Things to consider regarding rotators

This instrument, also called a "field rotator," is attached between the focuser and the camera. It allows you to rotate the image.

Please note the following:

Compatible connection

There are various thread types for screwing it on. Metric fine threads can have different pitches. The external threads usually point towards the camera, the internal threads towards the telescope lens – but there can be exceptions!

It's best to check the technical specifications and dimensional drawings. If you are unsure, please ask.

Sufficient optical length

How much travel is left at the focuser when you have focused your camera without the rotator? The rotator must be optically shorter than the remaining focusing distance.

Example: Without a rotator, your focuser is extended by 17 mm when the camera is focused at infinity. In this case, you can use a rotator with a 14 mm optical length. However, a rotator with a 20 mm optical length will not work.

Remember to take into account the length of any adapter rings that may be required.

Clamping Screws

One or more locking screws are used on manual rotators to fix the set position.

Do not overtighten the screws, otherwise they may be difficult to loosen again due to temperature fluctuations.

Secure Connection

When turning the accessory connected to the rotator, it is best to do so clockwise. Turning it counterclockwise could inadvertently loosen the connection between the rotator and the accessory.

This is more likely at lower temperatures because the lubricant in the rotator may be more viscous.

> In astrophotography, you always need new flat frames when you have rotated the rotator to a new orientation.

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