

## 0.25A LAMP REPLACEMENT USING API FA-249 LANTERNS & STABRITE LED RETROFIT KITS INSTALLATION & SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

The Coast Guard embarked on a program to eliminate 12-volt, 0.25-ampere lamps from its inventory by converting all floating, fixed aids and ranges using this lamp to LEDs. Sixty Floating aids were converted to the Carmanah 700 series lanterns, which are discussed on a separate instruction sheet available on our website: [www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2](http://www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2) (look under Products/Services, Carmanah COMDTNOTE). 350 fixed aids and 200 ranges will use API's StaBrite kits in modified 155mm lanterns, in existing RL14 and FA-240 range lanterns, and 250mm lanterns with and without a condensing panel.



StaBrite 1x3 LED in RL14      FA-249 with StaBrite

### Selection/Identification

The StaBrite LED assembly is a versatile device that can replace incandescent lamps in many applications. However, the correct StaBrite assembly must be used in the appropriate lantern.

Omnidirectional lanterns like the FA-249 (155mm) and 250mm require a StaBrite assembly that has 4 LEDs and a frosted sleeve. This ensures that there is adequate light output at all points on the horizon without "dark spots" between the LEDs. StaBrite assemblies for these lanterns are designated "1x4 LED, frosted sleeve." NOTE: the StaBrite assemblies for the 4 nautical mile lanterns distributed to the field in 2002 contain "3x4 LED, frosted sleeve" assemblies. These lanterns have a higher output than the 1x4 assemblies, but they also have a very high vertical divergence (beam spread) that is unnecessary on structures.

Range lanterns require fewer LEDs and a clear sleeve to locate the source closer to the focal point of the mirror. StaBrite assemblies in the FA-240 and RL14 range lanterns are designated "1x3 LED, clear sleeve." The existing colored spread lens is utilized when converting these lanterns to LED sources. Use of a clear spread lens with a red, green or yellow LED assembly does not increase the intensity by a significant amount.

In all cases, the correct StaBrite LED color must be used regardless of the lens color. Example: A RL14 with a red 3-degree spread lens must use a red StaBrite LED assembly. A clear StaBrite assembly in a lantern with a red, green or yellow lens will not produce adequate intensity. However, a red, green or yellow StaBrite LED can be used in a lantern with a clear lens. The StaBrite LED determines the signal color, not the lens.

## Programming

The StaBrite assemblies must be programmed to the proper flash rhythm before deployment. In addition, StaBrite assemblies used in range lanterns (including the 250mm) must be programmed for the proper intensity. The beacons shall be programmed and bench tested in the shop prior to transit to the aid.

*(Note: the cap on the StaBrite assembly above the sleeve determines the signal color)*

### **FA-249 (155mm) and 250mm Lanterns**

Open the lantern by loosening the three knobs securing the lens to the base. Determine the desired switch position using the chart on the side of the StaBrite housing. Turn the knob on the opposite side to the proper flash rhythm (characteristic).

Visually note if the StaBrite assembly is located in the center of the lantern and not leaning to one side. If the lantern bracket is bent, replace it with a standard 155mm bracket. Close the lantern and secure by tightening the three knobs on the lens.

### **FA240 and RL14 Lanterns**

The StaBrite LED can be used in many range applications. However, to ensure that the lantern projects the correct intensity, the StaBrite assembly must be programmed to the proper level. The “Intensity, Power Level and Power Consumption” section details the program setting for specific colors, lanterns, spread lenses and intensities.

Remove the characteristic control knob by loosening the **two** setscrews with a 0.050” Allen wrench.

Remove the 4 pan head screws securing the cover on the terminal strip side of the StaBrite assembly. The opposite side does not have to be removed. Locate the intensity selector switch on the circuit board, as shown in Figure 1. The switch has a cross (“+”) allowing a small flat blade or Philips screwdriver to be inserted so that the desired setting can be made. One leg of the cross has an arrow on it that must point to the desired number/letter. Set the intensity to the value determined by your district, or to the appropriate value as indicated in Intensity, Power Level and Power Consumption section.

