



Class Outlines

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Factors Which Affect The Performance of Pipe And Cable Locators` • Utility Design And Materials Used Which Affect The Performance Of Pipe And Cable Locators • Peak And Null Receiver Readings • Characteristics Of A Transmitted Signal In Air • Effects Of Multiple Utilities On The Pipe And Cable Locator's Signal • Grounding Of Utilities • Metal-To-Metal And Nonmetal-To-Metal Bleed-Off • Creation Of Pipe And Cable Locating Signal Through Current Flow • The Transmitted's Signal's Path Of Least Resistance • Factors Which Affect The Path Of Least Resistance • Transmitter Frequencies • The Earth As A Conductor • Frequencies Used To Increase Or Reduce Earth's Role As A Conductor • Measuring Signal Strength • The Perfect Field Circuit • Current Flow Measured As Signal Strength • The Anode Circuit • The Presence Of Ghosts And The Reasons They Occur • Transmitter Grounding Techniques Which Impact The Performance Of A Pipe And Cable Locator • The Inductive Coupler • Why Utilities Are Grounded Together • Isolation Techniques Which Improve The Performance Of The Pipe And Cable Locator • Grounding Potential • Step-By-Step Instrument Usage Procedures • How To Perform A Field Calibration Check Of Pipe And Cable Locators • How To Maximize The Receiver Role In Interpreting The Transmitter' Signal • Receiver Sensitivity Controls • Autogain Sensitivity • Pipe And Cable Locator Manufacturer's Receiver Response Design • Estimating The Depth Of Buried Utilities • How An Automatic Depth Reading Feature Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signal Splits At Common Grounds • Signal Splits At Tees And Taps • The Use Of Inductive Locating To Reduce Bleed-Off • High And Low Resistance Locating Scenarios • Transmitter Site Selection As An Aid To Control The Path Of Least Resistance • Characteristics Of The Various Transmitter Frequencies • The Splitting Of The Transmitter's Signal Based On Resistance • The Process Of Collecting Information To Determine The Location Of A Buried Utility When Confronted With Confusing Receiver Results • Thirty-Degree, Inductive Transmitter Positioning • Metallic Manipulation Of The Utility System For The Purpose Of Enhancing Locating Results • Transmitter Power Settings • Transmitter Impedence Conrols • Use Of Large Grounding Devices • Utilizing A Two-Man Sweep • Air-Lock Sweep • Performing a Sweep With One Operator • Establishing Trends With Depth Readings To Aid In Location Determination • How Signal Distortion Occurs And Its Effect On Location Accuracy • Triangulation And Other Nondigital Methods Of Determining Depth • Assessing The Shape Of The Transmitter's Signal • Receiver Antenna Configurations • Using Peak And Null Readings Simultaneously • Receiver Response Programming • How Sixty-Cycle Is Generated And How Its Field Interacts With Metallic Utilities • Usefulness Of Determining Buried Utility Location Using Passive Signals • Cancellation And The Flattening Of The Transmitter's Signal • Current Metering As A Means Of Identifying Target Utilities • Current Direction Metering As A Method To Positively Identify Target Utilities • Multi-Porting
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