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Book Descriptions:

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With our passion for excellence, we create value for our customers and inspire the world to see in new ways. With our passion for excellence, we create value for our customers and inspire the world to see in new ways. This is where the rest of the written documentation was collected, documentation that survived WWII, the American confiscations and the Soviet dismantling of German industry. Initially part of the Archives of VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, they then became the central archives of the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena conglomerate. Today, they are the ZEISS global archives. They were allocated the documents from before 1945, those of the VEB and some of those belonging to the combine. This unit BACZ therefore houses the documents up to the mid1960s. As the documents of the BACZ are already used and cited in scientific literature under this signature, and there is no compelling reason to realign them, it was decided that the documents of the VEB would stay as is and perform major division only at catalogue level. At the same time, VVB Optik was established with a view to coordinating the work of the VEBs in the field of optics. In the first few years, the foreman of VEB Carl Zeiss Jena was also top executive of this VVB. ZEISS was soon adapted to the needs of the statecontrolled economy. This organizational structure did not see any major changes over the next few years. Only the Employment Directorate was set up in 1953. This affected the intermediate levels more than it did the individual Research and Development departments. For this reason, precise reconstruction of these organizational changes is not important for document indexing. At the same time, it was allocated to VEB Rathenower Optische Werke ROW. While the former management team did become independent enterprises telescope management FBL became the F enterprise, officially they remained production facilities. The core areas Research, Development, Technology, Sales remained dominant.http://www.creativecakelady.com/admin/fckeditor/editor/filemanager/browser/default/bosch-protankless-manual.xml

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It took a while for them to become fully integrated enterprises. The same process was applied to the documents from Research and Development see also the Research Operations section. They were allocated to the former laboratories until the establishment of the Research Center in 1971. The aim of the investments was to increase the production of scientific precision instruments for the needs of the former East Germany and for exports. It became the center of the South Production System aka Factory II, which saw a large part of the South Factory consolidated into a technological system. As of 6 December 1971, the plant management of Factory 2, which was renamed G enterprise, assumed its duties. Also effective 6 December 1971, the F, G and P enterprises were allocated to plant management for Factory II. The responsibilities of the specialist management teams was consistent across all the enterprises of the combine. It was conducted horizontally, by responsibilities. The Security department was renamed GX in 1977 and the inspection office assigned to it, which had previously been directly below the plant manager. An order management team GA was formed and assumed the construction management tasks of the GT department. For this reason, Research and

Development were allocated to the individual enterprises. A central directorate for Research and Development was retained, which was primarily in charge of initial and basic research. The laboratories retained their names and roles, even if the structural acronyms changed. The laboratories remained in the research block constructed in 1959. This means that only minor adjustments were made to the informal processes as well. This continuity is evident in the documents they were simply continued. Their allocation to the enterprises only lasted a short while. After a detailed analysis of these documents, it came to light that the document structure did not permit any sort of major change.http://www.ecoun-fukui.com/admin/fckeditor/editor/bosch-psb-1000-re-manual.xml

Whats more, this would result in increased complexity. For this reason, the documentation remained allocated to the origin classification of the VEBs old research institutes. This led to a skewed structure while the VEBs other documents only go back as far as 1964, the documents for research and development up to 1970 have been allocated to the VEB. This did not change until the Research Center was established on 1 January 1971.Meanwhile, the experiments concerned the laboratories and development offices than they did the levels between them and the Research Management team. The laboratories were thus split into two groups for a time WL and WS. The Research Control Center LZ AUTEVO was funded by the state budget and tasked with driving research in computerassisted production preparation in international collaboration and with the other branches of industry. Funding resources were provided, which were utilized in mechanical engineering, systems construction, and the electronics and building industries. In 1979, the Research Center, which had by now been reduced to the AUTEVO coordination point, was closed. The topics and some of the staff initially moved to the X department, then to WEH, and later on to WEK. You will also find a database with descriptions of the devices manufactured by ZEISS. Of these, more than 120,000 have already been scanned. The oldest pictures date back to the 1860s. The images show people, buildings, instruments, and events. Due to the enormous amount of data and for data privacy reasons, it is not possible to upload the photos themselves to the internet. After use, the image files and any copies must be destroyed. Any unauthorized transfer to third parties is prohibited. Almost without exception, they consist of product literature from Carl Zeiss and its subsidiaries. Among them are catalogs, brochures, and instruction manuals, as well as price lists and circulars for retailers.

