Elcometer 260 UV Pinhole Flashlight

Can be used in accordance with:
ASTM E 2501

The Elcometer 260 UV Pinhole Flashlight is battery powered and housed in a rugged aluminium case providing a quick, low cost method of testing coatings for pinholes. Featuring a three-Watt purple light emitting diode, the Elcometer 260 UV flashlight has a beam wavelength of 405nm (±5nm), which the human eye perceives as a purple light.

Designed with a specialised diffuser lens that emits a smooth beam image (with no streaks, hot spots or dark spots) and used with National Surface Treatment Centre approved safety glasses for improved contrast, the Elcometer 260 UV flashlight provides optimum integrity and reliability of the visual inspection.

The 260 UV flashlight can detect pinholes from both the base & top coats. A UV reflective additive is applied to the base coat. When inspecting the fluorescent base coat look for black spots or grey areas that indicate pinholes. When inspecting the non-fluorescent top coat, look for glowing spots that indicate pinholes in the top coat (shining thru' from the base coat).

Features

Low cost and easy to use

- Use UV reflecting base coat and shine the purple light onto the surface.
- Any fluorescence identifies pinholes.

Rugged

- Manufactured from aluminium alloy and Oring sealed to protect it from moisture and dust.

Portable and secure:

- Battery powered and features a click-on/push off button with lockout tailcap to prevent accidental activation during transport or storage.

Technical Specifications

Part Number	Description
D260----2	Elcometer 260 UV Pinhole Flashlight
Lens Type	Dual-Element Diffuser
Power Output	1-3 watts
Beam Wavelength	405nm ±5nm
Flashlight Casing	Hard anodised aluminium
Battery Type	2 x CR123A Lithium Batteries
Battery Life	6 hours (continuous use)
Dimensions	150mm x 35mm
Weight	173g

Packing List

Elcometer 260 UV Pinhole Flashlight
UV Protective Glasses
2 x CR123A Lithium Batteries
Nylon Belt Holster
Operating Instructions

Accessories

T26020140	UV Protective Glasses
T26020141	2 x CR123A Lithium Batteries

Video

YouTube Video - An Introduction to Pinholes and Holidays – Porosity Detection
(Click on the image to the left to view the video)

Corrosion is caused by two things – a steel substrate and oxygen, while contaminants such as water can accelerate the process. The coating is there to protect the steel from oxygen and contaminants. A flaw in the coating can leave the substrate poorly protected, or in some cases completely exposed.