# Technical Information iTHERM ModuLine TM151

Industrial modular thermometer



Metric RTD/TC thermometer with barstock thermowell for a wide range of industrial applications

## **Applications**

- For universal use
- Measuring range: -200 to +1100 °C (-328 to +2012 °F)
- Pressure range: Up to 500 bar (7252 psi)

## Your benefits

- Easy maintenance and recalibration of the thermometer (sensor can be replaced without interrupting the process)
- Dual Seal technology: Second process seal with failure indication offers valuable device health status information
- iTHERM QuickSens: Fastest response times of 1.5 s for optimum process control
- iTHERM StrongSens: Exceptional vibration resistance (> 60 g) for ultimate plant safety
- iTHERM QuickNeck: Cost and time savings thanks to simple, tool-free removal for recalibration
- International certification: e.g. explosion protection in accordance with ATEX, IECEx, CSA and INMETRO; functional safety (SIL)
- iTEMP temperature transmitter with all common communication protocols and optional Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> connectivity

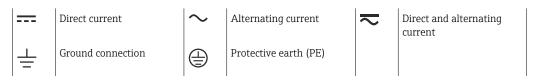
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# About this document

## Symbols Electrical symbols



## Symbols for certain types of information

Symbol	Meaning
<b>✓</b>	Permitted Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted.
	Preferred Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred.
X	Forbidden Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden.
i	Tip Indicates additional information.
	Reference to documentation
	Reference to page
	Reference to graphic
	Visual inspection

## Symbols in graphics

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning	
1, 2, 3,	Item numbers	1., 2., 3	Series of steps	
A, B, C,	Views	A-A, B-B, C-C,	Sections	
EX	Hazardous area	×	Safe area (non-hazardous area)	

# Function and system design

## iTHERM ModuLine

This thermometer is part of the product line of modular thermometers for industrial applications.

 ${\it Differentiating\ factors\ when\ selecting\ a\ suitable\ thermometer:}$ 

Thermowell	Direct contac	rt - without thermowell	Theri	nowell, welded	Thermowell from barstock material
Device type			Metric		
Thermometer					TM151
	TM101	TM111	TM121	TM131	
	A0039102	A0038281	A0038194	A0038195	A0052360
FLEX segment	F	Е	F	Е	E
Properties	Excellent price- performance ratio	iTHERM StrongSens and QuickSens inserts	Excellent price- performance ratio with thermowell	<ul> <li>iTHERM StrongSens and QuickSens inserts</li> <li>iTHERM QuickNeck</li> <li>Fast response times</li> <li>Dual Seal technology</li> <li>Dual compartment housing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>iTHERM StrongSens and iTHERM QuickSens inserts</li> <li>iTHERM QuickNeck</li> <li>iTHERM TwistWell</li> <li>Fast response times</li> <li>Dual Seal technology</li> <li>Dual compartment housing</li> </ul>
Hazardous area	-	EX	-	EX	EX

#### Measuring principle

#### Resistance thermometers (RTD)

These resistance thermometers use a Pt100 element as the temperature sensor according to IEC 60751. The temperature sensor is a temperature-sensitive platinum resistor with a resistance of 100  $\Omega$  at 0 °C (32 °F) and a temperature coefficient  $\alpha$  = 0.003851 °C<sup>-1</sup>.

#### There are two different versions of platinum resistance thermometers:

- Wire-wound (WW):WW In these thermometers, a double coil of fine, high-purity platinum wire is accommodated in a ceramic support. This carrier is then sealed top and bottom with a ceramic protective layer. These 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 is comparatively sensitive to vibrations.
- 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.

The primary advantages of thin-film temperature sensors over wire-wound versions are their smaller sizes and better vibration resistance. It should be noted that, due to the operating principle of TF sensors, they frequently exhibit a relatively slight deviation in their resistance/temperature characteristic from the standard characteristic defined in IEC 60751 at higher temperatures. As a result, the tight limit values of tolerance class A as per IEC 60751 can only be observed with TF sensors at temperatures up to approx.  $300\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  (572  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

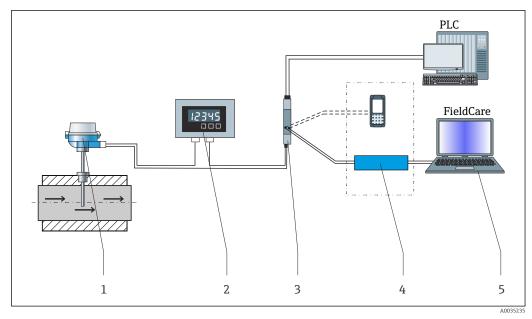
## Thermocouples (TC)

Thermocouples are comparatively simple, robust temperature sensors which use the Seebeck effect for temperature measurement: if two electrical conductors made of different materials are connected at a point, a weak electrical voltage can be measured between the two open conductor ends if the conductors are subjected to a thermal gradient. This voltage is called thermoelectric voltage or electromotive force (emf). Its magnitude depends on the type of conducting materials and the temperature difference between the "measuring point" (the junction of the two conductors) and the "cold junction" (the open conductor ends). Accordingly, thermocouples primarily only measure differences in temperature. The absolute temperature at the measuring point can be determined from these if the associated temperature at the cold junction is known or is measured separately and compensated for. The material combinations and associated thermoelectric voltage/temperature characteristics of the most common types of thermocouple are standardized in the IEC 60584 and ASTM E230/ANSI MC96.1 standards.

#### Measuring system

The manufacturer provides 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. These include:

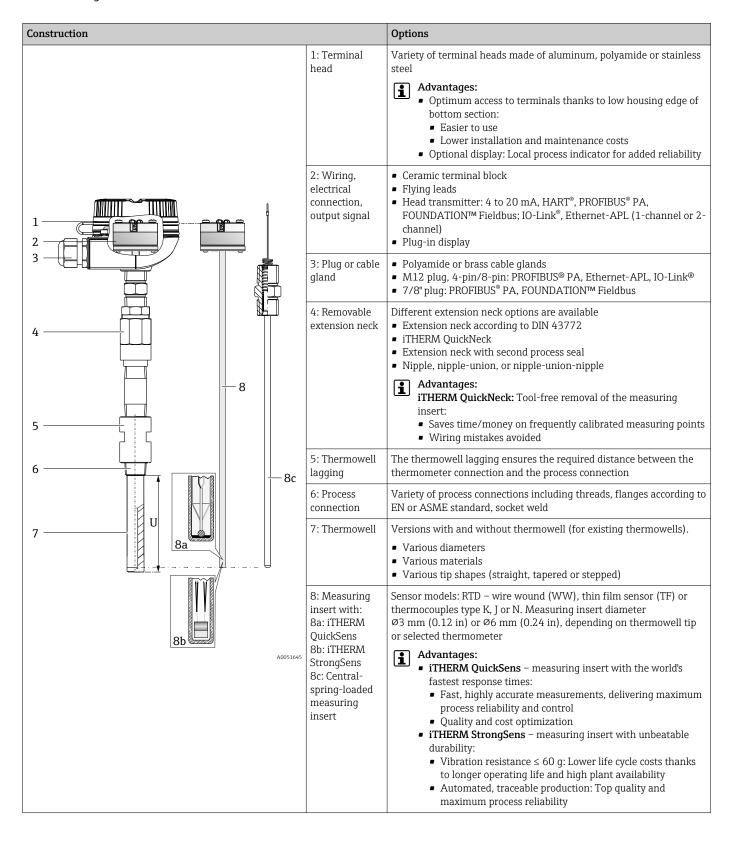
- Power supply unit/barrier
- Display units
- Overvoltage protection

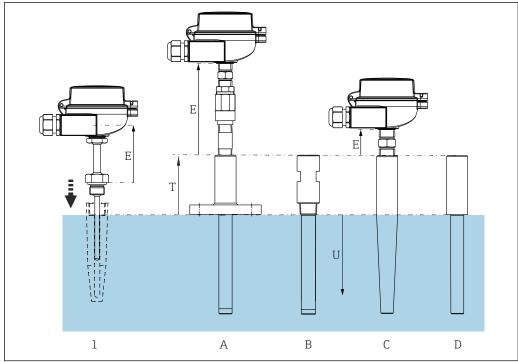


 $\blacksquare$  1 Application example, measuring point setup with additional manufacturer components

- 1 Installed iTHERM thermometer with HART® communication protocol
- 2 Process indicator from the RIA product family: The process indicator is incorporated into the current loop and displays the measuring signal or the HART® process variables in digital form. The process indicator does not require an external power supply. It is powered directly from the current loop.
- 3 RN series active barrier: The active barrier (17.5 V<sub>DC</sub>, 20 mA) has a galvanically isolated output for supplying power to 2-wire transmitters. The universal power supply works with an input supply voltage of 24 to 230 V AC/DC, 0/50/60 Hz, which means that it can be used in all international power grids.
- 4 Communication examples: HART® Communicator (handheld device), FieldXpert, Commubox FXA195 for intrinsically safe HART® communication with FieldCare via a USB port.
- 5 FieldCare is an FDT-based plant asset management tool; for information on this, see the "Accessories" section.

#### Modular design

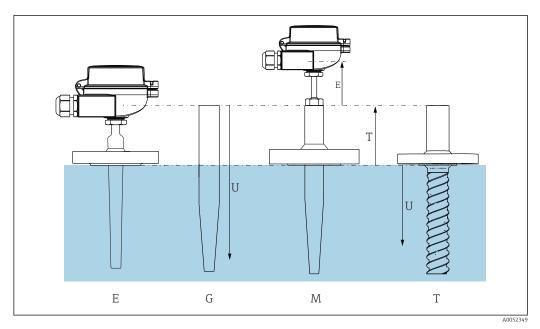




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 $\blacksquare$  2 Different thermowell versions available

- 1 For installation in a separate thermowell
- A Flanged, references acc. to ASME/Universal
- B With thread, references acc. to ASME/Universal
- C For weld-in, references acc. to ASME/Universal
- D Socket weld, references acc. to ASME/Universal
- E Length of removable extension neck can be replaced (DIN extension neck, second process seal, nipple, etc.)
- T Length of thermowell lagging lagging or extension neck, integral part of the thermowell
- U Immersion length length of the lower thermometer section in the process medium, usually from the process connection



**■** 3 Different thermowell versions available

- E Flanged, references acc. to NAMUR
- G For weld-in, references acc. to DIN
- M Flanged, references acc. to DIN
- T Flanged, iTHERM TwistWell
- E Length of removable extension neck can be replaced (DIN extension neck, second process seal, nipple, etc.)
- T Length of thermowell lagging lagging or extension neck, integral part of the thermowell
- J Immersion length length of the lower thermometer section in the process medium, usually from the process connection

## Input

#### Measured variable

Temperature (temperature-linear transmission behavior)

## Measuring range

Depends on the type of sensor used

Sensor type	Measuring range
Pt100 thin film (TF), basic	−50 to +200 °C (−58 to +392 °F)
Pt100 thin film (TF), iTHERM QuickSens	−50 to +200 °C (−58 to +392 °F)
Pt100 thin film (TF), standard	−50 to +400 °C (−58 to +752 °F)
Pt100 thin film (TF), iTHERM StrongSens, vibration-resistant > 60 g	−50 to +500 °C (−58 to +932 °F)
Pt100 wire wound (WW), extended measuring range	−200 to +600 °C (−328 to +1112 °F)
Thermocouple TC, type J	−40 to +750 °C (−40 to +1382 °F)
Thermocouple TC, type K	-40 to +1 100 °C (-40 to +2 012 °F)
Thermocouple TC, type N	

## Output

#### **Output signal**

The measured values can be transmitted in two ways:

- Directly wired sensors: Sensor measured values forwarded without an iTEMP transmitter.
- Via all common protocols by selecting the appropriate iTEMP transmitter.



All iTEMP transmitters are mounted directly in the terminal head and wired to the sensory mechanism.

# Family of temperature transmitters

Thermometers fitted with iTEMP transmitters are an installation-ready complete solution to improve temperature measurement by significantly increasing measurement accuracy and reliability, when compared to direct wired sensors, as well as reducing both wiring and maintenance costs.

## 4-20 mA head transmitter

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. Endress+Hauser offers free configuration software which can be downloaded from the Endress+Hauser website.

#### HART head transmitter

The iTEMP 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 configuration software like FieldCare, DeviceCare or FieldCommunicator 375/475. Integrated Bluetooth® interface for the wireless display of measured values and configuration via Endress +Hauser SmartBlue app, optional.

#### PROFIBUS PA head transmitter

Universally programmable iTEMP head transmitter with PROFIBUS PA communication. Conversion of various input signals into digital output signals. High measurement accuracy over the complete operating temperature range. PROFIBUS PA functions and device-specific parameters are configured via fieldbus communication.

#### FOUNDATION Fieldbus<sup>™</sup> head transmitters

Universally programmable iTEMP head transmitter with FOUNDATION Fieldbus™ communication. Conversion of various input signals into digital output signals. High measurement accuracy over the complete operating temperature range. All iTEMP transmitters are approved for use in all the main process control systems. The integration tests are performed in Endress+Hauser's 'System World'.

#### Head transmitter with PROFINET and Ethernet-APL™

The iTEMP transmitter is a 2-wire device with two measuring inputs. The device not only transfers converted signals from resistance thermometers and thermocouples, it also transfers resistance and voltage signals using the PROFINET protocol. Power is supplied via the 2-wire Ethernet connection according to IEEE 802.3cg 10Base-T1. The iTEMP transmitter can be installed as an intrinsically safe electrical apparatus in Zone 1 hazardous areas. The device can be used for instrumentation purposes in the terminal head form B (flat face) according to DIN EN 50446.

#### Head transmitter with IO-Link

The iTEMP transmitter is an IO-Link device with a measurement input and an IO-Link interface. It offers a configurable, simple and cost-effective solution thanks to digital communication via IO-Link. The device is mounted in a terminal head form B (flat face) as per DIN EN 5044.

#### Advantages of the iTEMP transmitters:

- Dual or single sensor input (optionally for certain transmitters)
- Attachable display (optionally for certain transmitters)
- Unsurpassed reliability, accuracy and long-term stability in critical processes
- Mathematical functions
- Monitoring of the thermometer drift, sensor backup functionality, sensor diagnostic functions
- Sensor-transmitter-matching based on the Callendar van Dusen coefficients (CvD).

