LIGHT FOR LIFE®

Hardwiring Instructions

5.11 TACTICAL SERIES®

5.11®

Important Notice:

This product requires very low resistance connections. Most rechargeable products do not require the same low resistance connections because their power consumption is very low during charging. The 5.11 Light for Life® charges at 65 watts, and it is very important to follow these directions. All connections need to be soldered and crimped in order to reduce resistance in all connections.

The base cigarette plug contains an 8 amp fast-blow fuse that protects your vehicle's electrical system. If the fuse in the cigarette plug fails, there is likely an issue with the base or flashlight, in which case you should call customer service at 1-888-511-4LFL (4535).

If you plan to hardwire the base into the car, the following instructions should be followed.

Do not hardwire the base without an 8 amp fast-blow in-line fuse.

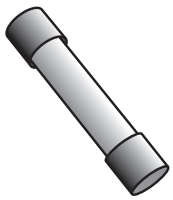
Do not splice into existing ground or power wires.

Do not share crimp connectors with any other electrical device.

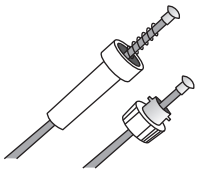
Do not use multiple butt connectors on a single run of wire.

The base positive wire should exist on its own fuse. Do not share power with other devices.

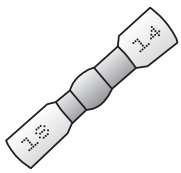
Your hardwire kit should contain the following:



(1) - 8 amp 3AG 1¼" x ¼" fast-blow fuse. Littelfuse part number 0314008.HXP

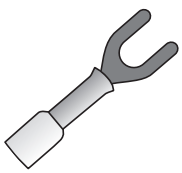


(1) – 1¼" x ¼" in-line fuse holder with #14 AWG wire leads. Littelfuse part number 01500079Z



(1) – Step-down butt connector for #14 AWG to #18 AWG. Crimp, solder, and heat shrink style. National Standard Parts part number ML56-16.

(1) – #18 AWG ¼" stud ring terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML116-14



(1) – #14 AWG #8 stud spade terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML214-08

In addition to the parts included in the kit, you may need some of the following parts depending the type of installation:

1. Wire strippers / cutters / crimpers for completing wire connections
2. Step-down butt connectors for #14 AWG to #18 AWG. Crimp, solder, and heat shrink style. National Standard Parts part number ML56-16.
3. #14 AWG butt connector. Crimp, solder, and heat shrink style. National Standard Parts part number ML5-14.
4. #18 AWG #10 stud spade terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML216-10
5. #18 AWG #8 stud spade terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML216-08
6. #14 AWG #10 stud spade terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML214-10
7. #14 AWG #8 stud spade terminal. National Standard Parts part number ML214-08
8. Butane torch or heat gun for heating solder and heat shrink
9. #14 AWG primary wire for extended installation wire runs.

Installation Instructions:

Please follow these steps to hardwire the base into your vehicle. It is very important that these installation instructions are followed and all provided and recommended equipment is used.

1. Disconnect the Light For Life® base from the vehicle's cigarette receptacle if it is currently installed.
2. Disconnect both terminals from the vehicle's battery.
3. Consult the vehicle's user guide to select a suitable positive 12 volt connection either on the positive battery terminal or inside a fuse box. The circuit that you choose must have a current rating of at least 10 amps. Also choose a suitable ground connection either on the vehicle chassis, on the negative terminal of the battery, or inside a fuse box. The ideal 12 volt connection is one that is hot at all times rather than one that requires the key to be in 'ACC' or 'START' position to operate. *The high performance of the UC3.400 is maintained if the flashlight is allowed to remain in a powered-up base when not in use.*
4. Cut the two wires connecting the base to the cigarette plug. Cut these close to the cigarette plug.

