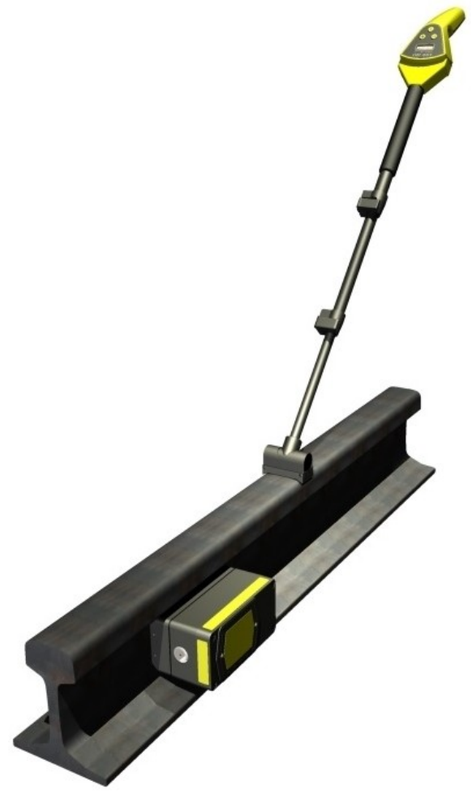
Insulation Fault Locator

SICO 3017 ISKO

M A N U A L



7.6 Example for Testing a Point Insulation

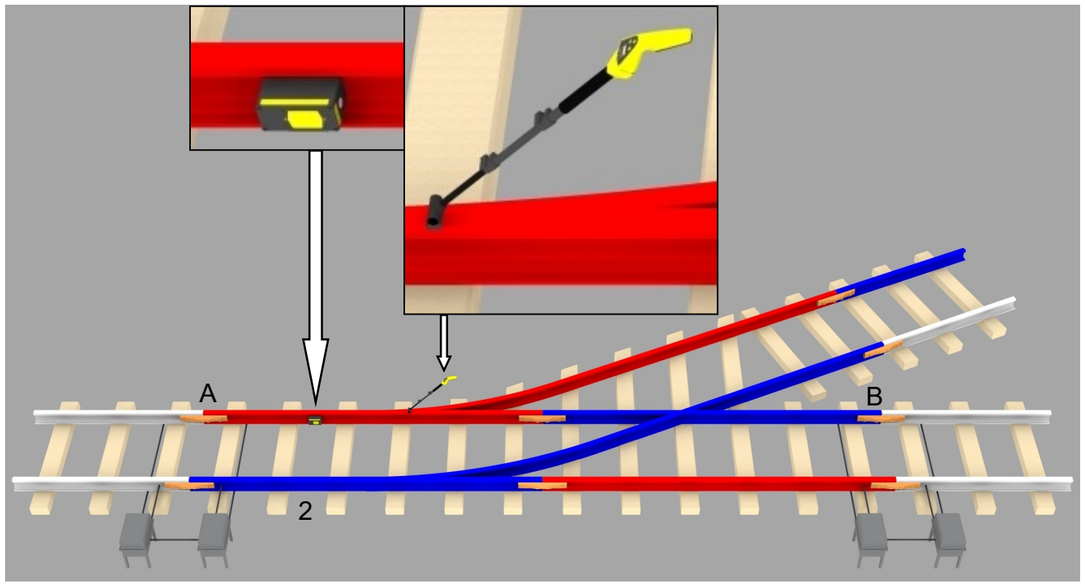


Fig 7.6 Single rail insulated point

The search for insulation defects in a controlled point starts with attaching the Generator on the insulated joint A as shown in fig. 7.6. The insulated joint (A or B) can be tested as described in chapter 7.3. Based on the Generator position A, the signal is traced in the insulated rail (red colored).

On the point machine, the valve-rod's (or rods') insulation and tester rod's insulation are tested. That means no test current must be detected over these parts. The heating elements and other conductors passing under the point, covers, and others are tested in the same way to detect the presence of improper current leaks.

In case the test current loses intensity by partitioning, for example at the switch frog point or over extended lengths and inappropriate ballast conditions, the Sensor must be relocated. Probably, the Generator must be shifted towards the Sensor along the indicated test current path.

Note that the Generator must be attached to the off-profile side of the rail and only on the stationary rail parts of the point.

The test can also be made by tracing the signal from the Generator position according to position 2 (blue colored). The jumper cables (point blade and frog cables) are tested as described in chapter 7.4 (fish-joint cable test). Functional defects are mostly identified by tracing the signal as described earlier in this chapter.

