
iOptron ${ }^{\circledR}$ ZEQ25GT Balanced GoTo Equatorial Mount With Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ Hand Controller

Instruction Manual


Read the included ZEQ25 Quick Setup Guide (QSG) BEFORE taking the mount out of the case!

This product is a precision instrument and uses a magnetic gear meshing mechanism. Please read the included QSG before assembling the mount. Please read the entire Instruction Manual before operating the mount.

You must hold the mount firmly when disengaging or adjusting the gear switches. Otherwise personal injury and/or equipment damage may occur. Any worm system damage due to improper gear meshing/slippage will not be covered by iOptron's limited warranty.

If you have any questions please contact us at support@ioptron.com


## WARNING!

NEVER USE A TELESCOPE TO LOOK AT THE SUN WITHOUT A PROPER FILTER! Looking at or near the Sun will cause instant and irreversible damage to your eye. Children should always have adult supervision while observing.

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## 1. ZEQ25GT Overview

Welcome to a new type of EQ mount! The iOptron ${ }^{\circledR}$ " $Z$ " design mount puts the payload weight at the center of gravity allowing for greater natural stability. This also means the mount is extremely light compared to its payload-a nice benefit when setting up at a remote site. Other features include an adjustable counterweight bar to prevent obstruction with the tripod. And Polar aligning is quick and accessible all the time since the Polar scope is not blocked by the DEC shaft.

The ZEQ25 is equipped with the most advanced GOTONOVA ${ }^{\circledR}$ GOTO technology, making it one of the most powerful and accurate GOTO mounts available. It comes with over 59,000 objects in its database. Plus, the Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR}$ Hand Controller is intuitive to use with a large 4 -line LCD screen to easily set up your telescope and select where you want to go. The ZEQ25 - a new category of viewing and astrophotography. Please read the instruction before operation the mount.

## Features:

- A new design "balanced" equatorial mount for maximum payload and minimum mount weight
- Specialized astrophotography mount ideal for entry-level and intermediate Astro-photographers
- Payload of $27 \mathrm{lbs}(12.3 \mathrm{~kg})$ with the mount-only weight of $10.4 \mathrm{lbs}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$
- Spring loaded gear system with customer adjustable loading force
- Gear switches on both R.A. and DEC axes for easy balancing when disengaged
- Adjustable counterweight shaft for $0^{\circ}$ latitude operation
- Dual-axis servomotor with enhanced optical encoder for precise GOTO and accurate tracking
- iOptron AccuAlign ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ calibrated polar scope with dark-field illumination and easy polar alignment procedure, allowing for fast and accurate polar alignment (model \#7100 and 7102)
- Polar alignment routine for those who can't see the Pole Star
- Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ controller with Advanced GOTONOVA ${ }^{\circledR}$ GOTO Technology
- Periodic error correction (PEC)
- Integrated autoguiding port
- Built-in 32-channel Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Serial port for firmware upgrade and computer control
- Spring loaded Vixen-style saddle
- Standard 1.5 inch heavy-duty stainless steel tripod ( 5 kg ), optional 2 inch tripod ( 8 kg )
- Die-cast metal tripod spreader with accessory tray


## DO NOT rock the counterweight shaft rigorously. You'll degrade the performance of the spring loaded gear meshing system, or even damage it.

The Tension Adjusters are used as the last step to lock, and the first step to release the gears. When disengaging the gear system, release the Tension Adjuster first. Then turn the Gear Switch to OPEN position. When engaging the gear system, turn the Gear Switch to LOCK position first. Then tighten the Tension Adjuster.

Never fully tighten the Tension Adjusters during operations. Fully screw in the Tension Adjuster and then back out $1 / 4$ to 2 turns. The optimum spot varies with actual conditions and payload. Ideally, it should be at a position just deep enough to rid any free movements (plays), while force on the worm assembly is kept at a minimum.

## 2. ZEQ25 Terms

### 2.1. Parts List ${ }^{1}$

There are two shipping boxes for a regular tripod version. One box contains a ZEQ mount, hand controller, one $10.4 \mathrm{lbs}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ counterweight, counterweight shaft, tripod spreader and accessories. The other box contains a tripod.

- iOptron ${ }^{\circledR}$ ZEQ25GT telescope mount (with built-in GPS)
- Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ Hand Controller
- 1.5-inch Tripod (\#7100) or 2-inch Tripod (\#7102)
- Tripod spreader
- One $10.4 \mathrm{lbs}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ counterweight
- Counterweight shaft
- Dark field illuminating LED cable (for model \#7100 and \#7102 with polar scope)
- AC adapter (100V-240V)
- Controller Cable X 2 (6P4C or 6P6C, straight wired)
- Serial cable (RS232 to RJ9)


## OPTIONAL PARTS

- Optional PowerWeight ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ rechargeable battery pack (\#8128)
- Optional StarFi wireless adapter (\#8434)
- Optional Z MiniPier (\#8035)


## ONLINE CONTENTS (click under "Support" menu) www.iOptron.com

- Quick Start Guide
- This manual
- Tips for set up
- Hand controller and mount firmware upgrades (check online for latest version)
- ASCOM driver
- Reviews and feedback from other customers
- Accessories

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### 2.2. Assembly Terms



Figure 1. ZEQ25 assembly terms (mount and tripod)

### 2.3. ZEQ25 Ports

## Ports on the mount



Figure 2. Ports on a ZEQ25 mount

## On main control board:

- OFF/ON Switch: Power switch
- Dec: For connecting to DEC drive unit
- Power DC 12V: DC power plug (2.1mmX5.5mm)
- iOptron Port: For connecting to other iOptron accessories, such as a laser pointer or a planetary dome control.
- HBX (Hand Box): For connecting to an 8408 Hand Controller
- Reticle: Power supply for the polar scope dark field illumination LED, or illuminated eyepiece


## On RA unit:

Guide Port: Autoguiding port for guiding cameras

## On DEC unit:

The only port on the DEC unit is used to connect to the Dec port on main control board

### 2.4. Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ Hand Controller



Figure 3. Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ hand controller

The Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ hand controller (HC) shown in Figure 3 is the standard controllers that used for a ZEQ25 mount. It has a 4 line, 21 character large LCD screen, function keys, direction keys and number keys on the front; a and a HBX port (6-pin) and a serial port (4-pin) at the bottom.

### 2.4.1. Key Description

- MENU Key: Press "MENU" to enter the Main Menu.
- BACK Key: Move back to the previous screen, or end/cancel current operation, such as slewing.
- ENTER Key: Confirm an input, go to the next menu, select a choice, or slew the telescope to a selected object.
- Arrow $(\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\nabla})$ ) Keys: The arrow keys are used to control the movement of DEC and R.A. axes. Press and hold $\mathbf{\Delta}(\mathrm{DEC}+), \boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathrm{DEC}-)$ buttons to move a telescope along the DEC direction, $4($ R.A. + ), (R.A.-) to move a telescope along the RA direction. They are also used to browse the menu or move the cursor while in the menu. Holding an arrow key for a fast scrolling.
- Number Keys: Input numerical values. Also used to adjust slewing speeds (1: 1X; 2: 2X; 3: 8X; 4: 16X; 5: 64X; 6: 128X; 7: 256X; 8: 512X; 9: MAX)
- ? Key: Identify and display nearby bright stars or objects where the telescope points to.
- 0 Key: Stop the mount during GOTO. Also toggling between start and stop tracking.
- HBX (Handbox) port: connect the HC to a ZEQ25 mount using a 6 pin 4 wire (6P4C) RJ11 plug.
- Serial port: connect the HC to a Computer via a RS232 to 4 pin 4 wire (4P4C) RJ9 cable (iOptron item\# 8412) for firmware upgrade and computer controller. The pin out of the serial port is shown in Figure 4.


Figure 4. Serial port pin out on an 8408 hand controller

### 2.4.2. The LCD Screen

The 8408 HC has a large 4-line, 21-character per line LCD screen. The user interface is simple and easy to learn. When the mount first turned on, an initial information screen will be displayed as shown in Figure 5, after company logo displayed. It displays the Zero Position, current date and time.


Figure 5. 8408 Initial Information Screen

The LCD screen will switch to the information screen, as indicated in Figure 6, with pressing any button.


Figure 6. 8408 HC LCD Information Screen

1. Target Name/Mount Position: displays the name of the target that telescope is currently pointed to or the current mount position.

- An object name, such as "Mercury" or "Andromeda Galaxy": Name of the Star or celestial object that the mount is currently slewing to, GOTO or tracking;
- User Position: The mount is point to a user defined position, which could be a real sky object or just simply due to press an arrow key.

2. Magnitude: the magnitude of the current celestial object
3. Right Ascension: Right Ascension of the telescope, or R.A.
4. Declination: Declination of the telescope, or DEC.
5. Azimuth: Azimuth of the telescope (north is $0^{\circ}$, east $90^{\circ}$, south $180^{\circ}$, and west $270^{\circ}$ ).
6. Altitude: Altitude of the telescope (degrees vertical from the local horizon-zenith is $90^{\circ}$ ).
7. Mount Status: Display current operation status of the mount.

- Stop: mount is not moving;
- Slew: mount is moving with an arrow key is pressed;
- GoTo: mount is slewing to a celestial object using "Select and Slew";

8. Slew speed: It has 9 speeds: $1 \mathrm{X}, 2 \mathrm{X}, 8 \mathrm{X}, 16 \mathrm{X}, 64 \mathrm{X}, 128 \mathrm{X}, 256 \mathrm{X}, 512 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{MAX}(\sim 4.5 \% \mathrm{sec}$, depends on power source).
9. Current Time: display local time in a format of HH:MM:SS.

### 2.5. Check the Battery

The hand controller has a real time clock (RTC) which should display the correct time every time the mount is turned on. If the time is incorrect, please check the battery inside the hand controller and replace it if needed. The battery is a 3V, CR1220 button battery.

### 2.6. Bench Testing the Mount

The counterweight shaft is designed to counter balance the mount's own weight. It is recommended that the CW shaft is installed when testing the mount's function.

NEVER operate the mount with only the counterweight or OTA on it, as shown in the image in Figure 7. It may cause gear slippery and cause the worm and gear damage.


Figure 7.Do not operate the mount with an unbalanced load

## 3. ZEQ25GT Mount Assembly

### 3.1. Introduction

You have just purchased a telescope mount that is capable of taking you to a new level of astronomy. No matter which telescope or optical tube assembly (OTA) you select to install on the mount, the overall performance will be greatly enhanced. In order for you to get the optimum performance from the mount and OTA combination, you must assemble and adjust the mount correctly. The following fundamentals of telescope mounts are included to help you understand the big picture before you get into the specific details of the ZEQ25 mount.

