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INTRODUCTION

Congratulations for purchasing the Bottom Line[®] Tournament 1250[™]! Your new SONAR includes Bottom Line's advanced high-clarity bottom graph *plus* the unique fish-finding advantage of Sidefinder[®] technology. The 1250 also displays water temperature and boat speed (with the speed sensor option) to make the most out of your boating and fishing experience.

Make sure that your package contains the following items:

- ✓ Display unit with mounting bracket
- ✓ Transducer with mounting brackets and hardware
- ✓ Power cord
- ✓ Warranty card (back page of this manual)

INSTALLATION

Proper installation is essential in getting the best performance from your 1250. Please read these directions carefully. If you do not feel comfortable performing the installation yourself, contact your authorized Bottom Line[®] dealer for a professional installation.

Here is what you will need to do:

1. Mount the display unit
2. Route and connect the power cable
3. Mount the transducer and route the transducer cable.

Mount the Display

Any convenient location will work for the display unit, provided that there is enough room in the back of the unit for the power and transducer cables when the display is tilted at the best viewing angle. Four holes in the base of the display bracket allow for wood screws or through-bolt mounting.

🔧 **Tip:** If you are planning to cut a hole in your dash for the power and transducer cables, only a 3/4" hole is required, which can be covered later with the mounting bracket. In this case, leave the bracket loose until the cables have been routed.


🔧 **Tip:** If your dash is made from thin fiberglass, consider adding a piece of wood underneath to secure the mounting hardware.

⚠ **Caution:** The mount must be secure enough to handle the roughest ride that your boat provides.

Connect the Power Cable

The 1250 works from a 12-volt battery system and requires $\frac{1}{4}$ amp during use (1-amp surge at turn-on). For the best results, attach the power cable directly to the battery. You can attach the power cable to an accessory panel, however you may experience electrical interference. Connect the power cord to the battery as follows:

- ▶ Red wire to positive (+) terminal.
- ▶ Black wire to negative (-) terminal

 **Tip:** Connecting to the same circuit with other devices such as tachometers, marine radios or trim switches may cause electrical interference.

△ Caution: To protect both the cable and the display unit, Bottom Line highly recommends that you install an in-line 1-amp fast-blow fuse (available at automotive stores) in series with the red wire *at the battery*.

Mount the Transducer

Your choice of where and how to mount the transducer will have a direct impact on the performance of your 1250. You can mount the transducer on either the transom, the trolling motor or inside the hull. Before you get started, you need to know these basic principles:

- Your transducer will not work when it is not in the water.
- Even turbulent water or water filled with air bubbles can cause interference or completely inhibit transducer operation.

A transom mount allows you to use the 1250 while running with your main engine, but restricts your Sidefinder® coverage to left or right only. On the other hand, a trolling motor mount allows you to sweep the Sidefinder® in all directions, but only works when the trolling motor is in the water.

In-hull mounting in fiberglass boats is also an option, *but may substantially reduce the SONAR signals*. This mounting option is most commonly used for optimum high-speed operation or for boats when the transducer cannot be exposed. This option will result in the loss of Sidefinder® signals altogether.

 **Important:** The Sidefinder® SONAR beam is projected from the side marked “#1” on the top of the transducer (see Figure 6 on page 15).

Transom Mount

In order to mount the transducer on the transom you will need the following materials:

- ✓ Flat bladed screwdriver (5/16")
- ✓ Phillips head screwdriver (#2)
- ✓ Drill with an 1/8" bit
- ✓ Adjustable wrench
- ✓ Silicone caulk
- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Transducer hardware package (4 bolts, 4 lock nuts, 4 #8 wood screws, 2 metal brackets)

✦ **Tip:** For aluminum boats, it is best to use a 7" piece of 1x6" hardwood as a backing plate for the transducer. If you so choose, you will also need some stainless steel bolts or screws long enough to attach the wood piece to your boat transom, and marine varnish to seal the wood.

□ *STEP 1 - Choose the location*

The most important part of mounting the transducer on your boat's transom is to choose the best location and orientation. The 1250 transducer is reversible so that you can use the Sidefinder (projecting from the side marked "#1" on the top of the transducer) to look for fish on either the left or right side of the boat.

The preferred transom transducer location is within the center 1/3 of the transom (excluding the turbulent area behind the main propeller) for the following reasons:

- While trolling, both the bottom graph and Sidefinder will operate provided that the transducer is at least 6" below the water surface.
- When the boat is on plane the bottom graph will still work provided that the face of the transducer is in contact with undisturbed water.

