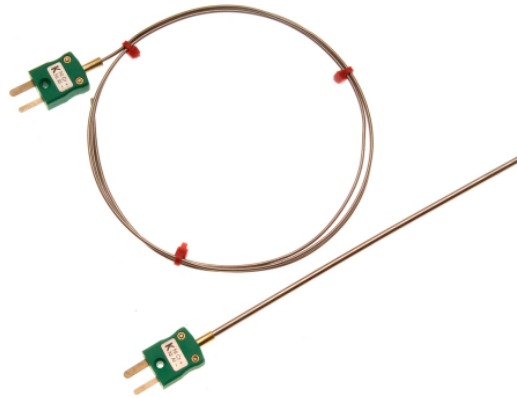


Datasheet

Calibrated IEC Mineral Insulated Thermocouple with Miniature Type K Thermocouple Plug SYSCAL

Type 'K', either 0.5, 1.5, 2.0 or 3.0mm diameter with insulated hot junction (un-grounded)



A Calibrated Mineral Insulated Thermocouple

- A certificated 2 point (0°C & 100°C) calibrated item straight out of the box, ready to use
- If a temperature indicator is also selected (as a SYSCAL) - a 4 point calibration is performed (-20°C, 0°C, 100°C & 190°C or -20°C, 0°C, 70°C & 140°C for food types)
- No hassle or wasted time getting your new item calibrated elsewhere and having to raise separate purchase orders

- Mineral insulated Type 'K' Thermocouple
- 310 stainless steel sheath
- Highly flexible, sheath can be bent/formed to suit many applications and processes
- 0.5mm diameter fast response option, other diameters include 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 & 3.0mm
- Insulated hot junction
- Probe temperature range -40°C up to +1100°C
- Miniature plug termination (200°C)
- Conforms to IEC 584 specification

Specifications

Sensor type:	Type 'K' (Nickel Chromium/Nickel Aluminium) to IEC 584
Construction:	Flexible mineral insulated probe with 310 stainless steel sheath
Element/hot junction:	Single element, junction insulated from sheath (offers protection against spurious electrical signals)
Termination:	Miniature flat pin plug, colour coded 'green' in accordance IEC 584
Probe temperature range:	-40°C to +1100°C for 1.5, 2.0 & 3.0mm diameters -40°C to +750°C for 0.5 & 1.0mm diameter
Plug temperature range:	200°C

310 stainless steel: Good corrosion & oxidation resistance to suit a wide range of processes, satisfactorily operates in sulphur bearing atmospheres

Typical applications include brick & cement kilns, glass industry, heat treatment & annealing furnaces, power stations, flues, heat exchangers etc.

Order codes:

T/C Type	Probe Dia. (mm)	Probe Length (mm)	Sheath	Thermocouple junction	Allied code	Uncalibrated Version	RS 2 Point Calibrated Version SYSCAL (0° & 100°C)
K	0.5	150	310SS	Insulated	70644212	444-1275	181-7280
K	0.5	250	310SS	Insulated	70644213	444-1281	181-7289
K	1.0	150	310SS	Insulated	70653222	787-7762	181-7282
K	1.0	250	310SS	Insulated	70653223	787-7765	181-7274
K	1.0	500	310SS	Insulated	70653224	787-7769	181-7283
K	1.0	1000	310SS	Insulated	70653227	787-7778	181-7284
K	1.5	150	310SS	Insulated	70643861	397-1450	181-7276
K	1.5	250	310SS	Insulated	70643862	397-1472	181-7277
K	1.5	500	310SS	Insulated	70653225	787-7771	181-7285
K	1.5	1000	310SS	Insulated	70653226	787-7775	181-7286
K	2.0	150	310SS	Insulated	71083690	136-5896	
K	2.0	250	310SS	Insulated	71083691	136-5898	
K	3.0	150	310SS	Insulated	70643863	397-1488	181-7278
K	3.0	250	310SS	Insulated	70643864	397-1494	181-7279
K	3.0	500	310SS	Insulated	70653229	787-7784	181-7287
K	3.0	1000	310SS	Insulated	70653230	787-7787	181-7288

Why is Calibration So Important?

Calibration defines the accuracy and quality of measurements recorded using a piece of equipment. Over time there is a tendency for results and accuracy to ‘drift’ particularly when using technologies or measuring parameters such as temperature and humidity. To be confident in the results being measured there is an ongoing need to maintain the calibration of equipment throughout its lifetime for reliable, accurate and repeatable measurements.

The goal of calibration is to minimise any measurement uncertainty by ensuring the accuracy of test equipment. Calibration quantifies and controls errors or uncertainties within measurement processes to an acceptable level.