

Thermography Inspection Improvement using Three-axis (XYZ) stage



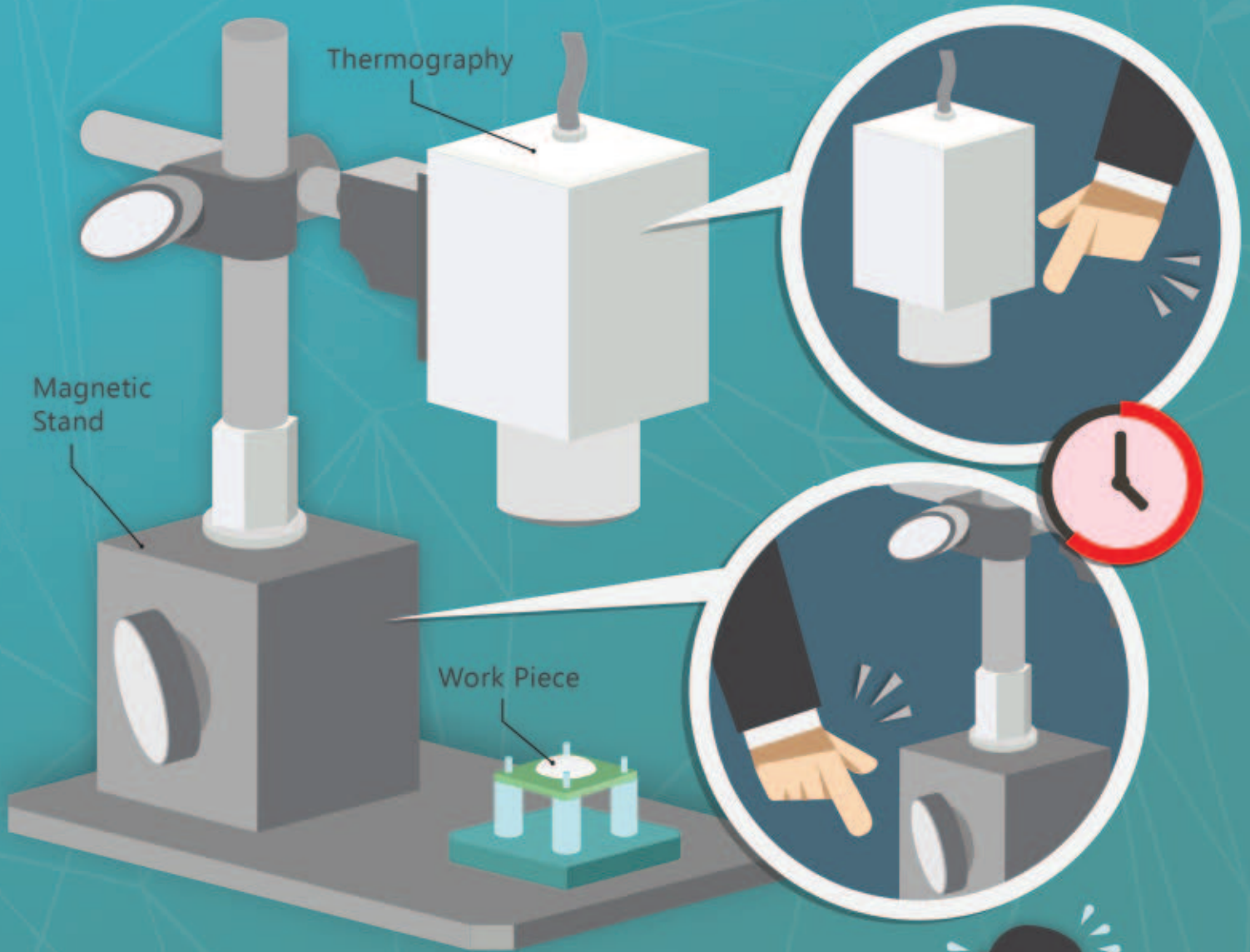
**TIME
SAVER**



**PROCESS
IMPROVEMENT**



PROBLEM: The positioning work of the thermography is very troublesome and takes a lot of time.

