

1. Power on the Tablet (button located on the top inside of the unit)
2. Setup Wireless
 - a. Swipe down from the upper right of the screen and long press on 'Wireless'
 - b. Configure your wireless network
 - c. Reboot by holding down the Tablet's power button and selecting 'Reboot' from the available options
3. After the tablet has been rebooted, plug in the unit (power port located on the back of the case)
4. Tether the tablet to the Raspberry Pi
 - a. Swipe down from the upper right corner of the tablet
 - b. Tap "Tethering Off" so that it changes to say "Tethering" in blue. (Done after each Skyhook reboot)
 - c. Wait 60 seconds so that the Raspberry Pi has time to fully boot
5. Launch the tablet browser
 - a. Select the Firefox Icon
 - b. Once loaded, long press on the screen and select 'Kiosk Mode' from the contextual menu. Change your password using the long press context menu. The default password is 'vending'. Long press to exit Kiosk Mode.
 - c. If no screen is able to load wait 30 seconds, make sure full screen is disabled and refresh or close the tab. When refreshed or closed the browser will reload the target IP on the tethered Raspberry Pi (192.168.42.45)
6. Configure your Operator Settings
 - a. Password (This is the password that encrypts all of your sensitive data. Choose something secure and unique, and keep it safe.
 - b. Pricing Settings
 - i. Source: Choose static or an available exchange
 - ii. Percentage Fee: The percentage added to an exchange price
 - iii. Minimum Price: Protects against an exchange's volatility
 - c. Blockchain Configuration
 - i. Blockchain ID (GUID): Blockchain's hexadecimal username
 - ii. Blockchain Password: Your blockchain.info wallet password

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- iii. Secondary Blockchain Password: This is optional and rarely used.
 - iv. Sending Bitcoin Address: The operator's sending address within their blockchain.info wallet. This address must be stocked and monitored by the operator to ensure continual operation of their Skyhook
 - d. Transaction Settings
 - i. Currency Limit: The maximum per-transaction amount allowed by the operator. (0=disabled)
 - e. Email Settings (Gmail and Google Apps hosted accounts only)
 - i. Email Address
 - ii. Email Password
 - iii. Machine Name: (The operator's chosen Machine Name. Should be unique for operators with multiple machines. This name is sent to customers who request to have transaction details emailed at the end of purchasing.
 - f. Contact Settings
 - i. Suggested Format: Operator Name, Email, Phone, Address. This is not a required field, but a useful so that customers can contact the operator if any issues occur.
 - g. Transaction Log
 - i. Hourly Transaction Log: The 'pulse' of the machine. When enabled it will send out emails to the operator. This stream of emails let's the operator see recent transactions and know that the machine is operational.
 - ii. Send Transaction Log (Delta): Sends the most recent transactions in CSV format.
 - iii. Send Complete Transaction Log: Sends all transactions to the operator in CSV format.
 - h. Localization Settings
 - i. Choose Language: Sets your default language.
 - i. Device Commands (Experimental): It is not recommended to use this feature. If you wish to control the Raspberry Pi, it is possible to SSH into the device by using the ethernet port located on the back of the case.
 - j. Once all Operator Settings have been configured in System Preferences, tap Save. All settings are verified and any errors must be resolved before continuing. If all settings are correct, the operator will be redirected to the start screen.
7. The unit should now be ready for normal operation. Process a test transaction to be sure there is sufficient balance, customers will be able to receive emails from the device and the price is set as expected.

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