MONOCULAR MICROSCOPE M-100FL LED

Cod. 5313119

Instructions Manual

MICROSCOPE OPERATION

For monocular microscopes , the head can be rotated 360°, turn and adjust the head to a comfortable viewing position.

Place a glass slide specimen on the stage and fix it in position using the clips or slide-holders of the movable specimen holder. Make certain that the specimen is centred over the opening in the stage.

For models with an external light source and mirror, adjust the mirror to get the whole field of view illuminated.

For the microscopes with a built in electrical light source, insert the mains plug into the electrical socket and turn the light switch on so that the specimen is illuminated.

Changing the Lamp

Before changing the lamp, pull the plug out off the electrical socket. To avoid being burnt, wait until the lamp cools down. Screw the lamp-housing off of the base, twist gently and pull the lamp out, insert a new one into the lamp holder, finally screw the lamp-housing back into the base.

Inter-pupillary adjustment

For binocular heads, adjust the inter-pupillary distance by looking down the eyepieces, pushing or pulling the eyepiece cover, until only one circle of light can be seen. Check the inter-pupillary adjustment graduation value that is located in the middle of the head. Turn the two diopter rings eye pieces to this same graduated value.

Objectives

Rotate the objectives nosepiece until the lowest magnification objective is in position above the specimen. There is a definite click" when each objective is in position. Note: It is best to begin with the lowest magnification objective. This is important to reveal general structural details and has the widest field of view.

Then increase the magnification by rotating to the next objective as needed to reveal small details. To determine the total magnification at which you are viewing a specimen, multiply the power of the eyepiece by the power of the objective.

Focus

Adjust the coarse-focusing-knob which moves the stage up and down until the specimen is focused, then lock the focus-stop-screw. Note: Be careful that the objective does not make contact with the slide at any time. This could cause damage to the objective and/or crack your slide.

Adjust the fine focus knob to obtain a more sharp and more clear image (microscopes with separate coarse and fine focus).

Monocular microscopes

Look through the eyepiece with either eye, keeping both eyes open. (This may be difficult at first, but with a little practice, you will get used to it.)

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Colour filter insertion

To Define different specimen parts insert the colour filters. The condenser must be lowered sufficiently to allow the filter holder to swing out, the colour filters can then be inserted

Disc Diaphragm models

For microscopes with a disc diaphragm, turn the diaphragm to select a suitable aperture that will provide a bright background.

Iris Diaphragm models

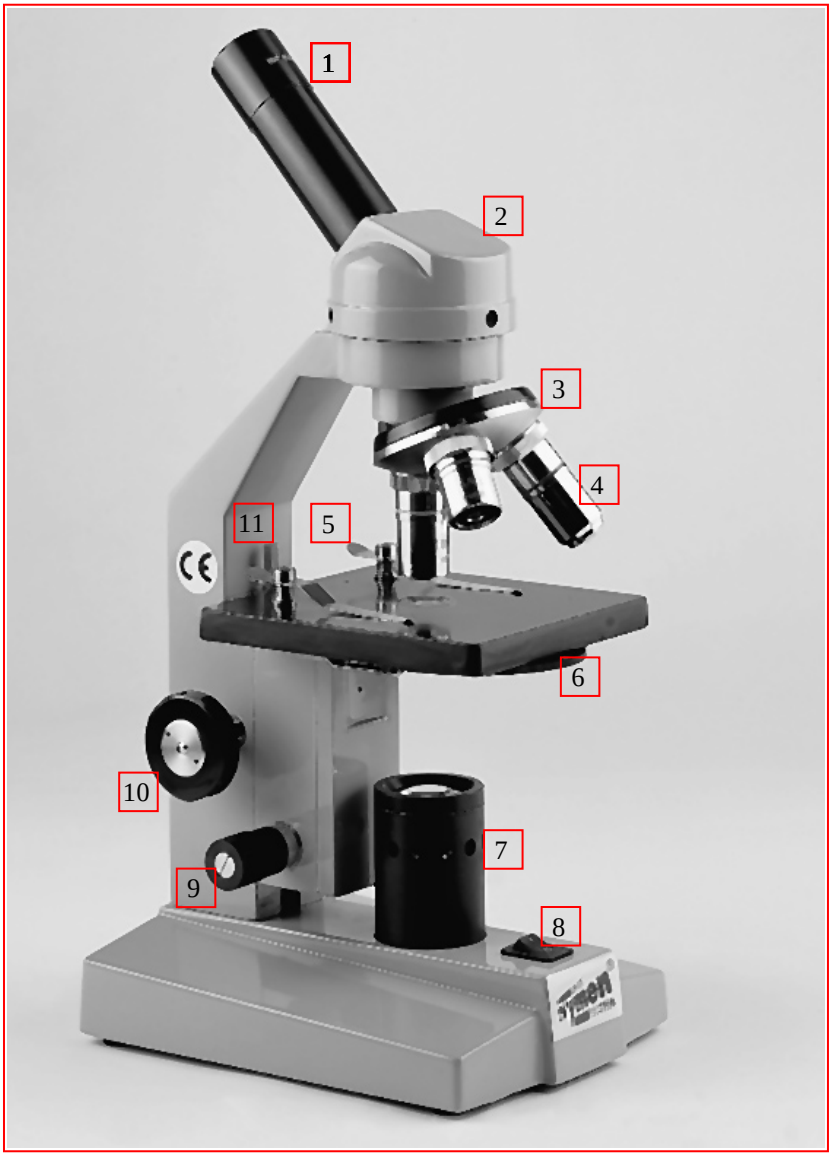
For microscopes with an Iris diaphragm, adjust the aperture of the iris diaphragm to obtain the background brightness to the required level.

Customer care

- Temperature: 0 °C to 40°C, Max. relative humidity: 85%
- Keep the microscope away from dust, and shocks while in use.
- Turn off the light source immediately after use.
- Use a soft lens tissue to clean the external optics.
- Apply soft cleaning solution to clean other parts of the microscope.
- After use, cover the microscope with a dust-cover, keep the microscope in a dry clean place.

Never (DO NOT)

- Wipe the surface of the objective with your hand
- Disassemble objectives or eyepieces to attempt to clean them.
- Mishandle or impose unnecessary force on the microscope.
- Clean the unit with volatile solvents or abrasive cleaners.
- Attempt to service the microscope yourself unless you know what you are doing.



1. Eye piece
2. Prism housing
3. Nose piece
4. Objectives
5. Clips (Specimen)
6. Disc Diaphragm
7. Lamp housing and base lens (Illuminator)
8. Mains switch
9. Fine focus control knob
10. Coarse focus control knob
11. Focus stop screw