# Датчики температуры TH14, TH15

Техническая информация

### По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

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# Technical Information RTD TH13, TH14 and TH15

RTD assemblies in thermowells with spring loaded insert and enclosure for process industry



### Application

The temperature sensors are RTD assemblies installed in barstock thermowells and designed for use in all types of process industries, including harsh environments, due to their rugged design.

Among other applications the sensors can be used in process industries such as:

- Chemicals & petrochemical
- Power plants, refineries and offshore platforms

### Head Transmitter

All ransmitters are available with enhanced accuracy and reliability compared to directly wired sensors. Easy customizing by choosing one of the following outputs and communication protocols:

- Analog output 4 to 20 mA
- HART<sup>®</sup>
- PROFIBUS<sup>®</sup> PA
- FOUNDATION Fieldbus™
- Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> connectivity (optional)

### Field Transmitter

Temperature field transmitters with HART<sup>®</sup> or FOUNDATION Fieldbus<sup>™</sup> protocol for highest reliability in harsh industrial environments. Backlit display with large measured value, bargraph and fault condition indication for ease of reading.

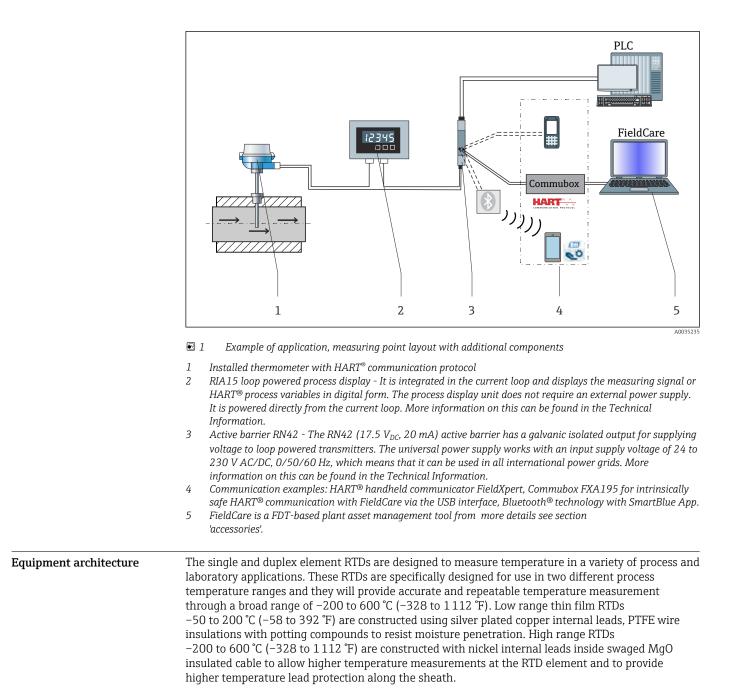
### Your benefits

- High flexibility due to modular assembly with standard terminal heads and customized immersion length
- Improved Galvanic Isolation on most devices (2 kV)
- Simplified Model Structure: Competitively priced, offers great value. Easy to order and reorder. A single model number includes sensor and transmitter assembly for a complete point solution
- All iTEMP transmitters provide long term stability ≤ 0.05 % per year
- Fast response time with reduced/tapered tip form
- iTHERM StrongSens: unsurpassed vibration resistance (> 60g) for ultimate plant safety

Measuring principle	These resistance thermometers use a Pt100 temperature sensor according to IEC 60751. This temperature sensor is a temperature-sensitive platinum resistor with a resistance of 100 $\Omega$ at 0 °C (32 °F) and a temperature coefficient is $\alpha$ = 0.003851 °C <sup>-1</sup> .			
	<ul> <li>There are generally two different kinds of platinum resistance thermometers:</li> <li>Wire wound (WW): Here, a double coil of fine, high-purity platinum wire is located in a ceramic support. This is then sealed top and bottom with a ceramic protective layer. Such resistance thermometers not only facilitate very reproducible measurements but also offer good long-term stability of the resistance/temperature characteristic within temperature ranges up to 600 °C (1112 °F). This type of sensor is relatively large in size and it is comparatively sensitive to vibrations.</li> <li>Thin film platinum resistance thermometers (TF): A very thin, ultrapure platinum layer, approx. 1 µm thick, is vaporized in a vacuum on a ceramic substrate and then structured photolithographically. The platinum conductor paths formed in this way create the measuring resistance. Additional covering and passivation layers are applied and reliably protect the thin platinum layer from contamination and oxidation even at high temperatures.</li> </ul>			
	The primary advantages of thin-film temperature sensors over wire wound versions are their smaller sizes and better vibration resistance. A relatively low principle-based deviation of the resistance/ temperature characteristic from the standard characteristic of IEC 60751 can frequently be observed among TF sensors at high temperatures. As a result, the tight limit values of tolerance category A as per IEC 60751 can only be observed with TF sensors at temperatures up to approx. 300 °C (572 °F). For this reason, thin-film sensors are generally only used for temperature measurements in ranges below 400 °C (932 °F).			
Measuring system	offers a complete portfolio of optimized components for the temperature measuring point – everything you need for the seamless integration of the measuring point into the overall facility. This includes: • Power supply unit/barrier • Display units • Overvoltage protection			
	🖂 For more information, see the breekure System Components - Solutions for a Complete			

