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TOKYO, JAPAN

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

In actual observation, two methods are employed: Reflected illumination or transmitted-illumination. The appropriate stage plate must be selected in each case i. e. a black-and-white plate for natural reflected light and a clear glass for transmitted light.

For natural reflected light it is not always necessary to use the sub-stage base.

Following is the sequence of microscope adjustments for observation:

1. Place a specimen on the stage plate and hold it with clips if necessary.
2. Loosen the pillar clamping lever.
3. Set the magnification-selector dial temporarily at 16.
4. Looking through the eyepieces, move the body vertically or swing horizontally to focus roughly and determine the point of observation on the specimen.
5. Firmly tighten the pillar clamping lever.
6. Rotate the magnification selector drum until the engraving 40/80 is aligned to the indicator triangle.
7. Looking through the right eyepiece rotate the focusing knob to obtain precise focus.
8. Turn the prism box to adjust the interpupillary distance.
9. Adjust eye-refraction difference by rotating the diopter adjustment on the left eyepiece tube until the image is sharp.
10. Rotate the magnification-selector dial to achieve the desired magnification.

By following the above method, a correct image of the specimen will be obtained.

To further improve the image, various illuminating methods may be used.

ILLUMINATION

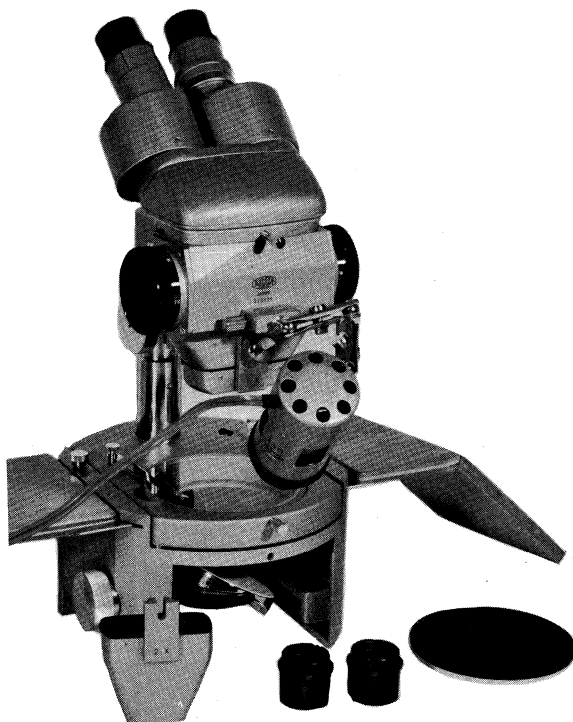
For optimum observation, different methods of illumination are available as follows:

(1) Epi-Illumination

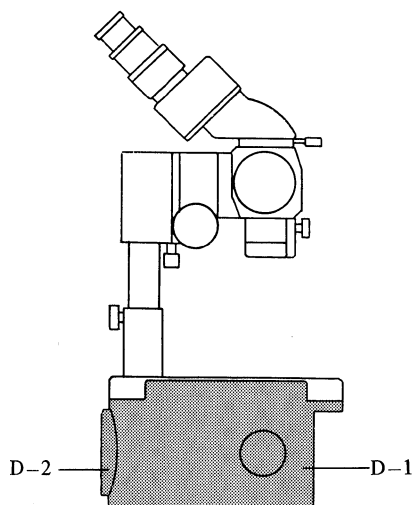
1. In order to attain a crisp and stereoscopic image of opaque specimens in particular, concentrated light at an angle of 30° – 60° to the objective axis is appropriate. The Olympus Epi-Illuminator (LSG) is ideal for this purpose. The LSG utilizes a 6V, 1.7A bulb and a 6V, 5A transformer.
2. By soft lighting (natural light, a frosted electric bulb, etc.) an image of low contrast is attainable.
3. When observing a specimen in white or bright colors, use the black-and-white stage plate with the black side upward so that the background will be darkened, thus increasing image contrast.

On the contrary, to observe a specimen in black or dark colors, reverse the stage plate with the black side downward.

The epi-illuminator (LSG) is conveniently mounted on the front of the body by two clamping screws.



