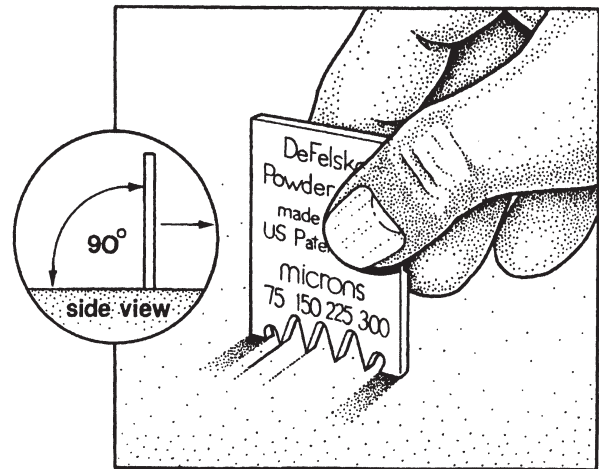


### Application

- Checking powder thickness before curing to help ensure correct cured film thickness the first time through the line.
- Avoidance of stripping and re-coating due to problems with adhesion and coating integrity.
- Works on a variety of part sizes, shapes and substrates such as metal, plastic, wood, glass, etc.



### Features

- Broad stand-offs on both sides of teeth help keep gauge perpendicular to surface when measuring.
- Rugged aluminium construction for long gauge life and static control.
- Protective leather pouch included.
- Tolerance of  $\pm 5\mu\text{m}$

### Specifications

|          |                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| Sizes:   |                                    |
| Model 4: | 75, 150, 225, 300 $\mu\text{m}$    |
| Model 5: | 250, 375, 500, 625 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Model 6: | 500, 750, 1000, 1250 $\mu\text{m}$ |

### Operation

- Apply the dry powder to a rigid substrate. Locate an area sufficiently large to permit both stand-offs (the end tabs) of the gauge to rest on the substrate in the same plane.
- Push the PowderChecker perpendicularly into the dry powder so that the two stand-offs rest firmly on the substrate. Some compressed powder may lie between the substrate and the two stand-offs.
- Move the PowderChecker along the surface of the coated part for at least 1cm. Keep the gauge perpendicular to the plane of the substrate. This movement allows the stand-offs to burrow down to the substrate and for one or more of the teeth to drag the surface of the dry powder and leave furrow lines.
- Remove the PowderChecker and examine the powder. The thickness lies between the shortest tooth making a line in the powder and the clearance of the next shortest tooth not touching the powder. Examine the teeth for verification. Film thickness is determined to lie between the shortest tooth containing powder adhered electrostatically and the next shorter tooth not containing powder. Example: The 75 $\mu\text{m}$  and 150 $\mu\text{m}$  teeth both make lines and have powder clinging to them but the 225 $\mu\text{m}$  tooth does not. The uncured powder thickness is determined to be between 150 and 225 microns.
- Clean the Powder Checker after each reading with a dry cloth or dry paintbrush so that subsequent readings are not affected.

**Note** - Most powders cure to approximately 50% of their dry thickness. Marks left by the gauge may affect the characteristics of the cured film.