4. When I push the left stick forwards (in airplane mixing mode), the blimp goes straight ahead for a while, then it starts to turn! Is one of the motors defective? I was expecting the saucer to fly in a straight line.
   • This is completely normal. Variations in the air surrounding the airstream will alter the intended course, and this requires modulation of the controls by the pilot! It is certainly possible to fly a straight course with the Microblimp, however we cannot always expect the craft to fly as it were on rails. When flying the saucer, you will have to pretend that you are on board the saucer looking out, and manipulate the joysticks according to how you want the Microblimp to fly. In general pushing the Left stick forwards will result in forward motion of the saucer, but to fly in a perfectly straight line will often require the pilot to make continuous small adjustments of thrust by using the transmitter joysticks.
   • If you want to dampen the Microblimp steering a little bit and increase stability in turns, you can add a vertical stabilizer fin (5” X 3” is a good size to start with), by laping a small shed of styro-foam or even paper.

5. When I power up my Microblimp gondola, all it does is beep beep... beep beep forever!
   • There are a few situations which can cause this:
     - Check to make sure that your Transmitter is turned ON by pushing the switch all the way to the right - the main LED of the transmitter should be glowing RED. Check to make sure you have good batteries in the Transmitter. Replace them and try again.
     - Try powering the transmitter OFF and ON again, and do the same with the receiver. It should sync up – if not call Plantraco.

6. It seems to be taking forever to charge my Microblimp Lithium Polymer Battery
   • Replace the 4 AA cells in the transmitter - they are probably low and we have to have greater than 4.4 Volts left in the 4 cells in order to charge up the Lithium Polymer Microblimp Bahoma cell. A normal Charge will take about 40 – 60 minutes.

7. My Microblimp seems to be very noisy all of the sudden
   • If the propellers have been bent or damaged, it can sometimes cause a vibration that will make a loud motor sound. You can fix this by trying to straighten out the propeller a little bit. Try to find out which propeller is making the noise and then pull the propeller off and try to make it "true" again. If you cannot straighten it out enough, you can order replacement propellers from your dealer or www.microblimp.com

8. My saucer balloon is leaking!
   • You can patch a small hole in the balloon with cellophane (scotch) tape.
   • If you have a gaping hole in the balloon, you may require a replacement balloon.
   • If you have damaged the self sealing valve of the balloon by improperly inflating the balloon, you can roll up the tail end of the balloon and seal it temporarily with cellophane tape.

To Re-Order Spare Balloons etc. Call your Local Dealer or Plantraco Direct at:
1-306-955-1836
World Wide Web at: www.plantraco.com
www.microblimp.com
Email us at: ufoman@plantraco.com

Congratulations on your purchase of one of the most unique remote controlled flying machines ever! There is nothing like the feeling you get when you fly a radio controlled aircraft, and with Plantraco’s Microblimp you can do it all indoors - in the comfort of your own home! Miniature micronromots, micro electronics and ultralight state of the art construction, make this Dream Machine a Reality! We are certain that your Microblimp will provide you with many hours of enjoyment. You are about to enter a whole new world of indoor radio controlled flying!

PACKING LIST
• One metalized nylon balloon (Blimp Shape or Saucer Shape)
• One HFX900 Proportional R/C Transmitter/Charger (900Mhz-USA, 868Mhz-EU)
• One Microblimp Gondola (Circuit Board with 3 motors and propellers)
• One Lightweight plastic gondola cover.
• One small plastic bag with small parts - special sticker "pockets" to attach the gondola plastic dome to the balloon, a metal washer with round sticker to attach to balloon, and several small magnets that will stick to the washer to be used for ballast adjustment.
• One Instruction Manual (you are holding this now!)

FINE PRINT
Battery discharging, charging, electric motors, spinning propellers, and flying models all have the potential for serious injury to persons and damage to property. In purchasing these products, the user agrees to accept responsibility for all such risks, and not to hold the manufacturer, distributors, or retailers responsible for any accident, injury to persons, or damage to property.

