Operating Manual

Smart PRO
Smart COM
Safety considerations

You must carefully read and understand this entire manual before using your new computer.

WARNING

Diving has many inherent risks. Even if you follow the instructions of this manual in a careful manner, it is still possible that you may be seriously injured or die from decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity or some other inherent risk of scuba with Nitrox or compressed air. Unless you are fully aware of these risks and are willing to personally accept and assume responsibility for those risks, do not use the computer!

Guidelines for the use of your UWATEC dive computer:
The following guidelines are derived from the latest medical research and the recommendations of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences for diving with diving computers. Following these guidelines will greatly increase your safety while diving, but cannot guarantee that decompression sickness or oxygen toxicity will not occur.

- This computer is designed for dives with Nitrox (to a max. 100% O₂) and compressed air (21% O₂) only. Do not use the computer for dives made with other mixed gases.
- It is absolutely necessary to check the set mixture before each dive and to compare it to the gas mixture currently used. Always remember: setting an incorrect mixture carries an inherent risk of decompression sickness and/or oxygen toxicity! Maximum deviation from the measured mixture must not exceed 1% O₂. An incorrect gas mixture can be lethal!
- Only use this computer with open circuit breathing systems. The computer must be set for a determined gas mixture.
- Only use this computer for diving with an independent breathing apparatus. The computer is not designed for long term exposures with Nitrox.
- Always observe the visual and audible alarm signals of the computer. Avoid situations of increased risk which are marked with a warning sign in this operating manual.
- If the ascent arrow appears, start to ascend.
- If the flashing ascent arrow appears, start to ascend immediately.
- This computer has a ppO₂ warning, the default limits of which are set at 1.4 bar ppO₂max. This limit can be adjusted via SmartTRAK. An alteration of the ppO₂max to higher than 1.6 bar is dangerous and we do not recommend this.
- Frequently check the "oxygen clock" (CNS O₂), especially in the range higher than 1.4 bar ppO₂. Ascend and finish the dive if the CNS O₂ exceeds 75%.
- Never dive deeper than the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) pertinent to the gas mixture in use.
- Always check the diving limits considering the oxygen content and standard sports diving procedures (decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity).
- In accordance with the recommended maximum diving limit of all instructional agencies, do not dive deeper than 40 metres/130 feet.
- The danger of nitrogen narcosis has to be taken into consideration. The computer gives no warning about this.
- On all dives, with or without dive computer, make a safety stop for at least 3 minutes at 5 metres (15 feet).
- All divers using dive computers to plan dives and indicate or determine decompression status must use their own computer, which they take with them on all dives.
- If the computer fails at any time during the dive, the dive must be terminated, and appropriate surfacing procedures (including a slow ascent and a 3 to 5 minute safety stop at 5 metres /15 ft) should be initiated immediately.
- Comply with the ascent rate and carry out any decompression stop required. If the computer should fail for any reason, you must ascend at a rate of 10m (30 feet) per minute or less.
- On any given dive, both divers in a buddy pair must follow the most conservative dive computer for that particular dive.
- Never dive without a buddy. The computer does not substitute for a dive buddy.
- Only make dives that are appropriate to your level of dive training. A dive computer does not increase your knowledge of diving.
- Always dive with back-up instruments. Make sure that you always use back-up instrumentation including a depth gauge, submersible pressure gauge, digital bottom timer or dive watch, and have access to decompression tables whenever diving with a dive computer.
Safety considerations

- Avoid repeated ascents and descents (yo yo diving).
- Avoid repeated heavy workload while at depth.
- Plan the dives to be shorter if they are made in cold water.
- After finishing the decompression or at the end of a no-stop dive, the final stage of the ascent should be as slow as possible.
- You MUST be familiar with all signs and symptoms of decompression sickness before using this computer! Seek IMMEDIATE treatment for decompression sickness should any of these signs or symptoms occur after a dive! There is a direct correlation between the effectiveness of treatment and the delay between the onset of symptoms and the treatment for decompression sickness.
- Only dive with Nitrox after you have been thoroughly instructed by a recognised institution.

**Repetitive dives**
- Do not start your next dive before your CNS O₂% status has dropped below 40%.
- Diving with Nitrox: make sure your surface interval is long enough (just like diving with compressed air). Plan for a minimum surface interval of two hours. Oxygen, too, needs sufficient time to leave the body.
- Match gas mixture to the intended dive.
- Do not attempt a repetitive dive if the microbubble warning is visible on the display.
- Plan a day without diving once a week.
- If you have to change computers, wait at least 48 hours before carrying out your next dive.

**Altitude and diving**
- Do not dive at altitudes higher than 4000 m (13000 ft).
- After a dive do not rise to altitudes that the computer prohibits via the flashing altitude segments (see page 21).

**Flying after diving**
- After diving, wait at least 24 hours prior to flying.

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The Smart PRO and Smart COM dive instruments are personal protective equipment in compliance with the essential safety requirements of the European Union directive 89/686/EEC. RINA SpA, Via Corsica 12, I-16128 Genoa, notified body no. 0474, have certified their conformity with the European Standard EN 13319:2000 and, limited to Smart COM with the European Standard EN 250:2000.

EN250:2000 Respiratory equipment - Open-circuit self contained compressed air diving apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking (pressure gauge test).

EN13319:2000 Diving accessories - Depth gauges and combined depth and time measuring devices - Functional and safety requirements, test methods. Any information on decompression obligation displayed by equipment covered by this standard is explicitly excluded from its scope.
Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing a Smart PRO or Smart COM dive computer and welcome to UWATEC. From now on you will enjoy the assistance of the most extraordinary dive computer - equipped with UWATEC’s most innovative technology - while diving.

This operating manual provides full information on the operation and functions of UWATEC Smart PRO and Smart COM dive computers. To make this manual easier to read we will use the term „Smart“ as an abbreviation for „UWATEC Smart PRO diving computer“ and „UWATEC Smart COM diving computer“ throughout this booklet. Information which is valid only for Smart COM is marked with „COM“.

We thank you for choosing Smart and we hope you will enjoy safe dives in the future! Further information on UWATEC Smart dive computers and other products by UWATEC can be found on our web page at www.uwatec.com.

Safety considerations

Dive computers provide divers with data; they, however, do not provide the knowledge how this data should be understood and applied. Dive computers cannot replace common sense! You must therefore carefully read and understand this entire manual before using your Smart.

Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols

This operating manual makes use of the following icons to indicate especially important comments:

Remarks

Information and tips which are important for optimal use of the functions of Smart.

Danger!

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

The following symbols are used in the operating manual:

- Flashing display
- Page reference e.g. ->10
- Information valid only for Smart COM

Audible signals

- Audible attention signal
- Audible alarm signal

Instructions for manual input

- Operating instruction for manual input
  Example: bridging contacts B and E

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Quick reference

Operating scheme

- Display switches off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
- The backlight can be switched on by pressing Smart PRO above the display, and Smart COM at the right hand side of the display.
List of chapters

I Safety considerations
   Introduction  .................................................. 2
   Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols  .................................................. 4
   Quick reference / Operating scheme  .................................................. 4
   List of chapters .................................................. 5

II System and operation .................................................. 8
   1 System description .................................................. 8
   2 Operation .................................................. 8
      2.1 Operating elements .................................................. 8
      2.2 SmartTRAK .................................................. 8
      2.3 Switching on the display .................................................. 9
      2.4 Checking the battery capacity .................................................. 9
      2.5 Selection and activation of user functions .................................................. 9
      2.6 Active backlight .................................................. 10
      2.7 Switching off the display .................................................. 10
   3 SOS mode .................................................. 10
   4 COM Setting up Smart COM .................................................. 10
      4.1 Mounting the high pressure hose to the first stage .................................................. 10

III Diving with Smart .................................................. 11
   1 Terminology / Symbols .................................................. 11
      1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase .................................................. 11
      1.2 Display during decompression phase / Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) .................................................. 11
      1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information) .................................................. 12
   2 Attention messages and alarms .................................................. 13
      2.1 Attention messages .................................................. 13
      2.2 Alarms .................................................. 13
   3 Preparation for the dive .................................................. 14
      3.1 Setting the gas mixture .................................................. 14
      3.2 Setting the MB level .................................................. 14
      3.3 COM Additional preparation for the dive with Smart COM .................................................. 14
      3.4 Inspection .................................................. 14
   4 Functions during the dive .................................................. 15
      4.1 Immersion .................................................. 15
      4.2 Dive time .................................................. 15
      4.3 Current depth .................................................. 15
      4.4 Maximum depth .................................................. 15
      4.5 Ascent rate .................................................. 15
      4.6 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) .................................................. 16
      4.7 Oxygen toxicity (CNS O₂%) .................................................. 17
      4.8 COM Tank pressure .................................................. 17
      4.9 COM Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) .................................................. 18
      4.10 Decompression information .................................................. 18
## List of chapters

### 5 Functions at the Surface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 End of a dive</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Desaturation time</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 No-fly time</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Microbubble warning</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Diving in mountain lakes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Altitude ranges</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Prohibited altitude</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV Diving with microbubble levels (MB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Comparison of dives with MB level 0 and MB level 5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Terminology</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Display during level stop phase</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Setting the MB level</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Level stop information</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Total time of ascent</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Decompression obligation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Level stop and deco stop</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Complete a dive with MB levels</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V Gauge mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VI Dive planner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Planning a no-stop dive</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Leaving the dive planner</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII Logbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Survey</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Operating</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Technical Information</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Maintenance</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Conversion of tank pressure</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Warranty</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Index</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II System and operation

1 System description

Smart displays all important dive and decompression data. Smart has a data memory which stores the dive data. The data can be transmitted with an infrared interface (IrDA) and SmartTRAK software to a Windows® personal computer. SmartTRAK CD software is included with the Smart package. Infrared interfaces are available in PC stores. A list of recommended interfaces is available on the UWATEC homepage (www.uwatec.com).

2 Operation

On page 5 you will find an operating schematic.

2.1 Operating elements

Smart has 4 operating contacts B, E, +, – on the outside of the housing. For manual operation, touch base contact B and any one of the other three contacts above the display with moistened fingers (“bridging” contacts).

Contact B
Base contact, which has to be touched for all operations.

Contact E
Enter contact. It serves to switch on Smart and to confirm or enter the displayed value. It is therefore comparable to the ENTER or RETURN key of a keyboard.

+ / – Contacts
These allow to navigate between menus and, once inside a menu, to increase or decrease the indicated value.

2.2 SmartTRAK
With SmartTRAK you can transfer dive data to a personal computer and graphically display the data. The following settings may be changed with SmartTRAK:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit system</td>
<td>metric/imperial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audible attention signal</td>
<td>selective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauge mode</td>
<td>on / off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth alarm</td>
<td>5 - 100 m (20 - 330 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backlight illumination duration</td>
<td>2-12 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum partial pressure of</td>
<td>1-1.95 bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxygen (ppO₂ max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time limit to reset the O₂ %</td>
<td>no reset / 1 - 48 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix to air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum reserve pressure at the</td>
<td>20 – 120 bar (300 - 1750 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end of the dive (basis for RBT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank pressure alarm</td>
<td>50 - 200 bar (750 - 2900 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workload sensitivity</td>
<td>25 steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Switching on the display

- automatically, on submerging in water or when adaptation to atmospheric pressure is necessary;
- manually by bridging contacts on housing (B-E).
- **COM** on opening the tank valve (if connected) (Tank pressure ≥ 8 bar / 116 psi).
- When Smart is in state of rest no information is displayed but the atmospheric pressure is continuously monitored. If a higher altitude range is detected, Smart switches on for 3 minutes automatically -> 21.
- Smart switches on by bridging the contacts B and E. All segments light up for 5 seconds.

Afterwards the display shows the selected O₂ mix, the temperature and in certain circumstances an altitude range (-> 21). Smart COM displays the tank pressure also.

If there is a remaining saturation from the last dive or from a change of altitude, Smart also displays the <do not fly> time, the <do not fly> icon, the current altitude range and the prohibited altitude range (->20).

2.4 Checking the battery capacity

After switching on Smart you can check the battery capacity by bridging contacts B and E. The remaining capacity is displayed for 3 seconds as a percentage. If the value reaches 0%, the battery warning gets activated (-> 13) and the battery has to be replaced by an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer. For a 7-day diving vacation Smart uses between 2 – 5 % of its battery capacity.

2.5 Selection and activation of user functions

At the surface you can select the dive planner, the logbook and the functions to enter the O₂ % mix and the microbubble level by bridging the contacts + and B or – and B.

After the selection of the desired function you can activate and deactivate it by bridging the contacts B and E.

Details to the user functions are to be found on the pages mentioned above.
2 Operation

2.6 Active backlight

The display of Smart can be illuminated both on the surface and underwater. The backlight can be switched on by pressing Smart PRO above the display, and Smart COM at the right hand side of the display. The light will turn off automatically after 8 seconds or after the time selected via SmartTRAK. The backlight can only be activated if the computer display is on.

2.7 Switching off the display

- automatically after 3 minutes without operation on the surface.
- **COM** at the surface: automatically after 3 minutes without a reduction of tank pressure. The display switches on again after starting to breathe from the tank.

3 SOS mode

Activation: automatic

If the diver remains above a depth of 0.8 m (3 feet) for more than three minutes without observing a prescribed decompression, the computer switches into SOS mode after the dive and displays <SOS> instead of the depth. The computer is locked from use for the next 24 hours. The display shows the most important information of the dive. Desaturation is further calculated including microbubbles in the tissues. Diving is again possible after 24 hours, but the SOS mode can influence the calculations of Smart for three days after the incident due to the possible presence of microbubbles.

If a diver using Smart experiences a diving accident resulting in decompression sickness, the dive can be analysed by means of the infrared interface and SmartTRAK software.

![WARNING]

Serious injury or death may result if a diver does not seek immediate treatment should any signs or symptoms of decompression sickness occur after a dive.

4 **COM** Setting up Smart COM

4.1 Mounting the high pressure hose to the first stage

The high pressure hose is mounted on the high pressure outlet (HP outlet) of the first stage of the regulator.

1. Mount the high pressure hose on the HP outlet.
   If the threads do not match, you can obtain an adapter from your diving retailer.

2. Tighten the connection with a matching wrench.
III Diving with Smart

1 Terminology / Symbols
The information on the display of Smart varies depending on the kind of dive and the dive phase. For information about diving with microbubble levels (MB levels) see chapter IV (-> 22).

1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase

- **Oxygen toxicity**
  - CNS O2%
- **Ascent rate**
  - (Only while ascending)
- **Current depth**
  - In metres (feet)
- **Temperature**
- **Maximum depth**
  - Maximum depth reached during the dive.
- **Dive time**
  - Duration of the dive (min)
- **No-stop time**
  - Remaining time at a given depth during which ascent is allowed without decompression stop (min)
- **Decompression phase**
  - Dive phase during which surfacing is allowed only after decompression stops are completed.
- **No-stop phase**
  - Dive phase during which surfacing is allowed without stop.

1.2 Display during decompression phase / Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)

- **Decompression stop**
  - All required decompression stops must be observed.
- **Decompression stop depth**
  - Deepest stage is displayed.
- **Decompression stop duration**
  - Prescribed duration of the decompression stop at the displayed decompression stage (minutes).

**Total ascent time**
- Including decompression stops in minutes.
1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information)

For dives with compressed air in normal recreational diving, nitrogen is the decisive gas for the decompression calculations. When diving with Nitrox, the risk of oxygen toxicity rises with the increase of the fraction of oxygen and the increase of depth and can limit dive time and the maximum depth. Smart includes this in the calculations and displays the necessary information:

\(<\text{O}_2\% \text{ MIX}>\) Fraction of oxygen: the fraction of oxygen in the Nitrox mixture can be set between 21% (normal compressed air) and 100% in 1% increments. Your selected mix will be the basis for all calculations.

\(\text{ppO}_2 \text{ max}\) Maximum allowed partial pressure of oxygen: the higher the fraction of oxygen in the mixture, the shallower the dive depth at which this value of the partial pressure of oxygen is reached. The depth at which \(\text{ppO}_2 \text{ max.}\) is reached is called Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Default setting is 1.4 bar, but it can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 and 1.95 bar. Smart does not display the entered \(\text{ppO}_2\) limit, but warns the diver audibly and visually once the depth is reached at which the \(\text{ppO}_2\) reaches the maximum allowed value.

The CNS \(\text{O}_2\%\) value/alarm is not influenced by the selected \(\text{ppO}_2\text{max}\) setting.

\(<\text{CNS O}_2>\) Oxygen toxicity: With the increased percentage of oxygen, the oxygen in the tissues (especially in the central nervous system (CNS)) becomes important. If the partial pressure of oxygen rises above 0.5 bar, the CNS \(\text{O}_2\) value increases, if the partial pressure of oxygen is below 0.5 bar, the CNS \(\text{O}_2\) value decreases. The closer the CNS \(\text{O}_2\) value is to 100%, the closer the limit where symptoms can occur -> 17.

**WARNING** Nitrox diving may only be attempted by experienced divers after proper training from an internationally recognized agency.
2 Attention messages and alarms

Smart draws the diver’s attention to certain situations and warns the diver of unsafe diving practices. Attention messages and alarms are always visual and audible under water, only visual at the surface except the decompression alarm.

The audible attention messages (but not the alarms) can be switched off selectively with SmartTRAK.

2.1 Attention messages
Attention messages are communicated to the diver visually by symbols, letters or flashing figures. In addition, two short audible sequences can be heard (in an interval of 4 seconds) in two different frequencies under water.

«i» 4 sec «i» (can be switched off)

Attention messages come up in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Maximum Operating Depth / max. ppO2 is reached 16
- Set maximum depth is reached 15
- Oxygen toxicity reaches 75% 17
- No-stop time = 2 minutes 18
- Prohibited altitude* (surface mode) 21
- Entering decompression when diving with L0 19
- COM Remaining Bottom Time <3 minutes 18
- COM Tank pressure has reached set warning level 17
- COM Increased workload 17

Diving with microbubble levels (L1-L5):
- MB no-stop time = 0 24
- MB level stop ignored 25
- MB level reduced 25
- Entering decompression when diving with MB level L1-L5 25

* without audible attention beep

2.2 Alarms
Serious injury or death may result from failing to immediately respond to alarms given by Smart.

Alarms are given to the diver visually by flashing symbols, letters or figures. In addition, an audible sequence in one frequency can be heard during the whole duration of the alarm.

«i»«i»«i»«i» (can not be switched off)

An alarm occurs in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Oxygen toxicity reaches 100% 17
- Ignored decompression 19
- COM Remaining Bottom Time = 0 18
- Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate (Particular scale of beeps, ->16)
- Low battery alarm** see below

Low battery alarm**
The service symbol appears if the battery capacity reaches 0%.

Take the unit to your authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer.

**without audible alarm
3 Preparation for the dive

3.1 Setting the gas mixture [O₂]

**WARNING**
Before every dive and after changing the tank, make sure that the setting of the gas mixture corresponds to the current mixture used. An incorrect setting causes Smart to miscalculate this particular dive. If the fraction of oxygen is set too low this can lead to oxygen poisoning without warning. If the value is set too high decompression sickness may occur. Inaccuracies in the calculations are carried over to repetitive dives.

To set the gas mixture, Smart must be in user mode.

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the symbol for the setting of the O₂ mixture appears.
2. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed oxygen fraction by bridging B and E.
3. Change the oxygen fraction in increments of 1% by bridging contacts B and + to increase or B and – to decrease (21-100%).
4. Confirm the selected percentage with B and E.

**WARNING**
Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

The time to reset the O₂ % mix to air can be set with SmartTRAK between 1 and 48 hours or to "no reset" (default).

3.2 Setting the MB level [L-]

See chapter IV, -> 24.

3.3 COM Additional preparation for the dive with Smart COM

The following description of the preparation of a dive is based on the assumption that the high pressure hose is correctly mounted on the HP outlet and Smart COM is connected with the HP hose (-> 10).

**WARNING**
If the high pressure hose is not correctly mounted, it will not perform properly and serious injury or death may result.

1. Mount the regulator together with the high pressure hose on the tank.
2. If present, check the reserve valve of your tank, the reserve valve must be open.
3. Open the valve and check the tank pressure (after approx. 10 sec.). If the pressure is insufficient, change the tank.

3.4 Inspection

Make an inspection before each dive:

1. Switch on Smart (B-E).
2. Check the test display: are all the elements of the display activated? Use Smart only if all elements of the display are activated.
3. **COM** Check the connections and instruments for leaks. Never dive with leaky equipment!
4 Functions during the dive

4.1 Immersion
After immersion, starting at a depth of about 0.8 m (3 ft), all diving functions are monitored, i.e. depth and dive time displayed, maximum depth stored, saturation of tissues calculated, no-stop time or decompression prognosis determined, ascent rate controlled and displayed and the correctness of the decompression procedure supervised. In addition, Smart COM also shows the tank pressure and about 2 minutes into the dive the Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) is displayed.

4.2 Dive time
The whole time spent below a depth of 0.8m (3 feet) is displayed as dive time in minutes. The time above 0.8m (3 feet) is counted as dive time only if the diver descends again below 0.8m (3 feet) within 5 minutes. While the dive time is running, the colons on the right of the figures are flashing in one second intervals. Maximum dive time displayed is 199 minutes.

If a dive lasts longer than 199 minutes the dive time display starts again at 0 minutes.

4.3 Current depth
Current depth is given in 10 cm increments (1 foot). At a diving depth of less than 0.8 m (3 ft) the display shows <– – –>.

Depth measurement is based on freshwater. Therefore, Smart shows a slightly greater depth when diving in salt water, depending on the salinity of the water. No calculation however is affected.

4.4 Maximum depth
Maximum depth is only displayed if it exceeds the current depth by more than 1 m (3 feet) (maximum indicator function).

Set maximum depth reached
If the maximum depth set with SmartTRAK has been reached (default 40m/130 feet), the current depth will flash and the ascent arrow will be displayed.

Ascend until the ascent arrow disappears.

4.5 Ascent rate
Optimal ascent rate varies depending on depth between 7 and 20 m/min (23 and 67 ft/min). It is displayed as a percent of the reference variable ascent rate. If the ascent rate is greater than 100% of the set value, the black arrow <SLOW> appears. If the ascent rate exceeds 140%, the arrow starts flashing. Smart provides an audible alarm if the ascent rate is 110% or greater. The intensity of the alarm increases in direct proportion to the degree that the prescribed ascent rate is exceeded.
The prescribed ascent rate must be observed at all times! Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate can lead to microbubbles in the arterial circulation which can lead to serious injury or death due to decompression sickness.