Telescope mounts are either equatorial mounts or altitude-azimuth (Alt-Az) mounts. Both types of mounts rotate the OTA around two perpendicular axes to point to a desired object in the night sky. An equatorial mount has the right ascension (R.A.) axis aligned with the celestial North Pole (CNP), or celestial South Pole (CSP) in southern hemisphere, to provide rotation matching the celestial sphere rotation around the Earth and the declination axis (DEC) to provide elevation relative to the celestial equator. Since all celestial objects appear to rotate around the CNP, the R.A. axis allows the OTA to rotate with the celestial sphere and provide accurate tracking for visual observations and astrophotography. R.A. is the celestial equivalent of longitude. Like longitude, R.A. measures an angle that increases toward the East as measured from a zero reference point on the celestial equator. An Alt-Az mount has a horizontal axis to provide vertical (altitude) OTA movement from the local horizon and a vertical axis to provide horizontal (azimuth) OTA movement, similar to compass headings. An Alt-Az mount can provide tracking that is good enough for visual observing and short exposure photos, but not good enough for serious astrophotography. Alt-Az mounts require star alignments for the OTA to track stars and they do not have adjustment components on the mount. Equatorial mounts require alignment of the mount components as well as star alignments for accurate OTA tracking.

In order to provide the required Polar Axis alignment, equatorial mounts use a combination of both mount types described above. The adjustable part of the mount moves in the Alt-Az mode in order to align the R.A. axis, also known as the mount's Polar Axis, with the CNP. These Polar Axis adjustments do not involve any rotations of the OTA about the R.A. or DEC axes and can be performed without the OTA installed. The first step is to make an approximate azimuth alignment of the Polar Axis by aligning the specified tripod leg or reference point toward True North using a compass for reference (you must allow for the variation between True and Magnetic North at your location). Precise horizontal alignment of the Polar Axis is accomplished with azimuth adjustments on the mount. The second step is to adjust the Polar Axis vertically (altitude) above the North horizon by setting the observer's latitude on the provided latitude scale. This procedure is based on the fundamental geometry of the Earth's coordinate system in conjunction with the concept of the celestial sphere. You can verify this by visualizing yourself at the North Pole (latitude $\mathrm{N} 90^{\circ}$ ) and Polaris will be $90^{\circ}$ from the horizon, or directly overhead. These steps will place the Polar Axis very close to the CNP. Both of the above adjustments can be enhanced by the use of an opening along the R.A. axis that allows direct viewing of the North Star and the use of a polar scope to view through this opening. If you are going to get the most out of your equatorial mount it is essential to understand the concept of the Polar Axis and how the equatorial mount helps you establish and maintain a true Polar Axis alignment. Now, you are ready to perform star alignments using the equatorial mount's electronic controller and enjoy the night sky.

The ZEQ25 mount is a next-generation equatorial mount that provides the precision alignment capabilities required for today's complete astronomy solution. The following sections of this manual provide the detailed steps required to successfully set up and operate the ZEQ25 mount.

### 3.2. ZEQ25 Mount Assembly

NOTE: The ZEQ25 mount is a precision astronomical instrument. It is highly recommended that you read the entire manual and become familiar with the nomenclature and function of all components before starting the assembly.

WARNING: Please DO NOT rock the counterweight shaft rigorously. You'll degrade the performance of the spring loaded gear meshing system, or even damage it.

WARNING: The new Gear Switch will allow you to have most precise weight balance. This also means the mount or OTA will swing FREELY when the Gear Switch is disengaged. Always hold the OTA or mount when release Gear Switch or adjust gear tension.

WARNING: DO NOT fully lock the $\mathbf{2}$ Tension Adjusters during operations.
NOTE: The mount is shipped with latitude setting at high range $\left(35^{\circ} \sim 60^{\circ}\right)$. If your site latitude is lower than $35^{\circ}$, please switch the latitude range before using.

## STEP 1. Select Mount Latitude Range

Carefully remove the mount from the shipping box and familiarize yourself with the components shown in Figure 1.

The mount is by default shipped with the Long Latitude Adjustment Knob installed (for $35-60^{\circ}$ ). At lower latitudes of $0-35^{\circ}$, the Short Latitude Adj. Knob needs to be used. To change this knob, remove the Latitude Locking T-bolts on both sides (do not lose the 4 washers). Unscrew Bottom Post Locking Screw to free the Bottom Latitude Adj. Post and remove the Latitude Adj. Knob. Thread in evenly the adequate Latitude Adj. Knob to Top and Bottom Latitude Adjustment Posts. Reinstall and tighten bottom locking screw. Lastly, with 4 washers all properly placed, insert and tighten Latitude Locking T-bolts into the upper threaded holes.


Figure 8. Switching latitude adjustment knob

## STEP 2. Tripod Setup

Expand the tripod legs. Adjust the tripod height by unlocking and re-locking the Tripod Leg Locks to desired height. Position the tripod so that the Alignment Peg faces north, if you are located at northern hemisphere. If you are located in southern half, face the Alignment Peg south. Thread the tripod center rod into the tripod head and install the Accessory Tray and tread the Tray Locking Knob onto it. Do not fully tighten the Tray Locking Knob.

There are two threaded holes on the tripod head for alignment peg installation. The Alignment Peg may be moved to the opposite position shall the mount hit the tripod leg when used at a high latitude.


Figure 10. Set up tripod

## STEP 3. Attach the ZEQ25 Mount

Retract both Azimuth Adj. Knobs to allow enough clearance inside the chamber. Position the mount on the tripod head with the Alignment Peg in between the 2 Azimuth Adj. Knobs. Thread the Center Rod into mount to secure it with tripod. Tighten the Tray Locking Knob to fully spread the tripod legs. Adjust the tripod legs to level the mount using the Level Bubble.


Figure 9. Attach a mount

## STEP 4. Adjust Latitude

This step requires you to know the latitude of your current location. This can be found from your 8408 hand controller after the embedded GPS receives the signal from the satellites. It also can be easily found on the Internet, with your GPS navigator or a GPS capable cell phone. You will have to change this latitude setting every time you significantly change your night sky viewing location. This setting directly affects the mount's tracking and GOTO accuracy.

Slightly loosen the Latitude Locking T-bolts. Turn Latitude Adjust Knob to adjust the latitude until the arrow points to your current latitude on the Latitude Indicator (see Figure 8b). Relock the Latitude Locking T-bolts. At this point, with the mount leveled and pointed north, and the latitude set, the Polar Axis (R.A. axis) should be pointing very close to the NCP and Polaris. This alignment accuracy will be sufficient for visual tracking and short duration piggy-back (camera mounted on top of the OTA) astrophotography.

## STEP 5. Install Counterweight (CW) Shaft



Figure 11. Install counterweight shaft
(1) Remove CW Shaft Locking Screw from the CW Mounting Nose.
(2) Insert CW shaft into the CW Mounting Nose as indicated in 2nd photo below.
(3) Lock it using CW Shaft Locking Screw from the other side of the CW Mounting Nose. Tighten the Front CW Positioning Screw which is located in front of the CW Mounting Nose.

If the latitude of the observation location is lower than $10^{\circ}$, thread in the Rear CW Position Screw (a hex head set screw) before tightening the Front CW Positioning Screw to avoid CW hit tripod legs. Then tighten the Front CW Positioning Screw.


Figure 12. Tilt counterweight shaft for low altitude


Figure 13. Install counterweight

## STEP 6. Install Counterweight

Before installing the counterweight, make sure that both R.A. and DEC Gear Switches are fully engaged to avoid sudden mount movements which could cause injury and/or damage the mount gear system and your equipment.

Make sure the mount is at the zero position (i.e. counterweight shaft is pointing to the ground) when installing the counterweight.

Turn the R.A. gear switch to OPEN position to set the R.A. axis free before loading the CW. Remove CW Safety Cap at the end of CW Shaft. With the wider opening towards the shaft end, guide CW through the shaft. Use the CW Locking Screw to hold the CW in place. Place Safety Cap back onto the shaft. Turn the R.A. gear switch to CLOSE position again.

A ZEQ25 mount comes with a $10.4 \mathrm{lbs}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ counterweight. It should be able to balance a total payload of about $13 \mathrm{lbs}(6 \mathrm{~kg})$ for a 6 " diameter telescope. An optional CW or extension bar is needed for a heavier payload or a larger diameter Telescope.

## STEP 7 Attach and Balance an OTA

After attaching an OTA and accessories to the mount, the ZEQ25 mount must be balanced in both R.A. and DEC axes to ensure minimum stress on the mount (such as gears and motors inside). Make sure the OTA is properly secured.

CAUTION: The telescope may swing freely when the R.A. or DEC Gear Switch is released. Always hold on to the OTA before you release the gear switch to prevent it from swinging. It can cause personal injury or damage to the equipment.

Release Tension Adjuster by turning it counterclockwise. Turn Gear Switch knob 90 degree to OPEN position to disengage the worm from the worm wheel.


Figure 14. Gear Switch operation
Rotate the DEC axis to horizontal position. Adjust the CW position to balance the mount in R.A. axis (Figure 15a) and move the OTA position to balance the mount along DEC axis (Figure 15b).


Figure 15. Balance along R.A. axis (a) and DEC axis (b)
CAUTION: The balance process MUST be done with Gear Switch at OPEN position! Otherwise it might damage the worm system.

Return the mount to Zero Position after balance, i.e. the CW shaft points to ground and telescope is at the highest position.

Turn Gear Switch Knob by $90^{\circ}$ to LOCK position to re-engage the worm to the worm wheel. Retighten the Tension Adjuster as the last step to lock the gear.

## Important Notes on Tension Adjusters

The rule of thumb is to fully screw in the Tension Adjuster and then back out from $1 / 4$ to 2 turns. The optimum spot varies with actual conditions and payload. Ideally, it should be at a position just deep enough to rid any free movements (plays), while force on the worm assembly is kept at a minimum.

## STEP 8. Connect Cables

Connect DEC unit to the main control unit with a short, straight RJ11 cable. Connect the Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR}$ 8408 hand controller to the HC port on the main unit. Plug 12V DC power supply into the POWER socket. The power indicator on the main unit will be on when the power switch is turned on.

## STEP 9. Setup Hand Controller

The ZEQ25 is equipped with a GPS receiver, which will receive the time, longitude and latitude information from satellites after the link is established. However, there are still some parameters need to be entered to reflect your location, such as time zone info and daylight saving time. The information will be stored inside the hand controller memory along with longitude and latitude coordinates until they need to be changed.

A clear sky and open space outside is needed for the GPS to establish its link with the satellites. The GPS is installed inside main control board compartment. If it has difficulty to receive the GPS signal, you may turn the mount head $90^{\circ}$ to the side of the mount to clear the space on top of the main board. Do not leave the hand controller on GPS Status submenu waiting for GPS ON tuning into GPS OK.


