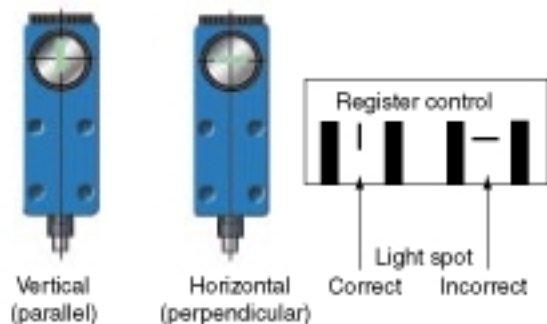


Contrast Sensors



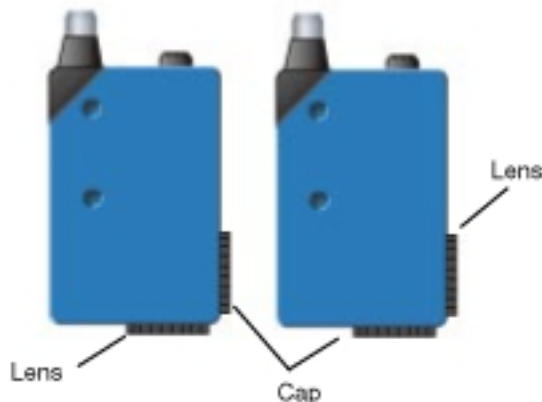
LIGHT SPOT ORIENTATION

The light spot may be vertical/parallel to the body of the KT/NT, or the light spot may be horizontal/perpendicular to it, depending on the model selected. For the most reliable detection, the long side of the light spot should be parallel to the long side of the mark, as shown below.



LENS POSITION

The lens position of the KT/NT can be changed 90° by moving the lens and the threaded cap as shown in the drawing below. (Not available on KT2 or KT 10)

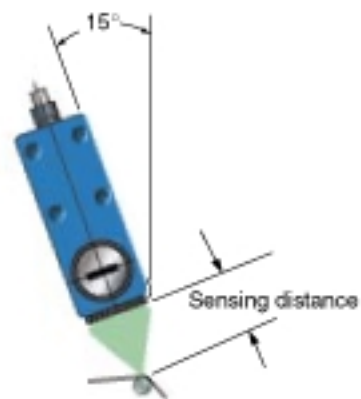


INSTALLATION

The best location for the KT/NT is where the scanned material experiences the least lateral and vertical movement (flutter). The sensor works best when positioned as close as possible to the designated focal point.

Lateral movement can be compensated for by increasing the length of the mark. However, flutter must remain within the sensing distance tolerance, or the contrast and the operating reliability will be significantly reduced. An optimum arrangement would be to guide the material over a fixed roller with the KT/NT aimed at the surface of the roller.

Mounting brackets should be designed and installed with sufficient stability to prevent strong vibrations from affecting the KT/NT.



The selected location should be shielded from extremely bright ambient light.

The lens can be installed in either opening (see Figure 4) depending on the location of the scanning plane.

If the scanned material has a glossy (reflective) surface, the scanner should be mounted at an angle approximately 15° from perpendicular to the scanned material, as in the diagram above.