- In case of an improper ascent Smart may require a decompression stop even within the no-stop phase because of the danger of microbubbles formation.
- The decompression duration necessary for the prevention of microbubbles can increase massively if the ascent rate is exceeded.
- From great depth a slow ascent may cause heightened saturation of tissues and an extension of both decompression duration and total ascent time.
- At shallow depth, a slow ascent may shorten the decompression duration.
- Display of the ascent rate has the priority over <CNS O₂>.

### Ascent rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascent rate</th>
<th>Visual alarm</th>
<th>Audible alarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180 m/min</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>«</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 m/min</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>«</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 m/min</td>
<td>«</td>
<td>«</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 m/min</td>
<td>«</td>
<td>«</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 m/min</td>
<td>«</td>
<td>«</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reduce ascent rate

Excessive ascent rates for longer periods are entered in the logbook.

### 4.6 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂ max) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD)

The maximum partial pressure of oxygen ppO₂ max (default 1.4 bar) determines the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Diving deeper than the MOD will expose the diver to oxygen partial pressures higher than the set maximum level.

The ppO₂ max can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 and 1.95 bar. The set value and the information about the current ppO₂ are not displayed.

The MOD is a function of ppO₂ max and the mixture used. If during the dive the MOD is reached or exceeded Smart sends an audible attention message, the ascent arrow appears and the current depth display starts flashing.

Ascend to a shallower depth in order to diminish the danger of oxygen poisoning.

- The MOD should not be exceeded. Disregarding the warning can lead to oxygen poisoning.
- ppO₂ max should not be set higher than 1.6 bar.
4 Functions during the dive

4.7 Oxygen toxicity (CNS $O_2\%$)

Smart calculates oxygen toxicity from depth values, time and the gas mixture and displays it in the location of the ascent rate. The toxicity is expressed in 1% increments of a maximum tolerated value ($O_2$ clock). The symbol $<CNS\ O_2>$ is displayed together with the percentage.

An audible attention signal goes off if oxygen toxicity reaches 75%. The symbol $<CNS\ O_2>$ flashes and the ascent arrow appears.

Ascend to shallower depth to decrease oxygen loading.

When oxygen toxicity reaches 100%, an audible alarm goes off every 4 seconds. $<CNS\ O_2>$, the percentage value and the ascent arrow flash. Danger of oxygen toxicity!

Start ascent at once.

- During an ascent and if the CNS $O_2\%$ value does not increase anymore (due to a lower partial pressure of oxygen), the audible warning is suppressed.
- During the ascent, the display of the oxygen toxicity is replaced by the ascent rate. If the ascent is stopped, the display changes back to the indication of the CNS value.

4.8 COM Tank pressure

Tank pressure is indicated in the lower display.

The tank pressure is also used for the calculation of the remaining bottom time (RBT) and the workload.

When the tank pressure reaches the set warning pressure (SmartTRAK) an audible alarm goes off and the tank symbol is shown. Default value of the warning pressure: 100 bar (1450 psi).

Do not dive any deeper. Start to ascend soon.

In case of increased workload, Smart COM displays a lung symbol in the lower display and an audible attention message occurs.

In order to prevent additional saturation, reduce exertion, relax and breathe more slowly.
4 Functions during the dive

4.9 RBT Remaining Bottom Time

RBT is the time left at the current depth until the point of time when the ascent must be started. The RBT is shown in the lower display. The RBT is calculated on the basis of the current tank pressure, breathing rate, the temperature, and the dive data so far recorded. The RBT is based on the assumption that the tank pressure should amount to the set pressure (default 40 bar/600 psi) at the end of the dive. Alterations can be made with SmartTRAK. A graphic representation of RBT is on page 11.

Never allow the RBT to go below three minutes. If the RBT goes below three minutes there is a danger of insufficient supply of gas mixture for the ascent as well as an increased risk of decompression sickness, and serious injury or death may result!

Correct calculation of RBT when using a reserve or “J” type valve is possible only if the reserve function of the valve is in the open (down) position during the dive.

If the RBT drops below three minutes, an audible attention signal is activated, the ascent arrow is displayed and the tank icon and RBT start flashing. Start ascent immediately.

The RBT value should never reach <0:.> With RBT=0 the remaining tank reserve may not be sufficient for the ascent.

When the last minute has passed (RBT=0) an audible alarm is activated every 4 seconds. The RBT, the ascent arrow and the tank icon start flashing. The audible alarm on exceeding the RBT is suppressed at depths less than 6.5 m (21 ft) if Smart COM is in the no-stop phase.

Start ascent at once.

4.10 Decompression information

No-stop time is displayed if no decompression stops are necessary. The arrow [NO STOP] is visible if no decompression stops are necessary. The figures indicate no-stop time in minutes.

- No-stop display <99:> means remaining time of 99 minutes or more.
- No-stop time is calculated on line and influenced by the current workload and current water temperature.

If no-stop time drops below 3 minutes, an audible attention signal is activated and the no-stop value begins to flash. If no-stop time is less than 1 minute, the no-stop display shows the flashing value “0”.

In order to prevent a decompression dive, ascend slowly until the no-stop time is 5 minutes or more.

Dives that require decompression stops are not recommended.
4 Functions during the dive

Decompression values

On entering the decompression phase, the arrow NO STOP disappears, the arrow DESTOP appears and an attention beep goes off. Right beside the arrow, the deepest decompression stage in metres (feet) is displayed. Next to the decompression stop depth, the decompression stop duration of the displayed stage appears in minutes. The display <3m 7:> means that a decompression stop of 7 minutes at a depth of 3m has to be made. When a decompression stop has been finished, the next higher decompression stop is displayed. When all decompression stops have been made, the arrow DESTOP extinguishes and the arrow NO STOP reappears. The indication of time on the lower right shows the no-stop time again.

The decompression alarm is activated if the decompression stop is ignored. The arrow DESTOP, the decompression stop duration and decompression stop depth begin to flash and an audible alarm goes off.

Due to the formation of microbubbles, decompression can increase massively if a decompression stop is ignored. When the surface is reached during the decompression alarm, the arrow DESTOP, the decompression stop duration and decompression depth continue flashing, in order to point to the risk of a decompression accident. The SOS mode is activated 3 minutes after the dive if corrective action is not taken (-> 10).

If the total (cumulative) duration of the decompression alarm is longer than one minute, it is entered in the logbook.

Descend to the prescribed decompression stop depth immediately!

Total time of ascent

As soon as decompression stops are necessary Smart shows the total time of ascent. This includes the ascent time from the current depth to the surface and all decompression stop obligations.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if Smart COM detects a higher workload.

On all dives with Smart, make a safety stop for at least three minutes at a depth of 5 m (15 feet).
5 Functions at the surface

5.1 End of a dive

After reaching the surface (<0.8 m/3 ft) Smart remains in dive mode for 5 minutes. The delay allows for surfacing for a short period for orientation.

After 5 minutes the dive is closed and it is entered into the logbook.

For the calculations of the desaturation and no-fly time it is assumed that the diver breathes air while on the surface.

5.2 Desaturation time

After the dive has been closed, desaturation time in hours and minutes and, if available, oxygen toxicity is displayed. Desaturation time is determined either by oxygen toxicity, nitrogen saturation or the regression of microbubbles, depending on which requires the longer time. Oxygen toxicity (<CNS O₂>) is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0%. Desaturation time is indicated until the next dive or until it reaches zero. The display is switched off to save energy three minutes after the last manipulation is made. The calculations are nevertheless continued in the background.

5.3 No-fly time

The <no-fly time> is indicated beside the icon <do not fly>. <No-fly time> is the time in hours that should pass before a flight and is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0 hours.

Flying while Smart displays <do not fly> may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

5.4 Microbubble warning

Through repetitive dives microbubbles accumulate in the lungs if the surface interval is not long enough. Ignoring decompression stops or ascending at an excessive ascent rate can also lead to microbubbles in tissues. In order to reduce the risk of decompression sickness for repetitive dives, the surface interval should be planned long enough. If Smart calculates that the formation of microbubbles occurs during the surface interval, it will advise a diver to extend the surface interval via the microbubble warning. The duration of the microbubble warning is visible by entering the dive planner -> 29.

If the <microbubble warning (NO DIVE)> is visible during the surface interval, the diver should not undertake another dive.

If the dive is made in spite of the microbubble warning, the diver must cope with a clearly shorter no-stop time or an extension of decompression. Also, the duration of the microbubble warning at the end of the dive can increase considerably.
6 Diving in mountain lakes

6.1 Altitude ranges

Smart measures the atmospheric pressure every 60 seconds even while the display is switched off. If the computer detects a sufficient increase in altitude, it switches on automatically and indicates the new altitude range (1-4) and the desaturation time. Desaturation time indicated at this moment refers to adaptation time at this altitude. If the dive starts within this adaptation time, Smart treats it as a repetitive dive, since the body is offgassing.

Altitude is divided into five ranges, which are influenced by barometric pressure. That is why the defined altitude ranges overlap on their fringes. If a mountain lake is reached, the altitude range is indicated at the surface, in the logbook and in the dive planner by a stylised mountain filled with one or more of 4 segments representing the 4 ranges (1-4). Sea level to an altitude of approximately 1000m (3300 feet) is not indicated.

In the following diagram, you can see the approximate breakdown of the altitude ranges:

![Diagram showing altitude ranges 1 to 4]

6.2 Prohibited altitude

Smart shows via flashing altitude segments while at the surface to which altitude the diver may not rise.

Ascent to altitude range 3 and 4 prohibited.
Max. allowed altitude: 2650 m (8694 ft).

Max. altitude: 850 m 1650 m 2650 m 4000 m
2790 ft 5413 ft 8694 ft 13120 ft

The ascent prohibition can also be displayed together with an altitude range

Example: you are at 1200 m (3937 ft) (altitude range 1) and you may ascend to range 2 only (2650 m / 8694 feet). You may not rise to the altitude range 3 or 4.

6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes

In order to assure optimal decompression even at higher altitudes, the 3m (10 ft) decompression stage is divided into a 4 m (13 ft) stage and a 2 m (7 ft) stage in altitude ranges 1, 2 and 3. The prescribed decompression stop depths are, in sequence, 2m / 4m / 6m / 9m… (7 ft / 13 ft / 20 ft / 30 ft…).

If atmospheric pressure is below 620 mbar (8.99 psi) (altitude higher than 4100 m / 13450 ft above sea level), no decompression data is calculated and displayed (automatic gauge mode).

In addition RBT (COM) and the dive planner are not available anymore. The oxygen toxicity and the tank pressure (COM) are still indicated.
The following chapter deals with the characteristics of diving with microbubble levels (MB levels). For general information about displays and features of diving with Smart see chapter III.

**Microbubbles** are tiny bubbles that can build up inside a diver’s body during any dive and normally dissipate naturally during an ascent and on the surface after a dive. Dives within no-stop time and observance of decompression stops do not prevent the formation of microbubbles in the venous blood circulation. Dangerous microbubbles are those migrating into the arterial circulation. The reasons for the migration from the venous blood circulation to the arterial circulation can be a great many microbubbles collecting in the lungs. UWATEC has equipped Smart dive computers with a new technology to protect from microbubbles.

The diver chooses – according to his/her needs – an MB level and influences through it the level of protection from microbubbles. Diving with MB levels requires additional ascent stops (level stops), the ascent is slowed down and the body gets more time to desaturate. This works contrary to the formation of the microbubbles and increases the safety.

Smart features **6 microbubble levels** (L0-L5). Level L0 corresponds to UWATEC’s well-known decompression model ZH-L8 ADT and does not require level stops due to microbubble formation. Levels L1 to L5 offer additional protection from microbubble formation with level L5 offering the highest protection.

Similar to the display of information during decompression dives or dives within no-stop time, Smart displays depth and duration of the first level stop as well as the total time of ascent as soon as the MB no-stop time has run out. As the MB no-stop time is shorter than the ordinary no-stop time a diver will be required to carry out a stop (level stop) sooner than a diver using level L0.

If a diver ignores a required level stop, Smart will change over to a lower MB level and the dive can not be completed with the initially chosen MB level. For example, if a diver sets level L4 on Smart prior to the dive and during the dive ignores the stops recommended Smart will automatically adjust the setting to level L3 or lower.

1 **Comparison of dives with MB level L0 and MB level L5**

When two Smarts are used simultaneously, one unit is set for example to MB level L5, the other to L0, the no-stop time will be shortened and level stops will be required before the diver has the obligation of a decompression stop. These additional level stops help dissipate the microbubbles.
2 Terminology

This chapter will exclusively deal with terminology and display features used while diving with MB levels. All other features are described in chapter III (>11).

2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dive time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB no-stop time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining time at a respective depth allowing ascent without level stop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An MB level between L1 and L5 was chosen.

MB no-stop time

Remaining time at a respective depth allowing ascent without level stop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dive time</th>
<th>21min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Current depth

Maximum depth

2.2 Display during level stop phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total ascent time (14 min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MB no-stop phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level stop phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ascent time including level stops

Level stop depth

The deepest level stop depth is displayed.

Level stop duration

The duration of a level stop at a given level stop depth is displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total ascent time (14 min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MB no-stop phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level stop phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ascent time

Level stop phase

To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level all requested level stops must be observed.
3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)

3.1 Setting the MB level

To change the MB level Smart must be in user mode.

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until until the symbol for MB levels appears.

2. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed MB level by bridging B and E.

3. Change MB level by bridging contacts B and + or B and –.

4. Confirm with B and E the selected MB level.

Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

Smart will display the symbol to confirm that an MB level beyond L0 (L1-L5) has been chosen. If however a level stop is ignored, the new MB level is permanently shown (-> 25).

MB levels have an influence on the dive planner.

4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.1 Level stop information

Microbubble (MB) no-stop time

While diving with MB levels L1 to L5 Smart will display the MB no-stop time instead of the ordinary no-stop time. Within the MB no-stop time no level stops are required.

The arrow and the MB level symbol are visible. The remaining MB no-stop time is shown in minutes.

- Information and alarms for MB no-stop time and ordinary no-stop time are the same (->18).
- Regardless of the MB level, we generally recommend to perform a slow ascent during the last few metres / feet.

On entering the level stop phase, the arrow disappears and the arrow appears. The arrow flashes for 8 seconds and an audible attention beep goes off. To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, all requested level stops must be observed.

To the right of the arrow, the deepest level stop is displayed in metres / feet. The display \(<3m 2:>(<10ft 2:)\) means that a level stop of 2 minutes at a depth of 3 metres (10ft) has to be observed.

When a level stop obligation is finished, the next higher level stop – if present – is displayed. When all level stops have been observed, the arrow extinguishes and the arrow reappears. The indication of time on the lower right shows the MB no-stop time again.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

---

**WARNING**

The attention message "Level stop ignored" is activated if the requested level stop is not observed. An attention beep* goes off, the arrow \( \text{LEVELSTOP} \), the depth and duration of the ignored level stop begin flashing.

To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, you must descend to the prescribed depth immediately!

**WARNING**

The warning "Microbubble level reduced" is activated if the diver ascends more than 1.5m (5ft) above the required level stop. Smart then reduces the MB level, an attention beep* goes off and the new MB level will flash until the end of the dive. The level stop for the reduced MB level is now displayed.

To complete the dive without being further reduced to an even lower MB level the new level stop must be observed.

* Attention beeps can be suppressed via SmartTRAK.

---

**4.2 Total time of ascent**

Smart displays the level stop information and the total time of ascent. This includes the time of ascent as well as all level stops.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if Smart COM detects a higher workload.

---

**4.3 Decompression obligation**

Smart calculates and displays level stops to reduce microbubble formation, but it also calculates the diver's decompression data. If decompression stops become obligatory, the \( \text{DECO} \) symbol will be displayed. The total ascent time will now also contain a decompression stop.

You are close to entering decompression:

At the beginning of a decompression phase an attention beep goes off and the \( \text{DECO} \) symbol flashes for 8 seconds.

In order to prevent a dive with long decompression stops it is recommended that you ascend a few metres/feet on seeing this message.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.4 Level stop and deco stop

When the level stop depth equals the depth of the first obligatory decompression stop and if you are within 1.5m/5feet of the stop depth itself, Smart shows DECOSTOP and LEVELSTOP. The indicated duration refers to level stop duration.

Since level stops are more restrictive than decompression stops, when all decompression obligations have been observed the display changes from DECOSTOP LEVELSTOP to LEVELSTOP only.

5 Complete a dive with MB levels

A dive with MB levels is completed the same way as a dive without MB levels (L0) (-> 20), save for the following exceptions:

If the MB level has been reduced during the dive, Smart will display a flashing MB level symbol and the current MB level for five minutes after reaching the surface. The dive is then completed and Smart changes to user mode with the MB level switching back to the original MB setting.

Repetitive dives and microbubble levels: if during a dive a level stop is being ignored and the diver starts another descent shortly afterwards, Smart might immediately request level stops. To complete the dive with the initially set MB level all level stops must be observed.
Gauge mode is provided for those who prefer to utilize their own tables (technical diving) or for those who go freediving in addition to scuba diving.

**WARNING**

Dives in gauge mode are performed at your own risk!

When in gauge mode, the Smart will only display time and depth information, however nitrogen tissue loading and oxygen exposure will be calculated just as they would be during a regular SCUBA dive. It is consequently very important that even when using the Smart in gauge mode, the correct value of your oxygen percentage is set.

Because the dive computer has residual nitrogen information after having been utilized in gauge mode, it is ready for use as a regular computer at any time after switching it back to computer mode.

**WARNING**

Setting an incorrect mixture carries an inherent risk of decompression sickness and/or oxygen toxicity! An incorrect gas mixture can be lethal! Even before a dive in gauge mode, make sure that the set gas mixture corresponds to the gas mixture currently used.

- If you are diving trimix or any mix other than oxygen/nitrogen with an oxygen percentage of 21% or higher, input the correct percentage value for the oxygen. The computer will track oxygen exposure correctly and exaggerate the nitrogen loading.
- If you are diving trimix or any mix with a percentage of oxygen lower than 21%, set the computer to 21% oxygen. The computer will exaggerate both the oxygen exposure and the nitrogen loading.

**Enabling the gauge mode (Switching back to the regular dive computer mode)**

To use the Smart in gauge mode, you must first enable the computer via SmartTRAK and the infrared interface.

Choose "Dive Computer Settings" under the "Options" pop-up window in SmartTRAK. Once the "Dive Computer Settings" dialog box opens, the PC will first "read" the existing settings in the dive computer. Click on "ON" ("OFF" to switch back to the regular dive computer mode) under "Gauge Mode", then click on the right icon in the top row to "write" the changes to the dive computer. The dive computer will now show "OnG" on the display.

**Diving in gauge mode**

In gauge mode oxygen toxicity is not displayed, but it is calculated in the background based on the set oxygen mixture. When the calculated value reaches 75% and 100%, an attention beep and an alarm go off, respectively.

The following information is displayed in gauge mode:

- **Temperature**
- **Current depth**
  - In metres (feet)
- **Maximum depth**
  - Maximum depth reached during the dive.
- **Dive time**
  - Duration of the dive (min)
- **Ascent rate**
  - (Only while ascending)
- **O2% Mix**
  - Selected oxygen fraction
- **Icon for microbubble level L1-L5**
- **Tank pressure**
Gauge mode

After diving in gauge mode
After a dive in gauge mode the display shows the following information based on the preset O2 mixture:

Microbubble warning (do not dive)* ->20

Prohibited altitude ->21

Oxygen toxicity ->20

Desaturation time ->20

* The duration of the microbubble warning is visible by entering the dive planner -> 29.

Diving after violating the dive computer
If the computer has been violated by not respecting a mandatory decompression stop, for instance, the computer will lock out for 24 hours. Gauge mode will not be available during the entire lock-out time.
VI  Dive planner

Basis of the planning:
- selected fraction of oxygen (O₂ % Mix)
- selected microbubble level
- water temperature of the most recent dive
- altitude range (if any)
- status of saturation at the time the dive planner is selected
- assuming a normal workload of the diver and observance of the prescribed ascent rates.

WARNING
If two or more divers using computers are planning a dive, planning for all divers has to be based on the dive computer showing the shortest no-stop times. Failure to do this may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

1 Planning a no-stop dive

With the contacts B and – or B and – you can select the dive planner at the surface.

Enter the dive planner with B and E.

The input window for the time interval is displayed if there was a remaining desaturation (DESAT) before the dive planner has been selected. This surface interval between now and the beginning of the dive can be changed with the contacts B and + or B and – in steps of 15 minutes.

If a microbubble warning (no dive) and its duration has been displayed, Smart proposes this time – rounded up to the next 15 minutes – as surface interval. If the proposed interval is shortened, the microbubble warning appears.

With B and E you confirm the displayed interval (if applicable), then Smart starts scrolling the no-stop times. The no-stop times are displayed in 3 metre increments (10 ft) and are displayed for every increment for about 3 seconds. The process starts at 3 metre (10 feet).

If a microbubble level has been selected (L1 to 5), Smart shows the microbubble no-stop time instead of the no-stop time.

Depths deeper than the MOD for the selected gas (O₂ mix) are not displayed.

On page 20 you will find further information and safety considerations regarding the microbubble warning.
2 Leaving the dive planner

With the contacts B and E (1-2 sec.) you can exit the dive planner. This also occurs after three minutes without operation.
VII Logbook

1 Survey
A dive is entered in the logbook if the dive time is longer than 2 minutes. Smart PRO records dive profiles of about 100 hours of diving and Smart COM records the profiles of about 50 hours. This information can be transferred to a PC with the standard infrared interface (IrDA) and the Windows® software SmartTRAK. Up to 99 dives can be displayed directly on the dive computer.

The following information of the dive is displayed:

- CNS value at the end of the dive
- Logbook icon
- MB level reduced*
- Lowest temperature
- Diving in SOS mode
- Altitude range (if any)
- Maximum depth
- Ignored decompression stop *
- Too fast ascent *
- Dive time
- Dive number
- Duration of surface interval (only with repetitive dives)
- O₂ Mix
- DIVE TIME
- DEPTH
- DECO INFOMAX.DEPT
- DECO INFO

*Alarms during the dive

If a dive is started within adaptation time (after a change of altitude), the adaptation time is displayed instead of the surface interval.

2 Operation
With the contacts B and + or B and – you can select the logbook. With B and E you enter the logbook.

If there was a remaining desaturation time (DESAT) before selecting the logbook, the time since the last dive (surface interval) is displayed.

With B and E you get the most recent dive displayed (LOG 1).

Each bridging of B and + or B and – causes a jump to the next older or more recent dive. Upon continuous bridging of the contacts all dives are displayed successively.

