MTRACK Flexi Traceable Midi Rodder For Tracing Small Dia Buried Plastic Pipes

The MTRAK is a flexible midi traceable rodder that can be used with any buried pipe and cable locating equipment for **tracing the route of smaller diameter non-metallic ducts & pipes** such as plumbing pipes, FTTH & FTTB telecom duct installations amongst other applications.

In addition, the MTRAK has an integrated sonde tip that can be energized to **detect the point of blockage within the buried pipe or duct**.

When using the MTRAK flexi-traceable rodder, If the buried pipe cable locating equipment utilized has a depth measuring feature, **depth of the duct or blockage can also be measured**.

Operation:

The MTRAK contains a terminal box that provides 2 individual terminal connections which in turn are connected to 2 inbuilt copper tracer wires of the midi flexible traceable duct rodder.

Step1:

Route tracing of buried non metallic duct: Insert the traceable rod into the buried duct that is to be route traced. Apply signal from the direct connection (red) lead of a transmitter to any single terminal of the MTRAK and connect the other earth (black or yellow) lead of the transmitter to an earth stake which then excites the full length of the rodder to enable trace the buried pipe. Use any pipe cable locator at a suitable frequency to trace the route of the buried pipe.

Note : It is suggested to push the rod in steps of 5 to 10 meters to allow locate the signal (from the traceable rod) easily and precisely especially in metro environments.



Apply signal from transmitter to one terminal & connect the second lead from transmitter to the earth stake to energize the rod.

Trace route of buried pipe

Step2:

Blockage detection in buried duct: Apply 33kHz signal to both terminals of the MTRAK i.e connect direct connection (red) lead to one terminal & the earth lead (black or yellow) to the second terminal - the front leading tip of the rodder will be energized & will act very much like a 33kHz sonde allowing the operator to localize the tip of the rodder & in turn locate any blockage points in the buried pipe. This mode is also very useful in confirming that the signal located during route tracing of duct was from the traceable rodder & not an ambient signal interference - providing confidence to the operator prior any digging - saving time and money.



Apply signal from transmitter 33kHz frequency to both terminals (without using any earthing) to energize leading tip of rodder which then acts like a sonde.

Locate blockage points in buried duct with precision using any digital or analog receiver.







Specification:

Rod Length Options:	50m (164') / 80m (263')
Rod Diameter:	5.5mm nominal (0.21")
Rod Material/Colour:	Composite fiberglass rod with three integrated copper wires / Red
Rod minimum bend radius:	10cm (reducing to 15cm, 5cm from tip)
Tracer diameter (Built in):	3 x 0.5mm Cu wires
Transmitting sonde diameter:	19.0mm
Tip material:	Brass
Dimension (LWH):	48 x 28 x 58 cms
Frame:	8 Spoke design powder coated 16mm steel tube
Weight:	7.5kg
Terminal box:	1 or 2 terminal connection (IP65 rated)
Slip ring assembly:	Built in
Frequency:	Optimised for 33kHz
Detection depth range:	Line detection 0-3m depending on locator and site conditions
Operating/Storage Temperature:	-20°C to +50°C
Compatibility:	Use any signal transmitter with 33kHz signal to energize sonde tip
Tracer Rod & Tip/Terminal Box:	IP68/IP54





Allows Continuous Uninterrupted Tracing On Site



The **MTRAK frame contains a slip ring mechanism** that allows the operator to continuously insert the rod into the buried duct to be traced while allowing the signal from the transmitter or signal generator to remain connected to the connection terminals of the MTRAK traceable rodder – allowing the operator to trace the buried duct unhindered.

Built In Sonde :

The end tip of the **MTRAK flexi-traceable rodder contains a sonde** that allows the operator to locate the end point of the rodder to be locatable and in turn detect blockages in buried pipes & ducts. The sonde operates at 33kHz and requires the corresponding frequency to be injected using a transmitter or signal generator, as per illustrations below.

