

# **SUUNTO ZOOP NOVO**


## USER GUIDE


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# 1. Safety

## Types of safety precautions

 **WARNING:** - is used in connection with a procedure or situation that may result in serious injury or death.

 **CAUTION:** - is used in connection with a procedure or situation that will result in damage to the product.

 **NOTE:** - is used to emphasize important information.


 **TIP:** - is used for extra tips on how to utilize the features and functions of the device.


## Before you dive


Make sure that you fully understand the use, displays and limitations of your dive instruments. If you have any questions about this manual or dive instrument, contact your Suunto dealer before diving. Always remember that **YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY!**


This dive computer is intended for use with compressed air only.

## Safety precautions

 **WARNING:** All computers experience failures. It is possible that this device may suddenly fail to provide accurate information during your dive. Always use a backup dive device and only dive with a buddy. Only divers trained in proper use of diving equipment should use this dive device! **YOU MUST READ** the leaflet and user guide for your dive computer before use. Failure to do so may lead to improper use, serious injury or death. By continuing you confirm that you have read this notice and understand it.

 **WARNING:** **ONLY TRAINED DIVERS SHOULD USE A DIVE COMPUTER!** Insufficient training for any kind of diving, including freediving, may cause a diver to commit errors, such as incorrect use of gas mixtures or improper decompression, that may lead to serious injury or death.

 **WARNING:** You must read the printed quick guide and online user guide for your dive computer. Failure to do so may lead to improper use, serious injury or death.

 **WARNING:** **THERE IS ALWAYS A RISK OF DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS (DCS) FOR ANY DIVE PROFILE EVEN IF YOU FOLLOW THE DIVE PLAN PRESCRIBED BY DIVE TABLES OR A DIVE COMPUTER. NO PROCEDURE, DIVE COMPUTER OR DIVE TABLE WILL PREVENT THE POSSIBILITY OF DCS OR OXYGEN TOXICITY!** An individual's physiological makeup can vary from day to day. The dive computer cannot account for these variations. You are strongly advised to remain well within the exposure limits provided by the instrument to minimize the risk of DCS. As an added measure of safety, you should consult a physician regarding your fitness before diving.

**⚠ WARNING:** *If you have a pacemaker, we recommend you do not scuba dive. Scuba diving creates physical stresses on the body which may not be suitable for pacemakers.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *If you have a pacemaker, consult a doctor before using this device. The inductive frequency used by the device may interfere with pacemakers.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *Allergic reactions or skin irritations may occur when product is in contact with skin, even though our products comply with industry standards. In such event, stop use immediately and consult a doctor.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *Not for professional use! Suunto dive computers are intended for recreational use only. The demands of commercial or professional diving may expose the diver to depths and conditions that tend to increase the risk of decompression sickness (DCS). Therefore, Suunto strongly recommends that the device not be used for any commercial or professional diving activities.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *USE BACKUP INSTRUMENTS! Ensure that you use backup instrumentation, including a depth gauge, submersible pressure gauge, timer or watch, and have access to decompression tables whenever diving with a dive computer.*


**⚠ WARNING:** *For safety reasons, you should never dive alone. Dive with a designated buddy. You should also stay with others for an extended time after a dive as the onset of possible DCS may be delayed or triggered by surface activities.*


**⚠ WARNING:** *PERFORM PRE-CHECKS! Always check that your dive computer is functioning properly and has the correct settings before diving. Check that the display is working, the battery level is OK, tank pressure is correct, and so forth.*


**⚠ WARNING:** *Check your dive computer regularly during a dive. If you believe or conclude that there is any problem with any computer function, abort the dive immediately and safely return to the surface. Call Suunto Customer Support and return your computer to an authorized Suunto Service Center for inspection.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *THE DIVE COMPUTER SHOULD NEVER BE TRADED OR SHARED BETWEEN USERS WHILE IT IS IN OPERATION! Its information will not apply to someone who has not been wearing it throughout a dive, or sequence of repetitive dives. Its dive profiles must match that of the user. If it is left on the surface during any dive, the dive computer will give inaccurate information for subsequent dives. No dive computer can take into account dives made without the computer. Thus, any diving activity up to four days prior to initial use of the computer may cause misleading information and must be avoided.*

**⚠ WARNING:** *DO NOT EXPOSE ANY PART OF YOUR DIVE COMPUTER TO ANY GAS MIX CONTAINING MORE THAN 40% OXYGEN! Enriched air with greater oxygen content presents a risk of fire or explosion and serious injury or death.*


 **WARNING:** DO NOT DIVE WITH A GAS IF YOU HAVE NOT PERSONALLY VERIFIED ITS CONTENTS AND ENTERED THE ANALYZED VALUE INTO YOUR DIVE COMPUTER! Failure to verify tank contents and enter the appropriate gas values where applicable into your dive computer will result in incorrect dive planning information.

 **WARNING:** Using a dive planner software such as in Suunto DM5 is not a substitute for proper dive training. Diving with mixed gases has dangers that are not familiar to divers diving with air. To dive with Trimix, Triox, Heliox and Nitrox or all of them, divers must have specialized training for the type of diving they are doing.

 **WARNING:** Do not use Suunto USB Cable in areas where flammable gases are present. Doing so may cause an explosion.

 **WARNING:** Do not disassemble or remodel Suunto USB Cable in any way. Doing so may cause an electric shock or fire.

 **WARNING:** Do not use Suunto USB cable if cable or parts are damaged.

 **CAUTION:** DO NOT allow the connector pins of the USB cable to touch any conductive surface. This may short circuit the cable, making it unusable.

## Emergency ascents

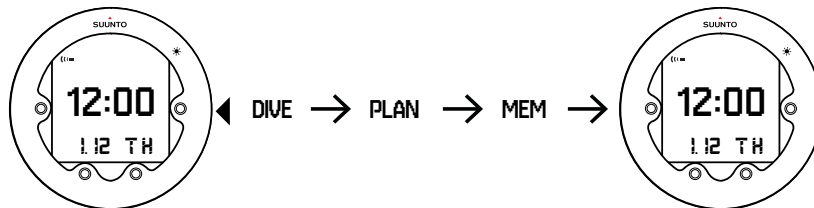
In the unlikely event that the dive computer malfunctions during a dive, follow the emergency procedures provided by your certified dive training agency to immediately and safely ascend.

## 2. Getting started

### 2.1. Display states and views

Suunto Zoop Novo has four main modes: **TIME**, **DIVE**, **PLANNING** and **MEMORY**. Change modes by pressing [MODE].

Unless **DIVE** mode is turned off, Suunto Zoop Novo automatically switches to **DIVE** mode if you are more than 1.2 m (4 ft) under water.



Time and dive modes have different views in the bottom row which you can scroll through with [DOWN] and [UP].

### 2.2. Set up

To get the most out of your Suunto Zoop Novo, take some time to read this manual and familiarize yourself with the modes and settings. Make absolutely sure you have it set up as you want before getting into the water.

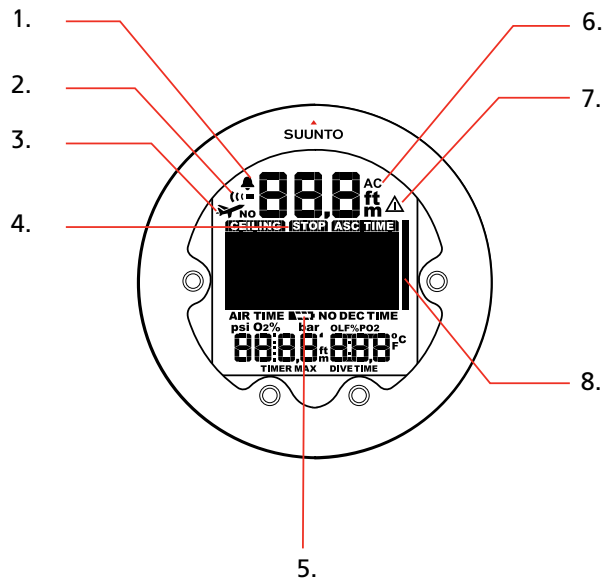
To get started:

1. Wake up the device by keeping any button pressed until the display turns on.
2. Keep [DOWN] pressed to enter **General Settings**.
3. Set time. See 3.7.1. *Time*.
4. Set date. See 3.7.2. *Date*.
5. Set units. See 3.7.3. *Units*.
6. Press [MODE] to exit settings.

