



MASTER ^{THE} MICROSCOPE

A GUIDE FOR THE RESTORATIVE DENTIST





Welcome

For many dentists, microscopes sit at an interesting crossroads: widely discussed, often admired, but not always well understood. Some see them as transformative tools. Others see them as impractical or unnecessary. Most fall somewhere in between—curious, but unsure where to start or what actually matters.

I put this guide together to give you an entry point—a clear lens into a niche of dentistry that's often misunderstood and still largely unexplored.

I'm Michael Wenzel, a practicing general dentist who uses the dental microscope for everything—from sealants to surgical extractions. Over time, I've learned that the biggest barrier to microscopes isn't cost or complexity, but the absence of a clear path forward. Once that path becomes visible, the microscope stops feeling like a specialized add-on and begins to reveal itself as a practical way to see more clearly, work in comfort, and capture exactly what you see—whether you're prepping an arch or placing composite.

That shift in perspective is what this guide is designed to explore.

Inside, you'll find straightforward explanations, practical frameworks, and context that's often missing from sales conversations. The intention is not to persuade you, but to give you enough understanding to form your own conclusions—whether that leads you toward adopting a microscope now, later, or not at all.

If you've ever wondered what microscopes actually change about dentistry—and what they don't—this guide is a good place to begin.

Dr. Michael Wenzel
www.masterthemicroscope.com



TABLE OF CONTENTS



01 **Anatomy of the Microscope**

Understand the essential and accessory components of the microscope

02 **What You'll Unlock**

Discover five of many incredible advantages microscope users enjoy over other dentists

03 **The Learning Curve**

Gain a realistic perspective on the learning curve and the challenges you'll face if you want to unlock the power of the microscope

04 **Principles of Positioning**

Learn the fundamentals of where you, the patient, and your microscope ought to be for each part of the mouth.



Anatomy of the Microscope





Assistant Monitor

Inclinable
Binoculars

Zoom

Anatomy: the Overview

Filter Turret

Ergonomic Beam Splitter

Rotation Ring

LED Intensity

Focus



OMS 2380

Lens Protector

4K Capture

Interpupillary Distance Knob

Diopter Ring

zumax

Anatomy: the Details

180° Inclinable Binoculars | Critical

Having inclinable binoculars (vs. fixed binoculars) is critical to your success with the microscope learning curve.

Note the gauged interpupillary distance (IPD) adjustor common to all Zumax inclinable binoculars; by turning this knob, you can increase or decrease the distance between the oculars. Each clinician using the scope can memorize or record their IPD number so they can quickly dial it in before they get to work.

You'll also notice a +|- adjustment on the eyepieces themselves. You change this dial during the "parfocal" procedure to ensure what you see remains in focus even when you zoom in or zoom out. Here's a free video of a simplified technique to parfocal your microscope. **Click or scan the QR code to watch.**

