## \#Solo13Lego: Group C

The instructions below detail the construction of a simple Lego microscope. All units are given in terms of Lego nodes: for example, " $2 \times 4$ " indicates a shape measuring 2 Lego nodes up by 4 Lego nodes across.


You are advised to split into 3 subgroups, each containing 3 people, and assign each subgroup to one of the three sections (Top, Middle, Bottom). The tenth person in the group should act as the group leader, coordinate the actions of the group and liaise with the session leaders as the workshop progresses.

DON’T DISCUSS YOUR WORK WITH THE OTHER GROUPS!

## Top

## Eyepiece (White bricks):

## Stages are numbered upwards from the base of the eyepiece section.

## Stage 1 of this Section is staggered one row back from the top stage of the Upper Body.

- Stage 1 is $6 \times 4$, made from $3(4 \times 2)$ bricks;
- Stage 2 is $6 \times 3$, made from ( $6 \times 1$ ), $5(2 \times 1)$ and $2(1 \times 1)$, and sits flush with the back of Stage 1 ;
- Stage 3 is $6 \times 3$, made from $3(3 \times 2)$, and sits flush with Stage 2 ;
- Stage 4 is $6 \times 4$, made from $2(4 \times 2), 2(4 \times 1)$, and sits flush with the front of Stage 3 ;
- Stage 5 is $6 \times 3$, made from $2(3 \times 1),(3 \times 2),(6 \times 1)$ and sits flush with the back of Stage 4 ;
- Eyepieces are each formed from 3 of the $2 \times 2$ bricks and sit at opposite ends of Stage 5 .


## Objective lenses:

## Stages are numbered from the bottom of this section upwards.

- 3 lenses (Orange bricks) use the $2 \times 2$ bricks and measure $3,2,1$ in height respectively;
- Lenses attach to Stage 1 (Orange bricks), perimeter measuring $6 \times 6$ but formed in a U-shape. This requires $2(4 \times 2), 3(2 \times 2)$ and $1(2 \times 1)$, leaving space for the arm that holds the objective lens section;
- Stage 2 (Blue bricks) sits atop Stage 1, measuring $6 \times 6$, formed from 2 ( $6 \times 2$ ) and 2 ( $6 \times 1$ );
- Stage 3 (Blue bricks) sits atop Stage 2 and requires $2(4 \times 1)$ and $2(2 \times 1)$ bricks, arranged to make a cross shape over the geometric centre of Stage 2;
- $\quad$ Stage 4 (Blue bricks) is a single $2 \times 2$ brick atop the centre of Stage 3 .


## Upper body:

## Stages are numbered from the base upwards.

- Stage 1 (Black bricks) measures $6 \times 4$, formed from 2 ( $1 \times 1$ ), 2 ( $3 \times 1$ ), 2 ( $4 \times 1$ ) and 1 ( $4 \times 2$ );
- Stage 2 (Brown bricks) measures $6 \times 4$, formed from 3 ( $4 \times 2$ );
- Stage 3 (Pale green bricks) measures $6 \times 4$, formed from 4 ( $3 \times 1$ ), 1 ( $4 \times 1$ ), 2 ( $2 \times 2$ );
- Stage 4 measures $6 \times 4$, formed from $2(4 \times 2), 1(2 \times 2)$ light green in a U-shape; $1(2 \times 2)$ in red;
- Stage 5 measures $6 \times 4$ with $4 \times 2$ excess arm, formed from $2(2 \times 2), 1(4 \times 2), 2(2 \times 1)$ in light green in a U-shape, and a red arm made from $2(6 \times 1)$ sitting in the U-shape;
- $\quad$ Stage 6 (Pale green bricks) measures $6 \times 4$, formed from $3(3 \times 2), 2(1 \times 1),(4 \times 1)$


