# multiScan100 Hardening Guide





## **Described Product**

multiScan100

## Manufacturer

SICK AG Erwin-Sick-Str. 1 79183 Waldkirch Germany

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# **Original document**

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# 1 About this document

At SICK, Cybersecurity covers the entire product life cycle. The increasing digitalization and growing network complexity of production plants increases the risk of cyberattacks. These attacks can originate inside or outside the production network. For this reason, a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy is essential.

The asset owner is a person or organization responsible for operation and maintenance of a system. The asset owner has the responsibility to install and maintain security measures. Securing SICK devices in a network requires active participation of the asset owner.

This document contains information about security aspects of multiScan100:

- · Communication security and access management
- · Application (Field evaluation) aspects

This document provides technical advice for anyone involved in deploying multiScan100.

Version of this document: V1.1.0

The following points have been considered in relation to cybersecurity

- User level
- USB/ Display
- · Device Interfaces
- Application related recommendations
- · Ethernet related settings

# 1.1 Further cybersecurity information

For Cybersecurity overview, please refer to SICK Operating Guidelines (8024601), see <a href="https://www.sick.com/psirt">www.sick.com/psirt</a>.

## 1.1.1 Security Advisories

SICK takes security very seriously and our developers are constantly working on making our products more secure.

This page will provide information about recent security vulnerabilities, what to do in the event of a security vulnerability affecting your system: <a href="www.sick.com/psirt">www.sick.com/psirt</a>.

# 1.1.2 Reporting Security Vulnerabilities

All security issues should be reported to the SICK Product Security Incident Response Team (SICK PSIRT).

Details about the content and the process to follow are available here: www.sick.com/psirt.

Note: Please read our Information Handling Policies before sending us any details.

# 1.2 Further product information

Related documents:

• multiScan1xx 3D LiDAR sensor (8028981, 8027119)

Operating instructions. This document provides important information on how to handle LiDAR from SICK AG and shows how to send telegrams via a terminal program using the SICK protocols to LiDAR from SICK AG.

Data format description MSGPACK, Compact (8028132)

This document shows the structure and how to use the data streaming formats MSGPACK and Compact.

Please refer to the device product's operating instructions for information how to configure specific settings:

The page can be accessed via the SICK Product ID: pid.sick.com/{P/N}/{S/N}

{P/N} corresponds to the part number of the product, see type label.

{S/N} corresponds to the serial number of the product, see type label (if indicated).

#### 1.3 Legal notice

The application graphics and project planning examples contained in this manual, and their recommended settings, are not legally binding. They make no claim to be accurate or complete. They serve only as product demonstrations and do not represent customer specific solutions in any way.

The application graphics, the recommendations and project planning examples and their recommended settings are not a suitable replacement for necessary technical advice provided by a specialist. The specifications given in the product data sheets for the products described in this manual take precedence.

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#### Liability 1.4

SICK will only accept liability for damage, for whatever legal reasons, in the following cases:

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- gross negligence of the bodies or management employees,
- culpable injury to life, limb or health,
- faults which SICK maliciously failed to disclose.
- if SICK has offered a guarantee of a certain property of the supplied product,
- if SICK has offered a guarantee that the supplied product would have a certain property for a specific duration of time, and
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performed in order for the contract to be properly fulfilled and which a contractual party expects and can expect to be met. Further claims to compensation are excluded.

#### **General recommendations** 2

#### 2.1 Intended use

The multiScan100 3D LiDAR sensor is an intelligent sensor for invisibly detecting objects in areas to be monitored. It has been designed for indoor or outdoor and mobile or stationary use in stand-alone operation.

Typical application areas are, for example, anti-collision monitoring and rear area monitoring in industrial (autonomous) vehicles, person counts at access gates, monitoring of land and buildings, volume monitoring, automated guided vehicle systems for outdoors, robot area, traffic and park management systems. Depending on the configuration and application software, the following usage scenarios can be solved:

- Detection of objects during continuous output of measurement data as required.
- Field monitoring of freely defined areas with signaling of object detection via digital outputs or telegrams.

