

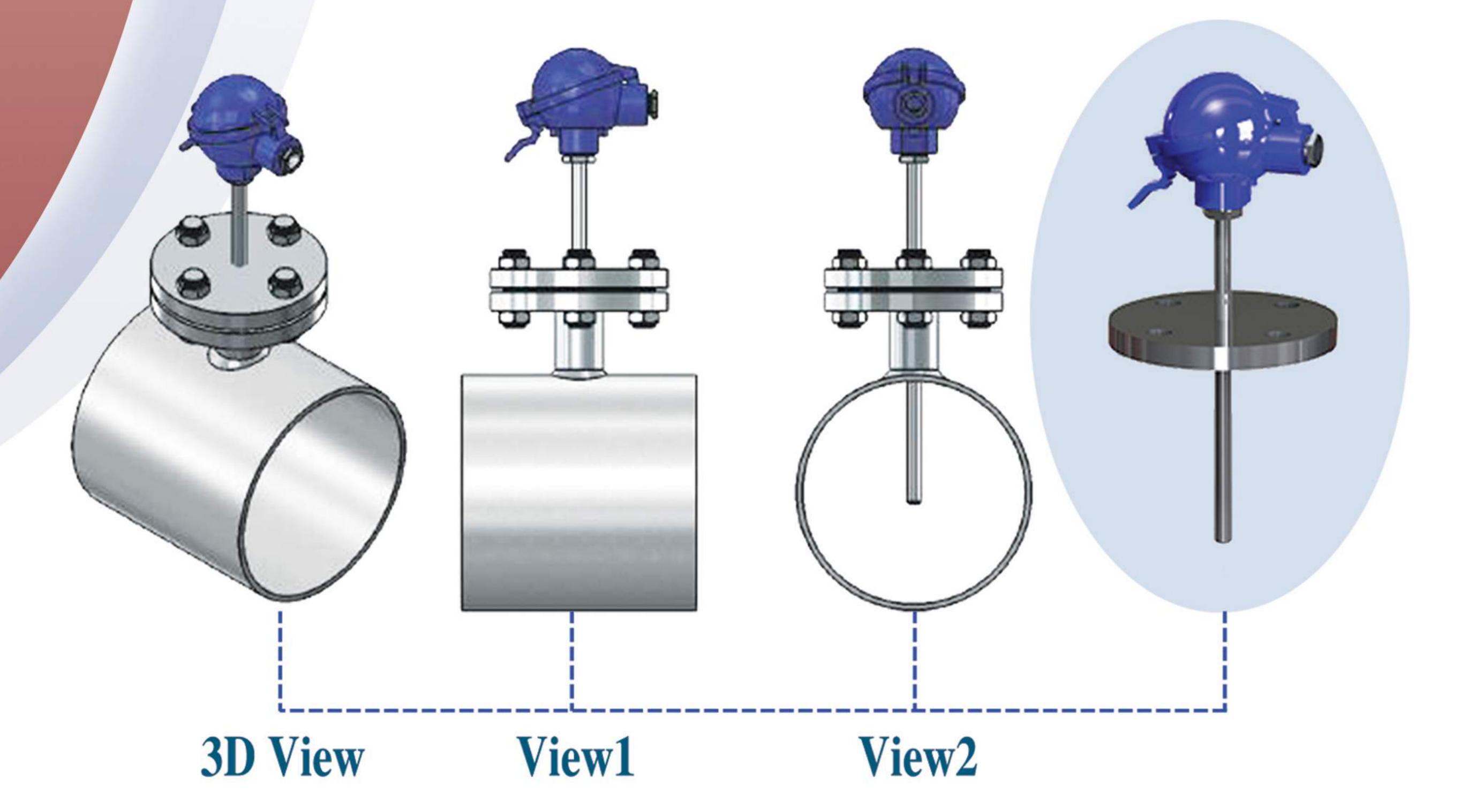
Lhermocouple

Introduction To Thermocouple

Temperature is one of the most measured of the physical quantities, so measuring it correctly is important. If there is temperature gradient in an electrical conductor, the energy (heat) flow is associated with an electron flow along the conductor, and an electromotive force (emf) is then generated in that region. Both the size and direction of the emf are dependent on the size and direction of the temperature gradient itself – and on the material forming the conductor. The voltage is a function of the temperature difference along the conductor length. For the historians among you, this effect was discovered by TJ seebeck in 1822. The output voltage of a single conductor, as shown, is not, however, normally measurable since the sum of the internal emfs around a completed circuit in any temperature situation is zero. So, in a practical thermocouple temperature sensor, the trick is to join two materials having different thermoelectric emf/ temperature characteristics in order to produce a usable net electron flow and a detectable net output voltage. Thus, two connected dissimilar conductors, a and b, are exposed to the same temperature gradients. basically, there is a net electron flow across the junction caused by the different thermoelectric emfs, in turn resulting from the interaction of the gradient with the two different conductors.

Thermocouple Types

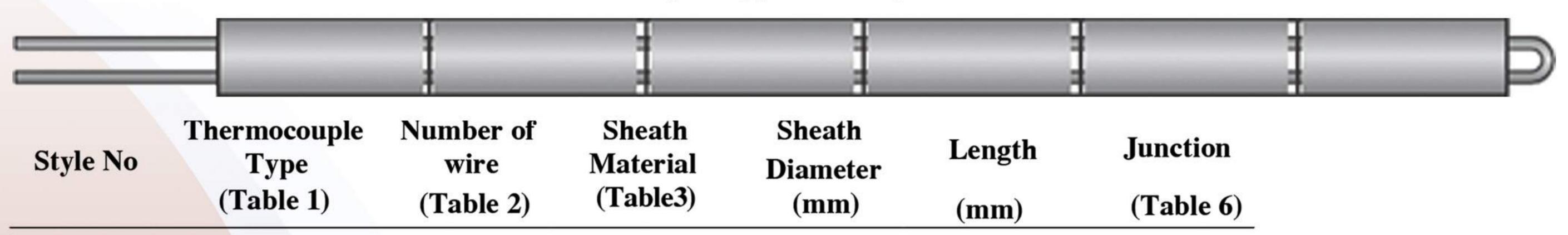
Many combinations of materials have been used to produce acceptable thermocouples, each with its own particular application spectrum. However, the value of interchangeability and the economics of mass production have led to standardisation, with a few specific types now being easily available, and covering by far the majority of the temperature and environmental applications.



Style T1

Ceramic Insulated Thermocouple Element

These are suitable for general use and as replacement elements for industrial and hightemperature thermocouples. Type 1 assemblies are available for thermocouple conductor combination codes K, T, J, N with insulators in Alumina. The length of insulators is 25mm,50 mm or 100mm depending on the application and availability. Insulators with 4 bores are available for duplex applications, please consult us for further details.

