

THERMOCOUPLES AND RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

MINERAL INSULATED



www.sab-worldwide.com



CONTENT

	page
■ Who we are	3
■ Products temperature measurement	4
■ Products flexible cables/cable harnessing	5
Constructions types of mineral insulated thermocouples	
■ MTC 201 Mineral insulated thermocouple with PFA connection cable Th 22 LTV	6
■ MTC 203 Mineral insulated thermocouple with PVC connection cable A 9-022	7
■ MTC 204 Mineral insulated thermocouple with Besilen® (silicone) connection cable A 15 - 022 HT	8
■ MTC 205 Mineral insulated thermocouple with PFA connection cable Th 22 LTT	9
■ MTC 301 Mineral insulated thermocouple with bare connection ends	10
■ MTC 302 Mineral insulated thermocouple with thermo plug	11
■ MTC 303 Mineral insulated thermocouple with Lemo connection element	12
■ MTC 304 Mineral insulated thermocouple with connection head	13
■ MTC 305 Mineral insulated thermocouple with connection head and thread	14
Constructions types of resistance thermometers	
■ RTD 501 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PFA connection cable TGV	15
■ RTD 503 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PVC connection cable LiYY	16
■ RTD 504 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with Besilen® (silicone) connection cable BiHF	17
■ RTD 505 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PFA connection cable TTL	18
■ RTD 601 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with bare connection ends	19
■ RTD 603 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with Lemo connection end	20
■ RTD 604 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with connection head	21
■ RTD 605 Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with connection head and thread	22
■ Accessories	23-24
General	
■ Introduction	25
■ General instructions for temperature measurement	26
■ Comparison Thermocouples / Resistance thermometers	27
■ Response time mineral insulated thermocouples / resistance thermometers	28
■ Test Certificates	29
Mineral insulated thermocouples	
■ Basics thermocouples / connection cables	30
■ Survey compensating and extension cables as well as connection cables for resistance thermometers	31-32
■ Basic values of thermoelectric voltage in mV	33
■ Ø-Tolerances of mineral insulated thermocouples / thermocouple types form A, form B	34
■ Tolerances of thermocouples	35
■ Characteristics of thermocouples	36
■ Application temperature limits and application advice for mineral insulated materials	37
■ Materials and application fields	38
■ Colour code and temperature range	39
Resistance thermometers	
■ Basics of resistance thermometers	40
■ Technical description of mineral insulated resistance thermometers	40
■ Basic values of RTDs	41
■ Connection of resistance thermometers	42
■ Inner wires of resistance thermometers	43

WHO WE ARE

A SURVEY

75 years of experience in cable and wire manufacturing as well as in temperature measurement technology turned a one-man business into a company with more than 550 employees. We prove our strength every year with more than 1500 special products according to customers' requirements. Each product is a new challenge for our creative technical team. We at **SAB** see ourselves as a manufacturer and a service provider – in the sense of true partnership and the greatest possible customer orientation.

Today, the quality of our products is known and appreciated in more than 80 countries around the world. In all product ranges, we are certified according to DIN EN ISO 9001. Furthermore, we have implemented an environmental management system for our company according to DIN EN ISO 14001, an occupational health and safety management system according to DIN EN ISO 14001 and DIN ISO 45001, and an energy management system according to DIN EN ISO 50001.

And also for the future, our slogan is: **"WE CONTINUE!"**

FOUNDED:	1947 by Peter Bröckskes sen. an independent, medium-sized company.
CEO:	Peter Bröckskes and Sabine Bröckskes-Wetten
PLANT/LOCATION:	In Viersen (Lower Rhine) 110.000 m ² company site. Own manufacturing from copper conductor to outer sheath. VDE proved burnchamber and laboratory within the company.
EMPLOYEES/WORKERS:	Approx. 430 at the plant in Viersen, 550 worldwide
YEARLY SALES:	Approx. 95 Mio. € worldwide
PRODUCTS:	Special Cables Measurement Technology Cable Harnessing

CERTIFICATES AND APPROVALS:



HAR EN IEC ISO

Quality management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 9001
for every manufacturing field

Environmental management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 14001

Occupational health and safety management
acc. to NLF/ILO-OSH and DIN ISO 45001

Energy management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 50001



OUR TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT AT A GLANCE

WITH US YOU GET **TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT**
AND **ACCESSORIES** FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF REQUIREMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Protecting armatures and gauge slides

- Immersion protecting armatures
- Screwed protecting armatures
- Welding protecting armatures, etc.

Temperature measurement in test vehicles

- Thermo 8-plug connector
- Dipstick thermocouples
- Thermocouples for cooling water tube applications, etc.

Mineral insulated thermocouples/ Mineral insulated resistance thermometers

- with fixed connecting cable
- with bare connection ends
- with thermo-plug/miniature plug, etc.

Temperature measurement in plastics processing industry/Hot runner technique

- Hot runner mineral insulated thermocouples
- Plug-in thermocouples
- Molten mass thermocouples, etc.

Probe with stainless steel sleeve

- available as thermocouple
- available as resistance thermometer

Compensating and extension cables

- Compensating and extension cables for thermocouples
- Connection cables for resistance thermometers, etc.

Accessories

- Clamping screw connections
- Flanges
- Screw sockets
- Connection heads
- Welding protecting tubes
- Transmitters
- Thermo-plugs/sockets
- Screw-in nipples
- Miniature plugs/sockets



OUR CABLES AT A GLANCE

WE DEVELOP AND PRODUCE **CABLES AND WIRES**
AS WELL AS **SPECIAL SOLUTIONS**
PARTICULARLY ACCORDING TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATIONS.

Conductor Materials

- Bare copper
- Tinned copper
- Silver plated copper
- Nickel plated copper
- Nickel
- Nickel pure
- Compensating cable alloys

Conductor Sizes

- 0,14 mm² - 300 mm²
- variety of stranding styles

Insulation and Jacketing Materials

- PVC (varietals)
- Polyethylene
- Polypropylene
- TPE
- Fibreglass
- Besilen®/Silicone
- Pi foil
- FEP, ETFE, PFA, PTFE
- SABIX® zero halogen
- Polyurethane

Conductor Count Ranges

- unshielded - up to 125 conductors
- shielded - up to 100 conductors

Temperature Ranges (based on material)

- Thermoplastic Elastomers -50°C up to +145°C
- Besilen®/Silicone -40°C up to +220°C
- FEP, ETFE, PFA, PTFE -90°C up to +260°C
- Halogen-free -50°C up to +220°C
- Fibreglass up to +600°C

Shielding and Braiding Materials

- Bare copper
- Tinned copper
- Galvanized steel
- Stainless steel
- Aluminium foil
- Fibreglass
- Aramid

Approvals

- UL, CSA, CE, EAC, VDE, HAR, IEC, EN, ISO, DNV-GL, LR, ABS, RINA, RMRS, BSI



CABLE HARNESSING

- helix cables
- harnessed cables acc. to customers' specification
- cable harnesses
- harnessed motor and transmission cables for Siemens and Indramat drives
- harnessed track cable
- various combinations of connector types and terminals
- many application of various materials and sheath materials
- complete solutions
- high quality standard by continuous quality control

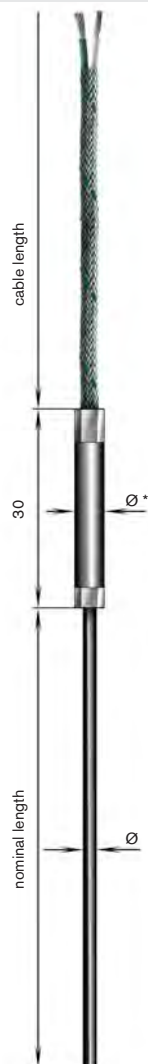


MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 201

Mineral insulated thermocouple with PFA connection cable Th 22 LTV

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
- type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, with kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, with kink protection
all types in class 1

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

*type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE TH 22 LTV

Construction	
Insulation:	PFA
Stranding:	cores together
Braiding:	fibre-glass
Armouring:	stainless steel wire armouring (VA) with tracer
Shape:	round
Cable section:	2 x 0,22 mm ²
Conductor:	7 x 0,20 mm Ø
Outer-Ø:	approx. 3,2 mm
Weight / 100 m:	approx. 1,9 kg

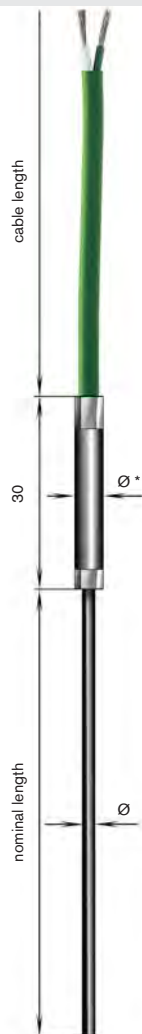
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	12 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: max. +250°C fixed laying: max. +250°C with limited service time: +260°C
Insulation resistance:	>1 MΩ x km
Fire performance:	no flame propagation acc. to IEC 60332 + EN 60332 Cat. C or D. flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 and EN 60332-1-2
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 203

Mineral insulated thermocouple with PVC connection cable A 9-022

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, with kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, with kink protection
 all types in class 1

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

* type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE A 9 - 022

Construction	
Insulation:	PVC
Stranding:	2 cores together
Sheath:	PVC
Shape:	round
Cable section:	2 x 0,22 mm ²
Conductor:	7 x 0,20 mm Ø
Outer-Ø:	approx. 4,0 mm
Weight / 100 m:	approx. 2,2 kg

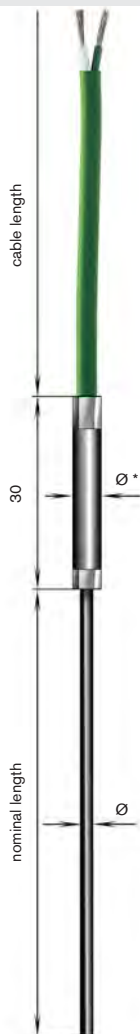
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	7,5 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: +5/ +70°C fixed laying: -40/ +70°C
Insulation resistance:	>1 MΩ x km
Fire performance:	flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 and EN 60332-1-2
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 204

Mineral insulated thermocouple with Besilen® (silicone) connection cable A 15 - 022 HT

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, with kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, with kink protection
 all types in class 1

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

* type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE A 15 - 022 HT

Construction	
Insulation:	fibre-glass
Stranding:	2 cores together
Sheath:	Besilen®
Shape:	round
Cable section:	2 x 0,22 mm ²
Conductor:	7 x 0,20 mm Ø
Outer-Ø:	approx. 4,8 mm
Weight / 100 m:	approx. 2,9 kg

Besilen® is a specially developed Silicone rubber-based material with good electrical characteristics and it is a registered trademark of SAB Bröckses GmbH & Co. KG.

