CELESTRON®

CGE SERIES

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CGE800 ● CGE925 ● CGE1100 ● CGE1400

CELESTRON Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of the Celestron CGE telescope! The CGE ushers in the next generation of computer automated telescopes. The Celestron CGE series continues in this proud tradition combining large aperture optics with the sophistication and ease of use of our computerized GoTo mount.

If you are new to astronomy, you may wish to start off by using the CGE's built-in Sky Tour feature, which commands the CGE to find the most interesting objects in the sky and automatically slews to each one. Or if you are an experienced amateur, you will appreciate the comprehensive database of over 40,000 objects, including customized lists of all the best deep-sky objects, bright double stars and variable stars. No matter at what level you are starting out, the CGE will unfold for you and your friends all the wonders of the Universe.

Some of the many standard features of the CGE include:

- Fully enclosed optical encoders for position location.
- Ergonomically designed mount that disassembles into compact and portable pieces
- Database filter limits for creating custom object lists.
- Storage for programmable user defined objects; and

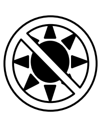
Many other high performance features!

The CGE's deluxe features combine with Celestron's legendary Schmidt-Cassegrain optical system to give amateur astronomers the most sophisticated and easy to use telescopes available on the market today.

Take time to read through this manual before embarking on your journey through the Universe. It may take a few observing sessions to become familiar with your CGE, so you should keep this manual handy until you have fully mastered your telescope's operation. The CGE hand control has built-in instructions to guide you through all the alignment procedures needed to have the telescope up and running in minutes. Use this manual in conjunction with the on-screen instructions provided by the hand control. The manual gives detailed information regarding each step as well as needed reference material and helpful hints guaranteed to make your observing experience as simple and pleasurable as possible.

Your CGE telescope is designed to give you years of fun and rewarding observations. However, there are a few things to consider before using your telescope that will ensure your safety and protect your equipment.

Warning



- ❑ **Never look directly at the sun with the naked eye or with a telescope (unless you have the proper solar filter). Permanent and irreversible eye damage may result.**
- ❑ Never use your telescope to project an image of the sun onto any surface. Internal heat build-up can damage the telescope and any accessories attached to it.
- ❑ Never use an eyepiece solar filter or a Herschel wedge. Internal heat build-up inside the telescope can cause these devices to crack or break, allowing unfiltered sunlight to pass through to the eye.

Never leave the telescope unsupervised, either when children are present or adults who may not be familiar with the correct operating procedures of your telescope.

Figure 2.1 - The CGE Telescope
(CGE 1400 Shown)

1	Schmidt Corrector Lens	8	Control Panel (see below)
2	Optical Tube	9	Hand Control Holder / Strap
3	Finderscope	10	Hand Control
4	Eyepiece	11	Tripod
5	Star Diagonal	12	Tripod Center Leg Brace
6	Declination Clutch Lock	13	Counterweights
7	Latitude Adjustment Scale	14	Counterweight Bar
		15	R.A. Clutch Lock
	CONTROL PANEL	E	12v Output Jack
A	Dec Motor Port	F	On/Off Switch
B	R.A. Motor Port	G	Auxiliary Port 1
C	PC Interface Port	H	Auxiliary Port 2
D	Auto Guider Port	I	Hand Control Port

CELESTRON Assembly

This section covers the assembly instructions for your Celestron CGE telescope. The CGE telescope should be set up indoors the first time so that it is easy to identify the various parts and familiarize yourself with the correct assembly procedure before attempting it outdoors.

	CGE 800 (#11058)	CGE 925 (#11059)	CGE 1100 (#11061)	CGE 1400 (#11063)
Eyepiece	25mm Plossl Eyepiece - 1.25"	25mm Plossl Eyepiece - 1.25"	40mm Plossl Eyepiece - 1.25"	40mm Eyepiece - 2"
Diagonal	Star Diagonal - 1.25"	Star Diagonal - 1.25"	Star Diagonal - 1.25"	Mirror Diagonal –2"
Finderscope	6x30 with Bracket	6x30 with Bracket	9x50 with Bracket	9x50 with Bracket
Power Supply	Car Battery Adapter	Car Battery Adapter	Car Battery Adapter	Car Battery Adapter
Counterweight	One - 11 lb.	One - 25 lb.	One - 25 lb.	Two – 25 lb.

The Celestron CGE telescopes are shipped in four boxes (the CGE 1400 comes in five boxes). In separate boxes are the following:

- Optical Tube Assembly and Standard Accessories
- Equatorial Mount, Electronic Pier, Hand Control and Counterweight Bar
- Super HD Tripod
- Counterweight(s)

Remove all the pieces from their respective boxes and place on a flat, clear work area. A large floor space is ideal. When setting up your Celestron telescope you must start with the tripod and work up from there. These instructions are laid out in the order each task must be performed.

Setting up the Tripod

The tripod legs attach to the electronics pier which together form the tripod to which the equatorial mount attaches. The tripod comes with two leg support brackets; a collapsible one that is already attached to the lower legs and a removable one that must be attached. To set up the tripod:

1. Stand the tripod vertically on a level surface, with the feet facing down.

2. Grab the lower portion of two of the tripod legs and lift them slightly off the ground so that the tripod is resting on the third leg.

3. Extend the tripod legs by pulling the tripod legs apart until the collapsible leg bracket is fully extended.

Before the tripod is ready to support the equatorial head and optical tube the center leg support brace must first be installed.

Figure 2-2

Attaching the Center Leg Brace

For maximum rigidity, the Super HD Tripod has a center leg brace that installs on to the threaded rod below the tripod head. This brace fits snugly against the tripod legs, increasing stability while reducing vibration and flexure. To attach the center leg brace:

1. Unscrew the tension knob from the threaded rod beneath the tripod head.
2. Place the center leg brace onto the threaded rod so that the cup on the end of each bracket contours to the curve of the tripod legs.
3. Rotate the tension knob back on the threaded rod until the brace is very snug against each tripod leg.

Attaching the Electronics Pier

Before the equatorial mount head can be installed, the electronics pier must be attached to the tripod. To attach the pier:

1. Position the central column so that the electronics module is right side up (with the printing readable).
2. Place the lower end of the central column over the tripod head.
3. Rotate the column until the three holes line up with the threaded holes on the side of the tripod head. The electronics console should be positioned directly between two of the tripod leg hinges to provide easy access to it even when the counterweight bar and counterweight(s) are attached.
4. Insert the three 3/8-16 button head cap screws provided through the holes in the electronics pier and into the tripod head.

5. Tighten the screws to hold the column securely in place.

Attaching the Equatorial Mount

After the tripod is set up, you are ready to attach the equatorial mount. The equatorial mount is the platform to which the telescope attaches and allows you to move the telescope in right ascension and declination. To attach the equatorial mount to the tripod:

1. Insert the base of the equatorial mount into the top of the electronics pier.

2. Rotate the equatorial mount on the electronics pier until the holes in the mount line up with those in the pier and the dec opening (where the counterweight shaft will go) is positioned directly over one of the tripod legs.

3. Insert the three remaining 3/8-16 cap screws and washers provided through the holes in the central pier and into the equatorial mount.

4. Tighten the screws to hold the equatorial mount in place.

Installing the Counterweight Bar

To properly balance the telescope, the mount comes with a counterweight bar and at least one counterweight (depending on model). The counterweight bar is located in the same box as the Equatorial Mount Head —in a cutout along the bottom of the shipping box. To install the counterweight bar:

1. Locate the opening in the equatorial mount on the DEC axis It is opposite the telescope mounting platform.

2. Thread the counterweight bar into the opening until tight.

Once the bar is securely in place you are ready to attach the counterweight.

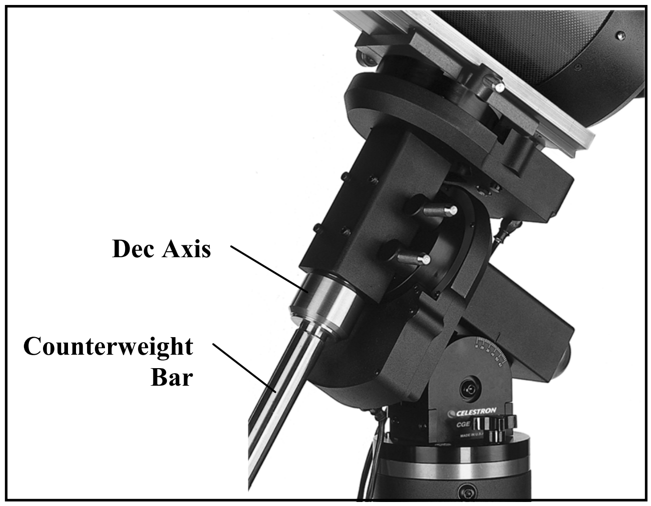


Figure 2-3

Since the fully assembled telescope is quite heavy, position the mount so that the tripod leg with the counterweight bar over it is pointing towards north before the tube assembly and counterweights are attached. This will make the polar alignment procedure much easier.

Installing the Counterweight

Depending on which CGE telescope you have, you will receive either one or two counterweights. To install the counterweight(s):

1. Orient the mount so that the counterweight bar points toward the ground .

2. Remove the counterweight safety thumbscrew and washer on the end of the counterweight bar (i.e., opposite the end that attaches to the mount).

3. Loosen the locking screw on the side of the counterweight.

4. Slide the counterweight onto the shaft.

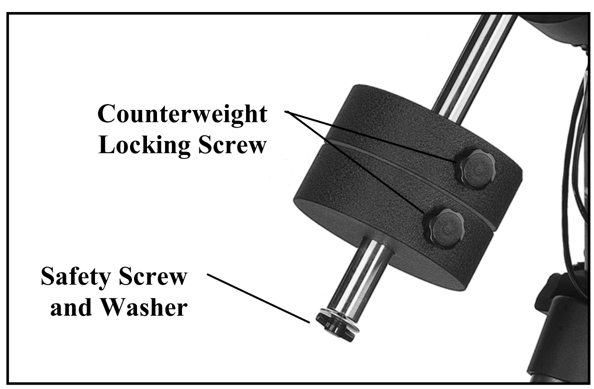


Figure 2-4

5. Tighten the locking screw on the side of the weight to hold the counterweight in place.

6. Replace the counterweight safety thumbscrew and washer.

Attaching the Optical Tube to the Mount

The telescope attaches to the mount via a dovetail slide bar which is mounted along the bottom of the telescope tube. Before you attach the optical tube, make sure that the declination and right ascension clutch knobs are tight. This will ensure that the mount does not move suddenly while attaching the telescope. To mount the telescope tube:

Important!

In order for the CGE mount to successfully locate its declination switches, the mounting platform must be positioned so that the dovetailed locking knobs are on the east side of the mount when polar aligned. In other words, when standing behind the mount facing north, the dovetail locking knobs should be on the right side of the mount.

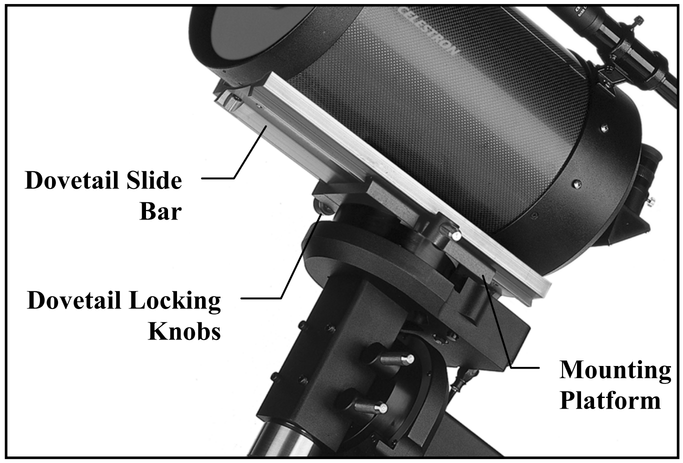


Figure 2-5

1 Loosen the locking knobs on the side of the telescope mounting platform. This allows you to slide the dovetail bar on the telescope onto the mount.

2 Slide the dovetail bar on the telescope tube into the mounting platform of the mount. Slide the telescope so that the back of the dovetail bar is almost flush with the back of the mounting platform.

3 Tighten the locking knobs on the side of the mounting platform to hold the telescope in place.

Now that the optical tube is securely in place, the visual accessories can now be attached to the telescope.

Attaching the Visual Back

The visual back is the accessory that allows you to attach all visual accessories to the telescope. The CGE 1400 comes with a 2" mirror diagonal that attaches directly to the optical tube without the use of a visual back. To attach the visual back:

1. Remove the plastic cover on the rear cell.

2. Place the knurled slip ring on the visual back over the threads on the rear cell.

3. Hold the visual back with the set screw in a convenient position and rotate the knurled slip ring clockwise until tight.

Once this is done, you are ready to attach other accessories, such as eyepieces, diagonal prisms, etc.

If you want to remove the visual back, rotate the slip ring counterclockwise until it separates from the rear cell.

Installing the Star Diagonal

The star diagonal is a prism that diverts the light at a right angle to the light path of the telescope. This allows you to observe in positions that are physically more comfortable than if you looked straight through. To attach the star diagonal onto a CGE 800, 925 or 1100:

1. Turn the set screw on the visual back until its tip no longer extends into (i.e., obstructs) the inner diameter of the visual back.

2. Slide the chrome portion of the star diagonal into the visual back.

3. Tighten the set screw on the visual back to hold the star diagonal in place.

If you wish to change the orientation of the star diagonal, loosen the set screw on the visual back until the star diagonal rotates freely. Rotate the diagonal to the desired position and tighten the set screw.

The CGE 1400 comes with a 2" mirror diagonal that attaches directly onto the rear threads of the 14" optical tube. See figure 2-6.

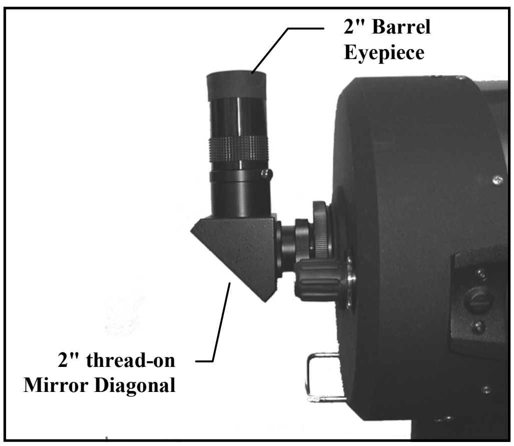


Figure 2-6

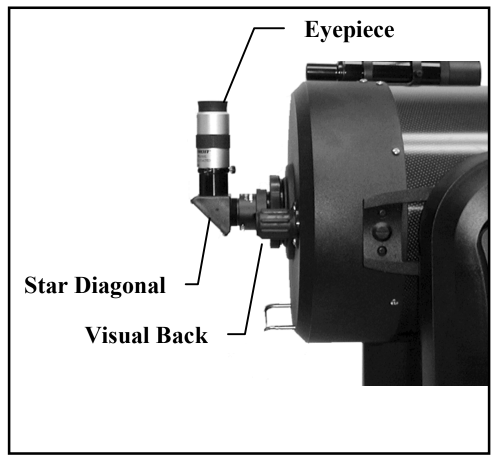


Figure 2-7

Installing the Eyepiece

The eyepiece, or ocular, is an optical element that magnifies the image focused by the telescope. The eyepiece fits into either the visual back directly, the star diagonal, or the 2" mirror diagonal. To install an eyepiece:

1. Loosen the set screw on the star diagonal until the tip no longer extends into the inner diameter of the eyepiece end of the diagonal.

2. Slide the chrome portion of the eyepiece into the star diagonal.

3. Tighten the set screw on the star diagonal to hold the eyepiece in place.

To remove the eyepiece, loosen the set screw on the star diagonal and slide the eyepiece out. You can replace it with another eyepiece (purchased separately).

NOTE: The 2" mirror diagonal has a 1 1/4" eyepiece adapter to use 1 1/4" eyepieces. You may remove the adapter to use 2" eyepieces.

Eyepieces are commonly referred to by focal length and barrel diameter. The focal length of each eyepiece is printed on the eyepiece barrel. The longer the focal length (i.e., the larger the number) the lower the eyepiece power and the shorter the focal length (i.e., the smaller the number) the higher the magnification. Generally, you will use low-to-moderate power when viewing. For more information on how to determine power, see the section on "Calculating Magnification."

Installing the Finderscope

The CGE telescopes come with a 6x30 or 9x50 finderscope used to help you locate and center objects in the main field of your telescope. To accomplish this, the finder has a built-in cross-hair reticle that shows the optical center of the finderscope.

Start by removing the finder and hardware from the plastic wrapper. Included are the following:

- Finderscope
- Finder Bracket
- Rubber O-ring
- Three Nylon Tipped Thumbscrews (10-24x1/2")
- Two Phillips Head Screws (8-32x1/2" or 10-24x1/2")

To install the finderscope:

1. Attach the bracket to the optical tube. To do this, place the curved portion of the bracket with the slot over the two holes in the rear cell. The bracket should be oriented so that the rings that hold the finder are over the telescope tube, not the rear cell (see Figure 2-8). Start threading the screws in by hand and tighten fully with an Allen wrench.

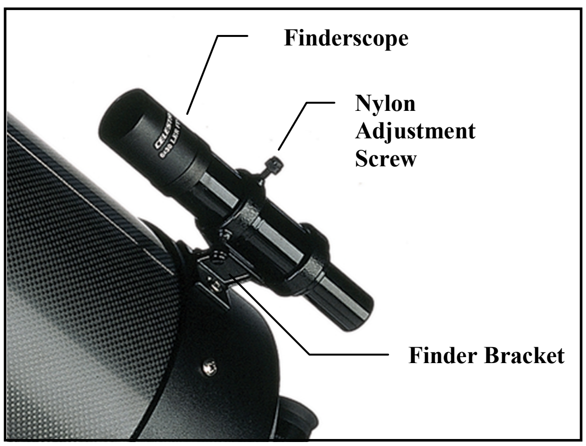


Figure 2-8

2. Partially thread-in the three nylon-tipped thumbscrews that hold the finder in place inside the bracket. Tighten the screws until the nylon heads are flush with the inner diameter of the bracket ring. Do NOT thread them in completely or they will interfere with the placement of the finder. (Having the screws in place when the finder is installed will be easier than trying to insert the screws after the finder has been installed.)

3. Slide the rubber O-ring over the back of the finder (it will NOT fit over the objective end of the finder). It may need to be stretched a little. Once on the main body of the finder, slide it up about one inch from the end of the finder.

4. Rotate the finder until one cross hair is parallel to the R.A. axis and the other is parallel to the DEC axis.

5. Slide the eyepiece end of the finder into the front of the bracket.

6. Slightly tighten the three nylon tipped thumbscrews on the front ring of the bracket to hold the finder in place.

7. Once on, push the finder back until the O-ring is snug inside the back ring of the finder bracket.

8. Hand tighten the three nylon tipped thumbscrews until snug.

Moving the Telescope Manually

In order to properly balance your telescope, you will need to move your telescope manually at various portions of the sky to observe different objects. To make rough adjustments, loosen the R.A. and DEC clutch knobs slightly and move the telescope in the desired direction.
Both the R.A. and DEC axis have two knobs to clutch down each axis of the telescope. To loosen the clutches on the telescope, rotate the clutch knobs counterclockwise. Rotate the clutch knobs on each axis clockwise to lock the telescope in place.

Adjusting the Mount

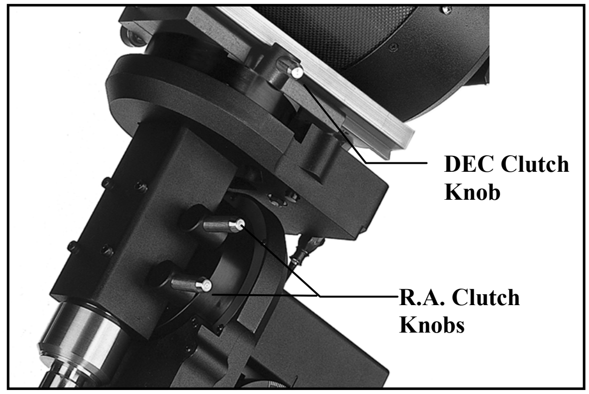


Figure 2-9

In order for the clock drive to track accurately, the telescope's axis of rotation must be parallel to the Earth's axis of rotation, a process known as polar alignment. Polar alignment is achieved NOT by moving the telescope in R.A. or DEC, but by adjusting the mount vertically, which is called altitude, and horizontally, which is called azimuth. This section simply covers the correct movement of the telescope during the polar alignment process. The actual process of polar alignment, that is making the telescope's axis of rotation parallel to the Earth's, is described later in this manual in the section on "Polar Alignment."

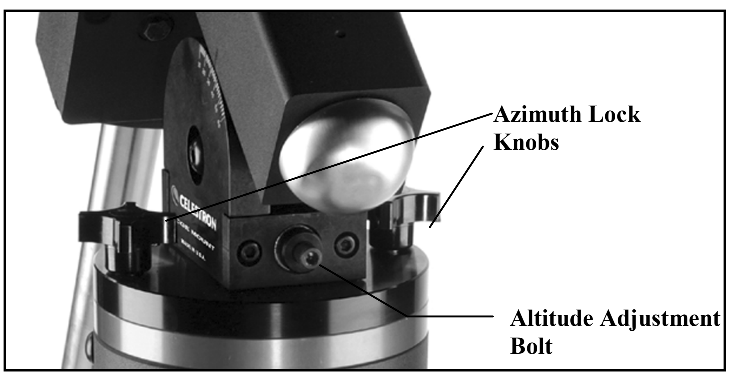
To adjust the mount in altitude:

1. Locate the altitude adjustment bolt just above the tripod column (see figure 2-10).

2. Using the 7/32" Allen wrench provided, turn the altitude adjustment bolt until the mount is at the right elevation.

The total altitude range is from 13° to 65°. With the 23 lb counterweight attached to the counterweight shaft, the equatorial head can go as low as 20° without hitting the tripod leg.

To adjust the mount in azimuth:



1. Locate the azimuth adjustment bolt on the flat portion of the tripod column (see figure 2-10).

2. Loosen the two azimuth lock knobs located on the top of the tripod column.

3. Turn the azimuth adjustment bolt with the 7/32" Allen wrench until the polar axis is pointing in the right direction.

4. Tighten the azimuth lock knobs to hold the mount in place. The mount can be moved ± 7° in azimuth using these bolts.

Helpful Hint: Located on the side of the equatorial mount head is a hole that serves as a convenient storage place for the polar alignment Allen wrench. This will help prevent you from misplacing the tool when polar aligning in the field.

Keep in mind that adjusting the mount is done during the polar alignment process only. Once polar aligned, the mount must NOT be moved. Pointing the telescope is done by moving the mount in right ascension and declination, as described earlier in this manual. Once the appropriate adjustments have been made and you are aligned on the celestial pole, turn the clock drive on and the telescope will track.

Balancing The Mount in R.A.

To eliminate undue stress on the mount, the telescope should be properly balanced around the polar axis. Proper balancing is crucial for accurate tracking. To balance the mount:

1. Verify that the telescope securing knobs on the telescope mounting platform are tight.
2. Loosen the R.A. clutch knobs and position the telescope off to one side of the mount. The counterweight bar will extend horizontally on the opposite side of the mount.
3. Release the telescope — GRADUALLY — to see which way the telescope "rolls."
4. Loosen the set screws on the side of the counterweight so it can be moved the length of the counterweight bar.
5. Move the counterweight to a point where it balances the telescope (i.e., the telescope remains stationary when the R.A. clutch knobs are loose).
6. Tighten the set screw on the counterweight to hold it in place.

While the above instructions describe a perfect balance arrangement, there should be a SLIGHT imbalance to ensure the best possible tracking. When the scope is on the west side of the mount the counterweight should be slightly imbalanced to the counterweight bar side. And when the tube is on the east side of the mount there should be a slight imbalance toward the telescope side. This is done so that the worm gear is pushing against a slight load. The amount of the imbalance is very slight. When taking astrophotographs, this balance process can be done for the specific area at which the telescope is pointing to further optimize tracking accuracy.

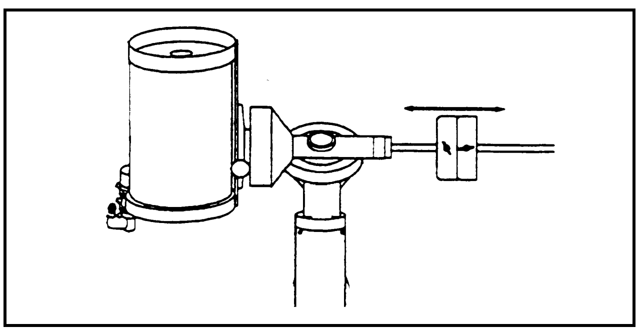


Figure 2-11

Balancing The Mount in DEC

Although the telescope does not track in declination, the telescope should also be balanced in this axis to prevent any sudden motions when the DEC clutch knob is loose. To balance the telescope in DEC:

1. Loosen the R.A. clutch knobs and rotate the telescope so that it is on one side of the mount (i.e., as described in the previous section on "Balancing the Mount in R.A.").
2. Tighten the R.A. clutch knobs to hold the telescope in place.
3. Loosen the DEC clutch knobs and rotate the telescope until the tube is parallel to the ground.
4. Release the tube — **GRADUALLY** — to see which way it rotates around the declination axis. **DO NOT LET GO OF THE TELESCOPE TUBE COMPLETELY!**

5. Slightly loosen the knobs that holds the telescope to the mounting platform and slide the telescope either forward or backward until it remains stationary when the DEC clutch is loose. Do NOT let go of the telescope tube while the knob on the mounting platform is loose.

6. Tighten the knobs on the telescope mounting platform to hold the telescope in place.

Once the telescope is balanced in declination, slide the dovetail bar safety clamp down the front of the telescope's slide bar until it touches the mounting platform and tighten the locking bolt. This not only acts as a safety in case the mounting platform knobs are loosened, but will also allow you to put the tube on the mount in the exact same position each time for perfect balance.

Like R.A. balance, these are general balance instructions and will reduce undue stress on the mount. When taking astrophotographs, this balance process should be done for the specific area at which the telescope is pointing.

Attaching the Motor Cables

The CGE mount comes with two power cables to connect each drive motor to the electronics pier. To attach the motor cables:

1. Locate the Declination cable (the longer cable) and plug one end of the cable into the port on the electronics pier labeled *DEC Port* and plug the other end of the cable into the port located on the bottom of the declination motor (see figure2-12).
2. Locate the R.A. cable (the shorter cable) and plug one end of the cable into the port on the electronics pier labeled *RA Port* and plug the other end of the cable into the port located on the bottom of the right ascension motor (see figure2-12).

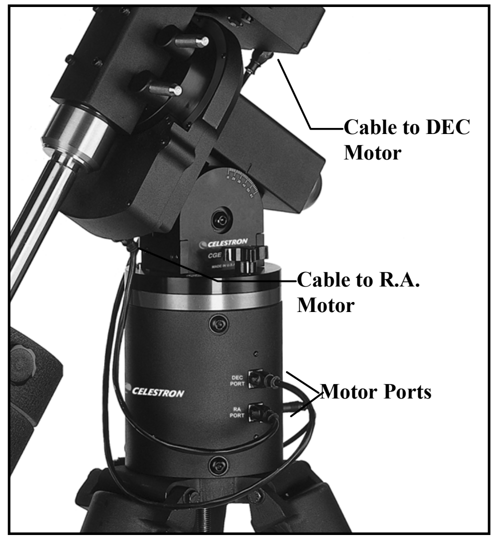


Figure 2-12

Powering the Telescope

The CGE can be powered by the supplied car battery adapter or optional 12v AC. Use only the adapter supplied by Celestron. Using any other adapter may damage the electronics and will void your manufacturer's warranty.

1. To power the CGE with the car battery adapter (or 12v AC adapter), simply plug the round post into the 12v outlet on the electronic pier and plug the other end into your cars cigarette lighter outlet or portable power supply (see *Optional Accessories*). Note: to prevent the power cord from being accidentally pulled out, wrap the power cord around the strain relief located below the power switch.

2. Turn on the power to the CGE by flipping the switch, located in the center of the pier, to the "On" position.

Transporting the CGE

Because of the Celestron CGE telescope size and weight, you should ALWAYS remove the telescope from the mount when moving the telescope. To do so:

1. Take the telescope off of the mount and return it to its shipping box.

2. Remove the counterweight from the counterweight bar.

3. Remove the counterweight bar from the mount.

4. Remove the finderscope from the optical tube.

5. Take the equatorial mount off of the central column.

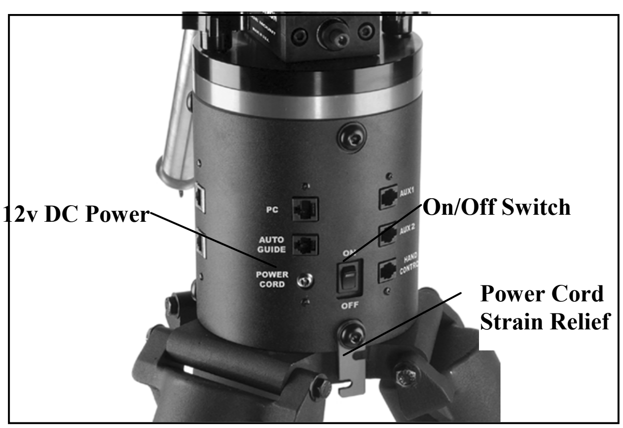


Figure 2-13

6. Remove the center leg brace from the tripod.

7. Collapse the tripod legs inward, towards each other.

The telescope is now broken down into enough pieces to be easily transported.

