NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

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76/350

75 MM COMPACT REFLECTOR TELESCOPE

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

⚠ **WARNING:**
SUN HAZARD – Never look directly at the sun with this device.

⚠ **WARNING:**
CHOKING HAZARD – Small parts. Not for children under 3 years.

⚠ **WARNING:**
The lens contains lead that may be harmful. Wash hands after touching.

⚠ **WARNING:**
This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

READ AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE.
KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR LATER USE.

• **SUN WARNING: WARNING: NEVER ATTEMPT TO OBSERVE THE SUN WITH THIS DEVICE! OBSERVING THE SUN – EVEN FOR A MOMENT – WILL CAUSE INSTANT AND IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO YOUR EYE OR EVEN BLINDNESS.** EYE DAMAGE IS OFTEN PAINLESS, SO THERE IS NO WARNING TO THE OBSERVER THAT THE DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE. DO NOT POINT THE DEVICE AT OR NEAR THE SUN. DO NOT LOOK THROUGH THE DEVICE AS IT IS MOVING. CHILDREN SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE ADULT SUPERVISION WHILE OBSERVING.

• **RESPECT PRIVACY:** WHEN USING THIS DEVICE, RESPECT THE PRIVACY OF OTHER PEOPLE. FOR EXAMPLE, DO NOT USE IT TO LOOK INTO PEOPLE'S HOMES.

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• **CHOKING HAZARD:** CHILDREN SHOULD ONLY USE DEVICE UNDER ADULT SUPERVISION. KEEP PACKAGING MATERIALS LIKE PLASTIC BAGS AND RUBBER BANDS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN AS THESE MATERIALS POSE A CHOKING HAZARD.

• **RISK OF BLINDNESS:** NEVER USE THIS DEVICE TO LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE SUN OR IN THE DIRECT PROXIMITY OF THE SUN. DOING SO MAY RESULT IN A PERMANENT LOSS OF VISION.

• **RISK OF FIRE:** DO NOT PLACE DEVICE, PARTICULARLY THE LENSES, IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT. THE CONCENTRATION OF LIGHT RAYS COULD CAUSE A FIRE.

• **DO NOT DISASSEMBLE THIS DEVICE:** IN THE EVENT OF A DEFECT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR DEALER. THE DEALER WILL CONTACT THE CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT AND CAN SEND THE DEVICE IN TO BE REPAIRED IF NECESSARY.

• **DO NOT SUBJECT THE DEVICE TO TEMPERATURES EXCEEDING 60 °C (140 °F).**

• **DISPOSAL:** KEEP PACKAGING MATERIALS, LIKE PLASTIC BAGS AND RUBBER BANDS, AWAY FROM CHILDREN AS THEY POSE A RISK OF SUFFOCATION. DISPOSE OF PACKAGING MATERIALS AS LEGALLY REQUIRED. CONSULT THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ON THE MATTER IF NECESSARY AND RECYCLE MATERIALS WHEN POSSIBLE.

• THE WEEE SYMBOL IF PRESENT INDICATES THAT THIS ITEM CONTAINS ELECTRICAL OR ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS WHICH MUST BE COLLECTED AND DISPOSED OF SEPARATELY.

• NEVER DISPOSE OF ELECTRICAL OR ELECTRONIC WASTE IN GENERAL MUNICIPAL WASTE. COLLECT AND DISPOSE OF SUCH WASTE SEPARATELY.

• MAKE USE OF THE RETURN AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS AVAILABLE TO YOU, OR YOUR LOCAL RECYCLING PROGRAM. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITY OR PLACE OF PURCHASE TO FIND OUT WHAT SCHEMES ARE AVAILABLE.

• ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES WHICH, WHEN DISPOSED OF INCORRECTLY, MAY LEAK INTO THE GROUND. THIS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION WHICH IS HAZARDOUS TO HUMAN HEALTH, AND ENDANGER WILDLIFE.

• IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT CONSUMERS LOOK TO RE-USE OR RECYCLE ELECTRICAL OR ELECTRONIC WASTE TO AVOID IT GOING TO LANDFILL SITES OR INCINERATION WITHOUT TREATMENT.

