (lowest meter reading and lowest audio tone) will occur. When moving the RECEIVER to left or right of the NULL point, the meter reading will rise to a maximum point (PEAK). The audio tone will also be at its highest pitch. When the RECEIVER is moved beyond the PEAK, the meter reading will begin to fade.

Trace the path by walking away from the TRANSMITTER at a moderate pace. Move the RECEIVER to the left and right when walking, following the NULL indications.

As you trace the path, the PEAK meter reading may slowly fade as you move away from the TRANSMITTER. Press and release the GAIN buttons as needed to compensate for changes in signal level. If the PEAK meter readings suddenly changes in level (higher or lower), one of the following may have occurred:

- a) a junction where the signal divides and goes several directions.**
- b) a break in the cable or shield.**
- c) a change in the depth of the cable or pipe.**
- d) an insulated pipe fitting.**
- e) a slack loop of cable.**

If you can no longer trace the path, even with the GAIN control set to maximum, connect the TRANSMITTER to the far end of the path, and begin tracing the path back.

Mark the straight section of the path every few feet. Mark sharp curves, loops, and cable bundles every few inches. Sharp changes in the path causes the RECEIVER PEAK and NULL indicators to behave differently than when tracing a straight path. Practice on the path that you know has turns and laterals in it. This will help in recognizing the conditions within the field.

Absolute Signal Strength

The 8869 RECEIVER provides the operator with a direct measurement of the RECEIVER's signal strength. The measurement is displayed with three numerical digits (ex: **485**) located at the top of the LCD display. The measurement range is from 0 to 999 indicating a very weak signal (0) to a very strong signal (999). Absolute Signal Strength is independent of the GAIN setting or meter reading. It gives the operator information about the actual amount of signal being radiated from the conductor and received by the RECEIVER.

Measuring Absolute Signal Strength at any time is done by reading the number at the top of the LCD display. The Absolute Signal Strength will not be displayed if the meter reading is too high or too low. Adjust the GAIN to move the meter reading to mid-scale. The numerical display will change from '---' to a valid measurement.

Absolute Signal Strength measurements are more sensitive to signal changes than the meter display. PEAKS and NULLS can be more precisely pin-pointed. This measurement can also be used to monitor signal loss as the conductor is being traced.

Current Measurement

The 8869 RECEIVER contains a feature that is very useful in identifying a desired cable in a field of various conductors and/or utilities. It is not unusual for the target conductor (the conductor connected to the transmitter) to induce a signal into nearby conductors in a crowded field. In these instances, the radiated signal on the conductors close to the surface of the earth, may be stronger than the TRANSMITTER signal on the target conductor buried deep in the ground. The operator will find two or more paths and must determine which is the target conductor. By using the current measurement feature of the 8869 RECEIVER, the operator can determine the amount of 815 Hz, 8 kHz, 33kHz or 82 kHz current flowing on the conductors, regardless of the depth. The highest current flow indicates the target conductor.

Begin this measurement by locating the path of the cables to be compared. Mark these locations as accurately as possible (see the sections on Peak Mode Locating and Null Mode Locating). Place the RECEIVER vertically over one of the conductor marks and rest the foot of the locator on the ground. Holding the RECEIVER vertical, press and release the CURRENT button. When the meter changes from a "thermometer" type display to a "bar" type display, hold the RECEIVER still until the measurement stabilizes. The blinking bar indicates the signal level on the cable (adjusted for depth). Next, move to the second cable and repeat the measurement. The blinking bar will show the signal level on the conductor. In addition, the previous reading is shown as a solid bar. The higher of these two readings will show which conductor is carrying the greatest locating signal.

Note:

The 8869 is designed to alert the operator of potential current measurement errors. If the display reads '**Err**' during a current measurement, the RECEIVER has detected a condition that could produce inaccurate readings.

Errors can exist when the conductor signal flow is too small. Check TRANSMITTER hookup and far end access point for poor connections. This cause of error can be identified by a high GAIN setting (80 or greater on the bargraph display).

