**Applications**

- **Plastic housing** recommended for fiberglass or metal hull only. *Never install a plastic housing in a wood hull since swelling of the wood can possibly fracture the plastic.*

- **Bronze housing** recommended for fiberglass or wood hull. *Never mount a bronze housing in an aluminum hull because electrolytic corrosion will occur.*

- Best performance on hull deadrise angle through 7°. Accommodates up to a 22° deadrise angle.

**Pretest**

Connect the sensor to the instrument and spin the paddlewheel. Check for a speed reading and the approximate air temperature. If there are no readings or they are inaccurate, check all the connections and repeat the test. If there is still a problem, return the product to the place of purchase.

**Tools & Materials**

- Safety glasses
- Dust mask
- Ear protection
- Ear plugs
- Water-based anti-fouling paint (**mandatory in salt water**)
- Electric drill with 10mm (3/8") or larger chuck capacity
- Drill bit: 3mm or 1/8"
- Sandpaper
- Mild household detergent or weak solvent (such as alcohol)
- File (installation in a metal hull)
- Marine sealant (suitable for below waterline)
- Additional washer [for aluminum hull less than 6mm (1/4") thick]
- Slip-joint pliers (installing a bronze housing)
- Grommet(s) (some installations)
- Cable ties

**Installation in a cored fiberglass hull (page 3):**

- Hole saw for hull interior: 60mm or 2-3/8"
- Fiberglass cloth and resin
  - or Cylinder, wax, tape, and casting epoxy
Mounting Location

CAUTION: Do not mount the sensor in line with or near water intake or discharge openings or behind strakes, fittings, or hull irregularities that may disturb the water flow.

- The water flowing under the hull must be smooth with a minimum of bubbles and turbulence (especially at high speeds).
- The sensor must be continuously immersed in water.
- The transducer beam must be unobstructed by the keel or propeller shaft(s).
- Choose a location away from interference caused by power and radiation sources such as: the propeller(s) and shaft(s), other machinery, other echosounders, and other cables. The lower the noise level, the higher the echosounder gain setting that can be used.
- Choose a location with a minimal deadrise angle, so the transducer beam will be aimed at the bottom.
- Choose an accessible spot inside the vessel with adequate space for the height of the housing, tightening the nuts, and removing the insert. Allow a minimum of 280mm (11").

**Boat Types** (Figure 1)

- **Displacement hull powerboats**—Locate amidships near the centerline. The side of the hull where the propeller blades are moving downward is preferred.
- **Planing hull powerboats**—Mount well aft, on or near the centerline, and well inboard of the first set of lifting strakes to insure that the sensor will be in contact with the water at high speeds. The side of the hull where the propeller blades are moving downward is preferred.
- **Outboard and I/O**—Mount just forward of the engine(s).
- **Inboard**—Mount well ahead of the propeller(s) and shaft(s).
- **Stepped hull**—Mount just ahead of the first step.
- **Boat capable of speeds above 25kn (29MPH)**—Review the installation location and operating results of similar boats before proceeding.
- **Fin keel sailboats**—Mount on or near the centerline and forward of the fin keel 300–600mm (1–2’).
- **Full keel sailboats**—Locate amidships and away from the keel at the point of minimum deadrise.

**Anti-fouling Paint**

Marine growth can accumulate rapidly on the sensor’s surface reducing performance in weeks. Surfaces exposed to salt water must be coated with anti-fouling paint. Use water-based anti-fouling paint only. Never use ketone-based paint, since ketones can attack many plastics possibly damaging the sensor.

It is easier to apply anti-fouling paint before installation, but allow sufficient drying time. Reapply paint every 6 months or at the beginning of each boating season. Paint the following surfaces (Figure 2):

- Outside wall of the insert below the lower O-ring
- Paddlewheel cavity
- Paddlewheel
- Exposed end of the insert
- Exterior flange of the housing
- Bore of the housing up 30mm (1-1/4")
- Blanking plug below the lower O-ring including the exposed end

**Installation**

**Hole Drilling**

**Cored fiberglass hull**—Follow separate instructions on page 3.

1. Drill a 3mm or 1/8” pilot hole from inside the hull. If there is a rib, strut or other hull irregularity near the selected mounting location, drill from the outside.
2. Using 51 mm or 2" hole saw, cut a hole perpendicular to the hull from outside the boat.

