ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE FROM YOUR TASCO DEALER

TASCO has now made available for the first time, additional accessories that can be used with the TASCO telescope you now own. Check the chart for the additional powers and features you desire.

	3TE	6TE	7TE	9TE	10TE	11TE	12TE
SR4MM eyepiece	185X	150X	227X	185X	300X	225X	185X
HM6MM eyepiece	117X	100X	152X	117X	200X	150X	117X
HM9MM eyepiece	77X	66X	101X	77X	133X	100X	77X
K12MM eyepiece	58X	50X	76X	58X	100X	75X	58X
K22MM eyepiece	32X	27X	41X	32X	54X	41X	32X
HM25MM eyepiece	28X	24X	36X	28X	48X	36X	28X
AH40MM eyepiece	17X	15X	23X	17X	30X	22X	17X
Erecting Vari-Power Eyepiece							
8MM	—	—	113X	—	150X	—	—
10MM	—	—	91X	—	120X	—	—
12MM	—	—	76X	—	100X	—	—
14MM	—	—	65X	—	86X	—	—
16MM	—	—	57X	—	75X	—	—
18MM	—	—	51X	—	67X	—	—
20MM	—	—	45X	—	60X	—	—
2X Barlow Lens	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.5 Erecting Terrestrial Eyepiece	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sun Diag. Prism	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sun Filter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moon Filter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Star Diag. Prism	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Erecting Prism	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Camera Adaptor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

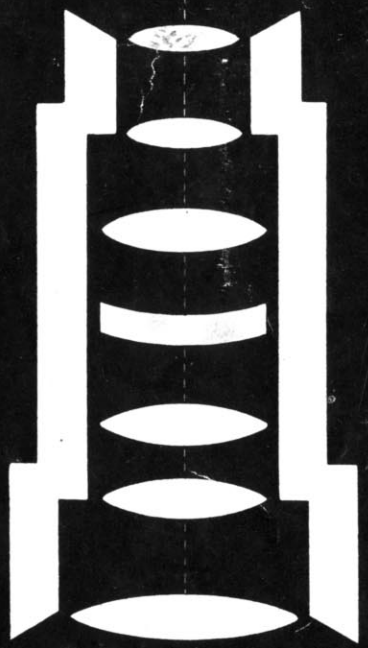
NOTE: To determine the power developed by any eyepiece with each telescope divide the millimeter size of the eyepiece into the focal length of the telescope.

Example: 4MM eyepiece into 1200MM focal length equals 300 power.

Printed in Japan

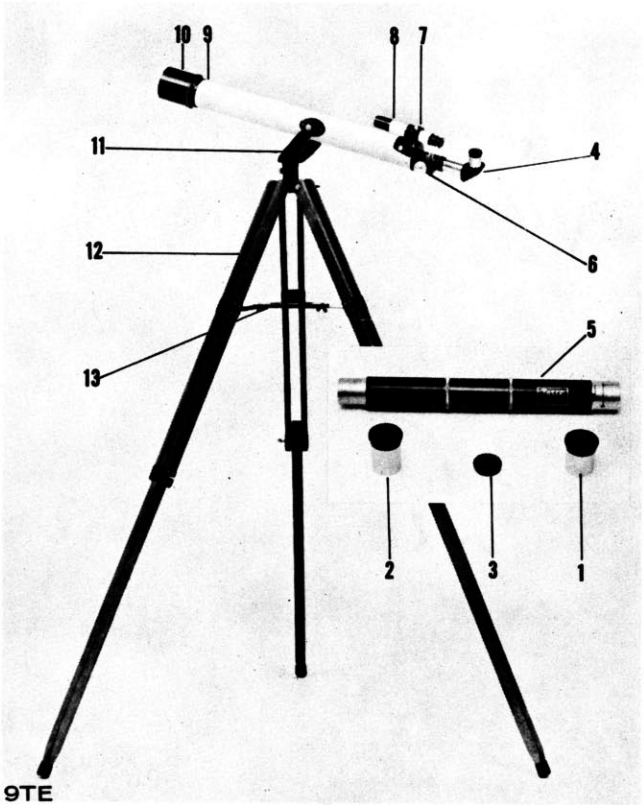
tasco SALES, INC. MIAMI, FLORIDA

CARE AND USE OF YOUR TASCO TELESCOPE



9TE

175 POWER TASCO TELESCOPE



9TE

9TE

175 POWER TASCO TELESCOPE

1. H6MM eye lens
2. 12.5MM eye lens
3. Sun filter
4. Diagonal prism
5. 1.5X terrestrial erecting eyepiece
6. Pinion gear with knobs
7. Finder mounting bracket
8. Finderscope (5x24MM)
9. 60MM objective lens in cell
10. Sunshade
11. Tripod yoke
12. 58 inch collapsible tripod
13. Accessories tray

It is best to set up your new Tasco telescope in daylight hours in order to become completely familiar with its operation.

Remove legs and tripod from carrying case. Tighten legs into base of tripod head. Extend legs to desired length and tighten set screws. Spread legs and retighten thumb nuts at the top of tripod legs. Attach triangular accessories tray to the holding brackets on the tripod legs. Be sure tripod is secure and steady. Fit main telescope onto the tripod yoke as shown in the illustration with finderscope on top and secure with set screw.

NOTE: For shipping purposes, the sun filter is screwed into the back of one of the eyepieces. This filter must be removed for normal use and is to be used only for looking directly into the sun.

Except when using 1.5 terrestrial eyepiece, the telescope will not produce an image, without the use of the diagonal prism. Insert the 55 power (12.5MM) eyepiece and aim telescope by sighting along the main tube, on a distant object. The further away, the better. Focus telescope by rotating pinion knobs until the object comes in focus. Correct for any error in aiming by moving telescope in a small circle. When the object is centered in the eyepiece, set your telescope and insert the 117 (6MM eye lens) and refocus on the object. Make sure that it is centered in the eyepiece. Now, by manipulating the three adjusting screws on the finderscope, adjust the finderscope so that the cross hairs intersect the same point of the object that appears in the eyepiece of the main telescope. Now, your finderscope is reasonably accurate in alignment with the main telescope. Further adjustment may be necessary when focusing on a star or distant planet.

For terrestrial use, remove the eyepiece and the diagonal prism. Insert the 1.5 erecting eyepiece accessory into the eyepiece of the telescope, then insert one of the eye lenses into the 1.5 terrestrial eyepiece. This accessory will produce an erected image and will also increase the power of the eye lens used with it by 50%.

The budding astronomer always thinks of power. The power of a telescope is important, but it is not the most important quality of your telescope. Magnification is theoretically unlimited, but the practical number of magnifications should not exceed about 60 power per inch of diameter of the objective. When this ratio is exceeded, the quality of the image produced diminishes rapidly.

For best results in most observations, it is better to employ the lesser powers. This gives the observer the benefit of a larger field of view, a brighter and crisper image, and sharper detail. The high powers should only be used when it is necessary to move in closer for a better look at a small area.