With the contacts B and E you can exit the logbook.
The logbook closes automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
### 1 Technical information

**Operating altitude:** with decompression information: sea level up to approx. 4000 m (13120 ft); w/o decompression, w/o RBT information: usable in gauge mode (at any altitude)

**Max. displayed depth:** 120 m (395 ft), resolution between 0.8 m and 99.9 m: 0.1 m, >99.9 m: 1 m

The resolution in feet is always 1 foot

**WARNING**
- Do not dive deeper than the limits given by the chosen fraction of oxygen (nitrogen narcosis, oxygen toxicity).
- Never dive deeper than your training qualification (experience) allows you.
- Always observe local dive depth restrictions.

**Decompression calculation depth range:** 0.8 to 120 m (3 to 395 ft)

**Maximum environment pressure:** 13 bar (189 psi)

**High pressure connection:** COM

**Maximum working pressure:** 300 bar (4350 psi)

**Clock:** Quartz timer, display up to 199 minutes

**O₂% Mix:** Adjustable between 21% O₂ (compressed air) and 100% O₂

**Operating temperature:** -10° to +50°C (14°F to 122°F)

**Power supply:** Special battery UWATEC LR07

**Life of the battery:** 500 to 1000 dives, depending on the quantity of dives per year and the use of the backlight.

### 2 Maintenance

**COM** The tank pressure gauge and the parts of Smart COM used to measure the tank pressure should be serviced by an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer every second year or after 200 dives (whichever comes first). Aside from that your Smart is virtually maintenance free. All you need to do is to rinse it carefully with fresh water after each use and to have the batteries changed when needed. To avoid possible problems with your Smart, the following recommendations will help assure that it will give you years of trouble free service:

**WARNING**
- Avoid dropping or jarring your Smart.
- Do not allow your Smart to be exposed to direct, intense sunlight.
- Rinse your Smart thoroughly with fresh water after each dive.
- **Do not store your Smart in a sealed container; make sure there is free ventilation.**
- If there are problems with operating the contacts, use soapy water to clean Smart and dry it thoroughly. The surface of your Smart housing can be treated with silicone grease. Do not apply grease to the water contacts!
- Do not clean Smart with liquids containing solvent (apart from water).

Take the dive computer to an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer in order to change the batteries. The battery replacement is carried out by a SCUBAPRO UWATEC subsidiary. Smart is checked for its technical integrity at the same time. Do not attempt to have the batteries changed by anyone other than an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer.
3 COM Conversion of tank pressure

Tank pressure indicated in the lower display may differ from the information given by a manometer/pressure gauge. Smart COM displays pressure always converted to a temperature of 20°C / 68°F, whereas the mechanical pressure gauge displays the current pressure influenced by temperature.

The figure allows you to compare the information given by a conventional pressure gauge and by Smart COM at six different temperatures.
The warranty only covers dive computers which have been bought from an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer. The warranty is given for a period of two years. Repairs or replacements during the warranty period do not increase the warranty period. In order to put forward a warranty claim: send the dive computer together with a dated receipt of the purchase to your authorised retailer or an authorised servicing point.

UWATEC reserves the right to determine the merits of a warranty claim and to determine whether the computer will be repaired or replaced.

Excluded are faults or defects due to:

- excessive wear and tear;
- exterior influences, e.g. transport damage, damage due to bumping and hitting, influences of weather or other natural phenomena;
- servicing, repairs or the opening of the dive computer by anybody not authorised by the manufacturer. This especially concerns the change of battery;
- pressure tests which do not take place in water;
- diving accidents.
5 Index

Active backlight 10
Ascent rate 11, 13, 15
Attention messages 13
Battery alarm 13
Battery capacity, Checking the... 9
Battery lifetime 32
Beep, Switch off the... 13
Bubbles, Warning of... 20, 29
CNS O₂ 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 31
Deco data during decompression phase 11
Deco data during no-stop phase 11
Decompression stop, Ignored... 13, 19
Depth, current 15
Desaturation time 20
Dive computer operating 3, 8
Dive 11
Dive, end of a dive 20
Dive planner 29
Dive time 15
Fly, "no-fly time" 9, 20
Gas mixture, Setting... 14
Gauge mode 27
Interval time 29
Light 10
Logbook 31
Maintenance 32
Maximum depth 15, 31
Microbubbles 22-26
Mounting the HP hose to the first stage 10
Mountain lakes, Diving in... 21, 31
Nitrox 12
No-stop time 18, 22
O₂ fraction 11, 12, 14
O₂% mix, Set up... 14
O₂ partial pressure 12, 13, 16
O₂ partial pressure, maximum 12, 16
O₂ toxicity 12, 16, 17
Oxygen..., see "O₂..."
PC, transfer to PC (logbook) 31
ppO₂, see O₂ partial pressure
Premix, setting the gas mixture 14
RBT 11, 13, 18
SmartTRAK 8, 12, 31
SOS mode 10
Surface interval 29, 31
System 8
Tank pressure (COM) 17
Technical information 32
Warnings 13
Workload (COM) 17
Workload, Increased... (COM) 17
Diving has many inherent risks. Even if you follow the instructions of this manual in a careful manner, it is still possible that you may be seriously injured or die from decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity or some other inherent risk of scuba with Nitrox or compressed air. Unless you are fully aware of these risks and are willing to personally accept and assume responsibility for those risks, do not use Smart TEC!

**Guidelines for the use of Smart TEC:**
The following guidelines for using Smart TEC are derived from the latest medical research and the recommendations of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences for diving with diving computers. Following these guidelines will greatly increase your safety while diving, but cannot guarantee that decompression sickness or oxygen toxicity will not occur.

- Smart TEC is designed for dives with Nitrox (to a max. 100% O₂) and compressed air (21% O₂) only. Do not use Smart TEC for dives made with other mixed gases.
- It is absolutely necessary to check the set mixture before each dive and to compare it to the gas mixture currently used. Always remember: setting an incorrect mixture carries an inherent risk of decompression sickness and/or oxygen toxicity! Maximum deviation from the measured mixture must not exceed 1% O₂. An incorrect gas mixture can be lethal!
- Only use Smart TEC with open circuit breathing systems. The gas mixture must be determined for each pressure tank you use.
- Only use Smart TEC for diving with an independent breathing apparatus. Smart TEC is not designed for long term exposures with Nitrox.
- Always observe the visual and audible alarm signals of Smart TEC. Avoid situations of increased risk which are marked with a warning sign in this operating manual.
- If the ascent arrow appears, start to ascend.
- If the flashing ascent arrow appears, start to ascend immediately.
- Smart TEC has a ppO₂ warning, the default limits of which are set at 1.4 bar ppO₂max. This limit can be adjusted via SmartTRAK. An alteration of the ppO₂max to higher than 1.6 bar is dangerous and we do not recommend this.
- Frequently check the "oxygen clock" (CNS O₂ Limit), especially in the range higher than 1.4 bar ppO₂. Ascend and finish the dive if the CNS O₂ exceeds 75%.
- Never dive deeper than the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) pertinent to the gas mixture in use.
- Always check the diving limits considering the oxygen content and standard sports diving procedures (decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity).
- In accordance with the recommended maximum diving limit of all instructional agencies, do not dive deeper than 40 metres/130 feet.
- The danger of nitrogen narcosis has to be taken into consideration. Smart TEC gives no warning about this.
- On all dives with Smart TEC, make a safety stop for at least 3 minutes at 5 metres (15 feet).
- All divers using dive computers to plan dives and indicate or determine decompression status must use their own computer, which they take with them on all dives.
- If Smart TEC fails at any time during the dive, the dive must be terminated, and appropriate surfacing procedures (including a slow ascent and a 3 to 5 minute safety stop at 5 metres /15 ft) should be initiated immediately.
- Comply with the ascent rate and carry out any decompression stop required. If the computer should fail for any reason, you must ascend at a rate of 10m (30 feet) per minute or less.
- On any given dive, both divers in a buddy pair must follow the most conservative dive computer for that particular dive.
- Never dive without a buddy. Smart TEC does not substitute for a dive buddy.
- Only make dives that are appropriate to your level of dive training. Smart TEC does not increase your knowledge of diving.
Safety considerations

- Always dive with back-up instruments. Make sure that you always use back-up instrumentation including a depth gauge, submersible pressure gauge, digital bottom timer or dive watch, and have access to decompression tables whenever diving with a dive computer.
- Avoid repeated ascents and descents (yo yo diving).
- Avoid repeated heavy workload while at depth.
- Plan the dives to be shorter if they are made in cold water.
- After finishing the decompression or at the end of a no-stop dive, the final stage of the ascent should be as slow as possible.
- You MUST be familiar with all signs and symptoms of decompression sickness before using Smart TEC! Seek IMMEDIATE treatment for decompression sickness should any of these signs or symptoms occur after a dive! There is a direct correlation between the effectiveness of treatment and the delay between the onset of symptoms and the treatment for decompression sickness.
- Only dive with Nitrox after you have been thoroughly instructed by a recognised institution.

Repetitive dives
- Do not start your next dive before your CNS O₂ % status has dropped below 40%.
- Diving with Nitrox: Make sure your surface interval is long enough (just like diving with compressed air). Plan for a minimum surface interval of two hours. Oxygen, too, needs sufficient time to leave the body.
- Match gas mixture to the intended dive.
- Do not attempt a repetitive dive if the microbubble warning 🚨 is visible on the display.
- Plan a day without diving once a week.
- If you have to change computers, wait at least 48 hours before carrying out your next dive.

Altitude and diving
- Do not dive at altitudes higher than 4000m (13000 feet).
- After a dive do not rise to altitudes that Smart TEC prohibits via the flashing altitude segments. (>->25)

Flying after diving
- After diving, wait at least 24 hours prior to flying.

Smart TEC dive instrument is a personal protective equipment in compliance with the essential safety requirements of the European Union directive 89/686/EEC. RINA SpA, Via Corsica 12, I-16128 Genoa, notified body no. 0474, have certified the conformity with the European Standard EN 250:2000 and EN 13319:2000.

EN250:2000 Respiratory equipment - Open circuit self contained compressed air diving apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking (pressure gauge test).

EN13319:2000 Diving accessories - Depth gauges and combined depth and time measuring devices - Functional and safety requirements, test methods. Any information on decompression obligation displayed by equipment covered by this standard is explicitly excluded from its scope.
Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing Smart TEC and welcome to UWATEC. From now on you will enjoy the assistance of the most extraordinary dive computer - equipped with UWATEC’s most innovative technology - while diving.

Smart TEC enables you to use up to three different gas mixtures during the same dive. However, for an easy reading this manual mainly refers to dives with a single gas mixture. Information for diving with several gas mixtures is marked with (**) or has been summarised in special chapters.

We thank you for choosing Smart TEC and we hope you will enjoy safe dives in the future! Further information on UWATEC Smart dive computers and other products by UWATEC can be found on our web page at www.uwatec.com.

To make this manual easier to read we will use the term 'TEC' as an abbreviation for 'UWATEC Smart TEC diving computer' throughout this booklet.

Safety considerations

Dive computers provide divers with data; they, however, do not provide the knowledge how this data should be understood and applied. Dive computers cannot replace common sense! You must therefore carefully read and understand this entire manual before using your TEC.

Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols

This operating manual makes use of the following icons to indicate especially important comments:

**Remarks** [Image]

Information and tips which are important for optimal use of the functions of Smart TEC.

**Danger!**

[Image]

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

The following symbols are used in the operating manual:

- **Flashing display**
- **Valid only for dives with more than one gas mixture**
- **Page reference**
  e.g. ->10

**Audible signals**

- **Audible attention signal**
- **Audible alarm signal**

**Instructions for manual input**

- **Bridge contacts**
  Example: bridging contacts B and E
- **Push buttons**
  Press or press and hold (->9)
  e.g. press the upper left button

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Quick reference

Operating scheme

- Start / Confirmation / Enter
- + / Navigate
- – / Navigate

○○○ Select (press) and confirm (press and hold) gas mixtures
○○○ Activate the timer for safety stops (dive mode only, in depths < 6.5 m / 20 ft) (press)
○○○ Operate the stopwatch (gauge mode only) (press)
○○○ Set a bookmark (press)
○○○ Toggle between maximum depth > temperature > MB level > …(press)
○○○ Intermediate time and reset (in gauge mode only and while stopwatch is active) (press)
○○○ Switching on the backlight (press and hold)

Display switches off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
List of chapters

I Safety considerations
Introduction
Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols
Quick reference / Operating scheme
List of chapters

II System and operation
1 System description
2 Operation
  2.1 Operating elements
  2.2 SmartTRAK
  2.3 Switching on the display
  2.4 Checking the battery capacity
  2.5 Selection and activation of user functions
  2.6 Active backlight
  2.7 Switching off the display
3 SOS mode
4 Setting up Smart TEC
  4.1 Mounting of transmitter
  4.2 Pairing of transmitter and dive computer

III Diving with Smart TEC
1 Terminology / Symbols
  1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase
  1.2 Display during decompression phase /
      Remaining Bottom Time
  1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information)
2 Attention messages and alarms
  2.1 Attention messages
  2.2 Alarms
3 Preparation for the dive
  3.1 Setting the gas mixture and MOD
  3.2 Setting the MB level
  3.3 Preparation for diving with more than one gas mixture
  3.4 Preparation for the dive and function check
4 Functions during the dive
  4.1 Immersion
  4.2 Setting bookmarks
  4.3 Dive time
  4.4 Current depth
  4.5 Maximum depth / Temperature
  4.6 Ascent rate
  4.7 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD)
  4.8 Oxygen toxicity (CNS O₂%)
  4.9 Tank pressure
  4.10 Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)
  4.11 Decompression information
  4.12 Safety stop timer
5 Functions at the surface
  5.1 End of a dive
  5.2 Desaturation time
  5.3 No-fly time
  5.4 Microbubble warning
List of chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diving in mountain lakes</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1 Altitude ranges</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2 Prohibited altitude</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Gauge mode</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Diving with microbubble levels (MB)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Comparison of dives with MB level L0 and MB level L5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Terminology</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Display during level stop phase</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 Setting the MB level</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Level stop information</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Total time of ascent</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Decompression obligation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Level stop and deco stop</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Complete a dive with MB levels</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Diving with more than one gas mixture</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Dive planner</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Planning a no-stop dive</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Planning a decompression dive</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Leaving the dive planner</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Logbook</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Survey</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Operation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Technical information</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Maintenance</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 Replacing the battery of the transmitter</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Conversion of tank pressure</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Warranty</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 FCC</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Index</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II System and operation

1 System description

TEC displays all important dive and decompression data and comes with a unique multichannel receiver, which can receive tank pressure data from up to 3 transmitters. Each transmitter is mounted at the high pressure (HP) outlet of the regulator, where it measures the tank pressure and radio transmits the information to TEC. UWATEC’s specially patented transmission process prevents interference and ensures continuous and reliable reception.

TEC has a data memory which stores the dive data. The data can be transmitted with an infrared interface (IrDA) and the SmartTRAK software to a Windows® personal computer. The SmartTRAK CD software is included with the TEC Package. Infrared interfaces are available in PC stores. A list of recommended interfaces is available on the UWATEC homepage (www.uwatec.com).

2 Operation

On page 5 you will find an operating schematic.

2.1 Operating elements

Contacts

TEC has 4 operating contacts B, E, +, – on the outside of the housing. For manual operation, touch base contact B and any one of the other three contacts above the display with moistened fingers («bridging» contacts).

Contact B: Base contact, which has to be touched for all operations.

Contact E: Enter contact. It serves to switch on TEC and to confirm or enter the displayed value. It is therefore comparable to the ENTER or RETURN key of a keyboard.

+ / – Contacts: These allow to navigate between menus and, once inside a menu, to increase or decrease the indicated value.
System and operation

**Push buttons**

To use the push buttons TEC must be switched on. Operation of the push buttons is divided into «press» and «press and hold (1 second)».

The push buttons  
- Select the gas mixture (press)
- Confirm the gas mixture (press and hold)
- Activate the timer for safety stops (dive mode only, in depths < 6.5 m / 20 ft) (press)
- Operate the stopwatch (gauge mode only) (press)
- Set a bookmark (press)
- Toggle between maximum depth > temperature > MB level > … (press)
- Intermediate time and reset (in gauge mode only and while stopwatch is active) (press)
- Switching on the backlight (press and hold)

2.2 SmartTRAK

With SmartTRAK you can transfer dive data to a personal computer and graphically display the data.

The following settings may be changed with SmartTRAK:

- Unit system metric/imperial
- Audible attention signal suppression selective
- Gauge mode 
- Depth alarm 5 - 100 m (20 - 330 feet)
- Backlight illumination duration 2-12 sec.
- Maximum partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂ max) 1-1.95 bar
- Time limit to reset the O₂ % mix to air no reset / 1 - 48 hrs.
- Minimum reserve pressure at the end of the dive (basis for RBT calculation) 20 – 120 bar (300 - 1750 psi)
- Tank pressure alarm 50 - 200 bar (750 - 2900 psi)
- Replace audible RBT alarm by audible attention signal
- Workload sensitivity 25 steps
- Safety stop duration 1-5 min.

The following data may be recalled with SmartTRAK:

- Number of past dives
- Total duration of past dives
- Atmospheric pressure
- Pairing information from up to 3 transmitters
- Dive profile
- Logbook
- Temperature curve
- Workload curve
- Alarms and attention messages
- Bookmarks
2 Operation

2.3 Switching on the display

- automatically, on submerging in water or when adaptation to atmospheric pressure is necessary;
- manually, by bridging contacts on housing (B-E).

- When TEC is in state of rest no information is displayed but the atmospheric pressure is continuously monitored. If a higher altitude range is detected, TEC switches on for 3 minutes automatically. -> 25

- TEC switches on by bridging the contacts B and E. All segments light up for 5 seconds.

Afterwards the display shows the selected $O_2$ mix, the temperature and in certain circumstances an altitude range ->25.

If the appertaining transmitter is switched on and located within transmitting distance, the tank pressure is displayed, otherwise <--- will be displayed. If no transmitter has been paired yet, the display will be blank.

If there is a remaining saturation due to the last dive or change of altitude, TEC also displays the remaining desaturation time, the oxygen toxicity and the “no-fly time” ->24.

2.4 Checking the battery capacity

After switching on TEC you can check the battery capacity by bridging the contacts B and E. The remaining capacity is displayed for 3 seconds as a percentage. If the value reaches 0%, the battery warning gets activated (->17) and the battery has to be replaced by an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer. For a 7-day diving vacation TEC uses between 2 – 5 % of its battery capacity.

2.5 Selection and activation of user functions

At the surface you can select the dive planner, the logbook and gauge mode as well as the functions to enter the $O_2$% mix and the microbubble levels by bridging the contacts + and B or – and B.

After the selection of the desired function you can activate and deactivate it by bridging the contacts B and E.

Details to the user functions are to be found on the pages mentioned above.
2 Operation / 3 SOS mode

2.6 Active backlight

The display of TEC can be illuminated both on the surface and underwater. The backlight can be activated by pushing and holding button for 1 second. The light will turn off automatically after 8 seconds or after the time selected via SmartTRAK. The backlight can only be activated if the computer display is on.

The active backlight is no substitute for a dive torch. When diving at night or at increased depth we recommend the use of a dive torch.

2.7 Switching off the display

On the surface TEC switches off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.

3 SOS mode

Activation: automatic

If the diver remains above a depth of 0.8m (3 feet) for more than three minutes without observing a prescribed decompression, the computer will automatically switch into SOS mode after the dive.

The display shows the "SOS" sign and the remaining length of the SOS mode. The dive will be entered in the logbook with "SOS". Other than that the SOS mode has no further impact on the displays and functions on the surface.

• Serious injury or death may result if a diver does not seek immediate treatment should any signs or symptoms of decompression sickness occur after a dive.

• Do not dive to treat symptoms of decompression sickness!

• Diving in SOS mode is extremely dangerous and you must assume full responsibility for such behaviour. UWATEC will assume no liability.

Once in the SOS mode, the computer will lock up and will be inoperable as a diving instrument for 24 hours.

A diving accident can be analyzed at any time in the logbook and downloaded to a PC by means of the infrared interface (IrDA) and the SmartTRAK software.
4 Setting up Smart TEC (transmitter and dive computer)

4.1 Mounting of transmitter

Each individual pressure tank requires a separate transmitter. The transmitter is mounted at the high pressure (HP) outlet of the regulator's first stage before the first dive.

WARNING

- Use air and Nitrox components in accordance with the law of the country.

Procedure:

Do not hold the transmitter by its plastic part. Mount the transmitter at the HP outlet. If the threads do not match, you can get a fitting adaptor at your diving equipment retailer. Tighten the transmitter by means of a size 3/4" wrench.

The transmitter is best mounted laterally on the regulator.

If pressure tanks 2 and D are carried at the side, make sure the position of their transmitters in relation to TEC resembles that of the transmitter of the main tank on the back.

It is advisable to mount the transmitter on the same side that the computer is located. This is the optimal position for transmission.
4 Setting up (transmitter and dive computer)

4.2 Pairing of transmitter and dive computer
To receive the data of the transmitters, each transmitter must be assigned to one tank symbol and paired with TEC.
Pairing is necessary:

- before the first use of TEC with the transmitter;
- if you use a new transmitter or a new computer;
- after changing the battery;
- if a different tank symbol (1, 2, or D) is to be paired to the transmitter; e.g. The transmitter is to be paired to tank symbol D instead of tank symbol 2.

To distinguish your tanks and transmitters you should regard the following assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank Symbol</th>
<th>Gas Mix</th>
<th>Oxygen %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bottom Mix</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Travel Mix</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Deco Mix</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that you can also set 2 or even 3 tanks to the same gas mixture. This comes in handy when diving with twin tanks or with double outlet on a single tank.

Pairing procedure:

1. Shut the valve, depressurise the regulator and wait for 15 seconds.
2. Switch on TEC (bridge contacts B and E). Select the tank symbol you wish to pair with a certain transmitter by pressing . Selected tank symbol will flash. Confirm the selection by pressing for at least 1 second. Tank symbol stops flashing.
   Tank symbol 2 can only be selected after tank symbol D has been assigned to a certain gas mixture.
3. Move the dive computer and transmitter into the shown position.
   Transmitter and dive computer must be in physical contact during the entire pairing procedure.
4. Open the tank valve. The transmitter briefly sends a pairing sequence to the computer.
5. The dive computer shows a flashing <PAIR> shortly after the valve has been opened.
6. In order to confirm the pairing, the B and E contacts have to be bridged within 5 sec. A beep confirms the input and the <PAIR> display remains still.
7. "PAIR" disappears after approx. 10 sec.

In case of faulty pairing, the display <FAIL> appears instead of <PAIR>. In that case, completely purge the regulator and repeat the pairing procedure. This is only possible after at least 15 seconds.
4 Setting up Smart TEC

- Pairing of transmitter and dive computer may already be carried out at home and need only be executed once, before the first use.
- A transmitter can only be paired with a single tank symbol at a time. If you try to pair the same transmitter with a second tank symbol, the first pairing will automatically be deleted.
- The pairing of transmitter and tank symbol will remain valid, even if the gas mixture is switched off (→ 34, switching off of gas mixtures).
- You may delete the pairing of transmitter and dive computer by means of the SmartTRAK software.