3. Sand and clean the area around the hole, inside and outside, to ensure that the marine sealant will adhere properly to the hull. If there is any petroleum residue inside the hull, remove it with either mild household detergent or a weak solvent (alcohol) before sanding.

**Metal housing**—Remove all burrs with a file and sandpaper.

**Bedding**

**CAUTION:** Be sure the surfaces to be bedded are clean and dry.

Apply a 2 mm (1/16") thick layer of marine sealant around the flange of the housing that will contact the hull and up the sidewall. This will ensure there is marine sealant in the threads to seal the hull and to hold the hull nut securely in place.

**Installing**

1. From outside the hull, push the housing into the mounting hole using a twisting motion to squeeze out excess marine sealant (Figure 3). The sealant must extend 6 mm (1/4") higher than the combined thickness of the hull, the washer(s), and the hull nut. This will ensure there is marine sealant in the threads to seal the hull and to hold the hull nut securely in place.

2. From inside the hull, slide the washer onto the housing. **Aluminum housing less than 6 mm (1/4") thick**—Use an additional rubbery, fiberglass, or plastic washer. Never use bronze because electrolytic corrosion will occur. Never use wood because it will swell, possibly fracturing the plastic housing.

3. Screw the hull nut in place being sure the arrow on the flange of the housing is still positioned forward toward the bow. **Plastic housing**—Do not clamp tightly on the wrenching flats, possibly causing the housing to fracture.

4. Remove any excess marine sealant on the outside of the hull to ensure smooth water flow under the sensor.

5. The O-rings must be intact and well lubricated to make a watertight seal. After the marine sealant cures, inspect the O-rings on the insert (replace if necessary) and lubricate them with the silicone lubricant supplied.

6. Slide the insert into the housing with the arrow on the top pointing forward toward the bow. Be sure the insert is fully inserted into the housing. Screw the cap nut several turns until the threads are engaged. The arrow on the top of the insert, the cable exit, and the arrow on the housing flange will all be aligned. Continue to tighten the cap nut completely for a watertight seal. Be careful not to rotate the housing and disturb the sealant. **Hand tighten** only. Do not over tighten.

7. Always attach the safety wire to prevent the insert from backing out in the unlikely event that the cap nut fails or is screwed on incorrectly.

8. Pour in casting epoxy. Keep the wire taut throughout, lead the wire in a counterclockwise direction. Thread it through one eye in the cap nut. Thread the wire through the eye a second time. Then lead the wire counterclockwise and through the eye in the insert. Twist the wire securely to itself.

**Cable Routing & Connecting**

**CAUTION:** If your sensor came with a connector, do not remove it to ease cable routing. If the cable must be cut and spliced, use Airmar’s splash-proof Junction Box No. 33-035 and follow the instructions provided. Removing the waterproof connector or cutting the cable, except when using a watertight junction box, will void the sensor’s warranty.

1. Route the cable to the instrument being careful not to tear the cable jacket when passing it through the bulkhead(s) and other parts of the boat. Use grommet(s) to prevent chafing. To reduce electrical interference, separate the sensor cable from other electrical wiring and the engine. Coil any excess cable and secure it in place with cable ties to prevent damage.

2. Refer to the instrument owner’s manual to connect the sensor to the instrument.

**Checking for Leaks**

When the boat is placed in the water, **immediately** check around the sensor for leaks. Note that very small leaks may not be readily observed. **Do not leave the boat in the water for more than 3 hours before checking it again.** If there is a small leak, there may be considerable bilge water accumulation after 24 hours. If a leak is observed, repeat “Bedding” **immediately** (page 3).

**Installation in a Cored Fiberglass Hull**

The core (wood or foam) must be cut and sealed carefully. The core must be protected from water seepage, and the hull must be reinforced to prevent it from crushing under the hull nut allowing the housing to become loose.

**CAUTION:** Completely seal the hull to prevent water seepage into the core.

1. Drill a 3 mm or 1/8" pilot hole from inside the hull. If there is a rib, strut, or other hull irregularity near the selected mounting location, drill from the outside. (If the hole is drilled in the wrong location, drill a second hole in a better location. Apply masking tape to the outside of the hull over the incorrect hole and fill it with epoxy.)

