

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DOBSONIANS

150mm/1000mm

200mm/1000mm

200mm/1200mm

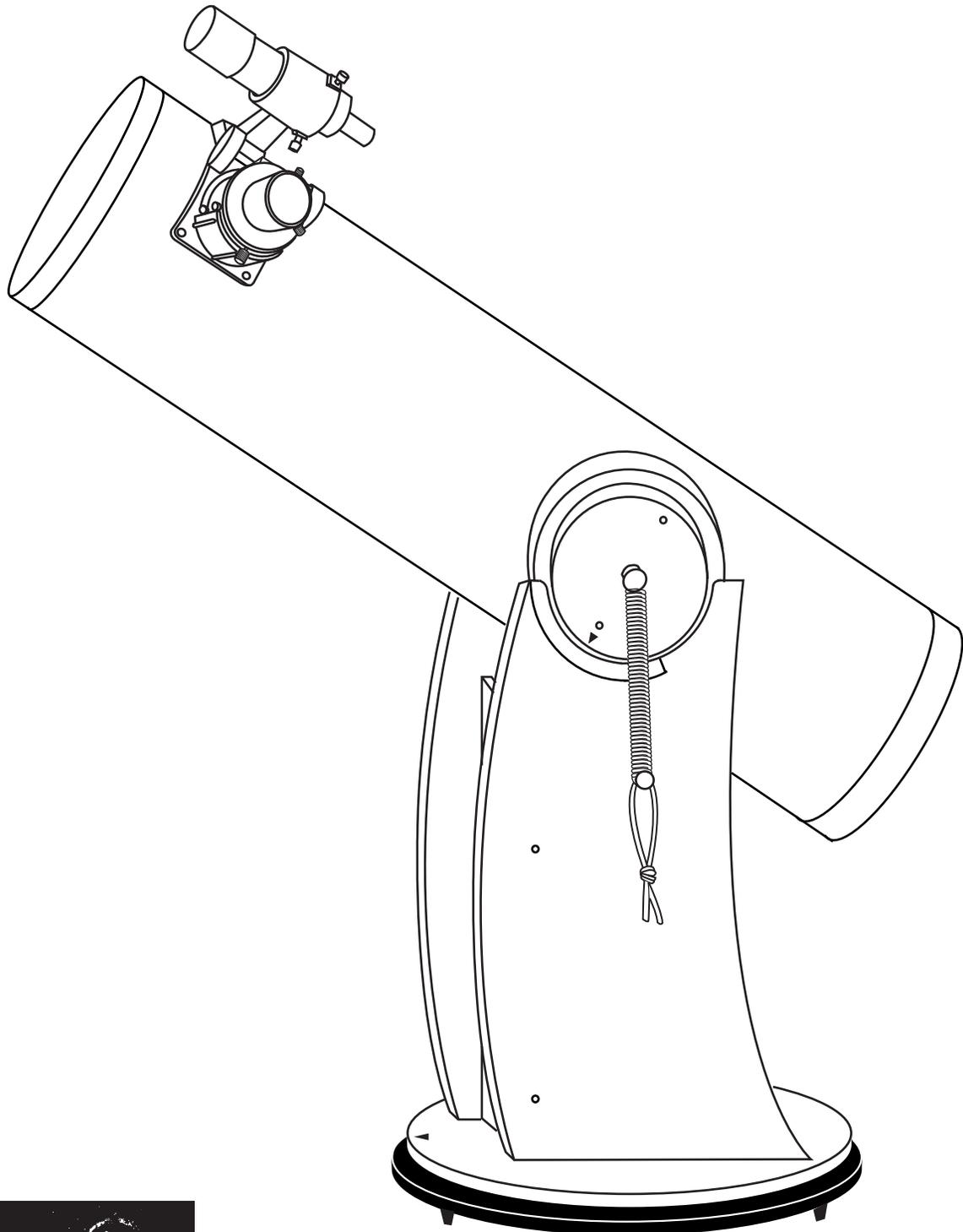


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Assembling Your Telescope	3
Parts List	3
Base Assembly	4
Optical Tube Assembly	5
Finderscope Alignment	6
Operating Your Telescope	7
Using the Barlow Lens	7
Focusing	7
Pointing the Dobsonian	7
Calculating the Magnification (power)	8
Calculating the Field of View	8
Calculating the Exit Pupil	8
Observing the Sky	9
Sky Conditions	9
Selecting an Observing Site	9
Choosing the Best Time to Observe	9
Cooling the Telescope	9
Using Your Eyes	9
Finding the Objects in the Sky	10
Other Tips	10
Proper Care for Your Telescope	11
Collimation	11
Cleaning Your Telescope	11
Technical Support	11
Suggested Reading	12

