# Mustansiriyah University College of science Biology Dept. Zoology

Laboratory Technique {*Histological Technique*}

(6)

## Microtome knives

- Knives are modelled according to the tissue to be sectioned and the embedding medium.
- >It is the greatest single factor for making good sections.
- There are many shapes, sizes and materials for microtome knives
- They were developed to fit certain microtomes and to cope with different degrees of hardness of tissues and embedding media.
- >Can be made of metal or other wise
- 1} Metal : standard steel & razor blade
- 2} Non metal : glass & diamond

Disposable blades: produce consistently high quality sections and have replaced conventional microtome knives. Provide sharp edge from which 2-4µm thick sections can be cut. Made of high quality stainless steel.

## TYPES OF MICROTOME KNIFE

#### A} PLANO CONCAVE KNIFE.

- One side of cutting surface is flat and the other is concave with different degrees of concavity.
- □ Extremely sharp, but delicate.
- Used for cutting soft samples like nitrocellulose embedded tissues.
- □ The plane surface is closest to tissue block.
- □ Sledge and rotary microtome.

#### A} PLANO CONCAVE



## **B**} BICONCAVE KNIFE.

It is the classical knife shape with concavity on both sides

- □ Introduced by Heiffor
- □ Rocking microtome and sledge microtome
- Length 100-250mm
- Less rigid
- Prone to vibration

#### BICONCAVE



# C} WEDGE KNIFE.

- Use in all type of microtome to cut all type of materials
- □ Both cutting surface are plane
- □ Known as standard profile
- □ Size 100-350mm





### D} TOOL EDGE / Chisel

Wedge knife with steep cutting edge □ Hard object( un-decalcified bone) □Have detachable handle (to screw with holder) Wedge knife is stable for long time Need more force to achieve the cut □ Varying length available 80mm -- freezing microtome

240mm-- base sledge microtome

#### TOOL EDGE / CHISEL



PROFILE D









#### PROFILE C















