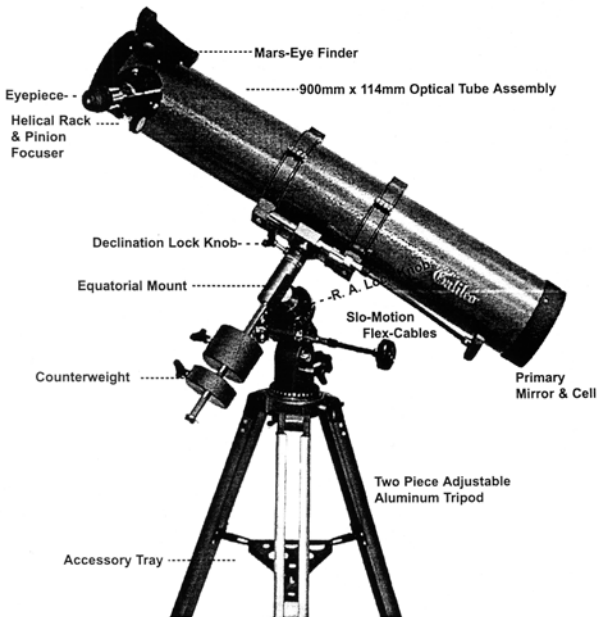


Galileo®



1564 - 1642

GALILEO G-45LT-ME



GALILEO

G-45LT-ME REFLECTOR TELESCOPE

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR PURCHASE OF GALILEO'S MODEL G-45LT-ME REFLECTOR TELESCOPE. DUE TO THE FACT THAT YOUR TELESCOPE HAS MANY PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU INSPECT ALL OF THE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY.

BY TAKING A FEW MINUTES TO CAREFULLY REMOVE EVERYTHING FROM THE CARTON, YOU CAN BECOME FAMILIAR WITH ALL THE COMPONENTS PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY.

YOUR NEW GALILEO TELESCOPE HAS BEEN PRODUCED TO VERY HIGH SPECIFICATIONS IN ORDER TO MAKE THE ASSEMBLY PROCESS AS EASY AS POSSIBLE. REALIZING IT IS OUR INTENTION TO KEEP THE ASSEMBLY PROCESS AS EASY AS POSSIBLE, A LITTLE PATIENCE IS STILL REQUIRED.

PLEASE TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO REVIEW THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING ASSEMBLY. PLEASE CALL OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT 1-800-548-3537.

NOTICE; YOU WILL FIND TWO EMPTY BOXES USED TO FILL SPACE IN THE SHIPPING CARTON IN ORDER TO LIMIT DAMAGE DUE TO HANDLING DURING SHIPPING.

STEP ONE:

REMOVE AND INSPECT ALL PARTS. A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL PARTS AND ACCESSORIES ARE LISTED BELOW. SHOULD YOU DISCOVER THAT YOU ARE MISSING ANY PARTS OR ACCESSORIES, PLEASE CONTACT US IMMEDIATELY.

1. 3 METAL TRIPOD LEGS
2. 1 EQUATORIAL MOUNT
3. 2 FLEX CABLES
4. 1 COUNTER WEIGHT-SHAFT
5. 1 TWO-PIECE COUNTER WEIGHT
6. 2 EYEPIECES (1.25MM FORMAT) (6mm & 20mm)
7. 1 MARSEYE FINDERSCOPE
8. 1 ACCESSORY TRAY WITH HARDWARE; (3 CONNECTING KNOBS USED TO ADJUST THE HEIGHT OF TRIPOD IS PACKED WITH THE ACCESSORY TRAY)
9. 1 900MM OPTICAL TUBE ASSEMBLY(OTA) WITH MOUNTING RINGS
10. GALILEO PLANETARIUM CD ROM
11. 1 3x BARLOW LENS

STEP TWO:

ATTACH THE TRIPOD LEGS TO THE EQUATORIAL MOUNT. MAKE SURE THE ACCESSORY TRAY ATTACHMENT HINGES ARE ON THE INSIDE OF THE UPPER TRIPOD LEG PRIOR TO CONNECTING TO MOUNT. ALSO, TO PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY TO THE UPPER TRIPOD LEG, SLIDE THE LOWER PORTION OF THE TRIPOD LEG AWAY FROM THE TOP OF THE LEG. ONCE THE BOLT HAS BEEN INSERTED THROUGH BOTH THE TRIPOD LEG AND MOUNT, MAKE SURE THE HEAD OF THE BOLT IS SECURELY POSITIONED IN THE TRIPOD LEG. THIS WILL ENABLE YOU TO TIGHTEN THE WINGNUT WITHOUT THE USE OF TOOLS.