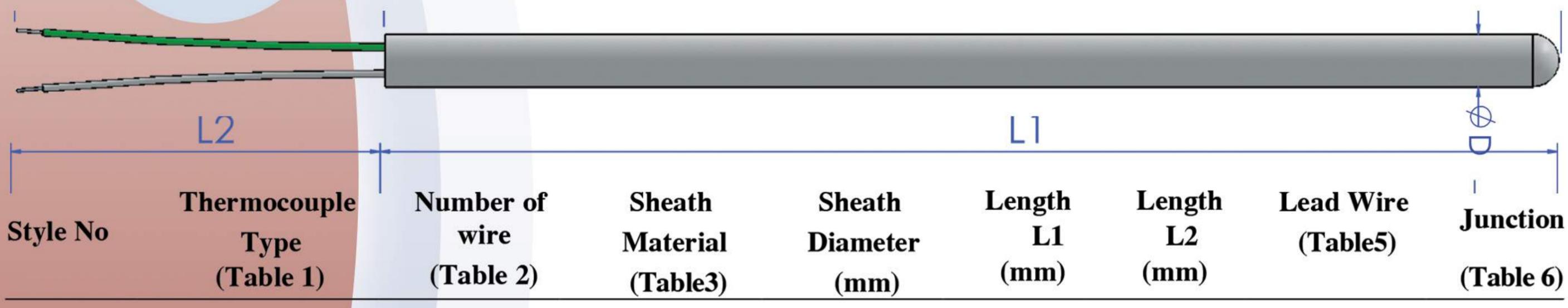


T1

How to Order

Sample: T1 -K-2Wires-304-6mm-500mm-UG

Style T2 Thermocouple without End Seal



T2

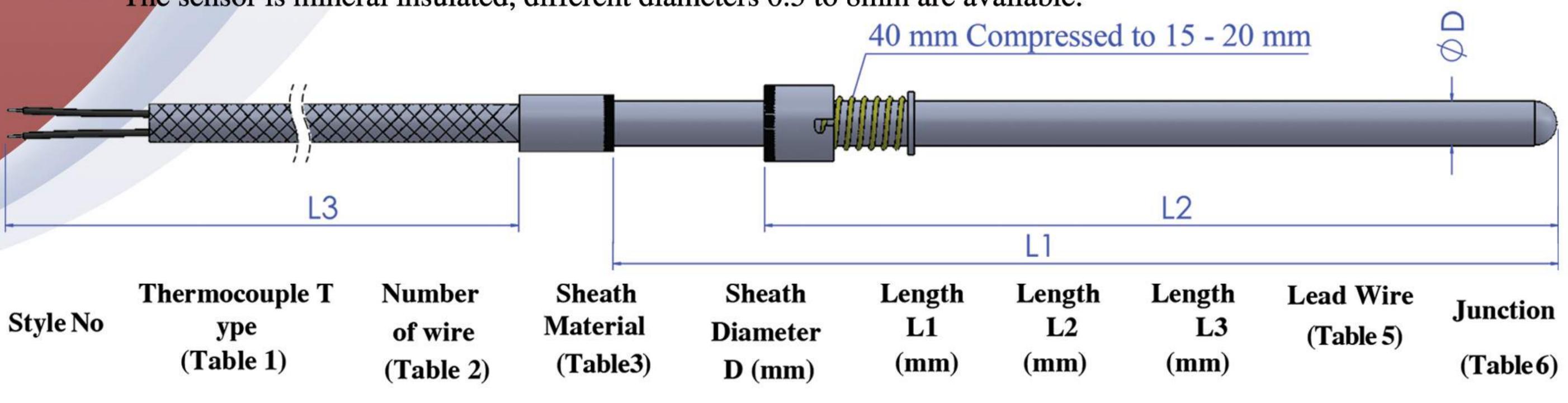
How to Order

Sample: T2 -E-2Wires-304-6mm-500mm-300mm-02-UG

Style T3 Bayonet Thermocouple

Suitable for different industries, these assemblies are available in thermocouple conductor combination codes K, T, J, N with an industry standard one slot adjustable bayonet cap fitting. The fitting can be fined tuned for positioning of n site and is suitable where several applications in your plant require individual positioning of the assembly.

The sensor is mineral insulated, different diameters 0.5 to 8mm are available.



T3

How to Order

Sample: T3 -K-4Wires-304-8mm-400mm-300mm-1200mm-06-UG



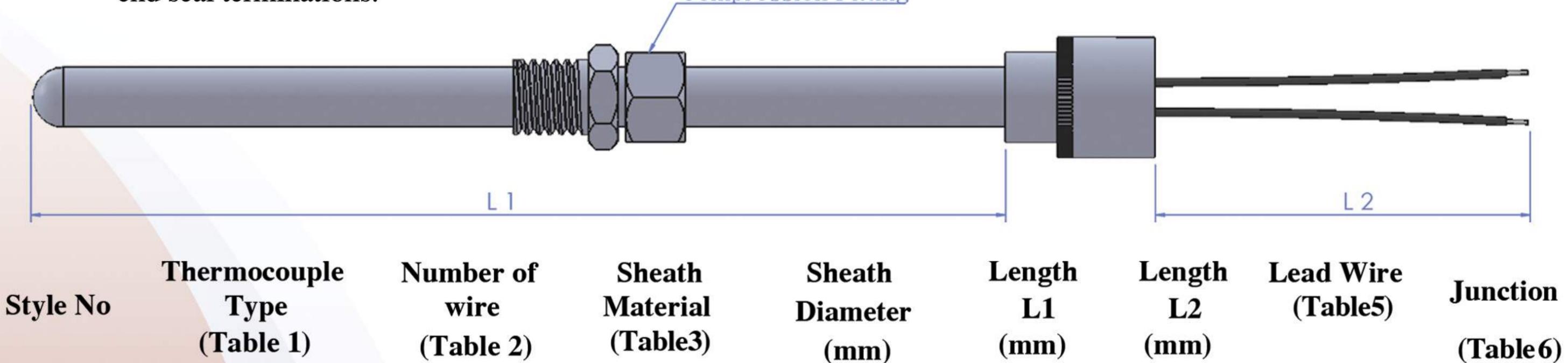
2

Style T4

Mineral Insulated Metal Sheathed Thermocouple

The most popular type of available thermocouples, they have a wide temperature operating range, can be bent, twist ed or flattened without impairing performance and are available in a wide variety of sheath materials, diameters and end seal terminations.

