DAYSTAR FILTERS SOLAREDI 127

Congratulations on your purchase of a SolaREDi 127 Hydrogen Alpha solar telescope. Please read this manual before using the product.

To use the telescope, plug in the included power supply, then insert a diagonal and eyepiece (not included) in the rear of the telescope. When the light turns green in about 10-15 minutes your viewing experience can begin.

Due to the included telecentric barlow, the focal plane location moves at a multipler that is much faster than the distance moved by the focus drawtube position alone. Best focus will usually be around 0.5" (13mm) focuser drawtube extension. Focus slowly around that point.

Warnings:

Do not disassemble the filter, the complete assembly must be used together for safe viewing.

For assistance:

Call: 1 (866) 680-6563

Email: service@daystarfilters.com

Visit: http://www.daystarfilters.com

Cautions & Warnings:

There are no user serviceable parts inside the SolaREDi 127. Do not disassemble the unit. Certain components are under pressure and disassembly can cause permanent damage. All elements are required for proper operation and removal of any internal component will cause a malfunction that could result in unfiltered light which can cause blindness or damage to equipment.

Solar Observing with a telescope is sensitive to certain risks.

- Caution and care of the telescope and filter is advised in assembly, use and dismantling at all times.
- We recommend leaving the front cover on the telescope until the diagonal and eyepiece are installed, and the telescope is pointed at the Sun.
- While observing, owners must take care and caution that all parts of the filter and telescope assembly are properly affixed and that no pieces have been opened, tampered with or removed.
- Responsible owners will be prudent to inform guest or novice observers of the special nature of the telescope configuration so not to imply that telescopic observing of the sun is safe without proper filtration.

A few very important points that owners and operators must understand:

- **DayStar filters are temperature sensitive.** Changing the temperature will change the wavelength (CWL) that the filter will transmit. Users need to be aware of temperature tuning issues.
- **Because of the need for temperature regulation, a power supply is required.**
- **The F/21 focal ratio of this telescope is longer than common nighttime telescopes**, and as such, consideration must be given to using longer focal length eyepieces and larger format image sensors for satisfactory viewing of the Sun. Eyepieces shorter than approximately 12mm will outresolve the diffraction limit and not add additional detail.

USAGE:

The SolaREDi 127 is a 127mm F/21 refractor with an integrated telecentric baffled barlow and Hydrogen Alpha narrowband filter for dedicated solar observing.

POWER:

The filter must be plugged in using the supplied power supply. The etalon cavity is precision heated to regulate the wavelength of the filter output.

After letting the filter come up to temperature and settle, the LED indicator light will turn green and viewing can begin.

To modify the filter passband off H-Alpha, press a red or blue button once to enter setpoint mode. The display will flash. Then repeatedly press red or blue to adjust the wavelength.

To the right of the LCD readout is an LED that will indicate the status of the unit:

Yellow: Heating / adjusting to temperature.

Green: Wing shift setting has stabilized and had time to soak into the optical cavity uniformly.

Red: Error, such as improper voltage or electrical fault.

In case of difficulty, an error message may flash on the LCD display:

dEAdb = Dead battery, supply voltage is less than 8VDC

LObAt = Low battery, supply voltage is less than 10VDC

HI 9Hu = High Voltage; supply voltage is greater than 30VDC

SHOrt = Internal wiring fault – please return to factory for repair.

OPEnt = Internal wiring fault – please return to factory for repair.

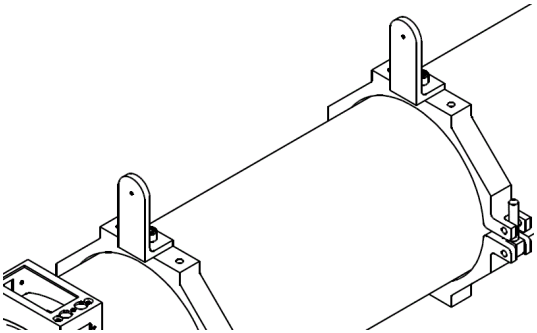
Solar Finder Keys:

Solar Finder Keys are designed to help align a solar telescope to the Sun.

DO NOT POINT A TELESCOPE AT THE SUN WHICH IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH AN INDUSTRY STANDARD, APPROVED SAFE SOLAR FILTER SECURELY INSTALLED.