⚠ **BUTTON/COIN BATTERY WARNING:** THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A BUTTON OR COIN CELL BATTERY. A SWALLOWED BUTTON OR COIN CELL BATTERY CAN CAUSE INTERNAL CHEMICAL BURNS IN AS LITTLE AS TWO HOURS AND LEAD TO DEATH. DISPOSE OF USED BATTERIES IMMEDIATELY. KEEP NEW AND USED BATTERIES AWAY FROM CHILDREN. IF YOU THINK BATTERIES MIGHT HAVE BEEN SWALLOWED OR PLACED INSIDE ANY PART OF THE BODY, SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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What’s Included:

Parts Overview

1. Focus Wheel
2. Telescope (Optical Tube Assembly)
3. Compass
4. Alt-azimuth Mount
5. Azimuth Scale
6. Scale with 90 Scale
7. Height Adjustment Wheel
8. 6 mm and 20 mm Eyepieces
9. 2x Barlow Lens
10. Moon filter

Available Downloads Visit:

www.esmanuals.com

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Using Your Telescope:

Note: We recommend assembling your telescope for the first time in the daylight or in a lit room so that you can familiarize yourself with assembly steps and all components.

Please look for a suitable location to set up your telescope before you begin. Use a stable surface like a table or counter top.

Azimuthal mounting means that you can move your telescope up and down, left and right. With the height adjustment wheel (7) and the rotatable azimuth mount, you can point the telescope at any object you want. Use the wheel (7) to tilt the telescope up and down. By using the azimuth mount like a turntable you can pan the telescope to the left and to the right.

It is important that you always choose an eyepiece with the highest focal width for the beginning of your observation. Afterwards, you can gradually move to eyepieces with smaller focal widths. The focal width is indicated in millimeters, and it is written on each eyepiece. In general, the larger the focal width of an eyepiece, the smaller the magnification. There is a simple formula for calculating the magnification:

Focal width of the telescope tube / Focal width of the eyepiece = Magnification

The magnification also depends on the focal width of the telescope tube. The telescope has a focal length of 350 mm. From this formula, we see that if you use an eyepiece with a focal width of 20 mm, you will get the following magnification:

350 mm / 20 mm = 18x magnification

Focal Length	Eyepiece	Magnification	2x Barlow Lens
350 mm	**20 mm**	18x	35x
350 mm	**6 mm**	58x	117x

Cleaning:

Your telescope is a precision optical device and keeping the optics free of dust and dirt is crucial for optimal performance. To clean the lenses (objective and eyepiece) use only a photo-grade soft brush or a lint-free cloth, like a microfiber cloth. Do not press down too hard while cleaning, as this might scratch the lens. If necessary, the cleaning cloth can be moistened with an optical glass cleaning fluid and the lens wiped clean using very little pressure. **The eyepiece is NOT waterproof so do not spray fluids directly onto the glass or dip it in water. Never use harsh detergents! After you have finished cleaning an eyepiece, allow it to fully dry before storing.**

Make sure your telescope is always protected against dust and dirt. After use, leave it in a warm room to dry off before storing.

Troubleshooting Guide:

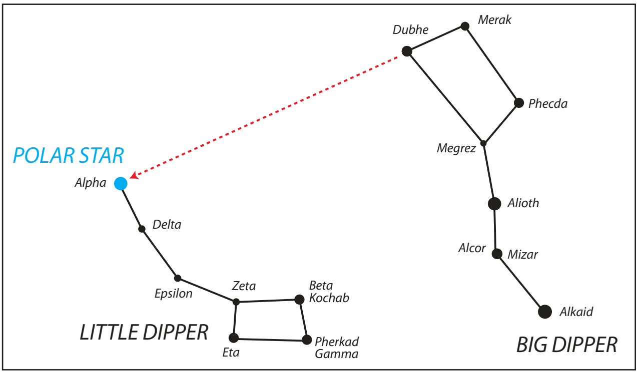
Problem	Solution
No picture	Remove dust protection cap (if included).
Blurred picture	Adjust focus using focus wheel.
No focus possible	Wait for temperature to balance out.
Bad quality	Never observe through a glass surface such as a window.

Observing Tips:

Star hopping

Star hopping is a technique used by amateur astronomers to navigate the night sky. By using easily recognizable constellations and asterisms as a guide, an observer can locate stars and other objects.

