

PaintChecker Industrial Sensors



Whether it's glossy paint, rough powder coating, thick glass ceramic, tiny components or application in the tightest of spaces, we offer the right sensors for every application – small, light, eye-safe, and ideally suited for robot mounting.



HIGHLIGHTS

- Robust, photo-thermal measurement process for various material combinations
- Maximum durability, energy efficiency and vibration resistance thanks to semiconductor light sources
- Small measurement spot for corners, edges and hard-to-reach areas
- Compact design – can be used in the tightest of spaces
- Minimum weight – ideal for robot mounting
- High-power versions for thick layers and large measuring distances
- Eye-safe models, with patented LARES technology



PaintChecker Industrial *Laser Sensors*

The OptiSense laser sensors use a diode laser as a light source - with all the advantages of semiconductor technology, such as long durability, high efficiency and absolute vibration resistance. We have versions with a tiny measurement spot for micro-mechanical applications and special angle sensors with folded optics and a particular small measurement distance that can be used even in the tightest of spaces. Models equipped with the eye-safe LARES® technology, which protects eyes, can be operated without any further protective measures.



PaintChecker Industrial *LED Sensors*

Our LED sensors have a larger measurement field than laser versions and are particularly suitable for rough and grainy surfaces of powders and pastes. Depending on the coating material, you can select between infrared and UV excitation models. Of course, coatings on non-metallic surfaces can be measured as well. The compact sensors in the cube-shaped housing offer particularly flexible mounting thanks to the selectable orientation of the cable connector. At the same time, the large contact area ensures optimal heat dissipation.



PaintChecker Industrial *High-power Variants*

Photo-thermal measurements on thick layers containing large amounts of glass or metal require stronger lighting. In addition, the power requirement increases with the distance between the sensor and the component.

For these applications, high-power sensors with the same external dimensions are available, which, in addition to more power output and a larger measurement distance, also feature a higher energy density, so that in many cases precise positioning of the part to be measured is not required.