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Book Descriptions:

Criterion dynamax manual



Several functions may not work. Please reenable javascript to access full functionality. Donation is not required by any means, so please enjoy your stay. This means that you cannot reply to this topic.It is missing a few accessories, but otherwise seems to be in good condition. I found a site that had the instruction manual scanned and saved in JPG format in a zip file, but it is missing some pages. Does anyone have the manual where they could supply me with the missing pagesThe manual itself has only basic information, and fairly low quality illustrations. Donation is not required by any means, so please enjoy your stay. They are in excellent condition. One is a 1976 model and the other is a 1979 model. Both of these scopes have excellent optics. The 76 model has shown incredible detail inside Jupiters red spot. I have seen shades of white, red, orange, and brown. Views of deep sky objects in both scopes have the tiniest star images you can imagine with great contrast and resolution. I had to tweak the 79 model to get it to perform at this level and that is explained in my review. This review is also on Cloudy Nights. I use a telrad on them and when I am in a lazy mood I just use the settings circles with great success. Tracking is excellent and very quiet. They also have an 8X50 finder on each one. The bakelite tubes are very strong and attractive. The mount is very steady provided the legs are not extended to a high position. I extend them an extra foot or so from the lowest point. Any skylight filter dust seal will also screw into the back of a DX8. This in turn will allow any Meade or Celestron visual back to thread into the back of the dust seal. I have an 80mm f6 Nighthawk achromat that does not provide sharper views on stars than the DX8 scopes. It is a sharp refractor, but no sharper than the views I am getting with my WELL COLLIMATED Dynamax 8 scopes. MarkLong cool down times are required. Years ago I recall a view of the orion nebula that Ill never forget.http://www.iccj.jp/images/uploads/fckeditor/fox-dhx-3_0-manual.xml

• criterion dynamax 8 manual, 1.0, criterion dynamax 8 manual.



Overall, a very nice tabletop scope with lots of features and good optics. It had the worst optics Ive ever looked through. Star images were 10 arcsec across. That is not an exaggeration, it just barely split Polaris. The problems were not due to collimation. The corrector had a huge optical strain running accross it like a river. The mount was springy too. It did have a nice 50mm finder and nice AC drive corrector. Ive heard that there are a few OK dynamax 8s around. However I believe mine is the norm. adWhen I first got the scope I took it apart cleaned it then realigned the mirrors. I also placed black flock paper on the inside wall. I added an inside sleeve of black flock paper that goes up halfway in the baffle tube. This seem to cut down on scattered light. All and all Ive been pleased with the images. I must admit sometimes I feel that Im lucky because so many people have complained about this scope. I believe the later models were better than the eary models. As for observations Great red spot on jupiter no problem Resolving M13 no problem split Saturns ring no problem Owl nebula, M73, M57 ditto Its true images are not as crisp as in a refractor but what SCT with 33% obstruction is. The motor track is fine for visual I have not tried to take long exposures so I dont know if its good for that. Mount is very stable. My biggest complaint is the declination knob and friction lock. It goes soft real easy. I replaced declination screw with a thumb screw to keep pressure up. Also telescope does need some time to cool down. When scope is well aligned and weather permits I have seen central airy disk and one outer ring on star image. If you get one make sure you test it first and dont overpay for it. But in my opinion its not has horrible as others have made out to be. Well at least not the one I have.I had to adjust the secondary mirror which is a tedious task. Nevertheless up till now I was reasonable content with

