AMPROBE®

CT-326C Current Tracer

Probe Battery Test

1. Push Probe's BATTERY TEST and ON buttons at the same time.
2. If Probe's LEDs do not light in BATTERY OK range, change the battery.

Probe Range Switch

1. Range switch determines Probe's gain.
2. If Probe displays 10 LEDs, gain is too sensitive. Turn switch to lower setting.

Test Position (Fig. 1)

1. Connect Transmitter to source of power.
2. Set Probe's range switch to BREAKERS-5.
3. Push ON and wait for Probe to calibrate.
4. Hold Probe next to Transmitter, observe blinking LEDs and "chirping" sound.

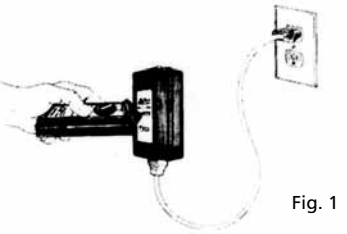

Fig. 1

Identify Circuit Breaker (Fig. 2)

1. Connect Transmitter to source of power.
2. Set Probe's range switch to BREAKERS-3.
3. Push ON and wait for Probe to calibrate.
4. Hold Probe's tip to each circuit breaker as shown. The correct breaker produces the strongest signal. Adjust gain as necessary.
5. In critical areas, remove panel trim and turn Probe's range switch to WIRES-1. Hold Probe's tip to each wire. The wire with the strongest signal may be visually traced to the breaker.

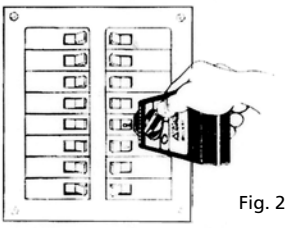

Fig. 2

Locating Wires In Walls (Fig. 3)

1. Attach pigtail connector to Transmitter.
2. Clip one lead to a SEPARATE EARTH GROUND such as a water pipe.
3. Clip the other lead to the hot conductor.
4. Set Probe's range switch to SCAN position.
5. Push ON and wait for Probe to calibrate.
6. Hold Probe's tip close to the wall or floor where you suspect the conductor is located.
7. Sweep Probe across large areas until the Probe's signal locates the conductor. Adjust range switch as necessary.

NOTE: The same procedure may be used for tracing individual wires in bundles.

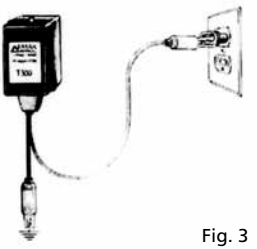

Fig. 3

Following Conduit (Fig. 4)

1. Attach Transmitter and follow signal as explained in LOCATING WIRES IN WALLS.
2. Adjust Probe's range switch as necessary.

HINT: Since the feeder panel may radiate a magnetic signal to nearby conduit, make sure the Probe is always more than 5 feet or 1.5 meters from the circuit breaker box.

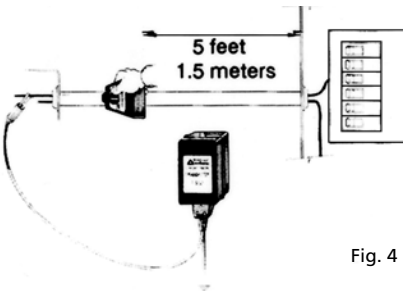

Fig. 4

Short To Ground (Fig. 5)

1. Find affected breaker panel and make sure circuit breaker is in OFF position.
2. Attach pigtail connector to Transmitter.
3. Clip one lead to shorted power line.
4. Clip the other lead to hot conductor of adjacent breaker as shown.
5. Adjust Probe's range switch as necessary.
6. Push ON and wait for Probe to calibrate.
7. Hold Probe's tip close to shorted wire.
8. Trace wire until signal suddenly stops. This is the location of the short.

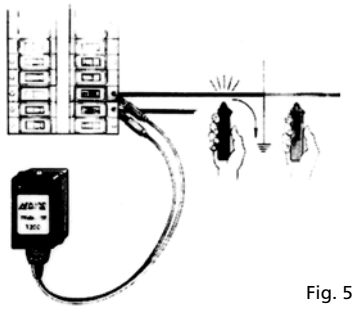

Fig. 5

Tracing Coax Cable (Fig. 6)

1. Attach pigtail connector to Transmitter.
2. Clip one lead to the shield of the coax cable.
3. Clip other lead to grounded power source.
4. Follow Transmitter's signal as explained in LOCATING WIRES IN WALLS.

NOTE: Make sure the coax shield is grounded.

Fig. 6

Locating Ground Faults (Fig. 7)

1. Identify ground fault with voltmeter. Grounded phase will have reduced voltage compared to the other phases.
2. Attach pigtail connector to transmitter.
3. Clip one lead to system ground.
4. Connect the other lead to one of the two phases that does not have the ground fault. The Transmitter's LED will blink if the ground fault impedance is low enough to allow the Transmitter to operate.
5. Adjust Probe's range switch as necessary.
6. Push ON and wait for Probe to calibrate.
7. Hold Probe's tip close to faulty phase and watch for a dramatic change in LED readout.

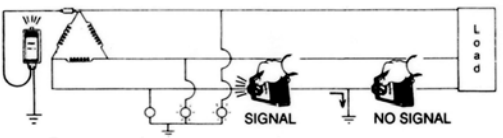

Fig. 7

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10/2013 3356291_Rev003

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