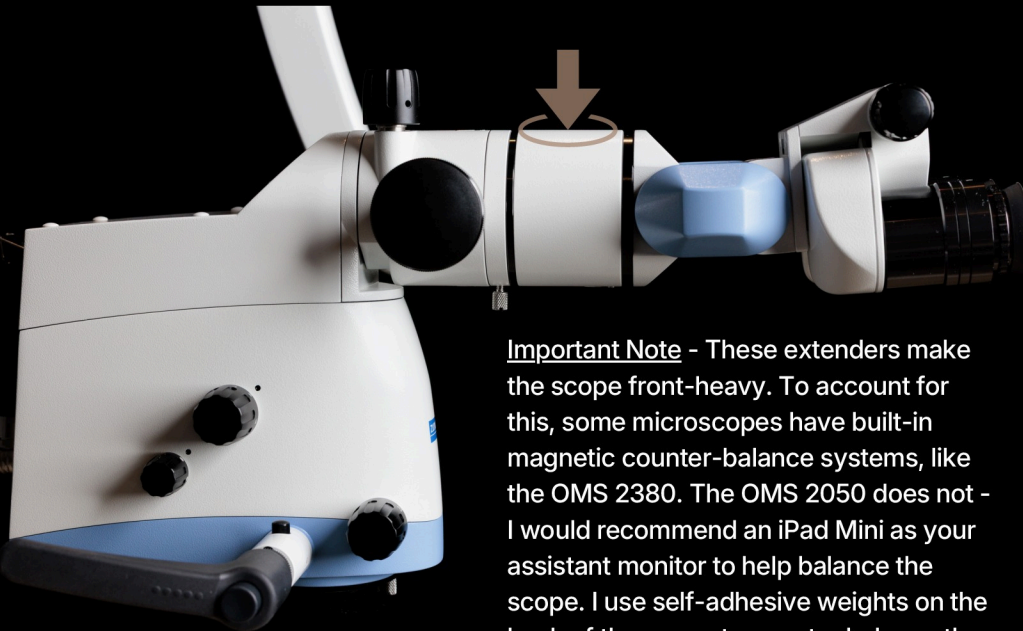


OMS 2050

Straight Extenders | Optional

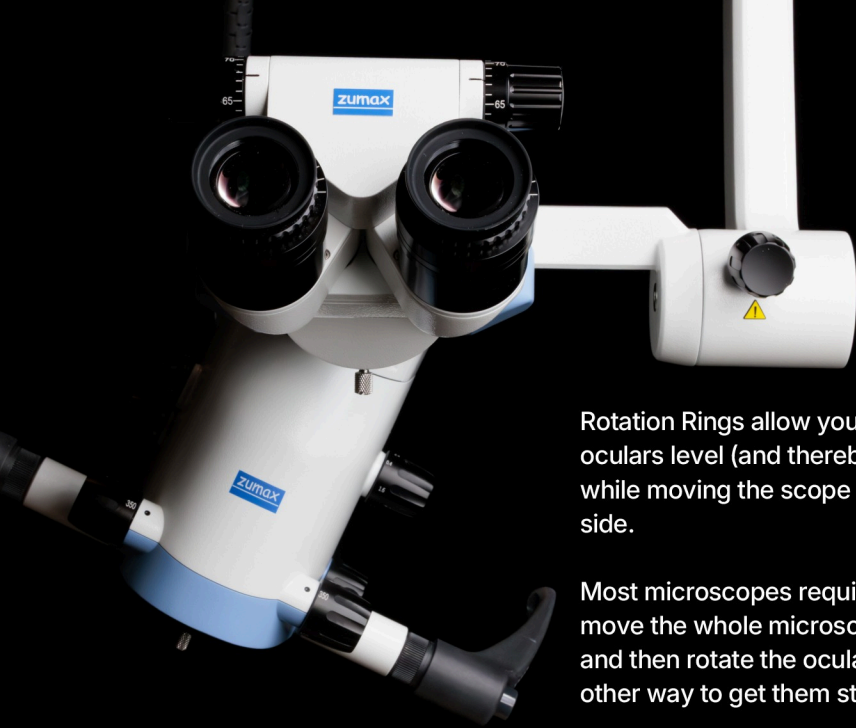


To access all the positions to use the microscope effectively for restorative dentistry, I would highly recommend a 35mm or 50mm spacer (shown below) in addition to the ergonomic beam splitter. This allows your eyes to comfortably reach the microscope's eye pieces from a much larger variety of microscope positions.



OMS 2050

Important Note - These extenders make the scope front-heavy. To account for this, some microscopes have built-in magnetic counter-balance systems, like the OMS 2380. The OMS 2050 does not - I would recommend an iPad Mini as your assistant monitor to help balance the scope. I use self-adhesive weights on the back of the scope to counter balance the extended oculars (do so at your own risk - the adhesive may not come off so easily).



Rotation Rings allow you to keep the oculars level (and thereby your neck) while moving the scope body side to side.

Most microscopes require that you first move the whole microscope sideways, and then rotate the oculars back the other way to get them straight again.

Rotation Ring | Integrated vs. Optional

The OMS 2050 has an integrated rotation ring called the "Pendulum Pro" system. This allows the oculars to ALWAYS be level.

