

Places where a total eclipse will be seen

Town or City	Start of Eclipse (BST)	Start of Totality (BST)	Duration of Totality†	End of Eclipse (BST)
Bodmin	09:58	11:12	1:23	12:33
Camborne	09:57	11:11	2:04	12:32
Dartmouth	09:59	11:14	1:44	12:35
Falmouth	09:57	11:11	2:06	12:32
Helston	09:57	11:11	2:06	12:32
Hugh Town	09:56	11:10	1:46	12:30
Land's End	09:56	11:10	2:03	12:31
Lizard	09:57	11:11	1:59	12:32
Newquay	09:57	11:12	1:42	12:32
Newton Abbot	09:59	11:14	0:40	12:35
Padstow	09:58	11:12	1:06	12:33
Penzance	09:57	11:11	2:06	12:32
Plymouth	09:58	11:13	1:42	12:34
St. Anne (C.I.)	10:00	11:15	1:47	12:37
St. Austell	09:58	11:12	1:53	12:33
St. Ives	09:57	11:11	2:05	12:32
Torquay	09:59	11:14	1:12	12:35
Truro	09:57	11:11	2:01	12:32

†Duration of totality in minutes and seconds

Places where a partial eclipse will be seen

Town or City	Start of Eclipse (BST)	Maximum Eclipse (BST)	Max. Obs.† (%)	End of Eclipse (BST)
Aberdeen	10:08	11:20	77.6	12:35
Aberystwyth	10:01	11:15	94.2	12:34
Belfast	10:02	11:14	86.9	12:30
Birmingham	10:03	11:18	93.5	12:37
Bristol	10:01	11:16	97.3	12:36
Cambridge	10:05	11:20	94.1	12:40
Cardiff	10:00	11:16	97.2	12:35
Cork	09:56	11:09	96.4	12:27
Dover	10:05	11:22	97.5	12:42
Dublin	10:00	11:13	91.2	12:30
Edinburgh	10:06	11:18	81.9	12:34
Exeter	09:59	11:15	99.7	12:35
Glasgow	10:05	11:17	82.3	12:32
Hull	10:06	11:21	88.8	12:39
Kirkwall	10:10	11:20	71.9	12:33
Leeds	10:05	11:19	88.8	12:37
Lerwick	10:14	11:23	67.9	12:34
London	10:04	11:20	96.6	12:40
Manchester	10:04	11:18	90.1	12:36
Newcastle	10:06	11:19	84.9	12:36
Northampton	10:04	11:19	94.2	12:38
Norwich	10:06	11:22	92.3	12:42
Southampton	10:02	11:18	98.8	12:38
Stornoway	10:06	11:16	74.8	12:29
York	10:05	11:20	88.3	12:37

†Max. Obs. is the maximum obscuration of the Sun.

Solar Eclipse Safety Code

Looking at the Sun at any time is potentially dangerous and can result in serious eye damage or blindness. A solar eclipse can be observed safely by following the DO's and DON'Ts.

The safest way to view the Sun is indirectly by projecting an image of the Sun. Information on the various methods to do this will be published on the web site <http://www.eclipse.org.uk> in due course.

You may view the Sun directly only through special filters made for safe solar viewing. If you are not certain the filter is approved and safe or you have any doubts — **DO NOT USE IT.**

BEFORE USING A SOLAR FILTER

- Read and follow the manufacturers instructions carefully.
- Make sure the filters carry the "CE" mark approved for direct solar viewing (be alert for forgeries).
- Check filters carefully for any damage.
- **DO NOT** use filters if they are scuffed, scratched or have holes in them.
- **DO** hold the special filter firmly over both eyes before looking up at the Sun and **DO NOT** remove it until AFTER you have looked away from the Sun. The Sun should appear quite dim and the sky should be completely black — if this is NOT the case then **DO NOT** use the filter.

DO NOT look at the Sun through any optical instrument, such as telescopes, binoculars or cameras (even if you are wearing special filters).

DO NOT view the Sun through sunglasses or filters made of photographic film, photographic filters, crossed polarisers, gelatin filters, compact discs, or smoked glass.

DO make sure children are supervised at all times.

If you are within the zone of totality on 11th August 1999 — the Isles of Scilly, most of Cornwall, south western Devon, and Alderney — the Moon will completely cover the Sun's brilliant disk for up to two minutes. **ONLY THEN** is it **SAFE** to view the totally-eclipsed Sun **WITHOUT** any filter and admire the faint and beautiful corona, the pearly-white outer atmosphere of the Sun.

BUT DO be alert to the reappearance of the Sun's brilliant disk at the end of the total phase. As soon as the first light of the Sun has reappeared, producing a spectacular 'diamond ring', you **MUST** look away immediately and use the special filters once more.

This solar eclipse safety code is provided in good faith as a public service by the Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council, the CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory and Sheffield Hallam University, on behalf of the UK Eclipse Co-ordinating Group. It is based on information provided by the International Astronomical Union. The authors deny any responsibility for injuries resulting from a failure to follow this solar eclipse safety code.

SAB, 1999 April

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