✦ **Tip:** Before deciding on a transducer location, drive your boat at a variety of speeds and have a helper find the spot where the water flows clearest behind the transom.

Finally, there are a few other considerations:

- The transducer must be mounted as horizontal as possible to provide the most accurate readings. The only exception to this is a slight forward tilt, which is required to keep water pressure on the face of the transducer at speed.
- The Sidefinder beam must not be blocked (for information on these beams see Figure 6 on page 15).
- Sometimes, during high-speed operation, a transducer hanging too far below the bottom edge of the transom can cause drag and *rooster tails*. If you typically operate your boat at high speeds, you may want to tilt the transducer so the face is parallel with the deadrise of the boat (see Figure 1). If after following the above instructions, you still have performance problems at high speeds, further suggestions can be found on page 7.

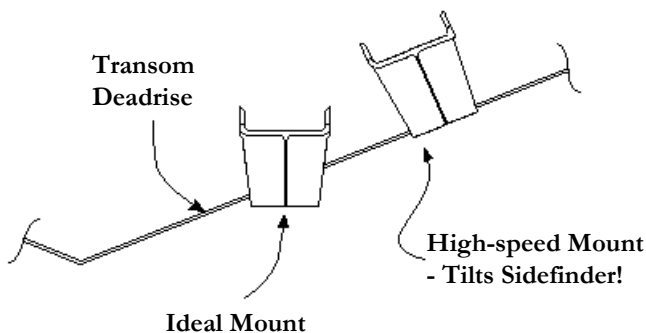


Figure 1. *Transducer transom mounting options*

- On an aluminum boat, you should not mount the transducer directly behind a row of rivets because they cause turbulence that may interfere with the operation of the transducer, especially at speeds above trolling.

□ STEP 2

Attach the transducer to the bracket with bolts and lock nuts provided. Do not tighten fully (see Figure 2).

□ STEP 3 - *Aluminum boats only*

For aluminum boats, attach the hardwood backing plate.

- Position the 7" piece of hardwood flush with the outside of the hull. (You may want to trim it to fit your boat.) Mark position of the hardwood with a pencil.
- Seal the wood with marine varnish. Allow to dry.
- Drill appropriate holes in the wood and the boat for the bolts or screws.
- To prevent leakage, apply a layer of silicone caulk to the backside of the wood piece, the holes, and the bolts or screws. Secure the wood piece to your boat with bolts or screws.

□ STEP 4

Position the transducer/bracket assembly on the transom at the location chosen according to previous recommendations. The face of the transducer must always remain in contact with the water flowing along the hull when in operation (see Figure 2). The transducer is designed to be mounted slightly below the bottom of the boat and therefore is streamlined so that it will cut through the water with minimal turbulence. The *nose* of the transducer should extend $1/8"$ to $1/4"$ below the hull. The slots in the brackets allow you to make slight adjustments after mounting is complete.

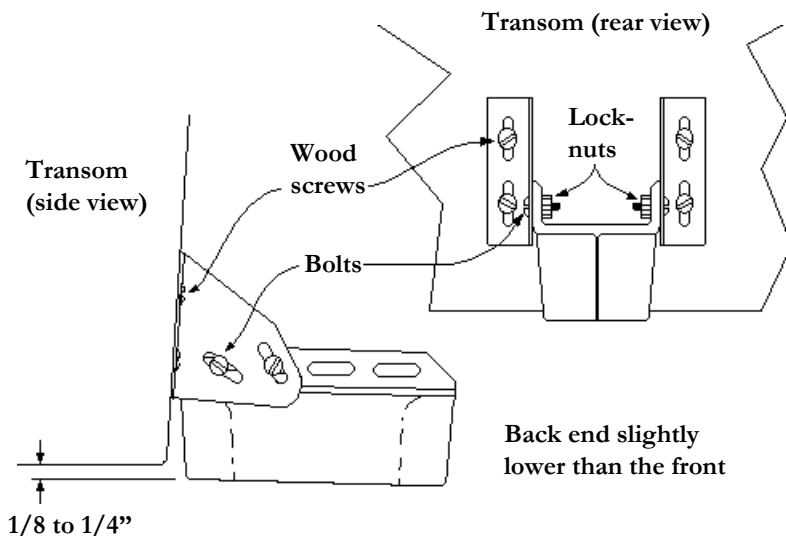


Figure 2. *Transducer on the transom*

□ STEP 5

Mark the bracket holes on the boat (or wooden backing plate) with a pencil. Set the transducer assembly aside and drill four 1/8" holes at the pencil marks, 3/4 " deep.

