



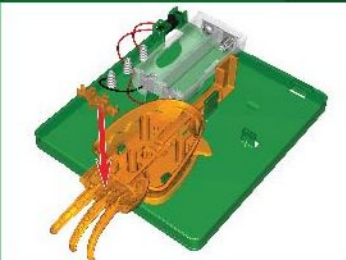
9. Attach the T-plate (8) by aligning the holes with the front pole of the support plate and the pin of the right angle arm.




10. Install three arms (5) by aligning its pins to the corresponding holes on the T-plate and the slots of the head bottom.



11. Install the arm plate (9) on the arms. The flat side should be faced inwards.




12. Similarly, install an arm on the right of the cuttlefish by aligning its pins to the corresponding holes on the T-plate and the slots of the head bottom.




5

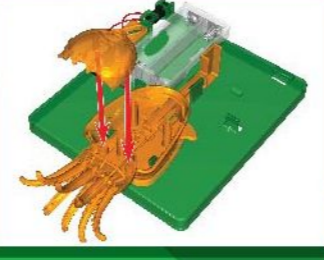
13. Install the upper three arms by aligning its pins to the corresponding holes on the T-plate and the slots of the arm plate.



14. Similarly, install the remaining arm on the left of the cuttlefish by aligning its pins to the corresponding holes on the T-plate and the slots of the head bottom.




15. Carefully combine the head top (6) and head bottom to secure the arms in place.

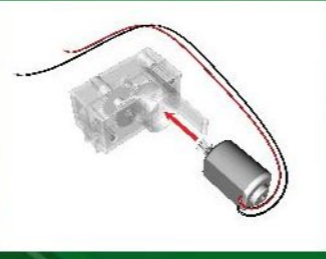


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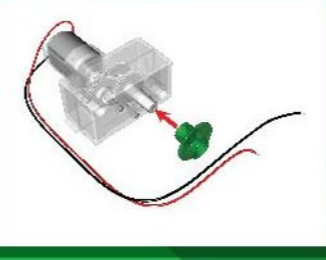
16. Attach the mantle (1) to the belly.



17. Insert the motor (15) into the gearbox (13) until it is locked in position.

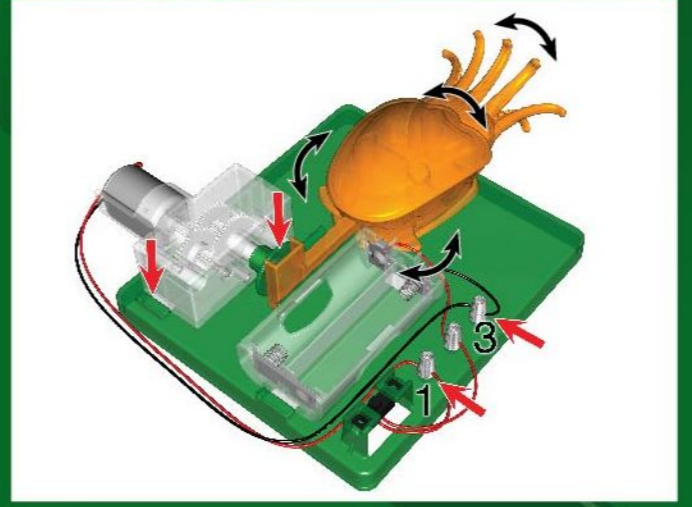


18. Cover the shaft of the gearbox (13) with the gearbox cap (14).



7

19. Install the gearbox on the base plate and connect the red wire and black wire to the spring connector at position 1 and 3 respectively. You may need to slightly adjust the position of the right angle arm so that the gearbox cap stays in the slot.



20. You're done! Insert the batteries (see "Battery Installation" section below) and push the slide switch to the right to see the robotic cuttlefish moves as indicated by the black arrows!

8

NO. 28135

Robotic Cuttlefish

WARNING!
Not Suitable For Children Under 36 Months Due to Small Parts. Choking hazard. This toy contains functional sharp point on the component leads. Hair entanglement may result if the child's head is too close to the motorized unit of this toy. Use with care and only under supervision of adults.

WARNING!
Do not short-circuit the battery terminals and spring connectors, which may cause overheating. Do not lock the motor or other moving parts, which may cause overheating. The wires are not to be inserted into socket outlets. The toy is not to be connected to more than recommended number of power supplies.