STEP 2 CONTINUED

THREAD BOLT
THROUGH HOLES
AND SET BOLT
HEAD IN PORT



BE SURE THE
ACCESSORY TRAY HINGES
ARE POINTED TO THE
CENTER



STEP THREE

ATTACH ACCESSORY TRAY. USING THE THREE SMALL WING NUT / BOLT COMBINATIONS THAT ARE PACKED WITH THE ACCESSORY TRAY, ATTACH THE ACCESSORY TRAY.

IT IS NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE RUBBER PROTECTIVE STRIPS FROM THE ATTACHMENT HINGES PRIOR TO ATTACHING THE ACCESSORY TRAY. THE WING NUTS SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER THE ACCESSORY. THE ACCESSORY TRAY SIDES SHOULD BE POINTING TOWARD THE GROUND.

USE THE ACCESSORY TRAY TO
HOLD YOUR EYEPIECES
DURING OBSERVATION



STEP FOUR

INSERT TRIPOD ADJUSTMENT KNOBS.



THREE MEDIUM SIZE CONNECTING
KNOBS MUST BE INSERTED IN THE
MIDDLE OF THE TRIPOD LEG. THESE
KNOBS ARE USED TO SECURE
TRIPOD HEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

STEP FIVE

ATTACH FLEX CABLES TO EQUATORIAL MOUNT



STEP SIX

ATTACHED TWO PIECE COUNTER WEIGHT TO SHAFT AND INSERT COUNTER WEIGHT SHAFT TO EQUATORIAL MOUNT.

NOTE: YOU MAY WANT TO ATTACH THE ROD PRIOR TO SLIDING ON THE COUNTER WEIGHTS. TWO COUNTER WEIGHTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO LIMIT THE WEIGHT OF A SINGLE WEIGHT

