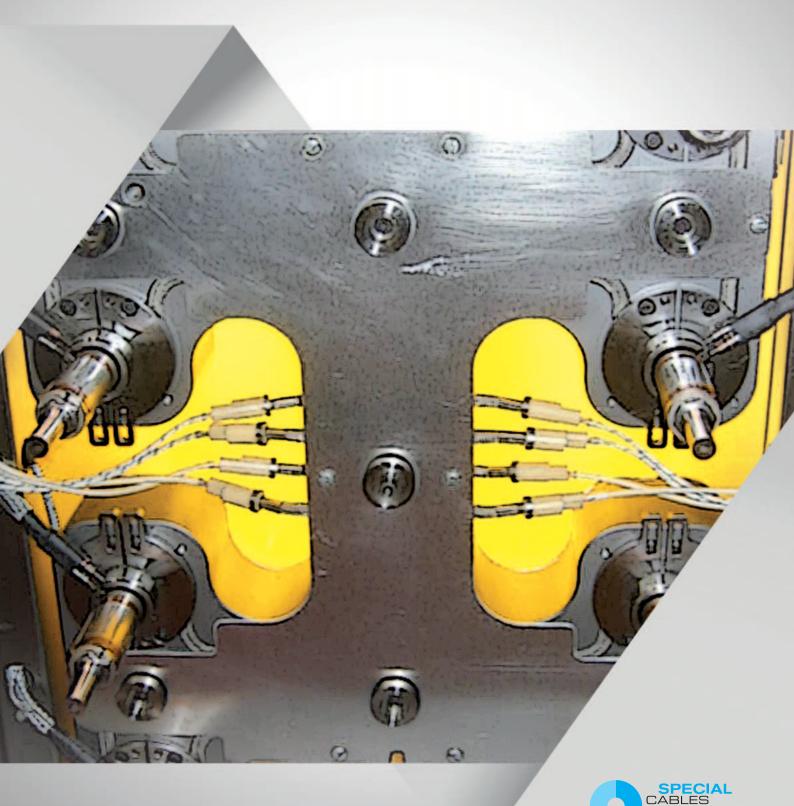
TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT IN PLASTICS PROCESSING INDUSTRY



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SAB BRÖCKSKES GMBH & CO. KG

FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE THIRD GENERATION

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 100 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 NLF/ILO-OSH and DIN ISO 45001, and an energy management system according to DIN EN ISO 50001.

And also for the future, our slogan is: "WE GO FORWARD!"

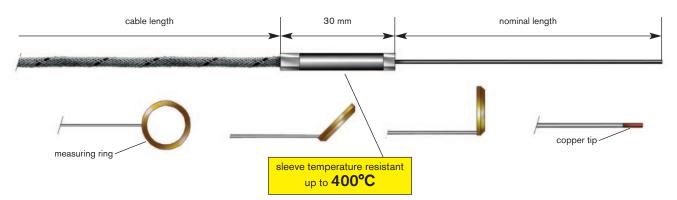
EN IEC ISO

| 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 approved burnchamber and laboratory within the company. |
| EMPLOYEES/WORKERS: | Approx. 430 at the plant in Viersen, 550 worldwide |
| YEARLY SALES: | Approx. 134 Mio. € worldwide |
| PRODUCTS: | Special Cables |
| | Measurement Technology |
| | Cable Harnessing |
| CERTIFICATES AND APPROVALS: | Quality management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 9001 for every manufacturing field |
| ABS BSi | Environmental management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 14001 |
| | Occupational health and safety management acc. to NLF/ILO-OSH and DIN ISO 45001 |
| ⟨VDE⟩ ⟨HAR⟩ | Energy management system acc to DIN EN ISO 50001 |

Energy management system acc. to DIN EN ISO 50001



HOT RUNNER MINERAL INSULATED THERMOCOUPLE T219



■ The high temperature resistance of the connection sleeve is highly suitable for the application in hot runner technique. Three standard construction types of the measuring tip are available. The sensor type can be obtained with copper tip, measuring ring or without fix accessories. Without fix accessories the mineral insulated thermocouple is suitable for the placing into a groove considering the diameter. After being deformed, the copper tip is suitable to be



The inner and outer-Ø as well as the angle to the mineral insulated thermocouple can be chosen on request.

Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

cramped under a pipe clamp. Types with measuring ring are especially suitable to be mounted in the hot runner nozzle. The measuring rings are manufactured with a special inner diameter adapted to the nozzle diameter, so that an optimal temperature collection is guaranteed due to the achieved positive locking.

| Thermocouple - class 2: | Optional with ring or copper tip: |
|--|--|
| ☐ 1 x type J | dimension: |
| ☐ 1 x type K | |
| other thermocouples: | Type: |
| | □ with kink protection |
| Measuring point: | ☐ without kink protection |
| ☐ form A, insulated ☐ form B, grounded | Connection cable: (see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples) |
| Material: | extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ |
| 1.4541 | stainless steel wire armouring +400°C |
| 2.4816 | extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +250°C |
| Nominal length: mm | extension cable strand/fiber glass/ fiber glass/Pi-foil +300°C |
| Diameter: | <u> </u> |
| □ Ø 0,5 mm □ Ø 0,64 mm | Cable length: m |
| □ Ø 1,0 mm | Connection ends: |
| □ Ø 1,5 mm | ☐ miniature thermoplug ☐ miniature socket |
| Temperature resistance of the sleeve: □ +200 °C □ +300 °C □ +400 °C | □ standard plug □ Lemo plug type □ clips □ Lemo socket type □ bare ends □ other cable ends |



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.