## Power supply

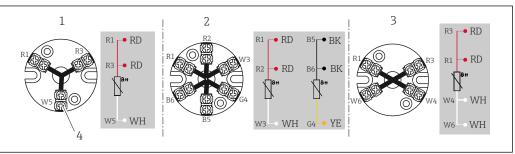


The sensor connection wires are equipped with terminal lugs. The nominal diameter of the terminal lugs is 1.3 mm (0.05 in).

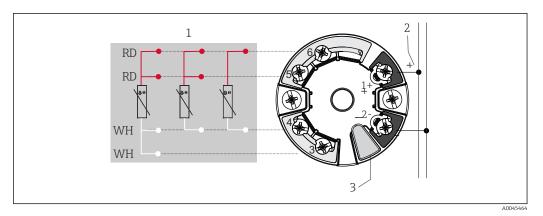
#### Terminal assignment

#### RTD sensor connection type

3-wire measurement	4-wire measurement
Three wires are connected to the RTD sensor. Two wires conduct the measuring current and the third is used to compensate the cable resistance.	Four wires are connected to the RTD sensor. Two wires conduct the measuring current and two measure the voltage directly at the RTD sensor.
Advantage: Good compensation for symmetrical cables.	Advantage: Maximum precision regardless of cable length or symmetry.

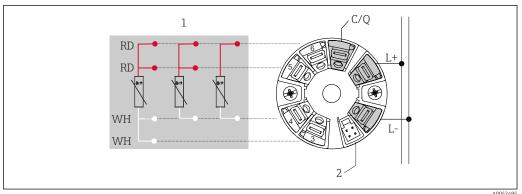


- € 4 Mounted ceramic terminal block
- 3-wire
- 2 2x3-wire
- 4-wire
- Outside screw



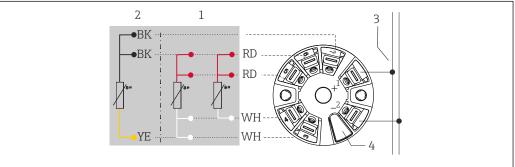
€ 5 Head-mounted iTEMP TMT7x transmitter or iTEMP TMT31 (single sensor input)

- 1 Sensor input, RTD, 4-, 3- and 2-wire
- Power supply/bus connection 2
- Display connection/CDI interface 3



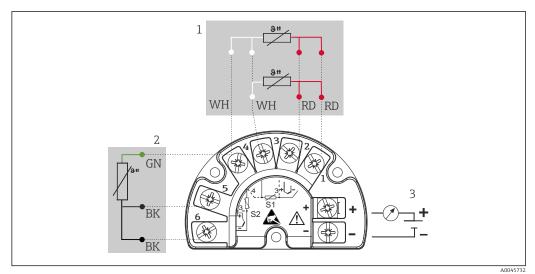
**№** 6 Head-mounted iTEMP TMT36 transmitter (single sensor input)

- RTD sensor input: 4-, 3- and 2-wire
- 2
- Display connection
  18 to 30 V<sub>DC</sub> power supply
- $0 V_{DC}$  power supply
- C/Q IO-Link or switch output



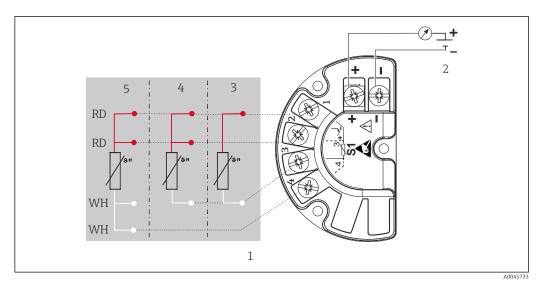
- **₽** 7 Head-mounted iTEMP TMT8x transmitter (dual sensor input)
- Sensor input 1, RTD, 4- and 3-wire
- 2 Sensor input 2, RTD, 3-wire
- 3 Fieldbus connection and power supply
- Display connection

Mounted field transmitter: Fitted with screw terminals



#### € 8 iTEMP TMT162 (dual input)

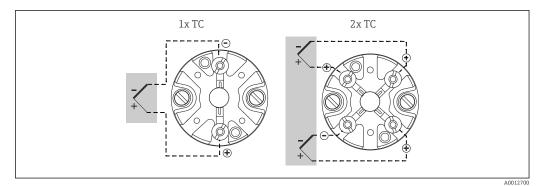
- Sensor input 1, RTD: 3- and 4-wire
- Sensor input 2, RTD: 3-wire
- 2 3 Power supply field transmitter and analog output 4 to 20 mA or fieldbus connection



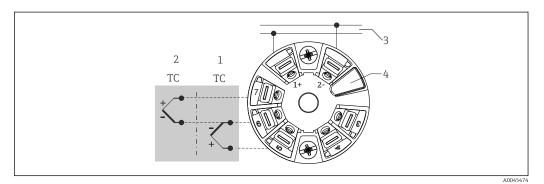
**₽** 9 iTEMP TMT142B (single input)

- Sensor input RTD
- 2 3 Power supply field transmitter and analog output 4 to 20 mA, HART® signal
- 2-wire
- 4 3-wire
- 4-wire

## Thermocouple (TC) sensor connection type

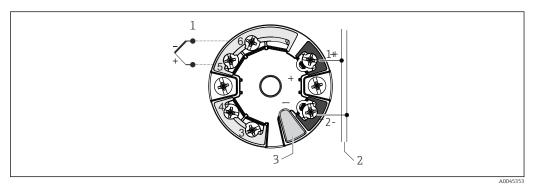


Installed ceramic terminal block for thermocouples.



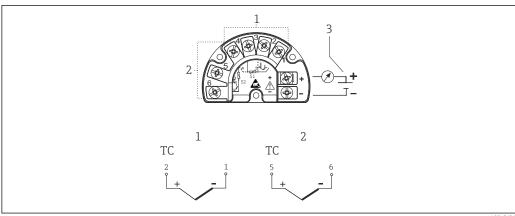
Head-mounted iTEMP TMT8x transmitter (dual sensor input)

- 1 Sensor input 1
- Sensor input 2
- 3 Fieldbus connection and power supply
- Display connection



■ 12 Head-mounted iTEMP TMT7x transmitter or iTEMP TMT31 (single sensor input)

- Sensor input
- Power supply and bus connection Display connection and CDI interface 2



■ 13 Mounted field transmitter iTEMP TMT162 or TMT142B iTEMP

- 1 Sensor input 1
- 2 Sensor input 2 (not iTEMP TMT142B)
- 3 Supply voltage for field transmitter and analog output 4 to 20 mA or fieldbus communication

## Thermocouple wire colors

As per IEC 60584	As per ASTM E230
<ul> <li>Type J: black (+), white (-)</li> <li>Type K: green (+), white (-)</li> <li>Type N: pink (+), white (-)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Type J: white (+), red (-)</li> <li>Type K: yellow (+), red (-)</li> <li>Type N: orange (+), red (-)</li> </ul>

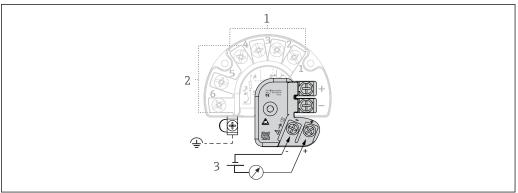
## Integrated overvoltage protection

Overvoltage protection is optionally available  $^{1)}$ . 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)	$U_{C} = 36 \text{ V}_{DC}$
Nominal current	$I = 0.5 \text{ A at T}_{amb.} = 80 ^{\circ}\text{C } (176 ^{\circ}\text{F})$
Surge current resistance  • Lightning surge current D1 (10/350 μs)  • Nominal discharge current C1/C2 (8/20 μs)	<ul> <li>I<sub>imp</sub> = 1 kA (per wire)</li> <li>I<sub>n</sub> = 5 kA (per wire)</li> <li>I<sub>n</sub> = 10 kA (total)</li> </ul>
Temperature range	-40 to +80 °C (-40 to +176 °F)
Series resistance per wire	$1.8 \Omega$ , tolerance ±5 %

<sup>1)</sup> Available for the field transmitters with HART® 7 communication



A0045614

- 14 Electrical connection of overvoltage protection
- 1 Sensor connection 1
- 2 Sensor connection 2
- 3 Bus connection and power supply

The device must be connected to the potential equalization via the external ground clamp. 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.

## **Terminals**

iTEMP head transmitters fitted with push-in terminals unless screw terminals are explicitly selected, the second process seal is chosen or a double sensor is installed.

Terminal design	Cable design	Cable cross-section
Screw terminals	Rigid or flexible	≤ 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (16 AWG)
Push-in terminals (cable version,	Rigid or flexible	0.2 to 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (24 to 16 AWG)
stripping length = min. 10 mm (0.39 in)	Flexible with ferrules (with or without plastic ferrule)	0.25 to 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (24 to 16 AWG)



Ferrules must be used with push-in terminals and when using flexible cables with a cable cross-section of  $\leq 0.3~\text{mm}^2$ . Otherwise, the use of ferrules when connecting flexible cables to push-in terminals is not recommended.

## Cable entries

The cable entries must be selected during configuration of the device. Different terminal heads offer different options in terms of the thread and number of available cable entries.

## Device plugs

The manufacturer offers a wide variety of device plugs for the simple and fast integration of the thermometer into a process control system. The following tables show the PIN assignments of the various plug connector combinations.



The manufacturer advises against connecting thermocouples directly to connectors. The direct connection to the pins of the plug might generate a new "thermocouple" which influences the accuracy of the measurement. The thermocouples are connected in combination with a iTEMP transmitter.

#### Abbreviations

#1	Order: first transmitter/insert	#2	Order: second transmitter/insert
i	Insulated. Wires marked 'i' are not connected and are insulated with heat shrink tubes.	YE	Yellow
GND	Grounded. Wires marked 'GND' are connected to the internal grounding screw in the terminal head.	RD	Red
BN	Brown	WH	White
GNYE	Green-yellow	PK	Pink

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BU	Blue	GN	Green
GY	Gray	BK	Black

# Terminal head with a cable entry $^{1)}$

Plug			1	1x PROFIBUS PA				1x F0		ION™ Fi F)	eldbus	1x PROFINET and Ethernet- APL™				
Plug thread		M	12			7/	′8"			7,	/8"			М	12	
PIN number	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Electrical connection (	(termina	ninal head)														
Flying leads and TC							Not co	nnecte	d (not in	sulated)						
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	- RD	RD	W	Ή	- RD	RD	W	/H	- RD	RD	W	7H		Cannot be combined		
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	, KD	KD	WH	WH	, KD	KD	WH	WH	, KD	KD	WH	WH	l	ot be		ot be oined
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)	RD (#1) <sup>2</sup>	RD (#1)	WH	(#1)	RD (#1)	RD (#1)	WH	(#1)	RD (#1)	RD (#1)	WH	(#1)		combined		
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART®	+	i	-	i	+	i	-	i	+	i	-	i				
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART® in the terminal head with a high cover	+(#1)	+(#2)	-(#1)	- (#2)	+(#1)	+(#2)	-(#1)	- (#2)	+(#1)	+(#2)	-(#1)	-(#2)	Ca	annot be	combin	ed
1x TMT PROFIBUS® PA	+		-	GND	+		-	GND						- J		
2x TMT PROFIBUS® PA	+(#1)	i	-(#1)	3)	+	i	-	3)			C.	annot be	combin	ea		
1x TMT FF								1	-	+	CNID		C	on mat ha	a a ma h i m	a d
2x TMT FF									-(#1)	+(#1)	GND	i	L C	annot be	combin	ea
1x TMT PROFINET®	Ca	nnot be	combine	ed	Ca	nnot be	combine	ed					Ether net- APL signal	Ether net- APL signal +		
2x TMT PROFINET®									Ca	annot be	combin	ed	Ether net- APL signal - (#1)	Ether net- APL signal + (#1)	GND	-
PIN position and color code	4	3	1 BN 2 GN 3 BU 4 GY	IYE	1	3	1 BN 2 GN 3 BU 4 GY	IYE	1	3	1 BU 2 BN 3 GY 4 GN	7	4 (		1 R 2 G	

- Options depend on product and configuration 1)
- 2)
- Second Pt100 is not connected

  If a head is used without grounding screw, e.g. plastic housing TA30S or TA30P, insulated 'i' instead of grounded GND 3)

## Terminal head with a cable entry 1)

Plug		4-pin/8-pin						
Plug thread		M12						
PIN number	1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8						

Plug		4-pin/8-pin							
Electrical connection (terminal head)									
Flying leads and TC		Not connected (not insulated)							
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)		WH .							
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	RD	RD	WH	WH			i		
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)			V	VН	BK	BK	7	YE	
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART®							i		
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART® in the terminal head with a high cover	+(#1)	i	-(#1)	i	+(#2)	i	-(#2)	i	
1x TMT PROFIBUS® PA				Cannot be	a a ma hi m a d				
2x TMT PROFIBUS® PA				Cannot be	combinea				
1x TMT FF				C	combined				
2x TMT FF				Cannot be	combinea				
1x TMT PROFINET®				Cannot be	combined				
2x TMT PROFINET®				Cannot be	combined				
PIN position and color code		4 3	1 BN 2 GNYE 3 BU 4 GY	A0018929		3 GN 4 YE 5 GY	2 BN 1 WH 8 RD 7 BU	A0018927	

## 1) Options depend on product and configuration

## Terminal head with one cable entry

Plug	1x IO-Link, 4-pin					
Plug thread	M12					
PIN number	1 2 3					
Electrical connection (terminal head)						
Flying leads		Not connected	(not insulated)			
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	RD	i	RD	WH		
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)		Cannot be	combined			
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)						
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART						
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART in the terminal head with a high cover		Cannot be	combined			
1x TMT PROFIBUS PA		Cannot be	aomhin a d			
2x TMT PROFIBUS PA		Cannot be	combined			
1x TMT FF		Cannot ho	combined			
2x TMT FF	Cannot be combined					
1x TMT PROFINET	Cannot be combined					
2x TMT PROFINET	Cannot be combined					
1x TMT IO-Link	L+	-	L-	C/Q		

