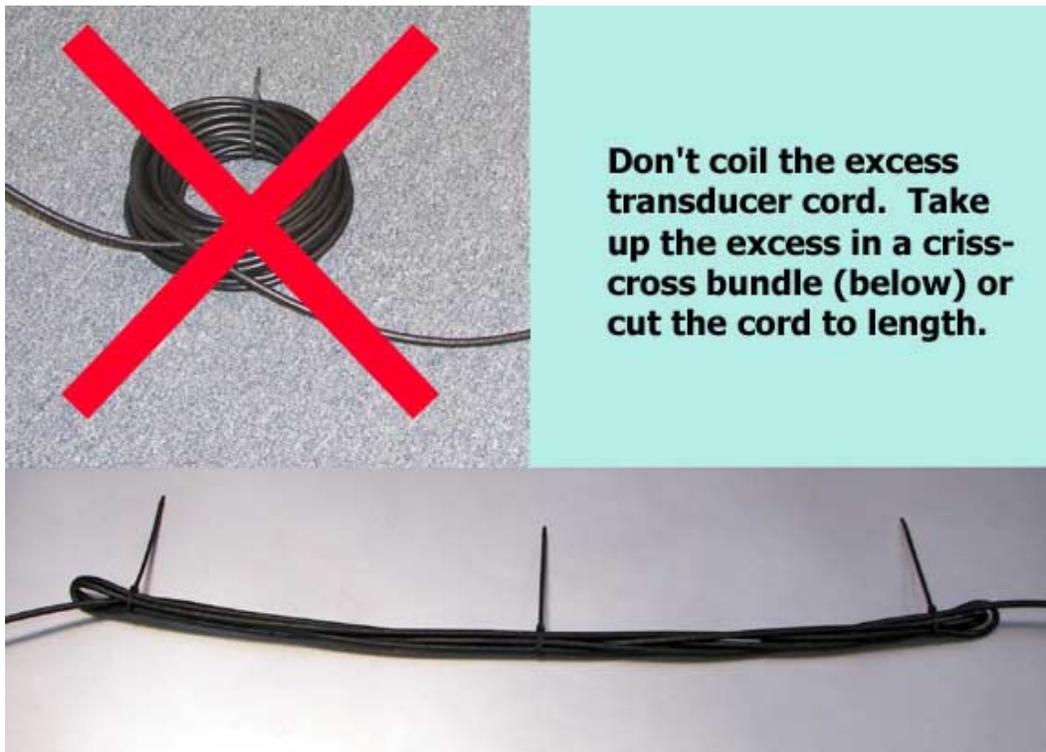


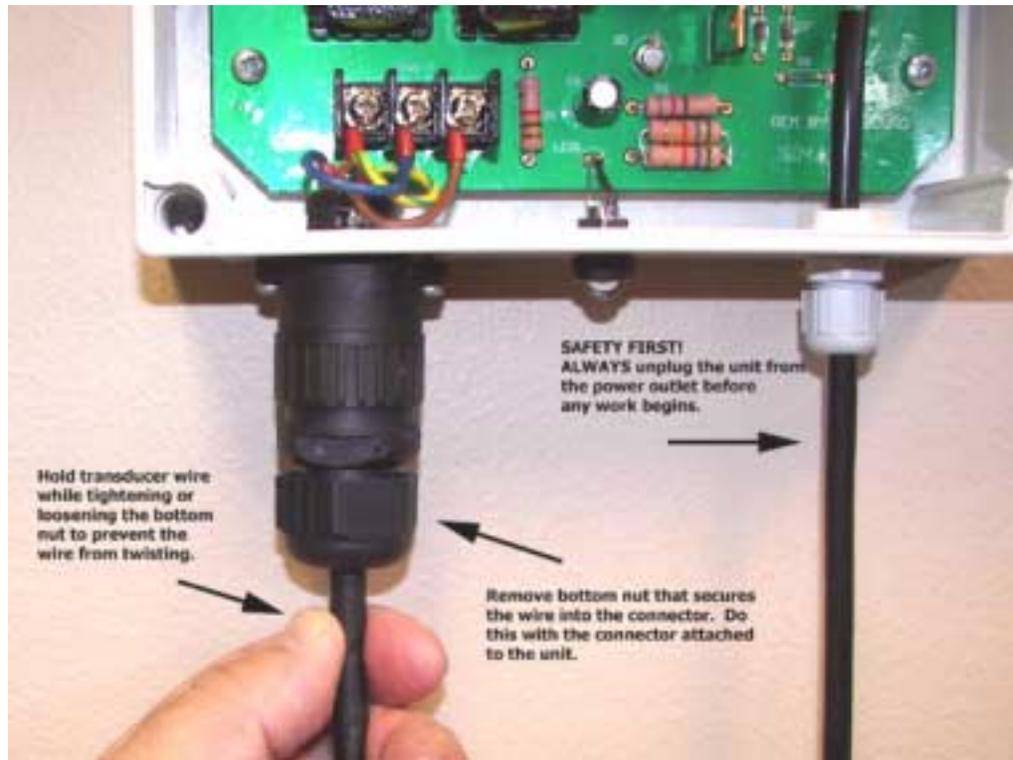
## Instructions for shortening the transducer cord or removing the plug:

Depending on how close you have the control box located to the transducer placement, you may have some excess cord to deal with. First of all, resist the urge to coil the excess wire. Current running through any wire will create a magnetic field. Normally this will not result in a large loss of signal; however, if you coil the wire it will create an inductance field, much like an electromagnet and will result in a weaker signal to the transducer. If you only need to shorten the cord length a small amount and don't want to cut it, use the criss-cross bundling method shown below.



