

VIEW
DISTANT
OBJECTS IN
**SHARP
FOCUS**

TAKE A
CLOSER LOOK
WITH YOUR OWN
**POCKET
SCOPE**

CONTAINS
EVERYTHING
YOU NEED TO
START PLANNING
YOUR VERY OWN
**OUTDOOR
ADVENTURE!**

TAKE
A CLOSER
LOOK AT THE
WORLD

WARNING! Not suitable for children under 3 years of age. Small parts. Choking hazard. To be used under the direct supervision of an adult.



The purpose of the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol is to remind us that most electrical product and batteries contain trace elements which could be harmful to our environment and therefore our health. We must all be careful to dispose of them responsibly in a specifically designated way – either using a collection scheme or into the correctly labelled civic amenity (NOT into general waste) – this will help your local authority to arrange to recycle or dispose of them in the appropriate manner.

Requires 3 x AG13
Button Cell Batteries (included)

WARNING! Dispose of used batteries immediately. Keep new and used batteries away from children. If you think batteries might have been swallowed or placed inside any part of the body, seek immediate medical attention.



Please retain the information on this manual for future reference.

Colour, designs and decorations may vary from those shown in the photographs.

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Trends UK LTD,
Greatworth Hall,
Banbury, OX17 2DH. UK
Email: trends@jgdirect.net

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www.trendsuk.co.uk

Item no. TDK33

Customer Services:
+44 (0)1702 208175

Young Explorer Kit Instruction Manual

Inspired by Discovery CHANNEL™

CONTAINS EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO START PLANNING YOUR VERY OWN **OUTDOOR ADVENTURE!**

Components



Binoculars

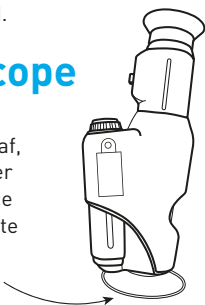
When you pick up a pair of binoculars, it's like looking through two telescopes at the same time! They are easier on the eyes than a telescope as there is less eye strain when viewing objects and scenes.

Focusing is achieved by moving the central wheel on the bridge between the two eyepiece tubes.

These 4 x 30 magnification binoculars are lightweight and compact making them convenient to carry around.

Field Microscope

First, find a suitable specimen. This can be a leaf, a piece of bark, or any other small sample. Ideally, place the specimen on some white card, then position the microscope over this.



Alternatively, place the microscope directly on top of larger specimens. Switch on the light, look through the eyepiece and use the focus wheel to achieve a sharp image.

Compass

A compass is an instrument that indicates direction relative to the four geographical cardinal points, North, South, East and West.

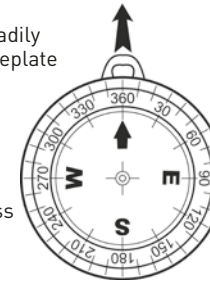
It was first invented around 200 BC in China, and introduced to Western Europe around the 13th century.

It works by using a magnetised needle that aligns with the magnetic field in the earth, so that one end always points to the North; you can then use the markings on the compass to determine direction in relation to this.

Basic Compass Reading Take a Bearing

To read your compass:

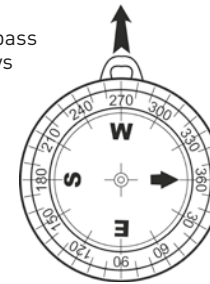
- Hold your compass steadily in your hand so the baseplate is level.
- Hold it about halfway between your face and waist in a comfortable arm position with your elbow bent and compass held close to your stomach.
- Look down at the compass and see where the needle points.



This compass is pointing due North (also 0 degrees), because the direction we are facing is the same as the direction of the moving arrow.

- Turn your body while keeping the compass in front of you.
- Notice that as the compass rotates, the needle stays pointing the same direction (north).

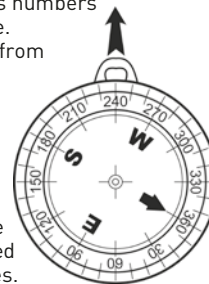
In the example right, we are heading West (270 degrees).



By simply moving your compass with your body and using the N-E-S-W markings, you can get a good idea which way you are going.

This is often all you need from your compass. However, your compass also has numbers and tiny lines around the outside. When you need to find your way from one particular place to another, you need to use these numbers to find out the bearing to that remote place.

The direction you are going is called your heading. Heading and Bearing are pretty much the same thing. The image illustrated is a heading of about 240 degrees.



Compass Reading Tips

- Hold the compass level - if the compass is tilted, the needle will touch the clear lid and not move correctly.
- Read the correct end of the needle.
- Use common sense, such as knowing that if you are in Europe, the sun during the middle of the day, you are heading in a southerly direction.
- Keep the compass away from metal objects - even a knife, flashlight, or keychain can cause a false reading if too close to the compass because they are magnetic, and can affect the position of the needle.

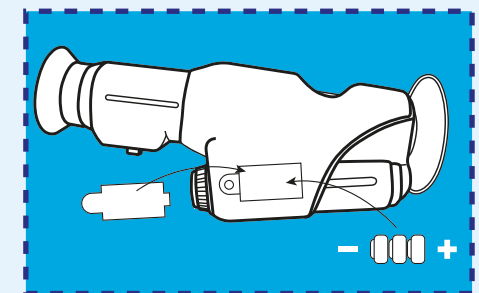
Battery Installation Adults only

3 x AG13 (LR44) 1.5V button cells

Insert batteries in the body of the microscope. You will need a Phillips head (+) screwdriver to remove the battery compartment cover.

Make sure they are in the correct polarity.

Replace the battery compartment cover and re-insert the screw. Do not over tighten.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION Safe Battery Usage

- This unit uses 3 x AG13 (LR44) 1.5V Button Cells included
- Only adults should replace batteries.
 - Do not mix battery types or old and new batteries.
 - Non-rechargeable batteries are not to be recharged.
 - Batteries are to be inserted with the correct polarity.
 - Do not short-circuit the supply terminals.

- Remove exhausted batteries from the microscope.
- When microscope is not in use, remove batteries to prevent possible leakage.
- Use only recommended or equivalent battery types.
- Do not dispose of batteries in fire: batteries may explode or leak.