The default dive mode is **Air**. For more information on dive modes, see 3.12. *Dive modes*.

### 2.3. Icons

Suunto Zoop Novo uses the following icons:



Icon	Description
1	Daily alarm
2	Dive alarm
3	No-fly
4	Safety stop
5	Low battery
6	Active water contact
7	Diver attention symbol
8	Ascent rate

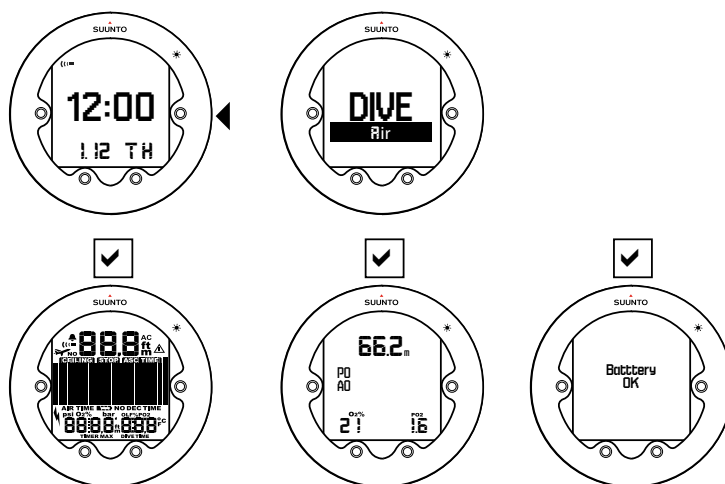


## 3. Features

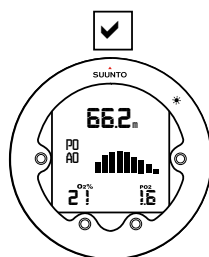
### 3.1. Activation and pre-checks

Unless the dive mode turned off, the dive mode activates automatically when you dive deeper than 1.2 m (4 ft). However, you should switch to dive mode before diving to check altitude and personal settings, battery condition and so on.

Each time your Suunto Zoop Novo enters dive mode, a series of automatic checks are performed. All graphical display elements are turned ON, and the backlight and the beep are activated. After this, your altitude and personal settings are displayed along with the maximum operating depth (MOD), gas content, and PO<sub>2</sub> values. Then the battery level is checked.



Between consecutive dives, the automatic checks also show current tissue saturation.



Before leaving on a dive trip, it is highly recommended that you switch to dive mode to make sure everything is functioning properly.

After the automatic checks, Suunto Zoop Novo enters surface mode. At this point, you should perform your manual checks before entering the water.

Ensure that:

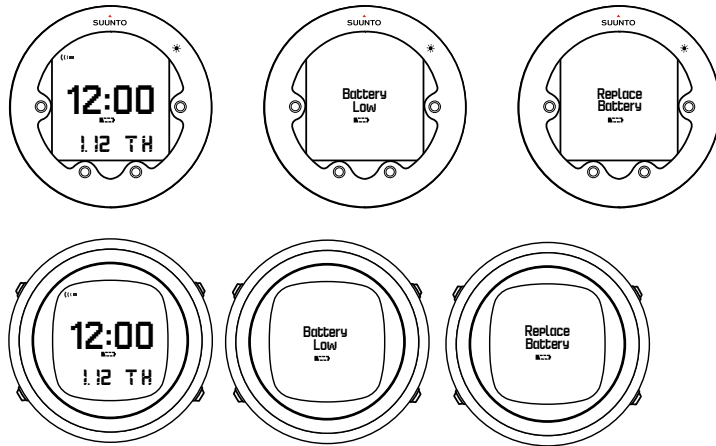
1. Suunto Zoop Novo is in the correct mode and provides complete displays.
2. Altitude setting is correct.
3. Personal setting is correct.
4. Deepstops are set correctly.
5. Unit system is correct.
6. Correct temperature and depth are shown.

7. The alarm beeps.


### 3.1.1. Battery indicators

Temperature or internal oxidation can affect the battery voltage. If you store your Suunto Zoop Novo for a long period or use it in cold temperatures, the low battery warning may appear even though the battery has enough capacity.

In these cases, re-enter dive mode and check the battery power. If the battery is low, the Low Battery warning comes on.





If the low battery icon appears in surface mode, or if the display looks faded, the battery may be too low. Battery replacement is recommended.

 **NOTE:** For safety reasons, the backlight and buzzer (sound) cannot be activated when the low battery warning is displayed.



## 3.2. Alarms, warnings and notifications

Suunto Zoop Novo has audible and visual alarms designed to let you know when important limits or presets are being reached.

The two audible alarm types indicating high or low priority:

Alarm type	Sound pattern	Duration
High priority		2.4 s sound + 2.4 s break
Low priority		0.8 s sound + 3.2 s break

In addition, there are two audible guidance notifications:

Instructional beep	Sound pattern	Interpretation
Ascending		Start ascending
Descending		Start descending

Suunto Zoop Novo displays information during the alarm breaks in order to save battery life.

**High priority alarms:**

Alarm	Explanation
High priority alarm followed by 'Start ascending' beep, repeated for maximum three minutes PO <sub>2</sub> value blinks	PO <sub>2</sub> value greater than the adjusted value. Current depth is too deep for the gas in use. You should immediately ascend or change to a lower O <sub>2</sub> % gas.
High priority alarm followed by 'Start descending' beep, repeated for maximum three minutes <b>Er</b> blinks and an arrow points downwards.	Decompression ceiling depth exceeded. You should immediately descend to, or below, the ceiling.
High priority alarm, repeated three times. <b>SLOW</b> blinks.	Maximum ascent rate of 10 m/min (33 ft/min) exceeded. Slow down your ascent rate.

**Low priority alarms:**

Alarm type	Alarm reason
Low priority alarm followed by 'Start ascending' beep, sounded two times. <b>ASC TIME</b> blinks and an arrow points upwards.	No-decompression dive becomes a decompression stop dive. Depth is below the decompression floor level. You should ascend to, or above, the floor.
Low priority alarm followed by 'Start descending' beep. <b>DEEPSTOP</b> blinks and an arrow points downwards.	Mandatory deepstop violated. You should descend to complete the deepstop.
Low priority alarm followed by 'Start descending' beep, repeated for three minutes. An arrow points downwards.	Mandatory safety stop violated. You should descend to complete the safety stop.
Low priority alarm followed by two short beeps. <b>DEEPSTOP</b> and timer displayed.	Deepstop depth reached. Make the mandatory deepstop for the duration shown by the timer.
Low priority alarm, repeated twice. OLF% value blinks if PO <sub>2</sub> value is greater than 0.5 bar.	OLF value at 80% or 100% ( <b>Nitrox</b> dive mode only). Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.
Low priority alarm, repeated twice. Maximum depth value blinks	Defined maximum depth or the maximum depth of the device exceeded. Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.

Alarm type	Alarm reason
Low priority alarm, repeated twice; dive time value blinks	Defined dive time exceeded. Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.
Low priority alarm. Maximum depth value blinks.	Defined depth reached ( <b>Free</b> dive mode only). Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.
Low priority alarm, Surface time value blinks.	Duration of surface time until next dive ( <b>Free</b> dive mode only). Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.