□ STEP 6

Attach the two brackets to your boat with the four #8 screws supplied.

□ STEP 7

Remove one of the screws. Fill the hole with silicone caulk, then re-tighten. Repeat for the remaining screws.

△ **Caution:** Failure to complete Step 7 may lead to water damage of your boat.

□ STEP 8

Loosen the transducer from the bracket. Make final adjustments and re-tighten.

Further changes for high-speed operation

If optimum high-speed operation is not obtained with the transducer mounting as described above, try one or both of the following:

- ▶ Loosen the two bolts holding the transducer to the mounting brackets. Push the back of the transducer slightly down, a maximum of 5 degrees. Even extremely small changes may produce good results. Re-tighten the bolts and check again for high speed operation.
- ▶ Loosen the four screws that mount the brackets to the transom, and lower the transducer to a maximum of 1/4" below the hull. Re-tighten the screws and try again.

Trolling Motor Mount

To mount the transducer on the trolling motor, you will need the following materials:

- ✓ Flat-bladed 5/16" screwdriver
- ✓ Two size 64 hose clamps
- ✓ Three to five cable ties

□ STEP 1

Position the transducer on the trolling motor (see Figure 3) and feed the hose clamps through the transducer mounting slots and around the motor, then tighten just enough to hold the transducer in place.

□ STEP 2

Adjust the transducer position so that it faces straight down, then tighten the hose clamps enough to prevent further movement.

□ STEP 3

Route the cable up the trolling motor shaft and secure with cable ties.

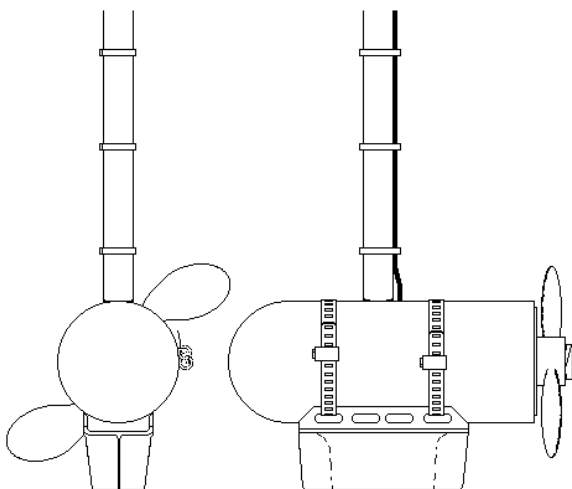


Figure 3. Transducer on the trolling motor

⚠ Important: The Sidefinder® SONAR beam is projected from the side marked "#1" on the top of the transducer (see Figure 6 on page 15).

Transducer Cable

When routing the transducer cable, observe the following:


- ▶ Keep the cable away from high traffic areas.
- ▶ Keep the cable clear of any areas where it might be cut or frayed (e.g., consider possible damage by the propeller).
- ▶ In order to reduce interference, route the cable away from other wiring or electronic equipment.
- ▶ Do not coil the cable to take up slack. Instead, use a figure "8", which is less prone to noise and interference.

FUNCTIONS AND FEATURES

The best way to get familiar with your 1250 is to power-up in demo mode and start pressing buttons. You won't hurt anything by doing so, but you may lose or mess-up some settings. Don't worry. Your 1250 has a reset feature that restores everything back to factory settings.







POWER button

- **POWER ON:** *press and release* the **POWER** key
- **DEMO MODE (at power on):** *press and hold* the **POWER** key.
- **POWER OFF:** *press and hold* the **POWER** key until the display goes blank.




 **Tip:** The 1250 will remember your previous settings every time you power it on again.


MENU button

The Menu button is used to set and adjust all of the 1250's features. When you press this button, a menu will be displayed at the bottom of the screen. To get to more feature menus, keep pressing the menu button. If you go past the last feature, the menu will be removed from the screen.




When a menu is displayed, press the  and  buttons to change the setting. Then, press the  button to accept the new setting, or press the  button to escape with no changes. Pressing the  or  button also removes the menu from the screen.

CONTRAST – Contrast is the darkness or lightness of the display. Both your viewing angle and the ambient temperature affect the contrast.