You can also find reprints of scientific articles discussing Carl Zeiss instruments. For the period after 1945, the publications of VEB Carl Zeiss Jena and that of the combine have been collected. However, you can order copies.Walter, who holds the Chair for Economic History at the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, and with sponsorship from the VW Foundation, three important collections from the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena combine were made accessible between 1998 and 2002. To order files from the archives, you need the digital signature of each file. The devices have the original texts from the old brochures. The items are lent out for company presentations to museums and to exhibition organizers. It has grown in the past few years. Today the two organizations are no longer directly linked. The Optical Museum documents the history of optics. The focus is largely, but not exclusively, on Carl Zeiss. You can search by name, place of origin or profession. The places of birth are shown on a map. The mechanics from this early period come from all over Germany and some of them stay only for a short time. The opticians, on the other hand, who were initially trained by Carl Zeiss itself, came from the region and usually stayed until the end of their professional lives. Zeiss initially delivered more to German and Russian university towns, but later he also achieved great growth in the western european science and trade metropolises. It consists of some 30,000 index cards and ranges from the preSocratic philosophers to about 1945. This card catalogue is currently being processed so that it can be made available as an online database. They are being added to the Virtual Museum along with a photo. There will be links to the instruments that each person invented. The patents are to be linked to the inventors and products. However, due to the diversity of

companies and business units, this will take some time to complete.

Parts of the Virtual Museum will be translated into English. Due to the volume of data involved, however, this will take some time. For this reason, there are three further ways of searching that are typical for archives In general, the individual keyword is followed by a derivative and a comma in order to keep the number of hits at a reasonable level The content was arranged by topic and formal aspects e.g. protocols. The origin is not important. However, as the documents were preclassified in this way, this system remained in use. An attempt was made to use the document origins as a guide to the greatest possible extent.Large document volumes are allocated by tasks and responsibilities on the lowest level. In collaboration with the Thuringian State and University Library in Jena, digital scans of these books were published online to enable independent research. This means instrument specifications, production details and information about the recipient can now be researched online. The lists were compiled with old German handwriting, which means they are sometimes confusing and thus hard to work with. If you have any questions, please contact us. From this date onwards, only delivery data was collected. The lists are normally structured as follows Simple microscopes were given their own numbers, from 1 to 879, and compound microscopes from 1 to 5,024.This does not apply to the dissecting microscopes, which are logged in book 3, and numbered from 10,003 to 51,260. The first simple microscope was sold in 1847, and from 1852 onward Carl Zeiss began to incorporate new design features the fixed stage and movable lens holder into his microscopes. The first compound microscope was produced in 1857. In the early years, Zeiss produced eight different stands O, I, Ib, II, IIIb, IIIc, IV, V. The Roman numerals are used to indicate different stand sizes, rather than chronological order.

It was possible to select different combinations of lens systems A, B, C and eyepieces 1, 2, 3, 4. In 1879, Ernst Abbe scheduled production of microscope optics based on optical laws and Otto Schott melting of new optical glass triggered a boost in microscope development. In 1886, the company celebrated the production of the 10,000th Zeiss microscope. And in 1906, Henry Siedentopf and Richard Zsigmondy built the slit ultramicroscope, which ultimately earned Zsigmondy the Nobel Prize in 1925. This area also paved the way for the creation of other product groups like geodetic instruments, stereoscopy and photogrammetry. That’s why instruments like these were also included in these production lists. The first measuring instruments were collected in the book “Mikro 1” Micro 1. From 1888 and refractometer no. 91 onward, individual lists were also compiled for these instruments. You can also contact us. In 1890, Dr. Carl Pulfrich began setting up the Optical Measuring Instruments field of the business. It was based on Ernst Abbe’s instrument designs Abbe’s thickness gages, comparators, focimeters, spherometers, dilatometers, spectrometers, refractometers quantitative analyses of refraction and color dispersion of solid bodies, liquids and gases, spectroscopes, and spectrographs for IR and UV light. In 1893, Pulfrich took Abbe’s refractometer to market quality inspection for butter, cooking fats, oils. This was followed by the launch of the Pulfrich refractometer for chemists in 1895. Other product creations included butter refractometers and milk fat refractometers Pulfrich and Wollny. In 1899, Pulfrich developed the immersion refractometer for chemical and clinical laboratories; the photometer Pulfrich and interference measuring instrument Pulfrich came later. From 1899 onward, instruments for measuring length, refractometers, spectrometers, technical inferometers and colorimeters were advanced by Dr. Fritz Lowe. A Biography Bohlau, 2016.