D. TRANS-ILLUMINATING STAND

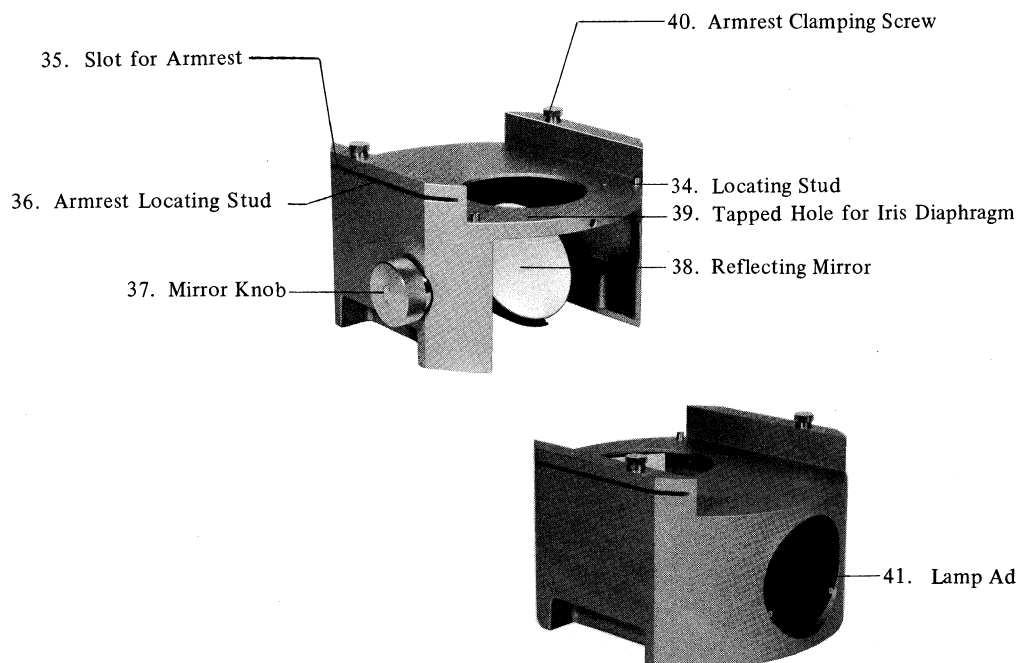


This device provides trans-illumination from below the specimen, when positioned under the stage. It comprises a sub-stage base (D-1), a light source (D-2), and a pair of armrests. An iris diaphragm is also available as a special accessory.

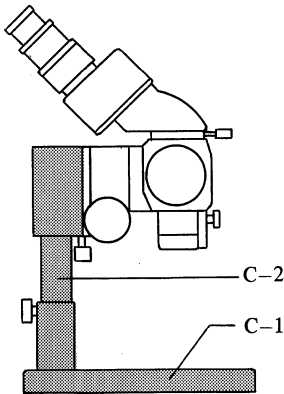
D-1 Sub-Stage Base

Inside the base is a reflecting mirror (38) and at the back a lamp adapter sleeve (41). Turn the mirror knob (37) as required to reflect natural or artificial light to the desired portion of the specimen. One side of the mirror is silvered and the other side is white. The silvered side is used for contrasty and intense lighting and the white side for soft lighting.

When placing the instrument on the sub-stage base, the locating studs (34) of the base are engaged in the locating holes under the stage. At the outer sides of the base are slots (35) into which the armrests are inserted and secured with the armrest clamping screws (40) provided.



C. STAND



The stand maintains the body at a set position and holds the specimen in a suitable manner for observation. It is composed of a stage and a pillar (C-1 and C-2).

C-1 Stage

The stage is composed of a base (28) and a stage plate. The base supports the binocular body assuring stability whether the head is mounted in the normal or reversed position.