Note: Before transporting the optical tube it is recommended that the two mirror locking screw located on the rear cell of the tube be locked down. Before tightening the screws, the primary mirror must be moved towards the rear cell of the tube. Rotate the focuser knob clockwise until you feel a slight resistance. The screws should now thread into the primary mirror mounting plate.

When not in use, your CGE telescope can be left fully assembled and set up. However, all lens and eyepiece covers should be put back in place. This will reduce the amount of dust build-up on all optical surfaces and reduce the number of times you need to clean the instrument. You may want to return everything to its original shipping container and store it there. If this is the case, all optical surfaces should still be covered to prevent dust accumulation.

Hand Control

The CGE has a hand controller designed to give you instant access to all the functions the CGE has to offer. With automatic slewing to over 40,000 objects, and common sense menu descriptions, even a beginner can master its variety of features in just a few observing sessions. Below is a brief description of the individual components of the computerized hand controller:

1. **Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Window:** Has a dual-line, 16 character display screen that is backlit for comfortable viewing of telescope information and scrolling text.
2. **Align:** Instructs the CGE to use a selected star or object as an alignment position.
3. **Direction Keys:** Allows complete control of the CGE in any direction. Use the direction keys to move the telescope to the initial alignment stars or for centering objects in the eyepiece.

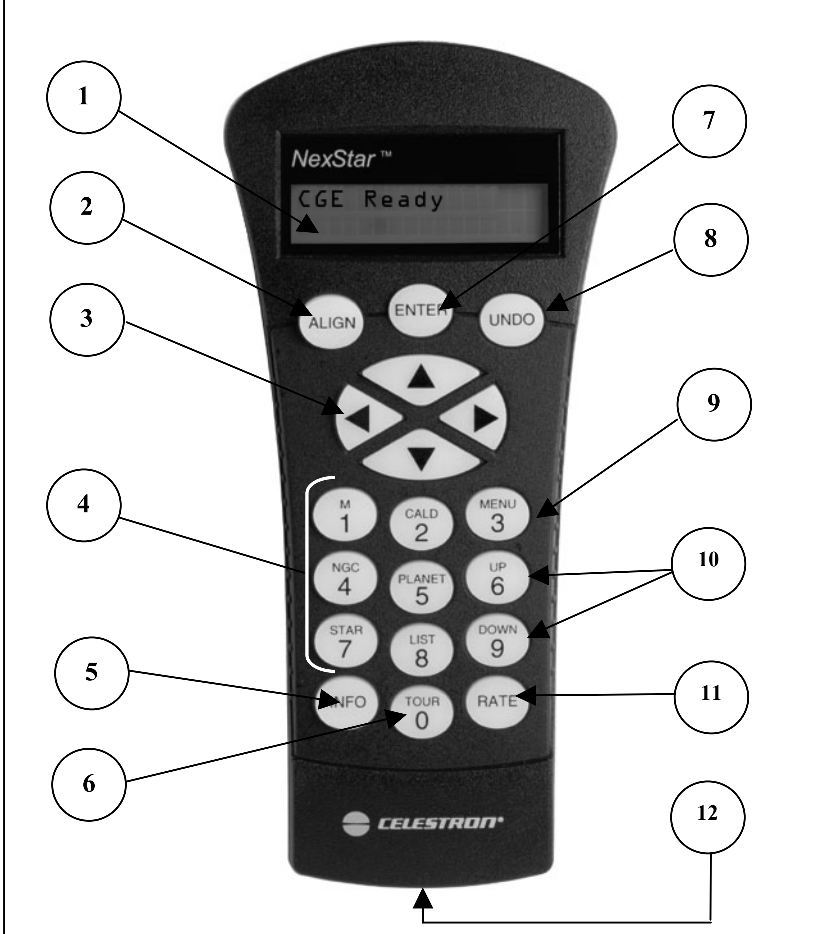


Figure 3-1
The CGE Hand Control

4. **Catalog Keys:** The CGE has keys on the hand control to allow direct access to each of the catalogs in its database. The CGE contains the following catalogs in its database:

   Messier – Complete list of all Messier objects.
   NGC **–** Complete list of all the deep-sky objects in the Revised New General Catalog.
   Caldwell **–** A combination of the best NGC and IC objects.
   Planets - All 8 planets in our Solar System plus the Moon.
   Stars – A compiled list of the brightest stars from the SAO catalog.
   List – For quick access, all of the best and most popular objects in the CGE database have been broken down into lists based on their type and/or common name:

Named Stars	Common name listing of the brightest stars in the sky.
Named Objects	Alphabetical listing of over 50 of the most popular deep sky objects.
Double Stars	Numeric-alphabetical listing of the most visually stunning double, triple and quadruple stars in the sky.
Variable Stars	Select list of the brightest variable stars with the shortest period of changing magnitude.
Asterisms	A unique list of some of the most recognizable star patterns in the sky**.**
CCD Objects	A custom list of many interesting galaxy pairs, trios and clusters that are well suited for CCD imaging with the CGE telescope.
IC Objects	A complete list of all the Index Catalog deep-sky objects.
Abell Objects	A custom list of the Abell Catalog deep-sky galaxies.
Constellation	A complete list of all 88 constellations.

5. **Info*:*** Displays coordinates and useful information about objects selected from the CGE database.
6. **Tour:** Activates the tour mode, which seeks out all the best objects for the current date and time, and automatically slews the CGE to those objects.
7. **Enter:** Pressing *Enter* allows you to select any of the CGE functions and accept entered parameters.
8. **Undo:** *Undo* will take you out of the current menu and display the previous level of the menu path. Press *Undo* repeatedly to get back to a main menu or use it to erase data entered by mistake.
9. **Menu:** Displays the many setup and utilities functions such as tracking rate and user defined objects and many others.
10. **Scroll Keys:** Used to scroll up and down within any of the menu lists. A double-arrow will appear on the right side of the LCD when there are sub-menus below the displayed menu. Using these keys will scroll through those sub-menus.
11. **Rate:** Instantly changes the rate of speed of the motors when the direction buttons are pressed.
12. **RS-232 Jack**: Allows you to interface with a computer and control the CGE remotely.

Hand Control Operation

This section describes the basic hand control procedures needed to operate the CGE. These procedures are grouped into three categories: Alignment, Setup and Utilities. The alignment section deals with the initial telescope alignment as well as finding objects in the sky; the setup section discusses changing parameters such as tracking mode and tracking rate; finally, the last section reviews all of the utilities functions such as the calibrating your mount, PEC and backlash compensation.

Alignment Procedures

In order for the CGE to accurately point to objects in the sky, it must first be aligned to two known positions (stars) in the sky. With this information, the telescope can create a model of the sky, which it uses to locate any object with known coordinates. There are many ways to align the CGE with the sky depending on what information the user is able to provide: **Auto Two Star Alignment** allows the user to select two stars and uses the entered time/location information to align the telescope; **Auto One-Star Alignment** involves the same process as Two-Star Align, however only uses one star position to align the telescope mount. **Quick-Align** will ask you to input all the same information as you would for the Auto Align procedure. However, instead of slewing to two alignment stars for centering and alignment, the telescope bypasses this step and simply models the sky based on the information given. Finally, **Last Alignment** restores your last saved star alignment and switch position. Last Alignment also serves as a good safeguard in case the telescope should lose power.

Startup Procedure

Before any of the described alignments are performed, the CGE needs to first index its switch position so that each axis has an equal amount of travel to move in either direction. It is a good idea to calibrate your mounts switch position after a successful alignment (see *Calibrating the CGE Mount* box on this page). Once the switch position has been set, the hand control will display the last entered date and time information stored in the hand control. Once the CGE is powered on:

1. Press ENTER begin the alignment process.
2. Press ENTER again to set the telescopes switch position. Press UNDO if you would like to manually move the telescope to a different switch position. This is useful if using your scope with additional equipment attached and its range of motion is limited.
3. After the telescope moves to its switch position, the hand control will display the last entered local time, date, time zone, longitude and latitude.
   - Use the Up/Down keys (10) to view the current parameters.
   - Press ENTER to accept the current parameters.
   - Press UNDO to enter current date and time information into the hand control. The following information will be displayed:

   Time - Enter the current local time for your area. You can enter either the local time (i.e. 08:00), or you can enter military time (i.e. 20:00).
   - Select PM or AM. If military time was entered, the hand control will bypass this step.
   - Choose between Standard time or Daylight Savings time. Use the Up and Down scroll buttons (10) to toggle between options.
   - Select the time zone that you are observing from. Again, use the Up and Down buttons

Calibrating the CGE Mount

In order to improve the pointing accuracy of your CGE telescope, the internal declination axis switch needs to be properly calibrated. This improves the pointing accuracy in two ways: First it measures and records the offset error when the declination switch is found at start-up. Second, it calculates and compensates for "cone" error inherent in all German equatorial mounts. Cone error is the inaccuracy that results from the optical tube not being perpendicular to the mounts declination axis. The mount should always be calibrated the first time it is used and only needs to be re-calibrated if the mount is used with a different optical tube or the optical tube is subjected to rough handling.

Calibrating the mount is a very easy process and takes only a minute to do. To calibrate your CGE mount:

- First, you must complete an Auto Two-Star Alignment as described in this section. However, you must take special notice to select two alignment stars that are on the same side of the Meridian (i.e. both in the western half of the sky or both in the eastern half of the sky). See Figure 3-2.
- Once you have completed a successful alignment, slew to a known star that is on the other side of the Meridian from your two original alignment stars.
- Press UNDO until *CGE Ready* is displayed. Press the MENU button on the hand control and select *Calibrate Mount* from the *Utilities* menu.
- Scroll down to *DEC Switch / Cone* and press ENTER to begin the calibration. When the display asks you to center your calibration star, carefully center the star in the eyepiece making sure to use the Up and Right arrows keys to remove any of the backlash in the gears. Press ENTER to complete the calibration process.

This calibration offset will be stored and used to improve the accuracy of future alignments.

(10) to scroll through the choices. Refer to Time Zone map in Appendix for more information.

- ***Date*** - Enter the month, day and year of your observing session.
- Finally, you must enter the longitude and latitude of the location of your observing site. Use the table in Appendix C to locate the closest longitude and latitude for your current observing location and enter those numbers when asked in the hand control, pressing ENTER after each entry. Remember to select "West" for longitudes in North America and "North" for latitudes in the North Hemisphere. For international cities, the correct hemisphere is indicated in the Appendix listings.

4. Select one of the four alignment methods as described below.

Auto Two-Star Align

Auto Two-Star Align allows the user to select two stars on which to align the telescope. To Auto Align your telescope:

1. Select Auto Two-Star from the alignment choices given. Based on the date and time information entered, the CGE will automatically select and display a bright star that is above the horizon.
    - Press ENTER to select this star as your first alignment star.
    - If for some reason the chosen star is not visible (perhaps behind a tree or building) press UNDO to have the hand control automatically select the next brightest star.
    - Or you can use the Up/Down keys to browse the entire Named Star list and select any one of over two hundred alignment stars.
2. Once the telescope is finished slewing to your first alignment star, the display will ask you to use the arrow buttons to align the selected star with the cross hairs in the center of the finderscope. When centered in the finder, press ENTER.
3. The display will then instruct you to center the star in the field of view of the eyepiece. When the star is centered, press ALIGN to accept this star as your first alignment star.
4. After the first alignment star has been entered the CGE will automatically select a second alignment star and have you repeat this procedure for that star. When the telescope has been aligned on both stars the display will read `Alignment Successful`, and you are now ready to find your first object.

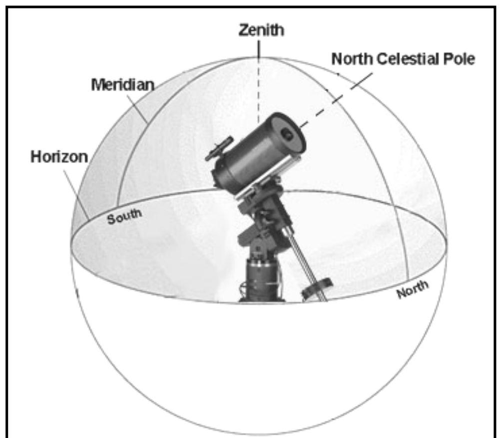


Figure 3-2
The Meridian is an imaginary line in the sky that starts at the North celestial pole and ends at the South celestial pole and passes through the zenith. If you are facing South, the meridian starts from your Southern horizon and passes directly overhead to the North celestial pole.

Observing Tip

For the best possible pointing accuracy, always center the alignment stars using the up arrow button and the right arrow button. Approaching the star from this direction when looking through the eyepiece will eliminate much of the backlash between the gears and assure the most accurate alignment possible.

Auto One-Star Align

Auto One-Star Alignment works much the same way as Auto Two-Star Align but uses only a single star in the sky for alignment. This method of alignment is not as accurate as the two-star alignment and is recommended only for telescopes that are permanently and accurately polar aligned.

Quick-Align

Quick-Align uses all the date and time information entered at startup to align the telescope. However, instead of slewing to two alignment stars for centering and alignment, the CGE bypasses this step and simply models the sky based on the information given. This will allow you to roughly slew to the coordinates of bright objects like the moon and planets and gives the CGE the information needed to track objects in altazimuth in any part of the sky. Quick-Align is not meant to be used to accurately locate small or faint deep-sky objects or to track objects accurately for photography.

To use Quick-Align, simply select Quick Align from the alignment options and press ENTER. The CGE will automatically use the entered date/time parameters to align itself with the sky and display *Alignment Successful*.

Note: Once a Quick-Align has been done, you can use the Re-alignment feature (see next page) to improve your telescopes pointing accuracy.

Last Alignment

The CGE *Last Alignment* method will automatically recall the last saved mount switch positions, longitude and latitude along with the current date and time given from the real time clock, to continue using the alignment that was saved when the telescope was last powered down. This is a useful feature should your telescope accidentally lose power or be powered down.

Note: Just like with Quick-Align, you can use the Re-alignment feature (see next page) to improve your telescopes pointing accuracy after using the *Last Alignment* method. To maintain a more accurate alignment over a series of observing sessions, use the *Hibernate* feature described later in this chapter.

CGE Re-Alignment

The CGE has a re-alignment feature which allows you to replace either of the two original alignment stars with a new star or celestial object. This can be useful in several situations:

- If you are observing over a period of a few hours, you may notice that your original two alignment stars have drifted towards the west considerably. (Remember that the stars are moving at a rate of 15º every hour). Aligning on a new star that is in the eastern part of the sky will improve your pointing accuracy, especially on objects in that part of the sky.
- If you have aligned your telescope using the Quick-Align method, you can use *re-align* to align to two actual objects in the sky. This will improve the pointing accuracy of your telescope without having to re-enter addition information.

To replace an existing alignment star with a new alignment star:

1. Select the desired star (or object) from the database and slew to it.
2. Carefully center the object in the eyepiece.
3. Once centered, press the UNDO button until you are at the main menu.
4. With `CGE Ready` displayed, press the ALIGN key on the hand control.
5. The display will then ask you which alignment star you want to replace. Use the UP and Down scroll keys to select the alignment star to be replaced. It is usually best to replace the star closest to the new object. This will space out your alignment stars across the sky.
6. Press ALIGN to make the change.

Object Catalog

Selecting an Object

Now that the telescope is properly aligned, you can choose an object from any of the catalogs in the CGE's extensive database. The hand control has a key (4) designated for each of the catalogs in its database. There are two ways to select objects from the database: scrolling through the named object lists and entering object numbers.

Helpful Hint

Pressing the LIST key on the hand control will access all objects in the database that have common names or types. Each list is broken down into the following categories: Named Stars, Named Object, Double Stars, Variable Stars, Asterisms and CCD Objects. Selecting any one of these catalogs will display a numeric-alphabetical listing of the objects under that list. Pressing the Up and Down keys (10) allows you to scroll through the catalog to the desired object.

When scrolling through a long list of objects, holding down either the Up or Down key will allow you to scroll through the catalog more rapidly by only displaying every fifth catalog object.

Pressing any of the other catalog keys (M, CALD, NGC, or STAR) will display a blinking cursor below the name of the catalog chosen. Use the numeric key pad to enter the number of any object within these standardized catalogs. For example, to find the Orion Nebula, press the "M" key and enter "042".

Slewing to an Object

Once the desired object is displayed on the hand control screen, choose from the following options:

- **Press the INFO Key**. This will give you useful information about the selected object such as R.A. and declination, magnitude size and text information for many of the most popular objects.
- **Press the ENTER Key**. This will automatically slew the telescope to the coordinates of the object.

Caution: Never slew the telescope when someone is looking into the eyepiece. The telescope can move at fast slew speeds and may hit an observer in the eye.

Object information can be obtained without having to do a star alignment. After the telescope is powered on, pressing any of the catalog keys allows you to scroll through object lists or enter catalog numbers and view the information about the object as described above.

Finding Planets

The CGE can locate all 8 of our solar systems planets plus the Moon. However, the hand control will only display the solar system objects that are above the horizon (or within its filter limits). To locate the planets, press the PLANET key on the hand control. The hand control will display all solar system objects that are above the horizon:

- Use the **Up and Down** keys to select the planet that you wish to observe.
- Press **INFO** to access information on the displayed planet.
- Press **ENTER** to slew to the displayed planet.

Tour Mode

The CGE includes a tour feature which automatically allows the user to choose from a list of interesting objects based on the date and time in which you are observing. The automatic tour will display only those objects that are within your set filter limits (see *Filter Limits* in the *Setup Procedures* section of the manual). To activate the Tour mode, press the TOUR key (6) on the hand control. The CGE will display the best objects to observe that are currently in the sky.

- To see information and data about the displayed object, press the INFO key.
- To slew to the object displayed, press ENTER.
- To see the next tour object, press the Up key.

Constellation Tour

In addition to the Tour Mode, the CGE telescope has a Constellation Tour that allows the user to take a tour of all the best objects in each of the 88 constellations. Selecting *Constellation* from the LIST menu will display all the constellation names that are above the user defined horizon (filter limits). Once a constellation is selected, you can choose from any of the database object catalogs to produce a list of all the available objects in that constellation.

- To see information and data about the displayed object, press the INFO key.
- To slew to the object displayed, press ENTER.
- To see the next tour object, press the Up key.

Direction Buttons

The CGE has four direction buttons (3) in the center of the hand control which control the telescope's motion in altitude (up and down) and azimuth (left and right). The telescope can be controlled at nine different speed rates.

Rate Button

Pressing the RATE key (11) allows you to instantly change the speed rate of the motors from high speed slew rate to precise guiding rate or anywhere in between. Each rate corresponds to a number on the hand controller key pad. The number 9 is the fastest rate (4º per second, depending on power source) and is used for slewing between objects and locating alignment stars. The number 1 on the hand control is the slowest rate (.5x sidereal) and can be used for accurate centering of objects in the eyepiece and photographic guiding. To change the speed rate of the motors:

- Press the RATE key on the hand control. The LCD will display the current speed rate.
- Press the number on the hand control that corresponds to the desired speed. The number will appear in the upper-right corner of the LCD display to indicate that the rate has been changed.

The hand control has a "double button" feature that allows you to instantly speed up the motors without having to choose a speed rate. To use this feature, simply press the arrow button that corresponds to the direction that you want to move the telescope. While holding that button down, press the opposite directional button. This will increase the slew rate to the maximum slew rate.

When pressing the Up and Down arrow buttons in the slower slew rates (6 and lower) the motors will move the telescope in the opposite direction than the faster slew rates (7 thru 9). This is done so that an object will move in the appropriate direction when looking into the eyepiece (i.e. pressing the Up arrow button will move the star up in the field of view of the eyepiece). However, if any of the slower slew rates (rate 6 and below) are used to center an object in the finderscope, you may need to press the opposite directional button to make the telescope move in the correct direction.

1 = .5x *2 = 1x (sidereal)* *3 = 4x* *4 = 8x* *5 = 16x*	*6 = 64x* *7 = .5º / sec* *8 = 2º / sec* *9 = 4º / sec*

Nine available slew speeds

Setup Procedures

The CGE contains many user defined setup functions designed to give the user control over the telescope's many advanced features. All of the setup and utility features can be accessed by pressing the MENU key and scrolling through the options:

Tracking Mode This allows you to change the way the telescope tracks depending on the type of mount being used to support the telescope. The CGE has three different tracking modes:

EQ North Used to track the sky when the telescope is polar aligned in the Northern Hemisphere.

EQ South Used to track the sky when the telescope is polar in the Southern Hemisphere.

Off When using the telescope for terrestrial (land) observation, the tracking can be turned off so that the telescope never moves.

Tracking Rate In addition to being able to move the telescope with the hand control buttons, the CGE will continually track a celestial object as it moves across the night sky. The tracking rate can be changed depending on what type of object is being observed:

Sidereal This rate compensates for the rotation of the Earth by moving the telescope at the same rate as the rotation of the Earth, but in the opposite direction. When the telescope is polar aligned, this can be accomplished by moving the telescope in right ascension only. When mounted in Alt-Az mode, the telescope must make corrections in both R.A. and declination.

Lunar Used for tracking the moon when observing the lunar landscape.

Solar Used for tracking the Sun when solar observing.

View Time-Site - Displays the current time and longitude/latitude downloaded from the optional CN-16 GPS receiver. It will also display other relevant time-site information like time zone, daylight saving and local sidereal time. Local sidereal time (LST) is useful for knowing the right ascension of celestial objects that are located on the meridian at that time. *View Time-Site* will always display the last saved time and location entered while it is linking with the GPS. Once current information has been received, it will update the displayed information. If GPS is switched off, the hand control will only display the last saved time and location.

User Defined Objects - The CGE can store up to 400 different user defined objects in its memory. The objects can be daytime land objects or an interesting celestial object that you discover that is not included in the regular database. There are several ways to save an object to memory depending on what type of object it is:

GoTo Object: To go to any of the user defined objects stored in the database, scroll down to either `GoTo Sky Obj` or `Goto Land Obj` and enter the number of the object you wish to select and press ENTER. CGE will automatically retrieve and display the coordinates before slewing to the object.

Save Sky Object: The CGE stores celestial objects to its database by saving its right ascension and declination in the sky. This way the same object can be found each time the telescope is aligned. Once a desired object is centered in the eyepiece, simply scroll to the "Save Sky Obj" command and press ENTER. The display will ask you to enter a number between 1-200 to identify the object. Press ENTER again to save this object to the database.

Enter R.A. - Dec: You can also store a specific set of coordinates for an object just by entering the R.A. and declination for that object. Scroll to the "Enter RA-DEC " command and press ENTER. The display will then ask you to enter first the R.A. and then the declination of the desired object.

Save Land Object: The CGE can also be used as a spotting scope on terrestrial objects. Fixed land objects can be stored by saving their altitude and azimuth relative to the location of the telescope at the time of observing. Since these objects are relative to the location of the telescope, they are only valid for that exact location. To save land objects, once again center the desired object in the eyepiece. Scroll down to the "Save Land Obj" command and press ENTER. The display will ask you to enter a number between 1-200 to identify the object. Press ENTER again to save this object to the database.

To replace the contents of any of the user defined objects, simply save a new object using one of the existing identification numbers; CGE will replace the previous user defined object with the current one.

Get RA/DEC - Displays the right ascension and declination for the current position of the telescope.

Goto R.A/ Dec - Allows you to input a specific R.A. and declination and slew to it.

Helpful Hint

To store a set of coordinates (R.A./Dec) permanently into the CGE database, save it as a *User Defined Object* as described above.

Identify

Identify Mode will search any of the CGE database catalogs or lists and display the name and offset distances to the nearest matching objects. This feature can serve two purposes. First, it can be used to identify an unknown object in the field of view of your eyepiece. Additionally, *Identify Mode* can be used to find other celestial objects that are close to the objects you are currently observing. For example, if your telescope is pointed at the brightest star in the constellation Lyra, choosing *Identify* and then searching the *Named Star* catalog will no doubt return the star Vega as the star you are observing. However, by selecting *Identify* and searching by the

Named Object or *Messier* catalogs, the hand control will let you know that the Ring Nebula (M57) is approximately 6° from your current position. Searching the Double Star catalog will reveal that Epsilon Lyrae is only 1° away from Vega. To use the *Identify* feature:

- Press the Menu button and select the Identify option.
- Use the Up/Down scroll keys to select the catalog that you would like to search.
- Press ENTER to begin the search.

Note: Some of the databases contain thousands of objects, and can therefore take a minute or two to return the closest object.

Precise GoTo

The CGE has a precise goto function that can assist in finding extremely faint objects and centering objects closer to the center of the field of view for astrophotography and CCD imaging. Precise Goto automatically searches out the closest bright star to the desired object and asks the user to carefully center it in the eyepiece. The hand control then calculates the small difference between its goto position and its centered position. Using this offset, the telescope will then slew to the desired object with enhanced accuracy. To use Precise Goto:

1. Press the MENU button and use the Up/Down keys to select *Precise Goto*.
   - Choose *Database* to select the object that you want to observe from any of the database catalogs listed
   - Choose *RA/DEC* to enter a set of celestial coordinates that you wish to slew to.
2. Once the desired object is selected, the hand control will search out and display the closest bright star to your desired object. Press ENTER to slew to the bright alignment star.
3. Use the direction buttons to carefully center the alignment star in the eyepiece.
4. Press ENTER to slew to the desired object.

SCOPE SETUP

- **SETUP TIME-SITE**
- **ANTI-BACKLASH**
  - *AZM POSITIVE*
  - *AZM NEGATIVE*
  - *ALT POSITIVE*
  - *ALT NEGATIVE*
- **FILTER LIMITS**
  - *ALTMAX IN LIST*
  - *ALTMIN IN LIST*
- **DIRECTION BUTTONS**
  - AZM BUTTONS
  - ALT BUTTONS
- **GOTO APPROACH**
  - *AZM APPROACH*
  - *ALT APPROACH*
- **AUTOGUIDE RATES**
  - *AZM RATE*
  - *ALT RATE*
- **MOUNT SETTINGS**
  - CONE VALUE
  - DEC SWITCH
  - RA SWITCH

Scope Setup Features

Setup Time-Site **-** Allows the user to customize the CGE display by changing time and location parameters (such as time zone and daylight savings).

Anti-backlash – – All mechanical gears have a certain amount of backlash or play between the gears. This play is evident by how long it takes for a star to move in the eyepiece when the hand control arrow buttons are pressed (especially when changing directions). The CGE's anti-backlash features allows the user to compensate for backlash by inputting a value which quickly rewinds the motors just enough to eliminate the play between gears. The amount of compensation needed depends on the slewing rate selected; the slower the slewing rate the longer it will take for the star to appear to move in the eyepiece. There are two values for each axis, positive and negative. Positive is the amount of compensation applied when you press the button, in order to get the gears moving quickly without a long pause. Negative is the amount of compensation applied when you release the button, winding the motors back in the other direction to resume tracking. You will need to experiment with different values (from 0-99); a value between 20 and 50 is usually best for most visual observing, whereas a higher value may be necessary for photographic guiding.

To set the anti-backlash value, scroll down to the *anti-backlash* option and press ENTER. While viewing an object in the eyepiece, observe the responsiveness of each of the four arrow buttons. Note which directions you see a pause in the star movement after the button has been pressed. Working one axis at a time, adjust the backlash settings high enough to cause immediate movement without resulting in a pronounced jump when pressing or releasing the button. Now, enter the same values for both positive and negative directions. If you notice a jump when releasing the button, but setting the values lower results in a pause when pressing the button, go with the higher value for positive, but use a lower value for negative. CGE will remember these values and use them each time it is turned on until they are changed.

Filter Limits – When an alignment is complete, the CGE automatically knows which celestial objects are above the horizon. As a result, when scrolling through the database lists (or selecting the Tour function), the CGE hand control will display only those objects that are known to be above the horizon when you are observing. You can customize the object database by selecting altitude limits that are appropriate for your location and situation. For example, if you are observing from a mountainous location where the horizon is partially obscured, you can set your minimum altitude limit to read +20º. This will make sure that the hand control only displays objects that are higher in altitude than 20º.

Observing Tip!

If you want to explore the entire object database, set the maximum altitude limit to 90º and the minimum limit to –90º. This will display every object in the database lists regardless of whether it is visible in the sky from your location.

Direction Buttons –The direction a star appears to move in the eyepiece changes depending on which side of the Meridian the telescope tube is on. This can create confusion especially when guiding on a star when doing astrophotography. To compensate for this, the direction of the drive control keys can be changed. To reverse the button logic of the hand control, press the MENU button and select *Direction Buttons* from the Utilities menu. Use the Up/Down arrow keys (10) to select either the azimuth (right ascension) or altitude (declination) button direction and press ENTER. Select either positive or negative for both axes and press ENTER to save. Setting the azimuth button direction to positive will move the telescope in the same direction that the telescope tracks (i.e. towards the west). Setting the altitude buttons to positive will move the telescope counterclockwise along the DEC axis. Direction Buttons will only change the eyepiece rates (rate 1-6) and will not affect the slew rates (rate 7-9).

