

# HOW TO BUY YOUR FIRST TELESCOPE

**INSIDE THIS HANDBOOK,**  
you'll find the main  
telescope types, answers  
to common questions,  
descriptions of eyepieces  
and accessories, and what  
you should look at first.

By the editors of *Astronomy* magazine



Astronomy: Jay Smith; background: Tony Hallas; product shots: Celestron



# Telescopes 101

Buying your first telescope is a big step, especially if you're not sure what all those terms mean. So, to help you understand what to look for in a quality telescope, the editors of *Astronomy* magazine answer 11 of the most-asked questions.

## 1 I know telescopes make things appear bigger, but what exactly do they do?

A telescope's purpose is to collect light. This property lets you observe objects much fainter than you can see with your eyes alone. Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei said it best when he declared that his telescopes "revealed the invisible."

## 2 Will my telescope be complete, or will I need additional items to make it work?

Most Celestron telescopes are complete systems, ready for the sky as soon as you unpack and assemble them. A few models are "optical-tube assembly only." This means all you're buying is the optics in the tube with no tripod or accessories.

## 3 I'm interested in observing. What should I do first?

Learn all you can about telescopes: what types are available, the best accessories, and what you'll see through them. This publication is a good start because you'll see a wide range of options.

If a telescope interests you, visit [www.Celestron.com](http://www.Celestron.com) to read more about it. You'll also find telescope reviews online at [www.Astronomy.com/equipment](http://www.Astronomy.com/equipment). You'll learn what's important to veteran observers when they use a telescope. You'll also get a feel for mechanical quality, ease of use (including portability), and extra features.

## 4 Should I buy binoculars before I buy a telescope?

No. The view through binoculars — especially near a city — won't be what you expect. They are, however, a valuable accessory at a dark site. Star clusters look great through them, as do the Milky Way, meteor trails, and the Moon. Learn more about binoculars on page 11.

**Celestron's AstroMaster 70AZ** is a complete system. It comes with the telescope, a tripod, two eyepieces, and more. *Celestron*



**Any mirror (or lens)** twice as large as another captures four times as much light. So, a 6-inch mirror collects four times the light as one 3 inches across.

*Astronomy: Roen Kelly*



**To see objects** through your scope in their normal orientation, you'll need an accessory called an image erector. *Celestron*

## 5 Why are objects through my telescope upside-down?

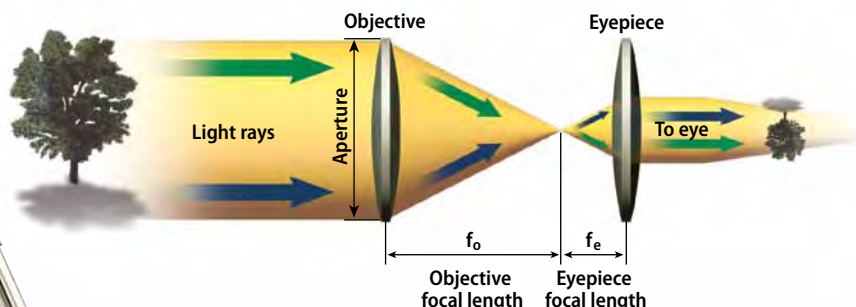
Because of the way a telescope focuses light, the top of what you're looking at is at the bottom as it enters the eyepiece, and vice-versa. You can re-flip the image with an accessory called an "image erector," but you'll lose a bit of the object's light. And for faint sky objects, you want the maximum amount of light possible to reach your eye. Besides, there's no up or down in space, and with most objects, you won't even know they're upside-down.

## 6 Can I use my telescope for views of earthly objects?

Absolutely! Many nighttime observers (usually those with smaller telescopes) also use their telescopes for bird-watching or other daytime nature-watching activities. Here's where the image erector (see #5) comes in most handy.



**Your telescope** also can give you great nature views, like the one of this painted bunting, in the daytime. *Howard B. Cheek*



**Telescopes flip** the view of your target, which doesn't matter at all if you're looking at an object in space. *Astronomy: Roen Kelly*



**A local astronomy club's** observing session, or a star party like the one pictured here, is a great place to "test-drive" a telescope. Celestron

## 7 Is there a way for me to "test-drive" a telescope?

Yes. Look in your area for an astronomy club and visit one of its meetings, which usually occur monthly. There, you'll find others who enjoy the hobby and are willing to share information and views through their telescopes. At one of the club's stargazing sessions, you'll be able to look through many different telescopes in a short period and ask all the questions you like.

## 8 Apart from quality optics, what's the most important thing in a telescope system?

The mount, which is what the telescope's tube sits on. You can buy the finest optics on the planet, but if you put them on a low-quality mount, you won't be happy with your system. No telescope can function in

**Celestron's FirstScope** is an ideal "grab and go" telescope: It's small, light, and sets up on any level surface. Celestron



high winds, but a poor mount will transfer vibrations even in a light breeze. So, be sure your scope sits on a high-quality mount.

## 9 Is a "go-to" scope better than one without go-to?

Yes. A go-to telescope is one with a motor or motors controlled by a built-in computer. Once set up for an evening's observing, a go-to scope will save you lots of time by moving to any sky object you select and then tracking it. Even experienced observers prefer go-to scopes because they leave more time to observe the sky.

## 10 If I use my telescope outside, does it need electricity?

Only if it has a motorized drive. In most cases, telescope drives use direct current, which means you can use batteries (including the one in your car). Adapters available from the manufacturer will let you plug your scope into an electrical outlet.

## 11 What's the best telescope for me?

It's the one you'll use the most. If it takes an hour to set up a scope, or if your scope is large, heavy, and difficult to move, you might observe only a handful of times each year. If, on the other hand, your scope is quick to set up, you may use it several times each week. A small telescope that's used a lot beats a big scope collecting dust in a closet every time.

**A go-to mount**, like the one included with Celestron's NexStar 4SE telescope, makes observing easier. The mount's computer contains a database of nearly 40,000 celestial objects. Celestron

**This adapter** will let you power your scope from a car's cigarette lighter. Celestron

**Celestron's NexStar SLT Computerized Mount** is compatible with many of the company's telescopes. Celestron





# All about refractors



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Refractors use a lens system to produce images.
- Refractors require the least maintenance of all telescopes.
- Many small refractors are light enough to mount on a sturdy camera tripod, making them the ultimate grab-and-go scopes.

Where light is concerned, the word *refract* means “to bend.” A refracting telescope (usually called a refractor) does this with a carefully made lens system. If the surfaces of the lenses have the proper shape, the light will come to a focus. Placing an eyepiece at that “focal point” will let you see what you have pointed the telescope at.

