



SMZ-160 SERIES

Stereo Zoom Microscopes

Instruction Manual

English



Note: If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

MOTIC INCORPORATION LTD.



We are constantly endeavoring to improve our instruments and to adapt them to the requirements of modern research techniques and testing methods. This involves modification to the mechanical structure and optical design of our instruments.

Therefore, all descriptions and illustrations in this instruction manual, including all specifications are subject to change without notice.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Motic SMZ160 series are high performance Greenough design stereomicroscopes. This microscope comes with 1:6 zoom range (0.75x-4.5x), all metal body with classic illumination. This microscope provides crisp and high resolution stereo images and ball bearing focusing system provides accurate and stepless focusing even at high magnifications.

The SMZ160 is ideal for educational purposes in high schools and universities, but also works fine in industrial quality control.

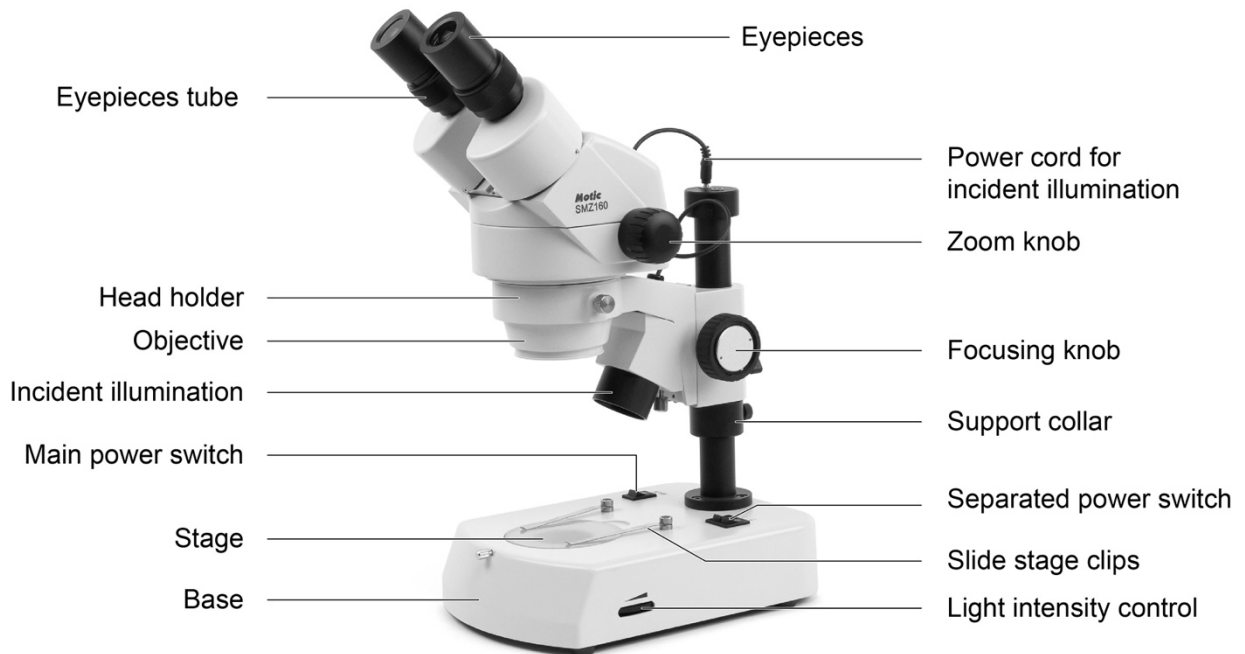
SMZ160 Standard Configuration and Parameters:

For detailed specifications of the SMZ160, please refer to the Appendix 1.

Model	Lens Tubes	Eyepieces	Auxiliary Objectives	Zoom factor	Magnification	Working Distance
SMZ160 B	Binocular	WF10X (Ø20)	Optional	1:6	7.5X-45X	100mm
SMZ160 T	Trinocular					

There are two models in the series: the SMZ160 B which is equipped with a binocular system, and the SMZ160 T which is equipped with a trinocular system allowing for the attachment of CCD and digital camera devices.