PLANTRACO.COM
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Web Page www.plantraco.com www.microblimp.com Email ufoman@plantraco.com Orderline 206-955-1835 FAX 306-931-0055

Quick Start - For Those Who Don't Read Manuals
There are a lot of new concepts that you'll need to learn in order to operate this lighter than air radio controlled blimp. It's pretty easy to set up, once you know what you are doing. Below is a summary of what you will need to do if the kids want you to set up your Microblimp immediately:

1. Add 4 Alkaline AA cells to the Transmitter and inflate the included mylar balloon with helium. Make sure you insert the batteries with proper polarity (+) and (-).
2. Switch ON the transmitter, and attach the small rechargeable blimp battery to the Microblimp gondola. You'll hear several tones as the Microblimp syncs with the transmitter, then the propellers will start to spin. You now need to adjust your trim using the trimmer wheels on the transmitter. Adjust the wheels until you have stopped all rotation of the 3 propellers. (note that your default transmitter mixing mode is airplane style blimp mixing). Stop here and read the whole manual if you found it tricky to trim out the propellers.
3. Attach the Microblimp gondola receiver to the center of the balloon using the supplied velcro hooks to the center of the balloon, and the fuzzy part of the velcro to the top of the Microblimp gondola. The plastic gondola dome can be added later.
4. Add the included ballast weights to achieve neutral buoyancy with the receiver battery installed. The Ballast weights consist of a metal washer or a coin that is taped onto the balloon, then a series of included ballast magnets can be added until the Microblimp neither rises nor falls - it will just float there in mid-air.
5. You are Ready to Fly! Take a short test flight, and recharge your battery. Now you can take your time and read the rest of these instructions.
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Charger
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Fig. 1. Bahoma Battery Connector (patent pending)

Receiver - Microblimp Gondola
The circuit board with 3 motors and propellers is the Microblimp Gondola. It has a built-in R/C receiver, antenna, microprocessor, power transistors to control the motors, LED indicator light, and Bahoma (patent pending) magnetic battery terminals. The small oval shaped circuit board material is used to attach the Microblimp gondola to the balloon with the included adhesive backed velcro, or you can also use 2 small pieces of cellophane tape to attach to the balloon if you wish - read on for more details on this.

Balloon Inflation
The metalized nylon balloon can be filled anywhere helium is available. Small helium tanks for home use are also available from many department and variety stores such as Costco, or Toys R Us. To find a source of helium for your balloon or blimp balloon, look in the local telephone directory under Balloons, Flight, Helium, Hobby Shops, and Party Supply Stores. Many retailers will fill your blimp or blimp for a nominal fee using their large helium tank at their location. Once inflated with helium, the balloon will remain inflated until natural leakage of helium occurs. This balloon will hold helium for approximately 1-2 weeks before needing a refill. The helium in the balloon will gradually leak out over time, and the balloon will begin to sag after several days. When the balloon is sagging a bit, the saucer/blimp will look a bit “baggy” but it will still fly very nicely. If you desire, you can add a small amount of helium to the sagging balloon to restore it’s firmness.

To fill, insert the nozzle of the helium tank into the opening of the balloon’s “tail”, there is a small circular opening in which you slip the nozzle of the helium tank. Carefully insert the nozzle approximately 1 inch into the circular opening, pinch the balloon tightly around the nozzle, and open the valve of the helium tank. (See Fig. 3) Take care that you do not prune the balloon. The helium will enter the balloon, but the self sealing valve will prevent the helium from escaping. It will take about 2 minutes to fill the balloon with a small helium tank. When filling with helium, try to fill the balloon so that it is quite firm and full, but don’t overtighten it – especially if you are going to transport the balloon in a hot automobile - where great temperature changes might cause the helium gas to expand and burst the seams of the balloon. When the

CAREING FOR YOUR AIRSHIP (SAFETY AND STORAGE)
Some Cautions to take with your airship
Your Microblimp has been designed to provide you with hours of trouble free enjoyment. The unique characteristics of this “lighter than air” flying machine must be taken into account to assure safe operation and storage of the Microblimp. Please take note of the following Safety Warnings:

• Do not fly outdoors, you will only have one flight! The saucer is very sensitive to the slightest breeze and thermal activity. Outdoor flying will allow the saucer to get away. If you must fly outdoors, tether the saucer to the ground with a length of string or lightweight fishing line.
• Do not fly near halogen lamps or other heat sources, they are very hot and tend to melt plastic and may start fires.
• Do not fly near lit candles or stoves, for obvious fire hazard reasons.
• Do not allow small children to play with the Microblimp unattended. Small children are a choking hazard and the supplied rechargeable lithium polymer battery contains lithium which is a toxic substance if ingested. This product is not intended for use by small children under the age of 10 years old.
• The lithium polymer rechargeable battery should not be used if it has become swollen or has been physically damaged, crumpled, or cut. Always use the supplied charger built into the transmitter. The supplied lithium polymer cell will provide you with about 100 Microblimp flights, and then it may require replacement. Replace- ment cells are available from your dealer or from Plantfraco directly at www.planfraco.com. Always dispose of used or damaged batteries appropriately.
• If you need to dispose of a damaged Lithium Polymer cell, you can make a mixture of about 2 cups of water and 1 cup of table salt in a disposable container outdoors. Put the damaged cell in this concentrated salt water solution and leave it outside overnight. The damaged cell may then be disposed of the garbage safely.
• Replacement cells are always available from your dealer or from the plantfraco website www.microblimp.com
• DO NOT ALLOW THE BALLOON TO FLOAT AROUND THE HOUSE UNATTENDED. ALWAYS TETHER YOUR SAUCER AFTER YOU ARE FINISHED FLYING.

Assembely
Add Batteries to Transmitter (See Fig. 2.5)
Remove the rectangular battery cover from the back of the Transmitter. Insert 4 “AA” alkaline batteries taking note of proper polarity of positive and negative contacts (Negative end of the battery should make contact with the “spring”).

Charge Lithium Polymer Rechargeable “Bahoma” Cell
The included lithium polymer cell features Plantfraco’s Bahoma (BAllY) connector (patent pending). The Bahoma connector system uses strong plated magnets to hold the battery to the Bahoma (BAllY) connector material. These magnets are also used as electrical connectors. The terminals of the Bahoma cell are protected from shorting to each other by a plastic safety guard. (See Fig. 1)

On the front of the transmitter, slide the 3 position switch to the middle position to put the transmitter into it’s “Charge” mode. The LED inside the charge door will be blinking rapidly. Slide the hinged clear polycarbonate plastic charge door down wards to unlock it, and then lift it open. Attach the Bahoma cell to the corre sponding magnetic terminals. The Bahoma cell will “click” into place on the charg er by magnetic attraction and with good electrical contact. The LED inside the charger will now glow bright. Close the clear charge door, and slide it up to shut it with a small click. Your cell is now charging, and when the bright LED goes out, the cell is fully charged and ready for use. Charge time is about 40-60 minutes (See Fig. 2)

Receiver - Microblimp Gondola
The circuit board with 3 motors and propellers is the Microblimp Gondola. It has a built-in R/C receiver, antenna, microprocessor, power transistors to control the motors, LED indicator light, and Bahoma (patent pending) magnetic battery terminals. The small oval shaped circuit board material is used to attach the Microblimp gondola to the balloon with the included adhesive backed velcro, or you can also use 2 small pieces of cellophane tape to attach to the balloon if you wish - read on for more details on this.

Fig. 2. HFX900 Transmitter with Built-in Charger.

Fig. 2.5 Insert “AA” Batteries with Correct Polarity

Fig. 3. TROUBLESHOOTING
If you follow this instruction manual carefully, you should not have problems with your Microblimp, however we have provided this troubleshooting list to help you along with enjoying your airship.

1. I have inflated the balloon, attached the microblimp gon- dola with cellophane tape, but it still wants to rise, and it won’t come down!
   • Hopefully you are inside! Add some moreballast weight to achieve neutral buoyancy, check your instructions again Regarding Ballast.
   • You may also tape a coin to the saucer for weight. Let the saucer go free for a second and observe it. If it is still rising, then grab it before it gets away, and add more weights in small amounts until the saucer achieves neutral buoyancy.

2. My airship worked fine for many weeks, I added extra helium to keep it full, but now it doesn’t have enough lift to get it off the ground even though the balloon is full.
   • This is most likely due to stale air that has entered the balloon. Helium is required for lift, and if you are topping the saucer up from time to time, after many weeks of doing this, the helium inside the balloon may become mixed with regular air. There is a simple solution for this problem:
     - Take a small plastic straw and carefully insert it 6 inches into the balloon through the self sealing valve, and gently squeeze the bal- loon to slowly deflate the balloon, this should take about 5 min- utes. After the balloon has been deflated, it can be folded up for storage, or it can once again be filled with helium for more flying action!