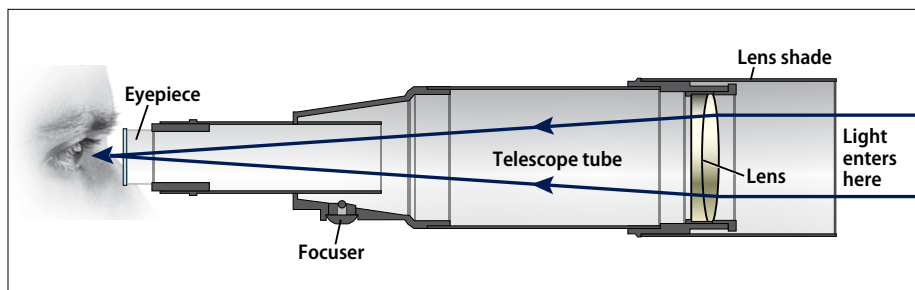
Dutch eyeglass-maker Hans Lipperhey made the first telescope (a refractor) in 1608. His patent application described “an instrument for seeing faraway things as though nearby.” The tube magnified objects about three times. Italian inventor Galileo Galilei was the first to use the telescope to study celestial objects, and what he saw revolutionized astronomy forever.

Two words you’ll see when reading about today’s refractors are *achromat* and *apochromat*. Each is a lens system combining different types of glass. Achromat means “not color dependent.” Such a lens has two pieces of glass and does a pretty good job of bringing all colors of light to the same focus.

Apochromatic lenses are also available. They are the top of the line, and their front lenses combine up to four pieces of glass.

Into the 1960s, refractors topped all telescopes in terms of numbers sold. Then, as manufacturers began making large scopes of other designs, sales of traditional refractors fell. In recent years, however, refractor sales have made a dramatic comeback due to several factors you may want to consider when you buy a telescope.

First, the overall quality of refractors has risen dramatically. Second, better lenses have made shorter tubes possible. Finally, lighter materials mean small models now transport more easily. Not only does this simplify travel to your favorite viewing site, but it also helps you decide whether or not to set your scope up in the backyard for a quick view of the Moon or Jupiter.



**A refractor** uses a lens (a combination of two to four polished glass pieces) to bring light to a focus. Astronomy: Roen Kelly, after Celestron



**Celestron's PowerSeeker 60AZ** is an example of a small, low-priced refractor. It has a 2.4-inch lens, sits on a simple mount, and produces right-side-up images with the supplied diagonal. Celestron



**Celestron's NexStar 102SLT** combines a 4-inch refractor with a computerized mount. Celestron

## WHAT TO CONSIDER

- Nothing blocks any of the light passing through the lens, which makes image contrast better. Observers of planets and double stars (who need high contrast to resolve small details) say that refractors are best for such objects.
- Refractors are low maintenance. Lenses never require recoating like mirrors eventually do. Also, a lens usually doesn't need adjustment — what telescope-makers call “collimation.” The lens does not get out of alignment unless the scope encounters a major trauma like falling onto a hard surface.
- Because a refractor has a closed tube, it requires some time to adjust to the outside temperature when moved from a warmer or cooler house. Today's thin-walled aluminum tubes conduct heat well, so they have reduced the cool-down time a lot. But you still have to take it into account.

# All about reflectors



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Reflectors use a system of mirrors to produce images.
- A reflecting telescope offers the best “size per dollar” ratio.
- The largest amateur telescopes are reflectors.

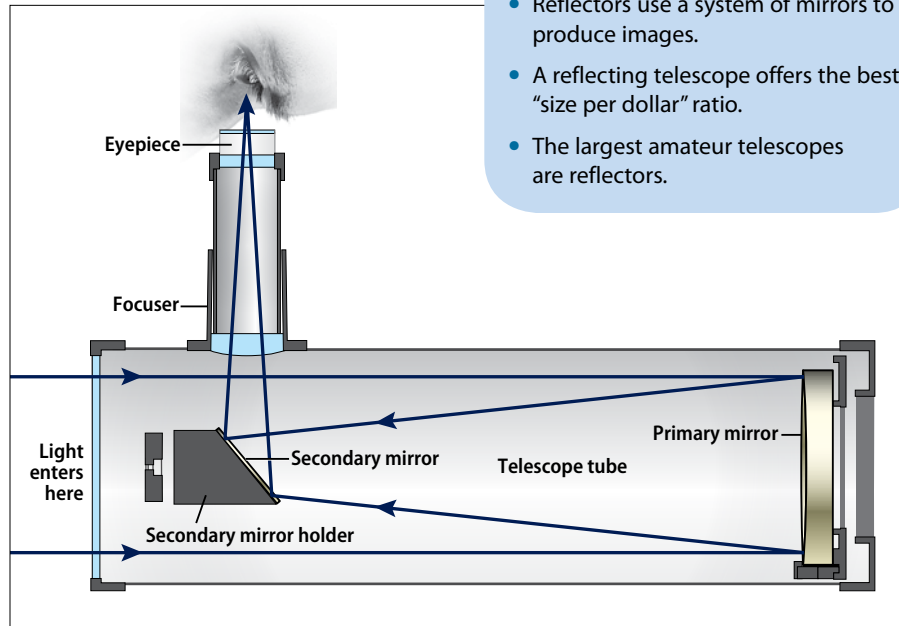
Scottish astronomer James Gregory invented the reflecting telescope and published a description of it in 1663. Although astronomers and historians give him credit for the invention, Gregory never actually made the telescope.

English mathematician Sir Isaac Newton constructed the first working reflecting telescope in 1668. It had a mirror 1.3 inches across and a tube 6 inches long.

Today, every “Newtonian” reflector contains two mirrors — a large curved one called the “primary” at the bottom of the tube, and a small, flat “secondary” near the top. Light enters, travels down the tube, hits the primary, and reflects to the secondary. That mirror then reflects it to the eyepiece.

Through half of the 20th century, amateurs built their own reflectors. Now manufacturers offer high-quality models, and they’re a bargain. Overall, reflectors are the least expensive telescopes, so if budget is a factor, you’ll want to look into buying a small reflector.

But the biggest amateur scopes are also reflectors. So, if moving a large, heavy “light bucket” isn’t a problem, maybe a 12-inch or bigger reflector is in your future.