# Function and system design

For more information, see the brochure 'System Components - Solutions for a Complete Measuring Point' (FA00016K)



## Input

Measured variable	Temperature (temperature-linear transmission behavior)				
Measuring range	Construction	Construction Model code (class and type of sensor)			
		TH13(A/C/E/G/J/L)			
	Low temperature range	TH14(A/C/E/G/J/L)	−50 to 200 °C (−58 to 392 °F)		
		TH15(A/C/E/G/J/L)	-		
		TH13(B/D/F/H/K/M)			
	High temperature range	TH14(B/D/F/H/K/M)	−200 to 600 °C (−328 to 1 112 °F)		
		TH15(B/D/F/H/K/M)	_ (		

Construction	nstruction Model code (class and type of sensor)	
Pt100 thin-film, iTHERM	TH13(S/T/U/V)	
StrongSens, vibration-	TH14(S/T/U/V)	–50 to +500 °C (–58 to +932 °F)
resistant > 60g	TH15(S/T/U/V)	

Options J, K, L, M are duplex platinum elements of two sensors inside the same sheath.

	Output				
Output signal	Generally, the measured value can be transmitted in one of two ways:				
	<ul> <li>Directly-wired sensors - sensor measured values forwarded without a transmitter.</li> <li>Via all common protocols by selecting an appropriate iTEMP temperature transmitter. All the transmitters listed below are mounted directly in the terminal head or as field transmitter and wired with the sensory mechanism.</li> </ul>				
Family of temperature transmitters	Thermometers fitted with iTEMP transmitters are an installation-ready complete solution to improve temperature measurement by significantly increasing accuracy and reliability, when compared to direct wired sensors, as well as reducing both wiring and maintenance costs.				
	<b>4 to 20 mA head transmitters</b> They offer a high degree of flexibility, thereby supporting universal application with low inventory storage. The iTEMP transmitters can be configured quickly and easily at a PC. offers free configuration software which can be downloaded from the Website. More information can be found in the Technical Information.				
	<b>HART® head transmitters</b> The transmitter is a 2-wire device with one or two measuring inputs and one analog output. The device not only transfers converted signals from resistance thermometers and thermocouples, it also transfers resistance and voltage signals using HART® communication. Swift and easy operation, visualization and maintenance using universal device configuration tools like FieldCare, DeviceCare or FieldCommunicator 375/475. Integrated Bluetooth® interface for the wireless display of measured values and configuration via E+H SmartBlue (app), optional. For more information, see the Technical Information.				
	<b>PROFIBUS® PA head transmitters</b> Universally programmable head transmitter with PROFIBUS® PA communication. Conversion of various input signals into digital output signals. High accuracy over the complete ambient temperature range. The configuration of PROFIBUS PA functions and of device-specific parameters is performed via fieldbus communication. For more information, see the Technical Information.				
	FOUNDATION Fieldbus <sup>™</sup> head transmitters Universally programmable head transmitter with FOUNDATION Fieldbus <sup>™</sup> communication. Conversion of various input signals into digital output signals. High accuracy over the complete ambient temperature range. All transmitters are released for use in all important process control systems. The integration tests are performed in "System World". For more information, see the Technical Information.				
	<ul> <li>Advantages of the iTEMP transmitters:</li> <li>Dual or single sensor input (optionally for certain transmitters)</li> <li>Pluggable display (optionally for certain transmitters)</li> <li>Unsurpassed reliability, accuracy and long-term stability in critical processes</li> <li>Mathematical functions</li> <li>Monitoring of the thermometer drift, sensor backup functionality, sensor diagnostic functions</li> <li>Sensor-transmitter matching for dual sensor input transmitters, based on Callendar-Van-Dusen-coefficients (CvD).</li> </ul>				

### Galvanic isolation

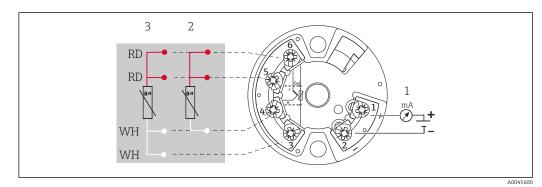
Galvanic isolation o iTEMP transmitters

Transmitter type	Sensor
TMT162 HART <sup>®</sup> Field transmitter	
TMT71	
TMT72 HART®	U = 2 kV AC
TMT82 HART®	
TMT84 PA	
TMT85 FF	
TMT142B	

# Power supply

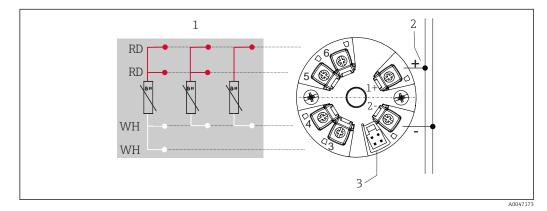
Terminal assignment

Type of sensor connection

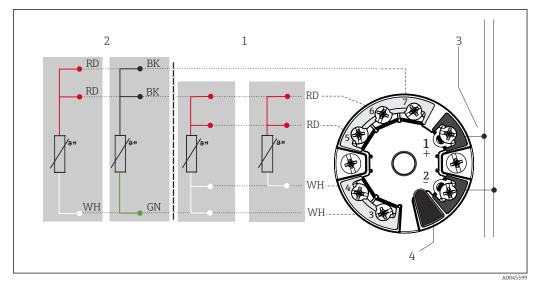


Head mounted transmitter TMT18x (single input)