Before you begin

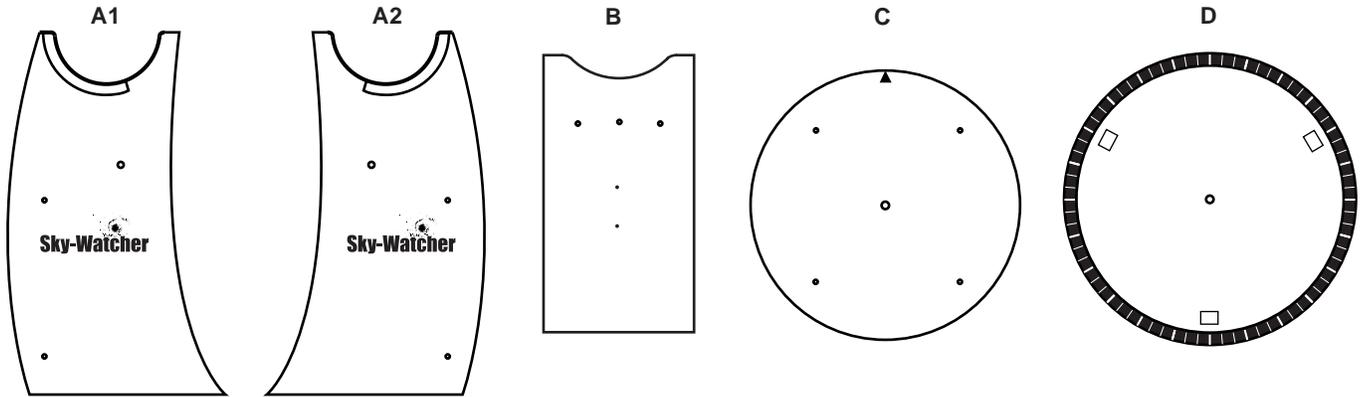
Read the entire instructions carefully before beginning. Your telescope should be assembled during daylight hours. Choose a large, open area to work to allow room for all parts to be unpackaged.

Cautions!

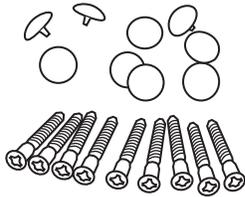
Never use your telescope to look directly at the sun. Permanent eye damage will result. Use a proper solar filter for viewing the sun. When observing the sun, place a dust cap over your finderscope to protect it from exposure. Never use an eyepiece-type solar filter and never use your telescope to project sunlight onto another surface, the internal heat build-up will damage the telescope optical elements.

PARTS LIST

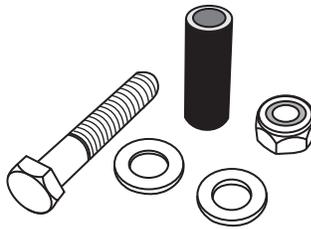
1. Base



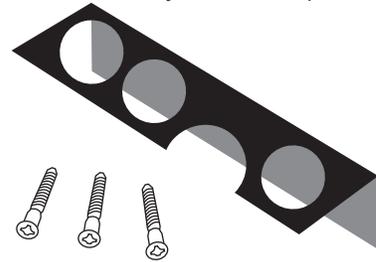
Package 1 (9 screws, 9 screw caps)



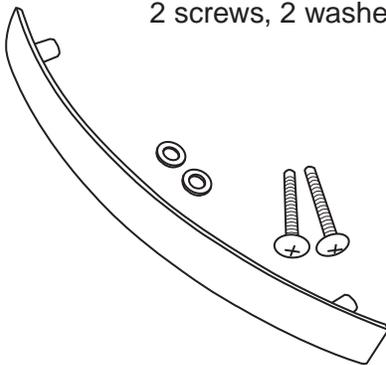
Package 2 (1 tube, 1 bolt, 2 washers, 1 nut)



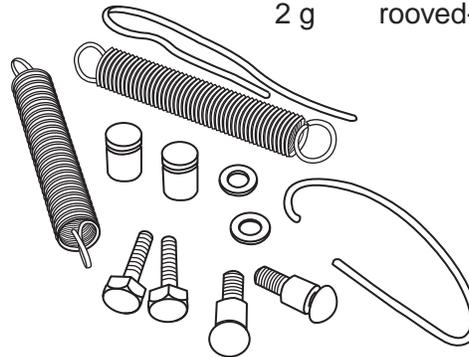
Package 3 (1 accessory tray, 3 screws)



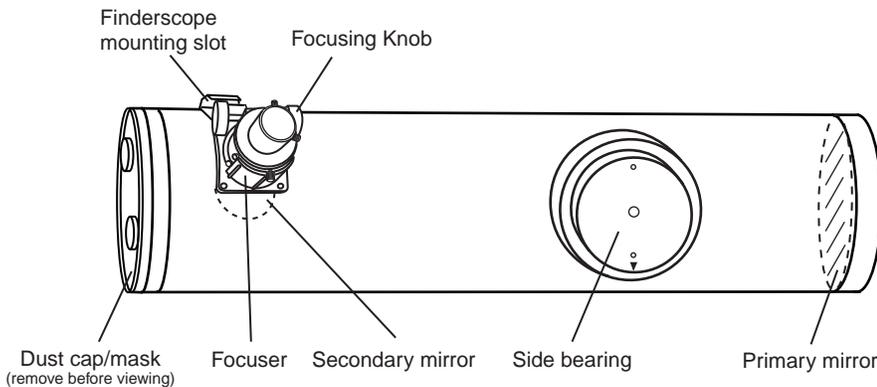
Package 4 (1 handle, 2 screws, 2 washers)



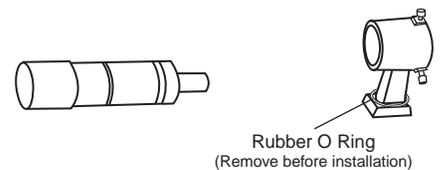
Package 5 (2 springs, 2 cords, 2 bolts, 2 washers, 2 grooved-bolts, 2 grooved-nuts)



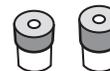
2. OTA (Optical Tube Assembly)