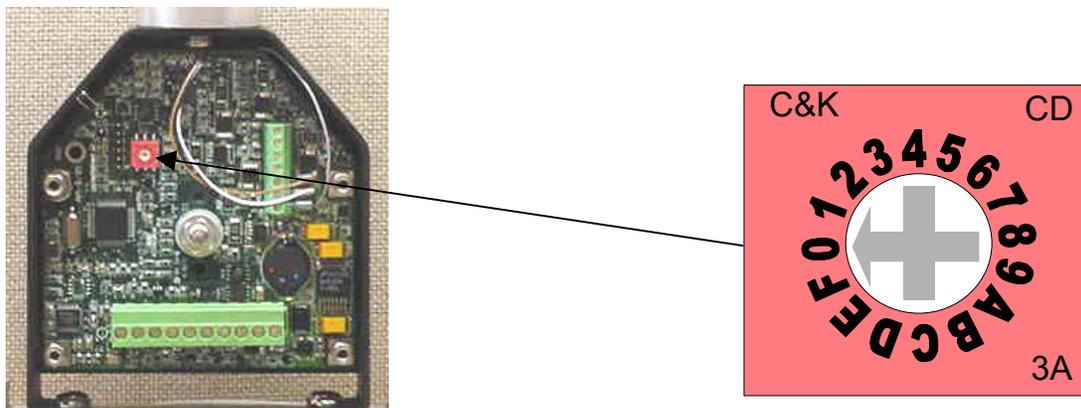


Figure 1. Intensity Selector Switch

Reinstall the cover. Insert the knob on the shaft so that the pointer is opposite the flat on the shaft. Secure with the 0.050” Allen wrench.

There is code selection chart on the opposite side of the StaBrite LED. Turn the knob to the desired flash rhythm.

## Bench Test

Connect power leads to the “B+” and “B-“ terminals on the StaBrite assembly. If the lantern is intended to be installed at a location with a **Fixed-On** rhythm, an external daylight control, shipped separately from the lantern (API part number 9001-0317) must be installed in one of the unused cable entrances in the base of the lantern and wire it to the “P+” (yellow wire) and “P-“ (white wire) terminals on the terminal strip. The internal daylight control is disabled when the Fixed On rhythm is selected. Bench test each assembly with a 12-volt DC power source to ensure proper operation. The recommended interval is 24 hours. Cover the daylight control with black electrical tape for this test. The daylight control is on the sloping face of the StaBrite housing (Figure 2), or at the end of the pipe plug if a Fixed-On rhythm is used. Check to be sure that the lantern is flashing at the desired rhythm. Be sure to remove the black tape before deployment.



Figure 2.

## Installation – FA-249/155mm

Complete lanterns were supplied to CG units replacing 155mm lanterns equipped 0.25 amp lamps on fixed aids. Retrofit kits were supplied for all range installations including those using 155mm lanterns as range lights. When installing the StaBrite LED in a 155mm lantern, install the standard lantern bracket with the dip facing down, as shown in Figure 3. Only two 10-32 screws are required to secure the bracket.

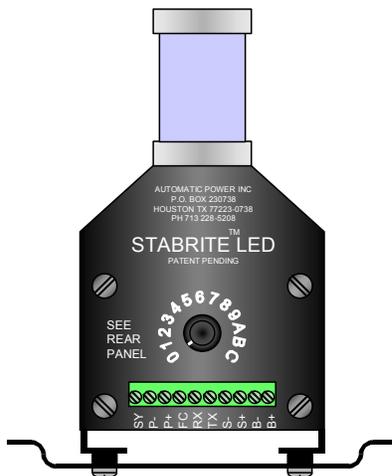


Figure 3. StaBrite with 155mm Bracket

On range structures where two API FA-249 lanterns are synced together, a single power system must be used, or the negative leads from both power systems must be connected together. A wire must be connected between the “SY” terminals of both StaBrite assemblies. It is preferable to use a shielded wire, 18 AWG or larger with the shield grounded to the structure at one end. Both StaBrite units must be programmed with the same flash rhythm.

On range structures where the API FA-249 is used as an additional light synced to a RL14 or FA-240 using a conventional 12 VDC CG flasher, lampchanger and lamps, an interface device, provided by COMDT (G-SEC-2A) is necessary to synchronize the lights only when they are flashed. The interface device is attached to the base of the StaBrite bracket with Velcro and wired as shown in Figure 4. A single conductor, 18 AWG or larger wire must be connected to the “L” terminal of the CG-181/481/493 flasher in the range lantern and terminated at the “L” terminal of the interface device. The supplied wires from the “SY” and “B-“ terminals of the interface device are connected to the “SY” and “B-“ terminals on the StaBrite LED unit. A common power system is necessary (or the negative leads from both power systems must be connected together) and the DLC must be operable on both lights.