Goto Approach - lets the user define the direction that the telescope will approach when slewing to an object. This allows the user the ability to minimize the affects of backlash when slewing from object to object. Just like with *Direction Buttons*, setting *GoTo Approach* to positive will make the telescope approach an object from the same direction as tracking (west) for azimuth and counterclockwise in declination. Declination Goto approach will only apply while the telescope tube is on one side of the Meridian. Once the tube passes over to the other side of the Meridian, the Goto approach will need to be reversed.

Helpful Hint!

To change the Goto approach direction, simply choose *Goto Approach* from the *Scope Setup* menu, select either Altitude or Azimuth approach, choose positive or negative and press ENTER.

In order to minimize the affect of gear backlash on pointing accuracy, the settings for *Button Direction* should ideally match the settings for *GoTo Approach*. By default, using the up and right direction buttons to center alignment stars will automatically eliminate much of the backlash in the gears. If you change the Goto approach of your telescope it is not necessary to change the Button Direction as well. Simply take notice of the direction the telescope moves when completing it final goto approach. If the telescope approaches its alignment star from the west (negative azimuth) and clockwise (negative altitude) than make sure that the buttons used to center the alignment stars also move the telescope in the same directions.

Autoguide Rate – Allows the user to set an autoguide rate as a percentage of sidereal rate. This is helpful when calibrating your telescope to a CCD autoguider for long exposure photography.

Mount Settings- Once the mount setting have been calibrated (see Utilities section below) the values are stored and displayed in the hand control. It is not recommended that the calibration values be changed, however each setting can be changed if necessary to improve the performance of the telescope.

- **Cone Value** – This is the cone error value set when Utilities / Calibrate Mount / DEC Switch - Cone is carried out.

- **DEC Switch** - This is the declination switch error value set when Utilities / Calibrate Mount / DEC Switch - Cone is carried out.
- **RA Switch** - This is the R.A. switch error value set when Utilities / Calibrate Mount / R.A. Switch is carried out.

Utility Features

Scrolling through the MENU (9) options will also provide access to several advanced utility functions within the CGE such as; Mount Calibration, Periodic Error Correction, Hibernate as well as many others.

UTILITIES

- **CALIBRATE MOUNT**
  - DEC SWITCH / CONE
  - R.A. SWITCH
  - GOTO
- **MOVE TO SWITCH**
  - R.A. TO SWITCH
  - DEC TO SWITCH
- **HOME POSTION**
  - *GOTO*
  - *SET*
- **POLAR ALIGN**
- **PEC**
  - *PLAYBACK*
  - *RECORD*
- **LIGHT CONTROL**
- **FACTORY SETTING**
  - *PRESS UNDO*
  - *PRESS "0"*
- **VERSION**
- **GET ALT-AZ**
- **GOTO ATL-AZ**
- **HIBERNATE**
- **TURN ON/OFF RTC**
- **TURN ON/OFF GPS**

Calibrate Mount - In order to optimize the performance and pointing accuracy of the CGE mount, the CGE has built-in calibration routines allowing it to compensate for mechanical variation inherent in every German equatorial mount. Each calibration is completely automatic and in most cases only needs to be performed once. It is highly recommended that you take a few minutes to go through the mount calibration procedures.

- **Dec Switch / Cone Calibration** – this procedure simultaneously records the offset error when the declination switch is found at start-up and compensates for "cone" error due to slight misalignments of the optical tube and declination axis. For more information on calibrating the Dec switch and cone error, see the box called "Calibrating the CGE Mount" in the *Startup Procedure* section earlier in this chapter.

- **R.A. Switch Calibration** - this procedure records the offset error when the right ascension switch is found at start-up. Calibrating the R.A. switch will improve the accuracy of your initial star alignments when aligning the telescope.

- **GoTo Calibration –** Goto Calibration is a useful tool when attaching heavy visual or photographic accessories to the telescope. Goto Calibration calculates the amount of distance and time it takes for the mount to complete its final slow goto when slewing to an object. Changing the balance of the telescope can prolong the time it takes to complete the final slew. Goto Calibration takes into account any slight imbalances and changes the final goto distance to compensate.

Move to Switch – Slews the telescope to locate either its R.A. or declination switches.

Home Position **–** The telescopes "home" position is a user-definable position that is used to store the telescope when not in use. The home position is useful when storing the CGE telescope in a permanent observatory facility and especially when using the Hibernate feature to maintain a star align over many observing sessions.

Polar Align- The CGE has a polar alignment function that will help you polar align your telescope for increased tracking precision and astrophotography. After performing an Auto Two-Star Alignment, the telescope will slew to where Polaris should be. By using the equatorial head to center Polaris in the eyepiece, the mount will then be pointed towards the actual North Celestial Pole. Once *Polar Align* is complete, you must re-align your telescope again using any of the alignment methods described earlier. To polar align the CGE mount in the Northern Hemisphere:

1. With the telescope set up and roughly positioned towards Polaris, align the mount using the AutoTwo-Star Alignment method.

2. Select *Polar Align* from the *Utilities* menu and press Enter.

Based on your current alignment, the CGE will slew to where it thinks Polaris should be. Use the equatorial head latitude and azimuth adjustments to place Polaris in the center of the eyepiece. Do not use the direction buttons to position Polaris. Once Polaris is centered in the eyepiece press ENTER; the polar axis should then be pointed towards the North Celestial Pole.

Periodic Error Correction (PEC) - PEC is designed to improve photographic quality by reducing the amplitude of the worm gear errors and improving the tracking accuracy of the drive. This feature is for advanced astrophotography and is used when your telescope is accurately polar aligned. For more information on using PEC, see the section on "Celestial Photography".

Light Control – This feature allows you to turn off both the red key pad light and LCD display for daytime use to conserve power and to help preserve your night vision.

Factory Setting – Returns the CGE hand control to its original factory setting. Parameters such as backlash compensation values, initial date and time, longitude/latitude along with slew and filter limits will be reset. However, stored parameters such as PEC and user defined objects will remain saved even when *Factory Settings* is selected. The hand control will ask you to press the "0" key before returning to the factory default setting.

Version - Selecting this option will allow you to see the current version number of the hand control, motor control and GPS software (if using optional CN-16 GPS accessory). The first set of numbers indicate the hand control software version. For the motor control, the hand control will display two sets of numbers; the first numbers are for azimuth and the second set are for altitude. On the second line of the LCD, the GPS and serial bus versions are displayed.

Get Alt-Az - Displays the relative altitude and azimuth for the current position of the telescope.

Goto Alt-Az - Allows you to enter a specific altitude and azimuth position and slew to it.

Hibernate - Hibernate allows the CGE to be completely powered down and still retain its alignment when turned back on. This not only saves power, but is ideal for those that have their telescopes permanently mounted or leave their telescope in one location for long periods of time. To place your telescope in Hibernate mode:

1. Select Hibernate from the Utility Menu.
2. Move the telescope to a desire position and press ENTER.
3. Power off the telescope. Remember to never move your telescope manually while in Hibernate mode.

Once the telescope is powered on again the display will read Wake Up. After pressing Enter you have the option of scrolling through the time/site information to confirm the current setting. Press ENTER to wake up the telescope.

Helpful Hint

Pressing UNDO at the Wake Up screen allows you to explore many of the features of the hand control without waking the telescope up from hibernate mode. To wake up the telescope after UNDO has been pressed, select Hibernate from the Utility menu and press ENTER. Do not use the direction buttons to move the telescope while in hibernate mode.

Turn On/Off RTC **-** Allows you to turn off the telescopes internal real time clock. When aligning the telescope using AutoAlign, the CGE still receives time information from the RTC. If you want to use the CGE database to find the coordinates of a celestial object for a future or past dates you would need to turn the RTC off in order to manually enter a time other than the present.

Turn On/Off GPS **-** If using your CGE telescope with the optional CN-16 GPS accessory (see *Optional Accessories* section of the manual), you will need to turn the GPS on the first time you use the accessory. Additionally, just like with the real time clock you will need to turn the GPS module off in order to enter dates and location other than the current information downloaded by the GPS.

CGE Ready

- **MENU**
  - **TRACKING**
    - **MODE**
      - *EQ NORTH*
      - *EQ SOUTH*
      - *OFF*
    - **RATE**
      - *SIDEREAL*
      - *SOLAR*
      - *LUNAR*
  - **VIEW TIME-SITE**
  - **SCOPE SETUP**
    - *SETUP TIME-SITE*
    - *ANTI-BACKLASH*
    - *FILTER LIMITS*
    - *DIRECTION BUTTONS*
    - *GOTO APPROACH*
    - *AUTOGUIDE RATE*
    - *MOUNT SETTINGS*
  - **UTILITIES**
    - *CALIBRATE MOUNT*
    - *MOVE TO SWITCH*
    - *HOME POSITION*
    - *POLAR ALIGN*
    - *PEC*
    - *LIGHT CONTROL*
    - *FACTORY SETTING*
    - *VERSION*
    - *GET ALT-AZ*
    - *GOTO ALT-AZ*
    - *HIBERNATE*
    - *TURN ON/OFF RTC*
    - *TURN ON/OFF GPS*
  - **USER OBJECTS**
    - *GOTO SKY OBJ*
    - *SAVE SKY OBJ*
    - *ENTER RA & DEC*
    - *SAVE LAND OBJ*
    - *GOTO LAND OBJ*
  - **GET RA-DEC**
  - **GOTO RA-DEC**
  - **IDENTIFY**
    - *SELECT CATALOG*
  - **PRECISE GOTO**
    - *GOTO TYPE*
- **ALIGNMENT**
  - **START-UP PROCUDURE**
    - *SET SWITCH POSITION*
    - *ENTER TIME*
    - *DLS/ST*
    - *TIME ZONE*
    - *ENTER DATE- MM/DD/YY*
    - *ENTER LONG/LAT*
      - **AUTO TWO-STAR ALIGNMENT**
        - *SELECT STAR 1*
          - *CENTER STAR 1*
        - *SELECT STAR 2*
          - *CENTER STAR 2*
      - **AUTO ONE-STAR ALIGNMENT**
        - *SELECT STAR 1*
          - *CENTER STAR 1*
      - **QUICK-ALIGN**
      - **LAST ALIGNMENT**
- **LIST**
  - *NAMED STAR*
  - *NAMED OBJECT*
  - *ASTERISM*
  - *TOUR*
  - *VARIABLE STAR*
  - *DOUBLE STAR*
  - *CCD OBJECTS*
  - *ABELL*
  - *IC CATALOG*
  - *CALDWELL*
  - *MESSIER*
  - *NGC*
  - *SAO*
  - *SOLAR SYSTEM*
  - *CONSTELLATION*

CGE Menu Tree:
The following figure is a menu tree showing the sub-menus associated with the primary command functions

CELESTRON

Telescope Basics

A telescope is an instrument that collects and focuses light. The nature of the optical design determines how the light is focused. Some telescopes, known as refractors, use lenses. Other telescopes, known as reflectors, use mirrors. The Schmidt-Cassegrain optical system (or Schmidt-Cass for short) uses a combination of mirrors and lenses and is referred to as a compound or catadioptric telescope. This unique design offers large-diameter optics while maintaining very short tube lengths, making them extremely portable. The Schmidt-Cassegrain system consists of a zero power corrector plate, a spherical primary mirror, and a secondary mirror. Once light rays enter the optical system, they travel the length of the optical tube three times.

The optics of the CGE have Starbright coatings - enhanced multi-layer coatings on the primary and secondary mirrors for increased reflectivity and a fully coated corrector for the finest anti-reflection characteristics.

Inside the optical tube, a black tube extends out from the center hole in the primary mirror. This is the primary baffle tube and it prevents stray light from passing through to the eyepiece or camera.

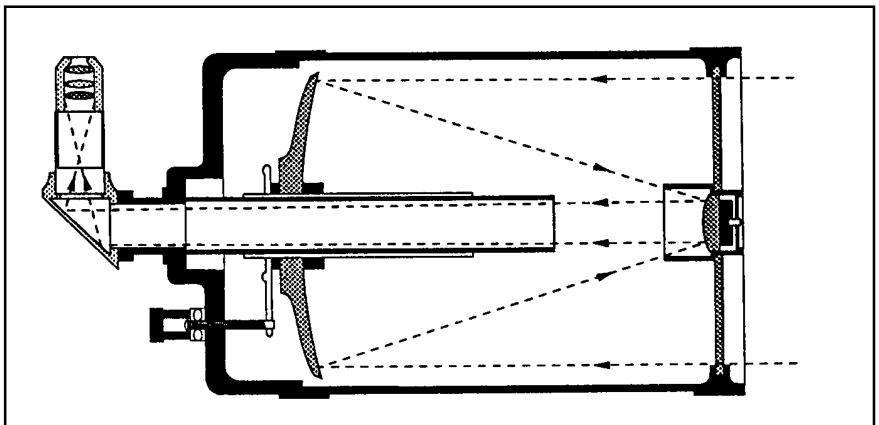


Figure 4-1
A cutaway view of the light path of the Schmidt-Cassegrain optical design

Image Orientation

The image orientation changes depending on how the eyepiece is inserted into the telescope. When using the star diagonal, the image is right-side-up, but reversed from left-to-right (i.e., mirror image). If inserting the eyepiece directly into the visual back (i.e., without the star diagonal), the image is upside-down and reversed from left-to-right (i.e., inverted). This is normal for the Schmidt-Cassegrain design.

Actual image orientation as seen with the unaided eye

Reversed from left to right, as viewed with a Star Diagonal

Inverted image, as viewed with the eyepiece directly in telescope

Figure 4-2

Focusing

The CGE's focusing mechanism controls the primary mirror which is mounted on a ring that slides back and forth on the primary baffle tube. The focusing knob, which moves the primary mirror, is on the rear cell of the telescope just below the star diagonal and eyepiece. Turn the focusing knob until the image is sharp. If the knob will not turn, it has reached the end of its travel on the focusing mechanism. Turn the knob in the opposite direction until the image is sharp. Once an image is in focus, turn the knob clockwise to focus on a closer object and counterclockwise for a more distant object. A single turn of the focusing knob moves the primary mirror only slightly. Therefore, it will take many turns (about 30) to go from close focus (approximately 60 feet) to infinity.

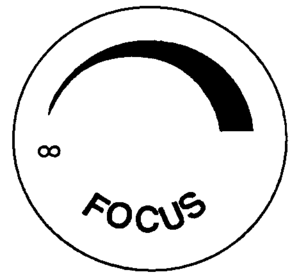


Figure 4-3
The emblem on the end of the focus knob shows the correct rotational direction for focusing the CGE.

For astronomical viewing, out of focus star images are very diffuse, making them difficult to see. If you turn the focus knob too quickly, you can go right through focus without seeing the image. To avoid this problem, your first astronomical target should be a bright object (like the Moon or a planet) so that the image is visible even when out of focus. Critical focusing is best accomplished when the focusing knob is turned in such a manner that the mirror moves against the pull of gravity. In doing so, any mirror shift is minimized. For astronomical observing, both visually and photographically, this is done by turning the focus knob counterclockwise.

NOTE: Before turning the focus knob, remember to lossen to two mirror locking knobs located on the rear cell of the telescope. These knobs connect a screw to the primary mirror mounting plate and prevent the mirror from moving when locked down. These screws should be locked down when transporting the telescope.

Calculating Magnification

You can change the power of your telescope just by changing the eyepiece (ocular). To determine the magnification of your telescope, simply divide the focal length of the telescope by the focal length of the eyepiece used. In equation format, the formula looks like this:

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Focal Length of Telescope (mm)}}{\text{Focal Length of Eyepiece (mm)}}$$

Let's say, for example, you are using the 40mm Plossl eyepiece. To determine the magnification you simply divide the focal length of your telescope (the CGE1100 for example has a focal length of 2800mm) by the focal length of the eyepiece, 40mm. Dividing 2800 by 40 yields a magnification of 70 power.

Although the power is variable, each instrument under average skies has a limit to the highest useful magnification. The general rule is that 60 power can be used for every inch of aperture. For example, the CGE1100 is 11 inches in diameter. Multiplying 11 by 60 gives a maximum useful magnification of 660 power. Although this is the maximum useful magnification, most observing is done in the range of 20 to 35 power for every inch of aperture which is 220 to 385 times for the CGE1100 telescope.

Determining Field of View

Determining the field of view is important if you want to get an idea of the angular size of the object you are observing. To calculate the actual field of view, divide the apparent field of the eyepiece (supplied by the eyepiece manufacturer) by the magnification. In equation format, the formula looks like this:

$$\text{True Field} = \frac{\text{Apparent Field of Eyepiece}}{\text{Magnification}}$$

As you can see, before determining the field of view, you must calculate the magnification. Using the example in the previous section, we can determine the field of view using the same 40mm eyepiece. The 40mm Plossl eyepiece has an apparent field of view of 46°. Divide the 46° by the magnification, which is 70 power. This yields an actual field of .66°, or two-thirds of a full degree.

To convert degrees to feet at 1,000 yards, which is more useful for terrestrial observing, simply multiply by 52.5. Continuing with our example, multiply the angular field .66° by 52.5. This produces a linear field width of 34.7 feet at a distance of one thousand yards. The apparent field of each eyepiece that Celestron manufactures is found in the Celestron Accessory Catalog (#93685).

General Observing Hints

When working with any optical instrument, there are a few things to remember to ensure you get the best possible image.

- Never look through window glass. Glass found in household windows is optically imperfect, and as a result, may vary in thickness from one part of a window to the next. This inconsistency can and will affect the ability to focus your telescope. In most cases you will not be able to achieve a truly sharp image, while in some cases, you may actually see a double image.

- Never look across or over objects that are producing heat waves. This includes asphalt parking lots on hot summer days or building rooftops.

- Hazy skies, fog, and mist can also make it difficult to focus when viewing terrestrially. The amount of detail seen under these conditions is greatly reduced. Also, when photographing under these conditions, the processed film may come out a little grainier than normal with lower contrast and underexposed.

- If you wear corrective lenses (specifically glasses), you may want to remove them when observing with an eyepiece attached to the telescope. When using a camera, however, you should always wear corrective lenses to ensure the sharpest possible focus. If you have astigmatism, corrective lenses must be worn at all times.

Astronomy Basics

Up to this point, this manual covered the assembly and basic operation of your CGE telescope. However, to understand your telescope more thoroughly, you need to know a little about the night sky. This section deals with observational astronomy in general and includes information on the night sky and polar alignment.

The Celestial Coordinate System

To help find objects in the sky, astronomers use a celestial coordinate system that is similar to our geographical coordinate system here on Earth. The celestial coordinate system has poles, lines of longitude and latitude, and an equator. For the most part, these remain fixed against the background stars.

The celestial equator runs 360 degrees around the Earth and separates the northern celestial hemisphere from the southern. Like the Earth's equator, it bears a reading of zero degrees. On Earth this would be latitude. However, in the sky this is referred to as declination, or DEC for short. Lines of declination are named for their angular distance above and below the celestial equator. The lines are broken down into degrees, minutes of arc, and seconds of arc. Declination readings south of the equator carry a minus sign (-) in front of the coordinate and those north of the celestial equator are either blank (i.e., no designation) or preceded by a plus sign (+).

The celestial equivalent of longitude is called Right Ascension, or R.A. for short. Like the Earth's lines of longitude, they run from pole to pole and are evenly spaced 15 degrees apart. Although the longitude lines are separated by an angular distance, they are also a measure of time. Each line of longitude is one hour apart from the next. Since the Earth rotates once every 24 hours, there are 24 lines total. As a result, the R.A. coordinates are marked off in units of time. It begins with an arbitrary point in the constellation of Pisces designated as 0 hours, 0 minutes, 0 seconds. All other points are designated by how far (i.e., how long) they lag behind this coordinate after it passes overhead moving toward the west.

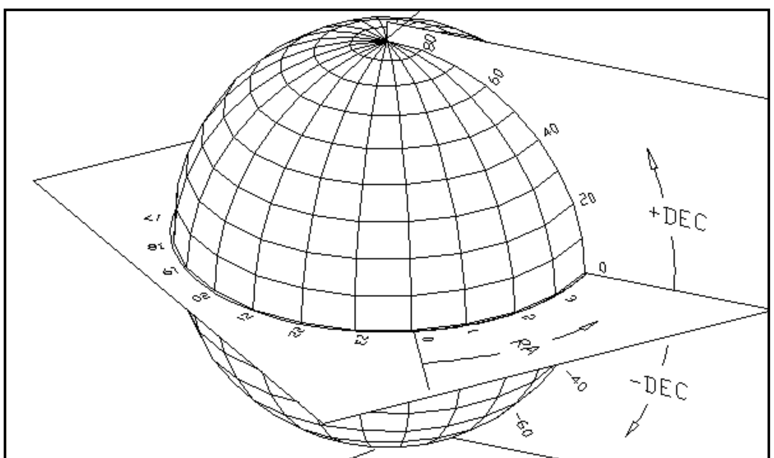


Figure 5-1
The celestial sphere seen from the outside showing R.A. and DEC.

Motion of the Stars

The daily motion of the Sun across the sky is familiar to even the most casual observer. This daily trek is not the Sun moving as early astronomers thought, but the result of the Earth's rotation. The Earth's rotation also causes the stars to do the same, scribing out a large circle as the Earth completes one rotation. The size of the circular path a star follows depends on where it is in the sky. Stars near the celestial equator form the largest circles rising in the east and setting in the west. Moving toward the north celestial pole, the point around which the stars in the northern hemisphere appear to rotate, these circles become smaller. Stars in the mid-celestial latitudes rise in the northeast and set in the northwest. Stars at high celestial latitudes are always above the horizon, and are said to be circumpolar because they never rise and never set. You will never see the stars complete one circle because the sunlight during the day washes out the starlight. However, part of this circular motion of stars in this region of the sky can be seen by setting up a camera on a tripod and opening the shutter for a couple hours. The processed film will reveal semicircles that revolve around the pole. (This description of stellar motions also applies to the southern hemisphere except all stars south of the celestial equator move around the south celestial pole.)

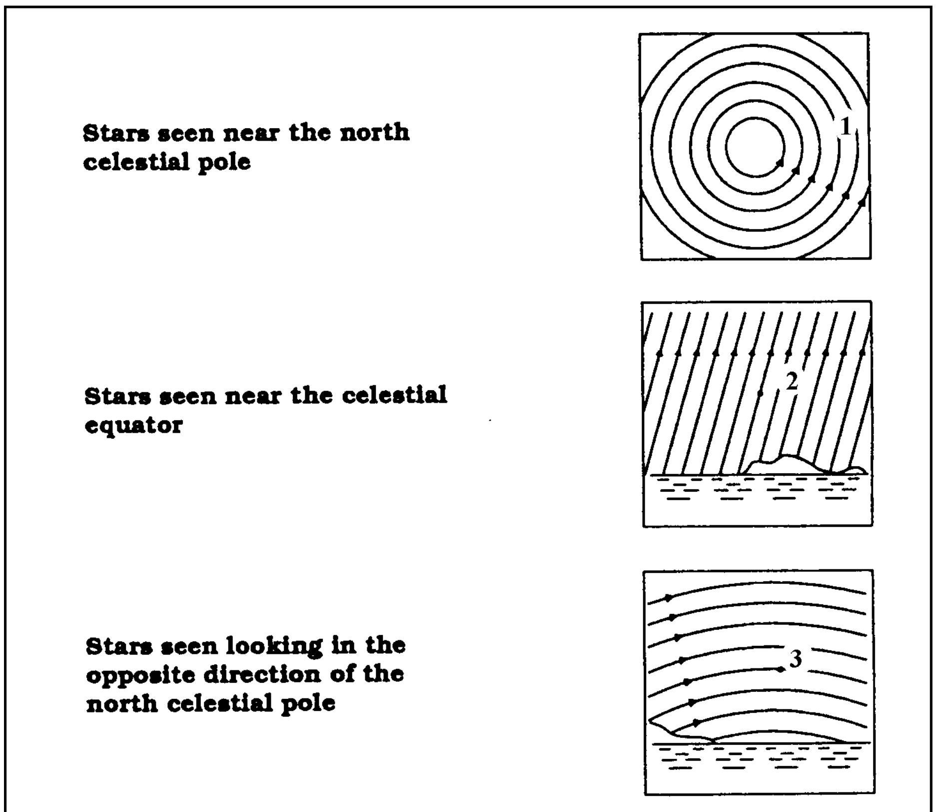


Figure 5-2
All stars appear to rotate around the celestial poles. However, the appearance of this motion varies depending on where you are looking in the sky. Near the north celestial pole the stars scribe out recognizable circles centered on the pole (1). Stars near the celestial equator also follow circular paths around the pole. But, the complete path is interrupted by the horizon. These appear to rise in the east and set in the west (2). Looking toward the opposite pole, stars curve or arc in the opposite direction scribing a circle around the opposite pole (3).

Latitude Scales

The easiest way to polar align a telescope is with a latitude scale. Unlike other methods that require you to find the celestial pole by identifying certain stars near it, this method works off of a known constant to determine how high the polar axis should be pointed. The Celestron CGE1100 mount can be adjusted from 13 to 65 degrees (see figure 5-3).

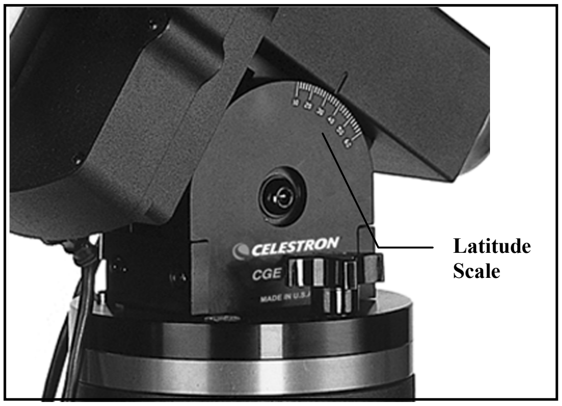


Figure 5-3

The constant, mentioned above, is a relationship between your latitude and the angular distance the celestial pole is above the northern (or southern) horizon; The angular distance from the northern horizon to the north celestial pole is always equal to your latitude. To illustrate this, imagine that you are standing on the north pole, latitude +90°. The north celestial pole, which has a declination of +90°, would be directly overhead (i.e., 90 above the horizon). Now, let's say that you move one degree south — your latitude is now +89° and the celestial pole is no longer directly overhead. It has moved one degree closer toward the northern horizon. This means the pole is now 89° above the northern horizon. If you move one degree further south, the same thing happens again. You would have to travel 70 miles north or south to change your latitude by one degree. As you can see from this example, the distance from the northern horizon to the celestial pole is always equal to your latitude.

If you are observing from Los Angeles, which has a latitude of 34°, then the celestial pole is 34° above the northern horizon. All a latitude scale does then is to point the polar axis of the telescope at the right elevation above the northern (or southern) horizon. To align your telescope:

1. Make sure the polar axis of the mount is pointing due north. Use a landmark that you know faces north.

2. Level the tripod. There is a bubble level built into the mount for this purpose.

   NOTE: Leveling the tripod is only necessary if using this method of polar alignment. Perfect polar alignment is still possible using other methods described later in this manual without leveling the tripod.

3. Adjust the mount in altitude until the latitude indicator points to your latitude. Moving the mount affects the angle the polar axis is pointing. For specific information on adjusting the equatorial mount, please see the section "Adjusting the Mount."

   This method can be done in daylight, thus eliminating the need to fumble around in the dark. Although this method does **NOT** put you directly on the pole, it will limit the number of corrections you will make when tracking an object. It will also be accurate enough for short exposure prime focus planetary photography (a couple of seconds) and short exposure piggyback astrophotography (a couple of minutes).

Pointing at Polaris

This method utilizes Polaris as a guidepost to the celestial pole. Since Polaris is less than a degree from the celestial pole, you can simply point the polar axis of your telescope at Polaris. Although this is by no means perfect alignment, it does get you within one degree. Unlike the previous method, this must be done in the dark when Polaris is visible.

1. Set the telescope up so that the polar axis is pointing north.

2. Loosen the DEC clutch knob and move the telescope so that the tube is parallel to the polar axis. When this is done, the declination setting circle will read +90°. If the declination setting circle is not aligned, move the telescope so that the tube is parallel to the polar axis.

3. Adjust the mount in altitude and/or azimuth until Polaris is in the field of view of the finder.

4. Center Polaris in the field of the telescope using the fine adjustment controls on the mount.

Remember, while Polar aligning, do NOT move the telescope in R.A. or DEC. You do not want to move the telescope itself, but the polar axis. The telescope is used simply to see where the polar axis is pointing.

Like the previous method, this gets you close to the pole but not directly on it. The following methods help improve your accuracy for more serious observations and photography.

Finding the North Celestial Pole

In each hemisphere, there is a point in the sky around which all the other stars appear to rotate. These points are called the celestial poles and are named for the hemisphere in which they reside. For example, in the northern hemisphere all stars move around the north celestial pole. When the telescope's polar axis is pointed at the celestial pole, it is parallel to the Earth's rotational axis.

Many methods of polar alignment require that you know how to find the celestial pole by identifying stars in the area. For those in the northern hemisphere, finding the celestial pole is not too difficult. Fortunately, we have a naked eye star less than a degree away. This star, Polaris, is the end star in the handle of the Little Dipper. Since the Little Dipper (technically called Ursa Minor) is not one of the brightest constellations in the sky, it may be difficult to locate from urban areas. If this is the case, use the two end stars in the bowl of the Big Dipper (the pointer stars). Draw an imaginary line through them toward the Little Dipper. They point to Polaris (see Figure 5-5). The position of the Big Dipper changes during the year and throughout the course of the night (see Figure 5-4). When the Big Dipper is low in the sky (i.e., near the horizon), it may be difficult to locate. During these times, look for Cassiopeia (see Figure 5-5). Observers in the southern hemisphere are not as fortunate as those in the northern hemisphere. The stars around the south celestial pole are not nearly as bright as those around the north. The closest star that is relatively bright is Sigma Octantis. This star is just within naked eye limit (magnitude 5.5) and lies about 59 arc minutes from the pole.

