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PRO3800



3800



2500 S/F



2000 S/F



2500 F



PHOTO1200



PRO2000



2500 S/F



2000 S/F



1200 S/F

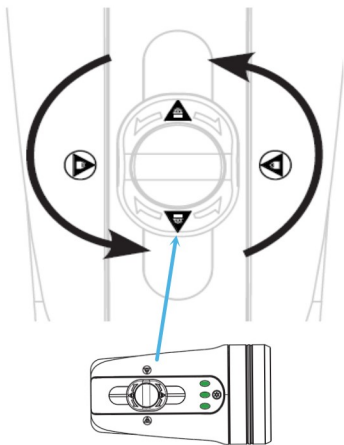


NIGHTSEA



WFRS

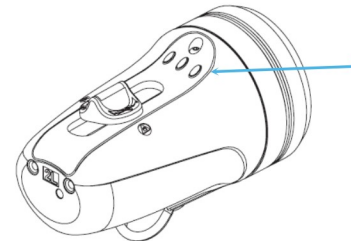
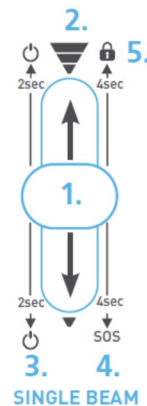
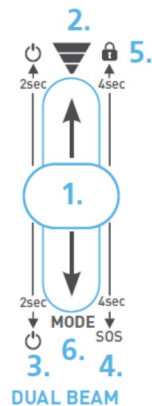
SWITCH CONTROL, SLIDER CONTROL (MODES), & BRIGHTNESS SETTINGS



Rotate the switch to lock/unlock light

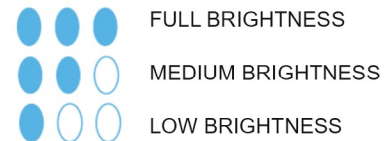
Line up triangles on knob and slider to lock Slider/Switch.

While slider/switch is unlocked slide up to turn on light

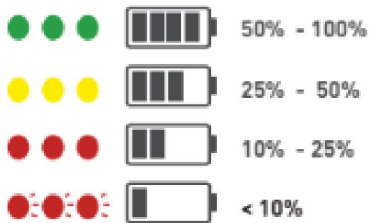


*When powered on

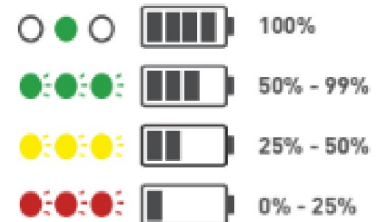
1. Use Slider Switch to toggle Brightness Modes
2. Brightness modes - Low - Med - High
3. Turn light off: Hold either direction for 2 seconds
4. SOS Mode - With light off, hold switch in back position for 4 seconds to engage SOS Mode. Turn off light to exit SOS mode
5. Travel Lockout Mode - With light off, hold switch forward for 5-7 seconds to enter Travel Lockout Mode (3 flashing RED LEDS). To exit mode, hold Switch forward for 5-7 seconds (3 flashing GREEN LEDS).
6. Toggle brightness (with light on)



IN-USE LED STATUS



CHARGING STATUS



Important Information

*Specifications Subject to Change

- Always store light with about an 60-80% charge*
- Always lock the control switch when traveling or in storage
- Never leave your equipment in the rinse bucket
- Rinse light/equipment in clean, fresh water after every dive*
- The light is equipped with a thermal sensor that will prevent the light from overheating as well as a fail safe to disable the light if the thermal sensor fails
- Dry charge contacts with forced air or cotton swab prior to storing
- Clean charge terminals with fine steel wool and vinegar/water solution if corrosion appears over time



**Light and Motion batteries are warrantied for 1 year.*

Battery Care Tips - Bike & Dive Lights*

Li-Ion batteries are used in all current Light & Motion lights. Here are some helpful tips to keep your light healthy:

- 1) Out of the box, always fully charge your system before its first use. Systems are shipped only partially charged and must be fully charged to achieve proper run time. Most lights require a break-in period of a couple of uses and charges to accurately calibrate the run-time indicator lights.
- 2) Charge before use if you haven't charged it in the last few days or weeks. Naturally, Li-Ion batteries will slowly lose their charge when not in use. If you're ever feeling like your run-time (burn-time) was low after use, think back to when you charged it last. If it was recent, try a run-time test to verify the condition of your battery.
- 3) Give the light a 60%-80% (typically flashing yellow or green on the LED indicator) charge before storing it long-term. It is recommended to pull the light from storage every 6-8 weeks and turn on, run down and recharge your light (if restoring your light). This will not only improve the longevity of the battery, but also taking a moment to test the light prevents any surprises if the light fails to turn on as you prepare for the first use after a light has been in storage.*

Depleted lights that are stored without receiving a charge will likely enter deep discharge in a short amount of time. The lights will go into a protective state (hibernation) then begin to decay. This results in a slow loss of runtime, and once the battery cannot achieve its minimum voltage to perform, it will fail to turn on. There isn't a predictive formula to determine rates of battery decay and it can vary depending on ambient temperature and the remaining charge

A light that doesn't receive a charge for a minimum of 24hrs after it has been completely drained (discharged) has the potential to enter hibernation to protect the battery. This can happen after a day of diving, or months after storing the light depending on the remaining charge. Hibernation has a distinctive symptom--trying to turn the light on or charging it will yield no response from the indicator lights.

* See burn-time test for settings and times

Dive Light Burn-Time test

Make sure that your light is getting a full charge before use. If you haven't charged the light in a couple weeks, the battery drains slightly and will have a lower run-time.

Next double check the specifications of the light.

Check the chart to the right to verify burn times for your light? Make sure to place light in a bucket of water for the test.

Its always good to review the manual and see what your lights actual run-times are. Lights more than a few years old will in fact have a slightly depleted battery that will not deliver the same burn-time as when they were new.

Burn-Times on Flood

Sola 1200 Family	70 Mins
Sola 2000 Family	55 Mins
Sola 2000 Flood	45 Mins
Sola 2500 Family	50 Mins
Sola 2500 Flood	40 Mins.
Sola 3800 Family	50 Mins
Sola VIdeo PRO 15K	35 Mins

Burn-Time Test Instructions

1. Charge Light
2. Put in the High Flood Mode
3. Place in bucket of clean/fresh water
4. Monitor light to see when it turns off

Taking care of your Sola

Just like any expensive diving gear, your Sola needs to be washed and maintained routinely. Here are some tips to keep your light in the best condition possible.

- 1) Always rinse off the Sola with fresh water after diving. Run the slider switch up and down along the track a few times to clear out any sand or debris. Open your tank valve and spray some air on the charge ports of the light to clear any moisture. This part of the light is most susceptible to corrosion.
- 2) Charge the light after every dive and make sure the charge ports are dry before charging! Minerals in fresh water (especially ocean water) will cause corrosion when electrical current is passed through. If the Sola is in storage for an extended amount of time recharge the light every 3 months. Store your Sola in a cool dry place.
- 3) If the charging ports have lost their sheen, this is a sign of corrosion. Keep the contacts clean by using a diluted vinegar solution (1 part vinegar and 1 part water) and some Q-Tips for the least abrasive method. Steel wool can be used if the corrosion is thick, but don't over do it, the metal coating on the charge ports can be scratched away over time. Check the prongs on your charger as well. They too can corrode and you can clean them using the same process.
- 4) The bezel should never have to be removed (**2 year Warranty is VOIDED if it is removed**) but after several years, the main o-ring should be greased with silicon. Make sure there are no hairs or fibers on the o-ring before resealing. The smallest hair will allow water to slowly seep into the light under pressure and cause the light to flood.