

# User instructions

## Stereo microscope

**KERN**

**OSE-42**

OSE 421, OSE 422

Version 1.0  
11/2018







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Version 1.0 11/2018

## User instructions

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# 1 Before use

## 1.1 General notes

You must open the packaging carefully, to make sure that none of the accessories in the packaging fall on the floor and get broken.

In general, microscopes should always be handled carefully because they are sensitive precision instruments. When using or transporting the microscope it is particularly important to avoid abrupt movements, as this may damage the optical components.

You should also avoid getting dirt or finger prints on the lens surface, because in most cases this will reduce image clarity.

To maintain the performance of the microscope, it must never be disassembled. So components such as lenses and other optical elements should be left as they were before use. Also the electrical parts in the base of the device must not be tampered with, as in this area there is an additional risk of triggering an electric shock.

## 1.2 Notes on the electrical system

Before connecting to a mains power supply, you must make sure that you are using the correct input voltage. The mains cable supplied has an external power supply. The necessary values are shown on this power supply. If you do not comply with these specifications, then fires or other damage to the device could occur.

The lighting switches must also be switched off before the mains cable is connected. In this way you will avoid triggering an electric shock.

If you are using an extension cable, then the mains cable you use must be earthed.

When carrying out any procedures whereby you come into contact with the electrical system of the device, such as, for example, changing the bulb, only carry out these procedures when the power is disconnected.



**The rechargeable batteries must be replaced by qualified electricians only.**

### 1.3 Storage

You should ensure that the device is not exposed to direct sunlight, temperatures which are too high or too low, vibrations, dust or a high level of humidity.

The ideal temperature range is between 0 and 40°C and a relative humidity of 85% should not be exceeded.

The device should always be located on a rigid, smooth, horizontal surface.

For devices with pillar stands, the microscope holder must not be rotated back too far. If you do this, there is a risk that the microscope could tip over.

When the microscope is not being used, you should fit the objective cap and cover the microscope with the enclosed dust protective cover.

If the eyepieces are being stored separately, the protective caps must be fitted to the tube connectors. In most cases, if dust and dirt gets inside the optical unit of a microscope this can cause irreversible errors or damage.

The best way to store accessories which consist of optical elements, such as, for example, eyepieces and objectives, is in a dry box with desiccant.

## 1.4 Maintenance and cleaning

In any event, the device must be kept clean and dusted regularly.

If any moisture should occur, before you wipe down the device you must ensure that the mains power is switched off.

When glass components become dirty, the best way to clean them is to wipe them gently with a lint-free cloth.

To wipe oil stains or finger prints off the lens surface, moisten the lint free cloth with a mixture of ether and alcohol (70 / 30 ratio) and use this to clean the lens.

You must be careful when handling ether and alcohol, as these are highly flammable substances. You must therefore keep it away from naked flames and electrical devices which can be switched on and off, and only use it in well-ventilated rooms.

However organic solutions of this type should not be used to clean other components of the device. This could lead to damage to the paint finish. To do this, it is sufficient to use a neutral cleaning product.

You could also use the following cleaning products to clean the optical components:

- Special cleaner for optical lenses
- Special optical cleaning cloths
- Bellows
- Brush

When handled correctly and checked regularly, the microscope should give many years of efficient service.

Should repairs still be necessary, please contact your KERN dealer or our Technical Department.

## 2 Nomenclature



### 3 Basic data

Optical system	Greenough
Dimmable lighting	Yes
Tube	angled at 45°
Interpupillary distance	55 – 75 mm
Dioptr adjustment	Both-sided
Product dimensions WxDxH	340x310x225 mm

#### Standard configuration

Model	Tube	Eyepiece	Field of view	Objective	Stand	illumination
KERN			mm			
OSE 421	Binocular	WF 10x Ø 20 mm	Ø 20	2x / 4x	mechanical	1W LED (reflected light); 1W LED (transmitted light)
OSE 422	Binocular	WF 10x Ø 20 mm	Ø 20	2x / 4x	mechanical	1W LED (reflected light); 1W LED (transmitted light) (Rechargeable batteries incl.)



## 4 Assembly

The first step is to position the **microscope stand on a firm, level surface**.

**The holder** is firmly attached to the pillar of the stand. The **microscope head** in turn **is fixed** to the holder, so that there is no possibility of spinning it.

*Please see section 5.5 for more details on adjusting the stand.*

**Both eyepieces are already fitted in the tube.** You just need to remove the protective film which covers them.

When doing this make sure that you **do not touch the optical lenses with your fingers**.

