



T-H300A Sheath Fault Locator

The T-H300A provides accurate automatic or manual fault location for cable sheath faults. It utilises either the DC resistance method or it can act as a virtual bridge, in conjunction with an internal 12kV DC voltage source. The device can be used in automatic mode, providing accurate fault location based on only entering the cable length, or manual mode is also available. The equipment also allows the measurement of insulation impedance and, together with the separately available T-KF200, can provide fault pinpointing.

Features

- Automatic or manual sheath fault location
- Utilises either resistance or virtual bridge measurement method
- Insulation resistance testing and measurement
- Pinpointing in conjunction with Kehui T-KF200 device
- 7-inch touch screen interface with menu-guided test procedures
- Integral 12kV voltage source
- The resistance method is independent of the internal resistance and contact resistance of the test leads, resulting in high measurement accuracy
- Unaffected by measurement current fluctuations and highly resistant to interference
- DC Arc burning (50mA)

Specifications

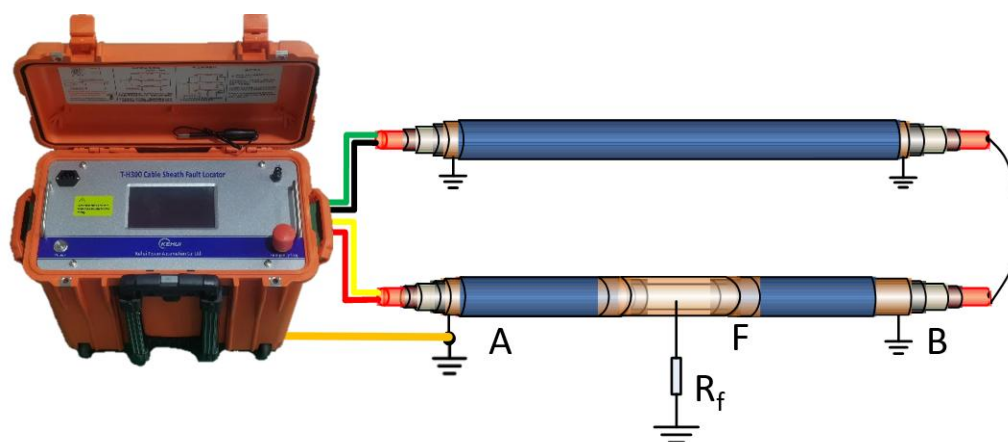
- Output voltage: 0 – 12kV
- Output current: 0 – 50mA
- Current measurement range: 0-50mA, resolution: 10 μ A
- Voltage test range: 0 - 50mV; resolution 10 μ V
- Measurement distance error: 1%
- Power supply: AC220V 50/60Hz
- Dimensions: 500mm×457mm×305mm
- Weight: 20kg
- Storage temperature: -20 to + 60°C
- Working temperature: -10 to +50°C
- Relative humidity: 25°C (20 ~ 90)%RH
- Atmospheric pressure: 86 – 106 kPa

Test Principle:

The DC resistance method calculates the fault distance by measuring the resistance between the measuring point and the fault point and comparing it to the resistance of whole cable.

It uses its internal DC power supply (negative polarity) to inject a current into the cable sheath and the earth, measure the DC voltage, and obtain the resistance between the measurement point and the fault point by dividing the voltage by the current. This is then divided by the result of a similar measurement on a healthy core, and the resulting ratio is multiplied by the cable length to give the distance to the fault.

The virtual bridge method emulates a traditional bridge measurement but measures the resistances directly instead of using a variable resistance to balance a bridge. The resulting equation, calculating the distance to fault as a ratio of the resistance of the cable to the fault point, to the total cable length remains the same as for a bridge.



Typical connection diagram

Delivery includes:

- T-H300A Sheath Fault Locator
- 2 pairs of cables
- Protective ground wire
- Power lead
- Discharge rod
- User manual
- Document folder



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