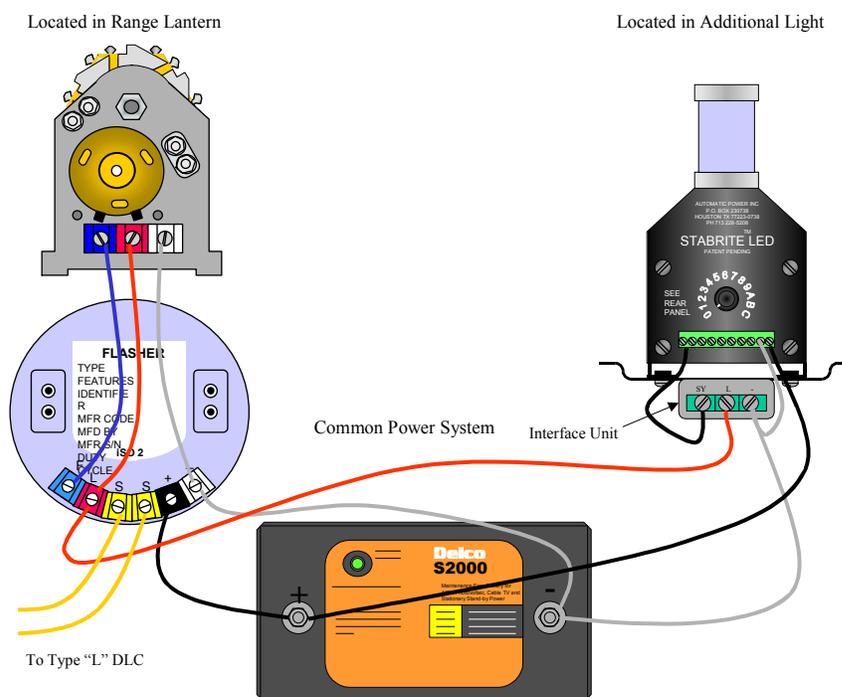


Figure 4.

If the flash rhythm is Fixed-On, insert an API daylight control in an unused cable entrance in the base and wire it to the “P+” (yellow wire) and “P-“ (white wire) terminals on the terminal strip.

Install 12/2 SO cable through the stuffing tube on the 155mm lantern. Strip 3/8” of insulation from each conductor, twist tightly, and then insert into the terminal strip. The positive lead (black) goes to the “B+” terminal and the negative lead (white) to the “B-“ terminal. Be sure that the wire does not fray when inserting it into the terminal block or a short circuit may result.

Install the StaBrite assembly into the 155mm, secure any lock washers on top of the bracket and tighten the screws.

Mount and level the lantern using three ½” stainless steel studs or bolts. Place a torpedo level on the base. Use the “T” method as shown in Figure 5 and adjust the nuts until level. After tightening, recheck using the level in both directions.

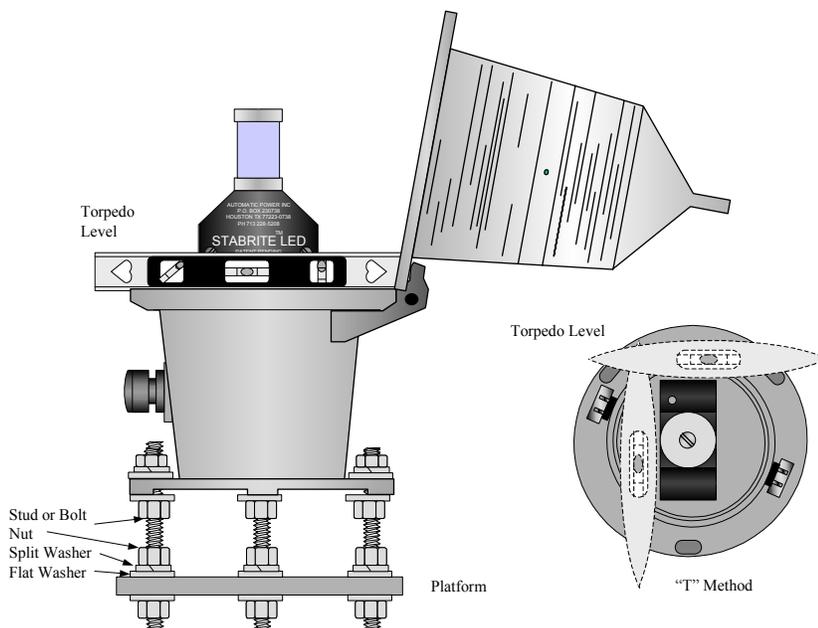


Figure 5.

Install the solar panel using the solar panel installation kit and the appropriate number of batteries, and connect as outlined in the Short Range Aids to Navigation Servicing Guide, COMDTINST M16500.19A. Be sure the tilt angle is correct for the area and that the panel is facing the equator.

The leads from the lantern and solar panel should be terminated in the battery box. The wire on the API beacon may have to be extended/replaced with 12/2 SO if it doesn't reach the battery box. Route the wire and zip tie it along structural members then coil the excess inside the battery box, as shown in Figure 6. Crimp the proper ring lug onto each wire, and attach the black leads to the positive terminal on the battery and the white leads to the negative terminal on the battery. Apply No-ox grease or a suitable anticorrosion coating to the battery terminals.