LiDAR in general is suitable for the vertical monitoring of facades, perimeter walls, building walls, or windows, and the horizontal monitoring of open spaces such as lawns and fields, outdoor spaces, pedestrian paths, and roads. They are also suitable for the monitoring of roofs and ceilings. People or objects entering the detection range of the LiDAR are reliably detected. People reaching into and penetrating the detection range with or without tools are also detected depending on distance, as are objects or people passing over or through the range. The sensor also provides good detection of people and vehicles moving across an area (walking, running, crawling, or driving).

Additionally, the multiScan100 can be used for the further applications. Some of these applications are listed below:

- Environmental Perception
- Traffic/transport
- Object/building protection (low false alarm rate)
  - Access protection
  - **People Counting**
- Anti-collision and Driver assistance
- Navigation
- Mapping and Localization

Incorrect use, improper modification, or tampering with the product will invalidate any warranty offered by SICK AG. Furthermore, SICK AG shall not accept any responsibility or liability for any resulting damage and consequential damage.

#### 2.2 **Environmental influences**

In outdoor monitoring, fog, steam, dust, rain, or snow may physically affect the detection range. The extent to which the scanning range might be affected in this case can only be quantified in a specific verification test on site.

#### 2.3 Physical access restriction

The device should be operated in a protected area where only instructed and approved personnel have access.

# 2.4 Limit exposure to public networks

It is not recommended to use multiScan100 in public networks. Using multiScan100 within an isolated network is a common and recommended measure to reduce exposure and risks.

# 2.5 Elaborate an update strategy

The firmware of the device can be updated. It is recommended to use the latest version available. Start by searching on <a href="https://supportportal.sick.com">https://supportportal.sick.com</a> or on <a href="https://supportportal.sick.com">www.sick.com</a> for the product and check "Downloads" for the latest "Firmware version".

Checks for updates should be performed on a regular basis and applied as they are available. SICK recommends to test updates in your specific setting before rolling out an update on larger scale.

# 2.6 Configuration backup and restore

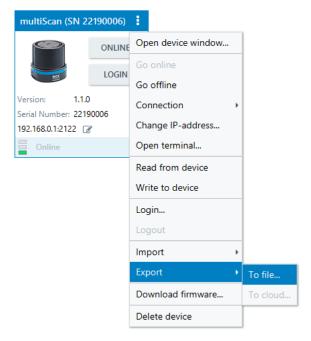
The functional scope of the device depends on the selected configuration. Certain functions are supported or not supported, depending on the configured variant.

It is recommended to have a backup of a known working configuration. If it comes to reinstallation or reconfiguration of the firmware to a secure state, a backup of the configuration file should be considered.

## 2.6.1 Backup (export)

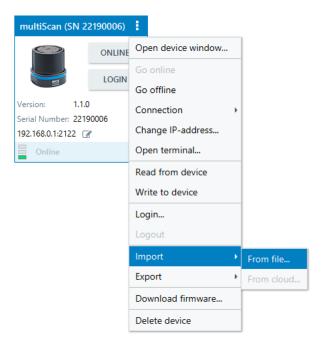
Start the configuration software SOPAS ET provided by SICK (available at www.sick.com)

Export the sensor configuration by using "Export to file" functionality. The configuration will be stored in a \*.sopas file.



#### 2.6.2 Restore (import)

To import your configuration again, just use the "Import from file" functionality and select a \*.sopas file.



#### 2.7 **Data integrity**

A separate hash value is provided for all files belonging to the device (for example: \*.spk or \*.sdd).

Instructions for manually verifying the data are available at the following link:

https://www.sick.com/verify-downloads

The customer is free to choose how to calculate the hash value.