Figure 16. Rotate mount head $90^{\circ}$ to clear the space for GPS receiver

To set up the controller, press MENU button on the hand controller. From the main menu, scroll down and select "Set Up Controller"

```
Select and Slew
Sync. to Target
Set Up Controller
Align
```

Press ENTER and select "Set Up Time and Site"

```
Set Up Time and Site
Set Display and Beep
Set Anti-backlash
Meridian Treatment
```

Press ENTER. A time and site information screen will be displayed:


## Set Local Time

The time will be updated automatically when the GPS has picked up a signal. You also can manually input the time information in case GPS does not function. Use the $\boldsymbol{4}$ or key to move the cursor $\quad$ and use number keys to change the numbers. Use the $\mathbf{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{V}$ button to toggle between " Y " and " N " for Daylight Saving Time. Hold the arrow key to fast forward or rewind the cursor.

In order to make hand control reflect your correct local time, time zone information has to be entered. Press 4 or key, move the cursor to the third line " 300 Min . behind UT" to set the time zone information (add or subtract 60 minutes per time zone). Enter minutes "ahead of" or "behind" UT (universal time). For Example,

- Boston is 300 minutes "behind" UT
- Los Angeles is 480 minutes "behind" UT
- Rome is 60 minutes "ahead of" UT
- Beijing is 480 minutes "ahead of" UT
- Sydney is 600 minutes "ahead of" UT

All the time zones in North America are behind UT, as shown in the following table. So make sure it shows "behind" instead of "ahead of" UT.

| Time Zone | Hawaii | Alaska | Pacific | Mountain | Central | Eastern |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Hour behind UT | -10 | -9 | -8 | -7 | -6 | -5 |
| Enter Minutes | 600 | 540 | 480 | 420 | 360 | 300 |

To adjust minutes, move the cursor to each digit and use the number keys to input number directly. To change the "behind" or "ahead of" UT, move the cursor to "ahead" and using $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key to toggle between "behind" and "ahead of". When the number is correct, press ENTER and go back to the previous screen.

For other parts of the world you can find your "time zone" information from internet. DO NOT COUNT DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Fraction time zone can be entered.

## Set Observation Site Coordinate

The third and fourth lines display the longitude and latitude coordinates, respectively. The longitude and latitude coordinates will be automatically updated when the GPS picks up satellite signals. "W/E" means western/eastern hemisphere; "N/S" means northern/southern hemisphere; "d" means degree; "m" means minute; and "s" means second.

If for any reason your GPS can't pick up a signal, you can manually enter the GPS coordinates. Press 4 or key to move the cursor and using $\boldsymbol{A}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key to toggle between "W" and " E ", " $N$ " and " S ", using number key to change the numbers. It is always a good idea to do your home work to get the GPS coordinates before traveling to a new observation site.

The site coordinates information can be found from Support section in iOptron website, under Controller Set-up (http://www.ioptron.com/support.cfm?module=faq\#). By entering the city name or address, you can find its latitude and longitude. In case you only find the site information in decimal format you can convert them into d:m:s format by multiplying the decimal numbers by 60 . For example, N47.53 can be changed to $N 47^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}: 47.53^{\circ}=47^{\circ}+0.53^{\circ}, 0.53^{\circ}=0.53 \times 60^{\prime}=31.8^{\prime}, 0.8^{\prime}=0.8 \times 60^{\prime \prime}=48^{\prime \prime}$. Therefore, $47.53^{\circ}=47^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$ or 47 d 31 m 48 s .

## Select N/S Hemisphere

If the polar axis is aligned to North Celestial Pole, then set the mount to Northern Hemisphere. If the polar axis is pointing to South Celestial Pole, set the mount to Southern Hemisphere. Press $\boldsymbol{4}$ or key to move the cursor and using $\mathbf{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key to toggle between "Northern Hemisphere" and "Southern Hemisphere".

Select Northern Hemisphere if you are located in US and press ENTER to go back to the main menu.

The time and site information will be stored inside the HC memory chip. If you are not traveling to another observation site, they do not need to be changed.

## STEP 10. Polar Alignment

One of ZEQ25's unique features is that the polar scope can be accessed at anytime. It will not be blocked by DEC axle as in a German equatorial mount. This makes it possible to adjust the polar alignment during the tracking.

In order for an equatorial mount to track properly, it has to be accurately polar aligned.


Figure 17. Polar alignment
If a ZEQ25GT mount equipped with an iOptron's AccuAligning ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ polar scope, you can do a fast and accurate polar axis alignment with iOptron's Quick Polar Alignment procedure.


Figure 18. Polar Scope


Figure 19. Polar Scope LED

As indicated in Figure 18, the Polar Scope Dial has been divided into 12 hours along the angular direction with half-hour tics. There are 2 groups, 6 concentric circles marked from $36^{\prime}$ to $44^{\prime}$ and 60' to $70^{\prime}$, respectively. The $36^{\prime}$ to $44^{\prime}$ concentric circles are used for polar alignment in northern hemisphere using Polaris. While the $60^{\prime}$ to $70^{\prime}$ circles are used for polar alignment in southern hemisphere using Sigma Octantis.

## Quick Polar Alignment

(1) Level the ZEQ25 mount and set it at Zero Position. Make sure the telescope is parallel to the pole axis (R.A. axis) of the mount. If a finder scope is used, adjust it to be parallel to the telescope optical axis. Take off the Polar Axis Cover and Polar Scope Cover.
(2) Connect polar scope LED cable between Reticle plug located on the main unit and the LED socket at the bottom of the DEC axle, as shown in Figure 19. The light intensity can be adjusted using the HC via "Set Polar Scope Light" function under "Set Up Controller" menu.
(3) Turn on the mount power by pressing the On/Off switch on the main unit. Make sure that the time and site information of the hand controller is correct. Press the MENU button, then select "Align" and "Pole Star Position" to display the current Polaris position. For example, on May 30, 2010, 20:00:00 in Boston, United States (Lat N42 $2^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$ and Long W $71^{\circ} 08^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}, 300$ min behind UT, DST set to Y ), the Polaris Position is 1 hr 26.8 m and $\mathrm{r}=41.5 \mathrm{~m}$, as shown in Figure 20 (a).
(4) Look through the polar scope to find the Polaris. Using Azimuth Adjustment Knob and Latitude Adjustment Knob to adjust the mount in altitude and azimuth directions and put the Polaris in the same position on the Polar Scope Dial as indicated on the HC LCD. In this case, the Polaris will be located at a radius of $41.5^{\prime}$ and an angle of 1 hour 26.8 minute, as shown in Figure 20 (b).


Figure 20. Polaris Position shown on HC (a) and where to put on polar scope dial (b)
NOTE: If you are located in southern hemisphere, Sigma Octantis will be chosen for Polar Alignment. For example, on May 20, 2010, 20:00:00 in Sydney, Australia (Lat S3351'36" and Long E151¹2'40"), 600 min ahead of UT, the Sigma Octantis Position is 1 hr 21.8 m and 64.4 m .

## BrightStar Polar Alignment

For those who do not have a polar scope, take off the Polar Axis Cover and Polar Scope Cover. Look through the polar scope opening to locate the Polaris. Slightly turn tripod Center Rod Knob to loosen the mount head. Adjust the Azimuth Adjustment Knobs to do a fine adjustment of the mount to center the pole star in the azimuth direction. Tighten the Center Rod Knob to secure the mount. Slightly loosen two Latitude Locking T-bolts on the side of the mount, turning the Latitude Adjustment Knob to adjust the latitude (altitude). Re-tighten the locking screws. Use the BrightStar Polar Alignment procedure below to further align the mount.

If the mount is not equipped with a polar scope or the pole star cannot be seen, you can use this BrightStar Polar Alignment procedure.
(1) Level the ZEQ25 mount and set it at Zero Position. Make sure the telescope is parallel to the pole axis (R.A. axis) of the mount. If a finder scope is used, adjust it to be parallel to the telescope optical axis. Turn the mount power on. Set correct R.A. and DEC backlash numbers. An eyepiece with cross hairs is recommended.
(2) Pressing the MENU button, then select "Align" and "Polar Align". The HC will display the azimuth and altitude position of several bright stars near meridian. Select one that is visible with high altitude as Alignment Star A. Follow the HC instruction to move the Star A to the center of the eyepiece with the combination of Latitude Adjustment Knob and " 4 " or " $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ " button. Press ENTER to confirm. Next, select a bright star that is close to the horizon as the Alignment Star B. Center it using the Azimuth Adjustment Knob and " $\mathbf{~ "}$ " or " $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ " button (The " $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ " and " $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ " buttons are not used here). Press ENTER to confirm.
(3) The telescope will now slew back to Star A to repeat above steps. The iteration can be stopped when it is determined that the alignment error is at the minimum. Press BACK button to exit alignment procedure.

NOTE: It is highly recommended to use an eyepiece with crossed-hair line for accurate centering.
NOTE: The movement of the alignment star in your eyepiece may not be perpendicular but crossed, depends on its location in the sky.

## STEP 11. Return Mount to Zero Position

After polar alignment and balancing OTA, return the mount to Zero Position, as shown in Figure 21. The Zero Position is the position with the CW shaft pointing toward the ground, OTA at the highest position with its axis parallel to the polar axis and the OTA pointing to the CP. Loosen the DEC and R.A. Gear Switches to adjust the mount to the Zero Position. Engage the clutches after each adjustment. Remember, the hand controller needs to be at the Zero Position as well! The simplest way is turn the mount power OFF and ON again to reset the hand controller.


Figure 21. Zero position

## 4. Getting Started

In order to experience the full GOTO capability of GOTONOVA ${ }^{\circledR}$ technology it is very important to set up the mount correctly before observation.

### 4.1. Setup the Mount and Polar Alignment

Assemble your ZEQ25 mount according to Section 3.2. Turn the mount power switch on. When the GPS receiver is connected to satellites, LCD will display GPS OK. The mount will have correct time and site information. You can also enter them manually as described before. Mount an OTA and accessories, and carefully balance the mount around the polar axis. Polar align you mount using either Quick Polar Alignment or BrightStar Polar Alignment Procedure.

The default position for the mount is the Zero Position, when the mount is powered on: the counterweight shaft is pointing to ground, telescope is at the highest position with its axis parallel to the polar axis and the telescope is pointing to the North Celestial Pole, if you are located in northern hemisphere.

### 4.2. Manual Operation of the Mount

You may observe astronomical objects using the arrow keys of a Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR}$ hand controller.
Flip the I/O switch on the telescope mount to turn on the mount. Use $\boldsymbol{\square}, \boldsymbol{\nabla}$ or $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ buttons to point the telescope to the desired object. Use the number keys to change the slewing speed. Then press 0 button to start tracking. Press $\mathbf{0}$ button again to stop the tracking.

### 4.3. Initial Star Alignment

Perform a simple one star alignment/synchronization after set up the hand controller to correct any pointing discrepancy of the Zero Position and to improve the GOTO accuracy.

