®

PYSER - SGI

## EYEPIECE RETICLES <br> EYEPIECE RE LES IECE RETICLES EYEPIECE RETICLES <br> EYEPIECE RETICLES



## History of The Graticules Division of Pyser-SGI Limited

Julius Rheinberg, a member of the Royal Society developed many techniques and processes associated with microphotography. He built the world's first colour camera, invented a grainless photographic emulsion and was well known in optical circles conducting much correspondence with eminent microscopists in Europe. Julius started making graticules for the British Government in 1914, using the skills he developed in photographic processing.

Leslie Rheinberg, the nephew of Julius Rheinberg, formed Graticules Limited in 1946. From 1946 to 1969 the Company operated from laboratories in London using established processes including pigmented fish glues, lead sulphide glass etching, grainless photography, and the introduction of vacuum coating and electroforming in later years.

In 1969 Graticules Limited moved to Tonbridge, taking on additional space in 1976. Expertise, knowledge and developments built up over nearly 100 years enables the Company to offer a comprehensive range of products for microscopy, optics, education, medicine/research, defence and industry.

Graticules Limited was purchased in 1997 by Pyser-SGI Limited, a company producing specialised precision optical products since 1932, creating a powerful knowledgeable company manufacturing optics, optical instruments and electro-optical systems.

## Eyepiece Reticles (Graticules)

## Definition:

An eyepiece reticle is a glass disc with a pattern on it that fits at the optical plane inside a microscope eyepiece. It is used to provide alignment, measurement, size or shape comparison, or area counting of specimens by having the reticle pattern superimposed over the specimen image.

The terms reticle, graticule and reticule are all used to describe these items.

## Standard Patterns:

The following pages show the wide range of patterns that we have available. These include:

- Lines and cross-lines for alignment
- Scales and gauges for measurement
- Grids for counting and referencing
- Particle sizing to determine shape, size and quantity of materials or vapours
- Protractors for measuring angles
- Stereology for extracting quantitative information from 3D images
- Many specialist patterns designed by Scientists for specific applications

All Pyser eyepiece reticles are produced on 1.5 mm thick optical glass. The image, which is created using a vacuum evaporated chrome process, is correct reading through the glass.
All Pyser eyepiece reticles are available in a variety of standard diameters to suit most microscopes in the marketplace. Other sizes are available to special order.

## Custom Patterns:

If you need something different from the patterns in this catalogue there is no problem, we have a very cost-effective custom reticle facility that is able to make the exact pattern you require.

## Selecting Your Reticle:

There are two things that need to be defined when selecting your reticle:

1. The pattern that is suitable for your application
2. The diameter required to fit your eyepiece

The application or method that you are working to will normally determine the reticle pattern that will be required. For instance, if you are doing straightforward length measurements you may require a simple horizontal scale, if you are performing asbestos analysis you are most likely to need a Walton \& Beckett reticle.

One very common mistake that is made when selecting the reticle is with the size of the pattern. If you have a 10 mm length scale (such as our NE 1) in the eyepiece this does not mean that it will be measure 10mm at the specimen stage. You have to take into account the objective magnification. Thus if you are using a $10 x$ objective lens then the 10 mm scale will represent 1 mm at the specimen stage $(10 \mathrm{~mm} / 10 \mathrm{x}=1 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). In practical use, if you have a specimen of typically 50 micron $(0.050 \mathrm{~mm})$ length and you are using a 40x objective then you will need to select a reticle pattern that has a scale range capable of measuring a size of $2 \mathrm{~mm}(0.050 \mathrm{~mm} \times 40 \mathrm{x}=2 \mathrm{~mm})$.

The reticle is fitted inside the eyepiece at the optical plane. The optical plane being the position where both the formed images of the specimen and the reticle are in focus. The reticle diameter needs to be a fraction smaller than the inside diameter of the eyepiece at the point of the optical plane. Most modern eyepieces have a reticle holder or threaded bush to secure the reticle in the correct position. If there is no fixing device in the eyepiece then Pyser offer a measuring and fitting service.

## Typical position of reticle in Kellner type eyepiece



## Measuring and Fitting Service:

When fitting reticles it is essential this is done in clean areas, any speck of dust on the reticle will be visible when installed in the microscope. The locating and securing of the reticle can also cause problems. Due to these difficulties and the uncertainty that many people have about sizing a reticle, Pyser-SGI offer a measuring and fitting service.

