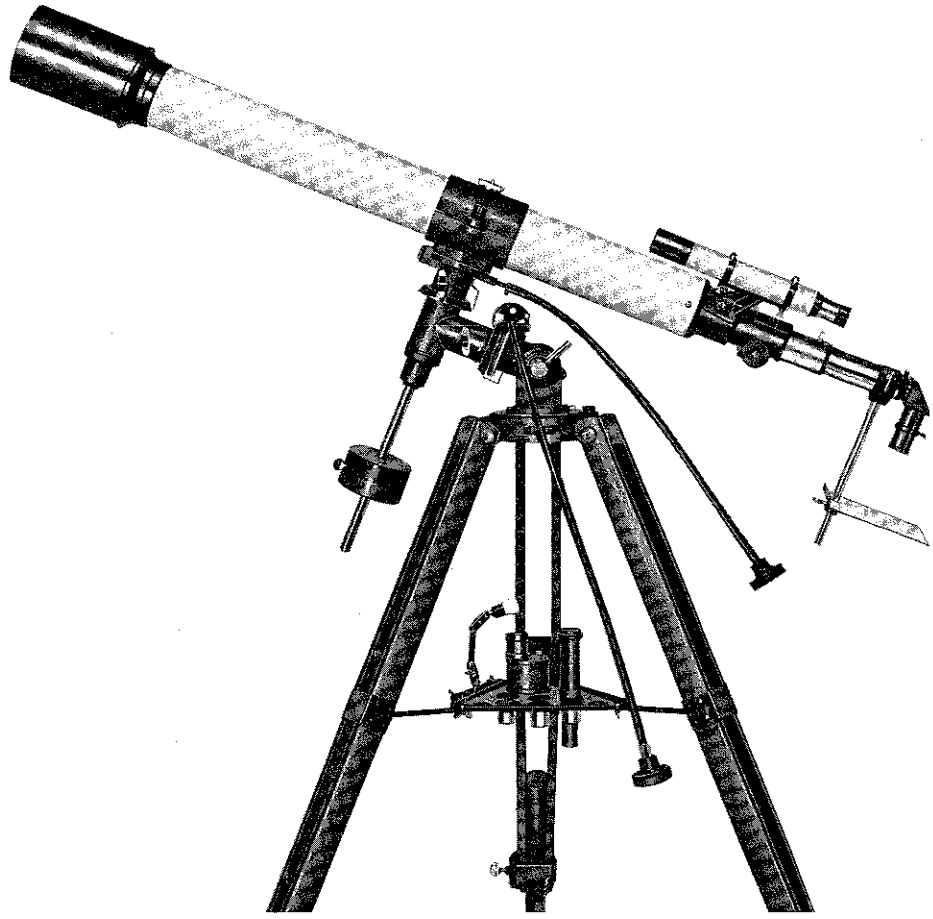
Sears

4454
600 POWER
80MM EQUATORIAL
REFRACTOR TELESCOPE



D = 80MM F = 1200MM

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PARTS DIAGRAM

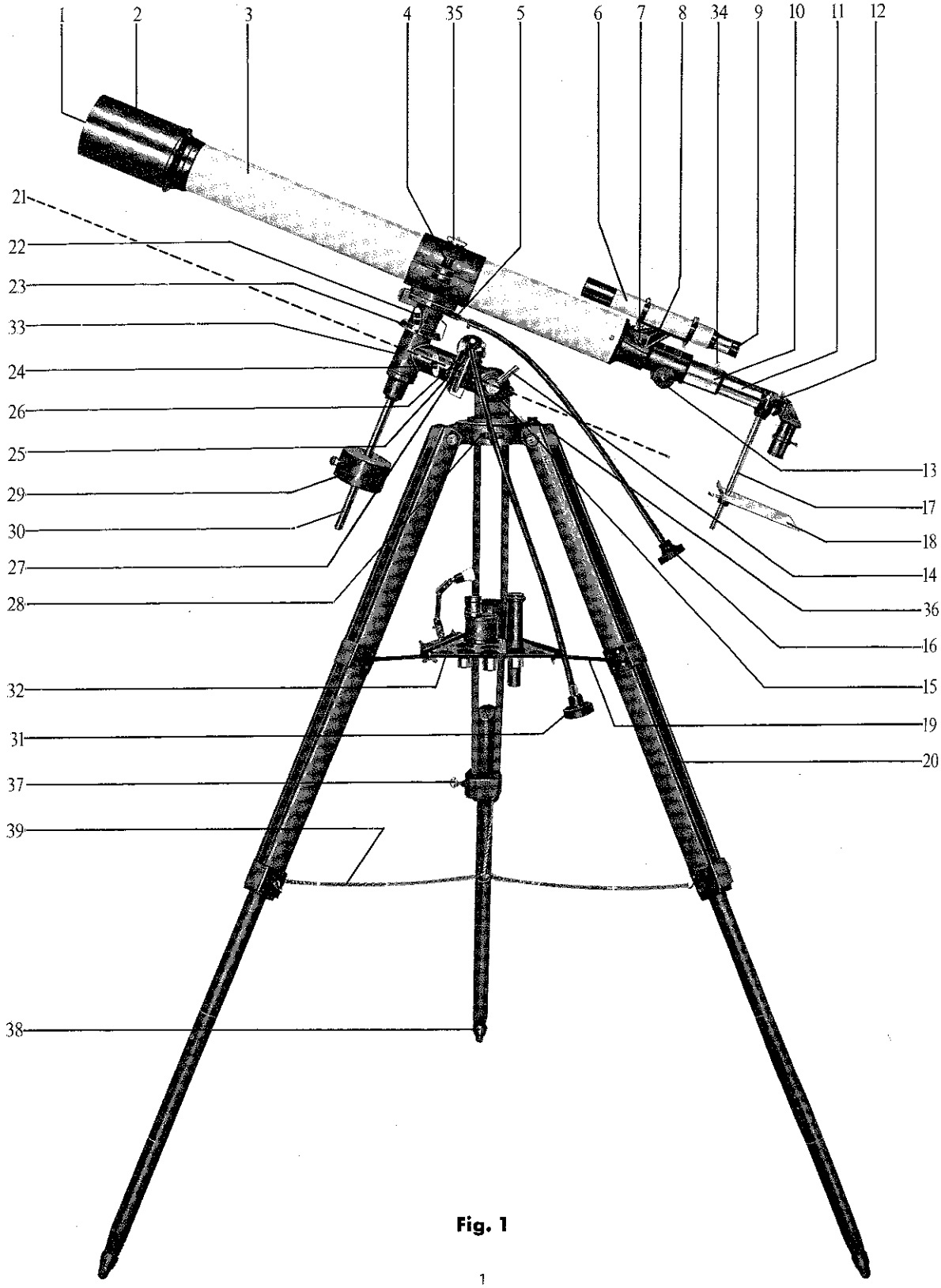


Fig. 1

1 Objective end
2 Sun Shade
3 Main Tube (body)
4 Body belt clamp knob
5 Declination attachment
6 Sighting scope
7 Thumb screws for sighting scope mount
8 Sighting scope bracket
9 Sighting scope eyepiece
10 Rack and Pinion micro-focusing tube
11 Rough focusing draw tube
12 Eyepiece adapter
13 Rack and pinion micro-focusing knob
14 Polar axis clamp lever
15 Latitude scale
16 Declination flexible cable control
17 Shaft for sun projection screen
18 Sun projection screen
19 Accessory shelf bracket
20 Tripod leg
21 Polar axis
22 Declination clamp knob
23 Declination circle
24 Right ascension clamp knob
25 Hour Circle
26 Worm gear for right ascension axis
27 Right ascension attachment
28 Horizontal clamp knob
29 Balance weight
30 Balance weight shaft
31 Right ascension flexible cable control
32 Accessory shelf
33 Mount assembly
34 Set screw
35 Piggy-back camera holder
36 Spirit level
37 Thunb screws
38 Rubber tips
39 Safety chain

CAUTION: When observing the sun with this telescope, follow the sun viewing instructions described further on page 10.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD OBSERVER LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE SUN THROUGH THE SIGHTING SCOPE AS DIRECT OBSERVATION OF THE SUN IS DANGEROUS TO THE NAKED EYE.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Read carefully before attempting Telescope Observations.

A telescope is an optical and mechanical instrument of great precision Handled with care and respect, it will provide many years of excellent service. This booklet is designed to furnish you with information on this telescope's structure, specifications, and the use of proper operating techniques.

FAMILIARIZING YOURSELF WITH THE TELESCOPE

Your telescope has been specially packed in styrofoam to protect it in shipping and carrying Always re-pack your telescope as indicated by the packing diagram (fig 2) and you will have no trouble when assembling and disassembling

WHAT IS A TELESCOPE?

A telescope is an optical system designed to magnify distant objects The telescope you have purchased is called a REFRACTOR Telescope It has a large lens (the objective) mounted in front of the tube The objective controls light rays and directs them through the telescope, where the eyepiece (ocular lens system) magnifies the image that is formed.

This telescope has an equatorial mount. It is extremely versatile because it allows the telescope to move in all directions Thus, it is possible for your telescope to track a star's movement across the sky in the same path that the star seems to take (called diurnal movement) It has flexible cable controls (16 and 31), which make it possible to move the telescope while you are looking through it

