



**- TRONICS, INC.**

*SETTING THE STANDARD FOR SERVICE*

1795 N YELLOWSTONE HWY.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

PHONE 208-528-8875 FAX 208-528-8877

[www.aquatronics.com](http://www.aquatronics.com) [aquatron@aquatronics.com](mailto:aquatron@aquatronics.com)

## LOCATING THE END OF A CABLE STUB

In the peak mode, trace the cable route and make sure you have located the cable well beyond the end. By adjusting the sensitivity up to high gain, your receiver should be able to pick up signal at some distance beyond the very end you are looking for.

**MARK THE EXACT ROUTE BECAUSE YOU WILL BE WALKING THIS ROUTE AGAIN WITHOUT MOVING YOUR RECEIVER FROM SIDE TO SIDE.**

Now that the cable route has been found and marked beyond the end you are looking for, go back to the transmitter and set up as follows.

1. Move 4 or 5 feet from the transmitter and stand over the cable route with the receiver antenna in the peak mode. Using your sensitivity control, set the receiver meter for a full scale (# 10) on the meter dial. (do not set the meter scale beyond the #10 or full-scale reading )
2. Slowly walk the route of the cable while watching the meter slowly fall from #10 to a #0 on the meter scale. Do not “SWING” the locator like you do when tracing a cable. The receiver peak antenna should be directly over the marked cable route at all times. Also, count your steps. How many steps did it take for the meter to fall from #10 to #0?
3. Regardless of how many steps it took, 10, 15, 20 or even 30 steps, this number of steps is a reference number that you want to compare every thing else to.

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4. When the meter has dropped to zero, reset the sensitivity control for a meter reading of #10 again. Again, watch the meter while walking and counting your steps. When the meter reaches zero, we again reset the meter to #10 and continue walking the route of the cable.

NOTE: As you walked the route of the cable, the meter should have been dropping from #10 to #0 at the same rate or number of steps each time.

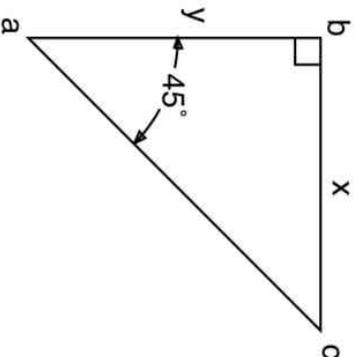
At some point, the meter should make an abrupt drop in signal. This could be a meter reading of #5 to #0 in two steps. In other words, the meter will drop off at a much faster rate than it had been doing when we were walking and counting steps.

- A. Where the meter is dropping at the fastest rate or the most when only one step is taken, mark that spot.
- B. Never measure the depth of a cable at its terminated end. Move back towards the transmitter 10 or 20 feet and measure the depth of the cable.

THE END OF THE CABLE SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY THE DEPTH OF THE CABLE BACK TOWARD THE TRANSMITTER FROM THE SPOT YOU MARKED WHERE THE METER WAS FALLING OFF AT ITS FASTEST RATE.

The first locate you produce may not be as accurate as you had hoped. This is because you and I may interpret the meter just a little bit different. For this reason, it is a good idea to also mark the end of the cable off to one side so your marks are still there when the end of the cable is exposed. After seeing where the end of the cable is with respect to where you marked a few times, you will get pretty accurate at making this type of locate.

KEEP IN MIND THAT A CABLE GOING DEEPER WOULD ALSO CREATE A FAST RATE OF SIGNAL DROP ON THE METER BECAUSE THE RECEIVING ANTENNA IS GETTING FARTHER AWAY FROM THE TARGET.



On a 45° right triangle, side x will be equal to side y.

As seen below, (a) would be the end of the cable, (b) would be the place to dig and (c) would be the place you marked as the fast signal fall off spot.

At high sensitivity control settings, you can pick up weak signal levels that are well beyond the end of the cable.