THERMOCOUPLE WITH STAINLESS STEEL SLEEVE T221



For the temperature collection at plastics processing machines or similar. The stainless steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

| Thermocouple - class 2: | Bottom shape: |
|-------------------------|--|
| ☐ 1 x type J | ☐ flat |
| ☐ 1 x type K | ☐ 118 °C |
| other thermocouples: | spherical |
| Measuring point: | Optional with sheet: |
| ☐ form A, insulated | ☐ 8 x 15 mm / hole Ø 5 mm |
| form B, grounded | dimension: |
| Material: | Type: |
| 1.4541 | ☐ with kink protection |
| | ■ with fiberglass sleeve |
| Nominal length: mm | |
| Diameter | Connection cable: |
| Diameter: | (see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples) |
| □ Ø 3,0 mm | extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ |
| ☑ Ø 3,5 mm | stainless steel wire armouring +400°C |
| ☑ Ø 4,0 mm | extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ |
| ☑ Ø 5,0 mm | stainless steel wire armouring +250°C |
| □ Ø 6,0 mm | □ extension cable strand/PFA/PFA +300°C |
| □ Ø 8,0 mm | - |
| | Cable length: m |
| | Connection ends: |
| | ☐ miniature thermoplug ☐ miniature socket |
| | ☐ standard plug ☐ Lemo plug type |
| | ☐ clips ☐ Lemo socket type |
| | ☐ bare ends ☐ other cable ends |



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. connection cable, double thermocouple or cable end can be added or modified on request.



RING THERMOCOUPLE T224



For the temperature collection at surfaces. Easy mounting with the help of a screw and appropriate for numerous application fields. The stainless steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

- ☐ 1 x type J
- ☐ 1 x type K
- other thermocouples:

Ring type:

- ☐ Ø 14 / 4,5 mm CuSn 6

Nominal length: _____ mm

Type:

- with kink protection (shrinkable sleeve)
- $\ \square$ with fiberglass sleeve (shrinkable sleeve)

Connection cable:

(see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples)

- extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +400°C
- extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +250°C

| Cabla | lonathi | |
|-------|---------|---|
| Cable | lenath: | n |

Connection ends:

- miniature thermoplug miniature socket
- □ standard plug □ Lemo plug type □
- clips Lemo socket type
- □ bare ends □ other cable ends □



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. connection cable, double thermocouple or cable end can be added or modified on request.

Other ring diameters on request.



MOLTEN MASS THERMOCOUPLE T229



With the help of this special construction, the molten mass temperature in injection nozzles is measured. The surface treated measuring tip is also suitable for application in reinforced plastics. In case of adequate mounting only the nitrated measuring tip is in contact with the molten mass stream. Thus the temperature collection takes place directly in the mass without additional protecting sleeve.



| Thermocouple: | Immersion length: |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ 1 x type J | ☐ 31,5 mm |
| ☐ 1 x type K ☐ other thermocouples: | Diameter: ☐ Ø 6,0 mm / 2,5 mm |
| Measuring point: | Connection cobles |
| ☐ form B, grounded | Connection cable: (siehe auch Übersicht Anschlussleitungen für Thermoelemente) |
| Limiting deviation: | ☐ extension cable wire/fiber glass/fiber glass +250°C |
| ☐ class 1 ☐ class 2 | Cable length: m |
| Tomporaturo rango: | Connection ends: |
| Temperature range: □ 0°C +400°C | ☐ miniature thermoplug ☐ miniature socket |
| U C 7400 C | ☐ standard plug ☐ Lemo plug type |
| Thread: | ☐ clips ☐ Lemo socket type |
| ☐ M8 x 1 VA | ☐ bare ends ☐ other cable ends |

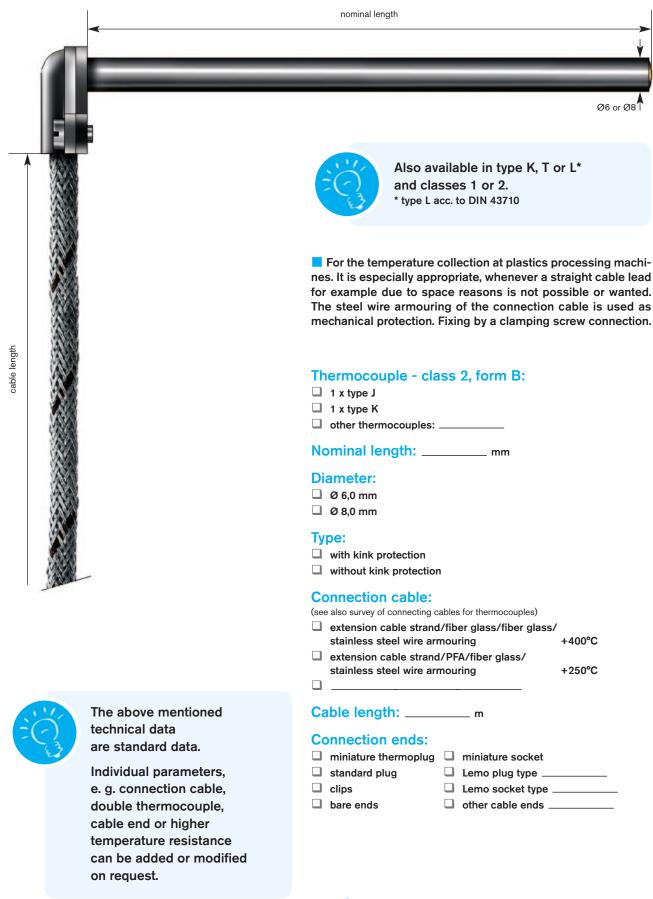


The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. thread can be added or modified on request.

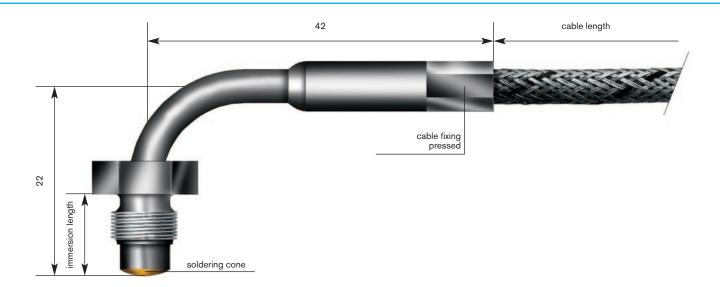


ANGLE THERMOCOUPLE T231 / T233





ANGLE SCREWED THERMOCOUPLE T235



For the temperature collection at injection and diecasting moulds as well as at plastics processing machines. It is especially appropriate, whenever a straight cable lead for example due to space reasons is not possible or wanted. The steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection. Fixing by a screwed thread.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

| THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1 | | | | _ |
|---|------|------|-----|----|
| Thermocou | able | - CI | ass | 2: |

- ☐ 1 x type J
- ☐ 1 x type K
- other thermocouples:

Measuring point:

- form A, insulated
- ☐ form B, grounded

Material:

1.4305

Immersion length: _____ mm



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters,
e. g. nominal length,
connection cable, double
thermocouple or cable end
can be added or modified
on request.

Other ring diameters on request.

Diameter:

■ Ø 6,0 mm

Bottom shape:

soldering cone

Screwing:

- M8 x 1 VA
- dimension:

Type:

- with kink protection
- with fiberglass sleeve

Connection cable:

(see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples)

- ☐ extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/
 - stainless steel wire armouring +400°C extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/
- stainless steel wire armouring +250°C

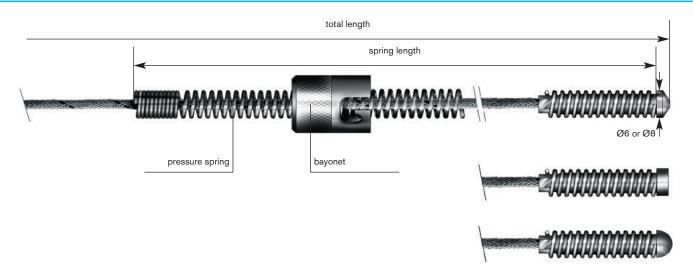
Cable length: _____ m

Connection ends:

- miniature thermoplug miniature socket
- ☐ standard plug ☐ Lemo plug type _____
- ☐ clips ☐ Lemo socket type ☐
- □ bare ends □ other cable ends □



BAYONET THERMOCOUPLE T242 / T245



For the temperature collection at plastics processing machines. Fixing by bayonet joint. Bayonet freely adjustable on spring. Also available with plain measuring tip. The stainless steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Options:

Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters,
e. g. connection cable,
double thermocouple,
insulated type, spring length,
bayonet or cable end
can be added or modified
on request.

| □ Ø 8,0 mm |
|------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |

□ with ceramic as thermal insulation Bayonet:

∅ i = 12,2 mm / 1 bayonet
 ∅ i = 12,2 mm / 2 bayonet
 ∅ i = 15,0 mm / 1 bayonet
 ∅ i = 15,0 mm / 2 bayonet
 dimension:

Connection cable:

(see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples)

extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/
stainless steel wire armouring +400°C

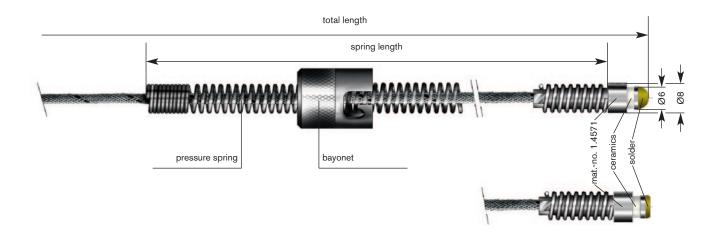
extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/
stainless steel wire armouring +250°C

Cable length: _____ m

| Co | onnection ends: | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| | miniature thermoplug | miniature socket |
| | standard plug | Lemo plug type |
| | clips | Lemo socket type |
| | bare ends | other cable ends |
| | | |



PLUG-IN THERMOCOUPLE T247



For the temperature collection at plastics processing machines. Fixing by bayonet joint. Bayonet freely adjustable on spring. The steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Due to the integrated ceramic as thermal insulation, an excellent response time is guaranteed.

Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

| Thermocoup | le - c | lass 2. | form | B: |
|-------------------|--------|---------|------|----|
|-------------------|--------|---------|------|----|

- 1 x type J
- ☐ 1 x type K
- other thermocouples:

Ring type:

- ☐ Ø 14 / 4,5 mm CuSn 6

Nominal length: _____ mm

Type:

- with kink protection (shrinkable sleeve)
- with fiberglass sleeve (shrinkable sleeve)



(see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples)

- extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +400°C
- extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +250°C

Cable length: _____ m

Connection ends:

- \square miniature thermoplug \square miniature socket
- standard plug Lemo plug type ___
- ☐ clips ☐ Lemo socket type _____
- □ bare ends □ other cable ends □

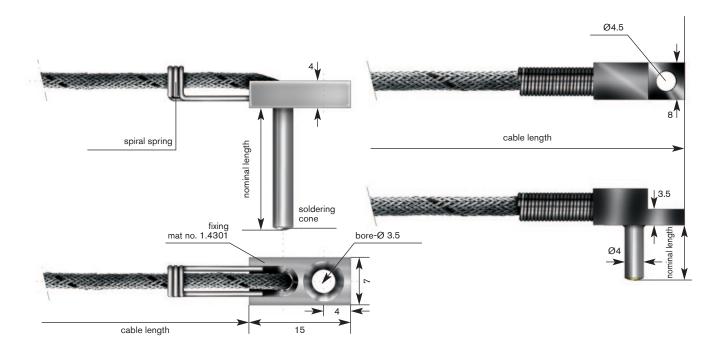


The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters,
e. g. connection cable,
insulated type, spring length,
bayonet or cable end
can be added or modified
on request.



ANGLE THERMOCOUPLE T277



For the temperature collection at tools, Simple fixing by a screw with initial tension (guarantees the contact between probe and plain to be measured). The stainless steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2. * type L acc. to DIN 43710

| Thermocoup | le - class | 2: |
|-------------------|------------|----|
| □ 4 4 a 1 | | |

- 1 x type J
- ☐ 1 x type K
- other thermocouples: ___

Measuring point:

- form A, insulated
- form B. grounded

Material:

1.4571



The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. connection cable, double thermocouple, nominal length, bayonet or cable end can be added or modified on request.

Diameter:

- ☐ Ø 3.0 mm
- ☐ Ø 4.0 mm
- ☐ Ø 5,0 mm

Fixing and spiral spring:

- ☐ with
- without

Nominal length: _____ mm

AnConnection cable:

(see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples)

- extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +400°C
- extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring

Cable length: _____ m

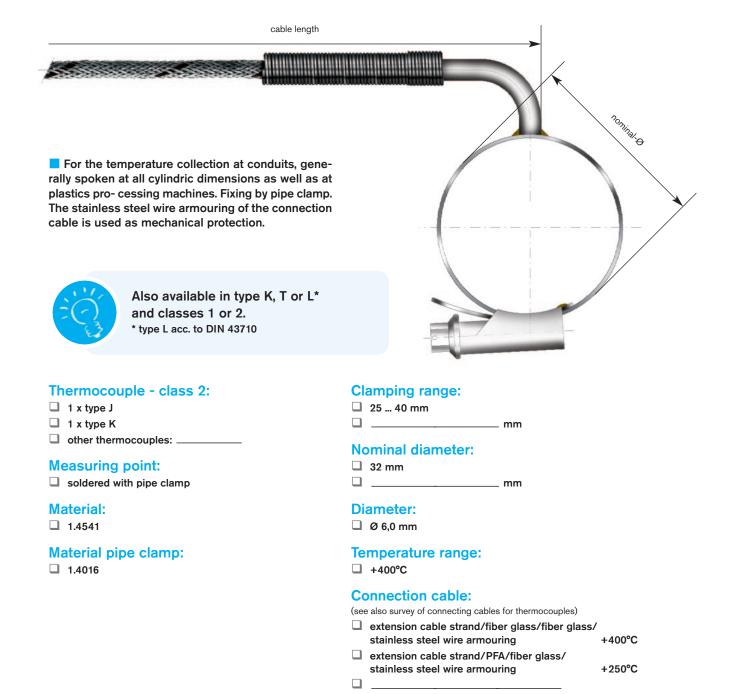
Connection ends:

- ☐ miniature thermoplug
 ☐ miniature socket
- standard plug
- ☐ Lemo plug type _
- ☐ Lemo socket type _____
- ☐ clips bare ends
- other cable ends _



+250°C

PIPE-CLAMP THERMOCOUPLE T286





The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. connection cable, double thermocouple, pipe-clamp-Ø or cable end can be added or modified on request.



Cable length: _____ m

☐ miniature thermoplug ☐ miniature socket

■ Lemo plug type _

Lemo socket type ___

other cable ends __

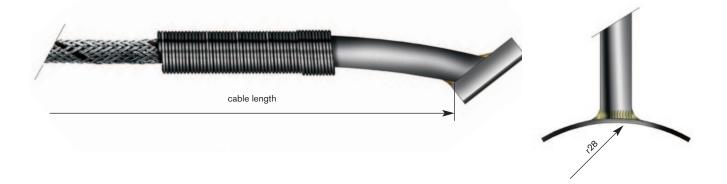
Connection ends:

standard plug

bare ends

clips

SURFACE THERMOCOUPLE T999



For the temperature collection at conduits, generally spoken at all cylindric dimensions as well as at plastics processing machines. Fixing by pipe clamp. The stainless steel wire armouring of the connection cable is used as mechanical protection.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

| Thermocouple - class 2: |
|---|
| ☐ 1 x type J |
| ☐ 1 x type K |
| other thermocouples: |
| Measuring point: ☐ form B, grounded measuring point |
| Material: ☐ 1.4571 |
| Nominal length: |
| □ 38 mm |
| mm |
| Diameter: |
| □ Ø 6,0 mm |
| • |

| Fix accessories: sheet 15 x 30 mm, rad | ius: 28 mm | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|--|--|--|
| Temperature range □ +400°C | : | | | | |
| Nominal length: | mm | | | | |
| AnConnection cable: (see also survey of connecting cables for thermocouples) extension cable strand/fiber glass/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +400°C extension cable strand/PFA/fiber glass/ stainless steel wire armouring +250°C | | | | | |
| Cable length: | m | | | | |
| Connection ends: | | | | | |
| ■ miniature thermoplug | miniature sock | et | | | |
| standard plug | Lemo plug type | e | | | |
| clips | Lemo socket ty | ype | | | |
| ■ bare ends | other cable en | ds | | | |



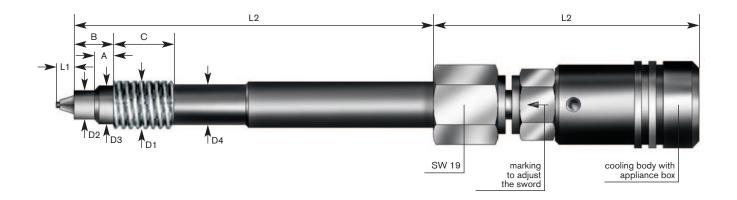
The above mentioned technical data are standard data.

Individual parameters, e. g. connection cable, double thermocouple, radius or cable end can be added or modified on request.



TEMPERATURE PROBE

MOLTEN MASS TEMPERATURE PROBE T393



For the temperature collection of fictile plastics in extruders, injection moulders and injection tools. Our molten mass temperature probes with swordshaped measuring tip have a quick response time and avoid any waviness in the mass due to its flow-favouring shape. The special mounting of the measuring tip keeps the fault due to heat dissipation as small as possible. Our standard measuring tips are made of stainless steel, material no. 1.4571. For especially abrasive plastics measuring tips with CVD-coating made of titanium carbide / titanium nitride are available.



Also available in type K, T or L* and classes 1 or 2.

* type L acc. to DIN 43710

The dimensions of the mass temperature probe enable the installation in already existing pressure absorption mounting bores. The standard threads are 1/2"-20UNF and M 18 x 1.5.

With a swordshaped measuring tip a marking makes possible the exact fixing of the sword in flow direction.

The molten mass temperature probes are available as straight or angle construction type with:

- fixed cable connection
- integrated plug-in connection at the end of the protecting tube plus extension cable with counter-plug available.

Immersion depth and shank length see illustration.

Response time:

| Time | SAB T-393 |
|------|------------------|
| T50 | 4,4 s |
| T90 | 8,1 s |

| 1/2-20UNF-2A | 7.8 -0.05 | 10.5 -0.05 | 12.5 -0.5 | 5.6 -0.1 | 10.8 | 17 |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|----|
| M18 x1.5 | 10.0 -00.5 | 16.0 -0.1 | 16.0 -0.5 | 6.0 -0.25 | 14.0 | 20 |
| M14x1.5 | 8.0 -00.5 | 12.0 -0.1 | 12.0 -0.5 | 6.0 -0.25 | 12.0 | 20 |
| D1 | ØD2 | ØD3 | ØD4 | А | В | С |

