



## PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS

### MODEL RF-IT PIPELINE INSULATOR TESTER

#### Contents of the shipping package:

Model RF-IT Instrument Kit Includes:

- (6) AA Batteries (installed)
- Probe, Red with lead wire and needle point tip
- Probe, Black with needle point tip
- Additional needle tips, stored in small black vinyl tubes
- Instruction manual
- Warranty Card

**Inspection** of the instrument should be performed upon receipt. If damage has occurred in shipment, file a claim with the carrier immediately. If it is necessary to contact your supplier or Tinker & Rasor, be sure to include all information such as serial number, purchase order number and invoice number.

#### DESCRIPTION

The Model RF-IT Insulator Tester is a highly sensitive device, designed to test above ground pipeline insulators individually to determine their effectiveness. The Model RF-IT Insulator Tester is effective in the testing of pipeline insulators in parallel or series installations even if one or more of the insulators are not operating properly. The tests conducted are fast and accurate since high resistance shorted insulators are as easy to determine their effectiveness as are the low resistance shorted insulators.

#### METHOD

Two common methods used to measure a pipeline insulator are DC resistance and Radio Frequency Skin Effect. Radio Frequency Skin Effect is the phenomenon where the apparent resistance of a conductor increases as the frequency increases. With DC, the charge carriers have an even distribution throughout the area of the conductor. However, as the frequency increases, the charge carriers subsequently move towards the edge of the wire, decreasing the effective area and increasing the apparent resistance.

To measure an insulator using the Radio Frequency method is similar to that of the DC measurement. The probes are placed across the insulator and the technician reads the display. Maximum deflection of the meter (100 or all the way to the Right) indicates a resistance of a high enough value as to indicate a good insulator, whereas if the insulator is shorted or has a low electrical resistance, the meter will only show reads to the left of top center (older analog meter shows one or two bars from the Left).

Because the Radio Frequency meter does not use a DC voltage, it is unaffected by DC or AC voltages under 50 volts and there is no need to disconnect the cathodic protection voltage applied to the pipe and/or structure. Another advantage of the skin effect is that errors due to diameter, relative permeability of the pipe and insulator distance are negligible.

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## PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS

### EQUIPMENT

The Model RF-IT Insulator Tester consists of a portable battery powered electronic instrument with detachable probes for making positive electrical contact across the insulator. The instrument is packaged in a plastic case complete with batteries ready to operate. Two extra steel needle points are supplied with the Tester (stored in the small black vinyl tubes in the foam insert of the lid).

The Model RF-IT Insulator Tester is factory calibrated and needs no field adjustments. Calibrations are made with the probe wire conductors supplied with the Model RF-IT Tester. **Do not make changes or substitutes for probes & wires.** Push the "RED" button on the panel to turn the Tester "ON". Push again for the "OFF" position.

Note: If tester is not turned off manually, it will turn off automatically after 10 minutes. If Tester seems to fail during testing, the first thing to check is the "ON-OFF" switch. The built in timer is designed to save batteries in case the operator fails to turn the Tester "OFF" after each usage.

Battery condition indicated on the LCD meter when replacement needed. For best results replace with "AA" size alkaline batteries. Always put fresh batteries into the instrument. The Tester will operate properly until output battery voltage drops to 7 volts DC.

**Note: The display will flash when the batteries are low.**

### Pre-operation check of the Model RF-IT Tester

- A. Remove Black probe from lid of case and "INSERT" into either port locator on the front end of Tester.
- B. Remove red probe from lid of case and "INSERT" into the other port on the front end of Tester.
- C. Unscrew the knurled end of each probe to loosen the tip. Remove the tip and invert it back into the probe. Each probe uses a very sharp, needle point tip, which are shipped and stored backwards for safety. The sharp point of each tip is necessary to get under any coatings on the surface to be tested. Tighten the knurled end back down.
- D. Turn Tester "ON"
- E. Observe LCD meter. The indicators should be all the way to the Right or the 100 end of the scale. (On older models, the meter should show solid black square dots completely across the top and the bottom of the meter face. Between the bars, at each side, two black arrows should flash slowly.)

The tester is equipped with audible signal and tone frequency varies from slow to fast according to resistance across probes. The lower the electrical resistance of the insulator the faster the frequency of the audible signal. A short will sound as a continuous beep. Test this by shorting the two probe tips to one another, and hear the continuous beep, and the meter deflect all the way to the Left.

- F. Tester is now ready to operate.

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### OPERATION TO CHECK SINGLE IN-LINE INSULATOR

- A. Place solid “black” probe’s steel point on one side of insulator, making positive electrical contact to the metal pipe.
- B. Place the flexible cable “red” probe’s steel needle to the opposite side of the insulator, making positive electrical contact to the metal pipe.
- C. If insulator is “shorted”, (low electrical resistance” the LCD meter will show down low (Left) towards the “0”. (On older meters, only one or two black square dot on both top and bottom rows on the LCD meter).
- D. If the LCD meter reads all the way to the “100”, the insulator is performing extremely well. (Older meter shows black square dots completely across the top and bottom rows)
- E. LCD meter readings between these two extremes gives the operator the degree of quality of the insulator. The lower the LCD meter readings, the lower the electrical resistance of the insulator. Low resistance reading may be cause to watch for impending failure.
- F. On large diameter flanges, greater than 16” diameter, it is recommended that the RF-IT probes be used to take measurements at two (2) or more locations around the circumference of the flange.

### OPERATION FOR CHECKING INSULATED FLANGE BOLT(S)

- A. On single insulated pipeline flange type insulators (where the bolts are insulated only halfway through the flange), make positive contact with the fixed probe of the Tester to the insulated flange and make positive contact with the flexible probe to each bolt on the same side of the flange. Read meter for every bolt. Meter readings will be same as when checking single in-line insulators described above.
- B. On double insulated pipeline flange type insulators, make positive contact with fixed probe of the Tester to one side of a double flange and the flexible probe to each bolt, individually, on the opposite flange side. Read meter for every bolt. Meter readings will be the same as when checking single in-line insulators described above.

In the event an insulated flange indicates a definite electrical short, but all bolts indicate they are insulated properly, the electrical short exists across the flange insulator.

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## PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS

### Battery Replacement

Please see photo diagram below.



1. Remove four out screws with a Phillips-head screwdriver.
2. Pry open face plate with a Flat-head screwdriver.
3. Be careful of the wires attached to the digital readout on the face plate.
4. Remove the battery holder and be mindful of the wires.
5. Replace the (6) AA batteries. T&R #010-002
6. Once new batteries are installed, repeat steps in reverse to finish.

### SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

All instruments being returned for repair should be sent PREPAID to either address below:

Tinker & Rasor  
ATTN: Repair  
791 S. Waterman Ave  
San Bernardino, CA. 92408  
Phone# (909)-890-0700  
Fax# (909) -890-0736

Please include the following: the nature of the problem with the instrument, if applicable-the purchase order the instrument was bought with, serial number and return delivery address, contact person and their phone number and fax number. Immediate service is guaranteed!

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