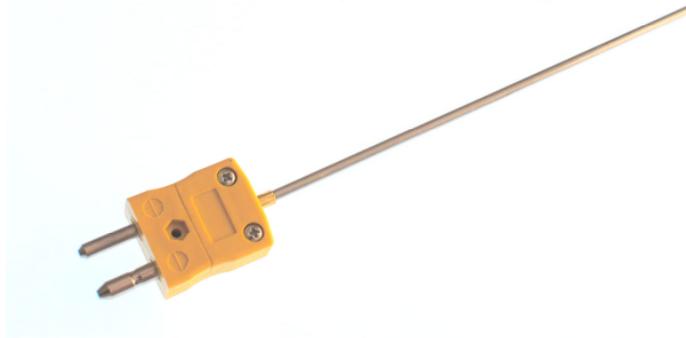


Datasheet

ANSI Mineral Insulated Thermocouple with Standard Thermocouple Plug

Type 'K', 1.5 diameter with insulated hot junction (un-grounded)



- Mineral insulated Type 'K' Thermocouple
- 310 stainless steel sheath
- Highly flexible, sheath can be bent/formed to suit many applications and processes
- 1.5 diameter
- Insulated hot junction
- Probe temperature range -40°C up to +1100°C
- Standard plug termination (200°C)
- Conforms to ANSI specification

Specifications

Sensor type:	Type 'K' with Nickel Chromium/Nickel Aluminium conductors
Construction:	Flexible mineral insulated probe, 310 stainless steel sheath & standard plug termination
Sheath composition:	310 stainless steel (25/20 chromium nickel steel)
Element/hot junction:	Single element, junction insulated from sheath in order to prevent electrical noise & interference
Termination:	Standard round pin plug, colour coded 'yellow' in accordance ANSI
Reference Tables/Tolerance:	In accordance with ANSI
Probe temperature range:	-40°C to +1100°C
Plug temperature range:	200°C

A Calibrated (SYSCAL) version is also available

- 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

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	RS order code	RS 2 Point Calibrated Version SYSCAL (0°C & 100°C)
K	1.5	250	310SS	Insulated	70654814	804-7928	181-7324

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.