

LEISURE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER

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*Colour may vary

Refracting Telescope

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Safety Instructions


Notice: Ensure you read and fully understand instructions before use

While every attempt is made to ensure the highest degree of protection in all equipment, we cannot guarantee freedom from injury. The user assumes all risk of injury due to use. All merchandise is sold on this condition, which no representative of the company can waive or change.

- Never use your telescope to project an image of the sun onto any surface. Internal heat build-up can damage your telescope.
- Never use an eyepiece solar filter or a Herschel wedge. Internal heat build-up inside your telescope can cause these devices to crack or break, allowing unfiltered sunlight to pass through to the eye.
- If you are missing any of the parts and accessories listed in this manual, please contact cservice@oypla.com
- Only clean the product following the instructions provided in this booklet.
- Never leave your spotting scope unsupervised, either when children are present or adults who may not be familiar with the correct operating procedures of your spotting scope.
- Do not use this product for any purposes other than those described in this manual.
- Do not make modifications or alterations to this product.
- This product is not a toy, and is only to be used for its designated purpose.

Warnings



 **Never** aim your telescope at the sun, or anywhere in the close vicinity of the sun. Doing so can cause instant and irreversible damage to your eyes, including **blindness**.

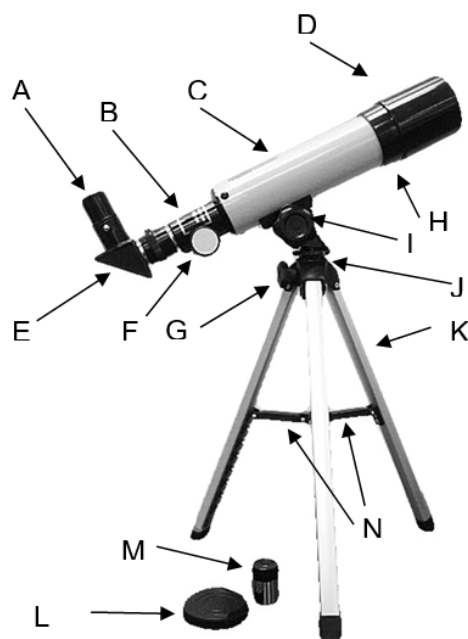
 **Choking hazard.** Small parts. Not suitable for children under 3 years.

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Product Diagram



- A: 20mm. Eyepiece
B: Focus Tube
C: Telescope Tube
D: Dew Shield
E: Diagonal Mirror
F: Focus Knob
G: Azimuth Lock Knob
H: Objective Lens (Not in view)
I: Altitude Lock Knob
J: Altazimuth Mount
K: Aluminum Tripod Leg
L: Dust Cap
M: 6mm. High Power Eyepiece
N: Tripod Supports

Assembly Instructions

Please refer to the instructions below for instructions on how to assemble your product.

- 1) Carefully remove all parts from the cardboard cartons and lay them on a table or floor in order to take an inventory of all the pieces. Keep your box for storage or in case you ever need to ship your telescope.
- 2) Spread the three legs of the table-top tripod apart and gently press down on the centre of the tripod supports until they lock into place. (See Fig. 1)



(Fig. 1)

Model Code: 4015

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- 3) Place the telescope tube over the altazimuth mount. Lower the telescope tube onto the mount so that the plastic tongue on the mount slips into the bracket underneath the telescope tube. (See Fig. 2)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

- 4) One of the short bracket arms has a hexagonal shaped cutout around its opening. (See Fig. 3) Insert the nut from the altitude lock knob into this cutout. Insert the altitude lock knob through the bracket and tongue as shown. Turn the altitude lock knob clockwise into this nut until it stops.
- 5) Turn the tightening knob on the tripod mount clockwise until it stops. The telescope is now securely attached to the tripod.
- 6) Loosen the small chrome screw on the side of the focus tube by turning it counter-clockwise. Insert the shiny chrome end of the diagonal mirror into the focus tube so that the opposite open end is facing upward. Tighten the small chrome screw on the side of the focus tube to hold the diagonal mirror securely in position. (See Fig. 4)



(Fig. 4)

- 7) Loosen the small chrome screw located on the side of the diagonal mirror by turning it counter-clockwise.
- 8) Insert the low power eyepiece marked "H20mm" into the diagonal mirror. Tighten the small chrome set screw by turning it clockwise to hold the eyepiece securely in place. (See Fig. 5)



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Operating Instructions

Please refer to the information below for instructions on how to operate your product.

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USING YOUR TELESCOPE FOR ASTRONOMICAL VIEWING:

1) Take your telescope outside. Viewing objects through closed or open windows is not recommended. Your view can be distorted by reflections in the glass of a closed window or by air currents, of differing temperatures, passing through an open window.

2) Let your telescope adjust to the outside temperature. Your telescope will perform much better if the lenses and the air inside the tube are the same temperature as outside. It may take up to 30 minutes to equalize the temperatures when the difference in temperatures is extreme.

3) Find a location far from glaring light. If you live in an urban area, your viewing will probably improve the farther you move away from the city lights. The skyglow of a town or city can dramatically reduce the telescope's performance and viewing capabilities.

When possible, avoid sudden temperature changes, as the moisture in the air will condense on the objective lens. Should this occur after bringing your telescope inside, leave the lens cap off the objective lens, tilt the objective (front) lens face down, and wait until the telescope reaches room temperature.

With the diagonal mirror already attached and in place, we recommend starting your viewing with the low power 20mm eyepiece because it gives you the widest angle with the brightest and sharpest views. To adjust the angle of the telescope, loosen the azimuth lock knob by turning it counter-clockwise. Adjust the telescope to the desired angle, then tighten the azimuth lock knob.

