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 - LECTURE: (\)
- Subject: Microscope
- Level: first
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Microscope

Microscope was invented by <u>Antony</u> Van Leuwenhoek. Microscope is an essential optical instrument of Microbiology laboratory, it consists of combination of lenses which will give a magnified micro organisms like Bacteria, Fungi, and Protozoaetc.

Types of Microscopes:

- □ 1. Simple microscope
- □ 2. Compound microscope
- 3. Ultraviolet microscope
- 4. Fluorescent microscope
 - 5. Polarizing microscope
 - 6. Dark ground microscope

Microscope that is suitable for study of microorganisms is the light compound Microscope, this consists of two converging lenses fixed at the ends of a brass tube. The lens which is nearer to the object is called "Objective" and the lens which is close to the eye is called Eyepiece. The final image can be observed through the eve.

Parts of the Microscope and Their Function

Eyepiece



Body tube



Nosepiece



- Objectives
 - Low power (short)
 - High power (long)



□ Arm



Stage



Stage clips



Diaphragm



Coarse and fine adjustment knobs



Light source



Base



Magnification

- Multiply the <u>eyepiece</u> magnification (10X) by the <u>objective</u> magnification (4X, 10X, 40X)

How to use a microscope

- Place the slide on the stage
- Use stage clips to secure slide
- Adjust nosepiece to <u>lowest</u> setting
 - (Lowest = shortest objective)
- Look into eyepiece
- Use coarse focus knob

Rules of using a microscope

- Always carry with 2 hands
- Only use lens paper for cleaning
- Do not force knobs
- Always store covered
 - Be careful of the cords