- 1 Power supply head transmitter and analog output 4 to 20 mAor bus connection
- 2 3-wire
- 3 4-wire

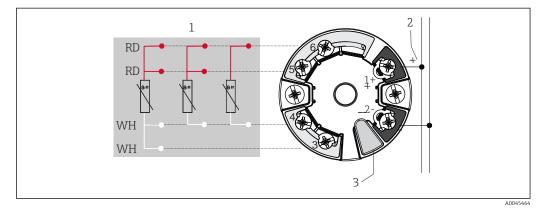


- Head mounted transmitter TMT31 (single input)
- 1 RTD sensor input: 4-, 3- and 2-wire
- 2 Power supply
- 3 CDI interface



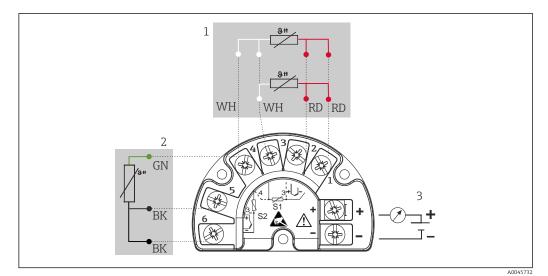
• 4 Head mounted transmitter TMT8x (dual input)

- Sensor input 1, RTD, 4- and 3-wire Sensor input 2, RTD, 3-wire 1
- 2
- 3 Bus connection and supply voltage
- 4 Display connection



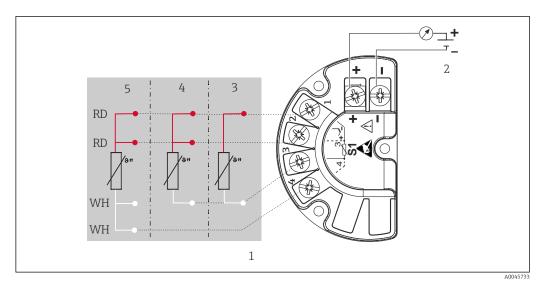
💽 5 Head mounted transmitter TMT7x (single input)

- 1 Sensor Input
- 2 Bus connection and supply voltage
- 3 Display connection



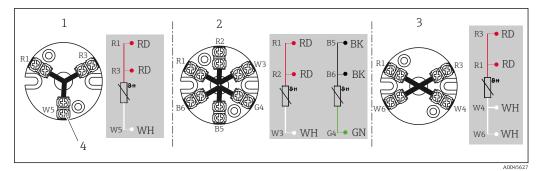
🛃 6 Field mounted transmitter TMT162 (dual input)

- 1 Sensor 1
- Sensor 2 (not TMT142B)
- 2 3 Power supply field transmitter and analog output 4 to 20 mAor bus connection



• 7 Field mounted transmitter TMT142B (single Input)

- 1 Sensor input RTD
- 2 3 Power supply field transmitter and analog output4 to 20 mA, HART®-Signal
- 2-wire
- 4 3-wire
- 5 4-wire



🖻 8 Terminal block mounted

- *1 3-wire single*
- 2 2 x 3-wire single
- 3 4-wire single
- 4 Outside screw

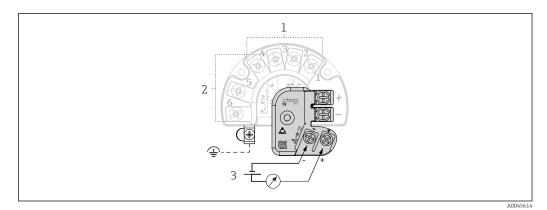
The blocks and transmitters are shown as they sit inside the heads in reference to the conduit opening.

### Integrated overvoltage protection

The integrated overvoltage protection module can be ordered as an optional extra <sup>1)</sup>. The module protects the electronics from damage from overvoltage. Overvoltage occurring in signal cables (e.g. 4 to 20 mA, communication lines (fieldbus systems) and power supply is diverted to ground. The functionality of the transmitter is not affected as no problematic voltage drop occurs.

Connection data:

Maximum continuous voltage (rated voltage)	$U_{C} = 42 V_{DC}$
Nominal current	I = 0.5 A at $T_{amb.}$ = 80 °C (176 °F)
Surge current resistance • Lightning surge current D1 (10/350 µs) • Nominal discharge current C1/C2 (8/20 µs)	• $I_{imp} = 1 \text{ kA} \text{ (per wire)}$ • $I_n = 5 \text{ kA} \text{ (per wire)}$ $I_n = 10 \text{ kA} \text{ (total)}$
Temperature range	-40 to +80 °C (-40 to +176 °F)
Series resistance per wire	1.8 Ω, tolerance $\pm$ 5 %



Electrical connection of the overvoltage protection

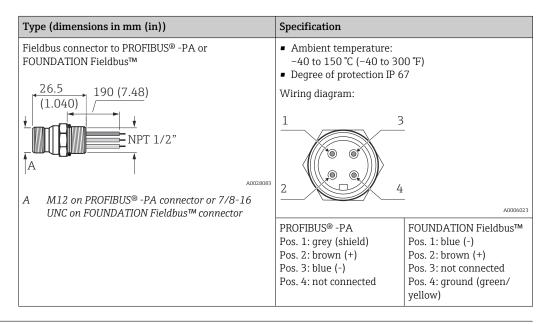
- 1 Sensor 1
- 2 Sensor 2
- 3 Bus connection and supply voltage

<sup>1)</sup> Available for the field transmitter with HART® 7 specification

#### Grounding

The device must be connected to the potential equalization. The connection between the housing and the local ground must have a minimum cross-section of  $4 \text{ mm}^2$  (13 AWG). All ground connections must be secured tightly.