The RECEIVER may also be detecting adjacent cables or is not directly over the target conductor. Verifying target conductor path precisely before measuring current again.

If at anytime the display reads '**CAL**', contact RYCOM.

Gain Change Indication

The GAIN up and down buttons are used to increase and decrease the gain in small amounts. If the meter reading is very low, pressing the GAIN up button will center the meter reading to mid-scale. Likewise, if the meter reading is very high, pressing the GAIN down button will center the meter reading to mid-scale.

Passive 50/60 Hz Locating

The 8869 RECEIVER is capable of locating power utility frequencies. This MODE is useful for locating underground primary and secondary power utilities. In certain circumstances, this MODE will also locate water pipes, sewer lines, cable television, and telephone. The reason is that common electrical grounds are sometimes found among these various utilities. Select the 50/60~ (Hz) frequency on the RECEIVER. Select PEAK mode. Locate the conductor using the PEAK mode.

This method is useful because of its speed and convenience. Start at a known reference point and keep in mind that other conductors in the area may produce this same locating signal.

The TRANSMITTER is not required to locate in this mode.

Passive Radio Frequency Locating

The 8869 RECEIVER is capable of passively locating metallic utilities where radio frequencies have coupled to the utility. This mode is useful for sweeping a green area for utilities. In certain circumstances, this mode will locate water pipes, cable television, gas lines and telephone. This locating option does not always detect buried utilities even when radio frequencies are present. This method is useful because of its speed and convenience. Start at a known reference point and keep in mind that other conductors in the area may produce this same locating signal.

The TRANSMITTER is not required to locate in this mode.

Cathodic Protection Frequency

The 8869 CP RECEIVER is capable of locating the rectified signal of Cathodically Protected utilities at 120Hz. This method is useful because of its speed and convenience. Start at a known reference point and keep in mind that other conductors in the area may produce this same locating signal.

The TRANSMITTER is not required to locate in this mode.

Push Button Depth

**The only way to be sure of the depth of a utility is to expose the utility.
At any given time, the depth readout may be inaccurate.**

The 8869 RECEIVER can measure depth with the push of a button. The depth is displayed at the top of the LCD display in feet or inches (meters and centimeters if requested). Push button depth is useful in quickly determining the depth of the conductor during path locating.

Begin this measurement by locating the path of the cable or pipe. Move to the location where you want to measure the depth. Stay at least 15 feet (4.6 meters) away from the TRANSMITTER. Pin-point this location as accurately as possible (see Peak Mode Locating page 19, Null Mode Locating page 20 and Absolute Signal Strength page 21). Place the RECEIVER vertically over the conductor and rest the foot of the locator on the ground. While holding the RECEIVER vertical, press and release the DEPTH button. The RECEIVER will briefly indicate a measurement is being performed and then display the depth at the top of the LCD display.

Caution must be exercised when using the push button depth feature, as tilted magnetic fields and adjacent conductors can significantly influence this measurement. The operator should periodically check for adjacent conductors and tilted magnetic fields when taking push button depth readings. For information on identifying tilted magnetic fields, refer to Tilted Magnetic Field Identification and Depth Measurement 45° Method.

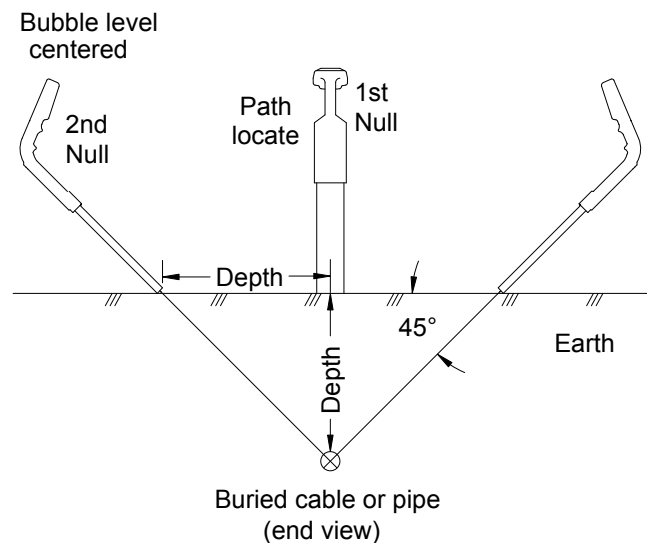
Depth Measurement 45° Angle Method

Move to the location you want to measure depth. Stay at least 15 feet away from the TRANSMITTER. Move the RECEIVER left to right across the path until the cable is located. Mark the path on the ground as precisely as possible using the Null Method.