#### 2.8 **Brute-force**

The device offers brute-force protection. After five consecutive unsuccessful login attempts, the device goes into a time lock of 30 seconds.

#### 2.9 Periodic test

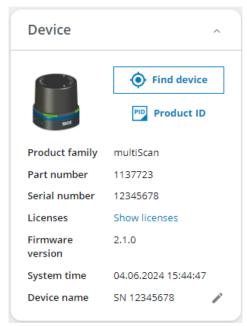
It is recommended to control the functionality of the security system on a regular basis. Please check the system that it is working as intended and document the result accordingly.

#### 2.10 **Device Identification**

It is recommended to check that the correct type of the device and system-plug is connected to the system. The product ID is used as a unique identifier. The product ID consists of the product number and serial number. You will find the label on the device and system-plug.



The product ID can also be read out via the UI.



The screenshot also shows the version of the device's currently used firmware. The format of the firmware version follows Semantic Versioning. Example: Firmware version 2.1.0

This document is valid for all multiScan1xx variants.

Additionally, it can be checked by using telegrams, see chapter Telegram listing in the operating instructions, 8028981 or 8027119

Example: Read device order number: sRN OrdNum

# 2.11 Use Device-Not-Ready status

The device has a Device-Not-Ready status, which signals that the device is not operating correctly. This status can be observed by communication or by digital output. Changes of the Device-Not-Ready state may be used as a manipulation warning, i.e. Device-Not-Ready changes while the device parameter are changed.

Refer to operating instructions for more details.

#### 3 **Protection Levels**

This device guide uses different protection levels depending on system size and needs. Each level assumes that the previous level's recommendations are followed:

Protection level	Use for	Procedures
No protection	Demo purposes or test scenarios	Set factory default
Basic protection	Recommended minimum level. Reduces most common risks. Assumes low criminal energy.	<ul> <li>Check for latest firmware / release notes</li> <li>Change all passwords</li> <li>Configure network settings</li> <li>Disconnect unused interfaces</li> <li>Close unused ports / services</li> </ul>
Advanced protection	Recommended settings for exposed or critical systems. Assumes advanced criminal energy.	Limit network access (IP-range)

#### 3.1 No protection

In no protection, there are no access restrictions. The passwords are on default and the interfaces are active. It is not recommended to use these settings for daily operations but only for Demo or Test installations.

This mode should be used in daily operations only if the device has restricted physical access and is not connected to a network or other protection i.e. firewall is implemented.

#### 3.1.1 Set factory default

Start with setting defaults to ensure proper device factory defaults.



# Logging into the device

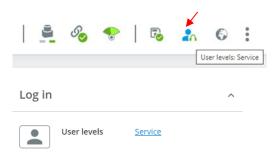
Select a user level, enter the password and optionally activate expert mode.



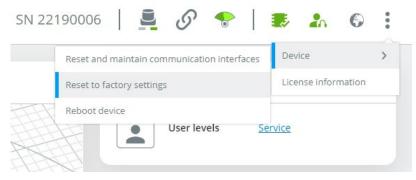
## Password forgotten?



- User level: Service
- Default password: servicelevel
- Check correct user level:



► Set factory defaults in device.



Factory settings

The device will be reset to factory settings. The IP address is reset to 192.168.0.1. You can only connect to the device via this IP address after permanently saving it and restarting the device. Do you want to reset the device to

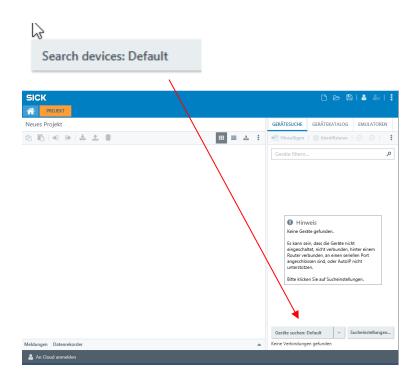
×

The device will set factory defaults including the default passwords and reboot.

