

Name _____

Period _____ Date _____

MICROSCOPE CARE AND USE

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Always use *two hands* to carry a microscope—one hand holding the neck and one supporting the microscope from below. If the microscope has a built-in light, *gather up the power cord* to keep it from getting underfoot.

Water and *dust* are the two main enemies of a microscope. Be sure to *wipe up any water* that falls on the scope, and always *cover microscopes with a dust cover* when they are not in use.

Never use tissue or a paper towel to clean a microscope lens. Even though they feel soft, they can scratch the lenses. Use *lens paper only* to clean the lenses.

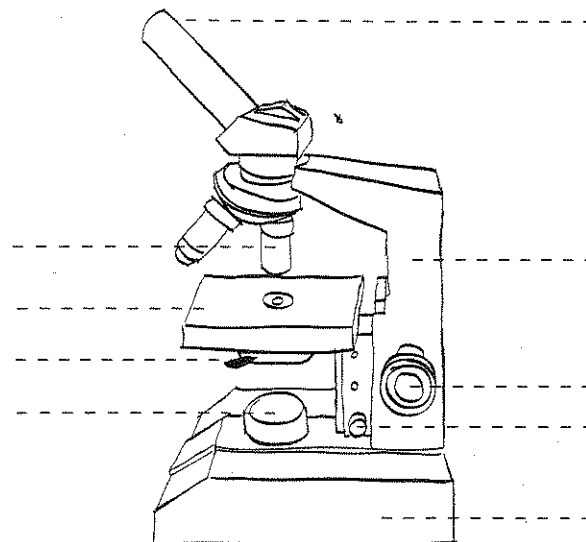
When first examining an object, **start with the lowest power objective lens** (the lens with the smallest number on it). Use the **coarse adjustment knob** to bring the objective lens close to the slide. *Do not look through the lens at this time.* Check the distance between the objective lens and the slide carefully while bringing the objective lens close to the slide. *The lens should never touch the slide.*

Look through the **eyepiece**. Use the coarse adjustment to bring the object into focus.

Always turn the coarse focus knob so the objective lens moves **away from the stage**, so that you will not break the slide or damage the lens. *Never* use the coarse adjustment to *focus closer to the object* while looking through the eyepiece. Adjust the amount of light coming to the object with the **diaphragm located under the stage**.

Once you have the object in focus, to increase the magnification **rotate the objective lens to a higher power** and use the **fine adjustment** to focus the object.

Label the parts of the microscope.



Microscope Mania

Name _____

Compound Light Microscope
Label each part and complete its description.

A. _____
Contains the _____ lens

B. _____
Holds the ____- and ____- power objective _____; can be rotated to change _____

C. _____
Magnification ranges from _____ X to _____ X

D. _____
_____ the slide in place

E. _____
Supports the _____ being viewed

F. _____
Projects light _____ through the diaphragm, the _____, and the _____

G. _____
Supports the _____

H. _____
Regulates the amount of _____ on the specimen

I. _____

J. _____
Moves the stage up and down for _____

K. _____
Used to _____ the microscope when carried

What happens as the power of magnification increases?

Power = ____ x ____ = ____

Power = ____ x ____ = ____

Power = ____ x ____ = ____

