



Model 100 Pipe and Cable Locator

User Manual



Manufactured Exclusively By: Utility Tool Company, Inc. 2900 Commerce Boulevard Birmingham, Alabama 35210 205-956-3710

Under U.S. Pat # 3418572 Canadian Pat # 857504 Other Patents Pending

DANGER! SHOCK HAZARD

CONNECTING DIRECTLY TO ANY CONDUCTOR CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND RESULT IN ELECTRIC SHOCK, INJURY, OR DEATH. ONLY LICENSED OR AUTHORIZED PERSONS SHOULD MAKE DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO POTENTIALLY ENERGIZED CON-DUCTORS.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTICE

This User's Manual is provided as an informational guide only and is subject to change without notice.

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RECEIVER UNIT

PIPEHORN

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Pipehorn is a carefully engineered, hand-crafted, precision instrument which, with reasonable care, will give many years of satisfactory service. It is the finest instrument on the market today for locating underground or concealed piping, tubing or cable. It is very simple to use but for best results you should carefully read these instructions and be guided by them.

Since the Pipehorn uses a high frequency electrical current, it can only be used to locate metallic structures such as steel or cast iron pipe, copper or aluminum tubing or wire. It can be used to find plastic or clay pipe if a wire or metallic tape can be inserted into the pipe or if a wire was buried with the pipe.

Soil or paving materials such as concrete or asphalt have little or no effect on the operation of the Pipehorn. However, reinforced concrete contains a network of metal which will interfere with the proper operation of the instrument, and it usually cannot be employed to locate structures underneath or behind reinforced concrete, metal lath or similar materials.



TRANSMITTER UNIT

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

The instrument consists of two units. The TRANSMITTER, which is the small black box, produces a high frequency signal which is reproduced in the pipe by one of two methods. When it is placed in the area of the pipe with its longest dimension parallel to the pipe, it will inductively create a similar signal in the pipe. It may also be directly connected to the pipe at a water faucet, gas meter, water meter or other above ground connection by using the two binding posts on top of the TRANSMITTER. One post should be connected to the structure and the other to a metal rod which is pushed into the ground nearby to a depth of six or more inches. Do not place the TRANSMITTER directly on metal covers.

The latter method has certain advantages in that it produces a stronger signal in the pipe and thus allows the RECEIVER to be used at a greater distance from the TRANSMITTER. It also helps to avoid picking up other nearby structures by confining most of the signal to the structure being sought.

The inductive method, however, produces excellent results in most cases and is certainly faster and simpler than the direct connection method.

The RECEIVER unit contains the receiving apparatus to pick up the signal, a sound generator and a device to produce an



audible signal. Its operating controls consist of a spring return switch and a gain control. The purpose of the gain control is to allow exact pinpointing of the pipe or cable by reducing the instrument's sensitivity to the locating signal to a point which will just produce a low tone when the head of the RECEIVER is exactly above the structure. By careful manipulation of the RE-CEIVER head and adjustment of the gain control the pipe or cable can usually be located within a few inches.

OPERATION

In normal operation using the inductive method, the TRANSMITTER is placed on the surface of the ground or pavement with the box having its longest dimension parallel to the suspected location of the pipe or cable. It should be placed directly over the structure if its location is known, such as at a meter or other connection. If the location is not known it should be placed in the general area for preliminary location procedures (see photo).

The switch should then be placed in the "ON" position and the TRANSMITTER left in this position until the structure has been spotted in the manner described.



ADJUSTING CONTROL

With the gain control turned all the way counterclockwise, move away about ten feet and depress the switch on the RECEIVER hand grip. The head (the cross-like section at the end of the probe rod) should be held close to the ground with the two cross ends in a line which crosses the suspected location of the structure. When the head is over the structure a deep tone will be produced. The TRANSMITTER may now be positioned exactly over the structure should this not already be the case.

Now move away from the TRANSMITTER, sweeping the RECEIVER head over the surface until a tone is heard. As the distance is increased, it will be necessary to turn the gain control in a clockwise direction in order to pick up sufficient signal to produce a tone. Careful manipulation of the head and control will allow the structure to be located within a few inches.

