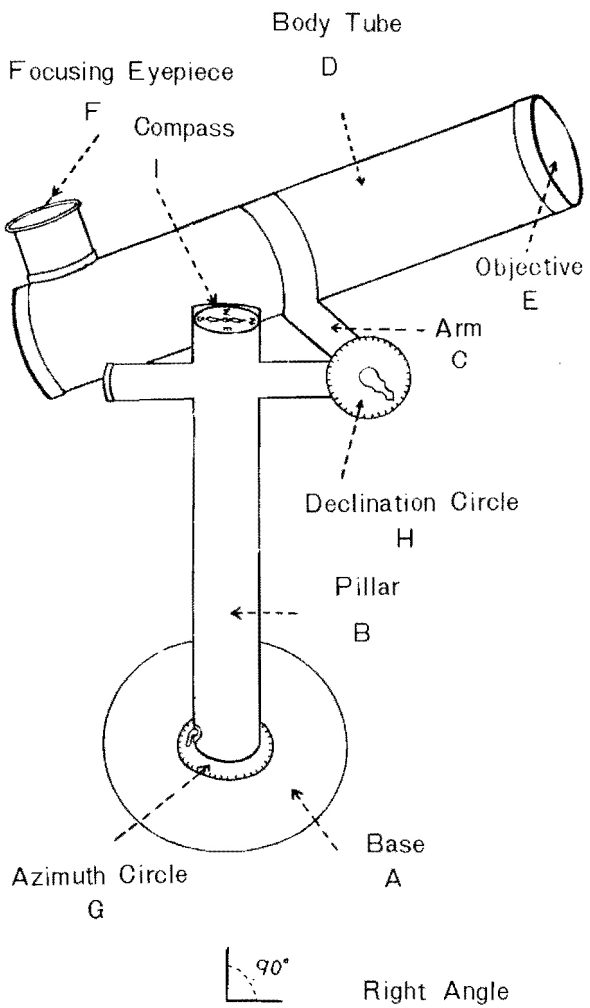
Instructions for use of TECNAR Satellite Telescope



Observe the fascinating man made satellites and heavenly bodies through your TecnaR Satellite Telescope. Many interesting hours of fun and relaxation together with exploring the heavenly bodies can be most educational.
The Satellite Telescope is composed of the following parts :

A···Base
B···Pillar
C···Telescope Arm
D···Telescope Body Tube
E···Telescope Objective
F···Focusing Eyepiece
G···Azimuth Circle (Longitude)
H···Declination Circle
I···Compass

To begin your experiment in the far reaching wonders of the world, provide yourself with a table and a chair in an open section of your lawn or roof top where visibility will not be obstructed by trees or buildings. Make sure the table is level and place the Satellite Telescope on the table in a position where the observer may use this instrument without fatigue. Use compass (I) to line up your telescope so that the objective (E) points to magnetic north (N on your compass). Keeping your compass needle pointing to the magnetic north, rotate base (A) and azimuth circle (G) until the pointer is at the zero position on the azimuth circle.
The next step is to adjust the telescope body tube (D) of the telescope with the objective lens (E) pointing up to a vertical position and at a right angle to the base (A). When the telescope is in this position, set the declination circle (H) at zero. You are now ready to put your instrument into use.
Information regarding the location of man made satellites receives much publicity in newspapers and their locations are usually published in the public's interest.
The azimuth and declination of celestial bodies is given in various astronomical journals throughout the world.
When you know the azimuth and declination of a satellite or celestial body, set the azimuth circle (G) to this known factor by holding base (A) and moving the telescope body by arm (C) until you get the desired degree setting on azimuth circle (G). Move the telescope body tube (D) until the pointer on declination circle (H) points to the known factor. Your telescope should now be pointing at the desired object. Focus eyepiece (F) until it is sharp at infinity.
For the most part, the movement of heavenly bodies through the sky is regular. The celestial sphere revolves on an axis similar to the Earth's, called the polar axis. The north star is approximately north. Declination, or the angle of declination, of a heavenly body is equal to the degree of latitude at the point of observation on the earth's surface.

Printed in Japan.