

AM1960/1950 Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer User's Guide



AccuMac

Please download the latest version at www.accumac.com

Rev. 201609V3

Table of Contents

<i>Before you start ---- Warnings & Cautions</i>	2
<i>1 Introduction</i>	3
1.1 Main Application	3
1.2 Main Features	3
1.3 Calibrations	3
<i>2 Specifications</i>	4
2.1 Specifications	4
<i>3 General Operations</i>	5
3.1 Connecting to the readout device	5
3.2 Drive Current	5
3.3 Stability of Readings	5
3.4 Immersion Requirements	5
3.5 Thermal EMF	6
3.6 Over heating	6
<i>4 Care and Handling Guidelines</i>	7
<i>5 Troubleshooting</i>	8
5.1 Troubleshooting	8
5.2 Problem Causes and Solutions	8
<i>6 Limited Warranty & Limitation of Liability</i>	9

Before you start ---- Warnings & Cautions

- ❖ **Warnings:** Follow these guidelines to avoid personal injury:
 1. Only use this instrument in the manufacture specified temperature range.
 2. The handle of this instrument can become hot when it is used to measure high temperatures for extended periods of time.
 3. DO NOT submerge SPRT handle when taking measurement.
 4. DO NOT use this instrument to measure the temperature of any hazardous live component.
 5. Follow all other safety guidelines listed in this user's guide.

- ❖ **Cautions:** Follow these guidelines to avoid possible damage to the instrument:
 1. Avoid mechanical shocks. DO NOT drop or slam the probe in any way. This will cause damage to the probe internally and affect its calibration and accuracy.
 2. Read Section entitled "Care and Handling Guidelines" before removing the SPRT from the shipping box. Incorrect handling can damage the SPRT and void the warranty.
 3. Keep the shipping container in case it is necessary to ship the PRT. Incorrect packaging of the SPRT for shipment can cause irreparable damage.
 4. Calibration equipment should only be used by trained personnel.

1 Introduction

1.1 Main Application

AM1960/1950 Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer (SPRT) are interpolating instrument converting temperature to resistance. It works together with readout device to measure temperature or change of temperature. They are used as primary standards or reference standards by temperature calibration labs at various levels.

1.2 Main Features

- Extreme low drift rate
- Quartz sheathed
- Great primary or secondary reference standards

1.3 Calibrations

As a temperature standard, each AM1960/AM1950 SPRT must be calibrated. It is highly recommended that the calibration is traceable to a recognized national standards laboratory.

Manufacturer recommends calibration interval to be one year. In between annual calibrations, user should check the drift rate periodically by comparing the Rtpw value against the last calibration results. Refer to specifications section for normal drift rate.

2 Specifications

2.1 Specifications

Temperature Range	1950: -200 °C to 500 °C 1960: -200 °C to 670 °C
R_{tpw}	Nominal 25 Ω
Resistance Ratio	W(Ga) ≥ 1.11807 W(Hg) ≤ 0.844235
Drift at 0.01 °C*	1950 <0.002 °C after 100 hours at 500 °C, <0.004 °C/year typical 1960 <0.003 °C after 100 hours at 661 °C, <0.005 °C/year typical
Repeatability	±0.001 °C
Thermal Shock	±0.001 °C after 10 times thermal cycles from minimum to maximum temperatures
Self-heating	0.0015 °C at 1 mA current
Measurement Current	1 mA
Sensor Length	42 mm
Insulation Resistance	>1000 MΩ at room temperature
Sheath Material	Quartz
Dimension	1950: 7 mm (OD) X 480 mm (L) 1960: 7 mm (OD) X 500 mm (L)
External Leads	Insulated copper wire, 4 leads, 2.5 meters
Termination	Gold-plated Spade
Handle Dimension	21 mm (OD) X 80 mm (L)
Optional Calibration	NVLAP/ISO17025 accredited calibration and data available per request

*Long-term drift rate is for reference only. It could be affected by such facts as handling, application, and maintenance, etc.

3 General Operations

3.1 Connecting to the readout device

The AM1960/1950 is equipped with a four-wire cable (see Figure 1). Four lead wires are used to cancel lead wire resistance. For best results, the readout device should be equipped to handle four-terminal resistors. The lead wires can be distinguished by insulation colors. Lead wire pairs attached to each end of the sensor are identified by red/black and white/blue insulation.