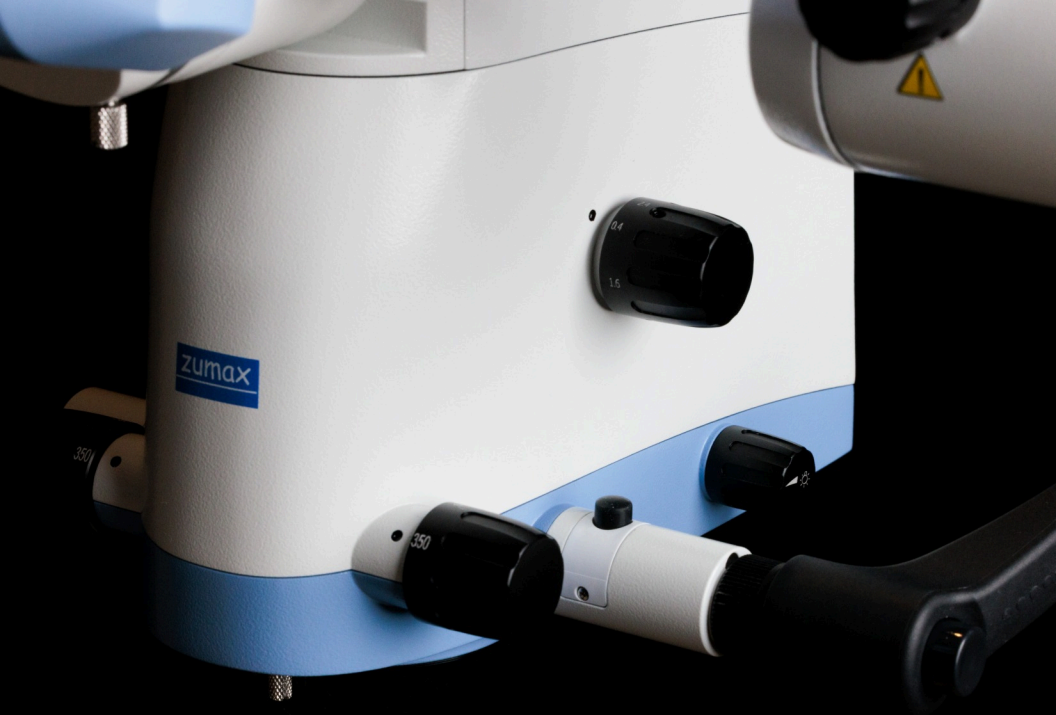
This optimizes your neck ergonomics while still being able to tilt the scope.

While I found it to be disorienting at first, (because you're looking straight ahead while your hands are offset laterally) I now prefer this system and still can't believe how comfortable it is.

You lose a small amount of optical clarity the more you turn the scope (because of the way the light is bent), but it's minor and absolutely worth the ergonomic benefits (in my opinion).



OMS 2050



Focus and Magnification Knobs | Critical

In the past, the only way to bring a tooth into focus under the microscope was to move the microscope up or down. No wonder nobody used scopes.

Nowadays, each company has their own version of a focus system that allows you to turn a knob to bring the tooth into focus without having to physically move the microscope. Phew!

A word to the wise: If you're buying a scope on the used market, make sure it has a focus knob (AKA multifocal lens, varioskop, variofocus, variodist objective lens). A fine-focus "lever" does not count!

Having variable magnification is critical. More on this in the next section. The latest scopes have continuous magnification (a smooth, uninterrupted range from low to high magnification) while older scopes have 4-6 interrupted magnification "steps". Continuous magnification is much more intuitive, but typically more expensive than stepped magnification.