7.5 Testing a Short Insulated Rail

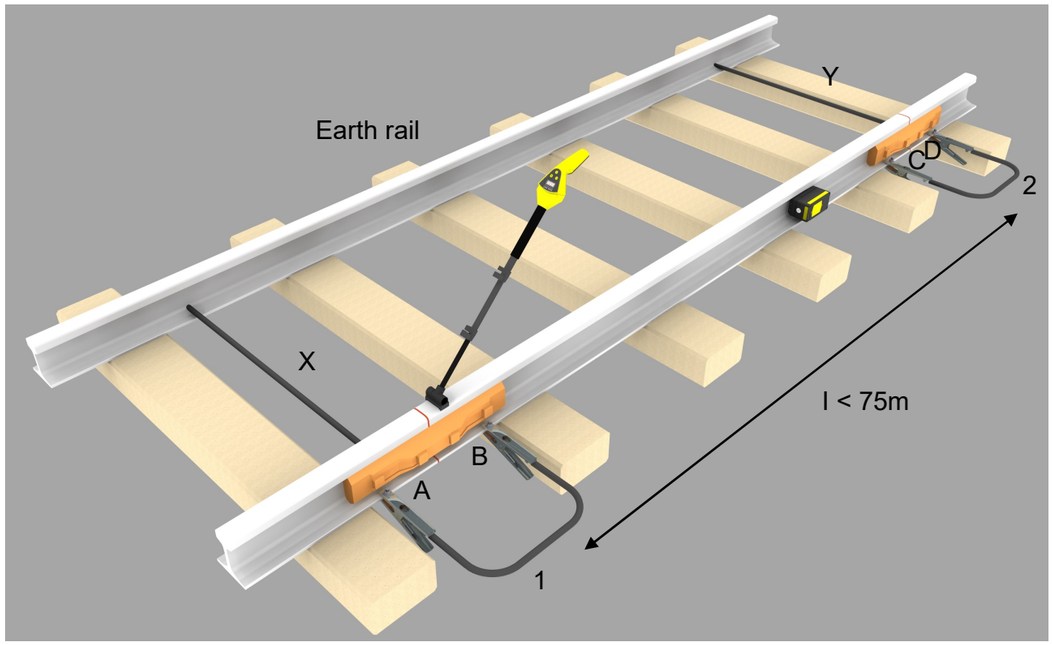


Fig 7.5 Short insulated rail

Explanations fig. 7.5:

Set-up 1: 2 Rail Clip Contacts SZ 1103 with connecting lines
The distance to the rail should be 0.5 m.

Set-up 2: 2 Rail Clip Contacts SZ 1103 with connecting lines
The distance to the rail should be 0.5 m.

Connect the Rail Clip Contacts to test the insulated joints of a short insulated rail. With help of the Sensor it is proved that there is **no** test current present **in** the rail between points A and B or between points C and D.

In case there is no test current detected neither in other parts of the rail nor in the connecting lines (please check that before), the traction current balancing wires (fig. 7.5 X and Y) at the track section ends should be checked for proper contact with the rail or continuity (e.g. jumpering with help of the connecting line from the optional accessory).

In case of missing balancing wires (e.g. on non-electric tracks), a sufficient test current can be produced without a direct loop if the ballast load is sufficient.

To set up the test circuit it may be necessary to install connecting lines at section ends for the duration of the test.

Dear customer,

Thank you for choosing the Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO. You have purchased a high quality technical device for locating insulation faults in tracks. We hope that all of your expectations are met and that we are able to support your work. The device is characterized by its thought-out technology and its easy to use operation.

This product was designed, produced and tested with due care and according to the applicable European Standards. If the device is yet not working correctly under the conditions given in this operating manual, please contact the manufacturer:

Signal Concept GmbH
Suedring 11
04416 Markkleeberg
GERMANY

Phone: +49 (0) 34297 14390
Fax: +49 (0) 34297 143913
E-mail: info@signalconcept.de

Signal Concept GmbH confirms the conformity of the device according to the directives given by the European Parliament and Council 2014/30/EU (EMC-Directive), 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive), 2014/35/EU (Low Voltage Directive), 85/374 EEC (Product Liability Directive), 2011/65/EU (RoHS Directive) and 2012/19/EU (WEEE Directive).

Management System ISO 9001:2015 TÜVRheinland ZERTIFIZIERT www.tuv.com ID 9000037190

Signal Concept GmbH holds a Quality Management (DIN EN ISO 9001:2015), which is checked annually by TÜV Rheinland as accredited organization.

This manual serves as an introduction to your new device. Please read it carefully. It enables you to use all functions of your SICO 3017 ISKO properly. Please follow all instructions and pay attention to all notes to avoid accidents with persons and damages of the device.

The manual is part of the device. The user has to keep it until the disposal of the device. When handing the device to other users, the manual must be included.

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Date:	29.09.2025

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Accessory

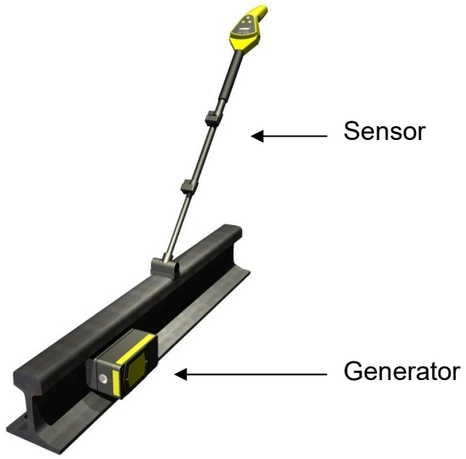
Included in the delivery are the following parts. Please check if all of these components were supplied. If parts are missing or damaged, please contact your reseller.

Pieces	Item name	Order number
	Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO containing:	100270
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Sensor	100251
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Generator	100252
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Roller guide	100261
6	Batteries, size AA	---
1	Phillips screwdriver	---
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Transport bag	100271
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Manual	100272
1	SICO 3017 ISKO Acceptance test certificate 3.1 to BS EN 10204	---

Optional Accessory

Item name	Order number
Rail Clip Contact SZ 1103	100182
Connecting cable 0.5m, red, 4mm	100255
Connecting cable 2m, red, 4mm	100254