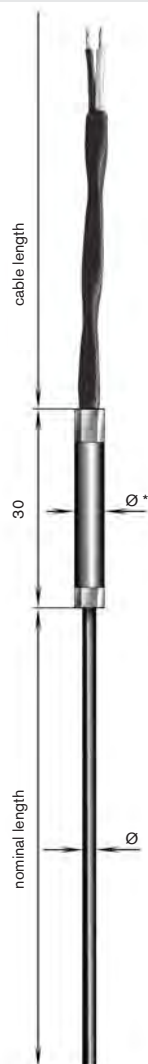
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	7,5 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: -25/ +180°C fixed laying: -40/ +180°C short-term: +250°C
Insulation resistance:	>1MΩ x km
Halogen-free:	acc. to DIN VDE 0472 part 815 + IEC 60754-1 for silicone
Fire performance:	flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 and EN 60332-1-2
Corrosiveness of conflagration gases:	IEC 60754-2 + EN 50267-2-2 + VDE 0482 part 267-2-2 are accomplished – no development of corrosive conflagration gases
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 205

Mineral insulated thermocouple with PFA connection cable Th 22 LTT

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, without kink protection
☐ form A, insulated measuring tip, with kink protection
☐ form B, welded measuring tip, with kink protection
 all types in class 1

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

* type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE TH 22 LTT

Construction	
Insulation:	PFA
Stranding:	cores together
Sheath:	PFA
Shape:	round
Cable section:	2 x 0,22 mm ²
Conductor:	7 x 0,20 mm Ø
Outer-Ø:	approx. 2,8 mm
Weight / 100 m:	approx. 1,2 kg

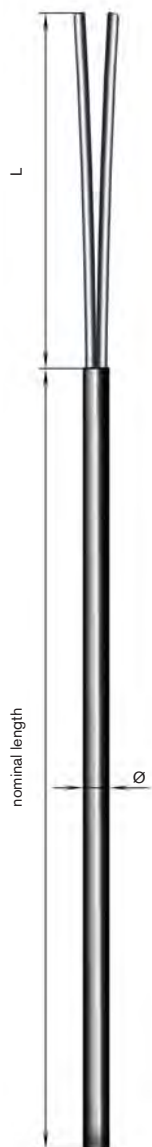
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	7,5 x d
Radiation resistance:	5 x 10 ⁶ cJ/kg
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: -55/ +250°C fixed laying: -90/ +250°C short-term: +260°C
Fire performance:	flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 und EN 60332-1-2
Chemical resistance:	very good against acids, halogens, bases, chlorinated solvents as well as organic and inorganic compounds
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 301

Mineral insulated thermocouple with bare connection ends

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
- type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends L=10mm ☐ bare ends L=50mm
☐ bare ends L=25mm ☐ bare ends L=60mm
☐ bare ends L=40mm ☐ other cable ends _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ class 1, form A
☐ class 1, form B

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

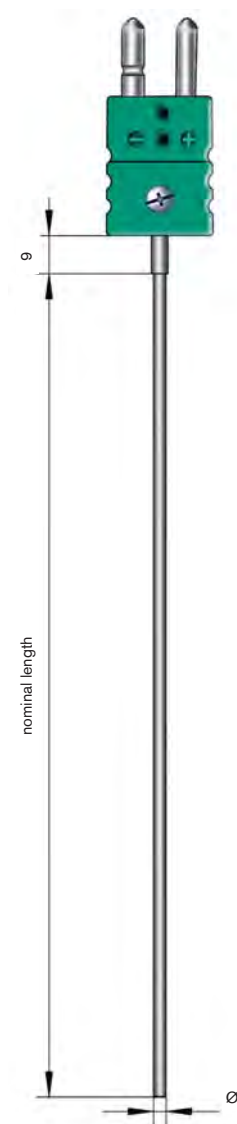
¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 302

Mineral insulated thermocouple with thermo plug

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ 8,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

CONNECTION ELEMENT:

- ☐ without plug ☐ high temp. plug
☐ standard plug ☐ standard socket
☐ miniature plug ☐ miniature socket
☐ high temp. socket ☐ Tuchel plug
☐ appliance box ☐ special colour _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories: _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ class 1, form A
☐ class 1, form B

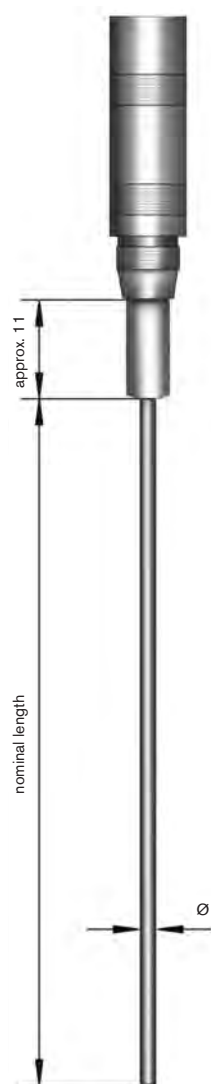
NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 303

Mineral insulated thermocouple with Lemo connection element

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C
plug/ socket size:	size 0 with sheath-Ø 0,25 mm – 1,00 mm size 1 with sheath-Ø 1,50 mm – 4,50 mm size 2 with sheath-Ø 6,00 mm



¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 0,25 mm (only type K) ☐ 0,4 mm (only type K)
☐ 0,64 mm ☐ 1,0 mm ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm
☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

CONNECTION ELEMENT:

- ☐ socket size 0 ☐ plug size 0
☐ socket size 1 ☐ plug size 1
☐ socket size 2 ☐ plug size 2
☐ other connection elements _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without socket/plug housing
☐ with socket/plug housing
☐ special accessories _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ class 1, form A
☐ class 1, form B

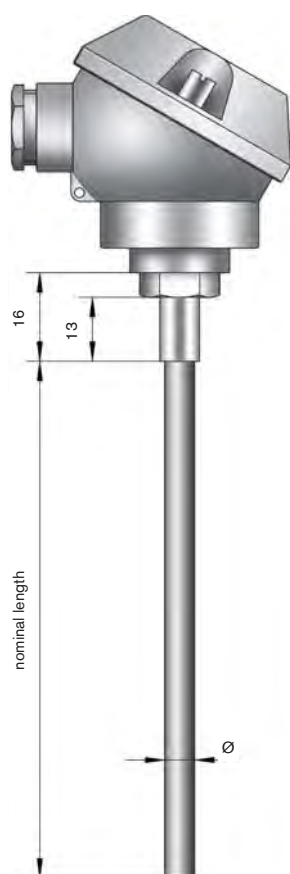
NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 304

Mineral insulated thermocouple with connection head

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm ☐ 3,0 mm
☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

CONNECTION HEAD:

- ☐ form MA
☐ form S
☐ form L
☐ other connection heads _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ class 1, form A
☐ class 1, form B

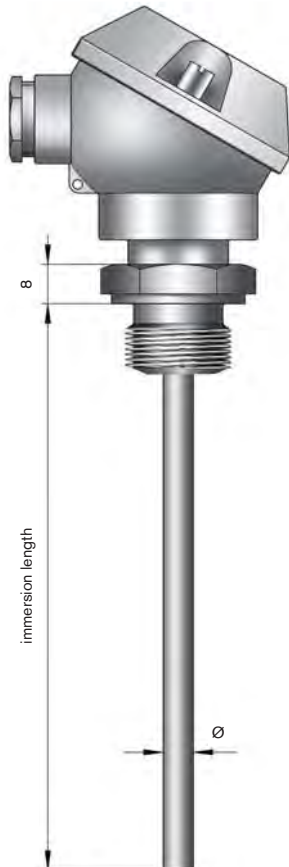
NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES

MTC 305

Mineral insulated thermocouple with connection head and thread

thermocouple:	type K or J acc. to DIN EN 60584
measuring tip:	form A insulated or form B welded
measuring temp.:	type K: max. 800°C with sheath material 1.4541 max. 1100°C with sheath material 2.4816 type J: max. 750°C



THERMOCOUPLE:

- ☐ 1 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 1 x J ☐ 1 x K
☐ 2 x L⁽¹⁾ ☐ 2 x J ☐ 2 x K ☐ other thermocouples _____
 type L acc. to DIN 43710 type J and K acc. to DIN EN 60584

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 2,0 mm ☐ 3,0 mm
☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

SHEATH-MATERIAL:

- ☐ 1.4541 ☐ 2.4816 ☐ other sheath materials _____

CONNECTION HEAD:

- ☐ form MA / G 1/2 A ☐ form B / G 1/2 A ☐ form B / G 1/4 A
☐ form MA / G 3/8 A ☐ form B / G 3/8 A ☐ form DAN-S / G 1/2 A
☐ form MA / G 1/4 A ☐ other connection heads _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories _____

TYPE OF MEASURING TIP:

- ☐ class 1, form A
☐ class 1, form B

IMMERSION LENGTH: _____ mm

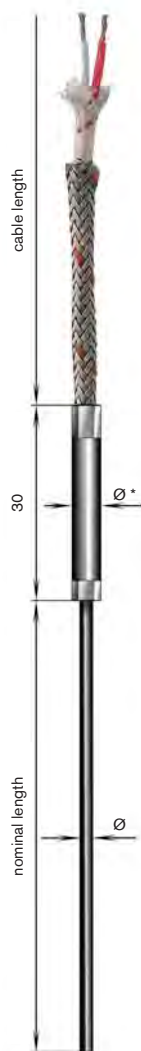
¹⁾ since 04/94 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 501

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PFA connection cable TGV

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit ☐ 3-wire circuit ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +400°C without kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C without kink protection

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

*type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE TGV

Construction	
Insulation:	PFA
Stranding:	cores together
Braiding:	fibre-glass
Armouring:	stainless steel wire armouring (VA) with tracer
Shape:	round
Cable section:	0,18 mm ²

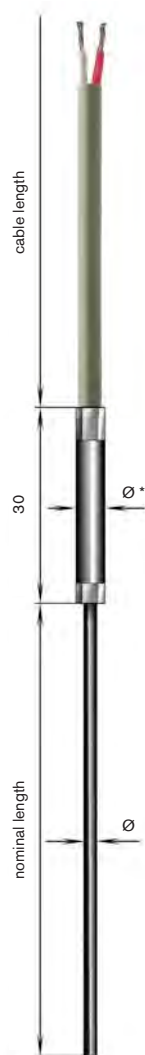
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	12 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: max. +250°C fixed laying: max. +250°C with limited service time: +260°C
Insulation resistance:	> 1MΩ x km
Fire performance:	no flame propagation acc. to IEC 60332 + EN 60332 Cat. C or D. Flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 and EN 60332-1-2
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 503

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PVC connection cable LiYY

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



*type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit
- ☐ 3-wire circuit
- ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm
- ☐ 3,0 mm
- ☐ 4,5 mm
- ☐ 6,0 mm
- ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends
- ☐ end sleeves
- ☐ other cable ends _____
- ☐ cable lugs M4
- ☐ tinned