## Middle

## Lower body (Dark green bricks)

## Stages are numbered from the bottom up.

- Stage 1: Place a red $2 \times 3$ centrally, length running front-to-back and flush with the front of the arch layer. This will serve to support the stage arm. Rest of the layer sits flush with the back of the previous layer and is formed from $2(3 \times 2)$ and $2(4 \times 1)$, leaving 6 red nodes exposed to the front of the microscope.
- Stage 2: Create $23 \times 3$ blocks to the far left and right of the layer, using a ( $2 \times 3$ ) and a ( $1 \times 3$ ) in each case, linked by a single $2 \times 1$ brick at centre back. Remaining space in this layer should be taken up by the red focus arm, extending forwards.
- Stage 3: Use $3(2 \times 1), 1(2 \times 2), 1(4 \times 2)$ to create a $3 \times 6$ rectangle flush with the LHS. To the back RHS, attach a $2 \times 1$ to this layer, leaving a $2 \times 2$ space on this layer for the focus handle. Insert a black $4 \times 2$ brick L-to-R for this, extending to the right.
- Stage 4: Rectangle of dimensions $3 \times 8$, formed from $2(2 \times 2), 4(2 \times 1), 1$ ( $4 \times 2$ );


## Focus (Orange and black bricks)

- Build around the end section of the black $4 \times 2$ brick mentioned above, using a $1 \times 4$ orange brick above and below and a $2 \times 1$ orange brick on the same level as the black brick. The orange construction should run front-back, on a perpendicular to the main body of the microscope.


## Microscope Stage:

## Stages are numbered from the top down.

- Stage 1 (Yellow bricks) measures ( $7 \times 10$ ) in a closed rectangle, formed from 4 ( $4 \times 2$ ), $2(4 \times 1), 1$ ( $3 \times 2$ ), 2 ( $6 \times 1$ ) and 1 ( $6 \times 2$ );
- Stage 2 (Red bricks) measures $(7 \times 10)$ around the perimeter, but with a $5 \times 2$ recess left to accommodate the arm. Stage 2 is formed from $2(4 \times 2), 2(3 \times 2), 3(4 \times 1), 4(2 \times 1), 4(1 \times 1)$ and 1 ( $8 \times 1$ ), arranged in a symmetrical fashion.
- Arm for microscope stage (Red bricks): Single $8 x 2$ brick, extending along the front-back axis.


## Base

## Base (Blue bricks)

This section is built along one level only and is not numbered in stages.

- Total bricks required: $16(2 \times 2), 4(4 \times 2)$ and $2(3 \times 2)$;
- These are arranged in a symmetric fashion to form a rough U-shape;
- Rectangle A1: Arrange a rectangle of $6(2 \times 2)$ bricks on the base board to form a $4 \times 6$ rectangle;
- Rectangle A2: Form an identical rectangle lying 8 units away and parallel to the first;
- Rectangle B1: Take $2(2 \times 2)$ bricks and form a rectangle. It should be arranged with its length running along the width of Rectangle A, towards the back of the board and shifted one unit along from Rectangle A;
- Rectangle B2: Same size and orientation as Rectangle B1, but shifted one unit laterally towards Rectangle A1.
- Rectangle C: Of dimensions $2 \times 12$, directly in contact with the back edges of B1 and B2. C is formed from $4(2 \times 4)$ bricks and should be placed to maintain the symmetry of the base.
- Rectangle D: Of dimensions $2 \times 10$, arrangement as for $C$ but formed from 2 ( $3 \times 2$ ) and 1 ( $4 \times 2$ ) bricks.


## Arch (Yellow and red bricks)

- Level 1 (Yellow): 2 ( $2 \times 4$ ) bricks, each placed to run front-to-back along the design at the outer edge of Rectangles $C$ and $D$.
- Level 2 (Yellow): $2(3 \times 2)$ and $2(1 \times 2)$ bricks, placed on top of those from Level 1 ;
- Level 3 (Yellow): Measures $4 \times 8$, made from $2(1 \times 8), 1(2 \times 2), 1(3 \times 2), 2(3 \times 1)$, the left and right ends of the rectangle sitting over the inside half of each of the sides of Level 2.
- Level 4 (Red): Dimensions as for Level 3 but made from $4(4 \times 2)$ bricks.
- Level 5 (Red): Dimensions as for Level 4 but made from 1 ( $8 \times 1$ ), 2 ( $6 \times 1$ ), 2 ( $3 \times 1$ ), 1 ( $1 \times 2$ ), 1 (4x1).


## Mirror

- Mirror Arm (Yellow): $1(2 \times 8)$ brick, to be attached to the underside of the arch.
- Mirror (Blue): $2(4 \times 2$ ) bricks. The first should be placed symmetrically atop the arm, with its width extending beyond the arm by one row. The second blue brick should be placed in the same orientation, but with four units in contact with the arm underneath.

