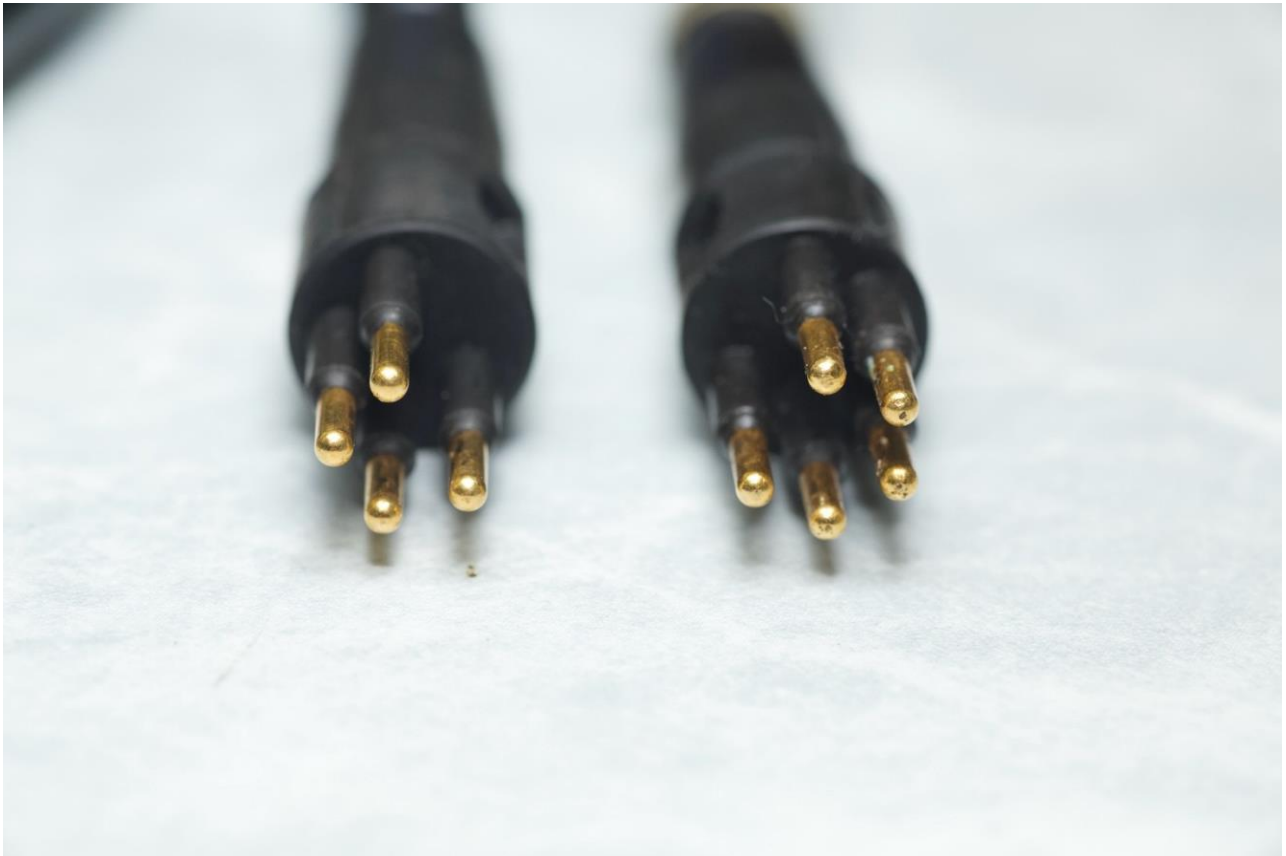


## DiveCAN Cable Maintenance Instructions

The DiveCAN five pin connectors and the analogue four pin connectors are durable and reliable so long as a few steps are taken to care for them. To ensure the longest life and most reliable operation of DiveCAN connectors, please observe the following maintenance advice.

The DiveCAN connector is intended to be a convenient way to separate components should there be a need for service or repair. The connector is not intended for frequent or routine disconnection. Leave the connectors mated in use and when stored.



