# SHORT "UN检AC" Series 

## 

Direct Video Short Back_Focus Zoom Lens System


# SHORT "UNIMAC" Series MACROZOOM LENSES 

The Short "UNIMAC" Series of high-performance, direct, zoom lens systems have been specifically designed to provide high quality, low power images with excellent resolution and exceptional depth of field at extended working distances.
The Short "UNIMAC" Series of macrozoom lenses couple directly to a CCD video camera and allows the macrozoom lenses to maintain a very short profile facilitating use in situations where space is restricted. These versatile and modular lens systems are ideally suited for a variety of free standing and OEM applications.
Superb optical quality and mechanical flexibility allow the user to cover a wide spectrum of viewing needs. A variety of auxiliary lenses, focus blocks, illumination systems, digital camera adapters and other components allow you to easily customize the system for your specific situation.
The Short "UNIMAC" Series lenses have a 6.4:1 zoom ratio and maintain parfocality throughout their extended zoom range. The Short"UNIMAC" lenses are available in either a standard zoom configuration or a detent zoom configuration, which is useful for calibration and measurement purposes.


MS-35 • MS-35D


MS-40 - MS-40D


MS-45 - MS-45D


MS-50 • MS-50D

## SHORT "UNIMAC" MACROZOOM LENSES

| Cat. No. | Description | Zoom Ratio | W.D. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MS-35 | $0.22 \mathrm{X}-1.4 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 173 mm |
| MS-40 | $0.28 \mathrm{X}-1.8 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |
| MS-45 | $0.41 \mathrm{X}-2.6 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |
| MS-50 | $0.7 \mathrm{X}-4.5 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |

## SHORT "UNIMAC" MACROZOOM LENSES WITH DETENT

| Cat. No. | Description | Zoom Ratio | W.D. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MS-35D | $0.22 \mathrm{X}-1.4 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 173 mm |
| MS-40D | $0.28 \mathrm{X}-1.8 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |
| MS-45D | $0.41 \mathrm{X}-2.6 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |
| MS-50D | $0.7 \mathrm{X}-4.5 \mathrm{X}$ with "C" mount adapter | $6.4: 1$ | 94 mm |

W.D. : Working Distance

NOTE: SHORT "UNIMAC" Detent lenses provide discrete detent positions in the zoom travel. The discrete detent positions allow the end user to make exact system calibrations with a repeatability of $\pm 03 \%$ error.

## DIMENSIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS



MS-40 • MS-40D


MS-45 • MS-45D


MS-50 • MS-50D

## AUXILIARY LENSES

Auxiliary lenses are used to change the working distance, magnification and field of view of the main direct video lens. Four auxiliary lenses are available. The MS-6 and MS-7 are used to reduce magnification and increase working distance. The MS-8 and MS-9 are used to increase magnification and decrease working distance.

| Cat.No. | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| MS-6 | Auxiliary lens 0.5 X |
| MS-7 | Auxiliary lens 0.75 X |
| MS-8 | Auxiliary lens 1.5 X |


| Cat.No. | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| MS-9 | Auxiliary lens 2.0X |
| MS-17 | Rotatable polarizer |
| MS-24 | Protective glass for MS-50 (For use withwout auxlliary lens) |

## MACROZOOM SYSTEMS WITH DETENT

The Short "UNIMAC" Series of direct video lenses are available with discrete factory pre-set detent stops. The detent system allows for repeatability and calibration to various standards when used in measuring applications. The factory pre-set stops are located at each marked magnification of the zoom range.
Calibration of the lens system is achieved by using an adapter with 1.0X magnification factor (MA155/10/15) and inserting a reticle into it, which allows the reticle image to be projected onto the TV monitor. The lens system can then be calibrated against a known standard (stage micrometer) at each position of detent. The following reticule and calibration scale is recommended:

## MA280

Eyepiece Micrometer, ( 10 mm divided into 100 units, 19 mm diameter) is recommended.

## MA184

Calibration Scale
( 25 mm cross-line with 0.1 mm graduations, numbered 0-250, 30 mm diameter) is recommended.