The Story of the Planetarium Reation Books, 2017. Catalogues from 1819, 1913, 1927, 1927, 1974 and 1978. In short, plenty to rummage around in. Heres a list of mineWould be nice if they were uploaded somewhere where people could access them. These thing get lost so easily. Would be nice if they were uploaded somewhere where people could access them. These thing get lost so easily. Ya Charles! DO IT FOR THE TEAM! edit I find these are still available online. Charles has given us names of what to search for. For microscopy maintenance, repair, spare parts supply and more,

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Even for a simple transmitted light image you need to adjust the light intensity, define the magnification, measure the exposure time and adjust the white balance. Additionally, you need to switch back and forth between the microscope and the computer. Multichannel fluorescence documentation is even more cumbersome. For the acquisition of three different channels up to 15 manual steps are required. If you want to document your samples faster and more easy, then join the webinar. In the webinar you will learn, how Smart Microscopy from ZEISS facilitates digital documentation with manual microscopes. Get insights intoFor this purpose he receives my address and contact data, as well as data to prove this consent, which he processes on his own responsibility. You have the right to revoke this consent at any time with effect for the future. Please use the following contact option If the responsible recipient is located in a country outside the EU, we must inform you that the level of data protection may be lower than in the EU. Further information from the responsible person regarding the handling of personal data can be found here You will find our complete range of products and services on www.vogel.com. The illumination system adopts a xenon bulb as main light source and a halogen bulb as backup light source and you can choose the one you need. Xenon light source has the advantage of high brightness, high color index and excellent color restitution. According to the characters of ophthalmic operation, the illumination system is equipped with a group of filters in the form of a rotating disk. Its adjusting functions include magnifying, focusing, horizontally removing, pitching and inclining in which magnifying, focusing and horizontally removing can be controlled by footswitch. This instrument is available and flexible for hardly difficulty operations, such as ophthalmic operation, neurosurgery and etcNo use contraindication.

With manual, semimotorized, and fully motorized options, use it for routine imaging of slides to advanced imaging of multichannel, complex experiments. Not just flexible, Axio Imager 2 is designed to be stable, minimizing vibrations and thermal influences, crucial for long time lapse experiments. It can be configured for a wide variety of contrasting techniques, including brightfield, darkfield, phase contrast, differential interference contrast DIC, circular differential interference contrast CDIC and fluorescence illumination techniques. Improve resolution by adding structured illumination capability or laser scanning confocal and multiphoton techniques.Read Review All rights reserved. Find products. Free subscription. The Zeiss SteREO Discovery.V12 is a modular stereo microscope with manual 8x zoom. Selectable clickstops allow calibration of pixel sizes when using the Zeiss imaging software packages ZEN or AxioVision. Limited availability. Please contact Microscope World for a quote or further information. The PlanApo S 1.0x objective is optimized for the illumination and observation conditions. There is a lever for switching the fiber light guide position to optimize illumination for different objective lenses. Fortunately, there are several

websites where enthusiasts have collected PDFs of manuals that you can download. There are also some catalogues to help you identify those desirable accessories, and even a few repair manuals. If you continue without changing your settings, we will assume that you are happy to receive all cookies on our website. To find out more about the cookies, see our privacy policy. No problem. The tutorials are embedded within web pages that contain accompanying discussions addressing the subject phenomena and provide instructions for use and control of the interactive tutorials. Additional information is contained in review articles on selected topics.

