



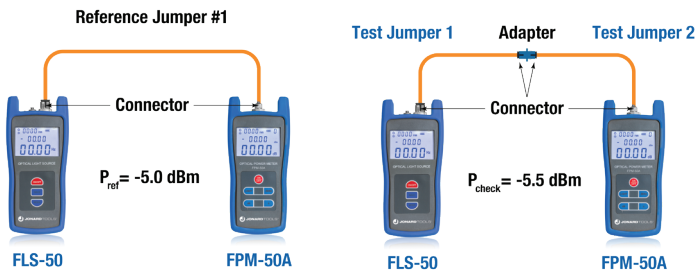
LIGHT SOURCE SETUP STEPS:

1. Select the proper connector interface type that the application requires.
2. Do not connect APC to Non-APC connectors at any point, as damage can occur to the interface of the unit, the connector of the optical cord or both.
3. Turn the unit on and let it warm up for 15 minutes to stabilize to prevent any wavelength/reference drifting.
4. Clean and inspect all Connectors and repeat if needed before plugging the selected test cord into the unit's interface.
5. Select the wavelength/wavelengths that that are required for test needs and application.
6. If you're using this device to identify fiber using the audible tone function, by pressing the mode key, you can select from the 270Hz, 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz options, which can then be detected when used with **Jonards OFI-150 fiber optic traffic identifier**, available separately.
7. Designed to work with a power meter, its required to connect the power meter and light source together using 1-3 test cords based on you application requirements "see picture on back of card". This achieves required industry calibration and ensures accurate test results. **Refer to the FPM-50A or FPM-55 power meter** quick reference card for instruction covering that process.

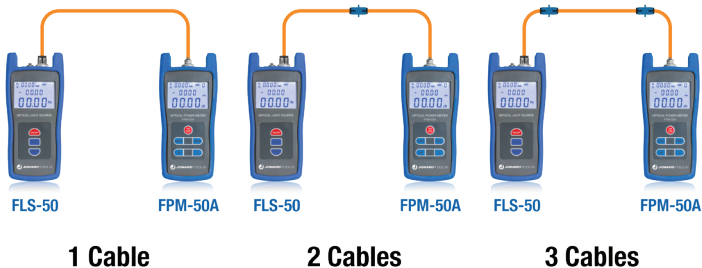
Safety Note: This unit is not a standalone "VFL" visual fault locator and does not emit 635nm/650nm or 670nm wavelengths, which are visible wavelengths to the human eye. This unit emits communication wavelengths and is designed to work with an optical power meter to measure insertion loss. These wavelengths are dangerous to the human eye and should not be viewed even with protective laser radiation eyewear.



Two Reference Cord Test Method



Reference Cord Testing Methods



Application note: When performing multimode testing, it's specified to add a mandrel ring to the test cord that's plugged into your light source. This is for launch condition stability and test result accuracy.