



Celestron f 6.3 reducer corrector manual

Celestron f/6.3 reducer/corrector. Celestron f/6.3 reducer corrector review. Focal reducer celestron.



In other words, is it duel voltage? Thanks, Mike... Please use another browser such as Chrome, Edge, Firefox, or Safari for the best experience Skip to content The Celestron four-element, fully multi-coated f/6.3 Reducer Corrector threads onto the rear cell of 5" - 14" Schmidt-Cassegrain telescopes to effectively reduce their focal ratio to f/6.3 (f/7 for the C14). Reducing the focal ratio creates a wider field of view and shorter exposure times for astrophotography by a factor of 3! Please Note: The Celestron f/6.3 Focal Reducer is not compatible with Celestron EdgeHD telescopes.

If you have an EdgeHD, check out the 94242 Focal Reducer for the 8" EdgeHD, the 94245 Focal Reducer for the 9.25" EdgeHD, or the 94242 Focal Reducer for the 11" EdgeHD. Product specification SKU Number CEL-94175 Model Number 94175 Optical Modifier or Adapter Reducer/Field Flattener Celestron 2 Years Celestron f/6.3 Focal Reducer and Corrector with standard SCT Rear Cell Threads ! Both the inside and outside of my corrector plate had accumulated enough slimy humidity over the first year and a half of my N11's existence that it required a good cleaning, inside and out. The mirrors did not collect this same nastiness so I'm inclined to think it was something in the coatings that predisposed the corrector OR simply the corrector's more extreme temperature swings that allow dew to form. Directions for cleaning glass surfaces are posted here, this document deals only with removing and replacing the corrector plate. Additionally, my Fastar assembly had rotated and needed attention. An important note before getting started:

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knob as in older models. If your Fastar secondary has rotated (as mine had), the correct orientation may not be certain to you. If you remember the orientation when you first got the scope, go with that. Otherwise, on the alt-az models (NexStar GPS, SE, CPC, Evolution, etc.), the Fastar label should be level in normal reading direction when viewed from the front. With the German EQ models (CGEM, AVX, etc.) or optical tubes purchased separately, the Fastar label is usually level when the optical tube is sitting on its dovetail bar. Here is how I proceeded with a NexStar 11 GPS. After carefully removing the 8 screws in the retaining ring (fewer screws in some versions), I lifted the ring and found that Celestron has glued a thin strip of cork all around the ring (not all models have this cork). Oddly enough, they even took the effort to paint the cork black. Unfortunately that seems to cause some problems when it comes to lifting the corrector out of the cell as I will describe in a moment. I also quickly found the tiny serial number etched into the glass over by the right side of the corrector - in other words, the 9 o'clock position when looking at the front of the scope. Using a permanent marker, I marked next to the screw hole that the serial number aligns with.



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screws about a half turn to remove the corrector. Remember how much you turn and turn all screws the same amount so you can tighten each screw equally upon reinstallation and thus retain the factory centering. Now about the the painted cork. A thin strip of black-painted cork is glued all along the ledge the corrector rests on. The paint had a very strong hold on the corrector plate. I lifted up on the secondary housing with as much force as I dared (fearful that when it came loose I would bang the corrector against the cell and - CRACK - everything would be on it's way back to Celestron...) but it just wouldn't come loose. Some have recommended using a wooden stick to pry the corrector loose, but that was too much force for my comfort, so I came up with a different solution. I dipped a cotton swab ("Q-Tip") in alcohol,