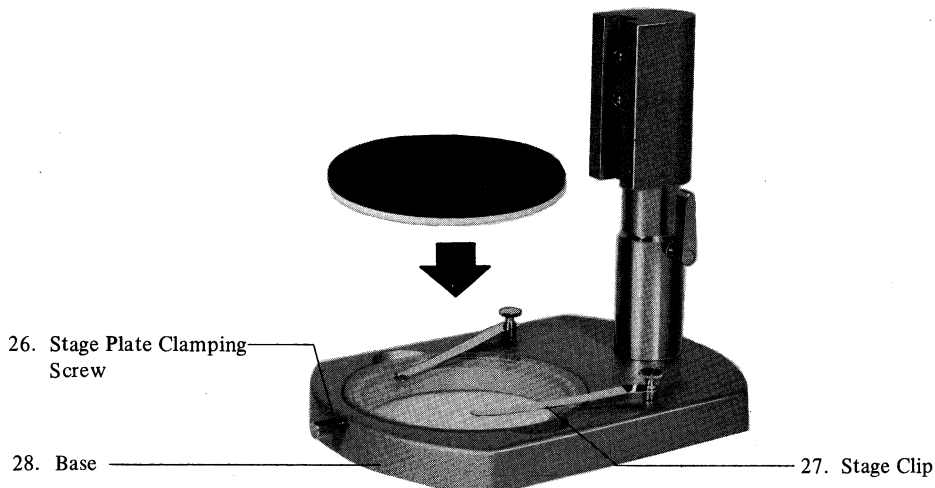
On the underside of the base, leather pads are located at three points of contact to prevent marking the desk. A tapped hole is provided on the underside, into which a screw fits to secure the stand to the carrying case.

The stage plate is mounted in the circular receptacle in the base. A prepared specimen can be examined on this plate. The specimen can also be dissected, disassembled or assembled on the plate. Interchangeable plates of clear glass (for trans-illumination), black-and-white plate (for epi-illumination) or a metal non-transparent plate (optional accessory), are available. The plates are secured by the stageplate clamping screw (26).

Slides and small specimens can be held with the stage clips (27).

If the size of the specimen does not allow placement on the stage plate, the entire instrument can be set on the surface of the specimen to be examined.

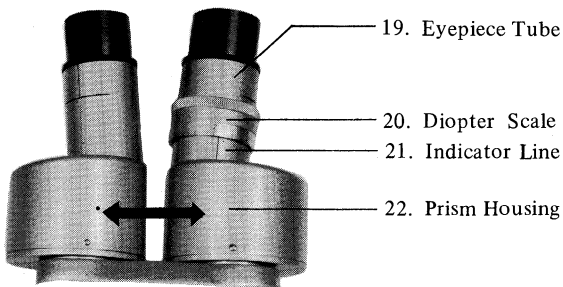
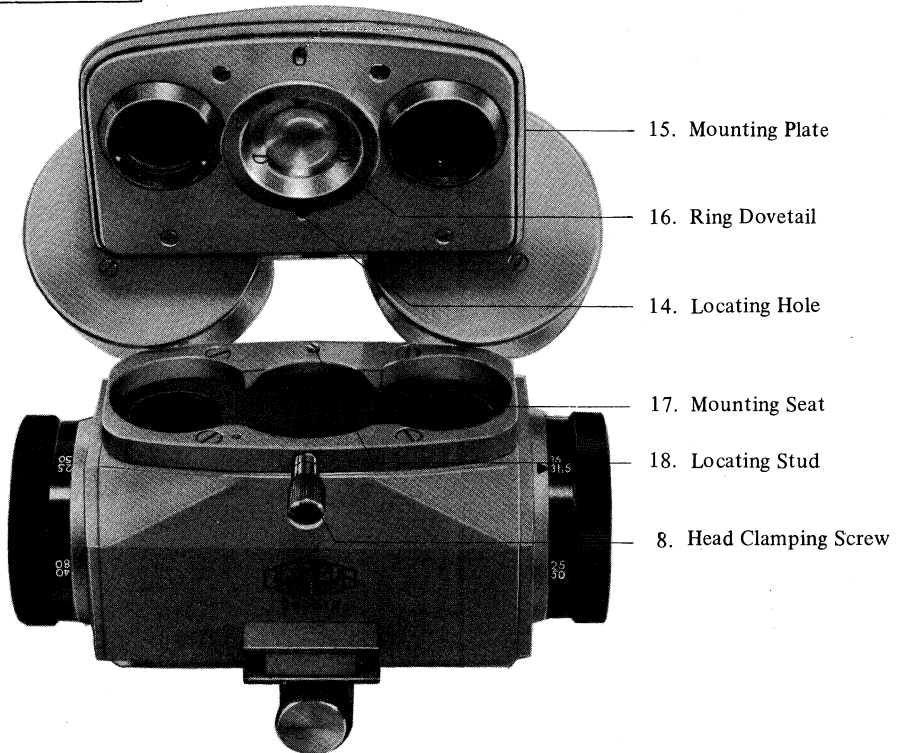
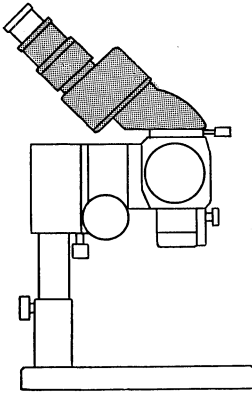
In this case, it must be focused on the lower plane of the stage.