The device will reboot with the standard IP address 192.168.0.1

In case a specific IP address was used before:

- the device IP address must be set to default in web browser or
- the device needs to be searched and reconnected in the SOPAS main window



#### 3.2 **Basic protection**

The basic protection level is the minimum recommended level for daily operation in uncritical environment.

#### 3.2.1 Check for latest firmware / release notes

Occasionally critical vulnerabilities are discovered during lifecycle of devices and a firmware update is necessary. Updating firmware is an important aspect of cybersecurity.

Before setting up the device, make sure to use the latest firmware. The release notes of the firmware contains information of included security patches.

To check for the latest firmware and release notes, start by searching on https://supportportal.sick.com for the product and check "Downloads" for the latest "Firmware Version" and "Release Notes".

#### Change passwords 3.2.2

Change the default passwords in all user levels (Maintenance personnel, Authorized client and Service) to unique ones. Use strong passwords and keep it secret. This is the main access protection of the device.

User level	Default password
Operator	No password required
Maintenance personnel	main
Authorized client	client
Service	servicelevel

The assignment of a new password is secured by the old password. Therefore, it is recommended to pay special attention to the confidentiality of the connection when assigning the password for the first time, for example, by using a point-to-point connection to the device.

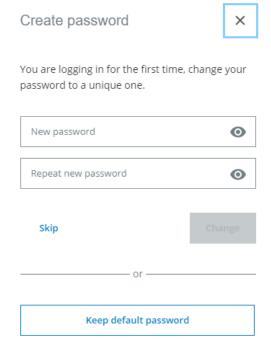
## Password strength recommendation:

Passwords should include the following characters:

- capital letters
- lowercase letters
- special character
- numbers

When logging in for the first time, you will be prompted to change your password. There are following options

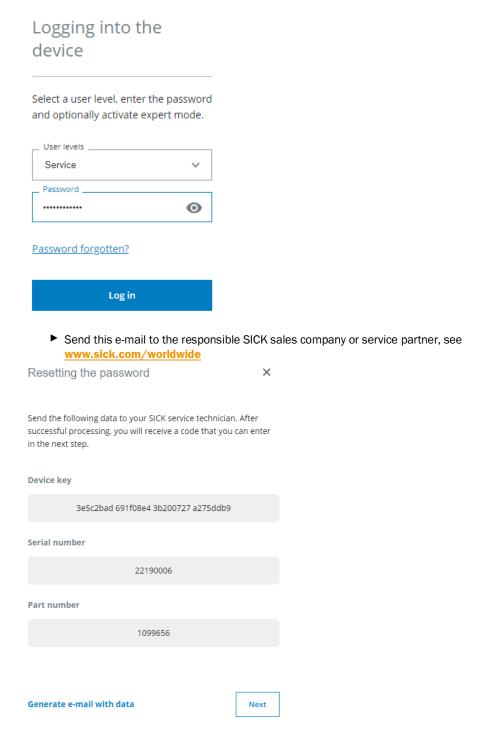
- "New password" (different from default recommended)
- "Keep default password"
- "Skip" (dialog appears again at the next login)



#### 3.2.3 Password reset

The password of user level Service only, can be reset to default using the "Password reset" process. Following steps are required:

► Click on "Password forgotten"



▶ Paste the "Code" from the received e-mail and click button **Reset**.

# Resetting the password X Back Enter the code here that you received from SICK. After successful entry, the current password is reset to the default password. 8CD4 FDAE 1F5A 50CD 41FE E8C5 C947 D4BD DD49 AE26 884... Cancel Reset

The Cancel button aborts the password reset process and a new reset code must be requested from manufacturer.

#### 3.2.4 **Configure Network Settings**

Device network defaults are:

IP address: 192.168.0.1 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

 Default gateway: 0.0.0.0

• TCP port: 2111, 2112, 2122

The password has been reset to the default password

#### 3.2.5 Disconnect unused interfaces

If the communication interface isn't used for your application, please disconnect the communication cable to harden your system.