Finderscope and bracket



1.25" Eyepieces

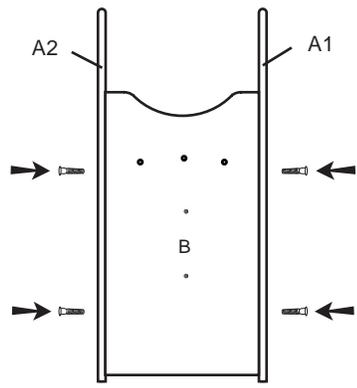


2" Eyepieces adapter

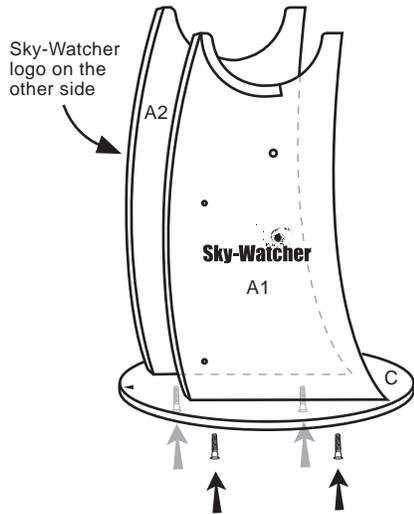


B BASE ASSEMBLY

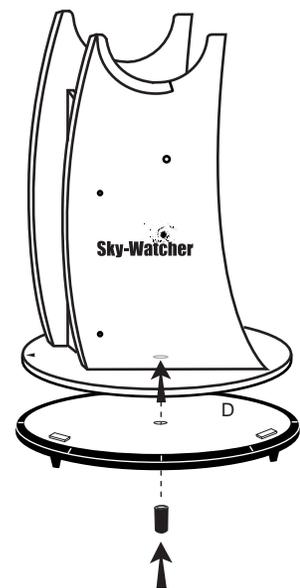
1. Connect the board B to the board A1 and A2. Make sure the Sky-Watcher logos on the board A1 and A2 are on the outside.



2. Connect the assembly to the smaller round board with a triangle marking (C).



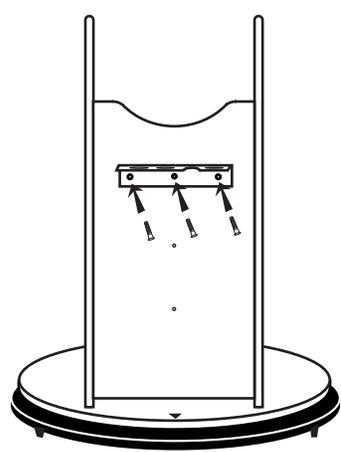
3. Insert the tube from package 2 through the holes in the centre of the assembly from step 2. and board D.



4. Take the bolt from package 2 with a washer on it and insert it through the tube. Secure with second washer and the nut.

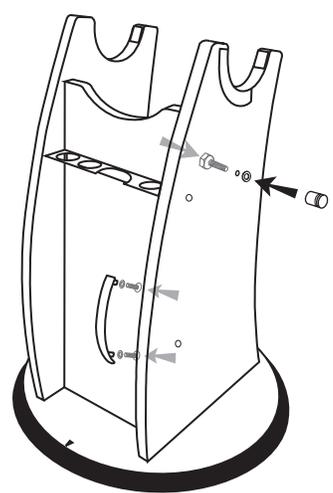


5. Position the accessory tray over the 3 holes in the board B and secure with the 3 small screws provided.



6. Attach the handle from package 4 to board B with the two screws provided. Washers are placed on the screw-head side.

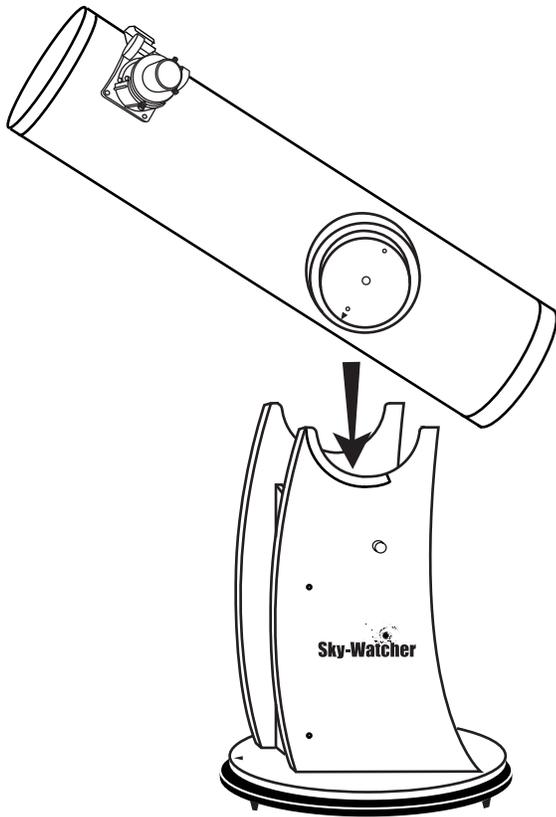
7. Insert bolts from package 5 through holes in side A1 and A2 (tight fit). Secure with a washer and special grooved-nut on the outside.



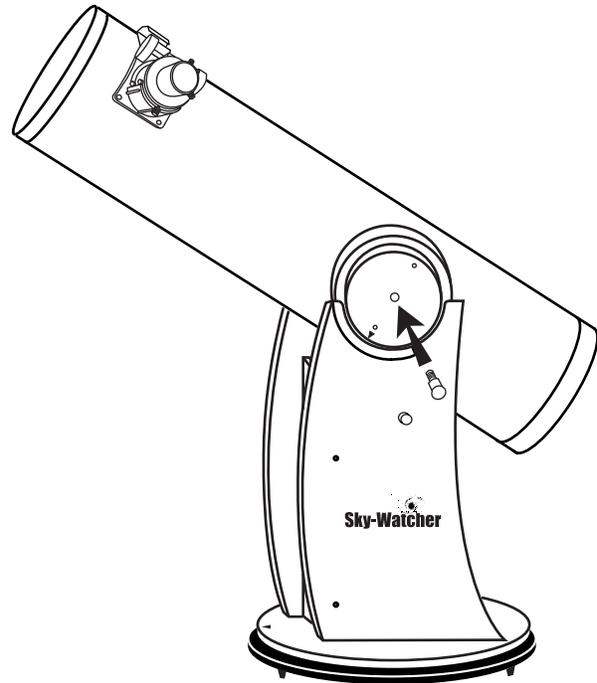
8. Cover all visible small screws from package 1 with the screw caps provided