To perform "One Star Align," press MENU button, scroll down to "Align", select "One Star Align" and press ENTER. The screen will display a list of bright objects for you to select from. Select an object using $\boldsymbol{\triangle}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key. Then press ENTER. After the mount slews to the target, use the arrow keys to center it in your eyepiece. Then press ENTER. (More align details in 5.4)

An alternate way is to perform "Sync to Target." Press the MENU button, select "Select and Slew" and press ENTER. Browse over the catalogs and select an object. Press ENTER. After the mount slews to the star, press the MENU button, scroll down to "Sync. To Target", follow the on-screen instruction to center the star and press ENTER. You may need to use the number keys to change the slewing speed to make the centering procedure easier.

### 4.4. Go to the Moon and Other Stars

After performing these set-ups the mount is ready to GOTO and track objects. One of the most common objects is the Moon.

To slew to the Moon press the MENU button. Select "Select and Slew" by pressing the ENTER button. Select "Solar System", and use the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ buttons to select Moon. Press ENTER. The telescope will automatically slew to the Moon and lock on it. It will automatically begin to track once it locks on. If the Moon is not centered in your eyepiece, use the arrow keys to center the Moon. Or for better performance use "Sync to Target."

You may also select other bright celestial objects to start with, such as Jupiter or Saturn.

### 4.5. Star Identifying Function

The 8408 hand controller has a star identifying function. After Polar Alignment and Set Up Time and Site, slew the telescope to an bright star, manually or using GOTO. Press ? button to identify the star name telescope is pointing to, as well as nearby bright stars if there are any.

### 4.6. Gear Tension Adjustment

Never fully tighten them during operations. The rule of thumb is to fully screw in the Tension Adjuster and then back out $1 / 4$ to 2 turns. The optimum spot varies with actual conditions and payload. Ideally, it should be at a position just deep enough to rid any free movements (plays), while force on the worm assembly is kept at a minimum.

### 4.7. Turn Off the Mount

When you have finished your observation, just simply turn the mount power off and disassemble the mount and tripod. If the mount is set up on a pier or inside an observatory, it is recommended that you return the mount to Zero Position. This will ensure that there is no need for you to perform the initial setup again when you power up the mount subsequently, if the mount is not moved. To return the mount to its Zero Position, press the MENU button, scroll down to "To Zero Position" and press ENTER. Once the telescope returns to Zero Position turn the power off.

## 5. Complete Functions of Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ Hand Controller

### 5.1. Slew to an Object

Press the MENU button. From the main menu select "Select and Slew." Select an object that you would like to observe and press the ENTER key.

The Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ hand controller has a database of about 50,000 objects. Use the $\boldsymbol{\square}$ buttons to move the cursor. Use the number buttons to enter the number, or the $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ or $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ buttons to change the individual number. Hold on a button to fast scroll through the list. The "으" indicates the object is above the horizon, and a cross mark " $\bar{\circ}$ " means it is below the horizon. In some catalogs those stars below the horizon will not display on the hand controller.

### 5.1.1. Solar System

There are 9 objects in the Solar system catalog.

### 5.1.2. Deep Sky Objects

This menu includes objects outside our Solar system such as galaxies, star clusters, quasars, and nebulae.

- Named Objects: consists of 60 deep sky objects with their common names. A list of named deep sky objects is included in Appendix E.
- Messier Catalog: consists of all 110 Messier objects.
- NGC IC Catalog: consists of 7,840 objects in NGC catalog and 5,386 objects in IC catalog. To select an object from NGC or IC catalog, move the cursor to NGC, using $\mathbf{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ button to toggle between NGC and IC. Then move the cursor to a numerical position and use the number button to select the object.
- UGC Catalog: consists of 12,921 objects.
- Caldwell Catalog: consists of 109 objects.
- Herschel Catalog: consists of 400 objects.


### 5.1.3. Stars:

- Named Stars: consists of 195 stars with their common names. They are listed alphabetically. A list is included in Appendix E .
- Binary Stars: consists of 210 binary stars. A list is attached in Appendix E.
- GCVS: consists of 5,553 bright variable stars in the catalog.
- SAO Catalog: consists of 26,584 bright SAO catalog objects. They are listed numerically.


### 5.1.4. Constellations

This catalog consists of 88 modern constellations with their names. They are listed alphabetically. A list is attached in Appendix E .

### 5.1.5. Comets

This catalog contains 15 comets.

### 5.1.6. Asteroids

This catalog contains 116 asteroids.

### 5.1.7. User Objects

It can store up to 60 used entered objects, including comets.

### 5.1.8. Enter R.A. DEC

Here you can go to a target by entering its R.A. and DEC numbers.

### 5.2. Sync to Target

This operation will match the telescope's current coordinates to Target Right Ascension and Declination. After slewing to an object, press MENU—then scroll to "Sync to Target" and press ENTER. Follow the screen to do the sync. Using this function will re-calibrate the computer to the selected object. Multiple syncs can be performed if needed. This operation is most useful to find a faint star or nebula near a bright star.
"Sync to Target" will only work after "Select and Slew" is performed. You can change the slewing speed to make the centering procedure easier. Simply press a number (1 through 9 ) to change the speed. The default slew speed is 64X.
"Sync to Target" does the same thing as one star alignment except that you choose the object to "sync" to. "One star align" chooses the star/object for you.

### 5.3. Set Up Controller

### 5.3.1. Set Up Time \& Site

Refer to STEP 9 in Section 3.2.

### 5.3.2. Set Display and Beep

Press MENU button, from the main menu, scroll down and select "Set Up Controller". Press ENTER and select "Set Display and Beep":

```
Set Up Time and Site
Set Display and Beep
Set Anti-backlash
Meridian Treatment
```

Use arrow keys to adjust LCD display contrast, LCD backlight intensity, keypads backlight Intensity and turn the keep beep ON/OFF

### 5.3.3. Set Anti-backlash

All mechanical gears have a certain amount of backlash or play between the gears. This play is evident by how long it takes for a star to move in the eyepiece when the hand control arrow buttons are pressed (especially when changing directions). The Go2Nova anti-backlash feature allows user to compensate for backlash by inputting a value which quickly rewinds the motors just enough to eliminate the play between gears.

To set the anti-backlash value, scroll down and select "Set Anti-backlash"

```
Set Up Time and Site
Set Display and Beep
Set Anti-backlash
Meridian Treatment
PIESS CIVIER. AR.A. antा-Dackrasाiscteen will display:
```

```
R.A. anti-backlash:
    0000 steps
One step equals to
0.14 arc second.
```

To adjust steps move the cursor to each digit and use the number keys to input number directly. Press ENTER - "DEC anti-backlash" will display:

```
DEC anti-backlash:
    0000 steps
One step equals to
0.14 arc second.
```

Move the cursor to each digit and use the number keys to set the anti-backlash. Press ENTER to go back the previous screen. Press BACK button to go back to main menu.

While viewing an object in the eyepiece, observe the responsiveness of each of the four arrow buttons. Note which directions you see a pause in the star movement after the button has been pressed. Working one axis at a time, adjust the backlash settings high enough to cause immediate movement without resulting in a pronounced jump when pressing or releasing the button. The hand controller will remember these values and use them each time it is turned on until they are changed.

### 5.3.4. Meridian Treatment

This function tells mount what to do when it tracks across the meridian. There are three options. Stop Tracking will stop the mount when it passes the meridian. Telescope Flip will flip the telescope and continuous to track the object. The third option is Continue to Track. In this case, the mount will keep tracking and the OTA could hit the tripod leg if the mount is not monitored.

### 5.3.5. Track Below Horizon

This function allows mount to keep tracking an object even it is below horizon but still can be seen from an elevated observation site, such as at a hill. The power on default is at OFF state. One can turn it on when needed.

### 5.3.6. Set Polar Light

Use this function to adjust the light intensity of ZEQ25GT illuminated polar scope. If you have an illuminated-reticule eyepiece and has the same socket size, you may use this option to adjust its light intensity.

### 5.3.7. Firmware Information

This option will display firmware version information of hand controller, R.A. control board and DEC control board.

### 5.3.8. GPS Status

Check GPS status. After the GPS connected to satellites, the status will changed to OK. Do not leave the screen on this sub-menu, otherwise the ON will not change to OK.

### 5.3.9. Upgrade RA \& DEC

Use this operation to upgrade 8408 hand controller, R.A. and DEC motor controller firmware. Please refer to iOptron online documents for ZEQ25 firmware upgrade details. The password is 9999.

### 5.4. Align

This function is used for aligning the telescope. The hand controller provides "Polar Align", which uses a set of 2 bright stars for polar alignment. This provides a viable polar alignment approach for those who can't see the polar star or has a mount does not equip an iOptron AccuAlign ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ polar scope. The system also provides three alignment methods: "SolarSys Align", "One Star Align", and "Multi-Star Align". The mount has to be at Zero Position before performing any star alignment.

### 5.4.1. Polar Alignment

Press the MENU button, then select "Align" and "Polar Align". The HC will display the azimuth and altitude position of several bright stars near meridian. Select one that is visible with high altitude as Alignment Star A. Follow the HC instruction to move the Star A to the center of the eyepiece with the combination of Latitude Adjustment Knob and " 4 " or " $>$ " button. Press ENTER to confirm. Next, select a bright star that is close to the horizon as the Alignment Star B. Center it using the Azimuth Adjustment Knob and " $\boldsymbol{\text { " }}$ " or " button (The " $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ " and " $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ " buttons are not used here). Press ENTER to confirm.

The telescope will now slew back to Star A to repeat above steps. The iteration can be stopped when it is determined that the alignment error is at the minimum. Press BACK button to exit alignment procedure.

NOTE: It is highly recommended to use an eyepiece with crossed-hair line for accurate centering.
NOTE: The movement of the alignment star in your eyepiece may not be perpendicular but crossed, depends on its location in the sky.

### 5.4.2. SolarSys Alignment

Press MENU button and select "Align". Select "SolarSys Align" and press ENTER for available alignment object.

### 5.4.3. One-Star Alignment

Press MENU button and select "Align". Select "One Star Align" and press ENTER. A list of alignment stars that are above the horizon is computed based on your local time and location. With the mount at the "Zero Position," use $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ buttons to select a star and press ENTER. Center the target in your eyepiece using arrow key. Press ENTER when finished. If your mount is well set up and polar aligned, one star alignment should be sufficient for good GOTO accuracy. To increase the accuracy you may choose to do multi star alignment.

### 5.4.4. Multi-Star Alignment

With iOptron's multi-star alignment, you can choose two, three, or as many stars as you want to reduce the mount alignment offset.

Press MENU button and select "Align". Select "Multi-Star Align" in the align menu. A list of alignment stars that are above the horizon is computed based on your local time and location. With the mount is at the "Zero Position," use $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ buttons to select first alignment star and press ENTER. Center the target in your eyepiece using arrow key. Press ENTER when finished. The hand controller will prompt you to choose the second star. If the star you choose is too close to the first one, the system will let you choose another one. When you are aligned with the second star, the two star alignment is finished. You can reject the suggested star if it is blocked by a tree or other obstruction.

If you've done with the two star alignment, press the BACK button to finish the alignment. Press ENTER key to select third star for further alignment.

### 5.4.5. Pole Star Position

This shows Polaris position in northern hemisphere or Sigma Octantis position in southern hemisphere, which is used for Quick Polar Alignment.

### 5.5. PEC Option

### 5.5.1. PEC Playback

You can turn "PEC Playback On" while you do the tracking, especially for long time astrophotography. The default status is PEC Playback Off when the mount is turned on.

### 5.5.2. Record PEC

All Equatorial mounts have a small variation in the worm gears which can be corrected by using Period Error Correction or PEC. PEC is a system which improves the tracking accuracy of the mount by compensating for variations in the worm gear and is especially useful when doing astrophotography without autoguiding. Because the variations are regular, it is possible to record the corrections required to cancel out the worm gear variations and to play them back.

In order to use the PEC function, the Go2Nova hand controller needs to record the PE first. The periodic error of the worm gear drive will be used to correct periodic error. The data will be lost when the power is turned off.

Here's how to use the PEC function.

1. Setup the mount with a telescope in autoguiding condition by connecting a guiding camera to a computer via mount's Guide Port or ASCOM protocol;
2. Press MENU, select "Auto Guide" and press ENTER. Select a guiding speed from 0.20X to 1.00X;
3. Then press the BACK button and select "PEC Option" from the menu. Use the $\mathbf{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ scroll buttons to display the "Record PEC" option and press ENTER to start record the PE.
4. It takes the worm gear 600 seconds to make one complete revolution. After 600 seconds PEC will automatically stop recording.
5. The data will be lost when the power is turned off.

### 5.6. Set User Objects

Besides various star lists available in the hand controller --you can add, edit or delete your own userdefined objects. You can also add your favorite observation object into the user object list for easy sky surfing. Up to 60 user objects can be stored here.

To set user objects, press MENU button, from the main menu, scroll down and select "Set User Objects".

```
Set Up Controller
Align
PEC Option
Set User Objects
```

Press ENTER to bring up user objects setting screen.

```
Add a New Record
Browse Records
Delete One Record
Delete All Records
```

Select "Add a New Record". A screen will display asking to Enter R.A. DEC:

```
Enter R.A. DEC
R.A.: 00h00m00s
DEC: +00d00m00s
```

You may enter the R.A. and DEC coordinates of the star you want to watch, and press ENTER. A confirmation screen will show. Press ENTER to confirm storing your object under assigned user object number, or press BACK button to cancel it.

A more useful application of this function is to store your favorite viewing objects before heading to the filed. When "Enter R.A. DEC" screen showed, press the MENU button. It brings up the star catalogs that you can select the star from. Follow the screen to add your favorite objects. Press BACK button to go back one level.

Press BACK button few times to go back to Set User Objects. You may review the records or delete the ones you don't want it anymore. Press BACK button to finish the operation. Now you can slew to your favorite stars from User Objects catalog using "Select and Slew."

### 5.7. Set Guide Rate

This is an advanced function for autoguiding when a guiding camera is equipped either via a Guide Port or an ASCOM protocol. Before autoguiding, align the polar axis carefully. Select a proper guiding speed. The suppositional guiding speed can be selected from $\pm 0.20 \mathrm{X}$ to $\pm 1.00 \mathrm{X}$. Follow the autoguiding software for detailed operation.

The guide port wiring is shown in Figure 22, which has same pin-out as that from Celestron / Starlight Xpress / Orion Mount / Orion Autoguider/ QHY5 autoguider.


Figure 22. Guide port pin-out
If you have an autoguider which has a pin-out which is the same as the ST-I from SBIG, such as Meade/ Losmandy/ Takahashi/ Vixen, make sure a proper guiding cable is used. Refer to your guiding camera and guiding software for detailed operation.

A
WARNING: DO NOT plug your ST-4 guiding camera cable into the HBX port or other Port. It may damage the mount or guiding camera electronics.

### 5.8. To Zero Position

This moves your telescope to its Zero Position. When the power is turned on, the mount assumes the Zero Position. This is its reference point for alignment and go to functions.

## 6. Maintenance and Servicing

### 6.1. Maintenance

The ZEQ25GT is designed to be maintenance free. Do not overload the mount. Do not drop the mount, this will damage the mount or degrade the GOTO tracking accuracy permanently. Use a wet cloth to clean the mount and hand controller. Do not use solvent.

If your mount is not to be used for an extended period, dismount the OTAs and counterweight(s).

## 6.2. iOptron Customer Service

If you have any question concerning your ZEQ25 contact iOptron Customer Service Department. Customer Service hours are 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Eastern Time, Monday through Friday. In the unlikely event that the ZEQ25 requires factory servicing or repairing, write or call iOptron Customer Service Department first to receive an RMA\# before returning the mount to the factory. Please provide details as to the nature of the problem as well as your name, address, e-mail address, purchase info and daytime telephone number. We have found that most problems can be resolved by e-mails or telephone calls. So please contact iOptron first to avoid returning the mount for repair.

It is strongly suggested that to send technical questions to support@ioptron.com. Call in the U.S. 1.781.569.0200.

### 6.3. Product End of Life Disposal Instructions

This electronic product is subject to disposal and recycling regulations that vary by country and region. It is your responsibility to recycle your electronic equipment per your local environmental laws and regulations to ensure that it will be recycled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. To find out where you can drop off your waste equipment for recycling, please contact your local waste recycle/disposal service or the product representative.

### 6.4. Battery Replacement and Disposal Instructions



Battery Disposal- Batteries contain chemicals that, if released, may affect the environment and human health. Batteries should be collected separately for recycling, and recycled at a local hazardous material disposal location adhering to your country and local government regulations. To find out where you can drop off your waste battery for recycling, please contact your local waste disposal service or the product representative.

## Appendix A. Technical Specifications

| Mount | "Z Balanced" Equatorial Mount |
| :---: | :---: |
| Payload | Up to $27 \mathrm{lb}(12.3 \mathrm{~kg})$, exclude counterweight |
| Mount weight | $10.4 \mathrm{lb}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Payload/Mount weight | 2.60 |
| Right Ascension worm wheel | Ф88mm, 144 teeth aluminum |
| Declination worm wheel | Ф88mm, 144 teeth aluminum |
| Right Ascension axis shaft | Ф35mm steel |
| Declination axis shaft | Ф35mm steel |
| Right Ascension bearing | Ф55mm ball bearing |
| Declination bearing | Ф55mm ball bearing |
| Worm gears | Brass |
| Motor drive | Planetary Gear Reducer DC servo with encoder |
| Resolution | 0.14 arc seconds |
| Transmission | Synchronous belt/Gear |
| Latitude adjustment range | $0^{\circ} \sim 60^{\circ}$ |
| Azimuth adjustment range | $\pm 10^{\circ}$ |
| GPS | Internal 32-channel GPS |
| Polar Scope | AccuAligning ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ dark field illuminated |
| Level indicator | Level bubble |
| Hand Controller | Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ with 59,000 objects database |
| PEC | PEC |
| Tracking | Automatic |
| Speed | $1 \times, 2 \times, 8 \times, 16 \times, 64 \times, 128 \times, 256 \times, 512 \times$ MAX $\left(\sim 4.5^{\circ} / \mathrm{sec}\right)$ |
| Counterweight shaft | Ф20mm |
| Counterweight | $10.4 \mathrm{lb}(4.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Tripod | 1.5" Stainless Steel(5kg), optional 2"(8kg) |
| Dovetail saddle | Spring loaded Vixen-style |
| Power consumption | 0.2A(Tracking), 0.7A(GOTO) |
| Power requirement | 12 V DC(9 ~ 15V), 1.5Amp |
| AC adapter | 100V ~ 240V (included) |
| Serial port | Yes (on hand controller) |
| Autoguide port | Yes |
| Firmware upgrade | Yes |
| PC computer control | Yes (ASCOM) |
| Operation temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Warranty | Two year limited |

## Appendix B. Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR} 8408$ HC MENU STRUCTURE




## Appendix C. Firmware Upgrade

The firmware in the 8408 hand controller and motor control boards can be upgraded by the customer. Please check iOptron's website, www.iOptron.com, under Support Directory/ZEQ Mounts, select ZEQ25GT with 8408 Hand Controller, for detail.

## Appendix D. Computer Control an ZEQ25GT Mount

The ZEQ25 mount can be controlled by a SmartPhone, a Pad or a computer. It is supported by two types of computer connections:

- Connect to a computer via RS232 serial port. An optional RS232 to USB adapter (iOptron part \#8435) is needed if your computer does not have a serial port, like most of the laptops on the market today. Follow the adapter instructions to install the adapter driver. The mount can be controlled via ASCOM protocol (Windows OS), or directly by some software, such as Sky Safari (Mac OS)
- Connect wirelessly with iOptron StarFi adapter (\#8434) or some other third party adapter (may with limited function). The mount can be controlled via ASCOM protocol (Windows OS), SmartPhone/Pad and Mac OS wirelessly. See StarFi Instruction Manual for detailed information.

To control the mount via ASCOM protocol, you need:

1. Download and install the latest ASCOM Platform, currently 6.1 SP1, from http://www.ascomstandards.org/. Make sure your PC meets the software requirement. For 6.1 SP1, Windows XP users should install .NET Framework 4 (not the Client Profile). Windows Vista and Windows 7 users should install .NET Framework 4.5.2. Windows 8 and 8.1 users do not need install any additional components.
2. Download and install the latest iOptron Telescope ASCOM drive for ZEQ25 from iOptron website.
3. Planetarium software that supports ASCOM protocol. Follow software instructions to select the iOptron Telescope.
Please refer to iOptron website, www.iOptron.com, under Support Directory/ASCOM Driver, iOptron Telescope ASCOM Driver, for more detail.

## Appendix E. Go2Nova ${ }^{\circledR}$ Star List

## Messier Catalog

| $3$ | 3 | W |  | \% | \%ix |  | +8 | \%. | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kixix |  | $\cdots$ |  | * |  | 29 | \% | * |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
|  | $\cdots$ | 20 |  |  | 23 | 4-3 |  |  | -• |
|  |  |  | . |  |  |  | \% | - |  |
|  |  | +20 |  |  | $*$ |  | (-) | - 2 | $\bullet$ |
| $\sqrt{5}$ | +6 | - |  | \% | 8 | - | * |  | 4 |
| - | * |  |  | V |  | 0 |  |  | \% |
|  | N- | 20. |  | 8 | $\bullet$ | * | ¢ | - | 8 |
|  | \% | $\%$ |  | $\theta$ |  |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | * | - | $\longrightarrow$ |  | Win | 4** | 2mis | 8 | $\cdots$ |

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Named Star List

| 001 Acamar | 050 Asellus Australis | 099 Kaus Media | 148 Rastaba |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 002 Achernar | 051 Asellus Borealis | 100 Keid | 149 Regulus |
| 003 Acrux | 052 Aspidiske | 101 Kitalpha | 150 Rigel |
| 004 Acubens | 053 Atik | 102 Kochab | 151 Rigel Kentaurus |
| 005 Adhafera | 054 Atlas | 103 Kornephoros | 152 Ruchbah |
| 006 Adhara | 055 Atria | 104 Kurhah | 153 Rukbat |
| $007 \mathrm{Al} \mathrm{Na'ir}$ | 056 Avoir | 105 Lesath | 154 Sabik |
| 008 Albali | 057 Azha | 106 Maia | 155 Sadachbia |
| 009 Alberio | 058 Baten Kaitos | 107 Marfik | 156 Sadalbari |
| 010 Alchibar | 059 Beid | 108 Markab | 157 Sadalmelik |
| 011 Alcor | 060 Bellatrix | 109 Matar | 158 Sadalsuud |
| 012 Alcyone | 061 Betelgeuse | 110 Mebsuta | 159 Sadr |
| 013 Aldebaran | 062 Biham | 111 Megrez | 160 Saiph |
| 014 Alderamin | 063 Canopus | 112 Meissa | 161 Scheat |
| 015 Alfirk | 064 Capella | 113 Mekbuda | 162 Schedar |
| 016 Algedi | 065 Caph | 114 Menkalinan | 163 Seginus |
| 017 Algenib | 066 Castor | 115 Menkar | 164 Shaula |
| 018 Algiebra | 067 Celabrai | 116 Menkent | 165 Sheiak |
| 019 Algol | 068 Celaeno | 117 Menkib | 166 Sheratan |
| 020 Algorab | 069 Chara | 118 Merak | 167 Sirius |
| 021 Alhena | 070 Chertan | 119 Merope | 168 Skat |
| 022 Alioth | 071 Cor Caroli | 120 Mesartim | 169 Spica |
| 023 Alkaid | 072 Cursa | 121 Miaplacidus | 170 Sterope |
| 024 Alkalurops | 073 Dabih | 122 Mintaka | 171 Sulafat |
| 025 Alkes | 074 Deneb | 123 Mira | 172 Syrma |
| 026 Almach | 075 Deneb Algedi | 124 Mirach | 173 Talitha |
| 027 Alnasl | 076 Deneb Kaitos | 125 Mirfak | 174 Tania Australis |
| 028 Alnilam | 077 Denebola | 126 Mirzam | 175 Tania Borealis |
| 029 Alnitak | 078 Dubhe | 127 Mizar | 176 Tarazed |
| 030 Alphard | 079 Edasich | 128 Muphrid | 177 Taygeta |
| 031 Alphecca | 080 Electra | 129 Muscida | 178 Thuban |
| 032 Alpheratz | 081 Elnath | 130 Nashira | 179 Unukalhai |
| 033 Alrakis | 082 Eltanin | 131 Nekkar | 180 Vega |
| 034 Alrescha | 083 Enif | 132 Nihal | 181 Vindemiatrix |
| 035 Alshain | 084 Errai | 133 Nunki | 182 Wasat |
| 036 Altair | 085 Fomalhaut | 134 Nusakan | 183 Wazn |
| 037 Altais | 086 Furud | 135 Peacock | 184 Yed Posterior |
| 038 Alterf | 087 Gacrux | 136 Phact | 185 Yed Prior |
| 039 Aludra | 088 Giausar | 137 Phecda | 186 Zaniah |
| 040 Alula Australis | 089 Gienah | 138 Pherkad | 187 Zaurak |
| 041 Alula Borealis | 090 Gomeisa | 139 Pleione | 188 Zavijava |
| 042 Alya | 091 Graffias | 140 Polaris | 189 Zosma |
| 043 Ancha | 092 Groombridge 1830 | 141 Pollux | 190 Zubenelgenubi |
| 044 Ankaa | 093 Grumium | 142 Porrima | 191 Zubeneschamali |
| 045 Antares | 094 Hamal | 143 Procyon | 192 Barnard's Star |
| 046 Arcturus | 095 Homan | 144 Propus | 193 Kapteyn's Star |
| 047 Arkab | 096 Izar | 145 Rassalas | 194 Kruger 60 |
| 048 Arneb | 097 Kaus Australis | 146 Rasagethi | 195 Luyten's Star |
| 049 Ascella | 098 Kaus Borealis | 147 Rasalhague |  |

Modern Constellations

| No. | Constellation | Abbreviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Andromeda | And |
| 2 | Antlia | Ant |
| 3 | Apus | Aps |
| 4 | Aquarius | Aqr |
| 5 | Aquila | Aql |
| 6 | Ara | Ara |
| 7 | Aries | Ari |
| 8 | Auriga | Aur |
| 9 | Boötes | Boo |
| 10 | Caelum | Cae |
| 11 | Camelopardalis | Cam |
| 12 | Cancer | Cnc |
| 13 | Canes Venatici | CVn |
| 14 | Canis Major | CMa |
| 15 | Canis Minor | CMi |
| 16 | Capricornus | Cap |
| 17 | Carina | Car |
| 18 | Cassiopeia | Cas |
| 19 | Centaurus | Cen |
| 20 | Cepheus | Cep |
| 21 | Cetus | Cet |
| 22 | Chamaeleon | Cha |
| 23 | Circinus | Cir |
| 24 | Columba | Col |
| 25 | Coma Berenices | Com |
| 26 | Corona Australis | CrA |
| 27 | Corona Borealis | CrB |
| 28 | Corvus | Crv |
| 29 | Crater | Crt |
| 30 | Crux | Cru |
| 31 | Cygnus | Cyg |
| 32 | Delphinus | Del |
| 33 | Dorado | Dor |
| 34 | Draco | Dra |
| 35 | Equuleus | Equ |
| 36 | Eridanus | Eri |
| 37 | Fornax | For |
| 38 | Gemini | Gem |
| 39 | Grus | Gru |
| 40 | Hercules | Her |
| 41 | Horologium | Hor |
| 42 | Hydra | Hya |
| 43 | Hydrus | Hyi |
| 44 | Indus | Ind |


| No. | Constellation | Abbreviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 | Lacerta | Lac |
| 46 | Leo | Leo |
| 47 | Leo Minor | LMi |
| 48 | Lepus | Lep |
| 49 | Libra | Lib |
| 50 | Lupus | Lup |
| 51 | Lynx | Lyn |
| 52 | Lyra | Lyr |
| 53 | Mensa | Men |
| 54 | Microscopium | Mic |
| 55 | Monoceros | Mon |
| 56 | Musca | Mus |
| 57 | Norma | Nor |
| 58 | Octans | Oct |
| 59 | Ophiuchus | Oph |
| 60 | Orion | Ori |
| 61 | Pavo | Pav |
| 62 | Pegasus | Peg |
| 63 | Perseus | Per |
| 64 | Phoenix | Phe |
| 65 | Pictor | Pic |
| 66 | Pisces | Psc |
| 67 | Piscis Austrinus | PsA |
| 68 | Puppis | Pup |
| 69 | Pyxis | Pyx |
| 70 | Reticulum | Ret |
| 71 | Sagitta | Sge |
| 72 | Sagittarius | Sgr |
| 73 | Scorpius | Sco |
| 74 | Sculptor | Scl |
| 75 | Scutum | Sct |
| 76 | Serpens | Ser |
| 77 | Sextans | Sex |
| 78 | Taurus | Tau |
| 79 | Telescopium | Tel |
| 80 | Triangulum | Tri |
| 81 | Triangulum Australe | TrA |
| 82 | Tucana | Tuc |
| 83 | Ursa Major | UMa |
| 84 | Ursa Minor | UMi |
| 85 | Vela | Vel |
| 86 | Virgo | Vir |
| 87 | Volans | Vol |
| 88 | Vulpecula | Vul |

Deep Sky Object List

| ID No. | OBJECT | NGC \# | Messier\# | IC\# | A(Abell) | U(UGC) | ID No. | OBJECT | NGC \# | Messier\# | IC\# | A(Abell) | U(UGC) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Andromeda Galaxy | 224 | 31 |  |  |  | 31 | Hind's Variable Nebula | 1555 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Barnards Galaxy | 6822 |  |  |  |  | 32 | Hubble's Variable Nebula | 2261 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Beehive Cluster | 2632 | 44 |  |  |  | 33 | Integral Sign Galaxy |  |  |  |  | 3697 |
| 4 | Blackeye Galaxy | 4926 | 64 |  |  |  | 34 | Jewel Box Cluster | 4755 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Blinking Planetary Nebula | 6826 |  |  |  |  | 35 | Keyhole Nebula | 3372 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Blue Flash Nebula | 6905 |  |  |  |  | 36 | Lagoon Nebula | 6523 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 7 | Blue Planetary | 3918 |  |  |  |  | 37 | Little Gem | 6445 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Blue Snowball Nebula | 7662 |  |  |  |  | 38 | Little Gem Nebula | 6818 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Box Nebula | 6309 |  |  |  |  | 39 | Little Ghost Nebula | 6369 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Bubble Nebula | 7635 |  |  |  |  | 40 | North American Nebula | 7000 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Bipolar Nebula | 6302 |  |  |  |  | 41 | Omega Nebula | 6618 | 17 |  |  |  |
| 12 | Butterfly Cluster | 6405 | 6 |  |  |  | 42 | Orion Nebula | 1976 | 42 |  |  |  |
| 13 | California Nebula | 1499 |  |  |  |  | 43 | Owl Nebula | 3587 | 97 |  |  |  |
| 14 | Cat's Eye Nebula | 6543 |  |  |  |  | 44 | Pelican Nebula |  |  | 5070 |  |  |
| 15 | Cocoon Nebula |  |  | 5146 |  |  | 45 | Phantom Streak Nebula | 6741 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Cone Nebula | 2264 |  |  |  |  | 46 | Pinwheel Galaxy | 598 | 33 |  |  |  |
| 17 | Cork Nebula | 650-51 | 76 |  |  |  | 47 | Pleiades |  | 45 |  |  |  |
| 18 | Crab Nebula | 1952 | 1 |  |  |  | 48 | Ring Nebula | 6720 | 57 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Crescent Nebula | 6888 |  |  |  |  | 49 | Ring Tail Galaxy | 4038 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Draco Dwarf |  |  |  |  | 10822 | 50 | Rosette Nebula | 2237 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Duck Nebula | 2359 |  |  |  |  | 51 | Saturn Nebula | 7009 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Dumbbell Nebula | 6853 | 27 |  |  |  | 52 | Sextans B Dwarf |  |  |  |  | 5373 |
| 23 | Eagle Nebula |  | 16 |  |  |  | 53 | Small Magellanic Cloud | 292 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Eight-Burst Nebula | 3132 |  |  |  |  | 54 | Sombrero Galaxy | 4594 | 104 |  |  |  |
| 25 | Eskimo Nebula | 2392 |  |  |  |  | 55 | Spindle Galaxy | 3115 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Flaming Star Nebula |  |  | 405 |  |  | 56 | Tank Track Nebula | 2024 |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Ghost of Jupiter | 3242 |  |  |  |  | 57 | Trifid Nebula | 6514 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 28 | Great Cluster | 6205 | 13 |  |  |  | 58 | Ursa Minor Dwarf |  |  |  |  | 9749 |
| 29 | Helix Nebula | 7293 |  |  |  |  | 59 | Whirlpool Galaxy | 5194 | 51 |  |  |  |
| 30 | Hercules Galaxy Cluster |  |  |  | 2151 |  | 60 | Wild Duck Cluster | 6705 | 11 |  |  |  |