#### **Fieldbus connector**

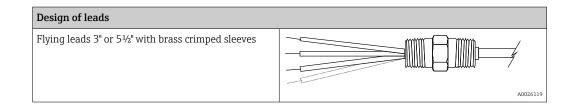


### Wire specifications

24 AWG, 19 strand silver plated copper with 0.025 mm (0.010 in) PTFE extruded outer.

### **Electrical connection**

Flying leads, standard 3" for wiring in terminal head, head mounted transmitter or terminal block mounted Flying leads, 5½" for wiring with TMT162 or TMT142 assemblies



### **Performance characteristics**

#### **Response time**

63% response time per ASTM E644

#### RTD assembly TH15 without thermowell

Construction	RTD Ø ¼"
High temperature range	3 s
Low temperature range	9 s

Response time for the sensor assembly without transmitter.

Construction	Stepped thermowell	Tapered thermowell	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " straight thermowell
High temperature range	20 s	25 s	30 s
Low temperature range	25 s	30 s	35 s

*Response time examples for RTD assemblies with thermowell TH13 and TH14* 

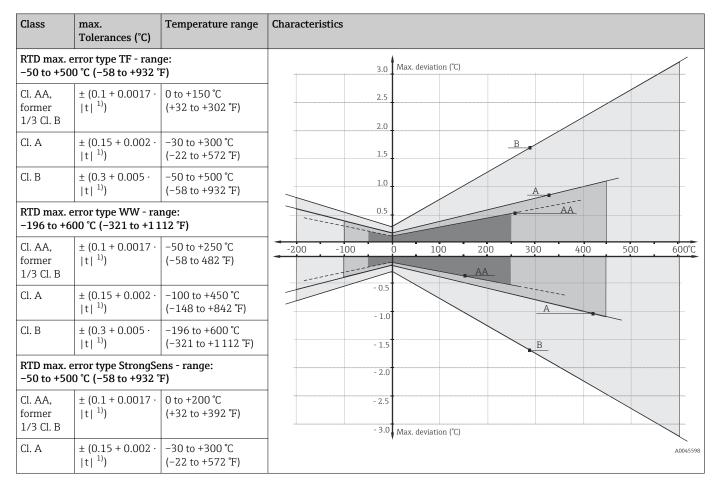
Response times for RTD assemblies with thermowell are provided for general design guidance without transmitter.

When the temperature of a process media changes, the output signal of a RTD assembly follows this change after a certain time delay. The physical cause is the time related to heat transfer from the process media through the thermowell and the insert to the sensor element (RTD). The manner in which the reading follows the change in temperature of the assembly over time is referred to as the response time. Variables that influence or impact the response time are:

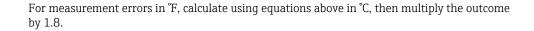
- Wall thickness of thermowell
- Spacing between RTD insert and thermowell
- Sensor packaging
- Process parameters such as media, flow velocity, etc.

#### Accuracy

RTD corresponding to IEC 60751



1) |t| = absolute value °C



### Transmitter specifications

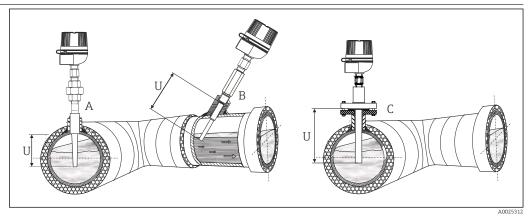
	Measurment			PCP		transmitter	
	accuracy	± typ. 0.25 °C (0.45 °F)	0.2 °C (0.36 °F), optional 0.1 °C (0.18 °F) or 0.08% <sup>1)</sup>	0.5 °C (0.9 °F) or	0.08% 1)	≤ 0.105 ℃ (0.19 ℉)	0.2 °C (0.36 °F)
	Sensor current	I ≤ 0.3 mA	I	≤ 0.6 mA	I ≤ 0.2 mA	I ≤ 0.3	mA
	1) % is relat	ted to the adjusted m	ieasurement ra	inge (the larger value	e applies)		
Transmitter long-term stabiltiy	$\leq$ 0.1 °C (0.18 °F)/year or $\leq$ 0.05% / year Data under reference conditions; % relates to the set span. The larger value applies.						
Insulation resistance	Insulation resistance between terminals and probe sheath, test voltage 250 V. • $\ge 100 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ at } 25 \text{ °C } (77 \text{ °F})$ • $\ge 10 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ at } 300 \text{ °C } (572 \text{ °F})$						
Self heating	RTD elements are not self-powered and require a small current be passed through the device to provide a voltage that can be measured. Self-heating is the rise of temperature within the element itself, caused by the current flowing through the element. This self-heating appears as a measurement error and is affected by the thermal conductivity and velocity of the process being measured; it is negligible when an iTEMP temperature transmitter is connected.						
Calibration specifications	The manufacturer provides comparison temperature calibrations from -20 to +300 °C (-4 to +573 °F) on the ITS-90 (International Temperature Scale). Calibrations are traceable to standards maintained by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Calibration services are in conformance with ASTM E220. The report of calibration is referenced the serial number of the RTD assembly.			(NIST).			
	recommended		nimum lengt	hat the specified te h requirements are ring loaded insert.			