How to check if transmitter and computer are paired correctly:

1. Switch on the computer manually (B and E)
2. To check the pairing of a certain tank symbol, press  0 0 to select the tank symbol. Confirm your choice by pressing  0 0 for 1 second.
3. Move the computer into transmitting range of the transmitter.
4. Open the tank valve. The transmitter switches on automatically.
5. Check the display: Pairing has been carried out correctly if the pressure is displayed within 5-10 seconds.

Check the assignment of all tanks and transmitters as well as the pairing of transmitters and dive computer!

If the transmitter of a selected pressure tank has been correctly paired, but TEC cannot receive the tank pressure, ” - - - ” will appear on the display. In that case, check the position of transmitter and dive computer.

If the specific channel of transmission (i.e. tank) has not been paired, or if an existing pairing has been deleted via SmartTRAK, the display will remain empty. In that case, transmitter and computer must be paired again.
III Diving with Smart TEC

1 Terminology / Symbols

The information on the display of TEC varies depending on the kind of dive and the dive phase. For information about diving with microbubble levels (MB levels) see chapter V -> 28. Specific features of "Diving with more than one gas mixture", are described in chapter VI -> 32.

1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase

Oxygen toxicity
CNS O2%

Ascent rate
(Only while ascending)

Current depth
In metres (feet)

Tank pressure

O2% Mix
Selected oxygen fraction tank 1

Maximum depth 〇〇〇 Temperature 〇〇〇 MB Level...
Maximum depth reached during the dive

1.2 Display during decompression phase / Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)

Decompression stop
All required decompression stops must be observed.

Decompression stop depth
Deepest stage is displayed.

Decompression stop duration
Prescribed duration of the decompression stop at the displayed decompression stage (minutes).

Total ascent time
Including decompression stops in minutes.

Remaining bottom time, RBT
Maximum remaining time at current depth including all decompression obligations (minutes).
1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information)

For dives with compressed air in normal recreational diving, nitrogen is the decisive gas for the decompression calculations. When diving with Nitrox, the risk of oxygen toxicity rises with the increase of the fraction of oxygen and the increase of depth and can limit dive time and the maximum depth. TEC includes this in the calculations and displays the necessary information:

- **<O₂% MIX>** Fraction of oxygen: The fraction of oxygen in the Nitrox mixture can be set between 21% (normal compressed air) and 100% in 1% increments. Your selected mix will be the basis for all calculations.

- **ppO₂ max.** Maximum allowed partial pressure of oxygen: the higher the fraction of oxygen in the mixture, the shallower the dive depth at which this value of the partial pressure of oxygen is reached. The depth at which ppO₂ max. is reached is called Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Default setting is 1.4 bar, but it can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 and 1.95 bar. When you enter the settings for the gas mixture, TEC will display the ppO₂ max. limit setting and the corresponding MOD. TEC warns the diver audibly and visually once the depth is reached at which the ppO₂ reaches the maximum allowed value.

- The partial pressure limit set by means of SmartTRAK can be reduced manually at TEC (->18, setting the gas mixture).
- The CNS O₂% value/alarm is not influenced by the selected ppO₂ max. setting.

- **<CNS O₂>** Oxygen toxicity: With the increased percentage of oxygen, the oxygen in the tissues (especially in the central nervous system (CNS)) becomes important. If the partial pressure of oxygen rises above 0.5 bar, the CNS O₂ value increases, if the partial pressure of oxygen is below 0.5 bar, the CNS O₂ value decreases. The closer the CNS O₂ value is to 100%, the closer the limit where symptoms can occur. See page 21.

**WARNING**

Nitrox diving may only be attempted by experienced divers after proper training from an internationally recognized agency.
2 Attention messages and alarms

TEC draws the diver’s attention to certain situations and warns the diver of unsafe diving practices. Attention messages and alarms are always visual and audible under water, only visual at the surface except the decompression alarm.

The audible attention messages (but not the alarms) can be selectively switched off with SmartTRAK.

2.1 Attention messages

Attention messages are communicated to the diver visually by symbols, letters or flashing figures. In addition, two short audible sequences can be heard (in an interval of 4 seconds) in two different frequencies under water.

\[\text{(can be switched off)}\]

Attention messages come up in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Maximum Operating Depth / max ppO₂ is reached
- Set maximum depth is reached
- Oxygen toxicity reaches 75%
- No-stop time = 2 minutes
- Prohibited altitude* (surface mode)
- Entering decompression when diving with L0
- Remaining Bottom Time < 3 minutes
- Tank pressure has reached set warning level
- Increased workload
- Depth for tank switch has been reached

Diving with microbubble levels (L1-L5):
- MB no-stop time = 0
- MB level stop ignored
- MB level reduced
- Entering decompression when diving with MB level L1-L5

*without audible alarm

2.2 Alarms

Serious injury or death may result from failing to immediately respond to alarms given by TEC.

Alarms are given to the diver visually by flashing symbols, letters or figures. In addition, an audible sequence in one frequency can be heard during the whole duration of the alarm.

\[\text{(can not be switched off)}\]

An alarm occurs in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Oxygen toxicity reaches 100%
- Ignored decompression
- Remaining Bottom Time = 0 (can be switched to attention beep)
- Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate (Particular scale of beeps, ->20)
- Low battery alarm* see below

Low battery alarm TEC*

The service symbol appears if the battery capacity reaches 0%. Take the unit to your authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer.

Transmitter battery low: *

\[<\text{bAt}>\] flashing and alternating with the display of the tank pressure. Replace the battery in the transmitter. ->40

*without audible alarm

*without audible alarm
3 Preparation for the dive

3.1 Setting the gas mixture and MOD

WARNING

Before every dive and after changing the tank, make sure that the settings for the gas mixtures correspond with the current mixtures used. An incorrect setting causes TEC to miscalculate this particular dive. If the fraction of oxygen is set too low this can lead to oxygen poisoning without warning. If the value is set too high decompression sickness may occur. Inaccuracies in the calculations are carried over to repetitive dives.

For dives with a single gas mixture, assign the gas mixture to tank symbol 1 and shut off gas mixtures 2 and D. If more than one gas mixture has been selected, TEC will display \( \text{O}_2 \) at the surface and the number of gas mixtures.

For dives with several gas mixtures please read pages 32 and 13 for further reference.

To set the gas mixture, TEC must be in user mode.

1. Press \( \text{O}_2 \) to choose the tank for the \( \text{O}_2 \) mixture you are going to enter. The tank symbol will start flashing. Press and hold \( \text{O}_2 \) to confirm your selection.

2. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the symbol for the setting of the \( \text{O}_2 \) mixture appears.

3. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed oxygen fraction by bridging B and E.

4. Change the oxygen fraction in increments of 1% by bridging B and + or B and –. TEC will display the current fraction of oxygen, the maximum partial pressure limit, \( \text{ppO}_2 \text{ max} \) (as pre-set by means of SmartTRAK) and the MOD.

5. Confirm the selected percentage with B and E.

6. By bridging B and + or B and – you can change the MOD for the chosen fraction of oxygen. TEC will now display the corresponding partial pressure limit (\( \text{ppO}_2 \text{ max} \)) for the new MOD.

7. Confirm your MOD settings with B and E.

- Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.
- Please refer to page 32 for the setting of gas mixtures for tanks 2 and D.
- The time to reset the \( \text{O}_2 \) % mix to air can be set with SmartTRAK between 1 and 48 hours or to "no reset" (default).

3.2 Setting the MB level

See chapter V, ->28

3.3 Preparation for diving with more than one gas mixture

See chapter VI, ->32

3.4 Preparation for the dive and function check

The following descriptions of the preparation are based on the assumption that all transmitters have been correctly mounted at the HP outlet of the regulators (->12) and successfully paired with TEC (->13).

1. Mount the regulator together with the transmitter on the tank

2. If present, check the reserve valve of your tank, the reserve valve must be open.

3. Switch on TEC (B-E) and check the test display: Are all elements of the display activated? Do not use TEC if the display does not show all elements.

4. Open the valve (transmitter will switch on automatically) and check the tank pressure (after approx. 10 seconds). If the pressure is insufficient, change the tank.

5. Check the connections and instruments for leaks. Never dive with leaky equipment!

- Repeat 4 and 5 with all transmitters you are going to use.
4 Functions during the dive

4.1 Immersion
After immersion, starting at a depth of about 0.8 m (3 ft), TEC automatically selects gas mixture 1, all diving functions are monitored, i.e. depth and dive time displayed, maximum depth stored, saturation of tissues calculated, no-stop time or decompression prognosis determined, ascent rate controlled and displayed and the correctness of the decompression procedure supervised. In addition, TEC also shows the tank pressure and about 2 minutes into the dive the Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) is displayed.

4.2 Setting bookmarks
During the dive you can create bookmarks in your dive profile by pressing . An audible signal confirms the creation of the bookmark. These bookmarks will be graphically displayed in the dive profile of SmartTRAK. To visualize the bookmarks on the dive profile, you must select the box “Generate bookmarks” under “Program options” in SmartTRAK.

4.3 Dive time
The whole time spent below a depth of 0.8m (3 feet) is displayed as dive time in minutes. The time above 0.8m (3 feet) is counted as dive time only if the diver descends again below 0.8m (3 feet) within 5 minutes. While the dive time is running, the colons on the right of the figures are flashing in one second intervals. Maximum dive time displayed is 999 minutes. If a dive lasts longer than 999 minutes the dive time display starts again at 0 minutes.

4.4 Current depth
Current depth is given in 10 cm increments (1 foot). On switching on and at a diving depth of less than 0.8 m (3 ft) the display shows <– – –>. Depth measurement is based on freshwater. Therefore, TEC shows a slightly greater depth when diving in salt water, depending on the salinity of the water. No calculation however is affected.

4.5 Maximum depth / Temperature
Maximum depth is only displayed if it exceeds the current depth by more than 1 m (3 feet) (maximum indicator function). If maximum depth is not displayed, TEC shows the temperature. Set maximum depth reached If the maximum depth set with SmartTRAK has been reached (default 40m/130 feet), the display will flash and the ascent arrow will be displayed. Ascend until the ascent arrow disappears.

4.6 Ascent rate
Optimal ascent rate varies depending on depth between 7 and 20 m/min (23 and 67 ft/min). It is displayed as a percent of the reference variable ascent rate. If the ascent rate is greater than 100% of the set value, the black arrow <SLOW> appears. If the ascent rate exceeds 140%, the arrow starts flashing. TEC provides an audible alarm if the ascent rate is 110% or greater. The intensity of the alarm increases in direct proportion to the degree that the prescribed ascent rate is exceeded.
The prescribed ascent rate must be observed at all times! Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate can lead to microbubbles in the arterial circulation which can lead to serious injury or death due to decompression sickness.

- In case of an improper ascent TEC may require a decompression stop even within the no-stop phase because of the danger of microbubble formation.
- The decompression duration necessary for the prevention of microbubbles can increase massively if the ascent rate is exceeded.
- From great depth a slow ascent may cause heightened saturation of tissues and an extension of both decompression duration and total ascent time. At shallow depth, a slow ascent may shorten the decompression duration.
- Display of the ascent rate has the priority over <CNS O2>.

### WARNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascent rate</th>
<th>Visual alarm</th>
<th>Audible alarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLOW</td>
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<td>SLOW</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Excessive ascent rates for longer periods are entered in the logbook.

### 4.7 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO2 max) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD)

The maximum partial pressure of oxygen ppO2 max (default 1.4 bar) determines the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Diving deeper than the MOD will expose the diver to oxygen partial pressures higher than the set maximum level.

The MOD and consequently the ppO2 max can be reduced manually at TEC (->18, setting the gas mixture, point 6).

In addition the maximum allowed ppO2 can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 to 1.95 bar.

![MOD](image)

The MOD is a function of ppO2 max and the mixture used. If during the dive the MOD is reached or exceeded TEC sends an audible attention message, the ascent arrow appears and the current depth display starts flashing.

- Ascend to a shallower depth in order to diminish the danger of oxygen poisoning.
- Change to the gas mixture that is required at this depth by selecting the appropriate tank symbol.

### WARNING

- The MOD should not be exceeded. Disregarding the warning can lead to oxygen poisoning.
- ppO2 max should not be set higher than 1.6 bar.
4 Functions during the dive

4.8 Oxygen toxicity (CNS O₂ %)

TEC calculates oxygen toxicity from depth values, time and the gas mixture and displays it in the location of the ascent rate. The toxicity is expressed in 1% increments of a maximum tolerated value (O₂ clock). The symbol <CNS O₂> is displayed together with the percentage.

An audible attention signal goes off if oxygen toxicity reaches 75%. The symbol <CNS O₂> flashes and the ascent arrow appears. Ascend to shallower depth to decrease oxygen loading.

When oxygen toxicity reaches 100%, an audible alarm goes off every 4 seconds. <CNS O₂>, the percentage value and the ascent arrow flash. Danger of oxygen toxicity! Start ascent at once.

- During an ascent and if the CNS O₂ % value does not increase anymore (due to a lower partial pressure of oxygen), the audible warning is suppressed.
- During the ascent, the display of the oxygen toxicity is replaced by the ascent rate. If the ascent is stopped, the display changes back to the indication of the CNS value.
- TEC will display CNS O₂ % values exceeding 199 % with 199 %.

4.9 Tank pressure

The tank pressure is also used for the calculation of the remaining bottom time (RBT) and the workload.

When the tank pressure reaches the set warning pressure (SmartTRAK) an audible alarm goes off and the tank symbol is shown. Default value of warning pressure: 100 bar (1450 psi)

Do not dive any deeper. Start to ascend soon.

In case of increased workload, TEC displays a lung symbol and an audible alarm goes off. (The sensitivity of workload can be changed with SmartTRAK).

In order to prevent additional saturation, reduce exertion, relax and breathe more slowly.

If TEC receives no data for 30 seconds, an audible alarm goes off and the transmitter warning appears.

If TEC does not receive pressure data for another 40 seconds, it will activate another audible alarm. RBT and transmitter warning will no longer be displayed. Instead of the tank pressure value TEC will display "---".

Check the position of transmitter and TEC. Start ascending at once.

TEC will switch back to its normal display as soon as new data is received.

If the tank pressure is lower than 14bar/200psi the transmitter switches off and TEC will display "---".

Do not let the tank pressure drop below 14bar/200psi.
4 Functions during the dive

4.10 Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)

RBT is the time left at the current depth until the point of time when the ascent must be started. The RBT is calculated on the basis of the current tank pressure, breathing rate, the temperature, and the dive data so far recorded. The RBT is based on the assumption that the tank pressure should amount to the set pressure (default 40 bar/600 psi) at the end of the dive. Alterations can be made with SmartTRAK. A graphic representation of RBT is on page 15.

During dives with several gas mixtures, the calculation of the RBT is based on the assumption that the diver will use the current gas mixture to finish the dive.\(^{34, 35}\)

Never allow the RBT to go below three minutes. If the RBT goes below three minutes there is a danger of insufficient supply of gas mixture for the ascent as well as an increased risk of decompression sickness, and serious injury or death may result!

Correct calculation of RBT when using a reserve or “J” type valve is possible only if the reserve function of the valve is in the open (down) position during the dive.

If the RBT drops below three minutes, an audible attention signal is activated, the ascent arrow is displayed and the tank icon start flashing. Start ascent immediately.

The RBT value should never reach \(<0:\)>. With RBT=0 the remaining tank reserve may not be sufficient for the ascent.

When the last minute has passed (RBT=0) an audible alarm is activated every 4 seconds. The RBT, the ascent arrow and the tank icon start flashing. The audible alarm\(^*\) on exceeding the RBT is suppressed at depths less than 6.5 m (21 ft) if TEC is in the no-stop phase.

Start ascent at once.

\(^*\) The audible RBT alarm can be changed to an audible attention signal by means of SmartTRAK. \(\rightarrow\) 4 sec \(\rightarrow\)

4.11 Decompression information

No-stop time is displayed if no decompression stops are necessary. The arrow \(\textbf{NO STOP}\) is visible if no decompression stops are necessary. The figures indicate no-stop time in minutes.

- No-stop display \(<199:\) means remaining time of 199 minutes or more.
- No-stop time is calculated on line and influenced by the current workload and current water temperature.

If no-stop time drops below 3 minutes, an audible attention signal is activated and the no-stop value begins to flash.

If no-stop time is less than 1 minute, the no-stop display shows the flashing value "0".

In order to prevent a decompression dive, ascend slowly until the no-stop time is 5 minutes or more.

Dives that require decompression stops are not recommended.
4 Functions during the dive

**Decompression values**

On entering the decompression phase, the arrow \( \text{NO STOP} \) disappears, the arrow \( \text{DECO STOP} \) appears and an attention beep goes off. Right beside the arrow, the deepest decompression stage in metres (feet) is displayed. Next to the decompression stop depth, the decompression stop duration of the displayed stage appears in minutes. The display \(<3m \text{7:} \rangle\) means that a decompression stop of 7 minutes at a depth of 3m has to be made. When a decompression stop has been finished, the next higher decompression stop is displayed. When all decompression stops have been made, the arrow \( \text{DECO STOP} \) extinguishes and the arrow \( \text{NO STOP} \) reappears. The indication of time on the lower right shows the no-stop time again.

Deco stop depths deeper than 27m (90 ft) are displayed as \( \langle \text{– – : – – } \rangle \). The decompression alarm is activated if the decompression stop is ignored. The arrow \( \text{DECO STOP} \), the decompression stop duration and decompression stop depth begin to flash and an audible alarm goes off.

Due to the formation of microbubbles, decompression can increase massively if a decompression stop is ignored. When the surface is reached during the decompression alarm, the arrow \( \text{DECO STOP} \), the decompression stop duration and decompression stop depth continue flashing, in order to point to the risk of a decompression accident. The SOS mode is activated 3 minutes after the dive if corrective action is not taken (->11).

If the total (cumulative) duration of the decompression alarm is longer than one minute, it is entered in the logbook.

Descend to the prescribed decompression stop depth immediately!

**Total time of ascent**

As soon as decompression stops are necessary TEC shows the total time of ascent. This includes the ascent time from the current depth to the surface and all decompression stop obligations.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if TEC detects a higher workload.

Ascent time greater than 199 minutes is displayed as \( \langle \text{– – : – – } \rangle \).

---

**4.12 Safety stop timer**

The safety stop timer displays the time span a diver should spend at the safety stop depth at the end of the dive. The timer is activated by the diver and counts back to zero, starting with the time that was pre-set with SmartTRAK. It can be restarted any number of times. Range: 1 - 5 minutes (default 3 min.)

The safety stop timer can be activated under the following conditions: Depth < 6.5 m (21 ft), no-stop display 199 min., gauge mode is switched off.

Activate the safety stop timer by pressing \( \text{STOP} \). The timer begins to count backwards and a bookmark will be created in the dive profile.

The safety stop timer will switch off automatically if the depth exceeds 6.5 m (21 ft) or the no-stop phase is shorter than 199 minutes.
5 Functions at the surface

5.1 End of a dive

After reaching the surface (<0.8 m/3 ft) TEC remains in dive mode for 5 minutes. The delay allows for surfacing for a short period for orientation.

After 5 minutes the dive is closed and it is entered into the logbook.

For the calculations of the desaturation and no-fly time it is assumed that the diver breathes air while on the surface.

5.2 Desaturation time

After the dive has been closed, desaturation time in hours and minutes and, if available, oxygen toxicity is displayed. Desaturation time is determined either by oxygen toxicity, nitrogen saturation or the regression of microbubbles, depending on which requires the longer time. Oxygen toxicity (<CNS O₂>) is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0%.

Desaturation time is indicated until the next dive or until it reaches zero. The display is switched off to save energy three minutes after the last manipulation is made. The calculations are nevertheless continued in the background.

5.3 No-fly time

The <no-fly time> is indicated beside the icon <do not fly>. <No-fly time> is the time in hours that should pass before a flight and is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0 hours.

Flying while TEC displays <do not fly> may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

5.4 Microbubble warning

Through repetitive dives microbubbles accumulate in the lungs if the surface interval is not long enough. Ignoring decompression stops or ascending at an excessive rate can also lead to microbubbles in tissues. In order to reduce the risk of decompression sickness for repetitive dives, the surface interval should be planned long enough. If TEC calculates that the formation of microbubbles occurs during the surface interval, it will advise a diver to extend the surface interval via the microbubble warning. The duration of the microbubble warning is visible by entering the dive planner -> 37.

If the <microbubble warning (NO DIVE)> is visible during the surface interval, the diver should not undertake another dive.

If the dive is made in spite of the microbubble warning, the diver must cope with a clearly shorter no-stop time or an extension of decompression. Also, the duration of the microbubble warning at the end of the dive can increase considerably.
6 Diving in mountain lakes

6.1 Altitude ranges

TEC measures the atmospheric pressure every 60 seconds even while the display is switched off. If the computer detects a sufficient increase in altitude, it switches on automatically and indicates the new altitude range (1-4) and the desaturation time. Desaturation time indicated at this moment refers to adaptation time at this altitude. If the dive starts within this adaptation time, TEC treats it as a repetitive dive, since the body is offgassing.

Altitude is divided into five ranges, which are influenced by barometric pressure. That is why the defined altitude ranges overlap on their fringes. If a mountain lake is reached, the altitude range is indicated at the surface, in the logbook and in the dive planner by a stylised mountain filled with one or more of 4 segments representing the 4 ranges. Sea level to an altitude of approximately 1000m (3300 feet) is not indicated. In the following diagram, you can see the approximate breakdown of the altitude ranges:

Max. altitude: 850 m, 1650 m, 2650 m, 4000 m.

Ascent to altitude range 3 and 4 prohibited.
Max. allowed altitude: 2650 m (8694 ft).

WARNING

TEC shows via flashing altitude segments while at the surface to which altitude the diver may not rise.

Max. altitude: 850 m 1650 m 2650 m 4000 m
2790 ft 5413 ft 8694 ft 13120 ft

The ascent range can also be displayed together with an altitude range:

Example: You are at 1200 m (3937 ft) (altitude range 1) and you may ascend to range 2 only (2650 m / 8694 feet). You may not rise to the altitude range 3 or 4.

6.2 Prohibited altitude

6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes

In order to assure optimal decompression even at higher altitudes, the 3m (10 ft) decompression stage is divided into a 4 m (13 ft) stage and a 2 m (7 ft) stage in altitude ranges 1, 2 and 3. The prescribed decompression stop depths are, in sequence, 2m / 4m / 6m / 9m… (7 ft / 13 ft / 20 ft / 30 ft…).