For example, Polaris, which is commonly referred to as The North Star, can be located quickly using star hopping. First, find the Big Dipper asterism in the Ursa Major constellation. The popular pattern is defined by seven stars, and the two stars on the front edge of the Big Dipper's "bowl" are Merak and Dubhe. Next, draw an imaginary line from the bottom star (Merak) on this front edge through the top star (Dubhe) on the front edge. Follow the line to the first bright star you see. That should be Polaris. Finally, to verify your finding, locate the Little Dipper asterism. Polaris is the anchor star at the end of the Little Dipper's "handle."



Note: The positioning of the Big Dipper in relation to the Little Dipper does not change, but the orientation of both in the night sky will rotate throughout the year due to the motion of the Earth.

Possible Objects for Observation:

What you can observe at any one time in your telescope depends on several factors beyond aperture and magnification. These factors include location, date, time and sky conditions. The following are all objects that can be seen with the unaided eye and/or binoculars. Your telescope can enhance views of any of these objects if the observing conditions are right.

The Moon:
Diameter: 3,476 km
Distance: Approximately 384,401 km
The Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite, and it is the second brightest object in the sky (after the Sun). Although it is our closest neighbor, a lot of people have never really taken a good long like at the Moon. With your telescope, you should be able to see several interesting lunar features. These include lunar maria, which appear as vast plains, and some of the larger craters. The best views will be found along the terminator, which is the edge where the visible and shadowed portions of the Moon meet.

Image credit: Howard Eskildsen

Orion Nebula(M42):
Right ascension: 05: 35.4 (hours: minutes)
Declination: -05: 27 (degrees: minutes)
Distance: Approximately 1,344 light years
The Orion Nebula is a vast star-forming region located in the "sword" branching off of the famous Orion's Belt. Also known as Messier 42, this diffuse nebula is bright enough to see with the unaided eye — although it will only appear as a slightly foggy star. However, with your telescope, you can see many of the beautiful details, such as the billowing clouds of gas and dust where new stars are being born.

Image credit: NASA, ESA, M. Robberto (Space Telescope Science Institute/ESA) and the Hubble Space Telescope Orion Treasury Project Team

Note: Images are for illustration purposes only. Quality of your image may very depending upon atmospheric conditions and location.

Pleiades Star Cluster(M45):
Right ascension: 03: 47.0 (hours: minutes)
Declination: +24: 07 (degrees: minutes)
Distance: Approximately 444 light years
The Pleiades Star Cluster is a group of brilliant blue stars located in the Taurus Constellation. Also known as Messier 45 or "Seven Sisters", this open star cluster consists of more than 1,000 confirmed stars, although an average of only six are visible to the unaided eye. With your telescope, you can quickly reveal some of the more elusive members of this legendary and beautiful cluster.

Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/UCLA

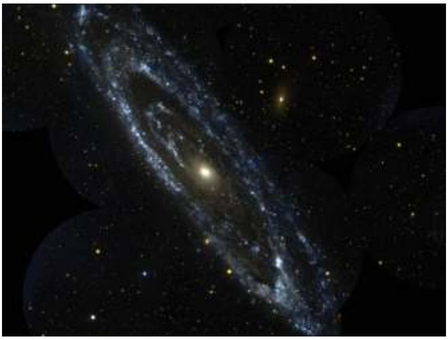


Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

Andromeda Galaxy(M31):
Right ascension: 00: 42.7 (hours: minutes)
Declination: +41: 16 (degrees: minutes)
Distance: Approximately 2.54 million light years
The Andromeda Galaxy is the closest major galaxy to our own Milky Way. Also known as Messier 31, this famous spiral galaxy is part of the Local Group of galaxies. Although it is technically bright enough to see with the unaided eye under a very dark sky, your telescope may show its bright center, hints of its spiral structure and its much smaller companion galaxies known as M32 and M110.

Dumbbell Nebula(M27)
Right ascension: 19:59.6 (hours: minutes)
Declination: +22:43 (degrees: minutes)
Distance: Approximately 1,360 light years
The Dumbbell Nebula was the first planetary nebula ever discovered. It is one of the most popular sights in the Vulpecula constellation. Easy to find with binoculars and amazing in a telescope, the shape of this bright, double-lobed nebula has been compared to a dumbbell, an hourglass or an apple core. As an added bonus, the white dwarf that lies at the heart of the Dumbbell Nebula is larger than any other star of its kind.

Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/Harvard-Smithsonian CfA

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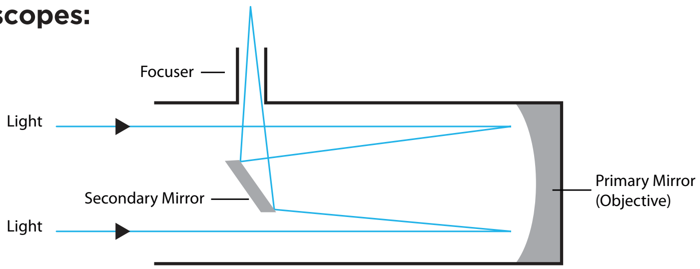
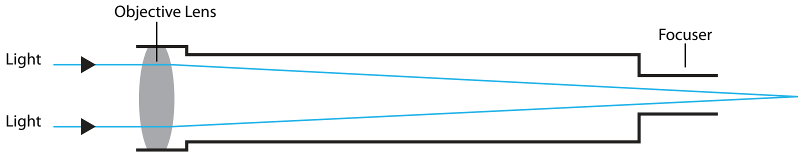
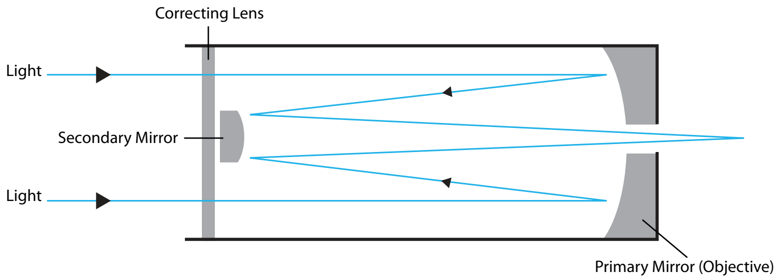
Types Of Telescopes:



Reflector
A reflector telescope uses mirrors to gather and focus light. Light enters the telescope through its open front end and travels to the concave primary mirror at the back. From there the light is reflected back up the tube to a flat secondary mirror, which sits at a 45° angle in relation to the eyepiece. Light bounces off of this secondary mirror and out through the eyepiece. A reflector telescope is designed for astronomical use. Terrestrial objects may appear inverted, sideways or at an angle depending on how your tube is oriented due to optical design. This rotation is perfectly normal on all Newtonian reflectors and will not affect astronomical viewing.

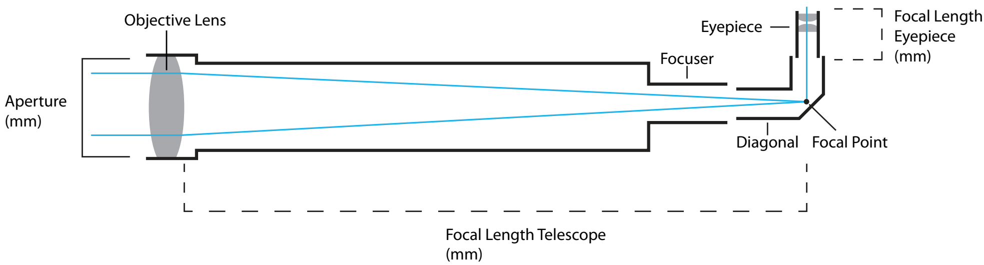


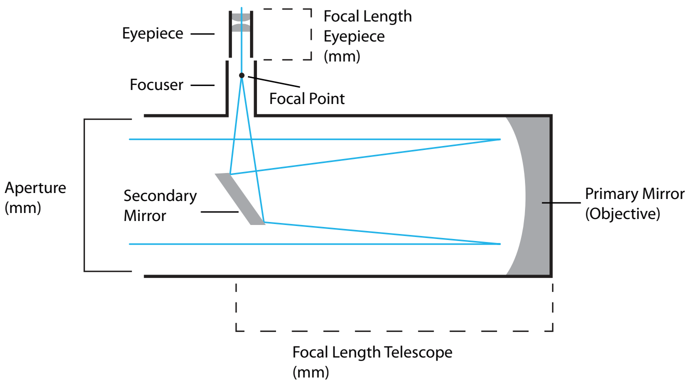
Refractor:
A refracting telescope uses a collection of lenses to gather and focus light. A refractor's views will be upside down if a diagonal is not in use. A standard diagonal will generate a "right side up" image, however, it will rotate the image on the vertical axis (mirror image). To get the "right side up" image without the rotation, you will need to use a special diagonal with an erect image prism.



