



**TS1015**



**ElectroTech**  
Instruments

# Refracting Telescope

70mm Lens Aperture, 400mm Focal Length



## **OWNER'S MANUAL**





**TS1015**



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## Parts of your **TS1015** Telescope



*Because of our ongoing program of product improvement some colours, features, or contents shown in this manual may differ slightly from the actual product.*

### **WARNING!**

**NEVER** aim your telescope at the sun or even close to the sun!  
Instant and irreversible damage can occur,  
including blindness!

Do not let young children use any telescope without adult supervision.

**WARNING!**  
**CHOKING HAZARD**  
Small parts, Not suitable for  
children under 3 years.





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# Parts List



Telescope Tube



Diagonal Mirror



Barlow Lens

Eyepiece  
K10mm



Eyepiece  
K25mm



Finder  
Scope



Tripod



Lens Cap

# Specifications

**Aperture** : 70mm

**Focal Length** : 400mm

**Barlow Lens** : 3X

**Finderscope** : 5 x 24

**Eyepiece 1** : K10mm

**Eyepiece 2** : K25mm



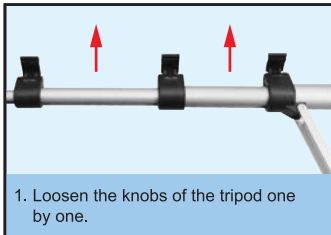


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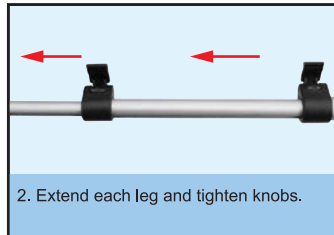


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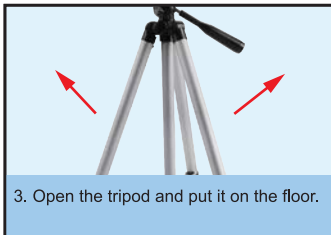
# Assembly



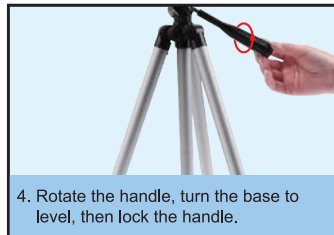
1. Loosen the knobs of the tripod one by one.



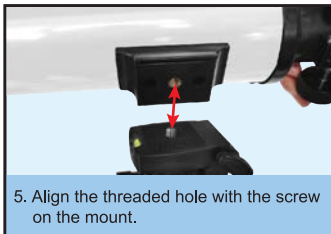
2. Extend each leg and tighten knobs.



3. Open the tripod and put it on the floor.



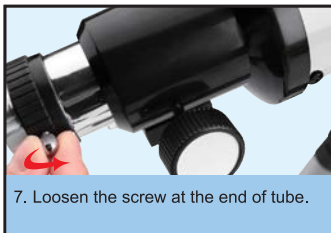
4. Rotate the handle, turn the base to level, then lock the handle.



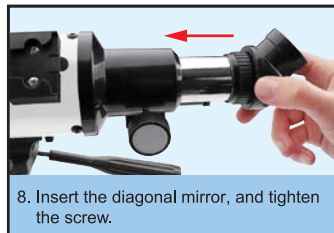
5. Align the threaded hole with the screw on the mount.



6. Tighten the screw knob on the mount.



7. Loosen the screw at the end of tube.



8. Insert the diagonal mirror, and tighten the screw.





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# Assembly (continued)



9. Loose the screw beside the diagonal mirror, insert eyepiece, tighten the screw.



10. Insert the Finder Scope.

11. Assembly work is finished, please compare telescope with the picture before use,



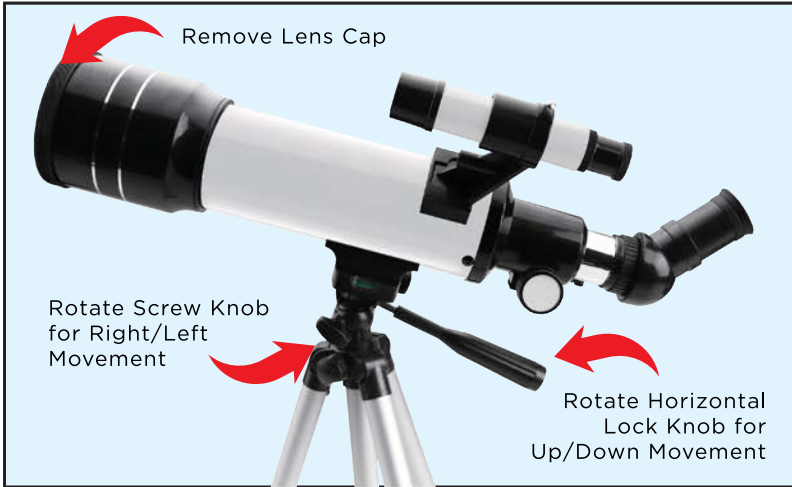


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# Using Your Telescope



## Focusing



### HANDY TIPS

1. Start with the Low Power K25mm Eyepiece
2. Try some Practice Alignment during daylight hours

SLOWLY turn the Focus Knob for a Sharp & Clear image





## Aligning the Finder Scope



1. With the Main Telescope locate a distant daytime object and center it using the Low Power 25mm Eyepiece
2. Look through the Finder Scope and take notice of the position of the same object.
3. Without moving the main telescope, turn the adjustment thumb- screws located around the Finderscope bracket until the crosshairs of the Finderscope are centered on the same object as the main telescope.
4. If the image through the Finderscope is out of focus, rotate the eyepiece of the Finderscope for a clear view.

**NOTE** Objects viewed through a Finder Scope are upside down and backwards.





## Calculating Magnification

To determine the magnification, you divide the focal length of your telescope by the focal length of the eyepiece

**EXAMPLE:** 
$$\frac{400\text{mm Focal Length (tube)}}{25\text{mm Focal Length (eyepiece)}} = 16\text{X Magnification Power}$$

## Frequently Asked Questions

### 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 without the aid of your telescope. The telescope is a light-gathering instrument that 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 through my telescope

Firstly - make sure the lens cap is removed

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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