OPERATION: Large end of battery spring must be snapped into tailcap. Always install batteries with the "+" end facing the head end of the flashlight and the "-" end facing the tailcap end of the flashlight. Switch - Push button switch. **Flood to Spot -** Rotate head of flashlight to adjust from a wide flood beam to an intense spotlight.

Your Flashlight's Function Sets and the Functions Within Each Set

As the chart shows, your MAGLITE® ML100™ flashlight is capable of five different functions – Full Power, PowerSave (25% power), Strobe (flashes 12 times per second), SOS Signal (the International Morse Code distress signal) and Momentary On/Off (stays on only while the switch button is held down). Not all of these functions are equally important to every user. To a police officer, it may be important to have instant access to the Momentary ON/Off function; a boating enthusiast may want to have the SOS Signal function ready to use. That is why these functions are organized into four different function sets – so that you can personalize your flashlight to suit your needs, configuring it for quickest access to the functions that best match your preference.

How To Choose A Function Within a Set

The available function sets, and the functions within each one, are shown in the following table:

As it comes out of the package, your **MAGLITE®** ML100™ LED flashlight is set to the "Standard" function set (**Function Set #1** in the chart). If you require only those three functions (Full Power, PowerSave and Strobe), then you never have to change it. You can select a function within that set by the "Quick Click" method: Turn the flashlight on with one Quick Click and it is on at Full Power. Turn it off, then turn it on with two Quick Clicks (about as fast as you would say "Click Click") and it turns on at 25% power – the PowerSave function. Turn it off, then turn it on with three Quick Clicks (about as fast as you would say "Click Click Click") and you have the Strobe function.

Selecting a function within any of the other function sets works the same way –with one, two or three Quick Clicks, as the chart shows. For example, if you are in **Function Set #2** and you want to select the SOS Signal function, begin with the flashlight off, apply three Quick Clicks, and your flashlight will signal SOS (the familiar three dots, three dashes and three dots: . . . - - - - - . . .)

How To Go From One Function Set To Another

Your MAGLITE® ML100™ LED flashlight's "standard" setting is **Function Set #1.** If you want to keep that setting you don't have to do anything. **Function Set #1** will always be in effect unless it is changed. If you want to choose a different function set, follow these steps:

1. Unscrew the tail cap (you may not have to remove it all the way; you only need to back it out of the barrel enough
that the flashlight will not turn on).

2. Pause for 2 seconds.

3. Press the switch button and **keep holding it down.**

4. **While still holding down the switch button**, screw the tail cap back in until it is tight.

5. **Keep holding down the switch button.** Within about 4 seconds the flashlight will start to blink.

6. The number of blinks indicates the new selected Function Set.

7. To choose a new Function Set, release the switch button after the corresponding number of blinks (releasing after 1 blink chooses **Function Set #1**; releasing after 2 blinks chooses **Function Set #2**; release after 3 blinks for **Function Set #3**, and release after 4 blinks to choose **Function Set #4.**) Your choice of a Function Set remains in effect until you change it by repeating the above process. (See our Demo video at www.maglite.com)

How To Fine-Adjust The Flashlight's Beam Alignment

Your MAGLITE® ML100™ LED flashlight's beam is aligned at the factory, and you can use the flashlight just as it comes out of the package. The steps described below are for users who wish to refine the beam pattern to achieve the brightest, tightest, best-centered spot beam possible. This feature is also useful to readjust beam alignment, if necessary, after the flashlight has undergone particularly rough use.

