

Technical Reference Manual

About this Manual

In today's plant environment, the hundreds of different sensors and technologies used in the process simply doesn't allow any one individual to be an expert on all of them. Too often, especially with temperature, there is a temptation to replace the sensor with the identical technology. After all, that sensor has been working well for the last five years, why change it? Lets put this in the proper perspective. Here are just a few changes that have occurred over the last few years.

1. A regime change in Iraq.
2. A currency change in Eastern Europe – the Euro now replaces the franc, lira etc.
3. A change in the tax you pay on the gains when you sell your primary residence - it is now zero.

Reviewing these changes one can determine that depending on where you sit the change can be good, bad or of no consequence. Unless you traveled to eastern Europe the currency change probably did not affect you. But if you ignored the change in the tax law - you would have missed a rare and generous gift that your government bestowed on those that kept their eyes open to change. While this manual probably won't change your life what it will do is to make you more aware of some of the more recent and significant changes in temperature sensor technology and how those changes can improve your process.

There are three significant areas in this manual and they deserve a summary discussion:

Sensor Theory & Specification

Nothing much has *changed* here! It is an excellent primer for gaining understanding on how thermocouples and resistance temperature detectors work.

Reference Tables

Thermocouple and RTD reference tables complete with all the latest *changes*.

New Techniques that Improve Accuracy

The *changes* in calibration that can help improve the accuracy of your temperature loops. This is important because *changes* that improve accuracy in the instruments that control, record or measure temperature are wasted if no *changes* are made to the primary device.

It would be difficult if not impossible to provide a manual that provided all the technical detail required for specifying and understanding Thermocouples and RTDs and how they apply to your process. We feel that this manual will give you a good start. We do encourage you to use it as a guide only and to call Smart Sensors for specific information and updates.

Finally, our success can be attributed to providing safe, accurate and reliable process temperature measurement solutions; while never forgetting our customer service obligations. Borrowing the words of speaker and author Tom Reilly:

"Customer service is a function of our performance relative to your expectations."

If we ever fail to live up to this motto, please do not hesitate to contact me.



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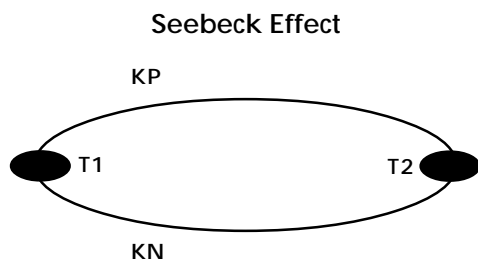
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Temperature Sensor Theory

There are many different types of temperature sensors. We will deal with the two most common types, thermocouples and RTDs. Not because they are the most common, but because these two are the only two types Smart Sensors makes. (So if you are curious about other sensors, you will have to go elsewhere to find out how they work).

Thermocouples - How do they work?

In 1821 Thomas Seebeck, while making a pot of tea, discovered that when two dissimilar metals are joined together, a current flows, as long as the temperature at one of the junctions is at a higher temperature than the other junction. Little did he know, as he finished his tea, that he would be famous for discovering the current that flowed in this circuit and the EMF (Electro Motive Force) that produced this current would be forever called the Seebeck Effect.

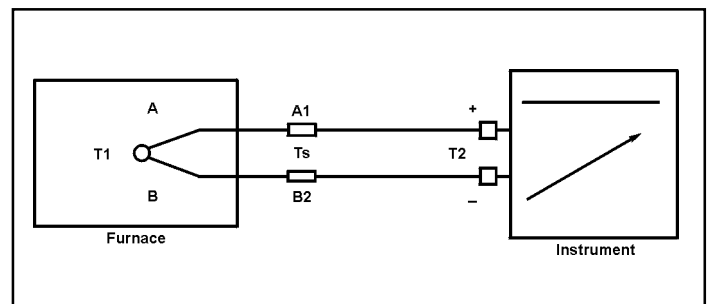


Seebeck circuit showing the positive (kp) and negative (kn) of a Chromel Alumel thermocouple. If the temperatures (T1 and T2) are different at the two junctions a current will flow in the circuit.

Seebeck was responsible for developing the most rugged and simplistic yet cost effective way of measuring temperature over a broad range. Copper Constantan, Chromel Alumel, Iron Constantan and Chromel Constantan, the standard thermocouple calibrations that are in use today, were derived from this research. They work the same way the scientist's theory said they would work. When you apply heat to T1 and T2 is at a different temperature the two dissimilar metals will produce a EMF. The EMF is different for different metals and unfortunately it is not linear, but it is accurate enough to handle most process applications. Accuracy improvements have been made primarily by closer control of the chemical composition; today thermocouples have accuracy as low as 1/2 degree Fahrenheit. There have been other calibrations introduced since then and many improvements to the way thermocouples are used; but the credit for developing thermocouples as we use them today goes to Thomas Seebeck.

A few years later, Jean Peltier made the second most important contribution to thermocouple theory. In essence he discovered that when heat flows across a thermoelectric junction, heat is either absorbed or liberated. The direction of the current flow dictates whether the heat is absorbed or liberated. If the current produced by the Seebeck Effect is at the hotter of the two junctions, heat is absorbed, while heat is liberated at the cooler or cold junction. He discovered this phenomena without drinking a single cup of tea.

These two guys really developed the rules for the proper use of thermocouples. First, and most important, is that the EMF developed by the joining (hot junction) of two dissimilar metals will report the temperature at that junction regardless of the temperature along the length of the wires. Second, and my personal favorite, is that the introduction of a third metal in the circuit can cause unwanted variances in the EMF unless the same temperature is maintained along the entire length where the third metal is introduced. This means that all you thermocouple users can not use cheap baling wire to make your connections to the instrument. Third, quite simply stated this rule allows the EMF signal to be brought back to a standard reference junction, usually 32°F, without maintaining intermediate reference junctions at a constant temperature.



The diagram above has three junctions. The hot or measuring junction T1 reports the furnace temperature. A and B are the primary positive and negative thermocouple elements. A secondary junction Ts is used to transition to thermocouple extension wire. This is done to reduce the cost of the thermocouple circuit. The cost of MI cable is several times more expensive than thermocouple extension wire. Certain applications require the flexibility that only thermocouple extension wire can bring. Finally T2 as the reference junction connects the thermocouple to the instrument. Seebeck and Peltier discovered that if T1 and T2 are at the same temperature there will be no current flow in the circuit.

Basic and Advanced Thermocouples

When it comes right down to it there are only two basic types of thermocouple constructions. One is the kind our old friends Peltier and Seebeck used: Two dissimilar wires with a junction and insulated from one another. This is the most rudimentary construction and it can work given the simplicity of the application. Second and let's get modern here; the mineral insulated cable design that SSI uses.

This type uses a high purity magnesium oxide (MgO) to insulate the thermocouple wires from each other and the sheath. This insulation possesses high insulation resistance and upper temperature limits that far exceed the usable range of standard grade thermocouples. It is densely packed within a metallic sheath to insure concentric positioning of the conductors and improved mechanical strength, even when exposed to mechanical pressures such as bending, twisting or flattening.

Thermocouple Specification Criteria

Now that you know how they work, it's time to get right down to specifying a thermocouple. There are a gazillion parameters you could consider, however, 99.9999% of the time if you keep the following in mind your thermocouple will keep its little millivolt heart pumping away forever or until the next maintenance shutdown *whichever* occurs first.

Operating Environment: What is the operating temperature that the thermocouple will be used in? (Select from the tables provided in this section.) What is in the process that will affect the life or performance of the thermocouple?

Cost/Performance Ratio: How accurate do I want to be? Do I need Special Limits? How will the dynamics of the process affect the accuracy? Can I afford the accuracy want?

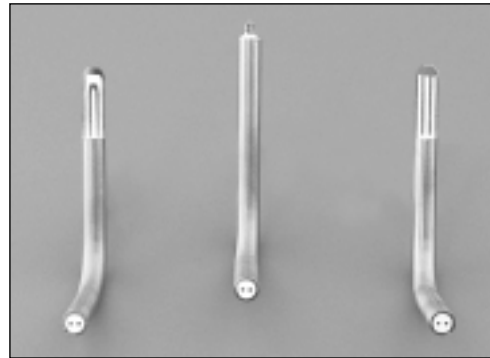
Environment: Do we protect the thermocouple by installing it in a well? What sheath material do we use on the thermocouple that will make it compatible with the environment?

Calibration: Since the ranges for calibrations tend to overlap there are other considerations in the selection criteria. The table below should help. See pages 17-68 for the most common thermocouple and RTD reference tables or visit our web site www.smartsensors.com for all reference tables.

Response Time: Typical response time for thermocouples range from a tenth of a second all the way up to 5 seconds, depending on the size of the thermocouple and the junction employed.

Longevity: Typically the larger the OD of the thermocouple the longer it will last. This criteria can be tricky. Take the cement contractor who wanted to measure the temperature of poured cement. The best thermocouple for him was a bare wire

thermocouple where the junction was twisted together. He could care less what the temperature was or if the thermocouple was working once the cement became concrete. We don't do business with a lot of cement contractors. The data below may



Shown is Smart Sensors' Mineral Oxide insulated thermocouple cable with a cut away of the three most common junctions, (from left) ungrounded, exposed, and grounded.

help you decide which size thermocouple is best. Response time is in seconds and measures a 63.2% step change in temperature from ambient to boiling water.

Measuring Junction Typical Response Time

Sheath OD	Measuring Junction	Response Time*
.063 (1/16")	Grounded	.09
	Ungrounded	.28
.125 (1/8")	Grounded	.34
	Ungrounded	1.6
.188 (3/16")	Grounded	.7
	Ungrounded	2.6
.250 (1/4")	Grounded	1.7
	Ungrounded	4.5
	Exposed loop	.09

*Sensors not in thermowell or protection tubes

Calibration Selection Guide

Calibration Type	Conductors		Temperature Range °C	Limits of Error		Extension Wire Jacket Color	Color Coding
	Positive	Negative		Standard	Special		
J	Iron (Magnetic)	Constantan (Non-magnetic)	0°C to 750°C	±2.2°C or ±0.75%	±1.1°C or ±0.4%	Black	White+ Red-
K	Chromel (Non-magnetic)	Alumel (Magnetic)	-200°C to 0°C	±2.2°C or ±2%	-	Yellow	Yellow+ Red-
			0°C to 1250°C	±2.2°C or ±0.75%	±1.1°C or ±0.4%		
T	Copper (Non-Magnetic)	Constantan (Non-magnetic)	-200°C to 0°C	±1°C or ±1.5%	-	Blue	Blue+ Red-
			0°C to 350°C	±1°C or ±0.75%	±0.5°C or ±0.4%		
E	Chromel (Non-magnetic)	Constantan (Non-magnetic)	-200°C to 0°C	±1.7°C or ±1%	-	Purple	Purple+ Red-
			0°C to 900°C	±1.7°C or ±0.5%	±1°C or ±0.4%		
N	Nicrosil (Non-magnetic)	Nisil (Non-magnetic)	0°C to 1260°C	±3/4%	±3/8%	Orange	Orange+ Red-
R	Platinum 13% Rhodium (Non-magnetic)	Pure Platinum (Non-magnetic)	0°C to 1450°C	±1.5°C or ±0.25%	N/A	Green	Black+ Red-
S	Platinum 10% Rhodium (Non-magnetic)	Pure Platinum (Non-magnetic)	0°C to 1450°C	±1.5°C or ±0.25%	N/A	Green	Black+ Red-
B	Platinum 30% Rhodium (Non-magnetic)	Platinum 6% Rhodium (Non-magnetic)	870°C to 1700°C	±0.5%	N/A	Gray	Black+ Red-

Calibration Notes

J- Iron Constantan - Reducing atmosphere recommended. Iron oxidizes rapidly at elevated temperatures. A larger gage size will extend the life of the iron wire.

T- Copper Constantan - Can be used in oxidizing or reducing atmospheres. Rust and corrosion resistant. Best for sub-zero temperatures.

K- Chromel Alumel - Oxidizing atmosphere recommended. Most commonly used base metal thermocouple. Cycling at high temperatures can cause calibration drift. Not recommended in sulfur environments.

E- Chromel Constantan - Oxidizing atmosphere recommended. Highest emf output of thermocouples commonly used. Good corrosion resistance

S, R- Use in oxidizing or inert atmospheres. Not recommended for reducing atmospheres. Granular precipitation from metal protection tubes can cause failure or calibration drift.

N- Use in oxidizing, reducing and inert atmospheres. Not recommended in sulfur environments. Improved resistance to drift and better stability over K and E at elevated temperatures.

Thermocouple Construction Materials

The most basic thermocouple construction is the wire type consisting of two dissimilar metals homogeneously joined at one end to form the measuring junction. All wire-type thermocouples have an exposed junction. While wire-type thermocouples offer good response time, ruggedness, and high temperature use, they are susceptible to environmental conditions and therefore must be protected.

Mineral insulated thermocouples overcome the disadvantages of wire type construction by imbedding the thermocouple wires in ceramic insulation and protecting them with a metallic sheath. The mineral insulated cable (MI cable) design is based on small mass and high thermal conductivity which in turn promotes rapid heat transfer from the heat source to the measuring junction.

The sheaths are impervious to most liquids and gases and withstand high external pressures. The seamless design protects against moisture or other contaminants attacking the thermocouple elements. Since the only materials used to make the MI cable are the thermocouple conductors, the mineral oxide insulation and the metallic sheath, the cables are inherently fireproof thus providing the safest temperature measuring system.

Mineral Insulated Cable

M.I. cable is designed to meet the following specifications:

Sheath OD & Wall Thickness: Per ASTM E-585

Accuracy: Per ASTM E-230 (1993) & ANSI MC96.1 (1988)

Insulation Resistance @ Room Temperature: Per ASTM E-585 (Table 2)

Formability: Per ASTM E-585 (Can be formed around a mandrel equal to twice the outside diameter without sheath rupture or loss of IR.)

Fabrication: The cable can be welded, brazed or soldered without changing IR. (Care should be taken with smaller diameter sheaths)

See MI Cable Specification Tables on page 9.

Sheath Material

The table below shows just some of the many different materials which can be used to protect the mineral insulated thermocouple. Sheath materials used vary from standard stainless alloys like 304, 310, 316, 321, 347, 446 to the slightly more exotic alloy 600 or Hasteloy®.

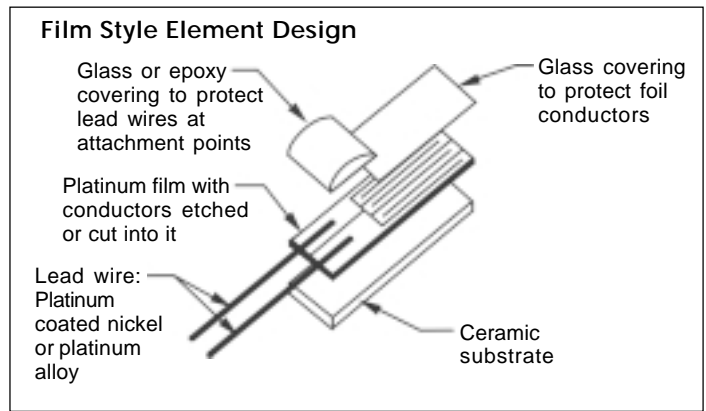
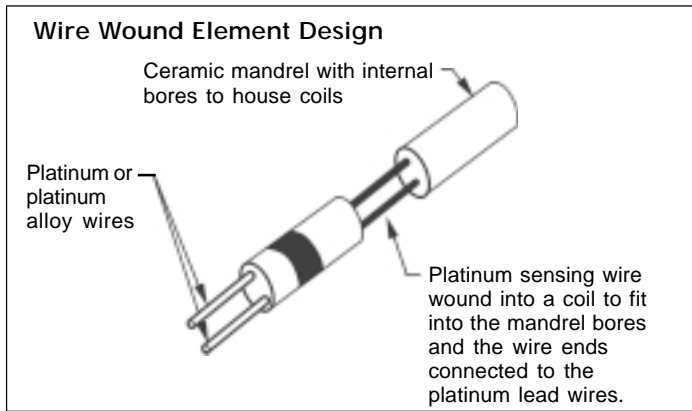
These sheaths are selected based on the rigors of the application with corrosion and temperature being the leading factors in sheath selection. The atmospheric environmental parameters are oxidizing, reducing, neutral, and vacuum. For example, 304 Stainless Steel can be used in each type of atmosphere with a maximum operating temperature of 1650°F.

Sheath Material

Material	Melting Point °F	Max. Temp. in Air	Recommended	
			OPR ATM *	Continuous Max. Temp. °F
304SS	2560	1920	ORNV	1650
310 SS	2560	1960	ORNV	2100
316SS	2280	1760	ORNV	1650
321 SS	2580	1500	ORNV	1600
347SS	2600	1680	ORNV	1600
Inconel Alloy 600	2550	2000	ONV(c)	2100
Copper	1980	600	ORNV (b)	600
Aluminum	1220	800	ORNV	700
Platinum	3216	3000	ON(c)	3050
Molybdenum	4750	1000	VNR	4000
Tantalum	5440	750	V	4500
Titanium	3300	600	VN	2000

Key: O — Oxidizing
 R — Reducing
 N — Neutral
 V — Vacuum
 (b)— Scales readily in oxidizing atmosphere
 (c)— Sensitive to sulphur corrosion

Specifying RTDs



A resistance temperature detector (RTD) operates on the principle that electrical resistance of metal changes as its temperature changes. The resistance of the sensing element increases as the temperature rises. There are two basic RTD designs wire wound and thin film. Wire wound design is a platinum sensing wire wound into a coil and housed in a ceramic mandrel to protect the coil. The thin film design consists of platinum deposited on a ceramic substrate and trimmed to achieve the desired alpha the construction is then covered with glass and epoxy to protect platinum film. Thin films are manufactured much in the same way as computer chips

The metal that is employed in a RTD must change resistance with respect to temperature and provide stability and a high output. The three metals that best exhibit these characteristics are:

Platinum

The stability and linearity of this metals' resistive output over a broad range makes it the best metal for process type RTD's. Platinum can withstand oxidation and is effective over a range of -200 to + 850 degrees C. The four basic ohm values of 100, 200, 500 and 1000 give the user different degrees of sensitivity within the sensor. The higher the ohm value the greater the sensitivity and resolution. See chart on page 8 for the resistance change per degree Celsius for the temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) for the RTD you are using.