**A reflector** uses a curved mirror to focus light and a small, flat mirror to reflect it to the eyepiece. *Astronomy: Roen Kelly, after Celestron*



**Celestron's SkyProdigy 130** is a reflector that contains a 5.1-inch primary mirror. *Celestron*



**Celestron's 114LCM** is a 4.5-inch reflector on a computerized mount. *Celestron*



**Celestron's AstroMaster 130EQ** is a 5.1-inch reflector on an equatorial mount. *Celestron*

## WHAT TO CONSIDER

- Reflecting telescopes show no excess color. That means you won't see color fringes around even the brightest objects.
- Inch for inch, reflectors are less expensive than other telescope types. When working with a mirror, manufacturers have to polish only one surface. An apochromatic lens has between four and eight surfaces, plus you're looking through the lenses so the glass has to be defect-free. All of this makes such lenses more expensive. Telescopes with apertures of more than 6 inches, with few exceptions, are all reflectors or compound telescopes (see page 6).
- The placement of the secondary mirror creates an obstruction that scatters a tiny amount of light from bright areas into darker ones. Unless you're looking at a planet or bright nebula under high magnification, you'll never notice this.
- Newtonian reflectors suffer from “coma,” a defect that causes stars at the very edge of the field of view to look long and thin like a comet. Observers generally compensate for this by placing all targets at the center of the field.
- Because of how the mirror attaches to the tube, a reflector is sensitive to bumping or jostling when transported. To be sure all is well, many skygazers collimate their telescopes (adjust the mirrors) before each observing session.

# All about compound telescopes



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Compound telescopes employ a combination of lenses and mirrors to produce images.
- They have the most compact design.
- Manufacturers usually sell them as complete systems.

**W**ith regard to telescopes, “catadioptric” means “due to both the reflection and refraction of light.” These instruments also are known as “compound” telescopes and are hybrids that have a mix of refractor and reflector elements in their design.

German astronomer Bernhard Schmidt made the first compound telescope in 1930. The Schmidt telescope had a spherical primary mirror at the back of the telescope and a glass corrector plate in the front.

The Schmidt telescope was the precursor of today’s most popular design, the Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope, or SCT. It also incorporated elements by French professor Laurent Cassegrain. In the SCT, light enters the tube through a corrector plate and then hits the primary mirror at the tube’s base, which reflects the light to a secondary mirror mounted on the corrector. The secondary reflects light through a hole in the primary mirror to the eyepiece, which sits at the back of the scope.



**Celestron’s NexStar 127SLT** is a 5-inch compound telescope supplied with a go-to mount that runs on eight AA batteries (or an optional adapter). Celestron



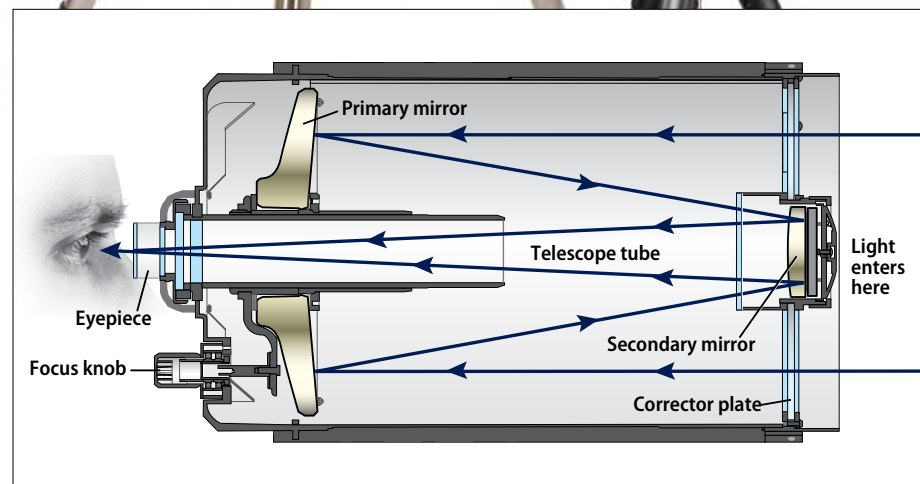
**Celestron’s NexStar 6SE** utilizes a type of compound telescope called a Schmidt-Cassegrain. Celestron

## THE FIRST GREAT SCT

In 1970, Celestron began making a telescope that took amateur astronomers by storm: the Celestron 8, or the C8 as observers soon called it. The introduction of this scope started a revolution. The orange-tubed Celestron 8 SCT had many advantages — 8 inches of aperture, light weight, better portability than any 8-inch reflector sold at the time, and an f/10 optical system, which provided good magnification. A range of ready-to-use accessories made celestial photography simple and popular. The complete system included a wedge users adjusted to their latitude and a sturdy, folding tripod. Celestron based several of its current telescopes on this proven design, including the CGEM, Edge HD, CPC, NexStar SE, and Advanced Series lines.



Celestron’s original C8



**A compound telescope** combines a front lens with mirrors to focus light. This diagram shows a Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope. *Astronomy: Roen Kelly, after Celestron*

## WHAT TO CONSIDER

- The number-one advantage of a compound telescope is its compact design. Such instruments are often only one-quarter as long as comparably sized reflectors and much shorter than refractors with half their aperture. This feature makes the compound telescope a great grab-and-go instrument.
- Like refractors, compound telescopes also have a closed tube. Adjusting to the outside temperature, therefore, takes longer than with an open-tube reflector with the same size mirror. To speed cooling, Celestron installs filtered cooling vents behind the primary mirror of its top-end Schmidt-Cassegrain telescopes.



# All about mounts and drives



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- A mount holds a telescope and also defines how it moves.
- It is every bit as important as the telescope's optical tube.
- You can enhance your observing with a go-to mount.

We call these instruments “telescopes,” but the phrase “optical tube on a mount” also works. In fact, it points out that half of any telescope system is its mount.

An unstable mount will not let even the best telescope deliver quality images. If the mount is too light, wind will be only one of your enemies. Your images will “bounce” even when you are focusing.

### Alt-azimuth mounts

An alt-azimuth mount is the simplest type of telescope mount. The name is a combination of “altitude” and “azimuth.” This type of mount moves up and down (altitude), and left and right (azimuth).

### Dobsonian mounts

In the 1960s, amateur astronomer John Dobson invented a type of alt-azimuth mount that now bears his name. The Dobsonian mount is the least expensive mount, and manufacturers always combine it with a reflector. Because the tube sits loosely in the mount, you can carry the two parts quite easily. But these scopes also can be large. Every amateur telescope that has a mirror more than 16 inches across sits in a Dobsonian mount.

### Equatorial mounts

If Earth did not move, a non-motorized alt-azimuth mount would be all that any of us would ever need. But our planet does spin, and we must deal with it. The third type of mount is the equatorial mount. German optician Joseph von Fraunhofer invented it in the early 19th century to track the stars. He aligned one of the mount's axes parallel to Earth's axis and moved the mount (with a weight-driven clock drive) at the same rate as our planet's spin. By doing so, the telescope follows the stars as they move through the sky. Today, many equatorial mounts incorporate a motor to move them.