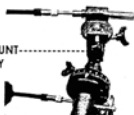


STEP SEVEN
ATTACH TELESCOPE TO EQUATORIAL MOUNT



**INSERT TELESCOPE MOUNTING BRACKET
INTO THE TOP PORTION OF THE MOUNT**

**ONCE BRACKET IS SET INTO THE MOUNT-----
TIGHTEN THE SETTING BOLT SECURELY**



MOUNTED TELESCOPE TO MOUNT-----

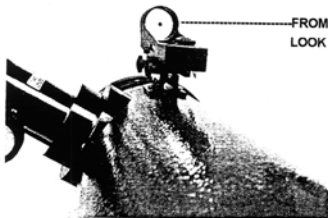


STEP EIGHT
ATTACH MARS EYE FINDERSCOPE TO TELESCOPE

**LOOSEN THESE TWO KNOBS AND SLIDE FINDER
ONTO DOVETAIL MOUNT,**

**TO MOVE RED DOT UP AND DOWN
TURN THE KNOB ON BOTTOM REAR**

**TO MOVE RED DOT LEFT AND RIGHT
TURN THE KNOB ON THE LEFT FRONT SIDE**



**FROM THE REAR OF THE TELESCOPE
LOOK FOR THE RED DOT.**

Getting Started

1. Now that you have the telescope assembled take a few minutes and familiarize yourself with the equatorial mount and it's workings.
2. Locate the Azimuth Scale, Latitude Scale, Right Ascension & Declination Settings Circles, Pg 8.
3. Loosen the knob that locks the in Azimuth, and rotate the Azimuth Scale so the 180° mark is placed directly over one tripod leg. It doesn't matter which leg.
4. Move the Latitude Adjustment Knob until the Scale is reading the latitude that you are at (see pg 10).
5. Loosen the R.A. lock knob which is right above the R.A. (Right Ascension) Setting Circle, and move the R.A. axis until the counterweight shaft is parallel to the ground. Then retighten the R.A. lock knob.
6. Loosen the Dec. (Declination) lock knob which is right above the Dec. Setting Circle, and move the telescope tube until it is parallel to the ground.
7. Loosen the R.A. lock knob and see if the telescope moves. If it does, move the counterweights until the telescope is balanced, then retighten the R.A. lock knob.
8. Loosen the Dec. lock knob and see if the telescope tube moves in either direction. If it does, loosen the tube rings so the telescope can be moved but, still left secure. Move the tube so it does not fall in either direction. NOTE: The tube can be rotated in the rings to have a more favorable viewing position. After this is done recheck to see if the telescope is balanced.
9. After the telescope is balanced, take the scope outside during the daytime (around dusk is best), and find an object that's easily seen (tall building, water tower etc.) that's a fair distance away (1/4 - 1/2 mile), and sight along the telescope tube and point the tube at the object, and lock down the R.A. & Dec. lock knobs. Then put the 20mm eyepiece in the focuser (eyepiece only, no barlow), and focus in on the object. Use the slo-motion controls to center the object in the eyepiece.
10. Turn on the 30mm Mars-Eye Finder all the way for maximum brightness (red or green), and adjust the finder's adjustment knobs until the red or green dot is on the same object that's in the eyepiece. Note: When looking through the Mars-Eye Finder place your eye around 12" or more back from the finder front lens. Also, keep both eyes open during this procedure. Now, when you use the telescope at night you will be able to locate object quickly.
11. Take the telescope outside around 30 minutes before your ready to observe. This will let the telescope cool down to the ambient temperature. This will allow the telescope to perform at it's best.
12. Once it's dark your ready to do a polar alignment. Locate the star Polaris (see pg 9), and point the telescope's R.A. axis toward the star Polaris (see pg 8). To do a polar alignment, the R.A. & Dec. axes must be locked down and must not move. To get Polaris in the eyepiece you must move the mount in azimuth and latitude to center Polaris in the eyepiece. Once this is done, lock the azimuth & latitude lock knobs, and your ready to observe. Now, to move the telescope to an object (Moon, Jupiter, Saturn etc.) you must only move the telescope in the R.A. & Dec. axes after the polar alignment has been completed. Loosen the R.A. & Dec. axes and move the telescope to an object by looking through the finder (which has already been aligned), and place the red or green dot on the object. Start observing by using the 20mm eyepiece which gives you the widest field of view and brightest image. As the object moves through the eyepiece turn the slo-motion control in the R.A. axis and follow it. If you need to recenter the object north or south, use the Dec. slo-motion control to move it back. When observing the Moon and planets start out with the 20mm eyepiece. When you want to get a larger image, center the object in the eyepiece, and carefully take the 20mm out and replace it with the 6mm. When using the Barlow, it must be placed into the focuser before the eyepiece. The 3x barlow will triple the power your eyepiece produces.
13. After your observing session is over, replace the dust covers to keep the optics clean as possible.
14. The G45LT-ME is a very fine optical instrument. Please treat it with care, and it will give you many years fine service.

MARS' EYE ELECTRONIC FINDERSCOPE MOUNTING & ALIGNMENT

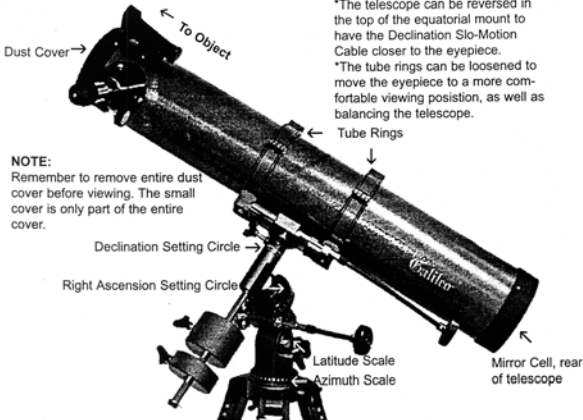
TO MOUNT:

- 1) REMOVE MARS' EYE ELECTRONIC FINDERSCOPE FROM BOX.
- 2) LOOSEN THUMB SCREW ON SIDE OF FINDERSCOPE AND SLIDE FINDERSCOPE ONTO DOVE TAIL MOUNT LOCATED ATOP OF MAIN TELESCOPE TUBE.
- 3) TIGHTEN THUMB SCREWS.