# Installation

Orientation

No restrictions for installation orientation.

### Installation instructions



- In Examples for pipe installation In pipes with a small cross section the sensor tip should reach or extend slightly past the center line of the pipe (=U).
- A TH13 assembly socket weld installation
- *B* Threaded, tilted installation of TH13 assembly
- C Flange installation of TH14 assembly

### Immersion

Minimum immersion per ASTM E644,  $\Delta T \le 0.05$  °C (0.09 °F)

For temperature assemblies with themowell (TH13 and TH14) the minimum immersion is the depth to which the thermowell is immersed in the medium, measured from the tip. To minimize errors from ambient temperature the following minimum immersion lengths are recommended:

Construction	Minimum Immersion (in)
Stepped thermowell	21⁄2"
Tapered thermowell	4½"
¾" straight thermowell	4"
Weld in thermowell	4½"

### Environment

Ambient temperature range	Terminal head	Temperature in °C (°F)
	Without mounted head transmitter	Depends on the terminal head used and the cable gland or fieldbus connector, see Terminal heads' section
	With mounted head transmitter	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F) SIL mode (HART 7 transmitter): -40 to 70 °C (-40 to 158 °F)
	With mounted head transmitter and display	-20 to 70 °C (-4 to 158 °F)
	With mounted field transmitter	<ul> <li>Without display: -40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)</li> <li>With display and/or integrated overvoltage protection module: -40 to +80 °C (-40 to +176 °F)</li> <li>SIL mode: -40 to +75 °C (-40 to +167 °F)</li> </ul>

Shock and vibration resistance	Sensor type	Vibration resistance for the sensor tip	
resistance	iTHERM StrongSens Pt100 (TF)	> 600 m/s² (60g)	
Thin-film (TF) and Wire wound (WW) standard sensors		30 m/s² (3g)	

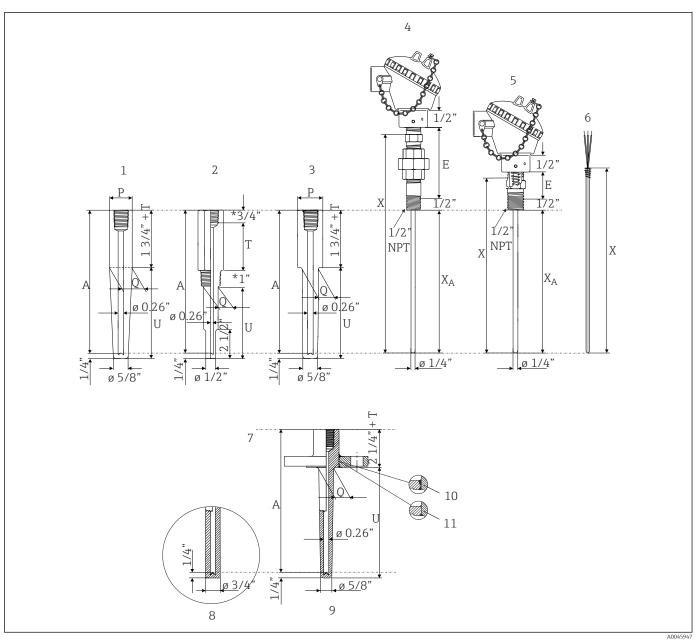
## Process

Thermowells are used in measuring the temperature of a moving fluid in a pipe, where the stream exerts an appreciable force. The limiting value for the thermowells is governed by the temperature, the pressure and the speed of the medium, the immersion length, the materials of the thermowells and the medium, etc. Calculations for stress and vibration of thermowells can be done according to ASME PTC 19.3-2016 standard, please consult

# Mechanical construction

Design, dimensions

All dimensions in inches. For the values related to this graphic please refer to the tables and equations below.



#### 11 Dimensions of the sensor assemblies.

- 1 TH13 weld-in thermowell (tapered)
- 2 TH13 threaded thermowell (stepped)
- TH13 socket weld thermowell (tapered) 3
- 4 TH15 extension, nipple-XP-union-nipple (NUN), without thermowell
- 5 TH15 extension hex nipple without thermowell
- Spring loaded insert (TU111 or TS212) TH14 flange thermowell (tapered) 6
- 7
- Straight flange thermowell tip 8
- Tapered flange thermowell tip 9
- 10 Full penetration weld thermowell
- 11 Standard weld thermowell
- Ε Extension length
- Р Pipe size
- Q Thermowell root diameter
- T Lag dimension
- U Thermowell immersion length

XA Immersion length RTD sensorA Drill depth of thermowell

- Χ Overall insert length

The spring travel of the insert is  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Tolerance of XA length =  $+/- \frac{1}{4}$ ".

All thermowells are marked with a material ID, CRN (Canadian Registration Number) and heat number.