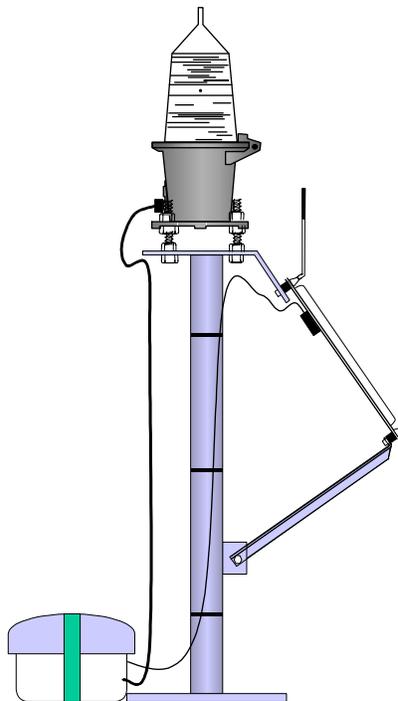


Figure 6.

Cover the daylight control and check for proper operation.

Close the lantern and secure with the knurled screws.

### **Installation – 250mm**

The StaBrite assembly can replace the existing flasher, lampchanger, 0.25a lamps and daylight control in a 250mm lantern with or without condensing panels. The 250mm must be focused with a CG-6P lampchanger and focus fixture, so if installing a new lantern, follow the procedures in the Short Range Aids to Navigation Servicing Guide, COMDTINST M16500.19A. If you are replacing the existing hardware, then the lantern should already be focused and the StaBrite assembly can be installed in place of the flasher and lampchanger as long as the focus adjustment screws are not turned.

Open the lantern by loosening the captive screws beneath the base of the lantern.

Loosen the wing nuts so that the flasher/lampchanger bracket can be removed from the lantern. Do not turn the focus adjustment screws on the bracket, as shown in Figure 7.

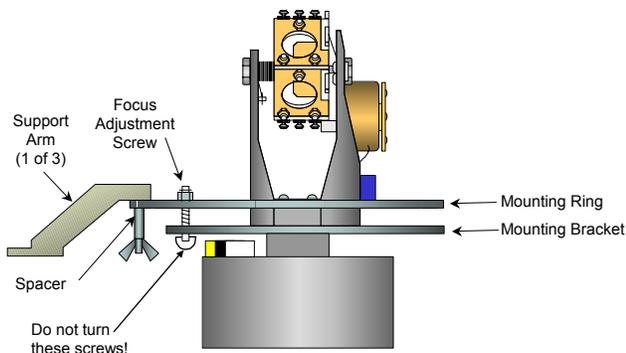


Figure 7.

Install the StaBrite LED with the supplied fasteners so that the terminal strip is aligned with the flat side of the bracket, as shown in Figure 8. Only two fasteners, on opposite corners, are needed to secure the bracket to the StaBrite LED assembly.

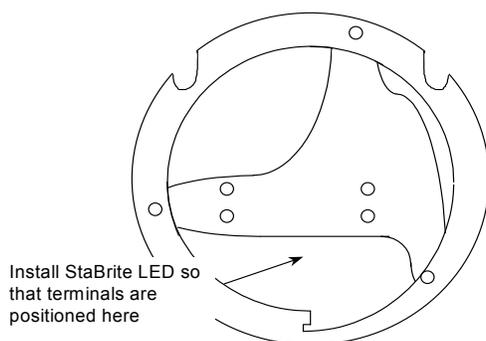


Figure 8.

When installing the StaBrite assembly in a 250mm with condensing panels, the condensing panel should be located within +/- 30 degrees of a LED. The StaBrite used in this lantern has 4 LEDs. While viewing through the frosted sleeve, note the position of the 4 LEDs. If this is too difficult, remove the cap and note the orientation of the LEDs. Using an indelible marker, write 4 lines on the top cap indicating the position of the LEDs, as in Figure 9.

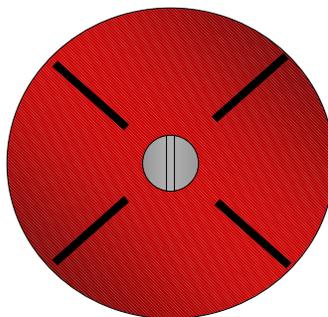


Figure 9.

If the flash rhythm is Fixed On, install an API daylight control in one of the unused stuffing tubes and wire it to the “P+” (yellow wire) and “P-“ (white wire) terminals on the terminal strip.