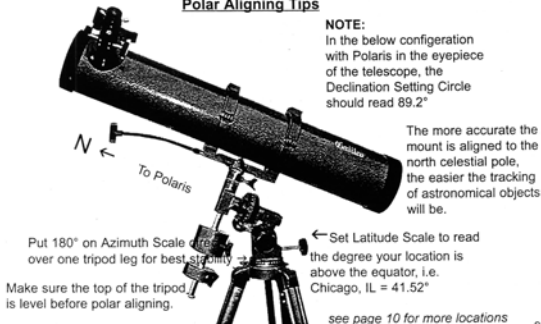
TO CHECK ALIGNMENT WITH MAIN TELESCOPE:

- 1) DURING THE DAY LIGHT HOURS, AIM THE MAIN TELESCOPE AT AN OBJECT AT LEAST A 1/4 MILE OR MORE IN THE DISTANCE AND BRING IT INTO FOCUS.
- 2) ONCE YOU HAVE CENTERED THE REFERENCE ITEM IN THE MAIN TUBE, TIGHTEN ALL KNOBS AND ADJUSTMENTS TO PREVENT ANY MOVEMENT.
- 3) REMOVE THE BATTERY SAVER LOCATED BENEATH FRONT OF FINDERSCOPE, BETWEEN THE CONTACT AND THE BATTERY. (BE SURE TO SAVE AND REPLACE THE BATTERY SAVER WHEN NOT IN USE.)
- 4) TURN FINDERSCOPE ON BY SLIDING ON/OFF SWITCH FORWARD. ON/OFF SWITCH IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE FINDERSCOPE.
- 5) LOOK THROUGH THE FINDERSCOPE AND LOCATE THE RED DOT.
- 6) IF THE OBJECT IN THE MARS' EYE FINDERSCOPE IS NOT THE OBJECT YOU SEE THROUGH THE MAIN TELESCOPE TUBE, ADJUSTMENT IS REQUIRED.
- 7) TO MOVE THE RED DOT UP AND DOWN, SIMPLY TURN THE ELEVATION SCREW LOCATED ON THE REAR BOTTOM OF THE FINDERSCOPE TO THE HEIGHT REQUIRED.
- 8) TO MOVE THE RED DOT LEFT AND RIGHT, SIMPLY TURN THE WINDAGE SCREW LOCATED AT THE FRONT RIGHT LEFT SIDE OF THE FINDERSCOPE TO THE PROPER POSITION,
- 9) THESE ADJUSTMENTS WILL ALLOW YOU TO POSITION THE RED DOT ON THE SAME OBJECT CENTERED IN THE MAIN TELESCOPE.

More on the G45LT-ME



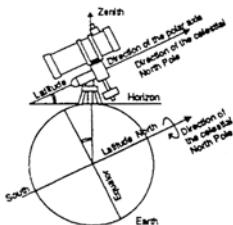
Polar Aligning Tips



Locating the pole star, Polaris



Setting R.A. axis to pole star, Polaris



Using the Setting Circles

Setting Circles are dials (or gauges) for right ascension and declination that allow you to locate celestial objects easily from their coordinates as listed in a star chart or atlas.

1. The declination setting circle is scaled in degrees and the right ascension setting circle is incremented in minutes. The circles will get you close to your target but not directly on it. Also, the accuracy of your polar alignment will affect how accurate your setting circles read.
2. The declination setting circle is factory set and should not need any adjustment if it reads accurately.
3. The right ascension setting circle (pg 8) must be aligned. Choose a bright and easy to find star in a star chart and note the coordinates (right ascension and declination). Find the star and center it in the finderscope and then in the telescope. Now, rotate the right ascension circle to match the coordinates of the star with the indicator mark.
4. The right ascension setting circle does not move as the telescope moves in right ascension and thus it must be aligned each time you want to use it to find a new object. However, you do not need to use a bright star each time but you can use the object you are currently observing.
5. Now, using a star chart or atlas you can find numerous objects. First move the telescope in declination to the correct declination coordinate. Then move the telescope in right ascension until the indicator points to the correct coordinate.
6. After moving the telescope to the correct celestial coordinates, look through the finderscope to see if you have located the object and center the object. Then, look through the telescope (with a low power eyepiece) and the object should be there.