Plug	1x IO-Link, 4-pin					
2x TMT IO-Link	L+ (#1)	-	L- (#1)	C/Q		
PIN position and color code		4	3 1 BN 3 BU 4 BK	A0055383		

# Terminal head with two cable entries $^{1)}$

Plug			2	2x PROF	IBUS P	A			2x FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus (FF)			2x PROFINET and Ethernet-APL™				
Plug thread #1 #2  A0021706	M.	M12(#1) / M12(#2) 7/8"(#1)/7/8"(#2)			7	/8"(#1).	/7/8"(#.	2)	M12 (#1)/M12 (#2)							
PIN number	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Electrical connection (term	nal hea	ad)														
Flying leads and TC							Not co	nnected	(not ins	sulated)						
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	RD/i	RD/i	W.	H/i	RD/i	RD/i	W.	H/i	RD/i	RD/i	W	H/i				
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	TID/I	TO/T	WH/i	WH/i	TW/T	IW/I	WH/i	WH/i	TUD/T	IW/I	WH/i	WH/i		ot be oined	W	H/i
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)	RD/B K	RD/B K	WH	I/YE	RD/B K	RD/B K	WH	I/YE	RD/B K	RD/B K	WH	I/YE				
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART®	+/i		-/i		+/i		-/i		+/i		-/i		+/i		-/i	
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART® in the terminal head with a high cover	+ (#1)/ + (#2)	i/i	- (#1)/ -(#2)	i/i	+ (#1)/ + (#2)	i/i	- (#1)/ -(#2)	i/i	+ (#1)/ + (#2)	i/i	- (#1)/ -(#2)	i/i	+ (#1)/ +(#2)	i/i	- (#1)/ -(#2)	i/i
1x TMT PROFIBUS® PA	+/i		-/i		+/i		-/i									
2x TMT PROFIBUS® PA	+ (#1)/ + (#2)		- (#1)/ -(#2)	GND/ GND	+ (#1)/ + (#2)		- (#1)/ -(#2)	GND/ GND			Ca	annot be	e combin	ied		
1x TMT FF									-/i	+/i						
2x TMT FF	Ca	nnot be	combir	ned	Ca	nnot be	combir	ied	- (#1)/ -(#2)	+ (#1)/ + (#2)	i/i	GND/ GND	Ca	nnot be	combin	ed
1x TMT PROFINET®	Ca	nnot be	combir	ned	Ca	nnot be	combir	ied	Ca	nnot be	combir	ned	Ether net- APL signal	Ether net- APL signa l+	GND	i

Plug	2x PROF	IBUS PA	2x FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus (FF)	2x PROFINET and Ethernet-APL™		
2x TMT PROFINET®	Cannot be combined	Cannot be combined	Cannot be combined	Ether net- APL signal 1+ (#1) and (#2) (#2)		
PIN position and color code	3 1 BN 2 GNYE 3 BU 1 2 4 GY	1 BN 2 GNYE 3 BU 2 4 GY	1 BU 2 BN 3 GY 2 4 4 GNYE	3 1 RD 2 GN		

## 1) Options depend on product and configuration

## Terminal head with two cable entries 1)

Terminal head with two cable entries <sup>1)</sup>										
Plug	4-pin/8-pin									
Plug thread										
#1 #2		M12 (#1)/M12 (#2)								
PIN number	1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
Electrical connection (termi	nal head)	head)								
Flying leads and TC			Not	connected (no	t insulated)					
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	DD /:	DD /:	WI	H/i						
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	RD/i	RD/i	WH/i	WH/i	- - i/i					
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)	RD/BK	RD/BK	WH	/YE						
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART®	+/i		-/i		-					
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART® in the terminal head with a high cover	+(#1)/+(#2)	i/i	-(#1)/-(#2)	i/i						
1x TMT PROFIBUS® PA				C	1-:					
2x TMT PROFIBUS® PA				Cannot be cor	потпец					
1x TMT FF				Cannot be cor	mhinad					
2x TMT FF				Callilot be col	IIDIIIeu					
1x TMT PROFINET®				Cannot be cor	nbined					
2x TMT PROFINET®		Cannot be combined								
PIN position and color code		4 3	1 BN 2 GNYE 3 BU 4 GY	A0018929		3 GN 4 YE 5 GY 6 P	2 BN 1 WH 8 RD 7 BU	A0018927		

## 1) Options depend on product and configuration

## Terminal head with two cable entries

Plug	2x IO-Link, 4-pin					
Plug thread		M12(#1	)/M12 (#2)			
PIN number	1	2	3	4		
Electrical connection (terminal head)						
Flying leads	Not connected (not insulated)					
3-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)	RD	i	RD	WH		
4-wire terminal block (1x Pt100)		Cannot b	e combined			
6-wire terminal block (2x Pt100)	RD/BK	i	RD/BK	WH/YE		
1x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART						
2x TMT 4 to 20 mA or HART in the terminal head with a high cover	Cannot be combined					
1x TMT PROFIBUS PA		Cannoth	oe combined			
2x TMT PROFIBUS PA		Camiot t	e combined			
1x TMT FF		Cannot be combined				
2x TMT FF		Camiot t	e combined			
1x TMT PROFINET		Cannoth	oe combined			
2x TMT PROFINET		Camiot t	e combined			
1x TMT IO-Link	L+	-	L-	C/Q		
2x TMT IO-Link	L+ (#1) and (#2)	-	L- (#1) and (#2)	C/Q		
PIN position and color code		4	3 1 BN 3 BU 4 BK	A0055383		

## Connection combination: insert - transmitter 1)

	Transmitter connection <sup>2)</sup>							
Insert	iTEMP TMT3	I/iTEMP TMT7x	iTEMP TMT8x					
	1x 1-channel	2x 1-channel	1x 2-channel	2x 2-channel				
1x sensor (Pt100 or TC), flying leads	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1)	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1) (Transmitter (#2) not connected)	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1)	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1) Transmitter (#2) not connected				
2x sensor (2x Pt100 or 2x TC), flying leads	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1) Sensor (#2) insulated	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1) Sensor (#2): transmitter (#2)	Sensor (#1): transmitter (#1) Sensor (#2): transmitter (#1)	Sensor (#1): transmitter (#1) Sensor (#2): transmitter (#1) (Transmitter (#2) not connected)				
1x sensor (Pt100 or TC),with terminal block <sup>3)</sup>	Sensor (#1) : transmitter in cover	Cannot be combined	Sensor (#1) : transmitter in cover	Cannot be combined				

	Transmitter connection <sup>2)</sup>							
Insert	iTEMP TMT3	1/iTEMP TMT7x	iTEMP TMT8x					
	1x 1-channel	2x 1-channel	1x 2-channel	2x 2-channel				
2x sensor (2x Pt100 or 2x TC) with terminal block	Sensor (#1) : transmitter in cover Sensor (#2) not connected		Sensor (#1) : transmitter in cover Sensor (#2): transmitter in cover					
2x sensors (2x Pt100 or 2x TC) in conjunction with feature 600, option MG <sup>4)</sup>	Cannot be combined	Sensor (#1) : transmitter (#1) Sensor (#2): transmitter (#2)	Cannot be combined	Sensor (#1): transmitter (#1) - channel 1 Sensor (#2): transmitter (#2) - channel 1				

- 1) Options depend on product and configuration
- 2) If 2 transmitters are selected in a terminal head, transmitter (#1) is installed directly on the insert. Transmitter (#2) is installed in the high cover. A TAG cannot be ordered for the second transmitter as standard. The bus address is set to the default value and, if necessary, must be changed manually before commissioning.
- 3) Only in the terminal head with a high cover, only 1 transmitter possible. A ceramic terminal block is automatically fitted on the insert.
- 4) Individual sensors each connected to channel 1 of a transmitter

## Overvoltage protection

To protect against overvoltage in the supply and signal/communication lines for the thermometer electronics, Endress+Hauser offers surge arresters from the HAW product family.



For further information, see the technical information for the respective surge arrester.

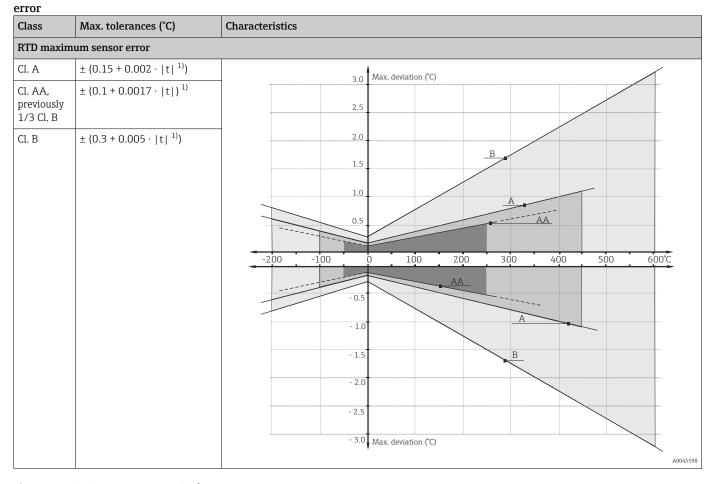
## Performance characteristics

# Reference operating conditions

This data is relevant for determining the measurement accuracy of the iTEMP transmitters used. See technical documentation of the specific iTEMP transmitter.

## Maximum measurement

RTD resistance thermometer according to IEC 60751



## 1) |t| = absolute temperature value °C

To obtain the maximum tolerances in  $^{\circ}$ F, multiply the results in  $^{\circ}$ C by a factor of 1.8.

## Temperature ranges

Sensor type <sup>1)</sup>	Operating temperature range	Class B	Class A	Class AA
Pt100 (WW)	-200 to +600 °C	−200 to +600 °C	−100 to +450 °C	−50 to +250 °C
	(-328 to +1112 °F)	(−328 to +1112 °F)	(−148 to +842 °F)	(−58 to +482 °F)
Pt100 (TF)	-50 to +200 °C	-50 to +200 °C	-30 to +200 °C	-
Basic	(-58 to +392 °F)	(-58 to +392 °F)	(-22 to +392 °F)	
Pt100 (TF)	-50 to +400 °C	-50 to +400 °C	-30 to +250 °C	0 to +150 °C
Standard	(-58 to +752 °F)	(-58 to +752 °F)	(-22 to +482 °F)	(+32 to +302 °F)
Pt100 (TF) iTHERM QuickSens	-50 to +200 °C (-58 to +392 °F)	-50 to +200 °C (-58 to +392 °F)	-30 to +200 °C (-22 to +392 °F)	0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F)
Pt100 (TF) iTHERM StrongSens	−50 to +500 °C (−58 to +932 °F)	−50 to +500 °C (−58 to +932 °F)	-30 to +300 °C (-22 to +572 °F)	0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F)

 $1) \qquad \hbox{Options depend on product and configuration} \\$ 

Permissible deviation limits of thermoelectric voltages from the standard characteristic for thermocouples as per IEC 60584 or ASTM E230/ANSI MC96.1:

Standard	Туре	Standard tolerance		Special tolerance	
IEC 60584		Class	Deviation	Class	Deviation
	J (Fe-CuNi)	2	±2.5 °C (-40 to +333 °C) ±0.0075  t  1) (333 to 750 °C)	1	±1.5 °C (-40 to +375 °C) ±0.004  t  1) (375 to 750 °C)
	K (NiCr-NiAl) N (NiCrSi-NiSi)	2	±0.0075  t  <sup>1)</sup> (333 to 1200 °C) ±2.5 °C (-40 to +333 °C) ±0.0075  t  <sup>1)</sup> (333 to 1200 °C)	1	±1.5 °C (-40 to +375 °C) ±0.004  t  11 (375 to 1000 °C)

#### 1) |t| = absolute value in °C

Thermocouples made of base metals are generally supplied so that they comply with the manufacturing tolerances specified in the tables for temperatures > -40 °C (-40 °F). These materials are generally not suitable for temperatures < -40 °C (-40 °F). The tolerances of Class 3 cannot be met. A separate material must be selected for this temperature range. This cannot be handled via the standard product.

Standard	Туре	Tolerance class: Standard	Tolerance class: Special	
ASTM E230/ANSI		Deviation; the larger value applies in each case		
MC96.1	J (Fe-CuNi)	±2.2 K or ±0.0075  t  <sup>1)</sup> (0 to 760 °C)	±1.1 K or ±0.004  t  <sup>1)</sup> (0 to 760 °C)	
	K (NiCr-NiAl) N (NiCrSi- NiSi)	±2.2 K or ±0.02  t  <sup>1)</sup> (-200 to 0 °C) ±2.2 K or ±0.0075  t  <sup>1)</sup> (0 to 1260 °C)	±1.1 K or ±0.004  t  <sup>1)</sup> (0 to 1260 °C)	

## 1) |t| = absolute value in °C

The materials for thermocouples are generally supplied so that they comply with the tolerances specified in the table for temperatures > 0 °C (32 °F). These materials are generally not suitable for temperatures < 0 °C (32 °F). The specified tolerances cannot be satisfied. A separate material must be selected for this temperature range. This cannot be handled via the standard product.

## Ambient temperature effect

Depends on the head transmitter used. For details, see the respective Technical Information.

## Self-heating

RTD elements are passive resistors that are measured using an external current. This measurement current causes a self-heating effect in the RTD element itself, which in turn creates an additional measurement error. In addition to the measurement current, the size of the measurement error is also affected by the temperature conductivity and flow velocity of the process. This self-heating error is negligible when an Endress+Hauser iTEMP transmitter (very low measurement current) is used.

## Response time

Exemplary tests were carried out in water with 0.4~m/s and with a temperature jump of 25~K in order to determine the typical values in the table. The actual values depend on production tolerances and installation conditions. Standard deviations in accordance with the normal deviation are to be expected.

