

Tips

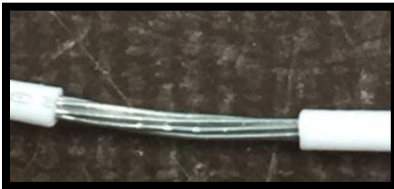
- The external contact connectors were designed for a nominal 20AWG wire; however, 18-22AWG is acceptable.
- Wire with a lower strand count is preferable (it will be less deformed by the connector and hold a twist better).
- Leave several inches of slack in the wire after routing through wall/frame. This slack can be pushed back into the wall after the wires are connected to the sensor. **NOTE**, if you do not leave enough slack in the wire, it will be difficult to install, and very difficult to replace the battery.
- Wire insulation must pass freely through the holes in the enclosure. This is required to ensure a solid connection. It is also needed for future battery replacement.
- Do not use end of line resistors.

Wire Preparation and Use

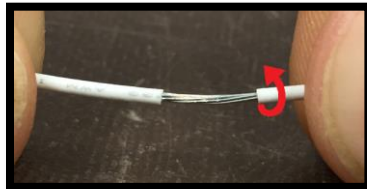
1. Strip the insulation at roughly 5/8" leaving about 3/8" of the wire exposed (leaving the stripped insulation attached will help achieve a tight twist in step 2).



2. **Tightly** twist the strands by spinning the insulation still attached at the end of the wire.



Before Twisting

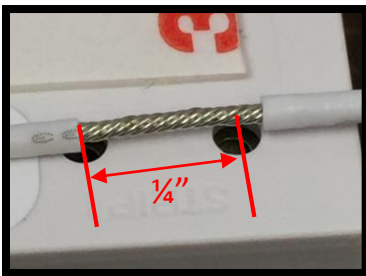


Twist



After Twisting

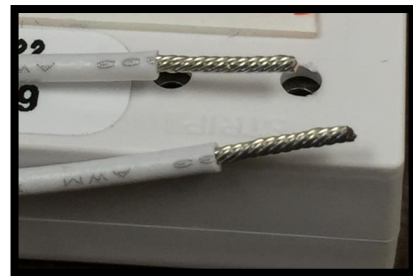
3. Trim exposed wire to 1/4". **NOTE**, the holes in the back of the sensor were spaced at 1/4" so they could be used as a gauge for strip length. Repeat for each wire.



Using Holes as Gauge



Stripped to 1/4"



Both Wires Prepared

4. Insert each wire into the sensor. The insulation should "bottom out" against the metal contact inside, passing freely through the enclosure.
 - a. If the insulation doesn't pass through the holes in the enclosure, the contact is not well suited for the NanoMax.
 - b. If the wire insulation doesn't "bottom out" on the metal contact inside, it was not stripped to the correct length.