DayStar solar finder keys are to be installed on any solar (filter equipped) telescope's mounting ring bolt holes.

1: Identify your telescope mounting ring bolt holes.

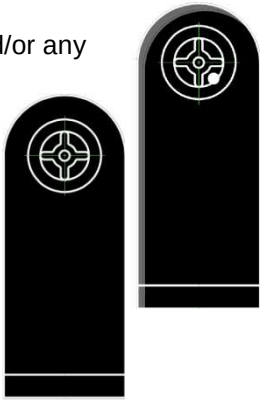


These holes should be sized to the industry standard of ¼ x 20. Included with your finder keys are allen headed bolts which will fit this standard thread size. If your telescope mounting rings are not this size, you may need to purchase bolts of another size to mount your Finder Keys.

2: Firmly affix your finder keys onto telescope mounting ring bolts in corresponding position, one on each ring. If mounting on the center of the front ring, be sure to mount the second finder key on the center rear ring. If the screws are too long and threaten to pinch the telescope tube, try shorter screws, or the side holes on the mounting rings.

3: Align the target cross-hairs on both keys to face forward, toward the Sun.

4: Be sure to double-check that the telescope and/or any filter are safely affixed in proper installation before pointing the telescope at the Sun.



5: As the telescope is aligned toward the Sun, the shadow of the front Finder Key will align with the rear finder key. For finer alignment, a white dot of unmagnified sun will pass through the front finder key. Use the target bullseye to align the dot with more accuracy.

Eyepiece Selection:

Daystar Recommends Tele Vue Plossl series eyepieces of 15 to 32mm focal length.

Remember that at F/21, a high powered eyepiece can exceed Dawes' limit. Observers will find best results with an eyepiece which is 15mm or greater. Eyepieces of higher power will result in a dim, fuzzy disk without the ability to focus well.

We have tested a number of eyepieces over the years. We performed a comprehensive eyepiece comparison between various brand names and eyepiece styles. Naglers, zooms, radians and other "fast" eyepieces typically perform very badly on DayStar applications.

Other brands do offer Plossl eyepieces and they can give a respectable performance in lieu of a Tele Vue. We have also found some of the very old wide field "Erfle" eyepieces aren't bad for an experienced observer. It should be noted that repeatedly in side-by-side tests, we found Tele Vue brand Plossl eyepieces to offer the highest contrast, most even view and widest exit pupil. In Solar Observing, contrast is achieved by control of scattering. Tele Vue Plossls stand out in superior design. Furthermore, the adjustable eye cup offers additional contrast by allowing the user to dark adapt during sunny days.

Eyepiece features we found to increase performance include:
- "Fully Multicoated" - Of those eyepieces which did better than others, those marked "fully multicoated" offered better views from less internal scattering.
- Blackened optical edges - Tele Vue and other eyepieces which performed better all had blackened edges of their optical elements. This also reduces internal scattering within the eyepiece.

Maximizing the viewing experience:

Daytime viewing results in stray light entering your eye that can make it hard to see through the filter. We recommend a viewing hood or cloth be placed over your head to limit the stray light that enters your eye, allowing fainter prominences and more surface detail to be observed. A comfortable chair also improves the experience, allowing the eye to stay steady for longer periods so as to pick out more subtle details on the surface of the Sun.

Tuning:

If the image lacks contrast, you may need to adjust the center wavelength of the filter.

Normally the LCD display indicates the calculated center wavelength of the etalon. Buttons are provided to adjust the center wavelength of the filter. Press either a red or blue button once to enter setpoint mode. The display will now flash the target wavelength. While the display is flashing, repeatedly press a red or blue button to change the setpoint. After a few seconds of no activity, the display will revert to the steady actual center wavelength and begin to change to the new setpoint.

Additional tuning can be performed, just keep in mind that after every adjustment of the knob the filter must settle in temperature for approximately 5-10 minutes before your change becomes effective.

Tuning can also be used to observe Doppler shifted features moving towards or away from you. A feature moving towards you will be brighter in blue (counterclockwise) wing shift, away from you will be reddened (clockwise knob tuning).

