



ASTRO GAZER HD TELESCOPE

T700HD



⚠ WARNING: Do not look directly at the sun.

CAUTION:

Never attempt observing the sun with this telescope! Especially keep in mind while the telescope is used by children! Observing the sun even for a short time may cause blindness!

Packing material (plastic bags, etc.) has to be kept out of reach of children!

RISK to your child!

Never look through this device directly at or near the sun. There is a risk of **BLINDING YOURSELF!**



Children should only use this device under adult supervision. Keep packaging materials (plastic bags, etc.) away from children. There is a risk of **SUFFOCATION!**

Fire/Burning RISK!

Never subject the device - especially the lenses - to direct sunlight. Light ray concentration can cause fires and/or burns.

RISK of material damage!

Never take the device apart. Please consult your Customer Service if there are any defects. The dealer will contact our service center and send the device in for repair if needed.

Do not subject the device to temperatures exceeding 140°F (60°).

TIPS on cleaning

Clean the lens (objective and eyepiece) only with a soft lint-free cloth (e.g. micro-fibre). Do not use excessive pressure - this may scratch the lens.

Dampen the cleaning cloth with a lens cleaning fluid and use it on very dirty lenses.

Protect the device against dirt and dust. Leave it to dry properly after use at room temperature. Then put the dust caps on and store the device in the packaging provided.

RESPECT Privacy!

This device is meant for private use. Respect others' privacy – do not use the device to look into other people's homes, for example.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of the packaging materials as legally required. Consult the local authority on the matter if necessary.





Fig 1

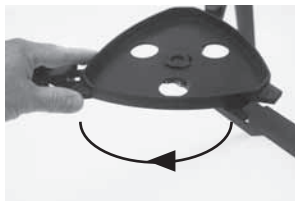


Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6

Warning:

Never use a telescope to look at the sun! Looking at or near the sun will cause instant and irreversible damage to your eye. Eye damage is often painless, so there is no warning to the observer that damage has occurred until it is too late. Do not point the telescope or its viewfinder at or near the sun. Do not look through the telescope or its viewfinder as it is moving. Children should always have adult supervision while observing.

Parts listing

Please check while unpacking, if all parts are complete:

- 1 Objective lens
- 2 Tripod with accessory tray
- 3 Telescope mounting arm with clamp
- 4 Telescope tube with dew shield
- 5 Red Dot Finderscope
- 6 Plossol Eyepiece 26mm
- 7 Huygens Eyepiece 12.5mm
- 8 Diagonal mirror

Setting up

It is recommended to do the first set-up during the daytime to familiarise yourself with steps and components of setting up your telescope. By doing this exercise it will make it easier to set up the telescope even in low light.

1. Open the tripod legs until the tripod spreaders are level. Afterwards, put the accessory tray in place and lock it by turning by 60° **Fig 2**. Now you can set the tripod height by adjusting the single legs with their locking clamps **Fig 1**.
2. Insert the mounting arm from above into the mount hole at the tripod head and lock it with the black screw **Fig 3**.
3. Set the telescope tube with the threaded bolts from the left into the clamp so that the bolts fit into the clamp's holes. Then screw the black locking nuts and tighten them to a firm feel **Fig 4**.
4. Finally, put the Red Dot Finderscope back in its holder **Fig 5**.
5. Slide diagonal mirror into Focuser (turn silver screws until snug) and insert the 26mm eyepiece in to the diagonal (turn silver screws until snug).

Aligning the Red Dot Finderscope

Your telescope is designed for terrestrial and astronomical observations. Please keep in mind that heat turbulences in the air are also magnified. In warm conditions, it can be useful to limit observations to medium magnifications.

First, remove the dust cover from the objective lens.

Please make sure to remove plastic insulator from battery **Fig 6**.

Insert the 26mm Eyepiece into the diagonal, you may now adjust the focus with the draw tube's wheel. The Red Dot Finderscope is activated by sliding the switch on its right side; there are two intensities available. Before the first observation, the Red Dot Finderscope has to be aligned to the telescope. For this, point at a striking target (e.g. telephone pole) with the telescope's eyepiece. Now, without moving the telescope, switch on the Red Dot Finderscope and adjust the red dot with the 2 adjustment screws (left and right - up and down) until it fits to the eyepiece's view. Now the Red Dot Finderscope is aligned and ready to point for the telescope.