Place the RECEIVER on the ground with the LCD meter facing up. Position the unit so that the BUBBLE LEVEL on top of the meter is centered (45°). Pull the RECEIVER away from the cable path (at 90° to the cable path) keeping the BUBBLE LEVEL centered. When the receiver indicates a NULL reading, mark the location of the receiver's foot. The distance between the RECEIVER and the cable path is the depth of the pipe or cable.

A false depth reading may be caused by nearby buried metallic objects, such as a second cable, pipe, sewer, fence or railroad track. Confirm the depth measurement by repeating the above steps on the opposite side of the pipe or cable.

A variance greater than 5 inches in depth measurement may indicate the presence of additional buried cables, pipes or other objects.



Tilted Magnetic Field Identification

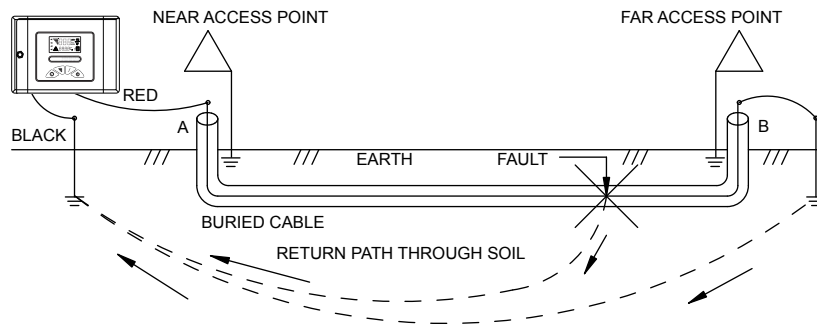
When adjacent cables or pipes are present, they will sometimes create locating errors. Some of the TRANSMITTER signal is picked up by the adjacent conductors and is redirected so that it combines with the original signal. The result is a Tilted Magnetic Field. This is often the reason that numeric depth readouts are sometimes created in error.

The operator can verify the accuracy of path locate by performing the 45° Angle Method locate on both sides of the cable path. If the right and left side depth readings agree to within 5 inches, the path locate is accurate. If the two depth readings do not agree, then **dig with care**. A closer locate would be halfway between the two outside depth locate marks.

This is an important technique that should be used to ensure the most accurate location possible.

Fault Locating with the 8869

Fault locating determines the position of an insulated break on an underground conductor. In the case of an insulation fault, some of the signal will return to the TRANSMITTER attached to the GROUND ROD through a break in the insulation.



Signal Return Through an Insulated Fault

It is generally a good idea to locate the conductor path before attempting to fault locate. If, during the path locate, an unusual amount of signal loss occurs, a part of the signal has escaped to ground in the last several feet.

Note: Signal would go to ground at a grounded splice point, which would act as a fault during the path and fault locate.