then pressed the swab into the gap between the corrector plate and the cell walls. The alcohol immediately spread out between the cork and the bottom of the corrector. I worked my way all the way around the corrector, dampening the entire cork. After a short soak, I pulled up on the secondary mirror housing and the corrector popped free with very little effort. As mentioned above, my NexStar 11 has a Fastar secondary, so after removing the corrector, I removed the secondary and placed it in a Tupperware bowl and sealed it to protect the secondary. While I had the corrector out, I also set about to tighten the secondary cell. It has always been a little loose allowing the entire secondary assembly to rotate when tightening the Fastar retaining ring. To tighten the cell it is necessary to keep the threaded ring (the part that protrudes from the front of the corrector cell) stationary in the correct orientation (the slot for the secondary key pointed towards the etched serial number) while tightening the secondary baffle (the part protruding from the back of the corrector cell). Sounds easy but in practice it turns out to be difficult as they don't much like to tighten down sufficiently. It was only possible to tighten the assembly by holding the baffle stationary while turning the threaded ring. Since the threaded ring is the part that requires strict orientation, I had to rotate the secondary assembly and tighten the ring down and through trial and error got everything to line up. In retrospect, I believe the problem was due to the material of the baffle - it is a plastic (nylon) and when grasping it to turn it, the plastic deformed and would bind against the corrector, preventing it from turning. The threaded ring was metal and didn't suffer from this, so it turned easily. It might have been possible to turn the baffle if I had grasped it closer to the corrector, but then I might also have scraped my fingers against the corrector when doing so. It is not advisable to tighten the secondary cell too tightly, you may stress the corrector plate enough to affect the views. Tighten just enough to prevent it all from turning. It has been suggested that a Fastar corrector cell has some sort of cement or glue that should keep it from turning, but no such cement was evident on my scope. At the time of this writing, Starizona has gaskets available for most SCTs to help hold things in place. I would also mention that the secondary cell can move laterally in the hole in the middle of the corrector plate. The next time I remove the corrector I will completely unscrew the secondary baffle and use the folded paper trick (four pieces as 90 degree separation) to force the secondary cell into a centered position. Next was the cleaning. Cleaning a Fastar corrector is very simple since you can set the secondary aside and not worry about the mirror. After cleaning, I turned the OTA front side up (by the way, I had the N11 setting on the floor without the tripod during this operation) and replaced the corrector, insuring the etched serial number was aligned with the marked screw hole. I then replaced the secondary and inserted the paper shims mentioned earlier to center the corrector in the cell. After replacing the retaining ring and screws, the job was done. By the way, only tighten the screws until just snug - too much and you can stress the corrector resulting in distorted images.



Artikelgruppen Latest contributions to the discussion:Password - ChangeName: JoeASUS 15.6" VivoBook S15 S530UN LaptopI've tried to CHG my password...seem toi hgave a problrm...no internet?...Foot bedal fsb 106aName: Freddie HollambyBehringer FSB106A Heavy-Duty 6-Button Footswitch forCan I use a fsb106a on a bugera infinitum amp as it says only use a fsb104 only on the back of the amp ?????...RCF 8003 Name: RICARDO DE JESUSRCF SUB 8003-AS II Active SubwooferHi, im looking if the 8003 sub has a fuse or something. Im connected the sub last night i heard a click an now No power on. Thanks...The Manual to repair Bulbs & batteriesName: Suzanne PattonPana-Vue 6562 Slide Viewer #2I want to try opening a manual, It's a Manual, guys not Jack the rippee...Can I use the pom gear power2go 10400 in a foreign country?Name: Michael BarberPOM GEAR Power2Go 10 10,400mAh PowerCan I charge up this product abroad from a wall socket in, say, Finland? In other words, is it duel voltage? Thanks, Mike... Please use another browser such as Chrome, Edge, Firefox, or Safari for the best experience Skip to content The Celestron four-element, fully multi-coated f/6.3 Reducer Corrector threads onto the rear cell of 5" - 14" Schmidt-Cassegrain telescopes to effectively reduce their focal ratio to f/6.3 (f/7 for the C14). Reducing the focal ratio creates a wider field of view and shorter exposure times for astrophotography by a factor of 3! Please Note: The Celestron f/6.3 Focal Reducer is not compatible with Celestron EdgeHD telescopes.



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Does anyone know where I can find a copy? I seem to have misplaced the paper copy that was in the box.

