

THUNDER ENERGIES CORPORATION

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSEMBLE, FOCUS AND OPERATE THE THUNDER ENERGIES 70mm GALILEO-SANTILLI TWIN SURVEILLANCE TELESCOPE SYSTEM

PRE-REQUISITES

Please read the following online material from our website before assembling and operating the telescope.

<http://www.thunder-energies.com/index.php/ct-menu-item-18/11-articles/17-article->



Step 1: Check that you have received the following items:

(1) One complete "70 mm Galileo Telescope"; (1) one complete "70 mm Santilli Telescope"; (2) two extensions with (2) two T-rings; (1) one diagonal and (1) one related eyepiece; (1) one bracket joining the two telescopes; and (1) one tripod. In the event that any component is missing, please notify Thunder Energies Corporation immediately.

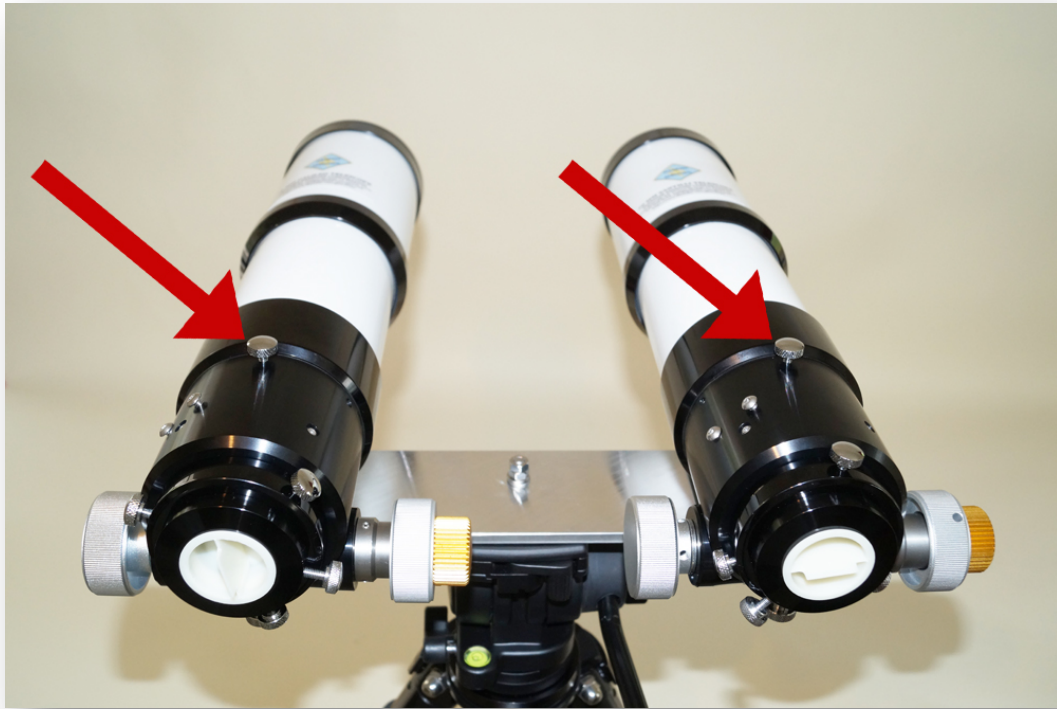


Step 2: Connect the Galileo and Santilli telescope with the interconnecting bracket and lock the bolts with a 11mm socket, as shown above.



Step 3: Assemble the tripod and extend the legs to the desired height. Prior to attaching the interlocking bracket with the pair of telescopes to the tripod head, make sure that the

legs of the tripod are tightened into a locked position, that the directional handle remains loose, and that the safety lock is pushed to the left in the unlocked position. Lock the assembled pair of Galileo and Santilli telescopes into the tripod head until the lock mechanism automatically engages. Check that the locking mechanism is in place.



Step 4: Rotate the focuser assembly in both telescopes until they appear as shown in the above picture and lock these positions with the appropriate screws on top.



Step 5: Remove the front caps from both telescopes as well as the eyepiece adapters from the focusers of the telescopes. Insert the 2" diagonal into the focuser of the Galileo telescope and then insert the related eyepiece into the diagonal. To ensure proper focusing, first aim at a far away building during the daytime and adjust the focuser by using the focusing knobs until the building has been properly focused through the eyepiece of the telescope.

After achieving focus with the Galileo telescope, record the position of the focuser in millimeters, as indicated by the measurements on the side of the Galileo focuser. Then, transfer these exact settings to the Santilli Telescope by adjusting the focuser of the Santilli telescope to the exact the same position. Then, remove the diagonal and eyepiece from the Galileo telescope and connect them to the Santilli telescope. Verify that the same building that was fully visible in the Galileo telescope is no longer visible in the Santilli telescope. This will assure that the Galileo telescope is operational and that the Santilli telescope cannot focus images composed by ordinary light, due to its concave objective lens.