Customers send us their eyepiece and we carry out the following actions:

1. Check to see if fitting a reticle is feasible and then measure the internal dimensions to determine the diameter required.
2. Provide a quotation for the supply and fitting of the reticle.
3. Once order/payment has been received Pyser will make and fit the reticle then despatch it back to you.

## LINES AND CROSSES

## Single Lines

## NE5O

For measurement of large objects in conjunction with graduated mechanical stage, and for alignment. Image covers entire field of view

| Pattern | Description | Diameter |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| NE50 |  |  |  |
|  | Single line, nominal width 0.02 mm. | 16 mm | 01 B 16238 |
|  | 19 mm | 01 B 19238 |  |
|  | 21 mm | 01 B 21238 |  |
|  | 23 mm | 01 B 23238 |  |
|  | 24 mm | 01 B 24328 |  |
|  | 26 mm | 01 B 26238 |  |
|  | 27 mm | 01 B 27238 |  |
|  | Special | 01 BSP 238 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Crosslines

NE8, NE81, NE82

Used as for NE50 but for measurements in two directions and for sighting and alignment. Image covers entire field of view


## Broken Crosslines

## NE56

Use as crossed lines. Broken lines enable fine detail to be seen at the breaks. A thin boundry would be lost behind a continuous line. Image covers entire field of view.


## NE53, NE54

Use as crossed lines, but for measuring distances between lines. Greater accuracy can be obtained by locating the specimen detail between the reticle gauge pair. Image covers entire field of view.


## EYEPIECE SCALES

## Horizontal \& Vertical Scales

NE1, NE2, NE5, NE2O NE28, NE31, NE41, NE120
Used for measuring lengths of specimen or distances between points on a variety of different shaped objects.

NE 1 Scale: This eyepiece reticle has an overall length of 10.00 mm with 100 subdivisions of 0.1 mm . When used with a $\times 10$ objective each division will represent 10 microns on the specimen. By dividing the division of the chosen reticle by the magnification of the objective one obtains an approximate value that each division will represent on the stage.


## EYEPIECE SCALES

## Horizontal \& Vertical Scales

Used for measuring lengths of specimen or distances between points on a variety of different shaped objects.

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE28 | Horizontal scale 1 mm long, | 16 mm | $01 \mathrm{B16217}$ |  |
|  | with 100 divisions of 0.01 mm . | 19 mm | $01 \mathrm{B19217}$ |  |
|  |  | 21 mm | $01 \mathrm{B21217}$ |  |
|  |  | 23 mm 24 mm | $\begin{aligned} & 01 \mathrm{B23217} \\ & \text { 01B24217 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | 01B26217 | ( |
|  |  | 27 mm | $01 \mathrm{B27217}$ |  |


| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE41 | Horizontal scale 10 mm long with 200 divisions of 0.05 mm . | 16 mm | 01B16223 |  |
|  |  | 19 mm | 01B19223 |  |
|  |  | 21 mm | $01 \mathrm{B21223}$ | \| 1 |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01B23223 |  |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01B24223 |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | $01 \mathrm{B26223}$ | (1/1才\| |
|  |  | 27 mm | $01 \mathrm{B27223}$ | ( |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP223 Part scal |  |



| Pattern | Description | Diamete | Order Code |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE31 | Horizontal scale 0.5" long | 16 mm | 01B16219 |  | - |
|  | with 100 divisions of $0.005^{\prime \prime}$. | 19 mm | 01B19219 |  |  |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01B21219 |  |  |
|  |  | 23 mm | $01 \mathrm{B23219}$ |  | \| |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01B24219 |  |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | $01 \mathrm{B26219}$ |  | - |
|  |  | 27 mm Special | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 01B27219 } \\ & \text { 01BSP219 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## EYEPIECE SCALES

## Crossed Scales

NE17, NE18
Used as horizontal and vertical scales, and especially useful when interested in measurements in different axis

NE72 NEW

NE70 NEW

## Scales with Crosslines

The inclusion of a crossline assists in ensuring alignment of the reticle with edges, etc, in the specimen.





## NE77, NE777

The inclusion of a crossline assists in ensuring alignment of the reticle with edges, etc, in the specimen.



## SQUARES AND GRIDS

Note: These may need to be calibrated, according to intended use. There are a number of uses for the grids and squares listed and they will largely depend on the individual user's application.