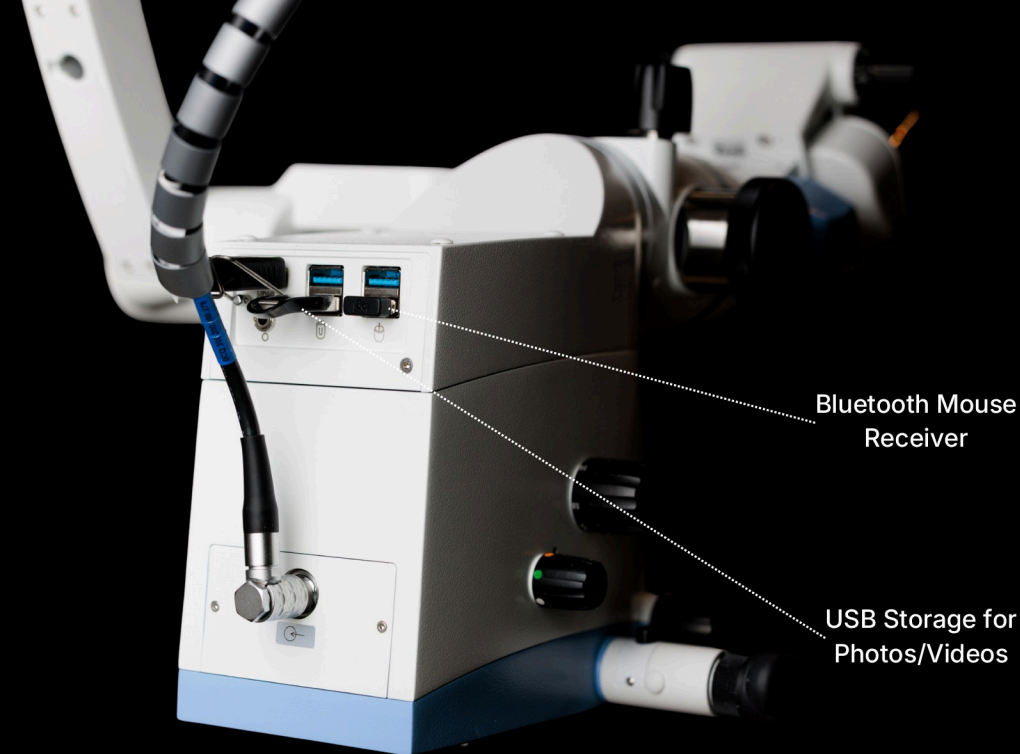
iPad/iPhone 360 Adapter | Optional

The iPad mini (7th gen or later) and modern Pro iPhone models serve me as incredible photo and video cameras due to their small but high quality built-in lenses and intelligent image processing. They also can serve as a monitor for your assistant! To attach one, you need the 360 Adapter.

Both Apple devices offer absolutely excellent image quality, match your field of view through the oculars, and have excellent built-in microphones for recording instructional videos. If you need the best image quality (especially for video) from your microscope, consider a Pro iPhone or iPad mini. You'll need to use a free app called Black Magic Camera to get the results you're after - I cover the best way to set that up in the online course.

In fact, in *Master the Microscope*, all of the clinical footage (and audio) from the patient demos were recorded with an iPhone 16 Pro attached to the scope like you see above. You can see some footage here for yourself to get an idea of the impressive video quality a simple smartphone can offer: (Click or scan the QR)





Bluetooth Mouse
Receiver

USB Storage for
Photos/Videos

Integrated 4K Camera | Optional

While the iPhone 16 Pro and iPad Mini are my microscope cameras of choice when it comes to high quality image acquisition, I actually don't use them much (besides as an assistant monitor) in my day-to-day life as a restorative dentist. They were invaluable for creating Master the Microscope Online but are probably overkill for patient education.

The most convenient and simple solution for image acquisition is an integrated 4K camera. On the OMS 2050 and 2380, by simply pressing a button next to your scope's handles, you can capture great quality still photographs. Hold it for three seconds, and your scope will start recording exactly what you see in beautiful 4K video. One caveat - at the scope's lowest LED intensity, the images will be a bit grainy. But turn the light up a bit, and you're good to go!

Modern microscopes allow you to output a 4K signal to a monitor in your operatory so you can have a live feed, and also review your photos and videos. A bluetooth mouse connects wirelessly to the scope so you can easily navigate through your photos and videos with your patient during or after their procedure.