Step 6: Remove the diagonal and eyepiece from the telescope. Attach t-ring /extension tube to the camera and insert the connected components into the focuser of the Galileo Telescope. Tighten the screws on the front end of the focuser to ensure that the camera attachment is locked securely in place.

Turn the camera on and repeat the focusing process in Step 5 by aiming at a far away building during daytime. After achieving the proper focus with the focusing knobs, lock the focuser by using the related locking screws and record the position of the focuser in millimeters for the Galileo Telescope. This operation is highly recommended since the settings to achieve focus with the camera and the eyepiece can differ. After recording the settings to achieve focus with the Galileo Telescope, adjust the focuser of the Santilli

Telescope to the same setting as the Galileo and lock the focuser of the Santilli Telescope with the appropriate screws.

Step 7: Taking Still Pictures With the Use of One Camera for Both Telescopes:

Insert the extension tube with attached camera into the Galileo Telescope and take pictures of identified structures by using a remote camera shutter (sold separately) while recording the number of pictures taken. Then, move the extension and attached camera to the Santilli Telescope and repeat the process.

Taking Still Pictures With the Use of Two Cameras:

Insert the two extension tubes and attached cameras into the focusers of both telescopes and take joint still pictures with remote camera shutters (sold separately). Record the pictures taken from the Galileo Telescope and compare the results later on by reviewing the pictures.

For taking movies with one or two cameras, use the same procedure as mentioned above.

For any further questions or troubleshooting, please refer to our website www.thunder-energies.com or call us at (727)-940-3944, Monday-Thursday between the hours of 9am-4pm.

NOTES:

1. Unless in use, all telescopes must always be protected with their front and rear caps on since mosquitoes, dust, etc. have a tendency to enter into the telescopes.
2. Taking pictures at night is not easy and requires considerable expertise. For beginners, we generally recommend to set the camera at ISO-AUTO and at the maximal possible time exposure before the picture is overexposed.



3. The cleaning of the objective lenses should be done with care to avoid scratches. A Google search using the phrase "Cleaning telescope lenses" provides valuable information.

4. As stated in TEC advertisements, the 70 mm pair of Galileo and Santilli telescopes are solely recommended for views at a maximal distance of 1/4 mile. For further distances, TEC recommends to use the 100 mm or the 150 mm pair of telescopes.

5. Recall from the TEC website <http://www.thunder-energies.com/index.php/ct-menu-item-18/11-articles/17-article-8> that ITE of the first kind (ITE-I) detected in the Santilli telescope leave a dark image in the camera background. Therefore, ITE-I are invisible in total darkness and require a minimum light background, such as that caused by streetlights at a distance. In this case, ITE-I will appear as dark images on said background.

6. Recall from the website <http://www.thunder-energies.com/index.php/ct-menu-item-18/11-articles/17-article-8> that ITE of the second kind (ITE-II) are bright and therefore can be detected in total darkness. However, their brightness is generally insufficient to overcome sunlight and ITE-II cannot generally be detected during the daytime.

7. Recall from the website [http://www.thunder-energies.com/index.php/ct-menu-item-](http://www.thunder-energies.com/index.php/ct-menu-item-18/11-articles/17-article-8)

[18/11-articles/17-article-8](#) that ITE of the third kind (ITE-III) are entities detected by the camera attached to the Galileo telescope, but they are invisible to the naked eye because they emit frequencies beyond those perceived by our eyes. ITE-III can generally be seen during the day, although their detection is rather rare.

8. ITE-I and II have been seen in real time on the camera screen while taking pictures, although these sightings are rare. More frequent sightings are seen during the inspection of the picture by adjusting the appropriate settings, such as the increase of brightness, contrast, as well as enlargement. On the other hand, various photographers have detected ITE-III during both daytime and nighttime. The combined use of the camera with attached Galileo and Santilli telescopes allows for the detection of all possible frequencies of ordinary light, as well as the new isodual light.

9. The conditions for detections to be good candidates for ITE-I, II and III are the following:

A) ITE-I and II should be solely detected in the Santilli Telescope and not be visible in the Galileo telescope, and vice versa. ITE-III should be solely visible in the Galileo Telescope and not be visible in the Santilli Telescope.

B) All entities should show motion with respect to fixed objects, for which very reason TEC recommends the use of the maximal possible time exposure short of overexposure, because in this case the entities will appear as streaks. Detections without motion are generally considered to be optical effects of concave lenses and as such, they do not qualify as ITE.

DISCLAIMER

Thunder Energies Corporation solely guarantees the specifications and operation of the telescopes as stated in its advertising and invoicing. Under no condition can TEC guarantee the detection of any ITE due to their rarity as well as the difficulties for their proper detection.