OVERVIEW



7.4 Testing a Fished-joint Cable

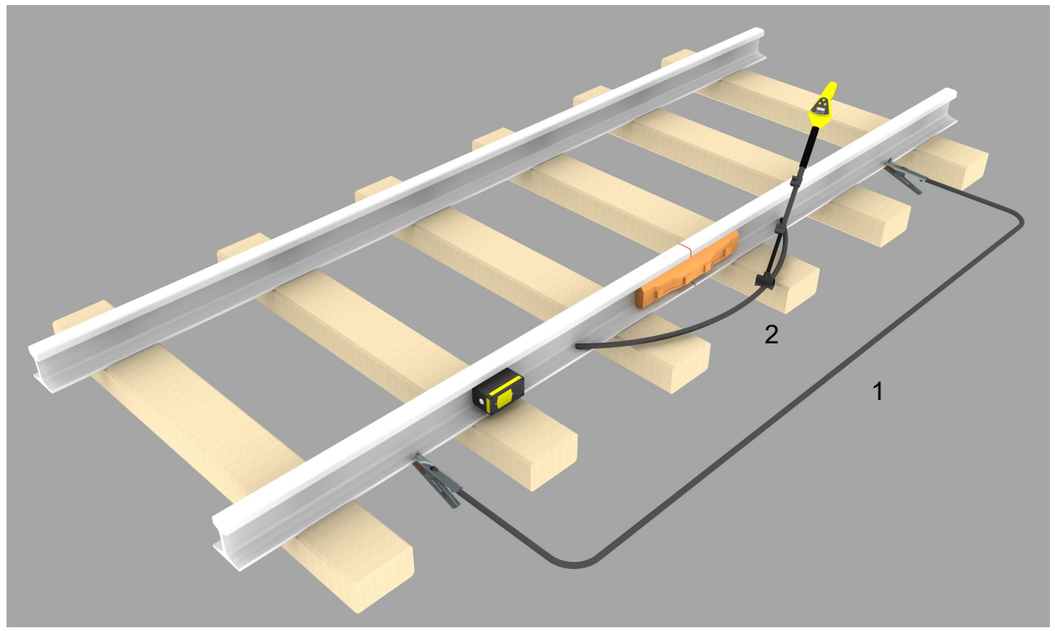


Fig 7.4 Testing the fished-joint cable

Explanations fig. 7.4:

Set-up 1 2 Rail Clip Contacts SZ 1103 with connecting lines
2 connecting cables, 2m
1 connecting cable, 0.5m

Set-up 2 Fished-joint cable

The Generator is placed within set-up 1 (in fig. 7.4 on the left side of the fished-joint cable on the lower rail).

After connecting the cables as illustrated in fig. 7.4, no test current is detected by the Sensor across the fished-joint cable, which is interrupted (set-up 1).

7.3 Testing Insulated Joints with Connected Impedance Bond Transformer

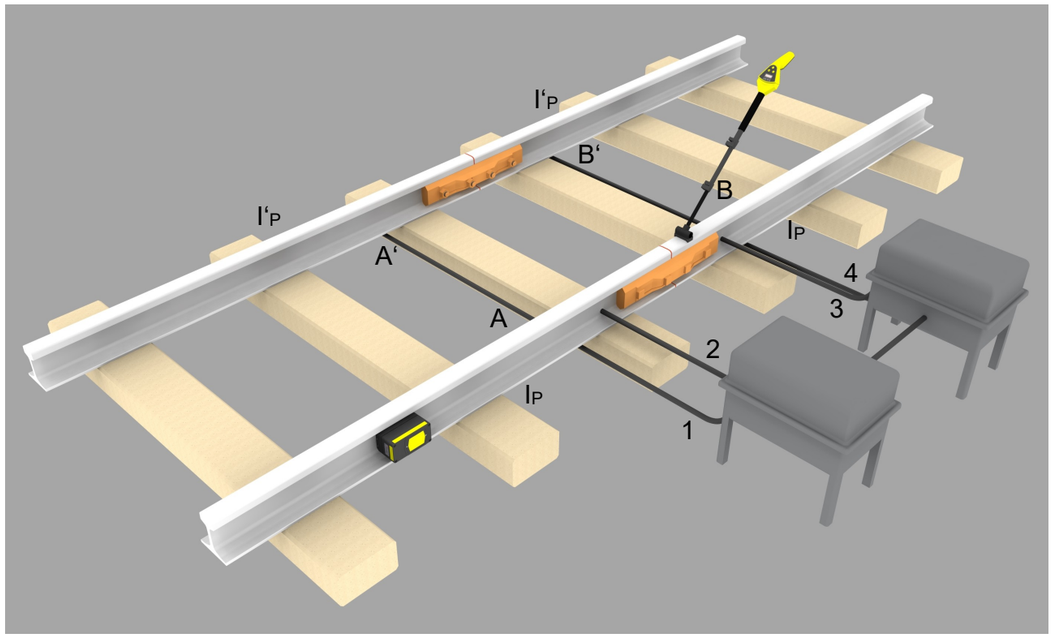


Fig 7.3 Testing insulated joints with impedance bond transformers (operating condition), basic principle

Between the points A and B (locating the Generator on the lower rail as in fig. 7.3) or A' and B' the test current I_P respective $I_{P'}$ must **not** be detected in front and after the given points.

This test has to be carried out with a Generator distance l > 5 sleeper gaps.

Note: The test current not flowing through the insulated rail joints can be located in the connecting cables 1 ... 4 of the impedance bond transformer.

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1 Safety Instructions

The Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO is to be used exclusively according to the description in this manual. Otherwise, the protection given by the tester can be limited.

! Warning !

To avoid the damage of persons or products, mind the following guidelines:

Consider the valid guidelines for working on railway facilities when operating the SICO 3017 ISKO.

Before using the SICO 3017 ISKO make sure that the concerning track is not used by trains during the measurement. Allow enough time for removing the Generator from the track.

Pay attention to live, non-insulated conductors and rails like feeder rails and keep a safe distance when working on the rail. During the usage the sensor shall only be touched on the handle and the insulated, upper part of the telescope bar. The other part of the telescope bar is conductive!

