# HOW TO USE THE R.A. AND DECL. GRADUATION RINGS (SETTING CIRCLES)

The R.A. and Decl. graduation rings (setting circles) are helpful to search for faint nebulae and clusters which are hard to be found with the naked eye. To make a search with the graduation rings, you first have to locate a bright star near the object you want to observe. The following is an example on how to use the graduation rings.

## Example: Finding the Ring Nebula, M57

From the star atlas, you will see that the Ring Nebula, M57, is close to the star Vega. Vega is a bright star of magnitude 1 and can be seen from Spring to Autumn in most places. Let's use Vega as a base to find M57. (The telescope must be polar aligned.)

① Find the coordinates (right ascension and declination) of Vega and M57 in a book or star atlas.

	R.A.	Decl.
Vega	18h36m	39°
M57	18h52m	33°

- ②Center Vega in the field of view of the telescope using a low-power eyepiece (under 50X).
- ③Turn the R.A. graduation ring and set it to 18h36m (18 hours 36 minutes).
- 4Set the Decl. graduation ring to 39 degrees.
- (5) To have the telescope moved to M57, turn the R.A. slow-motion control knob or drive the R.A. motor until the R.A. and hour graduation ring is set to 18h52m.
- ©Turn the Decl. slow-motion control knob or drive the Decl. motor until the Decl. graduation ring is set to 33 degrees.
- The Ring Nebula can now be seen in the field of view. But, it may be very small. Try to use a higher-power eyepiece.

#### How to use the Verniers

If you use the verniers, the R.A. and Decl. graduations can be set more precisely.

### 1 Reading the R.A. graduation with the vernier

On the right example, the vernier graduation O is positioned between 22hOm and 22h10m. The R.A. graduation and vernier graduation coincide at the vernier graduation 4. Then, the R.A. graduation is read as 22h4m (22h0m+4m).

#### 2 Reading the Decl. graduation with the vernier

The vernier graduation 0 is in the middle of the Decl. vernier. Use the vernier graduation in the increment direction of the Decl. graduation. On the right example, the vernier graduation 0 is positioned between 48° and 50°. As the Decl. graduation is incremental to the left side, use the left side vernier graduation. The Decl. graduation and vernier graduation coincide at the vernier graduation 1°30′. Then, the Decl. graduation is read as  $49^{\circ}30'$   $(48^{\circ}+1^{\circ}30')$ 