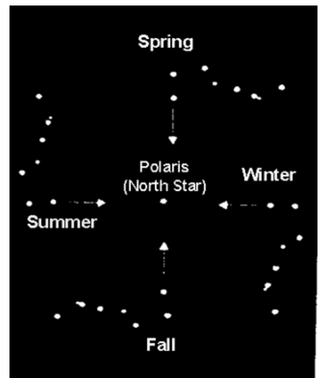


Figure 5-4 The position of the Big Dipper changes throughout the year and the night.

Definition

The north celestial pole is the point in the northern hemisphere around which all stars appear to rotate. The counterpart in the southern hemisphere is referred to as the south celestial pole.

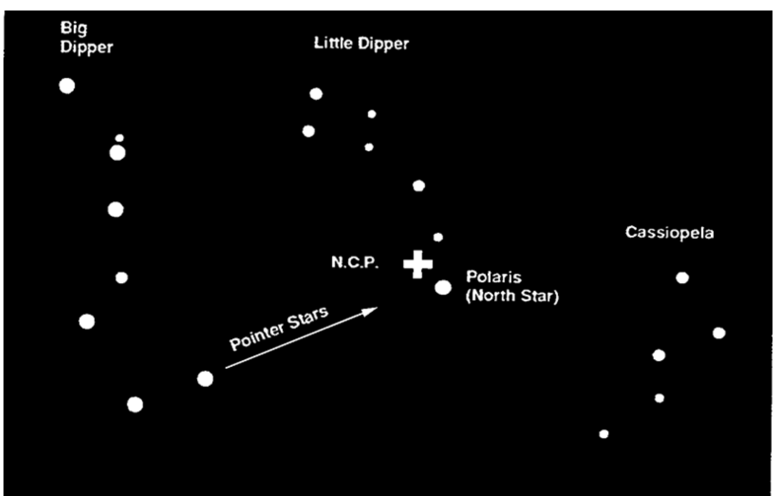


Figure 5-5
The two stars in the front of the bowl of the Big Dipper point to Polaris which is less than one degree from the true (north) celestial pole. Cassiopeia, the "W" shaped constellation, is on the opposite side of the pole from the Big Dipper. The North Celestial Pole (N.C.P.) is marked by the "+" sign.

Declination Drift Method of Polar Alignment

This method of polar alignment allows you to get the most accurate alignment on the celestial pole and is required if you want to do long exposure deep-sky astrophotography through the telescope. The declination drift method requires that you monitor the drift of selected stars. The drift of each star tells you how far away the polar axis is pointing from the true celestial pole and in what direction. Although declination drift is simple and straight-forward, it requires a great deal of time and patience to complete when first attempted. The declination drift method should be done after any one of the previously mentioned methods has been completed.

To perform the declination drift method you need to choose two bright stars. One should be near the eastern horizon and one due south near the meridian. Both stars should be near the celestial equator (i.e., 0° declination). You will monitor the drift of each star one at a time and in declination only. While monitoring a star on the meridian, any misalignment in the east-west direction is revealed. While monitoring a star near the east/west horizon, any misalignment in the north-south direction is revealed. It is helpful to have an illuminated reticle eyepiece to help you recognize any drift. For very close alignment, a Barlow lens is also recommended since it increases the magnification and reveals any drift faster. When looking due south, insert the diagonal so the eyepiece points straight up. Insert the cross hair eyepiece and align the cross hairs so that one is parallel to the declination axis and the other is parallel to the right ascension axis. Move your telescope manually in R.A. and DEC to check parallelism.

First, choose your star near where the celestial equator and the meridian meet. The star should be approximately within 1/2 an hour of the meridian and within five degrees of the celestial equator. Center the star in the field of your telescope and monitor the drift in declination.

- If the star drifts south, the polar axis is too far east.
- If the star drifts north, the polar axis is too far west.

Make the appropriate adjustments to the polar axis to eliminate any drift. Once you have eliminated all the drift, move to the star near the eastern horizon. The star should be 20 degrees above the horizon and within five degrees of the celestial equator.

- If the star drifts south, the polar axis is too low.
- If the star drifts north, the polar axis is too high.

Again, make the appropriate adjustments to the polar axis to eliminate any drift. Unfortunately, the latter adjustments interact with the prior adjustments ever so slightly. So, repeat the process again to improve the accuracy checking both axes for minimal drift. Once the drift has been eliminated, the telescope is very accurately aligned. You can now do prime focus deep-sky astrophotography for long periods.

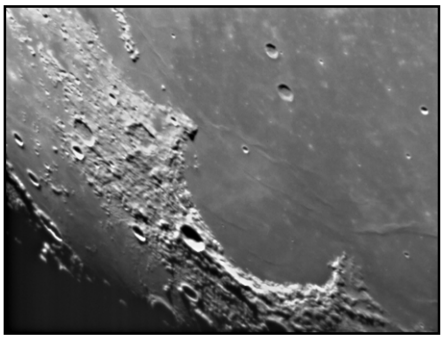
NOTE: If the eastern horizon is blocked, you may choose a star near the western horizon, but you must reverse the polar high/low error directions. Also, if using this method in the southern hemisphere, the direction of drift is reversed for both R.A. and DEC.

CELESTRON

Celestial Observing

With your telescope set up, you are ready to use it for observing. This section covers visual observing hints for both solar system and deep sky objects as well as general observing conditions which will affect your ability to observe.

Observing the Moon



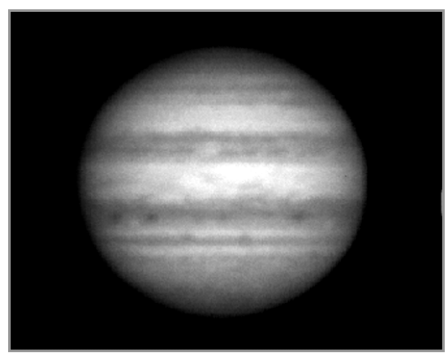
Often, it is tempting to look at the Moon when it is full. At this time, the face we see is fully illuminated and its light can be overpowering. In addition, little or no contrast can be seen during this phase.

One of the best times to observe the Moon is during its partial phases (around the time of first or third quarter). Long shadows reveal a great amount of detail on the lunar surface. At low power you will be able to see most of the lunar disk at one time. The optional Reducer/Corrector lens allows for breath-taking views of the entire lunar disk when used with a low power eyepiece. Change to higher power (magnification) to focus in on a smaller area. Choose the *lunar* tracking rate from the CGE's MENU tracking rate options to keep the moon centered in the eyepiece even at high magnifications.

Lunar Observing Hints

To increase contrast and bring out detail on the lunar surface, use filters. A yellow filter works well at improving contrast while a neutral density or polarizing filter will reduce overall surface brightness and glare.

Observing the Planets



Other fascinating targets include the five naked eye planets. You can see Venus go through its lunar-like phases. Mars can reveal a host of surface detail and one, if not both, of its polar caps. You will be able to see the cloud belts of Jupiter and the great Red Spot (if it is visible at the time you are observing). In addition, you will also be able to see the moons of Jupiter as they orbit the giant planet. Saturn, with its beautiful rings, is easily visible at moderate power.

Planetary Observing Hints

- Remember that atmospheric conditions are usually the limiting factor on how much planetary detail will be visible. So, avoid observing the planets when they are low on the horizon or when they are directly over a source of radiating heat, such as a rooftop or chimney. See the "Seeing Conditions" section later in this section.
- To increase contrast and bring out detail on the planetary surface, try using Celestron eyepiece filters.

Observing the Sun

Although overlooked by many amateur astronomers, solar observation is both rewarding and fun. However, because the Sun is so bright, special precautions must be taken when observing our star so as not to damage your eyes or your telescope.

Never project an image of the Sun through the telescope. Because of the folded optical design, tremendous heat build-up will result inside the optical tube. This can damage the telescope and/or any accessories attached to the telescope.

For safe solar viewing, use a solar filter that reduces the intensity of the Sun's light, making it safe to view. With a filter you can see sunspots as they move across the solar disk and faculae, which are bright patches seen near the Sun's edge.

Solar Observing Hints

- The best time to observe the Sun is in the early morning or late afternoon when the air is cooler.
- To center the Sun without looking into the eyepiece, watch the shadow of the telescope tube until it forms a circular shadow.
- To ensure accurate tracking, be sure to select the solar tracking rate.

Observing Deep Sky Objects

Deep-sky objects are simply those objects outside the boundaries of our solar system. They include star clusters, planetary nebulae, diffuse nebulae, double stars and other galaxies outside our own Milky Way. Most deep-sky objects have a large angular size. Therefore, low-to-moderate power is all you need to see them. Visually, they are too faint to reveal any of the color seen in long exposure photographs. Instead, they appear black and white. And, because of their low surface brightness, they should be observed from a dark-sky location. Light pollution around large urban areas washes out most nebulae making them difficult, if not impossible, to observe. Light Pollution Reduction filters help reduce the background sky brightness, thus increasing contrast.

Seeing Conditions

Viewing conditions affect what you can see through your telescope during an observing session. Conditions include transparency, sky illumination, and seeing. Understanding viewing conditions and the effect they have on observing will help you get the most out of your telescope.

Transparency

Transparency is the clarity of the atmosphere which is affected by clouds, moisture, and other airborne particles. Thick cumulus clouds are completely opaque while cirrus can be thin, allowing the light from the brightest stars through. Hazy skies absorb more light than clear skies making fainter objects harder to see and reducing contrast on brighter objects. Aerosols ejected into the upper atmosphere from volcanic eruptions also affect transparency. Ideal conditions are when the night sky is inky black.

Sky Illumination

General sky brightening caused by the Moon, aurorae, natural airglow, and light pollution greatly affect transparency. While not a problem for the brighter stars and planets, bright skies reduce the contrast of extended nebulae making them difficult, if not impossible, to see. To maximize your observing, limit deep sky viewing to moonless nights far from the light polluted skies found around major urban areas. LPR filters enhance deep sky viewing from light polluted areas by blocking unwanted light while transmitting light from certain deep sky objects. You can, on the other hand, observe planets and stars from light polluted areas or when the Moon is out.

Seeing

Seeing conditions refers to the stability of the atmosphere and directly affects the amount of fine detail seen in extended objects. The air in our atmosphere acts as a lens which bends and distorts incoming light rays. The amount of bending depends on air density. Varying temperature layers have different densities and, therefore, bend light differently. Light rays from the same object arrive slightly displaced creating an imperfect or smeared image. These atmospheric disturbances vary from time-to-time and place-to-place. The size of the air parcels compared to your aperture determines the "seeing" quality. Under good seeing conditions, fine detail is visible on the brighter planets like Jupiter and Mars, and stars are pinpoint images. Under poor seeing conditions, images are blurred and stars appear as blobs.

The conditions described here apply to both visual and photographic observations.

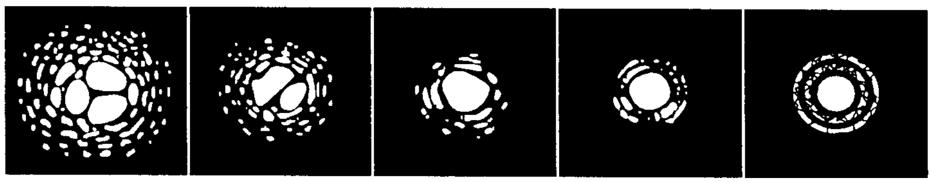


Figure 6-1
Seeing conditions directly affect image quality. These drawings represent a point source (i.e., star) under bad seeing conditions (left) to excellent conditions (right). Most often, seeing conditions produce images that lie some where between these two extremes.

Astrophotography

After looking at the night sky for a while you may want to try photographing it. Several forms of celestial photography are possible with your telescope, including short exposure prime focus, eyepiece projection, long exposure deep sky, terrestrial and even CCD imaging. Each of these is discussed in moderate detail with enough information to get you started. Topics include the accessories required and some simple techniques. More information is available in some of the publications listed at the end of this manual.

In addition to the specific accessories required for each type of celestial photography, there is the need for a camera - but not just any camera. The camera does not have to have many of the features offered on today's state-of-the-art equipment. For example, you don't need auto focus capability or mirror lock up. Here are the mandatory features a camera needs for celestial photography. First, a "B" setting which allows for time exposures. This excludes point and shoot cameras and limits the selection to SLR cameras, the most common type of 35mm camera on the market today.

Second, the "B" or manual setting should NOT run off the battery. Many new electronic cameras use the battery to keep the shutter open during time exposures. Once the batteries are drained, usually after a few minutes, the shutter closes, whether you were finished with the exposure or not. Look for a camera that has a manual shutter when operating in the time exposure mode. Olympus, Nikon, Minolta, Pentax, Canon and others have made such camera bodies.

The camera must have interchangeable lenses so you can attach it to the telescope and so you can use a variety of lenses for piggyback photography. If you can't find a new camera, you can purchase a used camera body that is not 100-percent functional. The light meter, for example, does not have to be operational since you will be determining the exposure length manually.

You also need a cable release with a locking function to hold the shutter open while you do other things. Mechanical and air release models are available.

Short Exposure Prime Focus Photography

Short exposure prime focus photography is the best way to begin recording celestial objects. It is done with the camera attached to the telescope without an eyepiece or camera lens in place. To attach your camera you need the Celestron T-Adapter (#93633-A) and a T-Ring for your specific camera (i.e., Minolta, Nikon, Pentax, etc.). The T-Ring replaces the 35mm SLR camera's normal lens. Prime focus photography allows you to capture the majority of the lunar disk or solar disk. To attach your camera to your telescope.

1. Remove all visual accessories.
2. Thread the T-Ring onto the T-Adapter.
3. Mount your camera body onto the T-Ring the same as you would any other lens.
4. Thread the T-Adapter onto the back of the telescope while holding the camera in the desired orientation (either vertical or horizontal).

With your camera attached to the telescope, you are ready for prime focus photography. Start with an easy object like the Moon. Here's how to do it:

1. Load your camera with film that has a moderate-to-fast speed (i.e., ISO rating). Faster films are more desirable when the Moon is a crescent. When the Moon is near full, and at its brightest, slower films are more desirable. Here are some film recommendations:

- T-Max 100

- T-Max 400
- Any 100 to 400 ISO color slide film
- Fuji Super HG 400
- Ektar 25 or 100

2. Center the Moon in the field of your CGE telescope.

3. Focus the telescope by turning the focus knob until the image is sharp.

4. Set the shutter speed to the appropriate setting (see table below).

5. Trip the shutter using a cable release.

6. Advance the film and repeat the process.

Lunar Phase	ISO 50	ISO 100	ISO 200	ISO 400
Crescent	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15
Quarter	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125
Full	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250

Table 7-1
Above is a listing of recommended exposure times when photographing the Moon at the prime focus of your CGE telescope.

The exposure times listed in table 7-1 should be used as a starting point. Always make exposures that are longer and shorter than the recommended time. Also, take a few photos at each shutter speed. This will ensure that you will get a good photo.

- If using black and white film, try a yellow filter to reduce the light intensity and to increase contrast.

- Keep accurate records of your exposures. This information is useful if you want to repeat your results or if you want to submit some of your photos to various astronomy magazines for possible publication!

- This technique is also used for photographing the Sun with the proper solar filter.

Eyepiece Projection

This form of celestial photography is designed for objects with small angular sizes, primarily the Moon and planets. Planets, although physically quite large, appear small in angular size because of their great distances. Moderate to high magnification is, therefore, required to make the image large enough to see any detail. Unfortunately, the camera/telescope combination alone does not provide enough magnification to produce a usable image size on film. In order to get the image large enough, you must attach your camera to the telescope with the eyepiece in place. To do so, you need two additional accessories; a deluxe tele-extender (#93643), which attaches to the visual back, and a T-ring for your particular camera make (i.e., Minolta, Nikon, Pentax, etc.).

Because of the high magnifications during eyepiece projection, the field of view is quite small which makes it difficult to find and center objects. To make the job a little easier, align the finder as accurately as possible. This allows you to get the object in the telescope's field based on the finder's view alone.

Another problem introduced by the high magnification is vibration. Simply tripping the shutter — even with a cable release — produces enough vibration to smear the image. To get around this, use the camera's self-timer if the exposure time is less than one second — a common occurrence when photographing the Moon. For exposures over one second, use the "hat trick." This technique incorporates a hand-held black card placed over the aperture of the telescope to

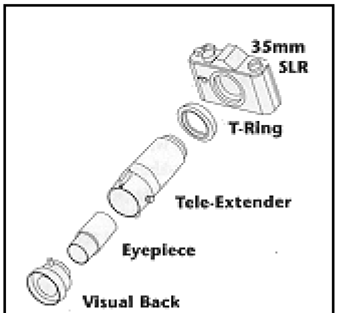


Figure 7-1 - Accessories for Projection Photography

act as a shutter. The card prevents light from entering the telescope while the shutter is released. Once the shutter has been released and the vibration has diminished (a few seconds), move the black card out of the way to expose the film. After the exposure is complete, place the card over the front of the telescope and close the shutter. Advance the film and you're ready for your next shot. Keep in mind that the card should be held a few inches in front of the telescope, and not touching it. It is easier if you use two people for this process; one to release the camera shutter and one to hold the card. Here's the process for making the exposure.

1. Find and center the desired target in the viewfinder of your camera.

2. Turn the focus knob until the image is as sharp as possible.

3. Place the black card over the front of the telescope.

4. Release the shutter using a cable release.

5. Wait for the vibration caused by releasing the shutter to diminish. Also, wait for a moment of good seeing.

6. Remove the black card from in front of the telescope for the duration of the exposure (see accompanying table).

7. Replace the black card over the front of the telescope.

8. Close the camera's shutter.

Advance the film and you are ready for your next exposure. Don't forget to take photos of varying duration and keep accurate records of what you have done. Record the date, telescope, exposure duration, eyepiece, f/ratio, film, and some comments on the seeing conditions.

The following table lists exposures for eyepiece projection with a 10mm eyepiece. All exposure times are listed in seconds or fractions of a second.

Planet	**ISO 50**	**ISO 100**	**ISO 200**	**ISO 400**
Moon	4	2	1	1/2
Mercury	16	8	4	2
Venus	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15
Mars	16	8	4	2
Jupiter	8	4	2	1
Saturn	16	8	4	2

Table 7-2
Recommended exposure time for photographing planets.

The exposure times listed here should be used as a starting point. Always make exposures that are longer and shorter than the recommended time. Also, take a few photos at each shutter speed. This will ensure that you get a good photo. It is not uncommon to go through an entire roll of 36 exposures and have only one good shot.

NOTE: Don't expect to record more detail than you can see visually in the eyepiece at the time you are photographing.

Once you have mastered the technique, experiment with different films, different focal length eyepieces, and even different filters.

Long Exposure Prime Focus Photography

This is the last form of celestial photography to be attempted after others have been mastered. It is intended primarily for deep sky objects, that is objects outside our solar system which includes star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies. While it may seem that high magnification is required for these objects, just the opposite is true. Most of these objects cover large angular areas and fit nicely into the prime focus field of your telescope. The brightness of these objects, however, requires long exposure times and, as a result, are rather difficult.

There are several techniques for this type of photography, and the one chosen will determine the standard accessories needed. The best method for long exposure deep sky astrophotography is with an off-axis guider. This device allows you to photograph and guide through the telescope simultaneously. Celestron offers a very special and advanced off-axis guider, called the Radial Guider (#94176). In addition, you will need a T-Ring to attach your camera to the Radial Guider.

Other equipment needs include a guiding eyepiece. Unlike other forms of astrophotography which allows for fairly loose guiding, prime focus requires meticulous guiding for long periods. To accomplish this you need a guiding ocular with an illuminated reticle to monitor your guide star. For this purpose, Celestron offers the Micro Guide Eyepiece (#94171) Here is a brief summary of the technique.

1. Polar align the telescope. For more information on polar aligning, see the Polar Alignment section earlier in the manual.
2. Remove all visual accessories.
3. Thread the Radial Guider onto your telescope.
4. Thread the T-Ring onto the Radial Guider.
5. Mount your camera body onto the T-Ring the same as you would any other lens.
6. Set the shutter speed to the "B" setting.
7. Focus the telescope on a star.
8. Center your subject in the field of your camera.
9. Find a suitable guide star in the telescope field. This can be the most time consuming process.
10. Open the shutter using a cable release.
11. Monitor your guide star for the duration of the exposure using the buttons on the hand controller to make the needed corrections.
12. Close the camera's shutter.

Periodic Error Correction (PEC)

PEC for short, is a system that improves the tracking accuracy of the drive by reducing the number of user corrections needed to keep a guide star centered in the eyepiece. PEC is designed to improve photographic quality by reducing the amplitude of the worm errors. Using the PEC function is a three-step process. First, the CGE needs to know the current position of its worm gear so that it has a reference when playing back the recorded error. Next, you must guide for at least 8 minutes during which time the system records the correction you make. (It takes the worm gear 8 minutes to make one complete revolution, hence the need to guide for 8 minutes). This “teaches” the PEC chip the characteristics of the worm. The periodic error of the worm gear drive will be stored in the PEC chip and used to correct periodic error. The last step is to play back the corrections you made during the recording phase. Keep in mind, this feature is for advanced astrophotography and still requires careful guiding since all telescope drives have some periodic error.

Using Periodic Error Correction

Once the telescope has been properly polar aligned, select *PEC* from the *Utilities* menu and press ENTER to begin recording your periodic error. Here's how to use the PEC function.

1. Find a bright star relatively close to the object you want to photograph.

2. Insert a high power eyepiece with illuminated cross hairs into your telescope. Orient the guiding eyepiece cross hairs so that one is parallel to the declination while the other is parallel to the R.A. axis.

3. Center the guide star on the illuminated cross hairs, focus the telescope, and study the periodic movement.

4. Before actually recording the periodic error, take a few minutes to practice guiding. Set the hand control slew rate to an appropriate guide rate (rate 1 = .5x, rate 2 = 1x) and practice centering the guide star in the cross hairs for several minutes. This will help you familiarize yourself with the periodic error of the drive and the operation of the hand control. Remember to ignore declination drift when programming the PEC.

Note: When recording PEC only the photo guide rates (rates 1 and 2) will be operational. This eliminates the possibility of moving the telescope suddenly while recording.

5. To begin recording the drive's periodic error, press the MENU button and select PEC from the Utilities menu. Use the Up/Down scroll buttons to display the *Record* option and press ENTER. You will have 5 seconds before the system starts to record. The first time each observing session that PEC record or play is selected, the worm gear must rotate in order to mark its starting position. If the rotation of the worm gear moves your guide star outside the field of view of the eyepiece, it will have to be re-centered before the recording begins.

Helpful Hint

Once the worm gear is indexed, it will not need to be positioned again until the telescope is turned-off. So, to give yourself more time to prepare for guiding, it is best to restart PEC recording after the worm gear has found its index.

6. After 8 minutes PEC will automatically stop recording.

7. Point the telescope at the object you want to photograph and center the guide star on the illuminated cross hairs and you are ready to play back the periodic error correction.

8. Once the drive's periodic error has been recorded, use the *Playback* function to begin playing back the correction for future photographic guiding. If you want to re-record the periodic error, select *Record* and repeat the recording processes again. The previously recorded information will be replaced with the current information. Repeat steps 7 and 8 to playback the PEC corrections for your next object.

Does the PEC function make unguided astrophotography possible? Yes and no. For solar (filtered), lunar, and piggyback (up to 200mm), the answer is yes. However, even with PEC, off-axis guiding is still mandatory for long exposure, deep sky astrophotography. The optional Reducer/Corrector lens reduces exposure times making the task of guiding a little easier.

When getting started, use fast films to record as much detail in the shortest possible time. Here are proven recommendations:

- Ektar 1000 (color print)

- Konica 3200 (color print)
- Fujichrome 1600D (color slide)
- 3M 1000 (color slide)
- Scotchchrome 400
- T-Max 3200 (black and white print)
- T-Max 400 (black and white print)

As you perfect your technique, try specialized films, that is films that are designed or specially treated for celestial photography. Here are some popular choices:

- Ektar 125 (color print)
- Fujichrome 100D (color slide)
- Tech Pan, gas hypered (black and white print)
- T-Max 400 (black and white print)

There is no exposure determination table to help you get started. The best way to determine exposure length is look at previously published photos to see what film/exposure combinations were used. Or take unguided sample photos of various parts of the sky while the drive is running. Always take exposures of various lengths to determine the best exposure time.

Terrestrial Photography

Your CGE makes an excellent telephoto lens for terrestrial (land) photography. Terrestrial photography is best done will the telescope in Alt-Az configuration and the tracking drive turned off. To turn the tracking drive off, press the MENU (9) button on the hand control and scroll down to the Tracking Mode sub menu. Use the Up and Down scroll keys (10) to select the Off option and press ENTER. This will turn the tracking motors off, so that objects will remain in your camera's field of view.

Metering

The CGE has a fixed aperture and, as a result, fixed f/ratios. To properly expose your subjects photographically, you need to set your shutter speed accordingly. Most 35mm SLR cameras offer through-the-lens metering which lets you know if your picture is under or overexposed. Adjustments for proper exposures are made by changing the shutter speed. Consult your camera manual for specific information on metering and changing shutter speeds.

Reducing Vibration

Releasing the shutter manually can cause vibrations, producing blurred photos. To reduce vibration when tripping the shutter, use a cable release. A cable release keeps your hands clear of the camera and lens, thus eliminating the possibility of introducing vibration. Mechanical shutter releases can be used, though air-type releases are best.
Blurry pictures can also result from shutter speeds that are too slow. To prevent this, use films that produce shutter speeds greater than 1/250 of a second when hand-holding the lens. If the lens is mounted on a tripod, the exposure length is virtually unlimited.

Another way to reduce vibration is with the Vibration Suppression Pads. These pads rest between the ground and tripod feet. They reduce the vibration amplitude and vibration time.

CCD Imaging

Fastar Lens Assembly Option – Using your CGE telescope at f/2 with optional Fastar Lens Assembly

The CGE800, CGE1100 and CGE1400 telescope are equipped with a removable secondary mirror that allows you to convert your f/10 telescope into an f/2 imaging system capable of exposure times 25 times shorter than those needed with a f/10 system! With the optional Fastar lens assembly you can easily convert your Fastar compatible telescope to f/2 prime focus use in a matter of seconds. The Fastar

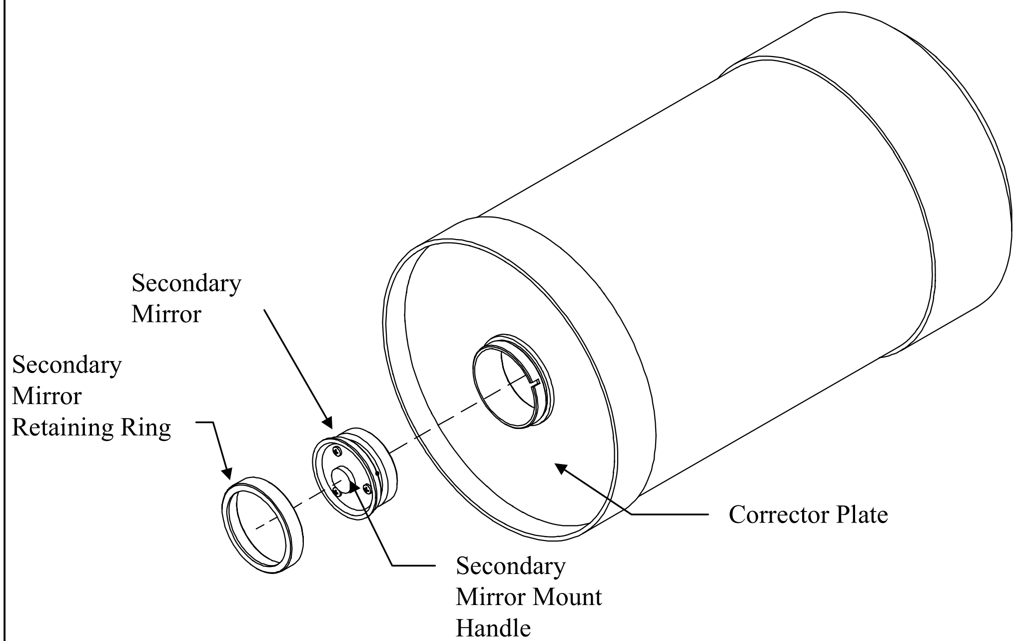


Figure 7-2 - The Fastar Compatible Optical System

compatible CGE telescope's versatility allows it to be used in many different f-number configurations for CCD imaging. It can be used at f/2 (with optional Fastar Lens Assembly), f/6.3 (with the optional Reducer/Corrector), f/10, and f/20 (with the optional 2x Barlow) making it the most versatile imaging system available today. This makes the system ideal for imaging deep-sky objects as well as planetary detail. Described below is the configuration of each F-number and the type of object best suited to that kind of imaging.

The above figure shows how the secondary mirror is removed when using the optional CCD camera at f/2 and the Fastar Lens Assembly.