1.1 Nomenclature



SMZ160 R2LED (Fig.1)



SMZ160 TP (Fig.2)

2. UNPACKING AND ASSEMBLING THE MICROSCOPE

2.1 Unpacking the Microscope

The components for SMZ160 stereomicroscopes are shipped integrative for protection. Open the styrofoam packing with care and do not leave any components attached to the packing being removed. Do not discard any of the packing materials until all of the components have been identified. If any damage occurs during transit, contact both the carrier and your supplier immediately.

2.2 Assembling the Microscope

- 2.2.1 When handling the components, especially the optical parts, avoid touching any lens surfaces with bare hands or fingers as fingerprints and grease stains affect image quality.
- 2.2.2 After unpacking the stand, put it on a stable and flat table. Loosen the locking screw of the head holder, adjust the height of the head holder and lock the locking screw again. Make sure that the support collar is secured firmly below the head holder along the vertical post. This is important as this collar keeps the microscope from sliding down the column.
- 2.2.3 The head holder should rest on the support collar and both the head holder locking screw and the collar locking screw should be tightened.
- 2.2.4 Put the stereo body onto the head holder and lock it using the locking screw located on the right hand side of the head holder. To maintain the best stability, you are advised to lock the screw on the left hand side of the head holder as well.
- 2.2.5 After removing the wrapping papers and packing materials around the eyepieces and other optical parts (avoid touching the lens surfaces), carefully place the eyepieces into the eyepiece tubes and secure them using the locking screws. If necessary, loosen the locking screws before putting in the eyepieces.
- 2.2.6 Before turning on the power, plug the illumination power cord into the socket at the top of the column. Next, plug the power cord of the main frame into the local power supply. **Note: before plugging in and turning on the power, make sure that the operation voltage of the microscope matches the voltage of the local power supply.**

3. MICROSCOPE ALIGNMENT AND OPERATION

3.1 Interpupillary Distance

Adjust the two eyepiece tubes until only one circular field can be seen through the two eyepieces. If two separate circles appear, the interpupillary distance is too large; if two overlapping circles appear, the interpupillary distance is too small.

3.2 Focusing the Microscope

To focus the sample, use the focusing knobs located on both sides of the head holder. By turning these knobs, the microscope can be moved up or down a certain distance to focus the sample. This movement is enabled by a “**rack and pinion**” mechanism. The tension of the focusing knob can be adjusted using the tension knob located in the inner region of the focusing knob on the right. If a sharp focus cannot be achieved using this knob, release the locking screw and support collar and move the whole microscope up or down.

3.2.1 Using the focusing knob, focus the sample using the highest magnification strength. If the sample cannot be brought into focus, adjust the height of the microscope along the column. Remember to tighten the locking screw and support collar after adjusting the height of the microscope.

3.2.2 Turn the zoom to the highest magnification. Adjust the focusing knob until a clear and sharp image is obtained.

3.2.3 Turn the zoom to the lowest magnification. Adjust the right eyepiece diopter until the image seen through the right eyepiece is clear and sharp.

3.2.4 Repeat the procedure for the left eyepiece. Next, check the image focus for the entire zoom range; it should now be perfectly parfocal.

3.3 Magnification and Working Distance

3.3.1 Select the desired magnification strength by adjusting the zoom knob. Change the optional eyepieces and/ or add an optional auxiliary objective, for other range of magnification.

3.3.2 Total magnification used can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Total magnification} = \text{Eyepiece magnification} \times \text{Zoom magnification} \times \text{Objective lens magnification}$$

3.3.3 Working distance varies from 287mm (when using a 0.35X objective lens) to 30mm (when a 2X objective lens is used). Normal working distance for standard configuration (1X objective lens) is 100mm.

4. KNOWING YOUR MICROSCOPE

4.1 Stereo Body with Binocular or Trinocular Head

For the SMZ160 stereomicroscopes, the binocular or trinocular tubes are built into the stereo body to form a single unit called a “Stereo-head”. The SMZ160 B (Fig.1) is equipped with a binocular tube while the SMZ160 T (Fig.2) is equipped with a trinocular tube.