Copper

The greatest strength of this metal is its low cost. Copper performs poorly in oxidizing atmospheres and has a low output and thus an inability to perform in narrow measuring spans.

Nickel

This metal is a good compromise between copper and platinum. It has a higher output and is slightly less expensive than platinum. It is extremely nonlinear above 300 degrees C.

RTDs are known for their excellent accuracy and linearity over a wide temperature range. Some RTDs have accuracies as high as 0.01 ohms (0.026°C) at 0°C. RTDs are also extremely stable devices. Common industrial RTDs drift less than 0.1°C/year. Manufacturing processes increasingly require precise process control. For this reason the number of RTDs installed annually continues to grow as a percentage of total temperature sensor sales.

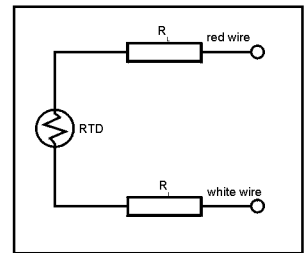
Because an RTD is a passive resistive device, you must pass a current through the device to produce a measurable voltage. This current causes the RTD to internally heat, which appears as

an error. You can minimize self-heating by using the smallest possible excitation current. The typical RTD receiving device uses 1 mA to stimulate the RTD.

RTDs are available in two-, three-, and four-wire configurations. The number of lead wires directly affects such factors as accuracy, stability, installation budget and distance between sensor and receiver.

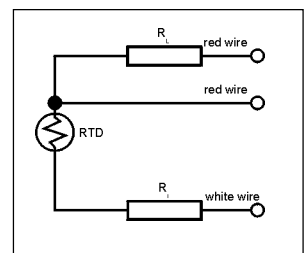
Two Wire

When accuracy is not critical, a two-wire RTD is the least expensive; offering. Using lead wires to place any distance between a two-wire RTD and a receiving device will further compromise its accuracy. The potential for poor accuracy from a two-wire RTD stems from its inability to compensate for lead length, resistance that changes the ohm value of the original signal. A two-wire RTD should be used only in applications where the receiving device connects directly to the sensor.



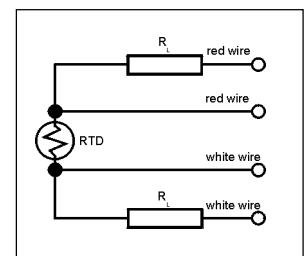
Three Wire RTD

Three-wire RTDs compensate for resistance resulting from length differences by adding a third lead to the RTD. To accomplish this requires that the wires match exactly. Any difference in resistance between the lead wires will cause an imbalance, which will compromise the accuracy of the RTD. Lead length variance, work hardening or corrosion, and manufacturing irregularities are errors to avoid. Quality manufacturing is critical to insure balance of all three leads.



Four Wire RTD

Errors caused by resistance imbalance between leads are cancelled out in a four-wire RTD circuit. Four-wire RTDs are used where superior accuracy is critical or if the sensor is installed far from the receiving device. In a four-wire RTD one pair of wires carries the current through the RTD the other pair senses the voltage across the RTD. 2- and three-wire RTDs require heavier lead wire because thicker wire, by creating less resistance to the measured



signal, reduces measurement distortion. Therefore lighter gauge wire, less expensive, may be used in four-wire RTD applications.

RTDs are limited to temperatures of 1200 ° F and because of the construction of the sensing element, RTDs do not do well in high-vibration and severe mechanical shock environments. When selecting a temperature sensor for an application you should consult your temperature sensor manufacturer for recommendations.

RTD Characteristics

Stability: Defined as the ability of a sensor to maintain its stated accuracy over an extended period of time, usually one year, at its rated temperature. RTDs when used properly can maintain a stability of .25°

Repeatability: Defined as the ability to repeat the same output value at a given temperature point in a spanned temperature range. RTDs typically are repeatable to $\pm .14^{\circ}\text{C}$ or .05%, whichever is greater.

Response Time: Measured as the time necessary for a sensor to report a 63.2% step change in temperature in water moving transverse to the sensor sheath at 3 fps.

Sheath Diameter

1/8"
3/16"
1/4"

Response Time

2 Seconds
3 Seconds
5 Seconds

Accuracy: The industry has standardized on two types of accuracy for Platinum 100 ohm RTD elements. They are Class B, the standard in the process industry and the higher accuracy Class A. The table below shows typical element accuracies per DIN 43760-1980 and ASTM E1137.

Platinum (100 ohm)

		Accuracy			
		Class B Standard		Class A High	
Temperature		°C	°F	°C	°F
-100	-148	.8	1.44	.35	.63
0	32	.3	.54	.15	.27
100	212	.8	1.44	.35	.63
200	392	1.3	2.34	.55	.99
300	572	1.8	3.24	.75	1.35
400	752	2.3	4.14	.95	1.71
500	932	2.8	5.04	1.15	2.07

Standard Accuracy Nickel (120 ohm)

Rt	Temperature		Tolerance		
	(°C)	°C	°F	±°C	±°F
70.83	-73	-100	1.25	2.25	.825
120.00	0	32	.83	1.50	.600
148.07	38	100	1.30	2.34	1.020
200.64	100	212	2.10	3.76	1.910
247.82	149	300	2.68	4.75	2.700
380.31	260	500	4.28	7.71	5.520

Optional High Accuracy Nickel (120 ohm)

Rt	Temperature		Tolerance		
	(°C)	°C	°F	±°C	±°F
70.83	-73	-100	.84	1.52	.55
120.00	0	32	.56	1.00	.40
148.07	38	100	.88	1.58	.68
200.64	100	212	1.39	2.51	1.27
247.82	149	300	1.79	3.23	1.82
380.31	260	500	2.62	4.71	3.68

Standard Accuracy - Copper (9.035 ohms @ 0 °C / 10 ohms @ 25 °C)

Rt	Temperature		Tolerance		
	(°C)	°C	°F	±°C	±°F
6.190	-73	-100	2.83	5.09	.112
9.035	0	32	1.14	2.05	.045
10.000	25	77	1.56	2.80	.056
10.490	38	100	2.12	3.82	.084
12.897	100	212	3.53	6.36	.196
14.780	149	300	4.94	8.90	.140
19.116	260	500	7.78	14.00	.308

Optional High Accuracy - Copper (9.035 ohms @ 0 °C / 10 ohms @ 25 °C)

Rt	Temperature		Tolerance		
	(°C)	°C	°F	±°C	±°F
6.190	-73	-100	1.04	1.87	.040
9.035	0	32	.44	.73	.016
10.000	25	77	.56	1.00	.020
10.490	38	100	.66	1.19	.030
12.897	100	212	1.25	2.25	.050
14.780	149	300	1.72	3.09	.070
19.116	260	500	2.74	4.94	.011

Temperature Coefficient of Resistance (TCR)

The temperature coefficient of a sensor is determined by the purity of the winding wire used in the manufacture of the sensor element. It is defined as the resistance change per ohm per degree C. Our standard RTDs use the following TCRs:

Platinum = Curve A = .00392 ohms/ohm/°C
 Curve B = .003850 ohms/ohm/°C
 Nickel = .006720 ohms/ohm/°C
 Copper = .004274 ohms/ohm/°C

Sensor Resistance Change per Degree at 0°C (32°F)

Sensor Resistance	°C	°F
100 ohm Platinum	.39 ohms	.22 ohms
200 ohm Platinum	.78 ohms	.44 ohms
400 ohm Platinum	1.56 ohms	.88 ohms
500 ohm Platinum	1.95 ohms	1.10 ohms
1000 ohm Platinum	3.90 ohms	2.20 ohms
120 ohm Nickel	.72 ohms	.40 ohms
10 ohm Copper	.039 ohms	.02 ohms
100 ohm Copper	.39 ohms	.22 ohms

Thermocouple and RTD MI Cable Specifications



Single Thermocouple MI Cable Specifications

Cable Diameter	(inch)	0.059	0.062	0.079	0.118	0.125	0.177	0.188	0.236	0.250	0.313	0.375	0.425	0.500
	(mm)	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	12.7
Wire Diameter	(inch)	0.010	0.010	0.013	0.019	0.021	0.029	0.031	0.039	0.041	0.051	0.062	0.070	0.082
	(mm)	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.48	0.53	0.74	0.79	0.99	1.04	1.30	1.57	1.78	2.08
Gage Equivalent (approximate)		<30	>30	>28	>25	>24	>21	<20	<18	>18	>16	<14	<13	>12
Sheath Wall Thickness	(inch)	0.007	0.007	0.009	0.013	0.014	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.029	0.036	0.043	0.049	0.057
	(mm)	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.33	0.36	0.51	0.53	0.69	0.74	0.91	1.09	1.24	1.45



Duplex Thermocouple MI Cable Specifications

Cable Diameter	(inch)	0.118	0.125	0.177	0.188	0.234	0.236	0.250	0.313	0.375	0.425	0.500
	(mm)	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.8	5.94	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	12.7
Wire Diameter	(inch)	0.018	0.019	0.027	0.029	0.036	0.036	0.038	0.048	0.057	0.065	0.076
	(mm)	0.46	0.48	0.69	0.74	0.91	0.91	0.97	1.22	1.45	1.65	1.93
Gage Equivalent (approximate)		>25	<24	<21	>21	>19	>19	<18	>17	15	>14	>13
Sheath Wall Thickness	(inch)	0.013	0.014	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.027	0.029	0.036	0.043	0.049	0.057
	(mm)	0.33	0.36	0.51	0.53	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.91	1.09	1.24	1.45



Triplex Thermocouple MI Cable Specifications

Cable Diameter	(inch)	0.188	0.236	0.250	0.313	0.375	0.425	0.500
	(mm)	4.8	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	12.7
Wire Diameter	(inch)	0.021	0.026	0.028	0.035	0.042	0.048	0.056
	(mm)	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.89	1.07	1.22	1.42
Gage Equivalent (approximate)		>24	>22	<21	<19	>18	<16	<15
Sheath Wall Thickness	(inch)	0.021	0.027	0.029	0.036	0.043	0.049	0.057
	(mm)	0.53	0.69	0.74	0.91	1.09	1.24	1.45



Three or Four Wire RTD MI Cable Specifications

Cable Diameter	(inch)	0.090	0.118	0.125	0.177	0.188	0.236	0.250	0.313	0.375	0.425	0.500
	(mm)	2.3	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	12.7
Wire Diameter	(inch)	0.010	0.013	0.014	0.020	0.021	0.026	0.028	0.035	0.042	0.047	0.055
	(mm)	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.51	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.89	1.07	1.19	1.40
Gage Equivalent (approximate)		>30	>28	27	24	>24	>22	<21	<19	>18	>17	<15
Sheath Wall Thickness	(inch)	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.015	0.016	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.032	0.036	0.043
	(mm)	0.19	0.25	0.28	0.38	0.41	0.51	0.53	0.69	0.81	0.91	1.09



Dual Three Wire RTD MI Cable Specifications

Cable Diameter	(inch)	0.188	0.236	0.250	0.313	0.375	0.425	0.500
	(mm)	4.8	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	12.7
Wire Diameter	(inch)	0.021	0.026	0.028	0.035	0.042	0.047	0.055
	(mm)	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.89	1.07	1.19	1.40
Gage Equivalent (approximate)		>24	>22	<21	<19	>18	>17	<15
Sheath Wall Thickness	(inch)	0.016	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.032	0.036	0.043
	(mm)	0.41	0.51	0.53	0.69	0.81	0.91	1.09

Note: IR Test Voltage of 500 VDC applied to all above listed cables. Cable dimensions shown are nominal. Actual dimensions may vary within tolerance limits. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Choosing the right sensor for the job

Criteria	Thermocouple vs. RTD	TC	RTD
Range	Although new and improved manufacturing techniques have increased the range of RTDs, this category belongs to thermocouples. Better than 95% of RTDs are used in temperatures below 1000° F. Thermocouples can be used up to 2700° F.	X	
Sensitivity	Grounded thermocouples are inherently tip sensitive; while RTD elements are isolated from their sheaths. A grounded thermocouple will respond to a 63% step change in temperature nearly three times faster than an RTD.	X	
Cost	Comparing a 12 inch, SS sheath .25", Type J grounded thermocouple, with a 100 Ohm platinum RTD .00385 Alpha, prices the thermocouple at 2.5 to 3 times less than an RTD. Installed cost make up some of this difference since RTDs use inexpensive copper lead wire to transmit the signal back to the DCS.	X	
Accuracy	There are many factors to determine accuracy; linearity, stability, and repeatability to name a few that can affect accuracy. While a thermocouple's stand alone accuracy can approach that of an RTD, the superior advantages in these other areas make the RTD the choice.		X
Linearity	Temperature vs. resistance nearly plot a straight line for an RTD, while a thermocouple shows an almost "S" like curve.		X
Ruggedness	Thermocouples can essentially be one piece. RTD elements both thin film and wire wound must be connected to copper wire.	X	
Stability	Due to their linearity and virtually drift free output, RTDs are more stable than thermocouples.		X
Repeatability	The ability of a probe or instrument to give the same output or reading under repeated identical conditions.		X

Thermowell and Protection Tube Specification

Common Materials:

The following materials are the most common alloys used as thermowells or protection tubes. (Temperature ratings in the following guideline are expressed in °F)

Carbon Steel (A105, A350, CF2) - Commonly used in oxidizing environments. Its melting point is 2500° and maximum operating temperature is 1300°.

304 SS - Used in applications up to 1650°. This nickel based alloy has good corrosion resistance and can be used in both reducing and oxidizing atmospheres.

310 SS - Better than 304 in many high temperature applications. Good resistance to carburizing and reducing environments. Subject to carbide precipitation in the 900° to 1600° range. Continuous service to 2100°.

316 SS - Operating temperature is the same as 304 but has a higher corrosion resistance and creep strength. OK to use in both reducing and oxidizing atmospheres.

446 SS - Most commonly used ferritic stainless steel. Maximum operating temperature is 2000°. Selected for use in reducing, oxidizing, vacuum and neutral atmospheres.

Low Carbon Stainless Steels - Are available from SSi in 304L and 316L. The operating and melt temperatures of these alloys are the same as the standard 304 and 316SS. They are generally used to reduce the effect of carbide precipitation.

Alloy 600 - Maximum rating of 2100°. This alloy has excellent corrosion resistance at elevated temperatures. Not recommended in reducing or high sulfur environments.

Alloy 800 - Same elevated temperature resistance to oxidation as Alloy 600. Good sulfur and corrosion resistance. Same operating temperature as Alloy 600.

Hastelloy B - Can be used up to 1500° in inert atmospheres and 1500° in oxidizing environments. Excellent resistance to pitting, stress-corrosion cracking.

Hastelloy C - Excellent corrosion resistance to ferric and cupric chlorides, contaminated mineral acids, wet chlorine gas. Oxidation resistance to 1800°F. Continuous service to 2200°.

Monel - Good resistance to sea water and not subject to chloride stress cracking. Not recommended for oxidizing atmospheres. Upper temperature range is 1000°.

Nickel - Use in sulfur free environments and in oxidizing atmospheres. Operating temperature not to exceed 1400°.

Tantalum - Upper temperature range is 5000°. Most commonly used as a sheath material for stainless flanged wells. Has good resistance to corrosion to most chemicals and a high heat conductivity coefficient.

Design Considerations:

Material - Cost versus Corrosion

In general the most important consideration in selecting the proper thermowell is the material of construction. Given that pressure is not a consideration, the wrong material selection can cause premature failure due to corrosion. In a perfect world, tantalum would be the same price as carbon steel and consequently seldom would there be a cost versus corrosion consideration. But then, a

perfect world would have eliminated the nice little corrosion chart guide on pages 69 and 70 of this manual. The high polish on all stainless steel and nickel alloys reduces the risk of corrosion.

Connection - The Process Decides

The industry has standardized on five different types of process connections. They are: Threaded, Flanged, Socket Weld, Weld-In, and Van Stone. *Threaded Wells* are provided in one piece construction (up to 36") and have an NPT connection. *Flanged Wells* (other than Van Stone) consist of a stem welded to an ANSI rated flange. The weld is commonly referred to as a double weld that eliminates crevice corrosion since no open joints are exposed. *Socket Weld Wells* fit all A.S.A. standard couplings and flanges, are easy to install and have a very tight fit. *Weld-In Wells* are more expensive to install and are used where flanges are not practical or desired. *Van Stone Wells* are a one-piece construction well installed with a lap joint flange.

Length - More than just a "U" dimension

The immersion length of a well typically referred to as the "U" dimension is measured from the bottom of the threads or flange to the tip of the well. Accuracy of the sensor can be affected by the immersion length of the well. Thermocouples, which are tip sensitive, are less likely to be affected by short "U" lengths; while RTD's which are stem sensitive would require a longer "U" for the same process condition. A rule of thumb is to immerse a thermocouple at least 3" in gases and 1" in liquids. Add 2" to this rule for RTD's.

Bore Size - Standardization is the Key

The standard bore size for all wells offered in this catalog is .260 with .385 available as an option. Delivery is not generally affected by the .385 Wide Bore (WB) option. These bore sizes will accommodate most sheathed thermocouples, RTD's and thermometers.