If you need to shorten the cord or remove the plug to pull the wire through a narrow opening, here are the steps beginning on the next page.

**Step 1:** Unplug the device before starting any work. With the plug mounted in the control box, hold the wire in one hand to keep it from twisting while you unscrew the bottom nut of the transducer cord plug. This nut helps keep the wire from being pulled out of the plug.



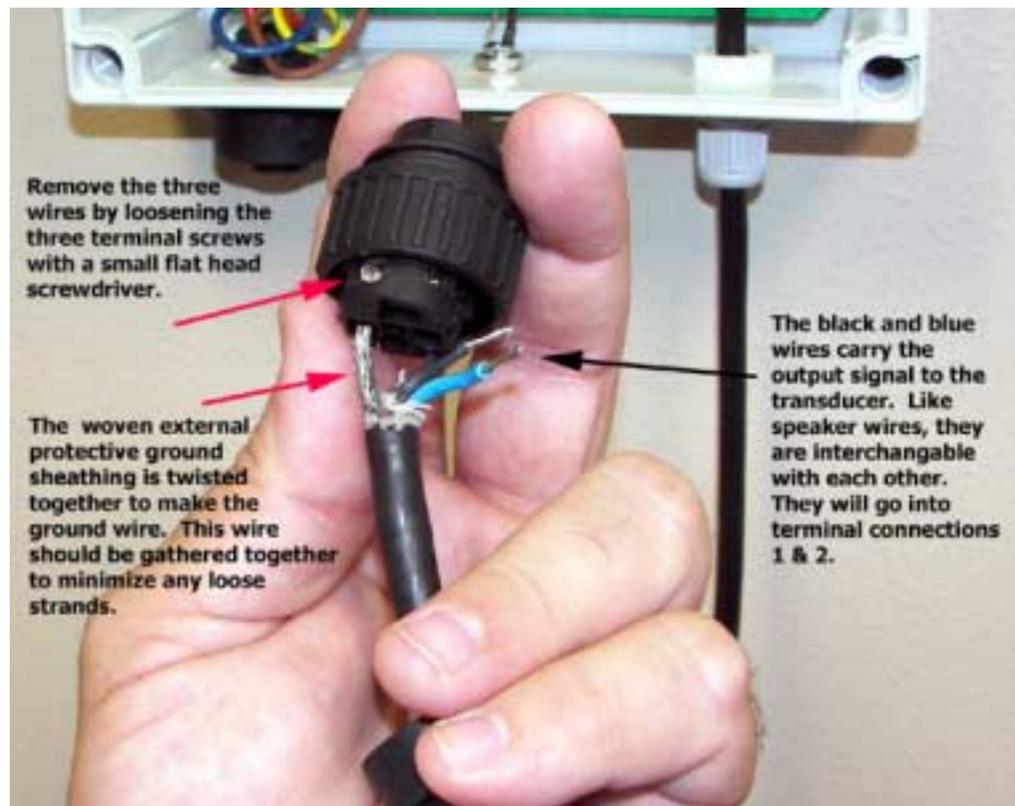
**Step 2:** Again, hold the wire in one hand to keep it from twisting while you unscrew the protective housing seal (has flat edges). This housing protects the wire terminal ends.