**Celestron's AstroMaster Tripod** is a simple alt-azimuth assembly on which you can mount binoculars or a small telescope. Celestron



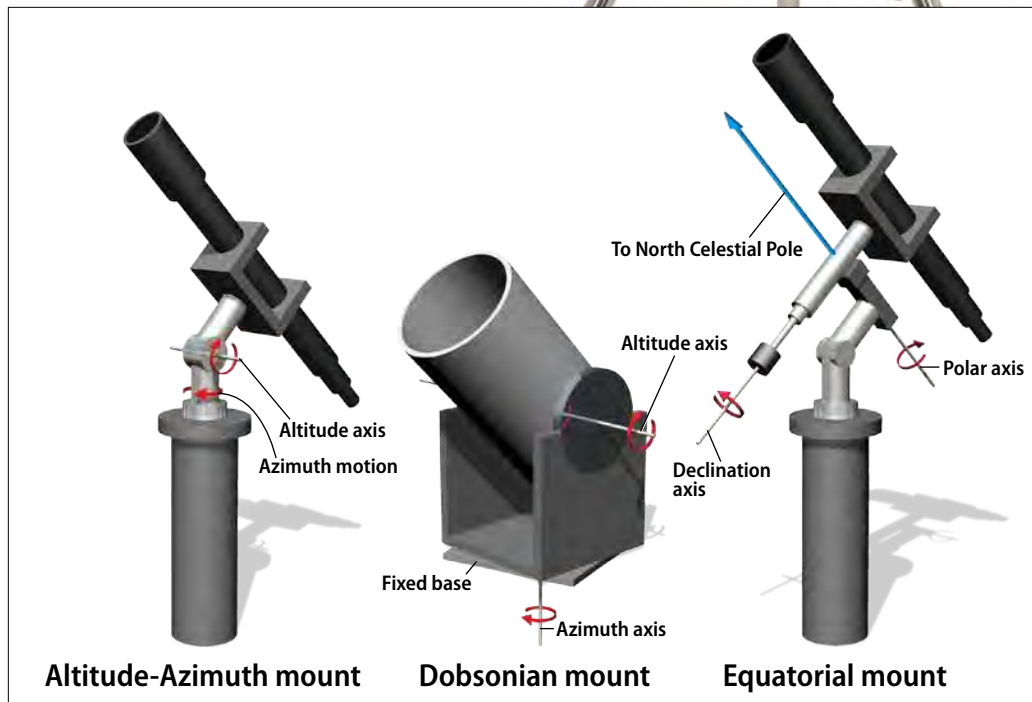
### Go-to mounts

A recent development is the go-to mount. To create this, manufacturers attach motors to both the altitude and azimuth axes. The motors also connect to an onboard computer. Once you run through a simple setup procedure, the go-to drive will find and then track your celestial target.

Mounts using this system are highly accurate. Once the drive locates an object, it will follow it as it moves across the sky without you moving the telescope. Most go-to scopes manufactured today have large databases with thousands of objects.



**Celestron's Sky-Watcher** Dobsonian line combines a Newtonian reflector with an easy-to-use Dobsonian mount. Celestron



The most popular amateur telescope mounts are shown in this illustration. Astronomy: Roen Kelly

# Which accessories are right for you?

Enhance your observing fun by adding some well-thought-out extras.

## Finder scopes

The world's best telescope is useless if you can't find anything with it. Its high magnification limits the field of view. Even with a go-to drive, you'll need a quality low-power finder scope. Most are tubes you view straight through. They flip the image but let you look toward the object, a position that's intuitive for most people.

Your finder should have a front lens at least 2 inches (50mm) in diameter. That size will let enough light in so you won't get frustrated trying to find faint objects. The finder's magnification also should be between 7x and 9x (see page 10).

Once you install your finder scope, align it with your telescope. Do this when it's still light outside using a distant object like the top of a telephone pole. It's easier then because the objects you'll use to align your finder won't be moving (like the stars do).



**Celestron's Finderscope Kit** features a finder scope with a 2-inch (50mm) front lens and a magnification of 9x. Celestron

**This small finder scope** doesn't magnify. Rather, it projects a red dot onto a transparent screen. Celestron



## HOW TO SET UP YOUR FINDER SCOPE

Align your finder scope before each observing session while it's still light outside. Here's how:

- If your telescope has a motorized drive, turn it off.
- Insert a low-power eyepiece (the one with the largest number printed on its barrel).
- Loosen your drive's motion-control locks.
- Move your telescope until you center a distant object (the light on a transmission tower, a building, etc.). Focus your scope on the object.
- Lock your telescope's motion controls.
- Loosen the screw locks on your finder scope's mounting bracket and then (without moving the main scope) position the finder scope so the object you centered in your scope also is centered in your finder.
- Lock your finder scope into position.
- For higher precision, replace the low-power eyepiece in your telescope with a high-magnification one, and then realign your finder scope.



**A star diagonal** bends light 90°. This accessory makes observing more comfortable. Celestron

## Star diagonals

Refractors usually need a star diagonal because of their design. A star diagonal bends the light from your target 90° into the eyepiece. Without a star diagonal, you'll find yourself in some awkward physical positions when you're observing objects high in the sky. The star diagonal fits into the telescope's focuser, and the eyepiece fits into the star diagonal.

## Lights

If you plan to use *Astronomy* magazine or a star chart while observing at night, you'll need light. Red light is best because it affects your night vision (the way your eyes adapt to the dark) least. But a bright light (even red) means you'll see less through the telescope because your eyes will have to re-adapt to the darkness. So, the best flashlight is one that lets you adjust its brightness.



**A red flashlight** like this one is a great accessory to preserve your night vision when you're out observing. Celestron

## Power supplies

If you observe from a location with alternating-current power, consider yourself lucky. The rest of us need some form of portable power. With the right adapter, you can use your car's battery.

Another option is a dedicated power supply. Celestron's PowerTank 17, for example, has plenty of power for several all-night sessions. It also includes a 17 amp-hour battery, two 12-volt DC car-style outlets, an AM/FM radio, a siren, a removable red-filtered flashlight, and a white spotlight.



**Celestron's PowerTank 17** is a 12-volt power supply that will run your telescope and other accessories when you're out observing at a site without electricity. Celestron

## Binocular tripod adapters

This handy device will let you mount your binoculars onto a standard camera tripod. This offers two advantages. First, it relieves you of holding your binoculars for long periods. Second, you can show someone else what you're looking at without giving any directions except "look through here."



