

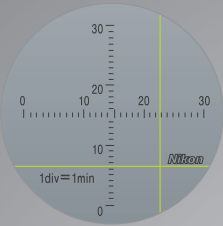
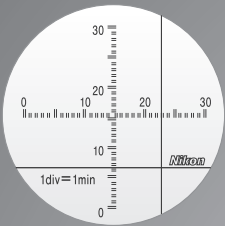
Autocollimators

6B-LED / 6D-LED



Viewfield diagram (6B-LED)

Viewfield diagram (6D-LED)



Accessories

Bright & dark viewfield

The Autocollimator 6B-LED is a bright viewfield instrument in which a black crosshair image is visible on a bright viewfield, while the Autocollimator 6D-LED is a dark viewfield instrument in which a bright crosshair image is visible on a dark viewfield. Autocollimator 6D-LED is very effective when measuring with a small plane mirror or a low-reflective plane surface.



LED illuminator

Both can operate on two AA batteries, enabling the instruments used in the environment where AC power is not available.

*No battery charging capability



Measurement of radius of curvature for convex and concave surfaces

The light rays can be made to diverge or converge by turning the objective correction ring. This function allows measurement of the radius of curvature for convex and concave surfaces.



Case for Autocollimator

Aluminum storage case for Autocollimator 6D/6 B and 6D-LED/6 B-LED.



Plane Mirror B

Large extremely accurate reflecting mirror. Since both front and rear surfaces are reflective, the measuring distance can be doubled. A permanent magnet makes it very effective for measuring the squareness and straightness of iron materials.

- Effective aperture of reflecting surface (both sides): 70 mm
- Distance between legs of mirror stand: 100 mm
- Permanent magnet: removable, provided with on/off knob
- Wooden case provided



Plane Mirror C

Both sides are perfectly parallel, permitting its use as a reference for non-reflective surface. Also useful for measuring extremely small angles where a smaller mirror is desirable.

- Outer diameter: 30 mm
- Thickness: 12 mm
- Parallelism: 2 seconds of arc
- Wooden case provided



8-sided Polygon Mirror

Precisely divides 360° into 8 equal parts to check for eccentricity and errors in goniometers and other angle gauges.

- Guaranteed accuracy: 1 second of arc for compensated values
- Outer diameter: 117 mm
- Diameter of center hole: 20 mm
- Thickness: 46 mm
- Wooden case provided



LED Illuminator AC-L1

LED illumination unit for retrofitting onto Autocollimator 6B/6 D illumination unit.

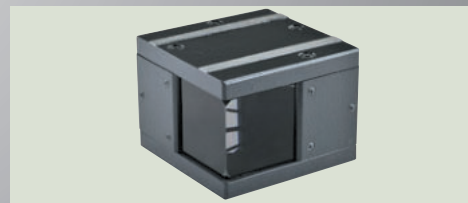
- Power source: AA batteries x2, AC adaptor



Plane Mirror D

General-purpose plane mirror. Base and both sides of the stand serve as guides for measuring straightness and flatness. The mirror can also be removed from the stand and placed on the surface to be measured.

- Effective aperture of reflecting surface: 42 mm
- Distance between legs of mirror stand: 100 mm
- Wooden case provided



Pentaprism

Turns the optical axis of the autocollimator exactly 90° for use as an optical square to measure the squareness of two surfaces.

- Guaranteed accuracy (optical right angle): 2 seconds of arc
- Dimensions: 65 x 65 x 45 mm
- Metal frame and wooden case provided



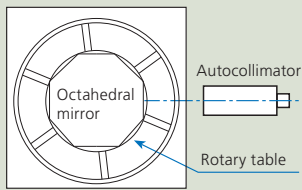
12-sided Polygon Mirror

Accurately divides 360° into 12 equal parts to check for eccentricity and errors in goniometers and other angle gauges.

- Guaranteed accuracy: 1 second of arc for compensated values
- Outer diameter: 117 mm
- Diameter of center hole: 20 mm
- Thickness: 46 mm
- Wooden case provided

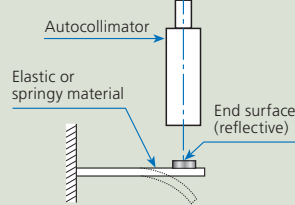
Typical Examples of Use

Check the angular accuracy of rotary tables



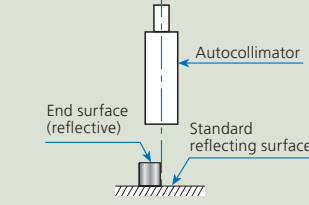
Measure the accuracy of rotary tables or dividing heads using polygon mirrors. The octahedral mirror measures in units of 45°, and the dodecahedral mirror in units of 30°.

Check the deflection of elastic or springy materials



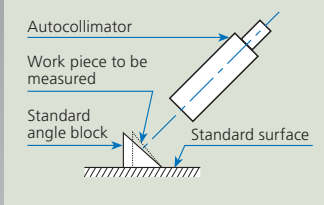
Affix the mirror to the specimen and read the angular deflection using the autocollimator. Small vibrations may also be detected in this manner.

Check the parallelism of end surfaces



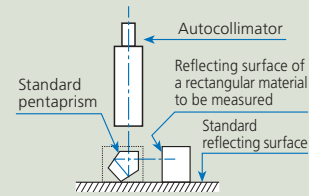
Compare the difference between the crosshair images reflected from the surface of the specimen and from a standard surface.

Check the angle of work pieces



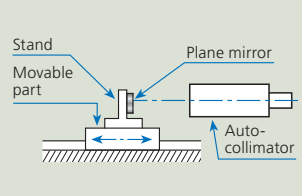
Measure the difference between the crosshair images reflected from the end surface of the work piece and from a standard angle block.

Check the squareness of rectangular pieces



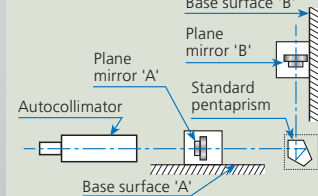
Compare the reading difference between the standard reflecting surface and the surface of the specimen using the Pentaprism.

Check for straightness of movement



Attach a plane mirror, either directly or on a stand, to the moving part and read deviation from the reflection.

Check the squareness of surfaces



Compare the readings taken from plane mirror 'a' on surface 'A' to those from plane mirror 'b' on surface 'B' through the Pentaprism.

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