PACKING DIAGRAM

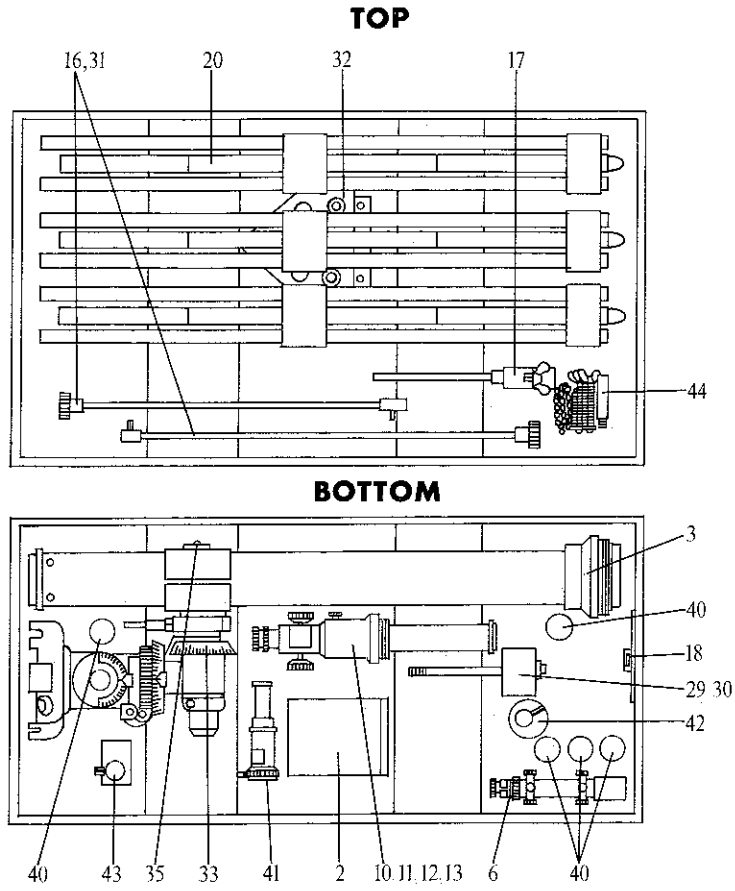


Fig. 2

TOP SECTION

16,31 Flexible cable controls

20 Tripod legs

32 Accessory shelf with illuminator

17 Shaft for sun projection screen

44 Small accessories compartment .. for lever, screws, nuts and bolts, etc

BOTTOM SECTION

40 Eyepieces

43 Star diagonal prism

35 Piggy-back camera holder

33 Mount assembly

41 Barlow lens

2 Sun shade

10 Rack and Pinion micro-focusing tube

11 Rough focusing draw tube

12 Eyepiece adapter

13 Rack and Pinion micro-focusing knob

6 Sighting scope

3 Main tube

18 Sun projection screen

29,30 Balance weight and shaft

42 Erecting prism

ASSEMBLING THE TELESCOPE

Use the parts diagram (fig 1) and the packing diagram (fig 2) as your guides

I. Remove the tripod legs (20) and slide out the wooden inner sections so that the height of each leg is the same (you will find the height graduation marks on the legs handy for this purpose). Insert and tighten the thumb screws (37) and put the tripod legs aside

II. Attaching The Mount Assembly (33) To The Tripod

Remove the telescope tube (3) and mount assembly (33) from the box Loosen the body clamp knob (4) and remove the telescope tube from the mount assembly Put the telescope tube aside (when you are more proficient at the assembling of this telescope you will find it unnecessary to detach the telescope from the mount Separating the telescope is also a safety precaution so that you do not accidentally hit the telescope tube against another object)

Remove the long bolts, wing nuts, and washers from the small accessories compartment (44) Place the tripod legs along side each other on the ground with the screw eyes and accessory shelf brackets (19) facing up Place the long bolts through the holes in the tripod legs, making sure that all bolts are pushed through in the same direction (left to right or right to left) There should be a washer placed on either side of each tripod leg Attach the wing nuts loosely to the bolts

Slip one notch of the mount assembly over the bolt you have just placed through the tripod leg . . with the main part of the mount assembly facing up Again, make sure that the tripod screw eye and accessory shelf bracket face up Tighten the wing nut to secure the mount Leaving the first leg and mount on the ground, attach the other two legs to the mount Make sure that the screw eyes and accessory shelf brackets face in

Stand the tripod up, spreading the legs Loosen the three wing nuts just enough to seat the mount firmly, then tighten the wing nuts again Remove the accessory shelf (32) and the small bolts and wing nuts found in the accessory compartment (44) Place the accessory shelf on top of an accessory shelf bracket (19) Push a bolt through the bracket and shelf and tighten the wing nut Do the same with the other two brackets

Remove the eyepiece tube (consists of 10,11,12 & 13) and the sun shade (2) from the box Screw the eyepiece tube into the small holed end of the telescope tube and sun shade onto the other end Attach safety chain to the tripod legs as shown in Fig 1

Ⅲ. Attaching the Telescope (see Fig. 3)

Loosen clamp knobs (22,24 and 28) Turn the necessary axes so that the main telescope body belt (4) is parallel to the ground. Place the telescope in the body belt and lock it in place, making sure the telescope eyepiece is on the same side as the declination attachment (5). Lock clamp knobs (22,24 and 28).