This tutorial examines several of the origins of arc lamp instability, including wander, flare, and flutter. This interactive tutorial demonstrates how halogens combine with tungsten and oxygen to complete the halogen regenerative cycle in incandescent tungsten halogen lamps. This tutorial examines how incoherent light emitted by an arc lamp can be passed through a slit and filter to increase coherence and narrow the wavelength band. These sources also provide fiber optics or liquid light guides for coupling the output to the microscope optical train. This interactive tutorial explores how careful positioning of the arc with respect to elliptical reflector focal points is critical to the formation of a focused beam at the input of a liquid light guide. This interactive tutorial examines advanced mercury arc lamphouses that are capable of automatic bulb alignment and intensity control. These versatile semiconductor devices possess all of the desirable features that incandescent tungstenhalogen and arc lamps lack, and are now efficient enough to be powered by lowvoltage batteries or relatively inexpensive switchable power supplies. This interactive tutorial explores how two dissimilar doped semiconductors can produce light when a voltage is applied to the junction region between the materials. These versatile semiconductor devices possess all of the desirable features that incandescent tungsten halogen and arc lamps lack, and are now efficient enough to be powered by lowvoltage batteries or relatively inexpensive switchable power supplies. The interactive tutorial featured in this section explores the ZEISS Colibri LED illumination system for widefield fluorescence microscopy. This tutorial contains several examples with fluorophores emitting in the green and red spectral regions. This tutorial explores the performance of a cameleon calcium biosensor and a caspase apoptosis indicator in spectral imaging.

Depending upon the filter characteristics and the light source, the amount of light available for excitation can vary by a wide margin. This interactive tutorial is designed to enable the visitor to choose between various ZEISS filter sets and common microscope illumination sources to determine the optimum combination for a specific application. This interactive tutorial examines wavelength switching with an aftermarket filter wheel coupled to an external metal halide lamphouse. The Sutter Lambda DG4 device featured in this tutorial is a complete interference filterbased xenonpowered illumination system that exhibits switching speeds of less than 2 milliseconds. This interactive tutorial explores the function of the field and condenser aperture diaphragms of a transmitted light microscope. This interactive tutorial examines the specifications found on typical objectives. This interactive tutorial explores how a simple magnifying lens operates to create a virtual image of the specimen on the retina of the human eye. Four conjugate planes can be brought simultaneously into focus the field diaphragm, the specimen plane, the intermediate image plane where the reticule is positioned, and the human eye. In most of the imaging steps in the microscope optical train, the image is real and inverted, but a virtual image is also produced in one of the image planes. Light emerging from these objectives is instead focused to infinity, and a second lens, known as a tube lens, forms the image at its focal plane. This interactive tutorial explores the effect of numerical aperture on light cone geometry. This interactive tutorial explores the origin of Airy diffraction patterns formed by the rear aperture of the microscope objective and observed at the intermediate image plane. This tutorial explores the relationship between the distance separating these iris opening images and the periodic spacing spatial frequency of lines in the grating.

When the line grating has broad periodic spacings, several images of the condenser iris aperture

appear in the objective rear focal plane. This tutorial explores the effects of objective numerical aperture on the size of Airy disk patterns. It also simulates the close approach of two Airy patterns as they approach the Rayleigh criterion for determining the ability to resolve two closely spaced objects in the microscope. This tutorial explores how changes in the refractive index of the imaging medium can affect how light rays are captured by the objective, which has an arbitrarily fixed angular aperture of 65 degrees. This interactive tutorial examines how changing the aperture iris diaphragm opening size alters the size and angle of the light cone. Appropriate use of the adjustable aperture iris diaphragm incorporated into the condenser or just below it is of significant importance in securing correct illumination, contrast, and depth of field. Each time the objective is changed, a corresponding adjustment must be performed on the condenser to provide the proper light cone to match the numerical aperture of the new objective. This tutorial demonstrates how internal lens elements in such an objective may be adjusted to correct for these fluctuations. Spherical aberration is a significant problem when imaging specimens in aqueous media. This interactive tutorial explores illumination pathways in the Zeiss Axio Observer researchlevel inverted tissue culture microscope. To obtain crisp and sharp images, optical sections can be generated using either computational deconvolution or structured illumination techniques. This interactive tutorial explores the basic concept of optical sectioning using an animated cell model. This tutorial examines the necessary optical elements to equip a widefield microscope for structured illumination and presents typical image stacks obtained with the ApoTome.