OPTICAL TUBE ASSEMBLY

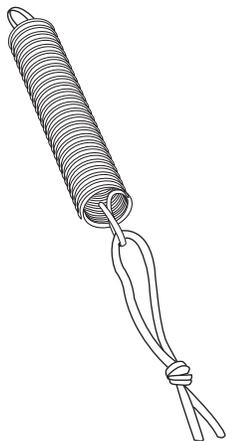
9. Place the optical tube on the assembled base.



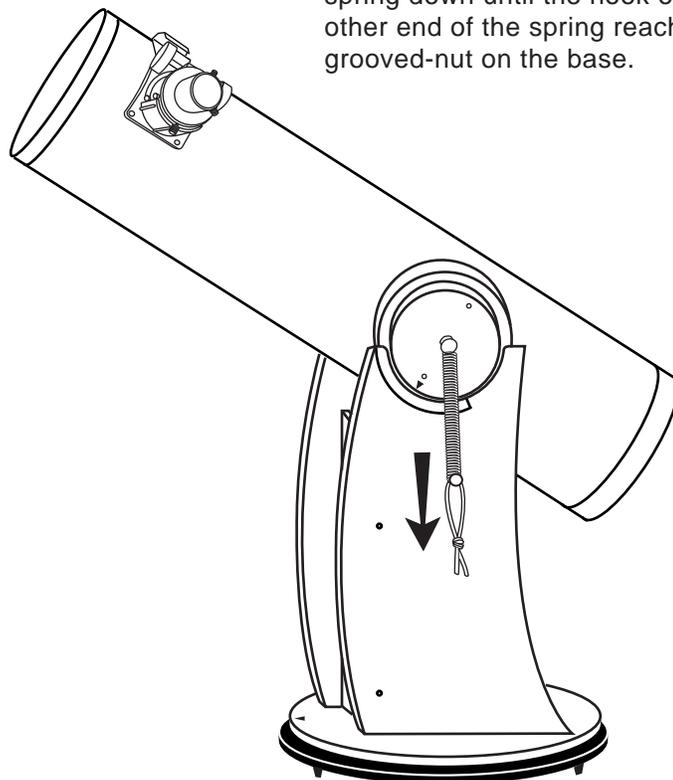
10. Screw in the special grooved-bolts from package 5 into the holes on the side bearings.



11. Loop the cord provided through the hook on one end of the spring. Tie a knot at the end of the cord.

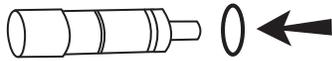


12. Hang one end of the spring onto the grooved-bolt on the side bearing. Grab the end of the cord and pull the spring down until the hook on the other end of the spring reaches the grooved-nut on the base.

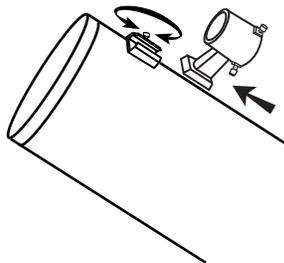


OPTICAL TUBE ASSEMBLY

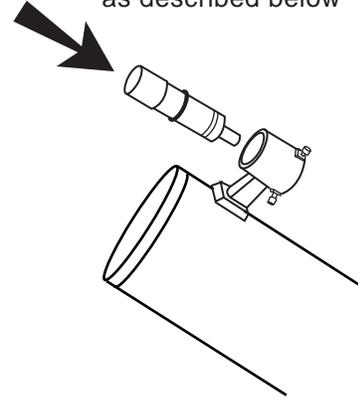
13. Locate the finderscope bracket and carefully remove the rubber-o-ring from it. Position the o-ring into groove on the finderscope tube.



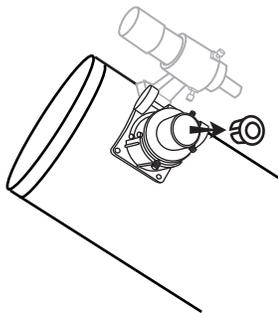
14. Slide the finderscope bracket into the mounting slot and tighten the screw to hold the bracket in place.



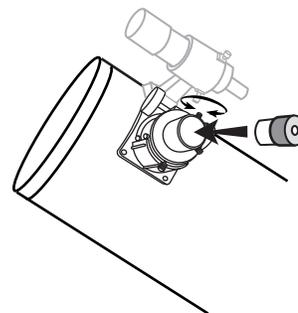
15. Loosen the two adjusting screws on the bracket. Position the finderscope into its bracket by sliding it backwards until the rubber o-ring seats. Align as described below



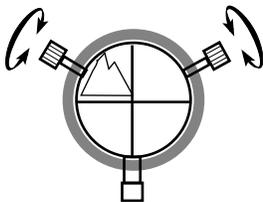
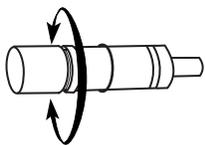
16. Remove the black plastic end-cap. Loosen the thumbscrews on the end of the focus tube if the end-cap can not be removed.



