

SeeSnake®

What's in a Name?

Every SeeSnake camera is designed and engineered for one core mission:

**GET TO THE PROBLEM. SEE THE PROBLEM.
GET BACK. OVER, AND OVER, AND OVER.**

We show a unique degree of care in our designs, obsessively optimizing every single component to ensure years of faithful service from every product that bears the SeeSnake name. When it comes time to test a camera, we have stringent benchmarks for durability. We don't test until we meet a specification: we test until we break, see what broke, and improve. Every product that bears the SeeSnake name has earned that badge.





CAMERA HEAD

We made the shortest cameras in the industry because shorter cameras turn corners better. We have also engineered a custom lens design, optimized for in-pipe applications.

SeeSnake cameras scale light output in proportion to the temperature of the camera. If the camera ends up submerged in a line, its ability to dissipate heat is increased, and the LEDs automatically scale up with no user input. This ensures you get the best in-pipe imagery in the industry.



PUSH CABLE

We have developed a number of systems with varied push cable designs to meet your varied needs.

The push cable is the primary means of advancing the camera downline. It must be flexible and resilient, while having the stiffness to move the camera forward. It must bend, but it must return to its shape. It must remain a suitable signal path for line tracing. Subtle changes in rod and cable diameter produce dramatic changes in stiffness.



LEADER SPRING

The Leader Spring helps to guide the camera around corners by managing the stiffness transition between the push cable, which bends, and the camera itself, which does not.



PIPE GUIDES

Pipe guides attach over the camera's head and onto the spring assembly. They center the camera in the pipe, channel muck, and keep the front end of the camera more clean. In many cases they can make it easier to go around a corner.



SONDE

The sonde lets users pinpoint the location of a camera in a line from above ground. There are two type of sondes that your SeeSnake system may be equipped with. The Flexmitter is the most powerful sonde. The in camera sonde is available in lower cost systems.



CABLE BRAKE

In the SeeSnake Standard and Mini reels, the included cable brake can be adjusted to allow the push cable to pay out faster or slower depending on the application.

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Selecting the Right Camera System for You

The best decisions are made from an abundance of information and a thorough understanding of your options. Buying a SeeSnake camera system is no different. This brief overview section aims to arm you with the information you need to understand the product range and get the camera system that's right for you.

A camera's rated pipe capacity can be one of the first things customers look at when determining what system fits their needs. We define pipe capacity as the range of pipe sizes where a given SeeSnake system performs best. This means we rate where it can physically fit and where it can practically operate, both in terms of its ability to deliver a useful image that illuminates a pipe's interior and where it may be pushed to complete an inspection.

On the large end, our rating ends where we feel the cable has sufficient stiffness to push through a given diameter while supplying enough light to create a satisfactory image of the pipe's surface. A camera can readily be used beyond its rated capacity, but the experience of pushing the cable will be more difficult and may yield less satisfying results. High dynamic range (HDR) image sensors on many cameras illuminate many pipes that are wider than the rated pipe capacity, leaving push cable stiffness to be more of a limiting factor for those systems. More flexible cables navigate turns more readily, but the lack of stiffness of these cables limits the distance they can be pushed, even in straight runs. Stiffer push cables will push farther in straight runs but are more quickly limited when the pipe makes multiple turns.

When choosing an inspection camera, it is important to match the expected job requirements with a camera system's attributes:

