

Temperature sensors with protection tube



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Thermocouples with protection tube - Technical information



What are the characteristics of thermocouples with protection tube?

Protection tubes play a crucial role by providing a robust shield for the thermocouple sensor, safeguarding it from potential mechanical damage, corrosive substances, high-pressure environments, and other adverse conditions that may compromise its accuracy or integrity.

The primary purpose of the protection tube is to act as a physical barrier between the external environment and the delicate thermocouple sensor. It serves as a protective sheath, shielding the sensor from impacts, vibrations, abrasion, and other mechanical stresses that can occur during operation.

This ensures the longevity and reliability of the thermocouple in rugged industrial settings.

See "Technical data - Protection tube".

Protection tube materials

For the production of tubes, stainless steel, copper and brass are often used. Due to its good characteristics such as corrosion resistance, strength (abrasion resistance) and good thermal conductivity, stainless steel (SS316) stands out as the most common material from which tubes are produced.

Tube materials:

- Stainless steel (SS316)
- Stainless steel (SS316L)
- Stainless steel (SS316Ti)
- Brass
- Aluminum
- Copper

Thermocouple classes

Classes of thermocouples have certain tolerance values and temperature limits of validity. The most common classes are ${\it class}~{\bf 1}$ and ${\it class}~{\bf 2}$.

With class 1 you get more precise measurement values while class 2 provides a wider tolerance values.

Types of thermocouples

Thermocouples are adapted to specific applications depending on the temperature range to be measured, the accuracy required and the environment in which they will be used. They are differentiated by letters (Type K, J, N, T, etc....) which correspond to the presence of materials that can measure a certain temperature range.

The most commonly used is the type K which is capable of measuring temperatures from -40°C to +1200°C. It is made from a chrome and an aluminum wire.



Note that connector colors vary by standard and country. Check the "International Color Codes applied to temperature measuring engineering".



Thermocouples with protection tube - Technical information

Types of thermocouple cables

For additional information about thermocouple cables see "Accessories - Cables".

Fiberglass

Description:

fiberglass/fiberglass/braid

Operating T°:

-60°C/+400°C

Cross section shape:

round

Shielded teflon

Description:

teflon/shield/teflon

Operating T°:

-190°C / +260°C

Cross section shape:

round

Shielded PVC

Description:

PVC/shield/PVC

Operating T°:

-30°C / +105°C

Cross section shape:

round

Silicone

Description:

silicone/silicone

Operating T°: -60°C / +180°C

Cross section shape:

cioss section snape.

round

Twisted teflon

Description:

twisted teflon

Operating T°:

-190°C / +260°C

Cross section shape:

twisted

Flat teflon

Description:

teflon/teflon

Operating T°: -190°C / +260°C

. . . .

Cross section shape:

flat

Flat fiberglass

Description:

fiberglass/fiberglass

Operating T°:

-60°C / +400°C

Cross section shape:

flat

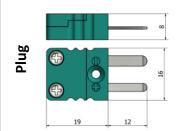
Types of connectors

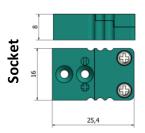
Thermocouple connectors plugs and sockets are available in two sizes (miniature and standard).

Miniature thermocouple connectors are smaller and have flat pins, these are usually found on small diameter thermocouples or fitted to the end of cables for connection to hand held and panel instruments.

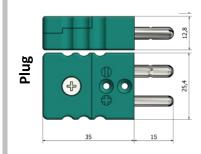
Standard connectors have larger round pins and tend to be used for more industrial applications.

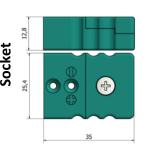
Miniature connector





Standard connector





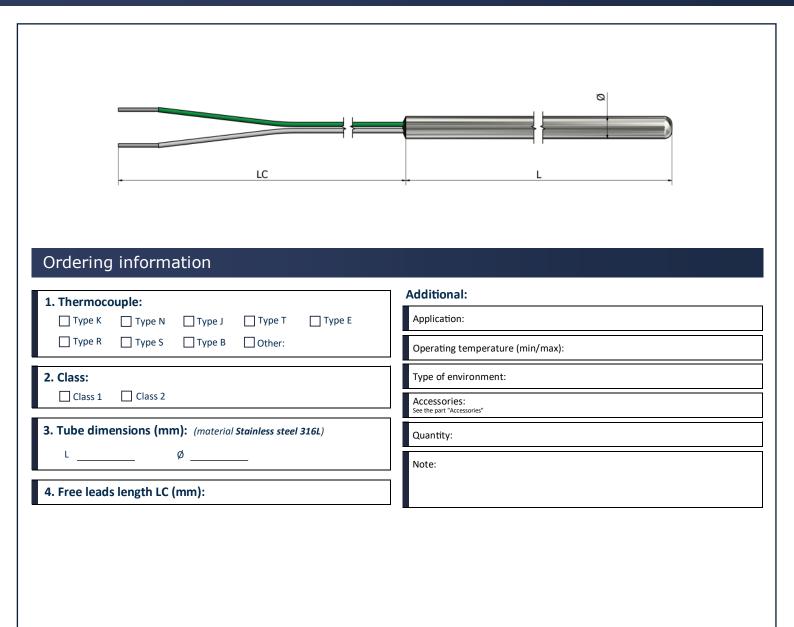
Global cable insulation characteristics

| | PVC | Silicone | Teflon | Fiberglass |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Abrasion resistance | Very good | Fair | Good | Fair |
| Chemical resistance | Very good | Poor | Excellent | Good |
| Moisture resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Poor |
| Fire resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Excellent |



TT00 – Thermocouples with protection tube Free leads





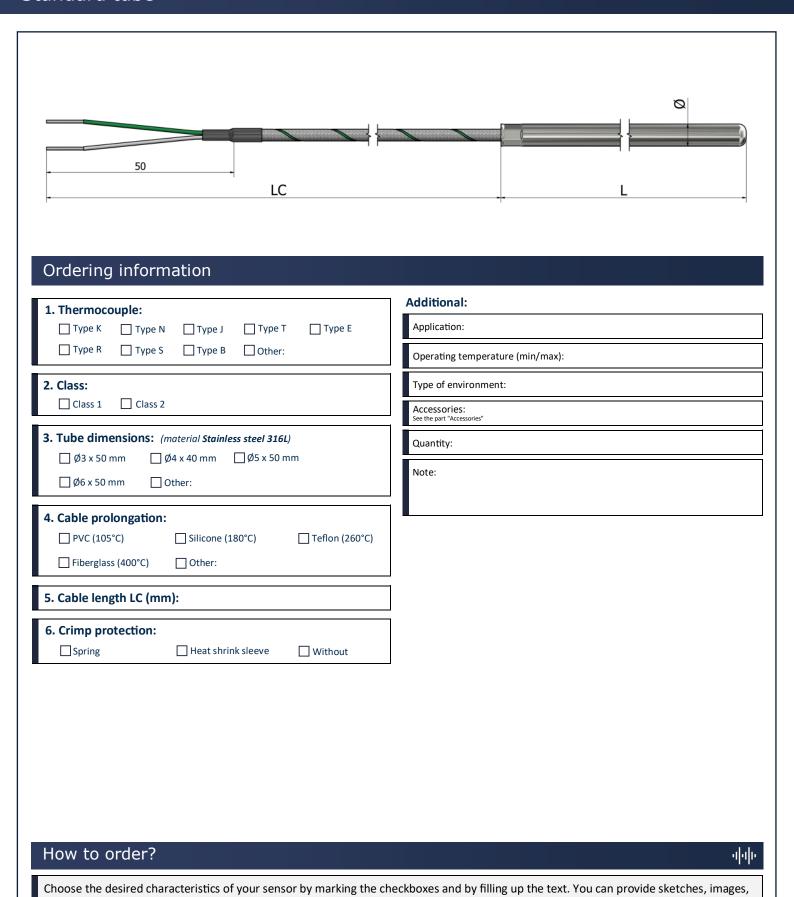
How to order?

444



TT10 – Thermocouples with protection tube Standard tube





personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For additional questions and assistance, feel free to contact us.



TT11 – Thermocouples with protection tube Standard tube with connector

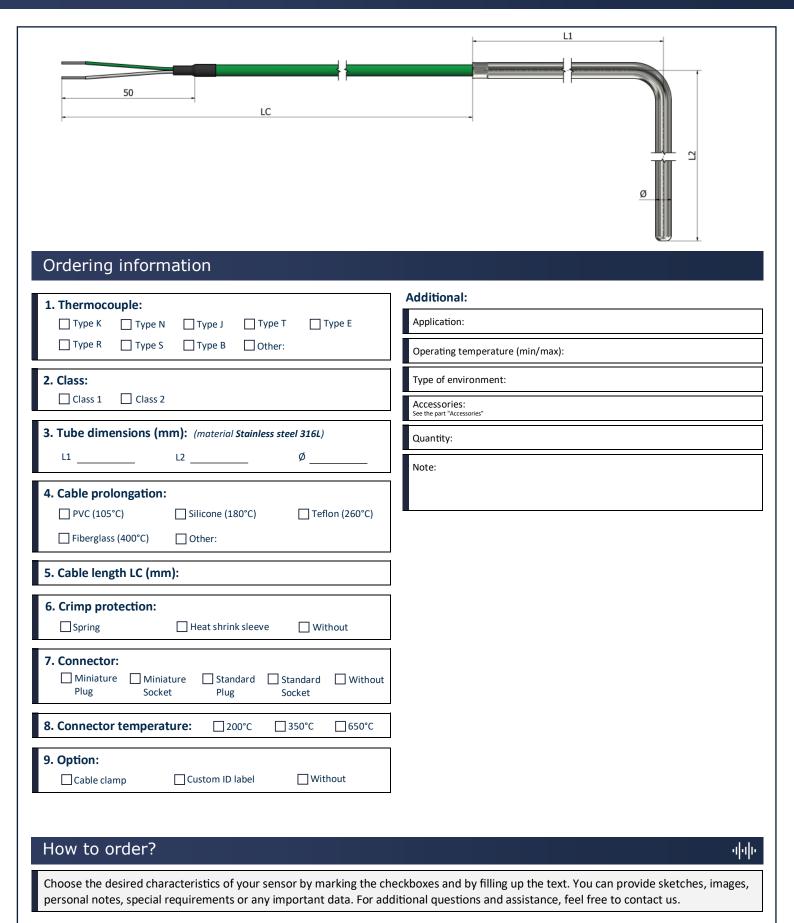


| LC | |
|---|--|
| Ordering information | |
| 1. Thermocouple: Type K Type N Type J Type T Type E | Additional: Application: |
| ☐ Type K ☐ Type N ☐ Type J ☐ Type T ☐ Type E ☐ Type R ☐ Type S ☐ Type B ☐ Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: | Type of environment: |
| Class 1 Class 2 | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube dimensions: (material Stainless steel 316L) ☐ Ø3 x 50 mm ☐ Ø4 x 40 mm ☐ Ø5 x 50 mm ☐ Ø6 x 50 mm ☐ Other: | Quantity: Note: |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 6. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | |
| 7. Connector: Miniature Standard Standard Plug Socket Plug Socket | |
| 8. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | |
| 9. Option: Cable clamp Custom ID label Without | |
| How to order? Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the characteristics of your sensor by | ارارا neckboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images, |



TT12 – Thermocouples with protection tube Standard tube (90° bend)







TT20 – Thermocouples with protection tube Pot seal



| LC | L |
|---|--|
| Ordering information | |
| 1. Thermocouple: | Additional: |
| □ Type K □ Type N □ Type J □ Type T □ Type E □ Type R □ Type S □ Type B □ Other: | Application: Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: | Type of environment: |
| Class 1 Class 2 | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) | Quantity: |
| L Ø | Note: |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): |] |
| 6. Crimp protection: ☐ Spring ☐ Heat shrink sleeve ☐ Without | |
| 7. Connector: Miniature Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket | |
| 8. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | |
| |] |



TT21 – Thermocouples with protection tube Pot seal with reduced tip



| | | Ö | <u> </u> |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------|
| LC | | L1 | L L |
| Ordering information | | | |
| 1. Thermocouple: ☐ Type K ☐ Type N ☐ Type J ☐ Type T ☐ Type E ☐ Type R ☐ Type S ☐ Type B ☐ Other: | 10. Option: Cable clamp Additional: | Custom ID label | ☐ Without |
| 2. Class: Class 1 Class 2 | Application: Operating temperature (| min/max): | |
| 3. Tube dimensions L and Ø (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L Ø | Type of environment: Accessories: See the part "Accessories" | | |
| 4. Tube dimensions L1 and Ø1 (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L1 Ø1 | Quantity: | | |
| 5. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | | | |
| 6. Cable length LC (mm): 7. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | | | |
| 8. Connector: Miniature Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket | | | |
| 9. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | | | |
| How to order? | | | ન |



TT25 – Thermocouples with protection tube Open air



| | + |
|---|---|
| Ordering information | *Tube material Stainless steel : |
| | Additional: |
| 1. Thermocouple: ☐ Type K ☐ Type N ☐ Type J ☐ Type T ☐ Type E | Application: |
| ☐ Type R ☐ Type S ☐ Type B ☐ Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: | Type of environment: |
| Class 1 Class 2 | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube length L (mm): | Quantity: |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | Note: |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 6. Crimp protection: ☐ Spring ☐ Heat shrink sleeve ☐ Without | |
| 7. Connector: Miniature Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket | |
| 8. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | |
| 9. Option: Cable clamp Custom ID label Without | |
| | |



TT30 – Thermocouples with protection tube Plug-in (clamp)



| 50 LC | Ø |
|---|--|
| Ordering information | |
| 1. Thermocouple: Type K Type N Type J Type T Type E | Additional: Application: |
| ☐ Type R ☐ Type S ☐ Type B ☐ Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: ☐ Class 1 ☐ Class 2 | Type of environment: |
| | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) | Quantity: |
| L Ø | Note: |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 6. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | |
| 7. Connector: Miniature Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket | |
| 8. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | |
| 9. Option: Cable clamp Custom ID label Without | |
| How to order? Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the che personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For add | eckboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images, |



TT35 – Thermocouples with protection tube Plug-in (miniature)

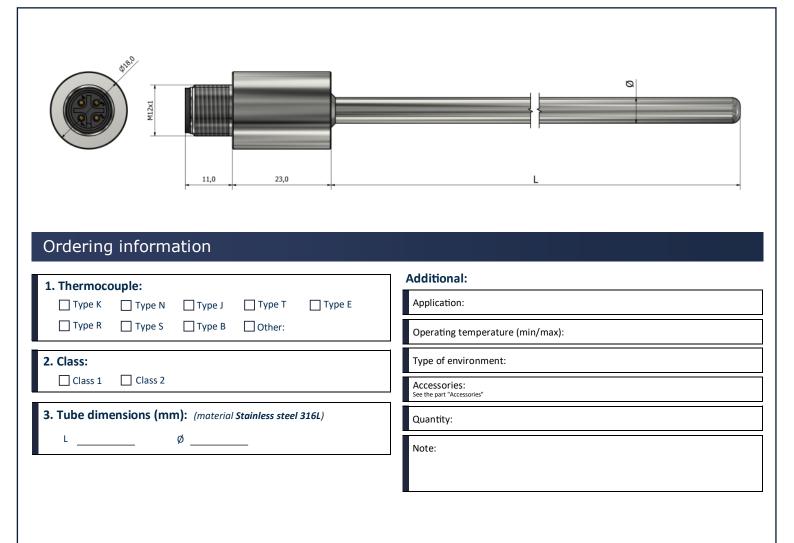


| 50 LC | Ø8,0 0'91 |
|---|--|
| Ordering information | |
| 1. Thermocouple: | Additional: Application: Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: | Type of environment: |
| ☐ Class 1 ☐ Class 2 | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L | Quantity: Note: |
| Fiberglass (400°C) Other: 5. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 6. Connector: Miniature Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket 7. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C | |
| 8. Option: Cable clamp Custom ID label Without | |
| How to order? Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the ch | eckboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images, |



TT40 – Thermocouples with protection tube Integrated M12 connector





How to order?

444



TT41 – Thermocouples with protection tube Integrated M12 connector with transmitter





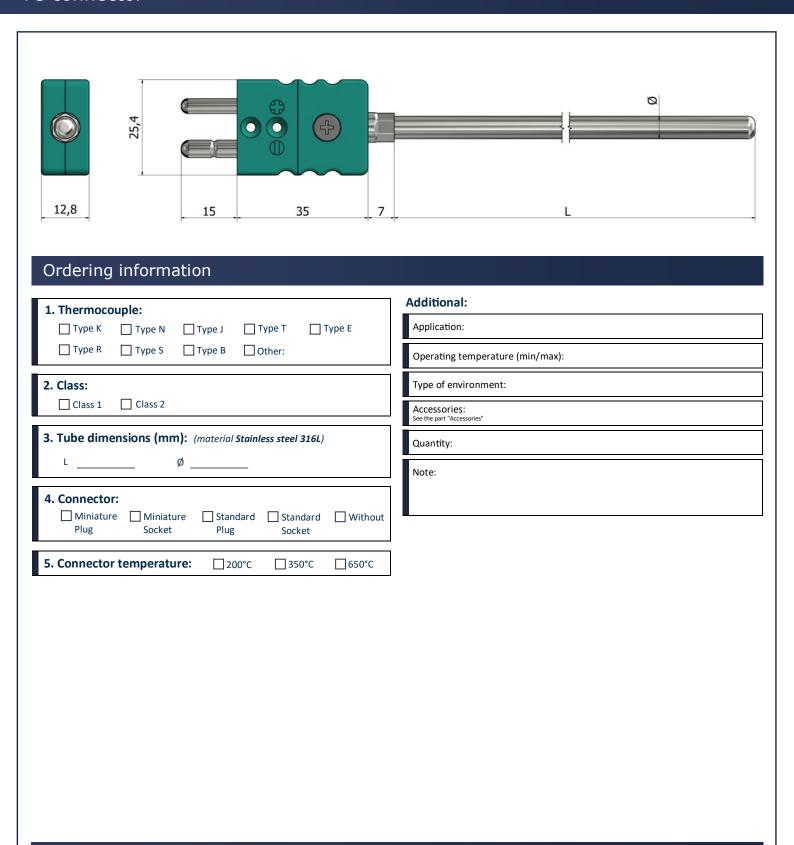
How to order?

- 4|4|6



TT45 – Thermocouples with protection tube TC connector





8 chemin des Grandes Combes 69360 Ternay, France +33 472 669 234

How to order?

alale:

Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the checkboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images,

personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For additional questions and assistance, feel free to contact us.



TT50 – Thermocouples with protection tube Armored cable prolongation



| *Armored cable material Stain Ordering information 1. Thermocouple: | 0 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | LP | | - | 50 | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|--------|---|----------|----------------------|---------|------------|---------------|----------|----------|------|----------|-------|
| Type K | less steel 3 | L material Stainless : | ored cable mat | *Armore | , | | | | | | | LC | ation | nform | g ir | lering | Orc |
| 2. Class: Class 1 Class 2 10. Option: Cable clamp Custom ID label With Additional: Application: Operating temperature (min/max): Type of environment: Accessories: See the part "Accessories" 5. Cable length LC (mm): 6. Bare cable length LP (mm): 7. Crimp protection: | ☐ Withou | | | | | | |] Miniat | | e E | ПТуре | _ | | Type N | |] Type K | |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L | ☐ 650°C | □350°C □ € |]200°C | 2 | ıre: | mperat | | | | | | | | Class 2 | | | |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: 5. Cable length LC (mm): 6. Bare cable length LP (mm): 7. Crimp protection: Operating temperature (min/max): Type of environment: Accessories: See the part "Accessories" Quantity: Note: | out | Without | ID label | ustom ID | Cus | | lamp | onal: | Addi | | el 316L) | tainless stee | | ions (mr | nens | | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): Cuantity: Quantity: Note: | | | | | nax): | | nment | f enviro | Oper Type Acce | (260°C) | ☐ Teflon (| 0°C) | | | 5°C) | PVC (105 | |
| 7. Crimp protection: | | | | | | | ======================================= | | Quar | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Note | ut | Withou | sleeve | <u> </u> | | | rimp pro | 7. Cr |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| How to order? | ववि | | | | | | | | | | | | | ler? | orc | w to d | Ηον |



TT60 – Thermocouples with protection tube For aggressive environments (with PTFE protection up to 250°C)



| 50 LC | |
|---|---|
| Ordering information | *Protection material P1 |
| 1. Thermocouple: ☐ Type K ☐ Type N ☐ Type J ☐ Type T ☐ Type E ☐ Type R ☐ Type S ☐ Type B ☐ Other: | Additional: Application: Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Class: Class 1 Class 2 | Type of environment: Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material SS 316L with PTFE protection) L Ø 4. Cable prolongation: | Quantity: Note: |
| ☐ PVC (105°C) ☐ Silicone (180°C) ☐ Teflon (260°C) ☐ Fiberglass (400°C) ☐ Other: | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): 6. Connector: Miniature Standard Standard Without Plug Socket Plug Socket | |
| 7. Connector temperature: 200°C 350°C 650°C 8. Option: Without | |
| | |
| How to order? | |





RTDs with protection tube - Technical information





What are the characteristics of RTDs with protection tube?

Protection tubes play a crucial role by providing a robust shield for the RTD sensor, safeguarding it from potential mechanical damage, corrosive substances, high-pressure environments, and other adverse conditions that may compromise its accuracy or integrity. The primary purpose of the protection tube is to act as a physical barrier between the external environment and the delicate RTD sensor. It serves as a protective sheath, shielding the sensor from impacts, vibrations, abrasion, and other mechanical stresses that can occur during operation. This ensures the longevity and reliability of the sensors in rugged industrial settings.

We have several sizes and types of tubes.

See "Technical data -

Protection tube materials

For the production of tubes, stainless steel, copper and brass are often used. Due to its good characteristics such as corrosion resistance, strength (abrasion resistance) and good thermal conductivity, stainless steel (SS316) stands out as the most common material from which tubes are produced.

Tube materials:

- Stainless steel (SS316)
- Stainless steel (SS316L)
- Stainless steel (SS316Ti)
- Brass
- Aluminum
- Copper

What is an RTD sensor?

An RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) is a type of sensor used to measure temperature. RTDs are used for accurate, stable and reliable temperature measurements in generally high temperature ranges.

RTDs advantages

RTDs have several advantages over other types of temperature sensors:

High precision

RTDs have high temperature sensitivity, typically in the range of 0.1 to 0.2% per °C, allowing for accurate temperature measurement.

Long term stability

RTDs have long-term stability and longer life than thermistors, making them more reliable for long-term applications.

Wide operating temperature range

RTDs can operate in a temperature range of -200 to +850°C, making them suitable for many industrial applications.

Low ohmic resistance

RTDs have a low ohmic resistance compared to thermistors, which makes them easier to use with electronic circuits.

How does an RTD work?

An RTD (variable temperature resistor) is a sensor that measures temperature using the variation of the electrical resistance of a conductive material. RTDs are usually made from platinum, gold or nickel. The operating principle of RTDs is based on Ohm's law of electrical resistance, which establishes a relationship between the electrical resistance of a conductor and its temperature. According to this law, the electrical resistance of a conductor

According to this law, the electrical resistance of a conductor generally increases when its temperature increases.



RTDs with protection tube - Technical information

What is a PT probe?

A PT (Platinum Resistance Thermometer) is a type of temperature sensor that uses a temperature deflection resistor (RTD) to measure temperature. It is based on the principle that the electrical resistance of a conductive material increases when its temperature increases.

Understanding the naming of Pt100, PT500 and PT1000 sensors

First of all, "Pt" is the chemical symbol for platinum because platinum is the basic material for making the measuring element. The naming conventions of P100, PT500, and PT1000 sensors are closely tied to the nominal resistance values they exhibit at 0°C. P100 sensor has a nominal resistance of 100 Ω at 0°C, Pt500 sensor has a nominal resistance of 500 Ω at 0°C and Pt1000 sensor has a nominal resistance of 1000 Ω at 0°C. Understanding the meaning behind these designations allows us to discern their specific characteristics and applications. Whether you require a standard PT100 sensor or a higher resistance variant like PT500 or PT1000, these RTD sensors provide reliable and accurate temperature measurements in a wide range of industries and applications.

Pt-s wiring configurations

The cable has certain resistance which adds to the RTD resistance. Thus, the total resistance is the sum of the RTD resistance and the lead wire resistance. This causes more voltage drop across the RTD measurement system and as a result causes inaccuracy in measurement. This is the reason why we use 2 wire, 3 wire, and 4 wire RTD configurations.

RTD connectors

Due to the lack of standardization in RTD connectors, our company takes pride in its ability to produce a wide range of RTD connectors. We understand that different industries and applications have unique requirements when it comes to temperature measurement, and that includes the connectors used. With our expertise and advanced manufacturing capabilities, we have the flexibility to design and produce various types of RTD connectors.



Pt-s classes

Tolerances of RTD sensors can be tailored to customer specifics and thus manufactured to different tolerances. The higher the tolerance the smaller the margin of error relative to lower tolerances.

A system where these tolerances are classified is helpful for the end user and helps the interchangeability of these sensors. The IEC system is seen as the standard for the industry although there are other standards and other tolerance classes.

| IEC Standard | DIN4370 | Temperature Range ºC | Tolerance Ω at 0ºC | Tolerance ºC |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| W0.03 | 1/10 DIN | -100 to 350 | 100±0.012 Ω | ±0.03 °C |
| / | 1/5 DIN | -100 to 350 | 100±0.024 Ω | ±0.06 °C |
| W0.1 | 1/3 DIN | -100 to 350 | 100±0.04 Ω | ±0.10 °C |
| W0.15 | Class A | -100 to 450 | 100±0.06 Ω | ±0.15 °C |
| W0.3 | Class B | -196 to 660 | 100±0.12 Ω | ±0.30 °C |

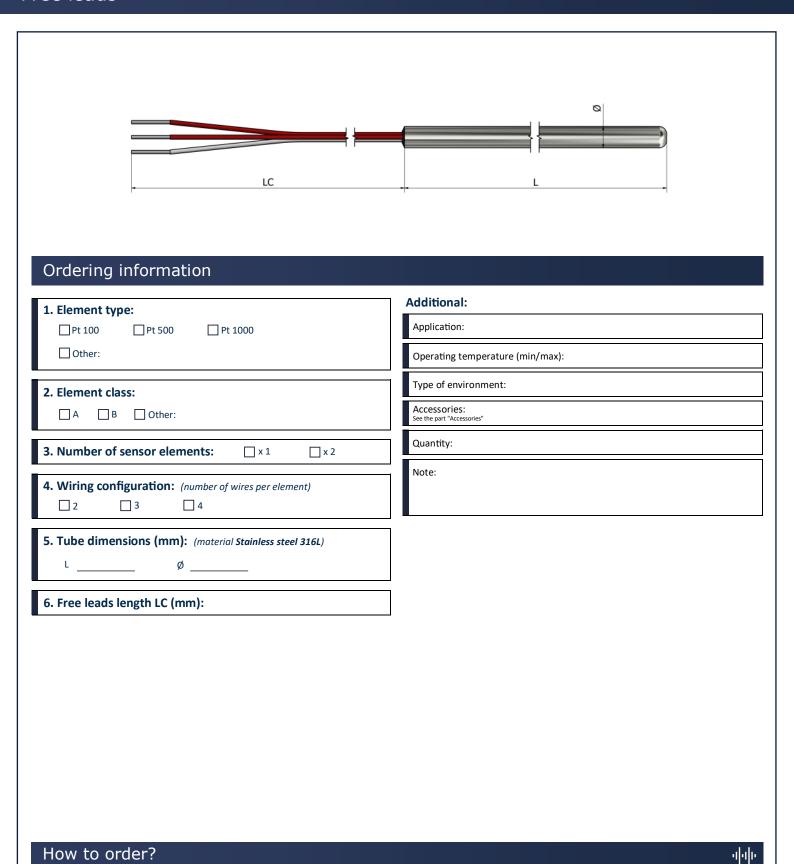
Global cable insulation characteristics

| | PVC | Silicone | Teflon | Fiberglass |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Abrasion resistance | Very good | Fair | Good | Fair |
| Chemical resistance | Very good | Poor | Excellent | Good |
| Moisture resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Poor |
| Fire resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Excellent |



PT00 – RTDs with protection tube Free leads





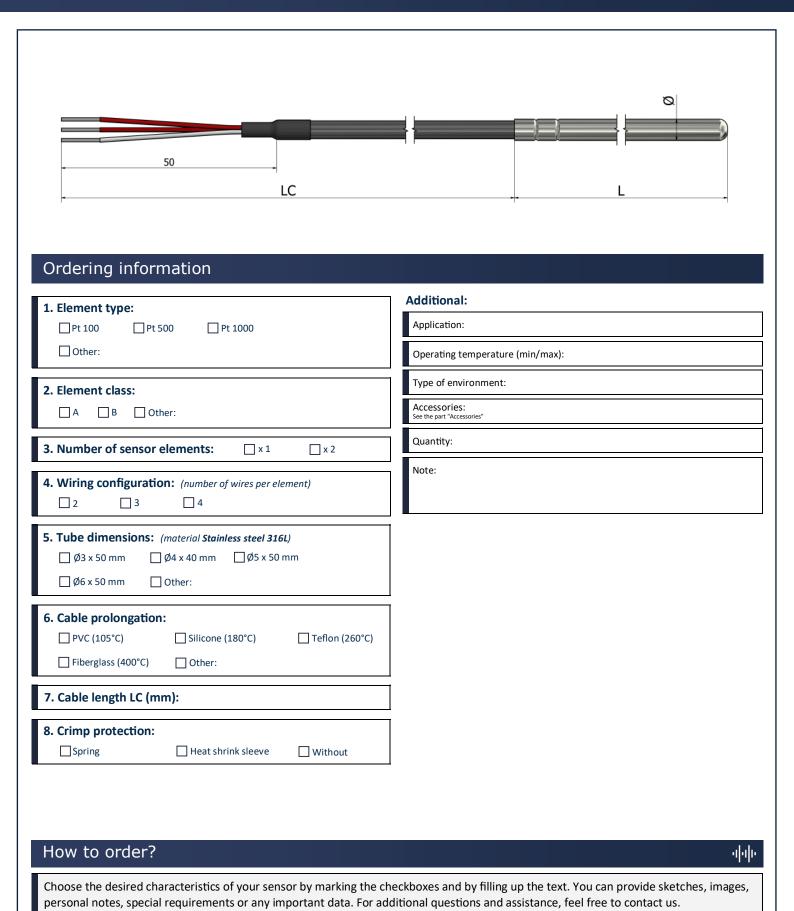
Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the checkboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images,

personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For additional questions and assistance, feel free to contact us.



PT10 – RTDs with protection tube Standard tube

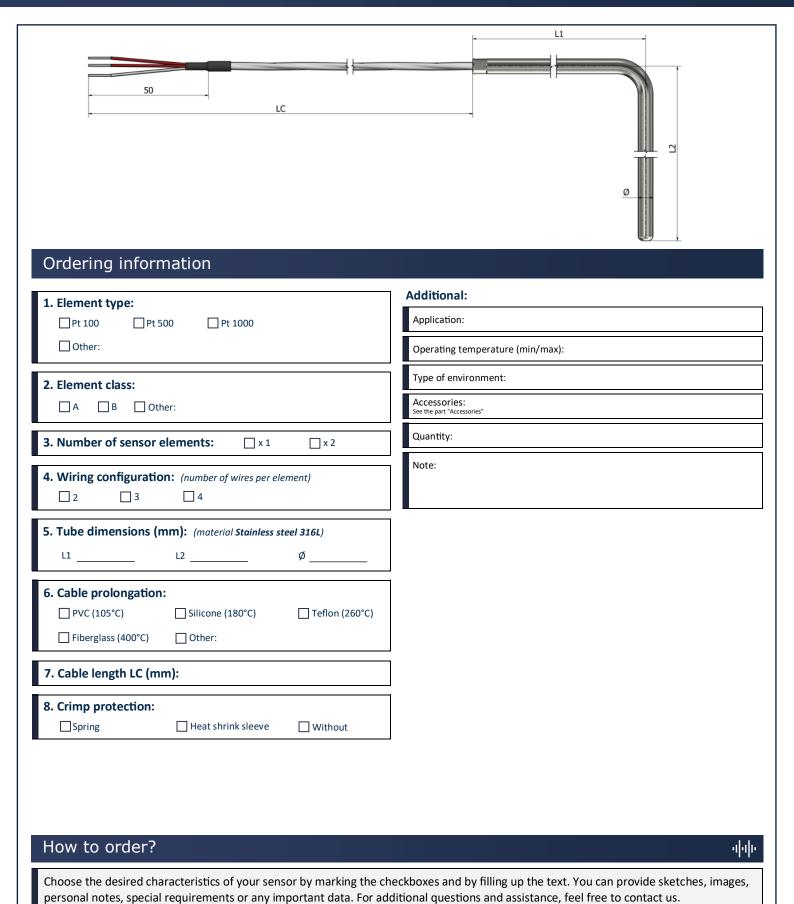






PT12 – RTDs with protection tube Standard tube (90° bend)







PT20 – RTDs with protection tube Pot seal



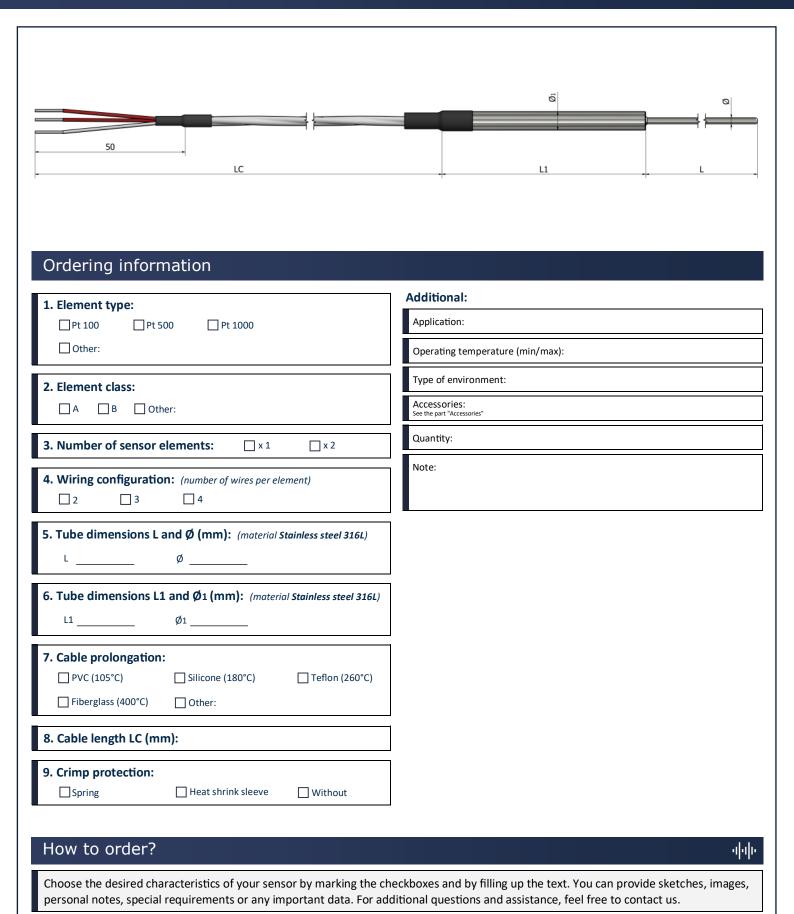
| 50 | |
|--|--|
| Ordering information | |
| 1. Element type: | Additional: |
| □ Pt 100 □ Pt 500 □ Pt 1000 □ Other: □ | Application: Operating temperature (min/max): |
| | Type of environment: |
| 2. Element class: A B Other: | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Number of sensor elements: | Quantity: |
| 4. Wiring configuration: (number of wires per element) | Note: |
| 5. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L Ø | |
| 6. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 7. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 8. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | |
| | |
| | |

personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For additional questions and assistance, feel free to contact us.



PT21 – RTDs with protection tube Pot seal with reduced tip







PT25 – RTDs with protection tube Open air



| 50 LC | 2 |
|--|---|
| Ordering information | *Tube material Stainless steel 316 |
| 1. Element type: Pt 100 Pt 500 Pt 1000 Other: | Additional: Application: Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Element class: A B Other: | Type of environment: Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Number of sensor elements: \(\sum \times 1 \) \(\sum \times 2 \) | Quantity: |
| 4. Wiring configuration: (number of wires per element) | Note: |
| 5. Tube length L (mm): | |
| 6. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 7. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 8. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | |
| | |
| | |
| How to order? | վար |



PT30 – RTDs with protection tube Plug-in (clamp)