B-2 Inclined Head

The head is inclined at an optimum angle of 45° from the horizontal, and at a 12° angle of visual axes for viewing comfort, so that the user can maintain a natural position during prolonged observation, thus avoiding fatigue. Also, the 12° angle of visual axes facilitates coincidence of the two images into one.

When mounting it, be sure the locating stud (18) is seated in the appropriate locating hole (14) then tighten the head clamping screw (8).



Adjustment of Interpupillary Distance

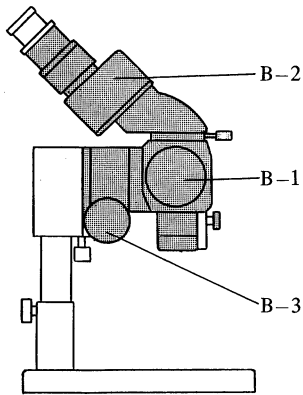
The range of adjustment, when using the $G10\times$ eyepieces, is 50–80mm. Rotate only one of the prism housing tubes (22), since the other will synchronize and adjust to the desired distance.

Do not force the adjustment beyond the maximum or minimum distance, nor turn each tube (19) in a different direction, or damage may result.

Eye-Refractive Difference Adjustment

Focus correctly on the specimen through the right eyepiece then turn the diopter ring to focus the left eyepiece. The setting on the diopter scale (20) will be constant, with any specimen, for the individual.

B. BINOCULAR BODY

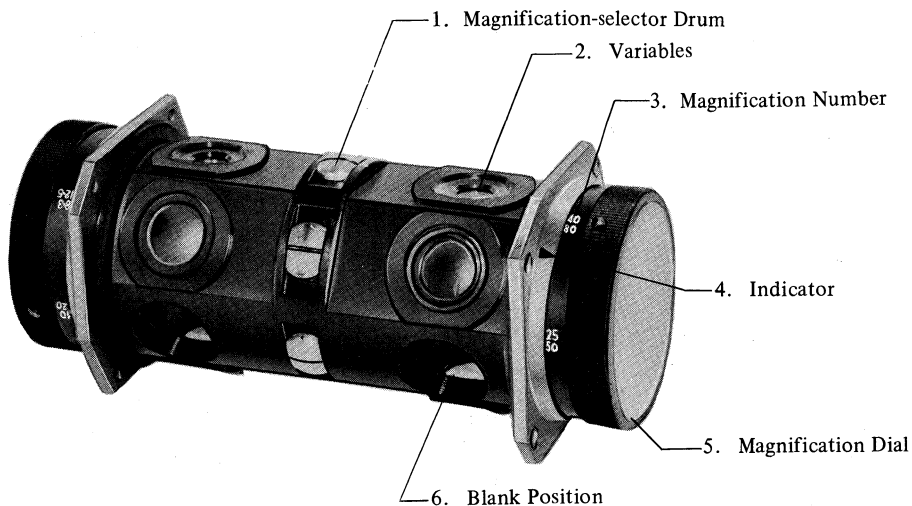
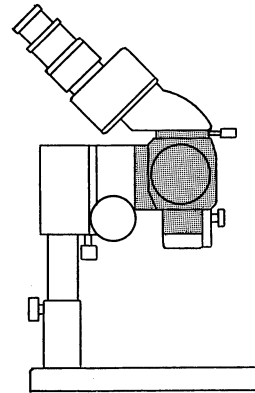