Well Shank - Strength is the Key

Tapered wells provide greater protection against breaking in high velocity fluid applications. The higher strength to weight ratio makes tapered the choice over straight wells due to their natural higher frequency. Reduced tip or step down wells provide increased sensitivity.

Vibration - Sometimes very dangerous

Excess pressure, temperature and corrosion are the major causes of well failure. Vibration, although less common, is significantly more dangerous. A condition called the Von Karman Trail can be caused by fluid flowing by the well which forms a turbulent wake. This wake has a frequency which is based on the diameter of the well and the velocity of the fluid. If this wake frequency is the same as the natural frequency of the well, the resonance could cause the well to vibrate to the extent that the stem fractures and breaks. It is difficult to provide specific information in chart form to assist you in well selection when vibration is a consideration. Maximum allowable velocities will change depending on the "U" length, well material, temperature, type of fluid and well construction. For example a 316SS well with a 3-1/2" U can handle a maximum velocity of 100 feet per second in water at 200°F. The same well in 1000°F superheated steam allows 375 feet per second. Smart Sensors can perform the necessary calculations to assist you with design criteria in cases where vibration may be a factor. Smart Sensor assumes no responsibility other than repair or replacement of a well.

**The information contained herein acts as a guide and Smart Sensors Inc., distributors and representatives specifically deny warranty expressed or implied.*

Thermowells: Why They Fail

The following is the most common cause of failure for threaded or flanged bar stock thermowells:

- Improper process application
- Improper material selection
- Improper installation
- Higher than anticipated temperatures
- Ignoring velocity considerations

Generally there are warnings associated with the impending failure for all of the failure considerations except for velocity. This failure can result in the thermowell moving unrestricted to a most undesirable alternative location in the process.

This most catastrophic cause of failure comes from improper velocity considerations. When a well is installed in a pipe or vessel and as fluid flows past the well's tip it forms a turbulent wake, this wake is called the Von Karman Trail. This wake has a defined frequency based on the diameter of the well and the velocity of the fluid flowing past it. The well must possess sufficient stiffness so that its frequency would never equal the wake frequency of the Von Karman Trail. If these frequencies are equal to one another it causes the well to vibrate to the point of breaking.

The following table provides the maximum velocity for a 1" NPT threaded well, tapered construction, either 304 or 316SS. The medium is water at 200 degrees F in a pressurized (2500 psi) vessel. The maximum velocity and corresponding U length should be used as a guide only.

The calculations for determining U length are sophisticated and complete. Never use a guide or guess when it comes to determining whether velocity can cause a catastrophic failure. Call Smart Sensors for complete calculations based on your specific criteria.

U Length in inches	Maximum velocity (fps)
3.5	109
6	64
8	47
10	38
12	31
18	18
24	10

Smart Sensors can perform the velocity calculations that will determine the maximum U length and type of well. To make this recommendation we will need the following information:

- 1) Design U length in inches
- 2) Maximum velocity in feet per second
- 3) Maximum temperature
- 4) Well material
- 5) Process fluid or gas

Ceramic and Metal Protection Tubes

These protection tubes are generally used in industrial furnace applications where the temperature prohibits use of a metal tube. The characteristics of Alumina, Mullite, Silicon Carbide and Metal Ceramic protection tubes are as different as the applications they perform well in. Selection of the type of tube is application dependent, the following is a broad definition of some of the successful applications:

Molten Metal Calcining kilns	Molten Glass Ethylene Crackers	Oil fired furnaces Blast furnaces
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Alumina

The chemical composition consists of greater than 99.6% of sintered Alumina Oxide. They are the toughest ceramic tube when compared to Mullite. Alumina is extremely versatile and can be used in all atmospheres with selected preference in oxidizing atmospheres where in general Mullite would be a better choice. This tube can be used with any thermocouple calibration including all noble metal calibrations.

Mullite

Silica/Alumina protection tubes are a low cost alternative to Alumina. They have a low tolerance to thermal shock and can only be used with J, K, and N thermocouples. It is recommended that the tubes are evenly heated to 800 degrees F prior to use.

Silicon Carbide

Silicon Carbide, Carbon and Silica comprise the majority of the chemical composition and provide an excellent resistance to shock. Resistance to corrosion and abrasion at temperatures above the range of nickel chrome alloys is a feature that allows use in the most demanding corrosive application – which includes molten salt. An inner alumina tube must be used when noble metal thermocouples are employed.

Metal Ceramic

Consisting of chromium and alumina oxide this tube holds its strength even under load conditions. In most applications it can be mounted horizontally without drooping. The conductivity of this composite is comparable to most stainless steels. Its use in molten metal applications is recommended since it has good resistance to wetting.

KEY
E - Excellent
G - Good
A - Average
P - Poor
Y - Yes
N - No

	Temp Rating °C	Gas Tight	Corrosion Resistance	Resistance to Thermal Shock	Thermal Conductivity	Hardness	Droop	Water Absorption	Cost	Oxidizing Atmosphere
Alumina Oxide (99.7% Pure)	1950	Y	A	P	P	P	P	E	\$\$	N
Mullite (Silica/Alumina)	1750	Y	A	P	P	A	P	E	\$	Y
Metal Ceramic (Chromium/Aluminum Oxide)	1320	Y	G	E	E	G	E	E	\$\$\$	N
Hexaloy (Silicon Carbide)	1650	Y	E	E	E	E	G	E	\$\$\$\$	Y

Specifying Temperature Sensors in Hazardous Areas

A great concern to those who specify instruments is the safety of the installation in hazardous areas. This guide will help the user define these locations and specify the proper sensor enclosure in accordance to nationally accepted standards.

The following list of acronyms are a sampling of the testing laboratories and standard institutes in North America that deal with standards and testing of materials used in hazardous areas.

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
FM	Factory Mutual Research Corporation
I. S.	Intrinsically Safe
ISA	Instrument Systems and Automation
NEC	National Electric Code
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
UL	Underwriters Laboratories

This guide is not intended to define hazardous locations. However it will provide insight to sensor enclosures designed to function in hazardous areas. In North America the NEC divides flammable gases in to three classes:

- Gases
- Dusts
- Fibers

The *classes* are further divided into *groups*. The *groups* are organized by the explosive potential of the material within the group. The following table lists the class with an example of some of the materials in the group.

Class I: Flammable gases and vapors	Group A: Acetylene Group B: Hydrogen, butadiene, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide Group C: Ethylene, coke oven gas, diethyl ether, dimethyl ether Group D: Propane, acetone, alcohols, ammonia, benzene, butane, ethane, ethyl acetate, gasoline, heptanes, hexanes, methane, octanes, pentanes, toluene.
Class II: Combustible dusts	Group E: Metal dust Group F: Coal, coke dust Group G: Grain, plastic dust
Class III: Combustible flyings and fibers	Wood flyings, paper fibers, cotton fibers

The third and final consideration of the standards is the probability of the presence of the materials as identified by the groups that are incorporated into the three classes. This area is broken down into two separate Divisions. Division identification is thorough and complicated but basically subscribes to the following guidelines:

- Division I:** Areas where hazardous materials may be present under normal operating conditions
- Division II:** Areas where hazardous materials may become present due to leaks, process upsets or failures

In reviewing the two areas the probability of an explosion is more prevalent where explosive gases or dust are present in the process. Consequently Division I is defined as a hazardous location by standard institutions.

Today's instrumentation is more consistent and reliable than instruments used a decade ago, greatly reducing the chances of a spill or process upset. Also specifications that call for non redundant technologies to prevent process upsets like spills have reduced the possibility of catastrophic occurrences in Division II areas. Although Division II areas are classified as nonhazardous, for safety reasons many users prefer to use Division I products in Division II areas. In general because of the low energy produced, non passive devices such as thermocouples and RTDs should be safe in Division II areas.

In summary there are three methods of protection for temperature sensors in Division I areas. They are:

- Explosion proof housings
- Intrinsically safe loops
- Purged or safe instrument air

This guide has pretty much described the hazardous area and the following are the enclosures (heads) available from Smart Sensors along with the NEMA rating and the areas that we recommend their use:

Explosion Proof

For use in:

**Class I
Division I
Groups B, C, and D**

**Class II
Division I
Groups E, F, and G**



NEMA - 4



NEMA - 4X

NEMA Protection Ratings

In North America, Equipment can be classified per the National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) Enclosure Classifications. NEMA is a nonprofit trade organization composed of mainly U.S. manufacturers of electrical apparatus. NEMA created voluntary standards for electrical enclosures. These classifications describe the environment in which the product can be used due to the protection the enclosure provides. ("Enclosure" includes electrical and mechanical connections and external adjustments.) Among others, NEMA classifies enclosures based on the effects of external icing, rust and corrosion, or contamination from oil and coolants.

Type 1	General Purpose	Indoor	accidental contact will not corrode
Type 2	Drip-proof	Indoor	limited amounts of falling water and dirt will not corrode
Type 3	Dust-tight, rain-tight	Outdoor	windblown dust, rain, sleet, and undamaged by external ice formation
Type 3R	Dust-tight, rain-tight	Outdoor	same as type 3 above, plus diverts water from live parts, provision for drainage, will not corrode
Type 3S	Dust-tight, rain-tight	Outdoors	same as type 3 above, operation of external mechanism when ice laden, will not corrode
Type 4	Water-tight, dust-tight	Indoor/Outdoor	windblown dust and rain, splashing water, and hose directed water, undamaged by ice formation, will not corrode
Type 4X	Water-tight, dust-tight	Indoor/Outdoor	same as type 4 above, plus corrode resistant, will not corrode
Type 5	Dust-tight	Indoor	dust and falling dirt, will not corrode
Type 6	Water-tight/dust-tight	Indoor/Outdoor	temporary entry of water during limited submersion (6ft/2m for 30 Min), undamaged by formation of ice, will not corrode
Type 6P	Water-tight/dust-tight	Indoor/Outdoor	same as type 6 above plus prolonged submersion, will not corrode
Type 7	Explosion proof/Class I Groups A, B, C, D	Indoor	Hazardous Locations: Protection against corrosive effects of liquids and gases
Type 8	Explosion proof/Class I	Indoor/Outdoor	Hazardous Locations: protection against corrosive effects of liquids and gases; contacts or connections immersed in oil
Type 9	Explosion Proof/Class II Groups E or G	Indoor	Hazardous Locations: dust-tight, hazardous dust
Type 10	Hazardous Locations	Indoor	U.S. MSHA Mine Safety and Health Adm. per 30 C.F.R., Part 18
Type 11	Oil-tight/Corrode	Indoor	protection from corrosive effects of gases and liquid dripping, seepage and external condensation or corrosion, oil immersion
Type 12	Oil-tight/Dust-tight	Indoor	fibers, lint, dust and light splashing, seepage and dripping condensation or non-corrosive liquids
Type 12K		Indoor	same as type 12 above, enclosure has knockouts
Type 13	Oil-tight/Dust-tight	Indoor	dust, spraying of water, oil and corrosive coolant, oil resistant gaskets

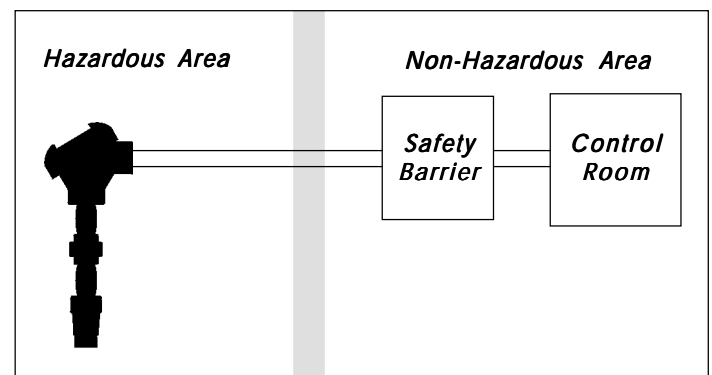
The final area for discussion regarding protection in hazardous areas is intrinsically safe loops.

Intrinsically safe equipment is defined as "equipment and wiring which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmospheric mixture in its most easily ignited concentration." (ISA-RP12.6) This is achieved by limiting the amount of power available to the electrical equipment in the hazardous area to a level below that which will ignite the gases.

Since RTDs and thermocouples are low energy devices they lend themselves useful in intrinsically safe loops. By definition these sensors do not possess the energy to ignite a material that could cause an explosion. A temperature loop is determined to be intrinsically safe if it is incapable of ignition under four conditions:

- Normal power levels
- Faults in the control room
- Faults in the signal wiring
- Faults in the sensor

No explosion proof housings are required in intrinsically safe temperature loops, consequently this can result in a significant cost savings to the user. However since most receiving instruments are AC powered, they can release stray voltage through the instrument wire to the field sensor. The use of Zener barriers prevents explosions due to this scenario and certifies the loop as intrinsically safe.



Please visit our web site for other solutions to **Temperature Measurement.....the right way!!!!**

Improving Process Temperature Measurements

A common misconception when trying to improve temperature measurement is to focus on accuracy. In the case of thermocouples the knee jerk reaction is to change the accuracy from standard to special limits (while remaining with the initial calibration). Special limits cut the accuracy in half for non noble metal calibrations.

There are a few problems associated with this approach. First the measuring or controlling instrument may not be able to read or control the improved accuracy; consequently there may be a cost to upgrade the instrument part of the measurement loop. Second the cost for upgrading to special limits may be prohibitive. Third, the repeatability, which we will define as the ability of the thermocouple to reproduce a consistent output under the same process conditions, may provide the desired results at a lower cost.

The other option when considering accuracy only is to change the calibration. Thermocouple accuracy or inaccuracy is attributed to the inhomogeneities in alloy composition. The optimum thermocouple configuration is to match two pure element legs. Noble metal combinations of gold versus platinum and platinum versus palladium can provide accuracy improvements ten times greater than non noble metal configurations, but are extremely expensive.

What are the alternatives? First let's examine the special limits accuracy of the most commonly used sheathed thermocouple calibration.

Calibration: ANSI type K
Positive Conductor: Chromel
Negative Conductor: Alumel
Accuracy @ 500 degrees C
Special Tolerance: + or - 2 degrees C

In the above case we can assume that the millivolt output of a type K thermocouple with special tolerance put in service at 500 degrees C will read no lower than 498 or no higher than 502 degrees Centigrade. This produces a four degree uncertainty. Cross Calibration is an option available to improve loop accuracy without incurring all the expense associated with special tolerance calibration. For the purpose of this examination we will assume that identical thermocouple calibrations are involved.

Two areas particularly warrant Cross Calibration consideration, they are:

1. Multiple identical thermocouples installed close to one another in the process or multiple thermocouples that share the same process environment
2. Multiple thermocouples located in the same protection tube commonly referred to as multi-point assemblies.

How does Cross Calibration work?

As stated earlier thermocouple accuracy is dependent on alloy composition. Consequently thermocouples made from the same alloy composition have identical inaccuracies. Identifying the error from a single alloy composition batch assures the user that

all thermocouples made from that batch have a repeatable error. In many cases error compensation can be accomplished in the instrument that processes the millivolt signal from the thermocouple.

Why does Cross Calibration work?

Quite simply thermocouples can experience the same degradation when exposed to the same process conditions. This is particularly relevant in multi-point assemblies responsible for reporting reactor temperatures. In the case of sensors not in close proximity the use of analytic redundancy (see footnote) correlations may help the user to understand how to optimize accuracy.

Of course the ability to measure the millivolt output of the thermocouple in a controlled environment is essential in order to employ Cross Calibration.

Contact Smart Sensors and inquire about our calibration lab. Measurement error of thermocouples in our lab can be up to 5 times greater than ANSI accuracies and is NIST traceable.

Analytic Redundancy

Yung, S.K. and Clarke, D.W. "Local Sensor Validation," Measurement and Control, Vol. 22, June 1989, pp. 122-130.

Improve Accuracy – Reduce Noise

Sensor accuracy can be affected by interference from common industrial noise sources. Thermocouple and RTD outputs are low level signals. The thermocouple produces output in millivolts, while the RTD produces a very weak resistance signal. Ungrounded thermocouples, where the conductors are insulated from the sheath can provide protection from some noise sources. The RTD is inherently isolated. But at times radio frequency and electro magnetic interference from walkie-talkies, transformers, motors and power wires can still cause erratic signals even if the sensor is ungrounded or isolated. Converting the output to 4-20 milli-amps by using a field temperature transmitter can reduce noise problems. Smart Sensors offers a transmitter that provides RFI and EMI protection. More importantly all of our field transmitters are isolated. Isolation protects against power surges or errors associated with ground loops.



For more information, Request Smart Bulletin PB-pt-1

Calibration

Verifying the accuracy of Thermocouples and RTDs is a difficult but exact science. It requires a system that has a stable temperature source, an accurate reference thermometer, repeatable measurement and control and finally a data processor. Each component of the system must be in concert with the other components in order to minimize system uncertainty. The components must have corresponding supportive characteristics for resolution, accuracy, linearity, traceability, stability and repeatability. Examples of how these specifications can affect system uncertainty are:

Resolution and Accuracy

If desired accuracy is .01 degrees C then the resolution or ability to read this accuracy must be at least .001 degree C.

Linearity

It is tempting to state linear accuracy at one temperature (usually 0 degrees C), while this is helpful (all thermocouples have zero



output at this temperature) it is important to know the measurement accuracy over the entire range of the readout. If the readout were perfectly linear, its accuracy specification would be the same across its entire range. However, all readout devices have some non-linearity component and are not perfectly linear

Stability

Readout stability is important, since most measurements are made in a wide variety of ambient conditions and over varying lengths of time. Consequently the temperature coefficient and long-term stability specifications are extremely important.

Calibration

Beware of "no calibration" claims. Latest ISO specifications require calibration at least once annually.