Catadioptric:
A catadioptric telescope uses a combination of mirrors and lenses to gather and focus light. Popular catadioptric designs include the Maksutov-Cassegrain and Schmidt-Cassegrain.

Telescope Terms to Know:





Aperture:
This figure, which is usually expressed in millimeters, is the diameter of a telescope's light-gathering surface (objective lens in a refractor or primary mirror in a reflector). Aperture is the key factor in determining the brightness and sharpness of the image.

Objective Lens:
The objective lens is the main light-gathering component of a refractor telescope. It is actually composed of several lens elements.

Diagonal:
This accessory houses a mirror that deflects the ray of light 90 degrees. With a horizontal telescope tube, this device deflects the light upwards so that you can comfortably observe by looking downwards into the eyepiece. The image in a standard diagonal mirror appears upright, but rotated around its vertical axis (mirror image). To get an image without this rotation, you will need to use a special diagonal with an erect image prism.

Eyepiece:
An eyepiece is an optical accessory comprised of several lens elements. It determines the magnification of a particular observing setup.

Primary Mirror:
The primary mirror is the principle light-gathering surface of a reflector telescope.

Secondary Mirror:
A secondary mirror is a small mirror that sits at a 45° angle in relation to the primary mirror of a reflecting telescope. Light from the primary mirror is reflected back up the tube to the secondary mirror. The light is directed from this mirror up into the eyepiece.

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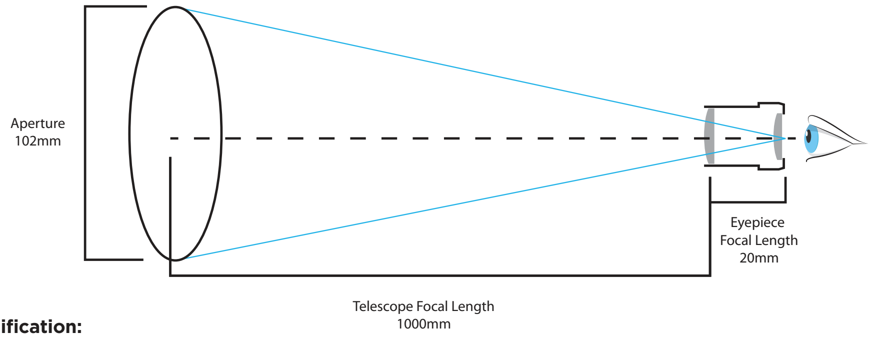


Magnification:
The magnification corresponds to the difference between observation with the naked eye and observation through a magnifying device like a telescope. If a telescope configuration has a magnification of 30x, then an object viewed through the telescope will appear 30 times larger than it would with the naked eye. To calculate the magnification of your telescope setup, divide the focal length of the telescope tube by the focal length of the eyepiece. For example, a 20mm eyepiece in a telescope with a 1000mm focal length will result in 50x power, which will make the object appear 50 times larger. If you change the eyepiece, the power goes up or down accordingly.

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Telescope Focal Length}}{\text{Eyepiece Focal Length}}$$

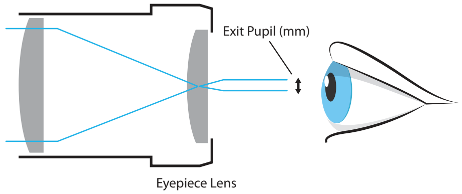
Focal ratio
The focal ratio of a telescope is determined by dividing the telescope's focal length by its aperture (usually expressed in millimeters). It plays a key role in determining a telescope's field of view and significantly impacts imaging time in astrophotography. For example, a telescope with a focal length of 1000mm and a 100mm clear aperture has a focal ratio of f/10.

$$\text{Focal Ratio} = \frac{\text{Telescope Focal Length}}{\text{Telescope Aperture}}$$

Focal length (Telescope):
The focal length is the distance in millimeters between the objective lens or primary mirror and the point at which entering light rays converge — otherwise known as the focal point. The focal lengths of the telescope tube and the eyepiece are used to determine magnification.

