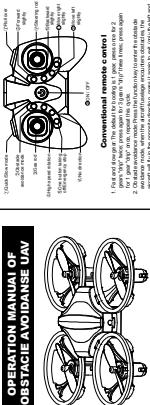


KIDSJOY

→ know about your remote control



The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a conventional remote control. It shows a central printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components like resistors, capacitors, and integrated circuits. The PCB is connected to a clear plastic housing. On the front face of the housing, there are several buttons arranged in a grid-like pattern. Labels next to the buttons indicate their functions: 'CH UP/DOWN' (top left), 'VOL UP/DOWN' (top right), 'PICTURE' (center top), 'AUDIO' (center bottom), 'STANDBY' (bottom left), and 'POWER' (bottom right). A small circular hole labeled 'IR' is located at the bottom center of the front panel.

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Operation manual for normal remote control

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$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

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c
2A
B
4N
5P
3
6
6C
A
3T
8
11
8T
6
9T

1

1

- 1 Pne
- 2 Bar
- 3 FF
- 4 FMS
- 5 Hes
- 6 Br
- 7 Luf

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This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.