## DIGISCOPING

An overview of the common camera adaptations and necessary adapters for afocal photography and eyepiece projection with spotting scopes and telescopes

## EXAMPLE <br> AFOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY



## Adaptation of Cameras

 (Compakt \& System/DSLR) with Front-Filter-Thread using either M43- or SP54-ThreadCompact cameras and system cameras which provide a front-filter thread can be attached firmly and without risk of tilting to eyepieces with M43- or SP 54-threads. Cameras with M43-thread can also be attached directly; the M43-extension rings prevents the lenses from colliding.

This kind of photography works better with tele- than wide-angle-lenses. It works better if the camera lens is smaller than the lens of the eyepiece. Wide-angle-eyepieces like Morpheus ${ }^{\circledR}$ or Hyperion ${ }^{\circledR}$ are perfect for afocal projection photography.

Equivalent focal length $=\frac{\text { Magnification of the eyepiece }}{\text { Focal length of camera lens }}$

M82


Stepper-Ring M 72/M82


Stepper-Ring M62/M67 Stepper-Ring M62/M 72 Stepper-Ring M62/M 77 \# 2958077


54/M28 DT-Ring \# 2958028 -equires \# 2958090 )


SP54/M37 DT-Ring \# 2958037 (requires \# 2958090)


M43


## M49 M52



DT-Ring SP54/M 49 \# 2958049

SP54/
M43

Hyperion ${ }^{\oplus}$ 68
Hyperion ${ }^{\circledR}$ Aspheric eyepiece with fixed focal length, with M43 and SP54-threads


DT-Ring SP54/M 52 \# 2958052
\# 2958067 \# 2958072

M58 M62


DT-Ring SP54/M 55 \# 2958055


DT-Ring SP54/M 58 \# 2958058


DT-Ring SP54/M62 \# 2958062

Hyperion ${ }^{\circledR}$ / Morpheus ${ }^{\circledR}$ M43 Extension \# 2954250 to adapt lenses with M43thread - protects the lenses from touching each other


One adjustment spacer ring made of hard plastic for the SP 54 thread is part of each Hyperion DT-ring free of charge. With these spacer rings (each ring has a thickness of only 1 mm ), differences in mechanical heights may be adjusted, to be able to adapt the camera front lens as close as possible, without having to use the 11 mm extension ring (\# 2958090).

Caution when mounting the camera! Camera-front lenses may be too close to the first lens of the eyepiece only by a tenth of a millimeter. When mounting an eyepiece onto any camera-frontlens, always proceed with the greatest care, possibly using the additional spacer ring. Also make sure that there is not too much weight on the camera lens, to prevent the autofocus-mechanic from damage.


The eyepieces of many spotting scopes are equipped with a T-thread instead of the larger M 43-thread. Use the DT-Adapter II to connect the SP54-Rings even with these eyepieces, as described on the previous page.
This kind of photography works better with tele- than wide-angle-lenses. It works better if the camera lens is smaller than the lens of the eyepiece.
Equivalent focal length $=\frac{\text { Magnification of the spotting scope }}{\text { Focal length of camera lens }}$


Adaptation of Cameras (Compakt \& System/DSLR) with Front-Filter-Thread using the T-2-Thread

M82


Stepper-Ring M62/M67 Stepper-Ring M62/M 72 Stepper-Ring M62/M 77 \# 2958067 \# 2958072 \# 2958077

\# 2958028 ( 2958090 erforderlich)


P54/M37 DT-Ring \# 2958037 (\# 2958090 erforderlich)


SP 54i/SP 54a Hyperion Extension Ring, 11 mm , with threaded protective flap for the SP54 external
thread
\# 2958090


DT-Adapter II
T-2 / SP54a expanding adapter T-2
T-thread
\# 2458040
|

Tip: If an eyepiece has both M43- and SP54threads, you should better use an SP54adapter, as described on the previous page

Eyepiece with T-thread
e.g. included with many

Celestron spotting scopes

Compact cameras without a lens thread and even smartphones can also be used to take photographs through the eyepiece of spotting scopes, binoculars and microscopes. To position the lens precisely above the eyepiece, an adjustable adapter comes very handy - otherwise an oblique view quickly leads to image errors. The magnification is calculated as follows:
Equivalent focal length $=\frac{\text { Magnification of the spotting scope }}{\text { Focal length of camera lens }}$

## MICROSTAGE II Digiscoping Adapter

The Microstage II is a very reasonably prized camera mount for all eyepieces with diameters between 29 and 63mm. The arm (camera mount) of the Microwith diameters between 29 and 63mm. The arm (camera mount) of the Microa camera centered behind the eyepiece. Folded together, it is very compact at $18,5 \times 12 \times 2,6 \mathrm{~cm}$ and a weight of only 220 g .
The digiscoping adapter locks into different positions so that the camera position is reproducible - even if you move the camera to the side to take a look through the eyepiece. The clamp and the arm which holds the camera is covered with a rubber coating that guarantees a secure hold and protects the camera and eyepiece from scratches.