Warning: The secondary mirror should never be removed unless installing the optional Fastar Lens Assembly. Adjustments to collimation can easily be made by turning the screws on the top of the secondary mirror mount without ever having to remove the secondary mirror (see Telescope Maintenance section of this manual).

The F/# stands for the ratio between the focal length and the diameter of the light gathering element. A CGE1100 optical tube has a focal length of 110 inches and a diameter of 11 inches. This makes the system an f/10, (focal length divided by diameter). The CGE 800 has a focal length of 80 inches and a diameter of 8 inches, also making it an f/10 optical system. However, the CGE 1400 optical tube has a 154 inch focal length with a F-ratio of f/11. When the secondary is removed and the CCD camera is placed at the Fastar position, the system becomes f/2, this is a unique feature to some Celestron telescopes (see figures below).

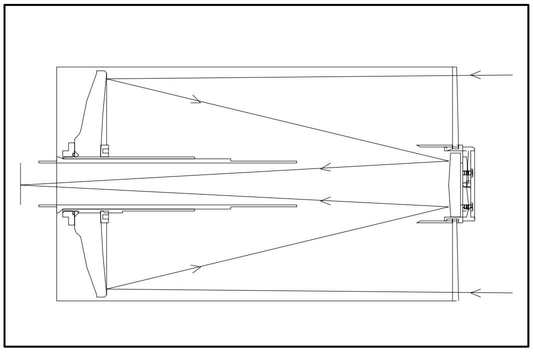


Figure 7-3

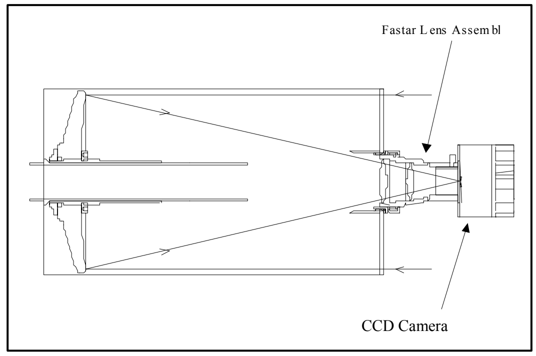


Figure 7-4

The key factors for good CCD imaging are; exposure time, field-of-view, image size, and pixel resolution. As the F/# goes down (or gets faster), the exposure times needed decreases, the field-of-view-increases, but the image scale of the object gets smaller. What is the difference between f/2 and f/10? F/2 has 1/5 the focal length of f/10. That makes the exposure time needed about 25 times shorter than at f/10, the field of view 5 times larger and the object size 1/5 compared to that of f/10. (see Table below)

	Telescope Model	**Standard Cassegrain f/10**	**With Reducer/Corrector f/6.3**	**With Fastar Lens Accessory f/2**
Focal Length & Speed	CGE 800	80" (2032mm)	50.4" (1280mm)	16" (406.4mm)
	CGE 1100	110" (2800mm)	69.5" (1764mm)	23.1 (587mm)
	CGE 1400	154" (3910mm)	88.2" (2239mm)	29.4" (746mm)
ST 237 F.O.V.*	CGE 800	8 x 6.1 (arc min)	12.6 x 9.7 (arc min)	40 x 30 (arc min)
	CGE 1100	5.8 x 4.4 (arc min)	9.2 x 7.0 (arc min)	28 x 21 (arc min)
	CGE 1400	4 x 3 (arc min)	7 x 5.5 (arc min)	22 x 17 (arc min)

* Field of view calculated using SBIG ST 237 CCD camera with 4.7mm x 3.6mm chip.

Table 7-3

The following is a brief description of the advantages of imaging at each f-number configuration and the proper equipment needed to use the telescope in any of its many settings

Fastar F/2 Imaging

As stated above, the exposure times are much shorter at f/2 than at f/6.3 or f/10. The field-of-view is wider, so it is easier to find and center objects. Also with a wider field-of-view you can fit larger objects (such as M51, The Whirlpool Galaxy) in the frame. Typical exposure times can be 20-30 seconds for many objects. Under dark skies you can get an excellent image of the Dumbbell Nebula (M27) with only a few 30 second exposures (see figure 8-5 below). The spiral arms of the Whirlpool galaxy (Figure 8-6) can be captured with a 30 second exposure and can be improved upon dramatically if several 30-60 second exposures are added together .

F/6.3 with Reducer/Corrector

When imaging some objects like planetary nebula (for example M57, the Ring Nebula) and small galaxies (M104, the Sombrero Galaxy), larger image scale is needed to resolve finer detail. These objects are better shot at f/6.3 or even f/10.

Medium size to small galaxies –

f/6.3 imaging gives you finer resolution then at f/2, but the slower f-number will usually require you to guide the image while you are taking longer exposures. Guiding can be accomplished by using an optional Radial Guider or a piggyback guide scope. The exposure times are about 10 times longer but the results can be worth the extra effort. There are some objects that are small enough and bright enough that they work great at f/6.3. M104 (the Sombrero Galaxy) can be imaged under dark skies with a series of short exposures using Track and Accumulate. Ten exposures at 15 seconds each will yield a nice image and is short enough that you may not need to guide the exposure at all. For f/6.3 imaging the optional Reducer/Corrector is needed. (See Optional Accessory section at the end of this manual).

Lunar or small planetary nebulae--

f/10 imaging is more challenging for long exposure, deep-sky imaging. Guiding needs to be very accurate and the exposure times need to be much longer, about 25 times longer than f/2. There are only a select few objects that work well at f/10. The moon images fine because it is so bright, but planets are still a bit small and should be shot at f/20. The Ring nebula is a good candidate because it is small and bright. The Ring Nebula (M57) can be imaged in about 30-50 seconds at f/10. The longer the exposure the better.

Planetary or Lunar--

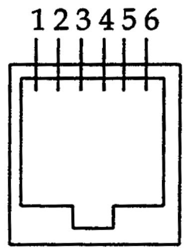
f/20 is a great way to image the planets and features on the moon. When imaging the planets, very short exposures are needed. The exposure lengths range from .03 to .1 seconds on planetary images. Focus is critical as is good atmospheric conditions. Generally you will take one image after another until one looks good. This is due to the atmospheric "seeing" conditions. For every 10 exposures you might save 1. To image at f/20 you need to purchase a 2x Barlow and a T-adapter or Radial Guider.

Figure 7-5 M27 -- The Dumbbell Nebula 4 exposures of 30 seconds each!

Figure 7-6 M51 -- The Whirlpool Nebula 9 exposures of 60 seconds each.

Auto Guiding

The CGE telescope has a designated auto guiding port for use with a CCD autoguider. The diagram below may be useful when connecting the CCD camera cable to the CGE and calibrating the autoguider. Note that the four outputs are active-low, with internal pull-ups and are capable of sinking 25 mA DC.



1 = 5v
2 = Ground
3 = +RA (Right)
4 = +DEC (Up)
5 = -DEC (Down)
6 = -RA (Left)

Telescope Maintenance

While your CGE telescope requires little maintenance, there are a few things to remember that will ensure your telescope performs at its best.

Care and Cleaning of the Optics

Occasionally, dust and/or moisture may build up on the corrector plate of your telescope. Special care should be taken when cleaning any instrument so as not to damage the optics.

If dust has built up on the corrector plate, remove it with a brush (made of camel's hair) or a can of pressurized air. Spray at an angle to the lens for approximately two to four seconds. Then, use an optical cleaning solution and white tissue paper to remove any remaining debris. Apply the solution to the tissue and then apply the tissue paper to the lens. Low pressure strokes should go from the center of the corrector to the outer portion. **Do NOT rub in circles!**

You can use a commercially made lens cleaner or mix your own. A good cleaning solution is isopropyl alcohol mixed with distilled water. The solution should be 60% isopropyl alcohol and 40% distilled water. Or, liquid dish soap diluted with water (a couple of drops per one quart of water) can be used.

Occasionally, you may experience dew build-up on the corrector plate of your telescope during an observing session. If you want to continue observing, the dew must be removed, either with a hair dryer (on low setting) or by pointing the telescope at the ground until the dew has evaporated.

If moisture condenses on the inside of the corrector, remove the accessories from the rear cell of the telescope. Place the telescope in a dust-free environment and point it down. This will remove the moisture from the telescope tube.

To minimize the need to clean your telescope, replace all lens covers once you have finished using it. Since the rear cell is NOT sealed, the cover should be placed over the opening when not in use. This will prevent contaminants from entering the optical tube.

Internal adjustments and cleaning should be done only by the Celestron repair department. If your telescope is in need of internal cleaning, please call the factory for a return authorization number and price quote.

Collimation

The optical performance of your CGE telescope is directly related to its collimation, that is the alignment of its optical system. Your CGE was collimated at the factory after it was completely assembled. However, if the telescope is dropped or jarred severely during transport, it may have to be collimated. The only optical element that may need to be adjusted, or is possible, is the tilt of the secondary mirror.

Figure 8-1
Rotate the collimation screw cover to access the three collimation screw.

To check the collimation of your telescope you will need a light source. A bright star near the zenith is ideal since there is a minimal amount of atmospheric distortion. Make sure that tracking is on so that you won't have to manually track the star. Or, if you do not want to power up your telescope, you can use Polaris. Its position relative to the celestial pole means that it moves very little thus eliminating the need to manually track it.

Before you begin the collimation process, be sure that your telescope is in thermal equilibrium with the surroundings. Allow 45 minutes for the telescope to reach equilibrium if you move it between large temperature extremes.

To verify collimation, view a star near the zenith. Use a medium to high power ocular — 12mm to 6mm focal length. It is important to center a star in the center of the field to judge collimation. Slowly cross in and out of focus and judge the symmetry of the star. If you see a systematic skewing of the star to one side, then re-collimation is needed.

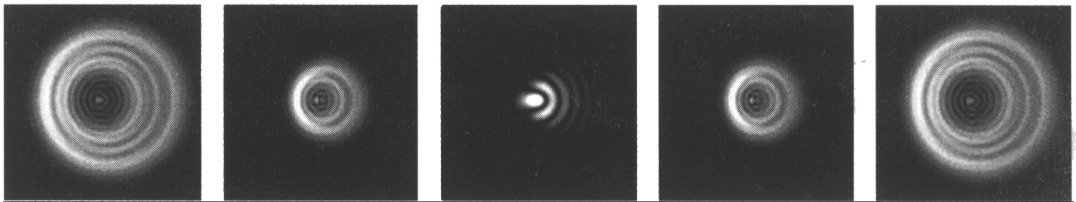


Figure 8-2 -- Even though the star pattern appears the same on both sides of focus, they are asymmetric. The dark obstruction is skewed off to the left side of the diffraction pattern indicating poor collimation.

To accomplish this, you need to tighten the secondary collimation screw(s) that move the star across the field toward the direction of the skewed light. These screws are located in the secondary mirror holder (see figure 8-1). To access the collimation screws you will need to rotate the collimation screw cover clockwise to expose the three collimation screws underneath. Make only small 1/6 to 1/8 adjustments to the collimation screws and re-center the star by moving the scope before making any improvements or before making further adjustments.

To make collimation a simple procedure, follow these easy steps:

1. While looking through a medium to high power eyepiece, de-focus a bright star until a ring pattern with a dark shadow appears (see figure 8-2). Center the de-focused star and notice in which direction the central shadow is skewed.

2. Place your finger along the edge of the front cell of the telescope (be careful not to touch the corrector plate), pointing towards the collimation screws. The shadow of your finger should be visible when looking into the eyepiece. Rotate your finger around the tube edge until its shadow is seen closest to the narrowest portion of the rings (i.e. the same direction in which the central shadow is skewed).

3. Locate the collimation screw closest to where your finger is positioned. This will be the collimation screw you will need to adjust first. (If your finger is positioned exactly between two of the collimation screws, then you will need to adjust the screw opposite where your finger is located).

4. Use the hand control buttons to move the de-focused star image to the edge of the field of view, in the same direction that the central obstruction of the star image is skewed.

5. While looking through the eyepiece, use an Allen wrench to turn the collimation screw you located in step 2 and 3. Usually a tenth of a turn is enough to notice a change in collimation. If the star image moves out of the field of view in the direction that the central shadow is skewed, than you are turning the collimation screw the wrong way. Turn the screw in the opposite direction, so that the star image is moving towards the center of the field of view.

6. If while turning you notice that the screws get very loose, then simply tighten the other two screws by the same amount. Conversely, if the collimation screw gets too tight, then loosen the other two screws by the same amount.

7. Once the star image is in the center of the field of view, check to see if the rings are concentric. If the central obstruction is still skewed in the same direction, then continue turning the screw(s) in the same direction. If you find that the ring pattern is skewed in a different direction, than simply repeat steps 2 through 6 as described above for the new direction.

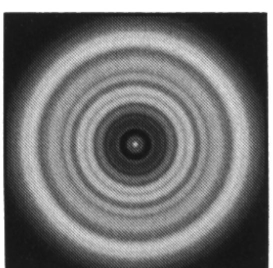


Figure 8-3
A collimated telescope should appear symmetrical with the central obstruction centered in the star's diffraction pattern.

Perfect collimation will yield a star image very symmetrical just inside and outside of focus. In addition, perfect collimation delivers the optimal optical performance specifications that your telescope is built to achieve.

If seeing (i.e., air steadiness) is turbulent, collimation is difficult to judge. Wait until a better night if it is turbulent or aim to a steadier part of the sky. A steadier part of the sky is judged by steady versus twinkling stars.

CELESTRON

Optional Accessories

You will find that additional accessories enhance your viewing pleasure and expand the usefulness of your telescope. For ease of reference, all the accessories are listed in alphabetical order.

Adapter AC (#18773) - Allow DC (battery powered) telescopes to be converted for use with 120 volt AC power.

Barlow Lens - A Barlow lens is a negative lens that increases the focal length of a telescope. Used with any eyepiece, it doubles the magnification of that eyepiece. Celestron offers two Barlow lens in the 1-1/4" size for the CGE. The 2x Ultima Barlow (#93506) is a compact triplet design that is fully multicoated for maximum light transmission and parfocal when used with the Ultima eyepieces. Model #93326 is a compact achromatic Barlow lens that is under three inches long and weighs only 4 oz. It works very well with all Celestron eyepieces.

CD-ROM (#93700) - Celestron and Software Bisque have joined together to present this comprehensive CD-ROM called The Sky™ Level 1 - from Celestron. It features a 10,000 object database, 75 color images, horizontal projection, custom sky chart printing, zoom capability and more! A fun, useful and educational product. PC format.

Erect Image Diagonal (#94112-A) - This accessory is an Amici prism arrangement that allows you to look into the telescope at a 45° angle with images that are oriented properly (upright and correct from left-to-right). It is useful for daytime, terrestrial viewing.

Eyepieces - Like telescopes, eyepieces come in a variety of designs. Each design has its own advantages and disadvantages. For the 1-1/4" barrel diameter there are four different eyepiece designs available.

- **OMNI Plössl** - Plössl eyepieces have a 4-element lens designed for low-to-high power observing. The Plössls offer razor sharp views across the entire field, even at the edges! In the 1-1/4" barrel diameter, they are available in the following focal lengths: 4mm, 6mm, 9mm, 12.5mm, 15mm, 20mm, 25mm, 32mm and 40mm.

- **X-Cel** - This 6 element design allows each X-Cel Eyepiece to have 20mm of eye relief, 55° field of view and more than 25mm of lens aperture (even with the 2.3mm). In order to maintain razor sharp, color corrected images across its 50° field of view, extra-low dispersion glass is used for the most highly curved optical elements. The excellent refractive properties of these high grade optical elements, make the X-Cel line especially well suited for high magnification planetary viewing where sharp, color-free views are most appreciated. X-Cel eyepiece come in the following focal lengths: 2.3mm, 5mm, 8mm, 10mm, 12.5mm, 18mm, 21mm, 25mm.

- **Ultima** - Ultima is our 5-element, wider field eyepiece design. In the 1-1/4" barrel diameter, they are available in the following focal lengths: 5mm, 7.5mm, 12.5mm, 18mm, 30mm, 35mm, and 42mm. These eyepieces are all parfocal. The 35mm Ultima gives the widest possible field of view with a 1-1/4" diagonal.

- **Axiom** – As an extension of the Ultima line, a new wide angle series is offered – called the Axiom series. All units are seven element designs and feature a 70º extra wide field of view (except the 50mm). All are fully multicoated and contain all the feature of the Ultimas.

Fastar Lens Assembly – (#94180 – 8", #94179 – 11", #94181 - 14) - For the ultimate in deep-sky imaging, a Fastar Lens Assembly can be combined with any of Celestron's Fastar compatible telescope to achieve amazing f/2 wide-field images. Celestron offers the lens assembly complete with lens assembly, secondary holder and counterweight.

Filters, Eyepiece - To enhance your visual observations of solar system objects, Celestron offers a wide range of colored filters that thread into the 1-1/4" oculars. Available individually are: #12 deep yellow, #21 orange, #25 red, #58 green, #80A light blue, #96 neutral density - 25%T, #96 neutral density - 13%T, and polarizing. These and other filters are also sold in sets.

Flashlight, Night Vision - (#93588) - Celestron's premium model for astronomy, using two red LED's to preserve night vision better than red filters or other devices. Brightness is adjustable. Operates on a single 9 volt battery (included).

Flashlight, Red Astro Lite – (#93590) – An economical squeeze-type flashlight fitted with a red cap to help preserve your night vision. Remove the red cap for normal flashlight operation. Very compact size and handy key chain.

CN16 GPS Accessory (#93963) - Plug in this 16-channel GPS module into your telescopes drive base port to link up and automatically download information from one of many global positioning satellites. Controlled with the computerized hand control, the CN-16 will greatly improve the accuracy of your star alignments.

CN16 GPS Bracket (#93964) – Support your CN-16 GPS accessory with this bracket and strap combination that securely wraps around any of the tripod legs and holds the GPS module in place .

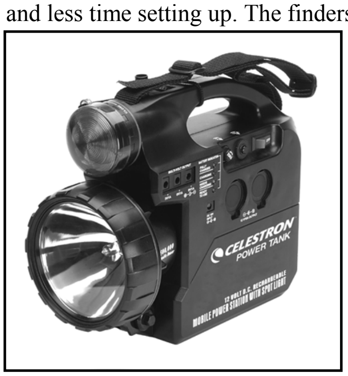
Light Pollution Reduction (LPR) Filters - These filters are designed to enhance your views of deep sky astronomical objects when viewed from urban areas. LPR Filters selectively reduce the transmission of certain wavelengths of light, specifically those produced by artificial lights. This includes mercury and high and low pressure sodium vapor lights. In addition, they also block unwanted natural light (sky glow) caused by neutral oxygen emission in our atmosphere. Celestron offers a model for 1-1/4" eyepieces (#94126A) and a model that attaches to the rear cell ahead of the star diagonal and visual back (#94127A).

Micro Guide Eyepiece (#94171) - This multipurpose 12.5mm illuminated reticle can be used for guiding deep-sky astrophotos, measuring position angles, angular separations, and more. The laser etched reticle provides razor sharp lines and the variable brightness illuminator is completely cordless. The micro guide eyepiece produces 224 power when used with the CGE 11 at f/10 and 163 power with the CGE 8.

Moon Filter (#94119-A) - Celestron's Moon Filter is an economical eyepiece filter for reducing the brightness of the moon and improving contrast, so greater detail can be observed on the lunar surface. The clear aperture is 21mm and the transmission is about 18%.

Polarizing Filter Set (#93608) - The polarizing filter set limits the transmission of light to a specific plane, thus increasing contrast between various objects. This is used primarily for terrestrial, lunar and planetary observing.

Polar Axis Finderscope (#94220) – This useful accessory speeds accurate polar alignment by providing a means of visually aligning your German equatorial mount with Polaris and true north. As a result, you can spend more time observing and less time setting up. The finderscope has an easy to use cross hair reticle.



PowerTank (#18774) – 12v 7Amp hour rechargeable power supply. Comes with two 12v output cigarette outlets, built-in red flash light , Halogen emergency spotlight. AC adapter and cigarette lighter adapter included.

Radial Guider (#94176) - The Celestron Radial Guider® is specifically designed for use in prime focus, deep sky astrophotography and takes the place of the T-Adapter. This device allows you to photograph and guide simultaneously through the optical tube assembly of your telescope. This type of guiding produces the best results since what you see through the guiding eyepiece is exactly reproduced on the processed film. The Radial Guider is a "T"-shaped assembly that attaches to the rear cell of the telescope. As light from the telescope enters the guider, most passes straight through to the camera. A small portion, however, is diverted by a prism at an adjustable angle up to the guiding eyepiece. This guider has two features not found on other off-axis guiders; first, the prism and eyepiece housing rotate independently of the camera orientation making the acquisition of a guide star quite easy. Second, the prism angle is tunable allowing you to look at guide stars on-axis. This accessory works especially well with the Reducer/Corrector.

Reducer/Corrector (#94175) - This lens reduces the focal length of the telescope by 37%, making your CGE 11 a 1764mm f/6.3 instrument and the CGE 8 a 1280mm f/6.3 instrument. In addition, this unique lens also corrects inherent aberrations to produce crisp images all the way across the field when used visually. When used photographically, there is some vignetting that produces a 26mm circular image on the processed film. It also increases the field of view significantly and is ideal for wide-field, deep-space viewing. It is also perfect for beginning prime focus, long-exposure astro photography when used with the radial guider. It makes guiding easier and exposures much shorter.

RS-232 Cable (#93920) – Allows your CGE telescope to be controlled using a laptop computer or PC. Once connected, the CGE can be controlled using popular astronomy software programs.

Sky Maps (#93722) - Celestron Sky Maps are the ideal teaching guide for learning the night sky. You wouldn't set off on a road trip without a road map, and you don't need to try to navigate the night sky without a map either. Even if you already know your way around the major constellations, these maps can help you locate all kinds of fascinating objects.

Skylight Filter (#93621) - The Skylight Filter is used on the Celestron CGE telescope as a dust seal. The filter threads onto the rear cell of your telescope. All other accessories, both visual and photographic (with the exception of Barlow lenses), thread onto the skylight filter. The light loss caused by this filter is minimal.

Solar Filter - The AstroSolar® filter is a safe and durable filter that covers the front opening of the telescope. View sunspots and other solar features using this double-sided metal coated filter for uniform density and good color balance across the entire field. The Sun offers constant changes and will keep your observing interesting and fun. Celestron offers filters for CGE GPS 8 (#94162).

T-Adapter (#93633-A) - T-Adapter (with additional T-Ring) allows you to attach your SLR camera to the rear cell of your Celestron CGE. This turns your CGE into a high power telephoto lens perfect for terrestrial photography and short exposure lunar and filtered solar photography.

T-Ring - The T-Ring couples your 35mm SLR camera body to the T-Adapter, radial guider, or tele-extender. This accessory is mandatory if you want to do photography through the telescope. Each camera make (i.e., Minolta, Nikon, Pentax, etc.) has its own unique mount and therefore, its own T-Ring. Celestron has 8 different models for 35mm cameras.

Tele-Extender, Deluxe (#93643) - The tele-extender is a hollow tube that allows you to attach a camera to the telescope when the eyepiece is installed. This accessory is used for eyepiece projection photography which allows you to capture very high power views of the Sun, Moon, and planets on film. The tele-extender fits over the eyepiece onto the visual back. This tele-extender works with eyepieces that have large housings, like the Celestron Ultima series.

A full description of all Celestron accessories can be found in the Celestron Accessory Catalog (#93685).

Technical Specifications

CGE	11058	11059	11062	11063
	CGE 800	CGE 925	CGE 1100	CGE 1400
Specifications:				
Optical Design	8" Schmidt-Cassegrain	9.25" Schmidt-Cassegrain	11" Schmidt-Cassegrain	14" Schmidt-Cassegrain
Focal Length	2032mm F/10	2350mm F/10	2800mm F/10	3910mm F/11
Finderscope	6x30	6x30	9x50	9x50
Mount	Computerized Equatorial Mount	Computerized Equatorial Mount	Computerized Equatorial Mount	Computerized Equatorial Mount
Optical Tube	Carbon Fiber	Aluminum	Carbon Fiber	Aluminum
Fastar Compatible	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Eyepiece	25mm Ploss l- 1.25" (81x)	25mm Plossl - 1.25" (94x)	40mm Plossl - 1.25" (70x)	40mm 2" (98x)
Star Diagonal	1.25"	1.25"	1.25"	2" with 1.25" adapter
Tripod	Adjustable, Carbon Steel	Adjustable, Carbon Steel	Adjustable, Carbon Steel	Adjustable, Carbon Steel
Car Battery Adapter	Included	Included	Included	Included
Technical Specs				
Highest Useful Magnication	480x	555x	660x	840x
Lowest Useful Magnification	29x	34x	40x	51x
Limiting Stellar Magnitude	14	14.4	14.7	15.3
Resolution: Rayleigh	.68 arc seconds	.59 arc seconds	.50 arc seconds	.39 arc seconds
Dawes Limit	.57 arc seconds	.49 arc seconds	.42 arc seconds	.33 arc seconds
Photographic Resolution	200 line/mm	200 line/mm	200 line/mm	165 line/mm
Light Gathering Power	843x unaided eye	1127x unaided eye	1593x unaided eye	2581x unaided eye
Field of View :standard eyepiece	.62º	.53º	.71º	.51º
Linear FOV (@1000 yds)	32 ft.	28 ft.	38 ft.	27 ft.
Optical Coatings	Starbright Coating	Starbright Coating	Starbright Coating	Starbright Coating
Secondary Mirror Obstruction	2.7"	3.35"	3.75"	4.5"
by Area	11%	13%	12%	10%
by Diameter	34%	36%	34%	32%
Optical tube length	17 inches	22 inches	24 inches	31 inches
Optical Tube Weight	12.5 lb	20 lbs	27.5 lbs	45 lbs
Tripod and Pier	41.5 lb	41.5 lb	41.5 lb	41.5 lb
EQ Mount Weight	42 lb	42 lb	42 lb	42 lb
Counter Weight bar	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb
Counter Weight	1 x 11 lb	1 x 25 lb	1 x 25 lb	2 x 25 lb

Technical Specifications

CGE	11058	11059	11062	11063
	CGE 800	**CGE 925**	**CGE 1100**	**CGE 1400**
CGE Mount Specifications				
Motor Drive	DC Servo motors with encoders, both axes	DC Servo motors with encoders, both axes	DC Servo motors with encoders, both axes	DC Servo motors with encoders, both axes
Computer Hand Control	Double line, 16 character Liquid Crystal Display; 19 fiber optic backlit LED buttons	Double line, 16 character Liquid Crystal Display; 19 fiber optic backlit LED buttons	Double line, 16 character Liquid Crystal Display; 19 fiber optic backlit LED buttons	Double line, 16 character Liquid Crystal Display; 19 fiber optic backlit LED buttons
Slew Speeds	Nine slew speeds: 4º /sec, 2º /sec, .5º/sec, 64x, 16x, 8x, 4x, 1x, .5x	Nine slew speeds: 4º /sec, 2º /sec, .5º/sec, 64x, 16x, 8x, 4x, 1x, .5x	Nine slew speeds: 4º /sec, 2º /sec, .5º/sec, 64x, 16x, 8x, 4x, 1x, .5x	Nine slew speeds: 4º /sec, 2º /sec, .5º/sec, 64x, 16x, 8x, 4x, 1x, .5x
Tracking Rates	Sidereal, Solar and Lunar	Sidereal, Solar and Lunar	Sidereal, Solar and Lunar	Sidereal, Solar and Lunar
Tracking Modes	EQ North & EQ South	EQ North & EQ South	EQ North & EQ South	EQ North & EQ South
Alignment Procedures	AutoAlign, 2-Star Align, Quick Align, 1-Star Align, Recall Last Alignment, 3-Star Align	AutoAlign, 2-Star Align, Quick Align, 1-Star Align, Recall Last Alignment, 3-Star Align	AutoAlign, 2-Star Align, Quick Align, 1-Star Align, Recall Last Alignment, 3-Star Align	AutoAlign, 2-Star Align, Quick Align, 1-Star Align, Recall Last Alignment, 3-Star Align
Software Precision	24bit, 0.08 arcsec calculation	24bit, 0.08 arcsec calculation	24bit, 0.08 arcsec calculation	24bit, 0.08 arcsec calculation
Database	40,000+ objects, 400 user defined programmable objects.Enhanced information on over 200 objects	40,000+ objects, 400 user defined programmable objects.Enhanced information on over 200 objects	40,000+ objects, 400 user defined programmable objects.Enhanced information on over 200 objects	40,000+ objects, 400 user defined programmable objects.Enhanced information on over 200 objects
Power Requirements	12 VDC 1.5A	12 VDC 1.5A	12 VDC 1.5A	12 VDC 1.5A
Idle Current	215mA	215mA	215mA	215mA
Slew one axis	600mA	600mA	600mA	600mA
Slew both axes	850mA (with 1A spikes)	850mA (with 1A spikes)	850mA (with 1A spikes)	850mA (with 1A spikes)
Internal clock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GPS Compatible	CN-16 GPS Accessory	CN-16 GPS Accessory	CN-16 GPS Accessory	CN-16 GPS Accessory