Response times in seconds (s). The times depend on the geometries in contact with the medium. The table contains all the predefined versions. Dimensions in mm (inch)

RTD sensor connection type

					Standard Pt100 (TF)	Wire wound Pt100 (WW)	iTHERM QuickSens	iTHERM StrongSens
Туре	Geometry	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>
ASME	Straight	16 mm (0.63 in)		6.5 mm	71	74	54	75
		19 mm (0.7	75 in)	(0.25 in)	72	75	55	76
		22.2 mm (0	22.2 mm (0.87 in)		75	78	58	79
		25.4 mm (1 in)			80	83	64	84
	Tapered	16 mm (0.63 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)		71	74	54	75
		19.5 mm (0.77 in)			71	74	54	75
		22.2 mm (0.87 in)			71	74	54	75
		25.4 mm (1 in)			71	74	54	75
		26.7 mm (1.05 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)		71	74	54	75
		27 mm (1.06 in)			71	74	54	75
		33.4 mm (1.31 in)	20 mm (0.79 in)		73	76	56	77
	Stepped	16 mm (0.63 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	70	73	54	75
		19 mm (0.75 in)			70	73	54	75
		22.2 mm (0.87 in)			70	73	54	75
DIN	Tapered	18 mm (0.71 in)	9 mm (0.35 in)	3.5 mm (0.14 in)	-	-	-	-
		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.49 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	71	74	54	75
		26 mm (1.02 in)			71	74	54	75
NAMUR	Tapered	20 mm (0.79 in)	13 mm (0.51 in)	7 mm (0.28 in)> 6.1 mm (0.24 in)	27	32	19	33
iTHERM TwistWell	Tapered	22 mm (0.87 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)		71	74	55	75
		25 mm (0.98 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	72	75	55	76
		30 mm (1.18 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)		77	80	61	82

RTD + QuickSleeve sensor connection type

					Pt100 (TF) + QuickSleeve	Pt100 (WW) + QuickSleeve	iTHERM QuickSens + QuickSleeve
Туре	Geometry	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>
ASME	Straight	16 mm (0.63 in)		6.5 mm (0.25 in)	59	62	53
		19 mm (0.75 in)			60	63	54
		22.2 mm (0.87 in)			63	66	57
		25.4 mm (1 in)			69	72	63
	Tapered	16 mm (0.63 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)		59	62	53
		19.5 mm (0.77 in)			59	62	53
		22.2 mm (0.87 in)			59	62	53
		25.4 mm (1 in)			59	62	53
		26.7 mm (1.05 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)		59	62	53
		27 mm (1.06 in)			59	62	53
		33.4 mm (1.31 in)	20 mm (0.79 in)		61	64	53
	Stepped	16 mm (0.63 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	58	62	53
		19 mm (0.75 in)			58	62	53
		22.2 mm (0.87 in)			58	62	53
DIN	Tapered	18 mm (0.71 in)	9 mm (0.35 in)	3.5 mm (0.14 in)	-	-	-
		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.49 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	59	62	53
		26 mm (1.02 in)			59	62	53
NAMUR	Tapered	20 mm (0.79 in)	13 mm (0.51 in)	7 mm (0.28 in)> 6.1 mm (0.24 in)	-	-	-
iTHERM TwistWell	Tapered	22 mm (0.87 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)		59	62	53
		25 mm (0.98 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	60	63	54
		30 mm (1.18 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)		66	69	60

Thermocouple (TC) sensor connection type

					Thermocou	ıple	
					Type J	Туре К	Type N
Туре	Geomet ry	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>
ASME	Straight			6.5 mm (0.25 in)	71	71	71
					72	72	72
		22.2 mm	(0.87 in)		75	75	75
		25.4 mm (1 in)			80	80	80
	Tapered	16 mm (0.63 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	71	71	71
		19.5 mm			71	71	71
		(0.77 in)					
		22.2 mm			71	71	71
		(0.87 in)					
		25.4 mm (1 in)			71	71	71
		26.7 mm	17 mm (0.67 in)		71	71	71
		(1.05 in)					
		27 mm (1.06 in)			71	71	71
		33.4 mm	(0.79 in)		73	73	73
	Stepped	16 mm (0.63 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	70	70	70
		19 mm (0.75 in)			70	70	70
		22.2 mm			70	70	70
		(0.87 in)					
DIN	Tapered	18 mm (0.71 in)	9 mm (0.35 in)	3.5 mm (0.14 in)	-	-	-
		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.49 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	71	71	71
		26 mm (1.02 in)			71	71	71
NAMUR	Tapered	20 mm (0.79 in)	13 mm (0.51 in)	7 mm (0.28 in)> 6.1 mm (0.24 in)	27	27	27
iTHERM TwistWe	Tapered	22 mm (0.87 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.25 in)	71	71	71
11		25 mm (0.98 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)		72	72	72
		30 mm (1.18 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)		77	77	77

## Calibration

## Calibration of thermometers

Calibration refers to the comparison between the display of a piece of measuring equipment and the true value of a variable provided by the calibration standard under defined conditions. The aim is to determine the deviation or measurement errors of the UUT from the true value of the measured

variable. For thermometers, calibration is usually only performed on the inserts. This checks only the deviation of the sensor element caused by the insert design. However, in most applications, the deviations caused by the design of the measuring point, integration into the process, the influence of ambient conditions, and other factors are significantly greater than the deviations related to the insert. Calibration of inserts is generally carried out using two methods:

- Calibration at fixed points, e.g. at the freezing point of water at 0 °C,
- Calibration compared against a precise reference thermometer.

The thermometer to be calibrated must display either the fixed point temperature or the temperature of the reference thermometer as accurately as possible. Temperature-controlled calibration baths with very homogeneous thermal values, or special calibration furnaces are typically used for thermometer calibrations. The measurement uncertainty may increase due to heat conduction errors and short immersion lengths. The existing measurement uncertainty is recorded on the individual calibration certificate. For accredited calibrations in accordance with ISO 17025, a measurement uncertainty that is twice as high as the accredited measurement uncertainty is not permitted. If this limit is exceeded, only a factory calibration is possible.

#### Sensor-transmitter-matching

The resistance/temperature curve of platinum resistance thermometers is standardized but in practice it is rarely possible to keep to the values precisely over the entire operating temperature range. For this reason, platinum resistance sensors are divided into tolerance classes, such as Class A, AA or B as per IEC 60751. These tolerance classes describe the maximum permissible deviation of the specific sensor characteristic curve from the standard curve, i.e. the maximum temperature-dependent characteristic error that is permitted. The conversion of measured sensor resistance values to temperatures in temperature transmitters or other meter electronics is often susceptible to considerable errors as the conversion is generally based on the standard characteristic curve.

When Endress+Hauser iTEMP temperature transmitters are used, this conversion error can be reduced significantly by sensor-transmitter-matching:

- Calibration at three temperatures at least and determination of the actual temperature sensor characteristic curve,
- Adjustment of the sensor-specific polynomial function using Calendar-van Dusen (CvD) coefficients
- Configuration of the temperature transmitter with the sensor-specific CvD coefficients for resistance/temperature conversion, and
- another calibration of the reconfigured temperature transmitter with connected resistance thermometer.

Endress+Hauser offers its customers this kind of sensor-transmitter matching as a separate service. Furthermore, the sensor-specific polynomial coefficients of platinum resistance thermometers are always provided on every Endress+Hauser calibration certificate where possible, e.g. at least three calibration points, so that users themselves can also appropriately configure suitable temperature transmitters.

For the device, Endress+Hauser offers standard calibrations at a reference temperature of -80 to +600 °C (-112 to +1112 °F) based on the ITS90 (International Temperature Scale). Calibrations in other temperature ranges are available from an Endress+Hauser sales center on request. Calibrations are traceable to national and international standards. The calibration certificate is referenced to the serial number of the device. Only the insert is calibrated.

#### Minimum immersion length (IL) for inserts required to perform a correct calibration



Due to the limitations of furnace geometries, the minimum immersion lengths must be observed at high temperatures to enable a calibration to be performed with an acceptable degree of measurement uncertainty. The same applies when using a head transmitter. Due to heat conduction, minimum lengths must be observed in order to guarantee the functionality of the transmitter -40 to +85 °C (-40 to +185 °F).

Calibration temperature	Minimum immersion length IL in mm without head transmitter
−196 °C (−320.8 °F)	120 mm (4.72 in) <sup>1)</sup>
-80 to +250 °C (−112 to +482 °F)	No minimum immersion length required <sup>2)</sup>
+251 to +550 °C (+483.8 to +1022 °F)	300 mm (11.81 in)
+551 to +600 °C (+1023.8 to +1112 °F)	400 mm (15.75 in)

- 1) With iTEMP head transmitter min. 150 mm (5.91 in) is required
- 2) at a temperature of +80 to +250 °C (+176 to +482 °F), the iTEMP head transmitter requires min. 50 mm (1.97 in)

#### Insulation resistance

■ RTD:

Insulation resistance between the terminals and the extension neck, as per IEC 60751 > 100 M $\Omega$  at +25 °C, measured with a minimum testing voltage of 100  $V_{DC}$ .

■ TC:

Insulation resistance as per IEC 61515 between terminals and sheath material for a test voltage of 500  $V_{DC}$ :

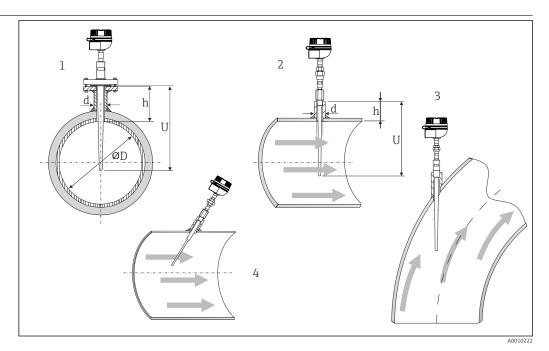
- > 1  $G\Omega$  at +20  $^{\circ}$ C
- $\bullet$  > 5 M $\Omega$  at +500 °C

## Installation

#### Orientation

No restrictions. Self-draining in the process must be ensured, depending on the application.

#### **Installation instructions**



■ 15 Installation examples

- 1 2 In pipes with a small cross-section, the sensor tip should reach or extend slightly past the center axis of the pipe (=U).
- 3 4 Slanted orientation.

The immersion length of the thermometer influences the measurement accuracy. If the immersion length is too small, measurement errors are caused by heat conduction via the process connection and the container wall. If installing into a pipe then the immersion length should be at least half of the pipe diameter. Installation at an angle (see item 3 and 4) could be another solution. When determining the immersion length, all the parameters of the thermometer and of the process to be measured must be taken into account (e.g. flow velocity, process pressure).

For the best installation, apply the following rule:  $h \sim d$ ; U > D/2 + h.

The counterparts for process connections and seals are not supplied with the thermometer and must be ordered separately if needed.

## **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 iTEMP head transmitter	-40 to +85 °C (-40 to +185 °F)
With mounted iTEMP head transmitter and display	−30 to +85 °C (−22 to 185 °F)

## Storage temperature

-40 to +85 °C (-40 to +185 °F).

#### Relative humidity

Depends on the iTEMP transmitter used. When using iTEMP head transmitters:

- Condensation permitted as per IEC 60068-2-33
- Max. relative humidity: 95% in accordance with IEC 60068-2-30

#### Climate class

As per EN 60654-1, Class C

## Degree of protection

Max. IP 66 (NEMA Type 4x encl.)	Depending on the design (terminal head, connector, etc.)
Partly IP 68	Tested in 1.83 m (6 ft) over 24 h

# Shock and vibration resistance

The Endress+Hauser inserts exceed the requirements of IEC 60751 with regard to shock and vibration resistance of 3g in a range of 10 to 500 Hz. The vibration resistance of the measuring point depends on sensor type and design:

Sensor type <sup>1)</sup>	Vibration resistance for the sensor tip
Pt100 (WW)	
Pt100 (TF) Basic	$\leq 30 \text{ m/s}^2 (\leq 3g)$
Pt100 (TF) Standard	≤ 40 m/s² (≤ 4g)
Pt100 (TF) iTHERM StrongSens	600 m/s² (60g)
Pt100 (TF) iTHERM QuickSens, version: ø6 mm (0.24 in)	600 m/s <sup>2</sup> (60g)
Pt100 (TF) iTHERM QuickSens, version: ø3 mm (0.12 in)	≤ 30 m/s² (≤ 3g)
Thermocouple TC, type J, K, N	≤ 30 m/s² (≤ 3g)

1) Options depend on product and configuration

# Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with all the relevant requirements of the IEC/EN 61326 series and NAMUR Recommendation EMC (NE21). For details refer to the EU Declaration of Conformity.

Maximum measurement error < 1% of the measuring range.

Interference immunity as per IEC/EN 61326 series, industrial requirements

Interference emission as per IEC/EN 61326 series, Class B equipment

## **Process**

## Process temperature range

Depends on the type of sensor and the thermowell material used, max. -200 to  $+1\,100\,^{\circ}$ C (-328 to  $+2\,012\,^{\circ}$ F)..

#### Process pressure range

The maximum possible process pressure depends on various influencing factors, such as the design, process connection and process temperature. For information on the maximum possible process pressures for the individual process connections, see the "Process connection" section.



The mechanical loading capacity as a function of the installation and process conditions can be verified in the "Thermowell Calculation Tool" contained in the manufacturer's 'Applicator' online tool. See "Accessories" section.

#### Permitted flow velocity depending on the immersion length and process medium

The maximum flow velocity tolerated by the thermowell diminishes with increasing thermowell immersion length exposed to the stream of the fluid. It depends on the shape and size of the thermowell, the process connection, the medium type, process temperature and process pressure.

Process connection	Standard	Max. process pressure
Weld-in version/socket weld	NPS	≤ 500 bar (7252 psi)
Flange	ASME B16.5	Depending on the flange pressure rating 150, 300, 600, 900/1500 or 2500 psi at 20 $^{\circ}$ C (68 $^{\circ}$ F)
Thread	ISO 965-1 / ASME B1.13M ISO 228-1 ANSI B1.20.1 DIN EN 10226-1 /	400 bar (5802 psi) at +400 °C (+752 °F)

## Process pressure range

The maximum possible process pressure depends on various influencing factors, such as the design, process connection and process temperature. For information on the maximum possible process pressures for the individual process connections, see the "Process connection" section.



The mechanical loading capacity as a function of the installation and process conditions can be verified in the "Thermowell Calculation Tool" contained in the manufacturer's 'Applicator' online tool. See "Accessories" section.

#### Permitted flow velocity depending on the immersion length and process medium

The maximum flow velocity tolerated by the thermowell diminishes with increasing thermowell immersion length exposed to the stream of the fluid. It depends on the shape and size of the thermowell, the process connection, the medium type, process temperature and process pressure.

