

# Add Copperhead's Complete Utility Locating System<sup>®</sup> to Your Armored Fiber Install



Utility engineers need a tracer wire system they can trust to protect fiber investments. Copperhead's Complete Utility Locating System<sup>®</sup> helps prevent excavation damage and enhance the integrity of armored fiber, which does not claim to be locatable on its own.

## Copperhead Complete Utility Locating System<sup>®</sup> Benefits

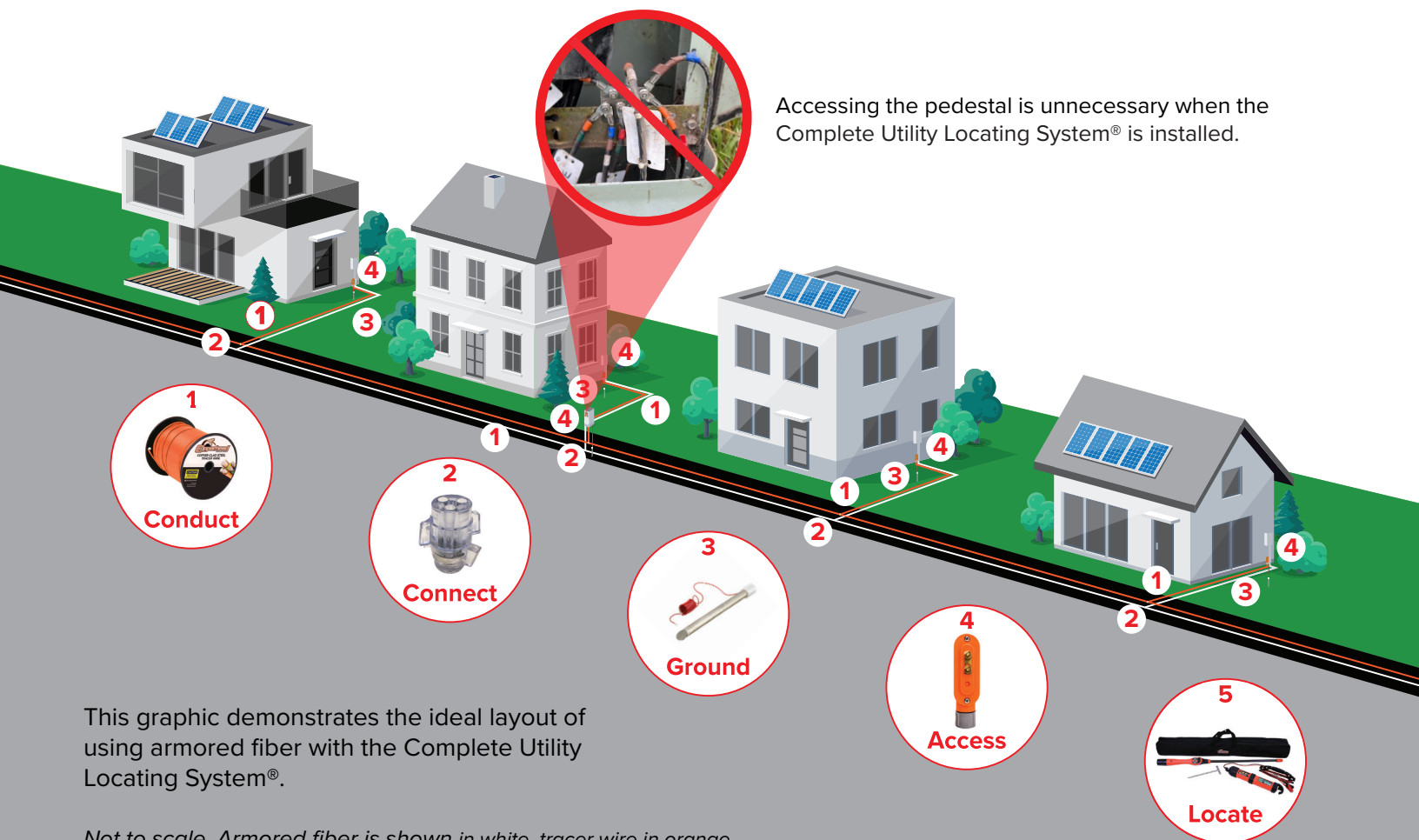
### Time Management/Efficiency

- No need to cut into the armored fiber to create grounding
- No additional connections at the access point
- Effective and accurate locating
- Save space inside pedestals, handholes, and cabinets
- Reduce hook up errors and connections left unsecured by third party locators

### Damage Prevention and Infrastructure Protection

Telecom is the highest rated industry to have damages due to inaccurate locating

- Reduce exposed wires and cables that can cause electrical shocks and fiber breakage
- Keep the armored cable intact and protected from possible ground faults
- Protect your investment from corrosion and short circuits





# Comparison Chart

## Copper-Clad Steel (CCS) Tracer Wire with Armored Fiber vs. Armored Fiber

	CCS Tracer Wire with Armored Fiber	Armored Fiber
<b>Conductivity</b>	Copperhead’s tracer wire offers superior conductivity and low resistance, enabling efficient long-distance signal transmission with minimal power loss—an ideal, cost-effective solution for utilities.	Armored fiber uses aluminum or steel for protection, but both have poor conductivity and high resistance, which can degrade signal quality.
<b>Corrosion</b>	CCS tracer wire offers corrosion resistance, due to its oxygen-free copper layer and bimetallic bonding, preventing galvanic corrosion and ensuring long-term durability and signal integrity.	Armored fiber can oxidize over time, forming an insulating layer that weakens conductivity and signal efficiency.
<b>Connection/ Splice</b>	Copperhead connectors are designed for optimal electrical continuity, corrosion resistance, and are easy to install.	Armored fiber connections are achieved by splicing two cable segments together. Installing a new pedestal, handhole, or vault at the splice location is required. A new length of armored fiber cable must be deployed or spliced at the access point to reestablish network continuity and maintain system integrity.
<b>Access</b>	Access to the tracer wire can be outside of the NID, pedestal, handhole or vault.. Access points can be placed at-grade or above-grade.	Access to the armored fiber must be in the NID, pedestal, handhole or vault.