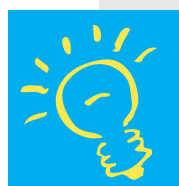
CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m
- ☐ 1,5 m
- ☐ 2,0 m
- ☐ 2,5 m
- ☐ 3,0 m
- ☐ 4,0 m
- ☐ 5,0 m
- ☐ 10,0 m
- ☐ other lengths _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C with kink protection
- ☐ -50 up to +600°C with kink protection
- ☐ -50 up to +400°C without kink protection
- ☐ -50 up to +600°C without kink protection

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm



Sheath-Ø: 1,5 mm
on request

CONNECTION CABLE LiYY

Construction	
Insulation:	PVC
Stranding:	in layers
Sheath-material:	PVC
Cable section:	0,25 mm ²

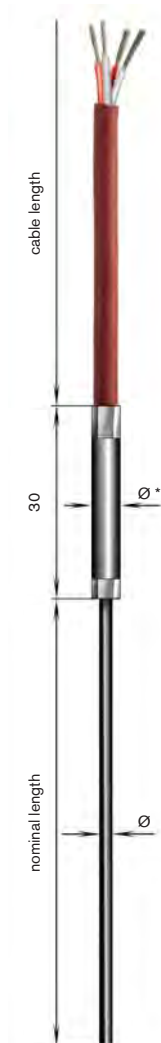
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	fixed laying: 5 x d flexible application: 10 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: -5°C/+70°C fixed laying: -30°C/+70°C
Radiation resistance:	8 x 10 ⁷ cJ/kg
Fire performance:	no flame propagation acc. to IEC 60332 + EN 60332 Cat. C or D. Flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 and EN 60332-1-2
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 504

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with Besilen® (silicone) connection cable BiHF

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit ☐ 3-wire circuit ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

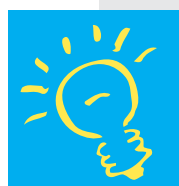
CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +400°C without kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C without kink protection

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm



Sheath-Ø: 1,5 mm
on request

*type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE BiHF

Construction	
Insulation:	Besilen® (silicone)
Stranding:	in layers
Sheath-material:	Besilen® (silicone)
Cable section:	0,25 mm²

Besilen® is a specially developed Silicone rubber-based material with good electrical characteristics and it is a registered trademark of SAB Bröckskes GmbH & Co. KG.

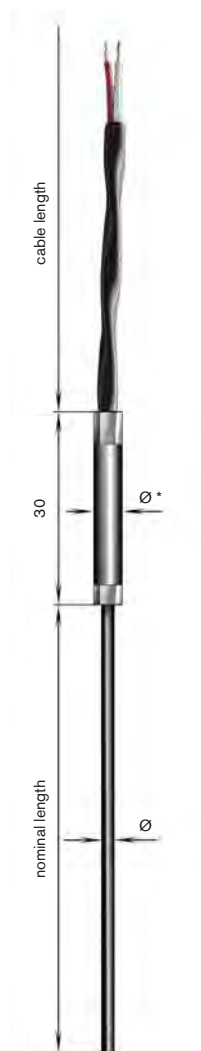
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	fixed laying: 4 x d flexible application: 6 x d
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: -25°C/+180°C fixed laying: -40°C/+180°C short-term: +250°C
Radiation resistance:	8 x 10 ⁷ cJ/kg
Fire performance:	flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 und EN 60332-1-2.
Corrosiveness of conflagration gases:	IEC 60754-2 + EN 50267-2-2 +VDE 0482 part 267-2-2 are accomplished – no development of corrosive conflagration gases
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 505

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with PFA connection cable TTL

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit ☐ 3-wire circuit ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

TYPE OF CABLE ENDS:

- ☐ bare ends ☐ cable lugs M4
☐ end sleeves ☐ tinned
☐ other cable ends _____

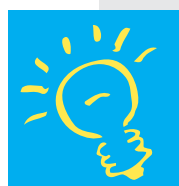
CONNECTION CABLE:

- ☐ 1,0 m ☐ 2,5 m ☐ 5,0 m
☐ 1,5 m ☐ 3,0 m ☐ 10,0 m
☐ 2,0 m ☐ 4,0 m ☐ other lengths _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C with kink protection
☐ -50 up to +400°C without kink protection
☐ -50 up to +600°C without kink protection

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm



Sheath-Ø: 1,5 mm
on request

*type of sleeve corresponds to sheath-Ø and connection cable

CONNECTION CABLE TTL

Construction	
Insulation:	PFA
Stranding:	cores together
Sheath-material:	PFA
Shape:	round
Cable section:	0,18 mm ²

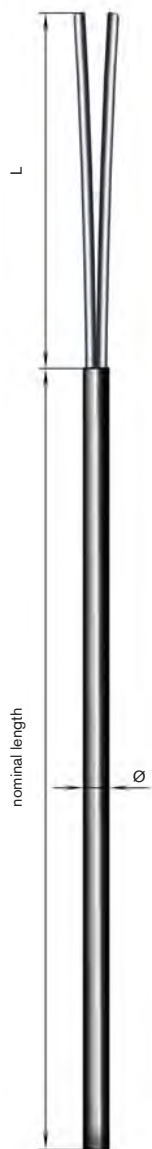
Technical data	
Min. bending radius:	7,5 x d
Radiation resistance:	5 x 10 ⁻⁶ cJ/kg
Temp. range of insulation:	flexible application: -55/+250°C fixed laying: -90/+250°C with limited service time: +260°C
Fire performance:	flame retardant and self-extinguishing acc. to IEC 60332-1-2 und EN 60332-1-2.
Chemical resistance:	very good against acids, halogens, chlorinated solvents as well as organic and inorganic compounds
Absence of harmful substances:	acc. to RoHS directive of the European Union

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 601

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with bare connection ends

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit ☐ 3-wire circuit ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm ☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

TYPE OF CONNECTION WIRES:

- ☐ bare ends L=25mm ☐ bare ends L=50mm
☐ bare ends L=40mm ☐ bare ends L=60mm
☐ other cable ends _____

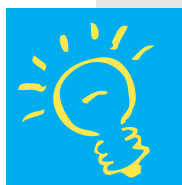
ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C
☐ -50 up to +600°C
☐ other measuring range _____

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm



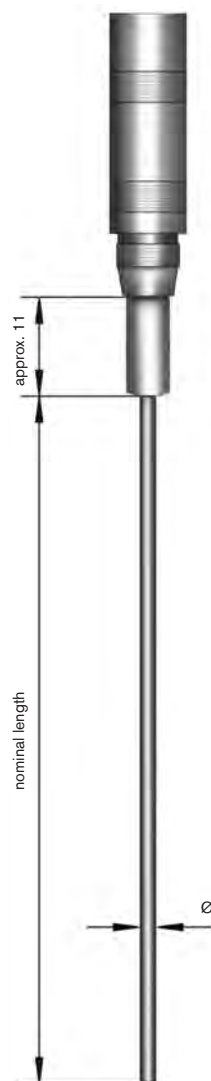
Sheath-Ø: 1,5 mm
on request

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 603

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with Lemo connection end

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C
plug/ socket size:	size 0 with sheath-Ø 1,6 mm size 1 with sheath-Ø 1,6 mm – 4,5 mm size 2 with sheath-Ø 6,00 mm



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit
- ☐ 3-wire circuit
- ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 1,5 mm
- ☐ 3,0 mm
- ☐ 4,5 mm
- ☐ 6,0 mm
- ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

CONNECTION ELEMENT:

- ☐ socket size 0
- ☐ socket size 1
- ☐ socket size 2
- ☐ other connection elements _____
- ☐ plug size 0
- ☐ plug size 1
- ☐ plug size 2

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without socket/plug housing
- ☐ with socket/plug housing
- ☐ special accessories _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C
- ☐ -50 up to +600°C
- ☐ other measuring range _____

NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm



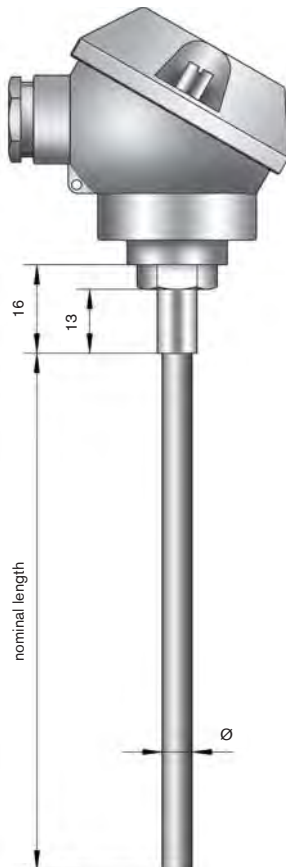
Sheath-Ø: 1,5 mm
on request

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 604

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with connection head

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit ☐ 3-wire circuit ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 3,0 mm ☐ 4,5 mm ☐ 6,0 mm ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

CONNECTION HEAD:

- ☐ form MA
☐ form S
☐ form L
☐ other connection heads _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without ☐ with accessories _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C
☐ -50 up to +600°C
☐ other measuring range _____

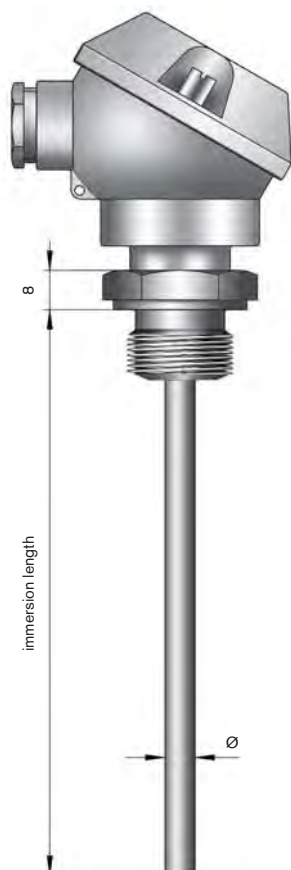
NOMINAL LENGTH: _____ mm

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

RTD 605

Mineral insulated resistance thermometer with connection head and thread

RTD:	Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751
sheath material:	mat. no. 1.4541
measuring range:	-50 up to +400°C and -50 up to +600°C



RTD:

- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 1 x Pt 100 class A
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class B
- ☐ 2 x Pt 100 class A

CIRCUIT OF INNER WIRES:

- ☐ 2-wire circuit
- ☐ 3-wire circuit
- ☐ 4-wire circuit

SHEATH - Ø:

- ☐ 3,0 mm
- ☐ 4,5 mm
- ☐ 6,0 mm
- ☐ other sheath-Ø _____

CONNECTION HEAD:

- ☐ form MA / G 1/2 A
- ☐ form MA / G 3/8 A
- ☐ form MA / G 1/4 A
- ☐ form B / G 1/2 A
- ☐ form B / G 3/8 A
- ☐ form B / G 1/4 A
- ☐ form DAN-S / G 1/2 A
- ☐ other connection heads _____

ACCESSORIES (FIX):

- ☐ without
- ☐ with accessories _____

MEASURING RANGE:

- ☐ -50 up to +400°C
- ☐ -50 up to +600°C
- ☐ other measuring range _____

IMMERSION LENGTH: _____ mm

ACCESSORIES

Thermo plug

Standard thermo plug up to max. 200 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-056	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-007-057	K (NiCr-Ni)

Standard thermo socket up to max. 200 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-104	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-000-679	K (NiCr-Ni)

Miniature thermo plug up to max. 200 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-071	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-007-072	K (NiCr-Ni)

High-temp. thermo plug up to max. 350 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-064	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-007-065	K (NiCr-Ni)

High-temp. thermo socket up to max. 350 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-111	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-007-112	K (NiCr-Ni)

Miniature thermo socket up to max. 200 °C	
item no.	min.t/c type
T 021-007-118	J (Fe-CuNi)
T 021-007-119	K (NiCr-Ni)



Cable fixing for:

Standard and high temp. plug	
item no.	
T 021-007-035	

Locking plate	
item no.	
T 021-029-182	

Miniature plug	
item no.	
T 021-007-041	



Lemo socket for mineral insulated thermocouples and resistance thermometers

2-pole up to max. 200 °C		
item no.	size	outer-ø
T 021-011-146	0	0,64
T 021-011-147	0	1,0
T 021-009-083	1	1,5
T 021-000-600	1	3,0
T 021-011-149	1	4,5
T 021-011-152	2	6,0

4-pole up to max. 200 °C		
item no.	size	outer-ø
T 021-011-148	0	1,64
T 021-000-599	0	1,0
T 021-011-150	1	1,5
T 021-011-151	1	3,0
T 021-000-677	1	4,5
T 021-000-678	2	6,0



Lemo plug for cable connection

2-pole up to max. 200 °C		
item no.	size	outer-ø *
T 021-011-153	0	3,2
T 021-011-154	1	3,2
T 021-000-594	1	4,7
T 021-011-156	2	3,2
T 021-000-596	2	4,7
T 021-000-597	2	6,4

4-pole up to max. 200 °C		
item no.	size	outer-ø *
T 021-008-967	0	3,2
T 021-011-155	1	3,2
T 021-000-595	1	4,7
T 021-011-157	2	3,2
T 021-011-158	2	4,7
T 021-000-598	2	6,4



*outer-ø of cable

*outer-ø of cable

ACCESSORIES

Clamp screw connection made of steel 1.0718 for...

min.t/c ø mm	thread	with pressure ring made of PTFE item no.
1,5	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-148
2,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-151
3,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-000-681
4,5	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-157
6,0	G 1/4 A	T 025-000-685

Clamp screw connections made of steel 1.0718 for...

min.t/c ø mm	thread	with tapered ring made of stainless steel 1.4571 item no.
1,5	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-147
2,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-150
3,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-000-680
4,5	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-156
6,0	G 1/4 A	T 025-000-684

Clamp screw connections made of stainless steel 1.4571 for...

min.t/c ø mm	thread	with pressure ring made of PTFE item no.
1,5	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-146
2,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-149
3,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-153
4,5	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-155
6,0	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-160

Clamp screw connections made of stainless steel 1.4571 for...

min.t/c ø mm	thread	with tapered ring made of stainless steel 1.4571 item no.
1,5	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-145
3,0	M 8 x 1	T 025-007-152
4,5	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-154
6,0	G 1/4 A	T 025-007-159



Note:

Clamp screw connections with a thrust collar made of PTFE are appropriate for temp. up to +200°C and for pressures up to 10 bar. Later loosening and moving is possible.

Clamp screw connections with a tapered ring made of steel or stainless steel are appropriate for temp. above + 200 °C and for pressures up to 40 bar. By tightening the screw connection, the tapered ring is fixed on the tube and can't be loosened anymore. Therefore, later loosening isn't possible at all.

Please note that not all types are available from stock and that there are possibly min. order quantities!

INTRODUCTION

For centuries people were only able to grasp temperatures subjectively as cold or hot. The invention of the first objective temperature measuring device based on the expansion of air goes back to Galileo Galilei approx. in 1592. Today temperature measurement technique disposes of a great number of highly specialized sensors and methods that allow to determine exactly and reproduce the thermodynamic state of the matter and thus its temperature almost between 0°K and for example the temperature of the sun.

■ The Fahrenheit scale

The German Gabriel Fahrenheit settled down in the Netherlands as instrument maker and built glass thermometers with mercury filling. In 1714 he divided the temperature range between a so called „cold mixture“ (ice and salt) and the temperature of human blood (these were his points of reference) into 96 pieces. Later on it was determined in England that the solidification point of water corresponds to 32°F and its boiling point to 212°F.

■ The Celsius scale

In 1742 the Suede Anders Celsius divided the range between the solidification and boiling point of water into 100 pieces.

■ The Kelvin scale

In 1842 the Englishman William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin) developed on the basis of the Carnot process a thermodynamic temperature scale with the absolute zero point as reference and the scale interval of Celsius.

The conversion between the different scales is done as follows:

$$0\text{ K} = - 273,15^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$0^{\circ}\text{C} = + 273,15\text{ K}$$

Electric thermometers turn the physical value of temperature into a dependent signal. They are self-contained constructive components that deliver an output signal for further treatment. Dependent on the sensor principle in most cases an auxiliary energy source is necessary.

An important advantage results out of the good transferability of those electric symbols over far distances. The transducer and indicator of temperature can be situated far away from each other. The measuring signals can be integrated and treated with small effort into control respectively process guiding systems.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

1. Temperature as measured variable

For nearly all procedures in research and production, temperature is a factor to be considered. It is of considerable importance as measured variable. For temperature measurements, temperature dependent characteristics of materials can be used, as for example the changing electrical resistance (resistance thermometer), the electromagnetic radiation of hot bodies (radiation pyrometer) and resulting thermoelectric voltage (thermocouple). The different electric contact thermometers are frequently used for the field temperature measurement.

2. Physical basis

2.1. Resistance thermometer

Temperature measurement with the help of resistance thermometers base on the special characteristic of conducting materials to change their resistance dependent on temperature. For metals the resistance increases with rising temperature. In case that the correlation between temperature and resistance is known, the temperature can be determined by resistance measurement. The suggestion to use the temperature dependent resistance of metal conductors for temperature measurement, was first made by Wilhelm von Siemens, the brother of Werner von Siemens in 1861 and was realized in the development of a thermometer for the measurement of deep sea temperatures. The works of H.L. Callendar made the resistance thermometer a precision device in 1886.

2.2. Thermocouples

The first basis of the thermovoltage effect was discovered by Seebeck in 1821. Thirty years later the exact correlations were found out by Thompson. The thermovoltage between 2 different metals depend on the thermal motion of electrons. It is not dependent on the absolute temperature values, but on temperature differences. The higher the temperature difference between "hot" and "cold", the higher the thermovoltage. The voltage at 1 degree Celsius is called the thermoelectric force of the thermocouple. It depends on the nature of the two materials whose connection point is heated.

3. The response time of contact thermometers

The temperature measurement with the help of contact thermometers is generally afflicted with a delayed indication. The result is that a changing temperature is not immediately indicated correctly but only after a certain time when the heat exchange between the measured medium and the temperature probe has been fully realized. This inertia of thermometers shall be as small as possible for certain measuring tasks. This is called the response time of a thermometer which means generally the time constant. Generally spoken: the time constant corresponds to the relation of the capacity of heat absorption and heat release of the thermometer. Both characteristics are mainly determined by:

- heat capacity
- transversal thermal conductivity of the thermometer
- relation of surface to volume of the thermometer
- coefficient of thermal conductivity between medium and surface of the thermometer as well as of the medium velocity, its thermal conductivity and its specific heat.

If a thermometer is suddenly exposed to another temperature, as for example by taking it out of water with a temperature of 20°C and putting it into water of 40°C, the indicated temperature rises almost according to the exponential function. The usual quantity for the changing velocity of such exponential procedures is the time constant. The time constant is equal to the time that passes until 63,2% of the temperature leap is indicated. In many cases, the temperature indication does not change according to the exponential function. For those cases the time constant is not sufficient to characterise the time response. Therefore it is useful to indicate the half-time $\tau_{0.5}$ and the 9/10 time value $\tau_{0.9}$. This is the definition of time from the sudden change of temperature to the reach of 50% either 90% of this temperature change. The exponential course shows $\tau_{0.5} = 0.693$ (time constant) resp. $\tau_{0.9} = 2.303$ (time constant) and the ratio $\tau_{0.9}/\tau_{0.5}$ has to be equal to 3.32.

COMPARISON THERMOCOUPLES / RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

Resistance thermometers

- Platinum resistance thermometers are the most accurate sensors and have the best long-time stability.
Due to the chemical resistance of Platinum, the risk of impurity by oxidation and other chemical influences is reduced.
- High consistency.

Thermocouples

- Larger temperature range than resistance thermometers.
- Small hot junction enables short response time.
- More robust and resistant against mechanical stress.
- Cheaper.

■ General:

**A reliable temperature measurement requires a most exact adaptation to the corresponding process.
This statement is valid for thermocouples as well as for resistance thermometers.**

Characteristics	Resistance thermometer	Thermocouples
■ dimensions	large sensor surface	small sensor surface possible
■ response time	relatively long	short
■ connection cables	copper cables	thermo compensating cable
■ accuracy	very good	good
■ consistency	very good	satisfactory
■ surface temperature measurement	not possible	possible
■ hot junction	over the whole length of the RTD	punctual
■ robustness	good	very good
■ spontaneous heating	has to be considered	does not occur
■ temperature range	up to +600°C	higher temp. possible
■ cold junction	not necessary	necessary
■ circuit supply	yes	no
■ vibration resistance	relatively sensitive	very rugged

RESPONSE TIME MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES / RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

■ Mineral insulated thermocouples

Insulated hot junction			Response time in	
(form A) sheath- Ø (mm)	water with 0,2 m/s		air with 2,0 m/s	
	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)
0,5	0,06	0,13	1,80	5,50
1,0	0,15	0,50	3,00	10,00
1,5	0,21	0,60	8,00	25,00
3,0	1,20	2,90	23,00	80,00
4,5	2,50	5,90	37,00	120,00
6,0	4,00	9,60	60,00	200,00
8,0	7,00	17,00	100,00	360,00

Welded hot junction			Response time in	
(form B) sheath- Ø (mm)	water with 0,2 m/s		air with 2,0 m/s	
	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)
0,5	0,03	0,10	1,80	6,00
1,0	0,06	0,18	3,00	10,00
1,5	0,13	0,40	8,00	25,00
3,0	0,22	0,75	23,00	80,00
4,5	0,45	1,60	33,00	110,00
6,0	0,55	2,60	55,00	185,00
8,0	0,75	4,60	97,00	310,00

■ Mineral insulated resistance thermometer

Sheath-Ø (mm)	Response time in			
	water with 0,2 m/s		air with 2,0 m/s	
	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)	t 0,5 (s)	t 0,9 (s)
1,6	3,6	5,5	10,8	26,3
3,0	5,2	9,8	20,0	51,0
6,0	10,4	23,2	46,8	121,0

These indications are only reference values as the response time depends on the applied RTD.