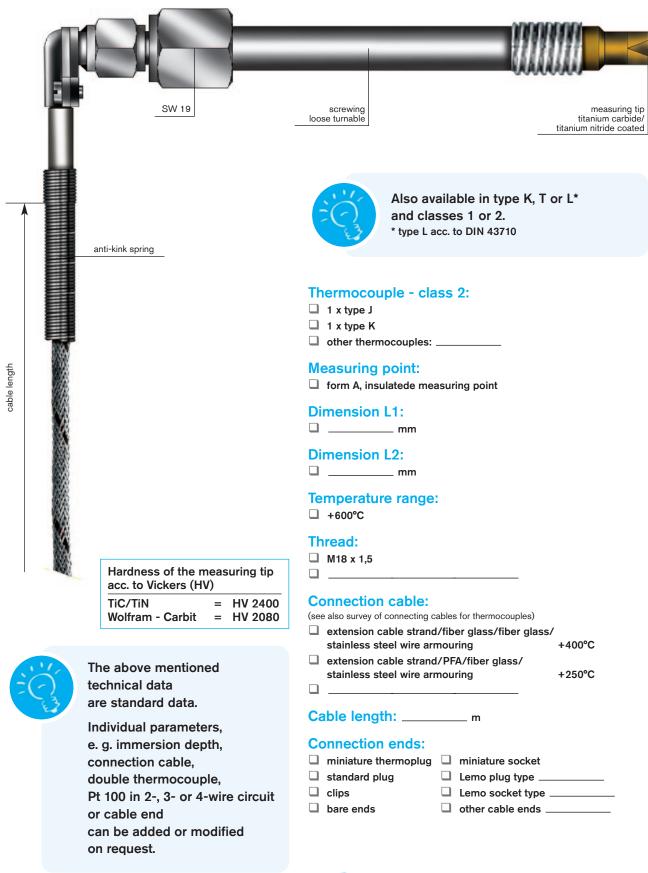
sword length L1 min. 5, max. 30 mm

shank length L2 standard length 152 mm



TEMPERATURE PROBE

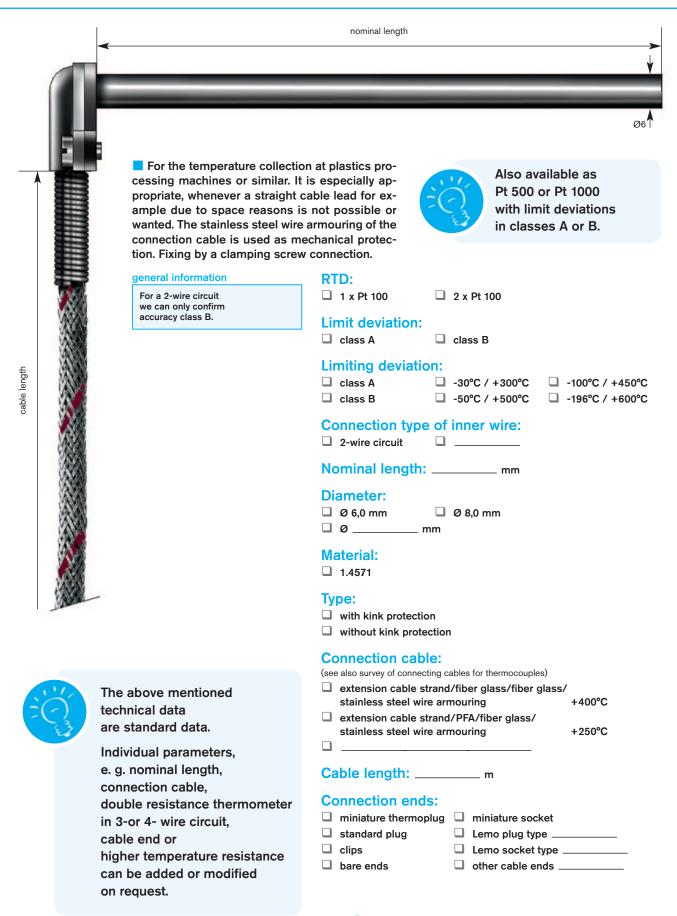
MOLTEN MASS TEMPERATURE PROBE T393





RESISTANCE THERMOMETER

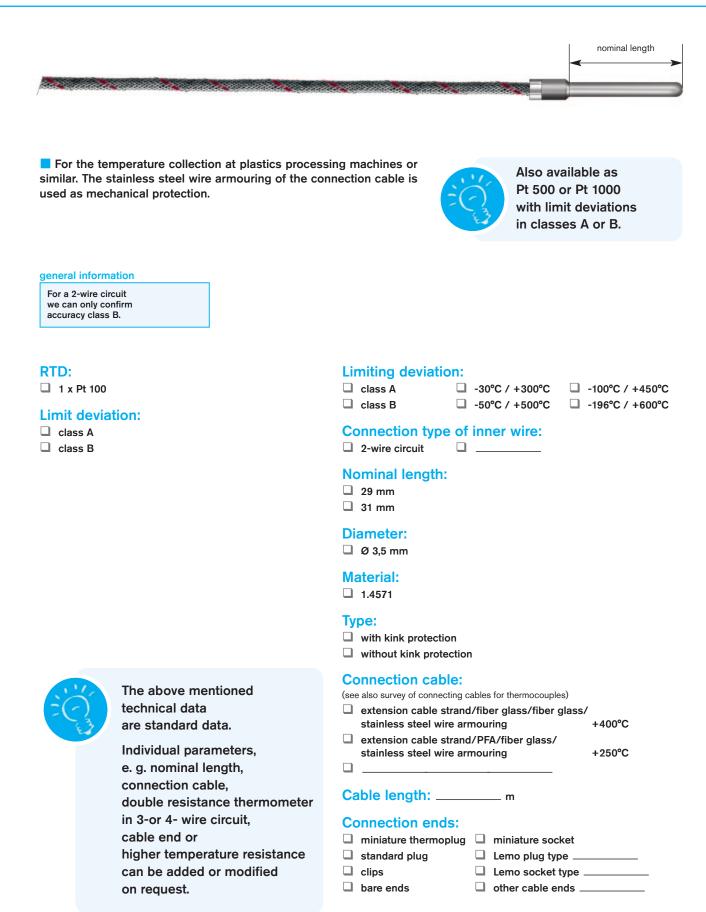
ANGLE RESISTANCE THERMOMETER T531





RESISTANCE THERMOMETER

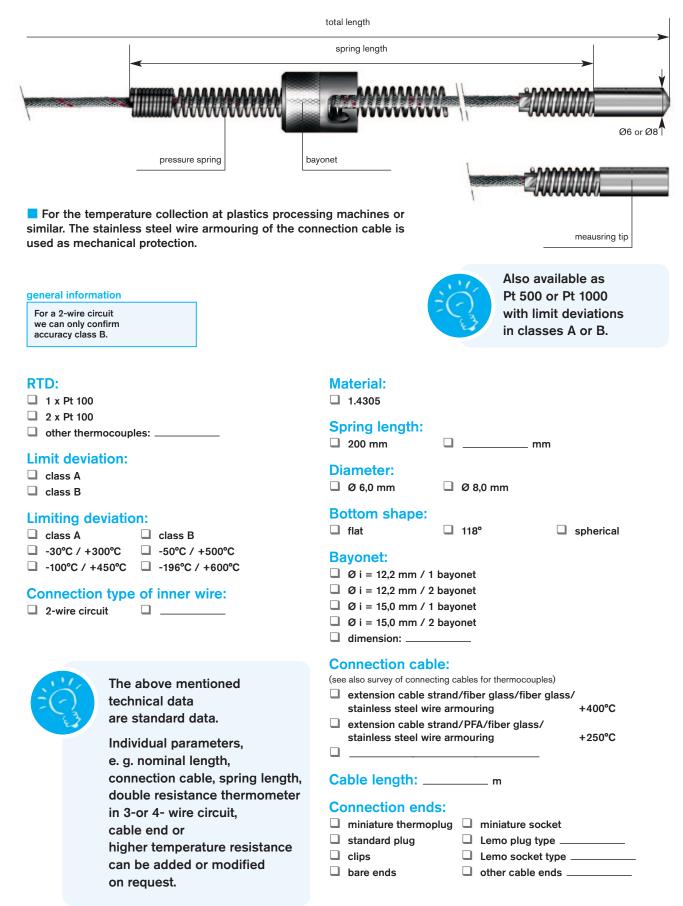
PLUG-IN RESISTANCE THERMOMETER T521





RESISTANCE THERMOMETER

BAYONET RESISTANCE THERMOMETER T542

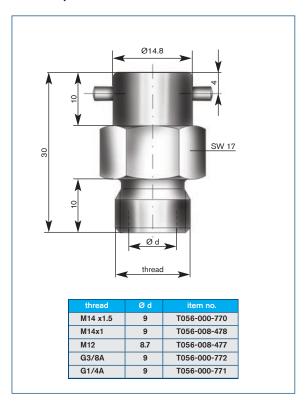




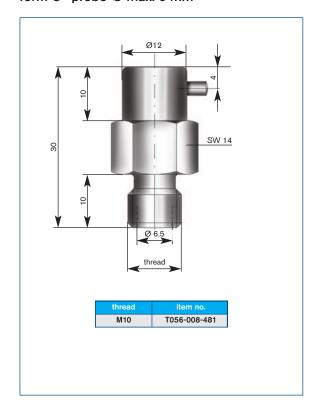
ACCESSORIES

NIPPELS

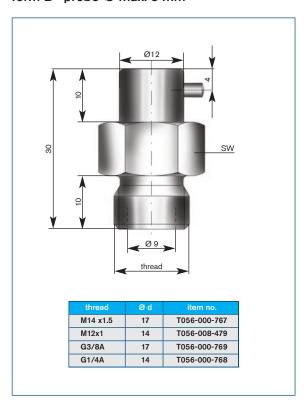
form A · probe-Ø max. 8 mm



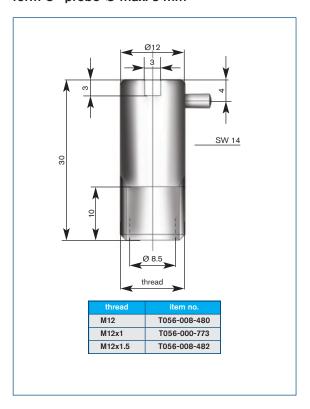
form $C \cdot probe-Ø max. 6 mm$



form B · probe-Ø max. 8 mm



form C · probe-Ø max. 8 mm





GENERAL INFORMATION ON TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT WITH CONTACT THERMOMETERS

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 characterisitics 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 z 0.5 and the 9/10 time value z 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 z 0.5 = 0.693 (time constant) resp. z 0.9 = 2.303 (time constant) and the ratio z 0.9/z 0.5 has to be equal to 3.32.