# Adaptation of Smartphones and Compact Cameras without Front-Filter-Thread 



NexYZ fits any eyepiece from 35 mm to 60 mm in diameter, including telescopes equipped with 1.25 " or $2^{\prime \prime}$ eyepieces, spotting scopes, monoculars, and binoculars. NexYZ accommodates a wide range of smartphones including the larger "phablets". The phone platform is fully adjustable and can fit any device-usually with the case still on.
The secure platform stands up even to the weight of heavier devices with ease, thanks to NexYZ's strong metal spring and threaded twist lock.
Switching phones, eyepieces, or optical instruments, requires only slight adjustments to re-center the camera over the new eyepiece. If multiple people want to capture a shot through your optic, NexYZ's simple spring-loaded clamps make it easy to remove one device and replace it with another in seconds. NexYZ is the ideal solution for star parties and group bird walks where everyone wants their own shot of the action.
You can also switch your image from portrait to landscape simply by turning the padded eyepiece clamp and readjusting the $X$-, $Y$-, and $Z$-axis to realign your phone with the eyepiece.


# Adaptation of Camera Bodies (System-/DSLR-Cameras) with T-Adapter using either T- or M43-Thread 

Camera bodies can be attached directly to eyepieces which are equipped with a T-thread. But to get an image which is sharp even in the corners, the front of the T-ring should be placed in a distance of 40 mm (full-frame camera), 30 mm (APS-C) or 15 mm (Micro 4/3) to the eyepiece. The equivalent focal length compared to 35 mm is calculated as follows:

$$
f_{\text {equivalent }}=f_{\text {spotting scope }} \times\left(\left(a / f_{\text {eyepiece }}\right)-1\right)
$$

$\boldsymbol{f}_{\text {spotting scope }}=$ Focal length of spotting scope. $\mathbf{a}=$ Distance between sensor and eyepiece incl. 55 mm T-2-flange-back. E.g. a 40 mm extension gives a distance of 95mm. $\boldsymbol{f}_{\text {evepiece }}=$ Focal length of eyepiece.

## Available T-Rings:

\#2408319 Canon EOS | \#2408302 Pentax-K | \#2408330 Micro Four Thirds \#2408329 Four Thirds | \#2408331 Fujifilm X | \#2408300 Nikon | \#2408317 Sony E/NEX \#2408301 M42 x 1 (Praktika/Pentax-S)| \#2958550 Protective CANON DSLR-T-Ring T-2/M48 and 2" (with / without filter)


## Available T-2-extensions

T-2 extension 40mm (T-2 part \#25B) \#1508153
T-2 extension 15mm (T-2 part \#25A) \#1508154
T-2 extension 7,5mm (T-2 part \#25C)
\#1508155
VariLock 29 - variable, 20-29mm \#2956929
VariLock 46 - variable, 29-46mm \#2956946


## Adaptation of Camera Bodies with M48Adapter using either T- or M 43-Thread

The M48 system is common in astronomy and uses the entire aperture of the widely used 2 " focusers. This means that the free aperture is even larger than the sensor of a full-frame camera, and vignetting is avoided. Cameras with the smaller APS-C or MFT format are also fully illuminated with a T-2 adapter.
The adapters can of course also be used for eyepiece projection. Since they were deve-
 loped for telescopes, they do not take the T-2 flange distance format into account - this is especially true for the slim mirrorless cameras. The magnification factor is calculated exactly as described in the T-2 system. The distance results from the camera-specific flange focal length and the extension rings used; for full-frame sensors it should not be less than 95 mm and for APS-C 85 mm in order to avoid image errors.

## DSLR/Mirrorless Camera



## Available Wide-T-Rings:

DSLR Cameras:
\#2408332CanonEOS |\#2408334SonyAlpha/MinoltaMaxxum |\#2408333Nikon | \#2958550 Protective CANON DSLR-T-Ring T-2/M48 and 2" (with / withoutFilter) Mirrorless Cameras:
\#2408336 Canon R | \#2408331 Fujifilm X | \#2408335 Nikon Z | \#2408317 Sony E/NEX (M48 und T-2)

## Available M48-Extensions



Flange focal distance for several camera systems with Wide-T-Rings

| Canon EOS DSLR with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408332 | $52,3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nikon DSLR with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408333 | $54,9 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Sony Alpha/Minolta DSLR with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408334 | $52,8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Canon R with Wide-T-Ring \#2408336 | $28,3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Fujifilm X with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408331 | 26 mm |
| Nikon Z with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408335 | $24,3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Sony E/NEX with Wide-T-Ring \# 2408317 | $16,2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Eyepiece with T-thread, e.g. included with many Celestron spotting scopes

Heavy Duty M48 Quick Changing System
The Heavy Duty M48 Quick Changing System \# 2958593 with an optical length of 15 mm consists of Baader M48 Quick Changing Ring \# 2958895 with male M48 thread and Baader M48 Heavy Duty Quick Changer \# 2958890 with female M48. It is used to set the camera orientation or to remove it to look into the eyepiece. Both parts are also available separately.