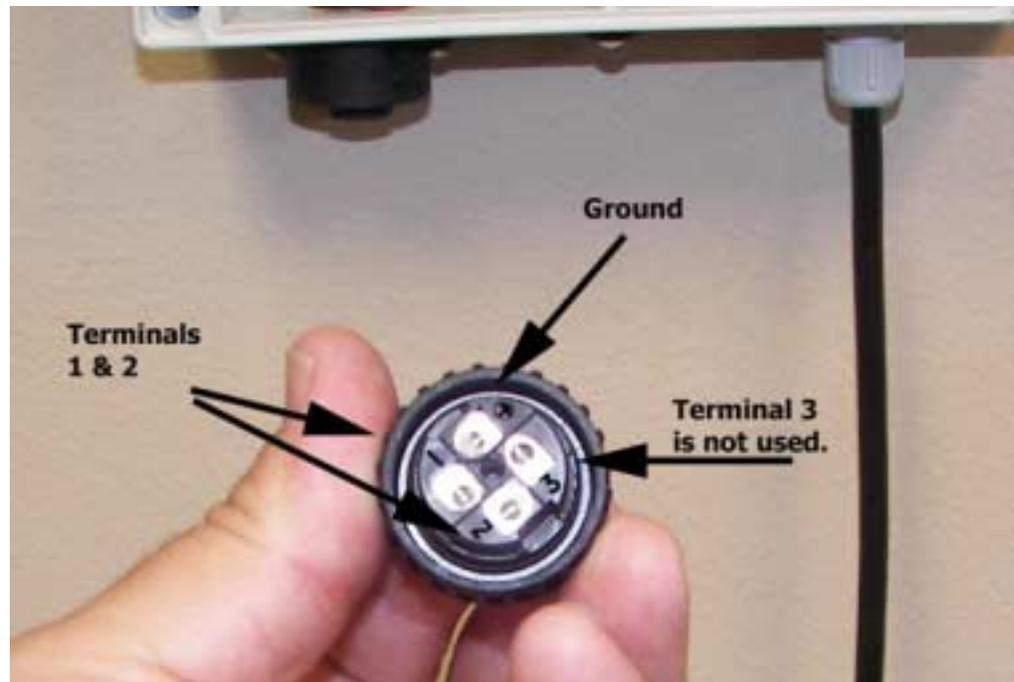
**Step 3:** Now, unscrew the plug from the control box.