In general you should avoid using two eyepieces with different magnifications.

With regard to the use of **transmitted light illumination** you must make sure that the **frosted glass stand insert is fitted in the centre of the stand base**, so that the transmitted light can be used correctly.

### **Additional optional attachments:**

- The eye cups supplied with the microscopes can be fitted to the eyepieces.  
(see section 5.6)



Assembled stereo microscope

## 5 Operation and functionality

### 5.1 Getting started

After assembly, if the microscope is ready for use, then you must first establish a **power connection** using the cable supplied.

*Please see section 5.7 for more details on adjusting the lighting.*

Do not forget to remove the cap from the bottom of the objective, so that you will then be able to see a reflection of the object being observed in the eyepiece.

All important functions which relate to the use of the devices in this document are described in the following sections.

### 5.2 Adjusting the interpupillary distance

Different users have different interpupillary distances. So each time a different person uses the microscope, the gap between the two eyepieces must be re-adjusted.

While you are looking through the eyepieces, use one hand to hold the righthand or lefthand prism housing firmly.

By rotating outwards or inwards, you can either increase or reduce the interpupillary distance.

As soon as the lefthand and righthand visual fields exactly overlap each other, this is the correct interpupillary distance.

### 5.3 Adjusting the magnification

As the KERN OSE-42 series covers stereo microscopes (without zoom), we will describe how to set the magnification using the integrated and rotating objective.

For the devices in this series, you can select between three different magnification factors at any time.

*Chapter 6 “Optical data” gives information on the possible overall magnification which the microscope can produce. It will also include the optional use of different eyepieces.*

## 5.4 Dioptre adjustment and focussing

A special feature of stereo microscopes is that they are fitted with an optical unit which has a relatively high depth of field. In order to be able get the most benefit from this feature, each user must synchronise the focussing mechanisms for themselves.

The steps to do this are described in the following section.

1. Place the object to be observed on the working surface under the objective.
2. Put both dioptre adjustment rings into the starting position of 0.
3. Use the rotatable objective to set the smallest possible magnification.
4. Look through the right eyepiece with the right eye and bring the object into focus by using the focus control dials.
5. Now set the largest possible magnification level.
6. Once again, still only looking through the right eyepiece, bring the object into focus
7. Then set the smallest possible magnification level again.
8. If the object then does not appear to be in focus, adjust the focus on the dioptre adjustment ring of the right eyepiece.
9. In order to get the highest level of accuracy when adjusting the focus, you should repeat steps 5-8.
10. Afterwards set back to the smallest possible magnification level.
11. Then look through the left eyepiece with the left eye and use the lefthand dioptre adjustment ring to also adjust the optimum focus of the object.
12. In this way, the object being observed will be in focus at any magnification setting.

## 5.5 Adjusting the stand

### Torque of the focus wheels

You can adjust the torque of the focus wheels by turning the ring which is fitted along the axis of the righthand focus wheel.

To do this you need a special wrench which is included with delivery. The ring has holes which the wrench can hook into, so that you can then turn it in the desired direction.

Depending on the direction of the turn, the torque will be increased or decreased.

On one hand, this function can help to make it easier to adjust the focus and on the other hand it can prevent the microscope head from slipping down unintentionally. In this way you can avoid possible damage which could occur if the objective lens and the object being observed should collide.

## 5.6 Using eye cups / High Eye Point eyepieces

The eye cups supplied with the microscope can basically be used at all times, as they screen out intrusive light, which is reflected from light sources from the environment onto the eyepiece, and the result is better image quality.

But primarily, if eyepieces with a high eye point (particularly suitable for those who wear glasses) are used, then it may also be useful for users who don't wear glasses, to fit the eye cups to the eyepieces.

These special eyepieces are also called High Eye Point eyepieces. They can be identified by the glasses symbol on the side. They are also marked in the item description by an additional "H" (example: HSWF 10x Ø 23 mm).

When fitting the eye cups, make sure that the dioptre setting is not moved. We would therefore advise that you hold the dioptre adjustment ring on an eyepiece with one hand while you fit the eye cup with the other.

Before using the microscope, users who wear glasses must remove the eye cups, which you may find on High Eye Point eyepieces.

As the eye cups are made of rubber, you must be aware that when you are using them, they can become slightly dirty through grease residues. In order to maintain hygiene, we would therefore recommend that you clean the eye cups regularly (e.g. with a damp cloth).