3. I took my saucer outside to try it out, and it worked great for a few minutes, but then it got away and I lost it!
   • The Remote Controlled flying saucer is intended for INDOOR usage only. you run the risk of losing it if you fly it outside. At least you can take satisfaction in knowing that you have allowed the saucer to return to its “home planet”

Fig. 3
Piloting Your Microblimp

Flying the Microblimp can be both easy to learn and challenging to master!

We like to describe piloting the Microblimp as Challenging and Relaxing at the same time. It forces you to concentrate on your controls, and while you are doing this, you won’t have any time to worry about any other things — It is a great escape!

The best way to learn to fly the saucer is to just get out there and have fun. After a few minutes you will understand how propeller thrust affects your airship, and you will be ready to fly an obstacle course around your living room.

The default airplane style mixing is the best way to start flying.

The Left Joystick controls your forward and reverse thrust of both Left and Right motors simultaneously and equally. If you use the Left stick alone, you will cause your propellers to thrust forward or backward. Side to side motion of the Left joystick has no function on this model.

The Right Joystick can be used for steering Left and Right, and also to ascend and descend — Just remember to Pull the Right stick to go UP. Pull the stick — it is an easy way to remember that when you want the Microblimp to go up, you pull back on the Right stick. Conversely, if you press the Right Joystick forwards, you will descend. Now for steering Left and Right, you should remember to go easy on the sticks — you don’t need to move a whole lot to get the Microblimp to turn one way or another — you have precision proportional control, so remember to take it easy — small and slow stick motions will be better for learning.

With any R/C aircraft, the biggest challenge for the beginner is when the aircraft is coming back towards you — you will find that your controls will seem reversed when the Microblimp is coming back towards you. Every R/C flyer must master the controls under this situation, and the Microblimp is a good R/C airplane trainer for this purpose. Try to imagine that you are inside the Microblimp looking out. If you can put yourself in the cockpit, you will be well on your way to becoming a good pilot. Once you have mastered flying the Microblimp you’ll be ready to try an R/C airplane or any other R/C aircraft. Form your own opinion — the Microblimp is so designed so that pushing the two transmitter sticks forward causes the saucer to thrust ahead. Pulling both sticks backwards will cause the saucer to thrust backwards. To turn right or left, you may push one stick forward by itself and the other stick in the opposite direction of the stick you are pushing forwards — ie: pushing the right stick forward will cause the saucer to rotate and turn to the left. Sharper turns can be achieved by reversing one motor while forward thrusting the other. To gain altitude, push the joystick to the right, and to descend, push the Right Joystick to the Left. Ballast can also have an effect on rate of climb, so you can fine tune this according to your flying style.

Piloting Tips

Most new pilots tend to use too much throttling power when beginning to fly and find that they are crashing into walls and generally losing control of the Microblimp. When learning to control the airship, it is best to use the thrusters conservatively. Don’t move the joystick too much — you have proportional control, so try to use it, small motions will give you better control when you are just starting to learn. If you are using extreme joystick motions when you are just learning to fly, you will always be overcorrecting the course of the saucer. The best method of learning to fly the saucer is to go slow, throttle your power and then observe the Microblimp to see how it reacts to your control. What is most important is what the Microblimp is doing. NOT what position your joysticks are in — you will react to the motion of the Microblimp and modulate your controls to achieve the desired flight path. Envision a NASA Astronaut controlling his jetpack during space walks on shuttle missions — the same methods of control apply to the Microblimp! Try to imagine that you are inside the Microblimp and facing forwards from the saucers viewpoint — this helps to keep track of Right and Left — Especially when you are turning around to come back.

If you like, you can tape a small vertical “fin” to the rear of the balloon to make the balloon more stable, and less reactive to your controls — Experiment with the size of fin until you get the desired level of “damping”. This will make the airship less reactive to your controls, but it may help begin pilots.

Eventually when you are a seasoned pilot, the sky is the limit in what you can do with your RC saucer!

Aerial Sports and Competition!

Aerial Obstacle Course

- Test your skill in maneuvering your saucer by seeing how quickly you can fly a course around objects in your living room! For example, you could have a timed race to a houseplant and back. Use a wristwatch to time each run.