Do not use the SICO 3017 ISKO when it shows a malfunction or when it is damaged. Before using the tester, check the housing for outer damages.

Check accessories concerning visible insulation faults. Before using the tester, replace damaged accessory.

Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or a company authorized by the manufacturer.

Do not use the tester in environments with explosive gases, steam or dust.

Voltages higher than 42 V occur at some parts inside the tester. For that reason do not start or run the tester while it is opened.

Qualified professionals only may use the SICO 3017 ISKO.

Do not drop or shock the SICO 3017 ISKO.

The Generator is equipped with powerful magnets. Do not store objects with magnetic strips (discs, cash cards etc.) nearby. There is risk of damaging their magnetic strips.

Disposal
Electric and electronic devices must not be given to the general rubbish, since they mostly contain noxious elements. Instead, dispose them at the collecting points for special waste.

7.2 Testing an Insulated Rail Joint after Installation

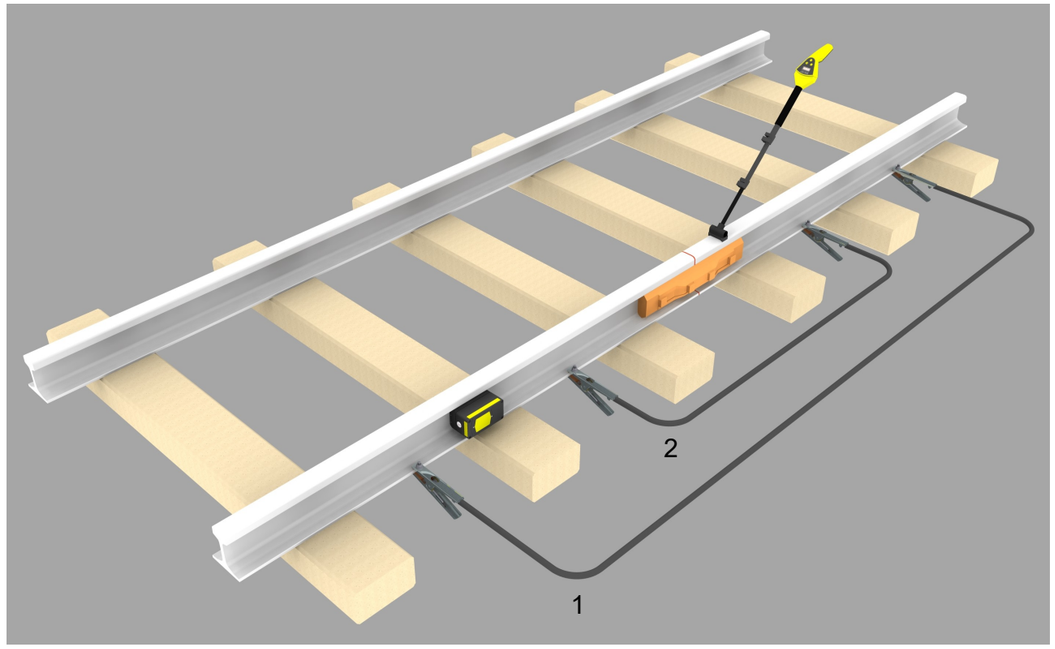


Fig 7.2 Testing an insulated rail joint after installation, before connecting an impedance bond or other cables

Explanations fig. 7.2:

Set-up 1 2 Rail Clip Contacts SZ 1103 with connecting lines
2 connecting cables, 2 m
1 connecting cable, 0.5 m

Set-up 2 2 Rail Clip Contacts SZ 1103 with connecting lines
1 connecting cable, 2 m

The Generator's position in fig. 7.2 is on the left side of the insulated rail joint on the lower rail within set-up 1.

After connecting the cables as shown in fig. 7.2 it is proved with the Sensor that **no** test current is detected across an intact insulated rail joint.

Note: The same test set-up should be used in case the condition of the impedance bond is unknown.

A very useful device for the reliable and contactless testing of completely installed insulated rail joints is the **Insulated Rail Joint Tester SICO 2046**.

7 Application Notes

7.1 Testing of Leakages between Both Rails

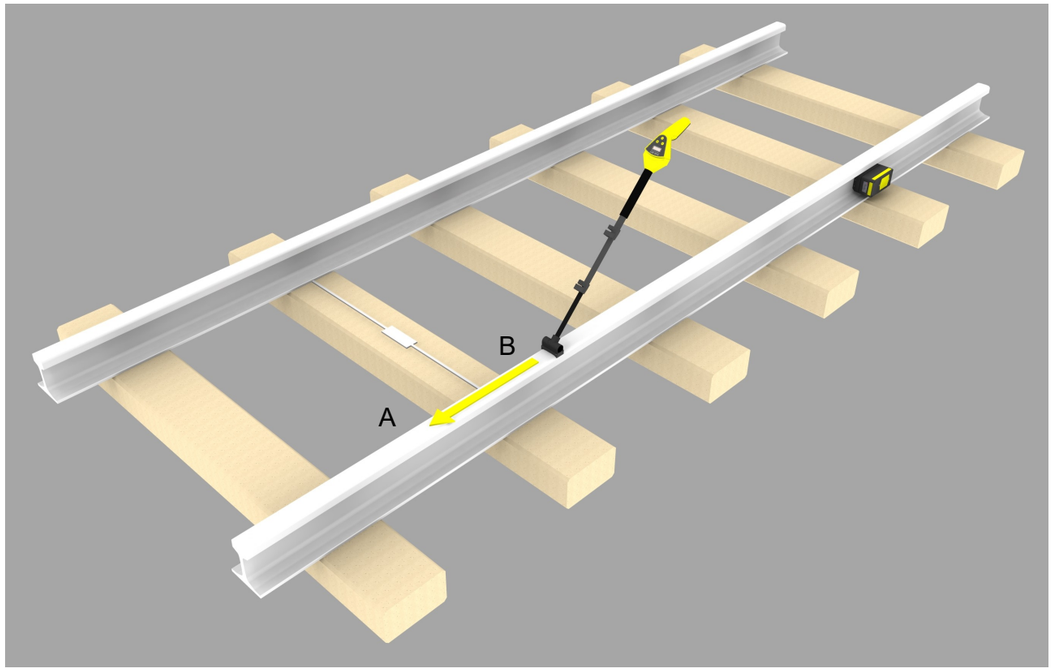


Fig 7.1 Testing the sleeper insulation of a rail and detecting leakages between both rails