## Sectoring

A squared reticle might be used for the systematic examination of a specimen. Some of the squared patterns are numbered to aid the identification of areas of interest. Sectoring is particularly useful for making drawings of specimens onto graph paper. The chessboard type of pattern helps the user to distinguish the position being examined: the darker squares are translucent, while the lighter ones are transparent, avoiding eyestrain in prolonged counting as may be necessary in haematology. These patterns provide the same advantages when used with image analysis and capture devices.

## Counting

A squared reticle can be used for counting. Here the basic principle is that a small area of the specimen is analysed in order to obtain information about the total area. This minimises sometimes wasteful work enabling simple analysis of a particular area. An example of this would be the comparison of large to small particles in a specimen. By using the Miller reticle (NE57) only the smaller particles in the small square are counted, the result being multiplied by ten for comparison with the number of larger particles in the large square.

## Squared Grids

Squared grids can be used in particle size analysis as simple technical aids where sophisticated image analysis systems are not required. The areas of the particles to be measured can be estimated by simply counting the number of squares occupied by those particles. It is necessary to estimate fractions of a square or make a rule (e.g. count as a square all partly covered squares at the right and bottom sides of the grid, and ignore partly covered squares at the left and upper sides of the square). This method would only be useful for a fairly crude estimation of a large diameter. For more detailed optical analysis it is advisable to use a specialised reticle such as those in the Particle Size Analysis section on page 11

Squared Grids

NE10, NE1 1 ,NE34
Simple grids are convenient for making sketches of the observed specimen. They are also useful for particle counting.
NE1O and NE1 1 grids cover the full area.
NE34 grid is $10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Indexed Grids

NE1OA, NE11A, NE34A
Useful for particle counting, particularly where reference is needed between workers. Also useful for area of specimen determinations.


## NE71

## NE35

Useful for particle counting, particularly where reference is needed between workers, especially rectangular shapes, also for particle counting.
Numbered 0 to 99.


Chessboard Squares

## NE15

The dark squares are translucent. Used as an alternative to simple grids for area of specimen determination and particle counting. Alternate light and dark squares help to reduce eyestrain. Semi coating gives approximately 50\% light transmission.

## Squares and Grids

## NE38

Combines three areas in one for convenience, giving area ratios $A: B$ of $1: 3$ and $B: C$ of $1: 2$.


## Miller Squares

## NE57

The ratio of large to small square is 9:1. Originally designed for haematology, they can be utilised for rapid counting of any evenly spread field of particles.

References: American Journal of Clinical Pathology Vol. 20, 1950, page 1079. "Time Saving Device For Counting Reticulocyte." G.Brescher and Schneiderman.

Practical Haematology-J.D.Dacy. Published by J.A.Churchill. 2nd Edition 1956
8 Drawings not to scale


## NE29

Originally designed for water particle analysis, but may be used for other aspects of particle counting. Grid shown: Ratio of full square to smallest is $50: 1$. Area is $2500: 1$ Reference: Microscopy of Drinking Water.

Please note the NE29 is also available with a $10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ grid to special order.

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE29 |  | 16 mm | 01B16218 |  | , | $\underline{1}$ | -1, |
| NE29 | Whipple grid 100 squares in 7 mm . area. | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 19 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 01B16218 } \\ & \text { 01B19218 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 人 |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01 B 21218 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01B23218 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01B24218 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | 01 B 26218 |  |  |  | - |
|  |  | 27 mm | $01 \mathrm{B27218}$ |  |  |  | , |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP218 |  |  |  | , |

## CIRCLE GAUGES AND PROTRACTORS

## Concentric Circles

NE42, NE43, NE44, NE47
Can be used for two-way
measurement when calibrated as a micrometer.


Concentric Circles + Cross Scales

NE48
Similar to concentric circles, but with graduated cross hairs.


## Concentric Circles

## NE22

This design leaves the circles clear of obstruction. In addition the intermediate lines are broken to improve ease of reading.


## Gauge Pairs

## NE19

Gauge pairs occupying a field of view of 10 mm . Each gauge is proportional to its adjacent number. Approximate size of smallest pair $=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE19 | Gauge pairs | 16 mm | 01B16241 |  |
|  |  | 19 mm | 01B19241 | (1) $1^{16}$ |
|  |  | 21 mm | $01 \mathrm{B21241}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 18 \\ \hline 10\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01B23241 | $\left.\right\|_{112} ^{10}$ |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01 B 24241 | $\underbrace{12}_{\mid 16}$ |
|  |  | 26 mm | $01 \mathrm{B26241}$ | ${ }_{\mid 20}^{16}$ |
|  |  |  | $01 B 27241$ |  |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP241 | $\rangle$ |

## PROTRACTORS

Placed in the eyepiece, these are used in the same manner as ordinary protractors.
Half Protractor


## PARTICLE SIZING AND DISTRIBUTION

The use of the eyepiece reticles shown in this section make it possible to analyse specimens containing particles as an alternative, or in addition to, sieving. Reticles for particle size analysis are particularly popular when there are only limited quantities of particles or where particles are smaller than 50 micron diameter. Typical substances analysed are sand grains, soil particles, plant seeds, fertilizers, abrasives, liquid droplets, pigments, pulverised coal, silica, fibres and fine dust.