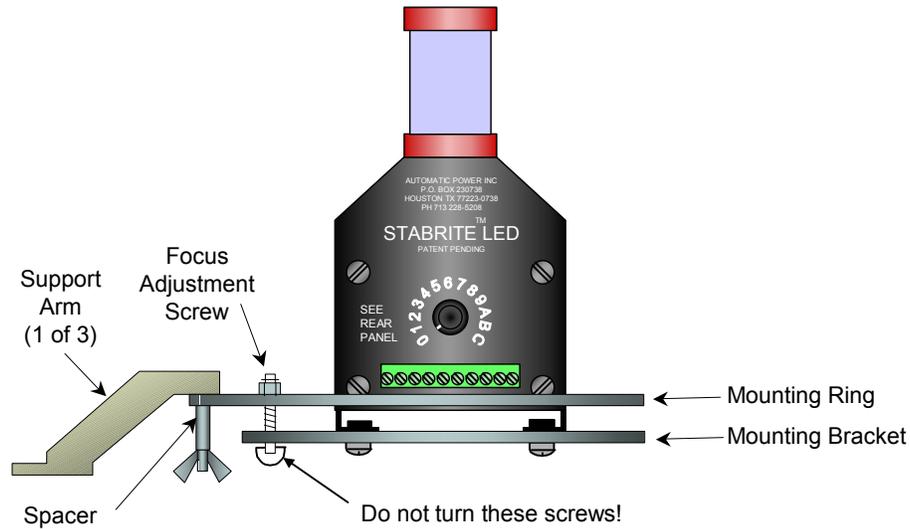


Figure 10.

Insert the bracket into the lantern and secure the wing nuts, as shown in Figure 10. Note position of spacer.

If the lantern has a condensing panel, look through the top of the lantern and note if one of the lines drawn on the top cap of the StaBrite LED falls within the arc of the condensing panel, as in Figure 11. If not, then the lantern will have to be rotated 45 degrees and reinstalled (new mounting holes in the platform may be required). Realign the condensing panel with the channel and check the lines on the top cap and note if one of the lines falls within the arc. Failure to align the LED may result in two beams projected in the channel.

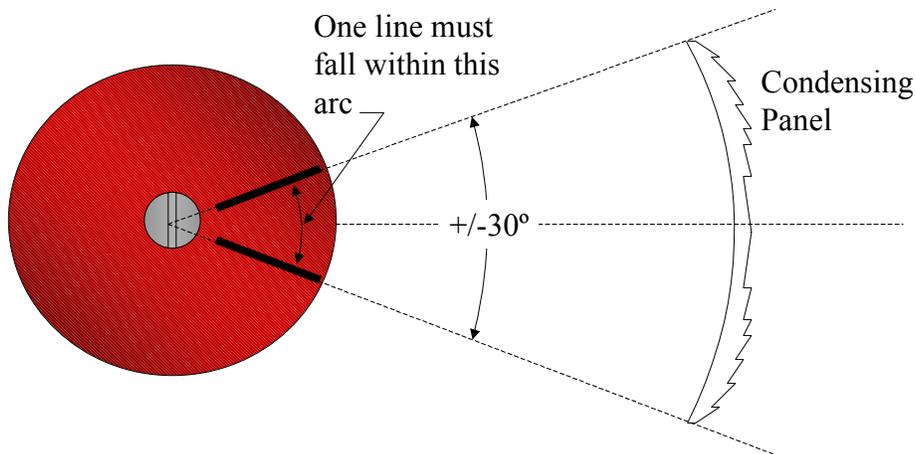


Figure 11.

Close the lantern and secure the fasteners under the base. Cover the daylight control or the lantern with a jacket and be sure that the LED assembly turns on and flashes on-rhythm. If using a condensing panel, verify alignment by observing the light from the waterway.

## Installation – FA-240

The StaBrite LED assembly replaces the existing flasher, lampchanger, 0.25a lamps and daylight control in the FA-240 lantern. The existing color spread lens will remain in the lantern. The lantern must have been previously focused in the shop with filament type lamps in accordance with Technical Data Sheet TD-03-01, available at [www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2](http://www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2). The focus adjustment screws on the lantern spider must not be turned during the exchange of parts. It is suggested that these screws be locked in place with ¼” UNC nuts to prevent them from inadvertently being turned.

Disconnect the power leads and WK-681 wiring kit from the CG-181 flasher. The flasher may be left in place in case an emergency retrofit has to be installed, otherwise remove the flasher, but leave the “L” shaped bracket in place (you may disturb the focus adjustment screws if you try to remove the bracket).

Remove the spider assembly and unscrew the lampchanger from the mounting plate. Install the StaBrite LED using the two supplied fasteners so that the daylight control is facing up, as shown in Figure 12. If the flash rhythm is Fixed On, install an API daylight control in one of the unused stuffing tubes and wire it to the “P+” (yellow wire) and “P-“ (white wire) terminals on the terminal strip. Attach lugs to one end of a pair of 12 AWG or 14 AWG wires, 8” long and strip 3/8” of insulation off the other end. Connect the lug-end to the terminal strip on the back of the lantern spider and the other to the “B+” and “B-“ terminals, or connect the 12/2 SO directly to the StaBrite and bypass the terminal strip.

