



Fisher Pierce® UCM Series Underground Clamp Type Fault Indicators

Locate faulted cables and equipment on underground distribution systems.

Self-powered Fisher Pierce® UCM Series Underground Clamp Type Fault Indicators consist of a solid-state current sensor connected to a faulted circuit display. Units are designed for direct installation to an underground power cable using a spring-loaded, over-center toggle clamp mounting provision. **The clamp accommodates cables ranging from .4" to 2.2" diameter and includes retainer pads to prevent slip**

and twist. The clamp positions the cable conductor at a constant distance from the current sensor, maintaining indicator trip accuracy over the entire range of cable sizes. Designs feature compact, shielded and sealed, corrosion-resistant construction. The indicator is enclosed in a durable, impact-resistant Lexan® housing and includes a built-in pulling eye for easy hotstick installation and removal from the cable.



Faulted Circuit Indicators

Basic Operation

A faulted circuit produces an associated magnetic field, which closes a reed switch in the indicator, resulting in a tripped display. Trip response occurs in .001 seconds, allowing the fault indicator to properly coordinate with all types of circuit protection schemes including current-limiting fuses. Series VCM fault indicators are constructed with an internally shielded current sensor that prevents inadvertent tripping when located in close proximity to adjacent phases, such as junction-mounted applications.



Features	Benefits/Descriptions
AccQClamp™ Mounting Provision	Universal one-size-fits-all design automatically adjusts.
High/Low Trip Setting Selection	No minimum load current requirement and no load surveys needed.
Trip Response of .001 Seconds	Coordinates with current-limiting fuses, as well as other protection devices.
Internal Magnetic Shielding	Prevents adjacent phase effects.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION

Install Fault Indicator in Area Shown

As shown, proper installation of VCM cable mounted fault indicators requires routing cable neutral wires to prevent the ground return from affecting trip accuracy. Similar procedures should be followed for tape, wire, LC or other types of shielded cable constructions.

Do not install indicator directly over the concentric neutral to avoid misindication (Fig. 4).

