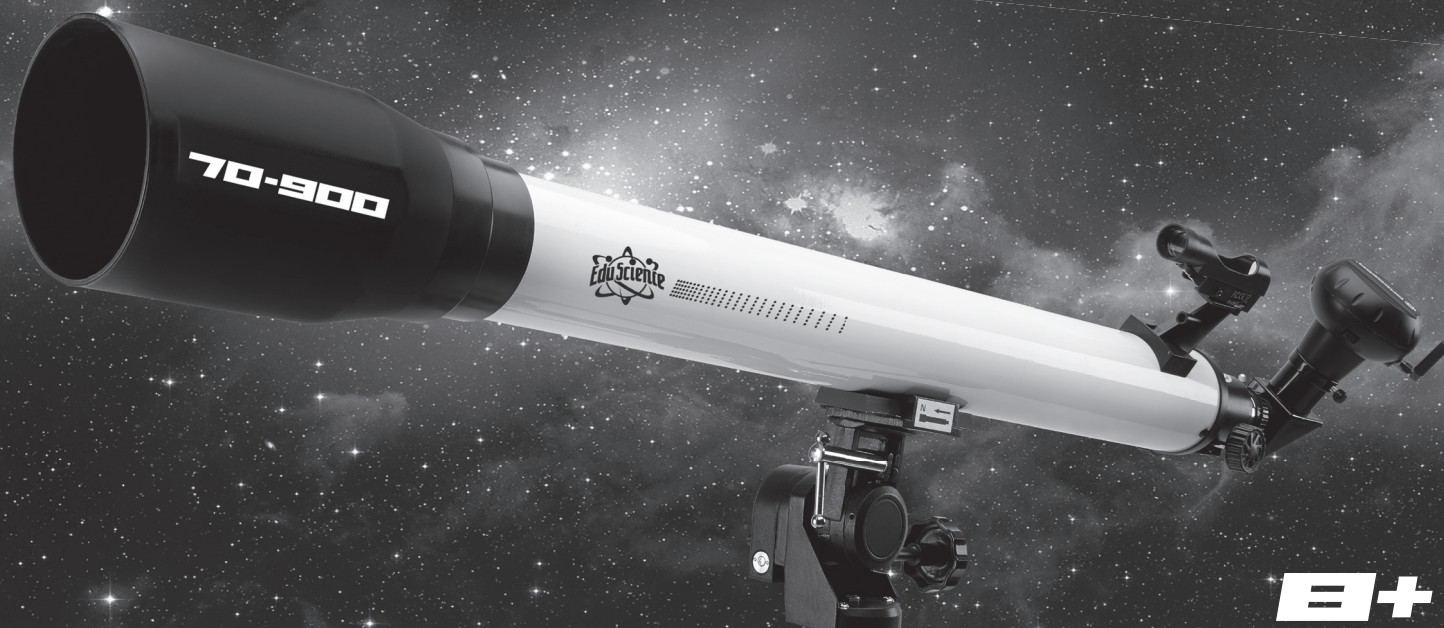


TELESCOPE / TÉLESCOPE / TELESCOPIO



WiFi 70-900

TELESCOPE / TÉLESCOPE / TELESCOPIO

**E+**

WARNING: Do not look directly at the sun.

CAUTION:

Never attempt observing the sun with this telescope! Especially keep it in mind while the telescope is used by children! Observing the sun – even for a very short time – will cause blindness! Packing material (plastic bags, etc.) has to be kept out of reach of children!

A x4
NOT INCLUDED
NON INCLUSES
NO INCLUIDAS

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 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.

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 spectacle 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 case 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 material/s as legally required. Consult the local authority on the matter if necessary.





Need Help? Toll Free 855-863-4426

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

Your telescope has the following parts:

- 1 Telescope tube
- 2 Red Dot Finder
- 3 Adjusting screws for finder
- 4 Dew Shield
- 5 Focuser
- 6 Diagonal
- 7 Flexible Shaft (Azimuth Left and Right)
- 8 Flexible Shaft (Altitude Up and Down)
- 9 Mount head
- 10 26mm and 9.7mm Plossl Eyepieces
- 11 Locking clips (on tripod)
- 12 Tripod and Accessory Tray
- 13 Wi-Fi Eyepiece

Set-up

1. General Information regarding Assembly, Positioning Before beginning with the assembly, choose a suitable position for your telescope. It will help if you assemble this apparatus at a spot from where you have a clear view of the sky, a sturdy surface beneath you, and enough space. Important: Tighten screws only as much as you can by hand - do not "over-tighten" the screws.

2. Tripod

Take the three-legged tripod and set it vertically on the floor with the feet pointing downwards. Now take two of the tripod legs and pull these legs carefully out away from each other, until they have reached their fully opened position. During this time, the entire weight of the tripod rests on one leg. Finally, set the tripod down on all legs, so that it stands straight. Loosen the three locking clips (11) on the tripod legs, pull each individual tripod leg out until it has reached the desired length close up the locking clips (11) and set the tripod down on a sturdy, even surface.