4.1.1 Stereo Body

- The Stereo body is the key component of the microscope. It includes the Greenough stereo-zoom system with a continuous zoom range of 6:1. It also includes separate left and right non-telescopic optics systems.
- With this system, users are able to enjoy excellent depth of field and stereo effects. With the help of precision optics from Motic, perfect parfocality is maintained throughout the entire zoom range.
- The zoom knobs are located on both sides of the microscope and scales are printed on the knobs to display the current magnification. Adjust these knobs to change the magnification of the image. If the microscope has been properly adjusted, the image should remain in focus even when the magnification is changed (parfocal). For adjustment procedures, refer to section 3.2 of this manual.
- The stereo body is mounted onto the circular mount of the head holder and is locked into place using the locking screw on the right hand side of the holder. While operating the microscope, this locking screw should always be locked to maintain utmost stability.

4.1.2 Binocular tube for the SMZ160 B

- The interpupillary distance can be adjusted by moving the two eyepiece tubes horizontally. For proper interpupillary distance adjustment, refer to section 3.1 of this manual.
- The eyepiece can be secured in the eyepiece tube using a small screw. This is important for easy adjustment of the eyepiece diopter.

4.1.3 Trinocular tube for the SMZ160 T

- The procedures for adjusting the interpupillary distance and securing the eyepieces are the same for the trinocular tube as they are for the binocular tube.
- By turning the knob at the left side of the trinocular tube, all the light from the right eyepiece tube will be deflected into the phototube for the attached imaging device.
- At the top of the trinocular tube, there is a locking screw that is used to secure the adapter for the imaging device. After fitting the adapter, this locking screw should be tightened.

4.2 Stand

Two different stands are available for the SMZ160:

4.2.1 R2LED (Fig.1)

- New LED stand offers 3W LED illumination with colour temperature close to natural light.
- The head holder can be moved freely along the vertical post and be removed totally from the stand. The diameter of the post is 25mm.
- This stand is installed with built-in transmitted light (3W LED) and incident light (3W LED) illuminators.
- To turn the stand power on, the main switch (located on the left hand side) should be switched to the “on” position.
- A separated power switch for transmitted and incident illumination is located on the right hand side. Users are able to select transmitted or incident light or both with these two power switches.
- Light intensity can be adjusted by turning the knob at the bottom of the stand on the right hand side. This knob governs the light intensity for the transmitted and incident lights.
- The illuminating angle of the incident light can be adjusted using the screw located behind the illuminator.
- Besides the black and the white stage plate, a frosted glass stage plate is provided for transmitted light. This plate can be secured using the screw at the bottom front of the stand.

4.2.2 Plain stand (Fig.2)

- This industrial stand allows for extreme flexibility in positioning. It includes a heavy base to maintain good stability.

4.3 External Illuminator

4.3.1 All kinds of external illuminators can be used as incident illuminators ranging from simple desk lamps to specialized ring illuminators.

4.3.2 A 3W LED ring light illuminator for Motic SMZ160 stereomicroscopes also is available.

4.4 Eyepieces and Auxiliary Objectives

4.4.1 There are eyepieces of different magnifications to choose from including 10X, 15X. Standard configuration is a pair of 10X eyepieces.

4.4.2 To change the eyepieces, unscrew the locking screw, remove the original eyepieces, replace with the new pair of eyepieces and secure the eyepieces using the locking screw.

4.4.3 There are additional auxiliary objectives of different magnifications to choose from including 0.35X, 0.5X, 0.75X, 1.5X and 2X (Fig.3). Users are recommended to select additional objectives according to working distance and magnification requirements. Please refer to the appendix (I) for details.



(Fig.3)

4.4.4 To add an additional objective to the microscope, screw it onto the bottom part of the stereohead. The height of the microscope must be re-adjusted as the working distance will change when an additional objective is attached.