Eye cups



High Eye Point eyepiece  
(identified by the glasses symbol)

## 5.7 Lighting control

To operate the reflected and transmitted light, there is a main switch on the right, rear corner of the stand base surface.

This switch has three positions:

O position	Lighting is switched off
I position	Transmitted light is switched on
II position	Reflected light is switched on

Reflected light and transmitted light cannot be used at the same time.  
The light intensity can be adjusted by the dimmer on the right side of the stand base.

## 5.8 Using external illumination units

If, when using a microscope in its standard version, the lighting is not suitable for the application, then it often makes sense to fit an external lighting unit to overcome this problem.

The lighting units which are suitable for devices of the OSE-42 series, are goose neck lighting units (*see figure*). These are available as LED as well as halogen versions and also have an on/off switch or different controller.



Typical goose neck lighting unit

### Using goose neck lighting units

Depending on the requirements, a goose neck lighting unit is placed next to, in front of or behind the microscope. The light source is in the housing of the unit and is emitted through one or several optical fibre cables.

These cables are flexible and therefore offer a large number of positioning options, so that the object being observed is perfectly illuminated.

## 5.9 Changing the bulb

### LED

The devices in the OSE-42 series are all fitted with LED bulbs.

Due to the long service life of an LED lighting system, for these microscopes it will not be necessary to simply change a bulb.

Problems with the lighting unit would therefore, in most cases, be caused by defects in the electrical system. If this is the case, then our Technical Service will be able to help.

## 6 Optical data

Eyepiece	Specifications – Objectives		
	Magnification	2×	4×
WF 5×	Total magnification	10×	20×
	Field of view mm	∅ 10	∅ 5
WF 10×	Total magnification	20×	40×
	Field of view mm	∅ 10	∅ 5
WF 15×	Total magnification	30×	60×
	Field of view mm	∅ 7,5	∅ 3,7
WF 20×	Total magnification	40×	80×
	Field of view mm	∅ 6,5	∅ 3,2
Working distance		57 mm	57 mm

## 7 Features

Model outfit		Model KERN		Order number
		OSF 421	OSF 422	
Eyepieces (30,5 mm)	WF 5×/∅ 16,2 mm	○ ○	○ ○	OZB-A4101
	WF 10×/∅ 20 mm	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	OZB-A4102
	WF 15×/∅ 15 mm	○ ○	○ ○	OZB-A4103
	WF 20×/∅ 10 mm	○ ○	○ ○	OZB-A4104
Stand	Arm curved, with 1 W LED illumination (transmitted + incident)	✓	✓	
Stage plate	Frosted glass/∅ 59,5 mm	✓	✓	OZB-A4815
	Black-white/∅ 59,5 mm	✓	✓	OZB-A4816
External illumination	Please find the information about external illumination units in the catalogue on page 82 and on our website <a href="http://www.kern-sohn.com">www.kern-sohn.com</a>			

✓ = Included with delivery

○ = Option

## 8 Trouble shooting

### Electrical system

Problem	Possible causes
The lighting unit cannot be switched on	The power cable is either not connected or not connected correctly
	The bulb is not fitted
	The bulb has blown
	The fuse has blown
The bulb has blown	The brightness control is set to the lowest level
	The wrong bulb has been used
The bulb flickers	The input voltage was too high
	The bulb is not correctly fitted
The bulb brightness is not sufficient	The lamp is worn out
	The wrong bulb has been used
	The input voltage is too low

### Optical unit

Problem	Possible causes
You can see two images	The gap between the eyes is not set correctly
	The magnifications of the eyepieces do not match
There is dirt in the visual field	There is dirt on the object being observed
	There is dirt on the eyepiece surface
The image is unclear	There is dirt on the objective surface
The focus wheels are jammed	The torque of the focus wheels is set too high
The microscope head slips down while you are viewing the object	The torque of the focus wheels is set too low
Eyes get tired easily	The dioptre adjustment is not correct
	The brightness adjustment is not correct



## 9 Service

If, after studying the user manual, you still have questions about commissioning or using the microscope, or if unforeseen problems should arise, please get in touch with your dealer. The device may only be opened by trained service engineers who have been authorised by KERN.

## 10 Disposal

The packaging is made of environmentally-friendly materials, which you can dispose of at your local recycling centre. Disposal of the storage box and device must be carried out by the operator in accordance with all national or regional laws in force in the location of use.

## 11 Further information

The illustrations may differ slightly from the product.

The descriptions and illustrations in this user manual are subject to change without notice. Further developments on the device may lead to these changes.



All language versions contain a non-binding translation.  
The original German document is the binding version.