Operation: Press the Menu button until **CONTRAST** appears. Use the  and  buttons to adjust the contrast, then press  to clear the menu.


 **Caution:** Facing the screen toward the sun for extended periods may cause the display to reach its upper temperature limit and become black. If this occurs and you cannot adjust it lighter, *immediately* cover the screen or turn it away from the sun.

LIGHT – The 1250 has an adjustable display backlight.




Operation: Press the Menu button until **LIGHT** appears. Use the  and  buttons to adjust the light, then press the  button to clear the menu.


GAIN – The gain control sets the graph's overall sensitivity to echoes. Generally, higher gain means that more fish and structure are shown. Lowering the gain may help reduce interference caused by trolling motors and other sources of noise.

Operation: Press the Menu button until **GAIN** appears. Use the  and  buttons to set the gain, then press the  button to clear the menu.

 **Tip:** Use as much gain or as little gain as you want, but remember that the bottom depth readout may not work under all settings.


SCC – The screen clutter control is used to reduce noise and interference on the graph. Sources of interference may include surface clutter caused by wind chop and other air churned into the water. Turn SCC on if this interference becomes so severe that the 1250 interprets it as the bottom reading.


Operation: Press the Menu button until **SCC** appears. Use the  and  buttons to turn it on or off, then press the  button to clear the menu.

 **Tip:** Turning on the screen clutter control may inhibit shallow-water bottom readings.


BOTTOM RANGE – The bottom range control allows you to set how deep the bottom graph will display. The bottom range is displayed in the upper-right and lower-right corners of the graph (see Figure 4).






In automatic mode, the 1250 sets the graph range to graph from the water surface down to just below the bottom.

 This symbol in the upper-right corner of the display indicates automatic range mode.

You may want to set the range manually if the bottom reading becomes unreliable or if you are only interested in seeing the top portion of the water. In this case, the  symbol will disappear indicating that you set the range yourself.

In bottom-tracking mode, the 1250 sets the range to graph the 10ft (3m) of water just above the bottom. This zoomed-in graph is useful for viewing bottom features and for marking fish lying close to the bottom.

 This symbol in the upper-right corner of the display indicates bottom-tracking mode.


Operation: Press the Menu button until **BOTTOM RANGE** appears. *Press and release* the  or  button to select automatic or bottom-tracking mode, or *press and hold*  or  to set a manual range, then press the  button to clear the menu.

SIDE RANGE – The Sidefinder range control sets how far to the side the 1250 will display fish. If you are casting, you'll probably want to choose a close range to get the maximum detail in the cone. The Sidefinder range is briefly displayed just above the cone whenever the range is changed or when the Sidefinder display feature is first turned on (see Figure 4).

Operation: Press the Menu button until **SIDE RANGE** appears. Use the ↑ and ↓ buttons to set the range, then press the → button to clear the menu.

SIDE FILTER – The Sidefinder filter is used to reduce false markings from submerged objects like pier poles and submerged branches. The filter is best used around docks and other shoreline structures where false markings might occur. In most situations, and especially in open water, the best performance is obtained with the filter turned off. For more information, see page 15.

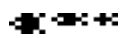
Operation: Press the Menu button until **SIDE FILTER** appears. Use the ↑ and ↓ buttons to turn the filter on or off, then press the → button to clear the menu.


 This symbol at the top of the display indicates that the Sidefinder filter is on.


 **Tip:** The Sidefinder will show fewer fish with the filter on.

FISH ALARM – The bottom fish alarm chimes and displays fish symbols for echoes that are likely to be from fish (see Figure 4). The depth of the fish symbol is also shown if there is room on the display. Three sizes of symbols are used to indicate the relative signal strength of the echo, with the largest representing the strongest echo (for more information, see 'How SONAR Works' on page 13).

Operation: Press the Menu button until **FISH ALARM** appears. Use the ↑ and ↓ buttons to choose the fish size (no fish means the alarm is off), then press the → button to clear the menu.

 These symbols at the top of the screen indicate what strengths you have chosen for the fish alarm.

Whenever the bottom fish alarm is on, the Sidefinder fish alarm is on too, and chimes when the  symbols appear in the cone.

 **Tip:** A timer function prevents the alarm from chiming too often.

SCREENS – The screen selector allows you to choose between three display combinations; bottom graph only, bottom graph plus Sidefinder or bottom graph plus big numbers.

