

Charging the batteries

The charger requires approx. 10 hours to charge empty rechargeable batteries. For this charging, connect the plug of the charger to the recharge jack of the unit. New or long-time out-of-use rechargeable batteries reach their best performance after being charged and recharged five times.



The batteries should only be charged when the laser is between 50° F and 104° F (10° C to 40° C). Charging at a higher temperature may damage the batteries. Charging at a lower temperature may increase the charge time and decrease the charge capacity, resulting in loss of performance and shortened life expectancy.

HOW TO USE THE LASER

Laser Setup

Position the unit horizontally (tripod mount and rubber feet downward!) on a stable platform, wall mount, or tripod at the desired elevation.

Press the power button (1) to turn on the unit. The LEDs (3, 4 and 5) are turned on for 3 seconds. Self-leveling will start at once. The unit is leveled when the leveling indicator (3) is no longer flashing (once every second). The rotor will not spin until the unit is leveled. For the first five minutes after the laser self levels, the LED lights solid then flashes every four seconds to let you know the laser is still level.

In order to switch the unit off, press the power button (1) again.

If the laser is positioned beyond its self-leveling range of $\pm 8\%$, the manual and leveling indicators flash simultaneously and a warning sound is emitted. Reposition the laser within its self-leveling range.

Self-leveling, Height Change (HI) Alert

Once turned on, the unit automatically levels itself in ranges of 8% (± 0.8 m / 10 m). In order to recognize the leveling process at the measuring area and in order not to mark faulty heights during this operation, the rotation stops.

Once leveled, the unit constantly monitors its level condition. The height change (HI) alert is activated 5 minutes after self-leveling was performed and the laser is rotating at 600 min^{-1} .

Level errors > 30 mm/10 m put the unit into alert mode because they are generally caused by a disturbance that could lead to inaccurate measurements. When entering into alert mode, the prism stops, the laser beam turns off, a warning sound is heard and the HI Warning LED (4) flashes 2 x per second. Turn the unit off and then on again. To ensure your former elevation, now you have to check or arrange the exact height.

Manual Mode/Single Slope Mode

When you press the manual button (2) on the laser, the remote control, or the receiver-remote control, the laser is set from automatic self-leveling mode to Manual mode. Manual mode is indicated by the flashing (once every second) red LED (4). In Manual mode, the Y-axis can be sloped by pressing the Up- and Down-Arrow-buttons on the remote control. Additionally, the X-axis can be sloped by pressing the Left- and Right-Arrow-buttons on the remote control.

When you press the manual button again on the remote control, the laser is set into Single Slope mode. This is indicated by the flashing red (4) and green (3) LEDs (once every second). In Single Slope mode, the Y-axis can be sloped by pressing the Up- and Down-Arrow-buttons on the remote control, while the X-axis remains in automatic self leveling mode (e.g. when setting up ramps or drive ways). The Height change (HI) alert is still active.

Pressing the manual button at the laser or remote control again, changes the laser back to automatic self-leveling mode as indicated by the flashing green LED (3).

OPERATING EXAMPLES

Determining the Height of Instrument (HI)

The height of instrument (HI) is the elevation of the laser's beam.

The HI is determined by adding the grade-rod reading to a benchmark or known elevation.

Set up the laser and place the grade rod on a job-site benchmark (BM) or known elevation.

Slide the receiver up/down the grade rod until it shows an on-grade reading.

Add the grade-rod reading to the benchmark to determine the height of instrument.

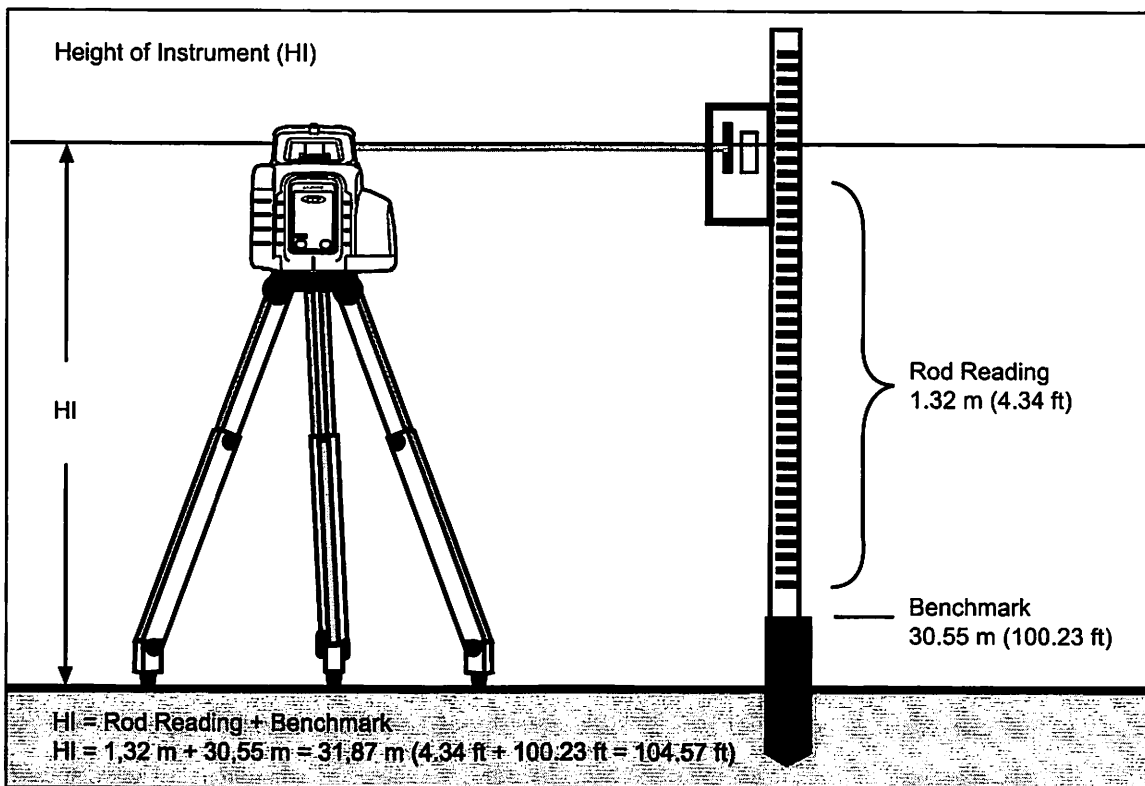
Example:

Benchmark = 30.55 m (100.23 ft)

Rod reading = +1.32 m (+4.34 ft)

Height of instrument = 31.87 m (104.57 ft)

Use this HI as a reference for all other elevations.



Marking Heights

Set up the laser in **horizontal mode** (e.g., using a tripod or wall mount) so that the laser beam is at the desired height.

When working without a tripod or wall mount, set up the laser on a stable surface and measure the height difference between laser beam and desired height by using a ruler and mark the measured height again.

Vertical Application

Level the tripod and allow the laser to level in automatic self-leveling mode.

Push the manual mode button and change the laser's position on the tripod for vertical alignment by using the vertical mounting thread.

Rotate the laser until the vertical laser plane aligns with the receiver's on-grade position.

In order to avoid offset errors, the receiver should be used close to the elevation where the laser has been set up. If a remote control is available, the up and down arrow buttons can be used for fine adjustments.

LEVELING ACCURACY

Influences on the leveling accuracy

The overall accuracy of the unit can be influenced by many factors:

- factory accuracy;
- temperature of the unit;
- ambient influences like rain, wind and temperature.

The factor that influences on the unit's accuracy most is the ambient temperature. Vertical differences in temperature near the ground can divert the laser beam, similar to the heat waves seen on hot asphalt streets.

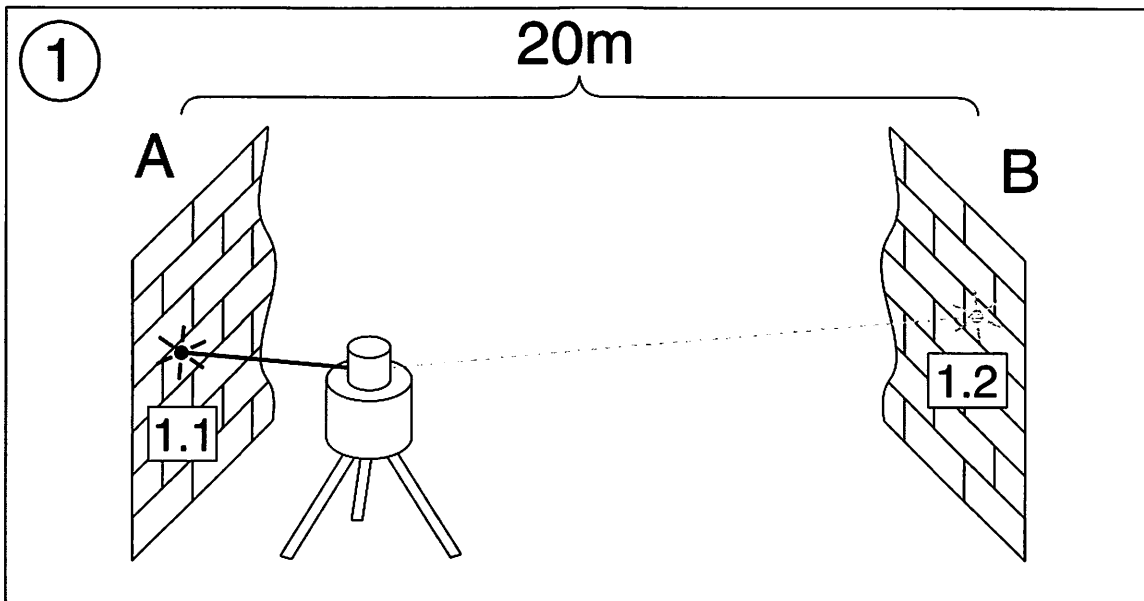


This factor also applies to all **optical measuring devices** such as automatic levels and theodolites.

Accuracy Check

To ensure job-site accuracy, you need a distance of 20 m (65 feet) between two walls A and B, where you will execute 4 measuring operations on a tripod as follows (transit measurement).

Set the unit horizontally on a tripod near wall A and switch it on with the plus X-axis pointing towards wall A. After the unit is level, mark the height of the laser beam using a receiver at wall A. Turn the entire unit 180°, let it self-level and mark the center of the laser beam at wall B.



Now, place the unit near wall B with the plus X-axis pointing towards wall B. After the unit is level, mark the height of the laser beam at wall B. Turn the entire unit 180°, let it self-level and mark the center of the laser beam at wall A. The difference (h) of the marked points at wall A shows the deviation.