■ General:

Mineral insulated thermocouples and mineral insulated resistance thermometers can be bent with a radius of 5 x the outer diameter of the sheath material. Herewith it must be considered that any bending of the measuring tip over a length of 60 mm has to be avoided.

TEST CERTIFICATES

Test certificates:

We offer test reports or test certificates acc. to DIN EN 10204.

1. Declaration of compliance with the order acc. to DIN EN 10204-2.1 45,- €

Manufacturer's declaration of compliance with the order without test results.

2. Test report acc. to DIN EN 10204-2.2 (batch certificate) 80,- €

Manufacturer's declaration of compliance with the order,
with test results based on non specific inspection.

3. Inspection certificate acc. to DIN EN 10204-3.1 80,- €

Manufacturer's declaration of compliance with the order,
with test results based on specific inspection.

The test unit and the execution of the test are determined in the product specification, in official or technical prescriptions and/ or order. The certificate is confirmed by a person independent of production and named by the manufacturer.

List of individual tests per measuring point 25,- €

calibration in „Kryostat“ bath:

temperature range -50°C up to +50°C

calibration in oil bath:

temperature range +60°C up to +200°C

calibration in „Trockenblock-Kalibrator“:

temperature range -30°C up to +165°C, +100°C up to +1100°C

response time in water:

determination of 0,1-time, 0,5-time and 0,9-time

response time in air:

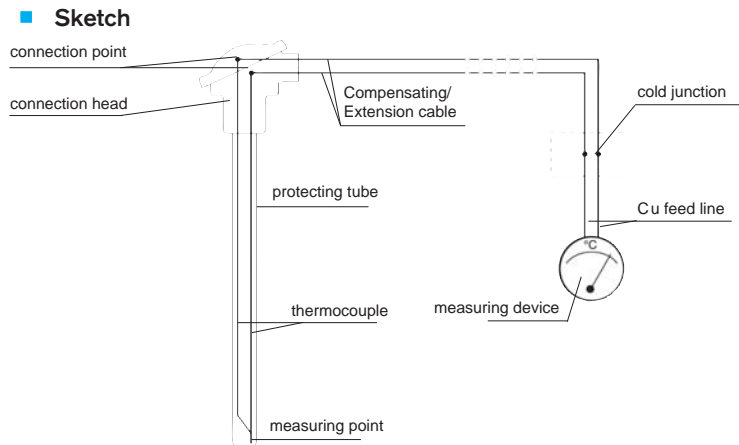
determination of 0,1-time, 0,5-time and 0,9-time

BASICS THERMOCOUPLES / CONNECTION CABLES

Temperature is an important factor in many areas concerning the environment, scientific research and production. It is a thermo-dynamic variable that defines the heat content of a material. Material strength changes with alternating temperature. As a consequence, the characteristics of materials have to be examined at different temperatures. To obtain a temperature value, defined temperature parameters are used. Here the parameters can be defined, for example, as the freezing and boiling points of water.

For temperature measurement temperature dependent characteristics of materials have to be taken into account. These include such things as thermal expansion (expansion thermometer), the dependance of the electric resistance of metallic conductors (electrical thermometer) and electromotive force (thermocouple) etc.. A temperature measuring device with a thermocouple as a data indicator tends to consist of the thermometer itself with a measuring point, an extension cable, a cold junction with a specified constant temperature and a voltmeter.

The value of the electromotive force (EMF) produced by the thermocouple is determined by the difference between the measuring temperature and the so-called free ends of the thermocouple which are mounted in the connection head. As the connection head is usually relatively close to the measuring point, it is frequently exposed to temperature fluctuations. For this reason, a connection cable with the same thermo-electric properties as the thermocouple is used between the thermocouple and the cold junction.



■ Materials

We differentiate between thermocouple cable and compensating cable. Cables made of original materials are called extension or thermocouple cables, whereas conductor materials made of substitutes are known as compensating cables.

■ Compensating cables

The compensating wires and strands are composed of alloys which do not have to be identical with the corresponding thermocouple. Substitute material means that the thermo-electric characteristics in the allowed temperature range (usually 0 up to +200 °C) for the compensating cable must be the same as those of the corresponding thermocouple. They are identified with the letter "C" adapted to DIN IEC 584. The "C" appears behind the code letter identifying the thermocouple, for example "KC".

■ Extension cables

Extension cables are made of conductors with identical nominal structure to the corresponding thermocouple. They are identified with the letter "X" adapted to DIN IEC 584 which appears behind the code letter identifying the thermocouple, for example "JX". They are normally tested within a temperature range of 0 up to +200°C.

■ Thermocouple cables













Thermocouple cables consist of the same element material as the thermocouple and are tested for the same temperatures. These SAB special cables are manufactured on customer request. PVC, fibre-glass and SAB tex insulated or sheathed compensating and extension cables are not suitable for outdoor use. Exception: PVC sheathed solid conductors can be used for underground laying.

Cables for resistance thermometers














Cables with copper conductors have to be laid between thermometer and measuring device. In order to keep faults by cable resistances and their temperature dependent fluctuations as small as possible, an appropriate cable section has to be chosen. Resistance thermometers are manufactured in 2-, 3-, and 4-wire circuit dependent on the required accuracy. By choosing the wire circuit it has to be considered that the cable resistance fully affects the measuring result.

The cables have to be chosen that they are appropriate for their environment that means that they resist against thermal, mechanical and chemical influences. All cable contacts have to be well done. Measuring cable shall be laid > 0,5 m away from any energy cable. In order to suppress electromagnetic or magnetic interferences, the cables shall be screened and have twisted pairs.

SURVEY COMPENSATING AND EXTENSION CABLES / CONNECTION CABLES FOR RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

SAB item no.	Picture	Cable type	T/C type	Insulation	Section	Cond.	Form	Outer-Ø	Temp.-range of insulation	thermoelectric voltage
fibre-glass insulated thermo-cables (wire)										
0489-9002		thermo-cable	type K	GL/GL	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	oval	approx. 0,8 x 1,3 mm	flexible: -25°C upto +200°C fixed: -25°C upto +200°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1, tolerance +/- 1,5°C
0489-2144		thermo-couple-cable	type K	GL/GL	2 x 0,5 mm	wire	oval	approx. 1,9 x 1,1 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
0489-9003		thermo-cable	type K	GL/GL	2 x 0,8 mm	wire	oval	approx. 2,5 x 1,4 mm	flexible: -25°C upto +200°C fixed: -25°C upto +200°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
0490-9016		thermo-couple-cable	type K	GL/GL	2 x 0,5 mm	wire	oval	approx. 2,0 x 1,2 mm	flexible: max. +400°C fixed: max. +400°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
polyimide insulated thermo-cables (wire)										
0433-9138		thermo-couple-cable	type K	KN-Polyimid KP-blank/ Polyimid	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	oval	approx. 0,9 x 0,5 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1, tolerance +/- 1,5°C
0433-9186		thermo-couple-cable	type K	KN-Polyimid KP-blank/ Polyimid	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	oval	approx. 0,7 x 0,5 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1, tolerance +/- 1,5°C
0433-9149		thermo-couple-cable	type K	Polyimid + PTFE/ Polyimid	2 x 0,3 mm	wire	oval	approx. 0,9 x 1,7 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1, tolerance +/- 1,5°C
0433-9168		thermo-couple-cable	type K	KN-Polyimid KP-PTFE/ Polyimid	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	oval	approx. 1,0 x 0,8 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
polyimide/PFA insulated thermo-cables (wire)										
0433-9196		thermo-couple-cable	type K	KN-Polyimid KP blank/ Polyimid/ PFA	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	round	max. 1,0 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +250°C fixed: -40°C upto +250°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
FEP insulated thermo-cables (wire)										
0433-9152		thermo-couple-cable	type K	FEP/FEP	2 x 0,2 mm	wire	oval	approx. 1,7 x 1,1 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +180°C fixed: -40°C upto +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
TPE insulated thermo-cable (strands)										
0433-9177		thermo-couple-cable	type K	TPE/TPE	2 x 0,2 mm²	strands	round	approx. 3,0 mm	flexible: -40°C upto +90°C fixed: -40°C upto +90°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
FEP/Besilen® insulated thermo-cables (strands)										
0433-9193		thermo-cable	type K	FEP/FEP/ Bi	2 x 0,2 mm²	strands	round	approx. 3,8 mm	flexible: -25°C upto +180°C fixed: -40°C upto +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 2

SURVEY COMPENSATING AND EXTENSION CABLES / CONNECTION CABLES FOR RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

SAB item no.	Picture	Cable type	T/C type	Insulation	Section	Cond.	Form	Outer-Ø	Temp.-range of insulation	thermoelectric voltage
FEP/Besilen® connection cables for resistance thermometers (strands)										
0470-9224		connection cable	verzinn- te Cu- Litze. Cu- Zahl: 2,7 kg/km	FEP/Bi	2 x 0,14 mm²	strands	round	approx. 2,8 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -40°C up to +180°C	
0470-0423		connection cable	verzinn- te Cu- Litze. Cu- Zahl: 8,4 kg/km	FEP/Bi	4 x 0,22 mm²	strands	round	approx. 3,9 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -40°C up to +180°C	
3833-9132		connection cable	verzinn- te Cu- Litze. Cu- Zahl: 19,3 kg/km	FEP/C/ FEP	4 x 0,22 mm²	strands	round	approx. 3,0 mm	flexible: -55°C up to +180°C fixed: -90°C up to +180°C	
FEP insulated thermo-cables (strands)										
0433-9240		thermo- couple- cable	type K	FEP	2 x 0,20 mm	wire	round	approx. 1,0 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584, class 1
0433-9157		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/FEP	2 x 0,22 mm²	strands	oval	approx. 2,5 x 1,5 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584, tolerance +/- 1°C
0433-9137		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/FEP	2 x 0,22 mm²	strands	round	approx. 2,0 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584, tolerance +/- 1°C
0433-9154		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/FEP	8 x 2 x 0,22 mm² twisted pair	strands	round	approx. 6,4 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 2
0435-9129		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/C/ FEP	8 x 2 x 0,22 mm² twisted pair	strands	round	approx. 6,9 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 2
0433-9135		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/FEP	16 x 2 x 0,22 mm² twisted pair	strands	round	approx. 7,7 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 2
0435-9135		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/C/ FEP	16 x 2 x 0,22 mm² twisted pair	strands	round	approx. 8,3 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 2
0435-9085		thermo- couple- cable	type K	FEP-F-ZF- D(B)- FEP/F-C (B)-FEP	8 x (2 x 0,5 mm)D	strands	round	approx. 11,0 mm	flexible: -55°C up to +180°C fixed: -90°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1
FEP insulated thermo-cables with screening (strands)										
0435-9037		thermo- cable	type K	FEP/C/ FEP	2 x 0,22 mm²	strands	round	approx. 2,6 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +180°C fixed: -25°C up to +180°C	DIN IEC 584, tolerance +/- 1,5°C
Besilen® insulated thermo-cables (strands)										
0451-9019		thermo- cable	type K	GL/ Silicone	2 x 0,22 mm²	strands	round	approx. 3,2 mm	flexible: -25°C up to +200°C fixed: -25°C up to +200°C	DIN IEC 584 class 1