### Visual alarms

Symbol on display	Indication
△	Attention - extend surface interval
ER	Violated decompression ceiling or bottom time is too long
✈ NO	Do not fly

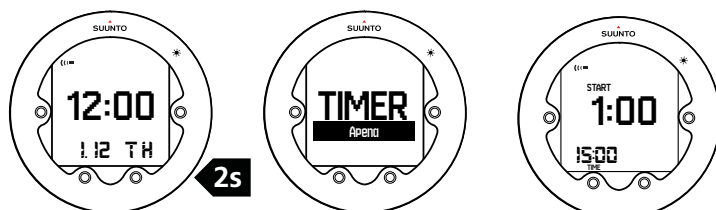
## 3.3. Apnea timer

You can use the apnea timer for interval training when freediving. You can adjust the following settings:

- **Vent.:** ventilation time; this is the starting duration of the time your breathing time. The time is increased by the increment time for each interval.
- **Incr:** increment time; this is added to the ventilation time for each interval. For example, if your ventilation time is 1:00 minute and your increment time is 0:30 seconds, the first interval ventilation is 1:00, the second is 1:30, the third is 2:00, and so on.
- **Repeats:** number of intervals

To adjust apnea timer settings:

1. While in time mode, keep [UP] pressed to enter the apnea timer view.



2. Keep [DOWN] pressed to enter apnea timer settings.
3. Adjust the ventilation time with [UP] or [DOWN] and confirm with [SELECT].

4. Adjust the increment time with [UP] or [DOWN] and confirm with [SELECT].
5. Adjust the number of intervals with [UP] or [DOWN] and confirm with [SELECT].

To use the apnea timer:

1. Press [SELECT] to start the first interval. The timer counts down the ventilation time. The countdown continues up to -0:30 seconds beyond the defined ventilation time.
2. Press [SELECT] to start the apnea cycle. You can start this at any time during the ventilation countdown. The apnea time is not defined in the watch. It is as long or short as you choose.
3. Press [SELECT] again to start the next ventilation cycle.
4. Repeat until the end of the defined number of intervals.
5. Press [MODE] to exit the apnea timer.

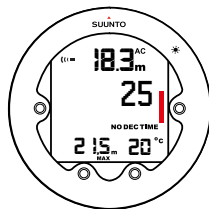
You can reset the apnea timer by keeping [SELECT] pressed.

The apnea timer supports up to 20 intervals, but this is dependent on the ventilation and increment times. The last ventilation cycle cannot be shorter than 0:05 seconds or longer than 20:00 minutes.

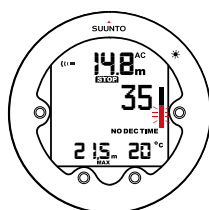
**⚠ WARNING:** *Anyone who engages in any form of breath hold diving is in danger of shallow-water blackout (SWB), the sudden loss of consciousness caused by oxygen starvation.*

### 3.4. Ascent rate

The ascent rate is displayed as a vertical bar along the right side of the display.



When the maximum allowed ascent rate is exceeded, the lower segment of the bar starts to blink and the top segment stays solid.



Continuous ascent rate violations result in mandatory safety stops. See 3.19. *Safety stops and deepstops*.

**⚠ WARNING:** *DO NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM ASCENT RATE! Rapid ascents increase the risk of injury. You should always make the mandatory and recommended safety stops if you have exceeded the maximum recommended ascent rate. If the mandatory safety stop is not completed, the decompression algorithm penalizes your next dive(s).*

## 3.5. Backlight

To active the backlight while diving, press [MODE] .

Otherwise, keep [MODE] pressed until the backlight activates to use the backlight.

You can define how long the backlight stays on when you activate it or turn the backlight off altogether.

To set backlight duration:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [DOWN] to scroll to **BACKLIGHT** and press [SELECT] .
3. Set duration or turn off with [DOWN] or [UP] .
4. Press [MODE] to save and exit to settings.



**NOTE:** When the backlight is off, it does not illuminate when an alarm sounds.

## 3.6. Bookmarks

At any time during a dive, you can add a bookmark to the dive log by pressing [SELECT] .

You can view bookmarks when scrolling the dive profile in the logbook.

Each bookmark records present depth, time, and water temperature.

## 3.7. Calendar clock

The calendar clock is the default mode of Suunto Zoop Novo .

### 3.7.1. Time

In the time settings, you can set the hours, minutes, seconds, and format (12 or 24-hour).

To set time:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Time** and press [SELECT] .
3. Set hours with [DOWN] or [UP] and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Repeat for minutes and seconds. Set the format with [DOWN] or [UP] and confirm with [SELECT] .
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.7.2. Date

The date and weekday are shown in the bottom row of time mode. Press [DOWN] to toggle between views.

To set the date:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Date** and press [SELECT] .
3. Set year with [DOWN] or [UP] and accept with [SELECT] .
4. Repeat for month and day.
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.7.3. Units

In the units setting, choose whether the units are displayed in the metric or Imperial system.

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Units** and press [SELECT] .
3. Press [DOWN] to toggle between **Metric** and **Imperial** and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.7.4. Dual time

Dual time allows you to keep track of the time in a second time zone. Dual time is shown in the bottom left of the time mode display by pressing [DOWN] .

To set dual time:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Dual Time** and press [SELECT] .
3. Set hours with [DOWN] or [UP] and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Repeat for minutes.
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.7.5. Alarm clock

Suunto Zoop Novo has a daily alarm which can be set to activate once, on weekdays or every day.

When the daily alarm activates, the screen blinks and the alarm sounds for 60 seconds. Press any button to stop the alarm.

To set the daily alarm:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Alarm** and press [Select.]
3. Select alarm activation with [DOWN] or [UP] and confirm with [Select] . The options are **OFF**, **ONCE**, **WEEKDAYS**, or **EVERY DAY**.
4. Set hours with [DOWN] or [UP ] and confirm with [SELECT] .
5. Repeat for minutes.
6. Press [MODE] to exit.

## 3.8. Decompression dives

If you exceed the no-decompression limit on a dive, when **NO DEC TIME** reaches zero, your dive changes into a decompression dive. Therefore, you must perform one or more decompression stops on your way to the surface.

When the decompression dive starts, the **NO DEC TIME** on your display is replaced by **ASC TIME**, and a CEILING indicator appears. An upward pointing arrow also prompts you to start your ascent.

Suunto Zoop Novo provides the decompression information required for ascent with two key values:

- **CEILING**: depth that you should not go above
- **ASC TIME**: optimum ascent time in minutes to surface with defined gases

If you exceed the no-decompression limits on a dive, the dive computer provides the decompression information required for ascent along with subsequent details that are updated as you ascend.

In other words, rather than requiring you to make stops at fixed depths, the dive computer lets you decompress within a range of depths. This is known as continuous decompression.

## Ceiling, ceiling zone, floor and decompression range

Before you do a decompression dive, you need to understand the meaning of ceiling, ceiling zone, floor, and decompression range. You need to understand these concepts to be able to correctly interpret the guidance provided by the dive computer.

- The *ceiling* is the shallowest depth to which you should ascend when doing decompression.
- The *ceiling zone* is the optimum decompression depth range. It is the range between the ceiling depth and 1.2 m (4 ft) below that ceiling.
- The *floor* is the deepest depth at which the decompression stop time does not increase. Decompression starts when you pass this depth during your ascent.
- The decompression range is the depth range between the ceiling and floor. Within this range, decompression takes place. However, it is important to remember that the decompression is slower at or close to the floor compared to the ceiling zone.


The depth of the ceiling and floor depends on your dive profile. The ceiling depth is fairly shallow when you first enter the decompression dive. But if you remain at depth, the ceiling depth moves downward, and the ascent time increases. The opposite is also true: the floor and ceiling depths may change upwards while you are decompressing.

When conditions are rough, it may be difficult to maintain a constant depth near the surface. In such cases, it is more manageable to maintain a depth somewhat below the ceiling, to ensure that the waves do not lift you above the ceiling. Suunto recommends that you decompress deeper than 4 m (13 ft), even if the indicated ceiling is shallower.