U	E	Т	Process connection	Shape of Thermowell	Ø Q1	Ø Q2
63.5 mm (2.5 in)		76.2 mm (3 in) or specified length 25.4 to 152.4 mm	specified length 25.4 to 152.4 mm (1 to 6 in) in ½" 3/4" NPT	Stepped	16 mm (⁵⁄8 in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
114.3 mm (4.5 in)	316			Straight	16 mm (⁵⁄8 in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
190.5 mm (7.5 in)	Hex nipple = $25.4$ mm $(1.in)$	(1 to 6 in) in ½" increments		Stepped	19.05 mm (¾ in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
190.5 mm (7.5 m)	25.4 mm (1 in)	Increments		Straight	19.05 mm (¾ in)	19.05 mm (¾ in)
266.7 mm (10.5 in)	Nipple Union Nipple (NUN) =			Tapered	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
, , ,	101.6 mm (4 in)		1" NPT ¾" Socket weld	Stepped	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
specified length50.8 to 609.	177.8 mm (7 in)			Straight	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
6 mm (2 to 24 in) in ½" increments				Tapered	26.9 mm (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
in 72 increments				Stepped	19.05 mm (¾ in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
		3		Straight	Straight 19.05 mm (¾ in) 19	19.05 mm (¾ in)
			Tapere	Tapered	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
			1" Socket weld Stepped	Stepped	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
				Straight 25.4 mm (1 in)	25.4 mm (1 in)	
				Tapered	25.4 mm (1 in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
			¾" weld in	Tapered	26.6 mm (1.050 in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
			1" weld in	Tapered	33.4 mm (1.315 in)	16 mm (⁵⁄8 in)

• Nom. 1"; Dia. = 1.315"

Dimensions of TH14 Flange rating: ASME B16.5						
U	E	Т	Flange size	Shape of thermowell	Ø Q1	Ø Q2
50.8 mm (2 in)	Material: Steel or	specified length	ım	Stepped	19.05 mm (¾ in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
101.6 mm (4 in)	316SS	25.4 to 254 mm (1 to 10 in) <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub> " increments		Straight	19.05 mm (¾ in)	19.05 mm (¾ in)
177.8 mm (7 in)	Hex nipple = 25.4 mm (1 in)			Tapered	22.3 mm ( <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
177.8 mm (7 m)	25.4 mm (1 m)			Stepped	19.05 mm (¾ in)	12.7 mm (½ in)
254 mm (10 in)	Nipple Union Nipple (NUN) =			Straight	19.05 mm (¾ in)	19.05 mm (¾ in)
specified length	101.6 mm (4 in)					
50.8 to 609.6 mm	177.8 mm (7 in)					
(2 to 24 in) in ½"						
increments						

Dimensions of TH14 Flange rating: ASME B16.5						
U	E	Т	Flange size	Shape of thermowell	Ø Q1	Ø Q2
				Tapered	26.9 mm (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> in)	16 mm ( <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
Immersion length RTD sensor - Thermowell drilled length $XA = A = U + 50.8 \text{ mm} (2 \text{ in}) + T$ Insert overall length $X = A + E$						

Dimensions of TH15 (	Extension E	
Immersion length	RTD sensor XA 101.6 mm (4 in) 152.4 mm (6 in) 228.6 mm (9 in) 304.8 mm (12 in) 355.6 mm (14 in)	Hex nipple = 25.4 mm (1 in) Nipple Union Nipple (NUN) = 101.6 mm (4 in)
	specified length 4 to 101.6 mm (41 to 1041.4 in) in <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " increments Spring travel of the insert = <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	177.8 mm (7 in)

### Weight

### From 1 to 5.5 lbs

### Material

### Process connections, thermowells and enclosures.

The temperatures for continuous operation specified in the following table are only intended as reference values for use of the various materials in air and without any significant compressive load. The maximum operation temperatures are reduced considerably in some cases where abnormal conditions such as high mechanical load occur or in aggressive media.

Material name	Short form	Recommended max. temperature for continuous use in air	Properties
AISI 316L/1.4404 1.4435	X2CrNiMo17-12-2 X2CrNiMo18-14-3	650 °C (1200 °F) <sup>1)</sup>	<ul> <li>Austenitic, stainless steel</li> <li>High corrosion resistance in general</li> <li>Particularly high corrosion resistance in chlorine-based and acidic, non-oxidizing atmospheres through the addition of molybdenum (e.g. phosphoric and sulfuric acids, acetic and tartaric acids with a low concentration)</li> <li>Increased resistance to intergranular corrosion and pitting</li> <li>Compared to 1.4404, 1.4435 has even higher corrosion resistance and a lower delta ferrite content</li> </ul>
AISI 316/1.4401	X2CrNiMo17-12-2	650 °C (1200 °F) <sup>1)</sup>	<ul> <li>Austenitic, stainless steel</li> <li>High corrosion resistance in general</li> <li>Particularly high corrosion resistance in chlorine-based and acidic, non-oxidizing atmospheres through the addition of molybdenum (e.g. phosphoric and sulfuric acids, acetic and tartaric acids with a low concentration)</li> </ul>