**Connect your binoculars** to a standard camera tripod with this adapter. Celestron

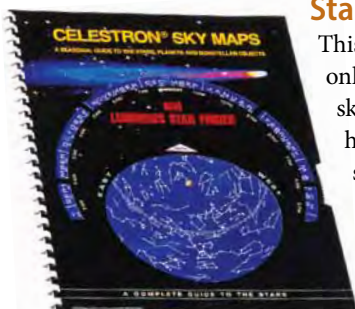


## Camera adapters

Someday, your desires may turn to astrophotography. But what if you don't have a digital single-lens reflex camera with the correct adapter to fit your scope?

Celestron makes a universal mounting platform you can use with even a point-and-shoot digital camera to photograph what you see through the eyepiece.

**Celestron's Digital Camera Adapter** allows you to photograph through your scope's eyepiece. Celestron



**Celestron's glow-in-the-dark Sky Maps** helps you find your way through the stars. Celestron

Celestron also produces a set of star charts. The front cover of *Celestron Sky Maps* features a specially designed luminous planisphere that rotates to simulate the seasonal progression of celestial objects through the sky. Expose the planisphere to light, and its stars will glow against a dark background.

The publication plots more than a thousand stars and deep-sky objects. The illustrated reference section provides basic information and the visual characteristics of individual stars, star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies. The maps measure 13¼ inches by 11¼ inches and are printed on a heavyweight, moisture-resistant card stock. The pages have a special comb binding so they can lay flat.

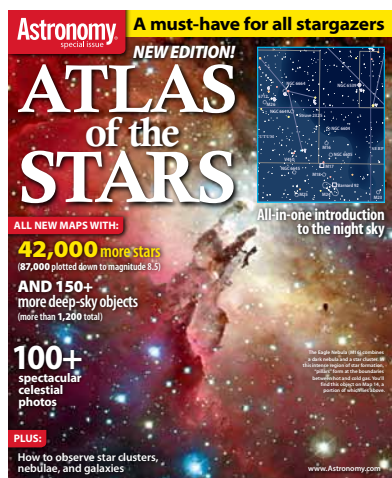
## Filters

As you observe through your telescope, filters will help you see more details. Astronomical filters come in two main varieties: color, which enhance viewing the planets, and

## Star charts

This handy accessory not only lets you find your way around the sky and to your next target, but it also helps you plan upcoming observing sessions. For example, inside each monthly issue of *Astronomy* magazine, you'll find a pullout star chart for that month along with descriptions and graphics showing all important current celestial events.

You'll also discover stories that focus on observing the Sun, the Moon, planets, meteor showers, nebulae, star clusters, galaxies, and more.



**Atlas of the Stars New Digital Edition** is a great introduction to observing for new telescope owners who also own computers. Order a copy online at [www.Astronomy.com](http://www.Astronomy.com). *Astronomy*

light-pollution reduction (LPR) filters, which reduce man-made light so you can see nebulae better. All filters screw into the threads manufacturers put in the barrels of eyepieces.

## Color filters

Color filters made for astronomy improve the view through even a low-quality telescope because they boost the contrast between areas on a planet's surface or in its atmosphere that have different colors. Manufacturers label color filters along their edges, but you can tell what light a filter lets through either by looking at or through it. A red filter, for example, looks red.

Color filters work better with larger telescopes because it's all about how much light is available. A bigger scope captures more light. So, for example, a violet filter lets only 3 percent of the light hitting it through. You'll need a large scope to see details on any object you view through this filter. If you have a small scope, try a light blue filter, which lets 73 percent of the light through. Its effect won't be as dramatic as the darker filter's, but the object you're observing will look a lot brighter.

## Light pollution reduction (LPR) filters

LPR filters work because many outdoor lights produce only a few distinct colors (that blend to create white or yellow light). For instance, a high-pressure sodium-vapor streetlight shines mainly yellow. Mercury-vapor lamps give off green and blue light. LPR filters block those colors but allow others through.

But they're not a cure-all. LPR filters do little to reduce the impact of car headlights and incandescent bulbs, which give off all visible colors. So you'll still need to pick your observing site with some care.

## Moon filters

This specialty filter sometimes goes by the name "neutral density filter." It reduces the amount of light (by absorbing it) but doesn't filter or change any of the colors.

Neutral density filters let as much as 80 percent, and as little as 1 percent, of the light through. In general, lighter neutral density filters are used for the planets and darker ones for the Moon, which reflects much more of the Sun's light.



**Celestron's Eyepiece Filter Set** contains red, blue, and yellow filters that bring out details on the planets, and a neutral density filter for reducing the Moon's bright light. Celestron



**Light-pollution reduction filters** help you get better views of nebulae. Celestron



**A Moon filter**, also known as a neutral density filter, dramatically reduces the amount of light passing through it but doesn't change the colors. Celestron

# Understanding eyepieces

**E**yepieces are like stereo equipment. You want a sound system that faithfully reproduces music as close to the original as possible. And yet, while listening to a familiar piece of music, each of us perceives something a little bit different about it. You may hear some nuance meaningful to you that I didn't catch. The result is that we don't all end up with the same stereo equipment ... or eyepieces.

Sometimes this is due to cost and the quality of workmanship. The best eyepieces contain multiple highly polished and coated lenses made from exotic glass, so they are not cheap. Coatings, by the way, are ultra-thin layers that manufacturers



**Celestron's 18mm X-Cel LX eyepiece**



**Celestron's 40mm Omni eyepiece**

apply to lenses to reduce the amount of stray light reflected and increase the amount that passes through.

Some hobbyists find it tough to justify spending as much on a few eyepieces as they did on their telescope. Most amateur astronomers, however, look at the investment over the long term. If you upgrade your telescope, you don't need to change your eyepieces.

When choosing which eyepiece to buy, consider its weight. Believe it or not, some tip the scale at more than 2 pounds — as heavy as some binoculars. If you purchase a small- or medium-sized telescope, you'll want to choose lighter eyepieces.

Another thing to keep in mind is the eyepiece's field of view. You'll see two numbers used: the apparent field of view and the true field of view. The apparent field of view of an eyepiece just tells the angle of light that enters the eyepiece. Eyepiece apparent fields range from 25° to 84°. Much more important is an eyepiece's true field — the amount of sky you actually see when you



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Eyepieces change the magnification of any telescope.
- They come in two sizes: 1¼" and 2".
- Their bodies show the focal lengths.

look through the eyepiece. This number will change from one telescope to the next.

High-quality eyepieces deliver high-contrast views and sharp images all the way to the edge of the field of view.