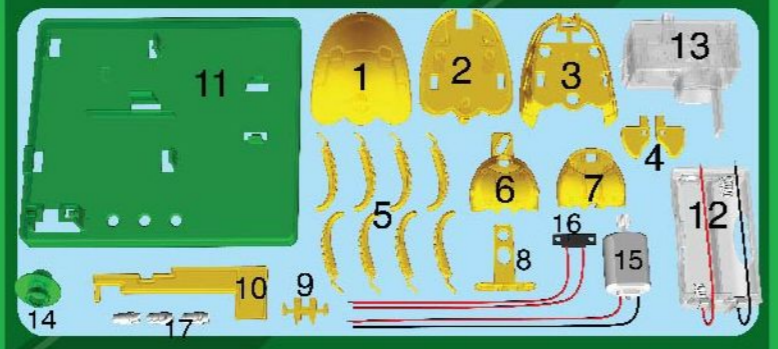
IMPORTANT: Keep these instructions. DO NOT DISCARD.

- Only adults should install and replace batteries.
- Alkaline batteries are recommended.
- If the toy has not been used for a long time, remove the batteries.
- Do not use rechargeable batteries.
- Do not mix old and new batteries.
- Do not mix alkaline, standard (carbon zinc) or rechargeable (nickel cadmium) batteries.
- Exhausted batteries are to be removed from the toy.
- The supply terminals are not to be short-circuited.
- Non-rechargeable batteries are not to be recharged.
- Rechargeable batteries are to be removed from the toy before being charged.
- Rechargeable batteries are only to be charged under adult supervision.
- Only batteries of the same or equivalent type as recommended are to be used.
- Batteries are to be inserted with the correct polarity.
- Do not dispose of batteries in fire, batteries may explode or leak.
- Batteries may explode or leak if misused.

If at any time in the future you should need to dispose of this product please note that Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your Local Authority or retailer for recycling advice. (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive)


- Components**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 1 Mantle | 10. 1 Right angle arm |
| 2. 1 Support plate | 11. 1 Base plate |
| 3. 1 Belly | 12. 1 Battery holder |
| 4. 2 Fins | 13. 1 Gearbox |
| 5. 8 Arms | 14. 1 Gearbox Cap |
| 6. 1 Head top | 15. 1 Motor |
| 7. 1 Head bottom | 16. 1 Slide switch |
| 8. 1 T-plate | 17. 3 Spring Connectors |
| 9. 1 Arm plate | |

• Batteries Required: 2 X AA (not included)

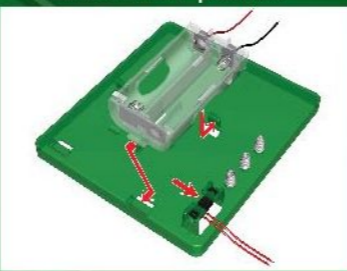


Assembling your Robotic Cuttlefish


1. Insert the three spring connectors (17), narrow end down, push them in as far as they will go into the holes (12 & 3) of the base plate (11).




2. Install and lock the battery holder (12) and slide switch (16) in place as shown. Note the pin without wire is on the left. Slide the switch to the left. This is the "Off" position.



3. Connect the wires by bending the spring over to create a gap into which the metal wire is inserted: Slide switch red wires - 12 Battery holder red wire - 2 Battery holder black wire - 3




4. Install the support plate (2) on the base plate (11). Lock it into position by the hooks on the base plate.




2


5. Install the fins (4) on rear pins of the base plate.




6. Fix the belly (3) on the support plate using the two hooks of the base plate.



7. Install the right angle arm (10) through the rear hole of the belly with its pin pointing upwards. Make sure the fins are coupled to the right angle arm.



8. Attach the head bottom (7) to the front pole of the bottom shell.



4

Battery Installation

Insert 2 AA batteries according to the polarity as shown.



Did you know

- Cuttlefish is not fish, they are mollusks, which are among the most intelligent invertebrates. It belongs to the Sepiida class which also includes squid, octopus and nautilus.
- Cuttlefish has an internal shell (the cuttlebone), large W-shaped pupils, and eight arms and two tentacles furnished with denticulated suckers, with which they secure their prey.
- They generally range in size from 15 cm (5.9 in) to 25 cm (9.8 in), with the largest species, Sepia apama, reaching 50 cm (20 in) in mantle length and over 10.5 kg (23 lb) in weight.
- Cuttlefish eats small mollusk, crab, shrimp, fish, octopus, worm, and other cuttlefish. Their predators include dolphin, shark, fish, seal and other cuttlefish. Their life expectancy is about one to two years.
- Cuttlefish blood is blue-green in colour.
- Cuttlefish has three hearts—one for each set of gills, and one for the rest of the body.
- Cuttlefish can alter the colors, patterns, and even textures of their skin because such tricks keep them hidden from predators.
- When they feed, the cuttlefish shoot out two tentacles, which are usually tucked away in pouches under their eyes. This is done in a rapid whip-like action to seize their prey, then holding their prey within their arms while they consume it. If they are feeding on a hard-shelled animal they use their strong beaks to crack open the shell and their tooth lined tongue for rasping away at the food.
- When attacked, cuttlefish can produce a cloud of black ink just like a squid, which probably confuses the predator and allows the cuttlefish to swim away.