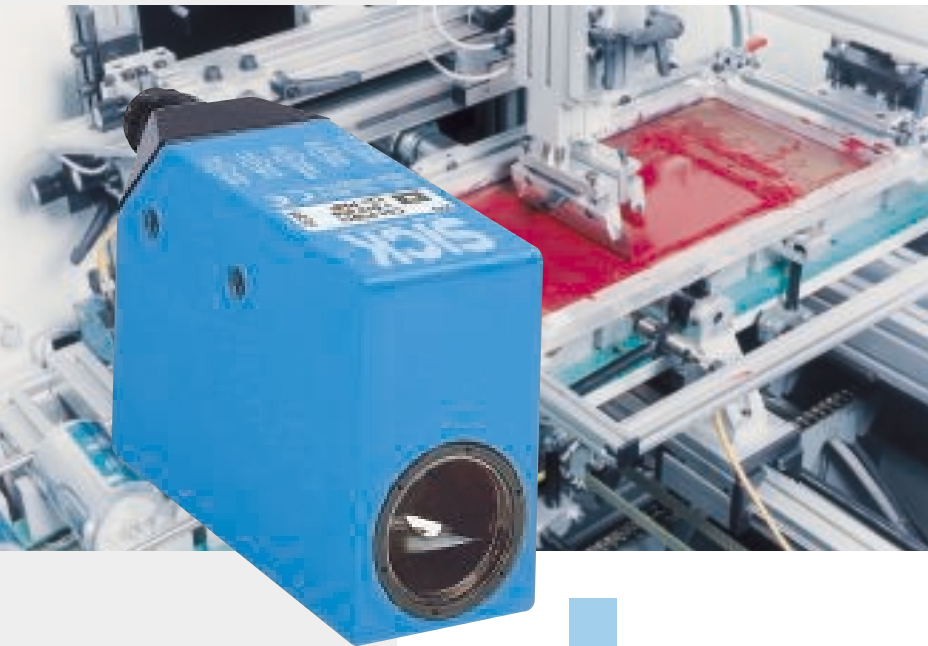




# CS Colour sensors: When it's the colour that counts



A brief description of the process: an object is illuminated using light of varying spectral composition. The light reflected is received by the sensor, digitised, and then evaluated and stored by a micro-processor. These measured values are compared with previously stored reference values. If the values are within the tolerance range, a switching output used to control the machine is set.

Identification, sorting, checking and evaluation – automation involves many tasks where colour is an important factor. CS colour sensors are able to detect colour as a control and quality criterion quickly and precisely – both with incident light and with transmitted light, with transparent and non-transparent materials.

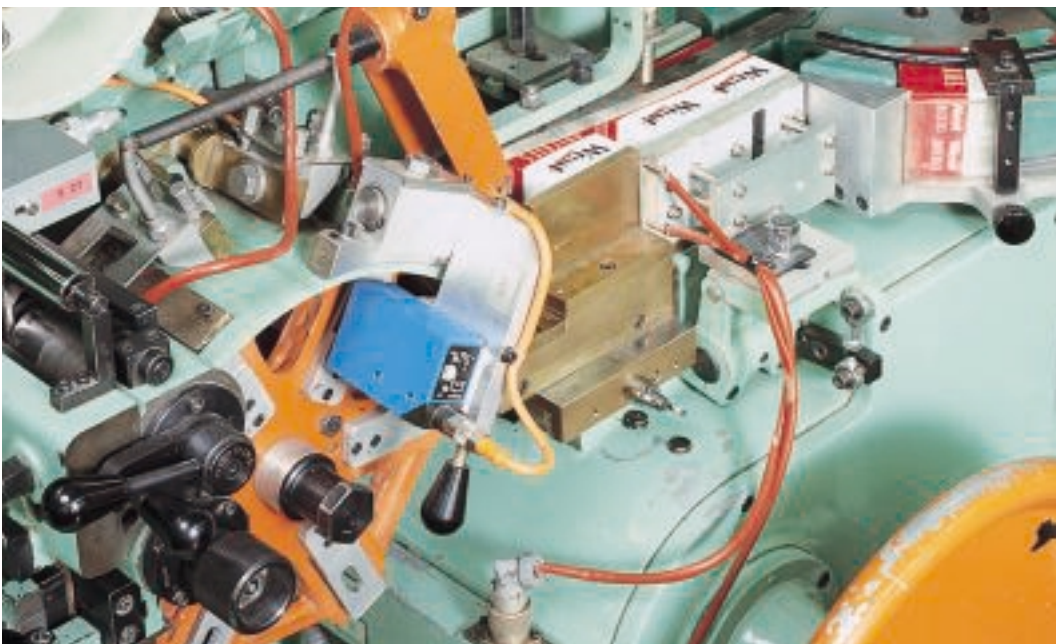
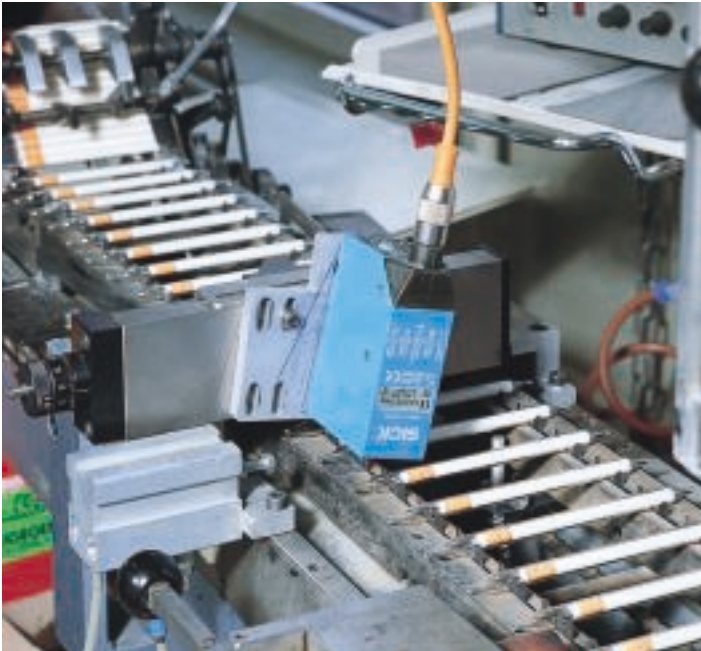
Two colour sensor variants are available:

- up to 3 colours can be saved in memory,
- scanning distances of 12.5 and 60 mm,
- simple operation using a teach-in function,
- die-cast housing,
- enclosure rating IP 67,
- rotatable M 12 plug,
- PNP and NPN switching outputs.

► A CS colour sensor ensuring that all cans are packed the same way up so that they are displayed facing the right way on supermarket shelves.



▼ A CS colour sensor checking whether analysis tubes used for pollutant detection have been filled correctly.



▲ It's the colour that counts: a CS sensor checking the colour of sewing silk before it is packed.

◀ Colour sensors lending the Treasury a helping hand: a CS 1 sensor checking the presence of revenue stamps on cigarette packets.