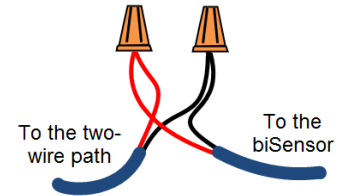


BL-5315B biSensor™ Installation Guide

Baseline's Original Soil Moisture/Temperature Sensor

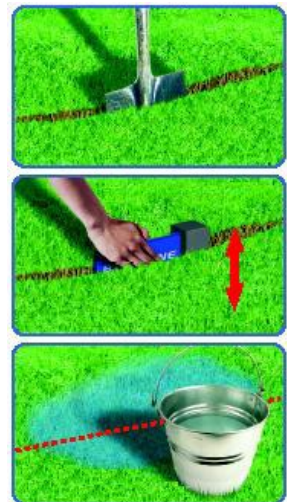
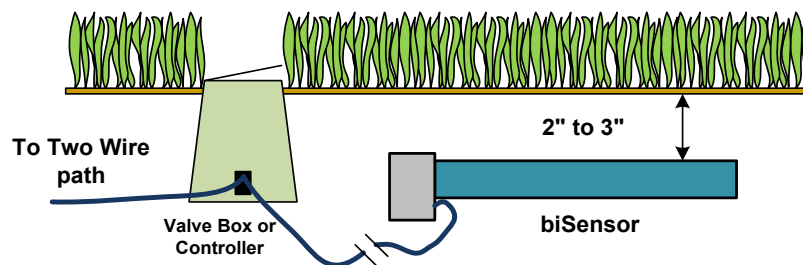
Connecting the biSensor to the Irrigation System

1. Power off the two-wire when installing devices.
2. The sensor comes with 50ft of wire. If additional length is needed, use polyethylene double-jacketed or UF-B UL PVC double-jacketed two-conductor solid core wire designed for direct burial systems to connect the biSensor to the two-wire path.
3. Strip the outer insulation from the two-wire and the biSensor wire 1½".
4. Strip the red and black wires on the two-wire and the biSensor wire ½".
5. Fasten the two red wires together with the wire nut, then the two black wires with a wire nut, ensuring that polarity is maintained.
6. Verify communications with the BaseStation before proceeding. Refer to the Configuring section on the next page.
7. Complete the installation of the 3M™ DBR/Y-6 moisture-resistant connectors by positioning each wire, with the wire nut, into the gel and firmly snapping the connector closed.



Burying the Original biSensor (see other side for biSensor placement information)

1. With a flat blade shovel, cut a slit in the grass or soil for the biSensor. Widen the slit with a back and forth motion.
2. Place the biSensor in the slit horizontally.
 - In turf, position the top of the biSensor 2" to 3" deep.
 - For other plant material, position the sensor in the top third of the plant's root zone.
3. With your hands, remove any rocks or gravel touching the biSensor to ensure there are no air pockets. Firmly repack the soil around the sensor.
4. Bury the biSensor wire deep enough to protect it from digging. Splices to the two-wire should be placed in a small valve box. Document the location of the biSensor and biSensor wire positions so they can be avoided when aerating and digging in the area.
5. Using a bucket of water, saturate the soil surrounding the biSensor. Make sure that the soil around the sensor is firmly compacted. After burial, test the biSensor again from the BaseStation.



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Configuring the Original biSensor in the BaseStation Irrigation Controller

After the biSensor is installed in the field, you need to configure it in the controller. Refer to the instructions in your controller's user manual.

Test the biSensor from the controller to ensure that it is communicating. After you have saturated the soil surrounding the biSensor, test the biSensor again to verify the moisture readings.

biSensor Placement

- The sensor needs to be placed in the effective root zone of the plant it is monitoring. Usually the sensor will be making the irrigation decision for many plants or even multiple zones of plants with similar water needs, so it should be placed in the effective root zone of a representative plant.
 - ◇ Consider your various plant types. For most sites, the ideal scenario would be to place one sensor in the lawn, one in the shrubs, and one in the trees if these plant types are in separate zones.
- Consider how the zones of the property can be grouped.
 - ◇ Group plants that have similar water requirements.
 - ◇ Group zones of sprinklers that have similar water usage and delivery characteristics such as grass in full sun with rotors, or grass in full sun with sprays, or grass in shade with rotors, or grass in shade with sprays, or drip zones.
- Use the functionality in your controller to set up watering strategies for the zones that are being monitored by sensors.
 - ◇ Refer to your controller's user manual for information about configuring the watering strategies.
- Locate the biSensor within the primary zone that gets average to somewhat below average coverage. Be careful that the biSensor isn't buried in an area that gets substantially more or less water in comparison to the rest of the zone.
- Bury the biSensor midway between two heads watering that location.

Notes

- Do not bury the biSensor too deep!
- If adjustments or repairs are made, make sure they do not affect the proper application of water to the biSensor.
- Poor distribution will cause brown spots, or wet spots. You cannot compensate for distribution problems with sensor-based watering.

For an in-depth look at soil moisture sensor technology and soil science, read **Watering with Soil Moisture Sensors** on Baseline's web site:

http://www.baselinesystems.com/mediafiles/pdf/watering_with_SMS.pdf