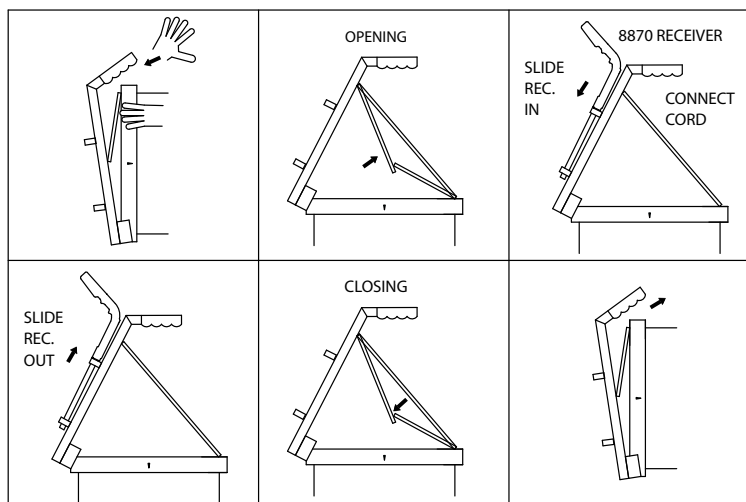
Once the path is determined and there is a general area where a fault is expected, additional current can be forced to flow through the fault by disconnecting and isolating the far access point. If the current has no path to ground at the far access point, it will be forced to seek ground at the fault. This will increase the current in the soil at the fault and detection of the fault. Use 815Hz when fault locating.

Ground Return Probe

To begin fault locating, open the GROUND RETURN PROBE (GRP) and attach the RECEIVER as shown below. Plug the GROUND RETURN PROBE CORD into the GRP handle and into the jack on the grip portion of the receiver handle. The GROUND RETURN PROBE is collapsible for easy transport and storage.

