PCT
Projected Capacitive Touch Technology

SAM4s

SAM4s Technology Update

PCT is standard on the following SAM4s terminals:

SPT-4846
- **Intel Celeron 1037U Dual Core 1.8GHz Fanless Processor**
- **Front Facing Card Reader**

SPT-7640
- **Intel Celeron 1037U Dual Core 1.8GHz Fanless Processor**
- **Integrated Printer Standard**
- **Optional Integrated Scanner and Fingerprint Reader**

TITAN-160
- **Intel Celeron 1037U Dual Core 1.8GHz Fanless Processor**
- **Sleek Cabinet Design**
- **Thin Card Reader**

TITAN-560
- **Intel Core i3 3.3GHz Processor**
- **4GB RAM Standard**
- **Sleek Cabinet Design**
- **Thin Card Reader**

Projected Capacitive Touch Overview

Projective Capacitive Touch (PCT or PCAP), the touch technology deployed on millions of Apple© and Android mobile devices is now the industry's most prevalent touch technology. PCT is now available on Select SAM4s POS terminals – at the same price as the predecessor SAM4s terminals that featured resistive touch.

PCT is significantly more reliable. The SAM4s PCT is rated for over 100 million touches, roughly three times the life of traditional resistive touch technology. Operators find PCT much faster, easier to use and PCT supports advanced multi-touch.


PCT Frequently Asked Questions

How does resistive touch technology work?
Resistive technology uses two layers of conductive material separated by a gap to sense user input. An electric charge is applied to one layer so that pressing on the panel brings the two layers into contact, transferring that charge between them. The point of conductance is then measured along X and Y coordinates to establish the contact location and determine the point of input.

How does projective capacitive touch (PCT) work?
PCT technology operates by laying one or more grids of conductive transparent material over glass or another insulator. The grid allows the formation of an electrostatic field. Touching the surface of the screen causes a disruption of the screen's electrostatic field, measurable as a change in capacitance. That disruption is tracked along X and Y coordinates to determine the point of input.
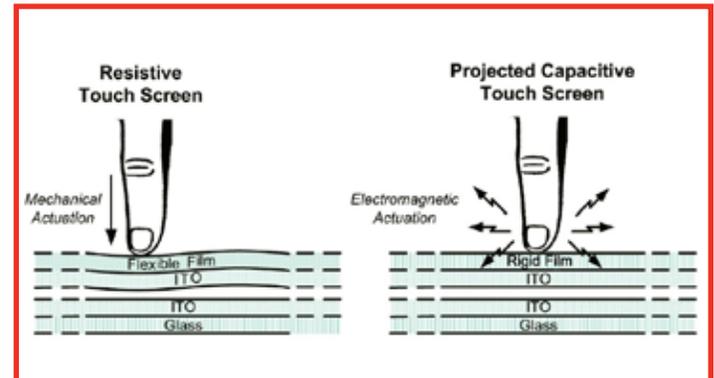
Why is PCT more reliable?
Because PCT does not require movement of layers, it is inherently more reliable. SAM4s projects durability for PCT at 100 million touches, vs 36 million for generic resistive touch technology.

What type of touch device works best?
For either technology, touching with a finger is best. Resistive technologies will work when touched with a hard object, such as the edge of a credit card or a pen, but repeated use of such objects often damages the resistive screen.

Why is PCT faster?
Operators have provided very positive feedback about the "speed" of the touch. With PCT touch, the touch is sensed immediately, without the pressure required with resistive technology. Operators are able to sequence from one operation to another without delay.