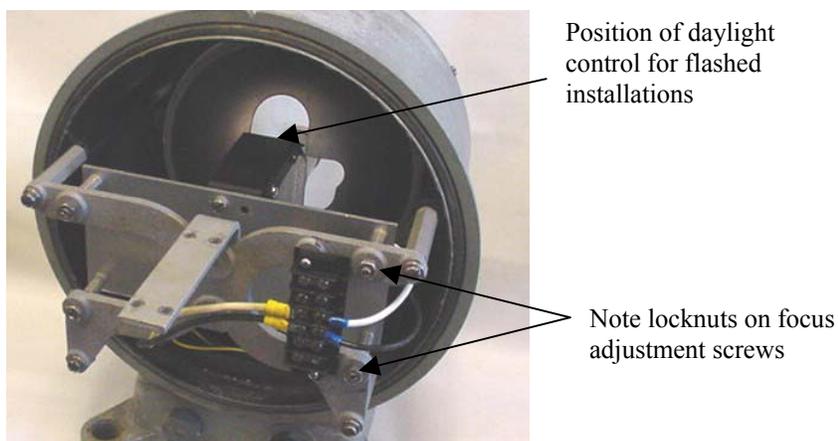


Figure 12.

Cover the daylight control and ensure that the LEDs turn on and flash on-rhythm.

Reinstall the rear cover.

Be sure that the most intense portion of the beam is aligned with the channel centerline. The preferred method is to view the light from a small boat.

## Installation – RL14

The StaBrite LED assembly replaces the existing flasher, lampchangers, 0.25a lamps and daylight control in the RL14 lantern. The existing spread lens will remain in the lantern.

Remove the lampchanger and flasher assembly from the RL14. Remove the bracket sandwiched between the two components and install it on the StaBrite LED on the “CG6P” side (hump in bracket up or forward) with the two supplied fasteners.

If the flash rhythm is Fixed On, install an API daylight control in one of the unused stuffing tubes and wire it to the “P+” (yellow wire) and “P-“ (white wire) terminals on the terminal strip.(the terminal strip in the lantern can be used to extend these wires). Strip 3/8” of insulation from the 12/2 SO power cable and connect to the black wire to the “B+” terminal and the white wire to the “B-“ terminal on StaBrite LED.

Install the StaBrite LED assembly in the lantern so that the daylight control is facing up. The “stands” in the RL14 should be oriented, as shown in Figure 13 (they will remain unchanged if retrofitting an existing lantern with 12 VDC lamps).

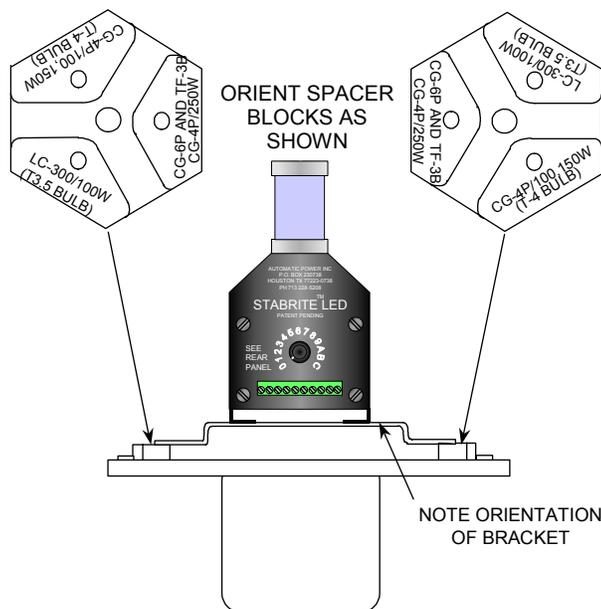


Figure 13.

Cover the daylight control and ensure that the LEDs turn on.

Close the cover and latch into place.

Be sure that the most intense portion of the beam is aligned with the channel centerline. The preferred method is to view the light from a small boat.

## Intensity, Power Level and Power Consumption

### *FA-249 Lantern with StaBrite LED*

#### Intensity (candela)

| Rhythm                          | White        | Yellow | Red | Green |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----|-------|
| Fixed                           | 60 (candela) | 26     | 49  | 41    |
| Oc 4, Iso 6                     | 57           | 28     | 50  | 38    |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1), FL4(1), FL2(6) | 55           | 29     | 48  | 35    |
| FL6(.6)                         | 52           | 30     | 48  | 32    |
| FL4(.4), FL2(.5), Mo(A)         | 45           | 25     | 41  | 29    |
| Q, FL2.5(.3), FL6(2+1), IQ      | 41           | 23     | 37  | 26    |

The intensities are conservative and in some cases seem incorrect (i.e., Oc 4 is higher than Fixed), but the measured values are reduced due to the effects of heat and aging. Some LEDs reduce their intensity as they heat up (Fixed rhythms are the worst case) and the high duty cycles will degrade faster over their projected life. Although these lanterns will appear brighter than the 0.25a lamps they replaced, this will ensure that the advertised intensity will be present over the projected service life (10 years).

