

**puretan**

**1600**

OWNER'S MANUAL

puretan Intl., Inc.

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DALLAS, TEXAS 75234  
800-338-8267

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

The F.D.A. requires that this manual remain in your business at all times.

It must be made available to any F.D.A. official during an inspection of your establishment.

Always read and follow all instructions for the proper usage before operating your puretan 1600 tanning system.

Follow the exposure schedule based on the individual's skin type. Failure to do so may result in over-exposure.

The puretan 1600 is designed to be used by only one person at a time.

This manual contains instructions for repairs, replacement components and accessories which are compatible with the products, including compatible protective eye-wear, ultraviolet lamps, timers and reflectors which will, if installed or used as instructed, result in continued compliance with the standard.

**"DANGER-** Ultraviolet radiation. Follow instructions. Avoid overexposure. As with natural sunlight, overexposure can cause eye and skin injury and allergic reactions. Repeated exposure may cause premature aging of the skin and skin cancer.

**WEAR PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR: FAILURE TO MAY RESULT IN SEVERE BURNS OR LONG-TERM INJURY TO THE EYES.** Medications or cosmetics may increase your sensitivity to the ultraviolet radiation. Consult physician before using sunlamp if you are using medications or have a history of skin problems or believe yourself especially sensitive to sunlight. If you do not tan in the sun, you are unlikely to tan from the use of this product."

### For Your Information

Recommended exposure position:

The "Stand Here" decal is placed at 6 inches or 15.2 centimeters from the UV source and is so located to give you the best overall tan in the shortest period of time. To achieve recommended exposure position, place toes at tip of arrows on each side of "Stand Here" decal. The use of any other position may result in overexposure.

### Recommended Exposure Schedule For Skin Types

RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE SCHEDULE					
SKIN TYPE	WEEK 1 1ST-3RD SESSIONS	WEEK 2 4TH-6TH SESSIONS	WEEK 3 7TH-10TH SESSIONS	WEEK 4 11TH-15TH SESSIONS	WEEKLY SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS
II - FAIR	2 MIN.	4 MIN.	6 MIN.	9 MIN.	12 MIN.
III - AVERAGE	3 MIN.	5 MIN.	7 MIN.	10 MIN.	12 MIN.
IV - BROWN	4 MIN.	6 MIN.	8 MIN.	11 MIN.	12 MIN.
V - DARK BROWN	5 MIN.	7 MIN.	9 MIN.	12 MIN.	12 MIN.

TANNING SESSIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO ONCE EVERY 24 HOURS. AN APPEARANCE OF TANNING NORMALLY APPEARS AFTER A FEW EXPOSURES AND MAXIMIZES AFTER FOUR (4) WEEKS OF EXPOSURE FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR YOUR SKIN TYPE.

INSTRUCTION ACCOMPANYING THIS PRODUCT SHOULD ALWAYS BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE POTENTIAL INJURY.

Ultraviolet lamps to be used in this product:

F73 PURETAN SS



*Quality through experience... Guaranteed!*

Congratulations. You have just purchased the finest, most advanced vertical tanning system the industry has to offer.

Enclosed you will find very important information regarding the safe operation of your puretan 1600. Please read it carefully.

If you follow the recommended procedures for care and daily maintenance you can expect a lifetime of performance and profits from your puretan 1600.

Anything less than the proper care can decrease the performance of your system and, in some cases, void your warranty.

On the rare occasion you have a problem with the operation of the puretan 1600, please refer to the trouble shooting section before calling the corporate office. Usually it is something simple and it will save time if a few quick checks have been performed before calling the manufacturer.

Most importantly, when you have a question regarding the puretan 1600, please do not hesitate to call us at 1-800-338-8267 (outside the U.S. 1-214-406-1247).

We are here to help you make your puretan 1600 a successful profit center within your business.

Sincerely,

puretan International, Incorporated

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# TANNING PRECAUTIONS

**PHOTOSENSITIVE DRUGS** - The following is a partial list of some of the photosensitive drugs on the market. It is your responsibility to be aware of any customer using any drug that is considered photosensitive. These individuals under the influence of this type of drug can experience adverse effects and should avoid exposure to UV sources of all kinds. Doctors will advise persons taking these medications of possible adverse effects.

## DANGER:

If you have been diagnosed by a doctor as being allergic to the sun or are currently taking photosensitive medications, consult your physician before using the Sun Capsule.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION BEFORE YOU TAN

Certain drugs do not mix well with ultraviolet light, either in its natural source or artificial. Below is a list of drugs, foods, and other substances which could make your skin supersensitive to sunlight:

- **Diuretics:** To aid in water retention, also prescribed for high blood pressure.  
(For example: Hydrodiuril)
- **Diabetes Drugs:** Orinase and Diabinese.
- **Urinary Tract infection:** treatments with Phenothiazines.
- **Tranquilizers:** such as Thorazine.
- **Antihistamines:** Phenergan and Benadryl, particularly when used on the skin in ointment form.
- **Antibiotics:** Declomycin, Aureomycin, and Griseofulvin, a drug used in the treatment of ringworm.
- **Coal Tar treatment:** for Psoriasis or chronic Eczema.
- **Bacterial infection:** treatments using Sulfanilamide.
- **Compounds known as furocoumarins or psoralens:** which sensitize skin to sunlight. They are prescribed for vitiligo (loss of skin pigmentation) and Psoriasis.

Anesthetics	Declomysin	Griseofulvin	Quinine	Therahistin
Arsenicals	Diabinese	Hydrodiuril	Salicyclates	Thiazide
Aureomycin	Diethylstilbestrol	Nadison	Sparine	Thorazine
Barbiturates	Dilantin	Orabetic Orinase	Sulfanamides	Tridione
Benzedryl	Diuretics	Pacatal	TBS	Trilafon
Compazine	Diuril	Pheynlbutazone	TCSA	Vesprin
Cold & Silver Salts	Dyes	Procaine	Temaril	
Compazine	Estrone	Psoralen Drugs	Terramycin	
Dartal	5 Fu	Pyrrolazote	Tetracyclines	

Coal Tar Products & Essential Oils: Bergamot, Cedar, Lime, Lavender and Vanillin.

**ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO UV** - Some people may experience a reddening of the skin, usually contained to small areas of the body, such as arms, stomach area, etc., usually accompanied by an itching sensation. In many cases it may be nothing more than a heat rash. In some cases it may be an allergic reaction to UV exposure, usually as a result of too much exposure in a given period of time for that particular skin type. You should be alert to any customer complaints pertaining to this and instruct the customer to avoid tanning, indoors or outdoors, until the symptoms have disappeared, usually within 24 hours. Once the customer resumes tanning, reduce the exposure schedule until their body has acclimated to the tanning process.

**PREGNANT WOMEN** - The only 100% safe answer to this question is to discourage expectant mothers from using the tanning system, unless they have a letter from their doctor.

**CHILDREN** - A good policy to adopt is; No children under 18 years of age without written consent from a parent. Keep young children away from the Sun Capsule. It is not a toy. The sunlamps are breakable and potentially dangerous.

**PROTECTIVE EYE GOGGLES** - Every customer must wear protective eyewear during a tanning session. One pair of goggles is provided with each Sun Capsule. It is advisable that each customer own a pair of protective eyewear. This is the most sanitary (and profitable) way to conduct your business.

It is advisable to remove contact lenses before each tanning session due to the dryness of the air.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR SYSTEM

**TIMER OPERATION** - Complete instructions on this multifunction component are found under "Timer Information" on page 21.

**EMERGENCY SHUT OFF SWITCH** - The emergency shut off switch should be used for emergencies only. If it is activated, the sunlamps will shut off but the timer continues to count down. If the Emergency shut off switch is placed in the "ON" position, and there is still time left on the timer, the lamps will come back on. If the time has expired the lamps will remain off regardless of placing the emergency shut off in the "ON" position.

