

# PERFECTA THICKNESS GAUGE

★ MADE IN AMERICA, RESPECTED WORLDWIDE

EVERYONE KNOWS WE BUILD THE BEST NON-CONTACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

With our partners in Europe and Asia, we have a worldwide reach. We provide the complete system engineering, design, fabrication, and installation—along with knowledgeable service and availability when you need us, regardless of your spot on the globe. Let us show you how we can help with your gauge needs.



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# THE PERFECTA GAUGE

## THE INDUSTRY STANDARD IN PLC-BASED GAUGING

- RESPONSIVE
- ACCURATE
- DEPENDABLE
- COST-EFFECTIVE



**INDUSTRIAL PLC-BASED DESIGN** 

**VARIETY OF PLC OPTIONS** 

RITTAL CABINET

late 90s, Perfecta customers have enjoyed the benefits delivered by the high reliability of the PLC. This system can be built from Allen Bradley, General Electric, Siemens, or Modicon PLCs (others available also). All critical gauge functions run through the PLC. A PC is usually included to act as the HMI device, but if the PC locks up for any reason, the gauge continues to function. Low cost of ownership is achieved due to the fact that many of the gauge components are off-the-shelf. Perfecta Gauges are installed all over the world in rolling mill applications.

The Perfecta Gauge is the "original" PLC-based Thickness Gauge System. From the first installation in the

### **GAUGE SPECIFICATIONS**

### MEAN RESPONSE TIME

"The mean time after a step variation in the measured quantity until the output signal reaches a specified percentage of its final mean value for the first time. For this standard, 63.2% of the step change shall be the specified percentage." (IEC 1336, 1.3.24.1)

Response Time <2mS per Test Point A (IEC 1336, 1.3.7.1)

### STATISTICAL NOISE

"Variation of the output signal under reference conditions, while all influence quantities are held constant and the detector is in an irradiated condition." (IEC 1336, 1.3.22)

Statistical Noise @10mS the  $2\sigma$  variation =  $\pm$  0.12%

### ACCURACY

"Degree of conformity of an indicated value to a recognized standard value, or ideal value." (IEC 1336, 1.3.14)

In the case of Thickness Gauges, the standard value is usually a precision master (internal or external) on which the gauge has been standardized. Accuracy is usually expressed as a percentage of the nominal thickness being measured.

Accuracy

The accuracy  $2\sigma = \pm 0.1\%$ , not better than  $\pm 0.2\mu m$ 

### ORIFT

Drift is expressed as a percentage of the nominal thickness being measured.

Short Term ~1 hour  $\leq \pm 0.05\%$  from the set thickness, not better than  $\pm 1\mu m$ 

Long Term ~8 hours  $\leq \pm 0.1\%$  from the set thickness, not better than  $\pm 2\mu m$ 

# REPRODUCIBILITY

"Closeness of agreement among a number of consecutive measurements of the gauge output signal for the same input and under the same operating conditions." (IEC 1336, 1.3.15)

Reproducibility  $\leq \pm~0.1\%$  from the set thickness, not better than  $\pm~5\mu m$ 

Repeatability  $\leq \pm 0.05\%$  from the set thickness, not better than  $\pm 1\mu m$ 

### LINEARITY

"The closeness to which the actual calibration curve approximates a straight line." (IEC 1336, 1.3.26)

Linearity  $\leq \pm 0.05\%$  from the set thickness, not better than  $\pm 1\mu m$ 



