

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
12853

First edition  
1997-12-15

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**Optics and optical instruments —  
Microscopes — Information provided to the  
user**

*Optique et instruments d'optique — Microscopes — Informations délivrées  
à l'utilisateur*

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Reference number  
ISO 12853:1997(E)

## Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 12853 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Microscopes and endoscopes*.

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Printed in Switzerland

# Optics and optical instruments — Microscopes — Information provided to the user

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the minimum required information to be provided to the user by the microscope manufacturer.

In addition to the mandatory microscope information **(m)**, further data are recommended **(r)**.

## 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8578:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Microscopes — Marking of objectives and eyepieces*.

## 3 Data provided by the manufacturer

The data indicated **(m)** shall be provided by the manufacturer when the respective microscope assemblies feature the properties described. Provision of microscope data indicated **(r)** is recommended but not required.

### 3.1 General information

#### 3.1.1 Details of origin

3.1.1.1 **(m)** Manufacturer

3.1.1.2 **(r)** Country of origin, if required

#### 3.1.2 **(r)** Field of application

Examples: Schools and courses, laboratories, research, industry.

#### 3.1.3 **(m)** Imaging and illumination methods

Examples: Transmitted light, reflected light, brightfield, darkfield, phase contrast, differential interference contrast, polarization, fluorescence.

### 3.1.4 (r) Accessories

Examples: Photographic equipment, alternative light sources, manipulators, photometric equipment, image processing equipment, video equipment.

## 3.2 Design information

### 3.2.1 Stand

#### 3.2.1.1 (r) Type of stand

Examples: Upright stand, inverted stand.

#### 3.2.1.2 Dimensions of stand, expressed in millimetres (see figure 1)

- a) (m)  $l_1, l_2$  Base dimensions (measured in  $x$  and  $y$  directions);
- b) (m)  $l_3$  Overall mechanical height (without attachments);
- c) (m)  $l_5$  Distance from exit pupil to base plane (65 mm interpupillary distance);
- d) (m)  $l_7$  Distance from exit pupil to focus drive (65 mm interpupillary distance);
- e) (r)  $l_4$  Maximum height of stage surface from base plane;
- f) (r)  $l_6$  Distance from focus drive to base plane;
- g) (r)  $l_8$  Distance between exit pupil and optical axis.

#### 3.2.1.3 (r) Mass of the stand, expressed in kilograms (including body tube, but without attachments)

#### 3.2.1.4 (r) Interchangeability of components at the stand

Examples: Viewing tube, stage, substage, lamp housing, nosepiece.

#### 3.2.1.5 Adjustment integrated in the stand

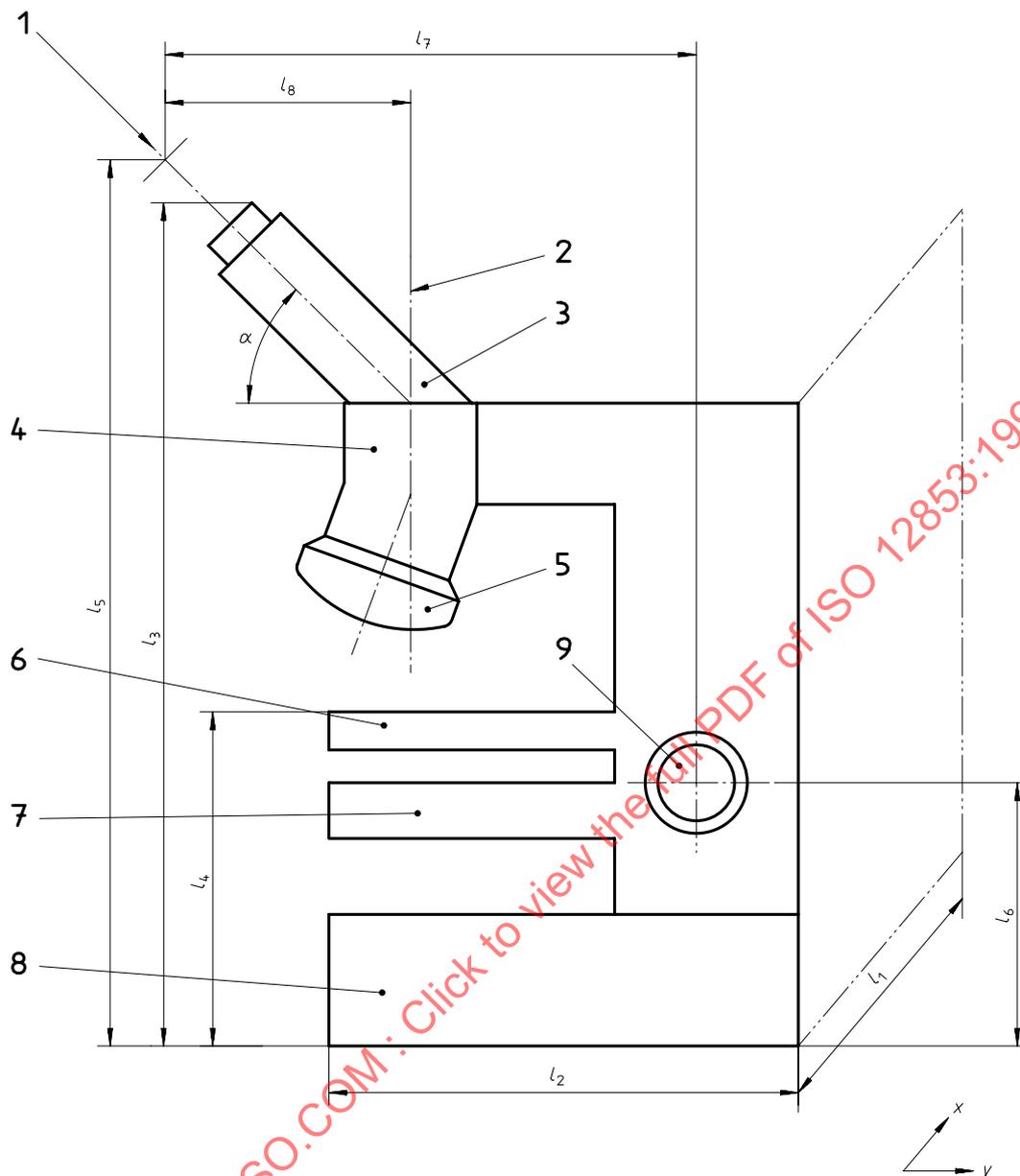
- a) (m) Coarse adjustment affecting the stage or the body tube;
- b) (m) operating range of coarse adjustment, in millimetres;
- c) (m) fine adjustment affecting the stage or the body tube;
- d) (r) operating range of fine adjustment, in millimetres;
- e) (r) movement of fine adjustment per scale division or rotation, in micrometres;
- f) (r) movement of coarse adjustment per rotation, in millimetres.