APPENDIX A LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
ALABAMA				
Anniston	85	51	33	34.8
Auburn	85	26.4	32	40.2
Birmingham	86	45	33	34.2
Centreville	87	15	32	54
Dothan	85	27	31	19.2
Fort Rucker	85	43.2	31	16.8
Gadsden	86	5.4	33	58.2
Huntsville	86	46.2	34	39
Maxwell AFB	86	22.2	32	22.8
Mobile	88	15	30	40.8
Mobile Aeros	88	4.2	30	37.8
Montgomery	86	2.4	32	18
Muscle Shoal	87	37.2	34	45
Selma	86	59.4	32	20.4
Troy	86	1.2	31	52.2
Tuscaloosa	87	37.2	33	13.8
ALASKA				
Anchorage	149	51	61	13.2
Barrow	156	46.8	71	18
Fairbanks	147	52.2	64	49.2
Haines Hrbor	135	25.8	59	13.8
Homer	151	3	59	37.8
Juneau	134	34.8	58	22.2
Ketchikan	131	4.2	55	21
Kodiak	152	3	57	45
Nome	165	25.8	64	30
Sitka	135	21	57	4.2
Sitkinak	154	1.2	56	52.8
Skagway	135	31.8	59	45
Valdez	146	21	61	7.8
ARIZONA				
Davis-M AFB	110	52.8	32	10.2
Deer Valley	112	4.8	33	40.8
Douglas	109	3.6	31	27
Falcon Fld	111	43.8	33	28.2
Flagstaff	111	40.2	35	7.8
Fort Huachuc	110	21	31	36
Gila Bend	113	10.2	33	33
Goodyear	112	22.8	33	25.2
GrandCanyon	112	9	35	57
Kingman	113	57	35	16.2
Luke	112	22.8	33	31.8
Page	111	27	36	55.8
Payson	111	19.8	34	13.8
Phoenix	112	1.2	33	25.8
Prescott	112	25.8	34	39
Safford Awrs	109	40.8	32	49.2
Scottsdale	111	55.2	33	37.2
Show Low	110	0	34	16.2
Tucson	110	55.8	32	7.2
Williams AFB	111	40.2	33	18
Winslow	110	43.8	35	1.2
Yuma	115	0	33	6
Yuma Mcas	114	37.2	32	39
Yuma Prv Gd	114	2.4	32	51
ARKANSAS				
Blytheville	89	57	35	58.2
Camden	92	2.4	33	31.2
El Dorado	92	4.8	33	13.2
Fayetteville	94	10.2	36	0
Ft Smith	94	22.2	35	19.8
Harrison	93	9	36	16.2
Hot Springs	93	0.6	34	28.8
Jonesboro	90	39	35	49.8
Little Rock	92	22.8	35	13.2
Pine Bluff	91	55.8	34	10.2
Springdale	94	7.8	36	10.8
Texarkana	94	0	33	27
Walnut Ridge	90	55.8	36	7.8
CALIFORNIA				
Alameda	122	19.2	37	46.8
Alturas	120	31.8	41	28.8
Arcata	124	0.6	40	58.8
Bakersfield	119	3	35	25.8
Beale AFB	121	27	39	7.8
Beaumont	116	57	33	55.8
Bicycle Lk	116	37.2	35	16.8
Big Bear	116	40.8	34	16.2
Bishop	118	3.6	37	36
Blue Canyon	120	4.2	39	16.8

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Blythe	114	43.2	33	37.2
Burbank	118	22.2	34	12
Campo	116	28.2	32	37.2
Carlsbad	117	16.8	33	7.8
Castle AFB	120	34.2	37	22.8
Chico	121	51	39	46.8
China Lake	117	40.8	35	40.8
Chino	117	37.8	33	58.2
Concord	122	3	37	58.8
Crescent Cty	124	13.8	41	46.8
Daggett	116	46.8	34	52.2
Edwards AFB	117	52.8	34	54
El Centro	115	40.8	32	49.2
El Monte	118	1.8	34	4.8
El Toro	117	43.8	33	40.2
Eureka	124	16.8	41	19.8
Fort Hunter	121	19.2	36	0
Fort Ord	121	46.2	36	40.8
Fresno	119	43.2	36	46.2
Fullerton	117	58.2	33	52.2
George AFB	117	22.8	34	34.8
Hawthorne	118	19.8	33	55.2
Hayward	122	7.2	37	39
Imperial	115	34.2	32	49.8
Imperial Bch	117	7.2	32	34.2
La Verne	117	46.8	34	6
Lake Tahoe	120	0	38	54
Lancaster	118	13.2	34	43.8
Livermore	121	49.2	37	42
Long Beach	118	9	33	49.2
Los Alamitos	118	3	33	46.8
Los Angeles	118	2.4	33	55.8
Mammoth	118	55.2	37	37.8
March AFB	117	16.2	33	52.8
Marysville	121	34.2	39	6
Mather AFB	121	1.8	38	34.2
Mcclellan	121	2.4	38	40.2
Merced	120	31.2	37	16.8
Miramar NAS	117	9	32	52.2
Modesto	120	57	37	37.8
Moffet	122	3	37	25.2
Mojave	118	9	35	3
Montague	122	31.8	41	43.8
Monterey	121	51	36	34.8
Mount Shasta	122	19.2	41	19.2
Mount Wilson	118	4.2	34	13.8
Napa	122	16.8	38	13.2
Needles	114	37.2	34	46.2
North Is	117	1.2	32	42
Norton AFB	117	13.8	34	6
Oakland	122	13.2	37	43.8
Ontario Intl	117	37.2	34	3
Oxnard	119	1.2	34	12
Palm Springs	116	3	33	49.8
Palmdale	118	7.8	35	3
Palo Alto	122	7.2	37	28.2
Paso Robles	120	37.8	35	40.2
Pillaro Pt	122	49.8	37	49.8
Point Mugu	119	7.2	34	7.2
Pt Arena	124	13.2	39	34.8
Pt Arguello	121	7.2	34	57
Pt Piedras	121	16.8	35	40.2
Red Bluff	122	15	40	9
Redding	122	1.8	40	30
Riverside	117	27	33	57
Sacramento	121	3	38	31.2
Salinas	121	3.6	36	40.2
San Carlos	122	15	37	31.2
San Clemente	117	37.2	33	25.2
San Diego	117	7.8	32	49.2
San Francisco	122	22.8	37	37.2
San Jose	121	55.2	37	22.2
San Luis Obi	120	39	35	13.8
San Mateo	117	34.8	33	22.8
San Miguel	120	2.4	34	1.8
Sandburg	118	43.8	34	45
Santa Ana	117	52.8	33	40.2
Santa Barb	119	49.8	34	25.8
Santa Maria	120	27	34	54
Santa Monica	118	27	34	1.2
Santa Rosa	122	49.2	38	31.2

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Shelter Cove	124	4.2	40	1.8
Siskiyou	122	28.2	41	46.8
Stockton	121	15	37	54
Superior Val	117	0.6	35	19.8
Susanville	120	57	40	37.8
Thermal	116	10.2	33	37.8
Torrance	118	19.8	33	48
Travis AFB	121	55.8	38	16.2
Tahoe	120	7.8	39	19.2
Tustin Mcas	117	49.8	33	42
Ukiah	123	1.2	39	7.8
Van Nuys	118	28.8	34	13.2
Vandenberg	120	57	35	12
Visalia	119	2.4	36	19.2
COLORADO				
Air Force A	105	21	39	31.2
Akron	103	13.2	40	10.2
Alamosa	105	52.2	37	27
Aspen	106	52.2	39	13.2
Brmfield/Jef	105	7.2	39	54
Buckley	104	45	39	43.2
Colo Sprgs	104	43.2	38	49.2
Cortez	108	37.8	37	18
Craig-Moffat	107	31.8	40	30
Denver	104	52.2	39	45
Durango	107	45	37	9
Eagle	106	55.2	39	39
Englewood	104	49.8	39	34.2
Fort Carson	104	46.2	38	40.8
Fraser	105	3	39	34.2
Ft Col/Lovel	105	1.2	40	27
Ft Collins	105	4.8	40	34.8
Grand Jct	108	31.8	39	7.2
Greeley-Wld	104	37.8	40	25.8
Gunnison	106	55.8	38	33
La Junta	103	31.2	38	3
Lamar	102	3.6	38	7.2
Leadville	106	1.8	39	15
Limon	103	4.2	39	10.8
Montrose	107	52.8	38	30
Pueblo	104	31.2	38	16.8
Rifle	107	4.8	39	31.8
Salida	106	3	38	31.8
Trinidad	104	19.8	37	15
Winter Park	105	52.2	40	0
CONNECTICUT				
Bridgeport	73	7.8	41	10.2
Danbury	73	28.8	41	22.2
Groton	72	3	41	19.8
Hartford	72	39	41	43.8
New Haven	72	40.2	41	13.2
New London	72	4.8	41	18
Windsor Loc	72	40.8	41	55.8
DELAWARE				
Dover	75	28.2	39	7.8
Wilmington	75	3.6	39	40.2
D.C. WASH				
Washington	77	27.6	38	57
FLORIDA				
Apalachicola	85	1.8	29	43.8
Astor NAS	81	34.2	29	7.2
Avon Park G	81	33	28	4.8
Cape Canaveral	80	33	28	28.2
Cecil	81	52.8	30	13.2
Crestview	86	31.2	30	46.8
Cross City	83	0.6	29	37.2
Daytona Bch	81	3	29	10.8
Duke Fld	86	31.2	30	39
Eglin AFB	86	31.8	30	28.8
Egmont Key	82	46.2	27	36
Fort Myers	81	52.2	26	34.8
Ft Lauderdale	80	9	26	4.2
Ft Myers	81	52.2	26	39
Gainesville	82	16.2	29	40.8
Homestead	80	22.8	25	28.8
Hurlburt Fld	86	40.8	30	25.8
Jacksonville	81	40.8	30	13.8
Key West	81	45	24	33
Lakeland	81	57	28	1.8
Macdill AFB	82	31.2	27	51
Marianna	85	10.8	30	50.4
Mayport NAS	81	25.2	30	24

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Melbourne	80	37.8	28	6
Miami	80	16.8	25	49.2
Naples	81	4.8	26	7.8
Nasa Shuttle	80	40.8	28	37.2
Orlando	81	19.2	28	25.8
Panama City	85	40.8	30	12
Patrick AFB	80	3.6	28	13.8
Pensacola	87	19.2	30	21
Ruskin	82	3.6	27	58.2
Saint Peters	82	40.8	27	55.2
Sanford	81	15	28	46.8
Sarasota	82	33	27	24
Tallahassee	84	22.2	30	22.8
Tampa Intl	82	31.8	27	58.2
Titusville	80	4.8	28	31.2
Tyndall AFB	85	34.8	30	4.2
Vero Beach	80	25.2	27	39
West Palm Beach	80	7.2	26	40.8
Whiting Fld	87	1.2	30	43.2
GEORGIA				
Albany	84	10.8	31	31.8
Alma	82	31.2	31	31.8
Athens	83	19.2	33	57
Atlanta	84	25.2	33	39
Augusta/Bush	81	58.2	33	22.2
Brunswick	81	22.8	31	9
Columbus	84	55.8	32	31.2
Dobbins AFB	84	31.2	33	55.2
Fort Benning	85	0	32	19.8
Ft Stewart	81	34.2	31	52.8
Hunter Aaf	81	9	32	1.2
La Grange	85	4.2	33	0.6
Macon/Lewis	83	39	32	42
Moody AFB	83	1.2	30	58.2
Robins AFB	83	3.6	32	37.8
Rome/Russell	85	10.2	34	21
Valdosta	83	16.8	30	46.8
Waycross	82	2.4	31	15
HAWAII				
Barbers Pt	158	7.2	21	31.8
Barking San	160	1.8	22	3
Fr Frigate	166	28.2	24	27
Hilo	155	4.2	19	43.2
Honolulu Int	157	55.8	21	21
Kahului Maui	156	25.8	20	54
Kaneohe Mca	158	16.8	21	45
Kilauea Pt	159	40.2	22	22.8
Lanai-Lanai	156	57	20	48
Lihue-Kauai	159	21	21	58.8
Maui	156	49.8	20	58.2
Molokai	157	0.6	21	9
Upolo Pt Ln	156	28.2	20	25.2
Waimea-Koha	156	7.2	20	0
IDAHO				
Boise	116	13.2	43	34.2
Burley	113	46.2	42	31.8
Challis	114	13.2	44	31.2
Coeur d'Alene	116	49.2	47	46.2
Elk City	115	25.8	45	49.2
Gooding	115	10.2	43	0
Grangeville	116	7.8	45	55.2
Idaho Falls	112	4.2	43	31.2
Lewiston	117	1.2	46	22.8
Malad City	112	19.2	42	10.2
Malta	113	22.2	42	18
Mccall	116	0.6	44	52.8
Mullan	115	4.8	47	28.2
Pocatello	112	3.6	42	55.2
Salmon	113	5.4	45	10.8
Soda Springs	111	34.8	42	39
Sun Valley	114	1.8	43	30
Twin Falls	114	28.8	42	28.8
ILLINOIS				
Alton	90	3	38	52.8
Aurora	88	19.2	41	46.2
Bistate Park	90	9	38	34.2
Bloomington	88	55.8	40	28.8
Bradford	89	3.6	41	9.6
Cairo	89	13.2	37	4.2
Carbondale	89	15	37	46.8
Centralia	89	5.4	38	30.6
Champaign	88	16.8	40	1.8
Chicago	87	39	41	54
Danville	87	3.6	40	12
DeKalb	88	43.2	41	55.8
Decatur	88	52.2	39	49.8
Du Page	88	15	41	55.2
Galesburg	90	25.8	40	55.8
Glenview NAS	87	49.2	42	4.8
Kankakee	87	51	41	4.2
Macomb	90	39.6	40	31.2
Marion	89	0	37	45
Marseilles	88	40.8	41	22.2
Mattoon	88	16.8	39	28.8
Moline/Quad	90	31.2	41	27
Mount Vernon	88	51.6	38	19.2
Peoria	89	40.8	40	40.2
Quincy	91	1.2	39	55.8
Rockford	89	0.6	42	12
Salem	88	57.6	38	37.8
Scott AFB	89	51	38	33
Springfield	89	40.2	39	51
Sterling	89	40.2	41	44.4
Taylorville	89	19.8	39	31.8
Vandalia	89	10.2	38	59.4
INDIANA				
Bakalar	86	3	39	22.8
Bloomington	86	37.2	39	7.8
Elkhart	86	0	41	43.2
Evansville	87	31.8	38	3
Fort Wayne	85	1.2	41	0
Gary	87	25.2	41	37.2
Grissom AFB	86	9	40	39
Indianapolis	86	16.2	39	43.8
Muncie	85	22.8	40	13.8
South Bend	86	19.2	41	42
Terre Haute	87	1.8	39	27
W Lafayette	86	55.8	40	25.2
IOWA				
Burlington	91	7.2	40	46.8
Cedar Rapids	91	4.2	41	52.8
Des Moines	93	39	41	31.8
Dubuque	90	4.2	42	24
Estherville	94	45	43	24
Fort Dodge	94	10.8	42	33
Lamoni	93	55.8	40	37.2
Mason City	93	19.8	43	9
Ottumwa	92	27	41	6
Sioux City	96	22.8	42	24
Spencer	95	9	43	10.2
Waterloo Mun	92	2.4	42	33
KANSAS				
Chanute	95	28.8	37	40.2
Col. J Jabar	97	13.2	37	45
Concordia	97	39	39	33
Dodge City	99	58.2	37	46.2
Elkhart	101	52.8	37	0
Emporia	96	1.2	38	19.8
Ft Leavnwrth	94	55.2	39	22.2
Ft Riley	96	46.2	39	3
Garden City	100	43.2	37	55.8
Goodland	101	4.2	39	22.2
Hays	99	16.2	38	51
Hill City	99	49.8	39	22.8
Hutchinson	97	52.2	38	4.2
Johnson Cnty	94	52.8	38	49.2
Liberal	100	58.2	37	3
Manhatten	96	40.2	39	9
Mcconnell Af	97	16.2	37	37.2
Medicine Ldg	98	34.8	37	18
Olathe	94	5.4	38	51
Russell	98	49.2	38	52.2
Salina	97	39	38	48
Topeka	95	37.2	39	4.2
Topeka/Forbe	95	40.2	38	57
Wichita	97	25.8	37	39
KENTUCKY				
Bowling Gren	86	25.8	36	58.2
Ft Campbell	87	3	36	40.2
Ft Knox	85	58.2	37	54
Jackson	83	19.2	37	36
Lexington	85	0	38	3
London	84	4.2	37	4.8
Louisville	85	40.2	38	13.8
Owensboro	87	10.2	37	45
Paducah	88	46.2	37	4.2
Pikeville	82	31.2	37	28.8
LOUISIANA				
Alexandria	92	1.8	31	22.8
Barksdale	93	40.2	32	30
Baton Rouge	91	9	30	31.8
Boothville	89	40.2	29	33
Cameron Heli	93	1.8	29	46.8
Claiborne R	92	57	31	13.2
England AFB	92	33	31	19.8
Eugene Is.	91	46.8	28	28.2
Fort Polk	93	1.2	31	3
Grand Isle	90	4.2	29	10.8
High Island	94	2.4	28	7.8
Houma	90	39	29	34.2
Intercoastal	92	7.2	29	43.8
Lafayette	92	0	30	12
Lake Charles	93	13.2	30	7.2
Lk Palourde	91	0.6	29	42
Missippi Can	89	3	28	46.8
Monroe	92	3	32	31.2
Morgan City	91	1.2	29	42
New Iberia	91	52.8	30	1.8
New Orleans	90	15	29	58.8
S Marsh Isl	91	58.8	28	18
Shreveport	93	45	32	31.2
Slidel	89	49.2	30	21
MAINE				
Augusta	69	4.8	44	19.2
Bangor	68	49.2	44	48
Bar Harbor	68	22.2	44	27
Brunswick	69	55.8	43	52.8
Caribou Mun	68	1.2	46	52.2
Greenville	69	33	45	27
Houlton	67	46.8	46	7.8
Loring AFB	67	52.8	46	57
Portland	70	19.2	43	39
Presque Isle	68	3	46	40.8
Rockland	69	7.2	44	4.2
Rumford	70	52.8	44	52.8
MARYLAND				
Andrews AFB	76	52.2	38	49.2
Baltimore	76	40.2	39	10.8
Fort Meade	76	46.2	39	4.8
Hagerstown	77	43.2	39	42
Ocean City	75	7.8	38	33
Patuxent	76	2.4	38	16.8
Phillips	76	10.2	39	28.2
Salisbury	75	3	38	19.8
MASSACHUSETTS				
Bedford	71	16.8	42	28.2
Beverly	70	55.2	42	34.8
Boston	71	1.8	42	22.2
Cape Cod	70	3	41	46.8
Chatham	69	58.2	41	40.2
Fort Devens	71	3.6	42	34.2
Hyannis	70	16.8	41	40.2
Lawrence	71	7.2	42	43.2
Marthas Vine	70	37.2	41	24
Nantucket	70	4.2	41	15
New Bedford	70	58.2	41	40.8
Norwood	71	10.8	42	10.8
Otis ANGB	70	31.2	41	39
Pittsfield	73	10.8	42	15.6
S Weymouth	70	55.8	42	9
Westfield	72	43.2	42	10.2
Westover	72	31.8	42	12
Worcester	71	52.2	42	16.2
MICHIGAN				
Alpena	83	34.2	45	4.2
Ann Arbor	83	45	42	13.2
Battle Creek	85	13.8	42	18
Benton Harbor	86	25.8	42	7.8
Chippewa	84	28.2	46	15
Coopersville	85	57	43	4.2
Copper Harb	87	51	47	28.2
Detroit	83	1.2	42	25.2
Escanaba	87	4.8	45	43.8
Flint/Bishop	83	45	42	58.2
Grand Rapids	85	31.2	42	52.8
Hancock	88	3	47	10.2
Harbor Beach	82	31.8	43	49.8
Houghton Lake	84	40.8	44	22.2
Iron Mtn	88	7.2	45	49.2
Ironwood	90	7.8	46	31.8
Jackson	84	28.2	42	16.2
Kalamazoo	85	33	42	13.8
Lansing	84	3.6	42	46.2
Manistee	86	15	44	16.2
Marquette	87	57	46	52.8
Menominee	87	37.8	45	7.2
Muskegon	86	15	43	10.2
Pellston	84	4.8	45	34.2
Pontiac	83	25.2	42	40.2
Saginaw	84	4.8	43	31.8
Sault Ste M	84	22.2	46	28.2
Sawyer AFB	87	2.4	46	21
Selfridge	82	49.8	42	37.2
Seul Choix	85	55.2	45	55.2
Traverse Cty	85	34.8	44	43.8

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Wurtsmith	83	2.4	44	27
Ypsilanti	83	31.8	42	13.8
MINNESOTA				
Albert Lea	93	22.2	43	40.8
Alexandria	95	22.8	45	52.2
Bemidji Muni	94	55.8	47	30
Brainerd-Crw	94	7.8	46	24
Detroit Laks	95	52.8	46	49.2
Duluth	92	10.8	46	49.8
Ely	91	49.2	47	54
Fairmont	94	25.2	43	39
Fergus Falls	96	4.2	46	18
Grand Rapids	93	31.2	47	13.2
Hibbing	92	51	47	22.8
Intl Falls	93	22.8	48	34.2
Litchfield	94	31.2	45	7.8
Mankato	93	55.2	44	13.2
Marshall Arpt	95	49.2	44	27
Minneapolis	93	28.2	44	49.8
Park Rapids	95	4.2	46	54
Pequot Lake	94	19.2	46	36
Rochester	92	3	43	55.2
Saint Paul	93	3	44	55.8
St Cloud	94	4.2	45	33
Thief River	96	10.8	48	4.2
Tofte	90	49.8	47	34.8
Warroad	95	21	48	55.8
Worthington	95	34.8	43	39
MISSISSIPPI				
Columbus AFB	88	27	33	39
Golden Trian	88	34.8	33	27
Greenville	90	58.8	33	28.8
Greenwood	90	4.8	33	30
Gulfport	89	4.2	30	24
Hattiesburg	89	19.8	31	28.2
Jackson	90	4.8	32	19.2
Keesler AFB	88	55.2	30	25.2
Laurel	89	10.2	31	40.2
Mccomb	90	28.2	31	10.8
Meridian NAS	88	34.2	32	33
Meridian/Key	88	45	32	19.8
Natchez	91	15	31	37.2
Oxford	89	32.4	34	23.4
Tupelo	88	46.2	34	16.2
MISSOURI				
Columbia	92	13.2	38	49.2
Cape Girardeau	89	34.8	37	13.8
Ft Leonard	92	7.8	37	45
Jefferson City	92	10.2	38	36
Joplin	94	3	37	10.2
Kansas City	94	43.2	39	19.2
Kirksville	92	33	40	6
Monett	94	21	37	19.8
Muskogee	95	21.6	35	39.6
Poplar Bluff	90	28.2	36	46.2
Richards-Geb	94	33	38	51
Spickard	93	43.2	40	15
Springfield	93	22.8	37	13.8
St Joseph	95	31.8	40	16.8
St Louis	90	22.2	38	45
Vichy/Rolla	91	46.2	38	7.8
West Plains	92	25.2	37	13.2
Whiteman AFB	93	33	38	43.8
MONTANA				
Billings	108	31.8	45	48
Bozeman	111	9	45	46.8
Broadus	105	40.2	45	40.2
Butte	112	3	45	57
Cut Bank	112	22.2	48	36
Dillon	112	33	45	15
Drummond	113	9	46	40.2
Glasgow	106	37.2	48	13.2
Glendive	104	4.8	47	7.8
Great Falls	111	22.2	47	28.8
Harlowton	109	49.8	46	25.8
Havre	109	46.2	48	33
Helena	112	0	46	36
Jordan	106	55.8	47	19.8
Kalispell	114	16.2	48	18
Lewiston	109	27	47	3
Livingston	110	25.8	45	42
Malmstrom	111	10.8	47	30
Miles City	105	52.2	46	25.8
Missoula	114	4.8	46	55.2
Monida	112	19.2	44	34.2
Sidney	104	10.8	47	43.2
W Yellowston	111	0.6	44	39

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
NEBRASKA				
Ainsworth	99	58.8	42	34.8
Alliance	102	4.8	42	3
Beatrice	96	45	40	19.2
Broken Bow	99	39	41	25.8
Burwell	99	9	41	46.8
Chadron	103	4.8	42	49.8
Columbus	97	21	41	27
Cozad	100	0	40	52.2
Falls City	95	34.8	40	4.2
Grand Island	98	19.2	40	58.2
Hastings	98	25.8	40	36
Imperial	101	23.4	40	19.8
Kearney	99	0	40	43.8
Lincoln Muni	96	45	40	51
Mccook	100	34.8	40	13.2
Mullen	101	3	42	3
Norfolk	97	25.8	41	58.8
North Omaha	96	1.2	41	22.2
North Platte	100	40.8	41	7.8
O'neill	98	40.8	42	28.2
Offutt AFB	95	55.2	41	7.2
Omaha	95	5.4	41	18
Ord/Sharp	98	57	41	37.2
Scottsbluff	103	3.6	41	52.2
Sidney Muni	102	58.8	41	6
Valentine	100	33	42	52.2
NEVADA				
Austin	117	7.8	39	49.8
Battle Mtn	116	52.2	40	37.2
Caliente	114	31.2	37	37.2
Elko	115	46.8	40	49.8
Ely/Yelland	114	51	39	16.8
Eureka	115	58.2	39	30
Fallon NAS	118	4.2	39	25.2
Hawthorne	118	37.8	38	33
Ind Sprng Rn	115	34.2	36	31.8
Las Vegas	115	10.2	36	4.8
Lovelock	118	55.2	40	6
Mercury	116	1.2	36	37.2
Nellis AFB	115	1.8	36	13.8
Owyhee	116	10.2	42	34.8
Reno	119	46.8	39	30
Tonopah	117	4.8	38	4.2
Wildhorse	116	15	41	19.8
Winnemucca	117	4.8	40	54
Yucca Flat	116	4.8	37	34.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Berlin	71	10.8	44	34.8
Concord	71	3	43	12
Jaffrey	72	0	42	48
Keene	72	16.2	42	54
Laconia	71	25.8	43	34.2
Lebanon	72	1.8	43	37.8
Manchester	71	25.8	42	55.8
Mt Washingtn	71	1.8	44	16.2
Nashua	71	31.2	42	46.8
Pease AFB	70	49.2	43	4.8
Wolfeboro	71	22.8	44	0
NEW JERSEY				
Atlantic Ctly	74	34.2	39	27
Barnegat Ls	74	16.8	40	16.8
Fairfield	74	16.8	40	52.2
Lakehurst	74	21	40	1.8
Mcguire AFB	74	3.6	40	1.2
Millville	75	4.2	39	22.2
Morristown	74	25.2	40	48
Newark Intl	74	10.2	40	42
Teterboro	74	3	40	51
Trenton	74	49.2	40	16.8
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque	106	3.6	35	3
Cannon	103	19.2	34	22.8
Carlsbad	104	16.2	32	19.8
Clayton Arpt	103	9	36	27
Corona	105	40.8	34	6
Deming	107	4.2	32	15
Farmington	108	13.8	36	45
Gallup/Clark	108	46.8	35	31.2
Grants	107	5.4	35	10.2
Hobbs	103	1.2	32	40.8
Holloman AFB	106	0.6	32	51
Las Cruces	106	46.2	32	18
Las Vegas	105	9	35	39
Los Alamos	106	16.8	35	52.8
Moriarity	106	3	34	58.8
Northrup Str	106	2.4	32	54
Raton	104	3	36	44.4
Roswell	104	31.8	33	18

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Santa Fe	106	4.8	35	37.2
Silver City	108	10.2	32	37.8
Socorro	106	5.4	34	4.2
Taos	105	34.2	36	25.2
Truth Or Con	107	16.2	33	13.8
Tucumcari	103	3.6	35	10.8
White Sands	106	2.4	32	37.8
NEW YORK				
Albany	73	4.8	42	45
Ambrose	74	22.2	40	45
Binghamton	75	58.8	42	13.2
Buffalo	78	43.8	42	55.8
Dansville	78	1.2	42	58.2
Elmira	76	5.4	42	10.2
Farmingdale	73	25.8	40	43.8
Fort Drum	75	43.8	44	3
Glens Falls	73	37.2	43	21
Griffiss AFB	75	2.4	43	13.8
Islip	73	0.6	40	46.8
Ithaca	76	28.2	42	28.8
Jamestown	79	15	42	9
Massena	74	51	44	55.8
Monticello	74	4.8	41	42
New York	73	58.8	40	46.2
Newburgh	74	0.6	41	30
Niagara Fall	78	57	43	6
Ogdensburg	75	2.4	44	40.8
Oneonta	75	7.2	42	52.2
Plattsburgh	73	28.2	44	39
Rochester	77	40.2	43	7.2
Saranac Lk	74	1.2	44	22.8
Schenectady	73	55.8	42	51
Syracuse	76	7.2	43	7.2
Utica	75	22.8	43	9
Watertown	76	1.2	44	0
Westhampton	72	37.8	40	51
White Plains	73	43.2	41	4.2
NORTH CAROLINA				
Asheville	82	33	35	25.8
Cape Hattera	75	33	35	16.2
Charlotte	80	55.8	35	13.2
Cherry Point	76	52.8	34	54
Dare Co Gr	76	3	36	7.8
Diamond Sho	75	3	35	15
Elizabeth	76	10.8	36	16.2
Fayetteville	78	52.8	35	0
Fort Bragg	78	55.8	35	7.8
Greensboro	79	57	36	4.8
Hickory	81	22.8	35	45
Hot Springs	82	49.2	35	54
Jacksonville	77	37.2	34	49.2
Kinston	77	37.8	35	19.2
Mackall Aaf	79	3	35	1.8
Manteo Arpt	75	40.8	35	55.2
New Bern	77	3	35	4.8
New River	77	25.8	34	42
Pope AFB	79	1.2	35	10.2
Raleigh-Durh	78	46.8	35	52.2
Rocky Mt	77	52.8	35	51
Southern Pin	79	23.4	35	14.4
Wilmington	77	55.2	34	16.2
Winston-Salem	80	13.8	36	7.8
NORTH DAKOTA				
Bismarck	100	45	46	46.2
Devil's Lake	98	5.4	48	7.2
Dickenson	102	4.8	46	46.8
Fargo	96	4.8	46	54
Grand Forks	97	10.8	47	57
Jamestown	98	40.8	46	55.2
Lidgerwood	97	9	46	6
Minot	101	16.8	48	16.2
Roseglen	101	49.8	47	45
Williston	103	37.8	48	10.8
OHIO				
Athens	82	13.8	39	12.6
Canton	81	25.8	40	55.2
Cincinnati	84	40.2	39	3
Cleveland	81	40.8	41	31.2
Columbus	82	52.8	40	0
Dayton	84	1.2	39	54
Findlay	83	40.2	41	1.2
Mansfield	82	31.2	40	49.2
Rickenbacker	82	55.8	39	49.2
Toledo	83	4.8	41	36
Willoughby	81	2.4	41	37.8
Youngstown	80	40.2	41	16.2
Zanesville	81	5.4	39	57