BASIC VALUES OF THERMOELECTRIC VOLTAGE IN mV

tempe- rature t 90/°C	type K	type L	type J	type U	type T	type E	type N	type S	type R	type B
	+NiCr -Ni	+Fe -CuNi	+Fe -CuNi	+ECu -CuNi	+ECu -CuNi	+NiCr -CuNi	+NiCrSi -NiSi	+PtRh 10 -Pt	+PtRh 13 -Pt	+PtRh 30 -PtRh 6
	DIN EN 60584	⁽¹⁾ DIN 43710	DIN EN 60584	⁽¹⁾ DIN 43710	DIN EN 60584	DIN EN 60584	DIN EN 60584	DIN EN 60584	DIN EN 60584	DIN EN 60584
-100	- 3,554	- 4,75	- 4,633	- 3,40	- 3,379	-5,237	-2,407	-	-	-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	4,096	5,37	5,269	4,25	4,279	6,319	2,774	0,646	0,647	0,033
200	8,138	10,95	10,779	9,20	9,288	13,421	5,913	1,441	1,469	0,178
300	12,209	16,56	16,327	14,90	14,862	21,036	9,341	2,323	2,401	0,431
400	16,397	22,16	21,848	21,00	20,872	28,946	12,974	3,259	3,408	0,787
500	20,644	27,85	27,393	27,41	-	37,005	16,748	4,233	4,471	1,242
600	24,905	33,67	33,102	34,31	-	45,093	20,613	5,239	5,583	1,972
700	29,129	39,72	39,132	-	-	53,112	24,527	6,275	6,743	2,431
800	33,275	46,22	-	-	-	61,017	28,455	7,345	7,950	3,154
900	37,326	53,14	-	-	-	68,787	32,371	8,449	9,205	3,957
1000	41,276	-	-	-	-	76,373	36,256	9,587	10,506	4,834
1100	45,119	-	-	-	-	-	40,087	10,757	11,850	5,780
1200	48,838	-	-	-	-	-	43,846	11,951	13,228	6,786
1250	50,644	-	-	-	-	-	45,694	12,554	13,926	7,311
1300	52,410	-	-	-	-	-	47,513	13,159	14,629	7,848
1400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,373	16,040	8,956
1450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,978	16,746	9,524
1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,099
1600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,263
1700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,433

⁽¹⁾ Since April 1994 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid

Thermoelectric voltage in mV with reference to a cold junction temperature of 0°C.

Ø-TOLERANCES OF MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLES / THERMOCOUPLE TYPES FORM A, FORM B

Table 1: tolerance of outer- Ø

outer –Ø of cable	nominal value +/- limit dimensions
0,5 mm	+/- 0,025 mm
1,0 mm	+/- 0,025 mm
1,5 mm	+/- 0,025 mm
2,0 mm	+/- 0,025 mm
3,0 mm	+/- 0,030 mm
4,5 mm	+/- 0,045 mm
6,0 mm	+/- 0,060 mm
8,0 mm	+/- 0,080 mm

Thermocouple types form A / form B:

Mineral insulated thermocouples listed in this catalogue are according to DIN EN 61515 with regard to shape, construction and geometrical dimensions or refer to it.

Regarding the basic values and tolerances the standards DIN EN 60584-1 and DIN EN 60584-2 are valid. We furnish mineral insulated thermocouples with insulated hot junction (form A) as standard version acc. to DIN EN 61515

Form A – ungrounded mineral insulated thermocouple

- The measuring tip isn't directly welded to the bottom.

We also manufacture grounded mineral insulated thermocouples (form B) acc. to DIN EN 61515 on customer's request.

Form B – grounded mineral insulated thermocouple

- The measuring tip is electrically connected to the sheath.

Mineral insulated thermocouples keep the given min. insulation resistance acc. to DIN EN 61515 of $\geq 1000 \text{ M}\Omega$ at room temperature.

TOLERANCES OF THERMOCOUPLES

type	standard	material	class 1		class 2		class 3	
			temperature-range	(2) limit deviation	temperature-range	(2) limit deviation	temperature-range	(2) limit deviation
T	DIN EN 60584	Cu-CuNi	-40 ... + 350°C	0,5 °C or 0,40%	-40 ... +350 °C	1,0 °C or 0,75 %	-200 ... + 40 °C	1,0 °C or 1,5 %
(1)U	DIN 43710	Cu-CuNi	-	-	0 ...+600 °C	± 3 °C / ± 0,75 %	-	-
J	DIN EN 60584	Fe-CuNi	-40 ... + 750°C	1,5 °C or 0,40%	-40 ...+750 °C	2,5 °C or 0,75 %	-	-
(1)L	DIN 43710	Fe-CuNi	-	-	0 ...+900 °C	± 3 °C / ± 0,75 %	-	-
K	DIN EN 60584	NiCr-Ni	-40 ... +1000°C	1,5 °C or 0,40%	-40 ...+1200 °C	2,5 °C or 0,75 %	-200 ... + 40 °C	2,5 °C or 1,5 %
E	DIN EN 60584	NiCr-CuNi	-40 ... + 800°C	1,5 °C or 0,40%	-40 ...+900 °C	2,5 °C or 0,75 %	-200 ... + 40 °C	2,5 °C or 1,5 %
N	DIN EN 60584	NiCrSi-NiSi	-40 ... +1000°C	1,5 °C or 0,40%	-40 ...+1200 °C	2,5 °C or 0,75 %	-200 ... + 40 °C	2,5 °C or 1,5 %
S	DIN EN 60584	PtRh 10-Pt	0 ... +1600°C	1,0 °C or ⁽³⁾	0 ...+1600 °C	1,5 °C or 0,25 %	-	-
R	DIN EN 60584	PtRh13-Pt	0 ... +1600°C	1,0 °C or ⁽³⁾	0 ...+1600 °C	1,5 °C or 0,25 %	-	-
B	DIN EN 60584	PtRh30-PtRh6	-	-	+600 ...+1700 °C	1,5 °C or 0,50 %	+600 ... +1700 °C	4,0 °C or 1,0 %

Classes 1, 2, and 3 are valid for thermocouples.

(1) Since April 1994 the standard DIN 43710 is no longer valid.

(2) For the limit deviation, the higher value is valid.

(3) 1°C or $[1 + (t - 1100) \times 0,003] \text{ °C}$

CHARACTERISTICS OF THERMOCOUPLES

characteristics thermocouples	general	composition	temperature range	suitable application	unsuitable application
Typ E	base metal thermocouple NiCr - CuNi (nickel-chrome/ copper-nickel) single wires made of non precious metals	EP-leg: 89-90% nickel, 9-9,5% chrome, 0,5% silicon and iron balance: C, Mn, Nb, Co EN-leg: 55% copper, 45% nickel approx. 0,1% cobalt, iron and manganese	-200°C/+700°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ in pure, oxidizing (air) or neutral atmosphere (inert gases) ▶ high resistance against corrosion ▶ small thermal conductivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ not sulphuric, reducing or alternately oxidizing and reducing atmosphere ▶ do not apply in vacuum for a long time
Typ J	base metal thermocouple Fe - CuNi (iron/copper-nickel) single wires made of non precious metals	JP-leg: 99,5 % iron, approx. 0,25 % manganese, approx. 0,12 % copper, balance: other impurities JN-leg: 55% copper, 45% nickel approx. 0,1%, cobalt, iron and manganese	-180°C/+700°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from 0-760°C in vacuum, oxidizing (air), reducing or inert atmosphere (inert gases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ temperatures below 0°C ▶ sulphurous atmosphere above +500°C ▶ above 760°C only with bigger wire diameters
Typ K	base thermocouple NiCr - NiAl (nickel-chrome/ nickel-aluminium) single wires made of non precious metals	KP-leg: 89-90% nickel, 9-9,5% chrome, 0,5 % silicon and iron balance: C, Mn, Nb, Co KN-leg: 95-96% nickel, 1-1,5% silicon, 1-2,3 % aluminium, 1-3,2% manganese, 0,5% cobalt, balance: Fe, Cu, Pb	-270°C/+1372°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from 250°C-1260°C in pure, oxidizing (air) and neutral atmosphere (inert gases) ▶ for higher temperatures bigger wire diameters are recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ between 250°C up to 600°C not suitable for exact measurements with quick temperature changes ▶ not appropriate for a longer time with high temperatures in vacuum ▶ do not apply with high temperatures in sulphurous, reducing or alternately oxidizing and reducing atmosphere without protection ▶ do not use in atmosphere favourizing "green mould"
Typ L	base thermocouple Fe - CuNi (iron/copper-nickel) single wires made of non precious metals	LP-leg: 99,5 % iron, approx. 0,25 % manganese, approx. 0,12 % copper, balance: other impurities LN-leg: 55% copper, 45% nickel, approx. 0,1% cobalt, iron and manganese	0°C/+900°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from 0°C-760°C in vacuum, oxidizing (air), reducing or inert atmosphere (inert gases) ▶ above 500°C bigger wire diameters are recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ temperatures below 0°C ▶ sulphurous atmosphere above +500°C ▶ above 760°C only with bigger wire diameters
Typ N	base thermocouple NiCrSi - NiSi (nickel-chrome-silicium/nickel-silicium-magnesium) single wires made of non precious metals	NP-leg: 84% nickel, 14-14,4 % chrome, 1,3-1,6% silicon, balance (not more than 0,1%): Mn, Fe, C, Co NN-leg: 95 % nickel, 4,2-4,6 % silicon, 0,5-1,5 % magnesium, balance: Fe, Co, Mn, C, (altogether 0,1-0,3%)	-270°C/+1300°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from 300°C-1260°C in pure, oxidizing (air) and neutral atmosphere (inert gases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ do not use with high temperatures in sulphurous, reducing or alternately oxidizing and reducing atmosphere without protection ▶ do not use with high temperatures in vacuum ▶ do not use in atmosphere favourizing "green mould" ▶ reducing atmosphere
Typ R	base thermocouple Pt13%Rh - Pt (platinum 13% rhodium/ platinum) single wires made of platinum and platinum - rhodium alloy	RP-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity with a rhodium alloy (purity 99,98%) 13±0,05 % rhodium portion RN-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity	-50°C/+1768,1°C (melting point) recommended: up to +1300°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ pure, oxidizing atmosphere (air), non aggressive (inert-) gases and short-term in vacuum ▶ above +1200°C type B more appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reducing atmosphere ▶ metal gases (for example plumb or zinc) ▶ aggressive vapours containing arsenic, phosphor or sulphur ▶ do never use metal protecting tubes with higher temperatures ▶ sensitive against impurities of impure metals
Typ S	base thermocouple Pt10%Rh - Pt (platinum 10%Rhodium/ platinum). single wires made of platinum and platinum - rhodium alloy	SP-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity with a rhodium alloy (purity 99,98%) 10±0,05 % rhodium portion SN-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity	-50°C/+1768,1°C (melting point) recommended: up to +1300°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ pure, oxidizing atmospheres (air), non aggressive (inert-) gases and short-term in vacuum ▶ above +1200°C type B more appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reducing atmosphere ▶ metal gases (for example plumb or zinc) ▶ aggressive vapours containing arsenic, phosphor or sulphur ▶ do never use metal protecting tubes with higher temperatures ▶ sensitive against impurities of impure metals
Typ B	base thermocouple (Pt30%Rh - Pt6%Rh platinum - 0% rhodium/ platinum-6% rhodium) single wires made of platinum and platinum - rhodium alloy	BP-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity with a rhodium alloy (purity 99,98%) 29,60±0,2 % rhodium portion BN-leg: platinum with 99,99% purity with a rhodium alloy (purity 99,98%) 6,12±0,02 % rhodium portion	max. +1820°C (melting point) ordinary up to +1700°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ pure, oxidizing atmospheres ▶ neutral atmospheres ▶ vacuum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reducing atmosphere or such with aggressive vapours or impurities which react with metals of the platinum group, if it isn't protected with a non metal protecting tube
Typ T	base thermocouple Cu - CuNi (copper/copper-nickel) single wires made of non precious metals	TP-leg: 99,95% copper, 0,02-0,07% oxygen 0,01% impurities TN-leg: 55% copper, 45% nickel approx. 0,1% cobalt, iron and manganese	-270°C/+400°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from -200°C-370°C in vacuum, oxidizing (air), reducing or inert atmosphere (inert gases) ▶ with higher temperatures bigger wire diameters are recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ above +370°C not appropriate in a hydrogen atmosphere ▶ not appropriate in radioactive environment
Typ U	base thermocouple Cu - CuNi (copper/copper- nickel) single wires made of non precious metals	UP-leg: 99,95% copper, 0,02-0,07% oxygen 0,01% impurities UN-leg: 55% copper, 45% nickel approx. 0,1% cobalt, iron and manganese	0°C/+600°C (+400°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ from -200°C-370°C in vacuum, oxidizing (air), reducing or inert atmosphere (inert gases) ▶ with higher temperatures bigger wire diameters are recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ above +370°C not appropriate in a hydrogen atmosphere ▶ not appropriate in radioactive environment