Compression Fitting

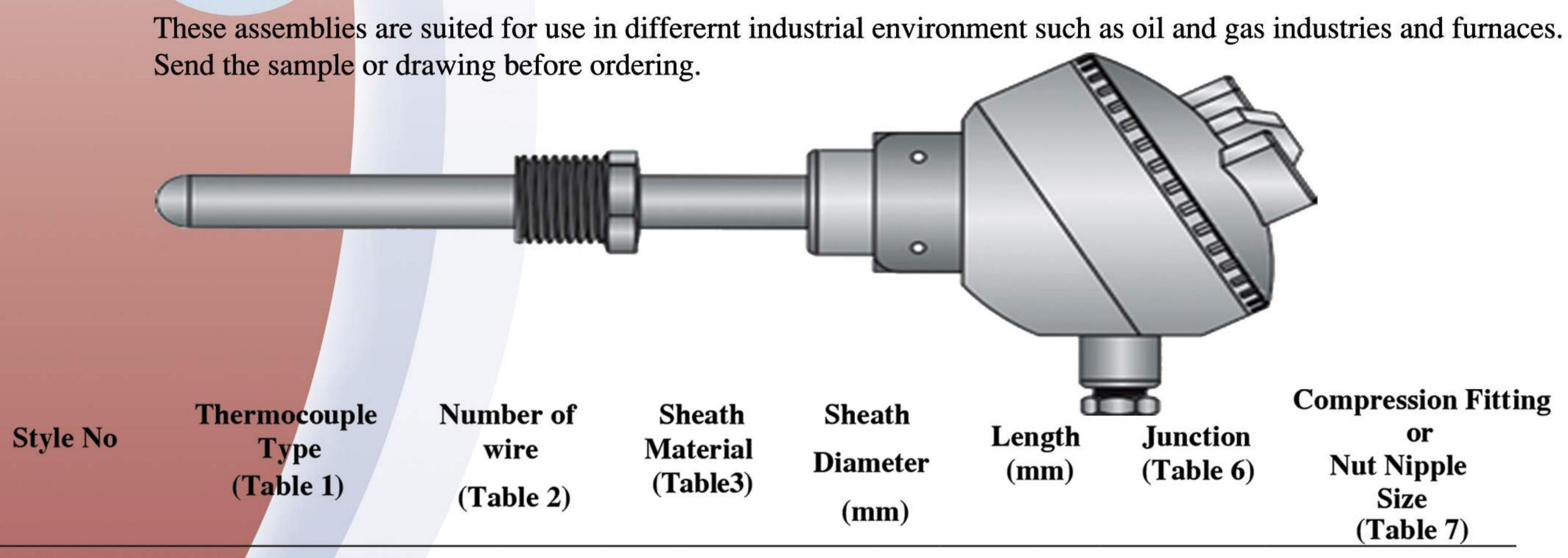


T4

How to Order

Sample: T4 -K-4Wires-304-8mm-400mm-300mm-05-UG

Style T5 Heavy Duty Metal Sheathed Thermocouple



T5

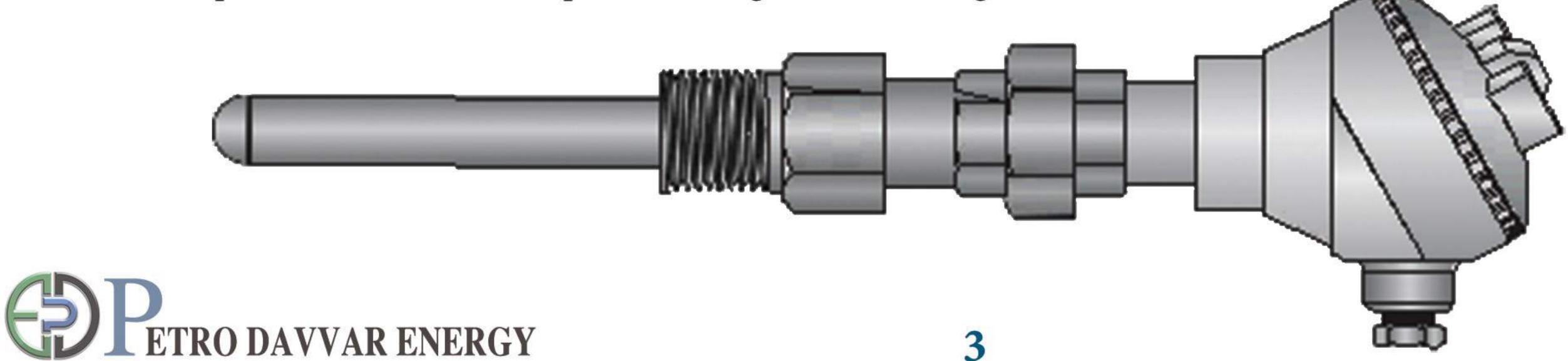
How to Order

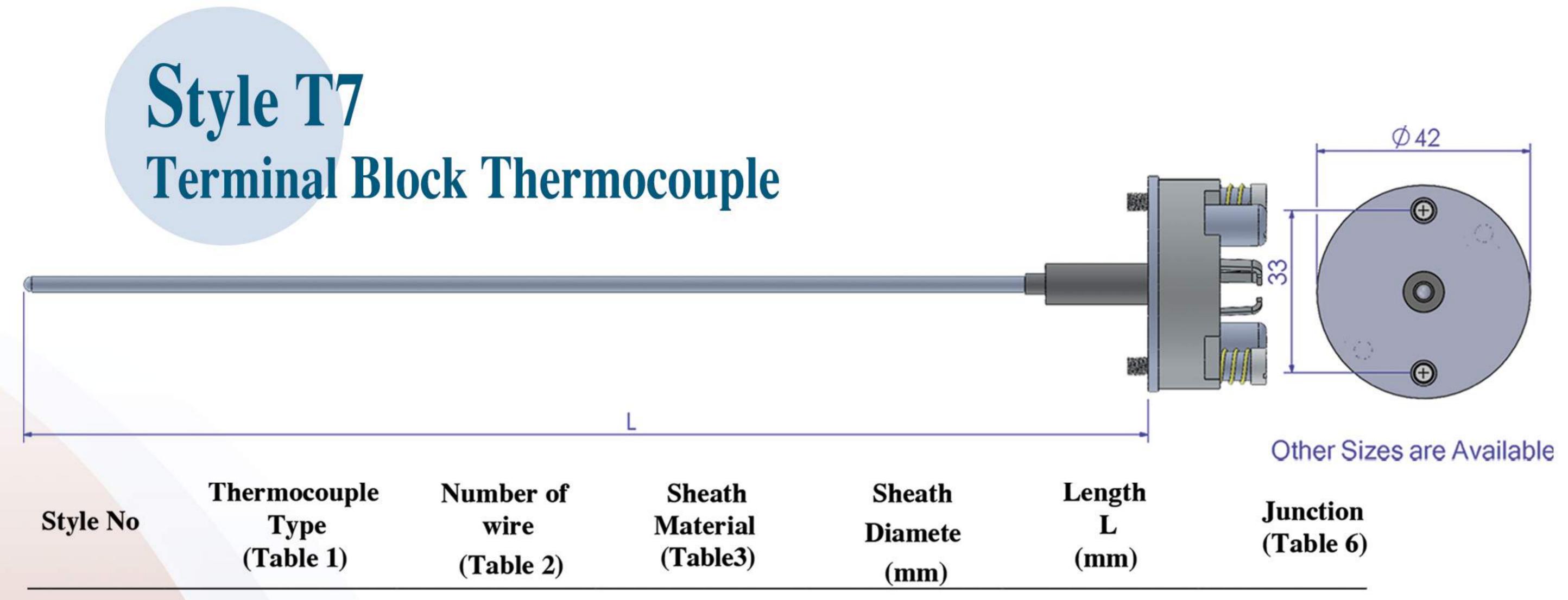
Sample: T5-J-4Wires-304-8mm-300mm-UG-M8

Style T6

Thermocouple, Thermowell, Extension Piece & Terminal Head Assemblies

These thermocouples are available in a wide range of dimensions and materials, custom assembled to your exact requirements. Send the sample or drawing before ordering.