Example:

The application uses only the digital I/O`s and the communication interface is only used for parameterization.

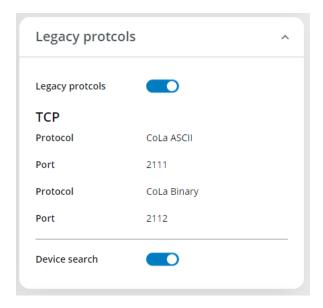
#### 3.2.6 Close unused ports / services

Disabling unused interfaces and protocols is an important step to reduce the attack surface. It is recommended to disable all protocols not used for operation.

#### 3.2.6.1 Legacy protocols

Connection options. Login as Service.

Configuration > Connection options > Legacy protocol



## TCP - CoLa1

CoLa1 (CoLa ASCII / Binary) is active by default.

## Intended use:

Configuration and status request of the sensor via telegrams. See chapter telegram listing in the operating instructions (8028981, 8027119)

Please note: CoLa1 (CoLa ASCII / Binary) is not recommended, because this protocol is deprecated.

## **Device search**

Device search is active by default. Device search uses port 30718/udp

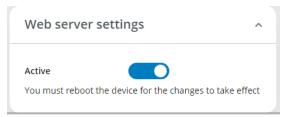
## Intended use:

Search any SICK device in your connected network.

#### 3.2.6.2 Web server settings

Connection options. Login as Service.

Configuration > Connection options > Web server settings



## Webserver

Webserver (Port 80) is active by default.

Intended use:

Interaction (visualization, parameterization) with the sensor by using the web browser interface.

If the port is disabled, the sensor will be only reachable by using SOPAS ET.

#### 3.2.6.3 CoLa2

Connection options. No login necessary

Configuration > Connection options > CoLa 2



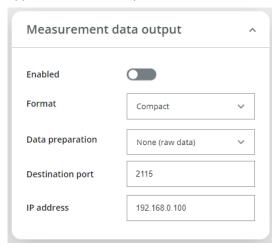
TCP - CoLa2

CoLa2 connection via TCP port 2122 is considered a vital part of the intended use, which is why not being able to switch off.

#### 3.2.6.4 Measurement data output

Data output. Login as Authorized client.

Application > Data output > Measurement data output



# UDP

Measurement data output (UDP Streaming) is inactive by default.

Intended use:

Streaming of the measurement data

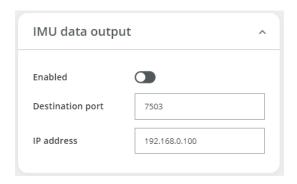
Activating the measurement data output opens a new, device-side UDP port each time.

If the measurement data output is deactivated again, this also closes the device-side UDP port.

#### 3.2.6.5 IMU data output

Data output. Login as Authorized client.

Application > Data output > IMU data output



## UDP

IMU data output (UDP Streaming) is inactive by default.

Intended use:

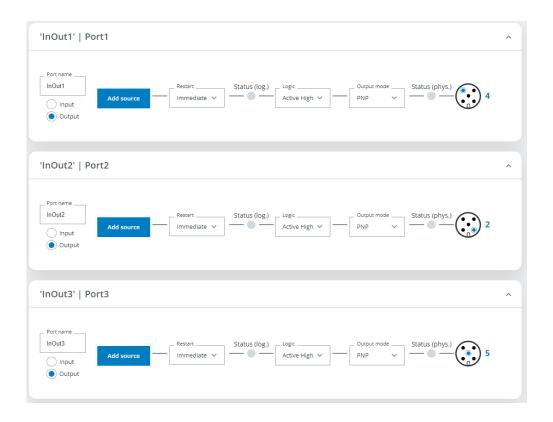
Streaming of the IMU data

Activating the IMU data output opens a new, device-side UDP port each time. If the IMU data output is deactivated again, this also closes the device-side UDP port.