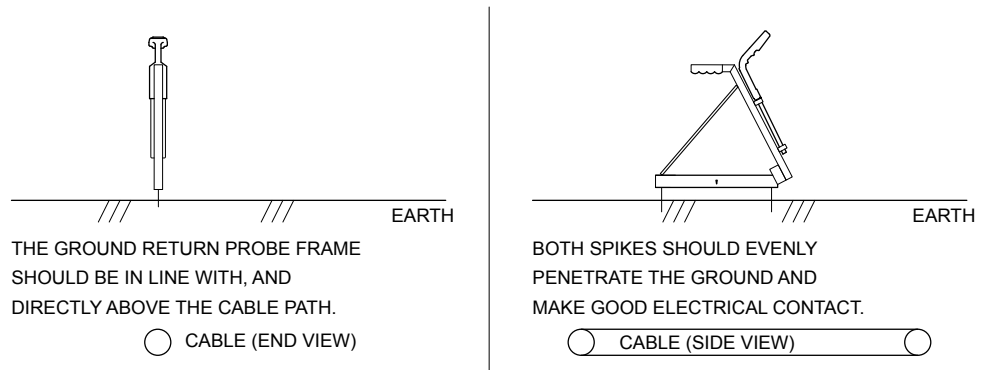
Collapsible Ground Return Probe

USE CAUTION WHEN OPENING AND CLOSING THE GRP

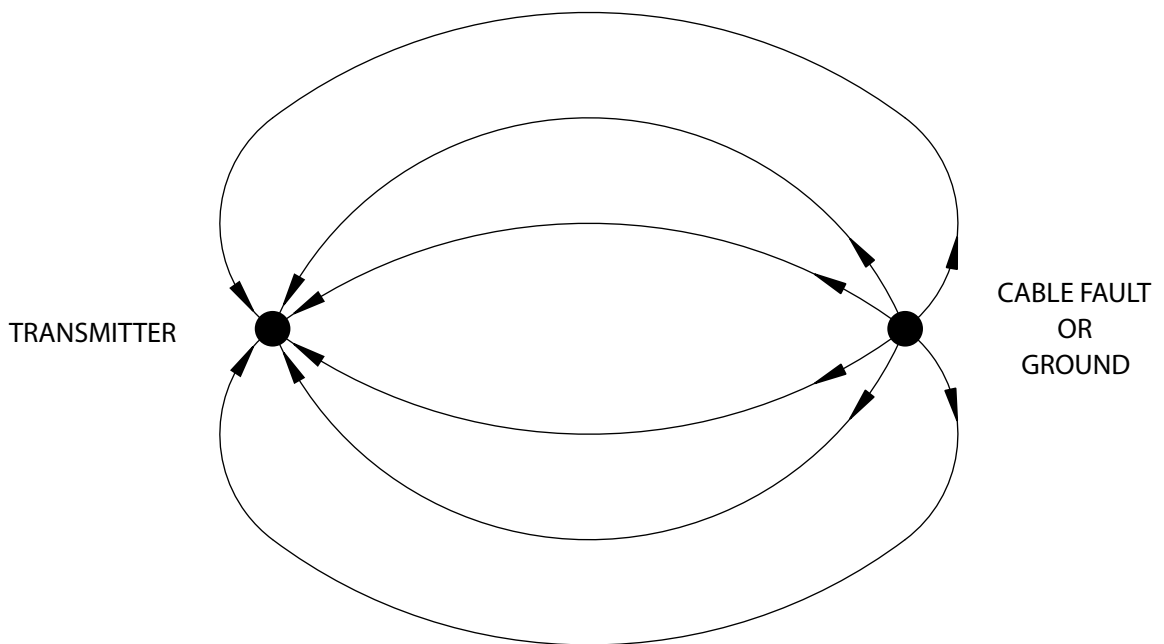


Ground Return Probe Insertion

Circuitry between the ground spikes provides a path for current in the soil returning to the Ground Rod. The current enters one spike of the Ground Return Probe and exits the other spike. The GRP should be inserted into the soil with consistent force and depth.



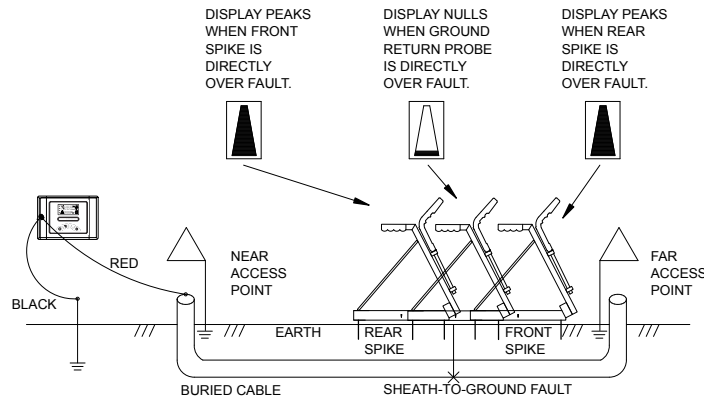
The current in the soil spreads out from the fault like the spokes of a wheel. The current is highly concentrated in the soil near the fault as it begins its return, and near the GROUND ROD as it finishes its return. Notice that the current is widely dispersed in the soil between the fault and the GROUND ROD.



Ground Return Probe Fault Locating

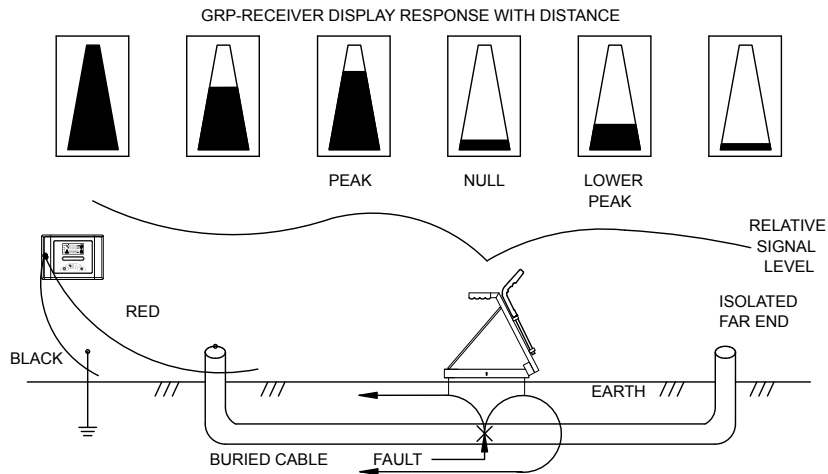
Use 815Hz when fault locating. As you walk the path using the GRP, drop the probe every three or four steps. As you near an area of high current concentration in the soil, the GROUND ROD or the fault, the RECEIVER will record higher and higher readings. You will find it necessary to reduce the RECEIVER's sensitivity by pressing the GAIN CONTROL button. Once the signal starts to increase, you should slow down and take smaller steps, covering smaller segments of ground to avoid passing the fault.