On fainter objects, they may not be visible in the finderscope and thus you should gradually sweep the telescope around (with the right ascension and declination cables) until the object is visible.

Geographical Locations

Place	Latitude	Place	Latitude	Place	Latitude
Akron, Ohio	41°05'	Erie, Penna.	42°07'	Omaha, Nebraska	43°16'
Albany, New York	42 39	Eugene, Oregon	44 03	Paducah, Ky.	37 05
Albuquerque, N.M.	35 05	Evansville, Ind.	37 58	Pensacola, Florida	30 25
Allentown, Penna.	40 36	Fargo, N.D.	46 53	Peoria, Illinois	40 42
Altoona, Penna.	40 31	Fort Wayne, Ind.	41 04	Philadelphia, Penna.	39 57
Amarillo, Texas	35 12	Fort Worth, Texas	32 45	Phoenix, Arizona	33 27
Asheville, N.C.	35 36	Fresno, California	36 44	Pittsburgh, Penna.	40 26
Atlanta, Georgia	33 45	Galveston, Texas	29 28	Portland, Maine	43 40
Augusta, Maine	44 29	Grand Rapids, Mich.	42 58	Portland, Oregon	45 31
Austin, Texas	30 16	Greenville, S.C.	34 51	Portsmouth, Va.	36 50
Baltimore, Md.	39 17	Gulfport, Miss.	30 22	Providence, R.I.	41 50
Bangor, Maine	44 48	Harrisburg, Penna.	40 16	Racine, Wisconsin	42 44
Barrington, N.J.	39 52	Helena, Montana	46 36	Raleigh, N.C.	35 47
Basin Rouge, La.	30 27	Holyoke, Mass.	42 12	Reading, Penna.	40 20
Battle Creek, Mich.	42 19	Houston, Texas	29 45	Reno, Nevada	39 31
Berkeley, Calif.	37 52	Indianapolis, Ind.	39 46	Richmond, Virginia	37 32
Billings, Montana	45 47	Iowa City, Iowa	41 40	Roanoke, Virginia	37 16
Binghamton, N.Y.	42 06	Jackson, Miss.	32 18	Rockford, Illinois	42 16
Birmingham, Ala.	33 21	Jacksonville, Fla.	30 20	Sacramento, Calif.	38 35
Bismarck, N.D.	46 48	Jersey City, N.J.	40 44	Schenectady, N.Y.	42 49
Boston, Mass.	43 37	Johnstown, Penna.	40 20	St. Joseph, Mo.	39 46
Bridgeport, Conn.	42 21	Kansas City, Kansas	39 07	St. Louis, Mo.	38 38
Brownsville, Texas	43 11	Kenosha, Wisconsin	42 38	St. Paul, Minnesota	44 57
Buffalo, New York	42 53	Lansing, Michigan	42 44	San Antonio, Texas	29 26
Burlington, Vermont	44 29	Laredo, Texas	27 30	San Diego, Calif.	33 43
Butte, Montana	46 01	Las Vegas, Nevada	36 30	San Francisco, Cal.	37 47
Cambridge, Mass.	42 22	Lexington, Ky.	38 05	Santa Barbara, Cal.	34 25
Camden, N.J.	39 57	Lima, Ohio	40 45	Sarasota, Fla.	35 41
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	41 58	Lincoln, Nebraska	40 49	Savannah, Georgia	32 05
Champaign, Ill.	40 07	Little Rock, Arkansas	34 45	Seattle, Washington	47 37
Charleston, W. Va.	38 21	Los Angeles, Calif.	34 03	Shreveport, La.	32 31
Charleston, S.C.	32 47	Louisville, Ky.	38 15	Sioux City, Iowa	42 30
Charlotte, N.C.	35 14	Lubbock, Texas	33 55	Sioux Falls, S.D.	43 33
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35 03	Madison, Wisconsin	43 04	South Bend, Indiana	41 41
Cheyenne, Wyoming	41 08	Marion, Ohio	40 35	Spokane, Washington	47 40
Chicago, Illinois	41 52	Memphis, Tenn.	35 09	Springfield, Illinois	39 48
Cincinnati, Ohio	39 06	Miami, Florida	25 47	Springfield, Mass.	42 06
Cleveland, Ohio	41 30	Minneapolis, Minn.	44 59	Springfield, Missouri	37 13
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38 50	Mobile, Alabama	30 42	Springfield, Ohio	39 56
Columbia, Missouri	38 57	Mobile, Illinois	41 31	Superior, Wisconsin	46 43
Columbus, Ohio	39 58	Montgomery, Ala.	32 23	Syracuse, N.Y.	43 03
Concord, N.H.	43 12	Morgantown, W. Va.	44 16	Topeka, Kansas	39 03
Dallas, Texas	32 47	Nashville, Tennessee	36 10	Tucson, Arizona	32 13
Davenport, Iowa	41 31	Newark, New Jersey	40 44	Tulsa, Oklahoma	36 09
Daytona Beach, Fla.	29 15	New Haven, Conn.	41 18	Utica, New York	43 06
Denver, Colorado	39 45	New Orleans, La.	29 57	Washington, D.C.	38 54
Des Moines, Iowa	41 35	New York, New York	40 45	Wichita, Kansas	37 42
Detroit, Michigan	42 20	Norfolk, Virginia	36 51	Wichita Falls, Texas	33 55
Dodge City, Kansas	37 45	Ogden, Utah	41 14	Wilmington, Del.	39 45
Durham, N.C.	36 01	Oklahoma City, Okla.	35 28	Winston Salem, N.C.	36 06
El Paso, Texas	31 46				