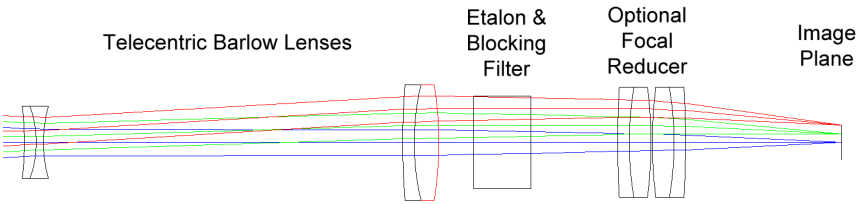
Energy Rejection:

Concentrated sunlight can create very high temperatures where it falls, so care must be taken to prevent melted components or fire.

The SolaREDi 127 includes a blocking filter. It reflects all but red Hydrogen Alpha light back out of the front of the telescope, preventing heat from building up inside the unit.

However, if the telescope is pointed off of the Sun by more than about 1 degree, for example when first setting up the telescope or mount, then concentrated light can fall on the black metal portions of the inside of the tube and cause localized heating. We do not recommend leaving the telescope in this situation for more than a minute. We recommend leaving the front cover on the telescope until you are ready to observe.

Please note, a Herschel Wedge or white light filter **cannot** be used with the SolaREDi 127. These filters pass very little light by design and so will result in an extremely dark image if used with the SolaREDi 127.



How it works:

Light from the objective enters the telecentric barlow to achieve a slower focal ratio, more parallel light beam. The Etalon passes a very narrow range of light wavelengths, but it is sensitive to temperature and light angle. In the SolaREDi 127, the Etalon is heated to approximately 100-150℉ to control the wavelength passed, and the tel ecentric barlow controls the angle of light entering the Etalon.

Care and cleaning:

While not in use, we recommend that users store the SolaREDi 127 with its end caps on, in a climate controlled environment. The optical filter life expectancy is extended up to 2-3 times by climate controlled storage.

Do not touch the internal, optical elements of the filter assembly. While the exterior glass surface coatings are durable, they are easily scratched. A few specks of dust will have no effect on the quality of the image, and may be gently blown off with a squeeze bulb. Do NOT use compressed air cans to blow dust off any optical surfaces. Small amounts of residual 'film' will not affect visual performance. Fingerprints, smudges and smears must be cleaned off. Preferred cleaning method is to return the SolaREDi 127 to the DayStar Filters laboratory for proper factory cleaning.

Do not unscrew, open or separate your SolaREDi 127 filter assembly. The optical elements are held under pressure by design and will become damaged if opened. Opening the optical filter assembly will void your warranty. The safest cleaning method is to moisten a very soft, lint-free tissue, cloth or "Qtip" with a pure acetone, methanol, or Isopropyl Alcohol (reagent grade) and gently whisk away the stain. Do not apply solutions directly to the glass surface. Stroke from the center of the aperture outward only. After each cleaning stroke, use a fresh applicator. The fewer strokes, the better! The metal housing and other non optical parts are anodized surfaces and can be cleaned with Windex.

About Seeing Limitations and Resolution:

Solar observing seeing conditions vary greatly from nighttime conditions. During the daytime, radiant heating from the sun affects seeing significantly. Characterized by turbulence or shimmering as seen over a hot street, seeing can cause significant impact on quality of solar observations.

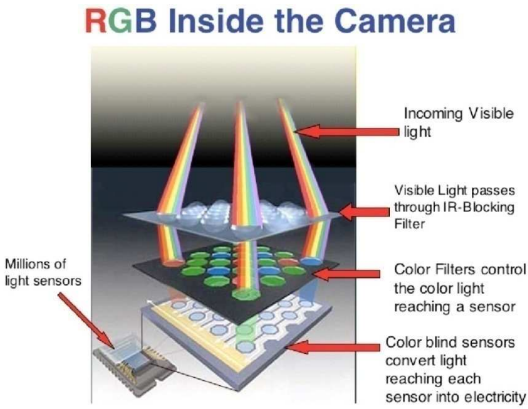
- Bad seeing is caused by air of different temperatures mixing. This typically happens within the lowest 10 feet of air. It occurs most often over pavement, dark objects, rooftops and sometimes trees.
- High cirrus clouds or “scuzz” will cause scattering of sunlight in the high atmosphere which often makes for bad viewing conditions. A classic sign of high cirrus clouds is the inability to achieve focus, or the need to “chase focus”, or a lack of contrast.