The RECEIVER will continue to record higher current readings until one spike of the GROUND RETURN PROBE passes the fault. When one spike of the GRP is on each side of the fault, the currents will subtract and produce a NULL. To record the deepest NULL, press the GAIN CONTROL button to keep the NULL on the meter scale and move the GRP an inch at a time until the deepest NULL is recorded. The fault lies in the center of the GROUND RETURN PROBE spikes.



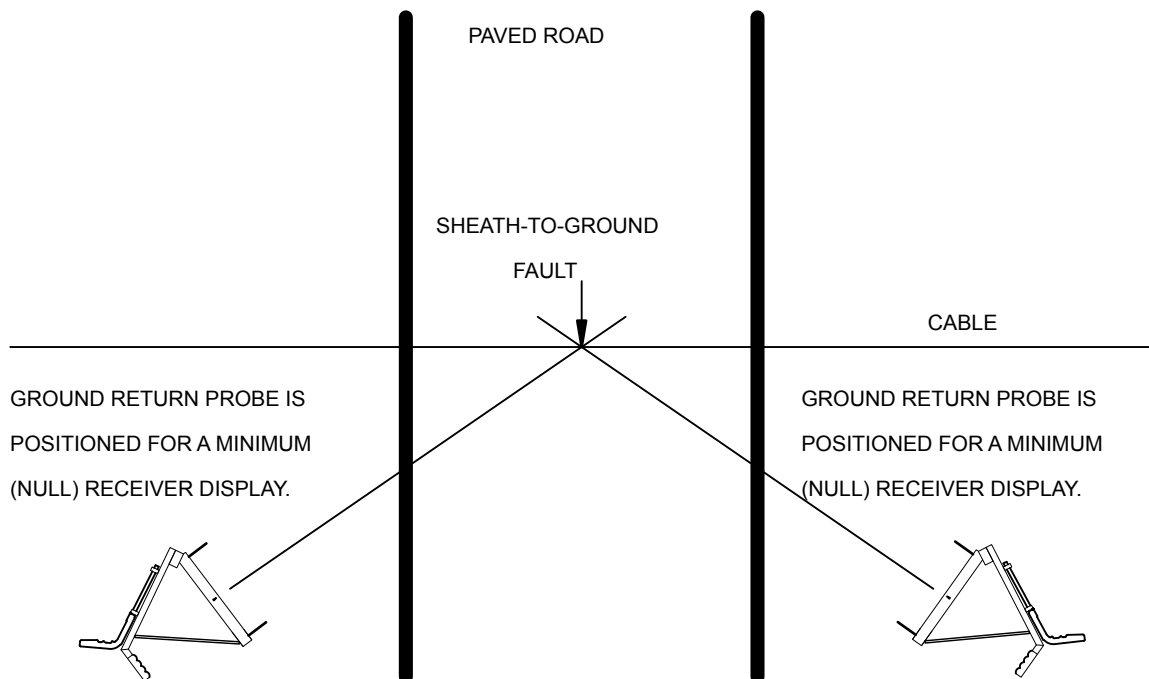
GRP Receiver Meter Response with Distance

Notice in the figure below, there is a RECEIVER signal level increase as the GROUND RETURN PROBE approaches a fault and it moves away from the TRANSMITTER. A good cable will allow the locating signal to slowly decrease with distance from the TRANSMITTER. While this signature pattern must be recognized, this method is usually more accurate than phase responding to-from types of instruments.



Faults Beneath Paved Surfaces

A potential problem could exist if a fault should lie beneath a paved surface. In this case, the GROUND RETURN PROBE will be used in the dirt at the side of the paved area. Since the return current in the soil begins its return from the fault - like the spokes of a wheel laying on the ground - equal amounts of current will enter the GRP if it is placed on the ground and positioned broadside to the fault. At the point where the directional indication changes the fault will lie on a straight line projected at a right angle from the center of the GRP. The GRP adjustments can be made by slightly rotating the GROUND RETURN PROBE to find the directional change. The operator should record this line over the paved area. By repeating this procedure from another location near the paved area, another line will be produced. The intersection of the two lines is the location of the fault.