Aerial Sumo Wrestling - Aero Derby

- Fly two blimps or saucers at once, and have a “Smash Up Derby” In The Sky
- Race two saucers at once on a flight course of 3 laps around a room. Bumping each other out of the way is allowed! The first saucer to complete the course wins the race! This is a lot of fun — especially if you like competition with your friends.
- Put a small hook on your balloon and try to pick up small paper cut-outs "men" that you can make. Just remember to keep the weight of the paper men to a minimum so the Microblimp will be able to lift it.

Create Your Own Flying Games - The Sky is the Limit!

- ballon is full, be sure to hang on to it, it has quite a bit of lift! This balloon is very durable and can be re-filled many times. If you would like to deflate the balloon for storage, you may do so by inserting a small plastic straw into the balloon self sealing valve approximately 6 inches and allowing the gases to escape from the balloon. Insert the straw carefully so as not to puncture the balloon. You can speed the deflation of the balloon by gently squeezing the balloon with the straw inserted into the self sealing valve.

**ATTACHING THE MICROBLIMP GONDOLA TO THE BALLOON**

There are a few ways to attach the Microblimp gondola to the balloon. For your first flights, it is recommended that you use method #1 below.

**METHOD 1. Without Gondola Plastic Dome - Easiest Method**

Hold down the inflated balloon on the floor or table and place the Microblimp Gondola unit on the center of the balloon. - This is marked with a small black circle printed on the balloon. It is a good idea to place the filling valve of the balloon towards the rear for orientation in flight. The Balloons will be at the “rear” side of the microblimp gondola. You can fasten the Microblimp gondola to the balloon by using the supplied Velcro stickers, or you can just as easily use Cellophane (Scotch) tape. This method provides you with the best possible flying weight, the highest performance, and the best access to the Balloon battery (See Fig.)

With the Microblimp gondola attached to the inflated balloon, you can now grip the rear of the “Balloon” section of the manual and you’ll be ready to fly in a few minutes.

**METHOD 2. With Gondola Plastic Dome**

This method is really just a continuation of what you did in Method 1. Line up the plastic gondola plastic with the Microblimp Gondola that is already attached to the inflated balloon, and slip the plastic dome over top of the middle propeller. If you slide it a bit sideways, you can slip it off the prop without too much difficulty. (See Fig.)

You will need the self adhesive sticker “pockets” from the plastic bag of small parts. Get one of the stickers ready and then check the alignment of the plastic dome - it should be surrounding the Microblimp Gondola, but not actually touching. It can move a bit around a little bit until you can see that it is clear of both the “arms” and the central motor mounting area of the Microblimp Gon- dolia (See Fig. 6). Once your alignment looks good, apply the self adhesive sticker pockets around the tabs of the plastic dome. (See Fig.)

You can now see that the gondola plastic dome is attached to the balloon, but it is actually free to be removed - we just have to slide the tabs out of the pockets. Since the plastic is quite flexible, this is a fairly easy thing to do — just squeeze the ends of the plastic gondola dome a little bit and then slip the hole over the central propeller to remove it. This only takes a second or two.

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**Fig. 5 - Slip the plastic dome over the central propeller, and align the slots with the motor arms, getting ready to attach to the balloon.**

**Fig. 6 - Ensure that the plastic dome is not touching the Microblimp Gondola circuit board, and get ready to use the self adhesive sticker “pockets”**

**Fig. 7 - Finish off the gondola plastic dome installa- tion by attaching the stickers over the tabs to make pockets.** The gondola is attached, and removable.

When you want to attach or remove a battery, you only need to squeeze the plastic dome a little bit to slide the tabs out of the pocket, and slip the dome over the central propeller. The gondola plastic domes have been manufactured as lightweight as possible - due to this speci- fication, the plastics are very "bendable" so this technique works very
Testing Transmitter and Receiver 
Multi-Channel Operation

The 900MHz R/C System (668MHz in EU), can be configured for use on one of three "channels". You select your channel when you switch on your transmitter. The position of the Left joystick at starting up, is the channel you will use. When you start up the Transmitter, you can hold the Left stick to the Right, leave it in the middle (default), or hold it to the Right, to configure operation on Channels 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Default is Channel 2 (left stick is in the middle position). The receiver will measure signal strength to lock on to the desired transmitter, so all you need to do is make sure that when a new Microblimp is starting up, that the appropriate transmitter is closest to the new Microblimp. An audible tone sequence will indicate the channel the receiver has locked on to. Once you have confirmed that everyone is on a different channel, your are ready to go. Get your friends together with their Microblimps and fly together! The possibilities for aerial racing and other aerial radio controlled sports are endless!