### Barlow lenses

A Barlow lens is an optical accessory that increases an eyepiece's magnification. It goes between the telescope's focuser — or the star diagonal if you're using one — and the eyepiece. Some Barlows magnify two times (2x), some are 3x, and so on. So, as an example, let's say your 18mm eyepiece gives a magnification (you'll also hear this called "power") of 100x through your telescope. If you insert a 2x Barlow, the magnification will be 200x.

Roughly 50 years ago, when Barlow lenses first appeared, they were simple units using single lenses. They worked, but they worsened the view. Today's Barlows contain high-quality coated lenses that transmit nearly all of the light hitting them.

A Barlow lens can effectively double the number of eyepieces in your set, if you select your eyepieces with this in mind. Here's an example: Let's say you have 40mm, 32mm, 12mm, and 9mm eyepieces that, in your telescope, magnify 25x, 31x, 83x, and 111x, respectively. Adding a 2x Barlow lens will give you four additional magnifications: 50x, 62x, 166x, and 222x.



**Celestron's Eyepiece and Filter Kit** contains five eyepieces, a Barlow lens, six color filters, and a Moon filter. Celestron



**Celestron's Omni Barlow lens** doubles the magnification of any eyepiece. Celestron

## HOW DO YOU FIGURE MAGNIFICATION?

To find the magnification, or power, of any eyepiece, simply divide the telescope's focal length in millimeters (listed in the instruction manual) by the eyepiece's focal length (the number printed on the eyepiece's body). Here's an example: Celestron's SkyProdigy 130 Reflector has a focal length of 650 millimeters. If you choose a 25mm X-Cel LX eyepiece, the magnification will be 26. If you replace the X-Cel eyepiece with a 12mm Omni Series eyepiece, the magnification will change to 54. Note that the type of eyepiece doesn't affect the magnification. Any two eyepieces with the same focal length in this telescope will give the same magnifications.



# Understanding binoculars

**B**inoculars are versatile instruments with many benefits. They have a wide field of view and what you see through them is right-side up, making objects easy to find. They require no expertise to set up — just sling them around your neck and you're ready to go.

That portability also makes binoculars ideal for nights when you might not have the time to set up a telescope. And for most people, observing with two eyes rather than one is more natural and comfortable. Most binoculars also are relatively inexpensive.

## What the numbers mean

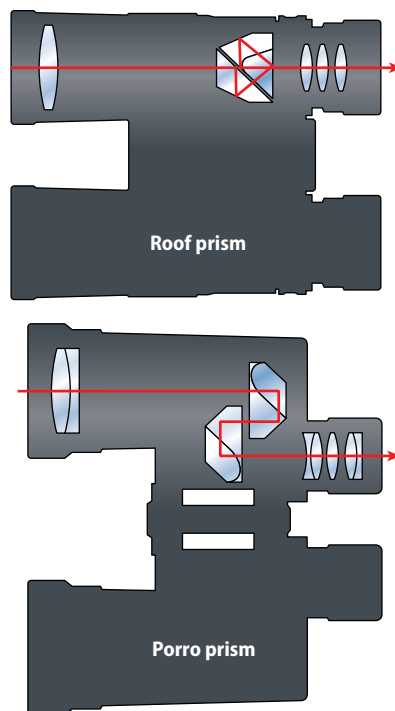
For stargazing, the size of the front lenses is the most important thing. Generally, the larger they are, the brighter the image will be. You can find the lens size by looking at the two numbers on every binocular: 7x35 or 10x50, for example. The second of those numbers refers to the size (in millimeters) of each front lens. So the front lenses of 7x35s have a diameter of 35mm, and 10x50s have a 50mm diameter. Binoculars with 50mm lenses gather twice as much light as 35mm binoculars.

Astronomy binoculars should have lenses at least 40 millimeters across. Smaller ones may work in the daytime, but they won't gather enough light to give good views of most night sky objects.

The other number is the binoculars' magnification. For astronomy, go for binoculars that magnify at least 7 times. The highest you'll want for hand-held binoculars is about 10x. If the magnification is higher than that, you likely won't be able to hold them steady enough to get a sharp image. For those, use a tripod.

## Details to look for

Binoculars contain prisms that make the image appear right-side up. These prisms come in two varieties: roof and Porro. Roof-prism models have straight barrels and are more compact. However, they tend to be more expensive and produce dimmer images, making them less desirable for astronomy. Porro-prism binoculars have a zigzag shape and usually are bigger and heavier than roof-prism models.



**Binoculars** come in two designs: roof prism and Porro prism. *Astronomy: Roen Kelly*

Lenses in high-quality binoculars are made of barium crown glass (BaK-4) instead of borosilicate glass (BK7). Also, look for coated optics — the more lens and prism surfaces to which special coatings have been applied, the brighter and higher contrast the images will be.

Most binoculars have a central focusing knob that moves both eyepieces at once. These models also have one eyepiece that you can focus individually. To operate the binoculars, first use the central knob to focus the eyepiece that doesn't adjust, and then focus the other eyepiece. This type of



**Celestron's Skymaster 15x70** binoculars offer high power and collect a lot of light. *Celestron*



**Celestron's Oceana 7x50 Marine** binoculars are waterproof and fogproof — great for boaters or those who live in a humid climate. *Celestron*



## 3 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- Binoculars give a right-side-up image.
- They let you use both eyes to observe.
- The biggest sky objects look best through binoculars.



**Wide-field views** of many astronomical sights are best seen through binoculars. One favorite among observers is comets. *Martin Moline*

focusing proves to be more convenient, particularly if you pass the binoculars from person to person. On other binoculars, the eyepieces focus individually. These models tend to be more rugged and better sealed against moisture.

## What you'll see

Binoculars will show the Moon in crisp detail. Watch shadows creep across lunar features as the Moon's phase changes. Follow the stages of a lunar eclipse as Earth's shadow covers the Moon. And view a crescent Moon silhouetted against stars low in the western evening sky.

Farther afield, binoculars let you track Jupiter's four big moons. In addition, they'll help you pick out Mercury low in the twilight sky and spot objects too faint to see easily, such as the outer gas-giant planets, Uranus and Neptune, as well as the brighter asteroids.

The advantages of binoculars perhaps show up best when viewing a bright comet. Binoculars magnify enough to show detail and have a wide enough field of view that you can see the comet's head and most or all of its tail at once.

# Become an observer in 10 simple steps

Astronomy remains exciting because something's always making news. When you're an amateur astronomer, not only can you read about what's going on, but you can also participate. In essence, the sky is calling. But how do you start observing the sky? What do you need to know?

## 1 Learn the sky in a general sense

It's good to know some basics: Earth spins once a day and orbits the Sun once each year. The first motion causes sky objects to move from east to west, and the second causes different constellations to appear in each season's sky.

Next, imagine the sky as a sphere with north and south poles and an equator.

