

TELESCOPE TERMINOLOGY

Achromatic –

This is an almost nonexistent color that is placed on a lens to give the image a sharper, crisper look.

Aperture - The measured diameter of the objective lens.

Astronomical - Astronomical telescopes are designed specifically for observing heavenly bodies: stars, planets, moons, comets, etc. They are fitted with special features to stabilize the telescope and track the movement of stars and planets across the sky. They are very high powered, with magnifications of 40x to 600x depending on the model of the telescope used.

Barlow Lens – This lens is used between the focusing tube and the eyepiece. A 2X Barlow lens doubles the telescopes magnification.

Exit Pupil – Shaft of light emitted from the oculars. This is expressed in millimeters: determined by dividing the size of the objective lens by the power.

Eye Relief – Distance behind the binocular eyepiece at which the entire field of view is visible.

Field Of View – Widest Dimension of the Diameter of the field being viewed, expressed in number of feet at 1000 yards.

Focal Length - The distance between the Objective Lens and the eyepiece measured in millimeters.

Objective Lens - The Objective lens is the lens closest to the object being viewed. Ultra-sharp, coated for superior light gathering properties. Aberration free. Your Bushnell telescope features a technologically superior achromatic objective lens that provides bright, clear, and sharp images.

Oculars – Are the eyepiece lenses.

Optical Formulas - Telescopes are described by a numerical representation such as 450x60mm. The first number is the maximum magnification (an object will appear 450 times closer than viewed with the naked eye) and the second number is the diameter of the objective lens (the closest to the viewed object).

Power – The power equals magnification.

Zenith – The point on the celestial sphere that is directly over the top.