# CALCULATING THE FIELD-OF-VIEW ON YOUR TV MONITOR 

The field of view on your TV monitor is dependent upon the following three factors:

- Camera Format (Size of the CCD Chip)
- Zoom Objective Magnification
- Video "C" Mount Magnification

The visible portion of your specimen does not fluctuate with an increase or decrease in the size of your TV monitor. The field-of-view on your TV monitor can be determined through the following calculactions :

| Monitor Fiedl of View |
| :---: |
| $($ Height, Width or Diagonal) |$=$ Ojective $_{\text {CCD Chip Size (height, width or diagonal) x Auxiliary Lens Mag. x Video "C" Mount Mag. }}^{\text {Mag }}$

When calculating the zoom objective magnification remember to include the magnification factor of any auxiliary lens attached to your main objective lens. The following table lists common CCD chip dimensions.


| Camera Format | Height | Width | Diagonal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.4 mm | 3.2 mm | 4 mm |
| $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.6 mm | 4.8 mm | 6 mm |
| $1 / 2^{\text {" }}$ | 4.8 mm | 6.4 mm | 8 mm |
| $2 / 3^{\text {" }}$ | 6.6 mm | 8.8 mm | 11 mm |

Example : Determine the field of view on the TV monitor using the MS-50 Macrozoom objective (0.7X~4.5X), a 0.5 X auxiliary lens and a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ chip CCD camera.

1. First locate the $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ CCD chip dimensions from the table above.

Height : 4.8 mm , Width: 6.4 mm , Diagonal: 8.0 mm
2. Determine the optical magnification : Zoom Mag.x Auxiliary Lens Mag.x "C" Mount Mag.

Magnification: $(0.7 X \sim 4.5 \mathrm{X}) \times(0.5 \mathrm{X}) \times(1 \mathrm{X})=0.35 \mathrm{X} \sim 2.25 \mathrm{X}$
3. Calculate the specimen field height and width :

Field Height $=4.8 \mathrm{~mm} /(0.35 \mathrm{X} \sim 2.25 \mathrm{X})=13.71 \mathrm{~mm} \sim 2.13 \mathrm{~mm}$
Field Width $=6.4 \mathrm{~mm} /(0.35 \mathrm{X} \sim 2.25 \mathrm{X})=18.29 \mathrm{~mm} \sim 2.84 \mathrm{~mm}$
Field Diagonal $=8.0 \mathrm{~mm} /(0.35 \mathrm{X} \sim 2.25 \mathrm{X})=22.86 \mathrm{~mm} \sim 3.56 \mathrm{~mm}$