Traceability

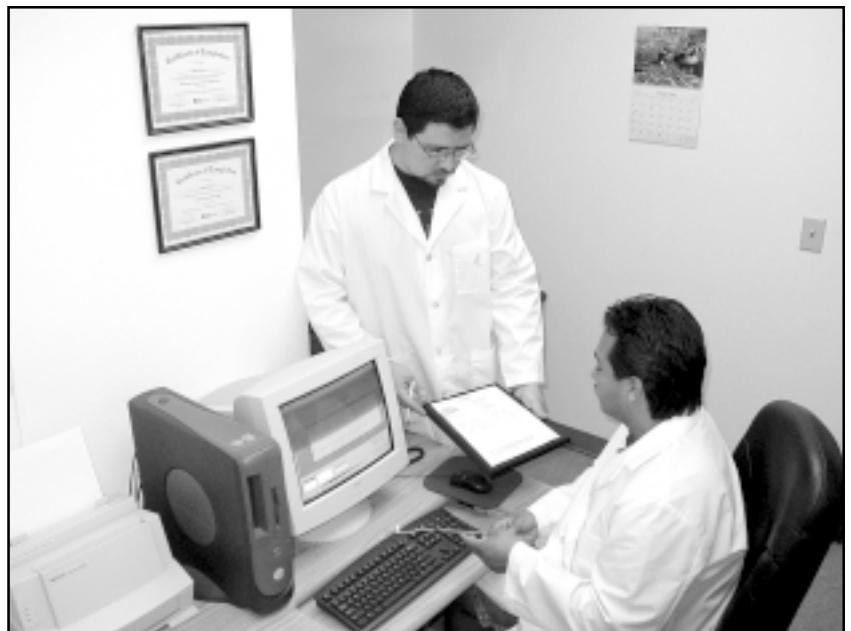
A manufacturers' calibration tolerance is at best at a secondary standard level. It is important for the reference thermometer to have NIST traceable accuracy.

Now lets' put this all together. It all starts with the ability to maintain the desired calibration temperature. In order to provide the optimum stability two sources are necessary. This is due to the broad range of temperatures involved. In general if a RTD is being tested a temperature bath would be used. If the sensor is a thermocouple with a higher temperature range a furnace is used. Depending upon the source employed the stability ranges from .0001 degrees C to .5 degrees C. Achieving this type of stability requires a highly stable control sensing element, fast maximum stability, and a source design that minimizes and controls heat loss.

Since our calibration procedure employs the comparison method, the need for a highly accurate reference thermometer is essential. Our system uses a Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer (SPRT) with accuracies of better than + or - .002 degrees C. This accuracy is achieved by abiding by the International Temperature Scale – ITS-90. The SPRT has accuracies traceable to NIST.

The final element, the processor allows the information to be formatted into a user defined report and can analytically address the tolerance and accuracy of the sensor. A good example is the Callendar Van Duesen (CVD) equation. The system uses CVD equations and applies associated uncertainties of a Platinum Resistance Detector over any point within its operating temperature range. The result is a report that provides a resistance limit of error function. The practical uses of this report are many, but one of the most useful is determining sensor resistance interchangeability as a function of temperature. Simply stated this allows the user to determine uncertainty within a predetermined range and correct for the error in the instrument.

Our ability to put together the high tech components that have the characteristics necessary to assure uncertainty data is an important element in our success. The system is fully integrated into our quality assurance program and is a testament to our motto... ***Temperature measurement...the right way!***



Temperature conversion table for Type J (Iron vs Constantan) thermocouples. The table is divided into two main sections: Fahrenheit (-1200 °F to 1700 °F) and Celsius (700 °C to 1000 °C). Each section includes a header row for °F or °C, a sub-header for 'EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F' (or 0 °C), and a grid of values for each degree. A vertical 'J' label is present in the center between the two columns.

550 °F - 750 °F

Type T - Copper vs Constantan

350 °C - 400 °C

°F											°C														
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F											EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C														
550	14.155	14.187	14.219	14.251	14.283	14.315	14.347	14.379	14.411	14.444	14.476	550	350	17.819	17.879	17.939	17.999	18.060	18.120	18.180	18.241	18.301	18.362	18.422	350
560	14.476	14.508	14.540	14.572	14.604	14.636	14.669	14.701	14.733	14.765	14.797	560	360	18.422	18.483	18.543	18.604	18.665	18.725	18.786	18.847	18.908	18.969	19.030	360
570	14.797	14.830	14.862	14.894	14.926	14.959	14.991	15.023	15.056	15.088	15.121	570	370	19.030	19.091	19.152	19.213	19.274	19.335	19.396	19.457	19.518	19.579	19.641	370
580	15.121	15.153	15.185	15.218	15.250	15.283	15.315	15.347	15.380	15.412	15.445	580	380	19.641	19.702	19.763	19.825	19.886	19.947	20.009	20.070	20.132	20.193	20.255	380
590	15.445	15.477	15.510	15.543	15.575	15.608	15.640	15.673	15.705	15.738	15.771	590	390	20.255	20.317	20.378	20.440	20.502	20.563	20.625	20.687	20.748	20.810	20.872	390
600	15.771	15.803	15.836	15.869	15.901	15.934	15.967	15.999	16.032	16.065	16.098	600	400	20.872											400
610	16.098	16.130	16.163	16.196	16.229	16.262	16.295	16.327	16.360	16.393	16.426														
620	16.426	16.459	16.492	16.525	16.558	16.591	16.624	16.657	16.690	16.723	16.756														
630	16.756	16.789	16.822	16.855	16.888	16.921	16.954	16.987	17.020	17.053	17.086														
640	17.086	17.120	17.153	17.186	17.219	17.252	17.286	17.319	17.352	17.385	17.418														
650	17.418	17.452	17.485	17.518	17.552	17.585	17.618	17.652	17.685	17.718	17.752														
660	17.752	17.785	17.819	17.852	17.886	17.919	17.952	17.986	18.019	18.053	18.086														
670	18.086	18.120	18.154	18.187	18.221	18.254	18.288	18.321	18.355	18.389	18.422														
680	18.422	18.456	18.490	18.523	18.557	18.591	18.624	18.658	18.692	18.725	18.759														
690	18.759	18.793	18.827	18.861	18.894	18.928	18.962	18.996	19.030	19.064	19.097														
700	19.097	19.131	19.165	19.199	19.233	19.267	19.301	19.335	19.369	19.403	19.437														
710	19.437	19.471	19.505	19.539	19.573	19.607	19.641	19.675	19.709	19.743	19.777														
720	19.777	19.811	19.845	19.879	19.913	19.947	19.982	20.016	20.050	20.084	20.118														
730	20.118	20.152	20.187	20.221	20.255	20.289	20.323	20.358	20.392	20.426	20.460														
740	20.460	20.495	20.529	20.563	20.597	20.632	20.666	20.700	20.735	20.769	20.803														
750	20.803	20.838	20.872																						

T

Table with 22 columns and 100 rows. Columns 2-11 are °F (0-10), columns 12-21 are °C (0-10). It contains EMF data for Reference Junction 32°F and Reference Junctions 0°C. Includes a vertical '34' and a large 'E' in the middle.

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°F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°F	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F												EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C													
1550	64.403	64.447	64.490	64.533	64.576	64.619	64.663	64.706	64.749	64.792	64.835	1550	900	68.787	68.863	68.940	69.017	69.094	69.171	69.247	69.324	69.401	69.477	69.554	900
1560	64.835	64.879	64.922	64.965	65.008	65.051	65.094	65.138	65.181	65.224	65.267	1560	910	69.554	69.631	69.707	69.784	69.860	69.937	70.013	70.090	70.166	70.243	70.319	910
1570	65.267	65.310	65.353	65.396	65.440	65.483	65.526	65.569	65.612	65.655	65.698	1570	920	70.319	70.396	70.472	70.548	70.625	70.701	70.777	70.854	70.930	71.006	71.082	920
1580	65.698	65.741	65.784	65.827	65.871	65.914	65.957	66.000	66.043	66.086	66.129	1580	930	71.082	71.159	71.235	71.311	71.387	71.463	71.539	71.615	71.692	71.768	71.844	930
1590	66.129	66.172	66.215	66.258	66.301	66.344	66.387	66.430	66.473	66.516	66.559	1590	940	71.844	71.920	71.996	72.072	72.147	72.223	72.299	72.375	72.451	72.527	72.603	940
1600	66.559	66.602	66.645	66.688	66.731	66.774	66.817	66.860	66.903	66.946	66.989	1600	950	72.603	72.678	72.754	72.830	72.906	72.981	73.057	73.133	73.208	73.284	73.360	950
1610	66.989	67.031	67.074	67.117	67.160	67.203	67.246	67.289	67.332	67.375	67.418	1610	960	73.360	73.435	73.511	73.586	73.662	73.738	73.813	73.889	73.964	74.040	74.115	960
1620	67.418	67.460	67.503	67.546	67.589	67.632	67.675	67.718	67.760	67.803	67.846	1620	970	74.115	74.190	74.266	74.341	74.417	74.492	74.567	74.643	74.718	74.793	74.869	970
1630	67.846	67.889	67.932	67.974	68.017	68.060	68.103	68.146	68.188	68.231	68.274	1630	980	74.869	74.944	75.019	75.095	75.170	75.245	75.320	75.395	75.471	75.546	75.621	980
1640	68.274	68.317	68.359	68.402	68.445	68.488	68.530	68.573	68.616	68.659	68.701	1640	990	75.621	75.696	75.771	75.847	75.922	75.997	76.072	76.147	76.223	76.298	76.373	990
1650	68.701	68.744	68.787	68.829	68.872	68.915	68.957	69.000	69.043	69.085	69.128	1650	1000	76.373											1000
1660	69.128	69.171	69.213	69.256	69.298	69.341	69.384	69.426	69.469	69.511	69.554														
1670	69.554	69.597	69.639	69.682	69.724	69.767	69.809	69.852	69.894	69.937	69.979														
1680	69.979	70.022	70.064	70.107	70.149	70.192	70.234	70.277	70.319	70.362	70.404														
1690	70.404	70.447	70.489	70.531	70.574	70.616	70.659	70.701	70.744	70.786	70.828														
1700	70.828	70.871	70.913	70.955	70.998	71.040	71.082	71.125	71.167	71.209	71.252														
1710	71.252	71.294	71.336	71.379	71.421	71.463	71.506	71.548	71.590	71.632	71.675														
1720	71.675	71.717	71.759	71.801	71.844	71.886	71.928	71.970	72.012	72.055	72.097														
1730	72.097	72.139	72.181	72.223	72.266	72.308	72.350	72.392	72.434	72.476	72.518														
1740	72.518	72.561	72.603	72.645	72.687	72.729	72.771	72.813	72.855	72.897	72.939														
1750	72.939	72.981	73.023	73.066	73.108	73.150	73.192	73.234	73.276	73.318	73.360														
1760	73.360	73.402	73.444	73.486	73.528	73.570	73.612	73.654	73.696	73.738	73.780														
1770	73.780	73.821	73.863	73.905	73.947	73.989	74.031	74.073	74.115	74.157	74.199														
1780	74.199	74.241	74.283	74.324	74.366	74.408	74.450	74.492	74.534	74.576	74.618														
1790	74.618	74.659	74.701	74.743	74.785	74.827	74.869	74.910	74.952	74.994	75.036														
1800	75.036	75.078	75.120	75.161	75.203	75.245	75.287	75.329	75.370	75.412	75.454														
1810	75.454	75.496	75.538	75.579	75.621	75.663	75.705	75.746	75.788	75.830	75.872														
1820	75.872	75.913	75.955	75.997	76.039	76.081	76.122	76.164	76.206	76.248	76.289														
1830	76.289	76.331	76.373																						

2050 °F - 2372 °F

Type N - Nicrosil vs Nisil

1250 °C - 1300 °C

°F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°F	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F												EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C													
2050	40.887	40.908	40.929	40.950	40.971	40.992	41.013	41.034	41.055	41.076	41.097	2050	1250	45.694	45.731	45.767	45.804	45.841	45.877	45.914	45.951	45.987	46.024	46.060	1250
2060	41.097	41.118	41.139	41.160	41.181	41.202	41.223	41.244	41.265	41.286	41.307	2060	1260	46.060	46.097	46.133	46.170	46.207	46.243	46.280	46.316	46.353	46.389	46.425	1260
2070	41.307	41.328	41.349	41.370	41.390	41.411	41.432	41.453	41.474	41.495	41.516	2070	1270	46.425	46.462	46.498	46.535	46.571	46.608	46.644	46.680	46.717	46.753	46.789	1270
2080	41.516	41.537	41.558	41.579	41.600	41.621	41.642	41.663	41.684	41.705	41.725	2080	1280	46.789	46.826	46.862	46.898	46.935	46.971	47.007	47.043	47.079	47.116	47.152	1280
2090	41.725	41.746	41.767	41.788	41.809	41.830	41.851	41.872	41.893	41.914	41.935	2090	1290	47.152	47.188	47.224	47.260	47.296	47.333	47.369	47.405	47.441	47.477	47.513	1290
2100	41.935	41.955	41.976	41.997	42.018	42.039	42.060	42.081	42.102	42.123	42.143	2100	1300	47.513											1300
2110	42.143	42.164	42.185	42.206	42.227	42.248	42.269	42.289	42.310	42.331	42.352														
2120	42.352	42.373	42.394	42.415	42.435	42.456	42.477	42.498	42.519	42.540	42.560														
2130	42.560	42.581	42.602	42.623	42.644	42.664	42.685	42.706	42.727	42.748	42.768														
2140	42.768	42.789	42.810	42.831	42.852	42.872	42.893	42.914	42.935	42.956	42.976														
2150	42.976	42.997	43.018	43.039	43.059	43.080	43.101	43.122	43.142	43.163	43.184	2150													
2160	43.184	43.205	43.225	43.246	43.267	43.288	43.308	43.329	43.350	43.370	43.391	2160													
2170	43.391	43.412	43.433	43.453	43.474	43.495	43.515	43.536	43.557	43.578	43.598	2170													
2180	43.598	43.619	43.640	43.660	43.681	43.702	43.722	43.743	43.764	43.784	43.805	2180													
2190	43.805	43.826	43.846	43.867	43.888	43.908	43.929	43.950	43.970	43.991	44.012	2190													
2200	44.012	44.032	44.053	44.073	44.094	44.115	44.135	44.156	44.177	44.197	44.218	2200													
2210	44.218	44.238	44.259	44.280	44.300	44.321	44.341	44.362	44.383	44.403	44.424	2210													
2220	44.424	44.444	44.465	44.485	44.506	44.527	44.547	44.568	44.588	44.609	44.629	2220													
2230	44.629	44.650	44.671	44.691	44.712	44.732	44.753	44.773	44.794	44.814	44.835	2230													
2240	44.835	44.855	44.876	44.896	44.917	44.937	44.958	44.978	44.999	45.019	45.040	2240													
2250	45.040	45.060	45.081	45.101	45.122	45.142	45.163	45.183	45.204	45.224	45.245	2250													
2260	45.245	45.265	45.286	45.306	45.326	45.347	45.367	45.388	45.408	45.429	45.449	2260													
2270	45.449	45.469	45.490	45.510	45.531	45.551	45.572	45.592	45.612	45.633	45.653	2270													
2280	45.653	45.674	45.694	45.714	45.735	45.755	45.775	45.796	45.816	45.837	45.857	2280													
2290	45.857	45.877	45.898	45.918	45.938	45.959	45.979	45.999	46.020	46.040	46.060	2290													
2300	46.060	46.081	46.101	46.121	46.142	46.162	46.182	46.202	46.223	46.243	46.263	2300													
2310	46.263	46.284	46.304	46.324	46.344	46.365	46.385	46.405	46.425	46.446	46.466	2310													
2320	46.466	46.486	46.506	46.527	46.547	46.567	46.587	46.608	46.628	46.648	46.668	2320													
2330	46.668	46.688	46.709	46.729	46.749	46.769	46.789	46.810	46.830	46.850	46.870	2330													
2340	46.870	46.890	46.910	46.931	46.951	46.971	46.991	47.011	47.031	47.051	47.071	2340													
2350	47.071	47.092	47.112	47.132	47.152	47.172	47.192	47.212	47.232	47.252	47.272	2350													
2360	47.272	47.292	47.312	47.333	47.353	47.373	47.393	47.413	47.433	47.453	47.473	2360													
2370	47.473	47.493	47.513									2370													

N

1950 °F - 2450 °F

Type R - PT 13% RH vs Platinum

1150 °C - 1450 °C

Table with 11 columns for °F (0-10) and 11 rows of EMF data for temperatures from 1950 to 2440 °F.

Table with 11 columns for °C (0-10) and 11 rows of EMF data for temperatures from 1150 to 1440 °C.