First, the Generator is attached to the signal rail. In fig. 7.1 the Generator is placed at the right side of the lower rail. Then, by **guiding the Sensor along the rail head** the test current is traced (fig. 7.1). If a change of sound pitch is detected at the distance between two sleepers (Sensor in front of and after the sleeper), the sleeper insulation is defective.

Leakage resistance up to 150 Ω causes a clear pitch change between the points A and B. As the resistance rises, the current becomes lower due to the leakage resistance. The difference of the test current through the rail between the points A and B, and along with it the pitch difference, becomes lower.
During practical tests leakage resistance up to 500 Ω was detected.

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2 Working Principle

The Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO is a tool for locating electrical failures using the principle of AC current tracking. Its main field of application are the railway signalling infrastructure and related equipment. Whilst the current probe at the lower end of the SICO 3017 sensor picks up a signal current in rails or cables, the information about its intensity is mainly given acoustically, but even by a numerical display. Aiming at the Fault Locator's usability in a harsh industrial environment, its high robustness against unwanted and disturbing current signals or magnetic fields is based on a frequency-selective working principle where any frequency can be chosen from a wide range. Thus, the SICO 3017 is suited for fault location without the need of disabling the signalling system and in the presence of traction currents.

The SICO 3017 ISKO is a sturdy and versatile device for sensitive fault location for:

- checking connections when installing track circuits or point controlling loops and
- locating failures like short circuits, leakage currents or insufficient connections in
  - Rails and sleepers,
  - Insulated points,
  - Insulated joints,
  - Impedance bond transformers,
  - S-bonds,
  - Track circuits of any type
  - Point controlling circuits
  - Heating insulation,
  - Balancing connections,
  - Earth cables and
  - Jumper cables.

Faults are located with inch precision.
Furthermore, it is possible to detect faults on hidden system parts, e.g.:

- Cables embedded in track ballast,
- Track rods and shunting bonds under pavement, asphalt or concrete,
- Detection loops (vehicle detection).

2.1 Overview of the Single Parts

The Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO consists of two independent units, each having its own power supply – Sensor and Generator.

Additionally, the easily user-mountable SICO 3017 ISKO Roller Guide is supplied, which helps to guide the device along with rails being embedded in pavement.

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2.1.1 Sensor

The Sensor of the Insulation Fault Locator SICO 3017 ISKO can be used either with the supplied Generator or with an active low-frequency or audio frequency track circuit.



Fig. 2.1 Sensor

2.1.2 Generator

The Generator supplies the test signal which is tracked by the Sensor. It is not needed when using the operating signals of active track circuits.

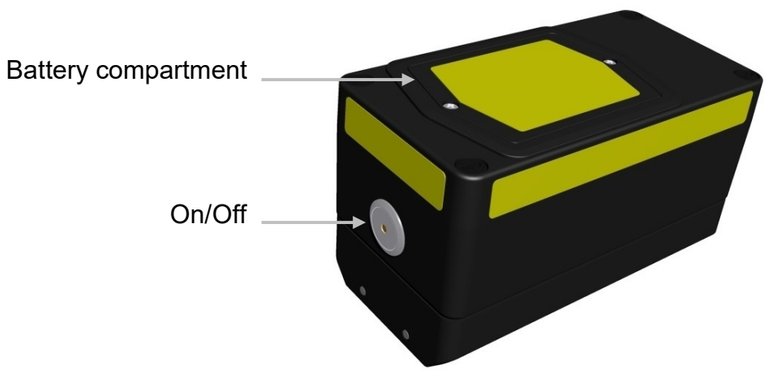


Fig. 2.2 Generator

6 Technical Data

6.1 General

Maximum distance for fault finding with Generator	250 m ... 400 m
Indication	numerical and acoustic
Buttons	Membrane keyboard, 3 buttons
Operating time Sensor	≥ 5 hours (20°C, 1.5 V, 1500 mAh)
Operating time Generator	≥ 2 hours (20°C, 1.5 V, 1500 mAh)
Operating frequency range Sensor	0.1 kHz … 120.0 kHz
Operating frequency Generator	102.4 kHz ± 2 kHz
Power supply Sensor	2 batteries / rechargeable batteries, size AA
Power supply Generator	4 batteries / rechargeable batteries, size AA
Operating temperature range	-20°C ... +55°C (-4°F ... 131°F)
IP code	IP 42
Weight Sensor with batteries	approx. 600 g
Weight Generator with batteries	approx. 1200 g
Transport length / Operating length Sensor	approx. 57 / 100 cm
Dimension Generator	approx. 16 x 10 x 8 cm
Dimension Transport bag	approx. 61 x 14 x 10 cm

6.2 Inspection

It is recommended to have the device inspected every 2 years.

5.5 conF – Special Settings

Attention!

Good knowledge of the track circuit conditions are needed to set the sensitivity.

