
**Optics and optical instruments —
Microscopes — Testing of
stereomicroscopes**

*Optique et instruments d'optique — Microscopes — Essai des
stéréomicroscopes*

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Reference number
ISO 15227:2000(E)

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Printed in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15227 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Microscopes and endoscopes*.

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Optics and optical instruments — Microscopes — Testing of stereomicroscopes

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies test conditions and recommended test methods to ensure the minimum requirements for stereomicroscopes. These minimum requirements are given in ISO 10936-1, ISO 11884-1 and ISO 11884-2.

The test methods specified in this International Standard are recommended, but use of other test methods is permitted if the same results are obtained.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 10934-1, *Optics and optical instruments — Vocabulary for microscopy — Part 1: Light microscopy*.

ISO/CIE 10526, *CIE standard illuminants for colorimetry*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10934-1 apply.

4 Accuracy of testing

Testing shall be performed with an accuracy better than 10 % of the value to be determined. Measurements shall be carried out according to general rules of statistical evaluation.

NOTE The accuracy of measurement methods and results based on statistical evaluation is described in the ISO 5725 series.

5 Test conditions

5.1 Total visual magnification ($M_{\text{TOT VIS}}$)

The total visual magnification shall be measured at the highest magnification (M_{max}) and the lowest magnification (M_{min}) on a vertical centreline.