R

2950 °F - 3214 °F

Type R - PT 13% RH vs Platinum

1750 °C - 1768 °C

°F											°C														
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F											EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C														
2950	19.141	19.149	19.157	19.165	19.172	19.180	19.188	19.195	19.203	19.211	19.218	2950	1750	20.877	20.890	20.902	20.915	20.928	20.940	20.953	20.965	20.978	20.990	21.003	1750
2960	19.218	19.226	19.234	19.241	19.249	19.257	19.264	19.272	19.280	19.287	19.295	2960	1760	21.003	21.015	21.027	21.040	21.052	21.065	21.077	21.089	21.101			1760
2970	19.295	19.303	19.310	19.318	19.326	19.333	19.341	19.349	19.356	19.364	19.372														
2980	19.372	19.379	19.387	19.395	19.402	19.410	19.418	19.425	19.433	19.440	19.448														
2990	19.448	19.456	19.463	19.471	19.479	19.486	19.494	19.502	19.509	19.517	19.525														
3000	19.525	19.532	19.540	19.547	19.555	19.563	19.570	19.578	19.586	19.593	19.601	3000													
3010	19.601	19.609	19.616	19.624	19.631	19.639	19.647	19.654	19.662	19.670	19.677	3010													
3020	19.677	19.685	19.692	19.700	19.708	19.715	19.723	19.730	19.738	19.746	19.753	3020													
3030	19.753	19.761	19.769	19.776	19.784	19.791	19.799	19.807	19.814	19.822	19.829	3030													
3040	19.829	19.837	19.845	19.852	19.860	19.867	19.875	19.882	19.890	19.898	19.905	3040													
3050	19.905	19.913	19.920	19.928	19.936	19.943	19.951	19.958	19.966	19.973	19.981	3050													
3060	19.981	19.989	19.996	20.004	20.011	20.019	20.026	20.034	20.041	20.049	20.056	3060													
3070	20.056	20.064	20.072	20.079	20.087	20.094	20.102	20.109	20.117	20.124	20.132	3070													
3080	20.132	20.139	20.147	20.154	20.162	20.169	20.177	20.184	20.192	20.199	20.207	3080													
3090	20.207	20.214	20.222	20.229	20.237	20.244	20.252	20.259	20.266	20.274	20.281	3090													
3100	20.281	20.289	20.296	20.304	20.311	20.319	20.326	20.333	20.341	20.348	20.356	3100													
3110	20.356	20.363	20.371	20.378	20.385	20.393	20.400	20.407	20.415	20.422	20.430	3110													
3120	20.430	20.437	20.444	20.452	20.459	20.466	20.474	20.481	20.488	20.496	20.503	3120													
3130	20.503	20.510	20.518	20.525	20.532	20.540	20.547	20.554	20.562	20.569	20.576	3130													
3140	20.576	20.583	20.591	20.598	20.605	20.612	20.620	20.627	20.634	20.641	20.649	3140													
3150	20.649	20.656	20.663	20.670	20.678	20.685	20.692	20.699	20.706	20.714	20.721	3150													
3160	20.721	20.728	20.735	20.742	20.749	20.756	20.764	20.771	20.778	20.785	20.792	3160													
3170	20.792	20.799	20.806	20.813	20.821	20.828	20.835	20.842	20.849	20.856	20.863	3170													
3180	20.863	20.870	20.877	20.884	20.891	20.898	20.905	20.912	20.919	20.926	20.933	3180													
3190	20.933	20.940	20.947	20.954	20.961	20.968	20.975	20.982	20.989	20.996	21.003	3190													
3200	21.003	21.010	21.016	21.023	21.030	21.037	21.044	21.051	21.058	21.065	21.071	3200													
3210	21.071	21.078	21.085	21.092	21.099							3210													

R

48

2950 °F - 3214 °F

Type S - PT 10% RH vs Platinum

1750 °C - 1768 °C

°F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°F	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F												EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C													
2950	17.026	17.033	17.040	17.046	17.053	17.059	17.066	17.072	17.079	17.085	17.092	2950	1750	18.503	18.514	18.525	18.535	18.546	18.557	18.567	18.578	18.588	18.599	18.609	1750
2960	17.092	17.099	17.105	17.112	17.118	17.125	17.131	17.138	17.144	17.151	17.157	2960	1760	18.609	18.620	18.630	18.641	18.651	18.661	18.672	18.682	18.693			1760
2970	17.157	17.164	17.171	17.177	17.184	17.190	17.197	17.203	17.210	17.216	17.223	2970													
2980	17.223	17.229	17.236	17.242	17.249	17.255	17.262	17.268	17.275	17.282	17.288	2980													
2990	17.288	17.295	17.301	17.308	17.314	17.321	17.327	17.334	17.340	17.347	17.353	2990													
3000	17.353	17.360	17.366	17.373	17.379	17.386	17.392	17.399	17.405	17.412	17.418	3000													
3010	17.418	17.425	17.431	17.438	17.444	17.451	17.457	17.464	17.470	17.477	17.483	3010													
3020	17.483	17.490	17.496	17.503	17.509	17.516	17.522	17.529	17.535	17.542	17.548	3020													
3030	17.548	17.555	17.561	17.568	17.574	17.581	17.587	17.594	17.600	17.607	17.613	3030													
3040	17.613	17.620	17.626	17.633	17.639	17.645	17.652	17.658	17.665	17.671	17.678	3040													
3050	17.678	17.684	17.691	17.697	17.704	17.710	17.717	17.723	17.729	17.736	17.742	3050													
3060	17.742	17.749	17.755	17.762	17.768	17.775	17.781	17.787	17.794	17.800	17.807	3060													
3070	17.807	17.813	17.819	17.826	17.832	17.839	17.845	17.852	17.858	17.864	17.871	3070													
3080	17.871	17.877	17.884	17.890	17.896	17.903	17.909	17.915	17.922	17.928	17.935	3080													
3090	17.935	17.941	17.947	17.954	17.960	17.966	17.973	17.979	17.985	17.992	17.998	3090													
3100	17.998	18.004	18.011	18.017	18.023	18.030	18.036	18.042	18.049	18.055	18.061	3100													
3110	18.061	18.068	18.074	18.080	18.086	18.093	18.099	18.105	18.112	18.118	18.124	3110													
3120	18.124	18.130	18.137	18.143	18.149	18.155	18.162	18.168	18.174	18.180	18.187	3120													
3130	18.187	18.193	18.199	18.205	18.211	18.218	18.224	18.230	18.236	18.242	18.249	3130													
3140	18.249	18.255	18.261	18.267	18.273	18.279	18.285	18.292	18.298	18.304	18.310	3140													
3150	18.310	18.316	18.322	18.328	18.334	18.341	18.347	18.353	18.359	18.365	18.371	3150													
3160	18.371	18.377	18.383	18.389	18.395	18.401	18.407	18.413	18.419	18.425	18.431	3160													
3170	18.431	18.437	18.443	18.449	18.455	18.461	18.467	18.473	18.479	18.485	18.491	3170													
3180	18.491	18.497	18.503	18.509	18.515	18.521	18.527	18.533	18.539	18.545	18.551	3180													
3190	18.551	18.557	18.562	18.568	18.574	18.580	18.586	18.592	18.598	18.603	18.609	3190													
3200	18.609	18.615	18.621	18.627	18.633	18.638	18.644	18.650	18.656	18.661	18.667	3200													
3210	18.667	18.673	18.679	18.684	18.690							3210													

S

3000 °F - 3308 °F

Type B - PT 30% RH vs PT 6% RH

1800 °C - 1820 °C

EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junction 32°F											EMF in Millivolts — Reference Junctions 0 °C														
°F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°F	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
3000	11.835	11.842	11.848	11.855	11.861	11.868	11.874	11.881	11.887	11.894	11.900	3000	1800	13.591	13.603	13.614	13.626	13.637	13.649	13.660	13.672	13.683	13.694	13.706	1800
3010	11.900	11.907	11.913	11.920	11.926	11.933	11.939	11.946	11.952	11.959	11.965	3010	1810	13.706	13.717	13.729	13.740	13.752	13.763	13.775	13.786	13.797	13.809	13.820	1810
3020	11.965	11.972	11.978	11.985	11.991	11.998	12.004	12.011	12.017	12.024	12.030	3020	1820	13.820											1820
3030	12.030	12.037	12.043	12.050	12.056	12.063	12.069	12.076	12.082	12.089	12.095														
3040	12.095	12.102	12.108	12.115	12.121	12.128	12.134	12.141	12.147	12.154	12.160														
3050	12.160	12.166	12.173	12.179	12.186	12.192	12.199	12.205	12.212	12.218	12.225	3050													
3060	12.225	12.231	12.238	12.244	12.251	12.257	12.264	12.270	12.277	12.283	12.290	3060													
3070	12.290	12.296	12.303	12.309	12.316	12.322	12.329	12.335	12.342	12.348	12.355	3070													
3080	12.355	12.361	12.368	12.374	12.381	12.387	12.394	12.400	12.407	12.413	12.420	3080													
3090	12.420	12.426	12.433	12.439	12.446	12.452	12.458	12.465	12.471	12.478	12.484	3090													
3100	12.484	12.491	12.497	12.504	12.510	12.517	12.523	12.530	12.536	12.543	12.549	3100													
3110	12.549	12.556	12.562	12.569	12.575	12.582	12.588	12.595	12.601	12.607	12.614	3110													
3120	12.614	12.620	12.627	12.633	12.640	12.646	12.653	12.659	12.666	12.672	12.679	3120													
3130	12.679	12.685	12.692	12.698	12.704	12.711	12.717	12.724	12.730	12.737	12.743	3130													
3140	12.743	12.750	12.756	12.763	12.769	12.776	12.782	12.789	12.795	12.801	12.808	3140													
3150	12.808	12.814	12.821	12.827	12.834	12.840	12.847	12.853	12.860	12.866	12.872	3150													
3160	12.872	12.879	12.885	12.892	12.898	12.905	12.911	12.918	12.924	12.931	12.937	3160													
3170	12.937	12.943	12.950	12.956	12.963	12.969	12.976	12.982	12.989	12.995	13.001	3170													
3180	13.001	13.008	13.014	13.021	13.027	13.034	13.040	13.047	13.053	13.059	13.066	3180													
3190	13.066	13.072	13.079	13.085	13.092	13.098	13.104	13.111	13.117	13.124	13.130	3190													
3200	13.130	13.137	13.143	13.149	13.156	13.162	13.169	13.175	13.182	13.188	13.194	3200													
3210	13.194	13.201	13.207	13.214	13.220	13.227	13.233	13.239	13.246	13.252	13.259	3210													
3220	13.259	13.265	13.271	13.278	13.284	13.291	13.297	13.304	13.310	13.316	13.323	3220													
3230	13.323	13.329	13.336	13.342	13.348	13.355	13.361	13.368	13.374	13.380	13.387	3230													
3240	13.387	13.393	13.400	13.406	13.412	13.419	13.425	13.432	13.438	13.444	13.451	3240													
3250	13.451	13.457	13.464	13.470	13.476	13.483	13.489	13.496	13.502	13.508	13.515	3250													
3260	13.515	13.521	13.527	13.534	13.540	13.547	13.553	13.559	13.566	13.572	13.579	3260													
3270	13.579	13.585	13.591	13.598	13.604	13.610	13.617	13.623	13.630	13.636	13.642	3270													
3280	13.642	13.649	13.655	13.661	13.668	13.674	13.680	13.687	13.693	13.700	13.706	3280													
3290	13.706	13.712	13.719	13.725	13.731	13.738	13.744	13.750	13.757	13.763	13.769	3290													
3300	13.769	13.776	13.782	13.789	13.795	13.801	13.808	13.814	13.820			3300													

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B

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms | Temperature Coefficient – .00385 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
-200	18.52											-200
-190	22.83	22.40	21.97	21.54	21.11	20.68	20.25	19.82	19.38	18.95	18.52	-190
-180	27.10	26.67	26.24	25.82	25.39	24.97	24.54	24.11	23.68	23.25	22.83	-180
-170	31.34	30.91	30.49	30.07	29.64	29.22	28.80	28.37	27.95	27.52	27.10	-170
-160	35.54	35.12	34.70	34.28	33.86	33.44	33.02	32.60	32.18	31.76	31.34	-160
-150	39.72	39.31	38.89	38.47	38.05	37.64	37.22	36.80	36.38	35.96	35.54	-150
-140	43.88	43.46	43.05	42.63	42.22	41.80	41.39	40.97	40.56	40.14	39.72	-140
-130	48.00	47.59	47.18	46.77	46.36	45.94	45.53	45.12	44.70	44.29	43.88	-130
-120	52.11	51.70	51.29	50.88	50.47	50.06	49.65	49.24	48.83	48.42	48.00	-120
-110	56.19	55.79	55.38	54.97	54.56	54.15	53.75	53.34	52.93	52.52	52.11	-110
-100	60.26	59.85	59.44	59.04	58.63	58.23	57.82	57.41	57.01	56.60	56.19	-100
-90	64.30	63.90	63.49	63.09	62.68	62.28	61.88	61.47	61.07	60.66	60.26	-90
-80	68.33	67.92	67.52	67.12	66.72	66.31	65.91	65.51	65.11	64.70	64.30	-80
-70	72.33	71.93	71.53	71.13	70.73	70.33	69.93	69.53	69.13	68.73	68.33	-70
-60	76.33	75.93	75.53	75.13	74.73	74.33	73.93	73.53	73.13	72.73	72.33	-60
-50	80.31	79.91	79.51	79.11	78.72	78.32	77.92	77.52	77.12	76.73	76.33	-50
-40	84.27	83.87	83.48	83.08	82.69	82.29	81.89	81.50	81.10	80.70	80.31	-40
-30	88.22	87.83	87.43	87.04	86.64	86.25	85.85	85.46	85.06	84.67	84.27	-30
-20	92.16	91.77	91.37	90.98	90.59	90.19	89.80	89.40	89.01	88.62	88.22	-20
-10	96.09	95.69	95.30	94.91	94.52	94.12	93.73	93.34	92.95	92.55	92.16	-10
0	100.00	99.61	99.22	98.83	98.44	98.04	97.65	97.26	96.87	96.48	96.09	0
0	100.00	100.39	100.78	101.17	101.56	101.95	102.34	102.73	103.12	103.51	103.90	0
10	103.90	104.29	104.68	105.07	105.46	105.85	106.24	106.63	107.02	107.40	107.79	10
20	107.79	108.18	108.57	108.96	109.35	109.73	110.12	110.51	110.90	111.29	111.67	20
30	111.67	112.06	112.45	112.83	113.22	113.61	114.00	114.38	114.77	115.15	115.54	30
40	115.54	115.93	116.31	116.70	117.08	117.47	117.86	118.24	118.63	119.01	119.40	40
50	119.40	119.78	120.17	120.55	120.94	121.32	121.71	122.09	122.47	122.86	123.24	50
60	123.24	123.63	124.01	124.39	124.78	125.16	125.54	125.93	126.31	126.69	127.08	60
70	127.08	127.46	127.84	128.22	128.61	128.99	129.37	129.75	130.13	130.52	130.90	70
80	130.90	131.28	131.66	132.04	132.42	132.80	133.18	133.57	133.95	134.33	134.71	80
90	134.71	135.09	135.47	135.85	136.23	136.61	136.99	137.37	137.75	138.13	138.51	90
100	138.51	138.88	139.26	139.64	140.02	140.40	140.78	141.16	141.54	141.91	142.29	100
110	142.29	142.67	143.05	143.43	143.80	144.18	144.56	144.94	145.31	145.69	146.07	110
120	146.07	146.44	146.82	147.20	147.57	147.95	148.33	148.70	149.08	149.46	149.83	120
130	149.83	150.21	150.58	150.96	151.33	151.71	152.08	152.46	152.83	153.21	153.58	130
140	153.58	153.96	154.33	154.71	155.08	155.46	155.83	156.20	156.58	156.95	157.33	140
150	157.33	157.70	158.07	158.45	158.82	159.19	159.56	159.94	160.31	160.68	161.05	150
160	161.05	161.43	161.80	162.17	162.54	162.91	163.29	163.66	164.03	164.40	164.77	160
170	164.77	165.14	165.51	165.89	166.26	166.63	167.00	167.37	167.74	168.11	168.48	170
180	168.48	168.85	169.22	169.59	169.96	170.33	170.70	171.07	171.43	171.80	172.17	180
190	172.17	172.54	172.91	173.28	173.65	174.02	174.38	174.75	175.12	175.49	175.86	190
200	175.86	176.22	176.59	176.96	177.33	177.69	178.06	178.43	178.79	179.16	179.53	200
210	179.53	179.89	180.26	180.63	180.99	181.36	181.72	182.09	182.46	182.82	183.19	210
220	183.19	183.55	183.92	184.28	184.65	185.01	185.38	185.74	186.11	186.47	186.84	220
230	186.84	187.20	187.56	187.93	188.29	188.66	189.02	189.38	189.75	190.11	190.47	230
240	190.47	190.84	191.20	191.56	191.92	192.29	192.65	193.01	193.37	193.74	194.10	240
250	194.10	194.46	194.82	195.18	195.55	195.91	196.27	196.63	196.99	197.35	197.71	250
260	197.71	198.07	198.43	198.79	199.15	199.51	199.87	200.23	200.59	200.95	201.31	260
270	201.31	201.67	202.03	202.39	202.75	203.11	203.47	203.83	204.19	204.55	204.90	270
280	204.90	205.26	205.62	205.98	206.34	206.70	207.05	207.41	207.77	208.13	208.48	280
290	208.48	208.84	209.20	209.56	209.91	210.27	210.63	210.98	211.34	211.70	212.05	290
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms | Temperature Coefficient – .00385 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
300	212.05	212.41	212.76	213.12	213.48	213.83	214.19	214.54	214.90	215.25	215.61	300
310	215.61	215.96	216.32	216.67	217.03	217.38	217.74	218.09	218.44	218.80	219.15	310
320	219.15	219.51	219.86	220.21	220.57	220.92	221.27	221.63	221.98	222.33	222.68	320
330	222.68	223.04	223.39	223.74	224.09	224.45	224.80	225.15	225.50	225.85	226.21	330
340	226.21	226.56	226.91	227.26	227.61	227.96	228.31	228.66	229.02	229.37	229.72	340
350	229.72	230.07	230.42	230.77	231.12	231.47	231.82	232.17	232.52	232.87	233.21	350
360	233.21	233.56	233.91	234.26	234.61	234.96	235.31	235.66	236.00	236.35	236.70	360
370	236.70	237.05	237.40	237.74	238.09	238.44	238.79	239.13	239.48	239.83	240.18	370
380	240.18	240.52	240.87	241.22	241.56	241.91	242.26	242.60	242.95	243.29	243.64	380
390	243.64	243.99	244.33	244.68	245.02	245.37	245.71	246.06	246.40	246.75	247.09	390
400	247.09	247.44	247.78	248.13	248.47	248.81	249.16	249.50	249.85	250.19	250.53	400
410	250.53	250.88	251.22	251.56	251.91	252.25	252.59	252.93	253.28	253.62	253.96	410
420	253.96	254.30	254.65	254.99	255.33	255.67	256.01	256.35	256.70	257.04	257.38	420
430	257.38	257.72	258.06	258.40	258.74	259.08	259.42	259.76	260.10	260.44	260.78	430
440	260.78	261.12	261.46	261.80	262.14	262.48	262.82	263.16	263.50	263.84	264.18	440
450	264.18	264.52	264.86	265.20	265.53	265.87	266.21	266.55	266.89	267.22	267.56	450
460	267.56	267.90	268.24	268.57	268.91	269.25	269.59	269.92	270.26	270.60	270.93	460
470	270.93	271.27	271.61	271.94	272.28	272.61	272.95	273.29	273.62	273.96	274.29	470
480	274.29	274.63	274.96	275.30	275.63	275.97	276.30	276.64	276.97	277.31	277.64	480
490	277.64	277.98	278.31	278.64	278.98	279.31	279.64	279.98	280.31	280.64	280.98	490
500	280.98	281.31	281.64	281.98	282.31	282.64	282.97	283.31	283.64	283.97	284.30	500
510	284.30	284.63	284.97	285.30	285.63	285.96	286.29	286.62	286.95	287.29	287.62	510
520	287.62	287.95	288.28	288.61	288.94	289.27	289.60	289.93	290.26	290.59	290.92	520
530	290.92	291.25	291.58	291.91	292.24	292.56	292.89	293.22	293.55	293.88	294.21	530
540	294.21	294.54	294.86	295.19	295.52	295.85	296.18	296.50	296.83	297.16	297.49	540
550	297.49	297.81	298.14	298.47	298.80	299.12	299.45	299.78	300.10	300.43	300.75	550
560	300.75	301.08	301.41	301.73	302.06	302.38	302.71	303.03	303.36	303.69	304.01	560
570	304.01	304.34	304.66	304.98	305.31	305.63	305.96	306.28	306.61	306.93	307.25	570
580	307.25	307.58	307.90	308.23	308.55	308.87	309.20	309.52	309.84	310.16	310.49	580
590	310.49	310.81	311.13	311.45	311.78	312.10	312.42	312.74	313.06	313.39	313.71	590
600	313.71	314.03	314.35	314.67	314.99	315.31	315.64	315.96	316.28	316.60	316.92	600
610	316.92	317.24	317.56	317.88	318.20	318.52	318.84	319.16	319.48	319.80	320.12	610
620	320.12	320.43	320.75	321.07	321.39	321.71	322.03	322.35	322.67	322.98	323.30	620
630	323.30	323.62	323.94	324.26	324.57	324.89	325.21	325.53	325.84	326.16	326.48	630
640	326.48	326.79	327.11	327.43	327.74	328.06	328.38	328.69	329.01	329.32	329.64	640
650	329.64	329.96	330.27	330.59	330.90	331.22	331.53	331.85	332.16	332.48	332.79	650
660	332.79											660
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms

Temperature Coefficient – .003916 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
-200	17.14											-200
-190	21.46	21.03	20.59	20.16	19.73	19.29	18.86	18.43	18.00	17.57	17.14	-190
-180	25.80	25.37	24.93	24.50	24.07	23.63	23.20	22.76	22.33	21.90	21.46	-180
-170	30.12	29.69	29.26	28.83	28.40	27.97	27.53	27.10	26.67	26.24	25.80	-170
-160	34.42	33.99	33.56	33.13	32.70	32.28	31.85	31.42	30.99	30.56	30.12	-160
-150	38.68	38.26	37.83	37.41	36.98	36.55	36.13	35.70	35.27	34.85	34.42	-150
-140	42.91	42.49	42.07	41.64	41.22	40.80	40.38	39.95	39.53	39.10	38.68	-140
-130	47.11	46.69	46.27	45.85	45.43	45.01	44.59	44.17	43.75	43.33	42.91	-130
-120	51.29	50.87	50.45	50.04	49.62	49.20	48.78	48.37	47.95	47.53	47.11	-120
-110	55.44	55.02	54.61	54.19	53.78	53.36	52.95	52.53	52.12	51.70	51.29	-110
-100	59.57	59.16	58.74	58.33	57.92	57.50	57.09	56.68	56.26	55.85	55.44	-100
-90	63.68	63.27	62.86	62.45	62.04	61.63	61.21	60.80	60.39	59.98	59.57	-90
-80	67.77	67.36	66.96	66.55	66.14	65.73	65.32	64.91	64.50	64.09	63.68	-80
-70	71.85	71.44	71.04	70.63	70.22	69.81	69.41	69.00	68.59	68.18	67.77	-70
-60	75.91	75.51	75.10	74.70	74.29	73.88	73.48	73.07	72.66	72.26	71.85	-60
-50	79.96	79.56	79.15	78.75	78.34	77.94	77.53	77.13	76.72	76.32	75.91	-50
-40	83.99	83.59	83.19	82.79	82.38	81.98	81.58	81.17	80.77	80.36	79.96	-40
-30	88.01	87.61	87.21	86.81	86.41	86.01	85.60	85.20	84.80	84.40	83.99	-30
-20	92.01	91.62	91.22	90.82	90.42	90.02	89.62	89.22	88.82	88.42	88.01	-20
-10	96.02	95.62	95.22	94.82	94.42	94.02	93.62	93.22	92.82	92.42	92.02	-10
-0	100.00	99.60	99.20	98.81	98.41	98.01	97.61	97.21	96.81	96.42	96.02	0
0	100.00	100.40	100.80	101.19	101.59	101.99	102.38	102.78	103.18	103.57	103.97	0
10	103.97	104.37	104.76	105.16	105.56	105.95	106.35	106.74	107.14	107.53	107.93	10
20	107.93	108.32	108.72	109.11	109.51	109.90	110.30	110.69	111.09	111.48	111.88	20
30	111.88	112.27	112.66	113.06	113.45	113.84	114.24	114.63	115.02	115.42	115.81	30
40	115.81	116.20	116.59	116.99	117.38	117.77	118.16	118.56	118.95	119.34	119.73	40
50	119.73	120.12	120.51	120.91	121.30	121.69	122.08	122.47	122.86	123.25	123.64	50
60	123.64	124.03	124.42	124.81	125.20	125.59	125.98	126.37	126.76	127.15	127.54	60
70	127.54	127.93	128.32	128.71	129.09	129.48	129.87	130.26	130.65	131.04	131.42	70
80	131.42	131.81	132.20	132.59	132.98	133.36	133.75	134.14	134.52	134.91	135.30	80
90	135.30	135.68	136.07	136.46	136.84	137.23	137.62	138.00	138.39	138.77	139.16	90
100	139.16	139.55	139.93	140.32	104.70	141.09	141.47	141.86	142.24	142.63	143.01	100
110	143.01	143.39	143.78	144.16	144.55	144.93	145.31	145.70	146.08	146.46	146.85	110
120	146.85	147.23	147.61	148.00	148.38	148.76	149.15	149.53	149.91	150.29	150.67	120
130	150.67	151.06	151.44	151.82	152.20	152.58	152.96	153.35	153.73	154.11	154.49	130
140	154.49	154.87	155.25	155.63	156.01	156.39	156.77	157.15	157.53	157.91	158.29	140
150	158.29	158.67	159.05	159.43	159.81	160.19	160.57	160.95	161.33	161.70	162.08	150
160	162.08	162.46	162.84	163.22	163.60	163.97	164.35	164.73	165.11	165.48	165.86	160
170	165.86	166.24	166.62	166.99	167.37	167.75	168.12	168.50	168.88	169.25	169.63	170
180	169.63	170.00	170.38	170.76	171.13	171.51	171.88	172.26	172.63	173.01	173.38	180
190	173.38	173.76	174.13	174.51	174.88	175.26	175.63	176.01	176.38	176.75	177.13	190
200	177.13	177.50	177.88	178.25	178.62	179.00	179.37	179.74	180.12	180.49	180.86	200
210	180.86	181.23	181.61	181.98	182.35	182.72	183.09	183.47	183.84	184.21	184.58	210
220	184.58	184.95	185.32	185.70	186.07	186.44	186.81	187.18	187.55	187.92	188.29	220
230	188.29	188.66	189.03	189.40	189.77	190.14	190.51	190.88	191.25	191.62	191.99	230
240	191.99	192.36	192.73	193.09	193.46	193.83	194.20	194.57	194.94	195.31	195.67	240
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms

Temperature Coefficient – .003916 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
250	195.67	196.04	196.41	196.78	197.14	197.51	197.88	198.25	198.61	198.98	199.35	250
260	199.35	199.71	200.08	200.45	200.81	201.18	201.55	201.91	202.28	202.64	203.01	260
270	203.01	203.38	203.74	204.11	204.47	204.84	205.20	205.57	205.93	206.30	206.66	270
280	206.66	207.02	207.39	207.75	208.12	208.48	208.85	209.21	209.57	209.94	210.30	280
290	210.30	210.66	211.03	211.39	211.75	212.11	212.48	212.84	213.20	213.56	213.93	290
300	213.93	214.29	214.65	215.01	215.37	215.74	216.10	216.46	216.82	217.18	217.54	300
310	217.54	217.90	218.26	218.63	218.99	219.35	219.71	220.07	220.43	220.79	221.15	310
320	221.15	221.51	221.87	222.23	222.59	222.94	223.30	223.66	224.02	224.38	224.74	320
330	224.74	225.10	225.46	225.81	226.17	226.53	226.89	227.25	227.61	227.96	228.32	330
340	228.32	228.68	229.04	229.39	229.75	230.11	230.46	230.82	231.18	231.53	231.89	340
350	231.89	232.25	232.60	232.96	233.31	233.67	234.03	234.38	234.74	235.09	235.45	350
360	235.45	235.80	236.16	236.51	236.87	237.22	237.58	237.93	238.28	238.64	238.99	360
370	238.99	239.35	239.70	240.05	240.41	240.76	241.11	241.47	241.82	242.17	242.53	370
380	242.53	242.88	243.23	243.58	243.94	244.29	244.64	244.99	245.35	245.70	246.05	380
390	246.05	246.40	246.75	247.10	247.46	247.81	248.16	248.51	248.86	249.21	249.56	390
400	249.56	249.91	250.26	250.61	250.96	251.31	251.66	252.01	252.36	252.71	253.06	400
410	253.06	253.41	253.76	254.11	254.46	254.80	255.15	255.50	255.85	256.20	256.55	410
420	256.55	256.89	257.24	257.59	257.94	258.29	258.63	258.98	259.33	259.67	260.02	420
430	260.02	260.37	260.72	261.06	261.41	261.75	262.10	262.45	262.79	263.14	263.49	430
440	263.49	263.83	264.18	264.52	264.87	265.21	265.56	265.90	266.25	266.59	266.94	440
450	266.94	267.28	267.63	267.97	268.31	268.66	269.00	269.35	269.69	270.03	270.38	450
460	270.38	270.72	271.06	271.41	271.75	272.09	272.44	272.78	273.12	273.46	273.80	460
470	273.80	274.15	274.49	274.83	275.17	275.51	275.86	276.20	276.54	276.88	277.22	470
480	277.22	277.56	277.90	278.24	278.58	278.92	279.26	279.61	279.95	280.29	280.63	480
490	280.63	280.96	281.30	281.64	281.98	282.32	282.66	283.00	283.34	283.68	284.02	490
500	284.02	284.36	284.69	285.03	285.37	285.71	286.05	286.39	286.72	287.06	287.40	500
510	287.40	287.74	288.07	288.41	288.75	289.08	289.42	289.76	290.09	290.43	290.77	510
520	290.77	291.10	291.44	291.77	292.11	292.45	292.78	293.12	293.45	293.79	294.12	520
530	294.12	294.46	294.79	295.13	295.46	295.80	296.13	296.46	296.80	297.13	297.47	530
540	297.47	297.80	298.13	298.47	298.80	299.13	299.47	299.80	300.13	300.47	300.80	540
550	300.80	301.13	301.46	301.80	302.13	302.46	302.79	303.12	303.46	303.79	304.12	550
560	304.12	304.45	304.78	305.11	305.44	305.77	306.11	306.44	306.77	307.10	307.43	560
570	307.43	307.76	308.09	308.42	308.75	309.08	309.41	309.74	310.06	310.39	310.72	570
580	310.72	311.05	311.38	311.71	312.04	312.37	312.69	313.02	313.35	313.68	314.01	580
590	314.01	314.33	314.66	314.99	315.32	315.64	315.97	316.30	316.62	316.95	317.28	590
600	317.28	317.60	317.93	318.26	318.58	318.91	319.23	319.56	319.89	320.21	320.54	600
610	320.54	320.86	321.19	321.51	321.84	322.16	322.49	322.81	323.13	323.46	323.78	610
620	323.78	324.11	324.43	324.75	325.08	325.40	325.72	326.05	326.37	326.69		620
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms

Temperature Coefficient – .00392 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
-200	17.08											-200
-190	21.46	21.02	20.58	20.15	19.71	19.27	18.83	18.40	17.96	17.52	17.08	-190
-180	25.80	25.37	24.94	24.50	24.07	23.63	23.20	22.76	22.33	21.89	21.46	-180
-170	30.11	29.68	29.25	28.82	28.39	27.96	27.53	27.10	26.67	26.23	25.80	-170
-160	34.39	33.97	33.54	33.11	32.69	32.26	31.83	31.40	30.97	30.54	30.11	-160
-150	38.65	38.22	37.80	37.37	36.95	36.52	36.10	35.67	35.25	34.82	34.39	-150
-140	42.87	42.45	42.03	41.61	41.19	40.76	40.34	39.92	39.49	39.07	38.65	-140
-130	47.07	46.66	46.24	45.82	45.40	44.98	44.56	44.14	43.72	43.29	42.87	-130
-120	51.25	50.84	50.42	50.00	49.58	49.17	48.75	48.33	47.91	47.49	47.07	-120
-110	55.41	54.99	54.58	54.16	53.75	53.33	52.92	52.50	52.09	51.67	51.25	-110
-100	59.54	59.13	58.72	58.30	57.89	57.48	57.06	56.65	56.24	55.82	55.41	-100
-90	63.66	63.25	62.84	62.43	62.01	61.60	61.19	60.78	60.37	59.96	59.54	-90
-80	67.76	67.35	66.94	66.53	66.12	65.71	65.30	64.89	64.48	64.07	63.66	-80
-70	71.84	71.43	71.02	70.61	70.21	69.80	69.39	68.98	68.57	68.17	67.76	-70
-60	75.90	75.50	75.09	74.68	74.28	73.87	73.47	73.06	72.65	72.24	71.84	-60
-50	79.95	79.55	79.14	78.74	78.33	77.93	77.52	77.12	76.71	76.31	75.90	-50
-40	83.99	83.58	83.18	82.78	82.38	81.97	81.57	81.16	80.76	80.36	79.95	-40
-30	88.01	87.61	87.21	86.80	86.40	86.00	85.60	85.20	84.79	84.39	83.99	-30
-20	92.02	91.62	91.22	90.82	90.42	90.02	89.61	89.21	88.81	88.41	88.01	-20
-10	96.02	95.62	95.22	94.82	94.42	94.02	93.62	93.22	92.82	92.42	92.02	-10
0	100.00	99.60	99.20	98.81	98.41	98.01	97.61	97.21	96.81	96.41	96.02	0
0	100.00	100.40	100.80	101.19	101.59	101.99	102.39	102.78	103.18	103.58	103.97	0
10	103.97	104.37	104.77	105.16	105.56	105.95	106.35	106.75	107.14	107.54	107.93	10
20	107.93	108.33	108.72	109.12	109.52	109.91	110.30	110.70	111.09	111.49	111.88	20
30	111.88	112.28	112.67	113.07	113.46	113.85	114.25	114.64	115.03	115.43	115.82	30
40	115.82	116.21	116.61	117.00	117.39	117.79	118.18	118.57	118.96	119.35	119.75	40
50	119.75	120.14	120.53	120.92	121.31	121.71	122.10	122.49	122.88	123.27	123.66	50
60	123.66	124.05	124.44	124.83	125.22	125.61	126.00	126.39	126.78	127.17	127.56	60
70	127.56	127.95	128.34	128.73	129.12	129.51	129.90	130.29	130.68	131.07	131.45	70
80	131.45	131.84	132.23	132.62	133.01	133.39	133.78	134.17	134.56	134.95	135.33	80
90	135.33	135.72	136.11	136.49	136.88	137.27	137.65	138.04	138.43	138.81	139.20	90
100	139.20	139.59	139.97	140.36	140.74	141.13	141.51	141.90	142.29	142.67	143.06	100
110	143.06	143.44	143.83	144.21	144.59	144.98	145.36	145.75	146.13	146.52	146.90	110
120	146.90	147.28	147.67	148.05	148.43	148.82	149.20	149.58	149.97	150.35	150.73	120
130	150.73	151.11	151.50	151.88	152.26	152.64	153.02	153.41	153.79	154.17	154.55	130
140	154.55	154.93	155.31	155.70	156.08	156.46	156.84	157.22	157.60	157.98	158.36	140
150	158.36	158.74	159.12	159.50	159.88	160.26	160.64	161.02	161.40	161.78	162.16	150
160	162.16	162.54	162.91	163.29	163.67	164.05	164.43	164.81	165.19	165.56	165.94	160
170	165.94	166.32	166.70	167.07	167.45	167.83	168.21	168.58	168.96	169.34	169.71	170
180	169.71	170.09	170.47	170.84	171.22	171.60	171.97	172.35	172.73	173.10	173.48	180
190	173.48	173.85	174.23	174.60	174.98	175.35	175.73	176.10	176.48	176.85	177.23	190
200	177.23	177.60	177.97	178.35	178.72	179.10	179.47	179.84	180.22	180.59	180.96	200
210	180.96	181.34	181.71	182.08	182.46	182.83	183.20	183.57	183.95	184.32	184.69	210
220	184.69	185.06	185.43	185.81	186.18	186.55	186.92	187.29	187.66	188.03	188.41	220
230	188.41	188.78	189.15	189.52	189.89	190.26	190.63	191.00	191.37	191.74	192.11	230
240	192.11	192.48	192.85	193.22	193.59	193.96	194.32	194.69	195.06	195.43	195.80	240
250	195.80	196.17	196.54	196.90	197.27	197.64	198.01	198.38	198.74	199.11	199.48	250
260	199.48	199.85	200.21	200.58	200.95	201.31	201.68	202.05	202.41	202.78	203.15	260
270	203.15	203.51	203.88	204.24	204.61	204.98	205.34	205.71	206.07	206.44	206.80	270
280	206.80	207.17	207.53	207.90	208.26	208.63	208.99	209.35	209.72	210.08	210.45	280
290	210.45	210.81	211.17	211.54	211.90	212.26	212.63	212.99	213.35	213.72	214.08	290
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Resistance Temperature Table

