



imagine • explore • learn  
[www.einsteinworld.com](http://www.einsteinworld.com)

Welcome to  
**einstein™** LabMateII™



Congratulations on receiving your **einstein™LabmateII™**, designed to turn any tablet or PC into a tool for advanced science investigation.

In this booklet you'll find quick experiments you can run using your **einstein™LabmateII** right away. These are fun science investigations you can enjoy with just your **einstein™Labmate**, a tablet or PC and some stuff you have lying around the house.

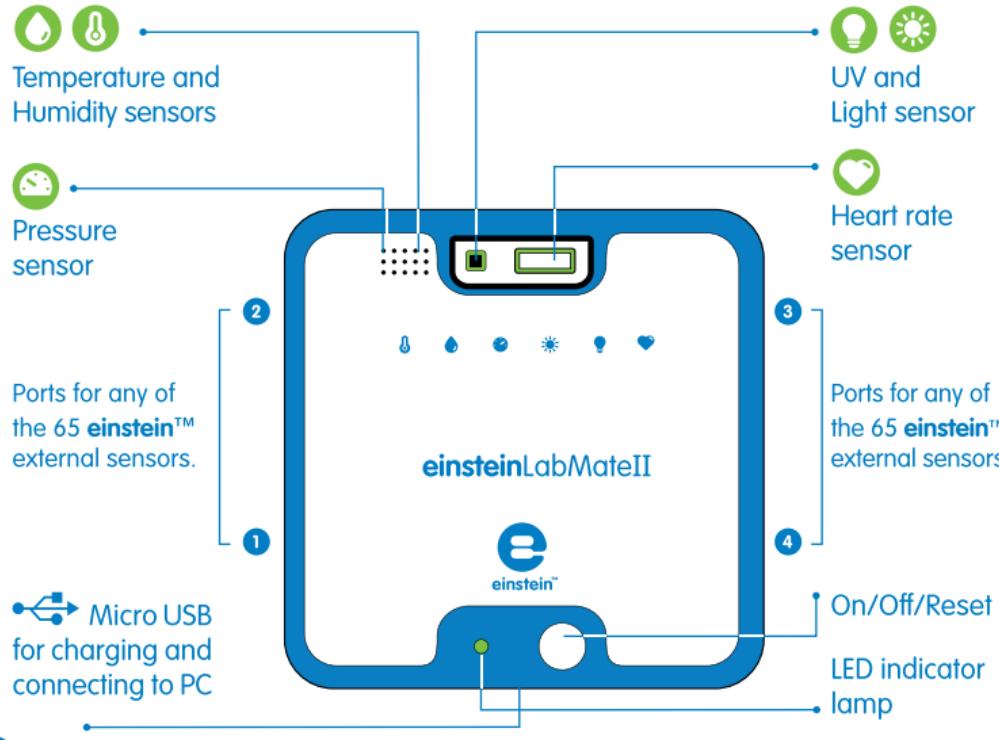
Also included is a guide to the **einstein™LabMateII**'s features and technical specifications so you can get to know the **einstein™LabmateII** better.

This, of course, is just a start; soon you'll be setting up bigger, better challenges and expanding your universe.

So pick up your **einstein™LabmateII** and start exploring!

Have fun,  
**einstein™** team

## einstein™LabMateII ports and sensors



How to read the LED indicator lamp:

- Steady light - idle and charging
- Slowly blinking - connected and idle
- Rapidly blinking - running an experiment

- USB connected - green light
- Bluetooth connected - blue light
- Color also reflects battery status

Get more info at [einsteinworld.com](http://einsteinworld.com)

## General operation

### Charge the battery:

- There are two ways to charge the **einstein™LabMateII**:
  - ① Connect the **einstein™LabMateII** to a PC using the USB cable
  - ② Connect the **einstein™LabMateII** to a wall socket with a USB power cable
- **einstein™LabMateII** battery may not be fully charged upon first use.
- The **einstein™LabMateII** may become warm when charging.

### Power on **einstein™LabMateII**:

- Press and hold the Power button for several seconds. The LED next to the Power button will begin flashing green.

### Pairing the **einstein™LabMateII** For Tablets:

- Make sure the **einstein™LabMateII** is turned on (the LED should be flashing green)
- Activate the MiLab application.
- Select the LabMateII to connect it to Tablet.

### Pairing the **einstein™LabMateII** For PCs:

- Make sure the **einstein™LabMateII** is turned on (the LED should be flashing green)
- Consult your computer manual for details on pairing with Bluetooth devices

### Resetting the **einstein™LabMateII**:

- Reset the **einstein™LabMateII** by holding the power button down for 4 seconds.

### Download data collection and analysis software:

- **MultiLab™**
- **MiLAB™**
- **einstein™World**

**Download Free:** [www.einsteinworld.com](http://www.einsteinworld.com)



**Upgrading the **einstein™LabMateII** Firmware:** As new technologies come out, we may upgrade the **einstein™LabMateII** firmware to enhance its performance. For further details and instructions go to [www.einstein.com/product/labmate](http://www.einstein.com/product/labmate)



## Quick Experiment: Measuring UV

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is the section of the electromagnetic spectrum between x-rays and visible light. Biology students need to study the effects of this phenomenon as it has significant impact on our health. While we need UV radiation to synthesize vitamin D it can also cause health problems including damage to eyesight.

Using the einstein™LabMateII children can learn about UV radiation and test their own sunglasses to see if they got their money's worth.