TIP:

A small water level on the accessory tray can help you position your tripod horizontally.

3. Mounting the tray:

The accessory tray must be positioned with its flat side down in the middle of the tripod leg brace, and then must be mounted by turning it 60° in a clockwise direction. The three projections on the tray plate must match up to the mounting brackets on the division bars (and must snap into place. If necessary, you may push the tripod leg brace downwards a little.



4. Connecting the tube

Now set the tube (and holder) onto the mount with the objective opening in the direction marked (N-marking on the tripod head, north point and telescope figure on the mount). Then fasten the tube holder with the clamping screw of the dovetail adapter on the mount head.



5. Inserting the Eyepiece

2 eyepieces: 26mm and 9.7mm come with your telescope. With the eyepieces, you can control the magnification of your telescope. Before installing the eyepieces and the focuser, take the lens cap out of the eyepiece holder.



NOTE: Make sure the focuser is closest to the object which you are trying to view. If the focuser is not closest to the object the telescope is facing backwards and the view will not of the ground and dark or black.

6. Aligning the Red Dot Finder scope

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 (picture below). Insert the 26mm Eyepiece into the diagonal; you may now adjust the focus with the draw tube's wheel. The Red Dot Finder scope is activated by sliding the switch on its right side; there are two intensities available. Before the first observation, the Red Dot Finder scope 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 Finder scope 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 Finder scope is aligned and ready to point for the telescope.



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.

7. Flexible shafts



In order to facilitate the exact fine adjustment of the declination and right ascension shafts, the flexible shafts have been placed on the holders of both these shafts, in the places designed for that purpose. The long flexible shaft is mounted parallel to the telescope tube. It is secured with a clamp screw on the designated indentation on the shaft. The short flexible shaft is mounted sideways. It is secured with a clamp screw on the designated indentation on the shaft. Your telescope is now ready for use.

Your telescope also include a Wi-Fi eyepiece, once you have your object in view, you may exchange the 26 eyepiece for the Wi-Fi eyepiece. After exchanging the eyepiece, please follow the below instructions for operation of the Wi-Fi eyepiece on applicable Wi-Fi devices.


Wi-Fi 33 Camera Manual Instruction

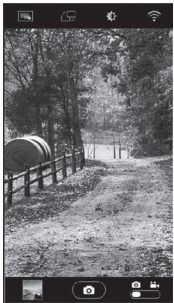


1 Wi-Fi Camera Mode:

1.1 Place 4pcs AA battery (not included) or insert USB cable to computer to get power;

1.2 Hold to press power key until power LED becomes red color, and then press Wi-Fi switch to turn on Wi-Fi function (Wi-Fi LED becomes blue).

1.3 Run  "Wi-Fi camera" app on your smartphone or tablet and open following program (you must choose Wi-Fi device name "Besser_ WIFI_Cam-bresser Wi-Fi camera" as Wi-Fi host) and you can snap or record video or operate the file;



2 PC Camera mode:

You can use this device as traditional digital eyepiece by USB cable to computer, insert USB cable to computer r; hold to press power key till power led becomes red color, and then you can get picture or video in computer like traditional digital eyepiece,

Remark:

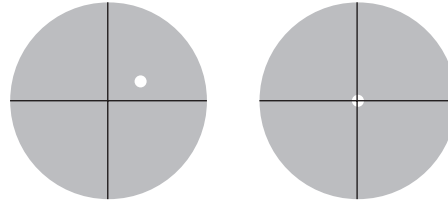
- If you want to use Wi-Fi camera function whenever, only need to turn on Wi-Fi function and run "Wi-Fi camera" app seen as 1.2 and 1.3, and the device will turn off computer interface automatically;
- About power supply, you can choose battery mode or usb cable mode, if you insert usb cable to connect to computer, the device will get power from computer firstly.

Using the Telescope

Observation

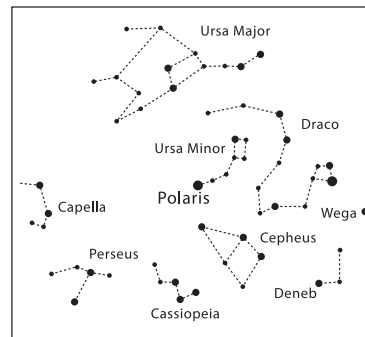
After you have located the North Star in the finder, you will be able to recognize the North Star when you look through the eyepiece of the telescope. If needed, you can angle the tele-scope even more exactly

toward the star (with the help of the flexible shafts), or you can adjust the focus with the focus knob. Additionally, you can now switch to a higher magnification by changing the eyepiece (to a smaller focal length). Please be aware that the magnification of the stars is barely perceptible. **TIP: Eyepieces are lens systems designed for your eye. In an eyepiece, the clear image that is generated in the focal point of a lens is captured (in other words, made visible) and magnified still more. Eyepieces with various focal lengths are necessary in order to achieve various degrees of magnification. Begin each observation with an eyepiece with a low magnification (large focal length, e.g. 26mm).**



Finding stars

In the beginning, you will certainly find it difficult to orient yourself in the sky, since stars and constellations are always moving, and their position in the sky varies according to the season, date, and time. The North Star is an exception to this. If you were to imagine the polar axis of the Earth extending out into space, it would approximately hit the North Star. The so-called north celestial pole is the starting point for all star charts. On the drawing you see a number of the more familiar constellations and star clusters, which are visible throughout the year. The position of the stars is, of course, dependent on date and time. If you have fixed your telescope on one of these stars, you will notice that within a short time it disappears from the eyepiece field of vision. In order to compensate for this effect, operate the flexible shaft of the counterweight axis, and your telescope will follow the ap-parent path of this star.