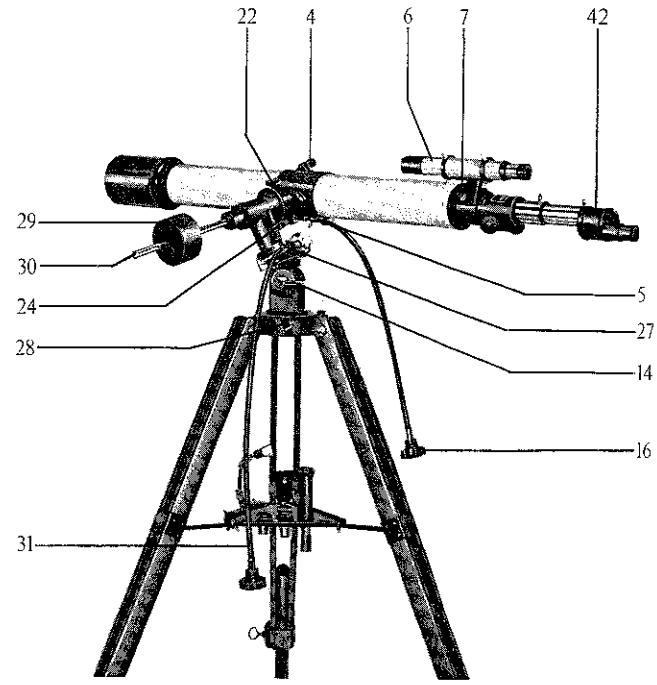


Fig. 3

TERRESTRIAL POSITION

Remove the cross-hair sighting scope (6) from the box. This instrument is designed to make it possible to locate an object quickly Its use will be explained further on Unscrew the two knurled thumb screws (7) on the telescope tube. Place the sighting scope mount on the telescope tube with the eyepiece end facing in the same direction as the main telescope tube eyepiece, as indicated in Fig 3

Remove the balance weight shaft (30) and balance weight (29) Screw the balance weight shaft (30) into the female receptacle located at the base of the declination shaft Note that the position of this weight can be changed by slipping it back and forth, making it possible to balance the telescope Fasten the weight with the set screw Fasten the declination (16) and right ascension (31) flexible cable controls to the mount at (5) and (27) They are interchangeable at location (5) or (27) depending on your preference.

Ⅳ. Balancing the Telescope (see Fig. 3)

While supporting the telescope body, loosen the body belt clamp knob (4) and the declination clamp knob (22). Carefully slide the telescope body one way or the other through the body

belt until the telescope does not rotate about the declination axis (Note: this balance point may change, depending on the eyepiece accessories used). Now loosen the polar axis clamp lever (14) and position the polar axis parallel to the ground (This clamp lever may be screwed into the clamp at several angles, and may be reset if it is in the way of the mount). Tighten the polar axis clamp lever Again supporting the telescope, loosen the right ascension clamp knob (24) and adjust the position of the balance weight (29) on the shaft (30) until there is no rotation about the polar axis

Your telescope is now ready for use

FOCUSING THE TELESCOPE AND ALIGNING THE CROSSHAIR SIGHTING SCOPE

I Focusing (see Fig. 4)

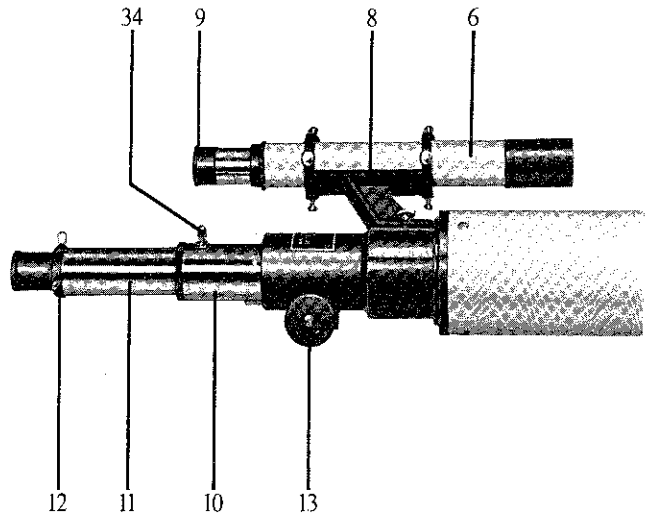


Fig. 4

Leave the telescope in the same position as when assembling (terrestrial position, fig 3)

Loosen the two set screws attached to the eyepiece adapter (12) on the main telescope tube

Remove the lowest power eyepiece (KE 22mm) and attach it to the eyepiece adapter, tightening the set screws Aim the telescope at a distant object in the daytime. . . such as the corner of a building, telephone pole, etc Turn the focusing knob (13) so that the focusing tube (10) is about one half way out Loosen the set screw (34) and pull out the rough focusing draw tube (11) so that the object is in rough focus Rack the focusing knob (13) back and forth until the object is in sharp focus Center the image in the eyepiece Now tighten the set screw

II. Aligning the Sighting Scope (see fig. 4)

The crosshair sighting scope (6) is aligned very simply. Move the eyepiece (9) of the sighting scope (6) back and forth until the object is in sharp focus through the sighting scope. Loosen and tighten the six set screws on the sighting scope bracket (8) until the center of the cross-hair is directly on the image in the main telescope tube.

Repeat this process by replacing the lowest power eyepiece in the main telescope with the four higher eyepieces in order (HM12 5mm, HM9mm, HM6mm and SR4mm). Once the image centered under highest magnification in the telescope is also centered in the sighting scope, your sighting scope is aligned. It may now be used for rapid location of the object that you want to study in the telescope. On rare occasions, the sighting scope might have to be readjusted.

Note 1: Whenever locating an object, always use the sighting scope first... as it has a wide field of view and will speed up your preliminary adjustment tremendously.

Note 2: Always start with the lowest power eyepiece in the telescope tube and work up to the power you want... making the necessary focusing adjustments as you change eyepieces.

Note 3: Do not be disturbed that the image you see is upside down and from left to right. This is a normal situation with astronomical telescopes. By simply inserting the erecting prism (42), the image will straighten itself out for terrestrial use.