If atmospheric pressure is below 620 mbar (8.99 psi) (altitude higher than 4100 m / 13450 ft above sea level), no decompression data is calculated and displayed (automatic gauge mode). In addition RBT and the dive planner are not available anymore. The oxygen toxicity and the tank pressure are still indicated.
In gauge mode ALL audible and visual alarms and attention messages are turned off. This includes ascent speed, low tank pressure and interrupted signal from transmitter.

In gauge mode TEC will display depth, dive time and tank pressure, the maximum depth is stored, ascent rate and tank pressure are monitored. By pressing ooo you can switch from maximum depth to temperature and vice versa. You can also activate the stopwatch and check the split time. Gauge mode does not support the calculation of no-stop time or the supervision of decompression. Supervision of ppO2 max and CNS O2 % will also be switched off. TEC will display no information about RBT or microbubble development. Bookmarks can be set. The settings for gas mixtures, MOD and microbubble level cannot be set and the dive planner cannot be selected.

• Dives in gauge mode are performed at your own risk!
• After diving in gauge mode you should wait for at least 48 hours before using a decompression computer.

Switching the gauge mode on and off

Gauge mode can be switched on and off at the surface, if no desaturation time is being prescribed.

After diving in gauge mode, TEC can not be used as dive computer for 48 hours.

Procedure:

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the gauge symbol and “on” or “off” are displayed.
2. Confirm with B and E that you wish to activate or deactivate the gauge mode. The gauge symbol starts flashing.
3. By bridging contacts B and + or B and – the gauge mode is switched on and off.
4. Confirm your settings with B and E.

Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

Diving in gauge mode

After immersion, starting at a depth of about 0.8m (3 ft), TEC automatically selects gas mixture 1.

The following information is displayed in gauge mode:

Changing the gas mixtures in gauge mode

In gauge mode it is up to the diver to decide on a time and depth to change the gas mixture. TEC will not indicate a necessary change of gas mixture. For more information about changing the gas mixture see page 35.
In gauge mode, after immersion, TEC will automatically monitor the dive time and at the same time activate the stopwatch. If the gauge symbol and "on" are displayed (→ 26, point 1) the stopwatch can also be activated at the surface by pressing . The stopwatch will run for a maximum of 1 hour at the surface and no longer than 24 hours underwater. By pressing you can start, stop and restart the stopwatch. Once the stopwatch has been stopped, you can reset the timer to zero with .

While the stopwatch is running you can measure split times and return to the timer display by pressing . The timekeeping is not interrupted in the meantime.

- By pressing you can select a different pressure tank even while the stopwatch is running or the split time is being displayed.
- At a diving depth of less than 0.8m (3 ft) the stopwatch will automatically measure and display the split time. If the diver descends again the stopwatch timer will be displayed again.

**After diving in gauge mode**

TEC shows the remaining time span during which it cannot be used in computer mode. Once the waiting period is over, the gauge mode can be switched off manually. →26

The no-fly time after diving in gauge mode is 48 hours.

Desaturation time will not be displayed.
V Diving with microbubble levels (MB)

The following chapter deals with the characteristics of diving with microbubble levels (MB levels). For general information about displays and features of diving with TEC see chapter III.

**Microbubbles** are tiny bubbles that can build up inside a diver’s body during any dive and normally dissipate naturally during an ascent and on the surface after a dive. Dives within no-stop time and observance of decompression stops do not prevent the formation of microbubbles in the venous blood circulation.

Dangerous microbubbles are those migrating into the arterial circulation. The reasons for the migration from the venous blood circulation to the arterial circulation can be a great many microbubbles collecting in the lungs. UWATEC has equipped Smart dive computers with a new technology to protect from microbubbles.

The diver chooses – according to his/her needs – an MB level and influences through it the level of protection from microbubbles. Diving with MB levels requires additional ascent stops (level stops), the ascent is slowed down and the body gets more time to desaturate. This works contrary to the formation of the microbubbles and increases the safety.

**Smart TEC features 6 microbubble levels** (L0-L5). Level L0 corresponds to UWATEC’s well-known decompression model ZH-L8 ADT and does not require level stops due to microbubble formation. Levels L1 to L5 offer additional protection from microbubble formation with level L5 offering the highest protection.

Similar to the display of information during decompression dives or dives within no-stop time, TEC displays depth and duration of the first level stop as well as the total time of ascent as soon as the MB no-stop time has run out. As the MB no-stop time is shorter than the ordinary no-stop time a diver will be required to carry out a stop (level stop) sooner than a diver using level L0.

If a diver ignores a required level stop, TEC will change over to a lower MB level and the dive can not be completed with the initially chosen MB level. E.g. If a diver sets level L4 on TEC prior to the dive and during the dive ignores the stops recommended TEC will automatically adjust the setting to level L3 or lower.

1 **Comparison of dives with MB level L0 and MB level L5**

When two Smart TECs are used simultaneously, one unit is set for example to MB level L5, the other to L0, the no-stop time will be shortened and level stops will be required before the diver has the obligation of a decompression stop. These additional level stops help dissipate the microbubbles.
2 Terminology

This chapter will exclusively deal with terminology and display features used while diving with MB levels. All other features are described in chapter III (page 15).

2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase

MB no-stop time
Remaining time at a respective depth allowing ascent without level stop.

29.9 m

2.2 Display during level stop phase

Total ascent time including level stops

Level stop depth
The deepest level stop is displayed.

Level stop duration
The duration of a level stop at a given level stop depth is displayed.
3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)

3.1 Setting the MB level

To change the MB level TEC must be in user mode.

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the symbol for MB levels appears.

2. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed MB level by bridging B and E.

3. Change MB level by bridging contacts B and + or B and – .

4. Confirm with B and E the selected MB level.

Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

TEC will display the symbol to confirm that an MB level beyond L0 (L1-L5) has been chosen. During the dive the MB level is shown by pressing briefly the MB level icon. If however a level stop is ignored, the new MB level is permanently shown (->31).

MB levels have an influence on the dive planner.

4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.1 Level stop information

Microbubble (MB) no-stop time

While diving with MB levels L1 to L5 TEC will display the MB no-stop time instead of the ordinary no-stop time. Within the MB no-stop time no level stops are required.

The arrow and the MB level symbol are visible. The remaining MB no-stop time is shown in minutes.

- Information and alarms for MB no-stop time and ordinary no-stop time are the same (->22).
- Regardless of the MB level, we generally recommend to perform a slow ascent during the last few metres / feet.

On entering the level stop phase, the arrow disappears and the arrow appears. The arrow flashes for 8 seconds and an audible attention beep goes off. To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, all requested level stops must be observed.

To the right of the arrow, the deepest level stop is displayed in metres / feet. The display <3m 2:> ( <10ft 2:>) means that a level stop of 2 minutes at a depth of 3 metres (10ft) has to be observed.

When a level stop obligation is finished, the next higher level stop – if present – is displayed. When all level stops have been observed, the arrow extinguishes and the arrow reappears. The indication of time shows the MB no-stop time again.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

The attention message "Level stop ignored" is activated if the requested level stop is not observed. An attention beep* goes off, the arrow \textit{LEVELSTOP}, the depth and duration of the ignored level stop begin flashing. To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, you must descend to the prescribed depth immediately!

The warning "microbubble level reduced" is activated if the diver ascends more than 1.5m (5ft) above the required level stop. TEC reduces the microbubble level, an attention beep* goes off and for the rest of the dive the new MB level is indicated in the position of the maximum depth. The level stop for the reduced MB level is now displayed. To complete the dive without being further reduced to an even lower MB level the new level stop must be observed.

* Attention beeps can be suppressed via SmartTRAK.

4.2 Total time of ascent

TEC displays the level stop information and the total time of ascent. This includes the time of ascent as well as all level stops.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if TEC detects a higher workload.

4.3 Decompression obligation

Avoid decompression dives when diving with MB levels.

TEC calculates and displays level stops to reduce microbubble formation, but it also calculates the diver’s decompression data. If decompression stops become obligatory, the \textit{DECO} symbol will be displayed. The total ascent time will now also contain a decompression stop.

You are close to entering decompression: At the beginning of a decompression phase an attention beep goes off and the \textit{DECO} symbol flashes for 8 seconds.

In order to prevent a dive with long decompression stops it is recommended that you ascend a few metres/feet on seeing this message.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.4 Level stop and deco stop

When the level stop depth equals the depth of the first obligatory decompression stop and if you are within 1.5m/5feet of the stop depth itself, TEC shows 
and . The indicated duration refers to level stop duration.

Since level stops are more restrictive than decompression stops, when all decompression obligations have been observed the display changes from to only. 

5 Complete a dive with MB levels

A dive with MB levels is completed the same way as a dive without MB levels (L0) (-> 24), save for the following exceptions:

If the MB level has been reduced during the dive, TEC will display a flashing MB level symbol and the current MB level for five minutes after reaching the surface. The dive is then completed and TEC changes to user mode with the MB level switching back to the original MB setting.

Repetitive dives and microbubble levels: If during a dive a level stop is being ignored and the diver starts another descent shortly afterwards, TEC might immediately request level stops. To complete the dive with the initially set MB level all level stops must be observed.

VI Diving with more than one gas mixture

The following chapter deals with the characteristics of diving with more than one gas mixture.

Smart TEC enables you to use up to three different gas mixtures during the same dive. To measure the tank pressure, each tank requires an individual transmitter. Tank 1 contains the bottom mix, tank 2 contains the travel mix and tank D contains the deco mix. For dives with a single gas mixture you must use tank 1, for dives with 2 gas mixtures you must use tanks 1 and D.

Diving with 3 gas mixtures

Diving with 2 gas mixtures
Preparation for a dive with several gas mixtures

Before the dive, all transmitters in use must be paired with TEC, the fraction of oxygen must be entered for each tank and the depth for changing the gas mixture must be set for tanks 2 and D.

Setting the gas mixture and the depth for changing the gas mixture

During dives with more than one gas mixture the bottom mix (tank 1) contains the lowest fraction of oxygen, while the deco mix (tank D) contains the highest fraction. The additional travel mix (tank 2) for dives with 3 gas mixtures holds a fraction of oxygen that is between that of tank 1 and tank D. TEC will only accept settings corresponding with this order. Note however that you can also set 2 or even 3 tanks to the same gas mixture. TEC will only accept gas mixture switching depths (MOD) as input where the maximum partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂) is not exceeded.

For gas mixtures having an oxygen percentage of 80% or greater the ppO₂ is fixed at 1.6bar and cannot be altered in any way.

Procedure:

1. Enter the setting for the fraction of oxygen and the MOD for tank 1 (bottom mix) according to the instructions on page 18 (points 1-7).
2. Enter the setting for the fraction of oxygen for tank D (deco mix) according to the instructions on page 18 (points 1-5).
3. By bridging B and + or B and – enter the desired depth at which you will change to tank D during the ascent phase. Confirm your settings with B and E. The depth you have selected is the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) for this gas mixture and the indicated ppO₂ becomes the maximum tolerable partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂ max). During the ascent an audible attention message will indicate that you have reached the depth which requires the change of your gas mixture. This applies to tanks D and 2 (see points below).
4. For dives with three gas mixtures enter the setting for the fraction of oxygen for tank 2 (travel mix) according to the instructions on page 18 (points 1-5).
5. Now enter the maximum depth for the use of tank 2 by bridging B and + or B and -. Confirm your settings with B and E. The information given under point 3. does apply here also.

Without confirmation with B and E the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

The time to reset the O₂% mix to air can be set with SmartTRAK between 1 hour and 48 hours or to "no reset" (default).

After the reset, the oxygen fraction of tank 1 is set to 21%, tanks 2 and D are switched off (– – %O₂).
VI Diving with more than one gas mixture

Switching off gas mixtures

Tanks which are not going to be used during the next dive (even though their fraction of oxygen has been defined) must be "switched off". This is achieved by switching off the appropriate gas mixture at TEC. Gas mixtures which have been switched off cannot be selected during the dive and TEC will ignore their transmitters.

Tank 1 cannot be switched off. If tank D (deco mix) is switched off, tank 2 will automatically be switched off as well.

Procedure:
1. Select the tank symbol of the gas mixture you wish to switch off and the setting of the O2 mix, according to the instructions on page 18 (points 1-3).
2. Reduce the fraction of oxygen with B and –, until "– – %O2" appears.
3. Confirm your settings with B and E.

The pairing of transmitter and tank symbol will remain valid even if the gas mixture has been shut off.

The selected depth for the change of gas mixture (MOD) is deleted once the gas mixture is switched off.

Functions during a dive with several gas mixtures

Diving with more than one gas mixture represents a much higher risk (than diving with a single mixture), and mistakes by the diver may lead to serious injury or death.

During dives with several gas mixtures, always make sure you are breathing from the tank you intended to breathe from.

Mark all your tanks and regulators, so they can under no circumstances be mixed up! Before every dive and after changing a tank, make sure that each gas mixture is set to the correct value for the corresponding tank.

Decompression prognosis

The calculation of decompression data (e.g. the total time of ascent) is based on the assumption that changes of gas mixture will be performed at the previously selected depths (MOD gas mixture 2, MOD gas mixture D). If a diver ignores a required change or changes the mixture belatedly, TEC will readjust the decompression calculation accordingly. The dive computer will then base its calculations on the assumption that the diver will either use the indicated gas mixture until he/she reaches the depth for the next change or – if no further changes are planned – that he/she will ascend to the surface with the current mixture.

Remaining Bottom Time

In addition to calculating the decompression prognosis for all the activated tanks, in the background TEC also calculates the decompression prognosis for tank 1 by itself, and (when diving with three tanks) for tanks 1+2 only and for tanks 1+D only. The Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) while breathing from tank 1 considers that you will finish the dive with tank 1, using the decompression prognosis for tank 1 alone. The RBT while breathing from tank 2 considers that you will finish the dive with tank 2 using the decompression prognosis for tanks 1 and 2 only (see -> 35, 36). This allows, when starting the ascent before RBT=0, to always be able to finish a dive if by accident you were to lose the travel and/or deco bottles, find that they are empty or in case of regulator malfunction. Note that for any tank (1, 2 or D) when you are shallower than 6m/20ft the RBT indicates the duration of the gas supply (minus the reserve) at the current depth.

Since TEC needs to evaluate your breathing pattern and the corresponding pressure drop in the tank, it takes about 2 minutes after you start breathing from a tank before TEC shows the RBT.
**Changing the gas mixture**

After immersion, TEC automatically selects gas mixture 1.

If during the ascent a diver reaches the depth requiring a change of gas mixture (MOD gas mixture D or 2), the imminent change is brought to the diver’s attention by an audible attention signal and the flashing of the tank symbol of the new gas mixture, both lasting for 30 seconds.

PROCEDURE:  
- Switch to the regulator with the new gas mixture and start breathing
- Confirm the change by pressing and holding the tank symbol (long beep) within 30 seconds. The tank symbol will stop flashing.

If a diver fails to confirm the change of gas mixture, TEC will continue to calculate with the previous gas mixture and adapt the decompression calculation accordingly.

**No change of gas mixture:**

A diver can catch up on a required change of gas mixture until he reaches the surface. By quickly pressing the tank symbol of the new gas mixture will start flashing.

Switch to the regulator with the new gas mixture and start breathing. Confirm the change by pressing and holding the tank symbol. The tank symbol will stop flashing and the decompression calculation will readjust accordingly.

**Belated change of gas mixture:**

If after a change of gas mixture the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) of the current mixture is exceeded, the ppO2 max warning will appear. Change to the gas mixture suited for this depth and select the appropriate tank symbol or rise to the Maximum Operating Depth of the current gas mixture. Failure to do so can result in oxygen poisoning.

**Submerging again after a change of gas mixture:**

**Examples for clarification of RBT and change of gas mixtures**

The following figures show a dive profile and the display of various TECs in the following settings:

**TEC-1:**  
- Set to 21% (tank 1)

**TEC-2:**  
- Set to 21% (tank 1) and 50% (tank D)

**TEC-3:**  
- Set to 21% (tank 1) and 100% (tank D)

**TEC-4:**  
- Set to 21% (tank 1), 50% (tank 2) and 100% (tank D)

1. **Start of ascent:** The TECs have different decompression prognosis, indicating the benefit of the travel and/or decompression gases. However, the RBT is the same for all four, as it relates to tank 1 only. It indicates that starting the ascent within the next three minutes the diver will have enough gas for the ascent and the decompression obligations shown on TEC-1. At RBT=3 or less, the ascent arrow is showing: TEC suggests that the diver starts the ascent.

2. **Slightly below MOD for 50% mix (MOD=22m):** The slow ascent has caused significant build-up of decompression obligations. There is a marked difference in ascent times, indicating the benefit of decompressing at high oxygen percentage.

3. **Above MOD for 50%, missed switch:** TEC-2 adjusts its decompression prognosis to be the same as TEC-1. TEC-4 adjusts its decompression prognosis to be the same as TEC-3.

4. **Again below MOD for 50%:** TEC-2 and TEC-4 once again show credit for the presence of the 50% mix in their calculations.

5. **Above MOD for 50%, switch carried out:** TEC-2 and TEC-4 show the tank pressure in the 50% tank. The RBT agrees because also in TEC-4 it considers the 50% tank will be used to finish the dive. TEC-1 and TEC-3 are not receiving any signals from the transmitter on the 21% tank and show “-- --”.

6. **Slightly below the MOD for 100% mix (MOD=6m):** During the slow ascent from 22m, TEC-2 using 50% oxygen has caught up on the decompression schedule of TEC-3, which is still using 21% oxygen but gives credit for the upcoming switch to 100% oxygen.
VI  Diving with more than one gas mixture

7. Above MOD for 100%, missed switch: now TEC-3 gives the same decompression prognosis as TEC-1. TEC-4 gives the same decompression prognosis as TEC-2.

8. Again below the MOD for 100%: TEC-3 and TEC-4 again show credit for the presence of the 100% mix in their calculations.

9. Above MOD for 100%, switch carried out: TEC-3 and TEC-4 show the tank pressure in the 100% tank. The RBT agrees. TEC-2 is not receiving anymore signals from the 50% tank and shows “- - -”. However, the slow ascent and delayed switch to 100% has caused the decompression prognosis to be shorter on TEC-2 than TEC-3.
TEC has a dive planner which allows the planning of no-stop dives as well as decompression dives with freely determinable surface intervals and with up to three different gas mixtures.

Basis of the planning:

- selected fraction of oxygen and MOD of all active gas mixtures
- selected microbubble level
- water temperature of the most recent dive
- altitude range (if any)
- status of saturation at the time the dive planner is selected
- assuming a normal workload of the diver and observance of the prescribed ascent rates
- assumption: changes of gas mixture are performed at the selected MOD of mixtures 2 and D.

If two or more divers using computers are planning a dive, planning for all divers has to be based on the dive computer showing the shortest no-stop times. Failure to do this may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

Before using the dive planner, the fraction of oxygen must be entered for each required tank and the depths for a change of gas mixture for tanks 2 and D must be entered. Tanks, i.e. gas mixtures which are not going to be used during the next dive must be switched off (→33-34). All 'activated' gas mixtures will be indicated by their tank symbols and allowed for calculation.

1 Planning a no-stop dive

With the contacts B and – or B and + you can select the dive planner at the surface. (The dive planner cannot be selected in gauge mode)

The microbubble warning and its duration are displayed if TEC detects an increased risk due to the accumulation of microbubbles.

Enter the dive planner with B and E.

The input window for the time interval is displayed if there was a remaining desaturation (DESAT) before the Dive Planner has been selected. This surface interval between now and the beginning of the dive can be changed with the contacts + and – in steps of 15 minutes.

If a microbubble warning (no dive) and its duration has been displayed, TEC proposes this time – rounded up to the next 15 minutes – as surface interval. If the proposed interval is shortened, the microbubble warning appears.

With B and E you confirm the displayed interval (if applicable), then TEC starts scrolling the no-stop times. The no-stop times are displayed in 3 metre increments (10 ft) and are displayed for every increment for about 2 seconds. The process starts at 3 metres (10 ft).

If a microbubble level has been selected (L1-5), the MB no-stop time is shown.

No-stop times will be displayed as long as the selected maximum operating depth (MOD) of tank 1 is not exceeded.

On page 24 you will find further information and safety considerations regarding the microbubble warning.
2 Planning a decompression dive

1. Activate the dive planner for a no-stop dive ->37.
2. Wait until the desired depth appears, then switch into decompression planning by bridging contacts B and E. TEC shows the bottom time (no-stop time + 1 minute) and the appropriate decompression information or level stop data respectively.
3. <Add> asks that you set the bottom time. This is done with contacts B and +, B and – respectively. As soon as the contacts are no longer bridged, TEC calculates the decompression information or level stop data respectively for this set bottom time.

If you wish to plan a decompression dive at another depth, switch from decompression planning to no-stop planning by means of B and E. TEC again shows the scrolling no-stop times. Now you can switch between no-stop planning and decompression planning at will with contacts B and E.

If the calculated decompression information and the total ascent time exceed 199 minutes, or the CNS O2 % value exceeds 199%, the said values will start flashing on the display or <– –> values appear and the decompression calculation is suspended until the bottom time has been reduced accordingly. CNS O2 % values higher than 199% will be displayed as 199 %.

3 Leaving the dive planner

With the contacts B and E (1-2 sec) you can exit the Dive Planner. This also occurs after three minutes without operation.
**1 Survey**

A dive is entered in the logbook if the dive time is longer than 2 minutes. TEC records the profiles of about 100 hours of diving. This information can be transferred to a PC with the standard infrared interface (IrDA) and the Windows® software SmartTRAK. Up to 99 dives can be displayed directly on the dive computer.

The following information of the dive is displayed:

- Ignored decompression stop* or diving in SOS mode
- Too fast ascent*
- Altitude range (if any)
- Maximum depth / Lowest temp. / MB level (at the beginning of the dive)
- Dive time
- Dive number
- CNS value at the end of the dive
- Duration of surface interval (only with repetitive dives)
- Increased workload warning*
- Gas consumed (bar or psi) from tank 1
  - tank 2
  - tank D
    - displays only those gas mixtures used during the dive
- DECO
- Ignored decompression stop*
- Fraction of oxygen tank 1
  - tank 2
  - tank D
- dP = differential pressure (gas consumed)
- Ignored decompression stop*

*Alarms during the dive

If a dive is started within adaptation time (after a change of altitude), the adaptation time is displayed instead of the surface interval.

**2 Operation**

With the contacts B and + or B and – you can select the logbook. With B and E you enter the logbook.

If there was a remaining desaturation time (DESAT) before selecting the logbook, the time since the last dive (surface interval) is displayed.

With B and E you get the most recent dive displayed (LOG 1).