Storing the Telescope Hopefully your observation session will have been interesting and successful; afterwards, it is recommended to store the telescope in a dry and well-ventilated room. Please do not forget to place the lens caps back onto the front tube opening and the eyepiece holder. All eyepieces and optical accessories should also be stored in their respective containers.

NOTE: Make sure the focuser is closest to the object which you are trying to view. If the focuser is not closest to the object the telescope is facing backwards and the view will not be of the ground and dark or black.

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 and 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 (see pictorial examples below).

Terrestrial Views

Please note the example picture of Mount Rushmore. Start with the 26mm Plössl eyepiece and focus until clear. After mastering the focus with the 26mm change the 9.7mm 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 OR BLINDNESS IS POSSIBLE.**

The Moon

The moon is the Earth's only natural satellite.

Diameter: 3.476 km

Distance: approx. 384 401 km

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 1500 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.

Ring Nebula in Lyra constellation (M 57)

M 57 in the Lyra constellation

Right ascension: 18:51.7 (Hours: Minutes)

Declination: +32:58 (Degrees: Minutes)

Distance: 2.000 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)

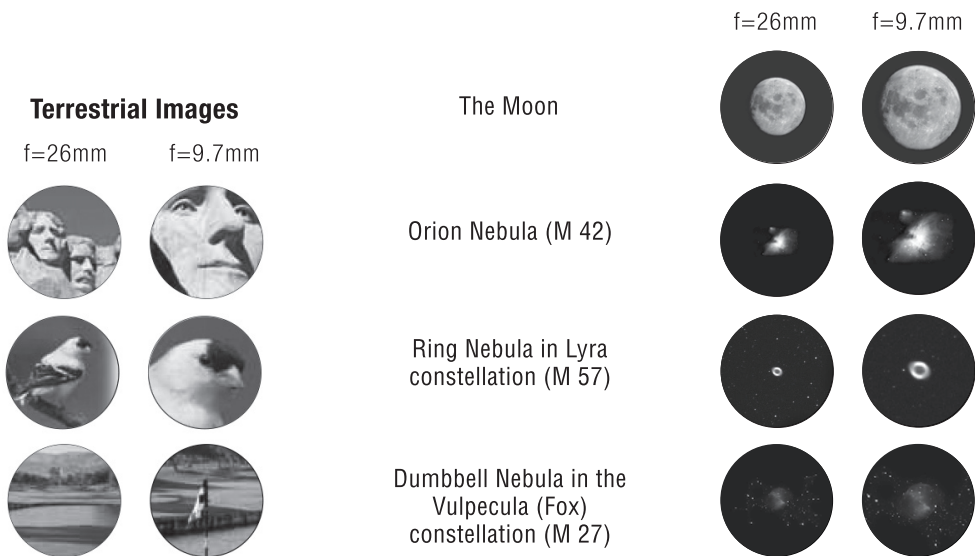
M 27 in the Fox constellation

Right ascension: 19:59.6 (Hours: Minutes)

Declination: +22:43 (Angle: Minutes)

Distance: 1.250 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.

You see: 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

Mistakes:

No picture

Blurred picture

No focus possible

Bad picture

Viewing object visible in the finder, but not through the telescope

Despite using star diagonal prism the picture is "crooked"

Help:

Remove dust protection cap and sun-shield from the objective opening.

Adjust focus with focus wheel.

Wait for temperature to balance out.

Never observe through a glass surface.

Adjust finder.

The star diagonal prism should be vertical in the eyepiece connection.



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



Warning: Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

—Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

—Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

—Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

—Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference.

(2) This device may accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



FCC ID: 2AE3N-5F62DC6



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Contents and colors may vary.
Le contenu et les couleurs peuvent varier.
El contenido y los colores pueden variar.

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 (carbón-zinc) ni recargables.

CONFORMS TO THE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F963.
CONFORME AUX NORMES DE SÉCURITÉ ASTM F963.
CUMPLE CON LA NORMATIVA DE SEGURIDAD ASTM F963.

Non-rechargeable batteries are not to be recharged. Remove exhausted batteries from the toy. Supply terminals are not to be short circuited.
Les piles non rechargeables ne doivent pas être rechargées. Retirer les piles épuisées du jouet. Les bornes d'alimentation ne doivent pas être court-circuitées.
Las baterías no recargables no deben recargarse. Retire las baterías agotadas de los juguetes. Terminales de alimentación no se cortocircuita.

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