Close up image of 4 & 5 pins.

Do not mate the DiveCAN connectors when wet. One of the pins is a power source and another is a ground. Saltwater or fresh water with sufficient mineral content will create an electrical path and the resulting chemistry will corrode the power pin quickly. The four pin connectors do not carry the same voltage but should still be cared for in the same manner.

If the DiveCAN connectors get wet with salt water, remove the battery from the controller handset, rinse connector with fresh water, drain and dry, then lubricate. Drying is best done with a jet of compressed air.

Please note that under no circumstances should the depth sensor of the controller handset be dried with compressed air.

Lubricate DiveCAN connectors with a light coating of pure mineral oil or a dielectric grease such as Molykote 111, or Electrolube CG60.



Image of lubricated pins.

Always ensure the connectors are clear of debris before mating.

When mating and un-mating the connectors, use two hands, one grasping each side of the connector. This is the best method for providing proper support and alignment.



Ensure the mated connectors are fully engaged, with minimal gap between each end.



Image of mated connector.

Always use the correct strain relief as recommended by the manufacturer of your Rebreather (see note on strain relief types). This will reduce the chance of the DiveCAN connector separating during use and suffering the corrosion described above.

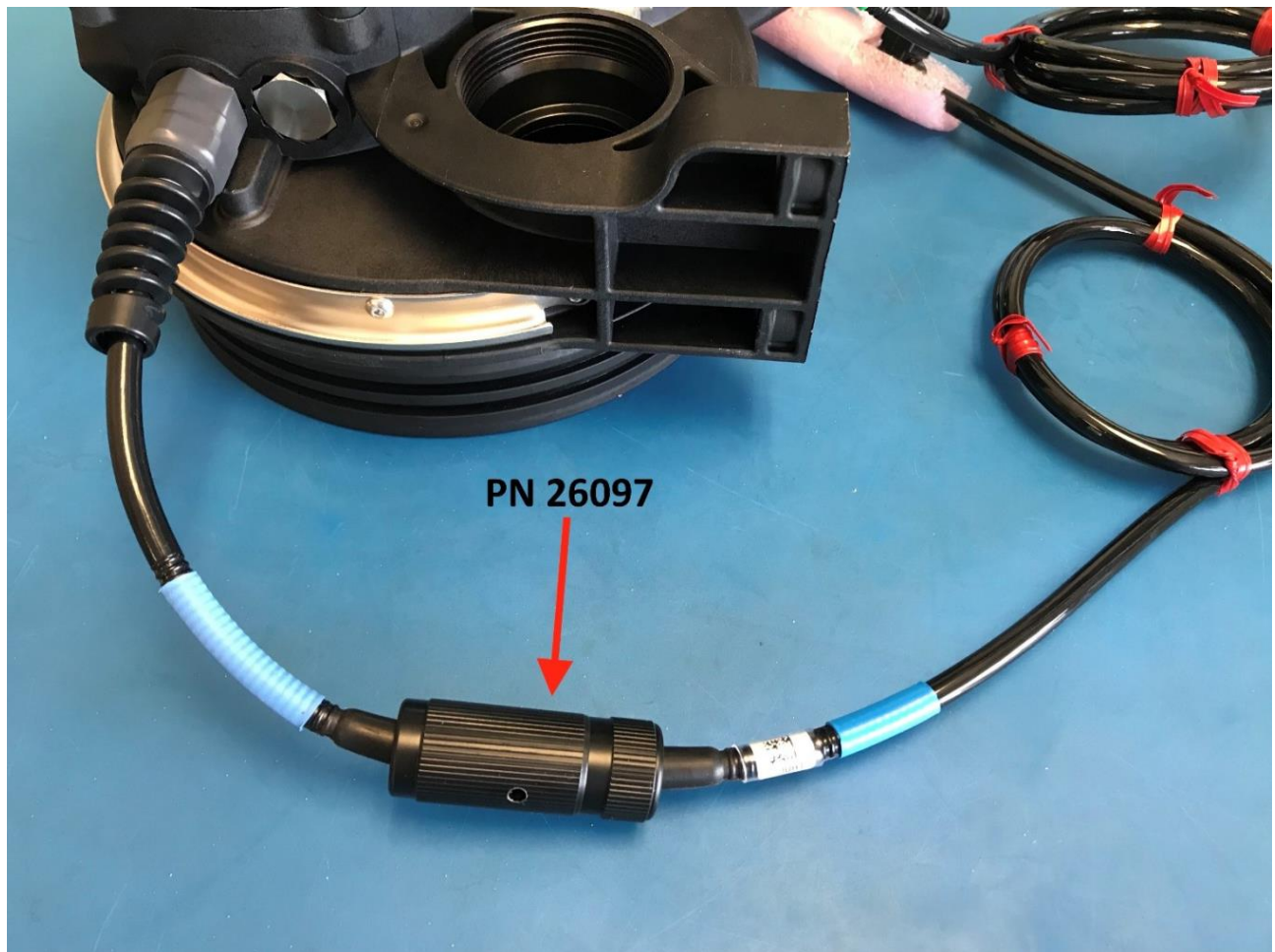
There are three commonly used strain relief systems. A screw together style, a sheath style, and a shroud.