#### 3.2.6.6 Digital IOs

Inputs and outputs. Login as Authorized client.

Configuration > Inputs and outputs



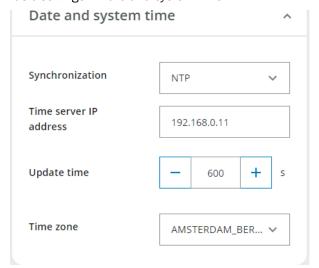
## Intended use:

Digital signal for device specific applications signals e.g. DeviceNotReady or different **Evaluations** 

#### 3.2.6.7 Date and system time

Basic settings. Login as Authorized client.

Configuration > Basic settings > Date and system time



## UDP

NTP (UDP request) is inactive by default.

Intended use:

Synchronized date and system time

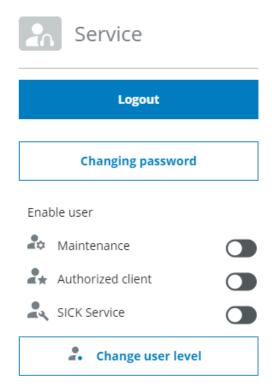
Activating the NTP opens a new, device-side UDP port each update time.

If the NTP is deactivated again, no more device-side UDP port is opened each update time.

#### 3.2.6.8 **User levels**

All user levels are inactive by default, expect user level Service. User level Service cannot be deactivated and is therefore always active.

To activate other user levels, you must log in with user level Service first.



#### 3.2.6.9 **SICK Service**

User level SICK Service is inactive by default. Login as Service.

The user level SICK service is for maintenance purposes only and should only be activated if requested by the manufacturer.

#### 3.3 **Advanced protection**

The advanced settings are additionally to the basic settings.

#### 3.3.1 Limit network access (IP-range)

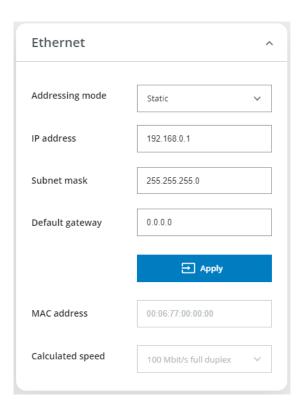
Change default IP address to non-default values.

Limit the subnetmask to your specific subnet: as small as possible, as big as necessary.

Subnetting divides larger networks into smaller parts, which is more efficient and saves a large number of addresses. The smaller networks therefore generate less broadcast and thus less broadcast traffic. Subnetting also makes troubleshooting easier by isolating network problems back to their source.

Connection options. Login as Service

Configuration > Connection options > Ethernet



#### 4 **Application related recommendations**

#### 4.1 Primary sensor data

#### 4.1.1 Measurement data output

The device provides the distance measurement data as raw data (MSGPACK format and Compact format) for customer applications. To increase the security and integrity of the measurement data we propose the following security measures.

## Remark:

For requesting data from device, please refer for additionally information: Telegram listing (8028981, 8027119) and Data format description MSGPACK, Compact (8028132).

#### 4.1.1.1 **MSGPACK** format

The MSGPACK format provides a header with the following information

## **Telegram Counter**

Counts all telegrams sent with measurement data in MSGPACK format since the unit was switched on. The counter starts with 1.

The counter can be used to check if any data got lost in the data stream.

## **Time Stamp Transmit**

Sensor system time in  $\mu s$  since 1.1.1970 00:00 in UTC. If a time server is used, the sensor can be synchronized to that.

The timer can be used to check if there are time delays in the data stream.

## **Segment Counter**

The device is able to stream data by segments to increase the reaction time of following data analysis. One frame (360°) is split into 12 segments by 30°.

## **Frame Number**

Count the number of frames (360°) since the start of the device.

The counter can be used to check if any data got lost in the data stream.

## Sender ID

Serial number of the device.

