



## SG16.900

### Product Overview

- Generates a DC surge voltage suitable for cable Fault Location
- For use with separate TDR or Time Domain Reflectometer
- Uses ICM impulse current process
- MIM/ARC secondary/multiple impulse can be used with the TDR.950 time domain reflectometer)
- Acoustic location with our advanced digital GM.Series universal receiver and accessories set

### Key Features:

- For finding cable faults easily
- High voltage applied directly connected to cable with your safety first
- Multiple safety precautions, zero voltage starting, auto leakage voltage when powered off.
- Industrial trolley for ease of movement on site.

### Multiple working mode's such as:

- ✓ Single surge used for fault distance measuring
- ✓ Cycle surge used for fault location

### Standard Accessories:

Name	Qty.	Photo	Name	Qty.	Photo
Host	1		Power cord	1	
HV output line	1		Ground wire	1	
8A Fuse	5		Discharge rod	1	

### Technical Specifications:

- Mains supply: 220-230 V
- Option: 110-120 / 240 V with external Isolating transformer
- Mains frequency: 45 Hz to 60 Hz
- Output surge voltage: 0~16KV, Continuously variable
- Impulse sequence: single-shot pulse or Variable
- Impact power: 400W
- Max. surge energy: 900J, Energy Capacity 8uF
- Impulse frequency: 0-20 Imp/min
- Operating temp: -10 °C to +40°C
- Humidity: 5-90%RH
- Elevation: <4500m
- Weight with housing: 26 kg
- Dimensions: 500mmx400mmx400mm



- 1. Safety ground:** The ground of the instrument shell must be reliably connected to the ground in order to prevent the instrument shell from being electrified or electric shock to personnel.
- 2. High-voltage ground:** Also known as high-voltage tail, it must be grounded reliably to prevent high-voltage leakage and discharge. Poor contact may cause failure to boost the voltage, high voltage breakdown of the internal components of the instrument, and safety accidents caused by leakage or discharge inside the instrument.
- 3. Sampling ground:** The negative terminal of the pulse energy storage capacitor has a high voltage and must be grounded reliably. It is used for sampling when the waveform is sampled under the high-voltage flashover state of the cable fault locator. (Without high-voltage flashover sampling, reliable grounding is still required).
- 4. Discharge button:** in the high voltage stop state, press this button to manually discharge.
- 5. High voltage start button:** When the start button light is on, it means that the voltage output is in the zero position. When it is on, the start button is valid. If the start button light is not on after turning on the power switch, adjust the voltage adjustment knob counterclockwise until the light is on. When the button light is on, press this button to start the device and generate high voltage surge.
- 6. High-voltage stop button:** When the test is completed or an abnormality occurs, press this button to cut off the high-voltage output, the high-voltage light goes out, and the internal discharge ball stops working. When the stop key is on, it means there is high voltage output, and when it is off, it means there is no high voltage output.
- 7. Voltage adjustment:** After starting the device, you must first turn the knob counterclockwise to the end, and then adjust clockwise to increase the output high voltage from small to large and adjust counterclockwise to decrease the output high voltage from large to small.
- 8. Power switch:** "I gear" turns on the AC 220V power supply switch of the mains, and "0 gear" turns off the system power.
- 9. Fuse socket:** 220VAC power supply system fuse installation place;
- 10. Power socket:** working power supply of the instrument, 220VAC connection port;
- 11. Time setting:** Set the discharge time interval.
- 12. Voltmeter:** high voltage output voltage indicating kV meter.
- 13. High voltage output:** dedicated high voltage pulse output terminal.