Read up on Moon phases. The Moon first becomes visible as a thin crescent low in the western evening sky. Each night thereafter, it appears to grow and move eastward until Full Moon, after which its lit part shrinks to invisibility (New Moon). When you again spot the thin crescent low in the west, roughly 30 days have passed. You'll want to know the Moon's phase because its light can prevent you from seeing faint objects.

Finally, become familiar with bright seasonal constellations. Start with just a couple per season: Taurus the Bull and Orion the Hunter in winter; Scorpius the Scorpion and Cygnus the Swan in summer; and so on. Don't worry about the faint ones. If you haven't heard of them — for example, Lacerta and Serpens — there's probably a good reason why.



**An astronomy shop** might let you look through the telescope you're thinking of buying. Celestron



**Constellations change** from season to season. Orion the Hunter (right) is a winter star pattern. His belt points down to Sirius, the night sky's brightest star. Bill and Sally Fletcher

## 2 Immerse yourself in the subject

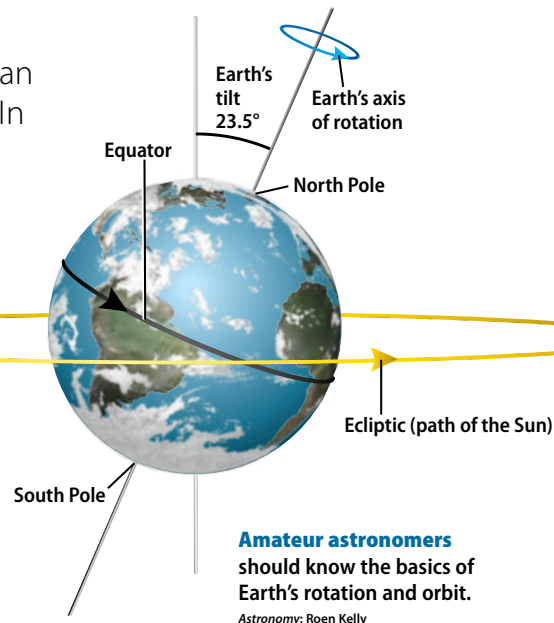
You've made a good start toward becoming an observer. But there's a lot more out there than this booklet, your favorite astronomy magazine, and the websites of *Astronomy* magazine ([www.Astronomy.com](http://www.Astronomy.com)) and Celestron ([www.Celestron.com](http://www.Celestron.com)).

Your public library and bookshops offer many other star charts, observing guides, and texts on all facets of our wonderful hobby. Except for where you'll find the planets on certain dates, such materials won't go out of date quickly. Local astronomy clubs can be great resources, too. Make friends and you'll quickly learn many tips.

## 3 Try equipment before you buy

Some astronomy shops — especially the ones in major cities — occasionally will set up equipment for potential customers to use. At those times, staff will be on hand to explain how everything operates.

Another way to test-drive a scope is to attend an observing session or a regional

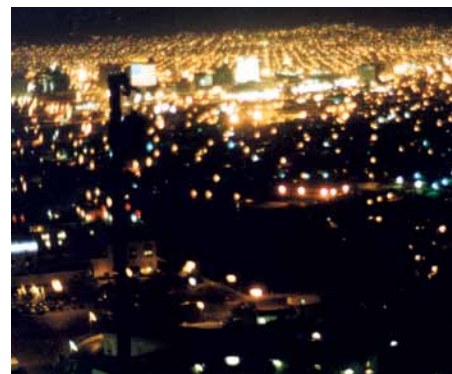


star party hosted by an astronomy club. Take your time and ask lots of questions. Amateur astronomers love showing off their equipment to beginners.

## 4 Pick your observing site carefully

If you'll be content with the Moon, planets, and double stars, pretty much any location will do. To see faint, diffuse objects like nebulae and galaxies, however, you'll need to travel to a dark site.

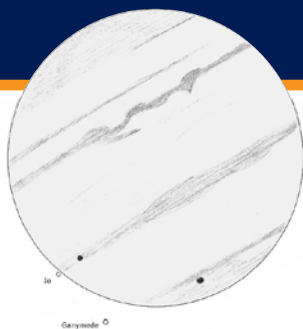
Some things to consider are how light-polluted the location is, the driving distance, how portable your telescope is, safety (will you get cellphone service?), and weather factors. The last point includes how generally clear the sky is and how steady the air is.



**Light pollution** ruins observing sites. To see faint objects, you'll need to get out of the city.

Michael E. Bakich





**Sketching objects** you view through your scope will make you a better observer. This drawing shows Jupiter with two of its moons and their shadows on the planet. Michael E. Bakich

## 5 Try your hand at sketching

If you want to move past simple visual observing but aren't ready to commit to capturing objects with a camera, do some sketching. Drawing what you see through the eyepiece lets you record your observations. Sketching is also fun, and you'll become a better observer as your ability to pick out faint details in objects improves.

You won't need much in the way of supplies. A sketchpad, a #2 pencil, a good eraser, and a red flashlight will be enough to get you started. You might also want to add a drafting compass because most of what you'll be sketching is round and any non-circular objects will lie in the circular field of view of your telescope's eyepiece.

## 6 Comfort is everything

Comfort means a lot more than just staying warm during the winter. Many observers use various gyrations while looking through an eyepiece. The one an observer called the "monkey squat" is pretty hard on the back and requires keeping several muscles tense to keep your eye at the eyepiece.

So, sit. When you are seated comfortably at the eyepiece, you'll spend more time observing (and see a great deal more) than while standing.

## 7 Photography is rewarding but time-consuming

Here's the good news: You can take pictures of astronomical objects. Here's the other side: Astroimaging takes practice, and there is a learning curve. The higher the quality of the final image, the steeper the curve. Remember that producing a high-quality picture involves two stages. First you acquire the data through your camera, and

then you process that image with the right software.

Lots of resources exist to help you learn the art of astrophotography. Read all you can, take lots of images, and eventually you'll proudly show off your results to family and friends.

## 8 Keep a log

You will want to remember what you've seen. A simple log contains the date and time of your observation, what object(s) you looked at, and a brief description, like, "Saw spiral arms!" or "Really blue, but no details visible."

More-detailed logs might contain information about the telescope you used, what eyepiece(s) and magnification(s), and sky conditions (percent of cloud cover, amount of light pollution, steadiness of stars, etc.).

## 9 Become a social astronomer

Visit a planetarium and take in a program. Attend a star party in your area. Observe with others. Get on the Internet and chat in one of Celestron.com's or Astronomy.com's forum areas.

Without question, the best step you can take is to join a local astronomy club. Attend its meetings and observing sessions. This will place you with a group of like-minded people who can either answer your questions or help you figure out where to get them answered.