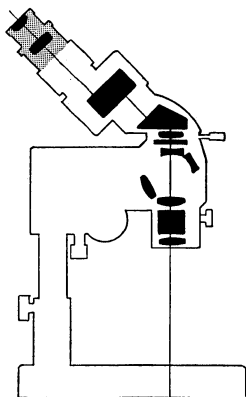
The binocular body, the major part of this microscope, contains the optical system. It is composed of body (B-1), inclined head (B-2), and focusing mechanism (B-3).

B-1 Body

The body is the major part of the instrument, containing a pair of objectives, prisms and a magnification-selector drum (1). This drum is a characteristic feature of the Model X. By rotating the drum (which holds two paired variables (2) and a blank position (6), perpendicular to the parallel axes, the desired magnification is attained.

Simply rotate the magnification dial (5) to the desired value. At each number (3) it will click firmly in place, permitting observation at a fixed magnification. The drum may be rotated in either direction, but it is preferable for the user to form the habit of moving it in one direction only.





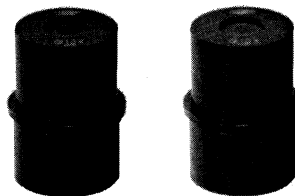
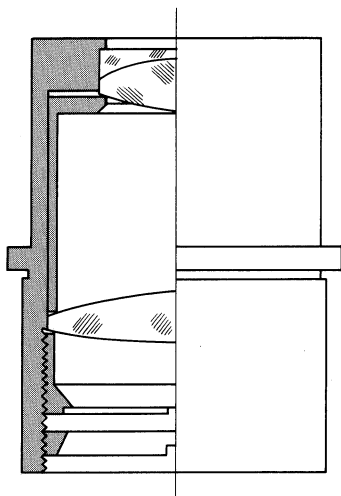
A-3 Eyepieces

Two types of eyepieces are available: G10 $\times$ and G20 $\times$. G10 $\times$ is composed of three optical elements, and G20 $\times$ of four elements. The field stop for each eyepiece is positioned just below the field lens.

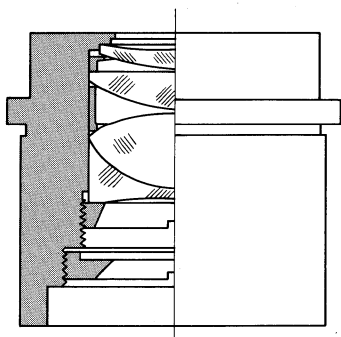
Magnification	Focal Length	Field of View with 1 $\times$ Objectives
G10 $\times$	25mm	20mm
G20 $\times$	12.5mm	12.2mm

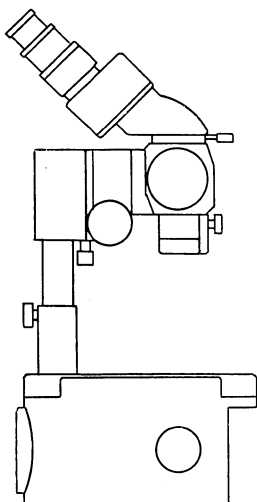
Both eyepieces provide extra-wide field of view, and a crisp image is attained over the full area.

G10 $\times$ Eyepiece



G20 $\times$ Eyepiece





A-1 General Features

Following is a table of optical specifications. When using 1X objectives total magnifications will be as indicated on the magnification-selector drum. When using the 2X objectives, numbers on the drum must be doubled. With the 2X objectives, do not use positions marked ☒ in the table.

