## SPECIFICATIONS Ti160 Thermo Kwik



### **DETECTOR CHARACTERISTIC**

: Uncooled FPA microbolometer Detector type

Array size : 160x120pixels

**IMAGE CHARACTERISTICS** 

: 25° x 19° Field of view Min. focus distance : 0.1m Spatial resolution (IFOV) : 2.73mrad Thermal sensitivity : ≤0.08°C@30°C

Image frame rate : 50/60Hz Focus : manual Zoom : x2 Spectral range : 8 ~ 14µm

Built-in CCD camera : 1.3 million pixels, CMOS

camera module

**IMAGE DISPLAY** 

Screen display : 3.5" TFT LCD

**MEASUREMENT** 

Temperature range : 30 ~ 50°C

Accuracy : ±2°C or ±2% of reading whichever is greater

Effective distance : 3 ~ 7m

Measurement correction : automatic / manual

Measurement mode : up to 4 movable spots, up to 3

movable areas (max., min., & average temp.), up to 2 movable lines, line profil, isotherms, temperature difference, alarm (voice, color)

: 11 palettes changeable Colour palette

Image adjustment : auto / manual gain / brightness Setup function : date/time, temperature unit,

language

 $: 0.01 \sim 1.00$ Emissivity

: automatic correction based of Measurement features data input of distance, humidity,

& ambient temperature

**IMAGE STORAGE** 

Storage : SD card, max, 16GB Storage mode

: manual / auto single file saving, IR and visual image link saving

File format : thermal : JPEG with original thermal measurement data

included

visual: JPEG Voice annotation

: a built-in microphone up to 60 seconds of digital voice clip with each cared thermal

imaging

LASER POINTER

: class 2, 1mW/635nm (red), IEC 60 Laser locator

**POWER SOURCE** 

: Li-ion, rechargeable Battery type

Battery operating time : 3 hours continuous operation battery charging mode : intelligent charger or power adaptor 12V (optional) to random

Power saving : auto dormancy and auto shut down

: 10 ~ 15V DC External power

**ENVIRONMENT** 

Operating temperature : -15 ~ 50°C

Humidity : ≤90% non-condensing

Encapsulation : IP54 Drop resistant : 2m PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTIC

Weight

: 105 x 245 x 230mm Dimension

INTERFACE

: Micro SD card slot, external DC Interface input, video output, USB

**ACCESSORIES** 

Standard

: Video cable, 2 Li-ion batteries, battery charger, lens cap, quick manual, manual & software (CD), SD card, card reader, USB cable, wrist strap, transport case, warranty card, certificate of product

conformance

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Specifications subject to change without prior notice.









### Suitable for:

Coronavirus COVID-19, Ebola, SARS, Avian Flu, Swine Flu, & other feverish conditions

## TIPS TO CHOOSE A PROPER MEDICAL FEVER IMAGING CAMERA Understanding Y Thermal sensitivity of Difference) is a measuradiation in the infrare detection is (Generally



### **Understanding Your Thermal Sensitivity**

Thermal sensitivity or NETD (Noise Equivalent Temperature Difference) is a measure of the sensitivity of a detector of thermal radiation in the infrared. The smaller the number, the better the detection is (Generally it is between 80mK to 200mK).

Note: IRtek Ti160 has thermal sensitivity of 0.08°C at 30°C.

### **How Accurate is Accurate?**

Most of the thermal camera in the market today is not accurate or stable enough to determine the pathologycal condition condition of a sick person especially at a distance of a few meters away from the target. Too many variations that affect the outcome of the measurement.

Note: IRtek Ti160 has an added tool to take your measurement out of a guess work.

### **LAST BUT NOT LEAST**

The knowledge about human body temperature and its variations. IRtek is an infrared company and has people who understand about the business. The successful application of Fever Imaging System depends not only the infrared technology behind it but also the implementation in the field and knowledge about human pathologycal condition condition and how it works.

### **Features**

Do not be overwhelmed with budget industrial thermal camera with features such as fusion technology or software analysis, etc.

**Ti160** 

Thermo Kwik

Note: IRtek Ti160 comes with a clinical non contact forehead thermometer that measure to 2°C accuracy. You will be able to confirm if the suspected target is feverish or not from the thermal imager's alarm.

### **Scanning Rate**

Scanning rate determines the speed of your image sampling time. The scanning rate is measured in Hz (Hertz). 50Hz is almost continuous whilst 9Hz is slow and almost still. For scanning massive flow of people or large crowd in the airport, sea port, gathering or flow of people thru an entrance gate in a shopping mall or industrial workers coming to work in a shift. It is mandatory to have a 50Hz scanning rate camera.

Note: IRtek Ti160 is a 50Hz camera.

### **Output PAL/NTSC Video Signal to TV/LCD**

Most of the low cost camera does not have video output to TV/LCD. An operator needs to have a reasonable size of view of the LCD screen all the time.

Note: IRtek Ti160 has a PAL/NTSC video output to connect to TV/LCD.

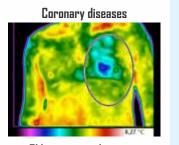
### **Understanding Your Pixels**

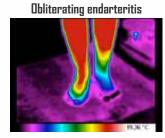
Pixels means image measuring resolution. Resolution is a picture clarity or picture sharpness.

Note: IRtek Ti160 is 160x120 pixels and is reasonably good enough to scan human skin temperature. The higher the pixels, the more expensive a thermal camera is. This is a dominant factor that drives the price of a thermal camera.

# Hypothermia on H7 Steatosis (fatty degeneration)







### THERMOGRAPHY

Thermography allows you to discover injuries and health problems at the early stage and therefore allowing us the possibility to develop preventative action. With thermography, we can make the connection and establish a close relation between different pathologies in different areas, organs, or meridians. It is also an ideal tool to determine the progress after treatment with no invasive and pan.

### Clinical applications:

Andrology, digestive system, ENT, gynecology/obstetrics, hematology, immunology, locomotors systems, ,urinary system, circulatory system, dermatology, neurological disease, endocrine system, respiratory system, cardiovaskular disease, cancerous disease, acupuncture, etc.

Difference from other diagnostic imaging systems:

X ray, ultrasound, CT (Anatomical)	Thermography (Functional)
Mechanical	Metabolism
Structure	Autonomic nervous system
	Temperature changes

### Note:

Thermography does not mean to subtitute other diagnostic tool blindly, but to complement other applications to achieve a more visible result.