Abbreviations: C= carbon, Mn= manganese, Nb=niobium, Co=cobalt, Fe= iron, Pb=plomb, Cu=copper

APPLICATION TEMPERATURE LIMITS AND APPLICATION ADVICE FOR MINERAL INSULATED MATERIALS

Application temperature limits:

The different mineral insulated thermocouple types have generally a metal sheath made of special steel material no. 1.4541 or of Inconel material no. 2.4816.

Other sheath materials are available on request.

The max. application temperature of mineral insulated thermocouples in pure air without any further harmful gaseous components are as follows:

material no.	sheath material	max. application temperature
1.4541	special steel	800°C
2.4816	Inconel	1100°C

- ▶ An important quality characteristic of the sheath material is its resistance against corrosion
- ▶ With higher measuring temperatures especially with cyclic stress, the wall thickness is reduced by scaling
- ▶ Aggressive gaseous components can be harmful to the sheath material
- ▶ Bigger diameters increase the service life of mineral insulated thermocouples

The above mentioned information do not claim to be complete. Herewith, we would like to point out that the allowed application temperature and service life of mineral insulated thermocouples are influenced by lots of circumstances.

Mineral insulated material:

The following table shows in which fields mineral insulated materials have good oxidation and alternating temperature resistance. The application temperature limits in different media are as follows:

Measuring medium	Application temperature	
	1.4541	2.4816
air	approx. 800°C	approx. 1100°C
carbon dioxide	approx. 650°C	approx. 500°C
benzene	approx. 100°C	not recommended
benzol	approx. 100°C	not recommended
boric acid	approx. 100°C	not recommended
butyl alcohol	approx. 100°C	not recommended
up to 50°G.L phosphoric acid	approx. 100°C	not recommended
nitric acid	approx. 100°C	not recommended
liquid sodium	not recommended	approx. 750°C
sulphurous air	not recommended	approx. 550°C
chlorine free water	not recommended	approx. 590°C

MATERIALS AND APPLICATION FIELDS





































Choice of material

Unalloyed, high-temperature steel			
max. application temp.	mat.no.	material characteristics	application range
400°C	1.0305 (ASTM 105)	unalloyed steel	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes in steam lines
500°C	1.5415 (AISI A204 Gr.A)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
540°C	1.7335 (AISI A182 F11)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with chromium and molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
570°C	1.7380 (AISI A182 F22)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with chromium and molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
650°C	1.4961	high-temp. austenitic chromium nickel steel (Niobium stabilized)	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
Rust and acid resistant steel			
550°C*	1.4301 (AISI 304)	good resistance against organic acids with medium temperatures, saline solutions p.e. sulphates, sulphides, alkaline solvents with medium temp.	food and luxury, food industry, medical apparatus engineering
550°C*	1.4404 (AISI 316 L)	by the addition of molybdenum it is more corrosion-proof in oxidizing acids, p.e. acid of vinegar, acidity of wine, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and others. There is an elevated resistance against intercrystalline corrosion by a reduced carbon content.	chemical, pulp industry, nuclear technology, textile, colour, fatty acid, soup and pharmaceutical industries as well as dairies and breweries
550°C*	1.4435 (AISI 316L)	elevated resistance against corrosion compared with 1.4404, smaller delta ferrite portion	pharmaceutical industries
550°C*	1.4541 (AISI 321)	good intercrystalline corrosion resistance, good resistance against heavy oil products, vapour and combustion gases. Good resistance against oxidation.	Chemical industry, nuclear power plants, textile, colour, fatty acids, soap industry
550°C*	1.4571 (AISI 316 Ti)	elevated corrosion resistance compared to certain acids due to the addition of molybdenum. Resistant against crevice corrosion, salt water and aggressive industrial influences.	pharmaceutical industry as well as dairies and breweries
Heat resistant steel			
1100°C	1.4749 (AISI 446)	very good resistance against sulphuric gases and salts due to the high chromium content, very good oxidation resistance as well as with constant and cyclic thermal stress, (low resistance against nitrogenated gases)	smoke and combustion gases, industrial furnaces
1200°C	1.4762 (AISI 446)	high resistance against sulphuric gases due to the high chromium content, (low resistance against nitrogenated gases)	smoke and combustion gases, industrial furnaces
1150°C	1.4841 (AISI 314)	high resistance against nitrogenated and lower oxygen gases. Permanent operation not below 900°C due to embrittlement (more heat resistant than 1.4749 and 1.4762)	power plant construction, petrochemistry, industrial furnaces
1150°C	1.4845 (AISI 310)	same characteristics as 1.4841, however advantage against sigma-phase- embrittlement due to the high portion of silicium	industrial furnace construction, apparatus construction, melting houses, power plant construction, petrochemistry, furnace tubes
1100°C	2.4816 (Inconel 600)	good corrosion resistance, resistance against stress corrosion cracking, excellent oxidation resistance, not recommended with CO ₂ and sulphuric gases above 550°C and sodium above	hydraulic reactors, nuclear power, industrial furnaces, steam boilers, turbines
1100°C	1.4876 (Incoloy 800)	due to the addition of titanium and aluminium the material shows very good heat resistant values. Appropriate for applications where high mechanical strength besides scaling resistance are demanded. Excellent resistance against carburization and nitrogen content increase.	hydraulic reactors, power plant construction, petrochemistry, industrial furnaces
1300°C	Pt 10% Rh platinum-rhodium alloy	1300°C with oxidizing conditions, in absence of oxygen, silicium and sulphur high heat resistance up to 1200°C, especially resistant in halogens, vinegar acid, NaOCl solutions etc., embrittlement by absorption of silicium out of armouring ceramics, phosphorous sensitiveness, inappropriate in reducing hydrogen atmospheres with sulphurous components.	glas, electrochemical and catalyst technique chemical industry, laboratories, melting houses, annealing furnaces

* In dependence on pressure stress and corrosion attack, the application temp. may reach up to 800°C

COLOUR CODE AND TEMPERATURE RANGE

for compensating and extension cables

THERMOCOUPLE						
Code	Material ⊕ ⊖	Identification THL AGL	Identification THL AGL	Identification THL AGL	Identification THL AGL	Identification THL AGL
T	Cu - Cu Ni	 TX -25° to +100°C		 0° to +100°C	 0° to +100°C	 -25° to +200°C
U	Cu - Cu Ni		 UX 0° to +200°C			
J	Fe - Cu Ni	 JX -25° to +200°C		 0° to +200°C	 0° to +200°C	 -25° to +200°C
L	Fe - Cu Ni		 LX 0° to +200°C			
E	Ni Cr - Cu Ni	 EX -25° to +200°C		 0° to +200°C	 0° to +200°C	 -25° to +200°C
K	Ni Cr - Ni	 KX -25° to +200°C		 0° to +200°C	 0° to +200°C	 -25° to +200°C
K	Ni Cr - Ni	 KCA 0° to +150°C				 0° to +150°C
K	Ni Cr - Ni	 KCB 0° to +100°C			 0° to +100°C	 0° to +100°C
N	Ni Cr Si - Ni Si	 NX -25° to +200°C	 NC 0° to +150°C			
R S	Pt Rh 13 - Pt Pt Rh 10 - Pt	 RCB/ SCB 0° to +200°C		 0° to +200°C	 0° to +200°C	 0° to +200°C
B	Pt Rh 30 - Pt Rh 6			 0° to +100°C		 0° to +100°C

The application temperature range of the cable is limited by the highest application temperature of the insulating material or the application temperature range of the conductor material. In all cases the respective lower figure is valid. The compensating cable for the thermocouple type B can also be manufactured, deviating from the corresponding standards, for a temperature range from 0 to +200°C (SAB-Type BC-200). Variant colour codes can be manufactured for a minimum order quantity.

* The standard 43710 was withdrawn in April 1994.
Therefore, the element types "U" and "L" are not standardized anymore.

THL = extension cable · AGL = compensating cable

BASICS OF RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

Resistance thermometers change their electrical resistance in dependence on the temperature or in other words resistance thermometers use the fact that the electrical resistance of an electrical conductor varies with changing temperature. In order to collect the output signal, the resistance is fed with a constant measuring current and the created voltage drop is measured. Platinum RTDs Pt 100, Pt 500 and Pt 1000 are used as measuring probes. They are standardized acc. to DIN EN 60751. Their resistance is 100 Ω at 0°C. The most different construction types of platinum resistance thermometers are applied in industrial measuring technique.