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The motor comes loose from time to time, but thats a matter of fixing the screws tight. The fork is OK. I have made my own equatorial mount on a sturdy demountable wooden structure. Nowadays it seems as if I cant focus the stars for 100% any more. The just out of focus images have dotted stars on several rings which are not perfect cicular. So the diffraction rings are visible only not circular. It wonder whether it is the mirror, the correction plate or the secondary mirror. I hope to find out soon. I am working on a Foucault test, to measure the mirror more detailed. When the tube is exposed to sunlight for longer times weeks than some deposit might showup on the inside of the correction plate. Just cleaning with a little soap and water does the job. There might be some deposit on the two mirrors as well. My former collegue has made beautiful pictures with it. So I think the two mirrors have to be recoated again. The locks on the declination and hour axes have to be readjusted. To much weight on the tube is a slight problem. Then the whole scope becomes a little wobbly. I have a manual, which I intend to put through the scanner, so anyone interested could get a digital copy. A major draw back is the relative long cooling time of the scope. The longer it stays in the open air the better the images. I do mainly visual observations.M13 is still a problem I cant resolve the stars, maybe it is also my eyes. I probably didnt do her a favor because it was a poorly made telescope and performed poorly. Giving it away was too good for it. I did have very good luck with an RV6 though. JeffI injoyed it for many years. I later wanted a larger scope about 1989 I bought a Meade 2120 It is ok but I get more detail from my old D8 than the 10 inch Meade. J Smith Fort Worth, TexasEmail webmaster to report abuse, problems, or comments. The site may not work properly if you dont update your browser. If you do not update your browser, we suggest you visit old reddit.

Press J to jump to the feed.By the about 1973 the RV6 and RV8 werent selling like they used to. Meade had introduced lowercost equatorial reflectors, Dobsonians had arrived on the telescope making scene, and most worrisome of all was the Celestron C8 SchmidtCassegrain. Criterion quickly attempted to adapt by stealing optical technology and employees from Celestron to make the early Dynamax scopes but quickly got sued. As a result they ended up using an inferior Schmidt correctormanufacturing process, subcontracted out their secondary mirrors to some Japanese company, used cheap nonhomogenous window glass for their correctors not float glass like todays windows usually are but oldstyle rolled sheet glass which is simply inadequate in quality for a lens, and did not bother to perform the handfiguring or optical matching that Celestron and Meade did and still do on their SCTs. This was partly because they had zero experience making optics inhouse and SCTs are not exactly the easiest to make, but it was also simply a result of cornercutting. The end result of all this was that the new Dynamax 4, 6, and 8 typically had optics of very low quality, with the 8 suffering the hardest. While arguably mechanically superior to the Celestron scopes the Dynamaxes just lacked the same professional fit, finish and optical quality and sales slumped even further when Meade introduced their 2080 in 1980. In 1982 Criterion ran out of money and was soon purchased by Bausch and Lomb, who sought to use the Dynamaxes to make a quick buck off the hype over the return of Halleys Comet. Unfortunately they closed down production around that time as the venture had largely failed to turn an adequate profit. The DX8 in the picture was given to one of the local astronomy clubs Im in and I was sent to pick it up today and test it out.



Unfortunately without a compatible wedge or tabletop legs I cant adequately support it on anything for further testing and neither I nor the club need it so it is currently for sale this post isnt an ad but I thought Id mention this anyway. If you want one of these weird scopes, look for one with a gray fork mount as they are usually the best optically, and try to get it with the wedge and Golden Pyramid tripod. I still have the full color brochure stashed away. Ive hauled that girl all over the country and can split the DoubleDouble in Lyra after collimating it. Mine was a rare 1980 purchase with very good optics. Still got the color broucher And the field manual. All rights reserved Back to top. The tube assembly is painted dark gray, the pier is silver gray 26,234 bytes. Click on image to see enlarged view 61,033 bytes. The founder of Company Seven fondly recalls seeing the Moon through the first telescope he ever encountered, a 6 inch reflectorThat was the beginning of my affection for this hobby, and of my fondness for making a similar experience attainable for others. For years following that night I could only afford to sketch telescopes. I imagined each telescope loaded up with every imaginable accessory multiple finders, photoguide telescopes, evepieces, drives and correctors, every manner of piece part. Decades later I own telescopes and technologies that nobody imagined could be made when I was young. But regardless of all my fantastic state of the art telescopes, CCD cameras, goto this and that, I do not smile guite the same way as when I look upon an RV6"Plate 2746 bolted on This instrument is complete as it was picked up by the customer at the factory in December 1962. Click on images to see enlarged views 296,868 and 229,679 bytes. But cosmetically we would rate the mount as in good condition given its age, but not

excellent.