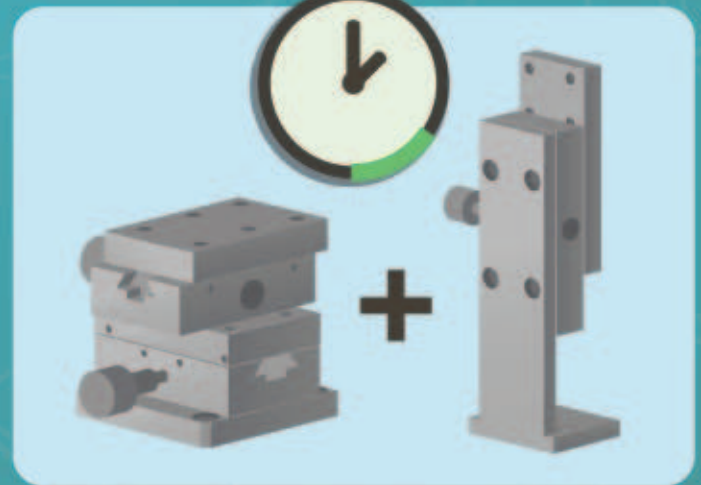
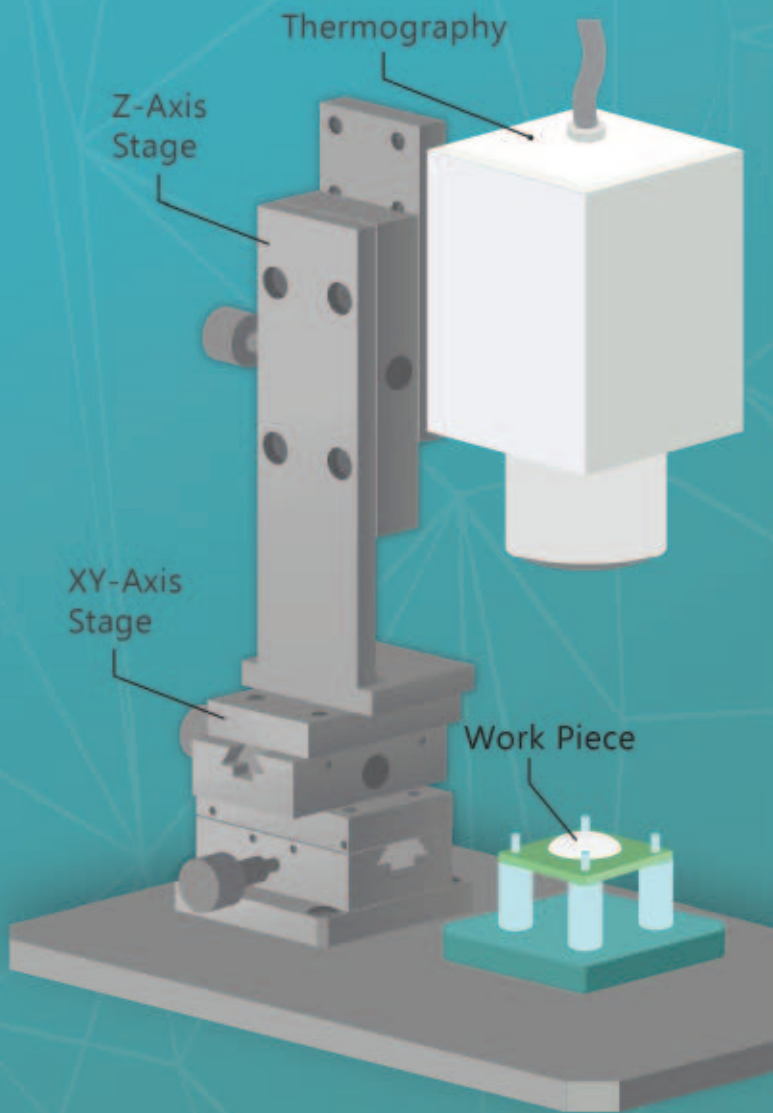


The positioning of thermography is done by using both hands. The knob should be slowly and carefully tightened to prevent it from shifting from its designated position.





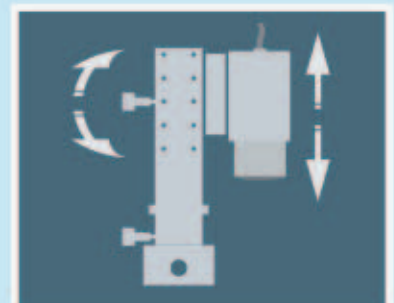
RESOLVED: By using a 3-axis stage, it is now possible to do positioning in a short period of time.

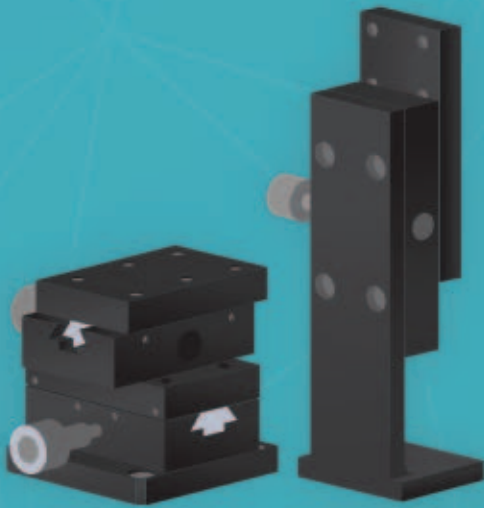


Setting up the thermography machine is done by combining the Z-Axis stage with the XY Stage. With this, adjusting the machine can now be done with one hand, easily and quickly. Stoppers would fix the desired position.



The thermography should be vertical to the workpiece. Positioning and height adjustment can easily be done with one hand. Also, you do not have to worry about it shifting after being set.





CHARACTERISTICS OF THE XY-AXIS STAGE (XYJ-60) AND THE Z-AXIS STAGE (ZJK-90)



SMOOTH SLIDING
& HIGH DURABILITY



CLAMP LEVER
FIXING



RACK & PINION
FEEDING



MOVEMENT OF HANDLE
IN ONE DIRECTION: 18 MM



MOVEMENT ACCURACY:
0.03 MM



ALLUMINUM
ALLOY



SURFACE TREATMENT:
SATIN BLACK

Points to follow during application

What is the movement accuracy of the stage?

Movement accuracy is a numerical value that shows when the stage is made to move in full strokes against the straight line connecting the starting point and end point, how much it meanders in the vertical direction and horizontal direction. Regarding the selection of the stage, let's check "how much movement accuracy is required?" beforehand.

To measure movement accuracy, do the positioning in order at regular intervals in one direction from the stroke end. The displacement length (the distance travelled up and down, left and right) of the vertical direction and horizontal direction of each positioning point, and the difference with the reference point (stroke end), shall be used as the measurement value of each point where the positioning was conducted.

The geometric straight line that connects the measurement point of the starting point and end point, and the maximum difference in the measured value of each position, shall be considered the movement accuracy of that stage.

