Drift Method Alignment

Star on equator and meridian

If star drifts	NORTH 2″	per minute, *move polar axis*	1/8° RIGHT.
	NORTH 4″		1/4° RIGHT.
	NORTH 8″		1/2° RIGHT.
	NORTH 16″		1° RIGHT.
If star drifts	SOUTH	*do the opposite.*	

Star at +40° N, low in EAST, hour angle >60°

If star drifts	NORTH 2″	per minute, *move polar axis*	1/8° DOWN.
	NORTH 4″		1/4° DOWN.
	NORTH 8″		1/2° DOWN.
	NORTH 16″		1° DOWN.
If star drifts	SOUTH	*do the opposite.*	

Field rotation and drift are not maximum in the same places.

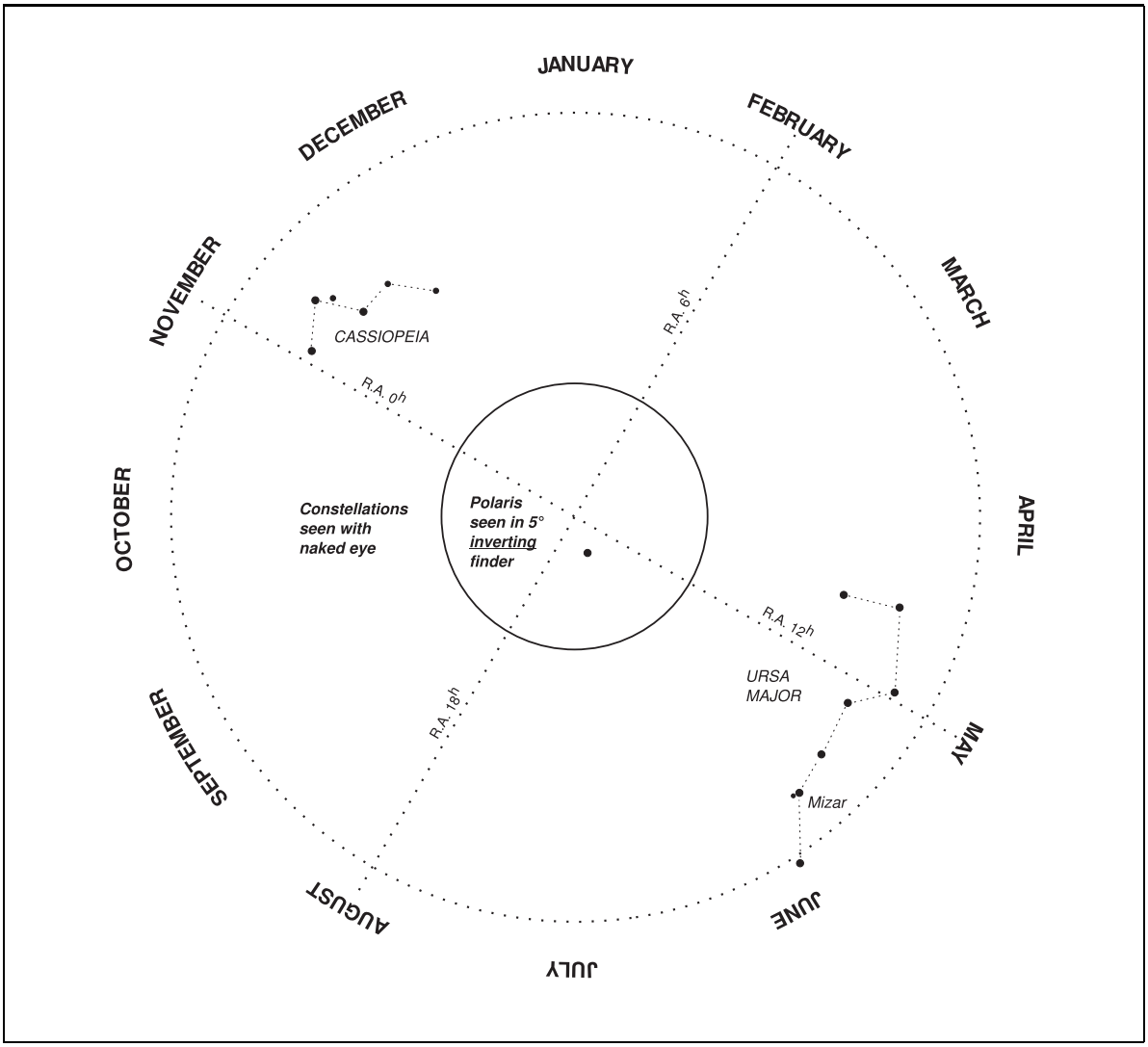
When photographing near the meridian,
check drift low in the east, and vice versa.

For most purposes, alignment to 1/2° is sufficient.

Within declinations ±50°, this ensures
<0.1° of field rotation in a 30-minute exposure.
Requirements are stricter when photographing near the poles.

Print both sides, then cut out.

For more information about how to use this chart, see *How to Use a Computerized Telescope* and/or *Astrophotography for the Amateur,* by Michael A. Covington (www.covingtoninnovations.com).


JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
CASSIOPEIA
R.A. 0h
R.A. 6h
R.A. 12h
R.A. 18h
URSA
MAJOR
Mizar
Constellations
seen with
naked eye
Polaris
seen in 5°
inverting
finder