**Power Level**

The power level for the FA-249 (155mm) lantern is fixed and should not be changed.

**Power Consumption**

White – 0.33 amps                      Red – 0.29 amps  
 Yellow – 0.34 amps                      Green – 0.29 amps

Solar Sizing – Most red and green lanterns will use the same power system as a 0.25a lamp. The solar design program should be run for all installations to ensure adequate power is generated by the existing system. The “LED load” is entered as stated above; the current is the same regardless of rhythm. The applicable duty cycle must be entered and there is no flasher load, as shown in the example, below:

| Load                 | Amps? | Duty Cycle<br>(10=10%) | D, N,<br>or DN | Operate<br>Interval<br>(if < 24) | Interval<br>Number: | Interval<br>Number: |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FA-249 White FL4(.4) | 0.33  | 10                     | N              |                                  |                     |                     |
|                      |       |                        |                |                                  |                     |                     |
|                      |       |                        |                |                                  |                     |                     |

Number of Flashers: 0

Solar Design Program Sample Input

***250mm Lantern with and without Condensing Panel and StaBrite LED***

**Intensity (candela)**

| Rhythm                          | White | Yellow | Red | Green |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| Fixed                           |       |        |     |       |
| Oc 4, Iso 6                     |       |        |     |       |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1), FL4(1), FL2(6) |       |        |     |       |
| FL6(.6)                         |       |        |     |       |
| FL4(.4), FL2(5), Mo(A)          |       |        |     |       |
| Q, FL2.5(.3), FL6(2+1), IQ      |       |        |     |       |

**Power Level**

The power level for the 1x4 StaBrite with frosted sleeve is preset from the factory.

**Power Consumption**

Power consumption is as follows:

White – amps                      Red – amps  
 Yellow – amps                      Green – amps

Solar Sizing – The solar design program should be run for all installations to ensure adequate power is generated by the existing system. The “LED load” is entered as stated above; the current is the same regardless of rhythm. The applicable duty cycle must be entered and there is no flasher load, as shown in the example, above:

***FA-240 & RL-14 Range Lanterns***

**Intensity & Power Level**

**FA-240 Lantern with StaBrite LED, 3.5 Degree Lens – Intensity (candelas/power level)**

| <u>Rhythm</u>   | <u>White</u> | <u>Yellow</u> | <u>Red</u> | <u>Green</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Fixed           |              |               |            |              |
| Oc 4, Iso 6     |              |               |            |              |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1) |              |               |            |              |
| Q               |              |               |            |              |

**FA-240 Lantern with StaBrite LED, 8 Degree Lens – Intensity (candelas/power level)**

| <u>Rhythm</u>   | <u>White</u> | <u>Yellow</u> | <u>Red</u> | <u>Green</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Fixed           |              |               |            |              |
| Oc 4, Iso 6     |              |               |            |              |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1) |              |               |            |              |
| Q               |              |               |            |              |

**RL-14 Lantern with StaBrite LED, 3 degree lens – Intensity (candelas/power level)**

| <u>Rhythm</u>   | <u>White</u> | <u>Yellow</u> | <u>Red</u> | <u>Green</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Fixed           |              |               |            |              |
| Oc 4, Iso 6     |              |               |            |              |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1) |              |               |            |              |
| Q               |              |               |            |              |

**RL-14 Lantern with StaBrite LED, 8 degree lens – Intensity (candelas/power level)**

| <u>Rhythm</u>   | <u>White</u> | <u>Yellow</u> | <u>Red</u> | <u>Green</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Fixed           |              |               |            |              |
| Oc 4, Iso 6     |              |               |            |              |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1) |              |               |            |              |
| Q               |              |               |            |              |

**RL-14 Lantern with StaBrite LED 11, degree lens – Intensity (candelas/power level)**

| <u>Rhythm</u>   | <u>White</u> | <u>Yellow</u> | <u>Red</u> | <u>Green</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Fixed           |              |               |            |              |
| Oc 4, Iso 6     |              |               |            |              |
| Iso 2, FL2.5(1) |              |               |            |              |
| Q               |              |               |            |              |

Some red and green LEDs have enough adjustment to match the intensities of some combinations using 0.55 and 0.77 amps. Contact COMDT (G-SEC-2A) for intensities and power level settings.

Please note that intensity values are adjusted for various factors, including heat load and degradation over the LED’s life. Initial intensities may appear higher than the incandescent lamp it replaced. Contact COMDT (G-SEC-2A) if the intensity is objectionable or causes problems with brightness balance.

Power consumption will vary by color and the power level setting. For currents above 0.250 amps, a new solar sizing should be performed on the aid (see the FA-249 Power Section for an example). These currents only apply for the 1x3 StaBrite LED.