Platinum Resistance at 0° C – 100 ohms

Temperature Coefficient – .00392 ohms/ohm °C

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
300	214.08	214.44	214.80	215.17	215.53	215.89	216.25	216.61	216.98	217.34	217.70	300
310	217.70	218.06	218.42	218.78	219.14	219.51	219.87	220.23	220.59	220.95	221.31	310
320	221.31	221.67	222.03	222.39	222.75	223.11	223.47	223.83	224.19	224.55	224.91	320
330	224.91	225.26	225.62	225.98	226.34	226.70	227.06	227.42	227.78	228.13	228.49	330
340	228.49	228.85	229.21	229.56	229.92	230.28	230.64	230.99	231.35	231.71	232.07	340
350	232.07	232.42	232.78	233.13	233.49	233.85	234.20	234.56	234.92	235.27	235.63	350
360	235.63	235.98	236.34	236.69	237.05	237.40	237.76	238.11	238.47	238.82	239.18	360
370	239.18	239.53	239.89	240.24	240.59	240.95	241.30	241.66	242.01	242.36	242.72	370
380	242.72	243.07	243.42	243.78	244.13	244.48	244.83	245.19	245.54	245.89	246.24	380
390	246.24	246.59	246.95	247.30	247.65	248.00	248.35	248.70	249.06	249.41	249.76	390
400	249.76	250.11	250.46	250.81	251.16	251.51	251.86	252.21	252.56	252.91	253.26	400
410	253.26	253.61	253.96	254.31	254.66	255.01	255.36	255.71	256.06	256.40	256.75	410
420	256.75	257.10	257.45	257.80	258.15	258.49	258.84	259.19	259.54	259.89	260.23	420
430	260.23	260.58	260.93	261.27	261.62	261.97	262.31	262.66	263.01	263.35	263.70	430
440	263.70	264.05	264.39	264.74	265.08	265.43	265.78	266.12	266.47	266.81	267.16	440
450	267.16	267.50	267.85	268.19	268.54	268.88	269.23	269.57	269.91	270.26	270.60	450
460	270.60	270.95	271.29	271.63	271.98	272.32	272.66	273.01	273.35	273.69	274.03	460
470	274.03	274.38	274.72	275.06	275.40	275.75	276.09	276.43	276.77	277.11	277.46	470
480	277.46	277.80	278.14	278.48	278.82	279.16	279.50	279.84	280.18	280.52	280.87	480
490	280.87	281.21	281.55	281.89	282.23	282.57	282.91	283.24	283.58	283.92	284.26	490
500	284.26	284.60	284.94	285.28	285.62	285.96	286.30	286.63	286.97	287.31	287.65	500
510	287.65	287.99	288.32	288.66	289.00	289.34	289.67	290.01	290.35	290.69	291.02	510
520	291.02	291.36	291.70	292.03	292.37	292.71	293.04	293.38	293.71	294.05	294.39	520
530	294.39	294.72	295.06	295.39	295.73	296.06	296.40	296.73	297.07	297.40	297.74	530
540	297.74	298.07	298.41	298.74	299.07	299.41	299.74	300.07	300.41	300.74	301.08	540
550	301.08	301.41	301.74	302.07	302.41	302.74	303.07	303.41	303.74	304.07	304.40	550
560	304.40	304.73	305.07	305.40	305.73	306.06	306.39	306.72	307.06	307.39	307.72	560
570	307.72	308.05	308.38	308.71	309.04	309.37	309.70	310.03	310.36	310.69	311.02	570
580	311.02	311.35	311.68	312.01	312.34	312.67	313.00	313.33	313.66	313.99	314.31	580
590	314.31	314.64	314.97	315.30	315.63	315.96	316.28	316.61	316.94	317.27	317.59	590
600	317.59	317.92	318.25	318.58	318.90	319.23	319.56	319.88	320.21	320.54	320.86	600
610	320.86	321.19	321.52	321.84	322.17	322.49	322.82	323.14	323.47	323.79	324.12	610
620	324.12	324.44	324.77	325.09	325.42	325.74	326.07	326.39	326.72	327.04	327.36	620
630	327.36	327.69	328.01	328.34	328.66	328.98	329.31	329.63	329.95	330.28	330.60	630
640	330.60	330.92	331.24	331.57	331.89	332.21	332.53	332.85	333.18	333.50	333.82	640
650	333.82	334.14	334.46	334.78	335.11	335.43	335.75	336.07	336.39	336.71	337.03	650
660	337.03											660
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Chemical Resistance Chart

	Carbon Steel	Alloy 600	Monel	Nickel	304 SS	316 SS		Carbon Steel	Alloy 600	Monel	Nickel	304 SS	316 SS	
Acetate Solvents, Crude	D	A	B	B	A	A	Chromic Acid, <10%, Boiling	D	C	C	D	C	B	
Acetate Solvents, Pure	C	A	A	A	A	A	Chromic Acid, >10%, Boiling	D	C	D	D	D	C	
Acetaldehyde, 100%	X	B	A	B	A	A	Citric Acid, Dilute	D	A	A	B	A	A	
Acetic Acid, 95%	D	A	A	A	B	A	Citric Acid, Hot, Concentrate	D	B	B	B	C	B	
Acetic Acid Vapors, 100% Hot	B	B	B	B	D	B	Copper Nitrate, Hot, Concentrate	D	C	D	D	A	A	
Acetic Anhydride, Boiling	D	A	A	B	B	A	Copper Sulfate, Hot, Concentrate	D	B	C	C	B	A	
Acetone	B	A	A	A	A	A	Creosote, Hot	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Alcohols	B	A	A	A	A	A	Cupric Chloride, <2%	D	C	B	B	B	B	
Alum Potassium, 10%	D	B	B	B	B	A	Cupric Chloride, 5%	D	D	D	C	D	C	
Aluminum Chloride, 10%	D	B	B	B	D	C	Dichloroethane, Boiling	D	B	A	A	B	B	
Aluminum Chloride, 10%, Boiling	D	C	C	B	D	D	Ethyl Chloride	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Aluminum Sulfate, 10%	D	A	A	A	C	B	Ethylene Glycol	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Aluminum Sulfate, <10%, Boiling	D	B	B	B	D	B	Fatty Acids, 145°F	C	A	A	A	B	A	
Aluminum Sulfate, >10%, Boiling	D	B	B	B	D	B	Ferric Chloride, >1%	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Amines	B	A	A	A	A	A	Ferric Chloride, <1%	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	B	A	A	A	A	A	Ferric Chloride, <1%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Ammonium Chloride, 10%	C	A	A	A	B	A	Ferric Chloride, >1%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Ammonium Chloride, <10%, Boiling	D	B	B	B	D	C	Ferric Nitrate, 5%	D	C	D	D	B	A	
Ammonium Chloride, >10%, Boiling	D	C	B	B	D	C	Ferric Sulfate, 5%	D	B	C	C	B	A	
Ammonium Hydroxide, Hot	B	A	D	D	A	A	Ferrous Sulfate, 10%	C	B	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Nitrate	B	A	C	C	A	A	Fluorine, Dry Gas	C	A	A	A	C	B	
Ammonium Persulfate 5%	D	A	D	D	A	A	Fluorine, Dry 300°F	D	B	A	A	D	C	
Ammonium Phosphate, Didasic, 5%	D	A	B	C	A	A	Fluorine, Moist Gas	D	B	A	B	D	D	
Ammonium Sulfate, >10%	D	B	B	B	C	B	Formaldehyde, 40%	C	A	A	A	B	A	
Ammonium Sulfite, >10%, Boiling	D	B	B	B	B	C	Formic Acid, <50%	D	A	B	B	B	A	
Ammonium Sulfite, Boiling	D	D	C	D	C	B	Formic Acid, >50%	D	B	B	B	B	A	
Aniline Hydrochloride	D	B	B	B	D	C	Formic Acid, <50%, Hot	D	B	B	B	B	A	
Antimony Trichloride	D	B	B	B	D	C	Formic Acid, >50%, Hot	D	B	B	B	C	B	
Asphalt	B	A	A	B	A	A	Freon, Wet	C	B	A	A	C	C	
Barium Chloride, 5%	C	A	A	A	A	A	Fuel Oil, 14°F	A	A	B	B	A	A	
Barium Chloride, >5%, Hot	D	B	A	A	C	B	Furfural	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Barium Hydroxide	C	A	A	A	A	A	Gasoline, Refined	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Barium Nitrate	C	B	C	C	A	A	Glycerine	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Beer, 160°F	C	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, <1%	D	B	B	B	D	B	
Beet Sugar Liquor, Hot	B	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, 1.20%	D	C	B	B	D	D	
Benzene, Hot	B	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, >20%	D	D	D	C	D	D	
Benzoic Acid	B	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, <1/2%, 175°F	D	C	B	B	D	D	
Blood	D	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, 1/2-2%, 175°F	D	D	C	C	D	D	
Borax, Hot	B	A	A	B	A	A	Hydrochloric Acid, >2%, 175°F	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Boric Acid, 5% Hot	D	A	B	B	B	B	Hydrochloric Acid, 1/4%, Boiling	D	C	B	B	D	D	
Bromine, Dry Gas	D	B	A	A	D	D	Hydrochloric Acid, 1/4-1%, Boiling	D	C	C	C	D	D	
Bromine, Moist Gas	D	D	C	C	D	D	Hydrochloric Acid, 1%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Buttermilk	D	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrofluoric Acid, <40%	C	C	B	B	D	D	
Butyric Acid, Dilute	X	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrofluoric Acid, >40%	C	C	B	C	D	D	
Butyric Acid, Hot, Concentrate	D	B	B	C	C	B	Hydrofluoric Acid, Boiling	D	D	B	C	D	D	
Calcium Bisulfite, Hot	D	D	D	D	C	B	Hydrofluosilicic Acid	D	B	A	A	B	D	C
Calcium Chloride, Dilute	C	A	A	A	B	A	Hydrogen Chloride, Dry	B	A	A	A	D	C	
Calcium Hydroxide, 10% Boiling	D	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrogen Chloride, Moist	D	D	C	C	D	D	
Calcium Hydroxide, 20% Boiling	D	A	A	A	A	A	Hydrogen Fluoride, Dry	C	A	A	A	D	C	
Calcium Hydroxide, 30% Boiling	D	A	A	A	C	B	Hydrogen Peroxide, Boiling	D	B	B	B	C	B	
Calcium Hypochloride, <2%	C	B	C	C	C	B	Hydrogen Sulfide, Dry	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Carbolic Acid, 90%	C	A	B	A	A	A	Hydrogen Sulfide, Moist	C	A	B	B	B	A	
Carbon Dioxide, Dry	B	A	A	A	A	A	Iodine, Dry	D	A	A	A	D	B	
Carbon Disulfide	B	A	B	B	A	A	Kerosene	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Carbon Tetrachloride, Dry, Hot	C	A	A	A	B	A	Lactic Acid, 5%	D	A	B	B	B	A	
Carbonic Acid, Saturated	D	A	A	A	A	A	Lactic Acid, 10%	D	A	B	B	B	A	
Chloracetic	D	B	B	B	D	C	Lactic Acid, 5%, Boiling	D	B	C	C	C	B	
Chloric Acid	D	C	C	C	D	C	Lactic Acid, 10%, Boiling	D	B	C	C	D	B	
Chlorinated Water, Saturated	D	C	C	C	D	C	Lead Acetate, Hot	D	B	B	C	A	A	
Chlorine, Dry Gas	B	A	A	A	B	B	Magnesium Chloride, 5%, Hot	D	A	A	A	C	B	
Chlorine, Moist Gas	D	D	C	C	D	C	Magnesium Hydroxide	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Chlorosulfonis Acid, Dilute	D	B	B	A	D	B	Magnesium Sulfate	B	B	A	B	A	A	
Chromic Acid, Dilute	B	B	B	B	B	A	Magnesium Sulfate, Boiling	C	C	A	B	A	A	

*The information contained herein acts as a guide and Smart Sensors Inc., its' distributors and representatives specifically deny warranty expressed or implied.

Chemical Resistance Chart

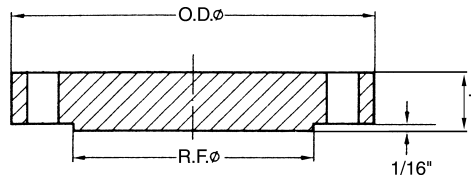
	Carbon Steel	Alloy 600	Monel	Nickel	304 SS	316 SS
Mercury	B	A	B'	A	A	A
Mercuric Chloride, <2%	D	D	D	D	D	D
Mercuric Chloride, <1/2%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D
Mercuric Cyanide	D	B	D	B	B	B
Methyl Chloride, Dry	D	A	A	A	B	B
Milk	D	A	B	B	A	A
Molasses	B	A	A	A	A	A
Naptha	B	A	A	A	A	A
Nickel Chloride	D	B	B	B	C	B
Nickel Sulfate, Boiling	D	B	B	A	C	C
Nitric Acid, 20%	D	B	D	D	A	A
Nitric Acid, Fuming	D	B	D	D	B	B
Nitric Acid, 20%, Boiling	D	C	D	D	A	A
Nitric Acid, 65%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	B	B
Nitric Acid, Boiling, Concentrate	D	D	D	D	D	D
Nitrous Acid	D	B	C	C	B	B
Oxalic Acid, <10%	C	A	A	A	A	A
Oxalic Acid, 10%	C	A	A	A	A	A
Oxalic Acid, 10%, Boiling	D	A	A	B	D	C
Oxalic Acid, 50%, Boiling	D	B	B	C	D	C
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), <10%	D	A	B	B	B	A
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), 10-50%	D	A	B	C	C	A
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), >50%	D	A	B	C	C	A
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), <20%, 175°F	D	C	B	D	D	A
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), >20%, 175°F	D	D	B	D	D	B
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), <10%, Boiling	D	D	C	D	D	B
Phosphoric Acid (Ortho), 85%, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	C
Picric Acid	C	D	D	D	A	A
Potassium Bromide	D	A	A	A	C	B
Potassium Carbonate	B	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium Chlorate	B	A	B	B	A	A
Potassium Chloride	D	A	A	B	A	A
Potassium Chloride, Hot	D	B	A	B	C	B
Potassium Cyanide	B	B	B	B	B	B
Potassium Dichromate, Concentrate	C	B	B	C	A	A
Potassium Ferricyanide, 5%	C	B	B	B	A	A
Potassium Ferrocyanide, 5%	C	X	B	B	A	A
Potassium Hydroxide, 50%	B	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium Hydroxide, 30%, 175°F	D	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium Hydroxide, 50%, 175°F	D	A	A	A	B	A
Potassium Hydroxide, 30%, Boiling	D	A	A	A	B	A
Potassium Hydroxide, 50%, Boiling	D	A	A	A	B	A
Potassium Hypochlorite, Dilute	D	X	D	C	C	B
Potassium Permanganate, Dilute	B	B	A	A	A	A
Potassium Sulfate, Dilute	B	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium Sulfate, Dilute, Boiling	D	B	B	B	B	B
Potassium Sulfate, Saturated	C	A	C	A	A	A
Propane, Liquid & Gas	B	A	A	A	A	A
Pyrogalllic Acid	B	B	A	A	A	A
Salicylic Acid	D	B	B	B	B	B
Silver Bromide	D	C	B	C	B	A
Silver Chloride	D	C	B	C	D	D
Silver Nitrate	X	A	C	D	A	A
Sodium Acetate	C	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Bisulfate	D	B	A	B	B	B
Sodium Bisulfate, 140°F	D	C	B	C	B	B
Sodium Bromide, Dilute	X	B	A	B	B	A
Sodium Carbonate, 5%, Hot	B	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Chloride, Dilute	C	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Chloride, Saturated, Boiling	D	A	A	A	C	B
Sodium Cyanide	B	B	A	B	B	B
Sodium Fluoride, 5%	D	B	A	A	B	A
Sodium Hydroxide, 50%	B	A	A	A	A	A

