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NIPON 700x60 Refractor Telescope

Quick Set-Up Guide *(with reference to the illustrations of the "Instruction Manual" which is included in the telescope package)*

1. Take out the tripod, extend the legs to a preferred height and lock them using the wing nut supplied.
2. Connect the three legs to the tripod head using the wing nuts and the bolts supplied.
3. Fit the accessory tray to the tripod using the adjustment nuts and bolts supplied.
4. Attach the tripod head yoke to the main telescope body and adjust it using the large locking screw.
5. Attach the finder scope to the main telescope body using the two knurled thumb screws.
6. Insert the angle prism into the focusing tube and tighten the relevant mounting bolts.
7. Insert the 25mm eyepiece into the angle prism and adjust it using the small tightening screw (please see **Note** below for an explanation).
8. You can add the eyepiece extension prism (with 1.5x power) or the 3x Barlow lens as you become used to using the scope (insert one of them between the eyepiece and the focusing tube).
9. You can also use a higher power eyepiece (with smaller focal length values such as 10mm) as you become more skilful in using the telescope.
10. After your telescope is assembled, you will need to adjust the finder scope. When your finder scope is properly adjusted, any object you have centred in it will also be visible in the eyepiece of the main telescope. This will make the telescope much easier to use at night.

How do I adjust the finder scope ?

It is easier to make the initial adjustment to your finder scope by day than to fumble around with the adjustments in the dark. Insert the eyepiece marked with the biggest number in the telescope. Focus on a distant object (far out on the horizon, if possible) and centre it in the eyepiece field of view. Securely lock the telescope into position on the tripod. Adjust the finder scope (in its mount or with adjustment knobs) until the object which centred in the eyepiece of the telescope is also centred in the finder scope. When you begin your observing session under the stars, you will need to make more precise adjustments to your finder scope, but this will get you started.

Note: As a fundamental law of optics, at higher powers an image will always be dimmer and less sharp. With every doubling of magnification you lose half the image brightness and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the image sharpness. So, it is best to start viewing with your lowest power (longest focal length) eyepiece, because it will typically provide the widest true field of view, which will make finding and centring objects much easier. After you have located and centred an object, you can switch to a higher-power eyepiece (with smaller focal length) to see more detail, if atmospheric conditions permit. If the image you see is not crisp and steady, reduce the magnification by switching to a longer focal length eyepiece. As a general rule, a small but well-resolved image will show more detail and provide a more enjoyable view than a dim and fuzzy, over-magnified image.