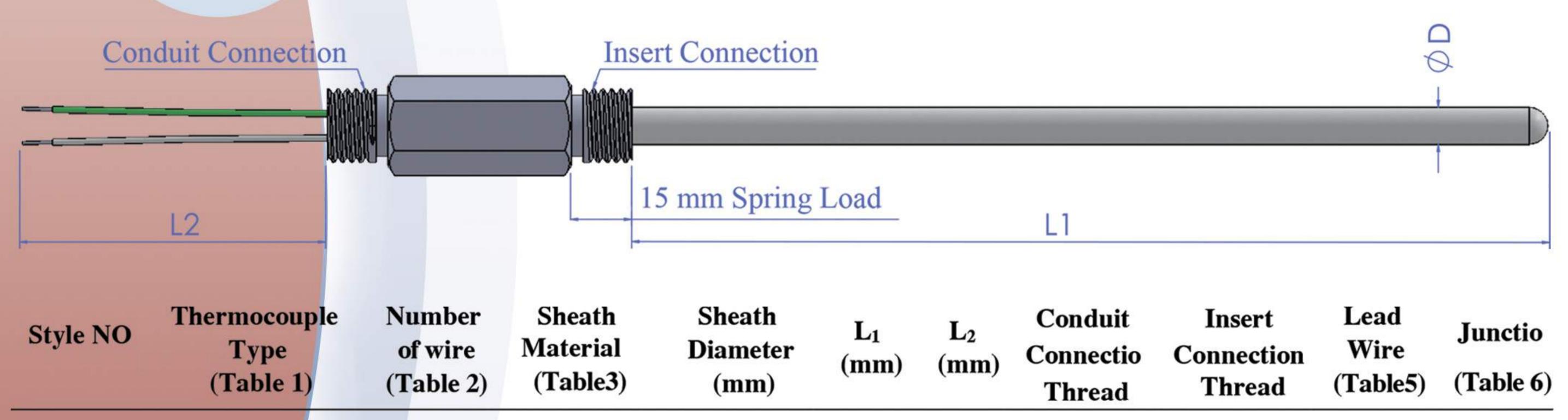


T7

How to Order

Sample: T7 -K-4Wires-304-5mm-110mm-UG

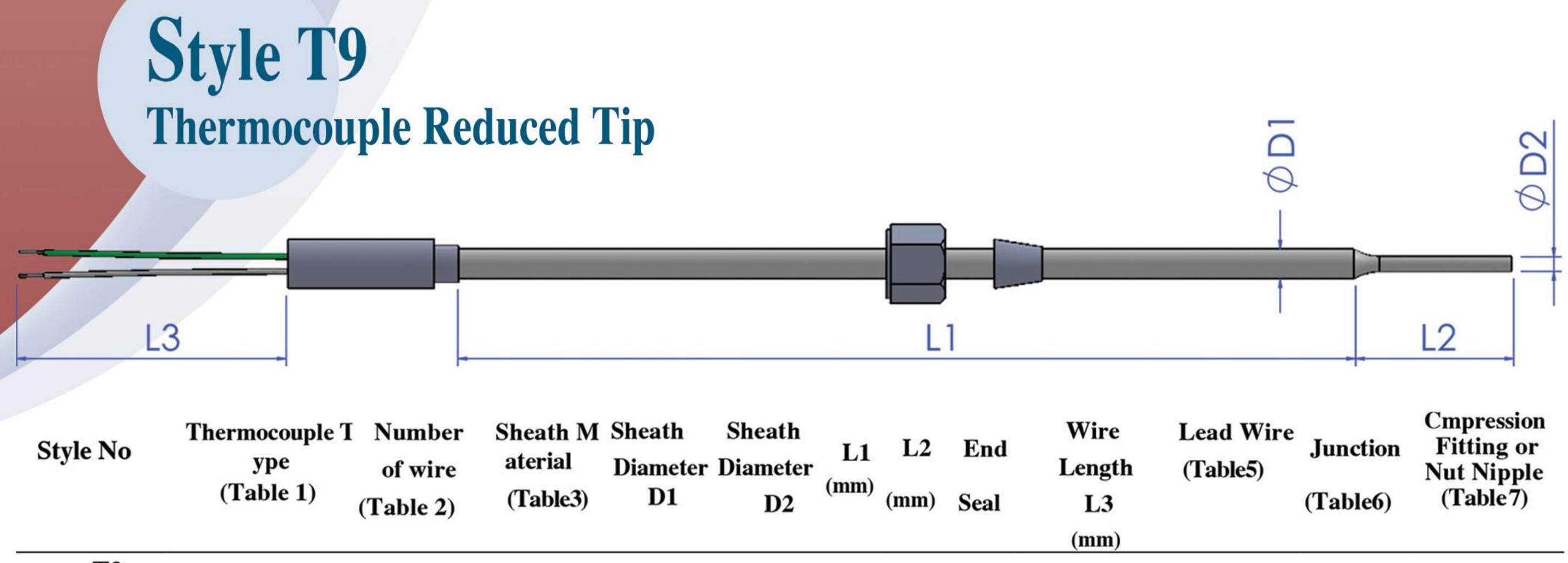
Style T8 Spring Load Thermocouple



T8

How to Order

Sample: T8 -K-4Wires-304-8mm-400mm-150mm-M20 x 1.5-1/2" NPT-04-UG

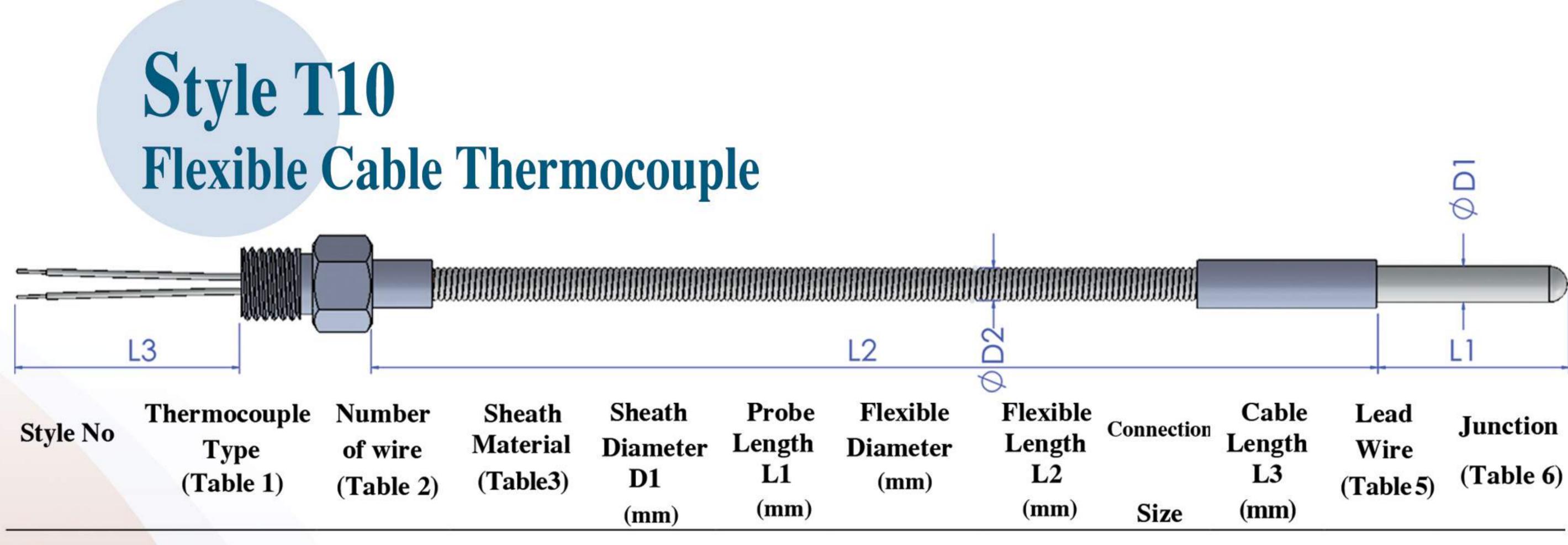


T9

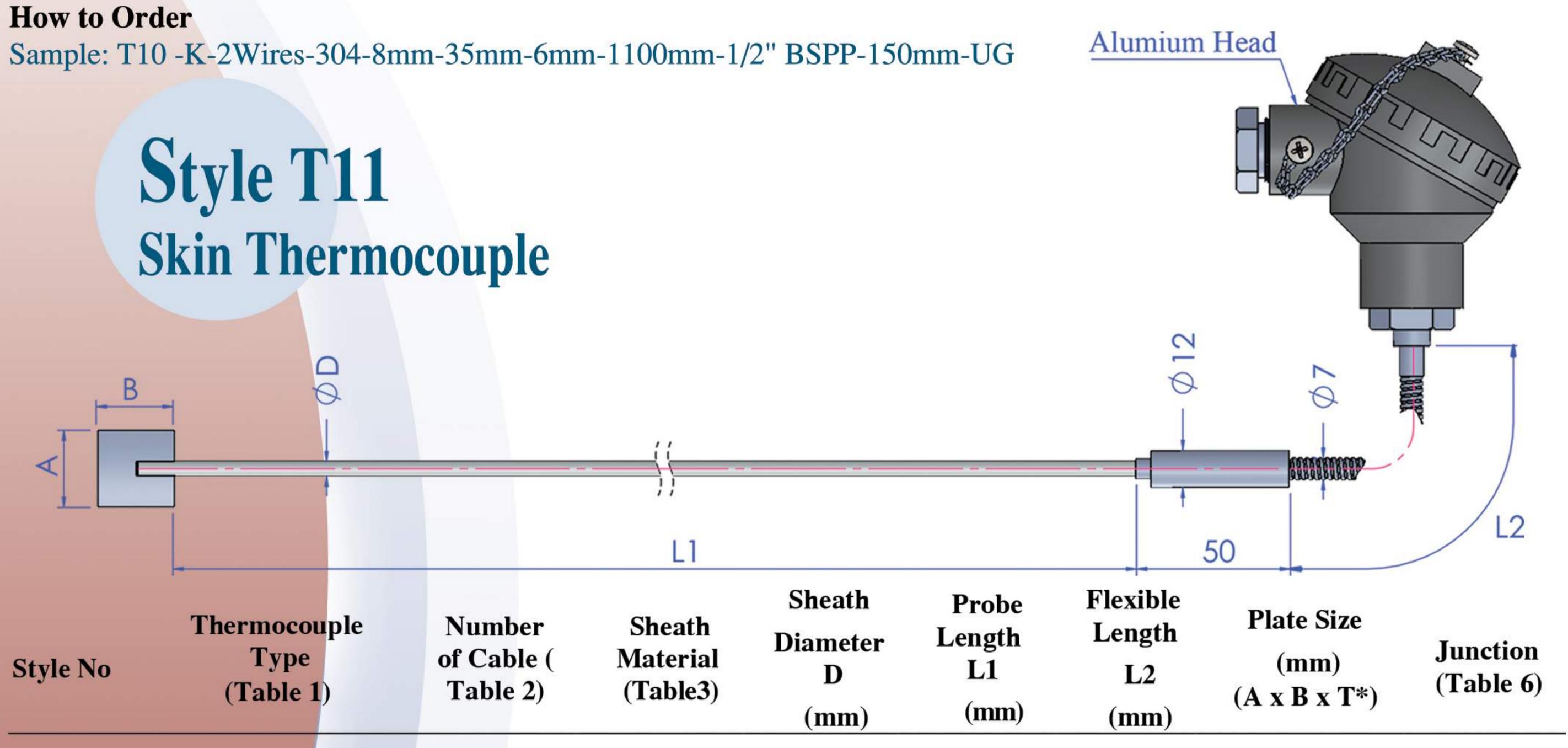
How to Order

Sample: T9 -K-2Wires-304-6mm-3mm-120mm-25mm-P2 -50mm-04-UG-02





T10



T11

How to Order

Sample: T11 -K-2Wires-304-8mm-1000mm-2000mm-1100mm-25 x 25 x 3 -UG

Note *: T is the Thickness of the Plate

Style T12 Thermocouple With Head & Process Connection Sheath L Sheath **Process** Number Thermocouple Sheath ength Junction Diameter Style No of Wire Type Material Connection D (Table3) (Table 1) (Table 2) (Table 6) (Table 7) (mm) (mm)

