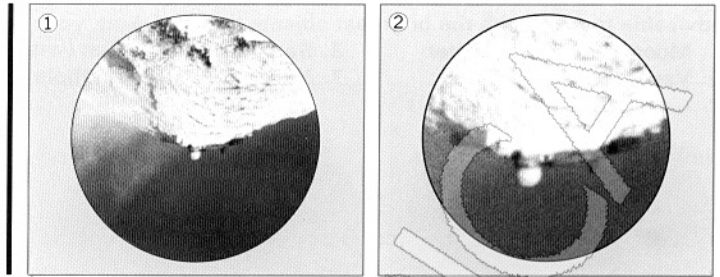


Step 5 Changing eyepieces

① To remove the eyepiece, loosen the eyepiece setscrew and slide the eyepiece out. Slide the chrome barrel of a higher-power eyepiece into the eyepiece adapter and re-tighten the setscrew to hold the eyepiece in place.

[Note] As the high-power eyepiece makes it more difficult to bring into focus, turn the focusing knob slowly and carefully.

② The size of the image you now observe through the telescope is larger.



Step 6 Use of the finderscope

How does a terrestrial view look through a finder? Upside-down and backwards – just as through the main telescope. However, there are points of slight difference.

(a) A crosshair reticle is seen. This is for pinpoint accuracy.

(b) A wider view is seen than when the main telescope is used.

The finderscope is simply to help you easily locate objects and bring them within the view of the main telescope. As your telescope – even on “low” power – is still extremely powerful, finding the objects can be difficult. This is why telescopes are equipped with finderscopes.

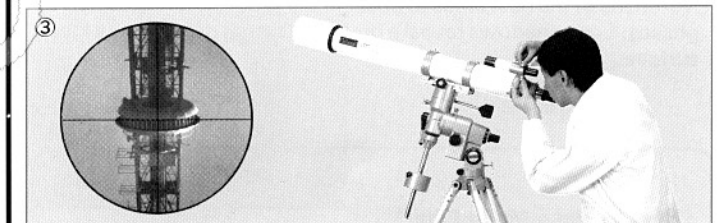
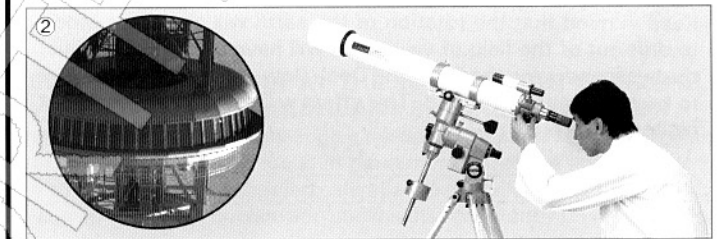
Prior to serious observations, make sure both the telescope and the finderscope are aligned – targeted on the same object. If the same object is not centered in the crosshairs of the finderscope and centered in the main telescope, adjust the finderscope, using the position setscrews.

«Aligning the Finderscope»

① Attach a low-power eyepiece to the eyepiece adapter of your telescope.

② Point the telescope at a clear object about 1km away and center it in the field of view.

③ Bring the same object to the center of the crosshairs of the finderscope, using the position setscrews.



«How to align the Finderscope»

① and ② show how to fasten the finderscope with the position setscrews.

Position Setscrews
(3 pieces)



② Turn and fix the nut.

