

80600

HEXEUM

Astronomical Telescope

INSTALLATION MANUAL



1.NACATIN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE PARTS DIAGRAM

1,Telescope Tube

2,Finder Scope

3,Eyepieces

4,Degonal Mirror

5,Control Lever

6,Adjustable Tripod



2.PARTS LIST

Telescope Tube X1
Finder Scope X1
Eyepieces X2
Handle Bag X1

Degonal Mirror X1
Adjustable Tripod X1
3X Barlow Lens X1

3.BEFORE USING

Carefully remove all parts from the cardboard cartons and lay them on a table or on the floor in order to make sure all the parts in the Parts List are present. Be sure to check the boxes carefully as some parts are small.

WARNING:

Never look directly at the Sun through your telescope or its finder scope—even for an instant—without a professionally made solar filter that completely covers the front of the instrument to avoid permanent eye damage. Young children should use this telescope only with adult supervision.

4.ASSEMBLY

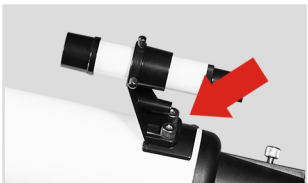
Assembling the telescope for the first time should take about 10 minutes. No tools are needed other than the ones provided. All bolts should be tightened securely to eliminate flexing and wobbling, be careful not to over-tighten or the threads may strip. During assembly (and anytime, for that matter), DO NOT touch the surfaces of the telescope mirrors or the lenses of the finder scopes or eyepieces with your fingers. The optical surfaces have delicate coatings on them that can easily be damaged if touched inappropriately. NEVER remove any lens assembly from its housing for any reason, or the product warranty and return policy will be voided.



1.Stand the tripod upright and press the middle part to secure the tripod.



2.Place the telescope tube on the tripod and rotate the knob to fix it.



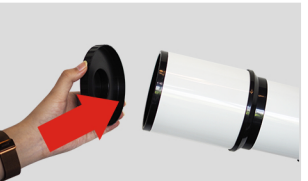
3.Insert the finder scope onto the telescope tube.



4.Insert the diagonal mirror into the end of the telescope tube



5.Insert the 25mm eyepiece (H25mm is marked on the eyepiece) into the diagonal mirror



6.Remove the dust cap from the telescope tube.



7.A 3X Barlow lens is supplied to triple the basic magnifying power provided by an eyepiece. In viewing situations where very high magnifying powers are desired, insert the 3X Barlow lens between the eyepiece and the diagonal mirror

6.GETTING STARTED

1.Firstly, choose a bigger building as your target, look through the finder scope until the object reaches the cross center by slowly moving the control lever (Note: Objects in the finder scope are upside down, this is normal and common to all astronomical telescope).
2.Secondly, observe through the eyepiece while slowly rotating the focus knob until a clear picture is obtained.



(Fig.1)



(Fig.2)

7.ABOUT MAGNIFICATION

The magnification power of a telescope indicates how much an image is enlarged or how big and close it appears to the viewer. The focal length of the eyepiece, combined with the focal length of the telescope, determines the magnification power. To calculate the power of your telescope with any particular eyepiece, simply divide the focal length of the telescope (600mm) by the focal length of the eyepiece (indicated in "mm" on the eyepiece collar).

Example: $\frac{600\text{-mm focal length(tube)}}{10\text{-mm focal length(eyepiece)}} = 60X$ magnification power



(Fig.4)

The 3X Barlow lens and interchangeable eyepieces provide the following magnification values (see Fig. 4).

Eyepiece	Power	Power with 3X Barlow lens
25MM	24X	72X
10MM	60X	180X

7.CARE AND CLEANING TIPS

- 1.Keep the dust cap on during storage and transport to reduce dust.
- 2.The telescope should be stored in a dry, ventilated place with little dust to prevent mildew on the surface of the lens. Once mildew has been found, clean the telescope as soon as possible. Usually, the initial mildew can be completely removed.
- 3.Avoid sudden temperature changes, as the moisture in the air will condense on the mirrors and eyepiece lenses. If condensation collect on the optical surfaces, remove the dust cap and allow the moisture evaporate naturally. Put the telescope downward to minimize the accumulation of airborne dust.
- 4.Once all moisture has evaporated, reinstall the dust cap and stored in the package.
- 5.Cover the telescope when not in use, few dusts on the mirror does not have to be cleaned very often, once there is a thick layer of dust, it needs to be cleaned as soon as possible. NOTE: DO NOT blow the dust with your mouth.

8.FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: How far can I see?

IF YOU STAND OUTSIDE AND LOOK UP AT THE NIGHT SKY ON A CLEAR EVENING WITH THE TELESCOPE, YOU CAN SEE MORE DETAILS AND UNVEILING MORE STARS, NEBULAE AND CELESTIAL OBJECTS. YOU'LL BE ABLE TO ENJOY EXCITING VIEWS OF SATURN'S RING. JUPITER'S MAJOR MOONS. THE ORION NEBULA AND MUCH MORE.

Q: When I look in the eyepiece all I see is dark. I am using the lowest power lens tonight because it is not especially bright. I have also changed to the higher power but with the same result.