Operation: Press the Menu button until **RESET** appears. Use the **↑** or **↓** button to select the screen you want, then press **→** to clear the menu.

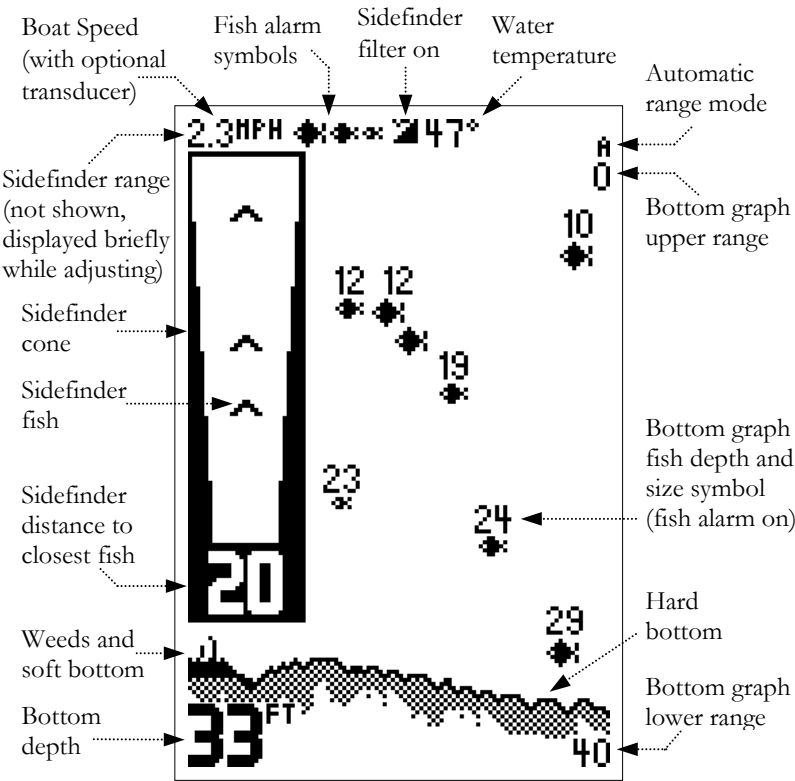


Figure 4. *Display with bottom graph and Sidefinder*

UNITS – The 1250 can display numbers in either U.S. or metric units.

Operation: Press the Menu button until **UNITS** appears. Use the **↑** and **↓** buttons to choose either U.S. or metric, then press **→** to clear the menu.

KNOTS – Speed (if you have the optional speed sensor) can be displayed in knots. Turning on the knots display will override the US or metric selection for speed.

Operation: Press the Menu button until **KNOTS** appears. Use the **↑** and **↓** buttons to turn knots display on or off, then press **→** to clear the menu.

RESET – This feature resets most menu settings back to the factory defaults.

Try using reset when the 1250 does not appear to be working properly and you are not sure if the problem is in the settings.

Operation: Press the Menu button until **RESET** appears. Use the \uparrow or \downarrow button to reset the settings, then press the \rightarrow button to clear the menu.

FISHING WITH THE 1250

How SONAR Works

Your Tournament 1250 uses active SONAR, short for Sound Navigation and Ranging, to locate and identify objects in the water. The transducer sends out short bursts of ultrasonic sound waves into the water and then listens for echoes to come back from objects and the bottom. The further away the object or bottom is, the longer it takes the echo to return.

These ultrasonic waves “illuminate” the water, forming a beam that is strongest in the direction that the transducer is pointed (see Figure 5). Weaker side-lobes split off from the main beam and with enough gain can be used for finding fish as well. You can calculate the approximate diameter of the main beam on the bottom as the depth divided by three.