It can be used to identify on the receiver from which sensor the data was sent.

The MSGPACK format provides a checksum after the user data.

## CRC32 checksum

The CRC32 checksum, which follows the user data, is calculated over the entire data packet, i.e. over the header and the serialized scan segment.

#### 4.1.1.2 **Compact format**

The data packets transmitted in Compact format are enclosed in a framing consisting of a header before the actual user data and a checksum after the user data.

The header of the compact format provides the following security and integrity related information.

## **Command ID**

Defines the type of the transmitted telegram. For data serialization the Command ID is 1.

The Command ID can be used to differentiate between sensor data types (e.g. measurement data, IMU data).

## **Telegram Counter**

Counts all telegrams which have been created since power up. The counter starts with

The counter can be used to check if any data got lost in the data stream.

## **Time Stamp Transmit**

Sensor system time since 1.1.1970 00:00 in UTC [µs].

The timer can be used to check if there are time delays in the data stream.

## **Telegram Version**

Version of the serialization telegram. Allowed versions are 3 and 4.

Telegram version can be used to trace any telegram changes.

The compact format provides a checksum after the user data.

## CRC32 checksum

The CRC32 checksum, which follows the user data, is calculated over the entire data packet, i.e. over the header and the serialized scan segment.

#### 4.2 Secondary sensor data

#### 4.2.1 IMU data output

The device provides the IMU data output for customer applications. To increase the security and integrity of the measurement data we propose the following security measures.

#### 4.2.2 Command ID

Defines the type of the transmitted telegram. For IMU data serialization the commandId is 2.

The Command ID can be used to differentiate between sensor data types (e.g. measurement data, IMU data).

#### 4.2.3 **Telegram Version**

Version of the serialization telegram. For the telegram structure described in this requirement the telegramVersion is 1.

Telegram version can be used to trace any telegram changes.

#### 4.2.4 **IMU Sensor Timestamp**

Sensor system time since 1.1.1970 00:00 in UTC.

The timer can be used to check if there are time delays in the data stream.

#### 4.2.5 CRC32 checksum

CRC32 of all words except the checksum.

#### 4.3 **Device state**

Monitoring of the device state to detect changes in the parameterization.

The general device state of the device is transmitted via the following telegram:

sRN SCdevicestate

The device status can be read out via the following telegram

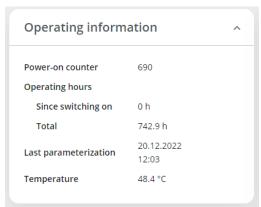
sRN DeviceStatus

#### 4.4 **Recommended Security measures**

#### 4.4.1 **Last Modified**

Secure the last modified information when the device parameter was changed and

Diagnosis > Overview > Operating information



#### 4.4.2 Messages

The device provides a diagnostic overview. It is recommended to control this functionality on a regular basis. If the sensor is not working as intended, the troubleshooting section provides information on how to fix the problem and how to proceed, if the operator is not able to fix the problem on his own.

## Diagnosis > Overview > Messages



#### 4.4.3 Diagnostic file

The device provides a diagnostic file for deep dive analysis. Only SICK internal readable. Log in as Service.

Diagnostics > Overview > Diagnostic file



#### 4.4.4 **Changing Parameter**

Prevent changing parameter by unauthorized operators. By changing parameter, the application result can be changed. Limit access to the device parameter to the minimum amount of people (need-to-know principle).