Each bridging of B and + or B and – causes a jump to the next older or more recent dive. Upon continuous bridging of the contacts all dives are displayed successively.

With the contacts B and E you can exit the logbook.

The logbook closes automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
IX Appendix

1 Technical information

Operating altitude: with decompression information: sea level up to approx. 4000 m (13120ft);
    w/o decompression, w/o RBT information: usable in gauge mode (at any altitude)
Max. displayed depth: 120m (395 ft), resolution between 0.8 m and 99.9 m: 0.1 m, >99.9 m: 1m
    The resolution in feet is always 1 foot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
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</table>
| • Do not dive deeper than the limits given by the chosen fraction of oxygen (nitrogen narcosis, oxygen toxicity).
| • Never dive deeper than your training qualification (experience) allows you.
| • Always observe local dive depth restrictions. |

Decompression calculation depth range: 0.8 to 120m (3 to 395 ft)
Maximum environment pressure: 13 bar (189 psi)
Clock: Quartz timer, display up to 999 minutes.
O₂% Mix: Adjustable between 21%O₂ (compressed air) and 100% O₂
Operating temperature: -10° to +50°C (14°F to 122°F).
Power supply: Special battery UWATEC LR07
Life of the battery: 500 to 800 dives, depending on the quantity of dives per year and the use of
    the backlight.
Transmitter: High pressure connection: Maximum working pressure: 300 bar (4350 psi)
    Life of the battery: up to 1000 dives, max. 3 years without use.
    Power supply: User replaceable battery CR2450

2 Maintenance

The tank pressure gauge and the parts of this product used to measure the tank pressure should be serviced
by an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer every second year or after 200 dives (whichever comes first).
Aside from that your TEC is virtually maintenance free. All you need to do is to rinse it carefully with fresh
water after each use and to have the batteries changed when needed. To avoid possible problems with your
TEC, the following recommendations will help assure that it will give you years of trouble free service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
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</table>
| • Avoid dropping or jarring your TEC.
| • Do not allow your TEC to be exposed to direct, intense sunlight.
| • Rinse your TEC thoroughly with fresh water after each dive.
| • Do not store your TEC in a sealed container; make sure there is free ventilation.
| • If there are problems with operating the contacts, use soapy water to clean
    TEC and dry it thoroughly. The surface of your TEC housing can be treated with
    silicone grease. Do not apply grease to the water contacts!
| • Do not clean TEC with liquids containing solvent (apart from water).
| • If the service icon appears, TEC must not be used for any further dives. Take
    your dive computer to an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer. |

Take the dive computer to an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer in order
to change the batteries. The battery replacement is carried out by a SCUBA-
PRO UWATEC subsidiary. TEC is checked for its technical integrity at the same
time. Do not attempt to have the batteries changed by anyone other than an
authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer.

2.1 Replacing the battery of the transmitter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
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</table>
| It is recommended to have the battery of the transmitter replaced by an
    authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer. The change must be made with par-
    ticular care in order to prevent water from seeping in.
    The warranty does not cover damages due to an improper replacement of the
    battery. |

Transmitter battery set (PN 06.201.920): Includes a Type CR 2450 battery and a 26.00 x 2.00 mm trans-
mitter cap o-ring.
Never touch the metal surface of the battery with bare fingers. The two battery poles must never be short-circuited.

**Procedure:**
To replace the battery, you need a Phillips screwdriver and a clean cloth.

1. Remove the transmitter from the HP outlet of the first stage of the regulator.
2. Dry the transmitter with a soft towel.
3. Remove the 3 screws with the Phillips screwdriver.
4. Remove the transmitter cap carefully.
5. Remove the transmitter cap o-ring carefully. Do not damage the sealing surfaces.
6. Remove the battery by holding it on both sides. Do not touch the contacts or electronic parts.

   Protect the environment and dispose the battery properly.

   If you notice traces of seeping water, damages, or other defects on the o-ring, do not use the transmitter for further dives. Take it to an authorized SCUBA-PRO UWATEC dealer for check and repair.

7. Always insert a new o-ring when you replace the battery and dispose the old o-ring. Make sure that the new, lubricated o-ring is in perfect condition, and that o-ring, o-ring groove and the sealing surfaces of HP outlet and transmitter cap are free of dust and dirt.
   If necessary, clean the parts with a soft cloth. Fit the o-ring in the o-ring groove.

8. Check the proper polarity of the battery. The transmitter can be damaged if you do not insert the battery correctly.

   Wait for at least 30 seconds. Now insert the new battery, with "+" pointing upwards, into the battery compartment.
9. After battery replacement, the transmitter will perform an automatic test and switch into ready mode after 60 seconds.
10. The transmitter cap will only fit in one position. Check the proper position of the guide slots on the electronic support and in the transmitter cap.

Slide the transmitter cap carefully back into its proper position.

11. Do not overtighten the screws! Fasten the transmitter cap with the 3 screws.

12. Mount the transmitter on the HP outlet of the first stage of the regulator and check transmission and pairing. If you do not receive valid tank pressure data, transmitter and dive computer must be paired again.

3 Conversion of tank pressure

Tank pressure indicated may differ from the information given by a manometer/pressure gauge. TEC displays pressure always converted to a temperature of 20°C / 68°F, whereas the mechanical pressure gauge displays the current pressure influenced by temperature.

The figure below allows you to compare the information given by a conventional pressure gauge and by TEC at six different temperatures.

4 Warranty

The warranty only covers dive computers which have been bought from an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer.

The warranty is given for a period of 2 years.

Repairs or replacements during the warranty period do not increase the warranty period.

In order to put forward a warranty claim: send the dive computer together with a dated receipt of the purchase to your authorised retailer or an authorised servicing point.

UWATEC reserves the right to determine the merits of a warranty claim and to determine whether the computer will be repaired or replaced.
Excluded are faults or defects due to:
- excessive wear and tear;
- exterior influences, e.g. transport damage, damage due to bumping and hitting, influences of weather or other natural phenomena;
- servicing, repairs or the opening of the dive computer by anybody not authorised by the manufacturer. This especially concerns the change of battery;
- pressure tests which do not take place in water;
- diving accidents;
- improper placement of the transmitter cap.

5 FCC
This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

6 Index

Active backlight___________________________11
Ascent rate________________________15, 17, 19
Battery alarm__________________________17
Battery capacity, Checking the…________10
Battery lifetime________________________40
Beep, Switch off the…___________________17
Changing the gas mixture________________26, 34
CNS O2________________2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 21, 39
Deco data during decompression phase____15
Deco data during no-stop phase___________15
Decompression stop, Ignored…___________17, 23
Depth, current__________________________19
Desaturation time_______________________24
Dive_____________________________15
Dive planner___________________________37
Dive time_____________________________19
Dive, end of a dive_____________________24
Fly, "no-fly time"______________________10, 24
Gas mixture, Setting…__________________18
Gauge mode___________________________26
Light_______________________________11
Logbook____________________________39
Maintenance___________________________40
Maximum depth_______________________19, 39
Microbubbles________________________28
Microbubbles, Warning of…___________24, 37
Mountain lakes, Diving in…____________25, 39
Mounting the transmitter to the first stage__12
Nitrox_______________________________16
No-stop time__________________________15, 22, 28
O2% mix, Set up…_______________________18
O2 fraction___________________________15, 16, 18
O2 partial pressure____________________16, 17, 20
O2 partial pressure, maximum___________16, 20
O2 toxicity___________________________15, 16, 17, 21, 39
Operating TEC________________________4, 8, 9
Oxygen…, see “O2…”
PC, transfer to PC (logbook)_______________39
ppO2, see O2 partial pressure
Premix, setting the gas mixture___________18
RBT_______________________________15, 17, 22
Safety stop timer_______________________23
Setting the MOD_______________________18, 33
SmartTRAK__________________________8, 9, 16, 17, 39
SOS mode____________________________11
Stopwatch____________________________27
Surface interval_______________________37, 39
Switching off gas mixtures______________34
System______________________________8
Tank pressure________________________21
Technical information___________________40
Transmitter___________________________8, 12, 40
Warnings____________________________17
Workload____________________________21
Workload, Increased…__________________21
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www.uwatec.com
Operating Manual

Smart 2
Safety considerations

You must carefully read and understand this entire manual before using your new computer.

**WARNING**

Diving has many inherent risks. Even if you follow the instructions of this manual in a careful manner, it is still possible that you may be seriously injured or die from decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity or some other inherent risk of scuba with Nitrox or compressed air. Unless you are fully aware of these risks and are willing to personally accept and assume responsibility for those risks, do not use the computer!

**Guidelines for the use of your UWATEC dive computer:**

The following guidelines are derived from the latest medical research and the recommendations of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences for diving with diving computers. Following these guidelines will greatly increase your safety while diving, but cannot guarantee that decompression sickness or oxygen toxicity will not occur.

- This computer is designed for dives with Nitrox (to a max. 100% O₂) and compressed air (21% O₂) only. Do not use the computer for dives made with other mixed gases.
- It is absolutely necessary to check the set mixture before each dive and to compare it to the gas mixture currently used. Always remember: setting an incorrect mixture carries an inherent risk of decompression sickness and/or oxygen toxicity! Maximum deviation from the measured mixture must not exceed 1% O₂. An incorrect gas mixture can be lethal!
- Only use this computer with open circuit breathing systems. The computer must be set for a determined gas mixture.
- Only use this computer for diving with an independent breathing apparatus. The computer is not designed for long term exposures with Nitrox.
- Always observe the visual and audible alarm signals of the computer. Avoid situations of increased risk which are marked with a warning sign in this operating manual.
- If the ascent arrow appears, start to ascend.
- If the flashing ascent arrow appears, start to ascend immediately.
- This computer has a ppO₂ warning, the default limits of which are set at 1.4 bar ppO₂max. This limit can be adjusted via SmartTRAK. An alteration of the ppO₂max to higher than 1.6 bar is dangerous and we do not recommend this.
- Frequently check the "oxygen clock" (CNS O₂), especially in the range higher than 1.4 bar ppO₂. Ascend and finish the dive if the CNS O₂ exceeds 75%.
- Never dive deeper than the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) pertinent to the gas mixture in use.
- Always check the diving limits considering the oxygen content and standard sports diving procedures (decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity).
- In accordance with the recommended maximum diving limit of all instructional agencies, do not dive deeper than 40 metres/130 feet.
- The danger of nitrogen narcosis has to be taken into consideration. The computer gives no warning about this.
- On all dives, with or without dive computer, make a safety stop for at least 3 minutes at 5 metres (15 feet).
- All divers using dive computers to plan dives and indicate or determine decompression status must use their own computer, which they take with them on all dives.
- If the computer fails at any time during the dive, the dive must be terminated, and appropriate surfacing procedures (including a slow ascent and a 3 to 5 minute safety stop at 5 metres /15 ft) should be initiated immediately.
- Comply with the ascent rate and carry out any decompression stop required. If the computer should fail for any reason, you must ascend at a rate of 10m (30 feet) per minute or less.
- On any given dive, both divers in a buddy pair must follow the most conservative dive computer for that particular dive.
- Never dive without a buddy. Smart Z does not substitute for a dive buddy.
- Only make dives that are appropriate to your level of dive training. A dive computer does not increase your knowledge of diving.
Safety considerations

- Always dive with back-up instruments. Make sure that you always use back-up instrumentation including a depth gauge, submersible pressure gauge, digital bottom timer or dive watch, and have access to decompression tables whenever diving with a dive computer.
- Avoid repeated ascents and descents (yo yo diving).
- Avoid repeated heavy workload while at depth.
- Plan the dives to be shorter if they are made in cold water.
- After finishing the decompression or at the end of a no-stop dive, the final stage of the ascent should be as slow as possible.
- You MUST be familiar with all signs and symptoms of decompression sickness before using this computer! Seek IMMEDIATE treatment for decompression sickness should any of these signs or symptoms occur after a dive! There is a direct correlation between the effectiveness of treatment and the delay between the onset of symptoms and the treatment for decompression sickness.
- Only dive with Nitrox after you have been thoroughly instructed by a recognised institution.

Repetitive dives

- Do not start your next dive before your CNS O₂ % status has dropped below 40%.
- Diving with Nitrox: Make sure your surface interval is long enough (just like diving with compressed air). Plan for a minimum surface interval of two hours. Oxygen, too, needs sufficient time to leave the body.
- Match gas mixture to the intended dive.
- Do not attempt a repetitive dive if the microbubble warning 🔄 is visible on the display.
- Plan a day without diving once a week.
- If you have to change computers, wait at least 48 hours before carrying out your next dive.

Altitude and diving

- Do not dive at altitudes higher than 4000m (13000 feet).
- After a dive do not rise to altitudes that the computer prohibits via the flashing altitude segments (see page 25).

Flying after diving

- After diving, wait at least 24 hours prior to flying.

Smart Z dive instrument is a personal protective equipment in compliance with the essential safety requirements of the European Union directive 89/686/EEC. RINA SpA, Via Corsica 12, I-16128 Genoa, notified body no. 0474, have certified the conformity with the European Standard EN 250:2000 and EN 13319:2000.

EN250:2000 Respiratory equipment - Open circuit self contained compressed air diving apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking (pressure gauge test).

EN13319:2000 Diving accessories - Depth gauges and combined depth and time measuring devices - Functional and safety requirements, test methods. Any information on decompression obligation displayed by equipment covered by this standard is explicitly excluded from its scope.
Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing a Smart Z dive computer and welcome to UWATEC. From now on you will enjoy the assistance of the most extraordinary dive computer - equipped with UWATEC’s most innovative technology - while diving.

We thank you for choosing this computer and we hope you will enjoy safe dives in the future! Further information on UWATEC Smart dive computers and other products by UWATEC can be found on our web page at www.uwatec.com.

To make this manual easier to read we will use the term ‘Smart Z’ as an abbreviation for ‘UWATEC Smart Z diving computer’ throughout this booklet.

Safety considerations

Dive computers provide divers with data; they, however, do not provide the knowledge how this data should be understood and applied. Dive computers cannot replace common sense! You must therefore carefully read and understand this entire manual before using your Smart Z.

Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols

This operating manual makes use of the following icons to indicate especially important comments:

Remarks ![Remarks icon] Information and tips which are important for optimal use of the functions of Smart Z.

Danger!

![WARNING icon] Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

The following symbols are used in the operating manual:

- ![Flashing display icon] Flasing display
  -> Page reference
  e.g. ->10

Audible signals

- ![Audible attention signal icon] Audible attention signal
- ![Audible alarm signal icon] Audible alarm signal

Instructions for manual input

- ![Bridge contacts icon] Bridge contacts
  Example: bridging contacts B and E

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UWATEC® Smart dive computers
Quick reference

Operating scheme

Display switched off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
# List of chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I Safety considerations</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important remarks concerning signal words and symbols</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick reference / Operating scheme</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of chapters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## II System and operation

1 System description                                         | 8 |
2 Operation                                                  | 8 |
   2.1 Operating elements                                      | 8 |
   2.2 SmartTRAK                                               | 9 |
   2.3 Switching on the display                                | 10|
   2.4 Checking the battery capacity                          | 10|
   2.5 Selection and activation of user functions              | 10|
   2.6 Active backlight                                        | 11|
   2.7 Switching off the display                               | 11|
3 SOS mode                                                   | 11|
4 Setting up Smart Z                                         | 12|
   4.1 Mounting of transmitter                                | 12|
   4.2 Pairing of transmitter and dive computer                | 13|

## III Diving with Smart Z

1 Terminology / Symbols                                       | 15|
   1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase     | 15|
   1.2 Display during decompression phase / Remaining Bottom Time | 15|
   1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information)                    | 16|
2 Attention messages and alarms                               | 17|
   2.1 Attention messages                                     | 17|
   2.2 Alarms                                                  | 17|
3 Preparation for the dive                                    | 18|
   3.1 Setting the gas mixture and MOD                        | 18|
   3.2 Setting the MB level                                    | 18|
   3.3 Preparation for the dive and function check             | 18|
4 Functions during the dive                                    | 19|
   4.1 Immersion                                               | 19|
   4.2 Dive time                                               | 19|
   4.3 Current depth                                           | 19|
   4.4 Maximum depth                                          | 19|
   4.5 Temperature                                             | 19|
   4.6 Ascent rate                                             | 19|
   4.7 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD) | 20|
   4.8 Oxygen toxicity (CNS O₂ %)                              | 21|
   4.9 Tank pressure                                           | 21|
   4.10 Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)                           | 22|
   4.11 Decompression information                              | 22|
5 Functions at the surface                                    | 24|
   5.1 End of a dive                                           | 24|
   5.2 Desaturation time                                       | 24|
   5.3 No-fly time                                             | 24|
   5.4 Microbubble warning                                     | 24|
List of chapters

6 Diving in mountain lakes
   6.1 Altitude ranges
   6.2 Prohibited altitude
   6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes

IV Gauge mode

V Diving with microbubble levels (MB)
   1 Comparison of dives with MB level L0 and MB level L5
   2 Terminology
      2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase
      2.2 Display during level stop phase
   3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)
      3.1 Setting the MB level
   4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels
      4.1 Level stop information
      4.2 Total time of ascent
      4.3 Decompression obligation
      4.4 Level stop and deco stop
   5 Complete a dive with MB levels

VI Dive planner
   1 Planning a no-stop dive
   2 Planning a decompression dive
   3 Leaving the dive planner

VII Logbook
   1 Survey
   2 Operation

VIII Appendix
   1 Technical information
   2 Maintenance
      2.1 Replacing the battery of the transmitter
   3 Conversion of tank pressure
   4 Warranty
   5 FCC
   6 Index
II  System and operation

1  System description
Smart Z displays all important dive and decompression data and comes with a unique receiver which can receive tank pressure data from a transmitter. Mounted at the high pressure (HP) outlet of the regulator, the transmitter measures the tank pressure and radio transmits the information to Smart Z. UWATEC’s specially patented transmission process prevents interference and ensures continuous and reliable reception.

Smart Z has a data memory which stores the dive data. The data can be transmitted with an infrared interface (IrDA) and the SmartTRAK software to a Windows® personal computer. The SmartTRAK CD software is included with the Smart Z Package. Infrared interfaces are available in PC stores. A list of recommended interfaces is available on the UWATEC homepage (www.uwatec.com).

2  Operation
On page 5 you will find an operating schematic.

2.1  Operating elements

Contacts

Smart Z has 4 operating contacts B, E, +, – on the outside of the housing. For manual operation, touch base contact B and any one of the other three contacts above the display with moistened fingers («bridging» contacts).

Contact B: Base contact, which has to be touched for all operations.

Contact E: Enter contact. It serves to switch on Smart Z and to confirm or enter the displayed value. It is therefore comparable to the ENTER or RETURN key of a keyboard.

+ / – Contacts: These allow to navigate between menus and, once inside a menu, to increase or decrease the indicated value.
2.2 SmartTRAK
With SmartTRAK you can transfer dive data to a personal computer and graphically display the data.

The following settings may be changed with SmartTRAK:

- Unit system: metric/imperial
- Audible attention signal suppression: selective
- Gauge mode: on / off
- Depth alarm: 5 - 100 m (20 - 330 feet)
- Backlight illumination duration: 2-12 sec.
- Maximum partial pressure of oxygen ($ppO_2_{max}$): 1-1.95 bar
- Time limit to reset the O$_2$ % mix to air: no reset / 1 - 48 hrs.
- Minimum reserve pressure at the end of the dive (basis for RBT calculation): 20 – 120 bar (300 - 1750 psi)
- Tank pressure alarm: 50 - 200 bar (750 - 2900 psi)
- Workload sensitivity: 25 steps

The following data may be recalled with SmartTRAK:

- Number of past dives: ✓
- Total duration of past dives: ✓
- Atmospheric pressure: ✓
- Pairing information: ✓
- Dive profile: ✓
- Logbook: ✓
- Temperature curve: ✓
- Workload curve: ✓
- Alarms and attention messages: ✓
2.3 Switching on the display

- automatically, on submerging in water or when adaptation to atmospheric pressure is necessary;
- manually, by bridging contacts on housing (B-E).

- When Smart Z is in state of rest no information is displayed but the atmospheric pressure is continuously monitored. If a higher altitude range is detected, Smart Z switches on for 3 minutes automatically -> 25.

- Smart Z switches on by bridging the contacts B and E. All segments light up for 5 seconds.

Afterwards the display shows the selected $O_2$ mix, the temperature and in certain circumstances an altitude range ->25.

If the transmitter is switched on and located within transmitting distance, the tank pressure is displayed, otherwise “---” will be displayed. If no transmitter has been paired yet, the display will be blank.

If there is a remaining saturation due to the last dive or change of altitude, Smart Z also displays the remaining desaturation time, the oxygen toxicity and the "no-fly time" ->24.

2.4 Checking the battery capacity

After switching on Smart Z you can check the battery capacity by bridging the contacts B and E. The remaining capacity is displayed for 3 seconds as a percentage. If the value reaches 0%, the battery warning gets activated (->17) and the battery has to be replaced by an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer.

For a 7-day diving vacation Smart Z uses between 2 – 5 % of its battery capacity.

2.5 Selection and activation of user functions

At the surface you can select the dive planner, the logbook and gauge mode as well as the functions to enter the $O_2\%$ mix and the microbubble levels by bridging the contacts + and B or – and B.

After the selection of the desired function you can activate and deactivate it by bridging the contacts B and E.

Details to the user functions are to be found on the pages mentioned above.
2.6 Active backlight

The display of Smart Z can be illuminated both on the surface and underwater. The backlight can be activated by pressing on top of the case. The light will turn off automatically after 8 seconds or after the time selected via SmartTRAK. The backlight can only be activated if the computer display is on.

2.7 Switching off the display

On the surface Smart Z switches off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.

3 SOS mode

Activation: automatic

If the diver remains above a depth of 0.8m (3 feet) for more than three minutes without observing a prescribed decompression, the computer will automatically switch into SOS mode after the dive.

The display shows the “SOS” sign and the remaining length of the SOS mode. The dive will be entered in the logbook with “SOS”. Other than that the SOS mode has no further impact on the displays and functions on the surface.

- Serious injury or death may result if a diver does not seek immediate treatment should any signs or symptoms of decompression sickness occur after a dive.
- Do not dive to treat symptoms of decompression sickness!
- Diving in SOS mode is extremely dangerous and you must assume full responsibility for such behaviour. UWATEC will assume no liability.

Once in the SOS mode, the computer will lock up and will be inoperable as a diving instrument for 24 hours.

A diving accident can be analyzed at any time in the logbook and downloaded to a PC by means of the infrared interface (IrDA) and the SmartTRAK software.
4 Setting up Smart Z (transmitter and dive computer)

4.1 Mounting of transmitter

The transmitter is mounted at the high pressure (HP) outlet of the regulator’s first stage before the first dive.