17. Insert the desired eyepiece and lightly tighten the thumb-screws to hold the eyepiece in place.



FINDERSCOPE ALIGNMENT



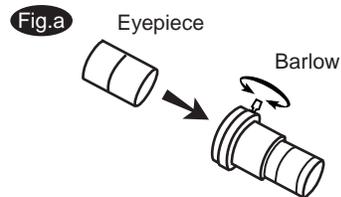
These fixed magnification scopes mounted on the optical tube are very useful accessories. When they are correctly aligned with the telescope, objects can be quickly located and brought to the centre of the field. Alignment is best done outdoors in day light when it's easier to locate objects. If it is necessary to refocus your finderscope, sight on an object that is at least 500 yards (metres) away. Loosen the locking ring by unscrewing it back towards the bracket. The front lens holder can now be turned in and out to focus. When focus is reached, lock it in position with the locking ring.

- 1) Choose a distant object that is at least 500 yards away and point the main telescope at it. Adjust the telescope so that the object is in the centre of the view in your eyepiece.
- 2) Check the finderscope to see if the object centred in the main telescope view is centred on the crosshairs.
- 3) Use the two small alignment screws to centre the finderscope crosshairs on the object. The screws work in opposition to a spring-loaded knob.

OPERATING YOUR TELESCOPE

Using the Barlow lens

A Barlow is a negative lens which increases the magnifying power of an eyepiece, while reducing the field of view. It expands the cone of the focussed light before it reaches the focal point, so that the telescope's focal length appears longer to the eyepiece.

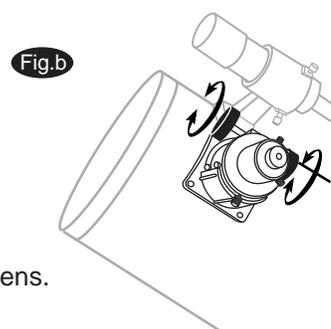


The Barlow is inserted between the focuser and the eyepiece in a reflector, and usually between the diagonal and the eyepiece in a refractor or a catadioptric. With some telescopes, it can also be inserted between the focuser and the diagonal, and in this position it gives even greater magnification. For example, a Barlow which is 2X when inserted after the diagonal can become 3X when placed in front of the diagonal.

In addition to increasing magnification, the benefits of using a Barlow lens include improved eye relief, and reduced spherical aberration in the eyepiece. For this reason, a Barlow plus a lens often outperform a single lens producing the same magnification. However, its greatest value may be that a Barlow can potentially double the number of eyepiece in your collection.

Focusing

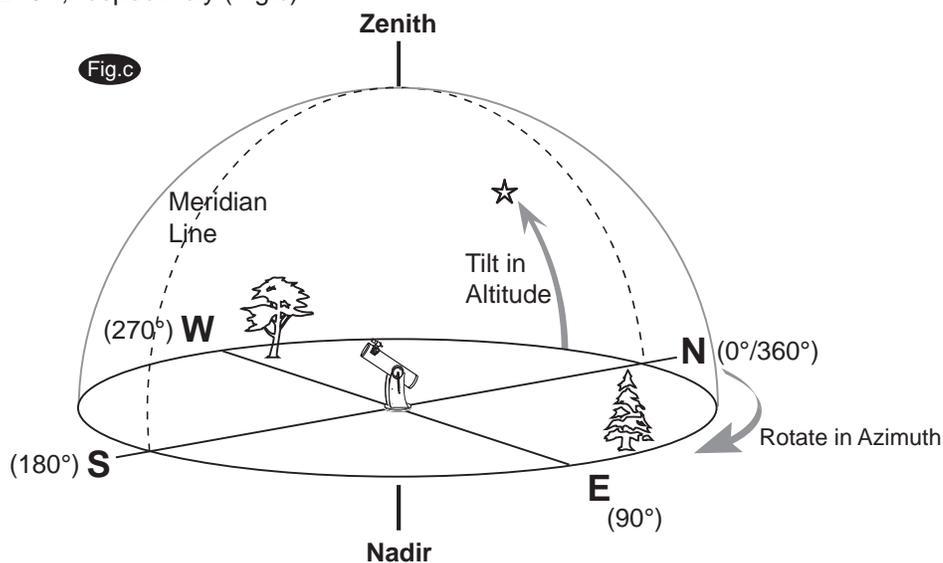
Slowly turn the focus knobs on the top of the focuser, one way or the other, until the image in the eyepiece is sharp. The image usually has to be finely refocused over time, due to small variations caused by temperature changes, flexures, etc. This often happens with short focal ratio telescopes, particularly when they haven't yet reached outside temperature. Refocusing is almost always necessary when you change an eyepiece or add or remove a Barlow lens.



Pointing the Dobsonian

Pointing an altitude-azimuth (alt-az) mounted telescope, such as a Dobsonian, is relatively easy. With the mount level, you can swivel the telescope around on a plane parallel to your horizon and then tilt it up and down from there (Fig.c). You can think of it as turning your telescope in azimuth until it is facing the horizon below a celestial object and then tilting it up to the object's altitude. However, the Earth rotates and therefore the stars are constantly moving, so to track with this mount you have to constantly nudge the optical tube in both azimuth and altitude to keep the object in the field.

In reference material for your local position, the altitude will be listed as \pm degrees (minutes, seconds) above or below your horizon. Azimuth may be listed by the cardinal compass points such as N, SW, ENE, etc., but it is usually listed in 360 degree (minutes, seconds) steps clockwise from North (0°), with East, South and West being 90° , 180° and 270° , respectively (Fig.c).