The basic principle employed is to compare particles to the globes and circles of varying sizes that appear on the reticle - dark particles being compared to solid globes, and light or transparent ones to the circles. Naturally the procedure varies with the reticle concerned, more information about which is given alongside each reticle description.

Please note that for calibration the circles and globes will represent particles smaller in diameter by the magnification of the objective.

## Patterson Globes and Circles

## NG1

The reticle consists of a central rectangle, sub-divided into nine smaller rectangles with a number of increasing circles outside the top and bottom horizontal edges. The marked figures are the diameters of the circles in units. 250 units represent the horizontal length of the large rectangle.


Rectangle size is $4.5 \mathrm{~mm} x$ 2.025 mm . Circle sizes in microns are nominally $450,360,270,225$, $180,145,110,74,37$ and 18.

Reference: H.S.Patterson and W. Cawood.Transactions of the Faraday Society, Vol. 32 Feb 1936. "The Determination of Size Distribution in Smokes." Pp. 10841088.

## Porton

## NG2

The circle areas of the Porton reticles increase with Root 2 progression as do the divisions on the right hand side of the rectangle. These divisions are numbered for convenience. Rectangle size is $4.5 \mathrm{~mm} x$ 2.025 mm . The specimen is racked on the mechanical stage of the microscope and traverses are taken right across the deposit sizing all the particles encountered.

Reference: K.R.May, Journal of Scientific Instruments Vol. 22 Oct 1945. "The Cascade Impactor." An instrument for sampling coarse aerosols.


## NG12

The NG12 is particularly useful since the array of globes and circles are conveniently close to where the particles pass. At the end of each band of the sample the mechanical stage is traversed vertically to take in the next band until the whole sample has been covered.

Reference: K.R.May, Journal of Scientific Instruments Vol. 421965. "A New Graticule for Particle Counting and Sizing." Pp 500-501.


## British Standard Reticle

## NG10

In this reticle the circle areas double progressively, hence the diameters alter by Root 2, so that the size classes can form a continuation of the standard series of sieves for particle sizing. Each particle is assigned to a size class defined by two adjacent circles which represent the size limits of that class. Thus the distribution of size is obtained in terms of the diameter of circles having the same projected area as the particles. This method will cover particles in the range 150 micron to 0.38 micron. The size distributions with respect to their number and weight are determined separately. Final results are calculated as cumulative percents. Actual size of circles and globes are nominally $560 \mu, 400 \mu, 280 \mu, 200 \mu, 149 \mu$, $100 \mu$ and $70 \mu$.
Circlel is defined as lunit.
Originally designed by the National Coal Board for use in coal mining. References: BS3625/BS3260

## Pattern Description

NG10 globes \& circles.


## Fairs

## NG5

Designed to extend the sizing range of globe and circle reticles. Example: Used in conjunction with NG2 the overall size range = 128:1. The circles increase by root 2. Note that both reticles would have to be used with the same microscope, eyepiece and objective.
Reference: G.L Fairs Chem Ind.
1943 Vol. 62. Pp 374-378. "The Use Of The Microscope In Particle Size Analysis."
12 Drawings not to scale


## Asbestos Fibre Analysis - Walton \& Beckett Reticle

## G22,G24

Calibration factors are required for each of these reticles, see note below. The Walton and Beckett reticle is used for counting fibrous dust (e.g. asbestos or glass fibres) and is particularly useful where the majority of fibres to be counted are shorter than 5 micron. The circle is divided into four by two diametrical lines scaled in units of 5 and 3 microns respectively. 3 and 5 microns are the critical measurements of fibre lengths and diameter used in fibre counting. Unlike the usual globes of other particle reticles the Walton and Beckett has a series of shapes to compare objects with. These shapes have been designed for comparison with fibres, especially since they incorporate an aspect ratio of 3:1 or 5:1 essential for such analysis. Reference: W.H.Walton and S.T.Beckett. Occupational Hygiene. Vol. 20 pp 19-23. "A Microscope Eyepiece For The Evaluation of Fibrous Dusts."