http://erptrends.com/images/como-hacer-un-manual-de-usuario-para-un-sistema.pdf



The original gray highly textured finish of the OTA is all there too although there is some white paint overspray that can be removed with a diligent and patient effort. The gray textured finish on the Bakelite tube was represented by about 1960 to be an upgrade choice over the smooth white tube finish since the gray was more resistant to marring. However, this textured surface has ridges so sharp all across it that the resistance of this to the fabric lining of the Mounting Rings makes it difficult to rotate the optical tube without pausing the observing session, then moving the telescope on the mount so that the optical tube longitudinal axis is parallel to the ground, and finally open the rings completely to rotate the optical tube. The sharp texture also means one must use care not to slide it across any sensitive fabrics such as the leather seat of a car for example. Since our general policy is to conserve antiques, we display this telescope among our collection at our showroom cleaned but otherwise not restored. However, for those who are interested in seeing how a telescope like this comes together, please browse our Criterion RV6 Dynascope Restoration Gallery where Mr. Tom McDonough shows us in a series of images how over the course of several months he disassembled, refinished and upgraded his RV6. His son John J. Krewalk b. 1950 would in time come to work for the company too. The sales invoice provided with the RV6 owned by Company Seven indicates the telephone number then was 2471696, and their Cable address was "CRICO". This included three eyepieces providing 40, 80 and 111x. And this was well before credit cards so by 1956 Criterion among other telescope makers offered time payment plans of up to twenty four months.And Criterion may have already had their response in the works since in the December 1956 issue of Sky and Telescope they announced the new series of Newtonian telescopes.

http://ablerepairandrestoration.com/images/como-hacer-un-manual-en-tony-hawk-pro-skater-2.pdf



This would initially include the Dynascope 6 inch with either a German mount with wood tripod or a deluxe German mount and with a massive steel pier, and the line grew to feature models of as large as 16 inch aperture. This scientifically designed new Dynascope offers all the essential features for superior viewing at a cost within the reach of any serious amateur. Constructed of lifetime material and engineered for maximum stability, yet is extremely light. And look at these other quality features in this exciting new instrument. Ground and polished to exacting specifications. Aluminized by vacuumchamber process. After finally adding a Criterion RV6 to our own collection Company Seven observed that almost all the early images that we have seen published advertising the Criterion RV6 showBy loosening the ring clamps it was possible to rotate the telescope tube so that during the course of observing one then another objects in various areas of the night sky, the focuser with evepiece could be rotated to a more accessible position. In practice, the early RV6 tube exteriors where very textured, and this made it impossible to rotate the tube unless the ring clamps were loosened almost fully. It was provided with a 6x 30mm Finderscope, with a rack and pinion 1.25 inch Focuser to accommodate the customers choice of three eyepieces, with electric motorized clock drive, Right Ascension and Declination Setting Circles, and a complete money back guarantee. Our Criterion RV6 Dynascope Restoration Gallery with images by Mr. Tom McDonough shows a certification label of one of these subcontractors UPCO OPTICS attached to the Primary Mirror.Click on image to enlarged the view and read the print 120,247 bytes. While meeting the optical prescription of the proper curve is important, it is critical that the surface be polished to be consistently smooth as well.