2. Using a 51 mm or 2" hole saw, cut the hole from outside the hull through the outer skin only (Figure 4).

3. From inside the hull, use a 60 mm or 2-3/8" hole saw to cut through the inner skin and most of the core. The core material can be very soft. Apply only light pressure to the hole saw after

![Figure 4. Preparing a cored fiberglass hull](image-url)
cutting through the inner skin to avoid accidentally cutting the outer skin.

4. Remove the plug of core material so the inside of the outer skin and the inner core of the hull are fully exposed. Sand and clean the inner skin, core, and the outer skin around the hole.

5. If you are skilled with fiberglass, saturate a layer of fiberglass cloth with a suitable resin and lay it inside the hole to seal and strengthen the core. Add layers until the hole is the correct diameter.

Alternatively, a hollow or solid cylinder of the correct diameter can be coated with wax and taped in place. Fill the gap between the cylinder and hull with casting epoxy. After the epoxy has set, remove the cylinder.

6. Sand and clean the area around the hole, inside and outside, to ensure that the marine sealant will adhere properly to the hull. If there is any petroleum residue inside the hull, remove it with either mild household detergent or a weak solvent (alcohol) before sanding.

7. Proceed with “Bedding” and “Installing” (page 3).

**Operation, Maintenance & Parts**

**Using the Blanking Plug**

To protect the paddlewheel, use the blanking plug:
- When the boat will be kept in salt water for more than a week.
- When the boat will be removed from the water.
- When aquatic growth buildup is suspected due to inaccurate readings from the instrument.

1. The O-rings must be intact and well lubricated to make a watertight seal. On the blanking plug, inspect the O-rings (replace if necessary) and lubricate them with the silicone lubricant supplied or petroleum jelly (Figure 5).

2. Remove the insert from the housing by first removing the safety wire from the cap nut. Unscrew the cap nut to lift the insert (Figure 3).

3. With the blanking plug ready in one hand, pull the insert most of the way out. Remove the insert and rapidly replace it with the blanking plug. With practice, only 250ml (10oz.) of water will enter the boat. Be sure the blanking plug is fully inserted into the housing.

4. Screw the cap nut several turns until the threads are engaged. Continue to tighten the cap nut completely for a watertight seal. **Hand tighten** only. Do not over tighten.

5. Reattach the safety wire to prevent the blanking plug from backing out in the unlikely event that the cap nut fails or is screwed on incorrectly.

**Winterizing**

After the boat has been hauled for winter storage, remove the blanking plug to let the water drain away before reinserting it. This will prevent any water from freezing around the blanking plug and possibly cracking it.

**Servicing the Insert**

Marine growth can accumulate rapidly on the depth transducer’s surface and impede or freeze the paddlewheel’s rotation reducing performance within weeks. Clean the insert with a Scotch-Brite® scour pad and mild household detergent, being careful to avoid scratching the depth transducer. If fouling is severe, remove the paddlewheel (step #1 below). Lightly wet sand it with fine grade wet/dry paper.

The water lubricated paddlewheel bearings have a life of up to 5 years on low-speed boats [less than 10kn (11MPH)] and 1 year on high-speed vessels. Paddlewheels can fracture and shafts can bend due to impact with water borne objects. O-rings must be free of abrasions and cuts to ensure a watertight seal. Order a replacement Paddlewheel Kit, 33-398-04.

1. To remove the old paddlewheel shaft, grasp the end with small diagonal wire cutters and pull (Figure 5).

2. Place the new paddlewheel in the cavity with the flat side of the blade facing the same direction as the arrow on the top of the insert.

3. Tap the new shaft into place until the end is flush with the outside wall of the insert.

4. Install the large O-ring near the top of the insert. Install a small O-ring near the paddlewheel.

5. Place the two remaining, small O-rings on the blanking plug near the bottom.

**Replacement Multisensor & Parts**

The information needed to order a replacement sensor is printed on the cable tag. Do not remove this tag. When ordering, specify the part number, date, and frequency in kHz. For convenient reference, record this information on the top of page one.

Lost, broken, and worn parts should be replaced immediately. If you have purchased a plastic housing and have a wood hull or desire greater strength, purchase a bronze housing. Obtain parts from your instrument manufacturer or marine dealer.

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