PICKING IT UP (Handle with Care! Make two trips):

Pick up the dissecting scope marked with your seat number. Grasp the arm and support the base with the other hand held flat, carry to your desk. (Do NOT push fingers up underneath base, you may push out the stage plate.)

Make a second trip: grasp the light with one hand, the transformer with the other. Note the way that the cords are wrapped on the light and transformer, and the location where you should returned them. Set up scope as follows, and then illustrate:

SETTING IT UP:
1. Remove the dust cover, raise optical head by rotating focusing knob until back of optical head is just above the top of arm. (Use both knobs simultaneously to prevent stripping axle.)
2. Unwrap cord from around light housing, and, for top lighting, insert light into hole in back of head (or, if equipped with transilluminator, into base for bottom illumination.)
3. Unwrap powercord from around transformer, set voltage selector to off, plug into electrical outlet. Adjust the telescoping arm on the transformer so it is retracted and wide end of ring towards the dial end.
4. Plug cord from light into back of transformer, turn voltage selector on to the #1 setting. Did the light go on? If not, report to your professor.

ILLUSTRATE THESE FEATURES:
1) transilluminator  5) stage clips  9) zoom knob  13) transformer
2) mirror positioning knob  6) arm  10) right ocular  14) extension arm
3) base  7) focusing knob  11) adjustable left ocular  15) light housing
4) stage plate  8) optical head  12) interocular distance  16) voltage selector

5. Place specimen in center of field, turn zoom knob on top of optical head to 1.0. (This will give an effective magnification of 10x since the oculars are 10x.)
6. Looking only through the right ocular with right eye, focus on specimen with the focusing knob. When finely focused, look only through the left ocular with the left eye, and focus by rotating the adjustable left ocular. The specimen should now be in focus for both eyes.
7. Adjust for your own interocular distance by spreading apart or squeezing together the oculars so that a single three-dimensional image is seen, with no black areas.
8. If you have a transilluminator, rotate the mirror positioning knob for optimum lighting. Note that it has a mirror on one side and a diffusing reflector on the opposite side.
9. Adjust the magnification by rotating the zoom knob so that desired detail is clear on the specimen. You may elect to use either the black or white side of the face plate for optimum visibility. Adjust the amount of light on the specimen by adjusting the setting on the transformer. To prolong the life of the bulb, use the lowest transformer setting which yields satisfactory illumination. Use lens paper only for cleaning lenses.
10. Make appropriate drawings, titled (at top), magnification of view (lower R), name and preparation of specimen (below), and all appropriate features labeled.

PUTTING IT AWAY (How was it stored when you picked it up?):
1. Turn off the light, unplug transformer from outlet. Unplug light from transformer. Carefully wrap cord snugly around the transformer, tuck in end so that it stays put.
2. Remove light from scope, wrap cord around light neck, tuck in. Push into larger side of ring on transformer extension arm, replace in cabinet in the correctly numbered location.
3. Lower optical head of scope until it almost touches base, replace dust cover, return to the correctly numbered location in the cabinet.