

STS Safe-RadEye GF-10



The STS Safe-RadEye GF-10 simulator is a simulated radiation survey meter designed to aid the tuition of workers in the nuclear industry in safe practices and in understanding the nature and mechanics of ionising radiation.

The instrument operates using an STS radio frequency system built into a real RadEye which detects the presence of a simulated radiation field, generated by the Safe-MiniSource, with the resultant reading displayed on the LCD Display of the instrument. The Safe-RadEye G-10 may be used in conjunction with the Dosi-Safe or Safe-EPD dosimeter simulators to provide an even more immersive training experience.

Dimensions (mm)	96H	61W	31D
Weight (KG)	0.16KG		
Construction	Moulded Plastic Case		
Controls	Single piece membrane keypad	4 function keys	Gloved operable buttons
Control Keys	On (scroll)	Menu(off)	info (scroll)
Display Type	Digital	32 x 20 LCD	Black & White
Backlight	Yes	On/off from keypad	
Battery	2 x AAA 1.5V Alkaline cells	THIS UNIT CANNOT BE MAINS RECHARGED	Battery life 7 hrs+
Detector	STS radio frequency Detector		
Measurement range	5uSv to 3Sv display range on instrument		
Functionality	All RadEye functions are retained in the simulator, this is a real RadEye with an additional STS circuit-built in.		
Background	Level set at production not user changeable		
Operating & Storage Temperature	Operating temp 0 to +40C	Storage temp 0C to +40C	
Warm up time	10 seconds from switch on to ready.		
Available Sources	Safe-MiniSource, Safe-MiniSource Variable, Safe-Pocket Source	Available in a range of activity levels	
Additional Information	<p>The STS Safe-RadEye GF-10 is not designed to be intrinsically safe and therefore should not be used in hazardous environments. The units are not waterproof and contain delicate and sensitive electronics which may be caused to fail if exposed to moisture. Units should be stored in a clean and dry environment, batteries should be removed if storing for more than 4 weeks.</p> <p>Instrument response will be affected by environmental conditions such as the presence of large reflective surfaces, substantial metal structures and variable wall thicknesses.</p>		