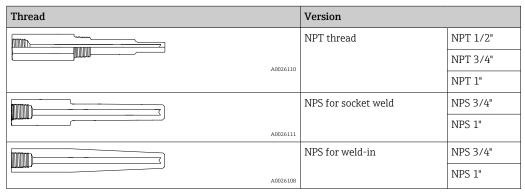
Material name	Short form	Recommended max. temperature for continuous use in air	Properties
AISI A105/1.0460	C22.8	450 °C (842 °F)	<ul> <li>Heat-resistant steel</li> <li>Resistant in nitrogen-containing atmospheres an atmospheres that are low in oxygen; not suitable for acids or other aggressive media</li> <li>Often used in steam generators, water and steam pipes, pressure vessels</li> </ul>
AlloyC276/2.4819	NiMo16Cr15W	1100 ℃ (2012 ℉)	<ul> <li>A nickel-based alloy with good resistance to oxidizing and reducing atmospheres, even at high temperatures</li> <li>Particularly resistant to chlorine gas and chloride as well as to many oxidizing mineral and organic acidsed</li> </ul>

1) Can be used to a limited extent up to 800 °C (1472 °F) for low compressive loads and in non-corrosive

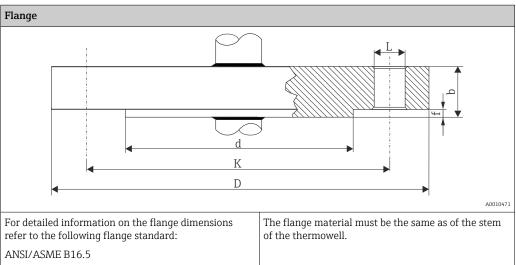
### **Process connection**

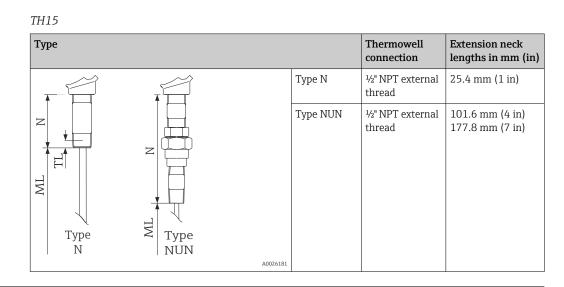
The process connection is the means of connecting the thermometer to the process. The following process connections are available:

### TH13









#### Housing

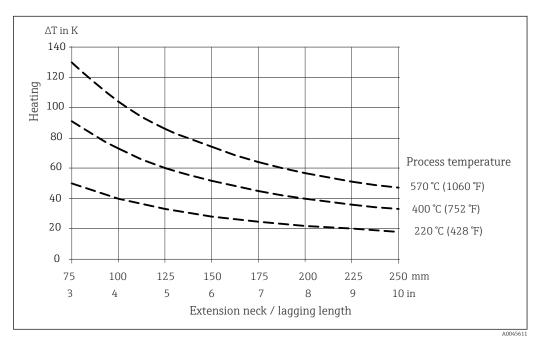
### Terminal heads

All terminal heads have an internal shape and size in accordance with DIN EN 50446, flat face and a thermometer connection with a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" NPT thread. All dimensions in mm (in). Specifications without head transmitter installed. For ambient temperatures with head transmitter installed, see the 'Environment' section.

As a special feature, offers terminal heads with optimized terminal accessibility for easy installation and maintenance.

Some of the specifications listed below may not be available on this product line.

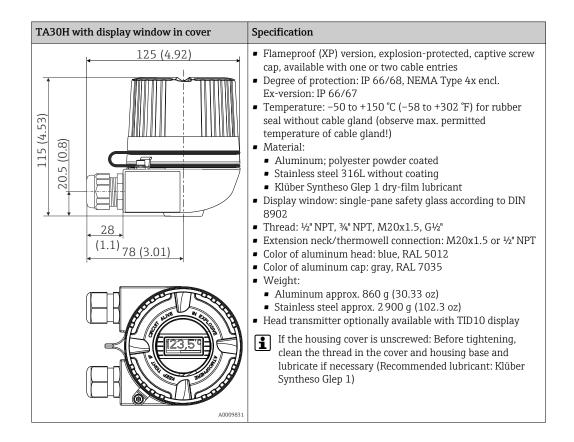
As illustrated in the following diagram, the length of the extension neck can influence the temperature in the terminal head. This temperature must remain within the limit values defined in the "Operating conditions" section.



E 12 Heating of the terminal head as a function of the process temperature. Temperature in terminal head = ambient temperature 20 °C (68 °F) + ΔT

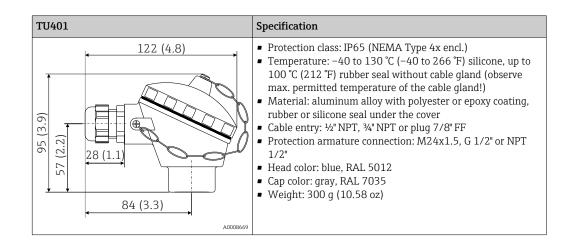
The diagram can be used to calculate the transmitter temperature.

