



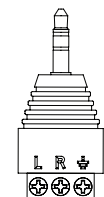
METER

THREE-WIRE SPLICING FOR REPAIR

The most common reason for sensor malfunction in the field is cable damage caused by field operations, rodents, falling limbs, vandals, and other disruptive environmental events. The splice kit can be used to repair cables in the field with minimal disruption to the dataset and without the need for electronic equipment. The splice kit easily repairs damaged cable with sufficient length remaining to connect the two ends. If more cable is required, contact [Customer Support](#).

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Sensor cable in need of repair
- Splice connector (included)
- Phillips #1 screwdriver
- Wire stripper



Stereo end replacement

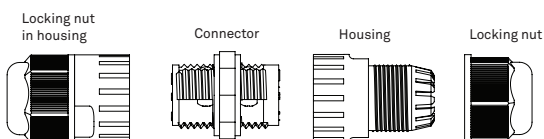
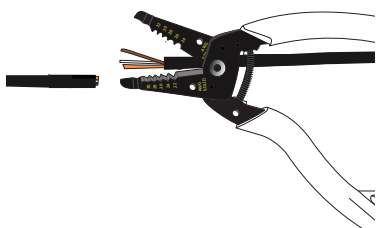


Screw connector

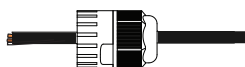
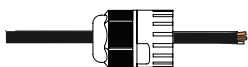
SCREW CONNECTOR

Follow the instructions below to repair a damaged cable using the screw connector.

1. Trim to remove any damaged section of the sensor cable.
2. Unscrew nut and housing from splice connector.



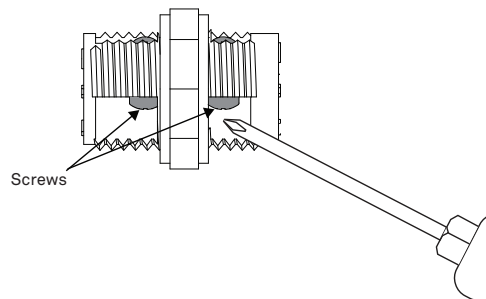
3. Insert cable through nut and housing.
4. Repeat for both ends.



Optional: Loosely tighten nut to keep housings stationary and out of the way while the wire splice is completed.

5. Use a Phillips #1 screwdriver to loosen screws on the connector.

NOTE: The screws are very small and loosening them but not removing them completely is recommended to avoid losing the screws.



Stripped wire



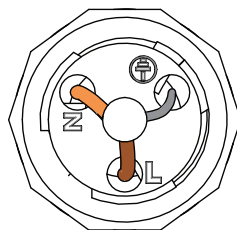
Stripped cable jacket

6. Strip cable jacket back to proper length, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or the length of the recessed area of the connector piece.

If the metal outer sheath doesn't come away with the cable, gently peel it off.

7. Strip the inner wires approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or the length of the recessed area of one side of the connector.

8. Insert wires into the holes: brown, orange, and bare.



9. Insert wires from the other cable end into the opposite side of the connector, matching the wire on the other side.

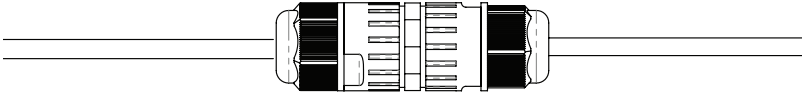
CAUTION: Be sure the wires match and line up with the same colors on the other side!

10. Tighten screws on connector.
11. Test wires are secure by tugging on them.
12. Check sensor functioning with Logger/ZSC.
13. Hand-tighten the nut and shell ends onto the connector.

Loosen the ends from the cable first if tightened down in step 4.

NOTE: A wrench may be used but do not overtighten!

Screw connector



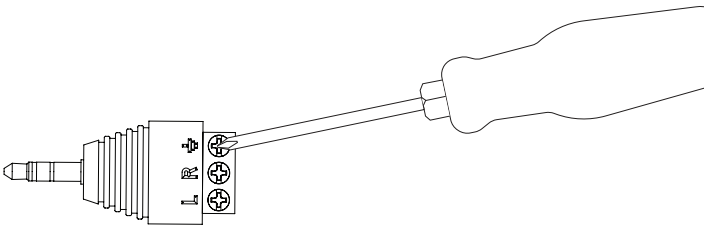
14. Check for exposed wires around green O-ring.

If wires are exposed, redo the splice starting with [step 6](#) taking care to shorten the length of exposed wires.

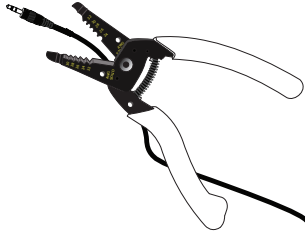
15. Verify again that the sensor is working with the Logger/ZSC.

STEREO END SPLICE

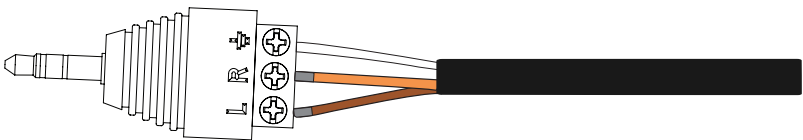
1. Loosen screws on replacement stereo end until there is room to fit wires inside.



2. Cut off old stereo end close to its base to avoid losing excess cable.



3. Strip cable jacket to about the length of square housing and terminal (approx. 5/8 inch).
4. Strip jacketed wires about length of green section of the stereo jack replacement (approx. 1/4 inch).
5. Insert wires into new stereo end in correct order: brown labeled L, orange (in the middle, labeled R), ground labeled \perp .



6. Tighten screws back in.
7. Test wires by pulling on them to ensure they are secure.
8. Plug the new stereo end into ZSC or ZL6 and check functionality.