② What You'll Unlock



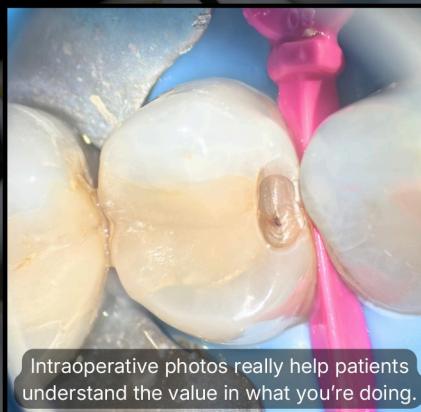
INSTANTANEOUS LINE OF SIGHT CAPTURE (ILOSC)



Instant photo/video capture of cracks like this make informed consent much easier

It's pretty cool when you can project what your eyes see onto a big screen. Dental microscopes unlock this very power for me by allowing me to instantaneously capture EXACTLY what my eyes see.

With modern scopes, we can now simultaneously record stunning 4k video and take crystal clear photographs all with the touch of a button behind your focus knob.



Intraoperative photos really help patients understand the value in what you're doing.

When you find a crack under an old filling and you'd like to capture it, there's no workflow interruption. You hit the button, and boom - you've got your photo (or video). Speaking of which... Two of these "photos" are just screengrabs from 4K video while the other is an actual still photograph; the method of capture is becoming less important with this new technology.



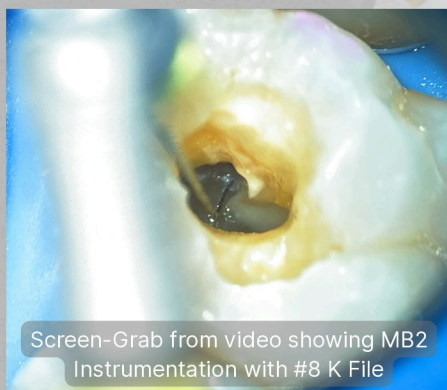
You can even take "action shots" with hands-free capture.

The beautiful thing is that you've got options on that front - Want the simplest solution possible? Go for the 4K integrated camera. Want the highest quality? Go for an adapted iPhone or iPad mini. If you do use the latter two for video, make sure to download Blackmagic Camera (the App). I have a whole episode on it, but for now - just know it is the secret sauce of surgical/dental video on iOS.

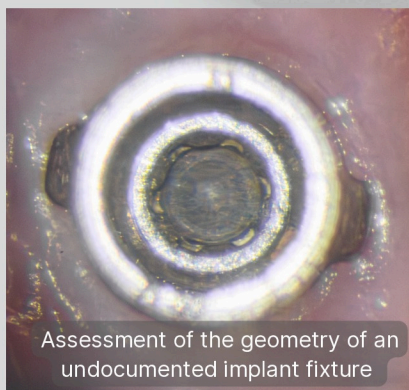
Alignment of the Optical and Illumination Axes

I used to think I **needed more magnification** to do better work. While that was true to some extent, the quality and direction of light is often a much more critical factor for achieving clinical excellence. Any dentist who's transitioned from an overhead light to a loupe light knows how much of a game changer illumination can be.

A similar quantum leap exists in going from a loupe light to a microscope light. The LED within a scope is situated extremely close to the optical pathway within the body of the scope, allowing for massive illumination improvements making clearly visible what previously was hidden in shadow. This alignment affords us the power of co-axial illumination - the most critical element of supreme visualization.