8869 Pathfinder Specifications

Transmitter

Operating Frequency	82 kHz • 33kHz • 8 kHz • 815 Hz
Operating Temperature	-4°F to 133° (-20°C to +55°C)
Hook-up Method	Direct Connection Inductive Coupling (with optional coupler) Transmitter Induction
Load Matching	automatic from 5 Ω to 2000 Ω
Output Power	1 Watt (High) 500 Milliwatts (Low)
Battery Types	8 - "C" Duracell alkaline batteries
Battery Life	greater than 30 hours*
Dimensions	8.4" x 5.57" x 2.6"
Weight	2.2 lbs (2.8kg)

*depending on load, frequency and power setting

8869 Specifications

Receiver

Operating Frequency	82 kHz • 33kHz • 8 kHz • 815 Hz • 50/60~ • RF
Antenna Mode	Null (vertical coil) • Peak (horizontal coil)
Audio Indication	Variable pitch audio
Operating Temperature	-4°F to 133° (-20°C to +55°C)
Battery Type	6 - "C" Duracell alkaline batteries
Battery Life Continuous Intermittent	40 hours 82 hours (10 minute auto shut off)
Dimensions	30.3" x 3.75" x 9.4"
Weight	3 pounds
Signal Strength	LCD bar graph Absolute Signal Strength readout 0-999
Gain Control	up/down button for automatic centering and manual control
Dynamic Range	126 dB
Depth Measurement Automatic Manual	Digital depth readout to 15 feet (feet/ inches & metric) Triangulation for verification of automatic readout in congested environments

Factory Service

If your 8869 Locator is not working properly, first call RYCOM Instruments, Inc. Tech Support at 800-851-7347 for assistance. If the locator is in need of repair, Tech Support will provide instructions for sending your locator to the closest factory approved service center. The instrument will be repaired and shipped back or you will be advise if the instrument is non-repairable.

Note: There is a minimum charge for repair and handling.

Warranty

THIS INSTRUMENT IS UNDER WARRANTY FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF DELIVERY AGAINST DEFECTS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP **(EXCEPT BATTERIES)**. WE WILL REPAIR OR REPLACE PRODUCTS THAT PROVE TO BE DEFECTIVE DURING WARRANTY PERIOD.

THIS WARRANTY IS VOID IF, AFTER HAVING RECEIVED THE INSTRUMENT IN GOOD CONDITION, IT IS SUBJECTED TO ABUSE, UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS OR CASUAL REPAIR.

NO OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. THE WARRANTY DESCRIBED IN THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER WARRANTY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. WE ARE NOT LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Parts List

8869 Cable, Pipe and Fault Locator

RECEIVER RF	001-00343-00
RECEIVER CP	001-00235-00
TRANSMITTER (NON-RECHARGEABLE)	001-00318-00
USER'S MANUAL	030-00081-00
TRAINING VIDEO	035-00006-00
RED/BLACK CORD(LARGE CLAMP)	151-00078-00
GROUND ROD	211-00032-00

8869 Accessories

HARD INDUCTIVE CLAMP(82KHZ)	100-00134-00
HARD INDUCTIVE CLAMP (82kHz/8kHz)	100-00193-00
FLEXICOUPLER (815Hz/ 82kHz)	100-00110-00
FLEXICOUPLER (82KHz/ 8KHz)	100-00166-00
GROUND RETURN PROBE	001-00087-01
815Hz SEWER SONDE	001-00116-00
815Hz DUCT PROOFING SONDE	001-00144-00
815 MID SONDE	001-00281-01
8K SEWER SONDE	001-00116-02
33kHz MID SONDE	001-00281-03
HEADSET	743-00013-00