Australia

Phone +61(3)94570600 1800 33 48 02 - tollfree E-Mail sales@sick.com.au

Phone +43 (0) 2236 62288-0 E-Mail office@sick.at Belgium/Luxembourg

Phone +32 (0) 2 466 55 66

E-Mail info@sick.be

Phone +55 11 3215-4900 E-Mail comercial@sick.com.br

Canada

Phone +1 905.771.1444 E-Mail cs.canada@sick.com

Czech Republic

Phone +420 234 719 500 E-Mail sick@sick.cz

Phone +56 (2) 2274 7430 E-Mail chile@sick.com

China

Phone +86 20 2882 3600 E-Mail info.china@sick.net.cn

Phone +45 45 82 64 00 E-Mail sick@sick.dk

Phone +358-9-25 15 800 E-Mail sick@sick.fi

France

Phone +33 1 64 62 35 00 E-Mail info@sick.fr

Germany

Phone +49 (0) 2 11 53 010 E-Mail info@sick.de

Phone +30 210 6825100 E-Mail office@sick.com.gr

Hong Kong

Phone +852 2153 6300 E-Mail ghk@sick.com.hk

Hungary

Phone +36 1 371 2680 E-Mail ertekesites@sick.hu

Phone +91-22-6119 8900 E-Mail info@sick-india.com

Israel

Phone +972 97110 11 E-Mail info@sick-sensors.com

Italy

Phone +39 02 27 43 41 E-Mail info@sick.it

Phone +81 3 5309 2112 E-Mail support@sick.jp

Malaysia

Phone +603-8080 7425 E-Mail enquiry.my@sick.com

Phone +52 (472) 748 9451 E-Mail mexico@sick.com

Netherlands

E-Mail info@sick.nl **New Zealand** 

Phone +31 (0) 30 229 25 44

Phone +64 9 415 0459 0800 222 278 - tollfree E-Mail sales@sick.co.nz

Norway

Phone +47 67 81 50 00 E-Mail sick@sick.no

Poland

Phone +48 22 539 41 00 E-Mail info@sick.pl

Romania

Phone +40 356-17 11 20 E-Mail office@sick.ro

Phone +7 495 283 09 90 E-Mail info@sick.ru

Singapore

Phone +65 6744 3732 E-Mail sales.gsg@sick.com

Phone +421 482 901 201 E-Mail mail@sick-sk.sk

Phone +386 591 78849

Slovenia

E-Mail office@sick.si South Africa Phone +27 10 060 0550 E-Mail info@sickautomation.co.za

South Korea

Phone +82 2 786 6321/4 E-Mail infokorea@sick.com

Spain

Phone +34 93 480 31 00 E-Mail info@sick.es

Phone +46 10 110 10 00 E-Mail info@sick.se

Switzerland

Phone +41 41 619 29 39 E-Mail contact@sick.ch

Taiwan

Phone +886-2-2375-6288 E-Mail sales@sick.com.tw

Phone +66 2 645 0009 E-Mail marcom.th@sick.com

Phone +90 (216) 528 50 00 E-Mail info@sick.com.tr

**United Arab Emirates** 

Phone +971 (0) 4 88 65 878 E-Mail contact@sick.ae

**United Kingdom** 

Phone +44 (0)17278 31121 E-Mail info@sick.co.uk

USA Phone +1 800.325.7425

E-Mail info@sick.com

Phone +65 6744 3732 E-Mail sales.gsg@sick.com

South Korea

Phone +82 2 786 6321 E-Mail info@sickkorea.net

Spain

Phone +34 93 480 31 00 E-Mail info@sick.es

Sweden

Phone +46 10 110 10 00 E-Mail info@sick.se

Switzerland

Phone +41 41 619 29 39 E-Mail contact@sick.ch

Taiwan

Phone +886 2 2375-6288 E-Mail sales@sick.com.tw

Thailand

Phone +66 2645 0009 E-Mail Ronnie.Lim@sick.com

Phone +90 216 528 50 00 E-Mail info@sick.com.tr United Arab Emirates Phone +971 4 88 65 878 E-Mail info@sick.ae

**United Kingdom** Phone +44 1727 831121

E-Mail info@sick.co.uk

Phone +1 800 325 7425 F-Mail info@sick.com

Vietnam

Phone +84 945452999 E-Mail Ngo.Duy.Linh@sick.com

Detailed addresses and further locations at www.sick.com