**IMPORTANT:** Emergency shut off switch must be in the "ON" position before puretan 1600 can be activated.

**LAMP WARM-UP** - Your puretan 1600 is the fastest vertical tanning system on the market today. Because it is considered high-speed, you must be aware of certain factors that effect the tanning capabilities of the system.

All fluorescent sun lamps take time to warm up and reach their maximum performance levels. In most cases, a cold lamp will take 2 - 3 minutes to reach maximum performance.

When you are dealing with very short initial exposures of 2 - 3 minutes to begin with, you can readily see that the tanning session would end about the same time a cold lamp reached optimum performance.

If it's the first session of the day or if the lamps have been idle for an hour or more, allow the lamps to warm up for two or three minutes before the next tanning session.

**TEMPERATURE VS. PERFORMANCE** - The cooling system of your puretan 1600 is designed to maintain a specific temperature at the surface of your lamps. The result is optimum performance.

Optimum performance can only be attained provided you supply adequate cooling to the system to begin with. To insure the highest output from your system, your room temperature should be between 68°F. and 75°F. Room temperatures higher than or lower than the above temperatures may adversely affect the performance of the lamp. In the case of higher room temperatures, lamp life can be decreased as well!

**LAMP ROTATION** - From the moment a new sunlamp is energized, it begins a gradual decrease in performance. There are a few different ways to change lamps. First determine the average life expectancy for your particular lamp.

VHO lamps (165 watts) tend to last anywhere from 350 to 450 hours.

HO lamps (100 watts) tend to last anywhere from 500 to 800 hours.

The most simple method is to let the lamps reach their life expectancy and then change all forty lamps at one time.

The drawback to this method lies in the fact that by the time you change your lamps, all forty lamps have reached their maximum life expectancy.

A more efficient method is through a lamp rotation process. This can be accomplished in any number of ways. The following is just one example.

Assume your lamp has a life expectancy of 500 hours and you have decided to change 10 lamps every 125 hours.



By replacing the back 10 lamps (8 lamps in panel #3 and one lamp to each side of panel #3) every 125 hours with new lamps, the front of the body and face will always reap the benefits of fresh lamps. (Remember sunlamps deliver the highest performance in the first 100 hours). At the same time, the older lamps will be pushed to the left and right, towards the door of the Capsule.

If you make four changes of 10 lamps each ( $4 \times 10 = 40$  lamps) you will never have more than 125 hours on panel #3 and the lamps that are being pushed out the door will never have more than 500 hours. ( $4 \text{ lamp changes} \times 125 \text{ hours per change} = 500 \text{ hours}$ ). NOTE: When your system is brand new, none of your lamps will have 500 hours on them during the first three rotations. Mark the lamps that are removed with the total number of hour usage and set aside. As you continue rotations these "low-time" lamps can be re-installed to replace lamps of higher time.

## THE SECRET TO YOUR SUCCESS

We're going to propose what will initially sound like an absolutely absurd idea. But first, we want you to understand what "Lamp Life" is all about.

Regardless of what sunlamp you choose for your tanning equipment, there are characteristics common to every sunlamp made.

1. From the moment the lamp is turned on, it starts to lose potency and will continue to do so for the life of the lamp.
2. All sunlamps experience the greatest percent of loss in the first 50 to 100 hours. Then there is a gradual loss over the remainder of the "useful" life of the lamp.
3. "Rated life" and "useful life" are two different numbers. The manufacturer gives a lamp a "rated life" based on the lamp reaching (in most cases) 50% of its original output. That could be 1,000 hours or more.

"Useful life" is based on the number of hours of effective tanning that can be expected under actual salon conditions.

In most cases, useful life is closer to 500 hours.

Unfortunately, many salon owners try to stretch their lamps to the "rated life" number, thinking they are saving money by not changing their lamps at the end of the "useful life" period.

What they have actually done is cheated the customer and themselves as evidenced by a steady decline in their business.

Case in point: There is a 50 bed salon in upstate New York that changes their sunlamps every 200 hours. And - they advertise the fact that they are the only tanning salon in the area that does this. This insures that the customer is always going to get their money's worth when they tan at this establishment.

This salon is also one of the most successful salons in the country.

How can they afford to throw their lamps away at 200 hours. First of all, their session prices are slightly higher than their competitors'. They can justify the slight increase because they guarantee their customers will always get their money's worth when they tan at their establishment.

Today's customer is well educated to what a good tan is and they appreciate knowing they are always going to be at the receiving end of a fresh sunlamp.

Now, how much more do you have to charge to make this work. Surprisingly, not much.

Let's use numbers that are easy to understand, just as an example. Let's assume you would change a VHO lamp at 400 hours, but now you want to change them at 200 hours. A set of lamps cost a little over \$400, so for every tanning hour, you spend approximately \$1.00 for lamp expenses.

If you change your lamps at 200 hours, you have doubled your hourly lamp costs. In other words, you have an additional \$1.00 per hour in lamp costs to contend with. You get at least four sessions per hour ( and as many as six sessions per hour ) with your puretan 1600. That means if you charged just .25¢ more per session, you would more than cover that additional \$1.00 lamp expense. Most customers would gladly pay that and more to be guaranteed a great tan.

And what a great advertising campaign, not to mention the increase in business from the word of mouth advertising you would get as a result of a very clever approach to indoor tanning.

Think about it. It could be the one most important ingredients to your success in the tanning business.

**DAILY MAINTENANCE** - Your puretan 1600 has been designed to be virtually maintenance free. Since the only body parts that come in contact with the system are the bottoms of the feet, close attention should be paid to this area on a daily basis.

The floor can be damp-mopped with warm water and Lysol (1 gallon water to 3 tablespoons Lysol) or any other mild disinfectant solution you choose. This procedure should be performed as necessary, depending on traffic flow.

Over time, the hand straps will become soiled. They can be removed and washed with warm soapy water.

The walls, ceiling and framework can be cleaned with any mild NON-ABRASIVE cleaner and a soft cloth. Ivory liquid and warm water works well. **DO NOT ALLOW WATER OR ANY LIQUID CLEANSERS TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE FLUORESCENT SOCKETS OR SUNLAMPS.** Care must be taken when cleaning the reflectors. A soft cloth soaked in warm water and Ivory liquid (or similar) should be used. Never use Windex or similar products on the reflectors. Chemical cleaners can permanently damage the reflective surface and greatly reduce the puretan 1600's performance.

The fan should be cleaned when any noticeable build-up of dust is noted. Remove the grill from inside the booth and carefully wipe down the fan blades and surrounding grill work.

The lamps and guards can be cleaned using a vacuum cleaner with a soft furniture duster attachment.

Periodically, the lamps should be removed and wiped clean. **NEVER USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS** anywhere in the puretan 1600.

**INDOOR TANNING LOTIONS, OILS AND MOISTURIZERS** - You should carry at least one or two lines of top quality indoor tanning products. A good pre-tan base gel is recommended during the first week of tanning. After a base tan has been achieved, usually 4 - 5 sessions, an accelerator or amplifying lotion or oil can be used to enhance the tanning process.

Moisturizers should be encouraged throughout the tanning program. They should be applied after tanning. A lip protector should be used during tanning since the lips have no ability to produce melanin for protection.

**REMEMBER:** The tan produced by the puretan 1600 is a rich, dark cosmetic tan. Make sure your customers understand that **AN INDOOR TAN WILL NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST OVER-EXPOSURE TO NATURAL SUNLIGHT.**

**CAUTION:** If your system is equipped with a Fast Flow door vent, it is advisable to avoid any spray-type lotions or oils. The vaporized lotions will be carried throughout the tanning system via the rapidly moving air passing through the vent, resulting in slippery floors and cause for frequent clean-up.

We carry all the top lines of lotions for the indoor tanning market, and can be reached at 800-338-8267.

# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR ALL

puretan

# 1600

## TANNING SYSTEMS

**NOTE:** An insulated earthing conductor that is identical in size, insulation material and thickness to the earthed and unearthed branch - circuit supply conductors except that it is green with or without one or more yellow stripes is to be installed as part of the branch circuit that supplies the unit or system. The earthing conductor described is to be connected to earth at the service equipment, or if supplied by a separately derived system, at the supply transformer or motor - generator set.



"Unit must be wired by an authorized electrician in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70-1987, as well as all local codes".

The following photos will illustrate the procedure for assembling the puretan 1600 and the puretan 1600+. The photos show the assembly of the puretan 1600+, but the procedure is basically the same for both models. The only difference between the puretan 1600 and the puretan 1600+ is the + has an attached dressing room.

The new modular design puretan 1600 tanning units have been engineered to be just about "Murphy Proof". There is no wiring involved. No cutting. No bending. The only skill needed is in the assembly of the shell of the unit. How well you do in putting the shell together will make (or break) the appearance of the unit.

The photos concentrate on the assembly of the shell, and some inherent problems and solutions that may be encountered during installation.

The surface that the unit is to be assembled on will determine the degree of difficulty during assembly. If the surface is basically flat and level, the assembly is usually quite simple. Unfortunately, some surfaces are not level.

It is strongly recommended that the assembly of the shell be done by two people. It may seem awkward at first, but once you've learned the "tricks-of-the-trade," assembly should be effortless.

## READ AND PERFORM THE FOLLOWING BEFORE YOU START.

Take time to familiarize yourself with certain components that make up the puretan 1600 before you attempt to assemble the unit.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** The puretan 1600 has 5 wall panels with ventilation ports designed to aid in the cooling of the sun lamps. Three of the wall panels are identical to each other. They have 4 pre-drilled holes for mounting the stationary lamp fixtures. These panels are installed in positions 2, 3 and 4 of the hexagon (see figure 1A).

The other two wall panels are identical to each other but must be positioned in the proper manner when assembling the shell of the booth. The hinge pins attach to these panels. Be sure that the pre-drilled holes (in a triangular pattern) are situated in the proper position (see figure 1A). The puretan 1600+ has 9 wall panels. 5 panels are identical to the puretan 1600 mentioned above. 4 solid wall panels are used to create the dressing room portion of the unit. (see figure 1B).

**PLEASE NOTE:** During the manufacturing process the "blade cut" leaves one side of the panel with a rough edge and the other side "fine". Check each panel to find the "fine" side. This side always faces into the booth. As you will see later, once the ceiling is in place, the rough edge will be covered and the result will be a tight seam and an excellent finished appearance.

1. The puretan 1600 has 6 framework corner pieces that hold the wall panels in place. The puretan 1600+ has a total of 10 framework corner pieces that hold the wall panels in place. Each corner piece has a white aluminum 'slider' covered with clear vinyl for protection during shipping. This clear vinyl must be removed before assembly. You may find it easier to remove the white aluminum slider from the corner piece before peeling off the vinyl.

**IMPORTANT:** Examine all framework corner pieces. Two corner pieces have three (3) predrilled holes for hanging the door assembly. Set these aside and use them at the front of the booth where the door opens. ALSO: The puretan 1600+ contains two "reverse bend" corner pieces. These are used at the mid points of the booth. Set these aside until needed.

2. The puretan 1600 consists of 5 lamp fixtures, numbered 1 thru 5. Fixtures 2, 3 and 4 are galvanized steel. Fixtures 1 and 5 are white aluminum. Fixture 1 is covered with clear vinyl. Remove before assembly.

3. The "dress plate" on fixture 5 is covered with clear vinyl. Remove before assembly.

4. There are 5 reflectors, each covered with clear vinyl. Remove before assembly.

5. The door lock is covered with clear vinyl. Remove before assembly.

## HARDWARE LIST

- A. FAN SCREWS ( 12 - 3/4" wood screws )  
FAN SPEED CONTROL KNOB
- B. FRAME WORK SCREWS ( black )
- C. DOOR FRAME SCREWS ( 6 - selftapping )
- D. HINGE LEAFS ( 4 )
- E. HAND STRAPS w/ hardware
- F. DOOR HANDLE w/ hardware ( 1 pair )
- G. MOUNTING HARDWARE  
for Fixtures, Hinge Pins and Hinge Leafs  
( 32 - 1/4" bolts & nuts )
- H. SCREWS for Junction Box Dress Plate  
( 2 - 1/2" wood screws )
- I. PROTECTIVE EYE WEAR ( 1 pair )
- J. REFLECTOR SCREWS  
( 24 - 3/8" sheetmetal screws )
- K. DOOR LOCK w/ washers and acorn nut
- L. RETAINING MAGNETS  
w/ hardware ( pair )
- M. PROTECTIVE GUARD SCREWS  
( 20 - 10/32" machine screws )
- N. FAST FLOW DOOR VENT HARDWARE
- O. HINGE PINS w/ collars



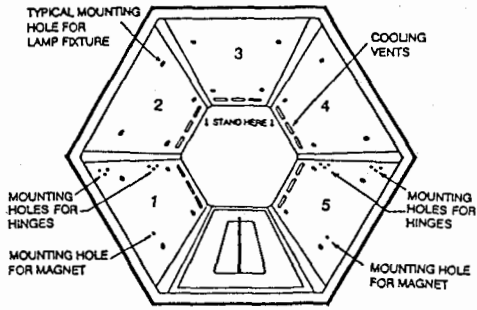


Fig. 1A



Fig. 3

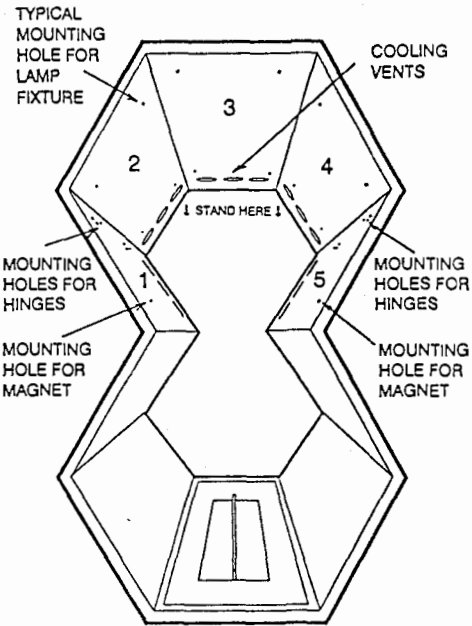


Fig. 1B



Fig. 4

**READY TO BEGIN:** Place the floor of the unit in the area that will give you working room around the unit (at least 2 feet from any obstruction on each side), but will also be in the general area that the unit is intended to be used once the booth is finished. The less you have to move the shell, or the completed booth, the better your chances for a first class job.

Next, place a corner piece on the floor of the unit (Fig. 2). You can start anywhere, but it is probably easiest to start at the back side of the shell (opposite the door opening). While one person steadies the corner piece, the other person slides one of the panels into the corner piece.

This wall panel, as well as the panel to each side of it, will have 4 symmetrical mounting holes and 3 ventilation ports. The two remaining panels with the ventilation ports have 2 sets of holes in a triangular pattern. They must be installed with the triangular hole patterns as shown in figure 1A / 1B.

**WORKING TIP:** It is sometimes easier to start the panel a few inches from the bottom of the corner piece, somewhat at an angle. Then, push the panel into the corner piece while working the panel down to the floor. Make sure fine edge of panel faces into the booth. Press the corner piece firmly into the panel, making sure it is all the way down to the floor (Fig. 3).

While one person holds the (Fig. 3) assembly erect, the other person inserts a corner piece on the other side of the panel (Fig. 4). Start the corner piece a few inches from the bottom of the panel, and at a slight angle. Push the corner piece into the panel (Fig. 5). Then slide it down to the floor, making sure it is as far as it will go (Fig. 6).