OPERATING YOUR TELESCOPE

Calculating the Magnification (Power)

The magnification produced by a telescope is determined by the focal length of the eyepiece that is used with it. To determine a magnification for your telescope, divide its focal length by the focal length of the eyepieces you are going to use. For example, a 10mm focal length eyepiece will give 80X magnification with an 800mm focal length telescope.

$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{Focal length of the telescope}}{\text{Focal length of the eyepiece}} = \frac{800\text{mm}}{10\text{mm}} = 80\text{X}$$

When you are looking at astronomical objects, you are looking through a column of air that reaches to the edge of space and that column seldom stays still. Similarly, when viewing over land you are often looking through heat waves radiating from the ground, house, buildings, etc. Your telescope may be able to give very high magnification but what you end up magnifying is all the turbulence between the telescope and the subject. A good rule of thumb is that the usable magnification of a telescope is about 2X per mm of aperture under good conditions.

Calculating the Field of View

The size of the view that you see through your telescope is called the true (or actual) field of view and it is determined by the design of the eyepiece. Every eyepiece has a value, called the apparent field of view, which is supplied by the manufacturer. Field of view is usually measured in degrees and/or arc-minutes (there are 60 arc-minutes in a degree). The true field of view produced by your telescope is calculated by dividing the eyepiece's apparent field of view by the magnification that you previously calculated for the combination. Using the figures in the previous magnification example, if your 10mm eyepiece has an apparent field of view of 52 degrees, then the true field of view is 0.65 degrees or 39 arc-minutes.

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

To put this in perspective, the moon is about 0.5° or 30 arc-minutes in diameter, so this combination would be fine for viewing the whole moon with a little room to spare. Remember, too much magnification and too small a field of view can make it very hard to find things. It is usually best to start at a lower magnification with its wider field and then increase the magnification when you have found what you are looking for. First find the moon then look at the shadows in the craters!

Calculating the Exit Pupil

The Exit Pupil is the diameter (in mm) of the narrowest point of the cone of light leaving your telescope. Knowing this value for a telescope-eyepiece combination tells you whether your eye is receiving all of the light that your primary lens or mirror is providing. The average person has a fully dilated pupil diameter of about 7mm. This value varies a bit from person to person, is less until your eyes become fully dark adapted and decreases as you get older. To determine an exit pupil, you divide the diameter of the primary of your telescope (in mm) by the magnification.

$$\text{Exit Pupil} = \frac{\text{Diameter of Primary mirror in mm}}{\text{Magnification}}$$

For example, a 200mm f/5 telescope with a 40mm eyepiece produces a magnification of 25x and an exit pupil of 8mm. This combination can probably be used by a young person but would not be of much value to a senior citizen. The same telescope used with a 32mm eyepiece gives a magnification of about 31x and an exit pupil of 6.4mm which should be fine for most dark adapted eyes. In contrast, a 200mm f/10 telescope with the 40mm eyepiece gives a magnification of 50x and an exit pupil of 4mm, which is fine for everyone.

OBSERVING THE SKY

Sky conditions

Sky conditions are usually defined by two atmospheric characteristics, seeing, or the steadiness of the air, and transparency, light scattering due to the amount of water vapour and particulate material in the air. When you observe the Moon and the planets, and they appear as though water is running over them, you probably have bad "seeing" because you are observing through turbulent air. In conditions of good "seeing", the stars appear steady, without twinkling, when you look at them with unassisted eyes (without a telescope). Ideal "transparency" is when the sky is inky black and the air is unpolluted.

Selecting an observing site

Travel to the best site that is reasonably accessible. It should be away from city lights, and upwind from any source of air pollution. Always choose as high an elevation as possible; this will get you above some of the lights and pollution and will ensure that you aren't in any ground fog. Sometimes low fog banks help to block light pollution if you get above them. Try to have a dark, unobstructed view of the horizon, especially the southern horizon if you are in the Northern Hemisphere and vice versa. However, remember that the darkest sky is usually at the "Zenith", directly above your head. It is the shortest path through the atmosphere. Do not try to observe any object when the light path passes near any protrusion on the ground. Even extremely light winds can cause major air turbulence as they flow over the top of a building or wall. If you try to observe on any structure, or even a sidewalk, movements you make may cause the telescope to vibrate. Pavement and concrete can also radiate stored heat which will affect observing.

Observing through a window is not recommended because the window glass will distort images considerably. And an open window can be even worse, because warmer indoor air will escape out the window, causing turbulence which also affects images. Astronomy is an outdoor activity.

Choosing the best time to observe

The best conditions will have still air, and obviously, a clear view of the sky. It is not necessary that the sky be cloud-free. Often broken cloud conditions provide excellent seeing. Do not view immediately after sunset. After the sun goes down, the Earth is still cooling, causing air turbulence. As the night goes on, not only will seeing improve, but air pollution and ground lights will often diminish. Some of the best observing time is often in the early morning hours. Objects are best observed as they cross the meridian, which is an imaginary line that runs through the Zenith, due North-South. This is the point at which objects reach their highest points in the sky. Observing at this time reduces bad atmospheric effects. When observing near the horizon, you look through lots of atmosphere, complete with turbulence, dust particles and increased light pollution.

Cooling the telescope

Telescopes require at least 10 to 30 minutes to cool down to outside air temperature. However this may take longer if there is a big difference between the temperature of the telescope and the outside air. This minimizes heat wave distortion inside telescope tube (tube currents). Allow a longer cooling time for larger optics. If you are using an equatorial mount, use this time for polar alignment.