Eyepiece and Magnification

This telescope is supplied with five different eyepieces (KE22mm, HM12 5mm, HM9mm, HM6mm and SR4mm). The power of each particular eyepiece is directly related to the focal length of the objective lens in the telescope... which is 1200mm (millimeters).

The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Focal length of objective lens}}{\text{Focal length of eyepiece}} = \text{Magnification}$$

As an example, your SR4mm eyepiece will show a magnification of:

$$\frac{1200\text{mm}}{4\text{ mm}} = 300\text{X Magnification}$$

Using the same formula, the other eyepieces will give:

HM 6mm ... 200X Magnification
HM 9mm ... 133 ⅓X Magnification
HM12 5mm ... 96X Magnification
KE 22mm ... 54 ½X Magnification

The Barlow lens (41... described in the accessory scetion) will double the magnification of each of these eyepieces.

USING YOUR TELESCOPE ASTORONOMICALLY

Before learning the technical details of this telescope, you will find that you can now enjoy observing the stars, the planets, the moon and the sun with your present knowledge Loosen the declination axis clamp knob (22) and the right ascension clamp knob (24)
You will find that if the telescope is correctly balanced, it will move on any axis (with the appropriate clamp lever loosened) with the slightest touch of a finger Re-adjust your telescope so that it is in the position as shown in fig 1. Loosen the horizontal clamp knob (28) so that you can swing the telescope in a circle. Attach the star diagonal prism (43) and your lowest power eyepiece (KE22mm) See the accessories section for details of the star diagonal prism

THE MOON, STARS AND PLANETS

If you are viewing at night, you will get the most fun out of looking at the moon and its surface Aim the sighting scope so that the moon is in the center of the crosshairs Tighten all clamp knobs The main telescope is now directly aimed at the moon. Focus the telescope as described previously. With your hands on the two flexible cable controls (16 and 31) you will find that you can move the telescope in any direction as you study the moon's surface.

At this point, try the more powerfull eyepieces in your observation of the details of the moon After looking at the moon, you will probably want to look at some of the stars in the more well known constellations (like the big dipper) The stars will appear like flickering dots of light This is the case with even the more powerful telescopes

Your daily paper will probably tell you the location of the planets and the times that they are in your area on any particular day. See if you can find one of these planets Try Venus first, as it is the brightest object in the heavens (discounting the moon and sun) at most times of the year The planets will tend to appear like flat discs through your telescope and you will probably be quite surprised by the rapidity with which they move across the sky. If you aim your telescope at a planet and walk away for five or ten minutes, you are likely to find that the planet has moved out of the telescope's field when you get back

A SIMPLE WAY TO AIM AT THE SUN

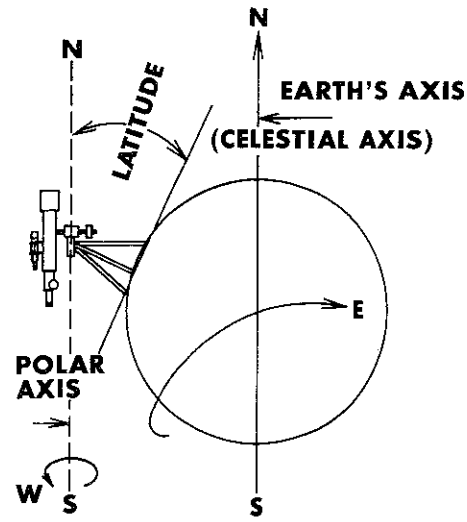
Because the sun is so powerful and can damage your eyes if you look at it directly, **DO NOT USE THE SIGHTING SCOPE** to aim at the sun. Instead, use the sun projection screen (18). A fascinating observation of the sun is obtained by use of this sun projection screen. Before starting sun viewing, sight a distant terrestrial object at least a half mile away, focus the telescope as described on Page 7, and tighten the draw tube set screw. Now your telescope is focused at infinity. Next, mount the shaft (17) and the screen (18) to the telescope. Slide the screen onto the shaft with the white side facing up. Fasten the screen about 2 inches from the far end of the shaft with the set screw. Place the split-ring clamp around the draw tube (11) and tighten the wing nut. **DO NOT LOOK THROUGH THE EYEPIECE** — the retina of the eye can be seriously burned if this is done. Remove the diagonal prism (with eyepiece attached to it). Face the telescope toward the sun. The main shadow of the telescope will get smaller and smaller and then become a ring when the tube is aimed directly at the sun. Now, attach the diagonal prism with eyepiece facing down (as in Fig. 1, page 1). Gently manipulate the telescope until the sun's image appears on the screen. By moving the screen higher up the shaft, you will get a smaller, but much brighter image. Once the image is obtained, you may switch the eyepieces around until you get the image you like. The flexible cable controls enable you to keep your telescope up with the sun's motion easily. Note the irregular edges as the flames leap into the heavens. Dark spot on the sun's surface are the sun spots you have heard so much about.