## Ascent time

The ascent time shown on your dive computer is the minimum amount of time needed to reach the surface on a decompression dive. This includes:

- Time required to do deepstops
- Ascent time from depth at an ascent rate of 10 m (32.8 ft) per minute
- Time needed for decompression
- Time needed for extra safety stops if ascending too fast during the dive

 **WARNING:** *Your actual ascent time may be longer than displayed by Suunto Zoop Novo. It may be longer if your ascending speed is slower than 10 m (32.8 ft) per minute or you are doing a decompression stop deeper than the recommended ceiling. Take this into account, since it might increase the amount of required breathing gas to reach the surface.*

## Decompression guidance

On a decompression dive, there can be three kinds of stops:

- Safety stop
- Deepstop




- Decompression stop

Though not recommended, you may break (ignore) deepstops and safety stops. Suunto Zoop Novo penalizes such actions with additional stops or other measures, either during the dive or on following dives. For more information, see 3.19. *Safety stops and deepstops*.

Suunto Zoop Novo shows the ceiling value always from the deepest of these stops. Deepstop and safety stop ceilings are always at constant depth when you are at the stop. Stop time is counted down in minutes and seconds.

With decompression stops, the ceiling is always decreasing while you are near the ceiling depth, providing continuous decompression with optimum ascent time.

 **NOTE:** *It is always recommended to keep close to the decompression ceiling when ascending.*

## Below the floor

The blinking **ASC TIME** text and an upward arrow indicate that you are below the floor. A low priority alarm will also sound. You should start your ascent immediately. The ceiling depth is shown on the left side of the center field, and the minimum total ascent time on the right side.

Below is an example of a decompression dive with a ceiling of 3 m and total ascent time of 9 minutes.



CEILING STOP ASC TIME  
3.0 9

## Above the floor

When you ascend above the floor, the **ASC TIME** text stops blinking and the upward arrow disappears, as shown below.



CEILING STOP ASC TIME  
3.0 9

This indicates you are in the decompression range. Decompression begins, but slowly. Therefore, you should continue your ascent.

## At the ceiling

When you reach the ceiling zone, the display will show you two arrows pointing at each other as shown below.



CEILING STOP ASC TIME  
3.0 9

During the decompression stop, your total ascent time continues to count down towards zero. If the ceiling moves upwards, you can ascend to the new ceiling.

You may surface only after **ASC TIME** and **CEILING** have disappeared. This means that the decompression stop and any mandatory safety stop have been completed.

You are advised, however, to stay below the ceiling until the **STOP** text has also disappeared. This indicates that the three (3) minute recommended safety stop has also been completed.

## Above the ceiling

If you ascend above the ceiling during a decompression stop, a downward arrow appears in front of the ceiling depth, and a continuous beeping starts.



In addition, an error warning **ER** reminds you that you have only three (3) minutes to correct the situation. You must immediately descend to, or below, the ceiling. If you continue to violate the decompression, the dive computer goes into a permanent error mode (3.16. *Error state (algorithm lock)*).

## 3.9. Depth alarm

By default the depth alarm sounds at 30 m (100 ft). You can adjust the depth according to your personal preference or switch it off.

To adjust the depth alarm:

1. While in a dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed to enter settings.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Depth Alarm** and press [SELECT] .
3. Press [UP] to toggle the alarm on/off and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Adjust depth with [DOWN] or [UP] and accept with [SELECT] .
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

When the depth alarm activates, the backlight blinks and the low priority audible alarm pattern sounds. Acknowledge the alarm by pressing any button.

## 3.10. Display contrast

You can adjust the contrast of the display according to your preference or, for example, to suite changing dive conditions.

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Contrast** and press [Select] .
3. Use [DOWN] or [UP] to change the contrast from 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest).
4. Press [MODE] to exit.

## 3.11. Dive history

Suunto Zoop Novo has a detailed logbook and dive history available in memory mode.

The logbook contains a sophisticated dive profile for each recorded dive. The time between each data point saved in the log is based on the configurable sample rate (see 3.20. *Sample rate*).

The dive history is a summary of all recorded dives.

To access dive history:

1. Press [MODE] until you see **MEM**.

2. Switch between **History** and **Logbook** with [DOWN] or [UP].
3. When you are viewing the history or logbook, you can press [MODE] to go back and select the other one. Press [MODE] a second time to exit.

## History

When you have entered the dive history view, you can switch between **Scuba History** and **FREE DIVE HISTORY** with [DOWN] and [UP].

Scuba dive history shows you a summary of the following:

- Dive hours
- Total number of dives
- Maximum depth

The scuba dive history records a maximum of 999 dives and 999 diving hours. When these limits are reached, the counters reset to zero.

Free dive history shows the following:

- the deepest and the longest dives of all free dives
- the cumulative dive time in hours and minutes
- the total number of dives

The free dive history records a maximum of 999 dives and 99:59 diving hours. When these limits are reached, the counters are reset to zero.

## Logbook

Each log has three pages:

1. Main page



- maximum depth
- date of dive
- type of dive (indicated by first letter of dive mode, e.g. A for **AIR** mode)
- dive start time
- dive number – from oldest to newest
- gas percentage(s) of the first used gas mix
- total dive time (in minutes in all modes)
- Surface time and warnings page



- maximum depth
- surface time after previous dive
- average depth

- warnings
- OLF% (if applicable)
- Dive profile graph



- water temperature
- depth/time profile of the dive

Press [UP] to scroll through the dive profile graph or keep [UP] pressed to auto-scroll.


The dive profile graph shows point by point dive information such as depth, compass heading, decompression info, ceiling and ascent time.

The **End of Logs** text is displayed between the oldest and most recent dive.

The logbook capacity depends on the sample rate.

If the memory is full, when new dives are added, the oldest dives are deleted.

The contents of the memory remain when the battery is changed (providing that the battery has been replaced according to the instructions).

 **NOTE:** Several repetitive dives are considered to belong to the same repetitive dive series if the no-fly time has not ended.

## 3.12. Dive modes

Suunto Zoop Novo has the following dive modes:

- **Air:** for diving with regular air
- **Nitrox:** for diving using oxygen-enriched gas mixtures
- **Gauge:** for using the dive computer as a bottom timer
- **Free:** for freediving
- **Off:** turns dive mode off completely; the dive computer does not automatically switch the dive mode when submerged and dive planning mode is hidden

By default, **Air** mode is activated when you enter dive mode. You can change which mode is activated or turn dive mode off under the general settings.

To change dive modes:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [SELECT] to enter **Dive Mode**.
3. Change to the desired mode with [UP] or [DOWN] and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Press [MODE] to exit.

Each dive mode has its own settings which you need to adjust while in the given mode.

To modify dive mode settings:

1. While in a given dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to scroll through the settings.
3. Press [SELECT] to enter a setting.
4. Adjust the setting with [DOWN] or [Up] and confirm with [SELECT] .

5. Press [MODE] to exit.



**NOTE:** Some settings cannot be changed until five (5) minutes have elapsed after the dive.

### 3.12.1. Air mode

Air mode is for diving with regular air and has the following settings:

- Personal/altitude adjustment (see 3.17. *Personal and altitude adjustments*)
- Depth alarm (see 3.9. *Depth alarm*)
- Dive time alarm (see 3.15. *Dive time alarm*)
- Sample rate (see 3.20. *Sample rate*)
- Deepstop (see 3.19. *Safety stops and deepstops*)

### 3.12.2. Nitrox mode

**Nitrox** mode is for diving with oxygen-enriched gas mixtures.

Diving with nitrox allows you to increase bottom times or reduce the risk of decompression illness. However, when the gas mix is altered or depth increased, the oxygen partial pressure is generally increased. Suunto Zoop Novo provides you with information to adjust your dive and stay within safe limits.

**NITROX** mode has the following settings

- Nitrox (gas mixture)
- Personal/altitude adjustment (see 3.17. *Personal and altitude adjustments*)
- Depth alarm (see 3.9. *Depth alarm*)
- Dive time alarm (see 3.15. *Dive time alarm*)
- Sample rate (see 3.20. *Sample rate*)
- Deepstop (see 3.19. *Safety stops and deepstops*)

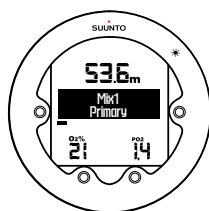
In **NITROX** mode, both the percentage of oxygen in your tank and the oxygen partial pressure limit must be entered into Suunto Zoop Novo.