Alignment adjustment is a process of unlocking the "skirt" (the back half of the flashlight's head, marked (A) in Figs. 2 and 4), sliding the skirt down the flashlight's barrel (B) to gain access to the alignment ring (marked (C) in Figs. 3 and 4), focusing the flashlight to the tightest possible spot beam using the focusing ring (marked (D) in Figs. 3 and 4), and then moving the alignment ring (C) until the best-centered spot is achieved. Here are the steps in more detail:

1. Begin by unlocking the flashlight's skirt (A) by grasping the flashlight's barrel (B) in your right hand and its head in your left hand, extending your right thumb and index finger onto the base of the flashlight's skirt (A), as seen in Fig. 1:

2. Using your right thumb and index finger, push forward on the skirt (A) closing the gap between the skirt and the face cap (F). While maintaining forward pressure with your right hand, use your left hand to grasp the knurled ring (E) between your left thumb and index finger and begin to turn it in either direction. Once you have turned the knurled ring (E) approximately 1/16th turn, release the forward pressure on the skirt (A) and continue to turn the knurled ring (E). The knurled ring (E) will spring back, releasing the skirt (A) and allowing you to slide it down the barrel (B). This exposes the alignment ring (C).

3. Once you have slid the skirt (A) down the barrel (B), as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, turn the flashlight on. Just behind the knurled ring (E) is a large plastic ring called the focusing ring (D). By turning the focusing ring (D) in either direction, focus the light to the tightest spot possible. Once focused, locate the smaller plastic ring, called the alignment ring (C), which you will use to adjust the beam alignment. Grasping the flashlight's barrel (B) in your left hand (see Fig. 4), take the alignment ring (C) between the thumb and index finger of your right hand. Then "tilt" the alignment ring (C) in different directions and watch the effect on the spot as you do this. You will see the spot become either more distorted or closer to round. When you find the position where the spot is as close to round as possible, the beam is optimally aligned. Leave the alignment ring (C) in that position.

4. Once the optimal alignment has been achieved, turn the light off and lock the skirt (A) back into its normal position at the back of the head of the flashlight. Begin by sliding the skirt (A) up the barrel (B) all the way to the back edge of the knurled ring (E). If it will not go up all the way, the skirt (A) will have to be turned while pushing it forward until it re-aligns with the ribs on the large plastic focusing ring (D). Once it slips over these ribs it will go all the way up to the back of the knurled ring (E). Once the skirt (A) is against the knurled ring (E), again push the skirt forward to close the gap between the knurled ring (E) and the face cap (F) and turn the knurled ring (E) 1/16th turn in either direction; then release the forward pressure on the skirt and continue turning the knurled ring (E). You should hear / see the skirt push back into the locked position. When the skirt (A) is back in its locked position, turning it will focus the light from spot to flood as usual.

NOTE: If the knurled ring (E) is moved forward and turned while the skirt is out of position, the mechanism could lock and prevent the skirt from returning to its normal position. If this occurs, push the knurled ring forward (toward the flashlight's head) and turn it slightly (it will require less than 1/16 inch of a turn) until it clicks and backs away from the face cap (F). Then return the skirt to its normal position by following instruction #4.

Function Sets Chart

	(standard) Function Set 1	Function Set 2	Function Set 3	Function Set 4
1 Click for	Full Power	Full Power	Momentary	Momentary
2 Clicks for	Power Save	Power Save	Full Power	Full Power
3 Clicks for	Strobe	SOS Signal	Power Save	Strobe

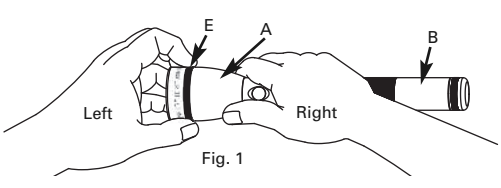

Fig. 1

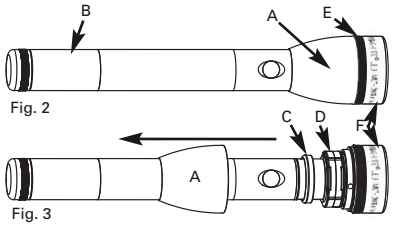

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

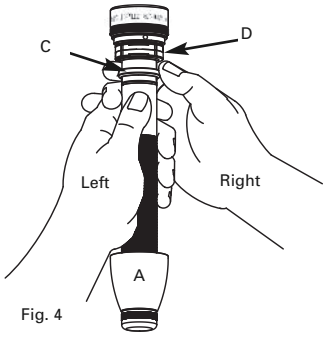

Fig. 4