ADVANTAGES OF THERMOCOUPLES AND RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

thermocouples

- larger temperature range than resistance thermometers.
- small hot junction enables short response time.
- more robust and resistant against mechanical stress.
- b cheaper.

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.



BASIC VALUES OF THERMOELECTRIC VOLTAGE IN MV

| | type K | type L | type J | type U | type T | type E | type N | type S | type R | type B |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Temperature t 90/°C | +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 |

TOLERANCES OF THERMOCOUPLES

| | | | clas | ss 1 | class 2 | | class 3 | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| type | standard | maretial | temperature range | (2) limit deviation | temperature range | (2) limit deviation | temperature range | (2) limit deviation |
| Т | DIN EN 60584 | Cu-CuNi | -40 up to +350°C | ±0,5°C or 0,40% | -40 up to +350°C | ±1,0°C or 0,75% | -200 up to +40°C | ±1,0°C or 1,5% |
| (1)U | DIN 43710 | Cu-CuNi | - | - | 0 up to +600°C | ±3,0°C or 0,75% | - | - |
| J | DIN EN 60584 | Fe-CuNi | -40 up to +750°C | ±1,5°C or 0,40% | -40 up to +750°C | ±2,5°C or 0,75% | - | - |
| ⁽¹⁾ L | DIN 43710 | Fe-CuNi | - | - | 0 up to +900°C | ±3,0°C or 0,75% | - | - |
| K | DIN EN 60584 | NiCr-Ni | -40 up to +1000°C | ±1,5°C or 0,40% | -40 up to +1200°C | ±2,5°C or 0,75% | -200 up to +40°C | ±2,5°C or 1,5% |
| Е | DIN EN 60584 | NiCr-CuNi | -40 up to +800°C | ±1,5°C or 0,40% | -40 up to +900°C | ±2,5°C or 0,75% | -200 up to +40°C | ±2,5°C or 1,5% |
| N | DIN EN 60584 | NiCrSi-NiSi | -40 up to +1000°C | ±1,5°C or 0,40% | -40 up to +1200°C | ±2,5°C or 0,75% | -200 up to +40°C | ±2,5°C or 1,5% |
| s | DIN EN 60584 | PtRh 10-Pt | 0 up to +1600°C | ±1,0°C or ⁽³⁾ | 0 up to +1600°C | ±1,5°C or 0,25% | - | - |
| R | DIN EN 60584 | PtRh13-Pt | 0 up to +1600°C | ±1,0°C or ⁽³⁾ | 0 up to +1600°C | ±1,5°C or 0,25% | - | - |
| В | DIN EN 60584 | PtRh30-PtRh6 | - | - | +600 up to +1700°C | ±1,5°C or 0,25% | +600 up to +1700°C | ±4,0°C or 0,5% |

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) x 0,003] °C

BASIC VALUES OF RTDS

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

| class | validity | limit deviation ^a ℃ | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Cidss | leaded resistor film resistor | | | | | |
| AA | -50 bis +250 | 0 bis +150 | ± (0,1 + 0,0017 [t]) | | | |
| Α | -100 bis +450 | -30 bis +300 | ± (0,15 + 0,002 [t]) | | | |
| В | -196 bis +600 | -50 bis +500 | ± (0,3 + 0,005 [t]) | | | |
| С | 196 bis +600 | -50 bis +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:

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{100} - R_0}{100 \text{ x } R_0} = \text{and has the numerical value 0,003 85°C}^{-1}$$

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 0,003 850 55°C⁻¹ is valid)

Limit deviations for PT 100 thermometers

| abbreviation of RTD Pt 100 DIN EN 60751 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|--|--|--|
| | RTD material platinum | | | | | | | |
| | applicat | ion range -200 | up to + 850 ℃ (| (class B) | | | | |
| | ITS 9 | 0 resistance an | d permitted dev | iation | | | | |
| measuring temperature | basic value | cla | allowed | deviation | ss B | | | |
| °C | Ω | Ω | °C | Ω | °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 value | es" 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.



INNER WIRES OF RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

| number of percision | circuit of inner wires | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|---------------------|
| winding | 2-wire | 3-wire | 4-wire | 2-wire with loop |
| Pt 100 | white | red red white | white white red red | white red blue blue |
| 2 x Pt 100 | white white yellow | red red white | white white white red red black black yellow yellow | |
| 3 x Pt 100 | white white yellow red red | | | |

COLOUR CODE AND TEMPERATURE RANGES

for compensating and extension cables

| | ompensating | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| THE | RMOCOUPLE | | | | | | |
| | Material + - | Ident | ification AGL | Identification THL AG | Identification L THL AGL | Identification THL AGL | NF C 42-324 Identification THL AGL |
| Т | Cu - Cu Ni | TX -25° to +100 | 0°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 +20 | 0°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 +20 | 000 | | 0° to +200°C | 0° to +200°C | -25° to +200°C |
| К | Ni Cr - Ni | KX -25° to +20 | © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © | | 0° to +200°C | 0° to +200°C | -25° to +200°C |
| К | Ni Cr - Ni | | KCA 0° to +150°C | | | | 0° to +150°C |
| К | 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 |
| В | 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.

THL = extension cable \cdot AGL = compensating cable



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





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