- ① Pair your einstein™LabMateII with your tablet or PC and open either MiLAB™ or MultiLab™4.
- ② Make sure only the UV sensor is selected.
- ③ Leave the Rate and Duration at their default settings.
- ④ Click the **Run** button (Run icon) while aiming the sensor toward the sun for ten seconds, Then click Stop.
- ⑤ Now place your sunglasses over the sensor and click the Run button again while aiming the sensor towards the sun. After ten seconds select Stop (Stop icon).

**Note** the difference between the two measurements. Significant changes are an opportunity to discuss the damage UV radiation can do to eyesight and why. Insignificant changes can show children how science can help them be better consumers.

## Quick Experiment: Transparency

Transparency is a measure of how much light can penetrate a material. Materials can be divided into 3 types:

- **Transparent:** Light penetrates easily through the material
- **Translucent:** Light has difficulty penetrating the material
- **Opaque:** Light cannot penetrate the material.

Prepare one piece of aluminum foil, one piece of wax paper and one piece of plastic wrap.

- ① Pair your **einstein™LabMateII** with your tablet or PC and open either **MiLAB** or **MultiLab4**.
- ② Make sure only the light sensor is selected.

- ③ Leave the Rate and Duration at their default settings.
- ④ Aim the light sensor toward a light source.
- ⑤ Click **Run** (- ⑥ Hold the piece of aluminum foil over the sensor for ten seconds and remove.
- ⑦ Hold the piece of wax paper over the light sensor for ten seconds and remove.
- ⑧ Hold the piece of plastic wrap over the light sensor for ten seconds and remove.
- ⑨ Select **Stop** (img alt="Stop icon" data-bbox="615 665 635 695).

**Note** the difference in the measurements. The more light a material lets through the more transparent or see-through it is.

## Quick Experiment: Measuring Heart Rate

Understanding how the heart works is basic to all biology studies and is one of the first experiments any science student should learn to perform. **einstein™LabMateII** makes these first steps fun and easy. This simple experiment shows the effect of exertion on our hearts.

- ① Connect the heart rate sensor to your **einstein™LabMateII**.
- ② Pair your **einstein™LabMateII** with your tablet or PC and open either **MiLAB™** or **MultiLab4™**.
- ③ Make sure only the heart rate sensor is selected.
- ④ Leave the Rate and Duration at their default settings.
- ⑤ Connect the heart rate sensor to your finger.

⑥ Click the **Run** button ( ); at about 8 seconds the heart rate BPM will display.

⑦ Remove the heart rate sensor from your finger, run in place for 30 seconds and reattach the heart rate sensor.

⑧ Click the **Run** button ( ); at about 8 seconds the heart rate BPM will display.



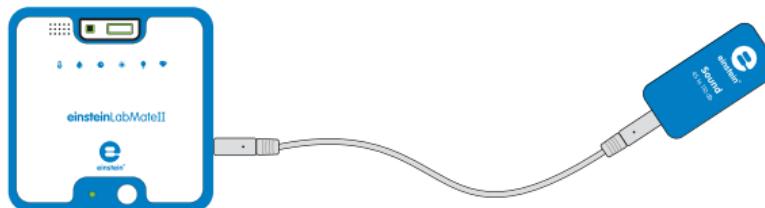
**Note** the difference between the two readings and how activity ramps up our heart rate.

## Connecting external sensors

- External sensors can be added by connecting a sensor cable to **einstein™LabMateII**. Insert the sensor cable into one of **einstein™LabMateII**'s 4 sensor ports, then, connect the other end of the sensor cable to the sensor. Up to 8 external sensors can be added by adding a splitter to each port.

Please note the position of the sensor's USB connector.

When properly positioned, the sensor should glide in smoothly.



- einstein™LabMateII** supports all 65 of Fourier Education's sensors, though some sensors may require an additional cable or adapter.

For a complete list of sensors, please visit our website. [www.einsteinworld.com](http://www.einsteinworld.com)

## Specifications:

### Data Logging

Sampling Rate	Up to 100 ksps
Internal memory capacity	Up to 1000k samples

### Power Source

Battery (Lithium polymer; 500mAh)	Rechargeable via USB
Run mode	up to 24 hours
Standby mode	up to 450 hours
Charge time	3 hours

### Standards Compliance

CE & FCC

## Internal sensors

**Light:** 0-124 klux

**Heart Rate:** 0-200 bpm

**Relative Humidity:** Range: 0-100%

**Temperature:** -30°C to 50°C

**UV index:** 0-12

**Pressure:** 260 to 1260 hPa

Frequency Range:

Bluetooth: 2402-2480 MHz

Input: 5V == 2A

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

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.

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.

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 5mm between the radiator & your body.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.



## Get more Information



Please visit our website,  
for updates about the **einstein™**  
Science Learning Platform.  
[www.einsteinworld.com](http://www.einsteinworld.com)

## Technical support

Fourier help desk: [support@einsteinworld.com](mailto:support@einsteinworld.com)

Contact information: **1-866-771-6682**

(toll-free from within USA only) **1-708-478-5333**

Hours of operation: **Monday - Friday,**  
**9AM to 5PM** (UTC -06:00)

ALBERT EINSTEIN and EINSTEIN are either trademarks or registered trademarks of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Represented exclusively by GreenLight. Official licensed merchandise. Website: [einstein.biz](http://einstein.biz)

© 2019 Fourier Systems Ltd. All rights reserved. Fourier Systems Ltd. logos and all other Fourier product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of Fourier Systems. All other registered trademarks or trademarks belong to their respective companies.