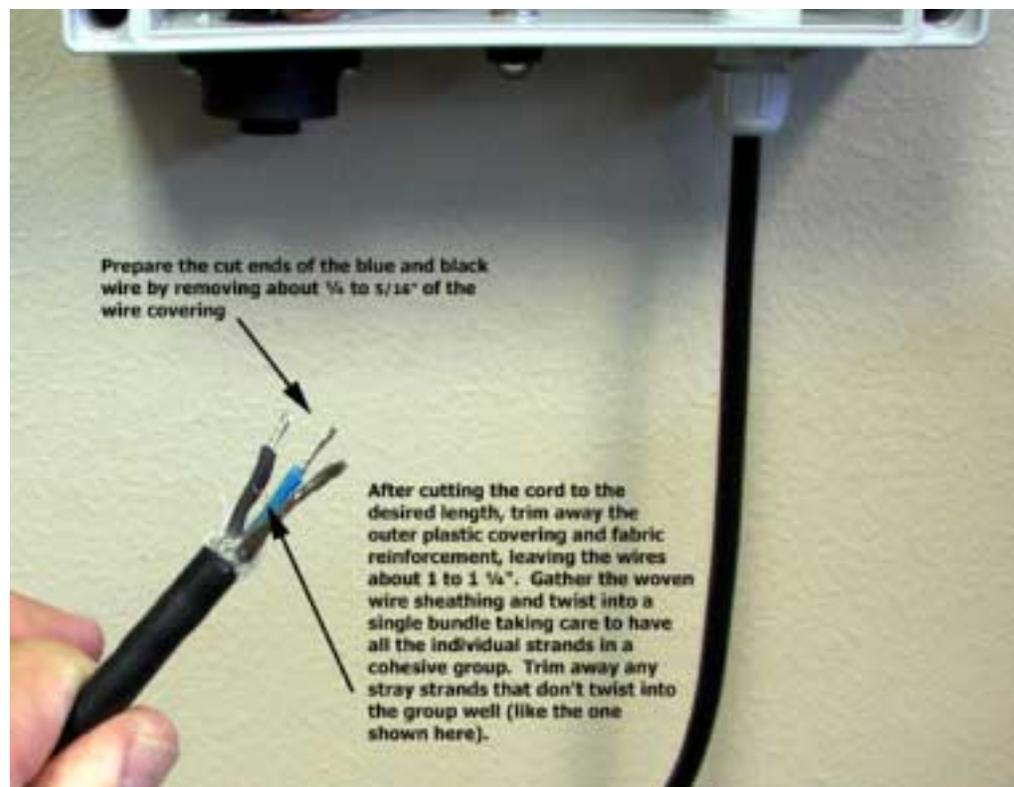
**Step 4:** Next, loosen the terminal flat head screws so that the wires will come out. If shortening the wire, remember this sage advice: "You can always cut it shorter, but you can never cut it longer!", so measure the length you need carefully.



**Step 5:** Once you have shortened the cord or pulled it through a narrow opening (for example a protective electrical box), then the wires need to be reconnected. The important points are to put the bare wire twisted ground sheathing into the ground terminal. The black and blue wires are like speaker wires on a stereo system and can be installed in either terminal #1 or #2, it makes no difference. Terminal #3 is not used.



**Step 6:** When shortening the cord, carefully cut off about 1 to 1 ¼" of outer cord plastic sheathing, leaving the internal woven wire sheathing intact. Separate the wire sheathing from the blue and black wires. Twist the wire sheathing so that it makes a neat bundle with no stray single wire strands sticking out. Cut the three wires evenly across, then remove ¼ to 5/16" of the blue and black wire plastic sheathing to expose the bare wire. Twist these ends neatly also.



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**Step 7:** Place the ground (bare) wire into the ground terminal. Tighten the terminal screw snugly so that the wire will not pull out. Repeat this process when placing the black and blue wires in their terminals (#1 and #2) and also try to leave the plastic even with the edge of the terminal (see below). This way you are sure not



to have plastic in the terminal and also no excess wire outside to short against the ground wire. If these wires cross in the assembly, you are sure to blow one of the two fuses in the device.

Now reverse steps 3, 2, and 1, remembering to hold the wire so that it will not twist too much in the assembly when you are putting it back together.