Hint:

Do not forget to switch off the Red Dot Finderscope after use!

Cleaning / Maintenance

Your telescope should, like every optical instrument, be treated with care and stored dry. Doing so will maintain its optical performance for many years. After using, the dust cover should be closed after dew has dried off. The lenses can be cleaned with a soft cloth available from photo stores. Do not use harsh cleaning fluids to clean the optics.

The Red Dot Finderscope is powered by a battery type CR-2032 (3V); if a replacement is necessary, it is drawn out by spreading the holding spring down. Please keep in mind that a new battery has to be placed with the positive (+) side downwards!

Technical data

Aperture: 70mm
Focal length: 700mm
Focal ratio: f/10

Magnifications

w/ eyepiece 26mm: 26.9x
w/ eyepiece 12.5mm: 56x

Possible objects for observation:

We have compiled and explained a number of very interesting celestial bodies and star clusters for you but we suggest that you start practicing during the day focusing on terrestrial objects such as birds or trees at varying distances from you. On the accompanying images at the end of the instruction manual, you can see how objects will appear in good viewing conditions through your telescope at varying powers.

Terrestrial Views

Please note the example picture of Mount Rushmore. Start with the 26mm eyepiece and focus until clear. After mastering the focus with the 26mm change the 12.5mm eyepiece and practice focusing and scanning until images become clear in the eyepiece. We have included some additional examples that are possible with your telescope such as a bird and a green on a golf course. **DO NOT POINT YOUR TELESCOPE DIRECTLY AT THE SUN AS IT MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS.**

The Moon

The moon is the Earth's only natural satellite.

Diameter: 3,476 km (2.2 miles)
Distance: approx. 384,401 km (216,486 miles)

The moon has been known to humans since prehistoric times. It is the second brightest object in the sky (after the sun). Because the moon circles the Earth once per month, the angle between the Earth, the moon and the sun is constantly changing; one sees this change in the phases of the moon. The time between two consecutive new moon phases is about 29.5 days (709 hours).

Orion Nebula (M 42)

M 42 in the Orion constellation

Right ascension: 05:32.9 (Hours: Minutes)
Declination: -05° 25' (Degrees: Minutes)
Distance: 1,500 light years

With a distance of about 1,500 light years, the Orion Nebula (Messier 42, abbreviation: M 42) is the brightest diffuse Nebula in the sky – visible with the naked eye, and a rewarding object for telescopes in all sizes, from the smallest field glass to the largest earthbound observatories and the Hubble Space Telescope. When talking about Orion, we're actually referring to the main part of a much larger cloud of hydrogen gas and dust, which spreads out with over 10 degrees over the half of the Orion constellation. The expanse of this enormous cloud stretches several hundred light years.

Terrestrial Images

f=26mm f=12.5mm



Ring Nebula in Lyra constellation (M 57)

M 57 in the Lyra constellation

Right ascension: 18:53 (Hours: Minutes)
Declination: +33° 01' (Degrees: Minutes)
Distance: 2.3 light years

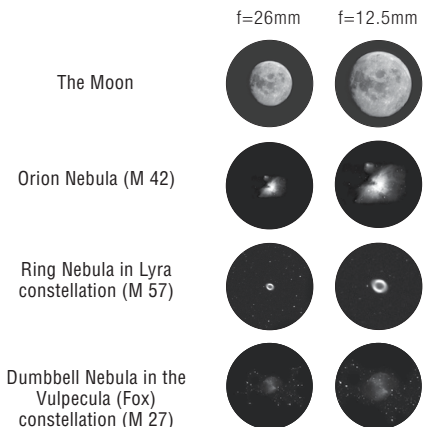
The famous Ring Nebula M 57 in the constellation of Lyra is often viewed as the prototype of a planetary Nebula; it is one of the magnificent features of the Northern Hemisphere's summer sky. Recent studies have shown that it is probably comprised of a ring (torus) of brightly shining material that surrounds the central star (only visible with larger telescopes), and not of a gas structure in the form of a sphere or an ellipsis. If you were to look at the Ring Nebula from the side, it would look like the Dumbbell Nebula (M27). With this object, we're looking directly at the pole of the Nebula.