5. Pull the base wire ends apart and use wire strippers to remove ¼" of insulation from each.
6. Cut the wire loop on the in-line fuse holder. Use the wire strippers to remove ¼" of insulation from each end.
7. Observe the markings on the two base wires. The positive wire has a rib running along its length. The negative wire has text impressed onto its insulation.
8. Insert the positive base wire into the small side of a step-down butt connector. Crimp this connection using the #18 AWG crimp tool. Pull lightly on the wire to ensure reliable connection.
9. Insert one of the in-line fuse holder wires into the large side of the same step-down butt connector. Crimp this connection using the #14 AWG crimp tool. Pull lightly on the wire to ensure a reliable connection.
    a. If the base is to be located further from the 12 volt connection than the factory base wire will allow, you will need to connect an appropriate length of #14 AWG primary wire to the positive base wire using a #14 AWG butt connector. Crimp and heat this connection until the heat shrink has closed around the connection and the solder has melted. After it has cooled, pull lightly on the wires to ensure a reliable connection.
    b. Insert one end of the in-line fuse holder wire into a #14

AWG butt connector. Insert the free end of the extended primary wire into the same butt connector. Crimp these connections with a #14 AWG crimp tool.

10. Heat the connection evenly with the torch until the heat shrink tightens around the connection and the solder inside the connection melts.
11. Insert the other end of the in-line fuse wire into heat shrink end of the #14 AWG terminal connector appropriate for the 12 volt connection point you selected previously. Crimp the connection using the #14 AWG crimp tool. Heat the connection until the heat shrink tightens around the connection.
12. Insert the negative base wire into the heat-shrink end of the #18 AWG terminal connector appropriate for the ground connection you selected previously. Crimp the connection using the #18 AWG crimp tool. Heat the connection until the heat shrink tightens around the connection.
    a. If the base will be located further from the ground connection than the factory base wire will allow, you will need to connect an appropriate length of #14 AWG primary wire to the negative base wire using a #14 AWG to #18 AWG step-down butt connector. Crimp and heat this connection until the heat shrink has closed around

the connection and the solder has melted. After it has cooled, pull lightly on the wires to ensure a reliable connection.

b. Insert the free end of the extended primary wire into the heat-shrink end of the #14 AWG terminal connector appropriate for the ground connection you selected previously. Crimp the connection using the #14 AWG crimp tool. Heat the connection until the heat shrink tightens around the connection.

13. Connect the negative terminal connector to either the negative battery terminal, the vehicle chassis, or inside a fuse box. If possible, secure the connection with a washer and locknut.
14. **Do not splice into existing ground or power wires.**
15. **Do not share crimp connectors with any other device.**
16. **Do not use multiple butt connectors on a single run of wire.**
17. Connect the positive terminal connector to the 12 volt post in your vehicle's fuse box or on the positive battery terminal. If possible, secure the connection with a washer and locknut.
18. **Do not splice into existing ground or power wires.**
19. **Do not share crimp connectors with any other device.**
20. **Do not use multiple butt connectors on a single run of wire.**

21. **The base positive wire should exist on its own fuse. Do not share power with other devices.**
22. Route and secure all wires. Ensure that no electrical connections are exposed. Wrap any exposed connections with electrical tape.
23. Open the in-line fuse holder. Insert the 8 amp fuse and close the fuse holder.
24. Re-connect the vehicle's battery terminals.
25. Insert a flashlight into the charger. Verify that the blue LED either blinks increasing fast or is solid.
    a. If blinking does not increase in speed or is not solid, the positive and negative wires may have been switched during installation.
    b. If blue LED does not light at all:
        i. The fuse may be blown. Remove the 8 amp fuse and check that it is not blown.
        i. The selected circuit may not be energized or may require the key to be in the 'ACC' or 'START' position.
        ii. An electrical connection may be bad. Pull on wires at each connection to ensure that they are properly held.
        iii. The base may be damaged. Please call the service center.
26. After verifying that the base functions properly, do the following:
    a. Put the flashlight in the base and wait until the LED turns solid blue.

b. Pull the 8 amp fuse out of the dual fuse holder.
c. If the blue LED turns off, the circuit is correctly protected. Put the 8 amp fuse back in the dual fuse holder.
d. Leave the flashlight in the base for four hours. This will allow the flashlight time to maintain proper condition of the cells and will maintain the best performance with the flashlight.

5.11 Tactical
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Modesto, CA, USA, 95356
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Light For Life® Service Center Numbers:
USA Call: 1-888-511-4LFL (4535), Europe Call: +46 40 467 388

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