1. The style as used by Hollis is a screw together arrangement (see image below). This assembly should have hard plastic split rings rather than the soft rubber gaskets found on early versions. If yours has the soft gaskets, please contact your dealer to arrange for replacement. You can gently open the split ring to install on the cable.



Hollis Strain relief kit PN 26097.

The DiveCAN connector sheath/strain relief should always be installed and secured with O-rings, as pictured or by screwing the two halves together in the case of the rigid strain relief. The type of connector your Rebreather uses may vary depending on which is prescribed by the manufacturer of your Rebreather.



2. The style used by rEvo is a plastic sheath secured in place with two rubber O-rings.



DiveCAN connectors and strain relief kit.



Install O-rings before mating cable.

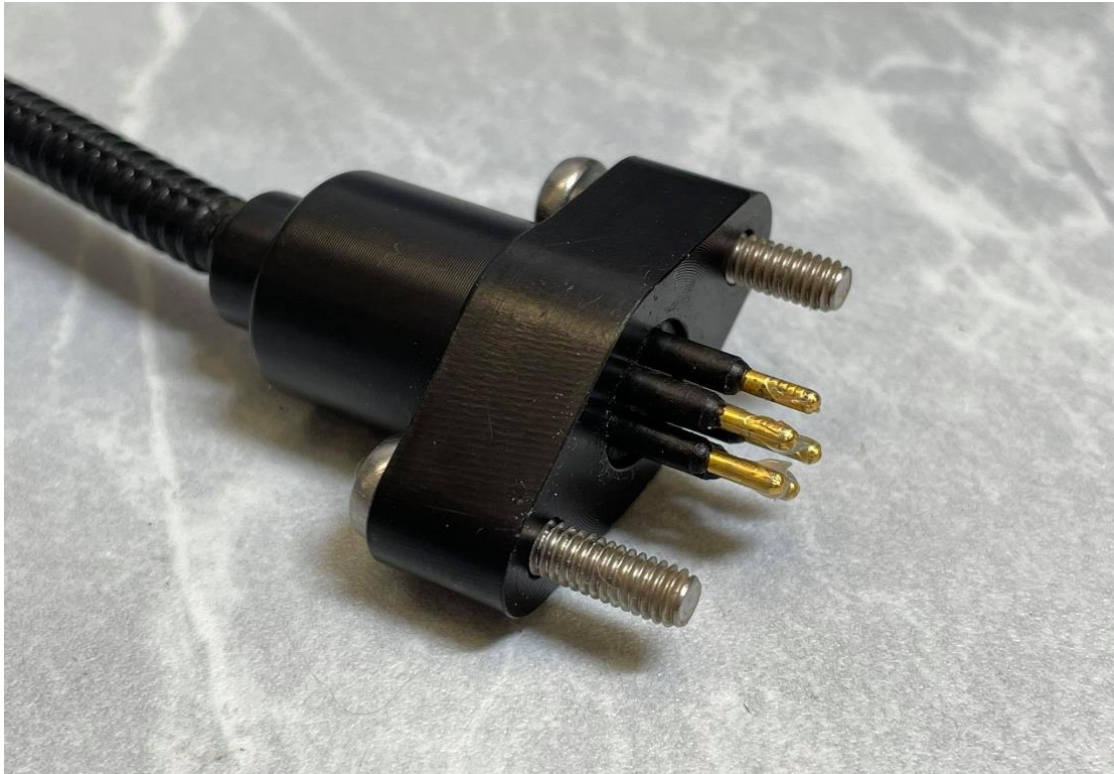


Install sheath over cable connection then slide O-rings in place at each end.

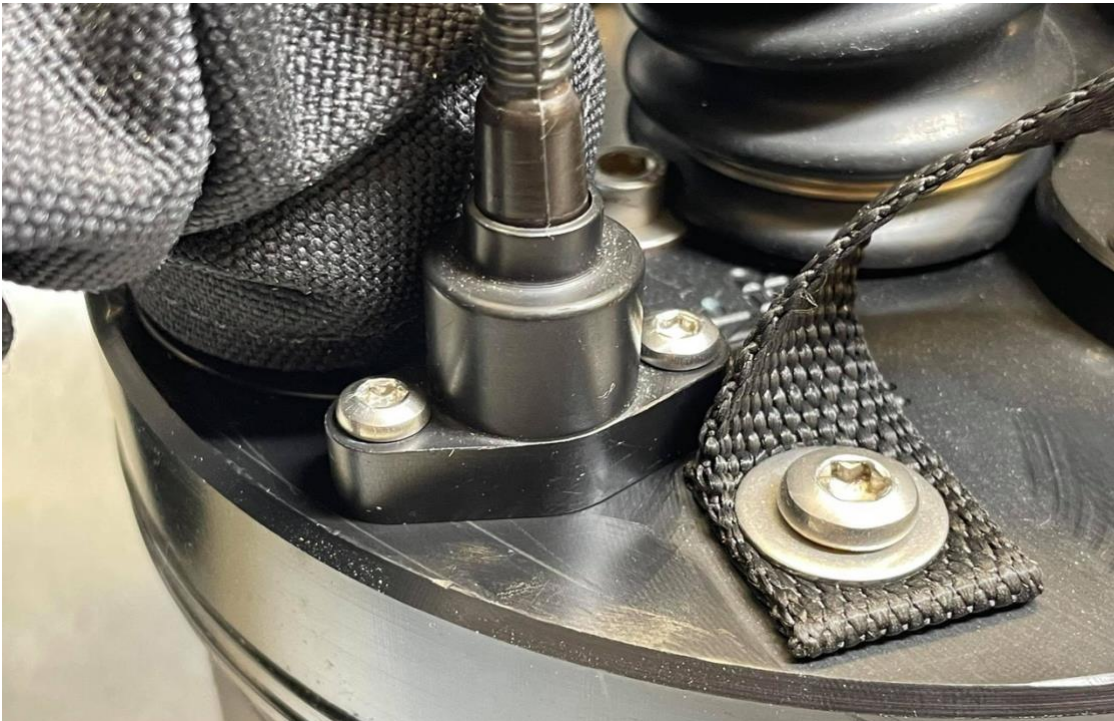
3. This is the strain relief type used by JJ Rebreathers. This is screwed to the head of the rebreather using two screws and has a rigid plastic shroud which ensures the correct alignment and security of the connectors.

The screws only need to be tight enough to ensure the shroud is touching the head and the screws are secure, there is no need to apply high torque to these screws.





JJ Strain relief shroud with screws.



JJ Strain relief shroud correctly screwed to head.