G25
Based on the G22, the G25 is produced to a new design by the Institute of Occupational Health.


IMPORTANT NOTE. The circle on these Walton \& Beckett reticles must represent 100 microns at the stage and each one must be manufactured to suit the individual instrument. Therefore, details should be provided with your order of :Calibration factor, if known or Objective magnification, eyepiece magnification, diameter of reticle disc required, microscope make and model.

All Walton \& Beckett reticles are normally used with $40 x$ objectives giving a calibration factor of 4. In some microscopes there is also an additional $1.25 x$ magnification to give a total objective magnification of $50 x$ - these will have a calibration factor of 5. All standard Walton \& Beckett reticles are supplied with a calibration factor of 4. Other calibration factors are made to special order. These reticles will require a calibrated stage micrometer to verify the sizes - See S12 or PS12 in Calibration Standards Brochure. For phase contrast verification see also S84.

## SPECIALIST DESIGNS

## Spray Droplet Sizing Reticle (Matthews)

## NG30

For size and distribution assessments of aerosol droplets. Used in conjunction with the Pyser 40x microscope for direct measurements of droplets from 50 to 400 microns diameter. Actual pattern sizes are 50, 100, 200 and 400 microns. W.H.O. (Details on request) and G.A. Mathews. Imperial College.


## Thompson

## G23

For counting particles in any of three areas of known size. The graticle is calibrated in the same manner as a normal eyepiece scale. The result is then used to calculate the area of any square.


## Chalkley Point Array

## NG52

This is used to quickly determine the relationship of components to each other using random sampling. An example of its application is given by Curtis, where a researcher might want to see whether or not a certain drug affects the volume proportion of cell types in a given organ. With this reticle the proportion of points lying over the image of one type of component is statistically proportional to the area occupied by that component. The 25 points of the array are placed over the field of view at random, so that a comparison can be made between the number of points touching the one type of component, with the number touching the other type of component in each viewing. A series of observations will yield an increasingly accurate ratio of the comparative incidence of each type of particle. Ref. A.S.C.Curtis. Medical and Biological Illustration, Vol. 10. pp 261-266. "Area and Volume Measurements by Random Sampling Methods"
14 Drawings not to scale


Pharmaceutical PSA Pattern
 the microscope stage.

Reference: The United States
Pharmaceutical Conventions Inc. Pharmaceutical Forum Vol. 19 No. 6.

This reticle is normanly used with a 10x objective: calibration factor of 1 . If a different objective magnification is used then a calibration factor will be needed to allow us to make it to the correct size. S8 and PS8 are recommended stage micrometers for use with this reticle.

## Counting Pattern

NG14
Simple counting for geological and soil analysis.
Reference: L.G.Briarty. "Stereology : Methods for Quantitative Light and Electron Microscopy." Sci. Prog. Oxf. 1975 62; 1-32

## Lennox Grain Analysis



## NG21



## Kotter

## G48

Reference: I.S.O. 7404-4: 1988 (E). Methods for Analysis of Bitumous Coal and Anthracite. Part 4 and Methods of Determining Microlithotype
Composition.
Normally used with 20x objective = calibration factor of 1 . For use with 40x objective specify calibration factor of 2 , for $50 x$ specify 2.5 . For other objective magnifications the reticle will need to be custom made.


## Zeiss Integrating Eyepiece Disc 1 or Henning Reseau Pattern 25 points

| G49 | Patt | Description | Diame | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference: Zeiss Werkzeitschrift. | G49 | Henning Reseau pattern. | 16 mm | 01A16073 | - |
|  |  | (Zeiss integrating disc 1) | 19 mm | 01A19073 |  |
|  |  |  | 21 mm | $01 \mathrm{B21073}$ | -1, 1 1 1 |
|  |  |  | 23 mm | 01423073 |  |
|  |  |  | 24 mm | 01 A24073 |  |
|  |  |  | 26 mm | 01A26073 | , , , , |
|  |  |  | Special | 01BSP073 | - |

## Zeiss Integrating Eyepiece Disc 100

G47
Similar to G49 but extended to 100 points, which are indexed.


