

# SENSING CABLE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

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Thank you for purchasing SeaHawk sensing cable. This guide outlines sensing cable care, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

Before you work with your cable, consult [rletech.com](http://rletech.com) to ensure you're working with the most recent version of documentation available. If you need further assistance, please contact RLE Technologies at [support@rletech.com](mailto:support@rletech.com).

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## CLEAN SEAHAWK SENSING CABLE

While SeaHawk sensing cable is engineered to resist contamination from dirt and dust, RLE does recommend periodic cable maintenance. This keeps your cable free of foreign particles and ensures the fastest, most reliable leak detection response. There are two preferred ways to clean SeaHawk sensing cable:

### Clean the Cable with Isopropyl Alcohol

Cleaning the cable with alcohol allows you to clean the sensing cable without completely removing it from the installed location. You'll remove the section of cable you wish to clean from its J-clips, wipe it down, and reinstall the cable. This method will clean most contaminants from the cable, and will sufficiently clean the cable in many cases.

1. Obtain a dye-free heavy cloth rag and a bottle of isopropyl alcohol.
2. Remove the first section of cable to be cleaned from its j-clips.
3. Soak the rag with alcohol.
4. Wrap the rag around the cable and squeeze firmly while pulling the rag down the length of the cable.
5. Flip the rag every several feet. Resaturate the rag with alcohol as required.
6. Once you've reached the end of the first section of cable, place it back in the J-clips and proceed to the next section.
7. Replace the rag if it becomes too dirty.

## 02 Clean the Cable with Warm Soapy Water

If you still notice problems with your sensing cable after you've cleaned it with isopropyl alcohol, or if you believe the cable is so dirty that it requires a more intense scrubbing, clean the cable with warm soapy water. This process requires you to completely remove the cable from the installed location, submerge it in a soap and water solution, scrub it with a brush, and hang it to dry.

1. Remove the sensing cable from its installed location. To help with the reinstallation process, label the sections of cable or note their location.
2. Gather Dawn dish soap, a large bucket or plastic bin, warm water, soft-bristled scrub brushes, and clean rags.
3. Locate an area inside or outside your facility that will not be affected by water.
4. Add Dawn dish soap to a bucket of water. Use about 1 cup of Dawn to 1 gallon of warm water. To determine if your solution is concentrated enough, place your finger and thumb in the water and rub them together. You should feel a slick/slimy residue. If you do not feel a residue, add more detergent to the water and gently mix to distribute the soap.
5. Submerge a section of the cable in the water.
6. Using a scrub brush or rag, scrub along the surface of the cable with firm pressure. Scrub all sides of the cable.
7. Remove the section of the cable from the soapy solution and rinse it in a bucket of clean, fresh water.
8. Ensure there are no oily deposits along the length of the cable. If the cable does not appear clean, repeat steps 6 and 7.
9. Hang up the cable to dry. Try to point the connectors down so water cannot pool inside the connectors. The drying process may take 6 to 48 hours, depending on the room conditions.
10. Once the cable is completely dry, reinstall it in its original location.

## 03 SENSING CABLE FAQ - CONT.

| Question                                                                                                                                                 | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <b>My system shows an alarm condition, but a leak is not found at location shown on display. The system will not clear. It is in alarm all the time!</b> | <p>3. A cable has been contaminated either chemically (floor sealing chemicals dissolve and damage cable), or physically (small metallic chips from filings or solder around pipes or wires from electrical installation). This requires replacement of the cable.</p> <p>4. The cable has become damaged - most often from a floor tile being dropped on it. Damaged cable must be repaired or replaced.</p> |

## 04 TEST A SEAHAWK LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM

RLE Technologies recommends testing a leak detection system at least once a year, although some applications may require more frequent testing. System testing should include the following points:

- With the system powered up, ensure no alarms are present on the system.
- If you are using a distance-read controller, look at the local display or web interface and find the cable current reading. This value should be 15mA or lower. 0mA is ideal. If the value is 15mA or higher, clean the sensing cable.
- If sensing cable is installed on the floor, test the response time. Place a small puddle of water on the cable, covering a two inch area along the length of the cable. The controller should alarm within a reasonable time. This time may vary depending on controller type and the alarm time frame set within the controller. If the controller fails to alarm properly, contact RLE.
- If sensing cable is mounted to piping, test the response time in a different manner. Place a rag soaked with water on the cable, covering a two to four inch area along the length of the cable. The controller should alarm within a reasonable time. This time may vary depending on controller type. If the controller fails to alarm properly, contact RLE.
- Verify all alarms are received by the controller. You can verify this by a change of visual status, through the audible alarm, a relay closure to another device, email notification, and/or protocol updating to a master device.

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