

Here is a comprehensive maintenance plan to get the longest life out of your Aqua Dock Lights Underwater LED Lights.

If you are hooking up your lights to a timer of some sort, make sure there is a minimum of 15 amps supported by the timer for each light, as that is the amperage that it takes to start just one light up. A 30-amp timer can have two lights plugged into it. Without the proper amps to start up the light when plugged in, the LED's will eventually start to fail.

In the instruction manual that you will receive inside each underwater light box, the manual describes proper sacrificial zinc anode installation and replacement. It also contains a detailed description of how to prevent your light from overheating.

Upon receiving your underwater lights, open up the box and read the instruction manual in its entirety. Remove the lights from their boxes and take the zinc anodes taped to the lens of each light off, remove them from the tape, and screw them "finger tight" into the brass insert on the underside of each light. This zinc anode will sacrifice itself and take on all of the galvanic corrosion that occurs in salt water, saving the aluminum frame of the lights from electrolysis. Be careful with each light once the zinc anodes are screwed in place, because the zinc anodes are easily cracked off or broken.

If a zinc anode does break off and part of it is left inside the brass insert making it impossible to screw in another, don't worry. We include an extra brass insert for each zinc anode replacement in the box. You can just unscrew the brass insert and screw in a new one and then screw a new zinc anode into the new brass insert.

When placing the lights into the water, figure out when low tide is and put your lights at an acceptable depth underneath the water, at least 2-3 feet below low tide to be comfortable. This will prevent the possibility of the light reaching the surface of the water and overheating when left unattended (under normal weather conditions). Also, never run your lights for longer than 30 seconds outside of the water. Our lights have a self-cooling system that funnels water through the base of the light and up through the center hole at the top of the light. If water cannot flow through the center of the light, then it will not consistently cool itself and will eventually get hot enough to melt the seals, allowing water into the light and damaging the LEDs. Additionally, if the center of the light gets clogged with barnacles it will be unable to cool itself, so make sure you have routine cleaning once every 3-6 months (frequency of cleaning can vary depending on underwater debris accumulation).

When cleaning these lights, be careful with the aluminum frame underside of the lights. They are protected with a powder coating that prevents galvanic corrosion for a brief period of time, should the zinc anode erode past the point of usefulness due to improper replacement or if the zinc breaks off. Make sure not to chip away any of the white powder coating as this leaves the aluminum frame underneath susceptible to salt water corrosion.

If heavy weather patterns are approaching your area such as a hurricane or tropical storm, this can suck water out into the ocean and away from the coasts creating an even lower tide than

usual. Turn your lights off during these weather disturbances or pull them out of the water if they run the risk of physical damage.

ADL recommends the use of a surge protector as well for maximum protection against the unexpected possibility of a power surge. A power surge will significantly damage the LEDs, often to the point of complete failure.

After placing your lights in the water, we recommend pulling them up after 30 days and then 60 days to evaluate the rate of decay of the sacrificial zinc anodes. This will give you a good idea of when you will need to replace them to ensure constant protection for your underwater lights aluminum frames against galvanic corrosion. Once your zinc anode has reached 1" left in size, replace it with another zinc anode. Simply unscrew the old one and screw a new one in "finger tight."

If you have any more questions, feel free to call me at (561) 623-5340 or email this address.

Best Regards,  
Nick