

OVERVIEW

The TS800 USB sensor is specifically designed for inspecting and measuring small features in hard-to-access areas. Applications include edge radius, break angles, chamfer angle and length, gap/flush, step height and other measurements where accessibility to the feature is limited.

As with the other LaserGauge® USB sensors, a high-resolution imager captures the 2D surface profile and transfers it to a Windows™ 10 PC or to the LG5000 or LG7000 controller for processing and display.

OPERATING FEATURES

DESIGN

The TS800 is the smallest, most compact sensor in the LaserGauge® product offering. The unique removable standoff guides the user for correct alignment to ensure accurate measurement. The sensor's small size, light weight, reduced footprint and narrow tapered stem gives it access to highly restricted areas.

HIGH RESOLUTION

With a horizontal scanning resolution of 0.0004" and a depth accuracy of ± 0.0005 " in the 0.5" field-of-view (FOV) model, the sensor is ideal for measuring the smallest of features. The TS800 is available in a 0.5", 1.0" or 2.0" field-of-view (FOV) model.

CONFIGURATION SOFTWARE

A powerful, Windows™ 10 based software program, LGCommander, is used to configure the sensor and run the algorithm. Scans are displayed in real time and can be saved automatically. Setups, user rights and operational preferences can be safeguarded under passwords, and certification of the gauge for a specific application can be managed through the LGCommander software or with an LG5000 or LG7000 controller.

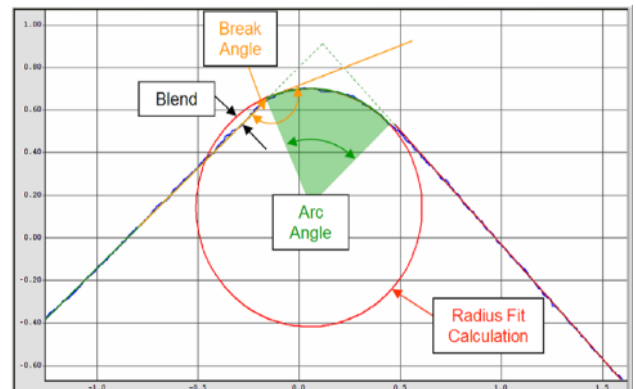
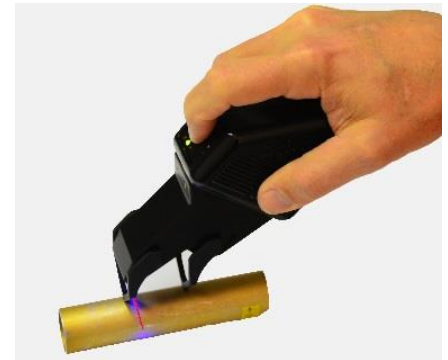
APPLICATIONS

BREAK EDGE

The break edge on corners of critical jet engine parts must be within established maximum and minimum tolerances for the parts to be flight-worthy. An algorithm is needed to inspect edge breaks on corners, such as required for these parts and that will work on parts with curved as well as flat surfaces.

WELDS

Potential weaknesses in a weld can be revealed in the evaluation of its surface characteristics. The height, width and area of a butt weld are factors in its strength. Also, the fit-up and angle of the panels welded together have a bearing on the integrity of the weld. Operators are able to visually isolate areas of concern on the weld, but they are unable to measure the features with mechanical tools accurately or repeatably.





RADIUS

A radius stamped into the part and the location of the radius relative the part's edge, called the flange, must be precise for fit-up and aesthetic reasons. Small inside radii are almost impossible to measure with mechanical radius gages. An inspector cannot always see the fit of the template gage against the sheet metal because of the design of the part.

GAP / STEP / ANGLE

As vehicles are assembled, the fit-up of various parts is inspected by measuring the width of the gap between two adjacent panels and the alignment of the two surfaces, also called flushness. Today's vehicles are designed with flowing contours, angled panels, edges with large radii and closure seals in the gaps. Mechanical devices struggle to measure gap and flush features on such complex surfaces.

PITTING / CORROSION

Pitting on a jet engine turbine blade requires repair once it exceeds a depth threshold. If the pitting is too severe, the blade cannot be repaired and must be scrapped. Identifying blades that are eligible for repair saves significant costs for the airlines. Attempts have been made to visually inspect the blades and determine the depth by comparing the pitting coloration to examples or templates. Visual measurements are not always repeatable because of the different individual capabilities of the inspectors. Optical comparators have also been used, but these machines lack the portability desired.

SCRATCHES / FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE

Scratches and gouges on tubes, pipes and other surfaces must be measured to determine how much material has been removed, and thus, how much of the original surface or wall is remaining. Depth micrometers and other mechanical devices cannot provide meaningful measurements because of the contour of the surfaces and the stylus cannot access small features that have to be measured.

SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	USB – Handheld		
Size	1.8" (w) x 2.6" (h) x 6.5" (l)		
Weight	6.5 oz.		
User Interface	2 sets of 3 feedback LED's		
Cable Length	USB 2.0A to Mini 5-Pin USB, 6' straight cable		
Models	TS800-F08	TS800-F16	TS800-F32
FOV Options	0.5" (13mm)	1.0" (25mm)	2.0" (51mm)
Horizontal Scanning Resolution	0.0004" (10µm)	0.0008" (20µm)	0.0016" (41µm)
Depth-of-Focus	± 0.13" (3mm)	± 0.25" (6mm)	± 0.50" (13mm)
Depth Accuracy	± 0.00025" (6µm)	± 0.0004" (10µm)	± 0.0010" (25µm)
Shock Protection	Cast urethane housing		
Environment	0° – 70° C		

OVERVIEW

The TS800 USB sensor is specifically designed for inspecting and measuring small features in hard-to-access areas on translucent, shiny, or opaque surfaces. Applications include edge radius, break angles, chamfer angle and length, gap/flush, step height and other measurements where accessibility to the feature is limited and the surface is transparent or translucent.