4.5 Other Accessories

4.5.1 For the SMZ160 there are various accessories designed for various applications:

Darkfield Condenser

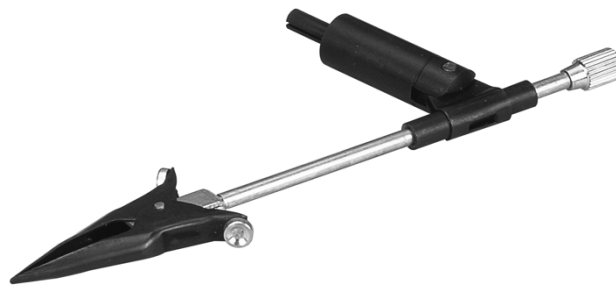
- Must be used with transmitted light.
- By putting this accessory onto the transmitted light outlet (with the frosted glass or stage plate removed) a darkfield effect is created.
- It is especially useful for analyzing jewelry and special techniques in Bio-Med applications including “In-situ silver grain staining” and embryo observation.

Polarizing kit

- Must be used with transmitted light.
- This kit (including both a polarizer and analyzer) is also placed onto the transmitted light outlet (with the stage plate removed). The sample can be placed between the polarizer and analyzer to perform polarized light microscopy.
- Useful for analyzing jewelry and the study of sectioned rock and synthetic fibers.

Jewelry Clamp (Fig.4)

- Designed to hold gems or jewelry under the microscope while performing observation.



(Fig.4)

C-mount or CS-mount

- Attaches to the top of the trinocular tube, allowing any CCD camera or imaging device to be connected to the microscope.

Select either the C-mount or CS-mount according to the CCD camera to be used.

- Can only be used with the SMZ160 T.

Improved industrial boom stands

- With new slot / groove design for better locking of microscope.
- Grub screw locks into slot / groove, stopping tilt. Microscope is positioned vertical to base with no slant.
- Add position for hand-carrying around four sides.
- Newly design stands can be used in wide-range of our SMZ series microscopes which allows observing larger viewing samples.
- Aluminum support collar with elastic plastic gasket to protect and avoid scratches on the column.

5. CLEANING AND CARING FOR THE MICROSCOPE

To keep the microscope in good working order, avoid dust and water. If any dust or water happens to get into the microscope, fungus will grow, damaging the microscope. Please note that once fungus has grown, even after cleaning, the problem may reoccur.

Grease stains and fingerprints affect image quality; avoid allowing fingers to come into contact with the surface of optical components.

5.1 Protection against Dust

If the instrument is not to be used for a long period of time, cover it with the dust cover provided. Never leave the eyepiece tube exposed. Either leave the eyepiece in the tube (recommended if the microscope is frequently used) or cover it with wrapping paper or a covering cap. Eyepieces and other optical components that will not be used for a relatively long period of time should be stored in a dry cardboard box, preferably with a desiccating agent added, to shield against dust and moisture.

5.2 Protection against Water and Moisture

The instrument should be kept away from all water sources, including pipes and sinks. Humidity in the room where the instrument located should be kept as low as possible (relative humidity should be kept below 70%). It is recommended that optical components be kept in a dry box when not in use, preferably with a desiccating agent added. The use of dehumidifier and/or 24-hour air conditioning is highly recommended if the surrounding area is humid.

5.3 Cleaning

5.3.1 If dust is found on the optical surface, remove by using an air blower or compressed air.

5.3.2 For fingerprint, grease stains or dust which cannot be removed using air, two possible methods are recommended:

- Breathe lightly on the glass surface and wipe with a clean piece of cloth, lens paper or cotton swab. Please note that small cotton fibers may remain on the surface of the lens if a cotton swab is used.
- Use a cotton swab or lens paper dipped in a small amount of pure alcohol and clean the lens surface carefully. No other aggressive solvents should be used.

Under no circumstances should users clean any lens surface with a dry cotton swab, dry cloth or dry lens paper as this will scratch the lens surface causing irreparable damage. Water is not recommended for cleaning lenses as it will leave water stains on the lens surface, possibly leading to fungus growth and causing irreparable damage.

5.4 Moving the Microscope

5.4.1 The microscope should be moved around as little as possible.

5.4.2 If it is necessary to move the microscope, users should ensure that the eyepieces are firmly secured in the eyepiece tubes, the microscope firmly secured to the vertical post and the support collar firmly secured before moving.

5.4.3 When moving the microscope, use both hands, one hand holding the bottom of the stand and the other hand holding the top of the vertical post of the head holder of the microscope.