 T_{12}

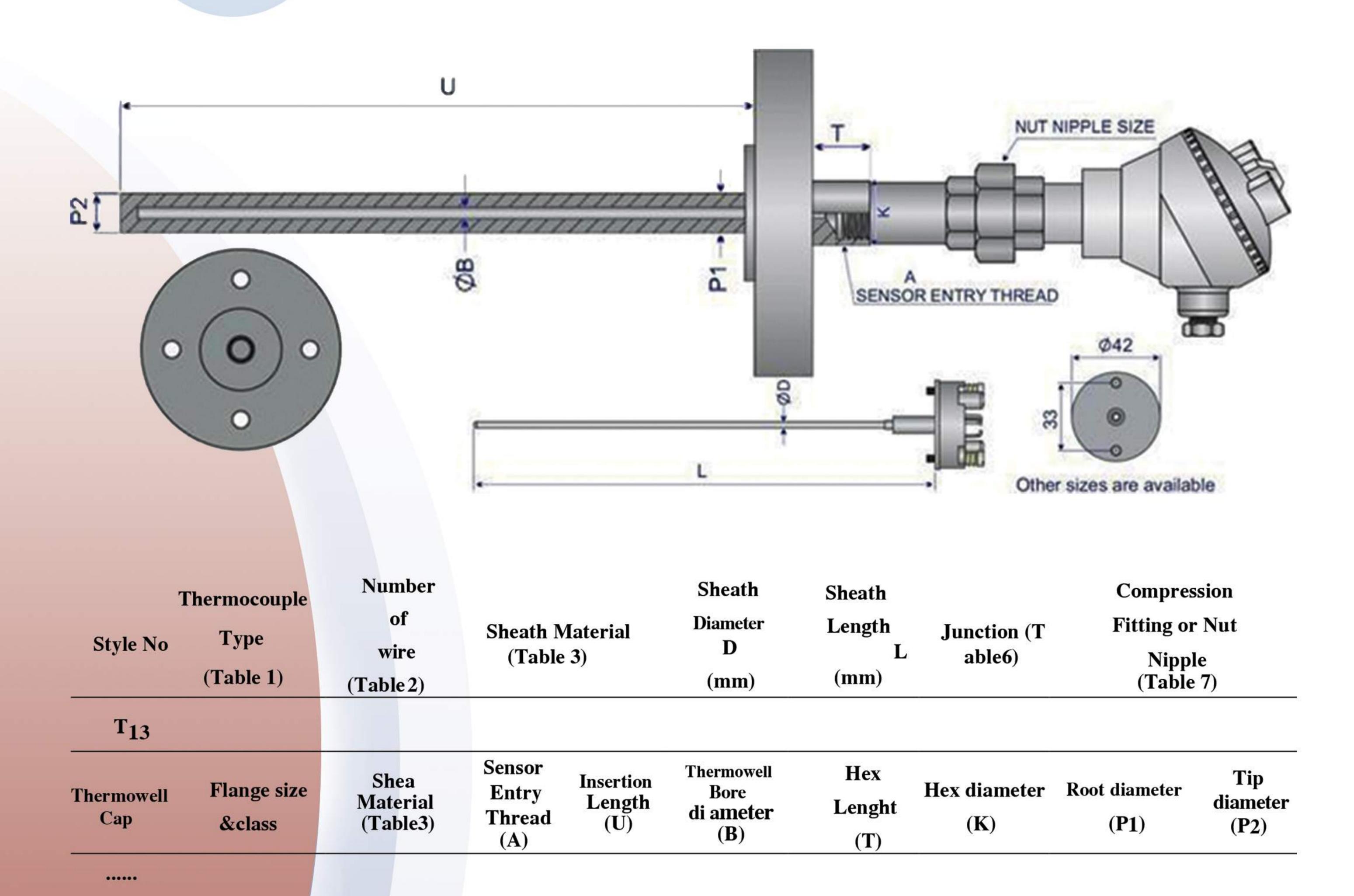
How to Order?

Sample: T12 -K-2Wires-304-6mm-1100mm-UG-1/2 NPT



Style T13

Thermocouple With Flanged Thermowell



How to Order?

Sample: T13 -K-2Wires-316-6mm-900mm-UG-1/2 NPT S-2"#150 RF-321-1/2 NPT-500mm-6mm-22mm-32mm-25mm-19mm



Thermocouple Wires

These thermocouples are made to conform to an emf/ temperature relationship specied in the form of tabulated values of emfs resolved normally to 1 iv against temperature in 1°C intervals, and vice versa. Internationally, these reference tables are published as IEC 60584.1 (BS EN 60584.1). it is worth noting here, however, that the standards do not address the construction, or insulation of the cables themselves or other performance criteria. With the diversity to be found, manufacturers own standards must be relied upon in this respect. As a brief summary, thermocouple temperature ranges and material combinations are given in table 1.

Thermocouple grade wire is used in construction of a thermocouple temperature sensor.

Thermocouple extension wire is used to carry the signal from the thermocouple sensor to the readout device while maintaining a high degree of accuracy. The extension wire material must match the material used in the positive and negative leg of the thermocouple type (e.g. type K) being used in the application. If a transmitter is installed within the thermocouple sensor assembly, copper wire is typically used in place of thermocouple extension wire to send the scalable (4 to 20) mA signal back to the process control equipment.

THERMO-	2000000	U.S. & CANADIAN MC96.1,ANSI/ASTM		International	Czech British	Netherlands German	Working Temperature	Tolerance
COUPLE	ALLOY COMBINATION	THERMOCOUPLE GRADE	EXTENSION GRADE	IEC 584-3	BS 1843	DIN 43710	CONTINUOUS °C	for Class1
T	Copper Constantan (Copper-Nickel)	Brown Blue +	+ Blue - Red	Brown + White	Blue White +	Brown + Brown	-185 to +300	-40°C to +125°C ±0.5°C 125°C to 350°C ±0.004 · t
J	Iron (magnetic) Constantan (Copper-Nickel)	Brown White +	+ White Black - Red	Black + White	Black Yellow +	Blue Red +	+20 to +700	-40°C to +375°C ±1.5°C 375°C to 750°C ±0.004 · t
E	Nickel - Chromium Constantan (Copper-Nickel)	Brown Purple + Red	+ Purple - Red	Purple + White	Brown + Blue	Black Red + Black	0 to +800	-40°C to +375°C ±1.5°C 375°C to 800°C ±0.004 · t
K	Nickel - Chromium Nickel - Aluminium (magnetic)	Prown Yellow + Red	Yellow - Red	Green + White	Red Brown +	Green Red + Green	0 to +1100	-40°C to +375°C ±1.5°C 375°C to 1000°C ±0.004 · t
N	Nicrosil (Nickel-Chrominium-Silicon) Nisil (Nickel-Silicon-Magnesium)	Brown Orange +	Orange Orange	Pink Pink + White	Orange + Blue	No Standard (Use American Color Codes)	0 to +1150	-40°C to +375°C ±1.5°C 375°C to 1000°C ±0.004 · t
S	Platinum Rhodium - 10% Platinum	None Established	Red	Orange Orange + White	Blue	White Red +	0 to +1550	0°C to +1100°C ±1.0°C 1100°C to 1600°C ±(1+0.003(t·1100)°C
R	Platinum Rhodium - 13% Platinum	None Established	+ Black Green + Red	Orange Orange + White	Green White +	White Red +	0 to +1600	0°C to +1100°C ±1.0°C 1100°C to 1600°C ±(1+0.003(t ·1100)°C

