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Attachment for  
**LUNASIX 3**

**MICRO**

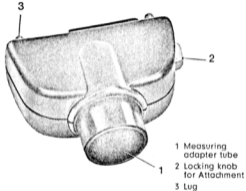
The Attachment utilizes the supreme measuring sensitivity of your LUNASIX 3 for convenient and reliable exposure measurement when taking microphotographs.

(The following instructions assume that you are familiar with the normal operation of the LUNASIX 3 exposure meter).

**To Attach -**

slide the hemispheric diffuser of the LUNASIX 3 to the right edge of the circular window.

Insert the lug (3) of the Attachment in the space between the diffuser and the edge of the diffuser channel. (The diffuser fits into a recess of the Attachment). While holding down the locking knob (2) of the Attachment, place the Attachment



flush with the front of the LUNASIX 3. When you release the locking knob, the Attachment is fixed in position.

### **Operation**

The LUNASIX 3 with the locked-on Attachment may be used at various spots of photomicrographic equipment: In the ocular tube (after removal of the ocular); above the ocular (monocular or binocular type); at the focusing ocular.

For the measurement which may be considered a modified "reflected light" measurement, the LUNASIX 3 scales are used – initially – in the normal manner, i. e. the ASA setting is made, the range selector is pressed forward or backward to obtain normal or high sensitivity range,

and the locked-in needle deflection value is transferred to the triangular yellow index on the lower "transfer" scale.

The exposure time (shutter speed) is read at a certain f-stop which, however, is NOT an f-stop in the usual sense but serves here as a **calibration value** that is determined in the following manner:

### **Calibration**

Without making an exposure measurement, take a number of test exposures of an "average" not too extreme object – at various shutter speeds (example: 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 second) – and after development select the best exposure.

Then, using the same object under identical

conditions (magnification, lighting, etc), make a measurement with the LUNASIX 3 and Attachment placed at the position which will be convenient for all further measurements. (See "Operation" above, first paragraph).

Use the LUNASIX 3 scales: Set the locked-in measured reading (example: needle deflection "14") to the triangular yellow index on the transfer scale.

Now, read the "f-stop" opposite the previously determined best exposure time; for example, assume that it was 1/4 second and that the opposing f-stop is f/5.6. This "5.6" is the Calibration Value for all future measurements: Simply use whatever exposure time appears opposite

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If you change the method of measurement (above ocular instead of in the ocular tube, for instance) or if you change illumination, you naturally must establish a new calibration value.