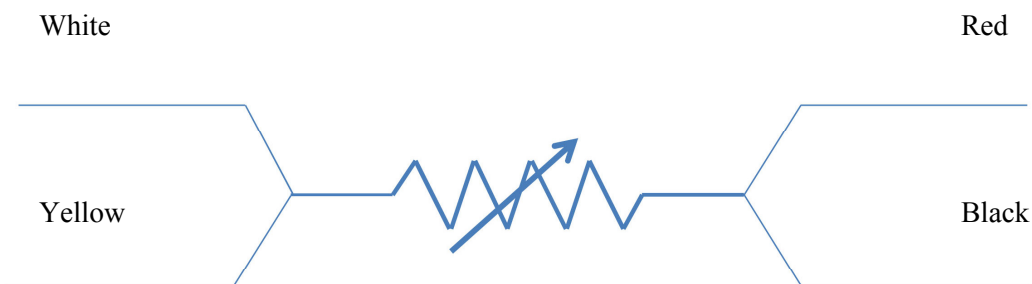


Figure1

3.2 Drive Current

AccuMac recommends 1mA as drive current to ensure the best measurement.

3.3 Stability of Readings

To achieve the best accuracy, allow sufficient time for SPRT to stabilize before taking the readings.

3.4 Immersion Requirements

Stem effect can cause measurement errors due to heat lost or gained by the sensing element through the thermometer stem. To minimize the error, appropriate immersion depths are required. A practical way to determine the minimum immersion depths is to change the depth

gradually until the readings have significant changes after stabilization.

Do not submerge SPRT handle when taking measurement.

3.5 Thermal EMF

Each AccuMac SPRT has gone through an annealing process and stability test to minimize the thermal EMF, which is caused by either impurities of sensing element or temperature differentials at lead wires connection point.

3.6 Over Heating

The sensing element this SPRT is sealed inside a quartz sheath to ensure the best stability and repeatability. The seal can be breached if the SPRT is over heated for an extended period of time.

4 Care and Handling Guidelines

1. DO NOT subject the SPRT to any physical shocks and vibrations.
 - a. When not using the SPRT, keep it in a place that's not prone to drop, slam, bang, vibration or other strong physical contacts. Use a protective box or a carrying case whenever possible.
 - b. When shipping the SPRT, use protective box and other protective packaging materials to minimize mechanical shocks as much as possible.
 - c. When using dry blocks, make sure the well diameter is appropriate to allow the SPRT move up and down smoothly.
2. DO NOT subject the SPRT to any contaminations.
 - a. Keep the SPRT as clean as possible. Avoid contaminations as much as possible.
3. DO NOT over heat.
 - a. Do not use SPRT above the manufacture specified temperature range.
 - b. Do not expose the SPRT handle and lead wires to extreme temperatures.

5 Troubleshooting

5.1 Troubleshooting

If the SPRT functions abnormally, it could be caused by several possible problem conditions that are described in this section. Try the solutions recommended and if the problems are still not solved, contact manufacture for warranty or repair service. Be sure to have the model number and serial number of your SPRT available.

5.2 Problem Causes and Solutions

- a. R_0/R_{tpw} becomes higher significantly. This is likely caused by mechanical shocks. The SPRT should be annealed to release the stress of platinum wires and to recover R_0/R_{tpw} value. Measure R_0/R_{tpw} of the SPRT after annealing to verify.
- b. R_0/R_{tpw} unstable during the measurement. This is likely caused either by bad connections or sensor coils short. Check the connections first and if the connections are good, the SPRT may be damaged.

6 Limited Warranty & Limitation of Liability

Each product from AccuMac Corporation is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service.

The warranty period is 1 year for the Platinum Resistance Thermometer. The warranty period begins on the date of the shipment. Parts, product repairs, and services are warranted for 90 days. The warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of an AccuMac authorized reseller. The warranty will not be extended to products that have been misused, altered, neglected, or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling.

To obtain warranty service, contact AccuMac Corporation at:

90 N William Dillard Drive C-107

Gilbert, AZ 85233

USA

Tel: (480) 634-0603

Email: sales@accumac.com