Most astronomy clubs have members who look for opportunities to share information about the hobby we all love. Get



**Celestron's NexImage** lets you capture live video through your telescope and view it on your computer screen. Celestron

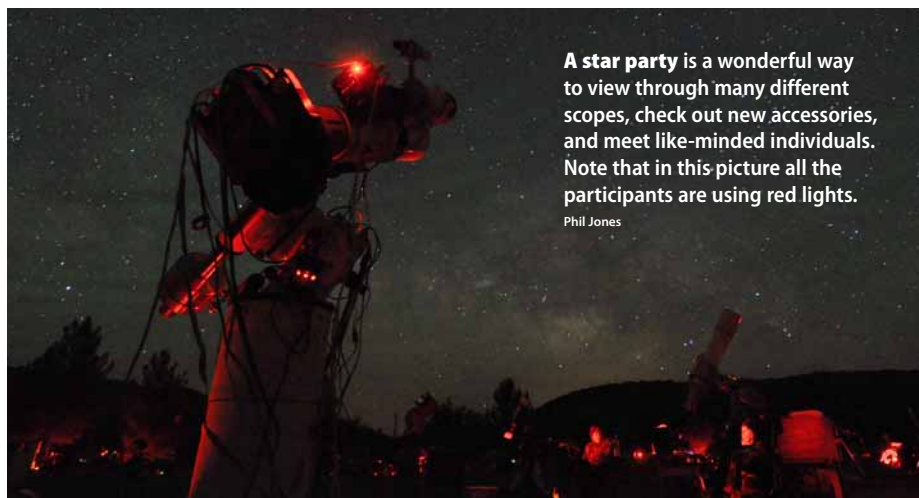
involved, volunteer to help at events, and before too long *you'll* be the one answering the questions.

## 10 Observe it all!

I've heard it a million times. "I'm a planetary observer," or "I only observe galaxies." Really? Are these amateur astronomers in fact saying they'd pass up watching a total lunar eclipse, a bright comet, or a rich meteor shower?

While your telescope may be best suited for a particular type of object, you can view anything through any scope. So why not try viewing them all?

The Moon has hundreds of targets on its ever-changing face, and even a small scope will show most of them. The planets spend lots of time in the early evening sky, which makes viewing them convenient. A short drive each month during the dark of the Moon may yield dozens of galaxies. While you take them all in, you'll surely marvel at the magnificent universe above and the richness of the hobby you have chosen.



**A star party** is a wonderful way to view through many different scopes, check out new accessories, and meet like-minded individuals. Note that in this picture all the participants are using red lights.

Phil Jones

# Start exploring the sky

Congratulations on your telescope purchase. Here are some suggested objects to observe.

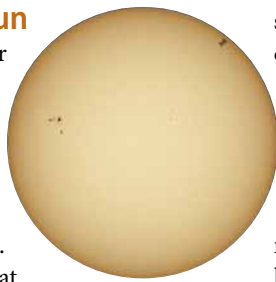
## Scan the Milky Way

One of the most pleasurable observing experiences you can have under the summer or winter sky is simply scanning the Milky Way through your telescope. It's so simple — just insert an eyepiece that gives a wide field of view (one with a large number on it), shut down your laptop, ignore your observing guides, turn off your go-to drive, and move your scope to and fro by hand.

## Observe the Sun

You can double your observing fun with a safe solar filter. A filter that fits over the front of your telescope is the only kind to use. Never look directly at the Sun with your eye or through any unfiltered telescope.

You can start your solar observing by counting or sketching sunspots. It's fun, it's easy, and sunspot counts let you know just how active the Sun is. People have been recording sunspot numbers daily since 1749.



**Observing the Sun will allow you to use your scope during the daytime. Be sure to use a safe solar filter.** Alan Friedman

## Observe the Moon

The Moon has a face that's always changing. But Full Moon is not the best time to view it. That's when there are few shadows, so you'll see little detail.



Jamie Cooper

**The Moon** offers a changing face, superb shadow details, and thousands of fascinating features.

The best evening views are between New Moon and 2 days after First Quarter. In the morning before sunrise, view from about 2 days before Last Quarter to just before New Moon. Shadows are longer at these times, and lunar features really stand out.

Mainly look along the line dividing the light and dark portions, called the terminator. There, you'll see mountaintops high enough to catch sunlight while dark lower terrain surrounds them. On large crater floors, you can follow "wall shadows" cast by the sides of craters hundreds of feet high. All these features change in real time, and the differences you can see in just one night are striking.

## Observe Jupiter

Next to the Sun and Moon, Jupiter has the most detail. The planet's four largest moons look like bright stars generally in a line on either side of Jupiter.

Along with the moons, two dark stripes — the North and South Equatorial Belts — are easy to see. If the atmosphere above your site is steady, use higher magnifications (eyepieces with lower numbers printed on them). You'll see that Jupiter looks a bit oblong because it spins fast and is not a solid planet.

## Observe double stars

Although stars look like a single point of light to the naked eye, your telescope will split many of them into pairs. Observing double stars is easy, it doesn't take a complicated setup, you can observe from a city, and targets exist for every size telescope. Plus, you'll see lots of colors.

In addition to how bright each component of the double star is, one number will let you know if your telescope can split it. It's the pair's "separation" — the visual distance between the two stars. It's given in



Tung Tezel

**Enjoy the Milky Way** in the summer or winter, when it's highest in the sky.

arcseconds, noted by the symbol ". One arcsecond (1") equals  $\frac{1}{3,600}$  of 1°. See the table below for the double star separation your telescope can split.

## Observe Messier's list

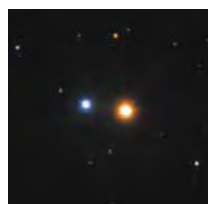
Charles Messier (1730–1817) was a French comet-hunter. During his searches, he encountered dozens of objects that looked like comets but didn't move against the starry background.

In 1758, he discovered what he thought was a comet. This object became the first entry — M1 — in his famous catalog of comet "imposters." Working your way through Messier's list will introduce you to some of the best and brightest star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies.

## CAN I SPLIT THAT DOUBLE STAR?

The size of your telescope will influence which double stars you observe. Bigger scopes can resolve smaller separations. Use this table as a general rule to determine the minimum double star separation your telescope will split. Weather conditions may affect your success.

Telescope size	Separation you'll split
3-inch	1.5"
4-inch	1.1"
5-inch	0.9"
6-inch	0.8"
8-inch	0.6"



**Albireo**, a star in the constellation Cygnus the Swan, is just one of hundreds of colorful double stars you can see through your scope. Dietmar Hager



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