## Integrating Eyepiece

## STEREOLOGY

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G50 | Integrating eyepiece (simplified). | 19 mm | 01B19075 |  | - |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01B21075 |  | H H H H |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01B19075 |  | \% |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01B19075 |  | +1, ¢1, |
|  |  | 27 mm | 01B19075 |  |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | $01 \mathrm{B19075}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP075 |  | +1, |

In its simplest form, stereology is the science where information about a three dimensional object is obtained from only a two-dimensional section of that structure.

Measurements are usually made with these reticles in the following manner:-

1. An adequate representation of sections of a specimen is obtained.
2. The reticle is superimposed upon the specimen (or micrograph/projected image of the section).
3. Finally, the interaction between the superimposed reticle and the test sections are recorded.

An overall introduction is given by: L.G.Briarty. "Stereology : Methods for Quantitative Light and Electron Microscopy." Sci. Prog. Oxf. 1975 62; 1-32

## The Mertz Reticle (36 point)

## NGM1

Used to estimate the three dimensional surface areas or the surface density of a component in a given volume, when the component does not have a random orientation. It comprises a test system with parallel curved lines used for measuring the intersection of points. Reference: W.A.Mertz .

| Pattern Description | Diameter Order Code |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NGM1 | Mertz for stereology. | 16 mm | $\mathbf{0 1 B} 16258$ |
|  | 19 mm | 01 B 19258 |  |
| 21 mm | 01 B 21528 |  |  |
| 23 mm | 01 B 23258 |  |  |
| 24 mm | 01 B 24258 |  |  |
| 26 mm | 01 B 26258 |  |  |
| 27 mm | 01 B 27258 |  |  |
| Special | $01 \mathrm{BSP258}$ |  |  |

"Mikroskopic" Vol. 221967 pp
132-142.
16 Drawings not to scale

## NGW1

15 lines of equal length connecting the verticals of a regular hexagonal point network.
Reference: E.R.Weibel Lab. Invest. Vol. 22 pp131-152. Principles and Methods for the Morphometric Study of the Lung and Other Organs.

## Weibel 2

## NGW2

Used when making a surface to volume ratio of a structure per mass unit. This reticle consists of a number of short lines with interruptions as long as the lines. Basically, the number of intersections falling over the short lines are counted and the number of endpoints falling on the end of

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NGW2 | Weibel Type 2 for stereology. | 16 mm | 01B16260 |  |
|  |  | 19 mm | 01B19260 | - $-\square$ |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01B21260 | - - - |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01B19260 |  |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01B19260 |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | 01B19260 | - |
|  |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 01B19260 | - | the structure are determined.

Reference: E.R.Weibel, Journal of Microscopy Vol. 95. Pp 373-378.
Current Capabilities and
Limitations of Available
Stereological Techniques, point
counting method.

## Weibel 3

## GW3

Reference: E.R.Weibel, G.S.Kistler \& W.F.Scherle. 1966. J.Cell Biology. 30,23.

## METALLURGY

Standard pattern discs for metallurgical stereometric analysis of grain size in polished metal sections.

## Grain Sizing Patterns EN10247/ISO4976

For the determination of non-metallic inclusion content of steel.

NG60 meets EN10247 \& NG61 meets ISO 4967. Both are scaled for use with 10x objective magnification.


## ASTM Austenite 1:1 Grain Sizing Disc

G41
Reference: VDEH 1510-61

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code | le Nixitix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G41 | ASTM Grain sizing austenite. | 19 mm | 01A19064 |  |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01B21064 | 1-5 |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01A23064 |  |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01A24064 |  |
|  |  | 26 mm | 01A26064 | , |
|  |  | 27 mm | 01 A27064 | \% |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP064 |  |

ASTM E1 12 Plate 1 Grain Sizing Disc
G42


ASTM Carbide grain sizing chart

| Pattern | Description |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$| G43 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | ASTM Grain sizing carbide. |

## G44

For some applications customers require the square to be
$10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Please state special on order for this version


ASTM E19-46 Grain sizing disc


ASTM E19-46 Grain sizing disc root 2

| Pattern | Description | Diameter | Order Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G46 | ASTM Grain sizing E19-46. Root 2 | 19 mm | 01A19068 | \% ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  | 21 mm | 01 B 21068 | 0 |
|  |  | 23 mm | 01A23068 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  | 24 mm | 01A24068 | - |
|  |  | 26 mm | 01A26068 |  |
|  |  | 27 mm | 01A27068 |  |
|  |  | Special | 01BSP068 |  |

## Circular grid ASTM 24 points

G54
Reference: ASTM E562

Square grid ASTM 25 points


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