While one person holds the (Fig. 6) assembly erect, the other person starts another panel into the corner piece as shown (making sure fine edge of panel faces into the booth). Push the panel firmly into the corner piece. (Fig. 7) Both panels should be level with each other at the top. If not, pull down on higher panel near the corner piece (Fig. 8).



Fig. 2

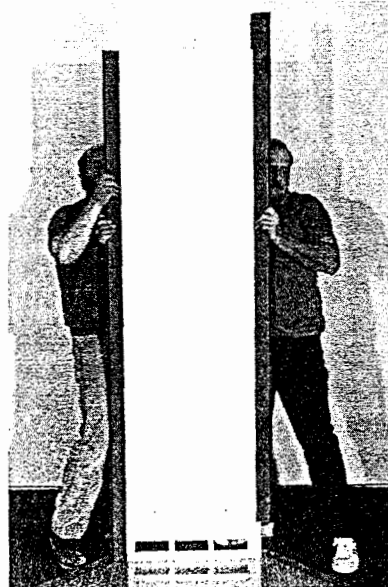


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 10



Fig. 8

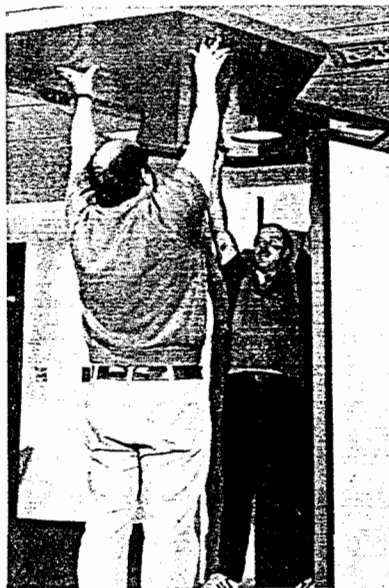


Fig. 11



Fig. 9



Fig. 12

The wall panels will be slightly higher than the corner pieces. This allows the ceiling of the unit to be supported by the wall panels and not the corner pieces, ensuring a tight fit between the wall panels and ceiling (see fig. 16).

The two panels should now stand by themselves. A corner piece can be inserted on both panels. Additional panels are now inserted into the corner pieces until you work your way to the door opening.

Remember to use the two pre-drilled corner pieces previously set aside for the door assembly.

(puretan 1600+ ONLY): Once you have reached the middle of the booth you are ready for the two "reverse bend" corner pieces (Fig. 9). Continue working your way to the front of the booth (as indicated by the threshold material). Now use the two pre-drilled corner pieces previously set aside for the door assembly (Fig. 10).

All panels and corner pieces should be in their proper places. Make sure all panels are seated as close to the floor as possible by pulling down on top of panels (Fig. 8).

Set the ceiling of the unit on top of panels, (Fig. 11) making sure that all panels and corner pieces fall within the framework of the ceiling (Fig. 12).

NOTE: On puretan 1600, look for the seam in the metal frame that is fastened to the ceiling's surface. This seam must go to the back of the booth.

The apex of the corner piece should line up with the apex of the metal frame on the ceiling (Fig. 13). If they are not in alignment, one person should be on the inside of the booth applying pressure to the corner (Fig. 14). The person on the outside can strike the corner piece gently with the palm of his hand or a rubber mallet (Fig. 15). If necessary, do this to each corner before fastening each corner piece to the ceiling frame.

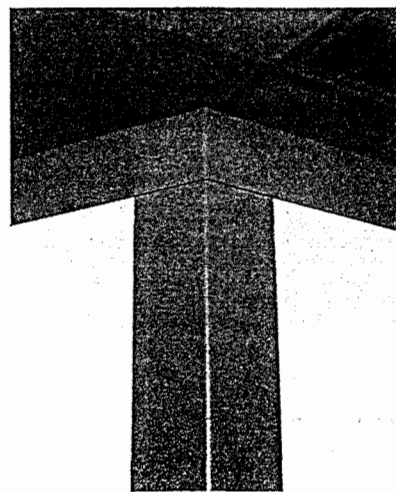


Fig. 13



Fig. 14

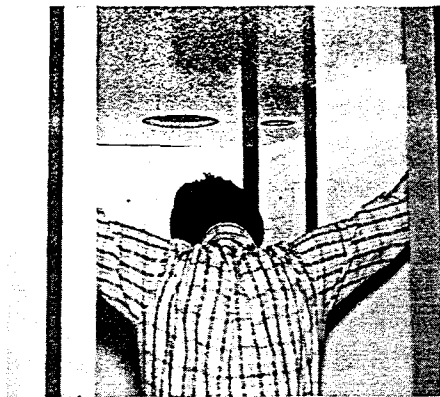


Fig. 18



Fig. 15

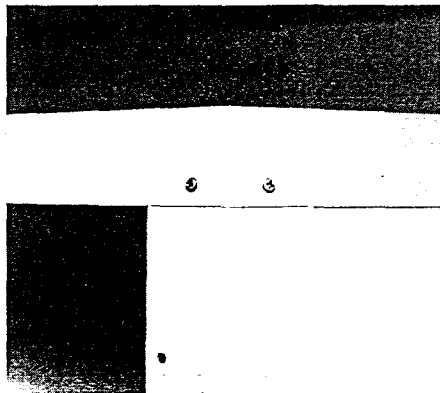


Fig. 19

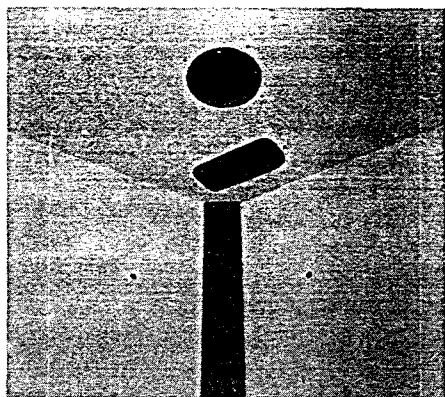


Fig. 16



Fig. 20



Fig. 17



Fig. 21

### FASTENING THE FRAMEWORK

There are two methods of fastening the corner pieces to the ceiling and floor framework. The most efficient method is a variable speed cordless drill with a torque adjustment. It's a one step process, but care must be taken in it's use. This method will be discussed in detail. The other method requires predrilling each hole with a 3/32" pilot drill, then screwing in each screw by hand. Should you decide to use the two step method, simply apply the various techniques explained below.

**IMPORTANT:** Make sure the adjustment on your variable speed drill is correct. If the torque is set too high, you will strip out the framework or tear off the head of the screw. It is much safer and more effective to drive the screw in most of the way and finish it with a screwdriver.

**VARIABLE SPEED DRILL METHOD:** (Read entire method before proceeding.) Before you start fastening the framework, you must make sure that the inside seam between the ceiling and the panels is as tight as possible (Fig. 16). This is accomplished in a number of ways. If the surface you are working on is level, then the "inside man" can simply pull down or apply a downward pressure to the ceiling (Fig. 14). The outside man must hold this pressure with one hand while fastening the corner piece to the framework with the other hand (Fig. 17).

**VERY IMPORTANT:** You must have one person applying firm strong pressure from the inside of the unit on the corner piece about to be fastened. Fig. 14 is one example, but a better way is for the man on the inside to apply pressure with the palm of one hand on the corner to be fastened while placing the palm of the other hand on the opposite corner and push out in both directions (Fig. 18). When the outside man drives the screw, this inside force should prevent the corner piece from shifting or moving. The object is to keep the apexes of the framework and corner piece lined up while creating a tight fit with the screw. (Fig. 19). Use black screws shown as item B - Hardware package.