Process connection	Standard	Max. process pressure
Weld-in version/socket weld	NPS	≤ 500 bar (7252 psi)
Flange	ASME B16.5	Depending on the flange pressure rating 150, 300, 600, 900/1500 or 2500 psi at 20 °C (68 °F)
Thread	ISO 965-1 / ASME B1.13M ISO 228-1 ANSI B1.20.1 DIN EN 10226-1 /	400 bar (5802 psi) at +400 °C (+752 °F)

## Mechanical construction

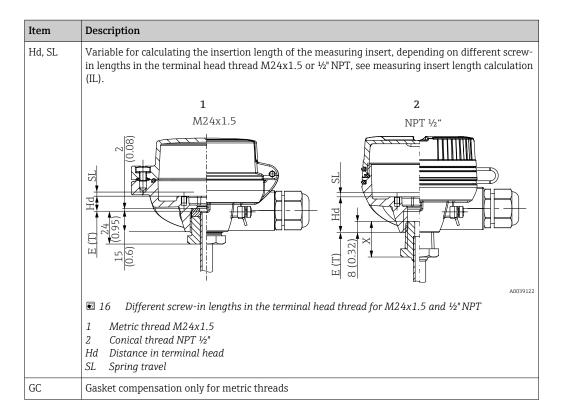
## Design, dimensions

All dimensions in mm (in). The design of the thermometer depends on the type selected:

- Thermometer for installation in a separate thermowell
- Thermometer with thermowell, based on ASME: ANSI flanges, NPT thread, socket weld and weldin version
- Thermometer with thermowell, based on DIN: EN flanges, M-thread or G-thread, socket weld and weld-in version
- Thermometer with thermowell, based on NAMUR and TwistWell, flanges
- The mechanical loading capacity depending on the installation and process conditions can be checked online using the "TW Sizing Thermowell Module" calculation tool for thermowells in the Endress+Hauser Applicator software. See "Accessories" section.
- Various dimensions, such as the immersion length U, the thermowell lagging length T and the extension neck length E, for example, are variable values and are therefore indicated as items in the following dimensional drawings.

#### Variable dimensions:

Item	Description
Е	Extension neck length, variable depending on the configuration or predefined for the version with iTHERM QuickNeck
IL	Insertion length of measuring insert
L	Thermowell length (U+T)
Т	Length of thermowell lagging: Variable or predefined, depending on the thermowell version (see also the individual table data)
U	Immersion length: Variable, depending on the configuration
L_Gp	Thread length (complete thread length)
L_Gp_e	Thread engagement length
Gp	Process connection thread
В	Thermowell base thickness (default value 6 mm (0.24 in) – other thickness optionally available)
D1	Root diameter
D2	Tip diameter
C1	Length of tapered part
Re1	Stepped length of tip
Di1	Bore diameter
Di2	Bore diameter of tip
De1	Lagging diameter
Ge1	Thermometer connection thread



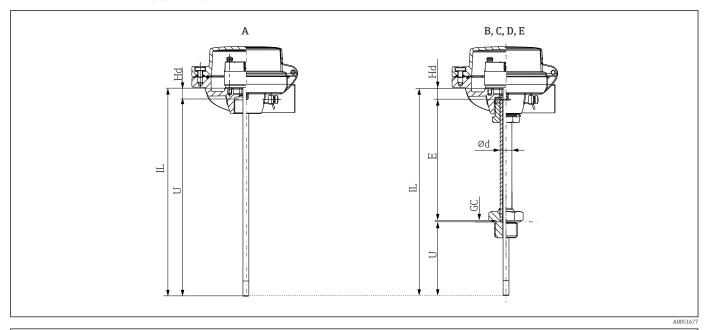
## Thermometer for installation in a separate thermowell

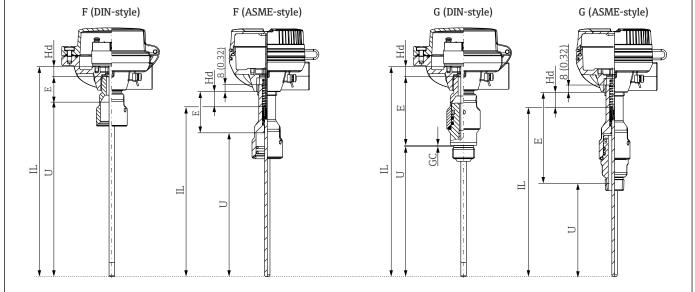
The thermometer is supplied without a thermowell but is designed for use with a thermowell.



This version cannot be used for direct immersion in the process medium!

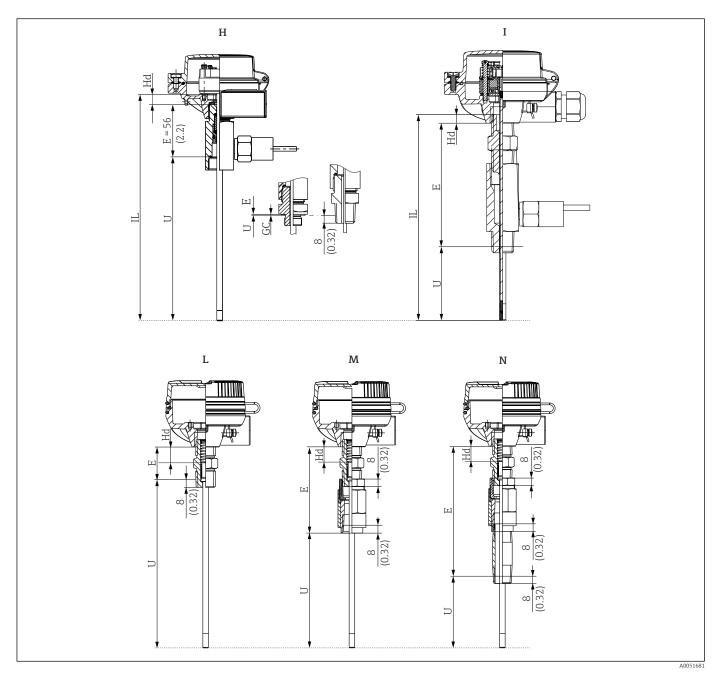
## The thermometer can be configured as follows





- $\bullet~$  Option A: Without extension neck (female thread M24, M20x1.5 or NPT ½")  $^{1)}$
- Options B, C, D, E: Removable extension neck; choose metric thread for connection to thermowell.
- Option F (DIN-style): iTHERM QuickNeck upper part with iTHERM TS111.
   Option F (ASME-style): iTHERM QuickNeck upper part with iTHERM TS211.
- Option G (DIN-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, complete, with iTHERM TS111.
   Option G (ASME-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, complete, with iTHERM TS211.

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- Option H: Extension neck with second process seal, with gasket, replaceable measuring insert (thread M24x1.5 female fitting to thermowell) or with male thread.
- Option I: Extension neck with second process seal, with metal seal, fixed measuring insert (thread NPT 1/2" male thread to thermowell).
- Options L, M, N: NPT ½" nipple, nipple-union or nipple-union-nipple connection.

## 1) Configuration feature 50: Process/thermowell connection

## ${\it Calculation\ of\ measuring\ insert\ length\ IL}$

Option A: Without neck	IL = U + Hd
Option A for use with NAMUR thermowell	Thermowell iTHERM ModuLine TT151 type NF1: $U_{TM151}$ = 304 mm (11.97 in); IL = 315 mm (12.4 in) Thermowell iTHERM ModuLine TT151 type NF2: $U_{TM151}$ = 364 mm (14.33 in); IL = 375 mm (14.8 in) Thermowell iTHERM ModuLine TT151 type NF3: $U_{TM151}$ = 424 mm (16.7 in); IL = 435 mm (17.13 in)
Options B, C, D, E: Removable extension neck	Metric thread version: IL = U + E + Hd + GC  NPT thread version: IL = U + E + Hd

Option F (DIN-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, upper part	IL = U + E + Hd Length E = 28 mm (1.10 in) for M24x1.5 to terminal head Length E = 21 mm (0.83 in) for NPT $\frac{1}{2}$ " to terminal head
Option F (ASME-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, upper part	IL = U + E + Hd Length E = 46 mm (1.81 in) for M24x1.5 to terminal head Length E = 44 mm (1.73 in) for NPT $\frac{1}{2}$ " to terminal head
Option G (DIN-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, complete	DIN-style: Thermowell connection as cylindrical thread (M14; M18; G½") IL = U + E + Hd + GC Length E = 74 mm (2.91 in) for M24x1.5 to terminal head Length E = 68 mm (2.68 in) for NPT ½" to terminal head
Option G (ASME-style): iTHERM QuickNeck, complete	ASME-style: Thermowell connection as conical thread (NPT $\frac{1}{2}$ ")  IL = U + E + Hd + GC  Length E = 101 mm (3.98 in)
Option H: Second process seal	Thermowell connection as female thread M24x1.5 IL = U + E + Hd+GC Length E = 56 mm (2.2 in) for M24x1.5 to terminal head Length E = 48 mm (1.89 in) for NPT $\frac{1}{2}$ " to terminal head
	Thermowell connection as cylindrical thread (M14; M18; G½") IL = U + E + Hd + GC Length E = 85 mm (3.35 in) for M24x1.5 to terminal head Length E = 76 mm (3 in) for NPT ½" to terminal head
	Thermowell connection as conical thread NPT $\frac{1}{2}$ " IL = U + E + Hd Length E = 147 mm (5.79 in) for application: Non-Ex, Ex ia, GP, IS Length E = 158 mm (6.22 in) for application: Ex d, XP
Options L, M, N: Nipple connection	IL = U + E + Hd  E and Hd depend on the type of nipple:
	E and Hd depend on the type of nipple:  Standard:  E = 35 mm (1.38 in)  Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in)  Nipple for flameproof enclosure:  E = 47 mm (1.85 in)  Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in)
	SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in)
Hd for head thread M24x1.5 (TA30A, TA30D, TA30P, TA30R, TA20AB) = 11 mm (0.43 in)	

Hd for head thread NPT  $\frac{1}{2}$ " (TA30EB) = 26 mm (1.02 in)

Hd for head thread NPT  $\frac{1}{2}$ " (TA30H) = 41 mm (1.61 in)

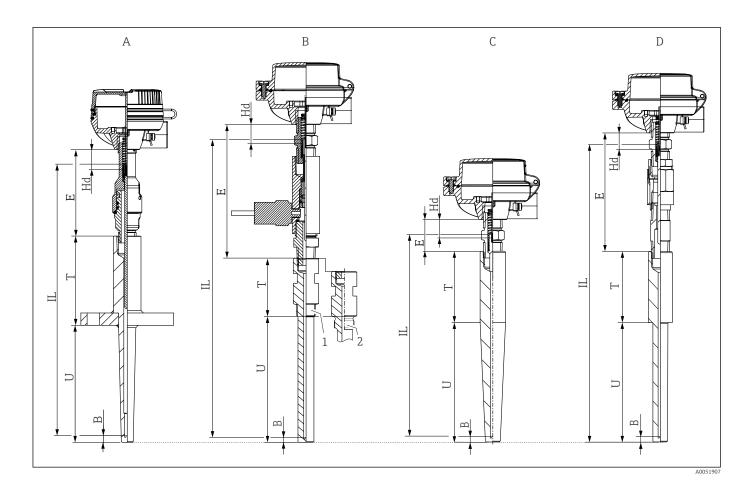
GC seal compensation = 2 mm (0.08 in)

## Thermometer with thermowell according to ASME standard

The thermometer always has a thermowell.

The thermometer can be configured as follows <sup>2)</sup>

See also configuration feature 020/030: Thermowell/thermometer structure  $\frac{1}{2}$ 2)



- Option A: Based on ASME B40.9, with flange.
- Option B: Based on ASME B40.9, with thread.
- 1: NPT thread.
- 2: Metric thread.
- Option C: Based on ASME B40.9, for weld-in.
- Option D: Based on ASME B40.9, with socket weld.

# Calculation of measuring insert length IL

		Non-Ex/Ex ia/GP/IS application	Ex d/XP application
Version A	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 101 mm (3.98 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 101 mm (3.98 in)
Version B	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 147 mm (5.79 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 158 mm (6.22 in)
Version C	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 35 mm (1.38 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 47 mm (1.85 in)
Version D	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 142 mm (5.6 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 154 mm (6.06 in)

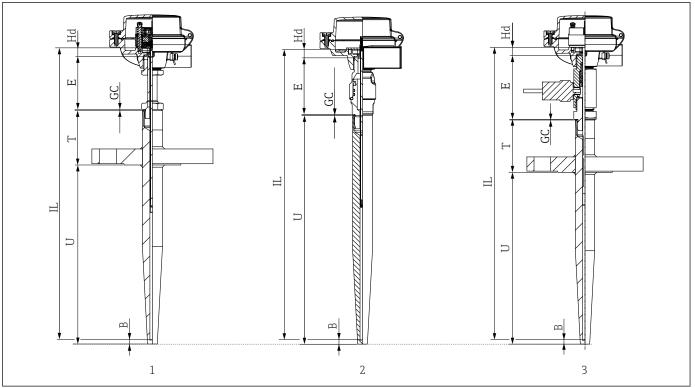
The length E specifications are nominal values and may vary due to the tolerances of the NPT threads.

### Thermometer with thermowell according to DIN standard

The thermometer always has a thermowell.

Thermowell, based on DIN 43772, Form 4F describes a flange, Form 4 the weld-in form as a process connection.

The thermometer can be configured as follows  $^{2)}$ 



A005194

- 1 Version E: Version with flange and removable extension neck.
- 2 Version G: Weld-in version with iTHERM QuickNeck.
- 3 Version E: Version with flange and extension neck with second process seal.