## Double Star List

| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Gam | And | 9.8 | $2.3 / 5.1$ | 37734 | Almaak |
| 2 | Pi | And | 35.9 | $4.4 / 8.6$ | 54033 |  |
| 3 | Bet | Aql | 12.8 | $3.7 / 11$ | 125235 | Alshain |
| 4 | 11 | Aql | 17.5 | $5.2 / 8.7$ | 104308 |  |
| 5 | 15 | Aql | 34 | $5.5 / 7.2$ | 142996 |  |
| 6 | E2489 | Aql | 8.2 | $5.6 / 8.6$ | 104668 |  |
| 7 | 57 | Aql | 36 | $5.8 / 6.5$ | 143898 |  |
| 8 | Zet | Aqr | 2.1 | $4.3 / 4.5$ | 146108 |  |
| 9 | 94 | Aqr | 12.7 | $5.3 / 7.3$ | 165625 |  |
| 10 | 41 | Aqr | 5.1 | $5.6 / 7.1$ | 190986 |  |
| 11 | 107 | Aqr | 6.6 | $5.7 / 6.7$ | 165867 |  |
| 12 | 12 | Aqr | 2.5 | $5.8 / 7.3$ | 145065 |  |
| 13 | Tau | Aqr | 23.7 | $5.8 / 9.0$ | 165321 |  |
| 14 | Gam | Ari | 7.8 | $4.8 / 4.8$ | 92681 | Mesartim |
| 15 | Lam | Ari | 37.8 | $4.8 / 6.7$ | 75051 |  |
| 16 | The | Aur | 3.6 | $2.6 / 7.1$ | 58636 |  |
| 17 | Nu | Aur | 55 | $4.0 / 9.5$ | 58502 |  |
| 18 | Ome | Aur | 5.4 | $5.0 / 8.0$ | 57548 |  |
| 19 | Eps | Boo | 2.8 | $2.5 / 4.9$ | 83500 |  |
| 20 | Del | Boo | 105 | $3.5 / 7.5$ | 64589 |  |
| 21 | Mu 1 | Boo | 108 | $4.3 / 6.5$ | 64686 | Alkalurops |
| 22 | Tau | Boo | 4.8 | $4.5 / 11$ | 100706 |  |
| 23 | Kap | Boo | 13.4 | $4.6 / 6.6$ | 29046 |  |
| 24 | Xi | Boo | 6.6 | $4.7 / 6.9$ | 101250 |  |
| 25 | Pi | Boo | 5.6 | $4.9 / 5.8$ | 101139 |  |
| 26 | lot | Boo | 38 | $4.9 / 7.5 / 13$ | 29071 |  |
| 27 | E1835 | Boo | 6.2 | $5.1 / 6.9$ | 120426 |  |
| 28 | 44 | Boo | 2.2 | $5.3 / 6.2$ | 45357 |  |
| 29 |  | Cam | 2.4 | $4.2 / 8.5$ | 24054 |  |
| 30 | 32 | Cam | 21.6 | $5.3 / 5.8$ | 2102 |  |
| 31 | Alp 2 | Cap | 6.6 | $3.6 / 10$ | 163427 | Secunda giedi |
| 32 | Alp 1 | Cap | 45 | $4.2 / 9.2$ | 163422 | Prima giedi |
| 33 | Pi | Cap | 3.4 | $5.2 / 8.8$ | 163592 |  |
| 34 | Omi | Cap | 21 | $5.9 / 6.7$ | 163625 |  |
| 35 | Alp | Cas | 64.4 | $2.2 / 8.9$ | 21609 | Shedir |


| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 36 | Eta | Cas | 12.9 | $3.5 / 7.5$ | 21732 | Achird |
| 37 | lot | Cas | 2.3 | $4.7 / 7.0 / 8.2$ | 12298 |  |
| 38 | Psi | Cas | 25 | $4.7 / 8.9$ | 11751 |  |
| 39 | Sig | Cas | 3.1 | $5.0 / 7.1$ | 35947 |  |
| 40 | E3053 | Cas | 15.2 | $5.9 / 7.3$ | 10937 |  |
| 41 | 3 | Cen | 7.9 | $4.5 / 6.0$ | 204916 |  |
| 42 | Bet | Cep | 13.6 | $3.2 / 7.9$ | 10057 | Alfirk |
| 43 | Del | Cep | 41 | $3.5 / 7.5$ | 34508 |  |
| 44 | Xi | Cep | 7.6 | $4.3 / 6.2$ | 19827 | Al kurhah |
| 45 | Kap | Cep | 7.4 | $4.4 / 8.4$ | 9665 |  |
| 46 | Omi | Cep | 2.8 | $4.9 / 7.1$ | 20554 |  |
| 47 | E2840 | Cep | 18.3 | $5.5 / 7.3$ | 33819 |  |
| 48 | E2883 | Cep | 14.6 | $5.6 / 7.6$ | 19922 |  |
| 49 | Gam | Cet | 2.8 | $5.0 / 7.7$ | 110707 | Kaffaljidhma |
| 50 | 37 | Cet | 50 | $5.2 / 8.7$ | 129193 |  |
| 51 | 66 | Cet | 16.5 | $5.7 / 7.5$ | 129752 |  |
| 52 | Eps | CMa | 7.5 | $1.5 / 7.4$ | 172676 | Adhara |
| 53 | Tau | CMa | 8.2 | $4.4 / 10 / 11$ | 173446 |  |
| 54 | 145 | CMa | 25.8 | $4.8 / 6.8$ | 173349 |  |
| 55 | Mu | CMa | 2.8 | $5.0 / 7.0$ | 152123 |  |
| 56 | Nu 1 | CMa | 17.5 | $5.8 / 8.5$ | 151694 |  |
| 57 | lot | Cnc | 30.5 | $4.2 / 6.6$ | 80416 |  |
| 58 | Alp | Cnc | 11 | $4.3 / 12$ | 98267 | Acubens |
| 59 | Zet | Cnc | 6 | $5.1 / 6.2$ | 97646 |  |
| 60 | 24 | Com | 20.6 | $5.0 / 6.6$ | 100160 |  |
| 61 | 35 | Com | 1.2 | $5.1 / 7.2 / 9.1$ | 82550 |  |
| 62 | 2 | Com | 3.7 | $5.9 / 7.4$ | 82123 |  |
| 63 | Zet | CrB | 6.1 | $5.0 / 6.0$ | 64833 |  |
| 64 | Gam | Crt | 5.2 | $4.1 / 9.6$ | 156661 |  |
| 65 | Del | Crv | 24.2 | $3.0 / 9.2$ | 157323 | Algorab |
| 66 | Alp | CVn | 19.4 | $2.9 / 5.5$ | 63257 | Cor caroli |
| 67 | 25 | CVn | 1.8 | $5.0 / 6.9$ | 63648 |  |
| 68 | 2 | CVn | 11.4 | $5.8 / 8.1$ | 44097 |  |
| 69 | Gam | Cyg | 41 | $2.2 / 9.5$ | 49528 | Sadr |
| 70 | Del | Cyg | 2.5 | $2.9 / 6.3$ | 48796 |  |


| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 71 | Bet | Cyg | 34.4 | $3.1 / 5.1$ | 87301 | Albireo |
| 72 | Omi 1 | Cyg | 107 | $3.8 / 6.7$ | 49337 |  |
| 73 | 52 | Cyg | 6.1 | $4.2 / 9.4$ | 70467 |  |
| 74 | Ups | Cyg | 15.1 | $4.4 / 10$ | 71173 |  |
| 75 | Mu | Cyg | 1.9 | $4.7 / 6.1$ | 89940 |  |
| 76 | Psi | Cyg | 3.2 | $4.9 / 7.4$ | 32114 |  |
| 77 | 17 | Cyg | 26 | $5.0 / 9.2$ | 68827 |  |
| 78 | 61 | Cyg | 30.3 | $5.2 / 6.0$ | 70919 |  |
| 79 | 49 | Cyg | 2.7 | $5.7 / 7.8$ | 70362 |  |
| 80 | E2762 | Cyg | 3.4 | $5.8 / 7.8$ | 70968 |  |
| 81 | E2741 | Cyg | 1.9 | $5.9 / 7.2$ | 33034 |  |
| 82 | Gam | Del | 9.6 | $4.5 / 5.5$ | 106476 |  |
| 83 | Eta | Dra | 5.3 | $2.7 / 8.7$ | 17074 |  |
| 84 | Eps | Dra | 3.1 | $3.8 / 7.4$ | 9540 |  |
| 85 | 47 | Dra | 34 | $4.8 / 7.8$ | 31219 |  |
| 86 | Nu | Dra | 61.9 | $4.9 / 4.9$ | 30450 |  |
| 87 | Psi | Dra | 30.3 | $4.9 / 6.1$ | 8890 |  |
| 88 | 26 | Dra | 1.7 | $5.3 / 8.0$ | 17546 |  |
| 89 | $16 \& 17$ | Dra | 90 | $5.4 / 5.5 / 6.4$ | 30012 |  |
| 90 | Mu | Dra | 1.9 | $5.7 / 5.7$ | 30239 |  |
| 91 | $40 / 41$ | Dra | 19.3 | $5.7 / 6.1$ | 8994 |  |
| 92 | 1 | Equ | 10.7 | $5.2 / 7.3$ | 126428 |  |
| 93 | The | Eri | 4.5 | $3.4 / 4.5$ | 216114 | Acamar |
| 94 | Tau 4 | Eri | 5.7 | $3.7 / 10$ | 168460 |  |
| 95 | Omi 2 | Eri | 8.3 | $4.4 / 9.5 / 11$ | 131063 | Keid |
| 96 | 32 | Eri | 6.8 | $4.8 / 6.1$ | 130806 |  |
| 97 | 39 | Eri | 6.4 | $5.0 / 8.0$ | 149478 |  |
| 98 | Alp | For | 5.1 | $4.0 / 6.6$ | 168373 | Fornacis |
| 99 | Ome | For | 10.8 | $5.0 / 7.7$ | 167882 |  |
| 100 | Alp | Gem | 3.9 | $1.9 / 2.9$ | 60198 | Castor |
| 101 | Del | Gem | 5.8 | $3.5 / 8.2$ | 79294 | Wasat |
| 102 | Lam | Gem | 9.6 | $3.6 / 11$ | 96746 |  |
| 103 | Kap | Gem | 7.1 | $3.6 / 8.1$ | 79653 |  |
| 104 | Zet | Gem | 87 | $3.8 / 10 / 8.0$ | 79031 | Mekbuda |
| 105 | 38 | Gem | 7.1 | $4.7 / 7.7$ | 96265 |  |


| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 106 | Del | Her | 8.9 | $3.1 / 8.2$ | 84951 | Sarin |
| 107 | Mu | Her | 34 | $3.4 / 9.8$ | 85397 |  |
| 108 | Alp | Her | 4.6 | $3.5 / 5.4$ | 102680 | Rasalgethi |
| 109 | Gam | Her | 42 | $3.8 / 9.8$ | 102107 |  |
| 110 | Rho | Her | 4.1 | $4.6 / 5.6$ | 66001 |  |
| 111 | 95 | Her | 6.3 | $5.0 / 5.2$ | 85647 |  |
| 112 | Kap | Her | 27 | $5.0 / 6.2$ | 101951 |  |
| 113 | E2063 | Her | 16.4 | $5.7 / 8.2$ | 46147 |  |
| 114 | 100 | Her | 14.3 | $5.9 / 5.9$ | 85753 |  |
| 115 | 54 | Hya | 8.6 | $5.1 / 7.1$ | 182855 |  |
| 116 | HN69 | Hya | 10.1 | $5.9 / 6.8$ | 181790 |  |
| 117 | Eps | Hyd | 2.7 | $3.4 / 6.8$ | 117112 |  |
| 118 | The | Hyd | 29.4 | $3.9 / 10$ | 117527 |  |
| 119 | N | Hyd | 9.4 | $5.6 / 5.8$ | 179968 |  |
| 120 |  | Lac | 28.4 | $4.5 / 10$ | 72155 |  |
| 121 | 8 | Lac | 22 | $5.7 / 6.5 / 10$ | 72509 |  |
| 122 | Gam 1 | Leo | 4.4 | $2.2 / 3.5$ | 81298 | Algieba |
| 123 | lot | Leo | 1.7 | $4.0 / 6.7$ | 99587 |  |
| 124 | 54 | Leo | 6.6 | $4.3 / 6.3$ | 81583 |  |
| 125 | Gam | Lep | 96 | $3.7 / 6.3$ | 170757 |  |
| 126 | lot | Lep | 12.8 | $4.4 / 10$ | 150223 |  |
| 127 | Kap | Lep | 2.6 | $4.5 / 7.4$ | 150239 |  |
| 128 | h3752 | Lep | 3.2 | $5.4 / 6.6$ | 170352 |  |
| 129 | lot | Lib | 57.8 | $4.5 / 9.4$ | 159090 |  |
| 130 |  | Lib | 23 | $5.7 / 8.0$ | 183040 |  |
| 131 | Mu | Lib | 1.8 | $5.8 / 6.7$ | 158821 |  |
| 132 | Eta | Lup | 15 | $3.6 / 7.8$ | 207208 |  |
| 133 | Xi | Lup | 10.4 | $5.3 / 5.8$ | 207144 |  |
| 134 | 38 | Lyn | 2.7 | $3.9 / 6.6$ | 61391 |  |
| 135 | 12 | Lyn | 1.7 | $5.4 / 6.0 / 7.3$ | 25939 |  |
| 136 | 19 | Lyn | 14.8 | $5.8 / 6.9$ | 26312 |  |
| 137 | Bet | Lyr | 46 | $3.4 / 8.6$ | 67451 | Sheliak |
| 138 | Zet | Lyr | 44 | $4.3 / 5.9$ | 67321 |  |
| 139 | Eta | Lyr | 28.1 | $4.4 / 9.1$ | 68010 | Aldafar |
| 140 | Eps 1 | Lyr | 2.6 | $5.0 / 6.1$ | 67309 | Double dbl1 |


| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 141 | Eps 2 | Lyr | 2.3 | $5.2 / 5.5$ | 67315 | Double dbl2 |
| 142 | Alp | Mic | 20.5 | $5.0 / 10$ | 212472 |  |
| 143 | Zet | Mon | 32 | $4.3 / 10$ | 135551 |  |
| 144 | Eps | Mon | 13.4 | $4.5 / 6.5$ | 113810 |  |
| 145 | Bet | Mon | 7.3 | $4.7 / 4.8 / 6.1$ | 133316 |  |
| 146 | 15 | Mon | 2.8 | $4.7 / 7.5$ | 114258 |  |
| 147 | 70 | Oph | 4.5 | $4.0 / 5.9$ | 123107 |  |
| 148 | 67 | Oph | 55 | $4.0 / 8.6$ | 123013 |  |
| 149 | Lam | Oph | 1.5 | $4.2 / 5.2$ | 121658 | Marfic |
| 150 | Xi | Oph | 3.7 | $4.4 / 9.0$ | 185296 |  |
| 151 | 36 | Oph | 4.9 | $5.1 / 5.1$ | 185198 |  |
| 152 | Tau | Oph | 1.7 | $5.2 / 5.9$ | 142050 |  |
| 153 | Rho | Oph | 3.1 | $5.3 / 6.0$ | 184382 |  |
| 154 | 39 | Oph | 10.3 | $5.4 / 6.9$ | 185238 |  |
| 155 | Bet | Ori | 9.5 | $0.1 / 6.8$ | 131907 | Rigel |
| 156 | Del | Ori | 53 | $2.2 / 6.3$ | 132220 | Mintaka |
| 157 | lot | Ori | 11.3 | $2.8 / 6.9$ | 132323 | Nair al saif |
| 158 | Lam | Ori | 4.4 | $3.6 / 5.5$ | 112921 | Meissa |
| 159 | Sig | Ori | 13 | $3.8 / 7.2 / 6.5$ | 132406 |  |
| 160 | Rho | Ori | 7.1 | $4.5 / 8.3$ | 112528 |  |
| 161 | E747 | Ori | 36 | $4.8 / 5.7$ | 132298 |  |
| 162 | 1 | Peg | 36.3 | $4.1 / 8.2$ | 107073 |  |
| 163 | Eps | Per | 8.8 | $2.9 / 8.1$ | 56840 |  |
| 164 | Zet | Per | 12.9 | $2.9 / 9.5$ | 56799 |  |
| 165 | Eta | Per | 28.3 | $3.3 / 8.5$ | 23655 | Miram in becvar |
| 166 | The | Per | 18.3 | $4.1 / 10$ | 38288 |  |
| 167 | E331 | Per | 12.1 | $5.3 / 6.7$ | 23765 |  |
| 168 | Del | PsA | 5.1 | $4.2 / 9.2$ | 214189 |  |
| 169 | lot | PsA | 20 | $4.3 / 11$ | 213258 |  |
| 170 | Bet | PsA | 30.3 | $4.4 / 7.9$ | 213883 |  |
| 171 | Gam | PsA | 4.2 | $4.5 / 8.0$ | 214153 |  |
| 172 | Eta | PsA | 1.7 | $5.8 / 6.8$ | 190822 |  |
| 173 | Alp | Psc | 1.8 | $4.2 / 5.2$ | 110291 | Alrisha |
| 174 | 55 | Psc | 6.5 | $5.4 / 8.7$ | 74182 |  |
| 175 | Psi | Psc | 30 | $5.6 / 5.8$ | 74483 |  |


| No. | Object | Const | Sep. | Magitude | SAO | Comm. Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 176 | Zet | Psc | 23 | $5.6 / 6.5$ | 109739 |  |
| 177 | Kap | Pup | 9.9 | $4.5 / 4.7$ | 174199 |  |
| 178 | Eta | Pup | 9.6 | $5.8 / 5.9$ | 174019 |  |
| 179 | Eps | Scl | 4.7 | $5.4 / 8.6$ | 167275 |  |
| 180 | Bet | Sco | 13.6 | $2.6 / 4.9$ | 159682 | Graffias |
| 181 | Sig | Sco | 20 | $2.9 / 8.5$ | 184336 | Alniyat |
| 182 | Nu | Sco | 41 | $4.2 / 6.1$ | 159764 | Jabbah |
| 183 | 2 | Sco | 2.5 | $4.7 / 7.4$ | 183896 |  |
| 184 |  | Sco | 23 | $5.4 / 6.9$ | 207558 |  |
| 185 | Hn39 | Sco | 5.4 | $5.9 / 6.9$ | 184369 |  |
| 186 | 12 | Sco | 3.9 | $5.9 / 7.9$ | 184217 |  |
| 187 | Bet | Ser | 31 | $3.7 / 9.0$ | 101725 |  |
| 188 | Del | Ser | 4.4 | $4.2 / 5.2$ | 101624 |  |
| 189 | Nu | Ser | 46 | $4.3 / 8.5$ | 160479 |  |
| 190 | The | Ser | 22.3 | $4.5 / 5.4$ | 124070 |  |
| 191 | 59 | Ser | 3.8 | $5.3 / 7.6$ | 123497 | Alya |
| 192 | Zet | Sge | 8.5 | $5.0 / 8.8$ | 105298 |  |
| 193 | Eta | Sgr | 3.6 | $3.2 / 7.8$ | 209957 |  |
| 194 |  | Sgr | 5.5 | $5.2 / 6.9$ | 209553 |  |
| 195 | Phi | Tau | 52 | $5.0 / 8.4$ | 76558 |  |
| 196 | Chi | Tau | 19.4 | $5.7 / 7.6$ | 76573 |  |
| 197 | 118 | Tau | 4.8 | $5.8 / 6.6$ | 77201 |  |
| 198 | 6 | Tri | 3.9 | $5.3 / 6.9$ | 55347 |  |
| 199 | Zet | UMa | 14 | $2.4 / 4.0$ | 28737 | Mizar |
| 200 | Nu | UMa | 7.2 | $3.5 / 9.9$ | 62486 | Alula borealis |
| 201 | 23 | UMa | 23 | $3.6 / 8.9$ | 14908 |  |
| 202 | Ups | UMa | 11.6 | $3.8 / 11$ | 27401 |  |
| 203 | Xi | UMa | 1.8 | $4.3 / 4.8$ | 62484 | Alula australia |
| 204 | Sig 2 | UMa | 3.9 | $4.8 / 8.2$ | 14788 |  |
| 205 | 57 | UMa | 5.4 | $5.4 / 5.4$ | 62572 |  |
| 206 | Alp | UMi | 18.4 | $2.0 / 9.0$ | 308 | Polaris |
| 207 | Gam | Vir | 1.4 | $3.5 / 3.5$ | 138917 | Porrima |
| 208 | The | Vir | 7.1 | $4.4 / 9.4$ | 139189 |  |
| 209 | Phi | Vir | 4.8 | $4.8 / 9.3$ | 139951 |  |
| 210 | 84 | Vir | 2.9 | $5.7 / 7.9$ | 120082 |  |

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