NOTE: When using the diagonal mirror, objects will appear right-side up in your telescope, but reversed, like a reflection in a mirror. This is normal, and does not indicate a defect.

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Cleaning & Maintenance

Please refer to the instructions below in regards to cleaning and maintaining your product.

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Optical components of a telescope get dirty over time. Dirt or dust on a lens should be removed only with the utmost care. A considerable amount of dirt or dust would have to accumulate on the optical surface before your view would be compromised.

1.) Keeping any dust caps on during storage and transport will reduce dust collection.

2.) Condensation may collect on the optical surfaces when the telescope is not in use. Remove the dust caps and allow the moisture to evaporate naturally. Point the telescope downwards to minimize the accumulation of airborne dust.

3.) Once all moisture has evaporated, replace the dust caps.

4.) Filtered compressed air may be used to remove surface dust from lenses and mirrors. Remove the dust cap and the dew shield. Once removed, point the can away from the lens and gently expel some air and any condensation or dust that has accumulated on the discharge tube. Spray the lens or mirror with short bursts of air to carefully remove the dust particles. **DO NOT HOLD THE TRIGGER OF THE COMPRESSED AIR CAN FOR EXTENDED PERIODS BECAUSE PROPELLANT FROM THE CAN MIGHT ESCAPE AND DAMAGE THE OPTICAL SURFACE.**

If, after several attempts, you cannot remove the particles, take the telescope to an optical professional for cleaning.

If you keep the dust caps on your telescope when it is not in use and avoid handling the lenses or mirrors, only minimal optical maintenance of your telescope should be required. Extensive cleaning is usually only necessary every few years.

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WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN THE SKY

There is a whole universe of objects you could view at night, so where do you start? We recommend starting with the most prominent objects first.

The moon

The moon is the easiest target to find at night. When the moon is in full position, it bathes the night with a silvery light that washes the sky of all but the brightest objects. The best time to view the moon is not when it is full, but rather when it is less than half full. The dividing line between dark and light on the moon, called the terminator, shows the best detail in the craters and mountains.

The planets

The planets, our solar system companions, range in size from moon-size rocky bodies to giant gas balls, which could hold Earth 1000 times over. To find the planets, you will need information about their times of visibility. An astronomy magazine will give you the locations of the planets, as they change position from month to month. The Internet is also an excellent source of information, starcharts, maps, and more! The popular and more familiar constellations often provide the easiest landmarks to help find the planet's locations and paths of orbit. Most people have looked up at night and seen some of the planets without even realizing it. A planet appears like a bright star but does not twinkle like a star; it will look like a tiny ball. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, are the easiest planets to view. Mercury is dimmer, usually below the horizon, and is more challenging to find.

Each of the planets provides interesting views. Venus is covered with clouds so all that is visible is an extremely bright light, the brightest next to the moon. Venus, like the moon, goes through phases, however. As it travels around the sun, different areas of the planet's surface are illuminated, producing crescent shapes of varying size. Mars is the red planet. When it is above the horizon, it is noticeably red and stands out like a beacon in the night sky. The apparent brightness of Mars varies as the planet orbits around the sun and throughout its period of visibility, it will brighten and dim depending on how near or far it is from Earth.

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Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system and the second brightest next to Venus. Jupiter has many moons, four of which are often visible through your telescope, when viewing conditions permit. As you watch them throughout the evening, you will see that they change position relative to each other and to Jupiter. It is possible with careful planning to actually see one of the moons disappear either in front of or behind Jupiter as it orbits around the planet.

Saturn, the second largest planet, is not as bright as Jupiter and so its moons are not as visible through small telescopes. The large rings that encircle Saturn are spectacular to observe, however. The planet and its rings appear pale yellow.

FAQ

1) How far can I see?

If you stand outside and look up at the night sky on a clear evening, you can see hundreds of stars with the unaided eye. The telescope is a light-gathering instrument which magnifies the view—providing significantly more detail and unveiling more stars, nebulae, and celestial objects. With the aid of a telescope, you will be able to enjoy exciting views of Saturn’s rings, Jupiter’s major moons, the Orion Nebula, and much more.

2) Why can’t I see anything?

If you see only gray or black when looking through your telescope, even after searching for an object to view, it is very likely that you are using an eyepiece that is too powerful. To solve this problem: Always start with the lowest power eyepiece first, and only insert the higher power eyepiece after you have located an object.

3) When I use my high power eyepiece, everything looks much darker. Why?

As magnification in a telescope increases, brightness diminishes. Conversely, brightness increases when magnification is reduced. If an image appears too dark or unclear, use a lower-powered eyepiece. Views of small, bright objects are superior to those of large, dark or blurry ones! Atmospheric conditions, air currents, as well as light and air pollution also affect viewing quality.

4) As I look through my telescope, objects in the sky appear to move. Why is that?

The constant rotation of the earth makes things appear to move. Lower-power eyepieces will reduce this effect of movement considerably and allow you to observe an object for a longer duration before you have to readjust your telescope.

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HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT YOUR PURCHASE?

Our dedicated customer services team are happy to help. Contact them via:

Telephone: 020 3600 22 55
Email: cservice@oypla.com
Live Chat: WWW.OYPLA.COM

CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT!

In the United Kingdom, approximately 5 billion corrugated boxes are used per year, amounting to around 83 per person! By recycling the cardboard box in which this product was packed, you contribute to the preservation and sustainability of the environment.

If you see a recycling logo on the packaging of your product, such as the below examples, that piece of packaging is recyclable. If there is not a recycling logo, please check with your local authorities before recycling.



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