

Split	determine your split by shorting and grounding your pair at one end. Then testing for continuity at the other end. Use a <b>Cross Talk TDR</b> .
Ground	<b>single pair RFL</b>
short	<b>separate pair RFL</b> (remember the black lead goes to the other side of the faulted pair.)
short and ground	<b>separate pair RFL</b> (the black lead can go to ground on this one.)
cross	find the cross with a tone or use resistance t-r , put the ring on the side of the pair that measures long, then search for the crossed pair using the tip lead. Once you find which pair you are crossed with, run a <b>single pair RFL</b> (ground the pair you are crossed with)
transposed	short and ground the pair at one end and look for your short at the other end. To find the transposition, cut the loop in half and look for your short.
left in	<b>single or separate pair RFL</b> depending on the fault on the drop.
hi res short	<b>separate pair RFL</b>
hi res open	Short and ground the pair. Then use <b>Longitudinal Balance</b> to determine that you have a hi-open (less than 60db's is a high open). then use <b>TDR</b> to find the open. You can use a known good pair as a reference. (you are looking for a difference between t-g and r-g, it could be as small as 3 ohms difference between each reading.
hi res ground	<b>single pair RFL</b>
one side open	<b>Opens</b> measurement
Bridge Tap	Use <b>TDR</b> to locate. ( Best if you can be at the end of your pair)
Load Coil	Use <b>TDR</b> to locate. (If you have more than 1000 feet on both sides of the load coil, use the Load Coil function.)