**NOTE:** The shell will go together easier if you start at the left front corner piece (Fig. 20) and work your way clockwise to the right front corner piece (Fig. 21). Start by driving a screw into the right side of each and every corner piece at the ceiling. Then go back and drive a screw into the left side of each and every corner piece at the ceiling. Repeat the same process for the floor (Fig. 22). This method makes it easier to line up the corner pieces with the apexes of the floor and ceiling (Fig. 13).

**CAUTION:** Be careful not to strip the screws that fasten the door frame.

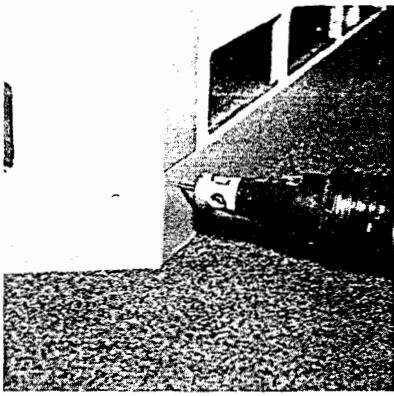


Fig. 22

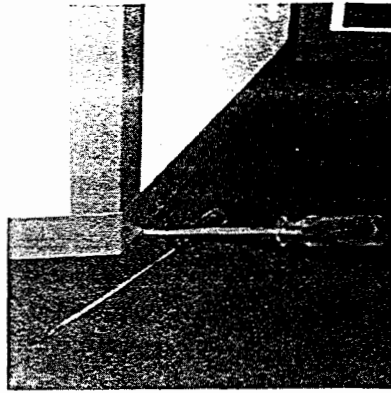


Fig. 25



Fig. 23

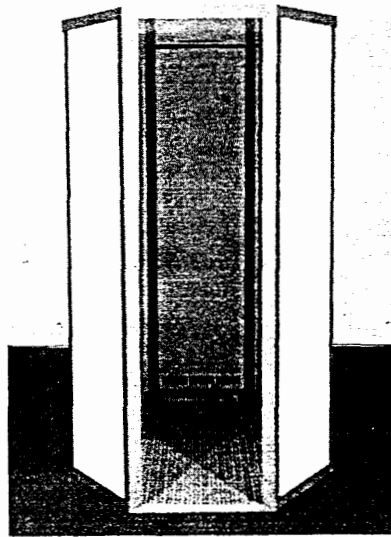


Fig. 26



Fig. 24

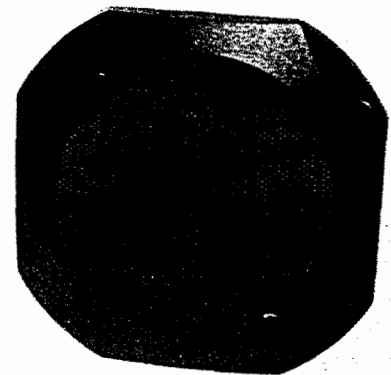


Fig. 27

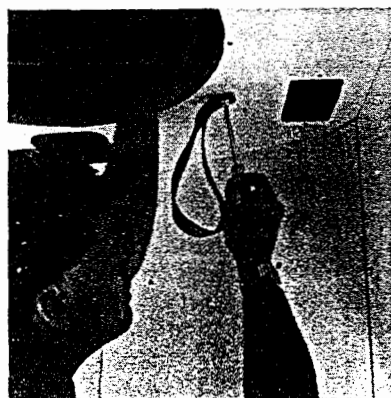


Fig. 28

**HINT:** To insure the best fit between the ceiling and the panels, drive the screw in straight and level but aim towards the bottom portion of the pilot hole. This will tend to draw the ceiling down tight to the panel.

If the floor is not level or the panels have not seated properly, a gentle rocking of the booth while pulling down on the outside corner should settle the ceiling onto the panels (Fig. 23). This may have to be repeated for each corner.

**IMPORTANT:** The goal is to create a tight fit both at the ceiling and at the floor. In other words, you want to sandwich the panels between the ceiling and floor. This can be accomplished in a couple of ways. If the floor beneath the unit is level, the inside man simply applies pressure with the heel of his foot to the bottom of the corner piece (Fig. 24). The outside man drives the screw into the corner piece (Fig. 22). Remember to make certain that the corner piece lines up with the framework.

**HINT:** To insure that the floor is drawn up to the panel, the exact opposite technique is used when drilling the bottom corners. Drive the screw straight and level but aim towards the top portion of the pilot hole in the framework. This will tend to pull the floor up tight to the panel. If there is a slight gap between the panel and the ceiling or the panel and the floor, place a long-shaft screwdriver under that corner and raise the floor while you drive the screw (Fig. 25).

**NOTE:** If you have difficulty in obtaining a tight seam at the ceiling, you may have to remove the screws on both sides of top corners of that particular panel before you can screw the bottom corners. Sometimes the screws catch the panel making it impossible to raise up the floor. With the top screws removed, raising the floor will also raise the panel tight to the ceiling. The bottom corners can be fastened and then the top screws can be re-inserted.

**CAUTION:** Never try to move the completed booth by pulling at the corner pieces that make up the door frame as damage may result. Two people can slide the completed booth by using the ventilation ports as hand holds, or slide the unit by pushing at the base of the unit.

When you have finished, you should have a solid shell assembly (Fig. 26).

**SPEAKER INSTALLATION:** Center speaker(s) over pre-drilled holes. Use the 4 black screws found in the speaker hardware package to fasten speaker(s) to ceiling (Fig. 27).

**HAND STRAP INSTALLATION:** Install hand straps as shown with appropriate hardware. Be sure that hardware is tight. This will prevent anyone from pulling the strap over the bolt head. (Fig. 28).