This ensures correct nitrogen and oxygen calculations and the correct maximum operating depth (MOD), which is based on your entered values.


The default oxygen percentage (O<sub>2</sub>%) setting is 21% (air) and oxygen partial pressure (PO<sub>2</sub>) setting is 1.4 bar (20 psi).

To modify gas mix settings:

1. While in **Nitrox** mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [SELECT] to enter the **Nitrox** setting.
3. Adjust the O<sub>2</sub> value with [DOWN] or [UP] to match the oxygen percentage of your tank and confirm with [SELECT] .



4. Adjust the PO<sub>2</sub> (oxygen partial pressure) value with [DOWN] or [UP] and accept with [SELECT].
5. Adjust other settings as needed.
6. Press [MODE] to exit.

 **NOTE:** If the oxygen content of a mix is set to 22% or above, the setting value remains until changed. It does not automatically revert back to 21%.

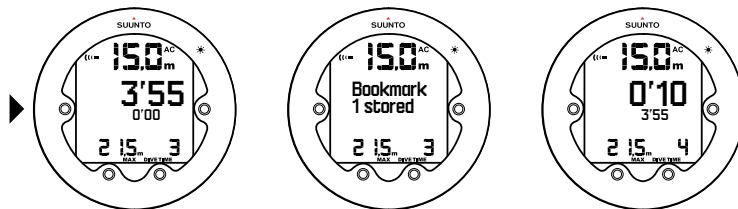
### 3.12.3. Gauge mode

With **Gauge** mode, you can use Suunto Zoop Novo as a bottom timer.

The timer in the center of the display shows dive time in minutes and seconds and activates at the start of the dive. The total running dive time, in minutes, is in the lower right corner.

The timer in the center of the display can be used as a stopwatch by pressing [SELECT] during the dive.

Pressing [SELECT] resets the main timer and adds a bookmark to the dive log. The previously-timed interval is displayed below the main timer.



**Gauge** mode has the following settings

- Depth alarm (see 3.9. *Depth alarm*)
- Dive time alarm (see 3.15. *Dive time alarm*)
- Sample rate (see 3.20. *Sample rate*)

**Gauge** mode is a bottom timer only and thus includes no decompression information or calculations.

### 3.12.4. Free mode

With **Free** mode, Suunto Zoop Novo can be used as a freediving instrument. The dive time is indicated in minutes and seconds in the center of the display.

The free dive starts at 1.2 m (4 ft) and ends when your depth is less than 0.9 m (3 ft).

**Free** mode has the following settings:

- Depth notifications (see 3.12.4.1. *Depth notifications*)
- Depth alarm (see 3.9. *Depth alarm*)
- Dive time alarm (see 3.15. *Dive time alarm*)
- Surface timer (see 3.23. *Surface and no-fly time*)
- Sample rate (see 3.20. *Sample rate*)

#### 3.12.4.1. Depth notifications

You can define up to five independent depth notifications for freediving, for example, to alert you to start free falling or mouth filling. Each notification has a defined depth and can be turned on or off.

When you reach the notification depth, the backlight blinks and the low priority audible alarm sounds.

To define depth notifications:

1. While in **Free** mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [SELECT] to enter the **Depth Notify** settings.
3. Scroll through the notifications with [DOWN] or [UP] and enter a notification with [SELECT] .
4. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to toggle the notification On/Off and confirm with [SELECT] .
5. Adjust the depth with [DOWN] or [UP] and confirm with [SELECT] .
6. Scroll to the next notification to modify or press [MODE] to exit.

#### 3.12.4.2. Surface countdown timer

While freediving, you can use the surface countdown timer to help you prepare yourself for you next dive. Suunto Zoop Novo starts the countdown as soon as you reach 1.2 m (4 ft).

To set the surface countdown timer:

1. While in **Free** mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Surf. Time Notify**.
3. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to toggle the timer on and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Adjust the countdown duration with [DOWN] or [UP] and conform with [SELECT] .
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.13. Dive numbering

If the Suunto Zoop Novo has not counted the no-fly time down to zero, then repetitive dives belong to the same dive series.

Within each series, the dives are given numbers. The first dive of the series is **DIVE 1**, the second **DIVE 2**, and so on.

If you start a new dive with less than five (5) minutes at the surface, Suunto Zoop Novo treats the new dive as part of the previous dive. The dive time continues where it left off.

After five (5) minutes or more at the surface, any new dives are part of a repetitive dive series. The dive counter displayed in the planning mode adds one to each new dive in the repetitive series.

The planning mode allows you to review the no-decompression limits on the next dive in a series.

### 3.14. Dive planning mode


The dive planning mode **PLAN NoDeco** can be used to plan a dive that does not require decompression. You enter the depth of your upcoming dive, and Suunto Zoop Novo calculates the maximum time you can stay at that depth without requiring decompression stops.

The dive plan takes into account:

- any calculated residual nitrogen
- dive history from the past four days

To plan dives:

1. Press [MODE] until you see **PLAN NODEC**.
2. The display briefly shows your remaining desaturation time before continuing to the planning display.
3. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to scroll your upcoming dive depths. The depth moves in 3 m (10 ft) increments from 9 m – 45 m (30 ft – 150 ft). The no-decompression time limit for the selected depth is shown in the center of the display. If you have dived at least once with Suunto Zoop Novo, the **SURFTIME** + field appears. You can adjust the surface time with [UP] .
4. Between consecutive dives, you can press [SELECT] to adjust surface time.
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

 **NOTE:** The dive planning mode is disabled if the dive computer is in an error state (see 3.16. Error state (algorithm lock)) or if the dive mode is off or in **Gauge** mode.

### 3.15. Dive time alarm

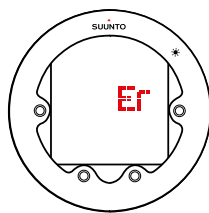
The dive time alarm can be activated and used for several purposes to add to your diving safety. It is simply a countdown timer in minutes.

To set the dive time alarm:

1. While in a relevant dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to scroll to **ALARM TIME**.
3. Press [UP] to toggle the alarm on and press [SELECT] to confirm.
4. Adjust the duration with [UP] or [DOWN] and accept with [SELECT] .
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

### 3.16. Error state (algorithm lock)

Suunto Zoop Novo has warning indicators that alert you to react to certain situations that would significantly increase the risk of DCI. If you do not respond to these warnings, Suunto Zoop Novo enters an error state and shows **Er** on the display. This indicates that the risk of DCI has greatly increased.



If you omit decompression stops for longer than three (3) minutes, the RGBM algorithm is locked for 48 hours. When the algorithm is locked, no algorithm information is available and **ER** is shown instead. Locking the algorithm is a safety feature, highlighting that the algorithm information is no longer valid.

In such a condition, you should descend back below the ceiling level to continue the decompression. If you fail to do so within three (3) minutes, Suunto Zoop Novo locks the algorithm calculation and displays **ER** instead, as shown below. Note that the ceiling value is no longer present.

In this state, you significantly increase your risk of decompression sickness (DCS). Decompression information is not available for the next 48 hours after surfacing.



It is possible to dive with the device when the algorithm is locked, but instead of the decompression information, **ER** is shown.

If you dive again in this error state, the algorithm lock time resets to 48 hours when you surface.

### 3.17. Personal and altitude adjustments

There are several factors that can affect your susceptibility to DCS. Such factors vary between divers and from one day to another.

The personal factors which tend to increase the possibility of DCS include:

- exposure to cold water - less than 20°C (68 °F)
- below average physical fitness level
- fatigue
- dehydration
- stress
- obesity
- patent foramen ovale (PFO)
- exercise before or after dive

The three-step personal setting can be used to adjust the algorithm to fit your DCS susceptibility.

Personal adjustment	Explanation
0	Ideal conditions (default value).
1	Conservative. Some risk factors or conditions exist.
2	More conservative. Several risk factors or conditions exist.