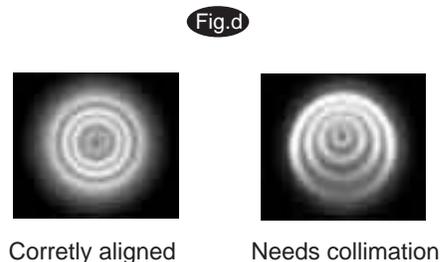
Using your eyes

Do not expose your eye to anything except red light for 30 minutes prior to observing. This allows your pupils to expand to their maximum diameter and biochemical light adaptation to occur. It is important to observe with both eyes open. This avoids fatigue at the eyepiece, allows you to check against reference material, and is a good habit to develop if you sketch at the eyepiece. If you find this too distracting, cover the non-used eye with your hand or an eyepatch. Use averted vision on faint objects: The center of your eye is the least sensitive to low light levels. When viewing a faint object, don't look directly at it. Instead, look slightly to the side, and the object will appear brighter.

PROPER CARE FOR YOUR TELESCOPE

Collimating A Newtonian

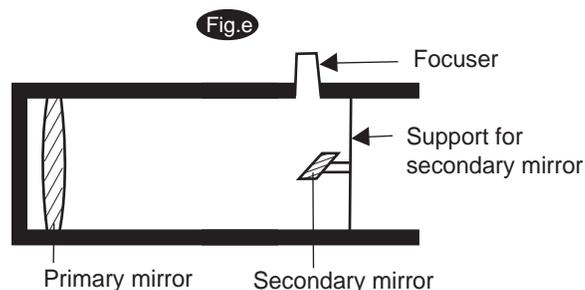
Collimation is the process of aligning the mirrors of your telescope so that they work in concert with each other to deliver properly focused light to your eyepiece. By observing out-of-focus star images, you can test whether your telescope's optics are aligned. Place a star in the centre of the field of view and move the focuser so that the image is slightly out of focus. If the seeing conditions are good, you will see a central of light (the Airy disc) surrounded by a number of diffraction rings. If the rings are symmetrical about the Airy disc, the telescope's optics are correctly collimated (Fig.d).



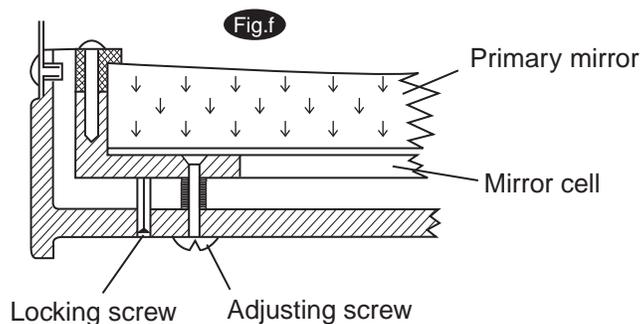
If you do not have a collimating tool, we suggest that you make a "collimating cap" out of a plastic 35mm film canister (black with gray lid). Drill or punch a small pinhole in the exact center of the lid and cut off the bottom of the canister. This device will keep your eye centered of the focuser tube. Insert the collimating cap into the focuser in place of a regular eyepiece.

Collimation is a painless process and works like this:

Pull off the lens cap which covers the front of the telescope and look down the optical tube. At the bottom you will see the primary mirror held in place by three clips 120° apart, and at the top the small oval secondary mirror held in a support and tilted 45° toward the focuser outside the tube wall (Fig.e).

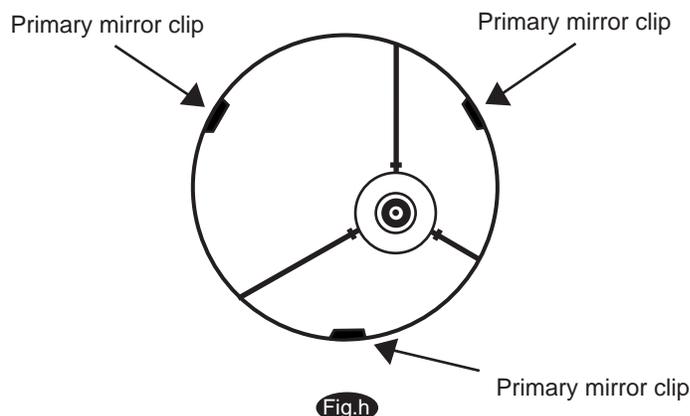
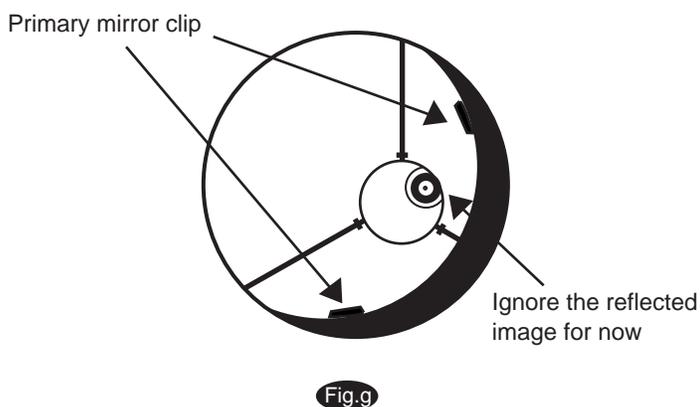


The secondary mirror is aligned by adjusting the central bolt behind it, (which moves the mirror up and down the tube), and the three smaller screws surrounding the bolt, (which adjust the angle of the mirror). The primary mirror is adjusted by the three adjusting screws at the back of your scope. The three locking screws beside them serve to hold the mirror in place after collimation. (Fig.f)

