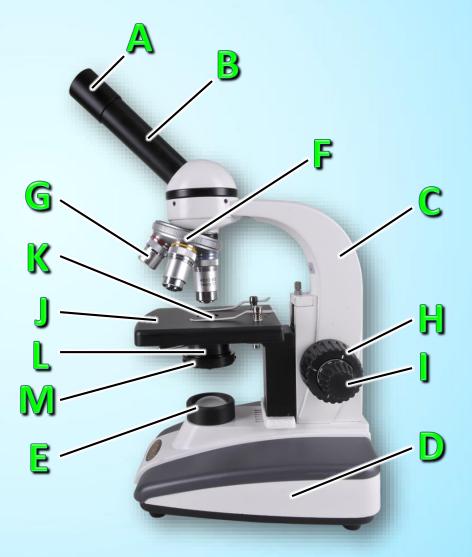
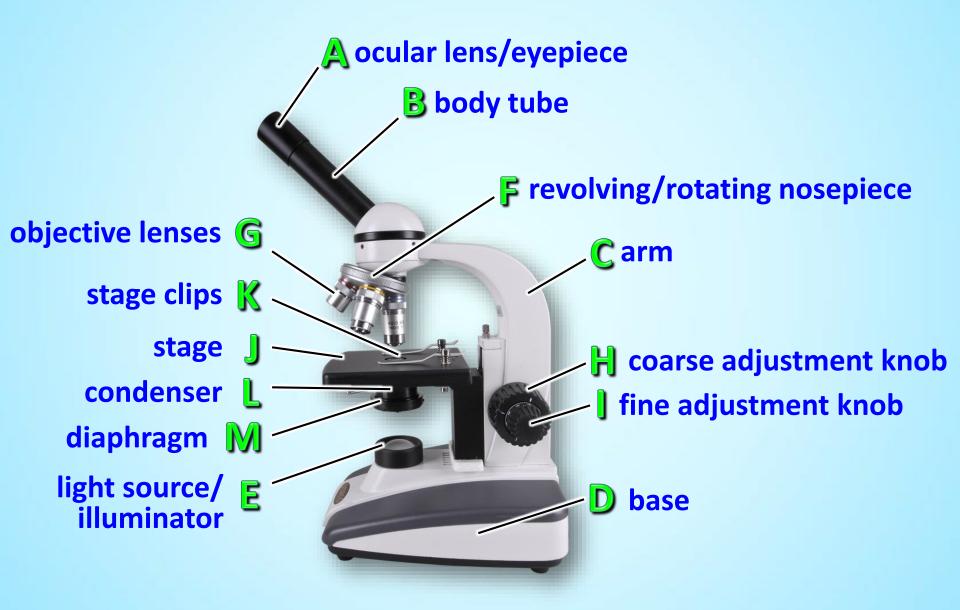
# Science 9 Compound Light Microscope



Do you know some of these parts? Label as many parts as you can using the terms provided.

revolving nosepiece arm diaphragm ocular lens / eyepiece condenser **objective lenses** stage clips **body tube** base light source / illuminator coarse adjustment knob stage fine adjustment knob





## **Ocular Lens / Eyepiece**



- Contains a lens to <u>magnify</u> the image of the specimen.
- The usual magnification is <u>10</u> X.



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- Some microscopes have <u>two</u> ocular lenses.



## **Body Tube**



- It <u>connects</u> the eyepiece to the objective lenses.
- It ensures the correct <u>alignment</u> of the microscope components to correctly <u>direct</u> the light from the specimen into the viewer's eye.







- It <u>connects</u> the body tube to the base.
- One <u>hand</u> should be around the arm when <u>carrying</u> the microscope (the other should be under the <u>base</u>).







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- It <u>supports</u> the weight of the microscope.
- It contains the <u>electronics</u> and <u>light source</u>.
- One hand should be <u>under</u> the base while <u>carrying</u> the microscope (the other hand should be holding the arm).



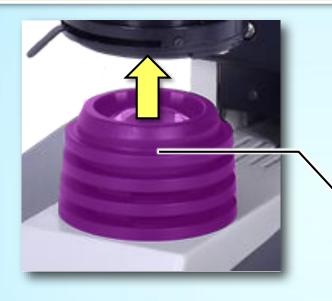




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#### **Light Source / Illuminator**



 It sends light <u>upwards</u> through the <u>condenser lens</u> and through the <u>hole</u> in the stage onto the <u>specimen</u> on the slide.