Table 1: Guide To Thermocouple

2 Wires	4 Wires	6 Wires
Single	Duplex	Triplex

Table 2: Number of Thermocouple Wire



Thermocouple Wires

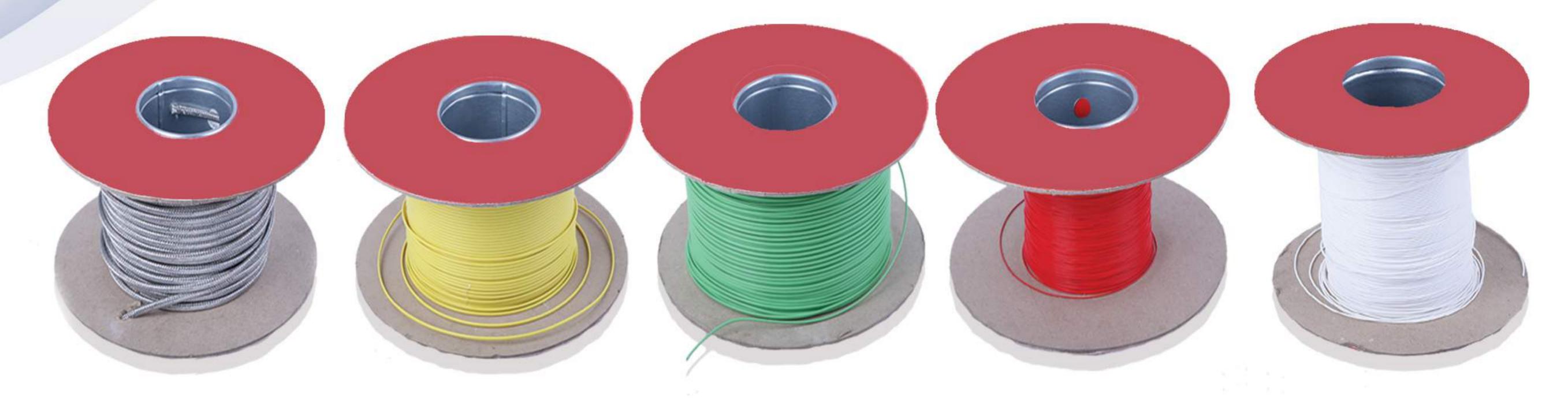
ANSI Code	ANSI Color Code		Negative (-)	Temperature	Initial Calibration Tolerances	
		Leads	Leads	Range	Standard	Special
JX	+	Iron	Constantan (45% Nickel, 55% Cupper)	0~200°C	±2.2°C	±1.1°C
KX	+	Chromel (90%Nickel, 10%Chromium)	Alumel (95% Nickel, 2% Aluminum, 2% Manganese, 1% Silicone)	0~200°C	±2.2°C	±1.1°C
EX	+	Chromel (90%Nickel, 10%Chromium)	Constantan (45% Nickel, 55 % Cupper)	0~200°C	±1.7°C	±1.1°C
TX		Copper	Constantan (45% Nickel, 55% Cupper)	0~100°C	±1.0°C	±0.5°C
NX	+	Nicrosil (84.6% Nickel, 4% Chromium, 1.4% Silicone)	Nisil (95.6% Nickel, 4.4% Silicone)	0~200°C	±2.2°C	±1.1°C
RX	+	Copper	Copper Alloy	0~200°C	±5.0°C	N/A
SX	+	Copper	Copper Alloy	0~200°C	±5.0°C	N/A
BXt	+	Copper	Copper	0~100°C	±3.7°C	N/A

How to Order

Sample: THEC-KX-2 Wire-, 2 Wire, PTFE/PTFE Cable

Table 1.1: Type of Thermocouple Cable

THEC Type of Thermocouple Cable Number of Wire Lead Wire Material
(Table 1 & 1.1) (Table 2) (Table 3)





Thermocouple Wires

01	PVC/PVC Cable	PVC Sheathed Wire With PVC Jacket ratedto 105°C
02	PTFE/PTFE Cable	PTFE Sheathed Cable With PTFE Jacket rated to 250 °C
03	PTFE/Armor PTFE Cable	PTFE Sheathed Cable With Armor PTFE Jacket rated to 250 °C
04	PTFE/Armor Fiberglass Cable	PTFE Sheathed Wire With Overall Fiber Armor Jacket rated to 250 °C
05	Fiberglass/Fiber glass Cable	Fiberglass Sheathed Wire With Overall Fiber Jacket rated to 480 °C
06	Fiberglass/Ar mor Fiberglass Cable	Fiberglass Sheathed Wire With Overall Fiber Armor Jacket rated to 480 °C
07	Kapton/ KaptonCable	Kapton Sheathed Wire With Overall Kapton Jacket rated to 300 °C
08	Silicone Sheathed	Silicone Rubber Insulated up to 200 °C

Note 1: Standard AWG Size for Thermocouple Wire: AWG20 ($2\times7/0.3$) (IF Not Please Specify) Note 2: for Type of Thermocouple, type of Cable we have are KX, TX, JX, NX, EX.