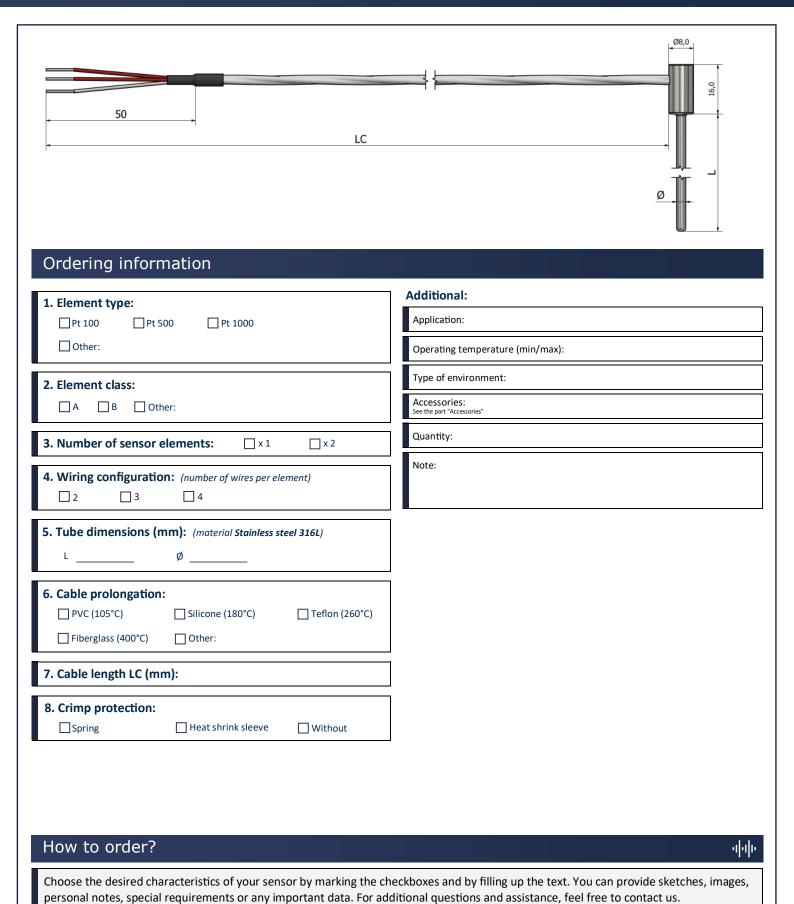
| LC LC | Ø |
|---|---|
| Ordering information | Additional: |
| 1. Element type: ☐ Pt 100 ☐ Pt 500 ☐ Pt 1000 | Application: |
| Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Element class: | Type of environment: |
| ☐ A ☐ B ☐ Other: | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Number of sensor elements: $\square \times 1$ $\square \times 2$ | Quantity: |
| 4. Wiring configuration: (number of wires per element) 2 3 4 | Note: |
| 5. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L | |
| 6. Cable prolongation: | |
| ☐ PVC (105°C) ☐ Silicone (180°C) ☐ Teflon (260°C) ☐ Fiberglass (400°C) ☐ Other: | |
| 7. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| 8. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | |
| | |
| | |

personal notes, special requirements or any important data. For additional questions and assistance, feel free to contact us.



PT35 – RTDs with protection tube Plug-in (miniature)

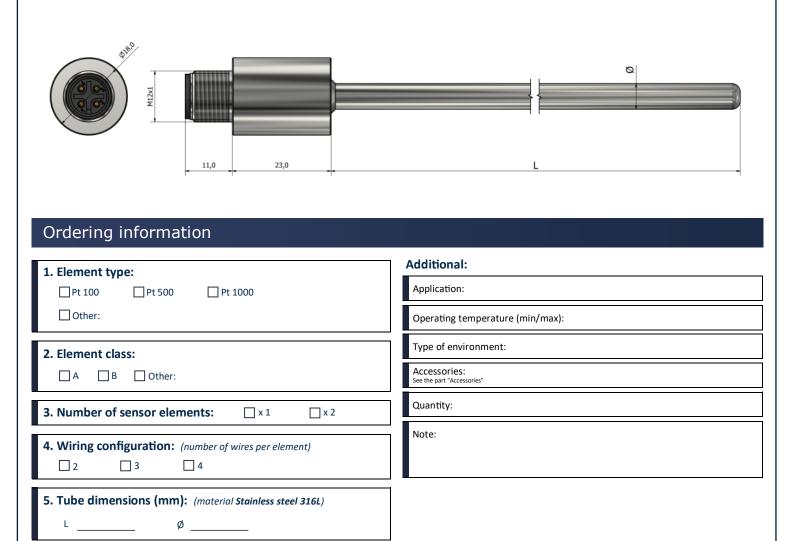






PT40 – RTDs with protection tube Integrated M12 connector





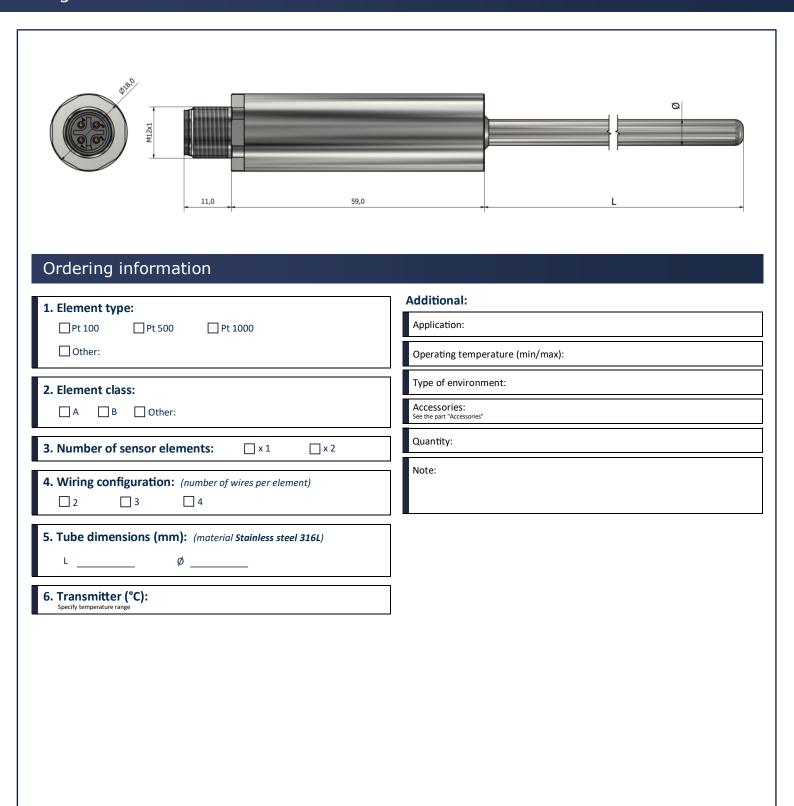
How to order?





PT41 – RTDs with protection tube Integrated M12 connector with transmitter





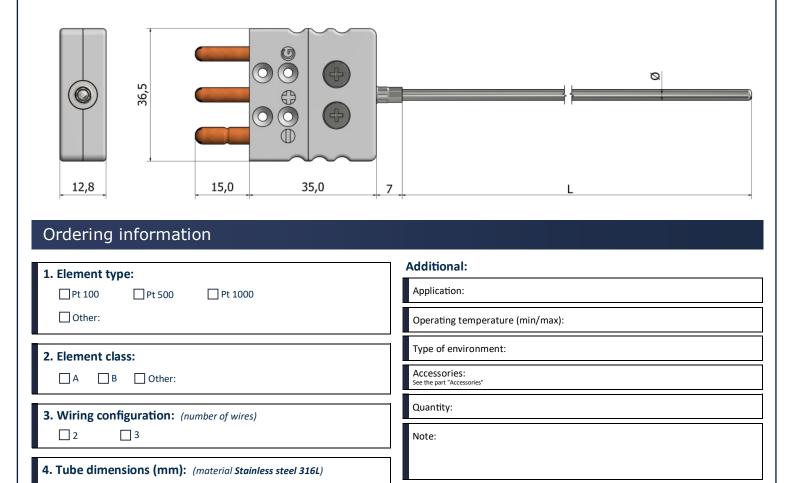
How to order?

444



PT45 – RTDs with protection tube RTD connector





How to order?

5. Connector:

☐ Miniature ☐ Miniature

Socket

☐ Standard ☐ Standard

Socket

Plug

- 4|4|6



PT50 – RTDs with protection tube Armored cable prolongation



| 50 LP LC | | |
|--|--|--|
| Ordering information | *Armored cable material Stainless steel : | |
| 1. Element type: | Additional: | |
| ☐ Pt 100 ☐ Pt 500 ☐ Pt 1000 | Application: | |
| Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): | |
| 2. Element class: A B Other: | Type of environment: Accessories: | |
| 3. Number of sensor elements: \[\times x 1 \] \[\times x 2 | See the part "Accessories" Quantity: | |
| 4. Wiring configuration: (number of wires per element) ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 | Note: | |
| 5. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L) L Ø | | |
| 6. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | | |
| 7. Cable length LC (mm): | | |
| 8. Bare cable length LP (mm): | | |
| 9. Crimp protection: Spring Heat shrink sleeve Without | | |
| | | |



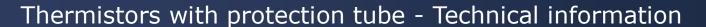
PT60 – RTDs with protection tube For aggressive environments (with PTFE protection up to 250°C)



| 50 LC | |
|--|---|
| Ordering information | *Protection material P |
| 1. Element type: ☐ Pt 100 ☐ Pt 500 ☐ Pt 1000 | Additional: Application: |
| Other: | Operating temperature (min/max): |
| 2. Element class: | Type of environment: |
| ☐ A ☐ B ☐ Other: | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" |
| 3. Number of sensor elements: \[\times x 1 \] \[\times x 2 | Quantity: |
| 4. Wiring configuration: (number of wires per element) □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 | Note: |
| 5. Tube dimensions (mm): (material SS 316L with PTFE protection) L Ø | |
| 6. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | |
| 7. Cable length LC (mm): | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |











What are the characteristics of RTDs with protection tube?

Protection tubes play a crucial role by providing a robust shield for the RTD sensor, safeguarding it from potential mechanical damage, corrosive substances, high-pressure environments, and other adverse conditions that may compromise its accuracy or integrity. The primary purpose of the protection tube is to act as a physical barrier between the external environment and the delicate RTD sensor. It serves as a protective sheath, shielding the sensor from impacts, vibrations, abrasion, and other mechanical stresses that can occur during operation. This ensures the longevity and reliability of the sensors in rugged industrial settings.

We have several sizes and types of tubes.

Protection tube materials

For the production of tubes, stainless steel, copper and brass are often used. Due to its good characteristics such as corrosion resistance, strength (abrasion resistance) and good thermal conductivity, stainless steel (SS316) stands out as the most common material from which tubes are produced.

Tube materials:

See "Technical data -

- Stainless steel (SS316)
- Stainless steel (SS316L)
- Stainless steel (SS316Ti)
- Brass
- Aluminum
- Copper

What is an RTD sensor?

An RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) is a type of sensor used to measure temperature. RTDs are used for accurate, stable and reliable temperature measurements in generally high temperature ranges.

RTDs advantages

RTDs have several advantages over other types of temperature sensors:

High precision

RTDs have high temperature sensitivity, typically in the range of 0.1 to 0.2% per °C, allowing for accurate temperature measurement.

Long term stability

RTDs have long-term stability and longer life than thermistors, making them more reliable for long-term applications.

Wide operating temperature range

RTDs can operate in a temperature range of -200 to +850°C, making them suitable for many industrial applications.

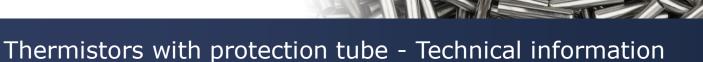
Low ohmic resistance

RTDs have a low ohmic resistance compared to thermistors, which makes them easier to use with electronic circuits.

How does an RTD work?

An RTD (variable temperature resistor) is a sensor that measures temperature using the variation of the electrical resistance of a conductive material. RTDs are usually made from platinum, gold or nickel. The operating principle of RTDs is based on Ohm's law of electrical resistance, which establishes a relationship between the electrical resistance of a conductor and its temperature. According to this law, the electrical resistance of a conductor

According to this law, the electrical resistance of a conductor generally increases when its temperature increases.





What is a thermistor?

A thermistor is an electrical component that changes its resistance according to temperature. It consists of a conductive material that is wrapped in an insulating material. As the temperature increases, the resistance of the conductive material decreases (NTC), or increases (PTC), which can be detected and measured.

What are the two types of thermistor?

NTC (*Negative Temperature Coefficient*) are made of a conductive material based on transition metals and are used to measure temperatures up to 300 °C.

PTC (*Positive Temperature Coefficient*) are made of a conductive material based on polymer or ceramic and are used to measure temperatures up to 200 °C.

What is the difference between an NTC and a PTC?

NTCs and PTCs are both thermistors, i.e. temperature sensors that change resistance depending on the temperature.

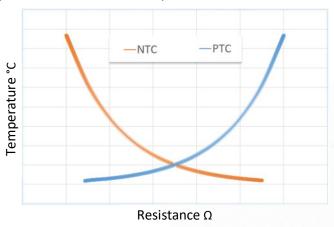
However, there is a major difference between these two types of thermistors:

NTC thermistors

NTCs have a resistance that decreases as the temperature increases. They are commonly used in thermostats and temperature control devices to measure room temperature.

PTC thermistors

PTCs have a resistance that increases as the temperature rises. They are commonly used in thermostatic fuses and overcurrent protection devices to shut off power in the event of overheating.



Wiring configurations

The cable has certain resistance which adds to the RTD resistance. Thus, the total resistance is the sum of the RTD resistance and the lead wire resistance. This causes more voltage drop across the RTD measurement system and as a result causes inaccuracy in measurement. This is the reason why we use 2 wire, 3 wire, and 4 wire RTD configurations.

Thermistor connectors

Due to the lack of standardization in RTD connectors, our company takes pride in its ability to produce a wide range of RTD connectors. We understand that different industries and applications have unique requirements when it comes to temperature measurement, and that includes the connectors used. With our expertise and advanced manufacturing capabilities, we have the flexibility to design and produce various types of RTD connectors.

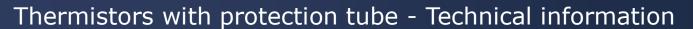


Global cable insulation characteristics

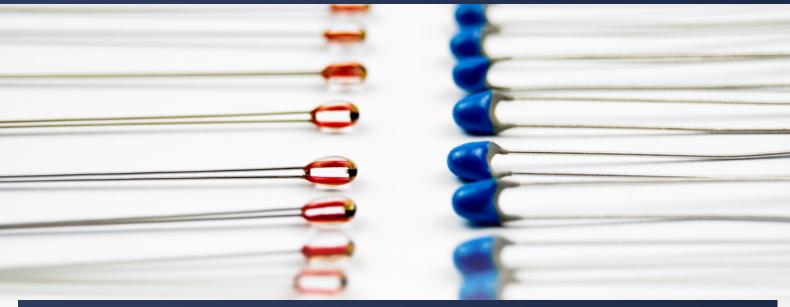
| | PVC | Silicone | Teflon | Fiberglass |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Abrasion resistance | Very good | Fair | Good | Fair |
| Chemical resistance | Very good | Poor | Excellent | Good |
| Moisture resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Poor |
| Fire resistance | Good | Good | Excellent | Excellent |







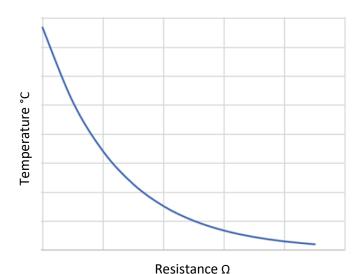




The β beta value

A thermistor's " β " value, or beta value, is an indication of the shape of the curve representing the relationship between resistance and temperature of an NTC thermistor.

Calculating the beta value is a vital step in the component selection process as it gives the characteristic at a given temperature vs the resistance for a specific application.



NTC thermistors are non-linear resistors that alter their resistance characteristics with temperature. Simply put, as temperature increases the thermistor's resistance decreases.

The manner in which the resistance of a thermistor decreases is related to a constant known in the thermistor industry as beta (β) . Beta is measured in degrees Kelvin (K) and is computed based on the formulation given below.

Where:

Rt1 = Resistance at Temperature 1 Rt2 = Resistance at Temperature 2

T1 = Temperature 1 (K) T2= Temperature 2 in (K)

$$\beta = \frac{\ln(\frac{R_{T1}}{R_{T2}})}{(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2})}$$

The beta value of an NTC Thermistor is calculated using only two temperatures over a given range and is not the most accurate way to calculate the R vs. T curve. A more accurate method is to use the Steinhart and Hart method, which uses three temperatures over a given range.

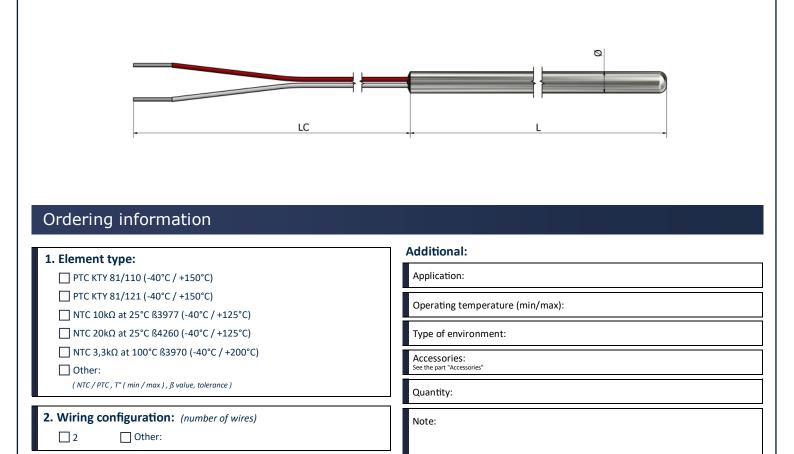
Types of thermistors

| Туре | Resistance | Beta value | Temperature |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| PTC KTY81/121 | 990Ω at 25°C | / | T° (-55/+150°C) |
| NTC | 3,3kΩ at 100°C | kΩ at 100°C β=3970 | |
| NTC | 10kΩ at 25°C | β=3977 | T° (-40/+125°C) |
| NTC | 10kΩ at 25°C | β=3435 | T° (-40/+150°C) |
| NTC | 20kΩ at 25°C | β=4260 | T° (-40/+125°C) |



HT00 – Thermistors with protection tube Free leads





| 4. | Free leads | s length LC | (mm): | |
|----|------------|-------------|-------|--|
| | | | | |

3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L)

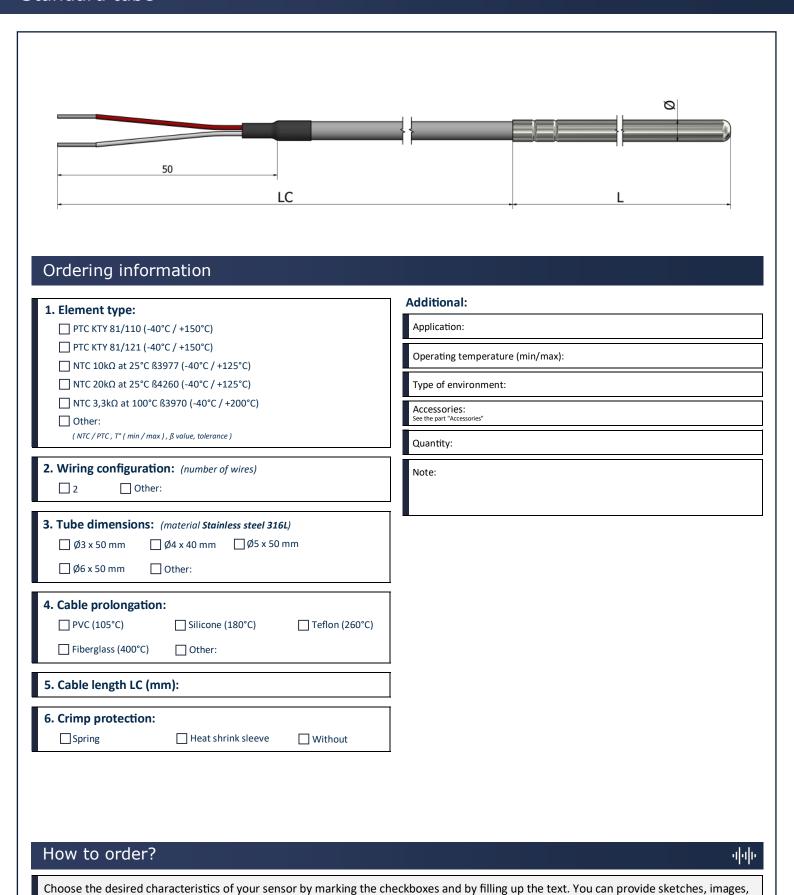
How to order?