In addition to the personal setting, Suunto Zoop Novo can be adjusted for diving at different altitudes. This adjusts the decompression calculation according to the selected altitude adjustment.

Altitude adjustment	Explanation
0	0 – 300 m (0 – 980 ft) (default)
1	300 – 1500 m (980 – 4900 ft)
2	1500 – 3000 m (4900 – 9800 ft)

To change the personal and altitude adjustment settings:

1. While in a dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [SELECT] to enter **Personal Altitude** settings.
3. Press [UP] to change the **Personal** adjustment and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Press [UP] to change the **Altitude** adjustment and confirm with [SELECT] .
5. Press [MODE] to exit.

**⚠ WARNING:** *Traveling to a higher altitude can temporarily cause changes to the equilibrium of dissolved nitrogen in the body. It is recommended that you acclimatize to the new altitude by waiting at least three (3) hours before diving.*

### 3.18. Power save mode

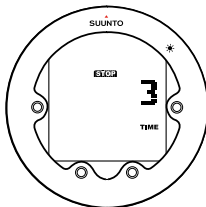
Suunto Zoop Novo display turns off after 30 minutes of inactivity to save battery time. To turn the display back on, press any button.

### 3.19. Safety stops and deepstops

Safety stops are widely considered good diving practice and are a critical part of most dive tables. The reasons for performing a safety stop include: reducing sub-clinical DCI, microbubble reduction, ascent control, and orientation before surfacing.

Suunto Zoop Novo displays two different types of safety stops: recommended and mandatory.

With every dive over 10 meters (30 feet), there is a three-minute countdown for the recommended safety stop. This stop is taken in the 3-6 m (10-20 ft) range. Suunto Zoop Novo shows a STOP icon and a three-minute countdown.



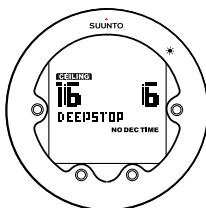
**📖 NOTE:** *When deepstops are enabled, the length of mandatory safety stops is indicated in seconds.*

When the ascent rate exceeds 10 m (33 ft) per minute for more than five consecutive seconds, the microbubble build-up may be more than is allowed for in the decompression model.

In this situation, Suunto Zoop Novo adds a mandatory safety stop to the dive. The time of this stop depends on the speed violation of the ascent rate.

The STOP icon is shown in the display. When you reach the depth zone between 6 m and 3 m (18 ft and 9 ft) the following is displayed:

1. **CEILING** and **STOP**
2. Ceiling depth
3. Safety stop time



Wait at the ceiling until the mandatory safety stop warning disappears.

**⚠ WARNING: NEVER ASCEND ABOVE THE CEILING!** You must not ascend above the ceiling during your decompression. In order to avoid doing so by accident, you should stay somewhat below the ceiling.

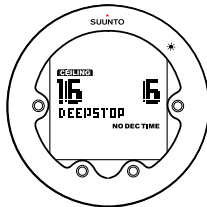
Deepstops activate when you dive deeper than 20 m (65.6 ft).

If the dive timer is on the screen when deepstop activates, the timer is replaced with deepstop.

After deepstop is over, the user can change between deepstop and the timer by long pressing the MODE button.

Deepstops are presented the same way as safety stops. Suunto Zoop Novo notifies you that you are in the deepstop area by displaying:

- **CEILING** in the top
- **DEEPSTOP** in the center row
- Stop depth
- Countdown timer



Deepstop is on by default in **Air** and **Nitrox** modes. To turn deepstop off:

1. While in a dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [DOWN] to scroll to **Deepstop** and enter with [Select] .
3. Press [UP] to toggle on/off.
4. Press [MODE] to exit.

## 3.20. Sample rate

The sample rate controls how often information from the dive is saved to the active log. The default sample rate is 20 seconds in air and nitrox modes, and 2 seconds in free dive mode.

To change the sample rate:

1. While in a dive mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Sample Rate** and press [SELECT] .
3. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to change the rate and confirm with [SELECT] .
4. Press **MODE** to exit.

The sample rate options in air and nitrox modes are: 10, 20, 30 and 60 seconds.

The sample rate options in free dive mode are: 1, 2 and 5 seconds.

## 3.21. Software version

You can check the software version and battery status of Suunto Zoop Novo under the general settings.

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.

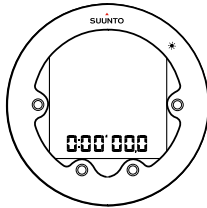
2. Press [UP] to scroll to **Version** and press [SELECT].
3. The software version is displayed along with the battery voltage.

## 3.22. Stopwatch

The stopwatch can be used to measure elapsed and split times.

To activate the stopwatch:

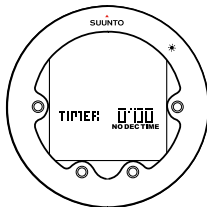
1. While in time mode, scroll through the bottom row view by pressing [UP] or [DOWN] until the stopwatch is displayed.




2. Press [SELECT] to start/stop the stopwatch.
3. Press [DOWN] to take split times.
4. Keep [SELECT] pressed to reset the stopwatch.

After stopping the stopwatch, you can scroll through the split times with [DOWN].

You can also use the stopwatch while diving for various timing purposes. To activate the stopwatch in dive mode, keep [MODE] pressed.



Start and stop the stopwatch by pressing [SELECT].

 **NOTE:** If a deepstop activates while you are using the stopwatch, the timer field is not visible.

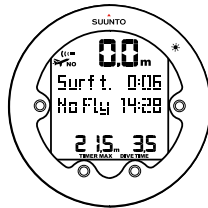
## 3.23. Surface and no-fly time

Once back at the surface, Suunto Zoop Novo continues to provide post-dive safety information and alarms. If, after your dive, you need to wait until flying, the no-fly symbol displays in all modes.



To access further information about your surface and no-fly times, enter dive mode.

Suunto Zoop Novo shows the time since you surfaced in the **Surf t.** field. The airplane symbol indicates that you should not fly. The countdown until you will be safe to fly is shown in the **No Fly** field.



No-fly time is always at least 12 hours and equals desaturation time when it is more than 12 hours. For desaturation times shorter than 70 minutes, the no-fly time is not displayed.

If decompression is omitted during a dive so that Suunto Zoop Novo enters error state (see 3.16. *Error state (algorithm lock)*), the no-fly time is always 48 hours.

If a dive is done in **Gauge** mode (bottom timer), the no-fly time is 48 hours.

**⚠ WARNING:** YOU ARE ADVISED TO AVOID FLYING ANY TIME THE COMPUTER COUNTS DOWN THE NO-FLY TIME. ALWAYS ACTIVATE THE COMPUTER TO CHECK THE REMAINING NO-FLY TIME PRIOR TO FLYING! Flying or traveling to a higher altitude within the no-fly time can greatly increase the risk of DCS. Review the recommendations given by Divers Alert Network (DAN). There can never be a flying-after-diving rule that is guaranteed to completely prevent decompression sickness!

The Divers Alert Network (DAN) recommends the following on no-fly times:

- A minimum surface interval of 12 hours would be required in order to be reasonably assured a diver will remain symptom free upon ascent to altitude in a commercial jetliner (altitude up to 2,400 m (8,000 ft)).
- Divers who plan to make daily, multiple dives for several days, or make dives that require decompression stops, should take special precautions and wait for an extended interval beyond 12 hours before a flight. Further, the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society (UHMS) suggests divers using standard air cylinders and exhibiting no symptoms of decompression sickness wait 24 hours after their last dive to fly in an aircraft with cabin pressure up to 2,400 m (8,000 ft). The only two exceptions to this recommendation are:
  - If a diver has less than two (2) hours total accumulated dive time in the last 48 hours, a 12 hour surface interval before flying is recommended.
  - Following any dive that required a decompression stop, flying should be delayed for at least 24 hours, and if possible, for 48 hours.

Suunto recommends that flying is avoided until all the DAN and UHMS guidelines, as well as the dive computer's no-fly conditions, are satisfied.