WARNING

Use air and Nitrox components in accordance with the law of the country.

Procedure:

Do not hold the transmitter by its plastic part.

Mount the transmitter at the HP outlet. If the threads do not match, you can get a fitting adaptor at your diving equipment retailer.

Tighten the transmitter by means of a size 3/4" wrench.

The transmitter is best mounted laterally on the regulator.

It is advisable to mount the transmitter on the same side that the computer is located. This is the optimal position for transmission.

Position of the transmitter for left handers.

Position of the transmitter for right handers.

Position of the transmitter for left handers, if there is no connection possible on the left hand side.

Position of the transmitter for right handers, if there is no connection possible on the right hand side.
4. Setting up (transmitter and dive computer)

4.2 Pairing of transmitter and dive computer

To receive the data of the transmitter, the transmitter itself must be paired with Smart Z.

Pairing is necessary:

- before the first use of Smart Z with the transmitter;
- if you use a new transmitter or a new computer;
- after changing the battery.

Pairing procedure:

1. Shut the valve, depressurise the regulator and wait for 15 seconds.

2. Switch on Smart Z (bridge contacts B and E).

3. Move the dive computer and transmitter into the shown position.

Transmitter and dive computer must be in physical contact during the entire pairing procedure.

4. Open the tank valve. The transmitter briefly sends a pairing sequence to the computer.

5. The dive computer shows a flashing "PAIR" shortly after the valve has been opened.

6. In order to confirm the pairing, the B and E contacts have to be bridged within 5 sec. A beep confirms the input and the "PAIR" display remains still.

7. "PAIR" disappears after approx. 10 sec.

In case of faulty pairing, the display "FAIL" appears instead of "PAIR". In that case, completely purge the regulator and repeat the pairing procedure. This is only possible after at least 15 seconds.

- Pairing of transmitter and dive computer may already be carried out at home and need only be executed once, before the first use.
- You may delete the pairing of transmitter and dive computer by means of the SmartTRAK software.
4 Setting up Smart Z

How to check if transmitter and computer are paired correctly:

1. Switch on the computer manually (B and E)
2. Move the computer into transmitting range of the transmitter.
3. Open the tank valve. The transmitter switches on automatically.
4. Check the display: Pairing has been carried out correctly if the pressure is displayed within 5-10 seconds.

If the transmitter has been correctly paired, but Smart Z cannot receive the tank pressure, "- - -" will appear on the display. In that case, check the position of transmitter and dive computer.

If the transmitter has not been paired, or if an existing pairing has been deleted via SmartTRAK, the display will remain empty. In that case, transmitter and computer must be paired again.
III Diving with Smart Z

1 Terminology / Symbols
The information on the display of Smart Z varies depending on the kind of dive and the dive phase.

For information about diving with microbubble levels (MB levels) see chapter V ->28.

1.1 General terminology / Display during no-stop phase

- **Oxygen toxicity**
  - CNS $O_2\%$

- **Ascent rate**
  - (Only while ascending)

- **Current depth**
  - In metres (feet)

- **Temperature**

- **Tank pressure**
  - $26.2\text{ max}$
  - $2\text{ bar}$

- **$O_2\% Mix$**
  - Selected oxygen fraction

- **RBT, Remaining bottom time**

- **Maximum depth**
  - Reached during the dive

- **Dive time**
  - Duration of the dive (min)

- **No-stop phase**
  - Dive phase during which surfacing is allowed without stop.

- **Decompression phase**
  - Dive phase during which surfacing is allowed only after decompression stops are completed.

1.2 Display during decompression phase / Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)

- **Decompression stop**
  - All required decompression stops must be observed.

- **Decompression stop depth**
  - Deepest stage is displayed.

- **Decompression stop duration**
  - Prescribed duration of the decompression stop at the displayed decompression stage (minutes).

- **Total ascent time**
  - Including decompression stops in minutes.

- **Remaining Bottom Time, RBT**
  - Maximum remaining time at current depth including all decompression obligations (minutes).
1.3 Nitrox information (O₂ information)

For dives with compressed air in normal recreational diving, nitrogen is the decisive gas for the decompression calculations. When diving with Nitrox, the risk of oxygen toxicity rises with the increase of the fraction of oxygen and the increase of depth and can limit dive time and the maximum depth. Smart Z includes this in the calculations and displays the necessary information:

"O₂ % MIX"

Fraction of oxygen: The fraction of oxygen in the Nitrox mixture can be set between 21% (normal compressed air) and 100% in 1% increments. Your selected mix will be the basis for all calculations.

ppO₂ max.

Maximum allowed partial pressure of oxygen: the higher the fraction of oxygen in the mixture, the shallower the dive depth at which this value of the partial pressure of oxygen is reached. The depth at which ppO₂ max. is reached is called Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Default setting is 1.4 bar, but it can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 and 1.95 bar. When you enter the settings for the gas mixture, Smart Z will display the ppO₂ max. limit setting and the corresponding MOD. Smart Z warns the diver audibly and visually once the depth is reached at which the ppO₂ reaches the maximum allowed value.

- The partial pressure limit set by means of SmartTRAK can be reduced manually at Smart Z (->18, setting the gas mixture).
- The CNS O₂% value/alarm is not influenced by the selected ppO₂ max. setting.

"CNS O₂"

Oxygen toxicity: With the increased percentage of oxygen, the oxygen in the tissues (especially in the central nervous system (CNS)) becomes important. If the partial pressure of oxygen rises above 0.5 bar, the CNS O₂ value increases, if the partial pressure of oxygen is below 0.5 bar, the CNS O₂ value decreases. The closer the CNS O₂ value is to 100%, the closer the limit where symptoms can occur. See page 21.

![CNS O₂ diagram]

WARNING

Nitrox diving may only be attempted by experienced divers after proper training from an internationally recognized agency.
2 Attention messages and alarms

Smart Z draws the diver’s attention to certain situations and warns the diver of unsafe diving practices. Attention messages and alarms are always visual and audible under water, only visual at the surface except the decompression alarm.

The audible attention messages (but not the alarms) can be selectively switched off with SmartTRAK.

2.1 Attention messages

Attention messages are communicated to the diver visually by symbols, letters or flashing figures. In addition, two short audible sequences can be heard (in an interval of 4 seconds) in two different frequencies under water.

\[ \text{\textbullet} (\text{can be switched off}) \]

\[ \text{\textbullet} (\text{can not be switched off}) \]

Attention messages come up in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Maximum Operating Depth / max PO \(_2\) is reached
- Set maximum depth is reached
- Oxygen toxicity reaches 75%
- No-stop time = 2 minutes
- Prohibited altitude* (surface mode)
- Entering decompression when diving with L0
- Remaining Bottom Time < 3 minutes
- Tank pressure has reached set warning level
- Increased workload

Diving with microbubble levels (L1-L5):

- MB no-stop time = 0
- MB level stop ignored
- MB level reduced
- Entering decompression when diving with MB level L1-L5

*without audible attention beep

2.2 Alarms

Serious injury or death may result from failing to immediately respond to alarms given by Smart Z.

Alarms are given to the diver visually by flashing symbols, letters or figures. In addition, an audible sequence in one frequency can be heard during the whole duration of the alarm.

An alarm occurs in the following situations (more information can be found on the listed pages):

- Oxygen toxicity reaches 100%
- Ignored decompression
- Remaining Bottom Time = 0
- Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate (Particular scale of beeps, ->20)

**Low battery alarm Smart Z**

The service symbol appears if the battery capacity reaches 0%.

Take the unit to your authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer.

*Transmitter battery low: **

"bAt" flashing and alternating with the display of the tank pressure.

Replace the battery in the transmitter ->36.

*without audible attention beep

**without audible alarm
3 Preparation for the dive

3.1 Setting the gas mixture and MOD (O₂ [%])

Before every dive and after changing the tank, make sure that the settings for the gas mixture correspond with the current mixture used. An incorrect setting causes Smart Z to miscalculate this particular dive. If the fraction of oxygen is set too low this can lead to oxygen poisoning without warning. If the value is set too high decompression sickness may occur. Inaccuracies in the calculations are carried over to repetitive dives.

To set the gas mixture, Smart Z must be in user mode.

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the symbol for the setting of the O₂ mixture appears.

2. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed oxygen fraction by bridging B and E.

3. Change the oxygen fraction in increments of 1% by bridging B and + or B and –. Smart Z will display the current fraction of oxygen, the maximum partial pressure limit, ppO₂ max (as pre-set by means of SmartTRAK) and the MOD.

4. Confirm the selected percentage with B and E.

5. By bridging B and + or B and – you can change the MOD for the chosen fraction of oxygen. Smart Z will now display the corresponding partial pressure limit (ppO₂ max) for the new MOD.

6. Confirm your MOD settings with B and E.

- Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.
- The time to reset the O₂ % mix to air can be set with SmartTRAK between 1 and 48 hours or to "no reset" (default).

3.2 Setting the MB level  See chapter V, ->28

3.3 Preparation for the dive and function check

The following descriptions of the preparation are based on the assumption that the transmitter has been correctly mounted at the HP outlet of the regulators (->12) and successfully paired with Smart Z (->13).

1. Mount the regulator together with the transmitter on the tank

2. If present, check the reserve valve of your tank, the reserve valve must be open.

3. Switch on Smart Z (B-E) and check the test display: Are all elements of the display activated? Do not use Smart Z if the display does not show all elements.

4. Open the valve (transmitter will switch on automatically) and check the tank pressure (after approx. 10 seconds). If the pressure is insufficient, change the tank.

5. Check the connections and instruments for leaks. Never dive with leaky equipment!
4 Functions during the dive

4.1 Immersion
After immersion, starting at a depth of about 0.8 m (3 ft), all diving functions are monitored, i.e. depth and dive time displayed, maximum depth stored, saturation of tissues calculated, no-stop time or decompression prognosis determined, ascent rate controlled and displayed and the correctness of the decompression procedure supervised. In addition, Smart Z also shows the tank pressure and about 2 minutes into the dive the Remaining Bottom Time (RBT) is displayed.

4.2 Dive time
The whole time spent below a depth of 0.8m (3 feet) is displayed as dive time in minutes. The time above 0.8m (3 feet) is counted as dive time only if the diver descends again below 0.8m (3 feet) within 5 minutes.
While the dive time is running, the colons on the right of the figures are flashing in one second intervals. Maximum dive time displayed is 199 minutes.
If a dive lasts longer than 199 minutes the dive time display starts again at 0 minutes.

4.3 Current depth
Current depth is given in 10 cm increments (1 foot). At a diving depth of less than 0.8 m (3 ft) the display shows “– – –”.
Depth measurement is based on freshwater. Therefore, Smart Z shows a slightly greater depth when diving in salt water, depending on the salinity of the water. No calculation however is affected.

4.4 Maximum depth
Maximum depth is only displayed if it exceeds the current depth by more than 1 m (3 feet) (maximum indicator function).

4.5 Temperature
Smart Z permanently displays the temperature, under water and on the surface as long as the computer is turned on.

4.6 Ascent rate
Optimal ascent rate varies depending on depth between 7 and 20 m/min (23 and 67 ft/min). It is displayed as a percent of the reference variable ascent rate. If the ascent rate is greater than 100% of the set value, the black arrow “SLOW” appears. If the ascent rate exceeds 140%, the arrow starts flashing. Smart Z provides an audible alarm if the ascent rate is 110% or greater. The intensity of the alarm increases in direct proportion to the degree that the prescribed ascent rate is exceeded.
The prescribed ascent rate must be observed at all times! Exceeding the prescribed ascent rate can lead to microbubbles in the arterial circulation which can lead to serious injury or death due to decompression sickness.

- In case of an improper ascent Smart Z may require a decompression stop even within the no-stop phase because of the danger of microbubble formation.
- The decompression duration necessary for the prevention of microbubbles can increase massively if the ascent rate is exceeded.
- From great depth a slow ascent may cause heightened saturation of tissues and an extension of both decompression duration and total ascent time. At shallow depth, a slow ascent may shorten the decompression duration.
- Display of the ascent rate has the priority over "CNS O_2".

### WARNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascent rate</th>
<th>Visual alarm</th>
<th>Audible alarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>![Alarm Icon]</td>
<td>![Alarm Icon]</td>
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<td>![Alarm Icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reduce ascent rate

Excessive ascent rates for longer periods are entered in the logbook.

The following ascent rates correspond to the 100% value in Smart Z.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>depth (m)</th>
<th>&lt;6</th>
<th>&lt;12</th>
<th>&lt;18</th>
<th>&lt;23</th>
<th>&lt;27</th>
<th>&lt;31</th>
<th>&lt;35</th>
<th>&lt;39</th>
<th>&lt;44</th>
<th>&lt;50</th>
<th>&lt;50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speed (m/min)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth (ft)</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td>&lt;75</td>
<td>&lt;88</td>
<td>&lt;101</td>
<td>&lt;115</td>
<td>&lt;128</td>
<td>&lt;144</td>
<td>&lt;164</td>
<td>&gt;164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed (ft/min)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7 Partial pressure of oxygen (ppO_2$_{\text{max}}$) / Maximum Operating Depth (MOD)

The maximum partial pressure of oxygen ppO$_2_{\text{max}}$ (default 1.4 bar) determines the Maximum Operating Depth (MOD). Diving deeper than the MOD will expose the diver to oxygen partial pressures higher than the set maximum level. The MOD and consequently the ppO$_2_{\text{max}}$ can be reduced manually at Smart Z (→18, setting the gas mixture, point 5).

In addition the maximum allowed ppO$_2$ can be set by means of SmartTRAK between 1.0 to 1.95 bar.

The MOD is a function of ppO$_2_{\text{max}}$ and the mixture used. If during the dive the MOD is reached or exceeded Smart Z sends an audible attention message, the ascent arrow appears and the current depth display starts flashing.

Ascend to a shallower depth in order to diminish the danger of oxygen poisoning.

### WARNING

- The MOD should not be exceeded. Disregarding the warning can lead to oxygen poisoning.
- ppO$_2_{\text{max}}$ should not be set higher than 1.6 bar.
4 Functions during the dive

4.8 Oxygen toxicity (CNS O₂%)

Smart Z calculates oxygen toxicity from depth values, time and the gas mixture and displays it in the location of the ascent rate. The toxicity is expressed in 1% increments of a maximum tolerated value (O₂ clock). The symbol "CNS O₂" is displayed together with the percentage.

An audible attention signal goes off if oxygen toxicity reaches 75%. The symbol "CNS O₂" flashes and the ascent arrow appears. Ascend to shallower depth to decrease oxygen loading.

When oxygen toxicity reaches 100%, an audible alarm goes off every 4 seconds. "CNS O₂", the percentage value and the ascent arrow flash. Danger of oxygen toxicity! Start ascent at once.

- During an ascent and if the CNS O₂% value does not increase anymore (due to a lower partial pressure of oxygen), the audible warning is suppressed.
- During the ascent, the display of the oxygen toxicity is replaced by the ascent rate. If the ascent is stopped, the display changes back to the indication of the CNS O₂% value.
- Smart Z will display CNS O₂% values exceeding 199 % with 199 %.

4.9 Tank pressure

The tank pressure is also used for the calculation of the remaining bottom time (RBT) and the workload.

When the tank pressure reaches the set warning pressure (SmartTRAK) an audible alarm goes off and the tank symbol is shown. Default value of warning pressure: 100 bar (1450 psi).

Do not dive any deeper. Start to ascend soon.

In case of increased workload, Smart Z displays a lung symbol and an audible alarm goes off. (The sensitivity of workload can be changed with SmartTRAK).

In order to prevent additional saturation, reduce exertion, relax and breathe more slowly.

If Smart Z receives no data for 30 seconds, an audible alarm goes off and the transmitter warning appears.

If Smart Z does not receive pressure data for another 40 seconds, it will activate another audible alarm. RBT and transmitter warning will no longer be displayed. Instead of the tank pressure value Smart Z will display "---".

Check the position of transmitter and Smart Z. Start ascending at once. Smart Z will switch back to its normal display as soon as new data is received.

If the tank pressure is lower than 14bar/200psi the transmitter switches off and Smart Z will display "---".

Do not let the tank pressure drop below 14bar / 200psi.
4.10 Remaining Bottom Time (RBT)

RBT is the time left at the current depth until the point of time when the ascent must be started. The RBT is calculated on the basis of the current tank pressure, breathing rate, the temperature, and the dive data so far recorded. The RBT is based on the assumption that the tank pressure should amount to the set pressure (default 40 bar/600 psi) at the end of the dive. Alterations can be made with SmartTRAK. A graphic representation of RBT is on page 15.

Never allow the RBT to go below three minutes. If the RBT goes below three minutes there is a danger of insufficient supply of gas mixture for the ascent as well as an increased risk of decompression sickness, and serious injury or death may result!
Correct calculation of RBT when using a reserve or “J” type valve is possible only if the reserve function of the valve is in the open (down) position during the dive.

If the RBT drops below three minutes, an audible attention signal is activated, the ascent arrow is displayed and the tank icon start flashing. Start ascent immediately.

The RBT value should never reach “0:”. With RBT=0 the remaining tank reserve may not be sufficient for the ascent.
When the last minute has passed (RBT=0) an audible alarm is activated every 4 seconds. The RBT, the ascent arrow and the tank icon start flashing. The audible alarm on exceeding the RBT is suppressed at depths less than 6.5 m (21 ft) if Smart Z is in the no-stop phase.
Start ascent at once.

4.11 Decompression information

No-stop time is displayed if no decompression stops are necessary. The arrow \[\text{NO STOP}\] is visible if no decompression stops are necessary. The figures indicate no-stop time in minutes.

- No-stop display "99:" means remaining time of 99 minutes or more.
- No-stop time is calculated on line and influenced by the current workload and current water temperature.

If no-stop time drops below 3 minutes, an audible attention signal is activated and the no-stop value begins to flash.
If no-stop time is less than 1 minute, the no-stop display shows the flashing value "0".
In order to prevent a decompression dive, ascend slowly until the no-stop time is 5 minutes or more.

Dives that require decompression stops are not recommended.
4 Functions during the dive

Decompression values

On entering the decompression phase, the arrow **NO STOP** disappears, the arrow **DECO STOP** appears and an attention beep goes off. Right beside the arrow, the deepest decompression stage in metres (feet) is displayed. Next to the decompression stop depth, the decompression stop duration of the displayed stage appears in minutes. The display "3m 7:" means that a decompression stop of 7 minutes at a depth of 3m has to be made.

When a decompression stop has been finished, the next higher decompression stop is displayed. When all decompression stops have been made, the arrow **DECO STOP** extinguishes and the arrow **NO STOP** reappears. The indication of time on the lower right shows the no-stop time again.

Deco stop depths deeper than 27m (90 ft) are displayed as "– – : – – ".

The decompression alarm is activated if the decompression stop is ignored. The arrow **DECO STOP**, the decompression stop duration and decompression stop depth begin to flash and an audible alarm goes off.

Due to the formation of microbubbles, decompression can increase massively if a decompression stop is ignored. When the surface is reached during the decompression alarm, the arrow **DECO STOP**, the decompression stop duration and decompression stop depth continue flashing, in order to point to the risk of a decompression accident. The SOS mode is activated 3 minutes after the dive if corrective action is not taken (->11).

If the total (cumulative) duration of the decompression alarm is longer than one minute, it is entered in the logbook.

Descend to the prescribed decompression stop depth immediately!

Total time of ascent

As soon as decompression stops are necessary Smart Z shows the total time of ascent. This includes the ascent time from the current depth to the surface and all decompression stop obligations.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if Smart Z detects a higher workload.

Ascent time greater than 99 minutes is displayed as "– – ".

On all dives with Smart Z, make a safety stop for at least three minutes at a depth of 5 m (15 feet).
5 Functions at the surface

5.1 End of a dive

After reaching the surface (<0.8 m/3 ft) Smart Z remains in dive mode for 5 minutes. The delay allows for surfacing for a short period for orientation.

After 5 minutes the dive is closed and it is entered into the logbook.

For the calculations of the desaturation and no-fly time it is assumed that the diver breathes air while on the surface.

5.2 Desaturation time

After the dive has been closed, desaturation time in hours and minutes and, if available, oxygen toxicity is displayed. Desaturation time is determined either by oxygen toxicity, nitrogen saturation or the regression of microbubbles, depending on which requires the longer time. Oxygen toxicity ("CNS O₂") is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0%.

Desaturation time is indicated until the next dive or until it reaches zero. The display is switched off to save energy three minutes after the last manipulation is made. The calculations are nevertheless continued in the background.

5.3 No-fly time

The "no-fly time" is indicated beside the icon "do not fly". "No-fly time" is the time in hours that should pass before a flight and is displayed and adjusted until the value becomes 0 hours.

Flying while Smart Z displays "do not fly" may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

5.4 Microbubble warning

Through repetitive dives microbubbles accumulate in the lungs if the surface interval is not long enough. Ignoring decompression stops or ascending at an excessive rate can also lead to microbubbles in tissues. In order to reduce the risk of decompression sickness for repetitive dives, the surface interval should be planned long enough. If Smart Z calculates that the formation of microbubbles occurs during the surface interval, it will advise a diver to extend the surface interval via the microbubble warning. The duration of the microbubble warning is visible by entering the dive planner -> 33.

If the "microbubble warning (NO DIVE)" is visible during the surface interval, the diver should not undertake another dive.

If the dive is made in spite of the microbubble warning, the diver must cope with a clearly shorter no-stop time or an extension of decompression. Also, the duration of the microbubble warning at the end of the dive can increase considerably.
Smart Z measures the atmospheric pressure every 60 seconds even while the display is switched off. If the computer detects a sufficient increase in altitude, it switches on automatically and indicates the new altitude range (1-4) and the desaturation time. Desaturation time indicated at this moment refers to adaptation time at this altitude. If the dive starts within this adaptation time, Smart Z treats it as a repetitive dive, since the body is offgassing.

Altitude is divided into five ranges, which are influenced by barometric pressure. That is why the defined altitude ranges overlap on their fringes. If a mountain lake is reached, the altitude range is indicated at the surface, in the logbook and in the dive planner by a stylised mountain filled with one or more of 4 segments representing the 4 ranges. Sea level to an altitude of approximately 1000m (3300 feet) is not indicated. In the following diagram, you can see the approximate breakdown of the altitude ranges:

**6.2 Prohibited altitude**

Ascent to altitude range 3 and 4 prohibited.
Max. allowed altitude: 2650 m (8694 ft).

The ascent prohibition can also be displayed together with an altitude range:

Example: You are at 1200 m (3937 ft) (altitude range 1) and you may ascend to range 2 only (2650 m / 8694 feet). You may not rise to the altitude range 3 or 4.

