

## LEE VAUGHAN CABLE IDENTIFIER MKIV INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

**WARNING: ENSURE THAT ALL CORES OF THE CABLE ARE DEAD AND DISCHARGED BEFORE USING THE CABLE IDENTIFIER. ALL SAFETY PROCEDURES MUST BE OBSERVED.**

**Battery Installation:** Batteries must be fitted to both the transmitter and receiver before use. For either unit, remove the two nylon thumbscrews and gently splay the box lid one side at a time to release the box base. Carefully insert four new AA size cells (not supplied) into each unit **observing the correct polarity**. If the polarity is incorrect the unit will not operate and the battery will discharge in two to three minutes and can cause the cell to leak.

**Check Operation:** Turn on the transmitter and observe the LED flashing approx twice per second. Plug in the headphones to the receiver (the unit will not function without the jack plug engaged) and rotate the volume control. On approaching the transmitter, the characteristic 'Bleep Bleep' will be heard and the meter will respond at the same frequency. Connect the test lead to the transmitter terminals and short the crocodile clips together, the signal from the receiver heard in the headphones should increase. Switch both units 'OFF'.

**Field Use:** **Ensure the target cable is dead and discharged.** Short together two cores at the remote end of the cable. Attach the test lead of the transmitter to the same two cores at the source end of the target cable. Switch the transmitter 'ON'. If the transmitter is being correctly loaded by the shorted cores, the flash rate of the LED may alter very slightly as the second connection is made.

Go to the point at which identification is required and approach the cable sheath with the receiver coil as marked on the label. Switch the receiver 'ON' and pass the coil axially along the cable sheath listening to the received signal through the headphones. If the cable is the target cable to which the transmitter is connected, the 'LAY' (twist) of the cores will cause the bleeping signal to rise and fall in intensity as the coil is passed along the cable. Sometimes the signal might be heard in an adjacent cable through induction, but it will be less intense and will not exhibit the rise and fall characteristic. **Do NOT assume that the cable has been positively identified unless the rise and fall due to the cable lay is well established.**