Our standard mineral insulated resistance thermometers are delivered for measuring ranges from - 50 °C up to + 400 °C and - 50 °C up to + 600 °. This indicated measuring range refers to the allowed temperature at the measuring tip of the resistance thermometer. In those temperature ranges the Pt 100 resistance thermometer is situated in a fixed characteristic line. Deviations from this characteristic line, also called basic values, are approved according to 2 tolerance classes A and B. Limit deviations please see page 31.

Platinum resistance thermometers are the most accurate sensors and show an excellent long-time stability. Due to the chemical insensitiveness of the platinum, the risk of contamination by oxidation and other chemical influences is reduced.

■ high chemical resistance ■ consistency ■ long-term stability ■ easy treatment

The standard value for the accuracy of platinum resistance thermometers is approx. $\pm 0,5$ % of the measured temperature. They are applied in nearly all fields of industrial temperature measurement.

A reliable temperature measurement requires a most exact adaptation to the corresponding process. This statement can be applied for thermocouples as well as for resistance thermometers. Thermocouples in contrast to resistance thermometers are more simple, more robust, mostly cheaper, applicable in a broad temperature range and have small measuring points. Due to the punctual measurement with thermocouples, they have a quicker response time than resistance thermometers.

Resistance thermometers, however, have a high accuracy and reproducibility and the measuring points are a little bit bigger than those of thermocouples. Due to the planar measurement with resistance thermometers for reasons of construction, they show a slower response time.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL INSULATED RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

Technical description

1. General information

In general SAB BRÖCKSKES furnishes its insulated resistance thermometers with Platinum Pt 100 acc. to DIN EN 60751. On request we are also able to deliver mineral insulated resistance thermometers with Pt 500, Pt 1000. We recommend the use of Platinum RTDs due to their high level of stability and consistency. Mineral insulated resistance thermometers are often used for temperature measurement in containers, tubes, appliances and machines. They are applied whenever the flexible mounting and dismounting of the measuring probes are of great importance. Please note that mineral insulated resistance thermometers are only appropriate for low pressures and small flow rates.

2. Construction

The flexible and thin special steel tube of sheath contains 2, 4 or 6 inner wires which are pressed into magnesium oxide. The measuring resistance is connected to the inner wires and embedded into magnesium oxide powder. In general, material no. 1.4541 is used as sheath material.

3. Response times

Mineral insulated thermometers have short response times and react quickly onto changing temperatures. You will find the approximate values in the table on page 9.

BASIC VALUES OF RTD_s

■ Accuracy classes acc. to DIN EN 60751:2009-5

class	validity range °C		limit deviation ^a °C
	lead resistor	film resistor	
AA	-50 up to +250	0 up to +150	± (0,1 + 0,0017 [t])
A	-100 up to +450	-30 up to +300	± (0,15 + 0,002 [t])
B	-196 up to +600	-50 up to +500	± (0,3 + 0,005 [t])
C	-196 up to +600	-50 up to +600	± (0,6 + 0,01 [t])

^a [t] = Value of temperature in °C without considering the sign.

For resistance thermometers that belong to the above context, the temperature coefficient α is defined as:

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{100} - R_0}{100 \times R_0} = \text{and has the numerical value } 0,00385^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

with: R_{100} is the resistance at 100°C and R_0 is the resistance at 0°C.
(for calculation purpose the exact value of 0,00385055°C⁻¹ is valid)

■ Limit deviations for PT 100 thermometers

abbreviation of RTD Pt 100 DIN EN 60751					
RTD material platinum					
application range -200 up to + 850 °C (class B)					
ITS 90 resistance and permitted deviation					
measuring temperature °C	basic value		allowed deviation		
	Ω	Ω	class A °C	class B Ω	class B °C
-200	18,52	±0,24	±0,55	±0,56	±1,30
-100	60,26	±0,14	±0,35	±0,32	±0,80
0	100,00	±0,06	±0,15	±0,12	±0,30
100	138,51	±0,13	±0,35	±0,30	±0,80
200	175,86	±0,20	±0,55	±0,48	±1,30
300	212,05	±0,27	±0,75	±0,64	±1,80
400	247,09	±0,33	±0,95	±0,79	±2,30
500	280,98	±0,38	±1,15	±0,93	±2,80
600	313,71	±0,43	±1,35	±1,06	±3,30
650	329,64	±0,46	±1,45	±1,13	±3,60
700	345,28	-	-	±1,17	±3,80
800	375,70	-	-	±1,28	±4,30
850	390,48	-	-	±1,34	±4,60

for the term "basic values" see DIN 16160 part 5.

Resistance thermometers with different accuracy classes and validity ranges as for example acc. to DIN EN 60751: 2009-5 (class AA) are available on request.

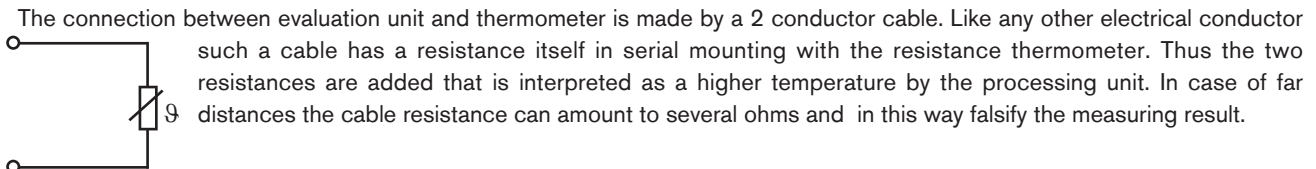
CONNECTION OF RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

■ Connection of resistance thermometers

Resistance thermometers change their electrical resistance in dependence on temperature. In order to record the output signal, the line drop created by a constant measuring circuit is measured. Acc. to the Ohm's law the following is valid for this line drop: $U = R \times I$

In order to avoid the heating of the sensor, a small measuring circuit shall be chosen. A measuring circuit of 1 mA doesn't have any considerable impact. This current creates a line drop of 0,1 V with a PT 100 at 0°C. This measuring voltage has to be transferred to the display for evaluation as accurately as possible. We distinguish between four connection techniques:

■ 2-wire circuit



example:

cable section: 0,35 mm²

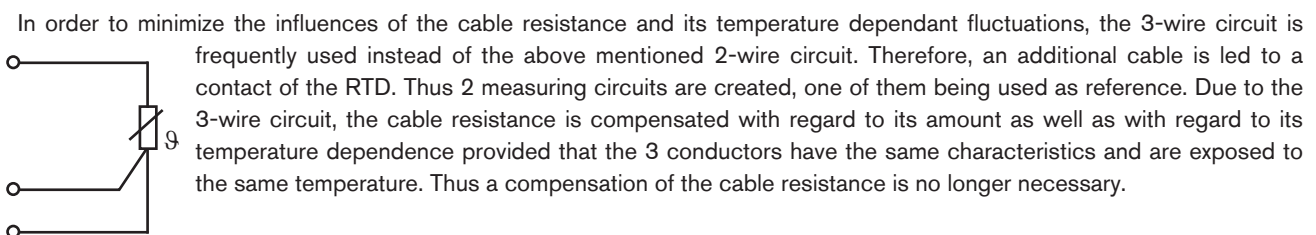
spec. resistance: 0,0175 Ω mm² m⁻¹

cable length: 50 m

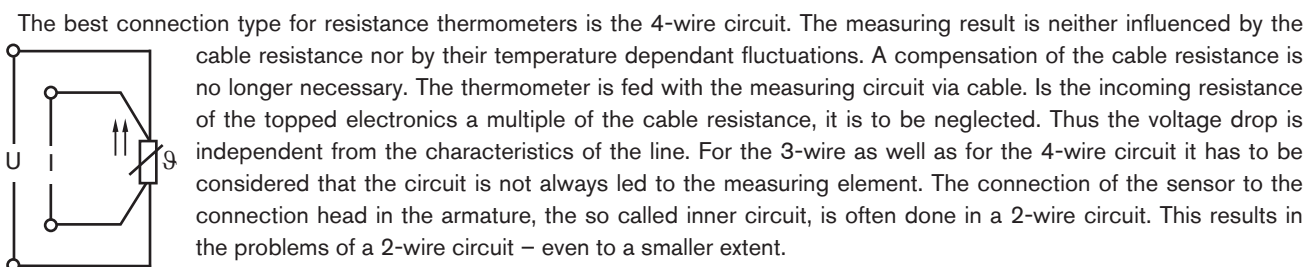
cable material: E-copper (E-CU) $R = 0,0175 \Omega \text{ mms}^2 \text{ m}^{-1} \times \frac{2 \times 50 \text{ m}}{0,35 \text{ mm}^2} = 5,0 \Omega$

5,0 Ω correspond to a temperature change of 12,8 °C with a Pt 100. In order to avoid this fault, the cable resistance is compensated electrically: The electronic unit is designed in a way that always a cable resistance of 10 Ω is considered. When the resistance thermometer is connected, a balancing resistance is connected into one of the measuring cables and first of all the sensor is replaced by a 100-Ω-resistance. Now the balancing resistance is changed as long as the display unit shows 0°C. The balancing resistance together with the cable resistance amount to 10 Ω. In most cases the balancing resistance wire is wound so that the balance is done by unwinding the wire. Due to this extensive balancing work, and the unknown temperature impact on the measuring cable, the 2-wire circuit is declining.

■ 3-wire circuit

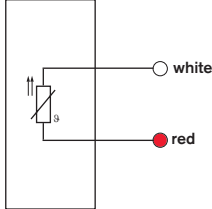
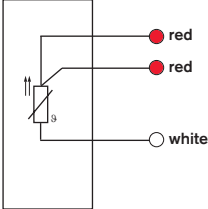
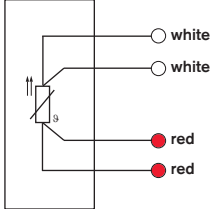
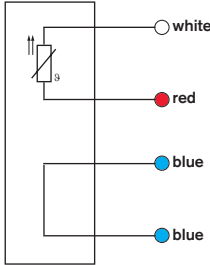
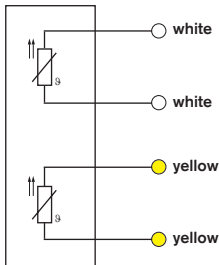
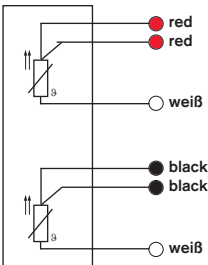
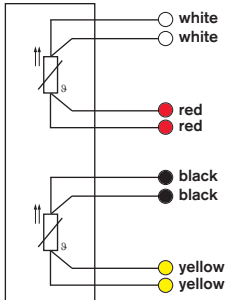
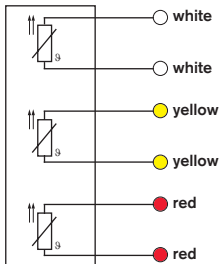


■ 4-wire circuit



U = voltage path
I = current path

INNER WIRES OF RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

number of precision winding	circuit of inner wires			
	2-wire	3-wire	4-wire	2-wire with loop
Pt 100				
2 x Pt 100				
3 x Pt 100				



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