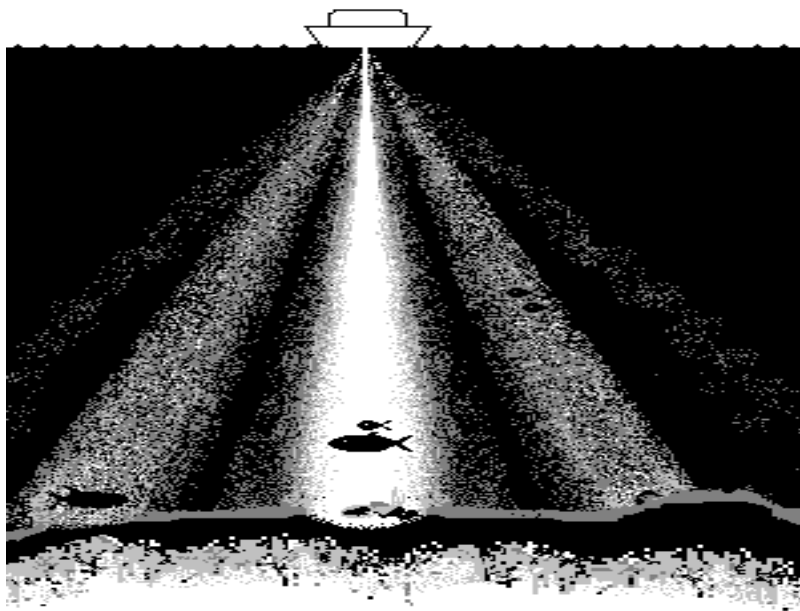



Figure 5. Bottom SONAR beam (cross-section)

Reading the Bottom Graph

The bottom graph is created by drawing all of the echoes from a single burst in a vertical column on the display, with the echoes from deepest objects drawn lowest on the display. After all the echoes from the burst are drawn, the graph is shifted to the left and the process is repeated (see Figure 4).

Bottom Graph – Greyscale


The 1250's display uses a grey checkered pattern to display the strongest signals, which are usually from a hard bottom (see Figure 4). Weaker signals above the bottom are displayed as black. This allows you to separate the bottom from weeds and to differentiate a hard bottom from a soft, murky one. A soft bottom typically gives a thinner bottom image that is mostly black. A hard bottom is displayed as a thin, black line over a much thicker area of checkered grey. Light weed cover above the bottom will give a thicker, sketchy black area above the checkered grey.

 **Tip:** The size of the object does not always correlate directly with the strength of the signal.

Bottom Graph - Fish

To view the natural echoes from fish and other objects in the water, turn the fish alarm symbols off (see page 11). Many fishermen have heard that an arch is a good way of determining fish, but other objects you troll across may also produce arches.

A better way of determining fish is to watch for subtle patterns on the graph. Solid horizontal lines across the screen are often fish hovering under the transducer. These lines may go up and down suggesting some movement if they are fish. Scattered clusters of pixels are often baitfish. Groups of diagonal lines are often bubbles rising steadily up from the bottom. As you get more familiar with the 1250 and the water that you fish in, you will pick out many other patterns as well.

 **Tip:** If you feel that you are seeing too much clutter throughout the bottom graph, try adjusting the gain down a little before using the surface clutter control (see page 10).

Finding Fish with the Sidefinder®

The 1250 uses Bottom Line's patented Sidefinder technology to scan where you cast and, with good accuracy, determine which echoes are from fish and which are from other objects. Fish that are startled by your boat and move away would not be seen with a conventional depthfinder. Sidefinder® technology can provide up to a 60 times improvement in fish finding coverage in shallow water.

The Sidefinder SONAR beam comes out from the side of the transducer housing (see Figure 6). When searching for fish, make sure the side marked "#1" points toward the area of your search.

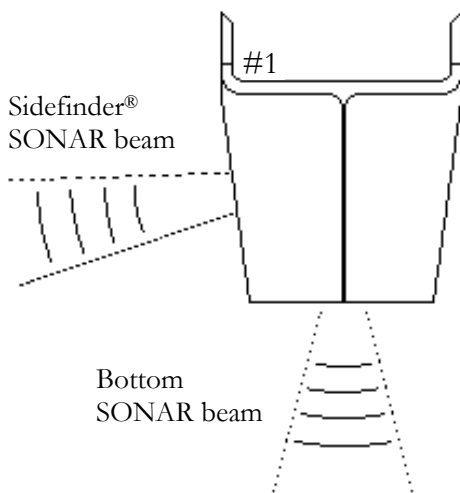


Figure 6. Transducer SONAR beams

Sidefinder - Viewing the Shoreline

Each shoreline has its own unique characteristics. The 1250 can see all the way up to the shore when the drop-off is sharp or if there are ledges (see Figure 7). When the slope of the bottom is gentle, the 1250 will not see all the way to the shoreline. The 1250 can normally detect spawning fish that build beds near the shoreline. Direct experience with each shoreline will teach you the 1250's capabilities.