5.4.4 The microscope should always be kept upright while moving.

5.5 Electrical Parts of the Microscope

5.5.1 Before plugging the power cord into the power supply, make sure that the supply voltage matches the operation voltage of the equipment.

5.5.2 Turn the equipment off before plugging the power cord into the power supply.

5.5.3 It is recommended that users turn down the illumination before turning off the equipment.

5.5.4 Do not turn the power on again immediately after it has been turned off as this will shorten the life span of the light bulb and may cause damage to the electrical system.

5.5.5 Users should observe all local safety regulations. While the equipment is CE safety approved, users are expected to use the equipment in a safe and responsible manner.

APPENDIX 1: SMZ160 SPECIFICATIONS

Model	SMZ160 B	SMZ160 T
Optical system	Greenough	
Binocular head Observation angle	45°	
Magnification range (standard)	0.75X -- 5X	
Zoom ratio	1:6	
Eyepiece	WF10X (Ø20) for standard / N-WF15X (Ø15) / N-WF20X (Ø10) for optional, eyepiece tube adjustable	
Interpupillary adjustment	55mm-75mm	
Height of eye point	367mm	
Working distance (standard)	100mm	
Adapters	-----	0.35X, 0.5X, 1X adapters available
Auxiliary ESD objectives	0.35X [WD = 287 mm] 0.5X [WD = 165 mm] 0.75X [WD = 120 mm] 1.5X [WD = 47 mm] 2.0X [WD = 30 mm]	
Max. working distance (with 0.35X auxiliary objective)	287mm	
Optional illuminator	Ring LED light / VI-LED illuminator / cold light source	
Stand option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain stand • Compact R2LED stand with 3W LED • Optionally several boom stands for industrial use are available 	

APPENDIX 2: SMZ160 OPTICAL DATA

Eyepiece	Magnification (X)	Standard Objectives		Auxiliary Objectives									
				0.35X		0.5X		0.75X		1.5X		2X	
		WD 100mm		WD 287mm		WD 165mm		WD 120mm		WD 47mm		WD 30mm	
		Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)	Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)	Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)	Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)	Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)	Mag. (X)	F.N. (mm)
10X/20	0.75	7.5	26.67	2.625	76.19	3.75	53.33	5.625	35.56	11.25	17.78	15	13.33
	1	10	20.00	3.5	57.14	5	40.00	7.5	26.67	15	13.33	20	10.00
	2	20	10.00	7	28.57	10	20.00	15	13.33	30	6.67	40	5.00
	3	30	6.67	10.5	19.05	15	13.33	22.5	8.89	45	4.44	60	3.33
	4	40	5.00	14	14.29	20	10.00	30	6.67	60	3.33	80	2.50
	4.5	45	4.44	15.75	12.70	22.5	8.89	33.75	5.93	67.5	2.96	90	2.22
15X/15	0.75	11.25	20.00	3.9375	57.14	5.625	40.00	8.4375	26.67	16.875	13.33	22.5	10.00
	1	15	15.00	5.25	42.86	7.5	30.00	11.25	20.00	22.5	10.00	30	7.50
	2	30	7.50	10.5	21.43	15	15.00	22.5	10.00	45	5.00	60	3.75
	3	45	5.00	15.75	14.29	22.5	10.00	33.75	6.67	67.5	3.33	90	2.50
	4	60	3.75	21	10.71	30	7.50	45	5.00	90	2.50	120	1.88
	4.5	67.5	3.33	23.625	9.52	33.75	6.67	50.625	4.44	101.25	2.22	135	1.67
20X/10	0.75	15	13.33	5.25	38.10	7.5	26.67	11.25	17.78	22.5	8.89	30	6.67
	1	20	10.00	7	28.57	10	20.00	15	13.33	30	6.67	40	5.00
	2	40	5.00	14	14.29	20	10.00	30	6.67	60	3.33	80	2.50
	3	60	3.33	21	9.52	30	6.67	45	4.44	90	2.22	120	1.67
	4	80	2.50	28	7.14	40	5.00	60	3.33	120	1.67	160	1.25
	4.5	90	2.22	31.5	6.35	45	4.44	67.5	2.96	135	1.48	180	1.11

Note: “WD” = Working Distance “Mag.” = Magnification “F.N.” = Field Number