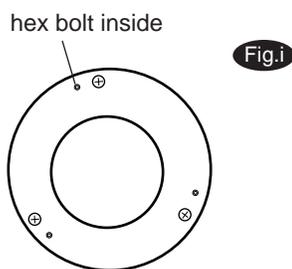


Aligning the Secondary Mirror

Point the telescope at a lit wall and insert the collimating cap into the focuser in place of a regular eyepiece. Look into the focuser through your collimating cap. You may have to twist the focus knob a few turns until the reflected image of the focuser is out of your view. *Note: keep your eye against the back of the focus tube if collimating without a collimating cap.* Ignore the reflected image of the collimating cap or your eye for now, instead look for the three clips holding the primary mirror in place. If you can't see them (Fig.g), it means that you will have to adjust the three bolts on the top of the secondary mirror holder, with possibly an Allen wrench or Phillip's screwdriver. You will have to alternately or loosen one and then compensate for the slack by tightening the other two. Stop when you see all three mirror clips (Fig.h). Make sure that all three small alignment screws are tightened to secure the secondary mirror in place.

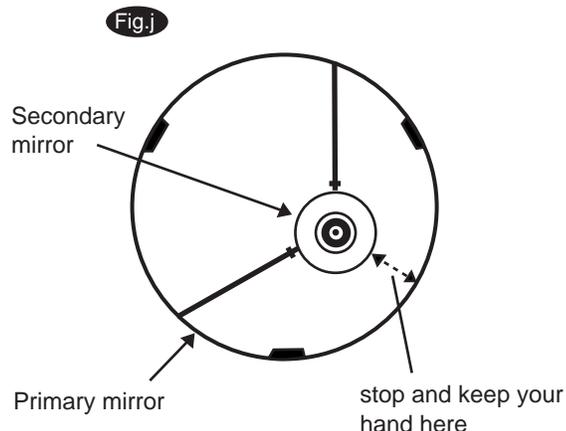


Aligning the Primary Mirror



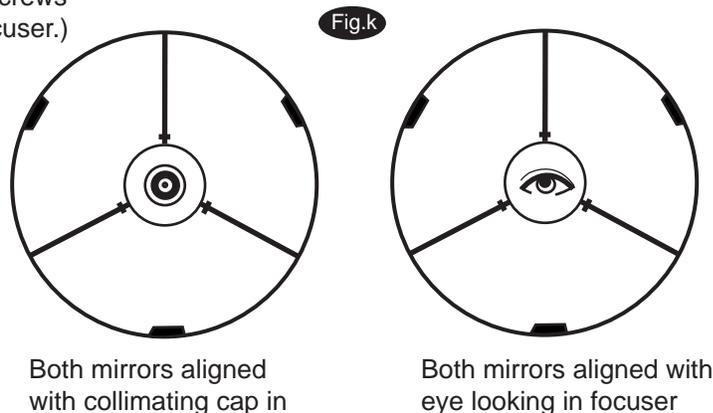
There are 3 hex bolts and 3 Phillip's head screws at the back of your telescope, the hex bolts are the locking screws and the Phillip's-head screws are the adjusting screws (Fig.i). Use an Allen wrench to loosen the hex bolts by a few turns.

Now run your hand around the front of your telescope keeping your eye to the focuser, you will see the reflected image of your hand. The idea here being to see which way the primary mirror is deflected, you do this by stopping at the point where the reflected image of the secondary mirror is closest to the primary mirrors' edge (Fig.j).



When you get to that point, stop and keep your hand there while looking at the back end of your telescope, is there a adjusting screw there? If there is you will want to loosen it (turn the screw to the left) to bring the mirror away from that point. If there isn't a adjusting screw there, then go across to the other side and tighten the adjusting screw on the other side. This will gradually bring the mirror into line until it looks like Fig.k. (It helps to have a friend to help for primary mirror collimation. Have your partner adjust the adjusting screws according to your directions while you look in the focuser.)

After dark go out and point your telescope at Polaris, the North Star. With an eyepiece in the focuser, take the image out of focus. You will see the same image only now, it will be illuminated by starlight. If necessary, repeat the collimating process only keep the star centered while teaking the mirror.



Cleaning your telescope

Replace the dust cap over end of telescope whenever not in use. This prevents dust from settling on mirror or lens surface. Do not clean mirror or lens unless you are familiar with optical surfaces. Clean finderscope and eyepieces with special lens paper only. Eyepieces should be handled with care, avoid touching optical surfaces.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Canada: Tel: 604-270-2813 between 9:00AM and 3:00PM PST, Fax: 604-270-2330
Outside Canada: Please contact your dealer for technical support.

Web site: www.SkywatcherTelescope.com
Technical Support e-mail: support@skywatchertelescope.com

SUGGESTED READING

Amateur Astronomy

Beginner's Guide to Amateur Astronomy:

An Owner's Manual for the Night Sky by David J. Eicher and, Michael Emmerich (Kalmbach Publishing Co., Books Division, Waukesha, WI, 1993).

NightWatch: A Practical Guide to Viewing the Universe by Terence Dickinson, (Firefly Books, Willowdale, ON, Canada, 3rd edition, 1999).

Star Ware: The Amateur Astronomer's Ultimate Guide to Choosing, Buying, and Using Telescopes and Accessories by Philip S. Harrington (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1998).

The Backyard Astronomer's Guide by Terence Dickinson and Alan Dyer (Firefly Books Ltd., Willowdale, ON, Canada, revised edition, 1994).

The Beginner's Observing Guide: An Introduction to the Night Sky for the Novice Stargazer by Leo Enright, (The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Toronto, ON, Canada, 1999).

The Deep Sky: An Introduction by Philip S. Harrington (Sky Publishing Corporation, Cambridge, MA, Sky & Telescope Observer's Guides Series, ed. Leif J. Robinson, 1997).

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