Tolerance of Frequency Measurement [tol]

Sometimes signals of track circuits or other signalling plants can't be tracked with the function **"Find"**. The reason might be that these signals are modulated and an exact frequency can't be detected. Then it is helpful to enlarge the frequency-detection tolerance to get a result displayed.

Dynamic range – Signal tracking [dyn]

When finding faults it might be helpful to even analyse smaller signal variations. The sensitivity can be set to 3 levels. By making the sensitivity lower (d=1), the dynamic range expands. Thus, range limits are not exceeded so quickly, but it will be more difficult to detect weaker current variations. With a higher sensitivity (d=3), even small current variations can more easily be distinguished with the sound and the display.

Behavior in the presence of interfering signals [StAb]

For getting a more stable detection result in case of impulse disturbances (both acoustically and on the display), the function **"StAb"** can be chosen. The user can choose from three stability filters. The appropriate filter choice depends on local conditions and has to be tested.

Filter for frequency-modulated signals [Filt]

Three additional filter functions are available for signal analysis. When tracking on frequency-modulated signals, it can be an advantage to select a filter with higher bandwidth. From one filter selection to the next, the bandwidth is doubled.

Analysis-reaction speed [rEAc]

Here the averaging behaviour respectively the response on amplitude fluctuations can be adjusted. This makes sense in combination with choosing a filter function.

5.6 donE – Exiting from the menu Edit

Confirm **"ESC"** to quit the menu **"Set"** and to return to the superordinate menu level.

2.1.3 Roller Guide

The Roller guide can be attached to the Sensor's bottom end with a countersunk screw. It is excellent to be used on rails which are in level with the ground (i.e. tramways).

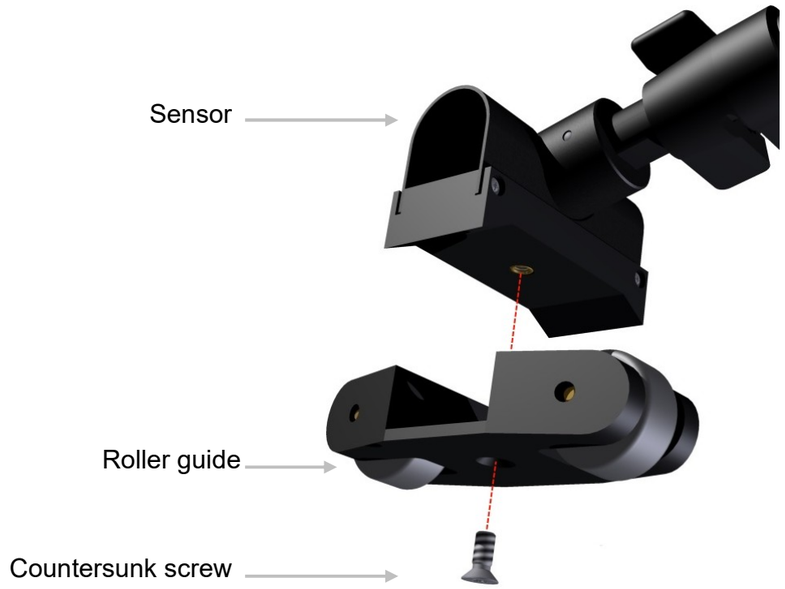


Fig. 2.3 Applying the Roller guide

2.2 Power Supply

Sensor: 2 batteries / rechargeable batteries, size AA (R6, Mignon)

Generator: 4 batteries / rechargeable batteries, size AA (R6, Mignon)

Insert batteries

- Open the battery compartment, which is located on the Sensor's backside, with the Phillips screwdriver supplied.
- Open the Generator's battery compartment with the Phillips screwdriver supplied. Please mind the polarity of the batteries indicated in the battery compartment.

Under voltage detection

- If the Sensor's batteries are low, **"batt"** shows up before **"SiCo"** in the display after switching on the device. When the batteries are nearly empty **"batt"** appears after switching on the device for a moment before the Sensor shuts down automatically.
- Insufficient battery capacity of the Generator is indicated by a short double flash on the On/Off button.

Automatic shutdown mode

- In case the Sensor is switched on unintentionally or is not in use it shuts down automatically after 5 minutes. But it only shuts down in case there is no evaluable test signal.
- The Generator shuts down automatically as soon as it is removed from the rail or after 15 minutes.

Note: We recommend to carry normal batteries ($LiFeS_2$, size AA) with you, e.g. *Energizer Ultimate Lithium L91* when operating the SICO 3017 ISKO in extreme cold temperatures.

Please remove batteries from the battery compartment when you plan not to use the device for a longer period.

2.3 Maintenance

It is recommended to clean all parts of the device after use with a damp, solvent-free cloth. Please pay attention to dirt and dust on the bottom of the Generator.

2.4 Transport and Storage

To protect the device from dust and dirt as well as from shakes, use the supplied transport bag.

Storage should be in a cool and dry place.

5 Settings – SEt

Switch on the Sensor and select **“SEt“** to get into the menu settings. Choose from the functions with the selection keys and press the confirmation key. Leave the menu by confirming **“ESC“** or by longer pressing the confirmation key.

5.1 USE – Usage

- Automatic: In the automatic mode **“Auto”** both the sensitivity and sound pitch settings are chosen automatically by the Sensor every time the confirmation key is short-pressed.
- Manual: In the manual mode **“MAnu“** the user is enabled to adjust the sensitivity and to reset the sound pitch to its mid-value manually.

  In addition to the acoustic indication, extra information about the signal current level (right number) and the chosen input sensitivity (left number) can be read from the display. Both values are directly related to the signal current flowing. Investigations where current values are to be compared or where exact fault locating is needful, can thus be accomplished more conveniently.