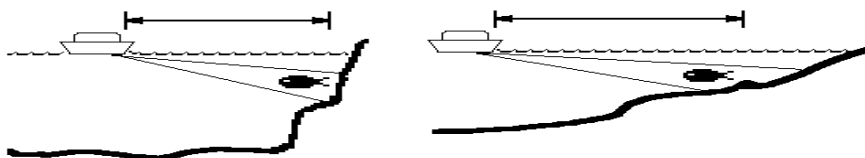


Figure 7. Sidefinder coverage near steep and mild shorelines

Sidefinder - Weeds and Other Obstructions


The best way to understand how the Sidefinder "sees" is to imagine that the transducer is a flashlight and the water is clear. If you are trying to "see" into weeds, the ability of your flashlight beam to penetrate depends on the thickness of the weeds. If the weeds are thin, your flashlight beam will penetrate further. If you are trying to see past an underwater rise to view the shoreline, it is a question of how high the rise is. You can "see" the shore if you can shine your flashlight beam above the rise and illuminate the shore in the background.

Sidefinder - False Markings

Occasionally, the Sidefinder may falsely mark objects other than fish. This can occur with air bubble streams from nearby boat or air filled swim ladders. This can also occur when the beam is aimed at a cement or rock wall due to a double reflection effect. The Sidefinder is designed to eliminate false readings, especially with the filter on. Due to the strength of the signal, it is possible to fool and thus, get an occasional false reading if the unit is working from a stationary, non-moving boat or a pier. The filter allows the Sidefinder to be much more selective in marking fish. Use the filter around docks and other structures in the water. The Sidefinder will display fewer fish with the filter on.

Sidefinder - Interpreting the Display

CONE - The Sidefinder cone on the screen represents the SONAR search beam in the water (see Figure 4).

FISH - The  symbols displayed in the cone shows where the Sidefinder has detected objects likely to be fish. Even though a fish may quickly move out of the transducer beam, the fish symbol is displayed for up to five seconds. The symbol does not indicate the size of the fish.

DISTANCE TO CLOSEST FISH - The big digits at the bottom of the cone indicates the distance to the closest fish. If no fish are found, no digits are displayed. As with the fish symbol, when a fish is marked, the big digits remain on the display for up to five seconds.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit dimensions	6.5" x 7" x 2"
Power requirement	10.5~14V ¼A (1A peak)
Display viewing area	3.3" x 2.4"
Display pixel matrix	160Vx104H
Bottom depth range	Up to 240 feet
Sidefinder range	Up to 120 feet
Bottom transducer frequency/beam width	200Khz / 18° (-3dB)
Sidefinder transducer frequency/beam width	455Khz / 9° (-3dB)

Computrol reserves the right to change specification without notice.

🔊 **Notice:** The bottom depth range specified above is under best conditions. No guarantee of maximum depth capability is made due to the unlimited types of waters in which the 1250 is used.

⚠ **Caution:** Facing the screen toward the sun for extended periods may cause the display to reach its upper temperature limit and turn black. If this occurs and you cannot adjust it lighter (see CONTRAST Menu on page 9), *immediately* cover the screen or turn it away from the sun.

⚠ **Caution:** The 1250 may not operate properly if the outside temperature is below 14°F (-10°C) or exposure to the sun or other heat sources causes the case to reach 140°F (60°C). Permanent damage will occur to the liquid crystal display if stored or used where the temperature is below -4°F (-20°C) or exposure to the sun or other heat sources causes the case to reach 158°F (+70°C). This type of damage is *not* covered by the warranty.

IF YOU ARE HAVING PROBLEMS

If you are having problems with the operation of your 1250, please try the suggestions in this section. Should all other remedies fail, please try using the reset settings feature (see page 13).

Problem: Unit won't turn on.

- Check the power cable installation (see page 3).
- Make sure that the unit is within the temperature limits (see page 17).

Problem: Unit beeps but the screen stays blank or black.

- The screen may be black and just too hot to work at all. In this case immediately cover the screen or turn it away from the sun.
- When first turned on, the screen may be dim with no visible information readable. Try adjusting the contrast (see page 9).

Problem: Unit displays an error message.

- Make sure that the power source has between 10.5-14V 1-amp and that both connectors are securely locked in place in the back of the unit.
- If the message appears repeatedly, call our customer service.

Problem: No bottom is found.

- Make sure the transducer is 6" deep in the water and in an area where no bubbles or turbulence are present.
- With your hand, rub the face of the transducer and clear off any air bubbles or debris.
- The bottom may be deeper than the 1250 can display.