M48 Quick Changing Ring


M48 Quick Changer

## Adaptation of Solar System Imagers or Video Modules with a T-Adapter

To image the planets through a telescope, you need a video module, which can capture many images in a short time, as well as a telescope with a long focal length. Cameras with small pixels require only a $2 x$ - or $3 x$-Barlow; for even higher f-ratios, eyepiece projections is a common method. The equvalent focal length is calculated as described on the previous page as:

$$
f_{\text {equivalent }}=f_{\text {telescope }} \times\left(\left(\mathrm{a} / f_{\text {eyepiece }}\right)-1\right)
$$

The perfect f-ratio depends on the pixel size of the camera. It is calculated as $N \leq$ $d_{p i x e} / 0,28 . N$ is the number of the $f$-ratio and $d_{p i x e l}$ is the length of the edge of the camera's pixels.


## Effective Focal Lengths of selected CELESTRON spotting scopes with a standard T-adapter ( 55 mm flange back)

With 40 mm spacer tube (up to full frame) e.g. 40 mm extension tube \#1508153

|  | Magnification of the еуеріесе | Equivalent focal length with standard T-2 sdapter |  |  | Extension tube |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Vollformat | APS-C (Crop 1,5) | Micro Four Thirds |  |
| Ultima 65 | 18x | 1360 mm | 2040 mm | 2720 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $55 x$ | 4853 mm | 7279 mm | 9705 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TrailSeeker 65 / Regal 65 | $16 x$ | 1142 mm | 1713 mm | 2284 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | 48x | 4198 mm | 6297 mm | 8396 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Ultima / TrailSeeker / Regal 80 | 20x | 1420 mm | 2130 mm | 2840 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | 60x | 5220 mm | 7830 mm | 10440 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Ultima 100 | $22 x$ | 1550 mm | 2325 mm | 3100 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | 66x | 5730 mm | 8595 mm | 11460 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TrailSeeker / Regal 100 | $22 x$ | 1550 mm | 2325 mm | 3100 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $67 x$ | 5825 mm | 8738 mm | 11650 mm | $1 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

With 30 mm spacer tubes (up to APS-C) e.g. $2 \times \# 1508154$ or $1 \times \# 1508154$ and 7 -2 quich-changer system

|  | Magnification of the | Equivalent focal length with standard T-2 sdapter |  |  | Extension tube |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | еуеріесе | Vollformat | APS-C (Crop | Micro Four Thirds |  |
| Ultima 65 | 18x | 1176 mm | 1765 mm | 2353 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $55 x$ | 4301 mm | 6452 mm | 8602 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TrailSeeker 65 / Regal 65 | 16x | 981 mm | 1472 mm | 1962 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $48 x$ | 3715 mm | 5573 mm | 7431 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Ultima / TrailSeeker / Regal 80 | 20x | 1220 mm | 1830 mm | 2440 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | 60x | 4620 mm | 6930 mm | 9240 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Ultima 100 | $22 x$ | 1330 mm | 1995 mm | 2660 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $66 x$ | 5070 mm | 7605 mm | 10140 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TrailSeeker / Regal 100 | $22 x$ | 1330 mm | 1995 mm | 2660 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $67 x$ | 5155 mm | 7733 mm | 10310 mm | $2 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Without spacer tubes (only for smaller chips) Image will be vignetted and distorted when using larger camera sensors

|  | Magnification of the еуеріесе | Equivalent focal length with standard T-2 sdapter Vollformat APS-C (Crop 1,5) Micro Four Thirds |  |  | Extension tube |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ultima 65 | 18x | 625 mm | 937 mm | 1250 mm | - |
|  | $55 x$ | 2647 mm | 3970 mm | 5294 mm | - |
| TrailSeeker 65 / Regal 65 | 16x | 499 mm | 748 mm | 997 mm | - |
|  | 48x | 2268 mm | 3402 mm | 4536 mm | - |
| Ultima / TrailSeeker / Regal 80 | 20x | 620 mm | 930 mm | 1240 mm | - |
|  | 60x | 2820 mm | 4230 mm | 5640 mm | - |
| Ultima 100 | $22 x$ | 670 mm | 1005 mm | 1340 mm | - |
|  | $66 x$ | 3090 mm | 4635 mm | 6180 mm | - |
| TrailSeeker / Regal 100 | $22 x$ | 670 mm | 1005 mm | 1340 mm | - |
|  | $67 x$ | 3145 mm | 4718 mm | 6290 mm | - |