- A jet-stream moving overhead can also hurt seeing conditions even on a clear day.

DayStar Filters are high power viewing platforms and this high resolution can be susceptible to seeing issues. Solar Observers using high powered, high resolution telescopes and DayStar filters should heed daytime seeing. While many of these conditions are beyond our control, observing in an area with ideal conditions, without pavement in the direction of viewing, and on days with no high cirrus will offer best results. Grass is the best environment for daytime seeing stability.

Each observing location offers different behavior for daytime seeing cells at different times of the day, as the air through which one views changes with movement of the sun. Some locations benefit from best seeing in the morning, while many have best seeing in the afternoon. Because most heat variation between air and ground surfaces occurs within the first 10 feet above the ground, often a high observing platform will offer superior seeing. This might include a second story deck which overlooks grass.

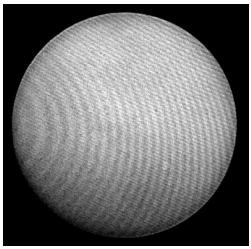
Solar Imaging Tips:



Daystar recommends MONOCHROME CCD imaging whenever possible for best results. The recent availability of CCD cameras and DSLR cameras has offered a simple opportunity for solar observers to image the Sun in Hydrogen Alpha with a Digital SLR camera. Please be advised, however, that due to the nature of monochromatic light and its effects on a CCD camera, certain negative effects are likely to occur.

The DSLR imager must be aware that most camera manufacturers (Canon and Nikon) use an IR blocking filter which greatly reduces the transmission of Hydrogen Alpha light. DSLR cameras without this IR blocking filter will have better sensitivity imaging in Hydrogen Alpha.

The imager should also appreciate that even after considering IR blocking filters, that the COLOR CCD chip is constructed in a way that only 1 in 4 pixels detect red light. The other 3 sensors only detect blue and green because the pixels are actually permanently covered with a colored dye for each corresponding color. So a color CCD chip (in a DSLR or a CCD camera) will only offer 1/4 the sensitivity and 1/2 the resolution of a monochrome chip.



Another effect present in CCD imaging of monochrome light of Hydrogen Alpha is the interference pattern - or Newton's Rings. The effect is similar to interference testing of an optical surface between two flat surfaces. The sensor and cover slip cause a small interferometer inside the camera and cause a Newton's Ring moire' pattern. The CCD chip must be tilted to a minor degree to prevent this pattern. Recent advances in aftermarket adapters offer a simplified solution for the issue. This effect is a concern for both color and monochrome sensors.

An optional accessory is available from DayStar (MG-0408) which can be used between the DSLR and SolaREDi 127 to adjust the light angle and extinct the interference pattern.

Exposure time:

Imaging solar vs. nighttime astrophotography is very different. Dark sky imaging requires long exposure times to capture enough light. Solar imaging offers ample light, so exposures should be very short. Plus, fluctuations in seeing dictate that short <1/10 second frame rates will be better, as seeing cells move quickly to distort the image and can come and go during a long exposure.

- Short exposure webcam imagers are better than long exposure CCD cameras when imaging the sun.
- Because the sun has a range of brightnesses, automatic exposure doesn't work well. A software interface that allows the user to control the exposure settings manually is very important.

Exposures for prominences taken through a DayStar with a webcam style camera might be about 1/15 – 1/100th of a second. Exposures for surface detail would be even shorter exposure with about 1/300 to 1/500th of a second.

Bit depth:

Solar activity encompasses a wide dynamic brightness range from bright solar flares to faint eruptive or floating prominences quite a distance from the solar limb. In order to capture all these features, we recommend the use of 12 bit or 16 bit cameras. Normal 8 bit cameras can be used, but will typically only be able to image either the surface or prominences, necessitating multiple bracketed exposures and subsequent recombination in a computer. 12 bit or 16 bit cameras enable capturing these features in the same exposure, simplifying the image processing.

Focal reducers:

Because of the long effective focal length at the output of the SolaREDi 127, the image scale will be quite large and small (2/3" or below) image sensors will only capture a fraction of the whole solar disk in one frame. Large pixel sizes (9 microns and above) will enable a larger field of view.