When the distance between the TRANSMITTER and the RECEIVER has reached a point where no sound is produced with the control turned fully clockwise, the last located position should be marked and the TRANSMITTER moved to that point. The same procedure can then be followed as described above. Using this system the pipe can be followed for unlimited distances. (The maximum distance between TRANS-MITTER and RECEIVER will vary with soil conditions and other factors and may range from several hundred feet under good conditions down to as little as fifty or so under extremely adverse conditions.)



When two structures, such as gas and water mains, are fairly close together, care must be exercised in the adjustment of the control so that the unit responds only to the stronger signal which radiates from the desired structure. Use of the direct connection system may make it far easier to differentiate between structures under such conditions.

Although the Pipehorn is easy to use, a little training and practice will increase its effectiveness. Practicing with the unit over a known main is an effective and practical way to improve one's skill in its use.



As soon as the locating work has been completed, the TRANSMITTER switch must be FLIPPED TO THE "OFF" POSI-TION in order to prolong battery life.

To change the batteries simply use a Phillips Head screw driver to remove the covers as shown below.



MAINTENANCE

Your Pipehorn was carefully pre-adjusted at the factory and no further internal adjustments should be required. It is constructed entirely of solid state devices and, therefore, contains no tubes to burn out. With reasonable care it should have an indefinite useful life.

Each of the two units contains batteries for their power source and they should be changed periodically. Naturally the life of the battery is determined in large measures by the extent of usage of the device. Should the sound become weak, the operating distance decrease, or should the instrument become inoperative, it is likely the result of dead batteries. Batteries should be changed as needed, but additionally it is recommended that they be changed once every six months to be certain that the instrument will be ready to operate when needed.

NOTE: The usual reason for an inoperative TRANSMITTER unit is that the switch was not returned to the "OFF" position when the work was completed. Operators should be careful to turn the unit "OFF" after each job.

Use the following batteries:

Transmitter:6 alkaline "AA" cellsReceiver:One 9-volt alkaline cell

WARRANTY

THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, BEYOND THOSE STATED BELOW.

Utility Tool Company, Inc. warrants the equipment it manufactures to be free from defects in workmanship or material, under normal and proper use and service by the original user, for three years from the date of original shipment from the factory. Batteries and other expendable items are not included in this Warranty. Unauthorized repair, alteration, or improper maintenance will void this Warranty. Alteration or removal of the serial number will also void the Warranty. Utility Tool Company will not be obligated under this Warranty if the equipment has been misused, misapplied, or accidentally damaged.

If a product is found defective under this Warranty, Utility Tool Company 10will, at its option, repair or replace the unit free of charge at Utility Tool Company's factory. The unit should be returned to the factory prepaid with customary shipping precautions. Utility Tool Company's obligations under this Warranty are limited to the repair or replacement of defective parts which are not the result of alteration, misuse, abuse, or accidental damage, or at the option of Utility Tool Company, the refund of the purchase price. Utility Tool Company assumes no other liabilities, contingent or consequential, to any equipment found defective under this Warranty.

REPAIR OR SERVICE

For fast service (48 hour turnaround from when we receive it), return the unit in its wooden carrying case prepaid to:

Service Department Utility Tool Company, Inc. 2900 Commerce Blvd. Birmingham, Alabama 35210 Phone (205) 956-3710

If you have questions or suggestions regarding our equipment or a particular application, contact our applications support group at the number listed above between 8:00 am and 4:30 pm Central Time. Thank you for purchasing Pipehorn equipment. We value your business and want to keep it. Please fill in the following for your records:

Pipehorn Model 100 Serial Number:______
Date of Purchase: ______

WHEN MARKING UTILITIES

Use the APWA Uniform Color Code for marking buried utilities. This code is used to identify the various types of underground utilities. Make sure the color you use corresponds to the chart below for the type of utility you are marking.

Electric Power Lines or Conduits Communication Lines or Cables Storm & Sanitary Sewers Water Gas Proposed Excavation Area Safety Red Safety Alert Orange Safety Green Safety Blue Safety Yellow High Visibility White