### 3.24. Suunto RGBM

Suunto's decompression model development originates from the 1980s when Suunto implemented Bühlmann's model based on M-values in Suunto SME. Since then research and development has been ongoing with the help of both external and internal experts.

In the late 1990s, Suunto implemented Dr. Bruce Wienke's RGBM (Reduced Gradient Bubble Model) bubble model to work with the earlier M-value based model. The first commercial products with the feature were the iconic Suunto Vyper and Suunto Stinger. With these products the improvement of diver safety was significant as they addressed a number of diving circumstances outside the range of dissolved-gas-only models by:

- Monitoring continuous multiday diving

- Computing closely spaced repetitive diving
- Reacting to a dive deeper than the previous dive
- Adapting to rapid ascents which produce high microbubble (silent-bubble) build-up
- Incorporating consistency with real physical laws for gas kinetics

The Suunto RGBM predicts both dissolved and free gas in the blood and tissues of divers. It is a significant advancement on the classic Haldane models, which do not predict free gas. The Suunto RGBM provides additional safety through its ability to adapt to a variety of situations and dive profiles.

### 3.24.1. Diver Safety

Because any decompression model is purely theoretical and does not monitor the actual body of a diver, no decompression model can guarantee the absence of DCS. Experimentally it has been shown that the body adapts to decompression to some degree when diving is constant and frequent. Personal adjustment settings are available for divers who dive constantly and are ready to accept greater personal risk.

**⚠ CAUTION:** *Always use the same personal and altitude adjustment settings for the actual dive and for the planning. Increasing the personal adjustment setting from the planned setting as well as increasing the altitude adjustment setting can lead to longer decompression times deeper and thus to larger required gas volume. You can run out of breathing gas underwater if the personal adjustment setting has been changed after dive planning.*

### 3.24.2. Altitude diving

The atmospheric pressure is lower at high altitudes than at sea level. After traveling to a higher altitude, you will have additional nitrogen in your body, compared to the equilibrium situation at the original altitude. This 'additional' nitrogen is released gradually over time and equilibrium is restored. It is recommended that you acclimatize to a new altitude by waiting at least three hours before making a dive.

Before high-altitude diving, you need to adjust the altitude settings of your dive computer so that the calculations take into account the high altitude. The maximum partial pressures of nitrogen allowed by the mathematical model of the dive computer are reduced according to the lower ambient pressure.

As a result, the allowed no decompression stop limits are considerably reduced.

**⚠ WARNING:** *SET THE CORRECT ALTITUDE SETTING! When diving at altitudes greater than 300 m (1000 ft), the altitude setting must be correctly selected in order for the computer to calculate the decompression status. The dive computer is not intended for use at altitudes greater than 3000 m (10000 ft). Failure to select the correct altitude setting or diving above the maximum altitude limit will result in erroneous dive and planning data.*

### 3.24.3. Oxygen exposure

The oxygen exposure calculations are based on currently accepted exposure time limit tables and principles.

The dive computer calculates separately the Central Nervous System oxygen toxicity (CNS) and the Pulmonary Oxygen toxicity, the latter measured by the addition of Oxygen Toxicity Units (OTU).

Both fractions are scaled so that the diver's maximum tolerated exposure for each is 100%.

Suunto Zoop Novo does not display CNS% or OTU% but instead displays the larger of the two in the **OLF%** field. **OLF%** value is the Oxygen limit fraction or Oxygen Toxicity Exposure.

For example, if the diver's maximum tolerated exposure for CNS% is 85% and the maximum tolerated exposure for OTU% is 80% the **OLF%** displays the largest scaled value, here 85%.

Oxygen related information displayed by the dive computer is also designed to ensure that all warnings and displays occur at the appropriate phases of a dive.

**⚠ WARNING:** *WHEN THE OXYGEN LIMIT FRACTION INDICATES THAT THE MAXIMUM LIMIT IS REACHED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE OXYGEN EXPOSURE. Failure to take action to reduce oxygen exposure after a CNS/OTU warning is given can rapidly increase the risk of oxygen toxicity, injury, or death.*

## 3.25. Tones

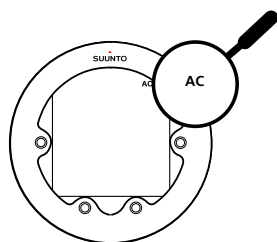
Device tones can be turned on or off. When tones are off, there are no audible alarms.

To set tones:

1. While in time mode, keep [DOWN] pressed.
2. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to scroll to **Tones** and press [SELECT].
3. Press [DOWN] or [UP] to toggle on/off and confirm with [SELECT].
4. Press [MODE] to exit.

## 3.26. Water contact

The water contact is located on the side of the case. When submerged, the water contact poles are connected by the conductivity of the water. Suunto Zoop Novo switches to dive state when water is detected and the depth gauge senses water pressure at 1.2 m (4 ft).



The **AC** is shown until the water contact deactivates. It is important to keep the water contact area clean. Contamination or dirt can prevent automatic activation/deactivation.

**📖 NOTE:** *Moisture build-up around the water contact may cause the dive mode to activate. This can happen, for example, when washing your hands or sweating. To save battery power, deactivate the water contact by cleaning it and/or drying it with a soft towel.*


## 4. Care and support

### 4.1. Handling guidelines

Handle Suunto Zoop Novo with care. The sensitive internal electronic components may be damaged if the device is dropped or otherwise mishandled.

When travelling with this dive computer, ensure that it is packed securely in check-in or carry-on luggage. It should be placed in a bag or other container where it cannot move around bumped or easily hit.


Do not try to open or repair Suunto Zoop Novo by yourself. If you are experiencing problems with the device, please contact your nearest authorized Suunto Service Center.

 **WARNING:** *ENSURE THE WATER RESISTANCE OF THE DEVICE! Moisture inside the device and/or battery compartment may seriously damage the unit. Only an authorized Suunto Service Center should do service activities.*


Wash and dry the dive computer after use. Rinse very carefully after any salt-water dive.


Pay special attention to the pressure sensor area, water contacts, pushers, and USB cable port. If you use the USB cable before washing the dive computer, the cable (device end) should be rinsed as well.

After use, rinse it with fresh water, mild soap, and carefully clean the housing with a moist soft cloth or chamois.

 **NOTE:** *Do not leave your Suunto Zoop Novo in a bucket of water (for rinsing). The display stays on under water and consumes battery life.*

Use only original Suunto accessories - damage caused by non-original accessories is not covered by warranty.

 **WARNING:** *Do not use compressed air or high pressure water hoses to clean your dive computer. These can permanently damage the pressure sensor in your dive computer.*

 **TIP:** *Remember to register your Suunto Zoop Novo at [www.suunto.com/register](http://www.suunto.com/register) to get personalized support.*

### 4.2. Battery replacement

Suunto Zoop Novo displays a battery symbol as a warning when the power gets too low. When this happens, your Suunto Zoop Novo should not be used for diving until the battery has been replaced.

Contact an authorized Suunto service center for battery replacement. It is imperative that the change is made in a proper manner to avoid any leakage of water into the battery compartment or computer.

Defects caused by improper battery installation are not covered by the warranty.

All history and logbook data, as well as the altitude, personal and alarm settings, remain in the dive computer memory after the battery change. Other settings revert back to default values.



### 4.3. Changing strap to bungee

Use the optional bungee adapter to change between wrist strap and bungee cord as needed.

To install the bungee:

1. Turn the dive computer over.
2. Remove each strap by depressing one end of the spring bar with a small flat-head screwdriver or spring bar removal tool.
3. Attach the bungee adapters to each side of the case with the spring bars. Ensure the spring bars are firmly in position by pushing down on each end of the bar.
4. Thread the bungee cord through the adapters and securely tie the ends.
5. Pull hard on the bungee to ensure the adapters are in position and the cord knot is tight.