And the comparatively long focal ratio means the telescope can provide stunningly clear images across the field of view even when operating with comparatively simple eyepieces. It may be that when we were young we were naive, or it may be these were well made optics that truth is this will not matter since these telescopes served their purpose, and did so affordably. Click on image to see enlarged view 399,423 bytes. While the Orthoscopic another Zeiss design may be highly regarded for its uniformity of magnification across the field of view, combined with very good to superb contrast and definition thereby making it a good choice for observing planets for example. And it was rare that amateur eyepieces would be found to have been mechanically as well made as these. It was not uncommon for a person to collimate the telescope once and with some care in transport would never again have to make an adjustment of the optics to regain a nominal collimation. Today some companies offer Bakelite components for specialized uses or for the nostalgic appeal. The Bakelite used in to make the RV6 optical tubes were treated with a highly textured finish. The interior of the optical tube, along with all the machined components that protrude into the optical tube are

finished in an antireflection black.We have seen older and contemporary models provided with these decorative metal rings, they also help to protect the ends of the Bakelite tube from wear and tear. Regardless of lacking these rings this RV6 has survived the decades well no doubt due to some careful handling by the owner.There is space all around the rear and sides of the Primary Mirror and this accommodates air circulation that will help to acclimate the glass mirror to ambient temperature. We note older RV6 models have a more closed Primary Mirror cell arrangement.

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This mechanism includes adjustments to center the Secondary Mirror in the optical tube by tightening or loosening the four nuts 90 degrees apart on the optical tube. And it provides adjustments to tilt the Secondary Mirror relative to the Primary Mirror and Focuser, and also to adjust rotation of the Secondary Mirror. This Spider attached to the optical tube with one bolt to the inner wall of the optical tube. This design reduced the diffraction effects that come about when a blade is inserted in the light path, and does this better than conventional Spider arrangements. However, the circular Spider was more awkward for amateurs to work with, and subject to working loose thereby leaving the Secondary Mirror rotated from its nominal position. We believe this may be the reason why later models as the one in our collection come equipped with more conventional four vane Spiders. This period of 23 hours 56 minutes 04.09053 seconds is called the sidereal period, or the period relative to position of the stars overhead. The sidereal period is not exactly equal to one 24 hour day because by the time the Earth has rotated once complete revolution on its axis it has also moved along the path of its orbit around the Sun. Because of this the Earth has to keep rotating for about another 4 minutes before the Sun seems to be back in the same place in the sky that it was in exactly a day before. As the Earth rotates in space the celestial objects overhead appear to move in an arc across the sky. This is in Quick Time movie format courtesy of NASA 3.0 megabyte file. Click on image to see this and note your Web browser must be enabled to view.mpg format video. For an example look at the Moon rising low in the sky though trees, at 1X with the naked eye one can see the Moons apparent motion actually it is us on Earth who are rotating. So imagine trying to keep a telescope on target when operating at magnifications high enough to see the Moon close up; 80 to 100X or so.

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Then imagine keeping up with a planet at the 200X or more that we recommend. One comes to appreciate having a platform that can keep the telescope on target. This makes it impractical to attempt time exposure astrophotography with an altazimuth stand or a conventional camera tripod since it is impossible to precisely move a manual AltAzimuth mount so that stars do not appear blurred on the film. The more accurately one aligns a platform with the Celestial Pole, the more accurate is the tracking but an alignment to within two degrees or so of the true celestial North Pole is adequate for visual observing with a telescope like this RV6. These are attached to the tip by a threaded bolt so that each pad may be extended or retracted to facilitate a finer adjustment for Pole Alignment than could be achieved by adjusting the mount head alone. A mount such as this allows the observer to focus on an object free of concerns about keeping the telescope on target, it facilitates sharing a telescope with many people, and it can be an economical way to start into astrophotography. Plate 2870 riveted in place This was equipped with their motorized Right Ascension Drive with which one could track objects across the sky; this made it more comfortable to observe, easier to share the telescope with others, and opened the possibility of astrophotography. The motor is powered by 115 volt AC 60 cycle current wall current, or for convenience in the field by batteries through an Inverter or a Drive Corrector, simply plug the two prong cord into an outlet and the drive is on. An optional Drive Corrector permits the user to vary the AC current frequency to the motor thereby adjusting its speed; by doing so one can set the rate

to Sidereal, and possibly to Solar and Lunar rates. More advanced Drive Correctors designed for astrophotography incorporate "Periodic Error Control" circuits to program in compensations for eccentricities of the Worm Wheel.