TABLE

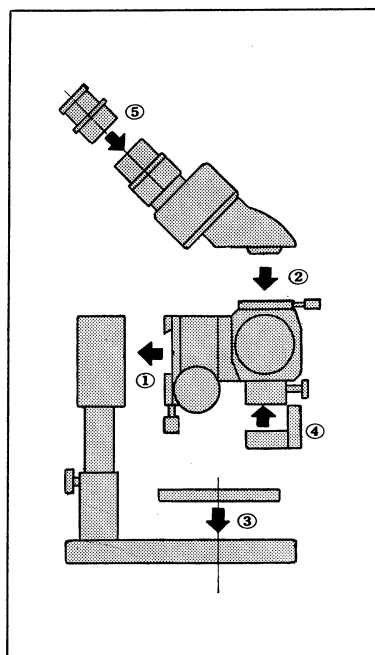
Drum Position	Objectives	Eyepieces	Total Magnification	Field Diameter mm	Working Distance mm
6.3 10 16 25 40	1X (f=100)	10X	6.3X 10 X 16 X 25 X 40 X	32 20 12.5 8 5	86
12.5 20 31.5 50 80		20X	12.5X 20 X 31.5X 50 X 80 X	19.4 12.2 7.6 4.9 3.1	
☒ 6.3 ☒ 10 16 25 40	2X (f=50)	10X	— — 31.5X 50 X 80 X	— — 6.3 4 2.5	45
☒ 12.5 20 31.5 50 80		20X	— 40 X 63 X 100 X 160 X	— 6.1 3.9 2.4 1.5	

ASSEMBLY

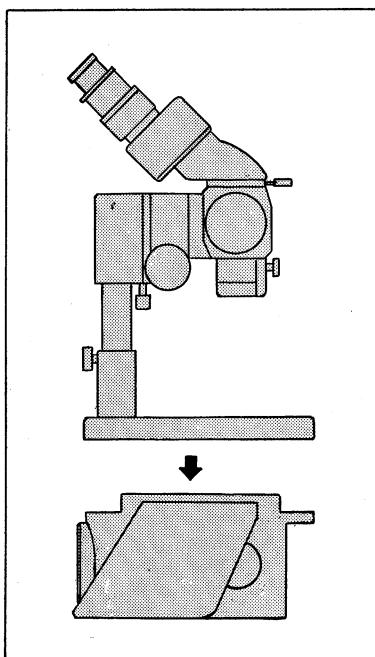
Assemble the instrument in the following order:

1. Place the body onto the yoke at the top of the pillar and clamp it with the screw provided.
2. Set the inclined head on the seat at the top of the body, and clamp it with the screw provided.
3. Place the stage plate of your choice in the receptacle on the stage and clamp it with the screw provided.
4. Attach an objective pair of your choice to the body and clamp it with the screw provided.
5. Insert a pair of eyepieces of your choice into the eyepiece tubes.

The instrument is now ready for observation by natural light.



For trans-illuminated observation, the instrument as assembled above is placed on the illuminating stand. Natural or artificial light will be reflected to the specimen by the mirror. If necessary set the iris equipment on the sub-stage base. Now with attachment of armrests to the base, you are ready for prolonged observation under any conditions.



GREENOUGH BINOCULAR STEREOSCOPIC MICROSCOPE

The Greenough Binocular Stereoscopic Microscope is a multi-purpose instrument with many diverse applications, including: plant classification, entomology, anatomical examination of animals, geology, stamp and coin inspection, gemmology and in the electronic and precision instrument industries.

The new Olympus Model X microscope is highly versatile, and can be adapted for use in every field where binocular stereoscopic observation is required.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- 1. Five different magnifications attainable by magnification-selector drum.
- 2. Paired objectives and eyepieces.
- 3. Magnifications (variable): 6.3 × ~ 160 ×
- 4. Inclination of binocular head: 45°
Angle of visual axes: 12°
- 5. Interpupillary distance adjustment: 50–80mm(w/G10 ×)
46–80mm(w/G20 ×)
- 6. Interchangeable objectives: 1 × or 2 ×
- 7. Long working distance: 86mm & 45mm
- 8. Range of body movement (up & down) 83mm
Rack & pinion (fine adjustment) 36mm
Pillar (sliding movement of smaller diam tube) 47mm
- 9. Swinging movement of body (pivoted at pillar) 100mm(80°)
- 10. Detachable sub-stage base with reflecting mirror
- 11. Stage plates (clear and black-and-white)
- 12. Widefield eyepieces
- 13. Interchangeable stands
- 14. Detachable binocular head
- 15. Epi-illuminator (attachable)

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