USING THE TELESCOPE TERRESTRIALLY (See Fig. 3)

Since the image seen through the telescope is upside down and left to right, it is essential that the erecting prism (42) be attached to the eyepiece adaptor before using this telescope for terrestrial (or land) viewing. See the accessory section for use of the erecting prism. Loosen the polar axis clamp lever (14). Set the polar axis at right angles to the tripod (straight up) and tighten clamp lever. Loosen the declination clamp knob (22). Adjust the telescope so that it is parallel to the ground (Fig. 3). Tighten the clamp knob. Aim the telescope with the sighting scope in the same way as you do for astronomical viewing. To move the telescope from left to right, loosen the horizontal clamp knob (28). To move the telescope up and down, loosen the declination clamp knob (22). For small movements, use the flexible cable controls (16 and 31). Attach the image erecting prism (42) and lowest power eyepiece (KE22mm). See the accessories section for details of the image erecting prism.

USING THE SETTING CIRCLES TO LOCATE STARS

Since this equatorial telescope is designed to move in any direction, it can be set to track the apparent movements of celestial bodies across the sky This is referred to as diurnal movement This diurnal movement of celestial bodies is in the direction opposite to that of the earth's rotation and is around the earth's axis or celestial axis (fig 5) By simply aiming the telescope polar axis (21) at celestial North, you will automatically place the telescope in parallel with the earth's axis and thus be able to locate stars in the sky based on information in star charts and star atlases In simple language, you aim your telescope dead center in the celestial sphere . . that point in the sky that is like the hub of a wheel and does not appear to move The angle of declination is simply 90° minus the angle away from this hub Celestial North is 90° If you were at the North Pole, you would point your telescope straight up to aim at celestial North To compensate for your position on the round earth, the polar axis (21) is set by the following procedure (see Fig 6)

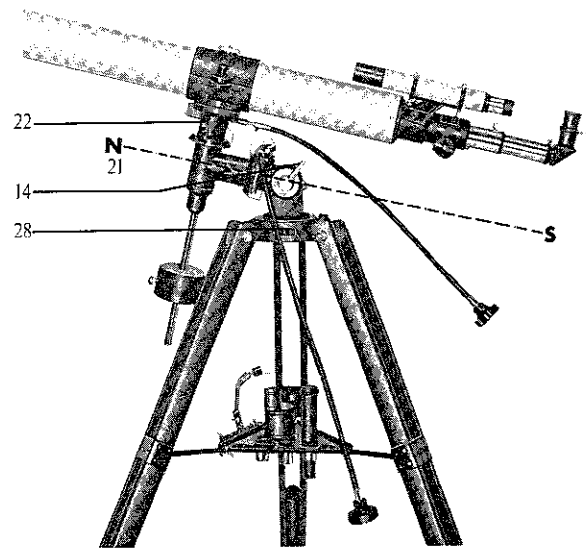


POLAR AXIS AND EARTH'S AXIS

Fig. 5

1) Set up the telescope at night Loosen the declination axis clamp knob (22) and turn the telescope around until the arrow points at 90° on the declination scale Tighten the declination axis clamp knob.

2) Loosen the horizontal clamp knob (28) and turn the telescope until the objective end (1) faces due North This can be done by an approximate sighting on the Pole Star (Polaris) or by the use of a compass to find magnetic north True North is then found by directing the telescope at the Pole Star, as magnetic North is slightly away from true North



POLAR AXIS ADJUSTMENT

Fig. 6

3) Look up the latitude of your area in any geographical atlas. Loosen the polar axis clamp lever (14) and set the latitude scale (15) to the correct latitude for your area. Aim the sighting scope at the Pole Star. You will probably notice that Polaris (the Pole Star) is not dead center in the crosshair sighting scope. This is probably because your telescope is not absolutely level with the ground. Loosen the horizontal axis lever again and turn the telescope so that it is directly aimed at the Pole Star. Clamp both levers tight. Polaris is 1° off the North celestial pole. Therefore, the sighting of stars will have to be slightly adjusted as you locate them in the heavens.

TO LOCATE ANY STAR IN THE HEAVENS QUICKLY

With the telescope set as described in the previous section, look up the declination of any star in a common star chart. For instance, the bright star Vega is located plus 38° 44 minutes declination. Loosen the declination clamp (22). Swing the telescope around the declination axis to 38° and lock it there. This sets the telescope to make a circle around the pole star with an angle of approximately 52° from Polaris (90° — 38°). The sky is divided like a big 24 hour clock, with minutes and seconds. You will notice on the chart that the Big Dipper (Ursa Major) is located from approximately 11 hours through 13 hours 45 minutes. Since Vega is located at 18 hours 35 minutes, by the simple process of swinging the telescope along the right ascension axis a bit past 1/4 turn to the right from the two pointer stars (at around 11 hours) of the Big Dipper, you will be near the constellation Lyra and the bright star Vega. (Note: these two pointer stars aim almost directly at Polaris, making it rather easy to locate the center of the celestial sphere)

After locating the pointer stars of the Big Dipper, loosen the right ascension clamp lever (24). Swing the telescope around so that the barrel of the telescope is on a line with the two pointer stars of the Big Dipper (and, of course, Polaris). Your telescope is now aimed at an approximate right ascension of 11 hours. Clamp the right ascension lever. Turn the hour circle (25) so that the pointer is on 11 hours. You have now set the telescope so that it is coordinated with the celestial clock for your location, at this particular moment. Turn the right ascension control cable (31) so that the telescope moves approximately one quarter turn to the right, until the pointer is a bit past 18 hours 30 minutes on the hours circle. Look through the sighting scope.