If you visit the RV6 Restoration Gallery then you can see details of how this is done. Incidentally for safety, Company Seven recommends that when using any telescope from AC wall current that the outlet or the entire circuit should be wired on a Ground Fault Curcuit Interruptor GFCI. The Worm is installed within a metal bearing block and this assembly is maintained aligned at ninety degrees to and in tension against the Worm Wheel Gear by a spring loading mechanism that helps to keep the backlash consistently minimized regardless of temperature changes. Worm gears have an interesting property that no other gear set has, and that is the Worm can easily turn the Wheel Gear but the Wheel Gear cannot turn the worm. This is because the angle on the Worm is so shallow that when the Wheel Gear tries to spin it, the friction between the Wheel Gear and the Worm holds the Worm in place. The locking feature act as a brake for the Right Ascension drive of the Dynascope mount when the motor is not turning. Incidentally, this is a bit slower than the Sidereal rate by 3 minutes and 56 seconds per day. The tension on the clutch is regulated by three spring loaded screws threaded from one pressure plate into another that bind the assembly together. The cork and spring loading compensate for changes of temperature and wear over time to maintain a consistent alignment of the Worm Wheel and Worm Gear.By turning the knob clockwise or back this turns the Worm and that permits the operator to make fine adjustments to the Declination axis. This is helpful particularly since with the R.A. axis reasonably well Polar Aligned and the motor tracking, the only shift of the object in view would be in the Dec Axis and this would be continuous and in only one direction North or South depending on the latitude elevation error of the Pole Alignment.

The original sales receipt does not mention this feature nor do the advertisements, and so this may have been standard with all of these mounts made at the time or the owner may have ordered it after the original sale. The Right Ascension Circle hours and minutes however was on a clutch so that when the instrument was assembled and the mount Pole Aligned, the telescope could be pointed onto a known object and the Right Ascension circle dialed to the indicator to correspond with the coordinate of the object. These are machined of aluminum and engraved for durability and longevity. For some insights into the telescope components visit our Criterion RV6 Dynascope Restoration Gallery where images taken by Mr. Tom McDonough illustrate these components clearly.Over the years under the original management they added more sophisticated and larger models. Their numerous ads appeared in periodicals including Sky and Telescope, Review of Popular Astronomy, and Science Digest. People and screen writers had imagination; television programs about astronauts, space and a bright future were on in prime time including Outer Limits, Twilight Zone, Lost In Space, My Favorite Martian, The Jetsons cartoon, I Dream of Jeannie, and of course Star Trek. Some of the demand by the public for larger telescopes might have been because increasing sky light glow from development and air pollution were reducing the transparency of the suburban skies so that amateur astronomers needed larger telescopes to show more to retain their interest in the hobby. Rarely since then has the world been so similarly united. Audio file is.mpeg format 83,968 bytes. The image size 5,840 bytes. Click on image to see enlarged view 762,206 bytes. And the RV6 prospered. When the Apollo 17 mission launched on December 7, 1972 this would be the last manned flight to the moon for that century as the originally planned following three missions had been cancelled as funding had been diverted.

And the shorter tube length made it possible to provide the telescope on a lighter weight and more intuitive Fork Mount. This company was Celestron Pacific who specialized in the development of the SchmidtCassegrain telescopes from 10 inch to as large as 22 inch for government and industry. The company had two people who are largely responsible for their success Tom Johnson, the optical designer and Alan Hale the business brains of the outfit. By 1970 Celestron struck gold in the