5.2 ton – Set Volume

You can set the volume of the Sensor. The sound is muted when setting the volume to “**0**“. A distorted sound is audible in a noisy surrounding which serves a better perception. Press the confirmation key to finish the setting.

Additionally, the volume can be set during the measurement: Just long press **“+”** or **“-“** for a higher or lower volume.

5.3 diSP – Display

“diSP” is used to turn on or off the display light. The display is dimmed automatically during the acoustic indication. This function can be turned off. Set it to **“Auto“** to have the display automatically dimmed. Set it to **“On“** for permanently setting the display to its brightest level during the measurement. Press the confirmation key to finish the setting

5.4 rSEt – Resetting all Frequency Settings

You can set the frequencies to the factory settings. Press **“yES”** to confirm. Press **“no”** to cancel.

4.1.2 Working with the Generator

The Generator can be used as a signal source in case the track circuit is inactive or the track circuit signal is inappropriate. For signal tracking with minimized interference, there must be kept a minimum distance of two meters between the Generator and the Sensor. Select **“PoSS“** (Portable Signal Source) from the Sensor’s menu, the Sensor then tries to find the signal from the Generator. If the Generator’s signal was found it is indicated by a repeated double-beep and the display of the traced Generator’s frequency. Then, press the confirmation key to set the Sensor to that frequency. Now signal tracking is started (the tracking sound is enabled).

For safety reasons it is preferred to attach the Generator on the rail‘s outside of the rail to be tested. You can also attach the Generator to the rail head if the rail web can’t be accessed. In this case special attention must be paid to approaching and passing trains. The Generator is attached with help of strong magnets.

4.2 Working with the SICO 3017 ISKO / Signal Tracking

The display indicates the current signal intensity. The range extends from **00** to **99**. When starting a measurement, the display is initiated with the intermediate value of 75 in order to enable both for tracking of weaker or stronger signals. As the case may be that there is a dot at the right corner of the display, then it is of no importance for the user since it just indicates a higher sensitivity of the sensor.

In the same way the display result changes, the pitch of the acoustic signal varies. As soon as the limits of the current measuring range are exceeded, the display flashes and the acoustic signal pulses (upper limit) respectively turns off (lower limit).

By short pressing the confirmation key the sensitivity of the Sensor can be adjusted. A longer pressing of the confirmation key leads you back to the superordinate menu. Continue pressing the confirmation key to access further superordinate menu levels and finally switch off the Sensor.

4.3 Setting the Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the Sensor can be adjusted by pressing shortly the selection keys. There are two sensitivity ranges – L (low sensitivity) and H (high sensitivity). After the selection key has been pressed the chosen setting is displayed for a moment. Additionally, the sound volume can be changed by long pressing the selection keys.
The L range covers **1** to **8,** the H range covers **1.** to **7.** The dot (right hand side on the bottom line) respectively the “H” indicate the high amplification range, thus allowing the detection of very low level signals.
At any time the sound pitch can be reset to its mid-frequency by short pressing the confirmation key. Long pressing the confirmation key leads you back to the main menu.

The big benefit of the SICO 3017 ISKO is its usage based on acoustic signals. The user can concentrate on the rail and rail traffic instead of permanently reading the display.

3 Start-up

Your SICO 3017 ISKO will work correctly when you follow the steps in this manual and mind the notes. Please refer to section 4.1 Choosing the Signal Source for further information.

3.1 Start-up Sensor without Generator

Press the confirmation key to switch on the Sensor. The SICO 3017 ISKO Fault Locator then starts with a rising melody and the display showing **“SiCo“**.

After the short start-up sequence you can:

- start the broadband frequency search **„FrEq“**.The frequency of the strongest signal found is displayed.
- select a set frequency from the pre-set lists, which are in the single track circuit folders,
- or use the mode **„Find“** to detect an already stored frequency from the corresponding track circuit folder and finally select it.

The list of frequencies can be adapted in the menu **„Edit“**.

3.2 Start-up Sensor with Generator

- Attach the Generator to the rail.
- Switch on the Generator by shortly pressing the On/Off key. The LED in the key flashes for some seconds whilst the frequency is adjusted. As soon as the LED is lit permanently, the Generator is ready for use. In contrast, further flashing of the LED indicates an error.
- Switch on the Sensor and select **“PoSS“** (Portable Signal Source). Now the Sensor starts to detect the Generator signal.

3.3 Shutdown the SICO 3017 ISKO

By confirming **“OFF”** in the menu or by pressing the confirmation key (at least 2 seconds in the top level) the Sensor is shut down. Frequency lists, which have been edited by the user, will be preserved after shutdown. All other settings made by the user will not be preserved after shutdown due to a clear defined start-up of the sensor.

Press the On/Off button of the Generator to switch it off. The LED turns off. Furthermore, it is intended that the Generator recognizes its removal from the rail. Therefore, it switches off automatically which is indicated by a dark LED.

4 Functions

Benefiting from the frequency-selective operation, the Sensor is highly robust against interferences which means that signals or magnetic field with frequencies other than the one selected will not be able to influence the Sensor's function and thus the test result. As an advantage for you as the user you will not have to disable other active systems while fault finding.