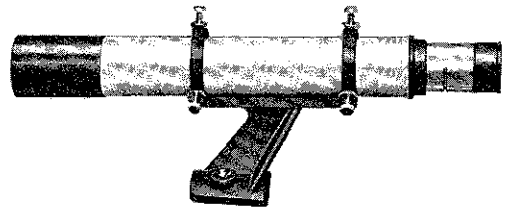
The bright star close to the center of the crosshairs is Vega. Using the declination (16) and right ascension (31) flexible cable controls as you look through the sighting scope, make your final adjustments so that Vega is centered in the crosshairs. Now focus, using the main telescope. If the mount hits against itself, loosen the declination clamp, swivel the telescope to clear the mount, and reset the declination pointer. The division of the sky into a 24 hour clock is, of course, based on the earth's rotation . . . which divides the day into 24 hours.

Each star is located at a right ascension of from 0 to 24 hours — (just like in a 24 hour clock). Each star is also located so many degrees from a flat, imaginary plane at the North Pole It is called the angle of declination Due celestial North would be straight up from the North Pole, or 90° It is essential to always start out with the lowest power eyepiece when locating a star Once the star is found, the more powerful eyepieces with smaller fields of view may be used to greater advantage

ACCESSORIES AND THEIR USES

Sighting Scope (6)

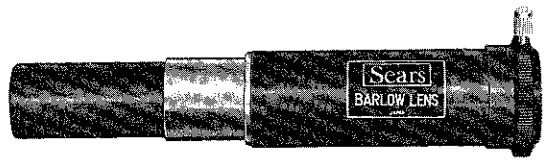
The sighting scope (described previously) is a small, 6 X 30mm telescope that is mounted on the main telescope tube and is designed to quickly locate an image . . . as it covers a rather wide field of view By centering the image in the sighting scope cross-hair, the observer will automatically set the main telescope tube to view the same image



SIGHTING SCOPE

Barlow Lens (41)

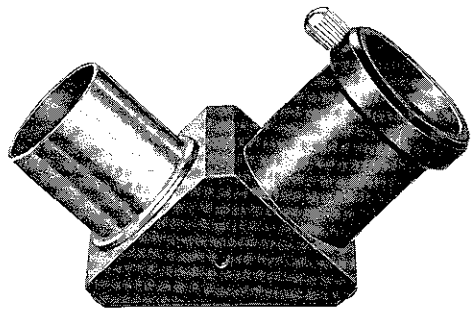
The Barlow lens will automatically double the power of any telescope The lens is inserted in the eyepiece adaptor of the telescope and the eyepiece is then inserted on the far side of the lens Because the power of the telescope is doubled, the field of view is sharply reduced The relative brightness of the telescope is also reduced



BARLOW LENS

Star Diagonal Prism (43)

This prism is essential for viewing celestial objects The observer can work in comfort without straining his neck, as the prism puts the eyepiece at a right angle to the telescope tube and makes it possible for the observer to stand or sit while observing the heavens This prism bends the light rays at right angles to accomplish this purpose It is attached in the same way as the Barlow lens



STAR DIAGONAL PRISM

Image Erecting Prism (42)

The image seen through the telescope always appears left to right and upside down when using an eyepiece alone. The reason for this is that every time light passes through a lens, some of it is lost in its travels through the telescope. This decreases the amount of brightness that reaches the eye. To get maximum light ... an essential in observing celestial objects ... the number of lenses is deliberately reduced to a minimum. That the image is left to right and upside down will not disturb you while observing the stars, the moon, the sun, etc. The image erecting prism will straighten out the image when the telescope is used to view terrestrial objects. This image erecting prism is added to the telescope in the same way as the Barlow Lens.

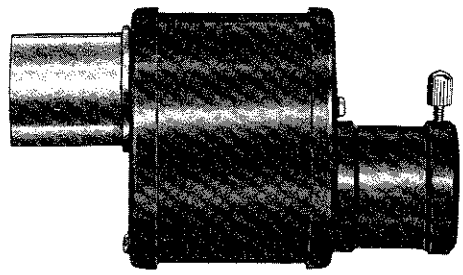
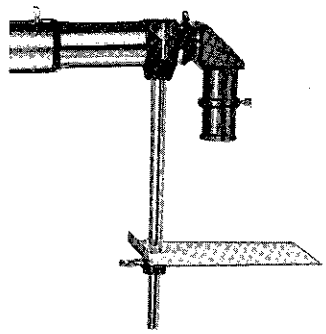


IMAGE ERECTING PRISM

Sun Projection Screen (17, 18)

The use of this screen is sun's the best way to view the sun. The screen fastens to the telescope tube and the sun's image is projected through the telescope directly onto the screen. It is ideal for group viewing.



SUN PROJECTION SCREEN

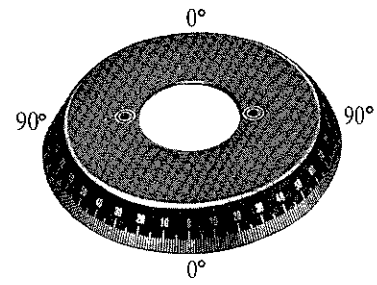
Flexible Cable Controls (16, 31)

These controls are designed in such a way that even with all clamps tight, it is possible to move the telescope in any direction by using these cables. Thus, you may observe the stars, the planets, the moon, the sun in their apparent movements across the sky by slight turns of these controls and without the necessity of tightening and loosening the telescope clamps.