Dumbbell Nebula in the Vulpecula (Fox) constellation (M 27)

M 27 in the Fox constellation

Right ascension: 19:59.6 (Hours: Minutes)
Declination: +22° 43' (Degrees: Minutes)
Distance: 1,360 light years

The Dumbbell Nebula (M 27) in Fox was the first planetary nebula ever discovered. On July 12, 1764, Charles Messier discovered this new and fascinating class of objects. We see this object almost directly from its equatorial plane. If you could see the Dumbbell Nebula from one of the poles, it would probably reveal the shape of a ring, and we would see something very similar to what we know from the Ring Nebula (M 57). In reasonably good weather, we can see this object well even with small magnifications.



Telescope ABC's

What do the following terms mean?

Diagonal:

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 diagonal mirror appears upright, but rotated around its vertical axis (mirror image).

Focal Length:

Everything that magnifies an object via an optic (lens) has a certain focal length (FL). The FL is the length of the path the light travels from the surface of the lens to its focal point. The focal point is also referred to as the focus. In focus, the image is clear. In the case of a telescope, the FL of the telescope tube and the eyepieces are combined.

Lens:

The lens turns the light which falls on it around in such a way so that the light gives a clear image in the focal point after it has traveled a certain distance (focal length).

Eyepiece:

An eyepiece is a system made for your eye and comprised of one or more lenses. In an eyepiece, the clear image that is generated in the focal point of a lens is captured and magnified still more.

There is a simple formula for calculating the magnification:
Focal length of the telescope tube / Focal length of the eyepiece = Magnification

In a telescope, the magnification depends on both the focal length of the telescope tube and the focal length of the eyepiece.

Magnification:

The magnification corresponds to the difference between observation with the naked eye and observation through a magnification apparatus (e.g. a telescope). In this scheme, observation with the eye is considered "single", or 1x magnification. Accordingly, if a telescope has a magnification of 30x, then an object viewed through the telescope will appear 30 times larger than it would with the naked eye. See also "Eyepiece."

Troubleshooting:

| Problem: | Advice: |
|--|---|
| No picture | Remove dust protection cap and sun-shield from the objective opening. |
| Blurred picture | Adjust focus using focus ring |
| No focus possible | Wait for temperature to balance out |
| Bad picture | Never observe through a glass surface |
| Viewing object visible in the finder, but not through the telescope | Adjust finder |



DISPOSAL

Dispose of the packaging materials properly, according to their type (paper, cardboard, etc). Contact your local waste disposal service or environmental authority for information on the proper disposal.

Please take the current legal regulations into account when disposing of your device. You can get more information on the proper disposal from your local waste disposal service or environmental authority.

Warning- The lens contains lead that may be harmful. Wash hands after touching.

Product Manual, Planisphere & Astro Software Visit:

www.exploreone.com/pages/product-manuals





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Zawartosc i kolory moga sie różnic.
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Inhoud en kleuren kunnen variëren.

Do not mix old and new batteries. Do not mix alkaline, standard (carbon-zinc), or rechargeable batteries.

Ne mélangez pas les piles neuves et usées. Ne pas mélanger des piles alcalines, standard (au carbone-zinc) piles ou rechargeables.

No mezcle pilas nuevas con pilas usadas. No mezcle pilas alcalinas, estándar (carbóno-zinc) ni recargables.

Non mischiare batterie vecchie e nuove. Non mischiare batterie alcaline, standard (carbonio-zinco), o ricaricabili.

Verwenden Sie nicht gleichzeitig alte und neue Batterien. Mischen Sie keine alkalischen, Standard- (Carbozink) oder Akkus.

Nie mieszaj starych i nowych baterii. Nie należy mieszać baterii alkalicznych, standardowych (cynkowo-węglowych) lub akumulatorów.

Não misture pilhas velhas e novas. Não misture pilhas alcalinas, padrão (carbóno-zinco), ou pilhas recarregáveis.

Gebruik geen oude en nieuwe batterijen door elkaar. Gebruik geen alkaline, standaard (koolstof-zink), of oplaadbare batterijen.

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