|  |  | $\frac{\text { MS-35 • MS-35D }}{\text { Low - High }}$ | W.D. | $\frac{\text { MS-40 • MS-40D }}{\text { Low - High }}$ | W.D. | $\frac{\text { MS-45 • MS-45D }}{\text { Low - High }}$ | W.D. | $\frac{\text { MS-50 } \cdot \text { MS-50D }}{\text { Low }- \text { High }}$ | W.D. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.5X | N.A. | *** |  | 0.014-0.034 | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.014-0.034 | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.014-0.035 | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | MAG | *** |  | 0.14X - 0.90x |  | 0.21x-1.30x |  | 0.35x-2.25X |  |
|  | D.O.F. | *** |  | $3.0-0.47$ |  | $2.9-0.47$ |  | $3.28-0.48$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/4" | *** |  | $22.84 \times 17.143 .50 \times 2.66$ |  | $15.6 \times 11.72 .46 \times 1.84$ |  | $6.56 \times 6.841 .42 \times 1.066$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/3" | *** |  | $34.2 \times 2565.2 \times 4.0$ |  | $23.4 \times 17.43 .6 \times 3.0$ |  | $13.6 \times 10.22 .0 \times 1.6$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/1/ | *** |  | $45.6 \times 347 \times 5.2$ |  | $31.2 \times 23.448 \times 3.6$ |  | $18.2 \times 13.22 .8 \times 2.0$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.2/3" | *** |  | $62.84 \times 47.149 .76 \times 7.32$ |  | $42.92 \times 32.186 .75 \times 5.0$ |  | $25.14 \times 18.843 .9 \times 2.92$ |  |
| 0.75X | N.A. | *** |  | 0.020-0.051 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.020-0.051 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.020-0.053 | $3$ |
|  | MAG | *** |  | 0.21X - 1.36x |  | 0.31x-1.95x |  | 0.53x-3.38X |  |
|  | D.O.F. | *** |  | 1.3-0.21 |  | 1.3-0.21 |  | $1.46-0.21$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/4" | *** |  | $15.22 \times 11.42 \quad 2.36 \times 1.77$ |  | $10.4 \times 7.8 \quad 1.64 \times 1.22$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}4.37 \times 4.56 & 0.94 \times 0.71\end{array}$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/1/ ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | *** |  | $22.8 \times 17.03 .46 \times 2.66$ |  | $15.6 \times 11.62 .4 \times 2.0$ |  | $9.06 \times 6.8 \quad 1.33 \times 1.06$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/2" | *** |  | $30.4 \times 22.664 .66 \times 3.46$ |  | $20.8 \times 15.63 .2 \times 2.4$ |  | $12.13 \times 9.061 .86 \times 1.33$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.2/3" | *** |  | $41.89 \times 31.426 .5 \times 4.88$ |  | $28.61 \times 21.454 .5 \times 3.37$ |  | $16.76 \times 12.562 .6 \times 1.94$ |  |
| NONE | N.A. | 0.015-0.038 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 173 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | 0.027-0.068 | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 0.027-0.069 | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.027-0.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | MAG | 0.22X-1.4X |  | 0.28x-1.8X |  | 0.41X - 2.6X |  | 0.7X-4.5X |  |
|  | D.O.F. | 2.4-0.38 |  | 0.74-0.12 |  | 0.73-0.12 |  | $0.82-0.12$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/4" | $14.54 \times 10.92 .28 \times 1.75$ |  | $11.42 \times 8.571 .77 \times 1.33$ |  | $7.8 \times 5.85 \quad 1.23 \times 0.92$ |  | $3.28 \times 3.42 \quad 0.7 \times 0.533$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/3" | $21.8 \times 16.3$ 3.4 $\times 2.5$ |  | $17.1 \times 12.82 .6 \times 2.0$ |  | $11.7 \times 8.71 .8 \times 1.5$ |  | $6.8 \times 5.1 \quad 1.0 \times 0.8$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/2" | $29.0 \times 21.84 .5 \times 3.4$ |  | $22.8 \times 17.0 \quad 3.5 \times 2.6$ |  | $15.6 \times 11.72 .4 \times 1.8$ |  | $9.1 \times 6.8 \quad 1.4 \times 1.0$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.2/3" | $40 \times 306.28 \times 4.71$ |  | $31.42 \times 23.574 .88 \times 3.66$ |  | $21.46 \times 16.093 .38 \times 2.53$ |  | $12.57 \times 9.42 \quad 1.95 \times 1.46$ |  |
| 1.5X | N.A. | *** |  | 0.040-0.102 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 0.040-0.103 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $0.040-0.105$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | MAG | *** |  | 0.42X - 2.70x |  | 0.62X - 3.90x |  | 1.05x-6.75x |  |
|  | D.O.F. | *** |  | 0.33-0.052 |  | 0.33-0.052 |  | 0.36-0.08 |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/4" | *** |  | $7.81 \times 5.71 \quad 1.18 \times 0.88$ |  | $5.2 \times 3.90 .82 \times 0.61$ |  | $2.18 \times 2.28 \quad 0.47 \times 0.35$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/3" | *** |  | $\begin{array}{lll}11.4 \times 8.53 & 1.73 \times 1.33\end{array}$ |  | $7.8 \times 5.8 \quad 1.2 \times 1.0$ |  | $4.53 \times 3.40 .66 \times 0.53$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/2" | *** |  | $15.2 \times 8.531 .73 \times 1.33$ |  | $10.4 \times 7.81 .6 \times 1.2$ |  | $6.06 \times 4.530 .93 \times 0.66$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.2/3" | *** |  | $20.94 \times 15.713 .25 \times 2.44$ |  | $14.30 \times 10.722 .25 \times 1.68$ |  | $8.38 \times 6.281 .3 \times 1.84$ |  |
| 2.0x | N.A. | *** |  | 0.054-0.136 | $29$ | 0.054-0.138 | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | 0.054-0.14 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | MAG | *** |  | 0.56X - 3.60x |  | 0.82X - 5.20X |  | 1.40x-9.0x |  |
|  | D.O.F. | *** |  | 0.18-0.029 |  | 0.18-0.029 |  | 0.21-0.03 |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/4" | *** |  | $5.71 \times 4.280 .88 \times 0.66$ |  | $3.9 \times 2.920 .61 \times 0.46$ |  | $1.64 \times 1.74 \quad 0.35 \times 0.26$ |  |
|  | F.o.V.1/3" | *** |  | $8.55 \times 6.41 .3 \times 1.0$ |  | $5.85 \times 4.350 .9 \times 0.75$ |  | $3.4 \times 2.550 .5 \times 0.4$ |  |
|  | F.O.V.1/2 ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | *** |  | $11.4 \times 8.51 .75 \times 1.3$ |  | $7.8 \times 5.851 .2 \times 0.9$ |  | $4.5 \times 3.40 .7 \times 0.5$ |  |
|  | F.0.V.2/3" | *** |  | $15.71 \times 11.78 \quad 2.44 \times 1.86$ |  | $10.73 \times 8.04 \quad 1.69 \times 1.26$ |  | $6.28 \times 4.71 \quad 0.97 \times 0.73$ |  |

*** Indicates vignetting
W.D: Working Distance
N. A . : Numerical Aperture-Numerical aperture is a measure of the light gathering ability of the lens system and determines the resolving power and depth of field of the lens. Numerical aperture is often symbolized by the letters N.A.and is expressed as a number.
M A G. : Optical Magnification of the objective lens system.
D.O.F : Depth of Field-The distance on both sides of the object plane through which satisfactory definition can be maintained when the object is moved without a detectable loss of sharpness in the image.
F.O.V. : Field of View (Height and Width) stated in millimeters.