Problem: No fish are displayed in the bottom graph.

- The gain may be too low or SCC may be on (see page 10)
- When looking for fish on the bottom graph in shallow water, remember that the bottom transducer beam covers a very small area when compared to the side transducer beam (see page 13).

Problem: Tall vertical marks in the bottom graph.

- Tall vertical marks are usually caused by another SONAR operating nearby at the same frequency. Confirm by turning the other unit off.

Problem: Bottom graph is speckled with too many marks.

- Some engine ignition systems may interfere with the 1250's operation. Aluminum boats can carry this interference throughout the hull. Confirm this by turning the engine on and off. Review the power connection (see page 3) and transducer cable routing (see page 8). Try adjusting the gain or SCC controls (see page 10).
- Some pulse-width-modulated trolling motors may interfere with the 1250's operation. Confirm by turning the trolling motor on and off. Review the power connection (see page 3) and transducer cable routing (see page 8). Try adjusting the gain or SCC controls (see page 10).

Problem: Loses bottom at high speed.

- Make sure that the transducer does not come out of the water when the boat is on plane.
- Make sure that the transducer mounting is set up for high-speed operation (see Figure 2 and page 7).

Problem: No fish are displayed in the Sidefinder.

- Make sure the Sidefinder filter is off (see page 11), unless you are fishing structure that appears to be generating false fish readings.
- The water may be too shallow for Sidefinder operation (see page 15).

Problem: No speed displayed with optional speed sensor.

- The speed wheel may be jammed with weeds or sand. Make sure it can turn freely.

ACCESSORIES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

BOTTOM LINE offers a full line of accessories and replacement parts. These items should be available where you purchased your 1250 or on our website at www.bottomlinefishfinders.com. If the dealer does not carry an item you want, ask them to special order it for you.

BOTTOM LINE WARRANTY AND SERVICE POLICY

Bottom Line warrants that if the accompanying product (see exclusions below) proves to be defective in material or workmanship within one (1) year from the date of original retail purchase, Bottom Line will, at Bottom Line's option, either repair or replace same without charge (but no cash refunds will be made). This limited warranty may be enforced only by the first consumer user; all subsequent purchasers acquire the product "as is" without any benefit of this limited warranty.

Exclusions

This warranty does not apply in the following circumstances:

- When the product has been serviced or repaired by anyone other than Bottom Line or an Authorized Bottom Line Service Center.
- When the product has been connected, installed, combined, altered, adjusted or handled in a manner other than according to the instructions furnished with the product.
- When any serial number has been effaced, altered, or removed.
- When any defect, problem, loss, or damage has resulted from any accident, misuse, negligence, carelessness, or from any failure to provide reasonable and necessary maintenance in accordance with the instructions of your owner's manual.

We reserve the right to make changes or improvements in our products from time to time without incurring the obligation to install such improvements or changes on equipment or items previously manufactured.

Limitation of Implied Warranties And Exclusion of Certain Damages

We disclaim liability for incidental and consequential damages, for breach of any express or implied warranty, including any implied warranty of merchantability, with respect to this product. This writing constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof; no waiver or amendment shall be valid unless in writing signed by Company. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

Non-Warranty Repairs

Bottom Line products for which the warranty does not apply, due to any of the above exclusions or warranty period expiration, will be repaired for a charge. All such repairs carry a 90 Day Limited Warranty, subject to the exclusions and limitations stated above.


To Enforce Warranty or to Obtain Repairs After Warranty

Please contact us at 208-846-9000, and we will either instruct you to return the product to the Company or, if outside the United States, refer you to an Authorized Service Center (this limited warranty is not enforceable outside of the U.S.). You must at your expense, including postage, shipping charges, insurance costs and other expenses, deliver, mail or ship product, together with proof of purchase, to the Company, or if outside the United states, to an Authorized Service Center. Please do not return the product to the company without our prior authorization (see manual for details). However, if the necessary repairs are covered by the warranty, we will pay the return shipping charges to any destination within the United States.

Serial # _____

Date of Purchase _____

Store Where Purchased _____

 **Tip:** Keep your Proof of Purchase and/or sales receipt for your records.

Return Address: Computrol, Inc.
499 East Corporate Drive
Meridian, Idaho 83642-3510

Customer Service Phone: 208-846-9000

WEB Addresses: www.bottomlinefishfinders.com
www.cannondownriggers.com