	Carbon Steel	Alloy 600	Monel	Nickel	304 SS	316 SS
Sodium Hydroxide, <40%, 175°F	D	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide, 40-80%, 175°F	D	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide, <30%, Boiling	D	A	B	A	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide, >30%, Boiling	D	A	B	A	C	B
Sodium Hydroxide, Molten	D	B	B	A	D	D
Sodium Hypochlorite (Still), 5%	D	C	C	C	C	B
Sodium Hyposulfite	D	B	A	A	B	A
Sodium Nitrate	B	A	B	A	B	A
Sodium Perborate	C	A	B	B	A	A
Sodium Peroxide	C	A	B	B	A	A
Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic	C	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Silicate	B	A	B	B	A	A
Sodium Sulfate (All Concentrate)	B	B	A	A	B	A
Sodium Sulfate, Hot	D	B	A	B	C	B
Sodium Sulfide, Saturated	B	A	B	A	B	A
Sodium Sulfite, Hot	D	C	B	C	B	A
Sodium Thiosulfate	D	B	B	B	B	A
Stannic Chloride, <5%	D	D	B	B	D	D
Stannic Chloride, >5%	D	D	C	D	D	D
Stannic Chloride, SG 1.21, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stannous Chloride, Saturated	D	B	B	B	D	B
Steam, 212°F	A	A	A	A	A	A
Steam, 600°F	C	A	A	A	A	A
Sulfite Liquors	D	D	D	D	C	B
Sulfur, Molten, 266°F	B	A	A	A	B	A
Sulfur Chloride	D	B	B	B	D	C
Sulfur Dioxide, 250°F, Dry	B	B	B	B	A	A
Sulfur Dioxide, Moist	D	D	D	D	B	A
Sulfuric Acid, <2%	D	B	B	B	C	B
Sulfuric Acid, 2-40%	D	B	B	B	D	D
Sulfuric Acid, 40%	D	B	B	B	D	D
Sulfuric Acid, Concentrate	B	B	D	D	B	B
Sulfuric Acid, <10%, Boiling	D	C	B	D	D	D
Sulfuric Acid, 10-80%, Boiling	D	D	C	D	D	D
Sulfuric Acid, Concentrate, Boiling	D	D	D	D	D	D
Sulfuric Acid, Saturated	D	D	D	D	B	B
Tannic Acid, 10%	D	B	A	A	A	A
Tar, Hot	B	A	B	B	A	A
Tartaric Acid, 120°F	D	A	A	A	B	A
Toluene	A	A	A	A	A	A
Trichlorethylene	B	A	A	A	A	A
Turpentine	B	A	A	A	A	A
Varnish, Hot	C	A	A	A	A	A
Vegetable Oils	B	A	B	B	A	A
Vinegar	D	A	A	A	A	A
Water, Acid Mine	D	A	C	C	A	A
Water, Boiler Feed	B	A	A	A	A	A
Water, Distilled	D	A	A	A	A	A
Water, Salt Sea	D	B	A	C	C	B
Whiskey, Boiling	D	A	C	B	A	A
Wine	D	A	C	B	A	A
Xylene, Boiling	X	A	A	B	A	A
Zinc Chloride, 5%	D	B	B	B	C	B
Zinc Chloride, 5%, Boiling	D	D	B	C	D	D
Zinc Sulfate, Boiling	D	B	A	B	A	A

GUIDE TO SELECTION

- A** Substantial Resistance — Preferred materials of construction.
- B** Moderate Resistance — Satisfactory. For use under most conditions; very slight swelling for elastomers.
- C** Questionable Resistance — Use with caution.
- D** Inadequate Resistance — Not recommended.
- X** No information available.

Standard Pipe Flanges



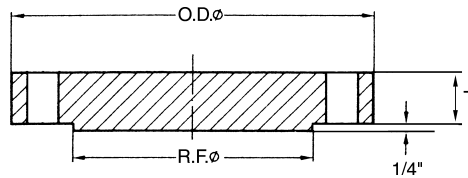
Note: "T" includes the 1/16" raised face thickness.

Blind Flange

150 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face R.F.
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	3 - 1/2 88,9	7/16 11,1	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	3 - 7/8 98,4	1/2 12,7	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	4 - 1/4 107,9	9/16 14,3	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	4 - 5/8 117,5	5/8 15,9	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	5 127	11/16 17,5	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	6 152,4	3/4 19,0	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	7 177,8	7/8 22,2	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.5 88,9	7 - 1/2 190,5	15/16 23,8	5 127
3 - 1/2"	4.00 101,6	8 - 1/2 215,9	15/16 23,8	5 - 1/2 139,7
4"	4.50 114,3	9 228,6	15/16 23,8	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	10 254	15/16 23,8	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	11 279,4	1 25,4	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	13 - 1/2 342,9	1 - 1/8 28,6	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	16 406,4	1 - 3/16 30,2	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	19 482,6	1 - 1/4 31,7	15 381
14"	14.0 355,6	21 533,4	1 - 3/8 34,9	16 - 1/4 412,7
16"	16.0 406,4	23 - 1/2 596,9	1 - 7/16 36,5	18 - 1/2 469,9
18"	18.0 457,2	25 635	1 - 9/16 39,7	21 533,4
20"	20.0 508	27 - 1/2 698,5	1 - 11/16 42,9	23 584,2
24"	24.0 609,6	32 812,8	1 - 7/8 47,6	27 - 1/4 692,1

300 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face R.F.
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	3 - 3/4 95,2	9/16 14,3	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	4 - 5/8 117,5	5/8 15,9	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	4 - 7/8 123,8	11/16 17,5	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	5 - 1/4 133,3	3/4 19,0	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	6 - 1/8 155,6	13/16 20,6	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	6 - 1/2 165,1	7/8 22,2	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	7 - 1/2 190,5	1 25,4	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.5 88,9	8 - 1/4 209,5	1 - 1/8 28,6	5 127
3 - 1/2"	4.00 101,6	9 228,6	1 - 3/16 30,2	5 - 1/2 139,7
4"	4.50 114,3	10 254	1 - 1/4 31,7	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	11 279,4	1 - 3/8 34,9	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	12 - 1/2 317,5	1 - 7/16 36,5	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	15 381	1 - 5/8 41,3	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	17 - 1/2 444,5	1 - 7/8 37,6	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	20 - 1/2 520,7	2 50,8	15 381
14"	14.0 355,6	23 584,2	2 - 1/8 54,0	16 - 1/4 412,7
16"	16.0 406,4	25 - 1/2 647,7	2 - 1/4 57,2	18 - 1/2 469,9
18"	18.0 457,2	28 711,2	2 - 3/8 60,3	21 533,4
20"	20.0 508	30 - 1/2 774,7	2 - 1/2 63,5	23 584,2
24"	24.0 609,6	36 914,4	2 - 3/4 69,8	27 - 1/4 692,1

Standard Pipe Flanges

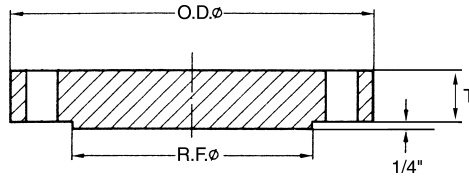


Blind Flange

600 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	R.F. in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	3 - 3/4 95,2	9/16 14,3	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	4 - 5/8 117,5	5/8 15,9	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	4 - 7/8 123,8	11/16 17,5	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	5 - 1/4 133,3	3/4 19,0	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	6 - 1/8 155,6	13/16 20,6	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	6 - 1/2 165,1	7/8 22,2	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	7 - 1/2 190,5	1 25,4	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.50 88,9	8 - 1/4 209,5	1 - 1/8 28,6	5 127
3 - 1/2"	4.00 101,6	9 228,6	1 - 3/16 30,2	5 - 1/2 139,7
4"	4.50 114,3	10 - 3/4 273	1 - 1/2 38,1	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	13 330,2	1 - 3/4 44,4	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	14 355,6	1 - 7/16 36,5	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	16 - 1/2 419,1	2 - 3/16 55,6	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	20 508	2 - 1/2 63,5	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	22 558,8	2 - 5/8 66,7	15 381
14"	14.0 355,6	23 - 3/4 603,2	2 - 3/4 69,8	16 - 1/4 412,7
16"	16.0 406,4	27 685,8	3 76,2	18 - 1/2 469,9
18"	18.0 457,2	29 - 1/4 742,9	3 - 1/4 82,5	21 533,4
20"	20.0 508	32 812,8	3 - 1/2 88,9	23 584,2
24"	24.0 609,6	37 939,8	4 101,6	27 - 1/4 692,1

900 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	R.F. in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	4 - 3/4 120,6	7/8 22,2	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	5 - 1/8 130,2	1 25,4	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	5 - 7/8 149,2	1 - 1/8 28,6	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	6 - 1/4 158,7	1 - 1/8 28,6	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	7 177,8	1 - 1/4 31,7	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	8 - 1/2 215,9	1 - 1/2 38,1	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	9 - 5/8 244,5	1 - 5/8 41,3	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.50 88,9	9 - 1/2 241,3	1 - 1/2 38,1	5 127
4"	4.50 114,3	11 - 1/2 292,1	1 - 3/4 44,4	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	13 - 3/4 349,2	2 50,8	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	15 381	2 - 3/16 55,6	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	18 - 1/2 469,9	2 - 1/2 63,5	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	21 - 1/2 546,1	2 - 3/4 69,8	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	24 609,6	2 - 5/8 79,4	15 381
14"	14.0 355,6	25 - 1/4 641,3	3 - 3/8 85,7	16 - 1/4 412,7
16"	16.0 406,4	27 - 3/4 704,8	3 - 1/2 88,9	18 - 1/2 469,9
18"	18.0 457,2	31 787,4	4 101,6	21 533,4
20"	20.0 508	33 - 3/4 857,2	4 - 1/4 107,9	23 584,2
24"	24.0 609,6	41 1041,4	5 - 1/2 139,7	27 - 1/2 692,1

Standard Pipe Flanges



Blind Flange

1500 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	R.F. in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	4 - 3/4 120,6	7/8 22,2	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	5 - 1/8 130,2	1 25,4	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	5 - 7/8 149,2	1 - 1/8 28,6	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	6 - 1/4 158,7	1 - 1/8 28,6	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	7 177,8	1 - 1/4 31,7	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	8 - 1/2 215,9	1 - 1/2 38,1	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	9 - 5/8 244,5	1 - 5/8 41,3	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.50 88,9	10 - 1/2 266,7	1 - 1/8 47,6	5 127
4"	4.50 114,3	12 - 1/4 311,1	2 - 1/8 54,0	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	14 - 3/4 374,6	2 - 7/8 73,0	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	15 - 1/2 393,7	3 - 1/4 82,5	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	19 482,6	3 - 5/8 92,1	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	23 584,2	4 - 1/4 107,9	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	26 - 1/2 673,1	4 - 7/8 123,8	15 381
14"	14.0 355,6	29 - 1/2 749,3	5 - 1/4 133,3	16 - 1/4 412,7
16"	16.0 406,4	32 - 1/2 825,5	5 - 3/4 146	18 - 1/2 469,9
18"	18.0 457,2	36 914,4	6 - 3/8 161,9	21 533,4
20"	20.0 508	38 - 3/4 984,2	7 177,8	23 584,2
24"	24.0 609,6	46 1168,4	4 203,6	27 - 1/4 692,1

2500 lb/sq. in.		ANSI (ASA) b 16.5		
Pipe		Flange		Raised Face
Nominal Size NW	O.D. in. mm	O.D. in. mm	T in. mm	R.F. in. mm
1/2"	0.84 21,3	5 - 1/4 133,3	1 - 3/16 30,2	1 - 3/8 34,9
3/4"	1.05 26,7	5 - 1/2 139,7	1 - 1/4 31,7	1 - 11/16 42,9
1"	1.315 33,4	6 - 1/4 158,7	1 - 1/8 34,9	2 50,8
1 - 1/4"	1.66 42,2	7 - 1/4 184,1	1 - 1/2 38,8	2 - 1/2 63,5
1 - 1/2"	1.90 48,3	8 203,2	1 - 3/4 44,4	2 - 7/8 73,0
2"	2.375 60,3	9 - 1/4 234,9	2 50,8	3 - 5/8 92,1
2 - 1/2"	2.875 73,0	10 - 1/2 266,7	2 - 1/4 57,1	4 - 1/8 104,8
3"	3.50 88,9	12 304,8	2 - 5/8 66,7	5 127
4"	4.50 114,3	14 355,6	3 76,2	6 - 3/16 157,2
5"	5.563 141,3	16 - 1/2 419,1	3 - 5/8 92,1	7 - 5/16 185,7
6"	6.625 168,3	19 482,6	4 - 1/4 107,9	8 - 1/2 215,9
8"	8.625 219,1	21 - 3/4 552,4	5 127	10 - 5/8 269,9
10"	10.75 273	26 - 1/2 673,1	6 - 1/2 165,1	12 - 3/4 323,8
12"	12.75 323,8	30 762	7 - 1/4 184,1	15 381

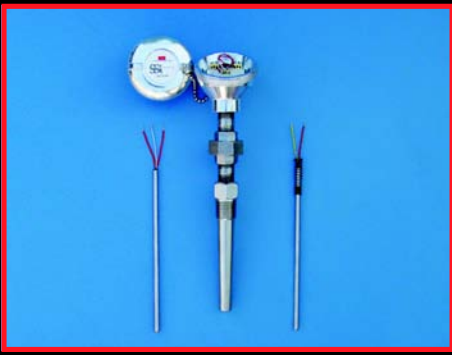
Decimal Equivalents of Pipe Sizes

Dimensions in Inches – Wall Thickness of

Pipe Size	O.D.	Sch 40	Sch 80	Sch 120	Sch 160	Double Extra Heavy
1/8	.405	.068	.095			
1/4	.540	.088	.119			
3/8	.675	.091	.126			
1/2	.840	.109	.147		1.88	.294
3/4	1.050	.113	.154		.218	.308
1	1.315	.133	.179		.250	.358
1-1/4	1.660	.140	.191		.250	.382
1-1/2	1.900	.145	.200		.281	.400
2	2.375	.154	.218		.343	.436
2-1/2	2.875	.203	.276		.375	.552
3	3.500	.216	.300		.437	.600
3-1/2	4.000	.226	.318			.636
4	4.500	.237	.337	.437	.531	.674
4-1/2	5.000	.247	.355			.710
5	5.563	.258	.375	.500	.625	.750
6	6.625	.280	.432	.562	.718	.864
7	7.625	.301	.500			.875
8	8.625	.322	.500	.718	.906	.875
9	9.625	.342	.500			
10	10.750	.365	.500	.843	1.125	
11	11.750	.375	.500			
12	12.750	.375	.500	1.000	1.312	
14	14.000	.375	.500	1.093	1.406	
16	16.000	.375	.500	1.218	1.593	
18	18.000	.375	.500	1.375	1.781	
20	20.000	.375	.500	1.500	1.968	
24	24.000	.375	.500	1.812	2.343	

Pipe Size	Pipe O.D.	Nominal Wall Thickness		Actual Inside Diameter	
		Std Sch 40	Ex Hvy Sch 80	Std Sch 40	Ex Hvy Sch 80
1/8"	.405	.068	.095	.267	.215
1/4"	.540	.088	.119	.364	.302
3/8"	.675	.091	.126	.493	.423
1/2"	.840	.109	.147	.622	.546
3/4"	1.050	.113	.154	.824	.742
1"	1.315	.133	.179	1.049	.957
1-1/4"	1.660	.140	.191	1.380	1.278
1-1/2"	1.900	.145	.200	1.610	1.500
2"	2.375	.154	.218	2.067	1.939
2-1/2"	2.875	.203	.276	2.469	2.323
3"	3.500	.216	.300	3.068	2.900

Safe and Accurate Solutions for Difficult Process Applications



◀ **Industrial Thermocouples & RTDs**

In most process applications the temperature sensor is inserted into a thermowell or protection tube. This protects the sensor from its environment and facilitates easy removal and replacement. These assemblies generally consist of a head, nipple-union-nipple and thermowell. Smart industrial thermocouples and RTDs are available in virtually any calibration and resistance temperature coefficient.



◀ **Thermowells**

Proper temperature element protection starts with the selection of the thermowell or protection tube. Conditions that influence the selection, include the temperature, pressure, flow velocity, pipe size, insertion length and the process environment and medium. A variety of materials and process connections are available for both thermowells and protection tubes. All metallic wells are constructed in strict compliance with ASTM and ANSI specifications. For higher temperatures ceramic protection tubes are available. Fluid flowing by a thermowell forms a turbulent wake that has a defined frequency. The thermowell must have adequate stiffness so its natural frequency is greater than the wake frequency. Let Smart Sensors help you design your well around your process conditions. Free velocity calculations are a phone call away. Smart Sensors complete family of bar stock wells and protection tubes can provide safe and reliable protection for any process environment.



◀ **Heads**

Smart Sensors can provide a head for virtually any process application. From our rugged explosion proof head used in hazardous locations to our water resistant head that provides a weather tight seal or our plastic design that can withstand caustic wash downs for CIP and sanitary applications. These heads are available in Cast Aluminum, Stainless Steel, Cast Iron and plastic. The conventional threaded type and the new flip-top threadless design are available for your convenience. All metal heads can accept either a sensor terminal block or a DIN size temperature transmitter.



◀ **Miniature Thermocouples & RTDs**

Miniature thermocouples and RTDs are generally used where thermowells are not necessary and are commonly found in pilot plants, research and development, furnace, and OEM applications. Thermocouple constructions with diameters as small as .010 inches are available with grounded and ungrounded measuring junctions. All miniature calibrations can be provided with flexible leads and a variety of connector terminations.



◀ **Temperature Transmitters and Indicators**

Transmitter can accept an input from thermocouples or RTDs and produce an analog or digital output. All outputs are linear with temperature. The instrument can be programmed using software (easily downloaded to your personal computer) or a common hand held programming device. A five year warranty is standard on all transmitters. Hand held and panel mountable digital thermocouple indicators have large displays and accuracies normally found in instruments three times more expensive.

Temperature Measurement...the Right Way!



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