# CALCULATING TOTAL ON-SCREEN MAGNIFICATION OF YOUR TV MONITOR 

The total on-screen magnification of your TV monitor is the product of both optical magnification and electronic magnification. The optical magnification is the objective magnification times the magnification of the adapter times the magnification of any attached auxiliary lens. The electronic magnification is the product of the diagonal dimension of the TV monitor in millimeters divided by the diagonal dimension of the CCD camera chip in millimeters. The chart below details common electronic magnifications for various video monitors and CCD camera formats. The total on screen magnification can be calculated by applying the following formula:

Total On-Screen Magnification = Optical Magnification x Electronic Magnification

Electronic Magnification Table

| Video Monitor Screen Size (Diagonal) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chip Format | $9^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $13^{\prime \prime}$ | $19^{\prime \prime}$ | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | $27^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 57.2 X | 76.2 X | 82.6 X | 120.7 X | 127 X | 171.5 X |
| $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 38.1 X | 50.8 X | 55.0 X | 80.4 X | 84.7 X | 114.3 X |
| $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 28.6 X | 38.1 X | 41.3 X | 60.3 X | 63.5 X | 85.7 X |
| $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 20.8 X | 27.7 X | 30.0 X | 43.9 X | 46.2 X | 62.3 X |

Example: Determine the on-screen magnification when using the MS-50 macrozoom objective, a 0.5 X auxiliary lens, an adapter with 1.0 X lens and $1 / 2$ "CCD camera and $13^{\prime \prime}$ monitor.

1. First locate your electronic magnification using the chart above:

Electronic Magnification $=41.3$
2. Determine the optical magnification :
(Objective Mag. $=0.7 \mathrm{X} \sim 4.5 \mathrm{X}) \times$ (Auxiliary Lens Mag. $=0.5 \mathrm{X}) \times$ (adapter Mag. $=1 \mathrm{X}$ )
Optical Magnification $=0.35 \mathrm{X} \sim 2.25 \mathrm{X}$

## 3. Total on-screen magnification :

Total On-Screen Magnification $=$ Electronic Magnification $\times$ Optical Magnification

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =41.3 \times 0.35 X \sim 2.25 X \\
& =\text { Range: } 14.46 \mathrm{X} \sim 92.93 \mathrm{X}
\end{aligned}
$$

## CALCULATING SPECIMEN SIZE ON YOUR TV MONITOR

The following formula can be utilized for determining the actual size of a specimen : Divide the length of the specimen as measured on the monitor by the total magnification of the monitor.

$$
\text { Actual Specimen Size }=\frac{\text { Length of Specimen as Measured on the Monitor }}{\text { Total Magnification }}
$$

Example : If we use the value of the total on screen magnification calculated at the lower end of the zoom range or 14.46 and if the length of the specimen as measured on the monitor is 150 mm then the real size of the specimen would be: $150 \mathrm{~mm} / 14.46$ or 10.37 mm

## ADAPTERS WITH BUILT-IN LENSES FOR SHORT "UNIMAC" SERIES


(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

| Cat. No. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) MA155/10/03 | "C" Mount adapter with 0.3 X lens and reticle mount |
| (2) MA155/10/04 | "C" Mount adapter with 0.45 X lens and reticle mount |
| (3) MA155/10/15 | "C" Mount adapter with 1.0 X lens and reticle mount |
| (4) MA155/10/20 | "C" Mount adapter with 0.7 X lens and reticle mount |
| (5) MA155/10/25 | "C" Mount adapter with 2.5 X lens and reticle mount |

The Adapters with built-in lenses are used to adjust the field of view on your TV monitor without changing the working distance of your direct video lens. The optimal field of view is generally achieved when the Adapter magnification is closely matched to your camera format or chip size. For example an adapter with a 0.3 X lens is best suited for use with a $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ camera and an adapter with a 0.45 X lens is best suited for use with a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Chip camera. Selecting an adapter with the incorrect magnification for your camera format may result in "vignetting" (black corners). All of the "C" mount adapters have reticle mounts. The MA155/10/15 Adapter with a 1.0X magnification factor is used to image the reticle at the same magnification of the direct video lens in use.