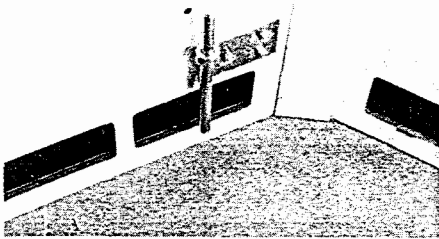


Fig. 29

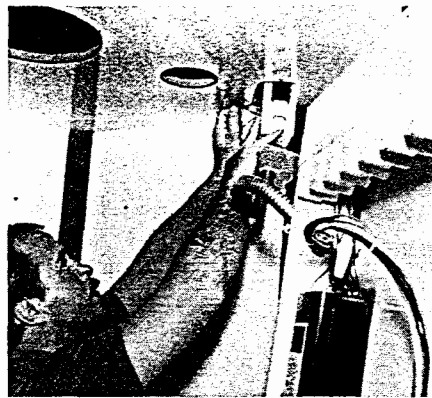


Fig. 33

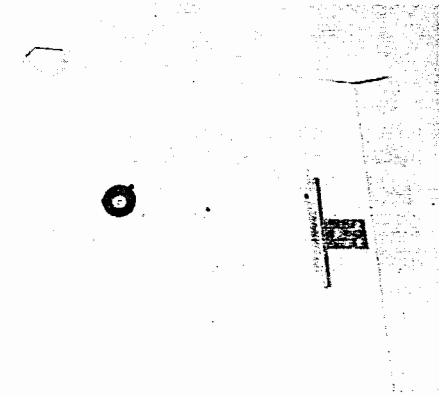


Fig. 30



Fig. 34

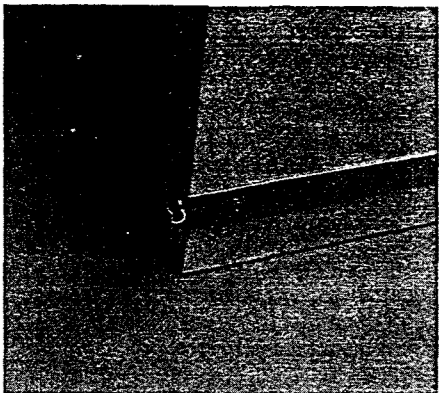


Fig. 31

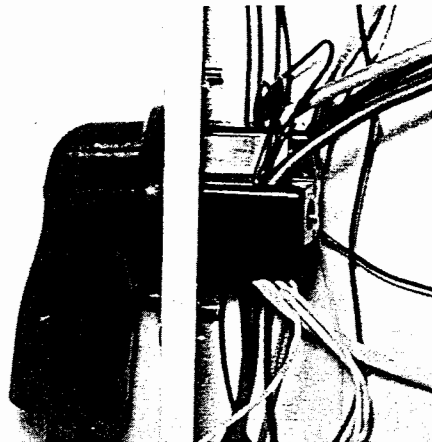


Fig. 35

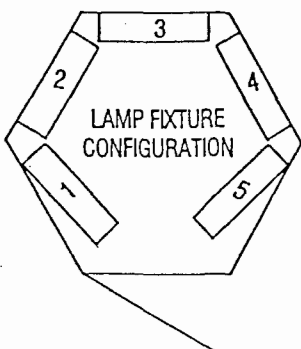


Fig. 32

**HINGE PIN INSTALLATION:** Mount the hinge pins to wall panels 1 and 5. While one person on the inside of the booth aligns the hinge pin with the bolt pattern in the panel, the person on the outside pushes the 1/4" bolts through the wall panel and hinge. The person on the inside secures the 1/4" bolts with the appropriate nuts. A collar is placed over the bottom hinge pins. (Fig. 29)

Magnets are used to retain fixtures 1 and 5. Using the same assembly procedures as above, fasten magnets to wall panels using appropriate screws and nuts (Figure 30). Make sure the screw is pushed through from the inside while the person on the outside fastens the screw with the acorn nut supplied.

Lamp fixtures 1 and 5 require two (2) hinge leaves mounted to the back of each fixture. They are fastened with 1/4" bolts using the existing pre-drilled holes in the back of the fixture (Figure 31). Make sure the "eye" of the hinge leaf is mounted as shown in figure 31.

**NOTE:** There are 2 sets of holes to choose from. Use the top set of holes for both top and bottom hinge leaf.

#### LAMP FIXTURE INSTALLATION:

Note: Remove protective vinyl material from lamp fixture #1 before proceeding.

1. Install lamp fixture #5 (control unit) (see Fig. 32). This is done very carefully so as not to damage floor surface. Lean fixture up against wall so you are able to feed junction box assembly up through junction box hole in ceiling (Fig. 33). Before feeding junction box assembly up through ceiling, slide dress plate down the cable towards the fixture. This will make it easier to install the control unit fixture. Carefully lift fixture #5 so the top hinge leaf aligns with the top hinge pin. (Fig. 34). Guide the fixture down while aligning the bottom hinge leaf with the bottom hinge pin. Once you have mounted fixture #5 on hinge pins, the junction box "dress plate" can then be secured to the ceiling of the booth, using the appropriate screws.

2. Carefully lift fixture #1 so the top hinge leaf aligns with the top hinge pin. Guide the fixture down while aligning the bottom hinge leaf with the bottom hinge pin.

**ADJUSTMENTS:** If your panels do not move freely on the collar of the bottom hinge pin, loosen all 4 bolts that secure the hinge leaves to the fixture and then re-tighten them. This procedure should self-align the hinge leaves to the hinge pins.

3. Fixtures 2, 3 and 4 can now be mounted to their appropriate wall panels. (Fig. 32). (Note: Make sure plunger type sockets are at the top.) One man pushes the 1/4" bolts through the top two holes in the wall panel from the outside, while the "inside man" lifts the fixture and lines up mounting holes with bolts. Fasten 1/4" nuts to top bolts but do not tighten. Install bottom bolts and nuts using above procedure. "Inside man" may have to lift the fixture slightly to align bottom holes with bolts. Tighten all four nuts.

**IMPORTANT:** There are 2 sets of mounting holes in lamp fixtures. Use the top set of holes. This will allow for bottom of lamp fixture to be flush with top of ventilation slots in panel.

**Optional Staggered Lamp Configuration.** Using the bottom set of mounting holes (for lamp fixtures #2 and #4 only) raises the lamp fixtures, allowing for taller customers to obtain a more effective tan.

Each fixture now plugs into the next fixture. **NOTE:** Be sure plugs are pushed in as far as they can go (Fig. 35).

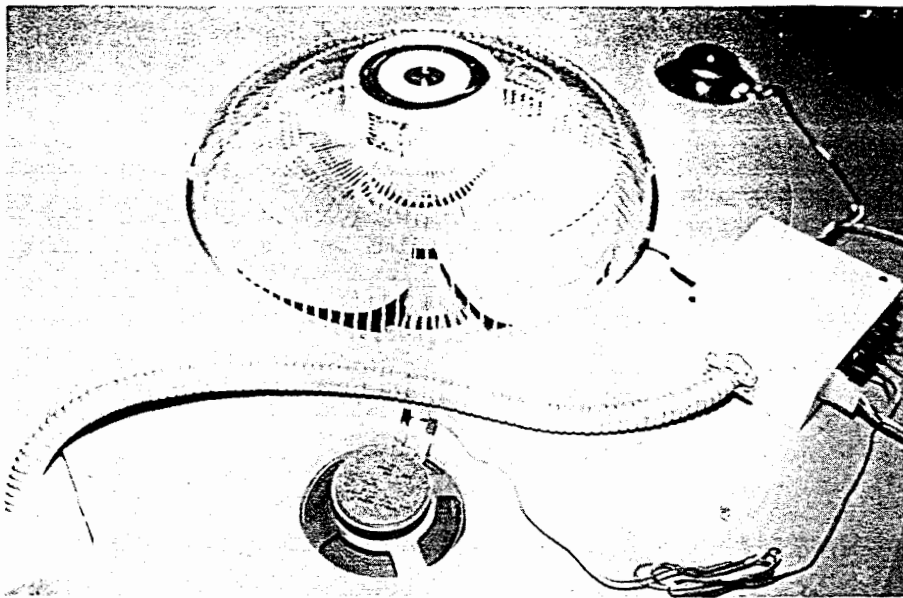


Fig. 36

**FAN INSTALLATION:** The fan is in two sections. Place the section with fan motor on top of ceiling, lining up the pilot holes with the pre-drilled holes in fan housing. Be sure that the three fan support brackets line up with appropriate fan housing holes. Fasten housing to ceiling with appropriate screws. Line up inside grill with pilot holes and fasten with appropriate screws.

**Sun Capsule VHO:** Make sure fan control switch is positioned in the **HIGH INTAKE** position (position 1).

**CAUTION:** Never position the fan to blow downward.

Insert fan power cord plug into the junction box receptacle on top of the ceiling. Fan installation is now complete (Fig. 36).

**REFLECTORS:** Remove protective vinyl material from each reflector before proceeding.

The reflectors can now be placed over the fixtures. Each reflector is fastened by six sheet metal screws.

**SUN LAMPS:** The lamps are inserted into the sockets by lining up the end of the lamp with the plunger type socket. Use the lamp to push up on the socket while placing the bottom of the lamp in the bottom socket. Make sure the lamps are properly seated in the sockets (Fig. 38). This is accomplished by wiggling the lamp once it is seated in the socket.

**NOTE:** When installing the sunlamps, it is a good practice to install every other lamp with the label down. During the manufacturing process, the lamps are coated with phosphor in a vertical position. This creates a thicker coating at one end of the lamp, resulting in a slight difference in performance from one end of the lamp to the other. By alternating lamps (label up-label down) a uniform distribution of UV will be accomplished.

**PROTECTIVE GUARDS:** Installation of the heavy duty protective steel guards can be awkward until you get the procedure down. Start with lamp fixture #3 (middle fixture). Place the guard over the right outside edge of the reflector and snap the left side of the guard over the left outside edge of the reflector.

**NOTE:** You may have to work the guard over the left outside edge, a section at a time, working your way down to the bottom of the reflector. Repeat the above procedures for lamp fixtures 1 and 2.