1)MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS NO LENS COVER AT THE FRONT OF THE TELESCOPE. AND NO OBSTRUCTIONS INSIDE THE TUBE OR ON THE EYEPIECE. IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT, TRY LOOKING AT THINGS WITH THE TELESCOPE DURING THE DAY TO MAKE SURE THINGS ARE 2K.
2)PLEASE USE 25MM EYEPIECE FIRST. DSE THE10MM ONLY FOR VIEWING PLANETS AND THE MOON AFTER YOU HAVE FOUND THEM USING THE 25MM. THE HIGHER POWER EYEPIECE IS DESIGNED FOR SEEING DETAIL AFTER YOUR HAVE FOUND THE OBJECT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR. OSE THE BARLOW ONLY AFTER YOU FIND A PLANET AND LOCK ONTO IT.

Q: 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 NOT CLEAR, 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 MAY ALSO AFFECT THE VIEWING QUALITY.

9. CONTACT US

Should you need immediate assistance, Please contact us

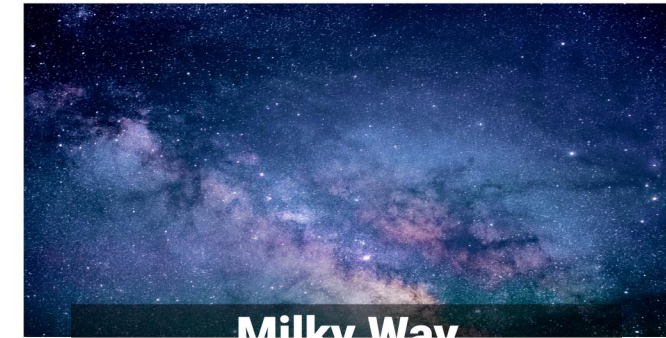
E-mail: HEXEUM_service@outlook.com

If you contact us by email, there will be a pleasant surprise.

Looking forward to your email to us!

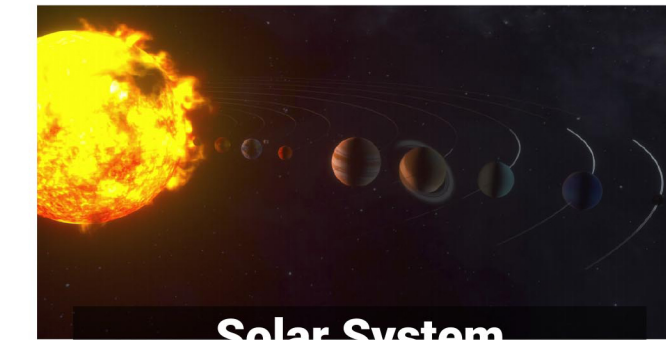
I sincerely wish you a happy life!

HEXEUM



Milky Way

The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our Solar System. The name describes the galaxy's appearance from Earth: a hazy band of light seen in the night sky formed from stars that cannot be individually distinguished by the naked eye. From Earth, the Milky Way appears as a band because its disk-shaped structure is viewed from within. Galileo Galilei first resolved the band of light into individual stars with his telescope in 1610. Until the early 1920s, most astronomers thought that the Milky Way contained all the stars in the Universe. Following the 1920 Great Debate between the astronomers Harlow Shapley and Heber Curtis, observations by Edwin Hubble showed that the Milky Way is just one of many galaxies. The Milky Way is a barred spiral galaxy with a diameter between 150,000 and 200,000 light-years. It is estimated to contain 100-400 billion stars and more than 100 billion planets. The Solar System is located at a radius of 26,490 (± 100) light-years from the Galactic Center, on the inner edge of the Orion Arm, one of the spiral-shaped concentrations of gas and dust. The stars in the innermost 10,000 light-years form a bulge and one or more bars that radiate from the bulge. The galactic center is an intense radio source known as Sagittarius A*, likely a supermassive black hole of 4.100 (± 0.034) million solar masses.



Solar System

THE SOLAR SYSTEM IS THE GRAVITATIONALLY BOUND SYSTEM OF THE SUN AND THE OBJECTS THAT ORBIT IT, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. 2F THE OBJECTS THAT ORBIT THE SUN DIRECTLY, THE LARGEST ARE THE EIGHT PLANETS. WITH THE REMAINDER BEING SMALLER OBJECTS, SUCH AS THE FIVE DWARF PLANETS AND SMALL SOLAR SYSTEM BODIES. 2F THE OBJECTS THAT ORBIT THE SUN INDIRECTLY-THE MOONS-TWO ARE LARGER THAN THE SMALLEST PLANET, MERCURY. THE SOLAR SYSTEM FORMED 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO FROM THE GRAVITATIONAL COLLAPSE OF A GIANT INTERSTELLAR MOLECULAR CLOUD. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE SYSTEM'S MASS IS IN THE SUN. WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE REMAINING MASS CONTAINED IN JUPITER. THE FOUR SMALLER INNER PLANETS, MERCURY, VENUS, EARTH AND MARS, ARE TERRESTRIAL PLANETS, BEING PRIMARILY COMPOSED OF ROCK AND METAL. THE FOUR OUTER PLANETS ARE GIANT PLANETS, BEING SUBSTANTIALLY MORE MASSIVE THAN THE TERRESTRIALS. THE TWO LARGEST, JUPITER AND SATURN, ARE GAS GIANTS, BEING COMPOSED MAINLY OF HYDROGEN AND HELIUM; THE TWO OUTERMOST PLANETS, ORANUS AND NEPTUNE, ARE ICE GIANTS. BEING COMPOSED MOSTLY OF RELATIVELY HIGH MELTING WITH HYDROGEN AND VOLATILES, SUCH AS WATER, AMMONIA AND METHANE. ALL EIGHT PLANETS HAVE ALMOST CIRCULAR ORBITS THAT LIE WITHIN A NEARLY FLAT DISC CALLED THE ECLIPTIC.