**6.3 Decompression dives in mountain lakes**

In order to assure optimal decompression even at higher altitudes, the 3m (10 ft) decompression stage is divided into a 4 m (13 ft) stage and a 2 m (7 ft) stage in altitude ranges 1, 2 and 3. The prescribed decompression stop depths are, in sequence, 2m / 4m / 6m / 9m... (7 ft / 13 ft / 20 ft / 30 ft...).

If atmospheric pressure is below 620 mbar (8.99 psi) (altitude higher than 4100 m / 13450 ft above sea level), no decompression data is calculated and displayed (automatic gauge mode). In addition RBT and the dive planner are not available anymore. The oxygen toxicity and the tank pressure are still indicated.
IV Gauge mode

**WARNING**

In gauge mode **ALL** audible and visual alarms and attention messages are turned off. This includes ascent speed, low tank pressure and interrupted signal from transmitter.

In gauge mode Smart Z will display depth, dive time and tank pressure, the maximum depth is stored, ascent rate and tank pressure are monitored. Gauge mode does not support the calculation of no-stop time or the supervision of decompression. Supervision of \( \text{ppO}_2 \) max and CNS \( \text{O}_2\)% will also be switched off. Smart Z will display no information about RBT or microbubble development. The settings for gas mixtures, MOD and microbubble level cannot be set and the dive planner cannot be selected.

**WARNING**

- Dives in gauge mode are performed at your own risk!
- After diving in gauge mode you should wait for at least 48 hours before using a decompression computer.

**Switching the gauge mode on and off**

Gauge mode can be switched on and off at the surface, if no desaturation time is being prescribed.

After diving in gauge mode, Smart Z can not be used as dive computer for 48 hours.

Procedure:

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the gauge symbol and "on" or "off" are displayed.
2. Confirm with B and E that you wish to activate or deactivate the gauge mode. The gauge symbol starts flashing.
3. By bridging contacts B and + or B and – the gauge mode is switched on and off.
4. Confirm your settings with B and E.

Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

**Diving in gauge mode**

The following information is displayed in gauge mode:
After diving in gauge mode

Smart Z shows the remaining time span during which it cannot be used in computer mode. Once the waiting period is over, the gauge mode can be switched off manually ->26.

The no-fly time after diving in gauge mode is 48 hours.

Desaturation time will not be displayed.
The following chapter deals with the characteristics of diving with microbubble levels (MB levels). For general information about displays and features of diving with Smart Z see chapter III.

**Microbubbles** are tiny bubbles that can build up inside a diver’s body during any dive and normally dissipate naturally during an ascent and on the surface after a dive. Dives within no-stop time and observance of decompression stops do not prevent the formation of microbubbles in the venous blood circulation.

Dangerous microbubbles are those migrating into the arterial circulation. The reasons for the migration from the venous blood circulation to the arterial circulation can be a great many microbubbles collecting in the lungs. UWATEC has equipped Smart dive computers with a new technology to protect from microbubbles.

The diver chooses – according to his/her needs – an MB level and influences through it the level of protection from microbubbles. Diving with MB levels requires additional ascent stops (level stops), the ascent is slowed down and the body gets more time to desaturate. This works contrary to the formation of the microbubbles and increases the safety.

Smart Z features 6 microbubble levels (L0-L5). Level L0 corresponds to UWATEC’s well-known decompression model ZH-L8 ADT and does not require level stops due to microbubble formation. Levels L1 to L5 offer additional protection from microbubble formation with level L5 offering the highest protection.

Similar to the display of information during decompression dives or dives within no-stop time, Smart Z displays depth and duration of the first level stop as well as the total time of ascent as soon as the MB no-stop time has run out. As the MB no-stop time is shorter than the ordinary no-stop time a diver will be required to carry out a stop (level stop) sooner than a diver using level L0.

If a diver ignores a required level stop, Smart Z will change over to a lower MB level and the dive can not be completed with the initially chosen MB level. E.g. If a diver sets level L4 on Smart Z prior to the dive and during the dive ignores the stops recommended Smart Z will automatically adjust the setting to level L3 or lower.

### 1 Comparison of dives with MB level L0 and MB level L5

When two Smart Zs are used simultaneously, one unit is set for example to MB level L5, the other to L0, the no-stop time will be shortened and level stops will be required before the diver has the obligation of a decompression stop. These additional level stops help dissipate the microbubbles.
2 Terminology

This chapter will exclusively deal with terminology and display features used while diving with MB levels. All other features are described in chapter III (page 15).

2.1 Display during microbubble (MB) no-stop phase

MB level
An MB level between L1 and L5 was chosen.

MB no-stop time
Remaining time at a respective depth allowing ascent without level stop.

Current depth
29.9 m

Level stop phase
Dive phase during which surfacing is possible without MB level stop.

Dive time
21 min

Maximum depth
29.9 m

2.2 Display during level stop phase

Total ascent time
including level stops

Level stop depth
The deepest level stop is displayed.

Level stop duration
The duration of a level stop at a given level stop depth is displayed.

Level stop phase
To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level all requested level stops must be observed.
3 Preparation for a dive with microbubble levels (MB levels)

3.1 Setting the MB level

To change the MB level Smart Z must be in user mode.

1. Bridge contacts B and + or B and – until the symbol for MB levels appears.

2. Confirm that you wish to change the displayed MB level by bridging B and E.

3. Change MB level by bridging contacts B and + or B and –.

4. Confirm with B and E the selected MB level.

Without confirmation the display will disappear after 3 minutes and your entries will not be accepted.

Smart Z will display the (LΣ) symbol to confirm that an MB level beyond L0 (L1-L5) has been chosen. If however a level stop is ignored, the new MB level is permanently shown (->31).

MB levels have an influence on the dive planner.

4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.1 Level stop information

Microbubble (MB) no-stop time

While diving with MB levels L1 to L5 Smart Z will display the MB no-stop time instead of the ordinary no-stop time. Within the MB no-stop time no level stops are required.

The arrow \( \text{NO STOP} \) and the MB level symbol \( \text{LΣ} \) are visible. The remaining MB no-stop time is shown in minutes.

- Information and alarms for MB no-stop time and ordinary no-stop time are the same (->22).
- Regardless of the MB level, we generally recommend to perform a slow ascent during the last few metres / feet.

Level stop

On entering the level stop phase, the arrow \( \text{NO STOP} \) disappears and the arrow \( \text{LEVELSTOP} \) appears. The \( \text{LEVELSTOP} \) arrow flashes for 8 seconds and an audible attention beep goes off. To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, all requested level stops must be observed.

To the right of the \( \text{LEVELSTOP} \) arrow, the deepest level stop is displayed in metres/feet. The display "3m 2:" ("10ft 2:" ) means that a level stop of 2 minutes at a depth of 3 metres (10ft) has to be observed.

When a level stop obligation is finished, the next higher level stop – if present – is displayed. When all level stops have been observed, the arrow \( \text{LEVELSTOP} \) extinguishes and the arrow \( \text{NO STOP} \) reappears. The indication of time shows the MB no-stop time again.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

**Level stop ignored**

The attention message "Level stop ignored" is activated if the requested level stop is not observed. An attention beep* goes off, the arrow , the depth and duration of the ignored level stop begin flashing. To complete the dive without being reduced to a lower MB level, you must descend to the prescribed depth immediately!

**Microbubble level reduced**

The warning "microbubble level reduced" is activated if the diver ascends more than 1.5m (5ft) above the required level stop. Smart Z reduces the microbubble level, an attention beep* goes off and for the rest of the dive the new MB level is indicated in the position of O₂ % mix. The level stop for the reduced MB level is now displayed. To complete the dive without being further reduced to an even lower MB level the new level stop must be observed.

* Attention beeps can be suppressed via SmartTRAK.

4.2 Total time of ascent

Smart Z displays the level stop information and the total time of ascent. This includes the time of ascent as well as all level stops.

The total time of ascent is calculated on the basis of the prescribed ascent rate and a normal workload. Total time of ascent can be subject to change if the ascent rate is not ideal (100%) or if Smart Z detects a higher workload.

4.3 Decompression obligation

Avoid decompression dives when diving with MB levels.

Smart Z calculates and displays level stops to reduce microbubble formation, but it also calculates the diver’s decompression data. If decompression stops become obligatory, the symbol will be displayed. The total ascent time will now also contain a decompression stop.

You are close to entering decompression: At the beginning of a decompression phase an attention beep goes off and the symbol flashes for 8 seconds.

In order to prevent a dive with long decompression stops it is recommended that you ascend a few metres/feet on seeing this message.
4 Functions during the dive with microbubble levels

4.4 Level stop and deco stop

When the level stop depth equals the depth of the first obligatory decompression stop and if you are within 1.5m/5feet of the stop depth itself, Smart Z shows **DECOSTOP** and **LEVELSTOP**. The indicated duration refers to level stop duration.

Since level stops are more restrictive than decompression stops, when all decompression obligations have been observed the display changes from **DECOSTOP**, **LEVELSTOP** to **LEVELSTOP** only.

---

5 Complete a dive with MB levels

A dive with MB levels is completed the same way as a dive without MB levels (L0) (-> 24), save for the following exceptions:

If the MB level has been reduced during the dive, Smart Z will display a flashing MB level symbol and the current MB level for five minutes after reaching the surface. The dive is then completed and Smart Z changes to user mode with the MB level switching back to the original MB setting.

Repetitive dives and microbubble levels: If during a dive a level stop is being ignored and the diver starts another descent shortly afterwards, Smart Z might immediately request level stops. To complete the dive with the initially set MB level all level stops must be observed.
VI Dive planner

Smart Z has a dive planner which allows the planning of no-stop dives as well as decompression dives with freely determinable surface intervals.

Basis of the planning:
- selected fraction of oxygen and MOD
- selected microbubble level
- water temperature of the most recent dive
- altitude range (if any)
- status of saturation at the time the dive planner is selected
- assuming a normal workload of the diver and observance of the prescribed ascent rates

If two or more divers using computers are planning a dive, planning for all divers has to be based on the dive computer showing the shortest no-stop times. Failure to do this may lead to serious injury or death from decompression sickness.

1 Planning a no-stop dive

With the contacts B and + or B and – you can select the dive planner at the surface. (The dive planner cannot be selected in gauge mode)

The microbubble warning and its duration are displayed if Smart Z detects an increased risk due to the accumulation of microbubbles.

Enter the dive planner with B and E.

The input window for the time interval is displayed if there was a remaining desaturation (DESAT) before the Dive Planner has been selected. This surface interval between now and the beginning of the dive can be changed with the contacts B and + or B and – in steps of 15 minutes.

If a microbubble warning (no dive) and its duration has been displayed, Smart Z proposes this time – rounded up to the next 15 minutes – as surface interval. If the proposed interval is shortened, the microbubble warning appears.

With B and E you confirm the displayed interval (if applicable), then Smart Z starts scrolling the no-stop times. The no-stop times are displayed in 3 metre increments (10 ft) and are displayed for every increment for about 2 seconds. The process starts at 3 metres (10 ft).

If a microbubble level has been selected (L1-L5), the MB no-stop time is shown.

No-stop times will be displayed as long as the selected maximum operating depth (MOD) is not exceeded.

On page 24 you will find further information and safety considerations regarding the microbubble warning.
VI  Dive planner

2 Planning a decompression dive

1. Activate the dive planner for a no-stop dive -> 33.
2. Wait until the desired depth appears, then switch into decompression planning by bridging contacts B and E. Smart Z shows the bottom time (no-stop time + 1 minute) and the appropriate decompression information or level stop data respectively.
3. “Add” asks that you set the bottom time. This is done with contacts B and +, B and – respectively. As soon as the contacts are no longer bridged, Smart Z calculates the decompression information or level stop data respectively for this set bottom time.

If you wish to plan a decompression dive at another depth, switch from decompression planning to no-stop planning by means of B and E. Smart Z again shows the scrolling no-stop times. Now you can switch between no-stop planning and decompression planning at will with contacts B and E.

If the calculated decompression information and the total ascent time exceed 99 minutes, or the CNS O₂% value exceeds 199%, the said values will start flashing on the display or “– –” values appear and the decompression calculation is suspended until the bottom time has been reduced accordingly. CNS O₂% values higher than 199% will be displayed as 199 %.

3 Leaving the dive planner

With the contacts B and E (1-2 sec) you can exit the Dive Planner. This also occurs after three minutes without operation.
VII Logbook

1 Survey
A dive is entered in the logbook if the dive time is longer than 2 minutes. Smart Z records the profiles of about 100 hours of diving. This information can be transferred to a PC with the standard infrared interface (IrDA) and the Windows® software SmartTRAK. Up to 99 dives can be displayed directly on the dive computer.

The following information of the dive is displayed:

- Ignored decompression stop* or diving in SOS mode
- Too fast ascent*
- Altitude range (if any)
- Maximum depth

*Alarms during the dive

If a dive is started within adaptation time (after a change of altitude), the adaptation time is displayed instead of the surface interval.

2 Operation

With the contacts B and + or B and – you can select the logbook. With B and E you enter the logbook.

If there was a remaining desaturation time (DESAT) before selecting the logbook, the time since the last dive (surface interval) is displayed.

With B and E you get the most recent dive displayed (LOG 1).

Each bridging of B and + or B and – causes a jump to the next older or more recent dive. Upon continuous bridging of the contacts all dives are displayed successively.

With the contacts B and E you can exit the logbook. The logbook closes automatically after 3 minutes without operation.
1 Technical information

Operating altitude: with decompression information: sea level up to approx. 4000 m (13120ft); w/o decompression, w/o RBT information: usable in gauge mode (at any altitude)
Max. displayed depth: 120m (395 ft), resolution between 0.8 m and 99.9 m: 0.1 m, >99.9 m: 1m
The resolution in feet is always 1 foot.

**WARNING**
- Do not dive deeper than the limits given by the chosen fraction of oxygen (nitrogen narcosis, oxygen toxicity).
- Never dive deeper than your training qualification (experience) allows you.
- Always observe local dive depth restrictions.

Decompression calculation depth range: 0.8 to 120m (3 to 395 ft)
Maximum environment pressure: 13 bar (189 psi)
Clock: Quartz timer, display up to 199 minutes.
O₂% Mix: Adjustable between 21%O₂ (compressed air) and 100% O₂
Operating temperature: -10°C to +50°C (14°F to 122°F).
Power supply: Special battery UWATEC LR07
Life of the battery: 500 to 800 dives, depending on the quantity of dives per year and the use of the backlight.

**Transmitter:**
- **High pressure connection:** Maximum working pressure: 300 bar (4350 psi)
- **Life of the battery:** up to 1000 dives, max. 3 years without use.
- **Power supply:** User replaceable battery CR2450

2 Maintenance

The tank pressure gauge and the parts of this product used to measure the tank pressure should be serviced by an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer every second year or after 200 dives (whichever comes first). Aside from that your Smart Z is virtually maintenance free. All you need to do is to rinse it carefully with fresh water after each use and to have the batteries changed when needed. To avoid possible problems with your Smart Z, the following recommendations will help assure that it will give you years of trouble free service:

**WARNING**
- Avoid dropping or jarring your Smart Z.
- Do not allow your Smart Z to be exposed to direct, intense sunlight.
- Rinse your Smart Z thoroughly with fresh water after each dive.
- Do not store your Smart Z in a sealed container; make sure there is free ventilation.
- If there are problems with operating the contacts, use soapy water to clean Smart Z and dry it thoroughly. The surface of your Smart Z housing can be treated with silicone grease. Do not apply grease to the water contacts!
- Do not clean Smart Z with liquids containing solvent (apart from water).
- If the service icon appears, Smart Z must not be used for any further dives. Take your dive computer to an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer.

Take the dive computer to an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer in order to change the batteries. The battery replacement is carried out by a SCUBAPRO UWATEC subsidiary. Smart Z is checked for its technical integrity at the same time. Do not attempt to have the batteries changed by anyone other than an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer.

2.1 Replacing the battery of the transmitter

**WARNING**
It is recommended to have the battery of the transmitter replaced by an authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer. The change must be made with particular care in order to prevent water from seeping in. The warranty does not cover damages due to an improper replacement of the battery.

**Transmitter battery set (PN 06.201.920):** Includes a Type CR 2450 battery and a 26.00 x 2.00 mm transmitter cap o-ring.
Never touch the metal surface of the battery with bare fingers. The two battery poles must never be short circuited.

**Procedure:**
To replace the battery you need a Phillips screwdriver and a clean cloth.

1. Remove the transmitter from the HP outlet of the first stage of the regulator.
2. Dry the transmitter with a soft towel.
3. Remove the 3 screws with the Phillips screwdriver.
4. Remove the transmitter cap carefully.
5. Remove the transmitter cap o-ring carefully. Do not damage the sealing surfaces.
6. Remove the battery by holding it on both sides. Do not touch the contacts or electronic parts.

   Protect the environment and dispose the battery properly.

7. Always insert a new o-ring when you replace the battery and dispose the old o-ring. Make sure that the new, lubricated o-ring is in perfect condition, and that o-ring, o-ring groove and the sealing surfaces of HP outlet and transmitter cap are free of dust and dirt.
   If necessary, clean the parts with a soft cloth. Fit the o-ring in the o-ring groove.

8. Check the proper polarity of the battery. The transmitter can be damaged if you do not insert the battery correctly.

   Wait for at least 30 seconds. Now insert the new battery, with “+” pointing upwards, into the battery compartment.
9. After battery replacement the transmitter will perform an automatic test and switch into ready mode after 60 seconds.
10. The transmitter cap will only fit in one position. Check the proper position of the guide slots on the electronic support and in the transmitter cap.

Slide the transmitter cap carefully back into its proper position.

11. Do not overtighten the screws! Fasten the transmitter cap with the 3 screws.

12. Mount the transmitter on the HP outlet of the first stage of the regulator and check transmission and pairing. If you do not receive valid tank pressure data, transmitter and dive computer must be paired again.

3 Conversion of tank pressure

Tank pressure indicated may differ from the information given by a manometer/pressure gauge. Smart Z displays pressure always converted to a temperature of 20°C / 68°F, whereas the mechanical pressure gauge displays the current pressure influenced by temperature.

The figure below allows you to compare the information given by a conventional pressure gauge and by Smart Z at six different temperatures.

4 Warranty

The warranty only covers dive computers which have been bought from an authorised SCUBAPRO UWATEC retailer.

The warranty is given for a period of two years. Repairs or replacements during the warranty period do not increase the warranty period.

In order to put forward a warranty claim: send the dive computer together with a dated receipt of the purchase to your authorised retailer or an authorised servicing point.

UWATEC reserves the right to determine the merits of a warranty claim and to determine whether the computer will be repaired or replaced.
Excluded are faults or defects due to:
- excessive wear and tear;
- exterior influences, e.g. transport damage, damage due to bumping and hitting, influences of weather or other natural phenomena;
- servicing, repairs or the opening of the dive computer by anybody not authorised by the manufacturer. This especially concerns the change of battery;
- pressure tests which do not take place in water;
- diving accidents;
- improper placement of the transmitter cap.

5 FCC

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

6 Index

Active backlight __________________________ 11
Ascent rate ____________________ 15, 17, 19, 20
Battery alarm ____________________________ 17
Battery capacity, Checking the… __________ 10
Battery lifetime __________________________ 36
Beep, Switch off the… ____________________ 17

CNS O\textsubscript{2} ____________________ 15, 16, 17, 21, 35
Deco data during decompression phase ______ 15
Deco data during no-stop phase ____________ 15
Decompression stop, Ignored… ____________ 17, 23
Depth, current ___________________________ 19
Desaturation time _______________________ 24
Dive ____________________________________ 15
Dive planner _____________________________ 33
Dive time _______________ ____________________ 19
Dive, end of a dive ________________ __________ 24
Fly, *no-fly time* _______________________ 10, 24
Gas mixture, Setting… ____________________ 18
Gauge mode ____________________________ 26
Light ___________________________________ 11
Logbook ________________________________ 35
Maintenance ____________________________ 36
Maximum depth ________________________ 19, 35
Microbubbles __________________________ 28
Microbubbles, Warning of… ______________ 24, 33
Mountain lakes, Diving in… ______________ 25, 35
Mounting the transmitter to the first stage __ 12
Nitrox _________________________________ 16
No-stop time _____________________ 15, 22, 28
O\textsubscript{2}% mix, Set up… _________________ 18
O\textsubscript{2} fraction ____________________ 15, 16, 18
O\textsubscript{2} partial pressure ________________ 16, 17, 20
O\textsubscript{2} partial pressure, maximum _______ 16, 18, 20
O\textsubscript{2} toxicity ________________ __________ 15, 16, 17, 21, 35
Operating Smart Z ________________ 8, 9
Oxygen…, see "O\textsubscript{2}…"
PC, transfer to PC (logbook) ________________ 8, 35
ppO\textsubscript{2}, see O\textsubscript{2} partial pressure
Premix, setting the gas mixture ________________ 18
RBT ____________________________ 15, 17, 22
Setting the MOD _________________________ 18
SmartTRAK ________________ __________ 8, 9, 16, 17, 35
SOS mode _______________________________ 11
Surface interval ________________________ 33, 35

System ________________________________ 8
Tank pressure __________________________ 21
Technical information __________________ 36
Transmitter ____________________________ 8, 12, 36
Warnings ______________________________ 17
Workload ______________________________ 21
Workload, Increased… ____________________ 21
Protect the environment!
When disposing of this computer, do so in an environmentally friendly way.

www.uwatec.com
Read and understand the TEC instructions prior to using the TEC.
### Operating scheme Smart TEC

- **Start / Confirmation / Enter**
- **+ / Navigate**
- **– / Navigate**

On the surface TEC switches off automatically after 3 minutes without operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dive planner</th>
<th>Logbook</th>
<th>Switching on</th>
<th>O2 mix</th>
<th>Microbubble level</th>
<th>Gauge mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Dive planner icon]</td>
<td>![Logbook icon]</td>
<td>![Switching on icon]</td>
<td>![O2 mix icon]</td>
<td>![Microbubble level icon]</td>
<td>![Gauge mode icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Select (press) and confirm (press and hold)** gas mixtures
- **Activate the timer for safety stops (dive mode only, in depths < 6.5 m / 20 ft)** (press)
- **Operate the stopwatch (gauge mode only)** (press)
- **Set a bookmark (press)**
- **Toggle between maximum depth > temperature > MB level > ... (press)**
- **Intermediate time and reset (in gauge mode only and while stopwatch is active)** (press)
- **Switching on the backlight (press and hold)**

**Dive planner**

- **Surface interval**
- **Bottom time**
- **Exit (2 sec.)**

**Logbook**

- **Confirmation**

**Switching on**

- **Display switched off**

**O2 mix**

- **Percentage of oxygen**

**Microbubble level**

- **Maximum operating depth (MOD)**

**Gauge mode**

- **Gauge mode on and off**