Screen-Grab from video showing MB2 Instrumentation with #8 K File

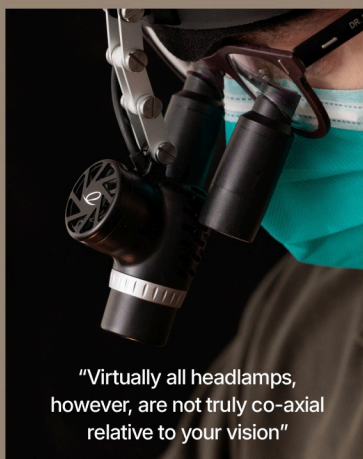


Assessment of the geometry of an undocumented implant fixture

The Exception to the Rule

By the way, virtually all portable headlamps are not actually co-axial relative to your vision. Even if they were, they'd lack the active cooling and LED tech required for high quality, shadow free illumination of deep dark holes such as molar endo accesses or an extraction socket with a broken root tip lodged within. There are, however, exceptions to the rule.

The head light you see above is the Quest. Enova illumination specializes in extremely high quality illumination solutions that allow for dentists and surgeons alike to have microscope-level illumination in a portable package. Because I can directly align the LED with my loupes, co-axial illumination is achieved on the go.



"Virtually all headlamps, however, are not truly co-axial relative to your vision"



Supreme Operator Comfort

As you become proficient with the microscope and master your positioning, you will reap the reward of supreme operator comfort. This is possible because of the ergonomic offset created by the horizontal extension of the microscope's oculars (a key difference between the scope and ergo loupes). Don't expect to feel relaxed right away. In fact, expect the microscope to feel awkward and cumbersome, just like holding a golf club or strumming a guitar for the very first time. But once you've got your positioning figured out... your head, neck, back and shoulders will THANK you. Mine sure do.

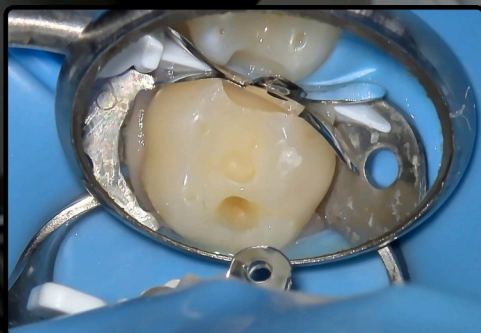


REMINDER: you can extend the oculars out even further with spacers. This is the 50mm version. While you sacrifice a tiny bit of your field of view at higher magnifications, the comfort you get from being further away is too wonderful to pass up (at least for me).

Flexible Magnification



RUBBER DAM APPLICATION AT 2.5X MAG



MATRIX BAND ASSESSMENT AT 7X MAG (SAME PATIENT)

Whether I want low magnification for exams, medium for fillings or high mag for endo, I always have what I need. I can't tell you how nice it is to have ALL the options.

This fluidity lets you zoom out for rubber dam application or aesthetic evaluation, then immediately zoom back in to examine intricate details with astonishing clarity – all without changing equipment or interrupting workflow. This is incredibly useful for examinations when you want to have a wide field of view but be able to zoom in and photograph critical details.

Personally, Flexible Magnification is a big part of why dentistry through my scopes feels like playing a video game.

Clinical Storytelling

This unique benefit of microscopes is better shown than read.

Below is a video that will give you an idea of *just what's possible* for our profession given the line of sight capture ability that microscopes afford their dentists. **Click or scan the QR code to see what I mean.**



③ The Learning Curve



Look and See... *Differently*

While dental microscopes have co-axial illumination, they are **inherently non co-axial** from an optical standpoint. In other words, where you "look" is not where you "see".

For those who have never worn ergo-loupes, you'll have to get past the temporary cognitive dissonance that arises from **looking straight ahead, yet seeing downwards**. The good news? This disconnect is very temporary, and your brain will figure it out remarkably fast.

One challenge associated with this is losing track of your hands when you take them out of your field of view, especially while working at higher magnifications. Here are a couple of suggestions:

- 1) Work at lower magnifications while learning. The lower the magnification, the broader your field of view, the easier it is to find your hands when you bring them back in after an instrument swap.
- 2) When bringing your hands back in at higher magnification, place them in the centre of the scope's beam of light, then bring your eyes to the oculars. Once proficient, this will no longer be necessary. You will just know where your hands go.