This new LaserGauge® USB sensor utilizes blue laser technology and a high-resolution imager that captures the 2D surface profile and transfers it to a Windows™ 10 PC or to the LG5000 or LG7000 controller for processing and display.

OPERATING FEATURES

DESIGN

The TS800 is one of the smallest, most compact sensors in the LaserGauge® product offering. The unique removable standoff guides the user for correct alignment to ensure accurate measurement. The sensor's small size, light weight, reduced footprint, and narrow tapered stem gives it access to highly restricted areas.

BLUE LASER TECHNOLOGY

Because of the shorter wavelength of the blue laser, measurements are possible on transparent or translucent materials such as headlights and taillights. The blue light more readily reflects from these surfaces providing stable, precise measurements on features that are normally considered as critical.

CONFIGURATION SOFTWARE

A powerful, Windows™ 10 based software program, LGCommander, is used to configure the sensor and run the algorithm. Scans are displayed in real time and can be saved automatically. Setups, user rights and operational preferences can be safeguarded under passwords, and certification of the gauge for a specific application can be managed through the software. Or you can choose to operate the TS800 sensor with an LG5000 or LG7000 controller.

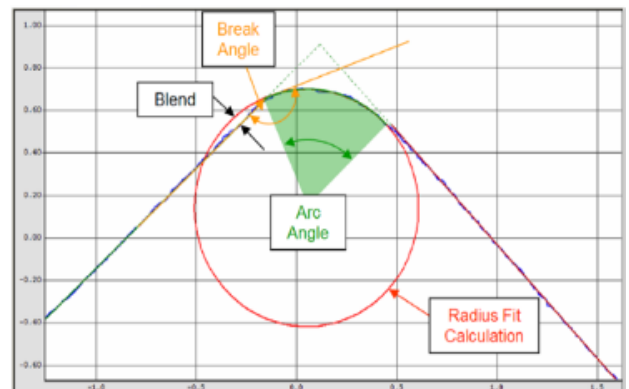
APPLICATIONS

BREAK EDGE

The break edge on corners of critical jet engine parts must be within established maximum and minimum tolerances for the parts to be flight-worthy. An algorithm is needed to inspect edge breaks on corners, such as required for these parts and that will work on parts with curved as well as flat surfaces. *LaserGauge® can help!*

WELDS

Potential weaknesses in a weld can be revealed in the evaluation of its surface characteristics. The height, width and area of a butt weld are factors in its strength. Also, the fit-up and angle of the panels welded together have a bearing on the integrity of the weld. Operators can visually isolate areas of concern on the weld, but they are unable to measure the features with mechanical tools accurately or repeatably. *LaserGauge® can help!*





RADIUS

A radius stamped into the part and the location of the radius relative the part's edge, called the flange, and must be precise for fit-up and aesthetic reasons. Small inside radii are almost impossible to measure with mechanical radius gages. An inspector cannot always see the fit of the template gage against the sheet metal because of the design of the part. *LaserGauge® can help!*

GAP / STEP / ANGLE AROUND HEADLAMPS & TAILLIGHTS

As vehicles are assembled, the fit-up of various parts is inspected by measuring the width of the gap between two adjacent panels and the alignment of the two surfaces, also called flushness. Today's vehicles are designed with flowing contours, angled panels, edges with large radii, closure seals in the gaps or trim pieces that are translucent or chrome. *LaserGauge® can help!*

PITTING / CORROSION

Pitting on a jet engine turbine blade requires repair once it exceeds a depth threshold. If the pitting is too severe, the blade cannot be repaired and must be scrapped. Identifying blades that are eligible for repair saves significant costs for the airlines. Attempts have been made to visually inspect the blades and determine the depth by comparing the pitting coloration to examples or templates. Visual measurements are not always repeatable because of the different individual capabilities of the inspectors. Optical comparators have also been used, but these machines lack the portability desired. *LaserGauge® can help!*

SCRATCHES / FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE

Scratches and gouges on tubes, pipes and other surfaces must be measured to determine how much material has been removed, and thus, how much of the original surface or wall is remaining. Depth micrometers and other mechanical devices cannot provide meaningful measurements because of the contour of the surfaces and the small features that must be measured. *LaserGauge® can help!*

SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	USB – Handheld		
Size	1.8" (w) x 2.6" (h) x 6.5" (l)		
Weight	6.5 oz.		
User Interface	3 Pitch/Yaw feedback LED's		
Cable Length	USB 2.0A to Mini 5-Pin USB, 6' straight cable		
Models	TS800-F08	TS800-F16	TS800-F32
FOV Options	0.5" (13mm)	1.0" (25mm)	2.0" (51mm)
Horizontal Scanning Resolution	0.0004" (10µm)	0.0008" (20µm)	0.0016" (41µm)
Depth-of-Focus	± 0.13" (3mm)	± 0.25" (6mm)	± 0.50" (13mm)
Depth Accuracy	± 0.00025" (6µm)	± 0.0004" (10µm)	± 0.001" (25µm)
Shock Protection	Cast urethane housing		
Environment	0° – 70° C		