

2022 CHEVROLET CORVETTE SERVICE MANUAL

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Coaxial Cable Repairs

Coaxial, USB, and LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) Cable Repairs

The GM Global LVDS and USB and Coaxial (coax) cable repair strategy uses the replacement of cables to repair vehicle issues. These cables can be found in the Electric Parts Catalogue (EPC) by first identifying the main harness that contains the needed cable and then looking for the cable references in the graphic

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Except for cables contained within a hybrid connector (cable plus non-cable circuits), Cables come complete with cable, terminals and connectors fully assembled. In cases where cable connector bodies are damaged, the complete cable must be replaced. If the cable is contained within a hybrid connector the replacement cable assembly will not include the hybrid connector body. Additionally, for Coax only, some cables must be replaced as an assembly when multiple Coax segments are together as one assembly.

Cable Repair Procedure

1. **Note:**

- When routing cables, avoid interference with other components.
- Avoid routing the new cable near sharp edges that can damage the new coaxial cable.
- To avoid permanent damage, do not pinch the cable or bend it tighter than a 2 inch (5 centimeter) radius.
- In some instances, it may be necessary to pass the new cable through a harness grommet:
 - If the grommet has a service port nipple, cut or pierce a small hole in the nipple. With the assistance of a fishing tool, insert the cable through the hole created in the nipple and pull the cable through the grommet and into the vehicle interior. Seal the nipple with an appropriate sealant to prevent moisture and noise intrusion into the vehicle interior.
 - If the grommet does not have a service port nipple, cut or pierce a small hole in the grommet with a suitable tool such as a small drill bit. With the assistance of a fishing tool, insert the cable through the hole created in the grommet and pull the coaxial cable through the grommet and into the vehicle interior. Seal the hole with an appropriate sealant to prevent moisture and noise intrusion into the vehicle interior.
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2. **Identify the faulty/damaged cable**

3. **Identify the type of cable and utilize the Electric Part Catalogue to obtain the correct parts.**

4. **Disconnect the faulty/damaged cable connectors at both ends.**

5. **Note:**

- When routing cables, avoid interference with other components.
- Avoid routing the new cable near sharp edges that can damage the new coaxial cable.
- To avoid permanent damage, do not pinch the cable or bend it tighter than a 2 inch (5 centimeter) radius.
- Use felt tape/foam to prevent the cables and connections from rattling, as needed

6. **Route the cable along the harness, use tie-straps to attach the new service cable to existing harnesses or brackets.**

7. **Reconnect the connectors to the components.**

8. **Cut the connectors off of the old cable as close to the harness breakout as possible without damaging the harness.**

Ethernet Cable Repairs

The GM Global Ethernet cable repair strategy uses the replacement of cables to repair vehicle issues. These cables can be found in the Electric Parts Catalogue (EPC) by first identifying the main harness that contains the needed cable and then looking for the cable references in the graphic

[Click here for full size](#)

Note:

To avoid permanent damage, do not pinch the cable or bend it tighter than a 2 inch (5 centimeter) radius.

Ethernet Cables come without the connector. Ethernet Cables come with the terminals crimped on the cable. Also, these cables are a universal length to service as many applications as possible with the fewest part numbers. Because of this, the cable received maybe slightly (<500mm) longer then the original cable contained within the factor harness. Extra length of cable should be coiled up and secured.

Cable Repair Procedure

1. Note:

- When routing cables, avoid interference with other components.
- Avoid routing the new cable near sharp edges that can damage the new coaxial cable.
- Do not splice wires or perform your own crimps.
- Service harness kits will be released per vehicle and the kit will contain a length for each leg/peripheral device.
- The lengths are designed to allow for some extra slack but loop-backs and hard turns or pinches are not desirable.
- Twisted pairs are supplied with terminals already crimped.
- If an Ethernet wiring repair kit is not available, the entire harness must be replaced.

2. Identify the faulty/damaged Ethernet cable.

3. Identify the type of cable and utilize the Electric Part Catalogue to obtain the correct parts.

4. Disconnect the faulty/damaged cable connectors at both ends.

5. Remove the terminals from both connectors using the proper terminal removal tool.

6. Overlay the properly twisted pair of wires provided in Ethernet Wiring Repair kit.

7. Note:

- When routing cables, avoid interference with other components.
- Avoid routing the new cable near sharp edges that can damage the new coaxial cable.
- To avoid permanent damage, do not pinch the cable or bend it tighter than a 2 inch (5 centimeter) radius.
- Use felt tape/foam to prevent the cables and connections from rattling, as needed

8. Neatly route and secure Ethernet wiring to existing harness taking up the extra length without pinching or bunching up the wires.

9. Use felt tape/foam to prevent the cable from rattling, as needed.

10. Note:

If connectors are damaged, see the connector end view for the affected connector to obtain the Service connector part number.

11. Insert terminals into connectors.

12. Reconnect the connectors to the components.

13. Cut any replaced wires and/or connectors off of the old cable, as close to the harness breakout as possible, without damaging the harness.