The grid is inserted into the light path of the microscope and uses the epiilluminator lens system to project a shadow of the grid lines into sharp focus, superimposed on the specimen, in the objective focal plane. This interactive tutorial explores optical sectioning with the ZEISS ApoTome. In the registration step, distortions as mapped in a previous calibration step are corrected between the two imaging beam paths. Excitation light is directed through this disk, and the transparent regions on the disk are placed very close together so that approximately 50percent transmission efficiency through the disk is achieved. This interactive tutorial simulates a virtual aperture correlation microscope. This interactive tutorial explores optical sectioning with confocal microscopy and compares these sections to the results obtained with widefield fluorescence. The Nipkow disk is located in a conjugate image plane and scans with approximately 1000 individual light beams. This tutorial examines the operating principles of the Yokogawa scanning units. This tutorial demonstrates how fluorescence removed from the focal plane can generate pinhole crosstalk. This tutorial explores how the amount of light passed through a disk can be increased by using microlens arrays on the upper disk in a twodisk system. The technique relies on superimposing different grid orientations on the specimen to generate raw images, which are reconstructed into high resolution derivatives. Thus, very closely spaced molecules that reside in the same diffractionlimited volume are temporally separated. The first technique successfully applied to superresolution biological imaging of fixed cells was the RESOLFT method named stimulated emission depletion STED . Pulsed lasers are used to produce radially symmetric depletion zones. SSIM and related methodology can readily be implemented on a widefield microscope with a single laser system and standard fluorophores.

This interactive tutorial explores how images are constructed using STED microscopy. This prevents any electrical surges caused by ignition damaging other equipment on the same circuit. Secure the slide in the slide holder and make sure the sample side is up. The slide holder can hold 3 slides. When done, either return the light arm or click Load Position again to return the stage to observation position. The 20x, 40x, and the 63x objectives on the microscope have correction rings.Light intensity can be adjusted with the wheel on the lower front of the microsocpe. Focus on the sample. Turn on the reflected light RL, and in Light Path choose Eyepiece. The fluorescence camera should be selected. The shutter will be closed to minimize the bleaching of the fluorescence in the sample. Reclick the Freeze Mode icon to inactivate the Freeze Mode for further operations.

Move and center the target over the point where the laser has been fired at. Left click your mouse. Capture Device will be opened in a separate window. A collection tube can also be selected from the graphic toolbar or in the Element List see later. If it is a big area, you can Creates Grid Rectangles to divide the area into smaller ones. Open the Element List . All regions are organized in the list. Each element can be selected also highlighted by clicking on that row. Doubleclicking on one element opens a window that laser operations can be further modifed for function type, objective,collection tube, etc. Operations on multiple elements regions can be exacuted if those elements are selected while holding down the Shift key on the keyboard. Back in the Toolbar, clicking on icon deletes the last element region. In general, the catapulting power is higher than the cutting power and the laser has to be defocused for catapulting. In Speed tools, select Cutting and a low speed. Select the minimal laser power that generates a clear and fine cut. Use the focus that results in a clear and fine cut.

R ecord your use of the system using the CoreResearch booking system. Click here to view this video on YouTube HeLa Cells 10x Embryo Nucleus with nucleoli visible in right cell, iHMC The Stable Transmitted Light Arm. What’s more, we’ll see to it that you are employing all the options that get the best from your microscope. You can choose from a range of service products, each delivered by highly qualified ZEISS specialists who will support you long beyond the purchase of your system. Our aim is to enable you to experience those special moments that inspire your work. Repair. Maintain. Optimize. Attain maximum uptime with your microscope. A. Prices are indicative only and may vary by country, with changes to the cost of raw materials and exchange rates. Sign in Forgot Password. My Bench Close Sign In Not A Member. Sign Up Join MedWrench OK name type Receive Summary Emails. Both skill and good optics are needed to recognize tissue changes Carl Zeiss has been developing and producing worldclass optical systems for more than 160 years. At Carl Zeiss they make the world visible when the naked eye is not enough. Reply 1 Reply Slkfranklin a year ago a year ago service mauals Can I get a copy of the service manual.By continuing to browse the site you are agreeing to our use of cookies. Please review our Privacy Policy for more details. All Rights Reserved. Learn more opens in a new window or tab This amount is subject to change until you make payment. For additional information, see the Global Shipping Programme terms and conditions opens in a new window or tab This amount is subject to change until you make payment. If you reside in an EU member state besides UK, import VAT on this purchase is not recoverable.