The MA151/40/50 digital camera adapter is designed to connect Short "UNIMAC" Series direct video zoom lenses directly to Nikon Cool Pixs models 950, 990 and 995 digital cameras.


## DIGITAL CAMERA ADAPTERS

The MA151/37 digital camera coupler is used in conjunction with the MA151/40/50 digital camera adapter. This coupler allows you to convert the M28 $\times 0.75$ thread of the MA151/40/50 to a M37 $\times 0.75$ internal thread.

The MA151/43 digital camera coupler is used in conjunction with the MA151/40/50 digital camera adapter. This adapter allows you to convert the M28 $\times 0.75$ thread of the MA151/30/50 to a M43 $\times 0.75$ internal thread.

## COLOR CCD CAMERAS



Common Features:

- TV Standard NTSC/PAL
- NTSC: 525 lines, 30 frames/second PAL: 625 lines, 25 frames/second
- NTSC: 768(h)x 494(v)
- PAL: 752(h) $\times 582(v)$
- 450 TV lines of horizontal resolution
- $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio $>50 \mathrm{db}$
- Color $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ or $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ HADTM IT CCD sensor
- Composite VBS and Y/C output
- Serial Interface: RS232
- Auto iris and CCD iris for light regulation
- Sensitivity: 0.4 lux on sensor
- Manual shutter speed up to $1 / 10,000 \mathrm{sec}$.
- Lens Mount: C/CS
- 12V DC power


## STANDS AND FOCUS BOCKS



MS-51
Coarse focus block with pole type stand


MS-53
Coarse and fine focus block with pole type stand


MS-51/05
Coarse focus block
(Fits 20 mm mounting post)


MS-53/05
Coarse and fine focus block (Fits 20 mm mounting post)


MS-52/05
Inclinable coarse focus block (With $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ mounting pin)


MS-54/05
Inclinable coarse and fine focus block (With $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ mounting pin)

DIMENSIONS OF MACROZOOM FOCUS BLOCKS


MS-51/05


MS-53/05


MS-52/05


MS-54/05


## P/MS

Pole type stand for MS-51/05 and MS53/05 Focus block, reversible white and back stage plate, two stage clips (8.35" pillar) MA551
100 mm (4") pillar extension for P/MS stand


S-4100
Universal stand with mounting post for MS-51/05 and 53/05 Focus block, vertical Pole 400 mm (15.74") long and horizontal pole 530 mm (20.87") long
S-4200
The S-4200 is same as S-4100 but with 620 mm (24.0") long vertical pole


## S-4300

Universal stand with adapter (552) for MS-52/05 and 54/05 Focus block, vertical Pole 400 mm (15.74") long and horizontal pole 535 mm (21.06")

## S-4400

The S-4400 is same as S-4300 but with 620 mm (24.0") long vertical pole

## ILLUMINATION



MA305/MS-12

## INCIDENT REFLECTOR FOR COAXIAL ILLUMINATION

Attachable to macrozoom lenses. For use with FL150/80 Single fiber light guide and FL150 light source.
Cat.No. : MS-21
Flexible 36 " single arm fiber optic light guide for use wuth MS-21 incident reflector
Cat.No. : FL150/80
Light source: halogen lamp. 21V 150W, with variable lightintensity regulation.
Cat.No. : FL150/115 (115V)
FL155/200 (220/230V)

## ANNULAR FIBER OPTIC ILLUMINATOR

150 Watt quartz halogen light source with 31 mm I.D. annular light guide and adapter. Rheostat controlled intensity, UL Listed and CSA approved.
Cat.No. : FL155/115 (115V) FL155/200 (220/230V)
Replacement Bulb: FL180/70 (21V 150W)

## RING FLUORESCENT ILLUMINATOR

Provides $360^{\circ}$ of cool white shadow-free illumination. Lightweight, compact and rgged. Light Output : 8W, Color temperature : $6,500^{\circ} \mathrm{k}$,
Lamp life : 1,500 hours. With MS-12 adapter,
Cat.No. : MA305/MS-I2/115 (115V)
MA305/MS-I2/200 (220/230V)
Replacement Bulb: MA305/05


## DUAL-ARM FIBER OPTIC ILLUMINATOR

150 Watt quartz halogen light source with self-supporting dual arm light guides and focus lenses. Rheostat controlled intensity. Color temperature $3200^{\circ} \mathrm{k}$. UL listed and CSA approved
Cat.No. : FL151/115 (115V)
FL151/200 (220/230V)