The Geographical Locations list is a small compilation of cities around the U.S. If you do not live in or around one of these cities use a GPS device to locate your present latitude. If you do not have a GPS device contact a airport close by your observing site and ask what their latitude is, and adjust the mounting to read the same.

Telescope Maintenance

With proper care your telescope should rarely need any maintenance work.

A. When not in use, always replace all lens covers to keep dust & contaminants off the optical surfaces.

B. A small amount of dust on any optical surface is OK. If the dust builds up, then use a can of compressed air and then a camel's hair brush to remove the dust.

C. If the mirrors need cleaning, they should be cleaned by a professional. Either have your instrument serviced by a telescope repair facility or return it to the factory.

D. Collimation or alignment of the optical system is done at the factory before shipment.

MAGNIFICATION (POWER)

The magnification (or power) of a telescope is variable depending upon the focal length of the eyepiece being used along with the focal length of the telescope.

A. Your telescope has a focal length of 900mm.

To calculate the magnification we use the following formula:

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{FL(\text{telescope})}{FL(\text{eyepiece})}$$

where FL(telescope) is the focal length of the telescope and FL(eyepiece) is the focal length of the eyepiece. So, if you use a 20 mm eyepiece your magnification is $900 \div 20 = 45x$

TELESCOPE OPERATION—ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVING

After you have read and followed the instruction manual to this point, the telescope is set up and you are ready to begin your observing adventure.

To enable you to find objects you should have a set of Star Charts. The location of the planets may appear in local newspapers.

- A. The Moon is an awesome first object to observe. The best observing occurs during the partial phases as a full Moon is too bright.

At low power you can see the complete Moon and at high powers you can see lunar details such as mountain ranges, craters and rills.

- B. Five of the planets are easy targets for your telescope.

See Jupiter with its great red spot, study the cloud bands and watch its moons shuttle back and forth.

Study Saturn and its splendid ring structure.

Observe Mars and see its polar cap.

Watch Venus and Mercury as they go through their moon-like phases.

- C. Deep-Sky objects (those outside our solar system) offer a lifetime of observing. There are hundreds of objects within the realm of your telescope including open and closed star clusters, planetary and diffuse nebulae, galaxies, double stars and occasional comets.

The amount of detail you can see is dependent on your observing site (dark sky rural locations are best), atmospheric conditions, brightness of the object, collimation and your observing experience.