For lamp fixtures 4 and 5, reverse the procedure starting at the left side and snapping the guard over the right side. (Fig. 39, 40, 41). Lineup the nut plates with the slots in the reflector. Using the appropriate screws fasten the four corners of each guard to each reflector. (Fig. 42).

**STAND HERE DECAL:** Slowly lift the protective paper covering "STAND HERE" decal, careful not to pull up individual letters.



Fig. 37



Fig. 38



Fig. 39

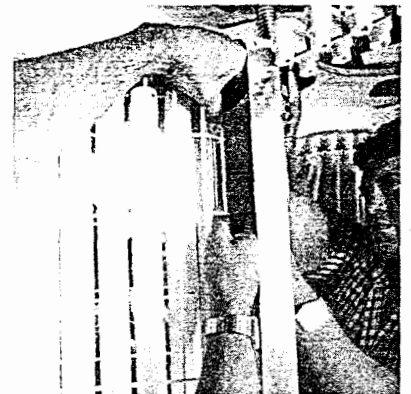


Fig. 40

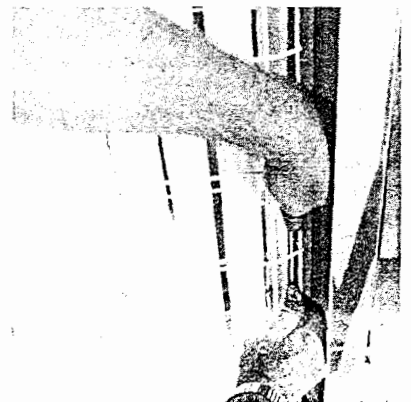


Fig. 41

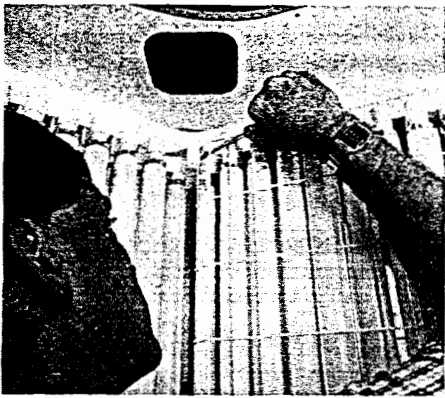


Fig. 42

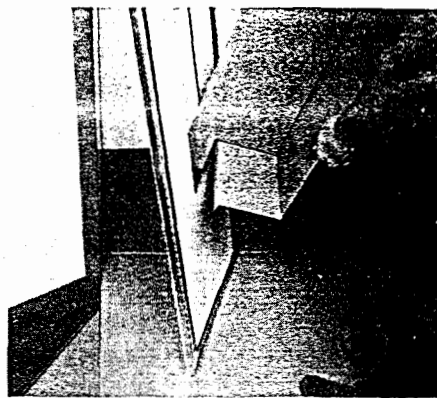


Fig. 46

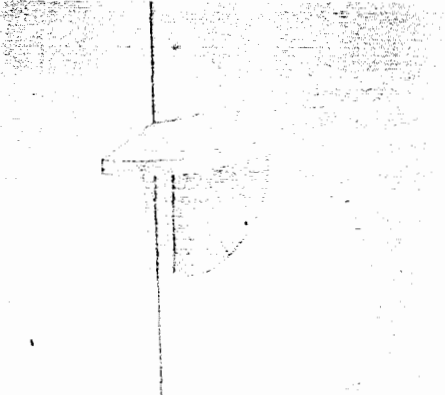


Fig. 43



Fig. 47

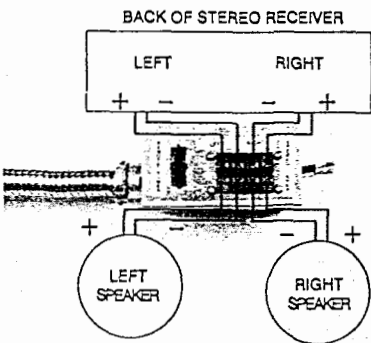


Fig. 44



Fig. 48

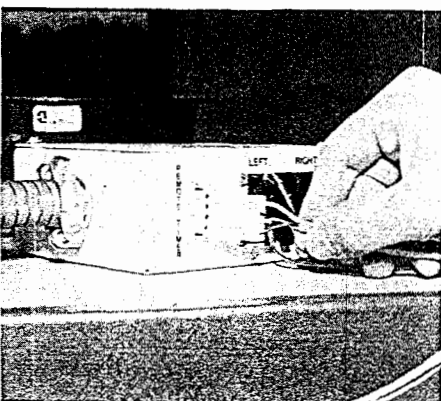


Fig. 45



Fig. 49

**LOTION SHELF:** (puretan 1600+ only) Remove pressure sensitive paper from adhesive strips on back side of lotion shelf. The shelf is not designed to sit on. Therefore, place the shelf at chest level or higher and press firmly into corner (Fig. 43). Make sure shelf is straight and level because once it is pressed into place, removal is very difficult.

**COAT HANGER:** (puretan 1600+ only) Peel off pressure sensitive paper and place 6 to 10" down from the ceiling on white corner piece slider opposite lotion shelf.

**STEREO SPEAKER HOOK-UP:** Attach stereo speaker leads to appropriate terminals on junction box stereo panel (positive on speaker terminal to red terminal of junction box stereo panel). Any stereo receiver can now be hooked up to the stereo input terminals on the junction box stereo panel.

The speaker terminals on the back of the receiver match up to the appropriate terminal inputs on the junction box stereo panel (Fig. 44).

**REMOTE TIMER:** The remote timer is plugged into the junction box (Fig. 45). Timer works on a 24 volt system. This low voltage system eliminates electrical code problems. The plug can be inserted only one way. Do not force.

**INSTALLATION OF FAST FLOW DOOR VENT:** If your system came with the Fast Flow Door Vent, observe the following: To insure total customer privacy, when installing, the 'tail' of the Fast Flow Door Vent fin must always be at the bottom of the door (Fig. 46). Carefully place the fin through the opening in the door and maneuver the vent into position. Secure with appropriate hardware. Place the screw through the vent and the door panel. To secure vent to the door, assemble with two washers and an acorn nut. (Fig. 47). Slowly peel off the protective paper covering the Sun Capsule decal, careful not to pull off the individual letters.

**DOOR HANDLE INSTALLATION:** Fast Flow door handle assembly is installed with the front half of handle reversed (Fig. 48). This allows for door handle to extend out beyond the Fast Flow vent for easier access.

**DOOR INSTALLATION:** The door can be mounted with a left or right hand swing. Your choice. Begin by inserting the door hinge into the door corner piece using the same groove used for the wall panels (Fig. 49). Line up the pre-drilled pilot holes in the hinge section with the pre-drilled holes in the corner piece. Use self-tapping screws to secure hinge to corner piece. Insert the door striker in the remaining corner piece groove. Make sure striker is pushed all the way down to the floor. Line up the pre-drilled pilot holes in the striker with the pre-drilled holes in the corner piece and secure with self-tapping screws.

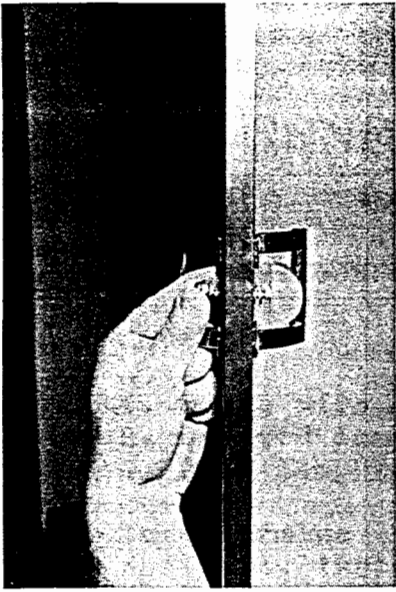


Fig. 50



Fig. 51

**DOOR ADJUSTMENT:** There is enough play in corner piece pilot holes to shift the door and/or striker to the left or right. For proper door closure, you should have approximately 1/8" between door and striker when the door is in closed position. Mating surfaces of the magnetic surfaces should line up and a solid feel should be obtained on door closure.