### Calculation of measuring insert length IL

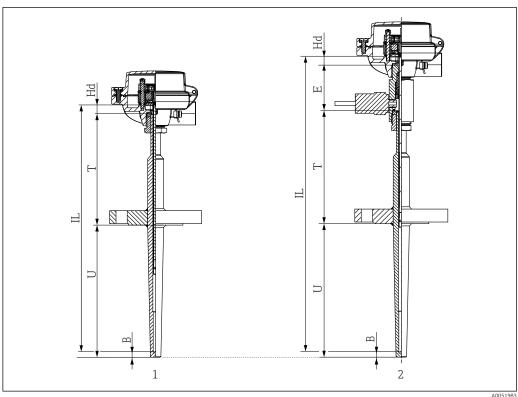
		Non-Ex/Ex ia/GP/IS application	Ex d/XP application
Version E with removable extension neck (feature 30: B, C, D)	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + GC + SL SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in) GC = 2 mm (0.078 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = variable	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = variable
Version G with iTHERM QuickNeck (feature 30: G)	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + GC + SL SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in) GC = 2 mm (0.078 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = 74 mm (2.91 in)	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = 68 mm (2.67 in)
Version E with extension neck with second process seal (feature 30: H)	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + GC + SL SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in) B = 6 mm (0.24 in) GC = 2 mm (0.078 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = 85 mm (3.35 in)	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = 76 mm (3 in)

### Thermometer with thermowell according to NAMUR NE 170

The thermometer always has a thermowell.

The thermometer can be configured as follows  $^{2)}$ 

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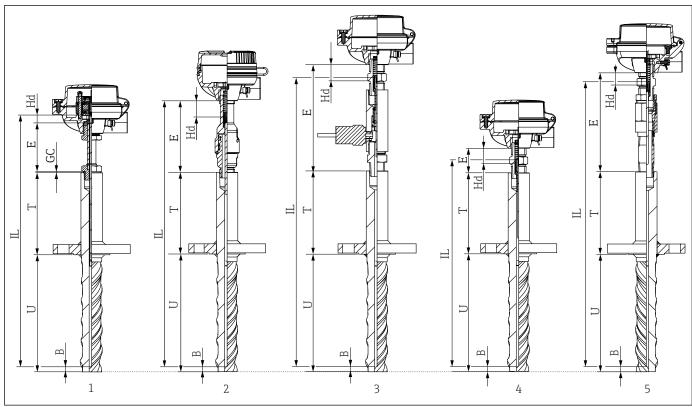
- Version M without extension neck.
- Version M, extension neck with second process seal.

# Calculation of measuring insert length IL

		Non-Ex/Ex ia/GP/IS application	Ex d/XP application
Version M without extension neck (feature 30: A)	IL = U + T + Hd - B + SL Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) B = 7 mm (0.28 in) SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in)	-	-
Version M, extension neck with second process seal (feature 30: H)	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL B = 7 mm (0.28 in) SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = 56 mm (2.2 in)	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = 48 mm (1.9 in)

### Thermometer with iTHERM TwistWell thermowell

The thermometer can be configured as follows: 2)



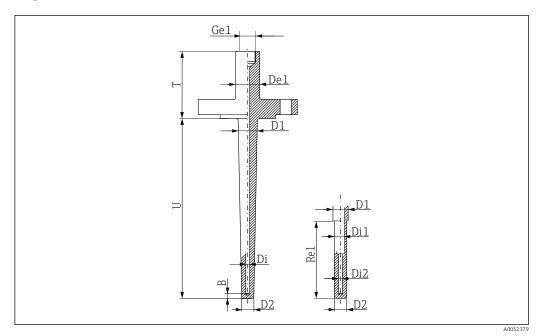
- A00519
- 1 Version T; iTHERM TwistWell, with flange and removable extension neck according to DIN standard.
- 2 Version T; iTHERM TwistWell, with flange and iTHERM QuickNeck.
- 3 Version T; iTHERM TwistWell, with flange and extension neck with second process seal.
- 4 Version T; iTHERM TwistWell, with flange and nipple connection.
- 5 Version T; iTHERM TwistWell, with flange and nipple-union-nipple connection.

# Calculation of measuring insert length IL

		Non-Ex/Ex ia/GP/IS application	Ex d/XP application
1: With flange and removable extension neck according to DIN standard	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + GC + SL B = 6 mm (0.24 in) SL = spring pre-load = 3 mm (0.12 in) GC = 2 mm (0.078 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = variable	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = variable
2: With flange and iTHERM QuickNeck	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL B = 6 mm (0.24 in) SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 101 mm (3.98 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 101 mm (3.98 in)
3: With flange and extension neck with second process seal	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL B = 6 mm (0.24 in) SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = 11 mm (0.43 in) E = 147 mm (5.79 in)	Hd = 26 mm (1.02 in) E = 158 mm (6.22 in)
4: With flange and nipple connection	IL = U + T + E + Hd - B + SL B = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 35 mm (1.38 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 47 mm (1.85 in)
5: With flange and nipple-union- nipple connection	SL = spring pre-load = 6 mm (0.24 in)	Hd = -17 mm (-0.67 in) E = 142 mm (5.6 in)	Hd = 10 mm (0.39 in) E = 158 mm (6.22 in)

The length  ${\bf E}$  specifications are nominal values and may vary due to the tolerances of the NPT threads.

### Forged thermowell

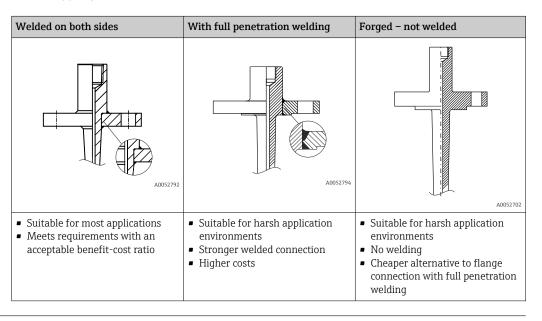


To avoid having to use welded flanged process connections, you can opt for a forged thermowell. This offers the highest level of fatigue resistance in accordance with ASME PTC 19.3 TW. Opting for a forged thermowell does away with the need for welding seam checks and prevents welding seam

This applies to the following thermowell versions: Flanged, references acc. to ASME/Universal/DIN

Versions of flanged thermowells

faults. It can be used in extreme process environments.



# Weight

0.5 to 37 kg (1 to 82 lbs) for standard versions

# Materials

The temperatures for continuous operation specified in the following table are intended as reference values for use of the various materials in air and without any significant mechanical load. The

maximum operating temperatures can be reduced considerably in 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	X5CrNiMo 17-12-2	650 °C (1 202 °F) <sup>1)</sup>	<ul> <li>Austenitic stainless steel</li> <li>High corrosion resistance in general</li> <li>Particularly high corrosion resistance in chlorinated 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>
AISI 316Ti/ 1.4571	X6CrNiMoTi17-12-2	700 °C (1292 °F)	<ul> <li>Properties comparable with AISI 316L</li> <li>Addition of titanium means increased resistance to intergranular corrosion even after welding</li> <li>Broad range of uses in the chemical, petrochemical and oil industries as well as in coal chemistry</li> <li>Can only be polished to a limited extent, titanium streaks can form</li> </ul>
Alloy 600/2.4816	NiCr15Fe	1100°C (2012°F)	<ul> <li>A nickel/chromium alloy with very good resistance to aggressive, oxidizing and reducing atmospheres, even at high temperatures</li> <li>Resistance to corrosion caused by chlorine gases and chlorinated media as well as many oxidizing mineral and organic acids, sea water etc.</li> <li>Corrosion from ultrapure water</li> <li>Not to be used in sulfur-containing atmospheres</li> </ul>
Alloy C276/2.4819	NiMo16Cr15W	1100°C (2012°F)	<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 acids</li> </ul>
AISI 347/1.4550	X6CrNiNb18-10	900°C (1652°F)	<ul> <li>Austenitic stainless steel</li> <li>Better intercrystalline corrosion resistance in oxidizing environments</li> <li>Good welding properties</li> <li>For high-temperature applications like furnaces</li> </ul>
AISI 310 / 1.4845	X15CrNi25-21	1 100 °C (2 012 °F)	<ul> <li>Austenitic stainless steel</li> <li>Generally good resistance to oxidizing and reducing atmospheres</li> <li>Due to the higher chromium content, good resistance to oxidizing aqueous solutions and neutral salts melting at higher temperatures</li> <li>Only low resistance to sulfur-containing gases</li> </ul>
AISI A105/ 1.0460	C22.8	450 °C (842 °F)	<ul> <li>Heat-resistant steel</li> <li>Resistant in nitrogen-containing atmospheres and 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, pressured vessels</li> </ul>
AISI A182 F11/1.7335	13CrMo4-5	550 °C (1022 °F)	<ul> <li>Low alloy, heat-resistant steel with chromium and molybdenum additions</li> <li>Better corrosion resistance compared to non-alloy steels, not suitable for acids and other aggressive media</li> <li>Often used in steam generators, water and steam pipes, pressured vessels</li> </ul>

Material name	Short form	Recommended max. temperature for continuous use in air	Properties
Titanium/ 3.7035	_	600 °C (1112 °F)	<ul> <li>A light metal with very high corrosion resistance and strength values</li> <li>Very good resistance to many oxidizing mineral and organic acids, saline solutions, sea water etc.</li> <li>Prone to fast embrittlement at high temperatures through the absorption of oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen</li> <li>Compared to other metals, titanium reacts readily with many media (O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>) at higher temperatures and/or increased pressure</li> <li>Can only be used in chlorine gas and chlorinated media at comparatively low temperatures (&lt;400 °C)</li> </ul>
1.5415	16Mo3	530 °C (986 °F)	<ul> <li>Alloyed creep-resistant steel</li> <li>Particularly well suited as pipe material for boiler construction, super heater tube, superheated steam and collecting pipe, stove and line pipes, for heat exchangers and for the purposes of oil-refining industries</li> </ul>
Duplex S32205	X2CrNi-MoN22-5-3	300 °C (572 °F)	<ul> <li>Austenitic ferritic steel with good mechanical properties</li> <li>High resistance to general corrosion, pitting, chlorine-induced or transgranular stress corrosion</li> <li>Comparatively good resistance to hydrogen-induced stress corrosion</li> </ul>
1.7380	10CrMo9-10	580 ℃ (1076 ℉)	Alloyed, heat-resistant steel     Particularly suitable for steam boilers, boiler parts, boiler drums, pressure vessels for apparatus constructions and similar purposes

Can be used to a limited extent up to  $800\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  (1472  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) for low mechanical loads and in non-corrosive media. For further information, please contact the manufacturer's sales department.

# Thermowell/thermometer connections

Connection thread Metric female thread	Туре	of fitting	Thread length TL	Width across flats	
A0043558	M	M24x1.5	14 mm (0.55 in)	30 mm (1.18 in)	The metric female thread is not designed as a process connection. This connection is only available for thermometers without a thermowell.
1 Female thread					

Connection thread Conical female thread	Туре	of fitting	Thread length TL	Width across flats	
A0043562	NPT	NPT ½"	8 mm (0.32 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)	The conical female thread is not designed as a process connection. This connection is only available for thermometers without a thermowell.
1 Female thread					

iTHERM QuickNeck (upper half)	
	iTHERM QuickNeck (upper half) is used for connection to an existing thermowell with iTHERM QuickNeck (lower part).
A0043611	

Connec Male th	ction thread hread	Туре	of fitting	Thread length TL	Width across flats	Max. process pressure
	SW/AF	M	M14x1.5	12 mm (0.47 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)	Maximum static
E	E		M20x1.5	14 mm (0.55 in)	27 mm (1.06 in)	process pressure for threaded process
<b>Y</b>			M18x1.5	12 mm (0.47 in)	24 mm (0.95 in)	connection: 1)
	TL TL	G 2)	G ½" DIN/BSP	15 mm (0.6 in)	27 mm (1.06 in)	400 bar (5802 psi) at
ML, L	A	NPT 00019445	NPT ½"	8 mm (0.32 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)	+400 °C (+752 °F)
■ 17	Cylindrical (left side) and conical (right sid version	le)				

- Maximum pressure specifications only for the thread. The failure of the thread is calculated, taking the static pressure into consideration. The calculation is based on a fully tightened thread (TL = thread length) DIN ISO 228 BSPP 1)

Process connections with a cylindrical male thread are supplied with copper seals according to DIN 7603 Form A with a thickness of 1.5 mm.

Thermometer connection	Versio	on Ge1	L_1	L_2	Standard/Class
Ge1	M	M14x1.5			ASME B1.13M/ISO
		M20x1.5			965-1 H6
8		M18x1.5			
L_1 L_2 25 25 (0.98)	G 1)	G ½" DIN/BSP	17 mm (0.67 in)	20 mm (0.79 in)	ISO 228-1 A
	NPT	NPT ½"			ANSI B1.20.1
A0040912					
■ 18 Female thread					
M24x1.5 (91.0) 4 (62.0) (92.0) (92.0) (92.0)					
■ 19 Adjustable male thread					

1) DIN ISO 228 BSPP

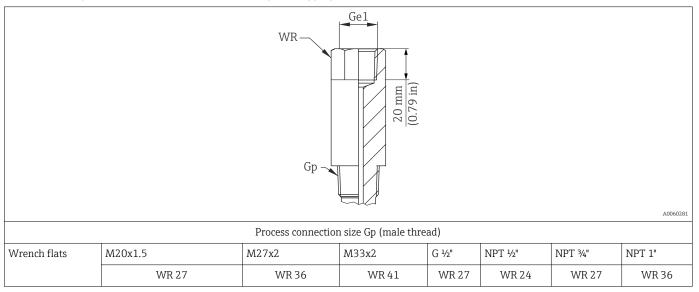
### Process connections

Thread

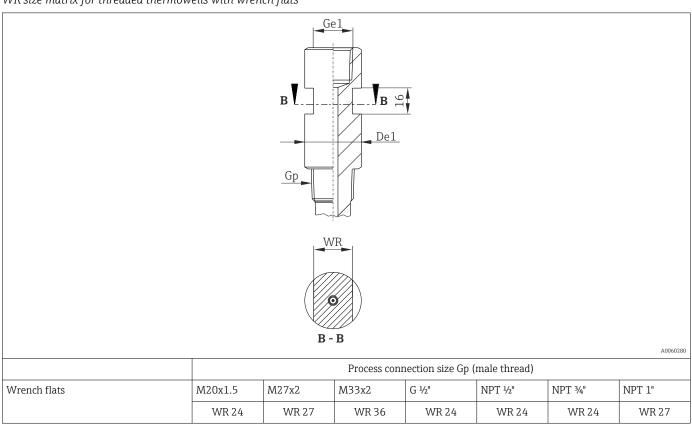
Threaded process connection		of fitting	Thread length L_Gp	Standard	Max. process pressure
A0040916  20 Cylindrical (left side) and conical (right side)	M	M20x1.5	14 mm (0.55 in)	ASME B1.13M	Maximum static process
		M27x2	16 mm (0.63 in)	ISO 965-1 g6	pressure for threaded process connection: 1)
		M33x2	18 mm (0.71 in)		400 bar (5802 psi) at
	G	G ½"	15 mm (0.6 in)	ISO 228-1 A	+400 °C (+752 °F)
	NPT	NPT ½"	20 mm (0.79 in) L_Gp_e: 8 mm (0.32 in)	ANSI B1.20.1	
		NPT <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	20 mm (0.79 in) L_Gp_e: 8 mm (0.32 in)		
version version		NPT 1"	25 mm (0.98 in) L_Gp_e: 10 mm (0.39 in)		

1) Maximum pressure specifications only for the thread. The failure of the thread is calculated, taking the static pressure into consideration. The calculation is based on a fully tightened thread

### WR size matrix for threaded thermowells (with hexagonal lagging)

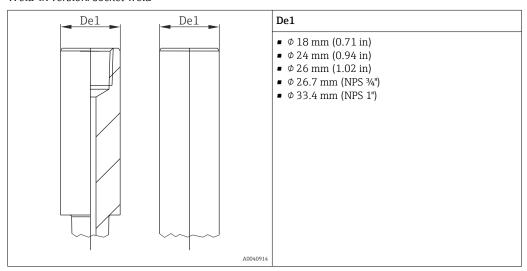


# WR size matrix for threaded thermowells with wrench flats

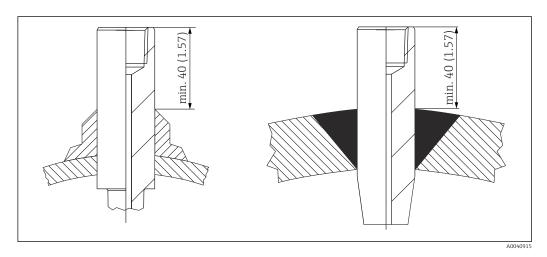


### Weld-in, socket weld

Weld-in version/socket weld



Welding recommendation: The distance between the welding seam and the end of thermowell should be at least 40 mm (1.57 in). A dummy plug is recommended to prevent deformation of the thread.