Table 5: Thermocouple Wires



tandard

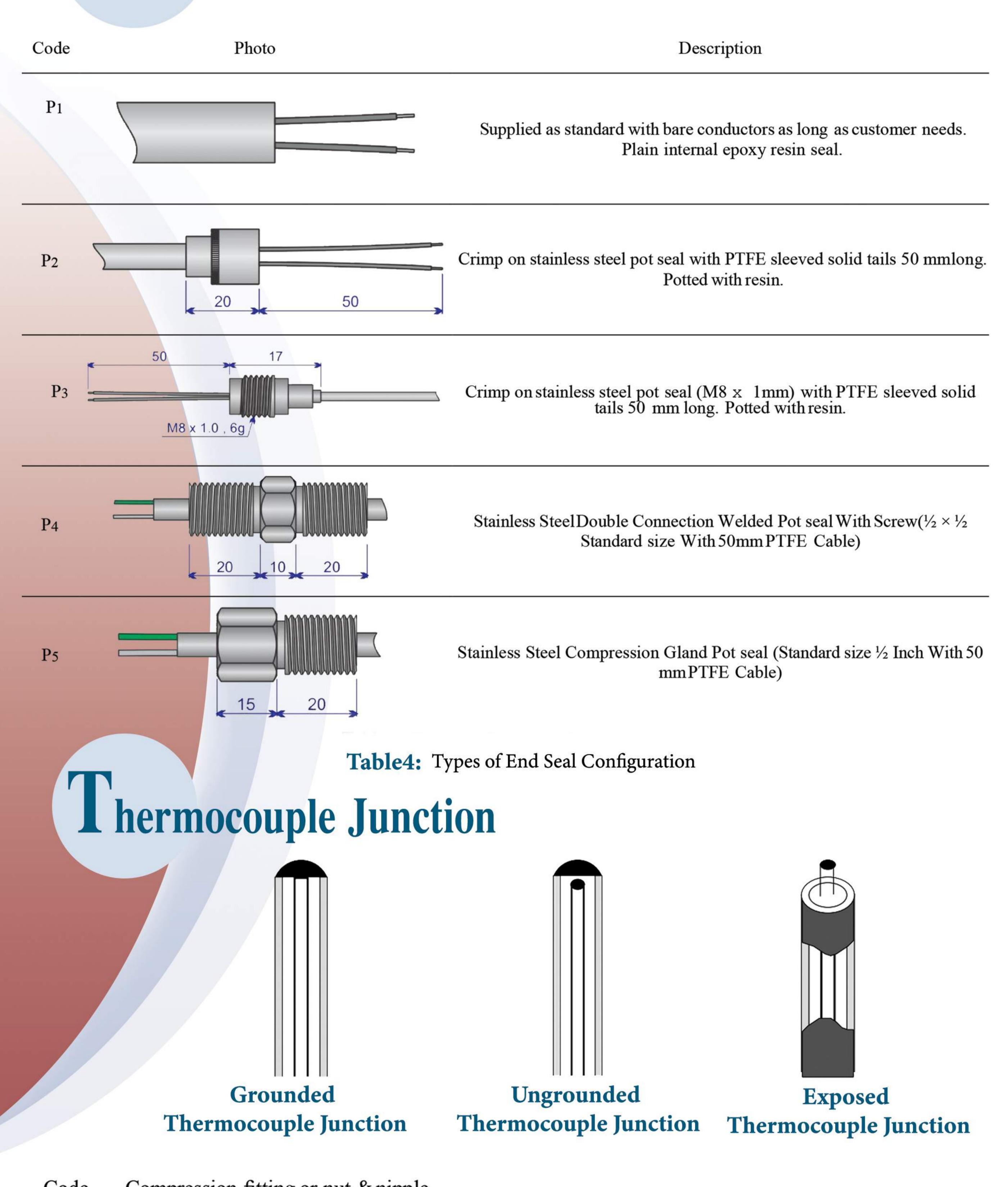
Thermocouple Sheath Material

Code	Material Specifications	Operational Properties	Max. Temp.
304	Grade 304 Stainless Steel WN: 1.4304	Good Corrosion Resistance about Water	700 °C
321	Grade 321 Stainless Steel WN: 1.4321	Heat Resisting	900 °C
316 L	Grade 316LStainless Steel WN: 1.4404	Very good corrosion resistance high ductility.	800 °C
310	Grade 310 Stainless Steel WN: 1.4845	Good high temperature corrosion resistance and suitable for use in Sulphur bearing atmospheres. High oxidation resistance.	1100°C
600	Inconel 600 WN : 2.4816	Used in severely corrosive atmospheres to elevated temperatures. Good resistance to oxidation.	1100 °C
800	Incoloy 800 Iron/Nickel/Chromiumalloy WN: 1.4876	Used in severely corrosive atmospheres to elevated temperatures. Good resistance to oxidation and carburisation. Resistant to Sulphur bearing atmospheres.	1100°C
825	Incoloy 825 WN: 2.4858	Highly resistant to corrosion and oxidising conditions. useful when used In acidic environments.	1250 °C
900	Ceramic Alumina 99% (ker 710) Highly resistant to high temperature	1400°C
950	Silicon Carbide	Good resistant to temperatures and higher chemical corrosion resistance than ceramic	1600°C

Table3: Sheath Materials Description



Types of Thermocouple End Seal Configuration



Code	Compression fitting or nut & nipple
01	M8
02	M10
03	M12
04	M16
05	1/2 NPT

Table7: Compression Fitting



Calibration Report



Thermocouple Calibration Report

Date: 1400/04/16

Report No: 211041-C

Page: 1

Part Name: Thermocouple Type K 4wire	Client: RAMINPOWE
Project No: PD-MF211041	Serial No: 191752
OEM P/N:	Order No.: 99/202

Calibration Range: 150 to 450 (°C)

Ambient Temperature: 21 (°C)

Measurement Standard Used: To IEC60584 Humidity: 10% RH

Calibration Device: Dry Block Calibrator BX-150 Measurement Uncertainty: Measurement

& Thermocouple Calibrator (UT 713) & INSTEC

uncertainty is estimated according to EA-4/02

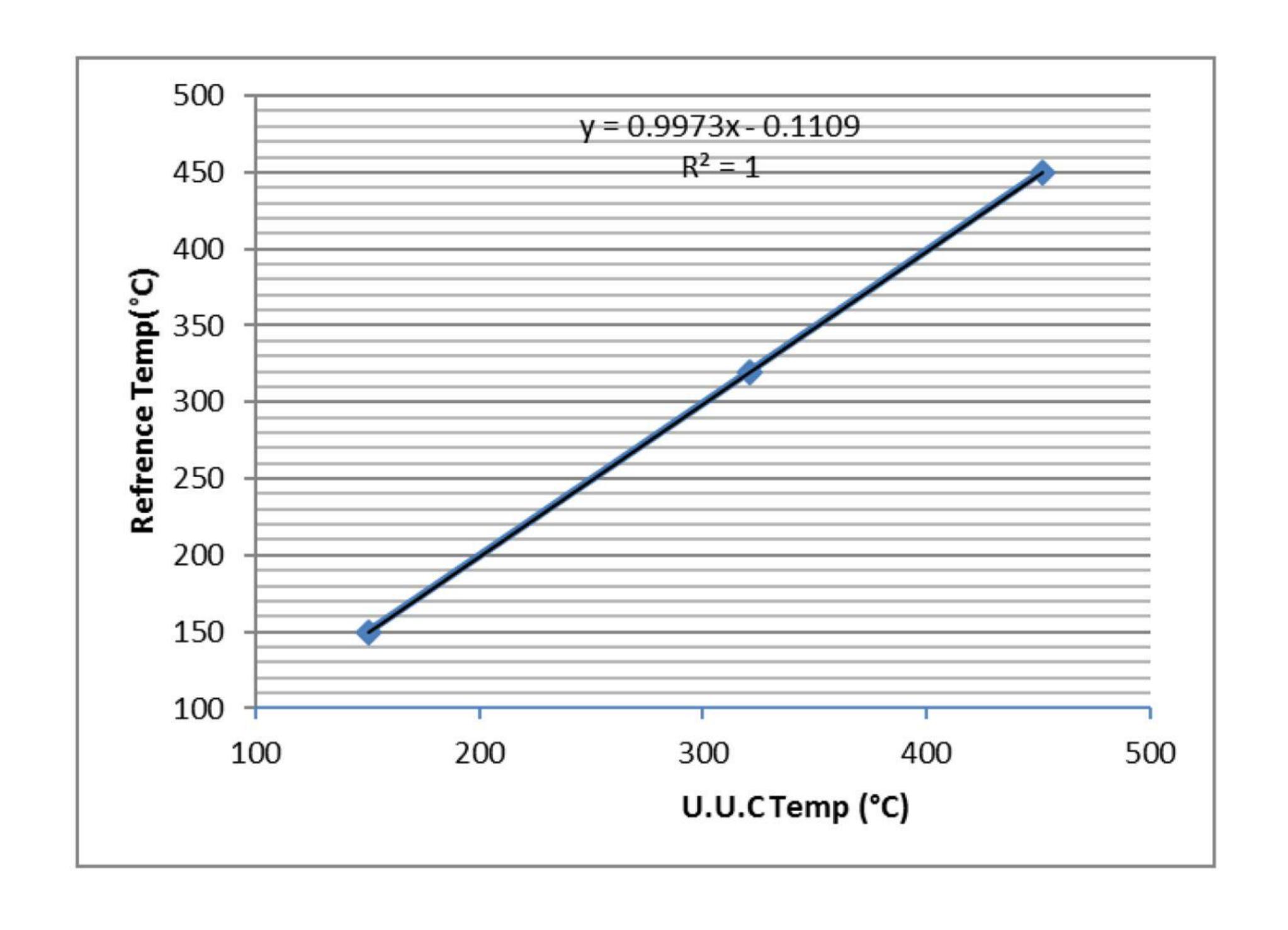
GOM 801H

Traceability: To IEC60584.1:1995/BS EN

The International Temperature Scale of 1990 60584.1 Part 4: 1996 (ITS-90)

(ITS-90)

Set Point	Reference	U.U.C.	Error
(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)
150	150.1	150.6	0.5
320	320.0	320.9	0.9
450	450.1	451.4	1.3







If there is a will, there is a way...



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