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- It sends light <u>upwards</u> through the <u>condenser lens</u> and through the <u>hole</u> in the stage onto the <u>specimen</u> on the slide.
- Older microscopes used to use <u>mirrors</u> to <u>reflect</u> the ambient light upwards.



#### **Revolving/Rotating Nose Piece**



- The objective lenses are attached to it.
- <u>Rotating</u> the nose piece allows you to <u>switch</u> between the different lenses.



Low (scanning) 4 X

## **Objective Lenses**

Nedium 10 X High 40 X

- These lenses further <u>magnify</u> the image of the specimen.
- The magnifications are usually <u>4 X</u>, <u>10 X</u> and <u>40 X</u>.
- There are usually <u>3</u> lenses

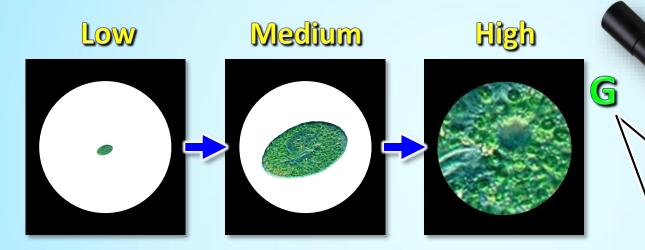
## **Objective Lenses**



- These lenses further <u>magnify</u> the image of the specimen.
- The magnifications are usually <u>4 X</u>, <u>10 X</u> and <u>40 X</u>.
- There are usually <u>3</u> lenses but some have <u>4</u> lenses.



## **Objective Lenses**

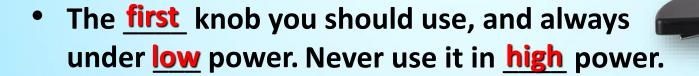


 As the power increases, the magnification becomes <u>larger</u>, but the field of view (visible area) becomes <u>smaller</u>.



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#### **Coarse Adjustment Knob**



## Fine Adjustment Knob

- The <u>first</u> knob you should use, and always under <u>low</u> power. Never use it in <u>high</u> power.
- The <u>second</u> knob you should use under <u>higher</u> power for <u>exact</u> focusing.
- Both knobs move the <u>stage</u> up and down to help put the specimen in <u>focus</u>.

## **Fine Adjustment Knob**

- Some microscopes have the two knobs located <u>one on top of the other</u>.
- The smaller one on the bottom is always the <u>fine</u> adjustment knob.





- The stage is where you place the <u>slide</u> which contains the <u>specimen</u>.
- It contains a <u>hole</u> that allows <u>light</u> to pass through the stage and onto the specimen.

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**Stage Clips** 

- It contains a <u>hole</u> that allows <u>light</u> to pass through the stage and onto the specimen.
- The stage clips <u>secure</u> the slide on the stage.

## **Condenser Lens**



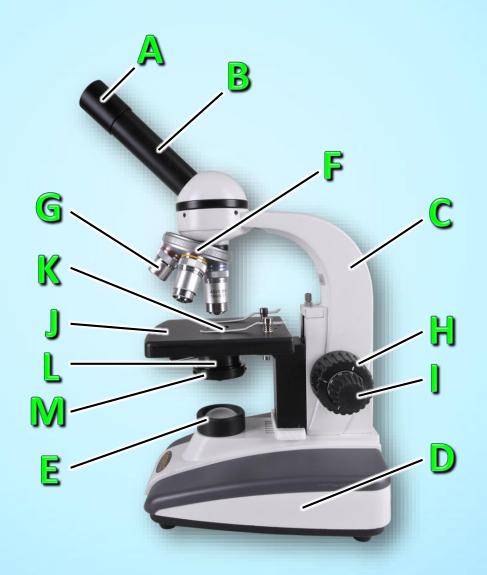
 The lens under the stage that <u>focuses light</u> from the illuminator through to the <u>hole</u> in the stage.



## Diaphragm

- The lens under the stage that <u>focuses light</u> from the illuminator through to the <u>hole</u> in the stage.
- It contains a dial that rotates to <u>adjust</u> the <u>amount of light</u> that reaches the specimen.

## White Board Review



# Warm-Up!