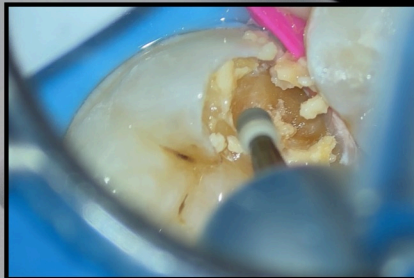
Embracing a New Perspective

There are two important transformations to your perspective that occur when using the dental operating microscope.

The first, which we alluded to earlier, is that the position (and direction) of your perspective is now radically different; instead of your perspective beginning at your eyes, it begins at the objective lens of your microscope.

If you look at the photo of me above, you'll notice that I have a perspective that is directly above the patient's oral cavity (red circle). When wearing loupes, by contrast, your perspective starts from further behind the patient (X).

This seemingly insignificant positional change is a much bigger deal than you might think. It's the difference between hiking 90% of the way up a mountain vs. actually climbing to the summit. The 360° view at the top is unbeatable. You can push the scope even further away, and then tilt it back towards you to unlock incredible direct vision of the upper arch (and indirect vision of the lower!)





Embracing a *Fixed* Perspective

Unlike loupes attached to your head, the dental microscope **doesn't track with your eyes** when your head moves - it is stationary until physically moved.

Like the marksman always prioritizing the best vantage point, we need to master **the principles of scope positioning** to overcome this challenge.

Once you're proficient, the fixed perspective offers a **massive advantage**: because the optics are mounted and stable, they have **highly enhanced image clarity** at higher magnifications with virtually zero image shake.

Why Mirror Mastery Matters

Mirrors are magical. The mouth mirror allows you to change your focus and perspective **WITHOUT** having to touch your microscope. Those who truly want to use the microscope for everything they do **MUST** become a wizard with their mirror.

With the microscope, you can use the mirror on the lower arch the same way you currently do with the upper arch. This is due to the much better reflection angle you get when your perspective begins directly over the patient's mouth (or even off-set towards the patient's chest!!)

At first, it will feel like dental school all over again using the mirror on lower teeth. It will be hard. You have to give your brain some time to figure it out.

A Suggestion - With your scope and mirror, practice tracing the grooves of lower molars on a dentoform or mannequin with an explorer until you can do it without making mistakes. It may feel humbling, and that's okay. **This is new.**



4

Principles of Positioning



Before You Go Any Further...



The Positioning Guide that follows will make a whole lot more sense if you understand the “XYZ’s” of scope positioning. **Scan or click the QR code to watch.**





Maxillary Facial and Buccal Surfaces

ANTERIORS (above)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Direct Vision

Scope Position:

Neutral scope position or close to it. Notice my scope's position is tilted slightly back towards me (slight acute angle); I prefer this offset, but your mileage may vary.

Operator Position:

12 O'clock.

Patient Position:

Supine. Ask the patient to tilt their head right or left in order to improve your view while using a handpiece. Tilt scope if necessary.

POSTERIORS (below)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision > Direct Vision. You can see the DB line angle better with indirect.

Scope Position:

Tilt the scope laterally and/or turn patient's head so the lens is aiming at the **buccal mucosa** on the side you want to visualize, then put your mirror there to get a great view of the buccal surfaces of molars.

Operator Position:

12 O'clock.

Patient Position:

Supine. The more your patient turns away from you, the less you have to tilt your scope laterally. Patient moves = better ergo





Mandibular Facial and Buccal Surfaces

ANTERIORS (above)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Direct Vision

Scope Position:

Neutral scope position. To see more of the incisal edges, tilt scope lens away from you slightly (i.e. go more obtuse)

Operator Position:

12 O'clock.

Patient Position:

Supine. Ask the patient to tilt their head right or left in order to improve your view while using a handpiece. To see more of the incisal edge, consider semi-supine.

POSTERIOURS (below)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Direct Vision

Scope Position:

Tilt the scope away from you (see photo) to see more of the buccal; this is more important for the right side than the left.