**Power Consumption**

|        | Power Level Setting (current in amperes) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |   |
|--------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|---|
|        | 1  | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | A    | B    | C    | E | F |
| White  |  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |   |
| Yellow |  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |   |
| Red    | 0.07                                     | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.28 |   |   |
| Green  | 0.08                                     | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 |   |   |

Solar Sizing – Most applications will use the same power system as a 0.25a lamp. The solar design program should be run for installations with a power consumption above 0.25 amps to ensure adequate power is generated by the existing system. The “LED load” is entered as stated above; the current is the same regardless of rhythm. The applicable duty cycle must be entered and there is no flasher load, as shown in the example, below:

| Load                  | Amps? | Duty Cycle<br>(10=10%) | D, N,<br>or DN | Operate<br>(if < 24) | Interval<br>Number: | Interval<br>Number: |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| RL14, 3deg, Iso G 2s, | 0.23  | 50                     | N              |                      |                     |                     |
| Power Level 8         |       |                        |                |                      |                     |                     |
| Number of Flashers:   | 0     |                        |                |                      |                     |                     |

Solar Design Program Sample Input

**Service Life**

The maximum service life is determined by the operational hours of the LEDs and the ability to maintain the advertised intensity over that term, limited by the durability of the lens and base.

- FA-249, 250mm & 1x4 StaBrite LED – 10-12% duty cycle – 20 years
- FA-249, 250mm & 1x4 StaBrite LED– 13-100% duty cycle – 10 years
- 1x3 StaBrite LED used in range lanterns – 10 years

**Servicing**

- The lantern shall not be opened on-station as doing so introduces salt air inside it.
- The service interval for aids is three years.
- The service life of the lantern depends on the operational duty cycle and durability of the lantern, discussed above. The lanterns will not burn out, but intensity degrades over time.
- Ensure that the lens is clean, not discolored or crazing. Wipe with a cloth dampened with mild soap and water, if necessary. Replace if not clear or cracks could compromise its strength or light transmission.
- Inspect the wiring and power system in accordance with the Short Range Aids to Navigation Servicing Guide. Load test the battery.
- Cover the lens or cover the daylight control to ensure that the lantern flashes on rhythm. Observe the LEDs around the lantern. Noticeable dark spots indicate that one or more LEDs are out. If one or more LEDs are out the lantern should be replaced at the earliest convenience after posting a local notice to mariners. An easy way to check a 155mm or 250mm lantern is to wrap white paper around the lens and observe the light pattern. Dark sectors on the paper indicate failed LEDs (note: failed LEDs are very rare).

- If the lantern fails for any reason, replace it with another LED lantern or a conventional programmable flasher, lampchanger, DLC and lamps. Contact COMDT (G-SEC-2A) for its disposition.

## Troubleshooting

### *No light.*

- Check battery voltage at the “B+” and “B-“ terminals. Minimum voltage is 10 volts for the StaBrite to operate. No reduction in LED intensity will occur at this voltage. Replace wire or battery, if necessary.
- Disconnect external daylight control, if equipped. If light operates, replace the daylight control with a new one from API (the CG type-L will not work).
- Disconnect one lead from the battery, wait 10 seconds, then reconnect.
- Replace the LED assembly.

### *Improper rhythm*

- Check the position of the code selection switch.
- If operating in the Fixed-On mode, be sure that an external API daylight control is installed.
- Disconnect one lead from the battery, wait 10 seconds, then reconnect.
- For synchronized lights, be sure that the sync line is connected between the two lanterns. The output from the StaBrite LED Interface should be 3.3-5.0 volts during each flash as measured between the “SY” and “B-“ of the StaBrite LED.
- Replace the LED assembly.

### *Various LEDs out (dark sectors)*

- The 155mm and 250mm use a StaBrite assembly with 4 LEDs. If one or more are out, replace the StaBrite assembly.
- FA-240’s and RL14’s use a StaBrite assembly with 3 LEDs. If one or more are out, replace the StaBrite assembly.

**Please report all problems to COMDT (G-SEC-2A)**

## Reporting Requirements

Units and Cutters shall enter the following information into ATONIS so that your district and CG Headquarters can monitor these lanterns. In the “Aid Light System – Lantern, Flasher, Changer, Lamps: Type, and DLC ” categories, enter “NSTD” (from the pull-down menu), and in the “Aid Light System Lantern – Remarks” category, enter the following description corresponding to the lantern deployed EXACTLY as printed below:

LED StaBrite 1x3  
LED StaBrite 1x4  
LED-Carmanah 701  
LED-Carmanah 702  
LED-Carmanah 702-5

For the lanterns, enter the appropriate nomenclature, i.e., RL14-3 deg, FA-240 8 deg. For the FA-249, enter 155mm.

In addition, specific problems, concerns, observations and questions may be directed to anyone on the COMDT (G-SEC-2A) staff via the website [www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2](http://www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gse2).