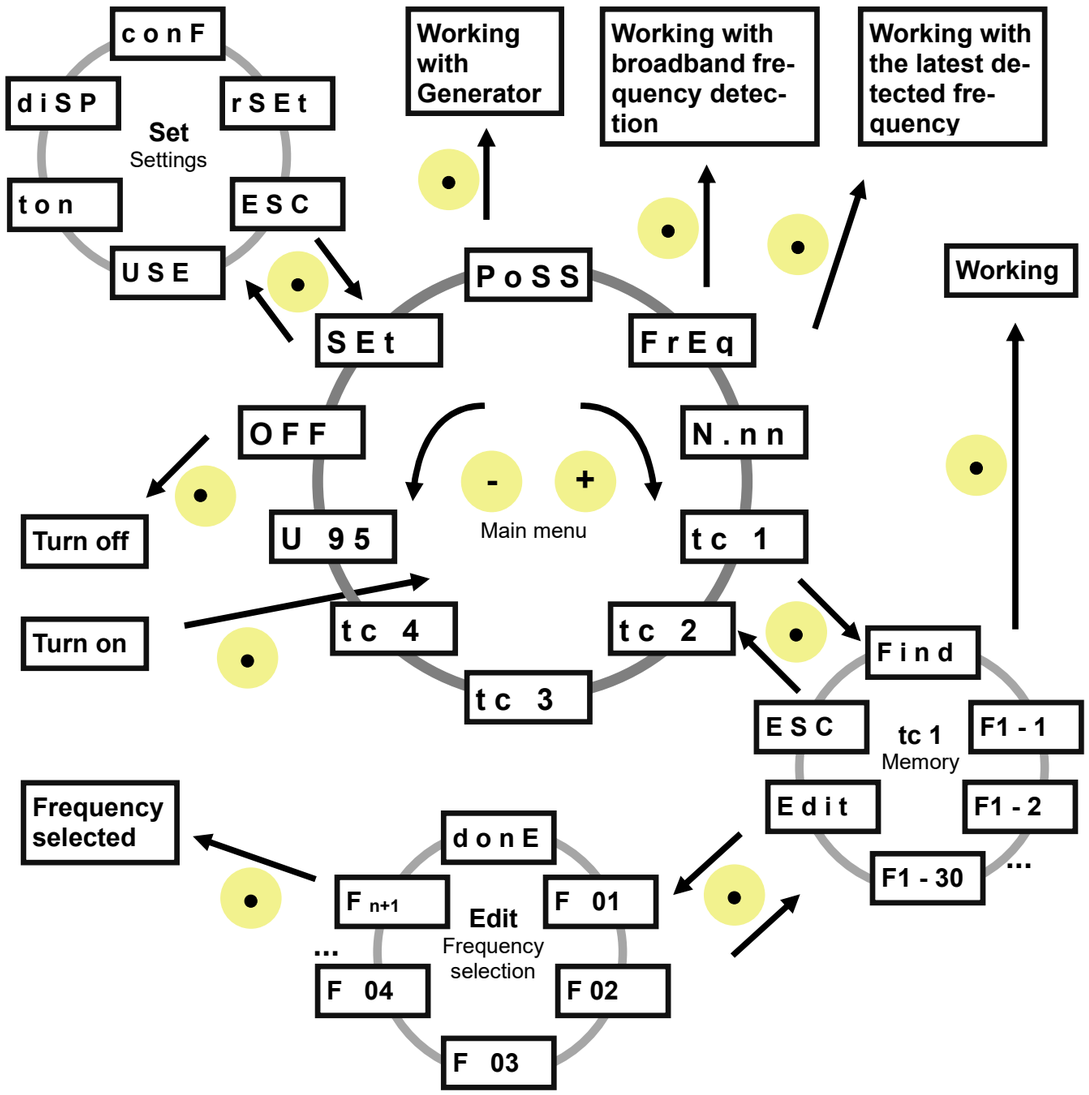


Fig. 4.1 Menu – selecting the function

After switching on the Sensor there are different functions for setting the selective frequency. You can choose from:

- PoSS Working with the Generator,
- FrEq [kHz] Working with broadband frequency selection,
- N,nn Working with the latest detected frequency,
- tc1 .. tc4 Folder with pre-set frequencies
- U 95 Folder with pre-set frequencies, especially for amplitude-modulated track circuits type UGSK 95
- Find selective detection for frequencies of the chosen track circuit

The function selected before shutdown is displayed again when switching on next time.

Further functions:

- SEt Here you enter the settings menu (see chapter 5 Settings – SEt)
- OFF immediate shutdown

4.1 Choosing the Signal Source

4.1.1 Working with the Track Circuit Signal

When inspecting track circuits (frequency range: approx. 0.1 kHz .. 120 kHz) it is useful to work directly with the signal current of the active track circuit. To do so, switch on the Sensor and select one of the track circuit folders (tc1, tc2, tc3, tc4, U95), then choose the appropriate frequency with the selection keys. If a suitable signal matches with the displayed frequency, an acoustic indication is given. Press the confirmation key to set the sensor to the displayed frequency. Now signal tracking is started (the tracking sound is enabled).

In case the track circuit frequency being in operation is unknown, you can try to find it by choosing the mode **„FrEq“** assuming that strong signals occur. Otherwise, you can detect a pre-set track circuit frequency with the mode **“Find“**. This selective detection will even be successful in tracks with weak signals. As soon as a signal is found, its frequency is displayed. Then, press the confirmation key to set the Sensor to that frequency. Now signal tracking is started (the tracking sound is enabled).

The list of pre-set frequencies in the track circuit folders (tc1, tc2, tc3, tc4, U95) of the SICO 3017 ISKO can be completed or changed. You can store up to 30 pre-set frequencies in one folder. To store a frequency select **„Edit“** in the corresponding track circuit folder. All frequencies are shown in form of **F01**, **F02**, … **F30**. In case you want to delete a pre-set frequency set its value to **„0.00“**. A new frequency is added by setting the last entry to an appropriate value (unequal **„0.00“**). Quit the menu **„Edit“** by selecting **„donE“**.