Posted 11 June 2018 - 05:01 AM I have never seen manual for it. Something special you like to know ? Posted 11 June 2018 - 05:31 AM I am pretty sure that there was a single page instruction manual in the box. I could be wrong. What I am interested in is the range of back focus over which it can be used. I believe that it should be 105 mm to achieve the nominal 0.63 reduction, exposure reduction, exposure reduction of 2.5x and optimal correction. The chart shown can be found at the web site below. My problem is that to achieve back end clearance with the 0.63 reducer and an ASI1600MC Cooled camera, I only have room for 50 to 55 mm of back focus. Extrapolating the chart (straight line) suggests that at 50 mm, the reduction should be 0.725 and exposure reduction 1.92x. The question is whether or not extrapolating that far is valid. Even if it is, I wonder about the degree of distortion (not correction) away from the center of the degree of distortion (not correction) away for a box focus. Attached Thumbnails Edited by Rac19, 11 June 2018 - 07:38 AM. Posted 11 June 2018 - 04:00 PM Thanks Roel, very useful information. I assume that you scanned the Celestron document for which I paricularly thank you. I use the Winslow caluators but hadn't noticed the FR caluator, which calculates an effective FR of 0.82 at 50 mm, which makes you wonder whether it is worthwhile. It would only reduce exposure times by a factor of 1.5x. I will probably use the correct 105 mm backfocus at some time, but I will need to be confident about slew limits before I do it.

EDIT 1: I can't see any mention of the ideal back-focus distance in the Instruction Manual, ascit happens but I have seen many comments that say 100 mm to 110 mm.



Im connected the sub last night i heard a click an now No power on. Thanks...The Manual, Juys not Jack the rippee...Can I use the pom gear power2go 10400 in a foreign country?Name: Michael BarberPOM GEAR Power2Go 10 10,400mAh PowerCan I charge up this product abroad from a wall socket in, say, Finland? In other words, is it duel voltage? Thanks, Mike... Please use another browser such as Chrome, Edge, Firefox, or Safari for the best experience Skip to content The Celestron four-element, fully multi-coated f/6.3 Reducer Corrector threads onto the rear cell of 5" - 14" Schmidt-Cassegrain telescopes to effectively reduce their focal ratio to f/6.3 (f/7 for the C14). Reducing the focal ratio creates a wider field of view and shorter exposure times for astrophotography by a factor of 3! Please Note: The Celestron f/6.3 Focal Reducer is not compatible with Celestron EdgeHD telescopes. 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Posted 11 June 2018 - 05:31 AM I am pretty sure that there was a single page instruction manual in the box. I could be wrong. What I am interested in is the range of back focus over which it can be used. I believe that it should be 105 mm to achieve the nominal 0.63 reduction, exposure reduction of 2.5x and optimal correction. The chart shown can be found at the web site below. My problem is that to achieve back end clearance with the 0.63 reducer and an ASI1600MC Cooled camera, I only have room for 50 to 55 mm of back focus. Extrapolating the chart (straight line) suggests that at 50 mm, the reduction should be 0.725 and exposure reduction 1.92x. The question is whether or not extrapolating that far is valid.

Even if it is, I wonder about the degree of distortion (not correction) away from the centre of the image. EDIT: An instruction manual won't answer this question but I would be interested to see what information it contains, particularly on the subject of back focus. Attached Thumbnails Edited by Rac19, 11 June 2018 - 07:38 AM. Posted 11 June 2018 - 10:01 AM Here you can find the document from the box and a CN review document: f_6.3/ The optimum back focus distance is 105 mm for a 6.3 reduction. The relationship is light quadratic (because of the slight back focus distance change of a SCT during the main mirror shift), as said in your attached document. But roughly linear. So extrapolation may OK. This may be of interest too: #FR b And a sketch (for a 8" SCT) with the formulas involved: And last but not least: when stacking two f/6.3 reducers you can obtain a bigger focal reduction at lower back focus distance: Edited by roelb, 11 June 2018 - 11:38 AM. Posted 11 June 2018 - 04:00 PM Thanks Roel, very useful information. I assume that you scanned the Celestron document for which I paricularly thank you. I use the Winslow caluators but hadn't noticed the FR caluator, which calculates an effective FR of 0.82 at 50 mm, which makes you wonder whether it is worthwhile. It would only reduce exposure times by a factor of 1.5x. I will probably use the correct 105 mm backfocus at

some time, but I will need to be confident about slew limits before I do it. EDIT 1: I can't see any mention of the ideal back-focus distance in the Instruction Manual, ascit happens but I have seen many comments that say 100 mm to 110 mm. EDIT 2: Nice drawings by the way. Edited by Rac19, 11 June 2018 - 06:48 PM.