For Immediate Release

SeaLife® Introduces Sea Dragon® Fluoro-Dual Beam

Moorestown, NJ - SeaLife recently launched their first Fluorescent dive light, the Sea Dragon Fluoro-Dual Beam in partnership with Fire Dive Gear, one of the world's foremost experts in Fluoro diving and imaging. Favored by divers for its spectacular show of color and impressive nighttime display of emitted energy, Fluorescence or "Fluoro" diving with specialized lighting has become popular. The new Fluoro-Dual Beam is available now at select SeaLife dealers.

Here's how Fluorescence or Fluoro diving works: The light's Royal blue LED's emit blue light in the range of 450-460nm that is in the approximate wavelength range to "excite" the fish, reef and organisms into making a light filled energy response; SeaLife adds a finely tuned and proprietary dichroic filter that pinpoints the exact light wavelength to get the highest energy response from the underwater subject results, revealing vibrant fluorescent colors of underwater creatures.

Another innovation that SeaLife has packed into the new Fluoro-Dual Beam is that the light also offers an 800 lumen white light spot beam so it can be used as a dive light guiding you to your favorite Fluoro viewing area.

The Sea Dragon Fluoro-Dual Beam features two switchable beams that easily transforms from a blue fluoro 65° flood light to a white 800 lumen 15° concentrated beam with a push of a button. A rechargeable Lithium Ion 7.4V, 3400 mAh, 25Wh battery delivers power for a continuous 2 hours at 100% fluoro emission. With its single button operation, the light can quickly adjust between four brightness modes:

100% fluoro flood, 50% fluoro flood, 100% white spot, and 50% white spot. Additionally, the Fluoro-Dual Beam has an emergency signal mode that is activated by holding the power button in for four seconds.

Two universal, barrier filters are included to improve your experience in underwater fluorescent viewing and imaging. The mask filter fits over the dive mask to filter out the residual presence of blue light emitted by the light (it's the response from the sea creature you want to see, not the blue light). The second filter attaches to any underwater camera with a lens diameter up to 47mm. The user or person viewing the emitted light energy wears a yellow mask filter so they see only the fish or sea organism's emitted energy and not the blue light the Sea Dragon Fluoro-Dual beam projects. A yellow camera lens filter is also used to serve the same function on an underwater camera.

The Sea Dragon Fluoro-Dual Beam is depth rated down to 330ft/100m. The dual silicone O-ring battery component is independent from the Sea Dragon's electronics, so the light will not be permanently damaged if there is accidental water intrusion.

The Fluoro-Dual Beam includes a Flex-Connect Single Tray, Grip and Sea Dragon Ball Joint Adapter (SL995) that connects the light to any underwater camera using the 1"/25mm ball joint mounting system. Like all Sea Dragon lights and strobe, the Sea Dragon Fluoro-Dual Beam can easily be expanded with Flex-Connect trays, grips, and mounting accessories.

For photos and the release in a Word document, click here.

To request a sample and for more press information and media relations, please contact:
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Photos by FireDiveGear.com with SeaLife DC2000 and SL673
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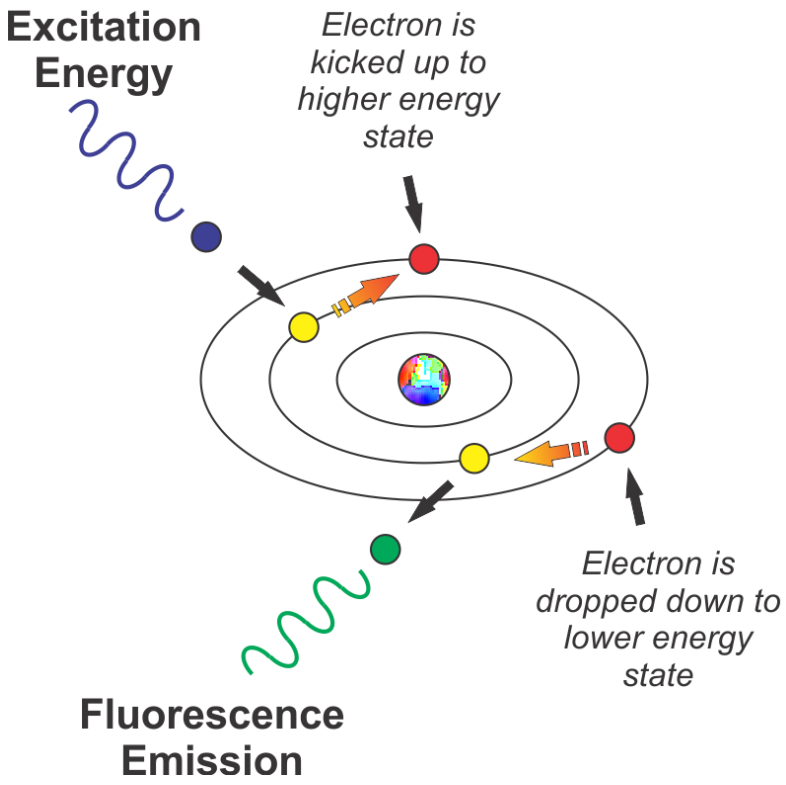
The Science of Fluoro Diving by FireDiveGear.com

Fluorescence is the emission of light by a substance that has absorbed light or other electromagnetic radiation. It is a form of luminescence. Fluorescence occurs when an orbital electron of a molecule, atom or nano-structure relaxes back to its ground state, thereby emitting a photon of light, after being excited to a higher quantum state by some type of energy. In our case, we are "hitting" an organism with higher energy light (relatively) in the near-actinic range, and lower energy light (relatively) in the green, yellow and red portion of the spectrum is being emitted. The actual color emitted is determined by how many quantum states the electron has "decayed" or relaxed back to.



When energy (UV or violet/blue light in our example) strikes an atom, it knocks an electron up to a higher energy state. When the electron decays back to its normal state (usually instantly, after a few nanoseconds), it emits a photon of light (in the more visible, lower energy part of the spectrum in our example).

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