Note that every Microblimp can be used on any one of the three channels - all selected from the transmitter at startup. (See Fig. 8)

Establishing Transmitter-Receiver R/C Communications

Turn on your transmitter by pushing the 3 position switch all the way to the far right. The main transmitter LED will glow. Next, attach the Balloons cell to the Microblimp Gondola - you will notice a distinctive audible musical arpeggio tone sequence (C-E-G-C-G-E-C notes) that indicates successful microphone startup. This sequence is usually followed by a two-tone Melodious sequence (C-E-C-E-C-E - and so on). This repeating two-tone sequence indicates that the receiver is scanning for a transmitter signal - it will continue to repeat until a valid transmitter signal is received. Once a valid transmitter has been found, the receiver window will be indicated by a series of tones (G note). The default transmitter channel is Channel 2, so you should hear two "G" notes to indicate that the receiver is operating on Channel 2. The propellers may start spinning, and you will be able to control the propellers by using the Transmitter Joysticks, but first you will need to adjust the trim by moving the small trim wheels located near the transmitter joystick sticks.

Adjusting the trimmers of the Microblimp Transmitter

Rotate the trimmer wheels with your thumb until you have successfully stopped the propellers from spinning. This can be tricky to do the first time - especially if you are not sure which stick controls what on the Microblimp - it helps immensely to know which trimmer wheel needs adjustment. Basically you will want the trimmer wheels to be positioned near the middle of their full range of motion. Make sure you know what mixing mode your transmitter is configured to - (the default is "Airplane Style Mixing"). If you are confused, remove the Balloons cell from the Microblimp gondola, and read ahead to understand the controls of the Microblimp. Once you understand the joystick controls, you will be ready to adjust the trimmer wheels.

Controls

The included RF900 Transmitter allows you to independently control the direction and speed of three propellers of the Microblimp. Two of the propellers are situated on the left and right and one propeller is located in the middle for vertical ascent and descent. There are 3 user-selectable "Mixing Modes" available on the transmitter. (See Fig. 8) You select your "mixing mode" when you switch on your transmitter and the mixing mode you choose will be saved in memory until you make another selection. The position of the joystick at startup controls what mixing mode will be selected. The factory default mixing mode is "Airplane Style Blimp Mixing". When you startup the Transmitter, you can hold the Right joystick to the left to select "blimp/tank/style mixing" that more closely resembles the controls of the Fantrazio Tri-Turbolyn airships. When you startup the Transmitter, you can hold the Right joystick to the right to select "airplane style blimp mixing." "Flight Simulator" mixing mode is accessed by pushing the right stick UP at startup - which will put the transmitter in a non-transmitting state that is used only when we want to connect the transmitter to a personal computer for using the freeware FMS flight simulator software. (The Computer Interface Cable is available separately). Note that the selected mixing function will remain in memory, even if the transmitter is switched OFF - This can be convenient, but it can also cause confusion if you forget what 'mode' you are in. So if you use the non-transmitting FMS function, you'll have to remember to tell another mixing mode when you want to fly your Microblimp - if you forget to do this, it might seem like your transmitter is not working - you have to remember what mixing mode you left your transmitter in.

Airplane Style Mixing - Default (or Right Stick to Right)

This style of mixing closely resembles a 3D4 model aircraft, except with a blimp, you can also have "reverse" throttle! The Left stick controls the main throttle rate and direction. The Right stick controls "aileron" and "elevator". If you pull the Right stick towards you, you will ascend - just like a model R/C aircraft. If you move the Right stick to the Left and Right, the Microblimp will turn to the Left or Right. (See Fig. 9)

Blimp/Tank Style Mixing - (Right Stick to Left)

This style of mixing closely resembles our Tri-Turbolyn Airships, but now we have full-proportional control. The Left joystick controls the Left Motor forward and backwards direction and speed. The Right joystick controls the Right Motor forward and backwards direction and speed. If the motor is off, the Right joystick motion from Left to Right is that - is you can move the Right joystick to the Right side to ascend, and to the Left to descend. (See Fig. 10)