amateur market with their introduction of the original Celestron 8, a 23 lb.And they employed techniques and business acumen that provided these telescopes were priced competitively with the Criterion.The Meade and Celestron telescopes could interchange a broader range of accessories than those of the Dynamax series, and Criterion never matched the output of these competitors for variety or quantity of accessories, and this too diminished the attractiveness of the Dynamax to the informed shopper.After having been in production since 1959 the RV6 were no more. And neither Celestron or Meade would survive as independent US manufacturing companies beyond 2007. Celestron was sold to a Chinese manufacturer, while Meade exported production to Mexico and China; other artifacts of the unfortunate George W. Bush Presidency and of sheer capitalistic greed operating at its shortsighted norm. Here are Criterion documents scanned by the host of this siteEven though this is clearly an original English document and not a poor translation to accompany an imported telescope, this is typical of the kind of documentation that accompanied telescopes of this time moderately illustrated and not the best at conveying some aspects of how to use the telescope. We have no way of being certain this document is complete, nor can we say for sure the period over which this document was included with the RV telescopes.

But the document refers to the change in standard equipment of from two small to one larger counterweights, this happened by the time the 1962 model RV6 displayed in our collection was constructed so it is possible that at least some pages of this document were unchanged from that time.We are closed on Sundays, on U.S. Holidays, and from 25 December through 1 January inclusive. My dad got me a subscription to Popular Science. The August 1974 issue was particularly interesting with its article on the future of fusion power. And the article said it was a great buy. The article also mentioned that this scope had many good features not found at this price. How could I go wrong. After reading what I could expect to see in various scopes, I immediately began saving for the RV6. On the same page was a photo of the Criterion Dynamax 8; an 8 inch 20 cm schmidtcassegrain telescope. It also came with 3 eyepieces, a clock drive and a variable frequency drive corrector. The article noted that these features made this a complete instrument. However, the Dynamax would also linger at the back of my mind for a few years. More on that later. It was the fastest lunch our family ever had. We were back at Criterion within the hour and I had a new Dynascope in the trunk of the car. Seeing as there really wasnt a good place to set up the scope at the motel we were stavng at in Myrtle Beach, I instead familiarized myself with the telescope parts and operations by thoroughly reading the manual. It would not be until we got back to Sherbrooke, Quebec, that I was able to put the scope through its paces. My first target was the ringed planet Saturn. At this point I still had no idea how a German equatorial mount worked. I had the whole thing backwards. The polar axis was pointing south. I was using the declination axis for eastwest movements, and loosening and tightening the latitude adjustment bolt to get the scope to pivot up and down.

I thought to myself how awkward this was, and maybe I had made a mistake with this purchase. Nonetheless, the views of Saturn that night were nothing short of breathtaking. And it was only the next day that realized how to properly orientate the mount so that it functions as designed. Now that makes sense, I thought, as I began using the declination and right ascension axis. That night, the views of Saturn were even more enjoyable, as the telescope tracked with its clock drive. For the next four years this image of the Dynamax and the original Popular Science Magazine that reviewed it were prominently displayed in view on the shelving next to my bed. Many a night I would stare at this image just before turning out the lights, and thinking some day I would have my own Dynamax. That day arrived in the summer of 1978. Another trip to Criterion Manufacturing this time prearranged for my pickup order was made. That was the same year I visited my sister in rural Ohio. The dark skies that she had plus the added aperture of the Dynamax made for some very memorable evenings. My firstlight target with this scope was M13, a globular cluster in Hercules. What a magnificent site. Stars that were unresolvable in the 6 inch Dynascope, now peppered the field of view in the 8 inch Dynamax. The Dynamax would serve me well for 18 years, 15 of them from the comforts of my home built observatory. It would not be until 1988 that I would own my first house, and reestablish a home for my observatory in Oshawa. The most memorable event was viewing the impact of Comet ShoemakerLevy on Jupiter.Firstlight with the 12 inch was of Jupiter. The added light gathering of this scope over the 8 inch was immediately evident as I could see so many more faint stars in the background. The 12 inch had a great home in my observatory for eight years. With the GOTO capability, I was able to expand on many observing lists, and spend more time looking at rather than looking for objects.