The following is the list of deep sky objects that Comet Hunter Charles Messier compiled in the late 1700's:

M	R.A.	Dec	M	R.A.	Dec	M	R.A.	Dec	M	R.A.	Dec
Type	h	m	Type	h	m	Type	h	m	Type	h	m
1	PN	05 32	+21 59	31	SG	00 40	+41 00	61	SG	12 19	+04 45
2	GC	21 31	-01 03	32	EG	00 40	+40 35	62	GC	16 58	-30 02
3	GC	13 40	+28 38	33	SG	01 31	+30 24	63	SG	13 14	+42 18
4	GC	16 22	-26 24	34	OC	02 39	+42 34	64	SG	12 54	+21 57
5	GC	15 16	+02 16	35	OC	06 06	+24 21	65	SG	11 16	+13 22
6	OC	17 37	-32 11	36	OC	05 33	+34 07	66	SG	11 18	+13 16
7	OC	17 51	-34 48	37	OC	05 49	+32 33	67	OC	08 48	+12 00
8	DN	18 01	-24 23	38	OC	05 25	+35 48	68	GC	12 37	-26 28
9	GC	17 16	-18 28	39	OC	21 30	+48 13	69	GC	18 28	-32 23
10	GC	16 54	-04 02	40	.....	.....	.....	70	GC	18 40	-32 21
11	OC	18 48	-06 20	41	OC	06 45	-20 41	71	GC	19 52	+18 39
12	GC	16 45	-01 52	42	DN	05 33	-05 25	72	GC	20 51	-12 44
13	GC	16 40	+36 33	43	DN	05 33	-05 18	73	OC	20 56	-12 50
14	GC	17 35	-03 13	44	OC	08 37	+20 10	74	SG	01 34	+15 32
15	GC	21 28	+11 57	45	OC	03 44	+23 57	75	GC	20 03	-22 04
16	OC	18 16	-13 48	46	OC	07 40	-14 42	76	PN	01 39	+51 19
17	DN	18 18	-16 12	47	.....	.....	.....	77	SG	02 40	-00 13
18	OC	18 17	-17 09	48	OC	08 12	-01 48	78	DN	05 44	+00 02
19	GC	17 00	-26 12	49	EG	12 27	+08 16	79	GC	05 22	-24 34
20	DN	17 59	-23 02	50	OC	07 00	-08 16	80	GC	16 14	-22 51
21	OC	18 02	-22 30	51	SG	13 28	+47 27	81	SG	09 52	+69 18
22	GC	18 33	-23 57	52	OC	23 22	+61 19	82	SG	09 52	+69 56
23	OC	17 54	-19 01	53	GC	13 10	+18 26	83	SG	13 34	-29 37
24	OC	18 16	-18 27	54	GC	18 52	-30 32	84	EG	12 23	+13 10
25	OC	18 29	-19 17	55	GC	19 37	-31 04	85	EG	12 23	+18 28
26	OC	18 42	-09 26	56	GC	19 15	+30 05	86	EG	12 24	+13 13
27	PN	19 58	+22 35	57	PN	18 52	+32 58	87	EG	12 28	+12 40
28	GC	18 22	-24 54	58	SG	12 35	+12 05	88	SG	12 30	+14 42
29	OC	20 22	+38 21	59	EG	12 40	+11 55	89	EG	12 33	+12 50
30	GC	21 38	-23 25	60	EG	12 41	+11 50	90	SG	12 34	+13 26

TYPES: OC = Open Cluster
 GC = Globular Cluster
 PN = Planetary Nebula
 DN = Diffuse Nebula
 SG = Spiral Galaxy
 EG = Elliptical Galaxy

Galileo Limited One Year Warranty

We guarantee to replace or, at our option, repair any products or parts thereof which are found defective in material or workmanship during the first year from date of purchase. Our obligation with respect to such products or parts shall be limited to replacement or repair, F.O.B. Miami, and in no event shall we be liable for consequential or special damages or for transportation, installation, adjustment, or other expenses which may arise in connection with such product or parts. A \$20.00 fee to cover postage and handling is required with the return of the product. No expenses, warranties and implied warranties, whether or not merchantability of fitness for any particular use or otherwise (except as to title) other than these expressly set forth above which are made in writing and signed by executive officer of our corporation.

NO LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE MANUFACTURER OR ITS SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER. BECAUSE SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF THE POSSIBILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

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