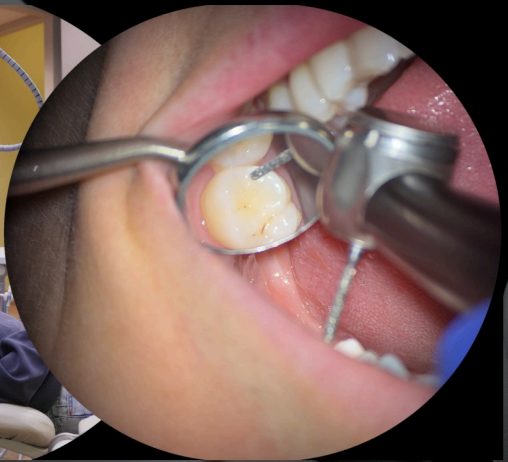
Operator Position:

9-10 O'clock for the right side, 12 O'clock for the left side.

Patient Position:

Semi-Supine. If you need to see even more of the buccal, ask the patient to turn their head away from you.





Occlusal Surfaces

UPPER TEETH (above)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision (direct vision extremely limited)

Scope Position:

Neutral scope position. If you don't have an ocular extender, you may have to use a more obtuse scope position to bring the oculars closer to your eyes.

Operator Position:

12 O'clock, straight neck

Patient Position:

Supine

LOWER TEETH (below)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision > Direct Vision. Direct may be easier, but indirect is far better.

Scope Position:

Acute Position for indirect - improves your angle with the mirror. Obtuse for direct.

Operator Position:

12 O'clock Indirect (extenders are critical);
9-12 O'clock for Direct vision.

Patient Position:

Supine for Indirect Vision and Semi-Supine for Direct Vision.





Anterior Lingual Surfaces

UPPER TEETH (above)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision

Scope Position:

Obtuse scope position so you can rest mirror further away, on lower lip.

Operator Position:

12 O'clock

Patient Position:

Supine

LOWER TEETH (below)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision

Scope Position:

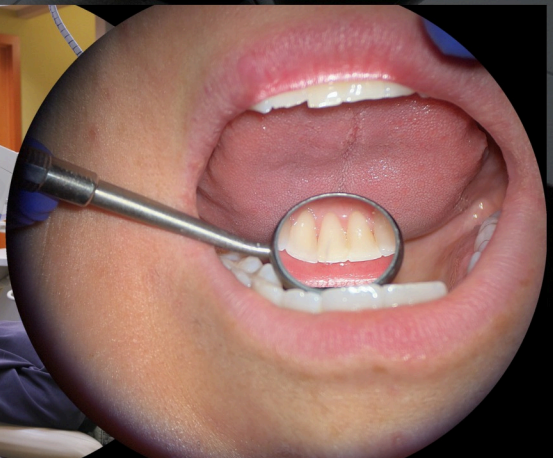
Acute Scope Position

Operator Position:

12 O'clock

Patient Position:

Supine





Posterior Lingual Surfaces

UPPER TEETH (above)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Indirect Vision > Direct Vision (direct can be used for posterior crown preps)

Scope Position:

Neutral scope position

Operator Position:

12 O'clock, straight neck for indirect vision.
For direct, you will tilt your neck when you tilt the scope.

Patient Position:

Supine fine for indirect/direct vision

LOWER TEETH (below)

Preferred Visualization Technique:

Direct Vision. Supplement with indirect vision for the distolingual line angle.

Scope Position:

Scope tilted laterally towards the lingual surface of the posterior tooth (direct vision, as seen below).

Operator Position:

12 O'clock for both.

Patient Position:

As supine as possible. If patient is semi-supine, their upper lip may obscure your view.



Putting it all together



Here's a real patient demonstration that shows you exactly how I use the microscope for a crown prep. **Click or scan the QR code to watch.**

Let me sincerely thank you for taking a step into the world of microscope dentistry. The world needs more dentists like you, hunting for new ways to master their craft. I hope this guide was helpful - if you feel like you need more training, I'd be honoured to help you.

**Comprehensive Training.
Affordable Pricing.
All Online.**

See you in class!

masterthemicroscope.com