FLEXIBLE CABLE CONTROLS

Declination Circle (23)

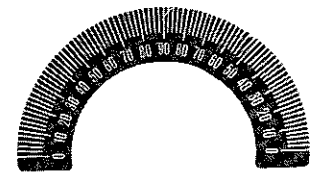
The declination circle is mounted on the shaft of the declination axis. It is a metal disk which is graduated in degrees. Its purpose, in coordination with the hour circle, is to help you quickly locate a sky object by relating it to a well known and easily located star



DECLINATION CIRCLE

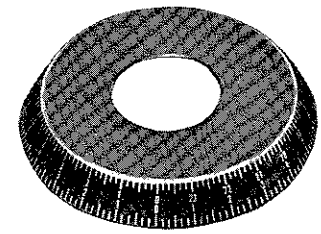
Latitude Scale (15)

This scale is mounted along the polar axis under the polar axis clamp lever (14). It is a metal disc graduated in degrees of latitude. Set at the latitude of your geographical area, it helps aim the telescope quickly at the Pole Star (Polaris), so that the telescope is pointed directly at celestial North and is in parallel with the earth's axis


LATITUDE SCALE

Hour Circle (25)

The hour circle is mounted on the shaft of the polar axis, above the worm wheel for the right ascension axis (22). It is a metal disc graduated from 0 to 24 hours. It can be turned around the polar axis by hand. Its purpose, in coordination with the declination circle, is to locate a sky object by relating it to a well known and easily located star.


HOUR CIRCLE

Tripod (20) (see fig. 1)

The hardwood tripod is designed for maximum comfort. By loosening and tightening the thumb screws (19), you may raise or lower the tripod to the position you want. The rubber tips (38) on the tripod legs give firm footing on hard surfaces.

If you work on soft surfaces (earth, grass, etc.), remove the rubber tips. The spikes you will see are to be firmly pushed into the earth ... otherwise the telescope will slowly sink down, shifting position

HINTS FOR EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION

When the telescope is first brought out doors, into the air, and the air is warmer than the indoor temperature, allow a few minutes before using the telescope . . as the difference in temperature will cause a condensation of moisture on the lenses This will disappear in 15 — 20 minutes.

If you accidentally perspire or touch the eyepiece with your eyelid or finger, wipe the eyepiece gently with a lintless cloth to prevent a blurred image

It takes close to 30 minutes for our pupils to dilate (widen) and adjust to darkness

You will be able to see much dimmer objects after 1/2 hour of telescope use at night

The rising air currents caused by the sun shining directly on objects you are observing will sometimes appear to distort the image This is also often the case when observing over roof tops and tree tops

MAINTENANCE OF THE TELESCOPE

As a precision optical and mechanical instrument, the telescope must be handled with utmost care When not in use, store it in the case Lenses must be cleaned as carefully and as rarely as possible to avoid affecting their accuracy and performance Optical elements must never be taken out of their mount by an inexperienced person. When it becomes necessary to clean the lenses, a soft camel's hair brush (obtainable in an art supply store) should be used to brush off dust Never rub the optical surface without first dusting it thoroughly, as a tiny particle of dirt can scratch the lens surface

When a lens needs further cleaning beyond brushing, use a clean cotton cloth with a few drops of ether or grain alcohol on it Wipe the lenses very gently

SPECIFICATIONS

OPTICAL EFFECT

Objective lens : Achromatic, crown-flint two-ply glass, hard-coated
Lens clear aperture : 80mm
Focal length : 1200mm
Resolving power : 1 45″
Visual magnitude : 11 3

Eyepiece	Magni-fication	Magnification w/Barlow lens	Exit Pupil Aperture	Bright-ness	Visual Field	
					Actual	Apparent
KE22mm	54 ½X	109X	1 46mm	2 10	43 48″	40°
HM12 5mm	96X	192X	0 80mm	0 64	26′ 24″	42°
HM 9mm	133 ⅓X	267X	0 60mm	0 36	19′ 48″	45°
HM 6mm	200X	400X	0 40mm	0 16	13′ 12″	45°
SR 4mm	300X	600X	0 27mm	0 07	6′ 36″	35°

ACCESSORIES:

The following accessories are provided with this telescope

Eyepiece (KE22mm, HM12 5mm, HM9mm, HM6mm, SR4mm)	5 pcs	Accessory Shelf	1 pc
		Accessory Lamp	1 pc
Star Diagonal Prism	1 pc	Sun Projection Screen	1 pc
Barlow Lens	1 pc	Image Erecting Prism	1 pc
Sighting Scope	1 pc		

FULL 90-DAY WARRANTY ON TELESCOPES

For 90 days from the date of purchase, Sears will repair this telescope free of charge if defective in material or workmanship

Warranty service is available by returning the telescope to the nearest Sears store throughout the United States

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
BSC 41-3
Sears Tower
Chicago, IL 60684