Alternatively, a focal reducer can be employed between the SolaREDi 127 and the camera. Simple 1.25" screw in focal reducers can be attached to the camera nosepiece to allow a wider field of view with small (1/2", 1/3", ¼") sensor cameras. More distance between the focal reducer and camera surface will result in more focal reduction and larger field of view.

Features of the Sun in Hydrogen Alpha:

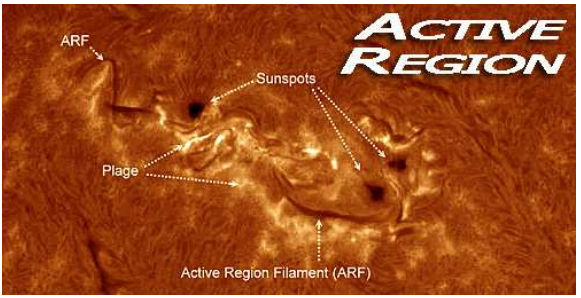
By observing the sun with a narrow bandpass filter tuned to 6562.8Å, we can observe the behavior of the Sun's **Chromosphere**. The chromosphere is like a shell of gas around the Sun's photosphere, always moving and changing. The chromosphere's structure behaves differently in active regions than quiet areas, where magnetic field lines are stronger. Thought to be tied to the photosphere, the chromosphere is governed by magnetic forces and, yet it still has its own IntraNetwork (IN) of material oscillating every 5 minutes.

On the limb, even a rather wide filter of 1Å or more will show **prominences**, a detail of the chromosphere projected against the dark black contrast of space. To observe the details of chromosphere on the face of the sun, we need a narrower filter to eliminate more off-band light of the photosphere and continuum. We need a filter less than 1.0Å. The narrower the filter's bandpass, the more contrast we will see - down to 0.4Å, where prominence structure is reduced due to high velocity and subsequent wing shift.

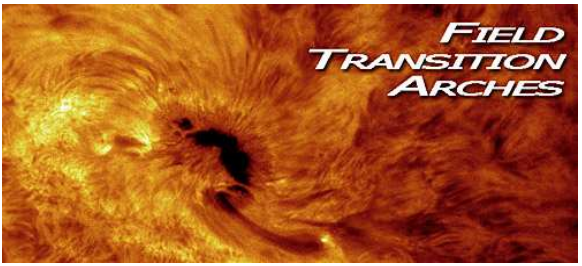
Filaments appear as large, dark eyebrows across the surface of the Sun.
With a brightness of about 10% of the disk due to scattering, they appear dark on the surface, but on the limb, show as a prominence. Active Region Filaments (ARF) differ from Quiescent Region Filaments (QRF). ARF are darker, smaller and have more coherent fibril structure along their axis. A sheared magnetic field runs parallel to this axis, permitting a sizeable flare. QRF may produce a big Coronal Mass Ejection (CME). An ARF may erupt and reform several times.

Spicules dominate the chromospheres in non-active regions and have been studied exhaustively. They are barely visible, last only about 15 minutes, and resemble a "burning prarie". Some jets can be seen shooting 10,000 km up from the Sun's limb at velocities of about 30km/sec. Studied exhaustively, they present a number of observing challenges, as they are too small to resolve and move so quickly as to present wing-shift challenges.

Active Regions are a concentration of magnetic acitivity with several types of features contained in a close area.

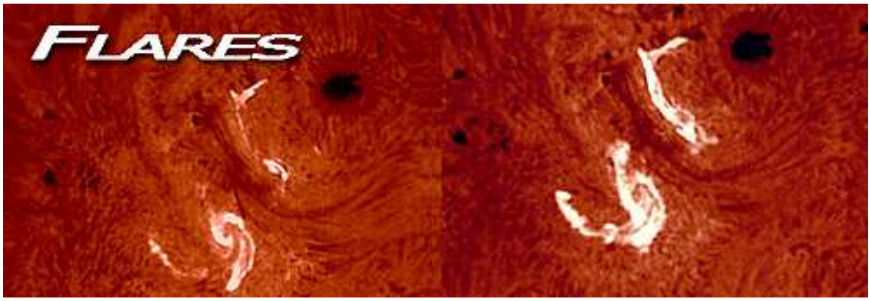


Field Transition Arches (FTA's) connect P and F spots – elements of opposite polarity. Inside an active region, where sunspots are originally linked by a FTA, a shear boundary forms. Field Transition Arches are different from filaments in that they are thin and not very dark. The FTA usually has plage or granular structure underneath.