### Flanges

i

The different materials are categorized according to their strength-temperature properties in DIN EN 1092-1 Tab.18 under 13E0 and in JIS B2220:2004 Tab. 5 under 023b. The ASME flanges are grouped together under Tab. 2-2.2 in ASME B16.5-2013. Inches are converted into metric units (in - mm) using the factor 25.4. In the ASME standard, the metric data is rounded to 0 or 5.

### Versions

- DIN flanges: German Standards Institute DIN 2527
- EN flanges: European standard DIN EN 1092-1:2002-06 and 2007
- ASME flanges: American Society of Mechanical Engineers ASME B16.5-2013
- JIS flanges: Japanese Industrial Standard B2220:2004
- HG/T flanges: Chinese Chemical Standard HG/T 20592-2009 and 20615-2009

# Geometry of sealing surfaces

Flanges	Sealing surface	DIN 2526 1)		DIN EN 109	2-1		ASME B16.5	
		Form	Rz (µm)	Form	Rz (µm)	Ra (µm)	Form	Ra (µm)
without raised face	A0043514	A B	- 40 to 160	A 2)	12.5 to 50	3.2 to 12.5	Flat face (FF)	3.2 to 6.3 (AARH
with raised face	A0043516	C D E	40 to 160 40 16	B1 <sup>3)</sup> B2	12.5 to 50 3.2 to 12.5	3.2 to 12.5 0.8 to 3.2	Raised face (RF)	125 to 250 µin)
Spring	A0043517	F	-	С	3.2 to 12.5	0.8 to 3.2	Tongue (T)	3.2
Groove	U A0043518	N		D			Groove (G)	
Projection	A0043519	V 13	-	Е	12.5 to 50	3.2 to 12.5	Male (M)	3.2
Recess	A0043520	R 13		F			Female (F)	
Projection	U A0043521	V 14	for O-rings	Н	3.2 to 12.5	3.2 to 12.5	-	-
Recess	U A0043522	R 14		G			-	-
With ring groove	A0052680	-	-	-	-	-	Ring-type joint (RTJ)	1.6

- 1)
- Contained in DIN 2527 Typically PN2.5 to PN40 Typically from PN63 2)
- 3)

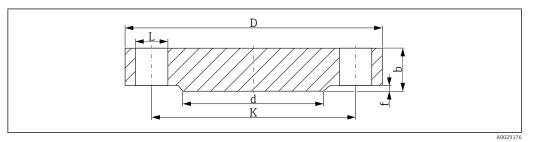
Flanges according to the old DIN standard are compatible with the new DIN EN 1092-1 standard. Change in pressure ratings: Old DIN standards PN64  $\rightarrow$  DIN EN 1092-1 PN63.

Height of raised face 1)

Standard	Flanges	Height of raised face f	Tolerance
DIN EN 1092-1:2002-06	all types	2 (0.08)	0
DIN EN 1092-1:2007	≤ DN 32		-1 (-0.04)
	> DN 32 to DN 250	3 (0.12)	0 -2 (-0.08)
	> DN 250 to DN 500	4 (0.16)	0 -3 (-0.12)
	> DN 500	5 (0.19)	0 -4 (-0.16)
ASME B16.5 - 2013	≤ Class 300	1.6 (0.06)	±0.75 (±0.03)
	≥ Class 600	6.4 (0.25)	0.5 (0.02)
JIS B2220:2004	< DN 20	1.5 (0.06) 0	-
	> DN 20 to DN 50	2 (0.08) 0	
	> DN 50	3 (0.12) 0	

#### 1) Dimensions in mm (in)

# EN flanges (DIN EN 1092-1)



■ 21 Raised face B1

- Bore diameter
- Diameter of raised face
- Diameter of pitch circle Flange diameter K
- Total flange thickness
- Height of raised face (generally 2 mm (0.08 in)

PN16 1)

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
25	115 (4.53)	18 (0.71)	85 (3.35)	68 (2.68)	4xØ14 (0.55)	1.50 (3.31)
32	140 (5.51)	18 (0.71)	100 (3.94)	78 (3.07)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.00 (4.41)
40	150 (5.91)	18 (0.71)	110 (4.33)	88 (3.46)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
50	165 (6.5)	18 (0.71)	125 (4.92)	102 (4.02)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.90 (6.39)
65	185 (7.28)	18 (0.71)	145 (5.71)	122 (4.80)	8xØ18 (0.71)	3.50 (7.72)
80	200 (7.87)	20 (0.79)	160 (6.30)	138 (5.43)	8xØ18 (0.71)	4.50 (9.92)
100	220 (8.66)	20 (0.79)	180 (7.09)	158 (6.22)	8xØ18 (0.71)	5.50 (12.13)
125	250 (9.84)	22 (0.87)	210 (8.27)	188 (7.40)	8xØ18 (0.71)	8.00 (17.64)
150	285 (11.2)	22 (0.87)	240 (9.45)	212 (8.35)	8xØ22 (0.87)	10.5 (23.15)
200	340 (13.4)	24 (0.94)	295 (11.6)	268 (10.6)	12xØ22 (0.87)	16.5 (36.38)

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
250	405 (15.9)	26 (1.02)	355 (14.0)	320 (12.6)	12xØ26 (1.02)	25.0 (55.13)
300	460 (18.1)	28 (1.10)	410 (16.1)	378 (14.9)	12xØ26 (1.02)	35.0 (77.18)

1) The dimensions in the following tables are in mm (in), unless otherwise specified  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

# PN25

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
25	115 (4.53)	18 (0.71)	85 (3.35)	68 (2.68)	4xØ14 (0.55)	1.50 (3.31)
32	140 (5.51)	18 (0.71)	100 (3.94)	78 (3.07)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.00 (4.41)
40	150 (5.91)	18 (0.71)	110 (4.33)	88 (3.46)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
50	165 (6.5)	20 (0.79)	125 (4.92)	102 (4.02)	4xØ18 (0.71)	3.00 (6.62)
65	185 (7.28)	22 (0.87)	145 (5.71)	122 (4.80)	8xØ18 (0.71)	4.50 (9.92)
80	200 (7.87)	24 (0.94)	160 (6.30)	138 (5.43)	8xØ18 (0.71)	5.50 (12.13)
100	235 (9.25)	24 (0.94)	190 (7.48)	162 (6.38)	8xØ22 (0.87)	7.50 (16.54)
125	270 (10.6)	26 (1.02)	220 (8.66)	188 (7.40)	8xØ26 (1.02)	11.0 (24.26)
150	300 (11.8)	28 (1.10)	250 (9.84)	218 (8.58)	8xØ26 (1.02)	14.5 (31.97)
200	360 (14.2)	30 (1.18)	310 (12.2)	278 (10.9)	12xØ26 (1.02)	22.5 (49.61)
250	425 (16.7)	32 (1.26)	370 (14.6)	335 (13.2)	12xØ30 (1.18)	33.5 (73.9)
300	485 (19.1)	34 (1.34)	430 (16.9)	395 (15.6)	16xØ30 (1.18)	46.5 (102.5)

### PN40

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
15	95 (3.74)	16 (0.55)	65 (2.56)	45 (1.77)	4xØ14 (0.55)	0.81 (1.8)
25	115 (4.53)	18 (0.71)	85 (3.35)	68 (2.68)	4xØ14 (0.55)	1.50 (3.31)
32	140 (5.51)	18 (0.71)	100 (3.94)	78 (3.07)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.00 (4.41)
40	150 (5.91)	18 (0.71)	110 (4.33)	88 (3.46)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
50	165 (6.5)	20 (0.79)	125 (4.92)	102 (4.02)	4xØ18 (0.71)	3.00 (6.62)
65	185 (7.28)	22 (0.87)	145 (5.71)	122 (4.80)	8xØ18 (0.71)	4.50 (9.92)
80	200 (7.87)	24 (0.94)	160 (6.30)	138 (5.43)	8xØ18 (0.71)	5.50 (12.13)
100	235 (9.25)	24 (0.94)	190 (7.48)	162 (6.38)	8xØ22 (0.87)	7.50 (16.54)
125	270 (10.6)	26 (1.02)	220 (8.66)	188 (7.40)	8xØ26 (1.02)	11.0 (24.26)
150	300 (11.8)	28 (1.10)	250 (9.84)	218 (8.58)	8xØ26 (1.02)	14.5 (31.97)
200	375 (14.8)	36 (1.42)	320 (12.6)	285 (11.2)	12xØ30 (1.18)	29.0 (63.95)
250	450 (17.7)	38 (1.50)	385 (15.2)	345 (13.6)	12xØ33 (1.30)	44.5 (98.12)
300	515 (20.3)	42 (1.65)	450 (17.7)	410 (16.1)	16xØ33 (1.30)	64.0 (141.1)

# PN63

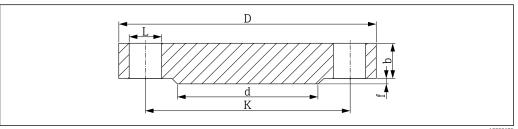
DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
25	140 (5.51)	24 (0.94)	100 (3.94)	68 (2.68)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
32	155 (6.10)	24 (0.94)	110 (4.33)	78 (3.07)	4xØ22 (0.87)	3.50 (7.72)
40	170 (6.69)	26 (1.02)	125 (4.92)	88 (3.46)	4xØ22 (0.87)	4.50 (9.92)
50	180 (7.09)	26 (1.02)	135 (5.31)	102 (4.02)	4xØ22 (0.87)	5.00 (11.03)
65	205 (8.07)	26 (1.02)	160 (6.30)	122 (4.80)	8xØ22 (0.87)	6.00 (13.23)

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
80	215 (8.46)	28 (1.10)	170 (6.69)	138 (5.43)	8xØ22 (0.87)	7.50 (16.54)
100	250 (9.84)	30 (1.18)	200 (7.87)	162 (6.38)	8xØ26 (1.02)	10.5 (23.15)
125	295 (11.6)	34 (1.34)	240 (9.45)	188 (7.40)	8xØ30 (1.18)	16.5 (36.38)
150	345 (13.6)	36 (1.42)	280 (11.0)	218 (8.58)	8xø33 (1.30)	24.5 (54.02)
200	415 (16.3)	42 (1.65)	345 (13.6)	285 (11.2)	12xØ36 (1.42)	40.5 (89.3)
250	470 (18.5)	46 (1.81)	400 (15.7)	345 (13.6)	12xØ36 (1.42)	58.0 (127.9)
300	530 (20.9)	52 (2.05)	460 (18.1)	410 (16.1)	16xØ36 (1.42)	83.5 (184.1)

### PN100

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
25	140 (5.51)	24 (0.94)	100 (3.94)	68 (2.68)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
32	155 (6.10)	24 (0.94)	110 (4.33)	78 (3.07)	4xØ22 (0.87)	3.50 (7.72)
40	170 (6.69)	26 (1.02)	125 (4.92)	88 (3.46)	4xØ22 (0.87)	4.50 (9.92)
50	195 (7.68)	28 (1.10)	145 (5.71)	102 (4.02)	4xØ26 (1.02)	6.00 (13.23)
65	220 (8.66)	30 (1.18)	170 (6.69)	122 (4.80)	8xØ26 (1.02)	8.00 (17.64)
80	230 (9.06)	32 (1.26)	180 (7.09)	138 (5.43)	8xØ26 (1.02)	9.50 (20.95)
100	265 (10.4)	36 (1.42)	210 (8.27)	162 (6.38)	8xØ30 (1.18)	14.0 (30.87)
125	315 (12.4)	40 (1.57)	250 (9.84)	188 (7.40)	8xØ33 (1.30)	22.5 (49.61)
150	355 (14.0)	44 (1.73)	290 (11.4)	218 (8.58)	12xØ33 (1.30)	30.5 (67.25)
200	430 (16.9)	52 (2.05)	360 (14.2)	285 (11.2)	12xØ36 (1.42)	54.5 (120.2)
250	505 (19.9)	60 (2.36)	430 (16.9)	345 (13.6)	12xØ39 (1.54)	87.5 (192.9)
300	585 (23.0)	68 (2.68)	500 (19.7)	410 (16.1)	16xØ42 (1.65)	131.5 (289.9)

