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Product Name :

Pathological Binocular Microscope with Co-Axial Focusing Control

Product Code :

SLE/M/25



Science Lab
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Description :

Pathological Binocular Microscope with Co-Axial Focusing Control (Product Code: SLE/M/25) is a two-eyepiece compound microscope used for extended examination of stained sections and smears in pathology, histology and microbiology teaching laboratories. Its 45° binocular head rotates through 360° and adjusts from 54 to 74 mm between the eyes, withdioptric correction, so each user can view comfortably through long sessions. It is supplied by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, Ambala, India.

Specifications

Parameter	Detail
Observation head	Binocular, inclined at 45°, rotatable through 360°
Interpupillary distance	Adjustment ring, 54–74 mm, with dioptric adjustment
Focusing control	Co-axial, as named
Eyepieces	Wide field 10x or 15x, paired
Objectives	4x, 10x, 40/45x (S.L.), 100x oil immersion (S.L.)
Nosepiece	Quadruple, revolving on ball bearing
Main body	All parts pressure die-cast for long life and good mechanical strength
Condenser	Abbe, N.A. 1.25, with spherical lens and adjustable iris diaphragm
Illumination	Built-in base system with 6 V–20 W halogen bulb and plano-concave mirror attachment; suitable for 220 V, 50 Hz AC
Mechanical stage	Co-axial, low-positioned X-Y stage, 120 x 125 mm, fine vernier graduation
Product code	SLE/M/25
Supplied by	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab), Ambala, India

What Is the Pathological Binocular Microscope Used For?

Viewing with both eyes reduces fatigue when a student or demonstrator spends a whole practical scanning blood films, tissue sections or stained bacterial smears. That makes this binocular model a common choice for the demonstrator's bench and for senior batches in laboratory technology, pathology and microbiology courses. Paired 10x or 15x wide-field eyepieces work with 4x to 100x oil-immersion objectives, and the built-in halogen light keeps illumination consistent from bench to bench.

Each new user should first slide the interpupillary ring until the two fields merge into one circle, focus with the fixed eyepiece, then correct the other eye with the dioptric adjustment. Co-axial focusing places coarse and fine control on the same axis, so the hand stays in one position while the low-set stage knobs move the slide. Note the vernier readings of useful fields for later revision.

Wha