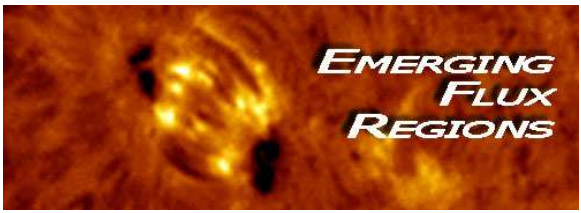


Plages: Most of the active region area is occupied by plage. Considerable atmospheric heating takes place in the plage. It is bright in everything from Halpha to the Calcium H and K lines. This heating is thought to account for an absence of spicule. While absent over plage, spicule are prominent around its edges.

Ellerman Bomb: A remarkable feature of Emerging Flux Regions is the Ellerman bomb. Bright points with very broad H-alpha wings (±5Å) that are low in the atmosphere so they are not visible on H alpha centerline. Called 'moustaches' for their appearance on spectrograph, they appear spectroscopically like wide moustaches with a gap in the middle. This strange and tiny feature typically occurs at the center of the EFR or in the edges of spots - where the field is breaking the surface.



Solar Flares are intense, abrupt releases of energy which occur in areas where the magnetic field is changing by flux emergence or sunspot motion. Stresses in lines of force build up slowly and are released in flares. They occur most frequently at neutral lines where a filament is supported by horizontal sheared field lines. This event can only take place along a magnetic inversion line. When many lines of force are involved, two ribbons of emission appear, brightening simultaneously.



Emerging Flux Regions: An area on the Sun where a magnetic dipole, or "flux tube" is surfacing on the disk, eventually producing a bipolar sunspot group. Each pole of an EFR is often marked by pores or small developing sunspots. Surges or even small solar flares can sometimes occur in EFRs. An EFR emerges with small bright H region with little surges, then weak arch filaments (AFS) over bright plage connect small spots on each dipole. Growth is rapid, forming in just a few hours.

Troubleshooting:

Blank, featureless disk:

Ensure power is applied and LED is green.

Try moving focus in and out, slowly, over the full range of travel.

Make sure a 25 to 55mm eyepiece (not included) is installed, and a diagonal is installed between the focuser and eyepiece.

Ensure unit is tuned to 6562.8Å.

Poor contrast:

Check that optical surfaces are clean. Dust specks do not affect the view, check for smudges such as oil from fingerprints.

Try adjusting wing shift up 0.3-0.4Å and wait 5-10 minutes. If that does not improve the view, try down 0.3-0.4 and wait 5-10 minutes.

Atmospheric seeing or transparency may be poor, try again later.

Blurry image:

Blurry views are typically due to poor seeing. Poor seeing can be caused by the presence of heat waves from concrete, asphalt, or machinery. Weather effects like the jet stream can also cause blurring. Try moving to a different location or else observe on a day when weather conditions are improved.

Yellow LED indication:

Your filter is adjusting to the wavelength chosen by the knob. Wait approximately 5-20 minutes for the temperature to adjust and then light should turn green, indicating that the filter has settled to its required temperature and is on band for viewing.

Yellow, never goes green LED indication:

If after 20 minutes of the same wing shift setting the LED has not turned green, the ambient temperature may be too hot or too cold to regulate the temperature. However, the filter may still be usable while slightly mistuned and performance may not be affected.

This can also occur if plugged into a power supply with insufficient current capacity or voltage. Please use the provided AC adapter.

Red LED indication:

This usually indicates that the SolaREDi 127 is not receiving enough voltage. If powered by battery, recharge the battery. Make sure to use the supplied AC/DC wall adapter, as other adapters may not have enough current capability for the SolaREDi 127.

Red indication can also mean an electrical fault in the SolaREDi 127 electronics. If power source changes do not resolve the red indication, please return the SolaREDi 127 to DayStar for inspection and repair.