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
OKLAHOMA				
Altus AFB	99	16.2	34	40.2
Ardmore	97	1.2	34	18
Bartlesville	96	0	36	45
Clinton	99	1.2	35	21
Enid	97	4.8	36	22.8
Fort Sill	98	2.4	34	39
Gage	99	46.2	36	18
Hobart	99	3	35	0
Lawton	98	25.2	34	34.2
Mcalester	95	46.8	34	52.8
Norman	97	28.2	35	13.8
Oklahoma	97	3.6	35	24
Page	94	37.2	34	40.8
Ponca City	97	0.6	36	43.8
Stillwater	97	5.4	36	9.6
Tinker AFB	97	22.8	35	25.2
Tulsa	95	5.4	36	12
Vance AFB	97	55.2	36	19.8
OREGON				
Astoria	123	52.8	46	9
Aurora	122	45	45	15
Baker	117	49.2	44	49.8
Brookings	124	28.2	42	4.8
Burns Arpt	118	57	43	36
Cape Blanco	124	57	43	22.8
Cascade	121	52.8	45	40.8
Corvallis	123	16.8	44	30
Eugene	123	13.2	44	7.2
Hillsboro	122	57	45	31.8
Klamath Fall	121	43.8	42	9
La Grande	118	0	45	16.8
Lake View	120	21	42	10.8
Meacham	118	2.4	45	30
Medford	122	52.2	42	22.2
Newport	124	3	44	37.8
North Bend	124	15	43	25.2
Ontario	117	1.2	44	1.2
Pendleton	118	51	45	40.8
Portland	122	3.6	45	36
Redmond	121	9	44	16.2
Roseburg	123	22.2	43	13.8
Salem	123	0	44	55.2
Sexton	123	22.2	42	37.2
The Dalles	121	9	45	37.2
Troutdale	122	2.4	45	33
PENNSYLVANIA				
Allentown	75	25.8	40	39
Altoona	78	19.2	40	18
Beaver Falls	80	19.8	40	45
Blairsville	79	5.4	40	16.2
Bradford	78	37.8	41	48
Dubois	78	5.4	41	10.8
Erie	80	10.8	42	4.8
Franklin	79	52.2	41	22.8
Harrisburg	76	51	40	13.2
Johnstown	78	49.8	40	19.2
Lancaster	76	1.8	40	7.8
Latrobe	79	2.4	40	16.8
Middletown	76	46.2	40	12
Muir	76	34.2	40	25.8
Nth Philadel	75	1.2	40	4.8
Philadelphia	75	15	39	52.8
Philipsburg	78	7.8	41	28.2
Pittsburgh	79	55.8	40	21
Reading	75	58.2	40	22.8
Site R	77	25.8	39	43.8
State Colleg	77	49.8	40	51
Wilkes-Barre	75	43.8	41	19.8
Williamsport	76	55.2	41	15
Willow Grove	75	9	40	12
RHODE ISLAND				
Block Island	71	34.8	41	10.2
Nth Kingston	71	25.2	41	36
Providence	71	25.8	41	43.8
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Anderson	82	43.2	34	30
Beaufort	80	43.2	32	28.8
Charleston	80	1.8	32	54
Columbia	81	7.2	33	57
Florence	79	43.2	34	10.8
Greenville	82	21	34	51
Mcentire	80	4.8	33	55.2
Myrtle Beach	78	55.8	33	40.8
Shaw AFB	80	28.2	33	58.2
Spartanburg	81	57.6	34	55.2
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Aberdeen	98	25.8	45	27
Brookings	96	4.8	44	18
Chamberlain	99	19.2	43	48
Custer	103	3.6	43	46.2
Ellsworth	103	0.6	44	9
Huron	98	13.2	44	22.8
Lemmon	102	10.2	45	55.8
Mitchell	98	1.8	43	46.2
Mobridge	100	25.8	45	31.8
Philip	101	3.6	44	3
Pierre	100	16.8	44	22.8
Rapid City	103	4.2	44	3
Redig	103	19.2	45	9.6
Sioux Falls	96	43.8	43	34.8
Watertown	97	9	44	55.2
Yankton	97	22.8	42	55.2
TENNESSEE				
Bristol	82	2.4	36	28.8
Chattanooga	85	1.2	35	1.8
Clarksville	87	25.2	36	37.2
Crossville	85	4.8	35	57
Dyersburg	89	2.4	36	1.2
Jackson	88	55.2	35	36
Knoxville	83	58.8	35	49.2
Memphis Intl	90	0	35	3
Monteagle	85	30.6	35	9
Nashville	86	40.8	36	7.2
Smyrna	86	3	36	0
TEXAS				
Abilene	99	40.8	32	25.2
Alice	98	1.8	27	43.8
Amarillo	101	4.2	35	13.8
Austin	97	4.2	30	18
Bergstrom Af	97	40.8	30	12
Big Sky	101	28.8	32	23.4
Big Spring	101	27	32	18
Brownsville	97	25.8	25	54
Brownwood	98	57.6	31	47.4
Carswell AFB	97	25.8	32	46.8
Chase NAS	97	40.2	28	22.2
Childress	100	16.8	34	25.8
College Stn	96	22.2	30	34.8
Corpus Chrst	97	3	27	46.2
Cotulla	99	13.2	28	27
Dalhart	102	33	36	1.2
Dallas/FW	97	1.8	32	54
Del Rio	100	55.2	29	22.2
Dyess AFB	99	51	32	25.8
El Paso	106	2.4	31	48
Ellington Af	95	10.2	29	37.2
Fort Worth	97	21	32	49.2
Ft Hood Aaf	97	43.2	31	9
Galveston	94	52.2	29	16.2
Gray AFB	97	49.8	31	4.2
Greenville	96	4.2	33	4.2
Guadalupe	104	4.8	31	49.8
Harlingen	97	40.2	26	13.8
Hondo	99	10.2	29	21
Houston	95	21	29	58.2
Junction	99	46.2	30	30
Kelly AFB	98	34.8	29	22.8
Kerrville	99	4.8	29	58.8
Killeen	97	40.8	31	4.8
Kingsville	97	49.2	27	30
Laredo Intl	99	28.2	27	31.8
Laughlin AFB	100	46.8	29	22.2
Longview	94	43.2	32	22.8
Lubbock	101	49.2	33	39
Lufkin	94	45	31	13.8
Marfa	104	1.2	30	22.2
Mcallen	98	13.8	26	10.8
Midland	102	10.8	31	57
Mineral Wlls	98	4.2	32	46.8
Palacios	96	15	28	43.2
Paris/Cox	95	27	33	37.8
Plainview	101	42.6	34	10.2
Port Arthur	94	1.2	30	34.8
Reese AFB	102	3	33	36
Rockport	97	1.8	28	4.8
San Angelo	100	3	31	22.2
San Antonio	98	28.2	29	31.8
Sanderson	102	25.2	30	10.2
South Brazos	95	52.2	28	1.8
Stephenville	98	10.8	32	13.2
Temple	97	25.2	31	9
Tyler/Pounds	95	2.4	32	22.2
Victoria	96	55.2	28	51
Wichita Flls	98	3	33	58.8
Wink	103	1.2	31	46.8
UTAH				
Blanding	109	46.8	38	1.8
Bullfrog Mar	110	4.2	37	30
Cedar City	113	0.6	37	42
Delta	112	34.8	39	19.8
Eagle Range	113	4.2	41	3
Green River	110	9	39	0
Hanksville	110	43.2	38	22.2
Hill AFB	111	58.2	41	7.2
Logan	111	51	41	46.8
Milford	113	1.8	38	43.2
Moab	109	45	38	46.2
Ogden	112	1.2	41	10.8
Price/Carbon	110	45	39	37.2
Provo	111	43.2	40	13.2
Roosevelt	110	37.8	40	30
Saint George	113	3.6	37	4.8
Salt Lake Ct	111	58.2	40	46.8
Tooele	112	1.2	40	10.2
Vernal	109	31.2	40	27
Wendover	114	3	41	13.2
VERMONT				
Burlington	73	9	44	28.2
Montpelier	72	34.2	44	12
Newport	72	19.8	45	33
Rutland	73	57	43	31.8
St Johnsbury	72	1.2	44	25.2
Wilmington	72	52.8	42	52.8
VIRGINIA				
Charlottes	78	27	38	7.8
Chesapeake	76	1.2	37	30
Danville	79	19.8	36	34.2
Fort Belvoir	77	10.8	38	43.2
Fort Eustis	76	37.2	37	7.8
Hot Springs	79	49.2	37	57
Langley AFB	76	22.2	37	4.8
Lynchburg	79	1.2	37	19.8
Newport News	76	3	37	7.8
Norfolk NAS	76	16.8	36	55.8
Norfolk Rgnl	76	1.2	36	54
Oceana NAS	76	1.8	36	49.2
Quantico Mca	77	1.8	38	30
Richmond	77	19.8	37	30
Roanoke Muni	79	58.2	37	19.2
Staunton	78	51	38	16.2
Volens	78	58.8	36	57
Wallops Sta	75	28.8	37	51
WASHINGTON				
Bellingham	122	31.8	48	48
Bremerton	122	46.2	47	28.8
Burlington	122	19.8	48	30
Colville	118	28.2	48	52.8
Ephrata	119	31.2	47	19.2
Everet/Paine	122	16.8	47	55.2
Fairchild	117	39	47	37.2
Fort Lewis	122	34.8	47	4.8
Hanford	119	3.6	46	34.2
Hoquiam	123	58.2	46	58.2
Mchord AFB	122	28.8	47	9
Moses Lake	119	19.2	47	12
Oak Harbor	122	40.8	48	15
Olympia	122	5.4	46	58.2
Omak	119	31.8	48	25.2
Pasco	119	7.2	46	16.2
Port Angeles	123	3	48	7.2
Pullman	117	7.2	46	45
Quillayute	124	33	47	57
Renton	122	13.2	47	30
Seattle	122	1.8	47	27
Shelton	123	9	47	15
Spokane	117	31.8	47	37.8
Tacoma	122	34.8	47	16.2
Toledo	122	4.8	46	28.8

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
Walla Walla	118	16.8	46	6
Wenatchee	120	1.2	47	24
Whidbey Is	122	39	48	21
Yakima	120	31.8	46	34.2
WEST VIRGINIA				
Beckley	81	7.2	37	46.8
Bluefield	81	13.2	37	18
Charleston	81	3.6	38	22.2
Clarksburg	80	13.8	39	16.8
Elkins	79	51	38	52.8
Huntington	82	33	38	22.2
Lewisburg	80	2.4	37	52.2
Martinsburg	77	58.8	39	24
Morgantown	79	55.2	39	39
Parkersburg	81	25.8	39	21
Wheeling	80	39	40	10.8
Wh Sulphur	80	1.2	37	27.6

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
WISCONSIN				
Appleton	88	31.2	44	15
Eau Claire	91	28.8	44	52.2
Green Bay	88	7.8	44	28.8
Janesville	89	1.8	42	37.2
La Crosse	91	15	43	52.2
Lone Rock	90	10.8	43	12
Madison	89	19.8	43	7.8
Manitowac	87	40.2	44	7.8
Milwaukee	87	5.4	42	57
Mosinee	89	40.2	44	46.8
Neenah	88	31.8	44	13.2
Oshkosh	88	34.2	44	0
Rhinelander	89	27	45	37.8
Rice Lake	91	43.2	45	28.8
Volk Fld	90	16.2	43	55.8
Wausau	89	37.2	44	55.2

	LONGITUDE degrees	min	LATITUDE degrees	min
WYOMING				
Big Piney	110	0.6	42	34.2
Casper	106	28.2	42	55.2
Cheyenne	104	49.2	41	9
Cody	109	1.2	44	31.2
Douglas	105	22.8	42	45
Evanston	111	0	41	19.8
Gillette	105	31.8	44	21
Jackson	110	43.8	43	36
Lander	108	43.8	42	49.2
Laramie	105	40.8	41	19.2
Moorcroft	104	48.6	44	21
Rawlins	107	1.2	41	48
Riverton	108	27	43	3
Rock Springs	109	4.2	41	36
Sheridan	106	58.2	44	46.2
Worland	107	58.2	43	58.2
Yellowstone	110	25.2	44	33

CANADA

CITY	PROVINCE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	
Calgary	Alberta	114	7	51	14
Churchill	Newfoundland	94	0	58	45
Coppermine	Northwest Terr.	115	21	67	49
Edmonton	Alberta	113	25	53	34
Frederickton	New Brunswick	66	40	45	57
Ft Mcpherson	Northwest Terr	134	50	67	29
Goose Bay	Newfoundland	60	20	53	15
Halifax	Nova Scotia	63	34	44	39
Hazelton	BC	127	38	55	15
Kenora	Ontario	94	29	49	47
Labrador City	Labrador	66	52	52	56
Montreal	Quebec	73	39	45	32
Mt. Logan	Yukon	140	24	60	34
Nakina	Yukon	132	48	59	12
Ottawa	Ontario	75	45	45	18
Peace River	Alberta	117	18	56	15
Pr. Edward Isl	Nova Scotia	63	9	46	14
Quebec	Quebec	71	15	46	50
Regina	Saskatchewan	104	38	50	30
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	101	32	52	10
St. Johns	Newfoundland	52	43	47	34
Toronto	Ontario	79	23	43	39
Vancouver	BC	123	7	49	16
Victoria	BC	123	20	48	26
Whitehorse	Yukon	135	3	60	43
Winnipeg	Manitoba	97	9	49	53

INTERNATIONAL

CITY	COUNTRY	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	
Aberdeen	Scotland	2	9 w	57	9 n
Adelaide	Australia	138	36 e	34	55 s
Amsterdam	Holland	4	53 e	52	22 n
Ankara	Turkey	32	55 e	39	55 n
Asunción	Paraguay	57	40 w	25	15 s
Athens	Greece	23	43 e	37	58 n
Auckland	New Zealand	174	45 e	36	52 s
Bangkok	Thailand	100	30 e	13	45 n
Barcelona	Spain	2	9 e	41	23 n
Belém	Brazil	48	29 w	1	28 s
Belfast	Northern Ireland	5	56 w	54	37 n
Belgrade	Yugoslavia	20	32 e	44	52 n
Berlin	Germany	13	25 e	52	30 n
Birmingham	England	1	55 w	52	25 n
Bombay	India	72	48 e	19	0 n
Bordeaux	France	0	31 w	44	50 n
Bremen	Germany	8	49 e	53	5 n
Brisbane	Australia	153	8 e	27	29 s
Bristol	England	2	35 w	51	28 n
Brussels	Belgium	4	22 e	50	52 n
Bucharest	Romania	26	7 e	44	25 n
Budapest	Hungary	19	5 e	47	30 n
Buenos Aires	Argentina	58	22 w	34	35 s
Cairo	Egypt	31	21 e	30	2 n
Canton	China	113	15 e	23	7 n
Cape Town	South Africa	18	22 e	33	55 s
Caracas	Venezuela	67	2 w	10	28 n
Chihuahua	Mexico	106	5 w	28	37 n
Chongqing	China	106	34 e	29	46 n
Copenhagen	Denmark	12	34 e	55	40 n
Córdoba	Argentina	64	10 w	31	28 s
Darwin	Australia	130	51 e	12	28 s
Dublin	Ireland	6	15 w	53	20 n
Durban	South Africa	30	53 e	29	53 s
Edinburgh	Scotland	3	10 w	55	55 n
Frankfurt	Germany	8	41 e	50	7 n
Georgetown	Guyana	58	15 w	6	45 n
Glasgow	Scotland	4	15 w	55	50 n
Guatemala City	Guatemala	90	31 w	14	37 n
Guayaquil	Ecuador	79	56 w	2	10 s
Hamburg	Germany	10	2 e	53	33 n
Hammerfest	Norway	23	38 e	70	38 n
Havana	Cuba	82	23 w	23	8 n
Helsinki	Finland	25	0 e	60	10 n
Hobart	Tasmania	147	19 e	42	52 s
Iquique	Chile	70	7 w	20	10 s
Irkutsk	Russia	104	20 e	52	30 n
Jakarta	Indonesia	106	48 e	6	16 s
Johannesburg	South Africa	28	4 e	26	12 s
Kingston	Jamaica	76	49 w	17	59 n
La Paz	Bolivia	68	22 w	16	27 s
Leeds	England	1	30 w	53	45 n
Lima	Peru	77	2 w	12	0 s
Liverpool	England	3	0 w	53	25 n
London	England	0	5 w	51	32 n
Lyons	France	4	50 e	45	45 n
Madrid	Spain	3	42 w	40	26 n
Manchester	England	2	15 w	53	30 n
Manila	Phillipines	120	57 e	14	35 n
Marseilles	France	5	20 e	43	20 n
Mazatlán	Mexico	106	25 w	23	12 n
Mecca	Saudi Arabia	39	45 e	21	29 n
Melbourne	Australia	144	58 e	37	47 s
Mexico City	Mexico	99	7 w	19	26 n
Milan	Italy	9	10 e	45	27 n
Montevideo	Uruguay	56	10 w	34	53 s
Moscow	Russia	37	36 e	55	45 n
Munich	Germany	11	35 e	48	8 n
Nagasaki	Japan	129	57 e	32	48 n
Nagoya	Japan	136	56 e	35	7 n
Nairobi	Kenya	36	55 e	1	25 s
Nanjing	China	118	53 e	32	3 n
Naples	Italy	14	15 e	40	50 n
Newcastle	England	1	37 w	54	58 n
Odessa	Ukraine	30	48 e	46	27 n
Osaka	Japan	135	30 e	34	32 n
Oslo	Norway	10	42 e	59	57 n
Panama City	Panama	79	32 w	8	58 n
Paramaribo	Surinam	55	15 w	5	45 n
Paris	France	2	20 e	48	48 n
Beijing	China	116	25 e	39	55 n
Perth	Australia	115	52 e	31	57 s
Plymouth	England	4	5 w	50	25 n
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	43	12 w	22	57 s
Rome	Italy	12	27 e	41	54 n
Salvador	Brazil	38	27 w	12	56 s
Santiago	Chile	70	45 w	33	28 s
St. Petersburg	Russia	30	18 e	59	56 n
Sao Paulo	Brazil	46	31 w	23	31 s
Shanghai	China	121	28 e	31	10 n
Sofia	Bulgaria	23	20 e	42	40 n
Stockholm	Sweden	18	3 e	59	17 n
Sydney	Australia	151	0 e	34	0 s
Tananarive	Madagascar	47	33 e	18	50 s
Teheran	Iran	51	45 e	35	45 n
Tokyo	Japan	139	45 e	35	40 n
Tripoli	Libya	13	12 e	32	57 n
Venice	Italy	12	20 e	45	26 n
Veracruz	Mexico	96	10 w	19	10 n
Vienna	Austria	16	20 e	48	14 n
Warsaw	Poland	21	0 e	52	14 n
Wellington	New Zealand	174	47 e	41	17 s
Zürich	Switzerland	8	31 e	47	21 n

Appendix B - RS-232 Connection

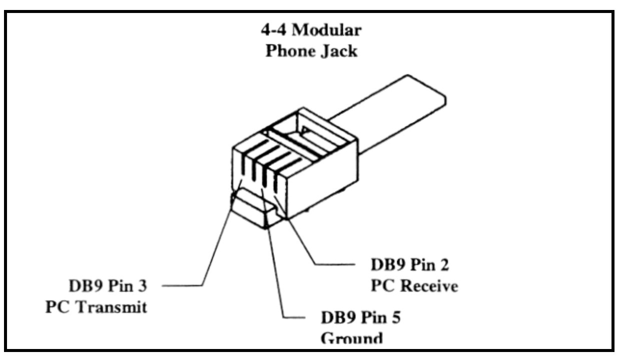
You can control your CGE telescope with a computer via the RS-232 port on the computerized hand control and using an optional RS-232 cable (#93920). Once connected, the CGE can be controlled using popular astronomy software programs.

Communication Protocol:

CGE-i communicates at 9600 bits/sec, No parity and a stop bit. All angles are communicated with 16 bit angle and communicated using ASCII hexadecimal.

Description	PC Command ASCII	Hand Control Response	Notes
Echo	Kx	X#	Useful to check communication
Goto Azm-Alt	B12AB, 4000	#	10 characters sent. B=Command, 12AB=Azm, comma, 4000=Alt. If command conflicts with slew limits, there will be no action.
Goto Ra-Dec	R34AB, 12CE	#	Scope must be aligned. If command conflicts with slew limits, there will be no action.
Get Azm-Alt	Z	12AB, 4000#	10 characters returned, 12AB=Azm, comma, 4000=Alt, #
Get RA-Dec	E	34AB, 12CE#	Scope must be aligned
Cancel Goto	M	#	
Is Goto in Progress	L	0# or 1#	0=No, 1=Yes; "0" is ASCII character zero
Is Alignment Complete	J	0# or 1#	0=No, 1=Yes
Commands below available on version 1.6 or later			
HC version	V	22	Two bytes representing V2.2
Stop/Start Tracking	Tx x = 0 (Tracking off) x = 1 (Alt-Az on) x = 2 (EQ-N) x = 3 (EQ-S)	#	Alt-Az tracking requires alignment
32-bit goto RA-Dec	r34AB0500,12CE0500	#	
32-bit get RA-Dec	e	34AB0500,12CE0500#	The last two characters will always be zero.
Commands below available on version 2.2 or later			
32-bit goto Azm-Alt	b34AB0500,12CE0500	#	
32-bit get Azm-Alt	z	34AB0500,12CE0500#	The last two characters will always be zero.

The cable required to interface to the telescope has an RS-232 male plug at one end and a 4-4 telephone jack at the other end. The wiring is as follows:



Additional RS232 Commands

Send Any Track Rate Through RS232 To The Hand Control

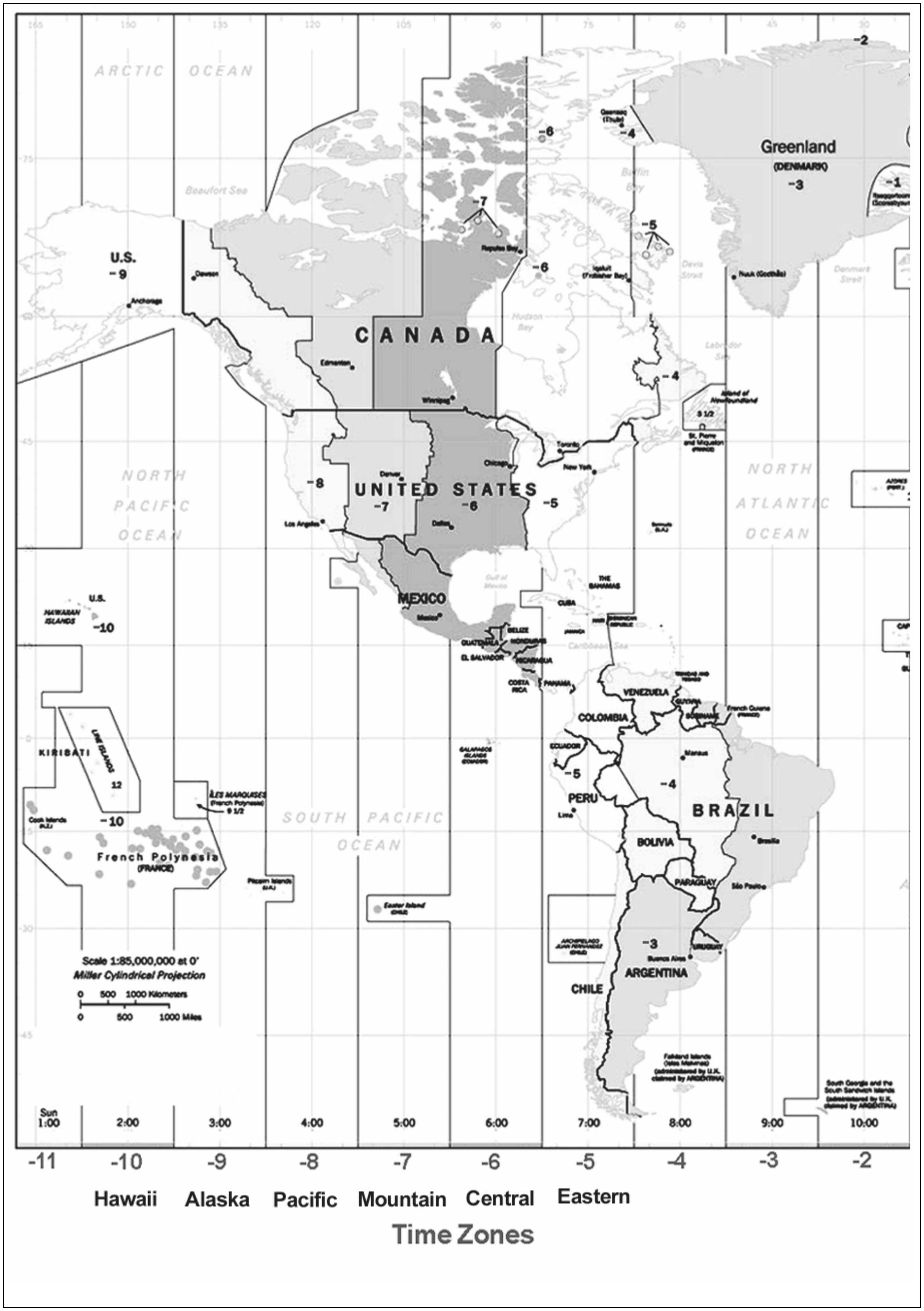
1. Multiply the desired tracking rate (arcseconds/second) by 4. Example: if the desired trackrate is 150 arcseconds/second, then TRACKRATE = 600
2. Separate TRACKRATE into two bytes, such that (TRACKRATE = TrackRateHigh*256 + rackRateLow). Example: TrackRateHigh = 2 TrackRateLow = 88
3. To send a tracking rate, send the following 8 bytes:
   a. **Positive Azm tracking**: 80, 3, 16, 6, TrackRateHigh, TrackRateLow, 0, 0
   b. **Negative Azm tracking**:80, 3, 16, 7, TrackRateHigh, TrackRateLow, 0, 0
   c. **Positive Alt tracking**: 80, 3, 17, 6, TrackRateHigh, TrackRateLow, 0, 0
   d. **Negative Alt tracking**: 80, 3, 17, 7, TrackRateHigh, TrackRateLow, 0, 0
4. The number 35 is returned from the handcontrol

