# P879 Depthscope

**Use Instructions**

The instrument is a simple compound microscope giving an inverted image at a magnification of 200x approximately.

A graticule fitted into the eyepiece is calibrated during manufacture and can be used for length measurement. The eyepiece has focussing facility which should be adjusted to give a sharp graticule line before the instrument is used for measurement.

The microscope is focussed separately by means of the rotating body sleeve and depth measurements are read from the divided scale on this sleeve.

For depth measurement the instrument must rest firmly on the specimen being measured or on a rigid work surface if the specimen is small.

Locate the first surface to be measured and focus the instrument. Release the knurled knob on the vernier ring and position the zero of the vernier in line with the main scale zero. Check carefully the position of focus and then lock the vernier ring with the two zero's exactly in line. (Do not overtight the knurled knob as this will cause the focus mechanism to stiffen). This zero position is taken as the datum from which other depths or heights are measured. Without moving the microscope re focus on the second surface when the depth is read directly from the scale and vernier. At least three measurement should be taken for each surface under inspection.

The intensity of the vertical illuminator can be varied from the power supply and for extended filament life it is recommended that the lamp be run at 90% intensity, or less for most applications.

To replace the bulb in the lighting unit, pull out the bulb holder 'A' and unscrew the bulb. On replacement the illumination may no longer be uniform across the field of view. This may be corrected by rotating the bulb holder. Also, the built-in mirror can be adjusted. First slacken the M3 grub screw in hole 'B', then rotate and/or slide in and out knob 'C' to obtain even illumination and re-lock the grub screw.

Note that these adjustments should be made while viewing a uniform reflective surface, e.g. white paper at the normal working distance.