Limited Warranty

Every Meade telescope, spotting scope, and telescope accessory is warranted by Meade Instruments Corporation (“Meade”) to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of ONE YEAR from the date of original purchase in the U.S.A. Meade will repair or replace a product, or part thereof, found by Meade to be defective, provided the defective part is returned to Meade, freight-prepaid, with proof of purchase. This warranty applies to the original purchaser only and is non-transferable. Meade products purchased outside North America are not included in this warranty, but are covered under separate warranties issued by Meade international distributors.

RGA Number Required: Prior to the return of any product or part, a Return Goods Authorization (RGA) number must be obtained from Meade by writing, or by calling (949) 451-1450. Each returned part or product must include a written statement detailing the nature of the claimed defect, as well as the owner’s name, address, and phone number.

This warranty is not valid in cases where the product has been abused or mishandled, where unauthorized repairs have been attempted or performed, or where depreciation of the product is due to normal wear-and-tear. Meade specifically disclaims special, indirect, or consequential damages or lost profit which may result from a breach of this warranty. Any implied warranties which cannot be disclaimed are hereby limited to a term of one year from the date of original retail purchase.

This warranty gives you specific rights. You may have other rights which vary from state to state.

Meade reserves the right to change product specifications or to discontinue products without notice.

This warranty supersedes all previous Meade product warranties.
The general rule regarding power: Only use as much magnification as supports a steady, well-defined image. The stability of the air varies and is one reason why having various eyepieces is highly desirable. Higher powers are no guaranty of better images; in fact, the opposite is often true. Keep in mind, that land viewing and wide-field, deep-space observation generally operate best with low-powered eyepieces.

MAINTENANCE
The Meade 60mm Compact Refractor telescope should be stored in a dry and dust-free location. It should not be stored in direct sunlight. Avoid overcleaning the lens. A little dust on the lens hardly affects image quality.

SPECIFICATIONS
Objective (main) lens focal length ...............350mm
Objective lens diameter ......................60mm
Mounting type ..............................Table-top Altazimuth
Eyepieces ..................................K17.5mm, K9mm
Barlow lens ..................................2X
Roof Prism ..................................Included
Soft carry case ..............................Included
Table top tripod ..............................Included
Meade 60mm Compact Refractor Telescope

Fig. 1: Telescope Features

1. Optical Tube
2. Focus Knob
3. Eyepiece
4. Eyepiece Thumbscrew
5. Roof Prism
6. Diagonal Prism Thumbscrew
7. Altitude Control Handle
8. Tripod leg
9. Tripod Securing Screw
10. Tripod holder
11. Tripod Platform
12. Dew Shield

in the upper atmosphere can cause the images to “shimmer” in the eyepiece. Reduce power until the image steadies. Keep in mind that a bright, clearly resolved, but smaller image will show far more interesting detail than a larger, dimmer, fuzzy image.

7. A number of fascinating objects are visible through your Meade 60mm compact refractor:

- **Jupiter**: Jupiter has cloud belts across its surface. It’s four major moons change position around the planet each night. Jupiter has cloud belts across its surface.
- **Saturn**: Saturn’s ring system is an astronomical favorite.
- **The Moon**: Our Moon offers craters, mountain ranges and fault lines. The Moon is best observed during its crescent or half phase when sunlight strikes the Moon’s surface at an angle. Resulting shadows add a sense of depth to the view. No shadows are visible during a full Moon, causing the Moon’s surface to appear flat and low contrast.
- **Deep-Space**: These objects are best viewed at a dark site, away from city and other lights. Such objects include nebulae, galaxies, multiple star systems, and star clusters.
- **Terrestrial objects**: Your telescope may also be used for high resolution land viewing. Terrestrial observations should almost always be made using a low power eyepiece (60X or less) for bright, sharp images. Land objects offer limited applications at higher powers because the telescope is being pointed through the thickest part of the Earth’s atmosphere.

**POWER**
The power, or magnification, of a telescope when used with a particular eyepiece is determined by two factors: the focal length of the telescope’s main (objective) lens and the focal length of the eyepiece being used. The Barlow lens doubles the power of an eyepiece. To use the 2X Barlow lens, place the Barlow into the telescope focuser tube, followed by the eyepiece.

The magnification values available with your eyepieces are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eyepiece</th>
<th>Power with 2X Barlow Lens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K17.5mm</td>
<td>20X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K9mm</td>
<td>39X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The power, or magnification, of a telescope when used with a particular eyepiece is determined by two factors: the focal length of the telescope’s main (objective) lens and the focal length of the eyepiece being used. The Barlow lens doubles the power of an eyepiece. To use the 2X Barlow lens, place the Barlow into the telescope focuser tube, followed by the eyepiece.

The magnification values available with your eyepieces are as follows:
INTRODUCTION

The Meade 60mm Compact Refractor is an easy to operate telescope, designed for both astronomical and terrestrial observing. Please take a few moments to read the instruction manual and familiarize yourself with its features.

INSTALLATION:

1. To attach the optical tube to the tripod, first unfold the tripod legs (8, Fig. 1). Place the tripod holder (10, Fig. 1) on the optical tube’s (1, Fig. 1) tripod platform (11, Fig. 1) and tighten the attachment screw (9, Fig. 1) to a firm feel.

2. Slide the diagonal prism (5, Fig. 1) into the tube at the back of the optical tube and tighten the diagonal prism thumbscrew (6, Fig. 1) to a firm feel.

3. Place an eyepiece (3, Fig. 1) into the diagonal prism and tighten the eyepiece thumbscrew (4, Fig. 1) to a firm feel.

TO ACHIEVE A CLEAR AND SHARP FOCUS:

1. Place the telescope on a stable surface.

2. View objects that are at least 30 feet away.

3. Rotate the altitude control handle (7, Fig. 1) to loosen the handle. Use the handle to adjust both the horizontal and vertical position of the optical tube. When you have located an object you wish to view, tighten the handle again to lock in place.

4. Look through the eyepiece (3, Fig. 1) and rotate the focus knob (2, Fig. 1). Turn the knob with a slow and gentle motion until the object is in sharp focus.

USING THE TELESCOPE

When the telescope is assembled, you are ready to begin observations.

1. Observing land objects during the daytime is a good way to become accustomed to the functions and operations of the telescope. At night, try observing the Moon first, if it is visible, or a bright star.

2. Use the K17.5mm eyepiece and center an object in the telescope’s field of view. The included K17.5mm eyepiece is the best eyepiece to use for the initial finding and centering of an object. The low power K17.5mm eyepiece presents a bright, wide field of view, ideal for terrestrial and general astronomical observing.

3. If you are observing an astronomical object (the Moon, a planet, a star, etc.), you will immediately notice that the object moves in a rather slow but continuous motion across the telescopic field of view. This motion is caused by the rotation of the Earth which results in the apparent motion of the object in the telescope’s field of view.

   To keep astronomical objects centered, simply move the telescope on one or both of its axes (vertical and/or horizontal), using the altitude control handle (7, Fig. 1) as appropriate. At higher powers, astronomical objects will seem to move through the field more rapidly. Place the object on the edge of the field of view and watch as it drifts to the opposite side, then reposition the telescope so the object can drift through the field again.

4. Avoid touching the eyepiece while observing. Vibrations resulting from such contact will cause the image to move. Viewing from the upper floors of a building may also introduce image movement.

5. Allow a few minutes for your eyes to become “dark adapted” before you begin any serious observations.

6. Some atmospheric conditions can distort an observed image. Planets, in particular, viewed while low on the horizon, lack sharpness. When observed higher in the sky, a planet will often appear to be more steady and have greater contrast. Turbulent air