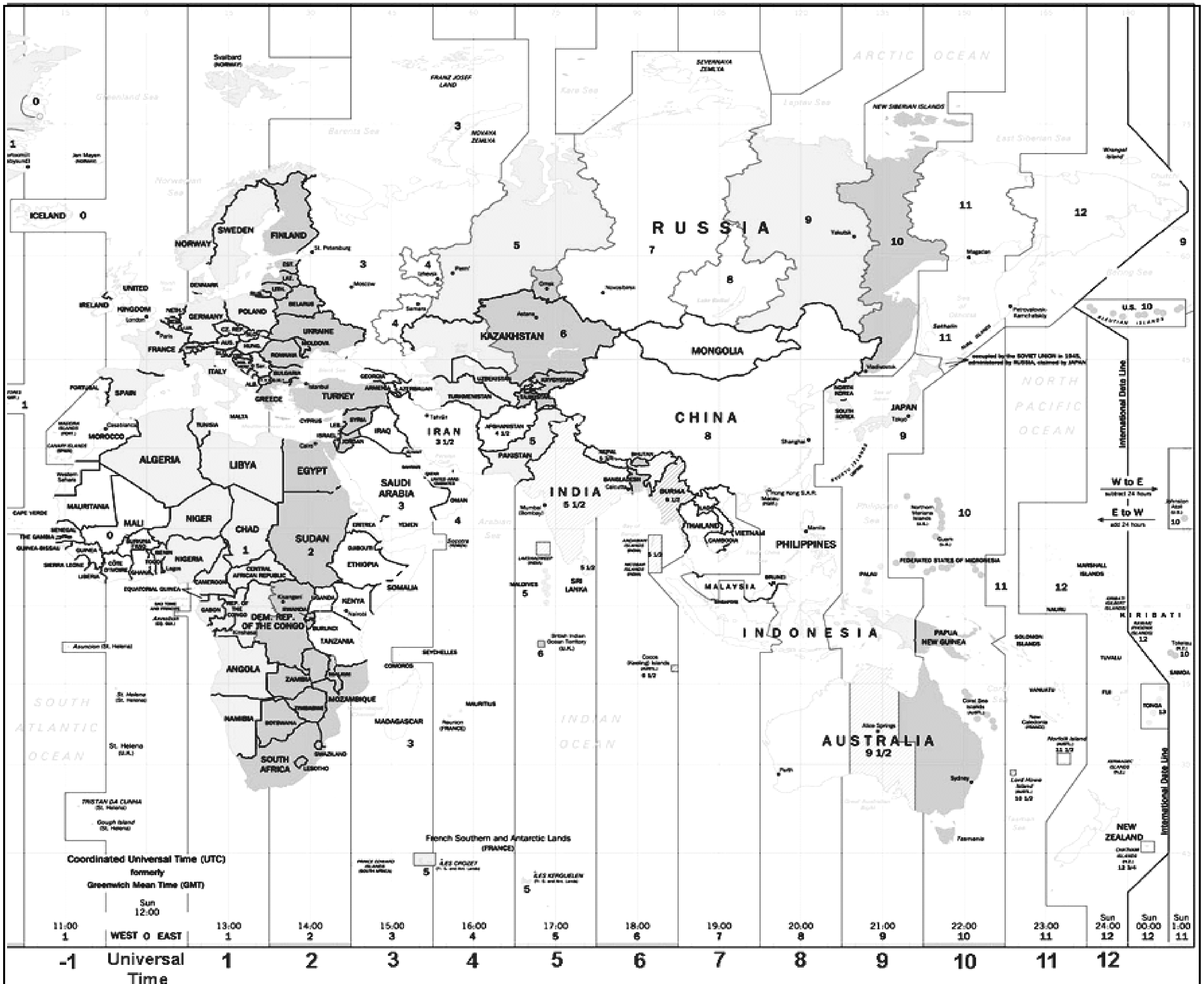
Send A Slow-Goto Command Through RS232 To The Hand Control
(note: Only valid for motorcontrol version 4.1 or greater)

1. Convert the angle position to a 24bit number. Example: if the desired position is 220°, then POSITION_24BIT = (220/360)*2^{24} = 10,252,743
2. Separate POSITION_24BIT into three bytes such that (POSITION_24BIT = PosHigh*65536 + PosMed*256 + PosLow). Exampe: PosHigh = 156, PosMed = 113, PosLow = 199
3. Send the following 8 bytes:
   a. Azm Slow Goto: 80, 4, 16, 23, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0
   b. Alt Slow Goto: 80, 4, 17, 23, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0
4. The number 35 is returned from the handcontrol

Reset The Position Of Azm Or Alt
1. Convert the angle position to a 24bit number, same as Slow-Goto example.
2. Send the following 8 bytes:
   a. Azm Set Position: 80, 4, 16, 4, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0
   b. Alt Set Position: 80, 4, 17, 4, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0
3. The number 35 is returned from the handcontrol
4. Note: If using Motorcontrol version less than 4.1, then send:
   a. Azm Set Position: 80, 3, 16, 4, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0
   b. Alt Set Position: 80, 3, 17, 4, PosHigh, PosMed, PosLow, 0

APPENDIX C – MAPS OF TIME ZONES

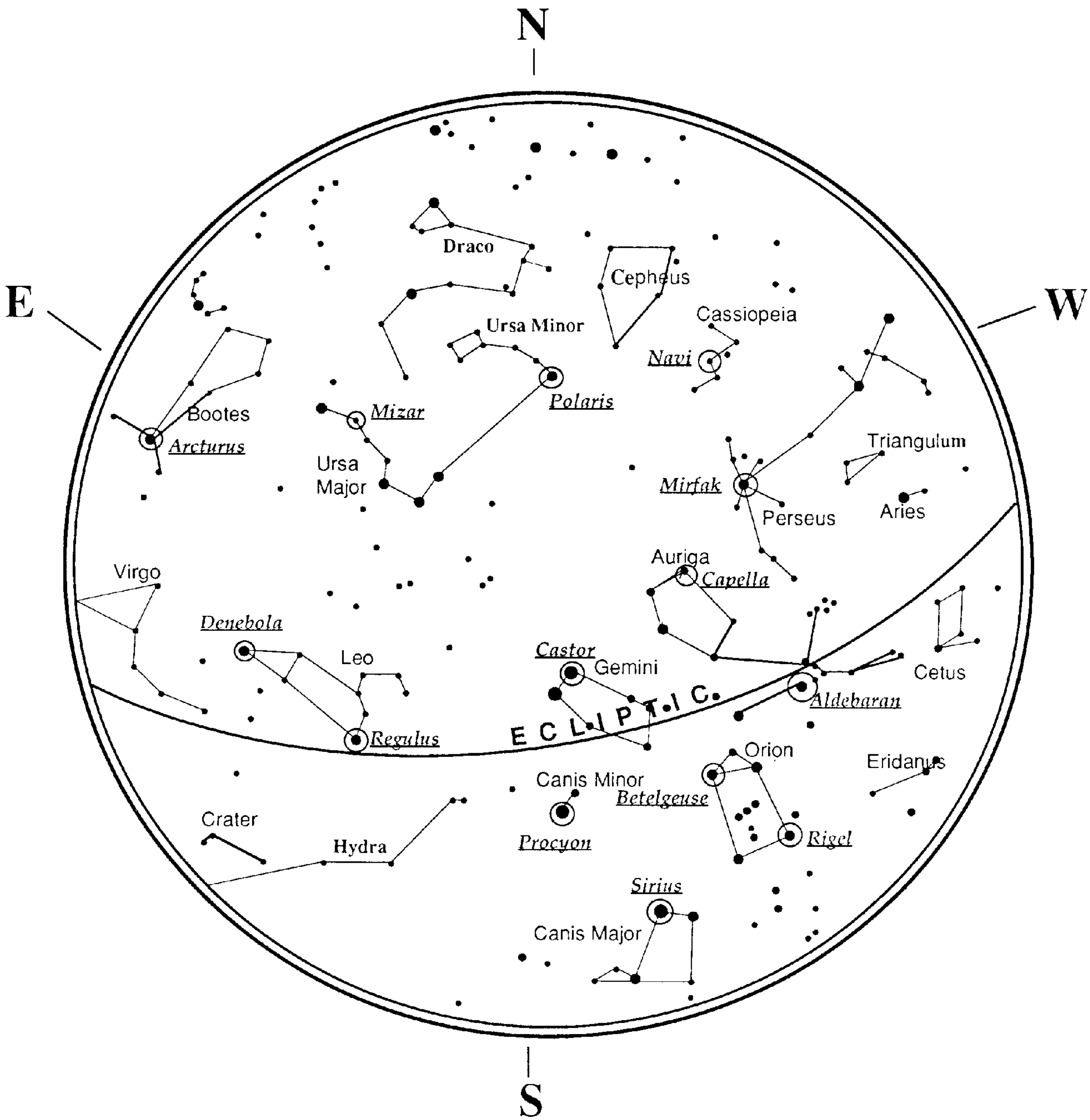




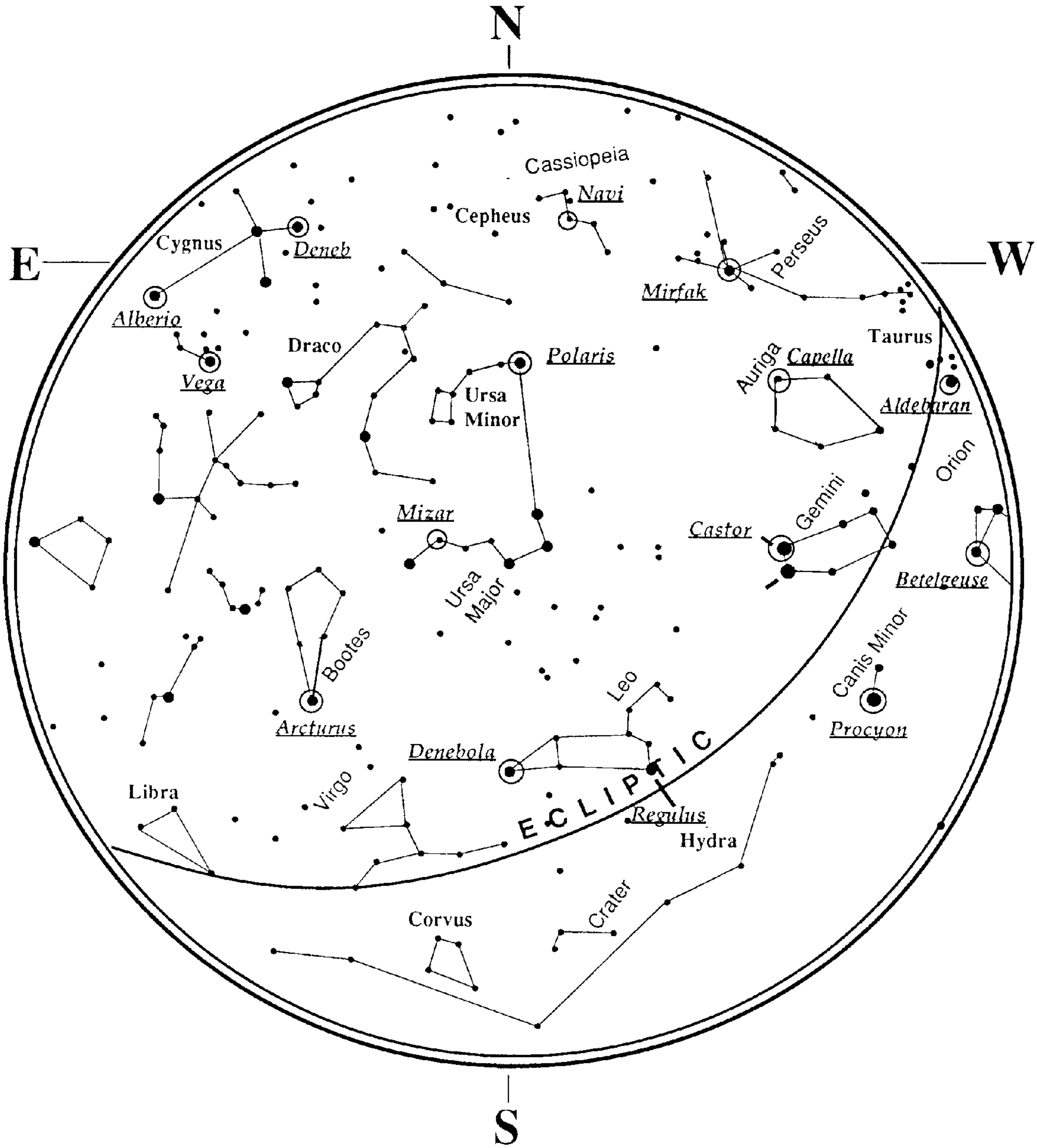
ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
MONGOLIA
CHINA
JAPAN
INDIA
5 1/2
IRAN
3 1/2
SAUDI ARABIA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
9 1/2
NEW ZEALAND
ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
POLAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
SPAIN
ITALY
GREECE
TURKEY
UKRAINE
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
SUDAN
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
SOUTH AFRICA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
International Date Line
W to E
subtract 24 hours
E to W
add 24 hours
French Southern and Antarctic Lands (FRANCE)
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
formerly
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
Sun 12:00
WEST 0 EAST
11:00 1
13:00 1
14:00 2
15:00 3
16:00 4
17:00 5
18:00 6
19:00 7
20:00 8
21:00 9
22:00 10
23:00 11
Sun 24:00 12
Sun 00:00 12
Sun 1:00 11
-1
Universal Time
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

Time Zones

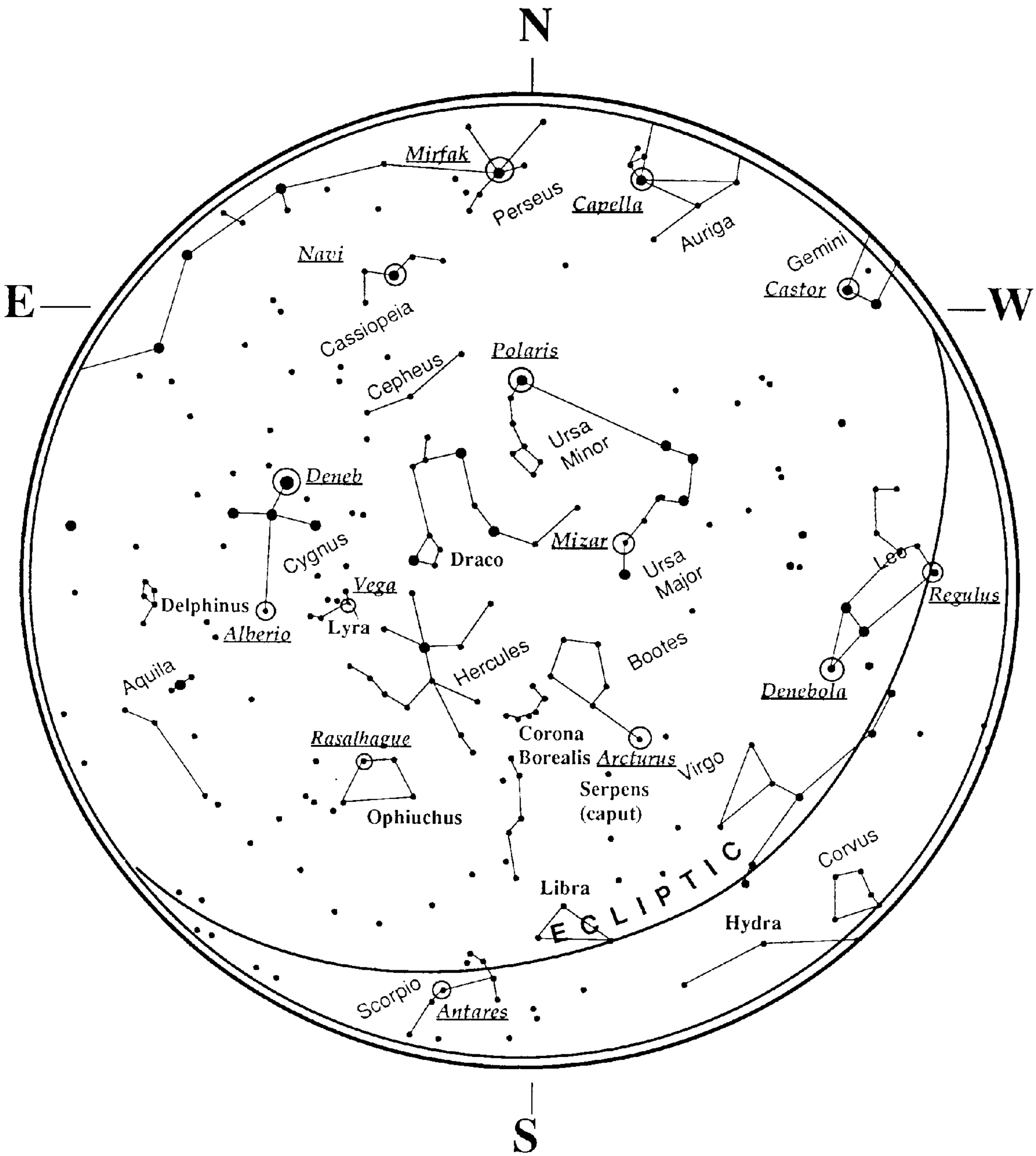
January - February Sky



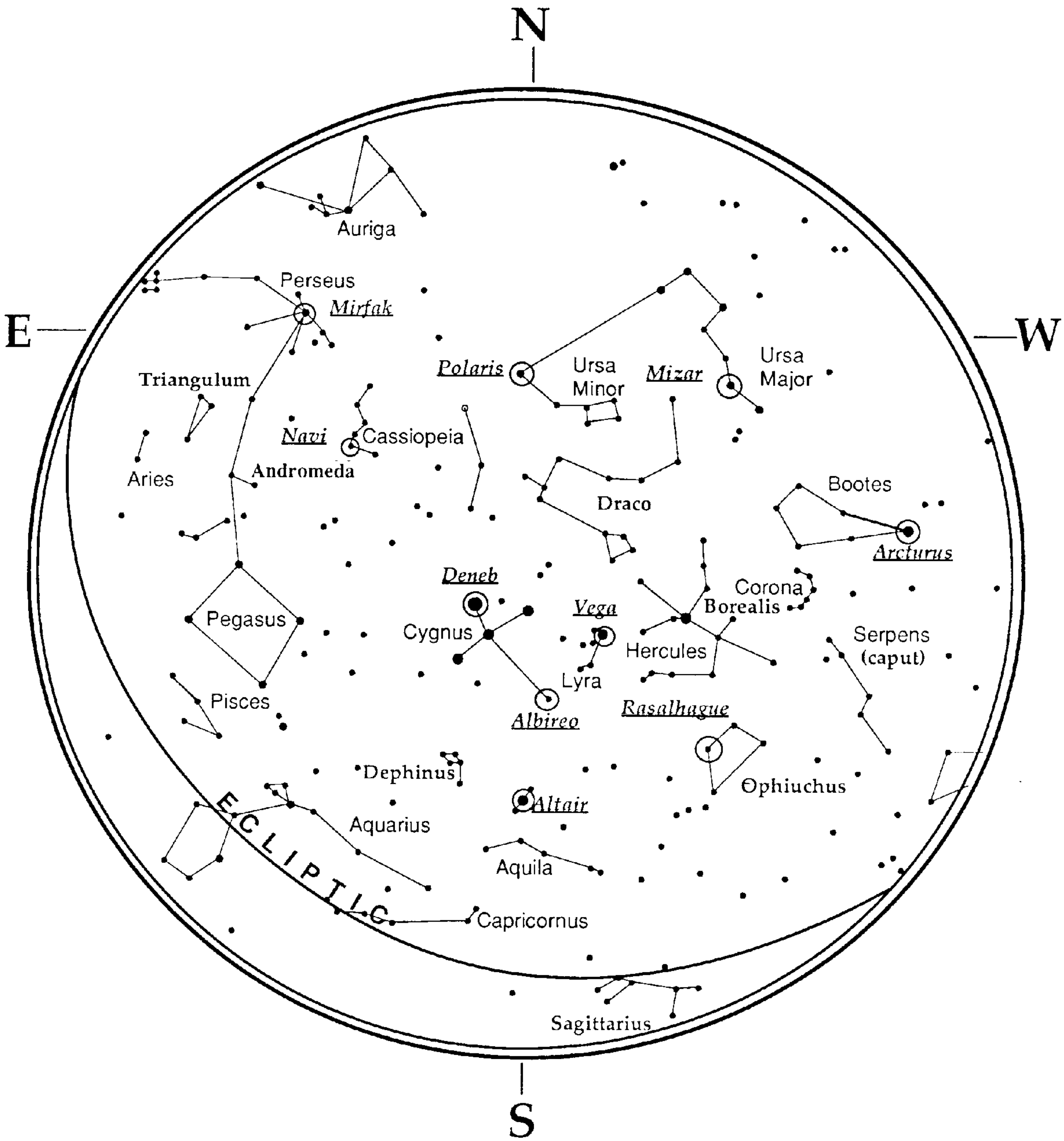
March - April Sky



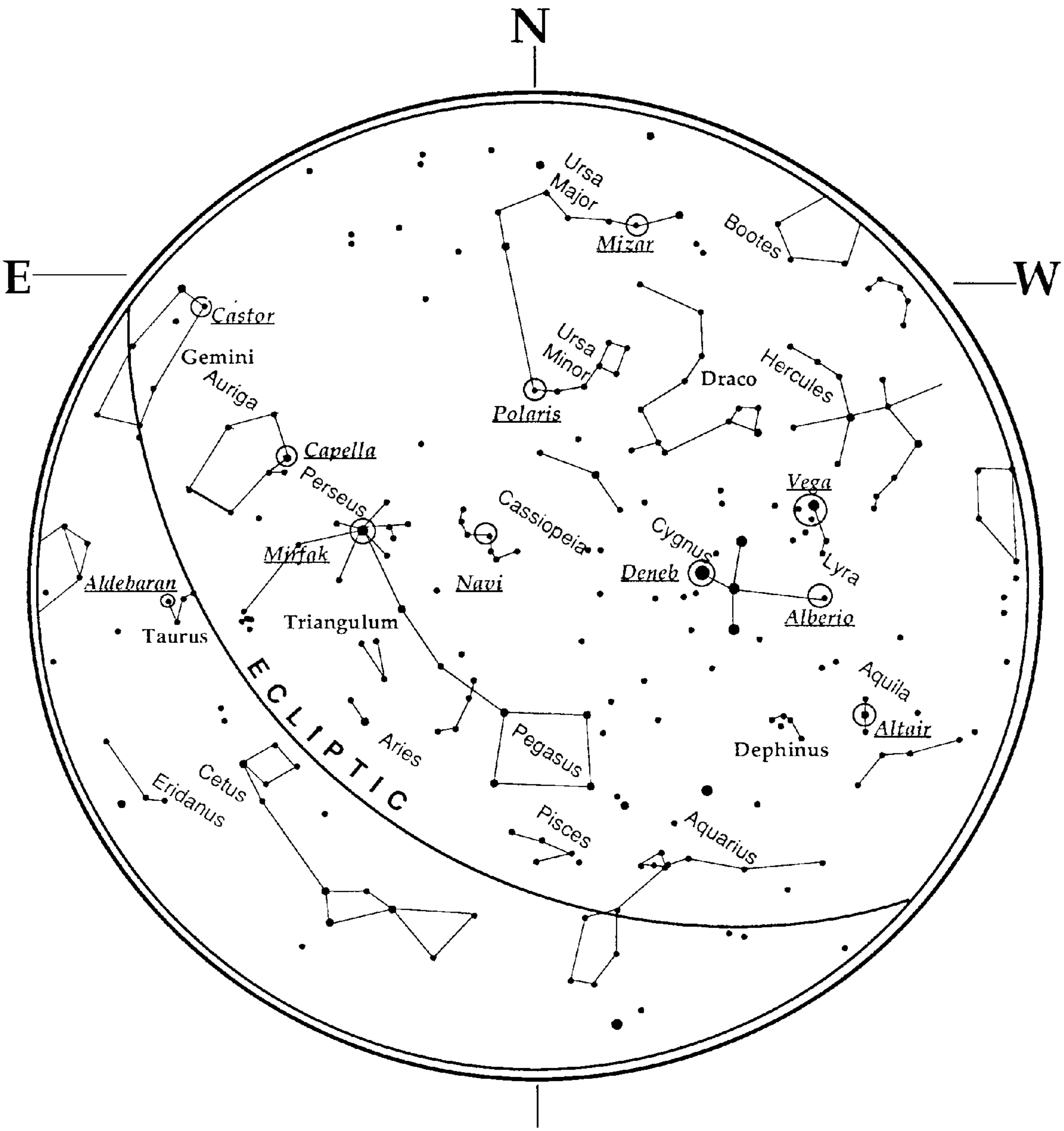
May - June Sky


N
E
W
S
Mirfak
Perseus
Capella
Auriga
Gemini
Castor
Navi
Cassiopeia
Cepheus
Polaris
Ursa Minor
Deneb
Cygnus
Draco
Mizar
Ursa Major
Delphinus
Alberio
Vega
Lyra
Leo
Regulus
Aquila
Hercules
Bootes
Denebola
Rasalhague
Corona Borealis
Arcturus
Virgo
Serpens (caput)
Ophiuchus
ECLIPTIC
Corvus
Libra
Hydra
Scorpio
Antares

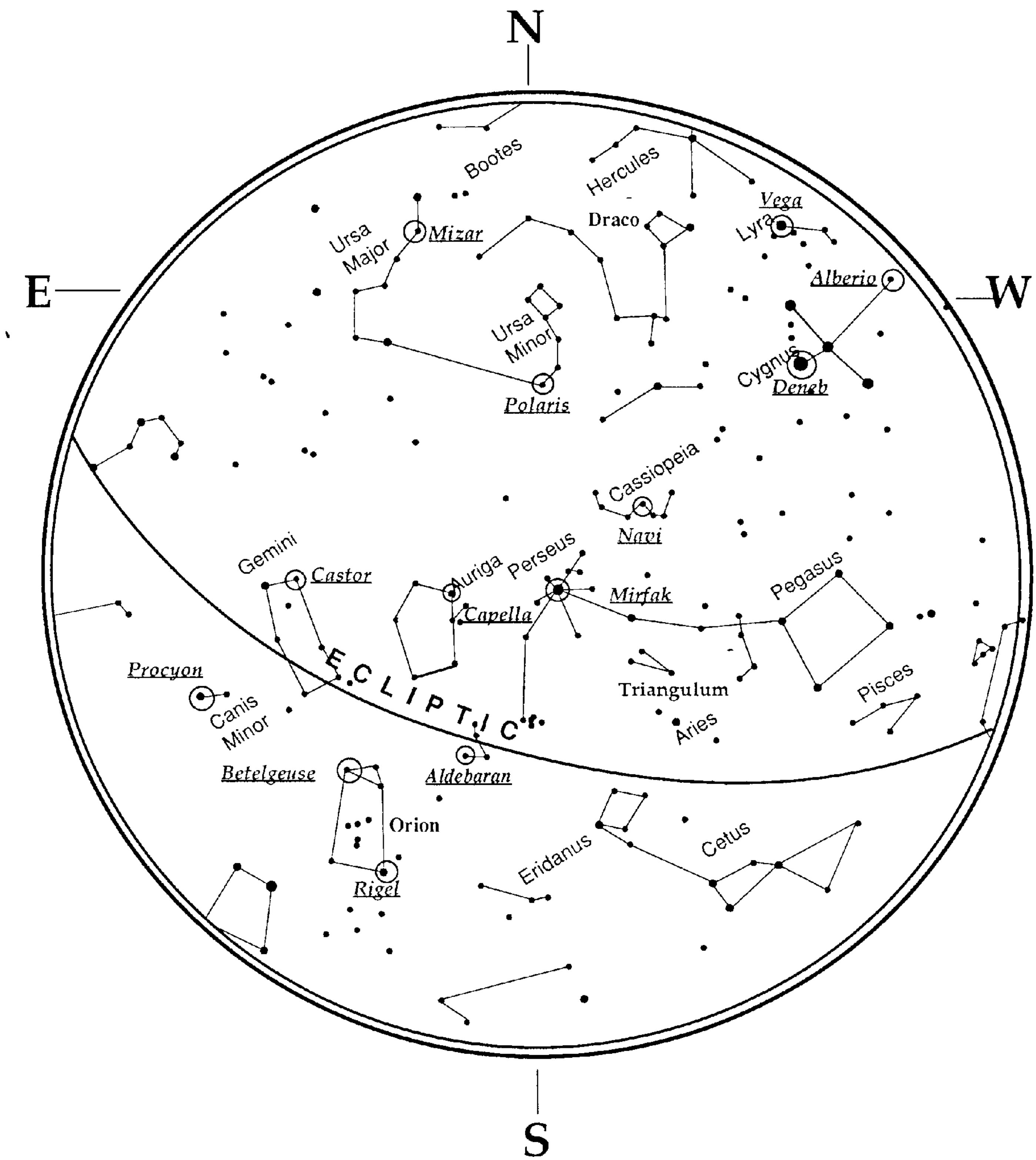
July - August Sky



September - October Sky



November - December Sky



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A. Celestron warrants this telescope to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for two years. Celestron will repair or replace such product or part thereof which, upon inspection by Celestron, is found to be defective in materials or workmanship. As a condition to the obligation of Celestron to repair or replace such product, the product must be returned to Celestron together with proof-of-purchase satisfactory to Celestron.

B. The Proper Return Authorization Number must be obtained from Celestron in advance of return. Call Celestron at (310) 328-9560 to receive the number to be displayed on the outside of your shipping container.

All returns must be accompanied by a written statement setting forth the name, address, and daytime telephone number of the owner, together with a brief description of any claimed defects. Parts or product for which replacement is made shall become the property of Celestron.

The customer shall be responsible for all costs of transportation and insurance, both to and from the factory of Celestron, and shall be required to prepay such costs.

Celestron shall use reasonable efforts to repair or replace any telescope covered by this warranty within thirty days of receipt. In the event repair or replacement shall require more than thirty days, Celestron shall notify the customer accordingly. Celestron reserves the right to replace any product which has been discontinued from its product line with a new product of comparable value and function.

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Celestron reserves the right to modify or discontinue, without prior notice to you, any model or style telescope.

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Celestron
Customer Service Department
2835 Columbia Street
Torrance, CA 90503
Tel. (310) 328-9560
Fax. (310) 212-5835
Monday-Friday 8AM-4PM PST

This warranty supersedes all other product warranties.

NOTE: This warranty is valid to U.S.A. and Canadian customers who have purchased this product from an Authorized Celestron Dealer in the U.S.A. or Canada. Warranty outside the U.S.A. and Canada is valid only to customers who purchased from a Celestron Distributor or Authorized Celestron Dealer in the specific country and please contact them for any warranty service.

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Fax. (310) 212-5835
Web site at http//www.celestron.com

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