Specifications:

Wavelength:	6562.8Å
Tuning:	Wing shift +/- 1.0Å in 0.1Å increments.
FWHM:	As specified.
Objective:	Two element doublet, fully multicoated.
Aperture:	127mm
Focal Length:	2675mm F/21 native Full disk for image sensors 24mm or larger 1436mm F/11.3 with optional Imaging Focal Reducer Full disk for image sensors 12mm or larger
Backfocus:	Up to 10 inches (250mm)
Barlow:	Integrated, fully baffled 2 element telecentric barlow optimized for 656nm
Blocking filter:	Integrated blocking filter
Clear aperture:	32mm clear etalon aperture
Focuser:	Dual speed crayford style, with reduction and lock.
Eyepiece side:	2” female drawtube with brass compression ring to protect eyepiece.
Mounting rings:	¼-20 tapped holes for optional dovetail bar.
Power:	10-30VDC, max 2.5amp, 5.5x2.1mm female jack. Nominal power is 12VDC 1.5A. Power is required for proper operation.
Wall adapter:	90-240VAC wall adapter, includes US, UK, Euro and Australian plugs.
LED indicator:	Yellow: temperature settling. Green: ready to observe, filter on band. Red: fault such as low voltage.
Settling time:	Approximately 10-20 minutes after power up or change of wing shift.
Temperature:	Ambient temperature range 40°-100°F
Dimensions:	6.9” diameter (175mm) 31.1” long (790mm) (in storage) 37.3” long (948mm) (dew shield extended, in use) Main tube diameter 5.35” (136mm)
Weight:	13.6 lbs (6.2kg)
Includes:	SolaREDi 127 telescope, power supply, user manual.
Warranty:	10 years

FCC Notice:

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.

Correct Disposal of This Product:

(Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment)
(Applicable in the European Union and other European countries with separate collection systems)
This marking shown on the product or its literature, indicate that it should not be disposed with other household wastes at the end of its working life. To prevent possible harm to the environment or human health from uncontrolled waste disposal, please separate this from other types of wastes and recycle it responsibly to promote the sustainable reuse of material resources. Household users should contact either the retailer where they purchased this product, or their local government office, for details of where and how they can take item for environmentally safe recycling. Business users should contact their supplier and check the terms and conditions of the purchase contract. This product should not be mixed with other commercial wastes for disposal.

Copyright:

Warranty:

Blockers and trimmers are considered a wear item and only warranteed on a pro-rated ten year term.

Warrantor: DayStar Filters LLC
Elements of Warranty: DayStar warrants, for ten years of the original retail purchase owner, this Product to be free from defects in materials and workmanship with only the limitations or exclusions set out below.
Warranty Duration: This warranty to the original user shall last for one year of the original user. The warranty is invalid if the Product is (A) damaged or not maintained as detailed in Operating and Maintenance Manual (B) modified, altered, or used as part of any conversion kits, subassemblies, or any configurations not sold by DayStar, or (C) serviced or repaired by someone other than the DayStar Filters Service Center for a defect or manlfunction covered by this warranty. This warrantee includes shipping to and from any point inside the United States. Insurance upon that shipping and/or international shipping and/or any customs and/or import duties attached are the sole responsibiltiy of the owner.
Statement of Remedy: In the event that the product does not conform to this warranty at any time while this warranty is in effect, warrantor will repair the defect and return it to you without charge for parts, service or any cost incurred by the warrantor in connection with the performance of this warranty. THE TEN YEAR WARRANTY SET FORTH ABOVE IS THE SOLE AND ENTIRE WARRANTY PERTAINING TO THE PRODUCT AND IS IN LIEU OF AND EXCLUDES ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR ARISING BY OPERATION OF LAW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER OR PROVIDE FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OR PAYMENT OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.
Procedure for obtaining performance of warranty: Upon discovery of flaw, we require that the user communicate by telephone and/or email to the DayStar Service department to report the failure of equipment. Should technical support be unable to resolve the conflicts of the product, it should be packaged in its original packaging and returned with evidence of original purchase and note describing defect to include owner contact information. The product should be shipped freight pre-paid by traceable means or delivered to warrantor at:

DayStar Filters LLC
149 Northwest OO Highway, Warrensburg, MO 64093 USA
www.DayStarFilters.com - 1 (866) 680-6563

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