**DOOR LOCK:** Install the door lock, using the necessary number of washers to allow the lock to easily catch the striker frame (Fig. 50).

**NOTE:** It is important to have acorn nut bottom out on end of shaft... not on washers.

**FINAL ADJUSTMENT:** If your floor is not level the door will not be parallel to the ceiling framework. The booth will need to be shimmed. By pushing at the top of the corner pieces that make up the frame of the door, you will be able to see which way you need to shim. If you push the top left corner and you can see that the door becomes parallel with the framework, shim the bottom right corner under the door frame, and vice versa (Fig. 51). Do this by lifting that corner with a screwdriver and slide a piece of shingle or cardboard under the corner.

**ELECTRICAL HOOK UP:** We recommend using heating and air conditioning rated circuit breakers at your electrical panel. They are heavy duty and eliminate nuisance tripping.

Power hookup requires #8-3 power cable and a 2 pole 50 amp circuit breaker.

**NOW YOU'RE READY FOR BUSINESS!**

# GENERAL TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

## I. LAMP(S) WON'T LIGHT

CAUSE	SOLUTION
1. Loose wire at lamp socket	1. Check for loose wire and repair
2. Damaged lampholder	2. Replace
3. Dead lamp/starter	3. Replace lamp/starter

To determine if it is the lamp or another component, perform the following tests:

1. Install a lamp that is working properly in place of the lamp that appears to be dead. If the lamp fails to light it is either a faulty starter, loose wiring or malfunctioning ballast. If wiring appears to be secure, perform the exercise above with the starter. If the lamp still will not light, replace the appropriate ballast.

2. If the lamp lights in its new position, the components are functioning properly and the lamp is dead.

## II. TANNING UNIT DOES NOT OPERATE

CAUSE	SOLUTION
1. No power to unit	1. Check circuit breaker
2. Emergency shut off switch in "off" position	2. Place emergency shut off switch in "on" position
3. Timer safety relay in "open" position	3. Press timer reset button to close "relay"
4. 5 amp circuit breaker on #5 panel "tripped"	4. Reset by pushing breaker "in"
5. Timer not plugged in	5. Plug timer into junction box
6. Timer cable not completely plugged into junction box	6. Check for proper seating of cable plug.
7. Faulty timer*	7. Replace faulty timer

\*NOTE: How to determine if timer is faulty

1. Unplug timer from junction box.
2. Bend a paper clip into a "U" shape and insert the U into the 3rd and 4th holes, counting down from the top, of the junction box timer receptacle.
3. If the sunlamps turn on, the timer or timer cable is faulty. If the sunlamps remain off, the problem lies within the tanning unit.

**ITEMS 8, 9, 10 AND 11 SHOULD BE COMPLETED  
BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN ONLY.**

This section is designed to help isolate and correct any problems which may occur and is not intended for use by the owner. Disconnect all power to the system before servicing. Use only factory authorized components for replacement parts.

CAUSE	SOLUTION
8. Incorrect connection of incoming power.	8. Call puretan Intl., Inc. technical support.
9. Loose wiring in timer circuit	9. Check all connections and wiring in panel #5
10. Faulty transformer	10. Replace transformer

NOTE: Locate transformer within panel #5. With volt meter test secondary of transformer for 24 volt output. Power must be on for this test. Make sure 220 volts is being delivered to primary of transformer.

11. Faulty coil in relay	11. Replace relay
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NOTE: Locate relay within light fixture #5. With volt meter, test coil for 24 volt output. Power must be on for this test.

## THE PURETAN 1600 TIMER

Your timer can provide you with the following information and functions.

### SESSION & HOUR LOG (Display)

This log can show the total number of sessions and the total number of hours on your puretan 1600. It can also display the daily number of sessions and hours used.

### LAMP LIFE METER (Display)

This display sequence can show the amount of useful time remaining on your lamps.

### TANNING SESSION (Function)

This function controls the length of each tanning session.

### PAUSE SESSION (Function)

Allows the tanning session to be paused or stopped.

## HOW TO BEGIN

NOTE: If the timer is to be used out of arms reach of the booth, this will require two people.

### 1. CLEARING THE TIMER

Simultaneously plug in the timer while depressing the "DOWN" button. Release the button, and the display will read: .0.

### 2. SETTING THE LAMP LIFE METER

Using the "UP" button, enter the desired lamp life.

NOTE: This number you enter will represent "tens" (10s) of hours. Example: If you want to change your lamps after 350 hours of use, press the "UP" button until the display shows 3.5. Again, a setting of 500 hours would show 5.0 on the display.

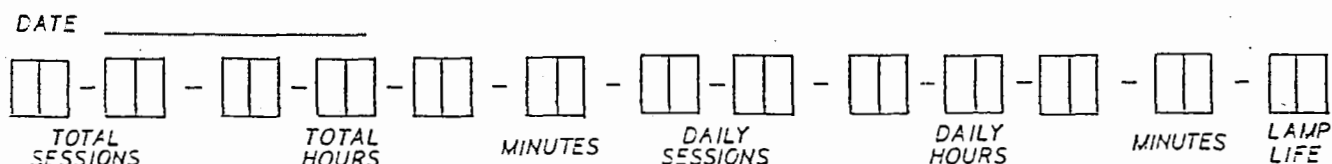
When the desired setting is displayed, press the "START/STOP" button to enter the setting. The timer will now display 00. When the lamps reach the end of their useful life the timer will display two flashing dots when the booth is idle. This indicates it is time to change lamps and reset the lamp life meter by repeating Steps 1 and 2.

### 3. DISPLAYING THE SESSION & HOUR LOG

(Read the following completely before proceeding).

Press the "UP" and "DOWN" buttons at the same time and hold until the display goes blank. Next, a series of 26 numbers will be displayed, two numbers at a time. The first four numbers represent the total number of sessions on the unit. The next six numbers are the total number of hours on the unit. The following two numbers are the minutes. The daily sessions and hours are displayed next, the first four being the daily number of sessions, the next six are the daily hours, the next two are the daily minutes, and the last two numbers are the lamp life meter, indicating usable hours left on the lamps\*.

\* Remember; this numbers is in tens (10s) of hours. If the display shows 15, there are 150 hours left before the lamps require changing.



NOTE: Use the above as a format or master copy for log sheets to use as a daily record.

### 4. RESETTING THE DAILY SESSION & HOUR LOG

Simultaneously press the press the "UP", "DOWN" and "START"/"STOP" buttons. Hold until the display goes blank. The daily log is now reset.

### 25. SETTING THE TANNING SESSION

Use the "UP" button to increase the exposure time and the "DOWN" button to decrease the exposure time of each session.

NOTE: The timer will reset to "0" if the session is not started in 10 minutes.



## 6. RUNNING A SESSION

With the display showing the desired exposure time press the start button in the booth or the "START/STOP" button on the timer and the session will begin. The timer will run showing the remaining session exposure time which can be shortened by pressing the "DOWN" button.

At the end of the session the timer will display "0".

To begin the next session press the "UP" or "DOWN" button and the timer will return to the last setting. Use the "UP" or "DOWN" button to alter the session time as required.

## 7. TO PAUSE A SESSION

While the session is running it may be suspended by pressing the "START/STOP" button at any time. When a session is paused the display will blink the time remaining on the session.

To resume the session press the "START/STOP" button again. If the "UP" or "DOWN" button is pressed the session is cancelled completely. Also, if a session is paused more than twice, or for more than five minutes, the session will be cancelled.