PipeTrack The Revolution in Pipe, Duct & Tunnel Mapping



	Conventional System Fault/Evaluation		"PipeTrack" Advantages
*	Probing or Sonde Tracing Not restricted to size but free to vary position from side to side within the pipe interior.	*	PipeTrack is retained at a constant centreline position due to specially designed wheel sets.
*	Probing limited to depths generally no greater than 8 metres.	*	No limitation on minimum or maximum depths.
*	Probing methods often fail due to the effect of adjacent electromagnetic fields. These result in unacceptable positional or depth accuracy.	*	Is not affected by the presence of adjacent electromagnetic fields, or the close proximity of electricity or communications cables etc.
*	Metallic pipes or heavily reinforced structures frequently result in the internal reflection of transmitted signal and an unsuccessful survey attempt.	*	Not restricted by the constricted material of the pipe or culvert being surveyed.
*	Horizontal probing accuracy <u>+</u> 5-10% of the pipe depth at best and this is achievable only if no adverse electromagnetic fields are present.	*	0.25% Horizontal or plan accuracy achieved on a single pass survey. (Greater accuracy achievable with multiple passes).
*	Vertical probing accuracy ±5-10% of the pipe depth at best, and this is achievable only if no adverse electromagnetic fields are present	*	0.1% Vertical or sectional accuracy achieved on a single pass survey, (Greater accuracy achievable with multiple passes).
*	Generally no guarantee given regarding the accuracy of Probing methods and surveys are undertaken on a "Best efforts basis only".	*	QC report for each survey enables the issue of drawings providing a guaranteed positional accuracy.
*	Slow productivity as it is necessary to identify other utility services to ensure adequate elimination of adjacent electromagnetic fields.	*	High productivity as long surveys can be completed very quickly with speeds of +4.0 metres per second achievable.
*	Probing is generally cheaper, but only for shorter surveys and where a low level of accuracy is required. Man-entry survey costs are always higher.	*	Reduced PipeTrack costs are based upon enhanced performance. Particularly for larger man entry situations or for longer lengths or entire utility catchments.

*	Probing is not sufficiently accurate to provide vertical alignment or longitudinal survey information.	*	The invaluable opportunity to use the data obtained to identify hydraulic deficiencies i.e. bellies or backfall's within individual pipe lengths.
*	Information requires topographic survey and CAD preparation to allow transfer to CAD or GIS.	*	PipeTrack provides output data virtually immediately into either CAD or GIS format, with no additional survey requirements.
*	Man Entry Survey Techniques Man-entry teams commonly require survey safety and attendance with manning levels of 10 or more people.	*	Enhanced safety as the system does away with the need for people to walk through sewers.
*	High Manning costs for man entry solutions	*	Reduced manning results in significantly reduced project costs.
*	Man-entry surveys generally limited to 1200 mm diameter or larger.	*	Opportunity to survey multiple pipe sizes from non man-entry 50 mm up to man-entry sizes +2.5 metre diameter.
*	Fluctuations caused by changing weather conditions, restricted flows, pumping discharge etc., frequently results in the abandonment of Man-entry surveys.	*	PipeTrack is not affected by variations in flow levels, (Potentially the system will work under water)
*	CCTV Surveys Provides only visual interpretation not verifiable factional data.	*	PipeTrack provides guarantees and verifiable coordinates from the start to the finish of any defect.

This list is far from exhaustive and is designed purely to provide an overview of the potential benefits that may be achieved from using "Pipetrack"

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