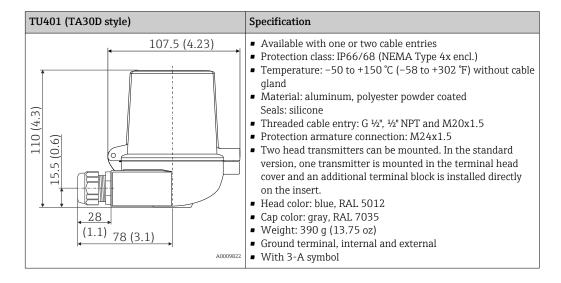
**Example:** At a process temperature of 220 °C (428 °F) and with a lagging length of 100 mm (3.94 in), the heat conduction is 40 K (72 °F). The transmitter temperature is therefore 40 K (72 °F) plus the ambient temperature, e.g. 25 °C (77 °F): 40 K (72 °F) + 25 °C (77 °F) = 65 °C (149 °F).

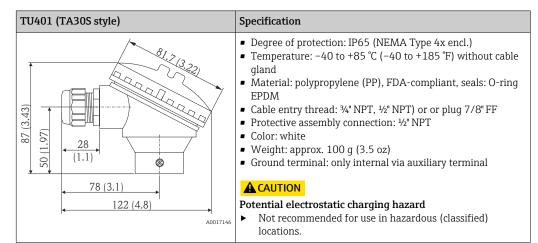


Result: The temperature of the transmitter is o.k., the length of the lagging is sufficient.

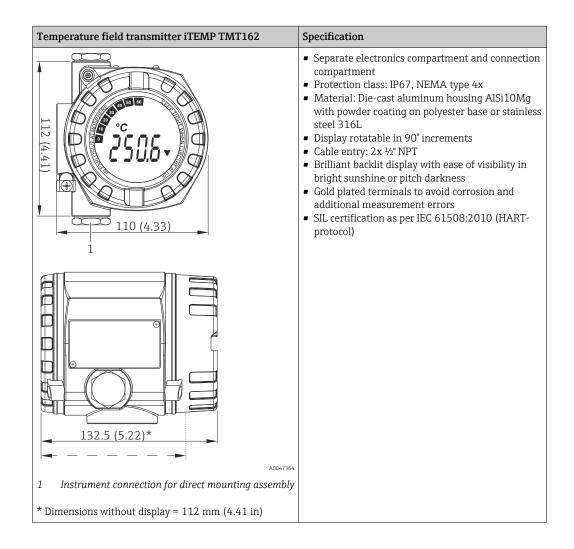
TA30R (optionally with display window in cover)	Specification
96 (3.8) 64 (2.52) 25 (1) 64 (2.52) 8 (2) 1 64 (2.52) 8 (2) 1 6 6 4 (2.52) 8 (2) 1 6 7 8 (2) 1 6 8 (2) 1 7 8 (2) 1 8 (2) 1 7 8 (2) 1 7 8 (2) 1 7 8 (2) 1 8 (2) 1 7 8 (2) 1 8 (2) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<ul> <li>Degree of protection - standard version: IP69K (NEMA Type 4x encl.)</li> <li>Degree of protection - version with display window: IP66/68 (NEMA Type 4x encl.)</li> <li>Temperature: -50 to +130 °C (-58 to +266 °F) without cable gland</li> <li>Material: stainless steel 316L, abrasive-blasted or polished Seals: silicone, optional EPDM for applications free from paint-wetting impairment substances</li> <li>Display window: polycarbonate (PC)</li> <li>Cable entry thread ½" NPT and M20x1.5</li> <li>Weight <ul> <li>Standard version: 360 g (12.7 oz)</li> <li>Version with display window: 460 g (16.23 oz)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Display window in cover optionally for head transmitter with display TID10</li> <li>Protection armature connection: M24x1.5 or ½" NPT</li> <li>Ground terminal: internal as standard</li> <li>Available with 3-A marked sensors</li> <li>Not allowed for Class II and III applications</li> </ul>



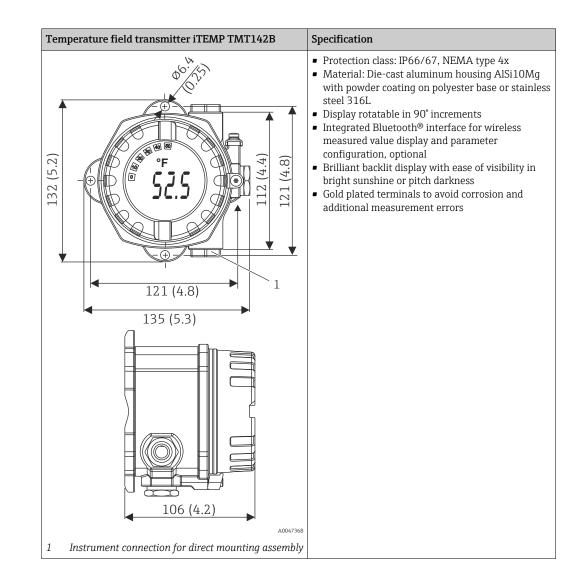




### **Field transmitters**



Temperature field transmitter iTEMP TMT162 for hygienic applications	Specification
114 (4.49)	<ul> <li>Material: Stainless steel 1.4435 (AISI 316L) for hygienic applications (T17 housing)</li> <li>Separate electronics compartment and connection compartment</li> <li>Display rotatable in 90° increments</li> <li>Cable entry: 2 x ½" NPT</li> <li>Degree of protection (IP69K)</li> <li>Brilliant backlit display with ease of visibility in bright sunshine or pitch darkness</li> <li>Gold plated terminals to avoid corrosion and additional measurement errors</li> </ul>
	0047437



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