#### 3.2.1.6 (r) Slots integrated in the stand

#### 3.2.1.7 (m) Tube factor $q$ different from $1\times$ (if tube lens is located in the stand)

### 3.2.2 Microscope tube

- a) (m) Monocular, binocular or trinocular tube;
- b) (m) interpupillary distance adjustment range, in millimetres;
- c) (m) tube factor  $q$  different from  $1\times$  (if the tube lens is located in the tube);
- d) (m) inclination angle  $\alpha$  of the viewing direction (see figure 1);
- e) (m) inside diameter of the eyepiece tube(s) (23,2 mm or 30 mm);
- f) (r) diopter adjustment;
- g) (r) tube length compensation;



- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Exit pupil   | 6 Stage         |
| 2 Optical axis | 7 Substage      |
| 3 Viewing tube | 8 Base of stand |
| 4 Body tube    | 9 Focus drive   |
| 5 Nosepiece    |                 |

Figure 1 — Dimensions of the stand

- h) (r) focal length of the tube lens (if the tube lens is corrected for infinite primary image distance);
- i) (r) splitting ratio(s) of the beam splitter(s);
- j) (r) distance  $l_8$  between exit pupil and optical axis (see figure 1).

### 3.2.3 Nosepiece

- a) (m) Number of mounting holes for objectives;

- b) (m) objective centration;
- c) (r) dimensions of screw thread other than the RMS thread.

### 3.2.4 Objectives

The objectives suitable for use with the related microscope shall be listed, with the following data in accordance with ISO 8578.

- a) (m) Magnification;
- b) (m) numerical aperture;
- c) (m) state of correction, field of view and colour;
- d) (m) immersion medium (other than air);
- e) (m) tube length, in millimetres;
- f) (m) cover glass thickness, in millimetres;
- g) (m) contrast methods;
- h) (m) suitability for polarized-light microscopy;
- i) (m) iris diaphragm;
- j) (m) free working distance, in millimetres;
- k) (m) correction collar.

### 3.2.5 Eyepieces

The eyepieces suitable for use with the related microscope shall be listed, with the following data in accordance with ISO 8578.

- a) (m) Magnification;
- b) (m) field of view;
- c) (m) diameter of eyepiece (23,2 mm or 30 mm);
- d) (r) type of correction;
- e) (r) interchangeability of graticules;
- f) (r) suitability for spectacle wearers;
- g) (r) diopter adjustment.

### 3.2.6 Condenser

- a) (m) Maximum numerical aperture;
- b) (m) suitability for contrast methods;
- c) (r) type of correction;
- d) (r) range of objectives at a given field of view;
- e) (r) free working distance, in millimetres;
- f) (r) illuminating aperture diaphragm;
- g) (r) filter holder;
- h) (r) interchangeability;
- i) (r) slide thickness, in millimetres.