- 4|4|6



HT10 – Thermistors with protection tube Standard tube

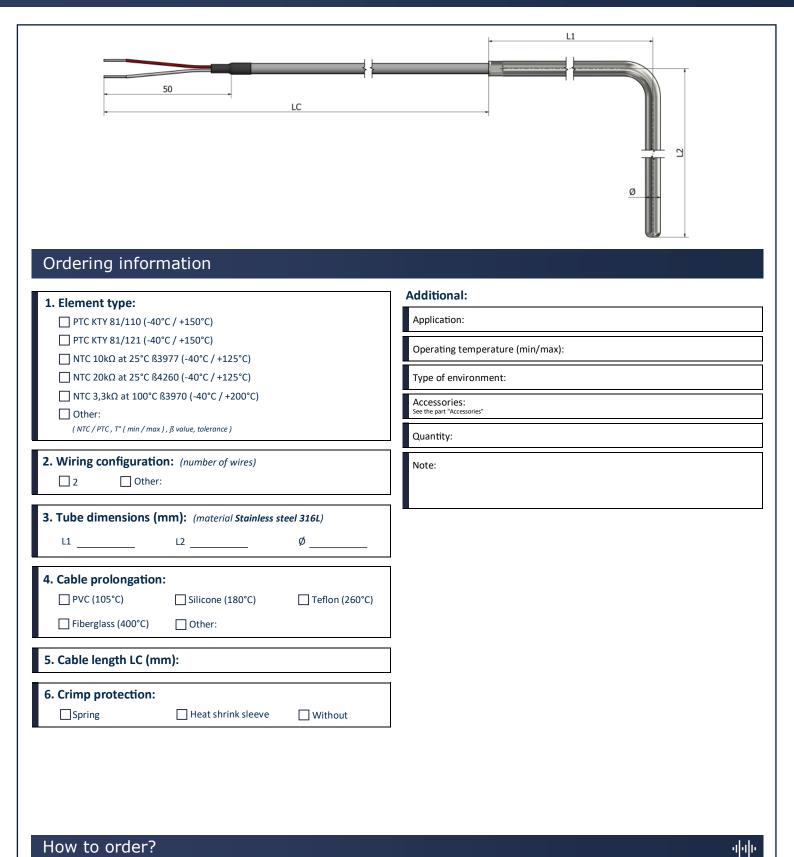






HT12 – Thermistors with protection tube Standard tube (90° bend)





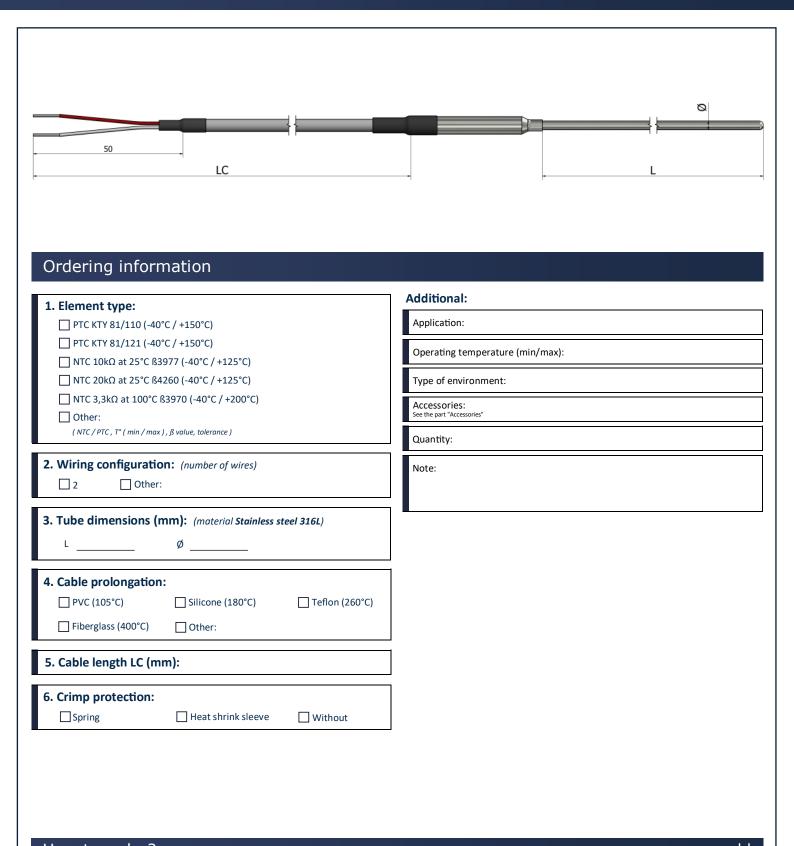
8 chemin des Grandes Combes 69360 Ternay, France +33 472 669 234

Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the checkboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images,



HT20 – Thermistors with protection tube Pot seal





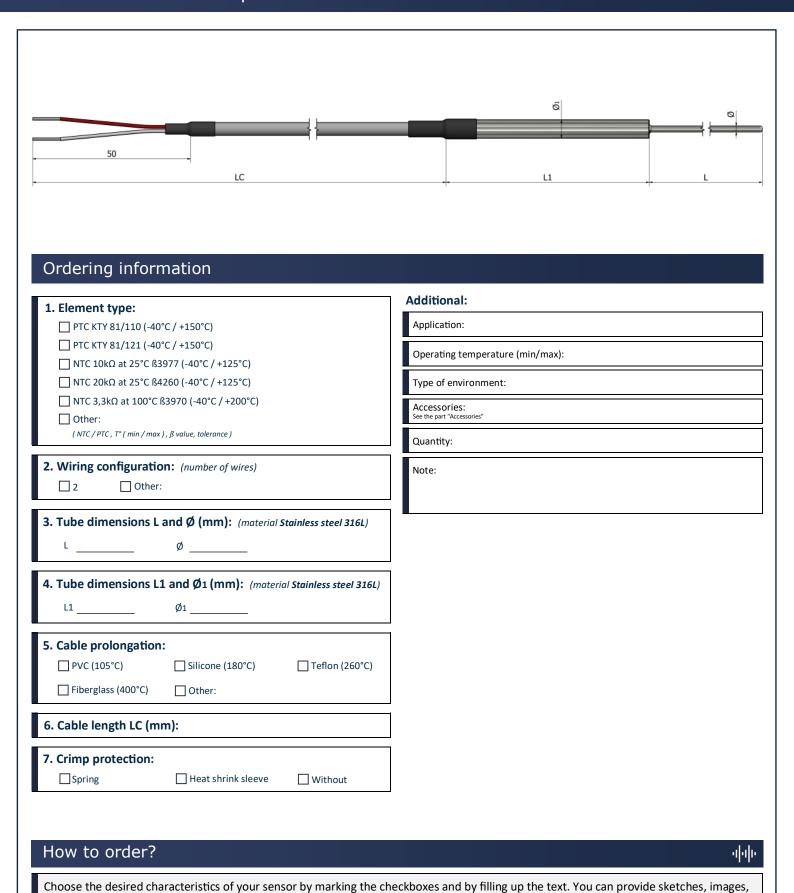
How to order?





