CABLE HEIGHT METER

AR600E DIGITAL CABLE HEIGHT METER

Features:

- Specially designed for non-contact and fast measurement for cable height and horizontal distance
- Measurement range up to 23m
- Inherently safe operation, easy to operate
- Metric/imperial system selectable
- Measurement of up to 6 wires at a time
- Auto temperature compensation for measurement results
- Auto power-off after 2 minutes
- Low battery indicator

Applications:

For the measurement of the height of transmission lines, distribution lines, telephone lines, cable sag, street lighting, overhead clearance and also the horizontal distance such as pole span, etc.

AR600E
cable height meter

Specifications

MEASUREMENT RANGES	3 ~ 23m (cable diameter > 25mm) 3 ~ 15m (cable diameter > 12mm) 3 ~ 12m (cable diameter > 5.5mm) 3 ~ 10m (cable diameter > 2.5mm)
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-10°C ~ 40°C
RESOLUTION	5mm (measurement range < 10m) 10mm (measurement range > 10m)
ACCURACY	0.5% + 2 digit
MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN CABLES	150mm
MEASUREMENT OF 6 CABLES AT A TIME	YES
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE MODE	YES (range: 3 ~ 18m)
AUTO POWER OFF	After 2 minutes
IMPERIAL/METRIC SYSTEM	Selectable
TEMPERATURE DISPLAY AND AUTO COMPENSATION	YES
BATTERY TYPE	9V (6F22) x 1

Application Notes:

1) This cable height meter can measure the height of up to 6 wires at one time, the height of the first cable (the lowest one or the highest one) will be displayed first, then the space between each two wires can be recalled from memory one after another.
2) The ultrasonic speed is influenced by air temperature. This meter is equipped with auto temperature compensation function to make readings more accurate. Auto temperature compensation will function within -10 °C～40 °C range of environmental temperature, so operating the meter out of this environmental temperature range shall be avoided.

Measurement Principle:

This cable height meter sends a short burst of ultrasonic when measurement begins and the sensor of the meter will then pick up the ultrasonic bounced from the object under measurement and then calculate the distance between the meter and object under measurement based on the time it takes.