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READ THE NEWTON TELESCOPIC TELESCOPIC GUIDE <img src="https://teleskopy.pl/pdf/tis/icon_download.gif" [PDF] Laser collimator for the collimation (setting of optical axes) telescopes The laser collimator is very helpful in the proper collimation of telescopes, especially Newton's telescopes. It is true that manual collimation can and often is done, but for better accuracy and quick information on the accuracy of the optics setting - a laser collimator is an undeniable tool. Precise positioning of the optical elements of the telescope determines the quality of images obtained on objects requiring high resolution, that is on the moon, planets, double and multiple stars, and star clusters at high magnifications. It is true that the setting of optical axes is possible without the use of a laser collimator, however, it is relatively time-consuming and not easy, especially for the beginning user of the telescope. What's more, we often reach an observation post after dark and we want to collimate the telescope after transport. Collimation without a laser collimator at night is very difficult, often impossible. In such times, a clear, distinct laser beam turns out to be invaluable. Of course, after laser collimation, it is a good idea to perform a stellar test, allowing for the highest collimation accuracy, but without a good initial adjustment of optical axes, adjusting the star with a test is also one of the most difficult challenges. â€¢ Laser power <1 mW (class IIIa) â€¢ Length of the light wave: 635 - 655 nm â€¢ Number of brightness levels: 7 (0-7) â€¢ Diameter: 1.25 "+ adapter for extractor 2" â€¢ Power supply: 3V lithium CR2032 battery (included) >> FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS << Question : I noticed that the eyepiece was inserted into the extractor hood that the position of the laser spot on the mirror changes when the lens rotates. Is this a collimator fault and should I return it to the warranty for replacement with the other?   Answer: Cases of the factory defect of the collimator itself are very rare and the problem usually lies in the telescope itself. If, after initial collimation of the secondary mirror, the laser beam falls into different points of the lens / mirror when the collimator rotates around the axis in the extractor, this does not mean a collimator fault. The collimator is dedicated to all 1.25 "and 2" statements. It should be remembered that the manufacturers of telescopes make extracts of a slightly different diameter, not necessarily exactly circular, and at the same time fastening takes place with one or two screws, not a ring (and thus possible - though not always present - a

slight "twitching" of the laser beam on the telescope mirror or the refractor lens, it is not a collimator fault, but the feature of eyepieces and the same phenomenon is typical for all collimators and spectacles. with this you can either omit this effect and make the final collimation on the diffraction images of the stars, or attach the adhesive tape to the collimator mount so that it falls on the center of the lens / mirror when the beam rotates. In addition, the spectacle extractor itself may be unclassified (!), I.e. not be exactly at right angles to the Newton telescope tube or centered and parallel to the tube in the case of a lens or lens-meniscus telescope (refractor, MAK, SCT etc .). In such cases, it is necessary to adjust the extract if it has such adjustment, or use the standard set square and washers to adjust the lift axially. As a last resort (after eliminating other events), we can collimate the collimator itself - it has two holes in the frame from the sealed, in which there are adjustment screws that allow you to set the position of the laser spot.