HT21 – Thermistors with protection tube Pot seal with reduced tip

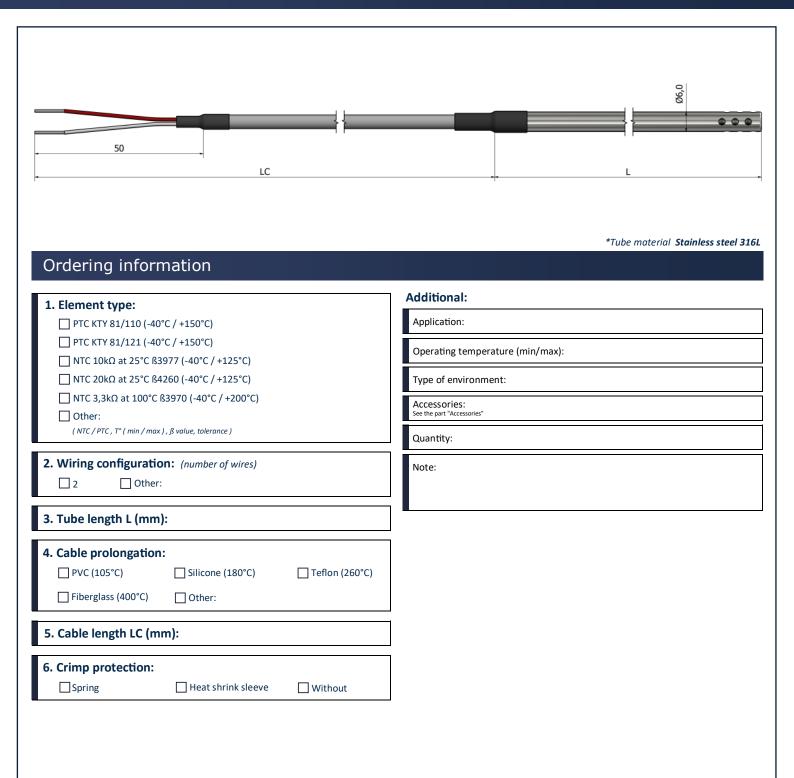






HT25 – Thermistors with protection tube Open air





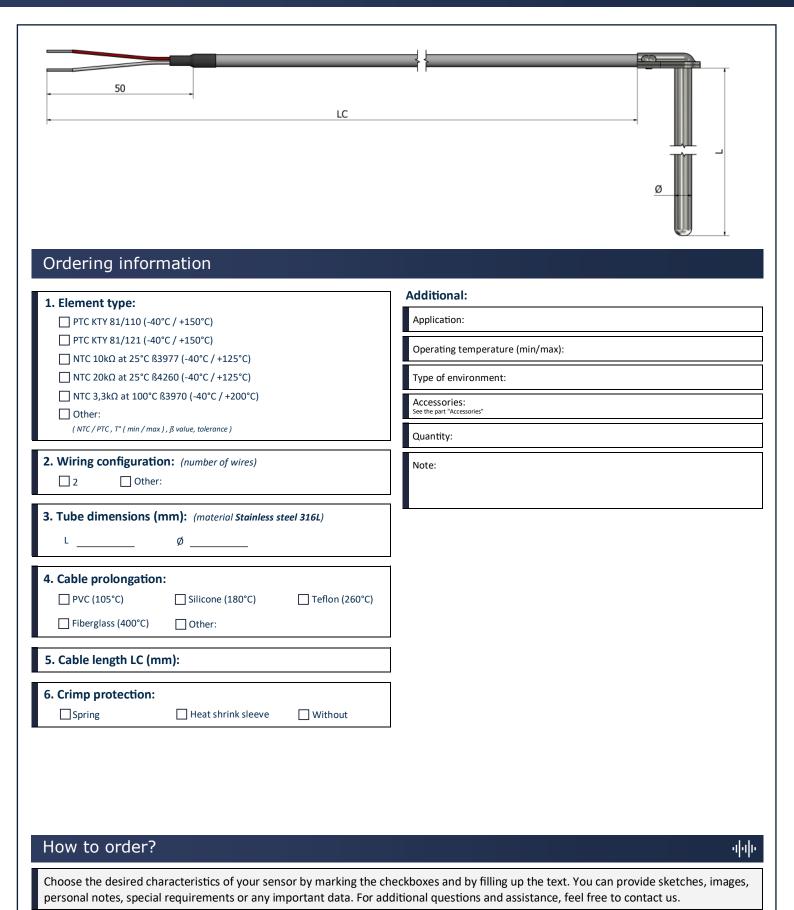
How to order?

444



HT30 – Thermistors with protection tube Plug-in (clamp)

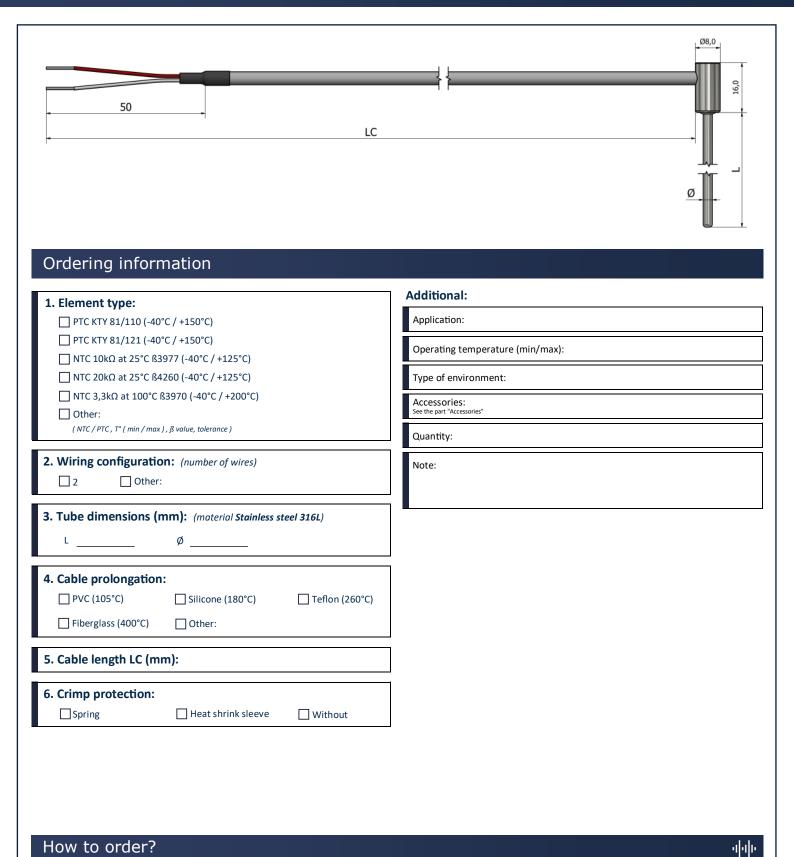






HT35 – Thermistors with protection tube Plug-in (miniature)





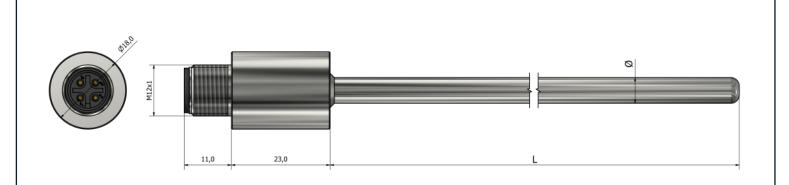
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Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the checkboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images,



HT40 - Thermistors with protection tube Integrated M12 connector





Ordering information

| 1 | lam | ent | tree | ٠. |
|----|-----|------|------|----|
| 1. | EII | ıenı | LVL | Æ. |

- ☐ PTC KTY 81/110 (-40°C / +150°C)
- ☐ PTC KTY 81/121 (-40°C / +150°C)
- \square NTC 10k Ω at 25°C \Re 3977 (-40°C / +125°C)
- \square NTC 20k Ω at 25°C \upbeta 4260 (-40°C / +125°C)
- \square NTC 3,3k Ω at 100°C ß3970 (-40°C / +200°C)

(NTC / PTC , T° (min / max) , β value, tolerance)

2. Wiring configuration: (number of wires)

Other: □ 2

3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L)

Additional:

Application:

Operating temperature (min/max):

Type of environment:

Accessories: See the part "Accessories"

Quantity:

Note:

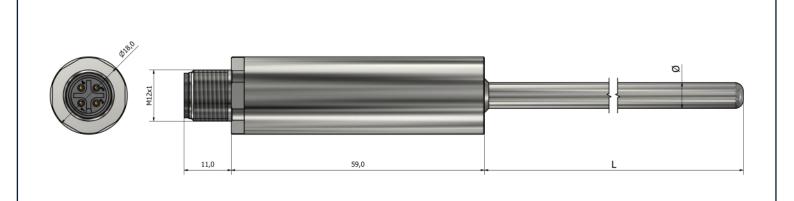
How to order?

alale:



HT41 – Thermistors with protection tube Integrated M12 connector with transmitter





Ordering information

| 1. | Element type: |
|----|--|
| | PTC KTY 81/110 (-40°C / +150°C) |
| | PTC KTY 81/121 (-40°C / +150°C) |
| | $\hfill \square$ NTC 10k Ω at 25°C ß3977 (-40°C / +125°C) |
| | $\hfill \square$ NTC 20k Ω at 25°C ß4260 (-40°C / +125°C) |
| | \square NTC 3,3k Ω at 100°C ß3970 (-40°C / +200°C) |
| | Other: |
| | (NTC / PTC , T° (min / max) , ß value, tolerance) |

| 2. Wiring | configuration: (number of wires) | |
|------------|---|---|
| □ 2 | Other: | |
| | | |
| 3. Tube di | mensions (mm): (material Stainless steel 316L |) |

| 1 | Fransmitter (°C): |
|----|------------------------|
| ٦. | i i alistilittei (C). |
| | 16 |

Additional:

Quantity:

| Application: |
|----------------------------------|
| Operating temperature (min/max): |
| Type of environment: |

| Accessories: See the part "Accessories" | |
|--|--|
| | |

| Note: | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| Note. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

How to order?

446



HT50 – Thermistors with protection tube Armored cable prolongation



| *Armored cable material Stainless steel 3 0 | |
|--|--|
| Additional: | |
| Application: | |
| Operating temperature (min/max): | |
| | |
| Type of environment: | |
| Accessories: See the part "Accessories" | |
| Quantity: | |
| Note: | |
| | |
|] | |
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HT60 – Thermistors with protection tube For aggressive environments (with PTFE protection up to 250°C)



| 50 LC | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ordering information | *Protection material PTFE | | |
| 1. Element type: PTC KTY 81/110 (-40°C / +150°C) | Additional: Application: | | |
| — PTC KTY 81/121 (-40°C / +150°C) □ NTC 10kΩ at 25°C β3977 (-40°C / +125°C) | Operating temperature (min/max): | | |
| □ NTC 20kΩ at 25°C β4260 (-40°C / +125°C) □ NTC 3,3kΩ at 100°C β3970 (-40°C / +200°C) | Type of environment: | | |
| Other: (NTC / PTC , T* (min / max) , β value, tolerance) | Accessories: See the part "Accessories" | | |
| 2. Wiring configuration: (number of wires) | Quantity: Note: | | |
| 3. Tube dimensions (mm): (material SS 316L with PTFE protection) L Ø | | | |
| 4. Cable prolongation: PVC (105°C) Silicone (180°C) Teflon (260°C) Fiberglass (400°C) Other: | | | |
| 5. Cable length LC (mm): | | | |
| | | | |
| How to order? | गुना | | |

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Choose the desired characteristics of your sensor by marking the checkboxes and by filling up the text. You can provide sketches, images,