## 5. Reference

### 5.1. Technical specifications

#### Dimensions and weight (with display shield)

- Length: 65.8 mm (2.6 in)
- Width: 65.8 mm (2.6 in)
- Height: 29.1 mm (1.1 in)
- Weight: 119.6 g (4.2 oz)

#### Operating conditions

- Water resistance: 80 m (262 ft) (complying with EN 13319)
- Normal altitude range: 0 to 3,000 m (0 to 10,000 ft) above sea level
- Operating temperature: 0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F)
- Storage temperature: -20 °C to +50 °C (-4 °F to +122 °F)
- Maintenance cycle: 200 dives or two years, whichever comes first

#### Depth gauge

- Temperature compensated pressure sensor
- Accurate to 80 m (262 ft) complying with EN 13319
- Depth display range: 0 to 300 m (0 to 984 ft)
- Resolution: 0.1 m from 0 to 100 m (1 ft from 0 to 328 ft)

#### Temperature display

- Resolution: 1°
- Display range: -20 to +50°C (-4 to +122°F)
- Accuracy: ± 2°C (± 3.6°F) within 20 minutes of temperature change

#### Nitrox mode

- Oxygen: 21–50%
- Partial pressure of oxygen (pO<sub>2</sub>): 0.2 – 3.0
- Oxygen Limit Factor: 0–200% with 1% resolution
- Gas mixtures: 1

#### Other displays

- Dive time: 0 to 999 min
- Surface time: 0 to 99 h 59 min
- Dive counter: 0 to 999 for repetitive dives
- No-decompression time: 0 to 99 min (– after 99)
- Ascent time: 0 to 999 min (- - after 999)
- Ceiling depths: 3.0 to 150 m (10 to 492 ft)

## Calendar clock

- Accuracy:  $\pm 25$  s/month (at 20°C/68°F)
- 12/24 h display

## Stopwatch

- Accuracy: 1 second
- Display range: 0'00 – 99'59
- Resolution: 1 second

## Logbook

- Sample rate in air and nitrox modes: default 20 seconds
- Sample rate in free diving mode: default 2 seconds
- Memory capacity: approximately 60 hours with 20-second recording interval and without transmitter data. With transmitter data, the capacity is approximately 40 hours. In free dive mode (2-second recording interval), maximum capacity is 3 hours.

## Tissue calculation model

- Suunto RGBM
- Maximum depth of operation: 120 m (393 ft)

## Radio transceiver

- Frequency band: single channel 5.3 kHz
- Maximum output power: 110 mW
- Range: 1.5 m / 4.9 ft

## Manufacturer

Suunto Oy

Tammiston kauppatie 7 A

FI-01510 Vantaa FINLAND

## 5.2. Compliance

### 5.2.1. CE

Hereby, Suunto Oy, declares that the radio equipment type DW162 is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU. The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address: [www.suunto.com/EUconformity](http://www.suunto.com/EUconformity).

### 5.2.2. EU depth gauge standard

EN13319 is a European diving depth gauge standard. Suunto dive computers are designed to comply with this standard.

## 5.3. Trademark

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## 5.4. Patent notice

This product is protected by pending patent applications and their corresponding national rights: US 5,845,235, US 7,349,805, US 8,660,826. Additional patent applications may be filed.

## 5.5. International Limited Warranty

Suunto warrants that during the Warranty Period Suunto or a Suunto Authorized Service Center (hereinafter Service Center) will, at its sole discretion, remedy defects in materials or workmanship free of charge either by a) repairing, or b) replacing, or c) refunding, subject to the terms and conditions of this International Limited Warranty. This International Limited Warranty is valid and enforceable regardless of the country of purchase. The International Limited Warranty does not affect your legal rights, granted under mandatory national law applicable to the sale of consumer goods.

### Warranty Period

The International Limited Warranty Period starts at the date of original retail purchase.

The Warranty Period is two (2) years for Products and Dive wireless transmitters unless otherwise specified.

The Warranty Period is one (1) year for accessories including but not limited to wireless sensors and transmitters, chargers, cables, rechargeable batteries, straps, bracelets and hoses.

For all Suunto Spartan watches purchased in 2016 the Warranty Period has been extended to three (3) years.

The Warranty Period is five (5) years for failures attributable to the depth measurement (pressure) sensor on Suunto Dive Computers.

### Exclusions and Limitations

This International Limited Warranty does not cover:

1. a. normal wear and tear such as scratches, abrasions, or alteration of the color and/or material of non-metallic straps, b) defects caused by rough handling, or c) defects or damage resulting from use contrary to intended or recommended use, improper care, negligence, and accidents such as dropping or crushing;
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This International Limited Warranty is not enforceable if the Product or accessory:

1. has been opened beyond intended use;
2. has been repaired using unauthorized spare parts; modified or repaired by unauthorized Service Center;
3. serial number has been removed, altered or made illegible in any way, as determined at the sole discretion of Suunto; or
4. has been exposed to chemicals including but not limited to sunscreen and mosquito repellents.

## Access to Suunto warranty service

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## 5.7. Terms

Term	What it means
Altitude dive	A dive made at an elevation greater than 300 m (1000 ft) above sea level.
Ascent rate	The speed at which the diver ascends toward the surface.

<b>Term</b>	<b>What it means</b>
Ascent time	The minimum amount of time needed to reach the surface on a decompression stop dive.
Ceiling	On a decompression stop dive, the shallowest depth to which a diver may ascend based on computed inert gas load.
CNS	Central nervous system toxicity. Toxicity is caused by oxygen. Can cause a variety of neurological symptoms. The most important of which is an epileptic-like convulsion which can cause a diver to drown.
CNS%	Central nervous system toxicity limit fraction.
Compartment	See "Tissue group".
DM5	Suunto DM5 with Movescount, a software for managing your dives.
Decompression	Time spent at a decompression stop, or range, before surfacing, to allow absorbed nitrogen to escape naturally from tissues.
Decompression range	On a decompression stop dive, the depth range between the floor and the ceiling within which a diver must stop for some time during ascent.
DCS	Decompression sickness/illness. Any of a variety of maladies resulting either directly or indirectly from the formation of nitrogen bubbles in tissues or body fluids, as a result of inadequately controlled decompression.
Dive series	A group of repetitive dives between which the dive computer indicates some nitrogen loading is present. When nitrogen loading reaches zero the dive computer deactivates.
Dive time	Elapsed time between leaving the surface to descend, and returning to the surface at the end of a dive.
Floor	The deepest depth during a decompression stop dive at which decompression takes place.
He%	Helium percentage or helium fraction in the breathing gas.
MOD	Maximum operating depth of a breathing gas is the depth at which the partial pressure of oxygen (PO <sub>2</sub> ) of the gas mix exceeds a safe limit.
Multi level dive	A single or repetitive dive that includes time spent at various depths and whose no decompression limits are therefore not determined solely by the maximum depth attained.
Nitrox (Nx)	In sports diving, refers to any mix with a higher fraction of oxygen than standard air.

<b>Term</b>	<b>What it means</b>
No deco (No decompression stop time)	Any dive which permits a direct, uninterrupted ascent to the surface at any time.
No dec time	Abbreviation for no decompression time limit.
OC	Open-circuit. Scuba that exhausts all exhaled gas.
OLF%	Oxygen limit fraction. The diver's current oxygen toxicity exposure.
O <sub>2</sub> %	Oxygen percentage or oxygen fraction in the breathing gas. Standard air has 21% oxygen.
Partial pressure of oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	Limits the maximum depth to which the nitrox mixture can be safely used. The maximum partial pressure limit for enriched air diving is 1.4 bar (20 psi). The contingency partial pressure limit is 1.6 bar (23 psi). Dives beyond this limit risk immediate oxygen toxicity.
Reduced gradient bubble model (RGBM)	Modern algorithm for tracking both dissolved and free gas in divers.
Repetitive dive	Any dive whose decompression time limits are affected by residual nitrogen absorbed during previous dives.
Residual nitrogen	The amount of excess nitrogen remaining in a diver after one or more dives.
Scuba	Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.
Surface time	Elapsed time between surfacing from a dive and beginning a descent for the subsequent dive.
Tissue group	Theoretical concept used to model bodily tissues for the construction of decompression tables or calculations.
Trimix	A breathing gas mix of helium, oxygen and nitrogen.

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