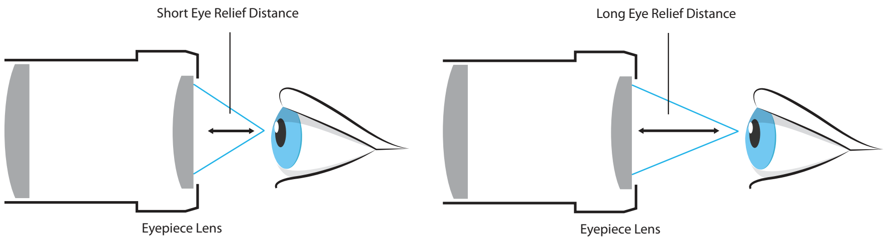
Focal length (Eyepiece):
The focal length is the distance in millimeters between the center of the first lens element in an eyepiece and the focal point. The focal lengths of the telescope tube and the eyepiece are used to determine magnification. Short eyepiece focal lengths produce higher magnifications than long eyepiece focal lengths.

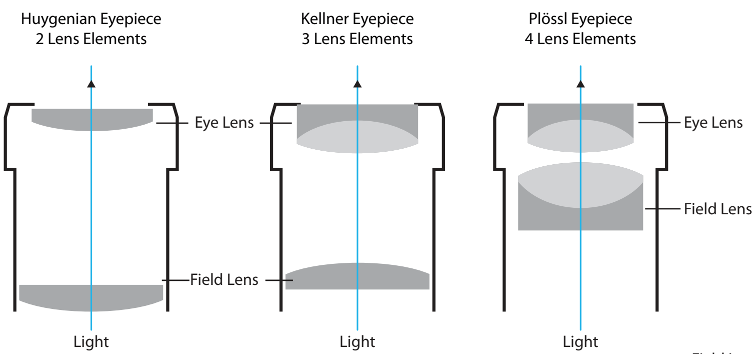
Exit Pupil
The exit pupil is the diameter of the beam of light coming out of the eyepiece. To calculate exit pupil, divide the focal length of your eyepiece by your telescope's focal ratio. For example, if you use a 20mm eyepiece with an f/5 telescope, the exit pupil would be 4mm.

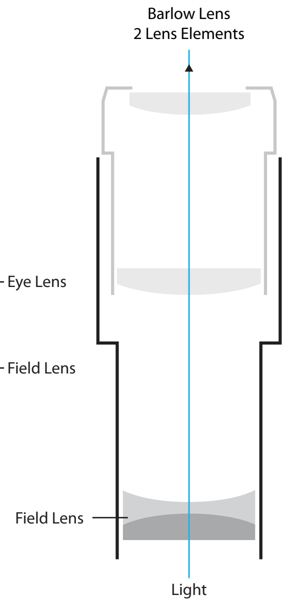


$$\text{Exit Pupil} = \frac{\text{Eyepiece Focal Length}}{\text{Telescope Focal Ratio}}$$

Eye Relief
Eye relief is all about a comfortable viewing experience because it is the distance at which you need to position your eye from the eyepiece's outermost surface to enjoy the full field of view. This characteristic is of special concern to observers who wear glasses to correct an astigmatism, because a long enough eye relief is necessary to allow room for glasses.







Huygenian Eyepieces:
A Huygenian eyepiece uses two plano-convex lenses separated by an air gap. They have a fairly narrow apparent field of view.

Kellner Eyepieces:
A Kellner eyepiece uses three lens elements - two of which are paired together in an achromatic doublet design to minimize chromatic aberrations. They typically produce an apparent field of view around 45°.

Plössl Eyepieces:
A Plossl eyepiece uses two doublets (a pairing of lens) for a total of four lens elements. This eyepiece design delivers sharp views and an apparent field of view of approximately 50°, which works well for both planetary and deep sky viewing.

Barlow Lens:
A Barlow lens effectively increases the focal length of a telescope. It is inserted between the eyepiece and the focuser/diagonal (depending on the optical setup) and multiplies the magnification power of the eyepiece. For example, a 2x Barlow will double the magnification of a particular eyepiece.

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Contents, colors and specifications may vary.

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