### ASME flanges (ASME B16.5-2013)



### ■ 22 Raised face RF

- Bore diameter
- Diameter of raised face
- Diameter of pitch circle Flange diameter Κ
- D
- Total flange thickness
- Height of raised face, Class 150/300: 1.6 mm (0.06 in) or from Class 600: 6.4 mm (0.25 in)

Surface quality of sealing surface Ra  $\leq$  3.2 to 6.3  $\mu m$  (126 to 248  $\mu in).$ 

Class 150 1)

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	108.0 (4.25)	14.2 (0.56)	79.2 (3.12)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ15.7 (0.62)	0.86 (1.9)
11/4"	117.3 (4.62)	15.7 (0.62)	88.9 (3.50)	63.5 (2.50)	4xØ15.7 (0.62)	1.17 (2.58)

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1½"	127.0 (5.00)	17.5 (0.69)	98.6 (3.88)	73.2 (2.88)	4xØ15.7 (0.62)	1.53 (3.37)
2"	152.4 (6.00)	19.1 (0.75)	120.7 (4.75)	91.9 (3.62)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	2.42 (5.34)
21/2"	177.8 (7.00)	22.4 (0.88)	139.7 (5.50)	104.6 (4.12)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	3.94 (8.69)
3"	190.5 (7.50)	23.9 (0.94)	152.4 (6.00)	127.0 (5.00)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	4.93 (10.87)
31/2"	215.9 (8.50)	23.9 (0.94)	177.8 (7.00)	139.7 (5.50)	8xØ19.1 (0.75)	6.17 (13.60)
4"	228.6 (9.00)	23.9 (0.94)	190.5 (7.50)	157.2 (6.19)	8xØ19.1 (0.75)	7.00 (15.44)
5"	254.0 (10.0)	23.9 (0.94)	215.9 (8.50)	185.7 (7.31)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	8.63 (19.03)
6"	279.4 (11.0)	25.4 (1.00)	241.3 (9.50)	215.9 (8.50)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	11.3 (24.92)
8"	342.9 (13.5)	28.4 (1.12)	298.5 (11.8)	269.7 (10.6)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	19.6 (43.22)
10"	406.4 (16.0)	30.2 (1.19)	362.0 (14.3)	323.8 (12.7)	12xØ25.4 (1.00)	28.8 (63.50)

1) The dimensions in the following tables are in mm (in), unless otherwise specified

# Class 300

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	124.0 (4.88)	17.5 (0.69)	88.9 (3.50)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	1.39 (3.06)
11/4"	133.4 (5.25)	19.1 (0.75)	98.6 (3.88)	63.5 (2.50)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	1.79 (3.95)
1½"	155.4 (6.12)	20.6 (0.81)	114.3 (4.50)	73.2 (2.88)	4xØ22.4 (0.88)	2.66 (5.87)
2"	165.1 (6.50)	22.4 (0.88)	127.0 (5.00)	91.9 (3.62)	8xØ19.1 (0.75)	3.18 (7.01)
21/2"	190.5 (7.50)	25.4 (1.00)	149.4 (5.88)	104.6 (4.12)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	4.85 (10.69)
3"	209.5 (8.25)	28.4 (1.12)	168.1 (6.62)	127.0 (5.00)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	6.81 (15.02)
31/2"	228.6 (9.00)	30.2 (1.19)	184.2 (7.25)	139.7 (5.50)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	8.71 (19.21)
4"	254.0 (10.0)	31.8 (1.25)	200.2 (7.88)	157.2 (6.19)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	11.5 (25.36)
5"	279.4 (11.0)	35.1 (1.38)	235.0 (9.25)	185.7 (7.31)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	15.6 (34.4)
6"	317.5 (12.5)	36.6 (1.44)	269.7 (10.6)	215.9 (8.50)	12xØ22.4 (0.88)	20.9 (46.08)
8"	381.0 (15.0)	41.1 (1.62)	330.2 (13.0)	269.7 (10.6)	12xØ25.4 (1.00)	34.3 (75.63)
10"	444.5 (17.5)	47.8 (1.88)	387.4 (15.3)	323.8 (12.7)	16xØ28.4 (1.12)	53.3 (117.5)

# Class 600

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	124.0 (4.88)	17.5 (0.69)	88.9 (3.50)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	1.60 (3.53)
11/4"	133.4 (5.25)	20.6 (0.81)	98.6 (3.88)	63.5 (2.50)	4xØ19.1 (0.75)	2.23 (4.92)
1½"	155.4 (6.12)	22.4 (0.88)	114.3 (4.50)	73.2 (2.88)	4xØ22.4 (0.88)	3.25 (7.17)
2"	165.1 (6.50)	25.4 (1.00)	127.0 (5.00)	91.9 (3.62)	8xØ19.1 (0.75)	4.15 (9.15)
21/2"	190.5 (7.50)	28.4 (1.12)	149.4 (5.88)	104.6 (4.12)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	6.13 (13.52)
3"	209.5 (8.25)	31.8 (1.25)	168.1 (6.62)	127.0 (5.00)	8xØ22.4 (0.88)	8.44 (18.61)
31/2"	228.6 (9.00)	35.1 (1.38)	184.2 (7.25)	139.7 (5.50)	8xØ25.4 (1.00)	11.0 (24.26)
4"	273.1 (10.8)	38.1 (1.50)	215.9 (8.50)	157.2 (6.19)	8xØ25.4 (1.00)	17.3 (38.15)
5"	330.2 (13.0)	44.5 (1.75)	266.7 (10.5)	185.7 (7.31)	8xØ28.4 (1.12)	29.4 (64.83)
6"	355.6 (14.0)	47.8 (1.88)	292.1 (11.5)	215.9 (8.50)	12xØ28.4 (1.12)	36.1 (79.6)
8"	419.1 (16.5)	55.6 (2.19)	349.3 (13.8)	269.7 (10.6)	12xØ31.8 (1.25)	58.9 (129.9)
10"	508.0 (20.0)	63.5 (2.50)	431.8 (17.0)	323.8 (12.7)	16xØ35.1 (1.38)	97.5 (214.9)

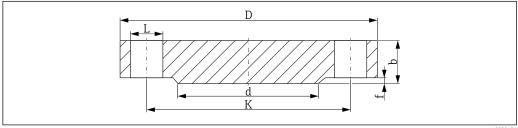
### Class 900

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	149.4 (5.88)	28.4 (1.12)	101.6 (4.0)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ25.4 (1.00)	3.57 (7.87)
11/4"	158.8 (6.25)	28.4 (1.12)	111.3 (4.38)	63.5 (2.50)	4xØ25.4 (1.00)	4.14 (9.13)
1½"	177.8 (7.0)	31.8 (1.25)	124.0 (4.88)	73.2 (2.88)	4xØ28.4 (1.12)	5.75 (12.68)
2"	215.9 (8.50)	38.1 (1.50)	165.1 (6.50)	91.9 (3.62)	8xØ25.4 (1.00)	10.1 (22.27)
21/2"	244.4 (9.62)	41.1 (1.62)	190.5 (7.50)	104.6 (4.12)	8xØ28.4 (1.12)	14.0 (30.87)
3"	241.3 (9.50)	38.1 (1.50)	190.5 (7.50)	127.0 (5.00)	8xØ25.4 (1.00)	13.1 (28.89)
4"	292.1 (11.50)	44.5 (1.75)	235.0 (9.25)	157.2 (6.19)	8xØ31.8 (1.25)	26.9 (59.31)
5"	349.3 (13.8)	50.8 (2.0)	279.4 (11.0)	185.7 (7.31)	8xØ35.1 (1.38)	36.5 (80.48)
6"	381.0 (15.0)	55.6 (2.19)	317.5 (12.5)	215.9 (8.50)	12xØ31.8 (1.25)	47.4 (104.5)
8"	469.9 (18.5)	63.5 (2.50)	393.7 (15.5)	269.7 (10.6)	12xØ38.1 (1.50)	82.5 (181.9)
10"	546.1 (21.50)	69.9 (2.75)	469.0 (18.5)	323.8 (12.7)	16xØ38.1 (1.50)	122 (269.0)

### Class 1500

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	149.4 (5.88)	28.4 (1.12)	101.6 (4.0)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ25.4 (1.00)	3.57 (7.87)
11/4"	158.8 (6.25)	28.4 (1.12)	111.3 (4.38)	63.5 (2.50)	4xØ25.4 (1.00)	4.14 (9.13)
1½"	177.8 (7.0)	31.8 (1.25)	124.0 (4.88)	73.2 (2.88)	4xØ28.4 (1.12)	5.75 (12.68)
2"	215.9 (8.50)	38.1 (1.50)	165.1 (6.50)	91.9 (3.62)	8xØ25.4 (1.00)	10.1 (22.27)
21/2"	244.4 (9.62)	41.1 (1.62)	190.5 (7.50)	104.6 (4.12)	8xØ28.4 (1.12)	14.0 (30.87)
3"	266.7 (10.5)	47.8 (1.88)	203.2 (8.00)	127.0 (5.00)	8xØ31.8 (1.25)	19.1 (42.12)
4"	311.2 (12.3)	53.8 (2.12)	241.3 (9.50)	157.2 (6.19)	8xØ35.1 (1.38)	29.9 (65.93)
5"	374.7 (14.8)	73.2 (2.88)	292.1 (11.5)	185.7 (7.31)	8xØ41.1 (1.62)	58.4 (128.8)
6"	393.7 (15.50)	82.6 (3.25)	317.5 (12.5)	215.9 (8.50)	12xØ38.1 (1.50)	71.8 (158.3)
8"	482.6 (19.0)	91.9 (3.62)	393.7 (15.5)	269.7 (10.6)	12xØ44.5 (1.75)	122 (269.0)
10"	584.2 (23.0)	108.0 (4.25)	482.6 (19.0)	323.8 (12.7)	12xØ50.8 (2.00)	210 (463.0)

# HG/T flanges (HG/T 20592-2009)



A0029176

### ■ 23 Raised face

- L Bore diameter
- d
- K

- Diameter of raised face
  Diameter of pitch circle
  Flange diameter
  Total flange thickness
  Height of raised face (generally 2 mm (0.08 in)

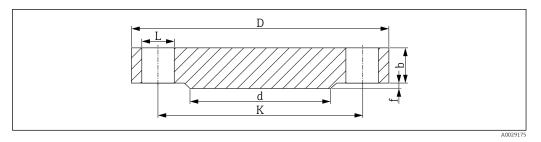
### PN40

DN	D	b	К	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
25	115 (4.53)	16 (0.63)	85 (3.35)	68 (2.68)	4xØ14 (0.55)	1.50 (3.31)
40	150 (5.91)	16 (0.63)	110 (4.33)	88 (3.46)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.50 (5.51)
50	165 (6.5)	18 (0.71)	125 (4.92)	102 (4.02)	4xØ18 (0.71)	3.00 (6.62)

### PN63

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
50	180 (7.09)	24 (0.95)	135 (5.31)	102 (4.02)	4xØ22 (0.87)	5.00 (11.03)

# HG/T flanges (HG/T 20615-2009)



# ■ 24 Raised face

- L Bore diameter
- d Diameter of raised face
- K Diameter of pitch circle
- D Flange diameter
- b Total flange thickness
- f Height of raised face, Class 150/300: 2 mm (0.08 in) or from Class 600: 7 mm (0.28 in)

Surface quality of sealing surface Ra  $\leq$  3.2 to 6.3  $\mu m$  (126 to 248  $\mu in$ ).

Class 150 1)

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	110.0 (4.33)	12.7 (0.5)	79.4 (3.13)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ16 (0.63)	0.86 (1.9)
1½"	125.0 (4.92)	15.9 (0.63)	98.4 (3.87)	73.0 (2.87)	4xØ16 (0.63)	1.53 (3.37)
2"	150 (5.91)	17.5 (0.69)	120.7 (4.75)	92.1 (3.63)	4xØ18 (0.71)	2.42 (5.34)

1) The dimensions in the following tables are in mm (in), unless otherwise specified

### Class 300

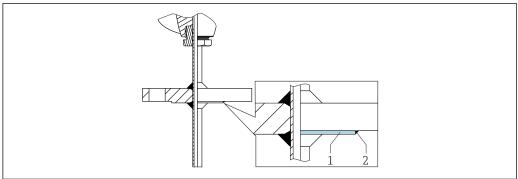
DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
1"	125.0 (4.92)	15.9 (0.63)	88.9 (3.50)	50.8 (2.00)	4xØ18 (0.71)	1.39 (3.06)
1½"	155 (6.10)	19.1 (0.75)	114.3 (4.50)	73 (2.87)	4xØ22 (0.87)	2.66 (5.87)
2"	165 (6.50)	20.7 (0.82)	127.0 (5.00)	92.1 (3.63)	8xØ18 (0.71)	3.18 (7.01)

### Class 600

DN	D	b	K	d	L	approx. kg (lbs)
2"	165 (6.50)	25.4 (1.00)	127.0 (5.00)	92.1 (3.63)	8xØ18 (0.71)	4.15 (9.15)

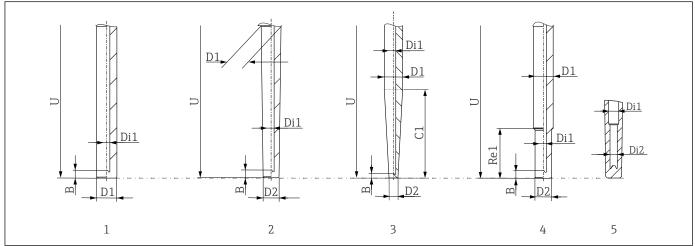
### Thermowell material, nickel-based, with flange

If the thermowell materials Alloy 600 and Alloy C276 are combined with a flange process connection, only the raised face and not the complete flange is made of the alloy for cost reasons. This is welded onto a flange with the parent material 316L. Identified in the order code by the material designation Alloy 600 > 316L or Alloy C276 > 316L.



- Raised face
- 2 Weld

### Geometry of parts in contact with medium



- Straight (complete length U)
- 2 Tapered (complete length U)
- 3 Tapered (over length C1)
- Stepped, Re1 = 63.5 mm (2.5 in)
- Stepped bore diameter (Di1/Di2)

# Measuring inserts

Depending on the configuration, iTHERM TS111 or TS211 measuring inserts with different RTD and TC sensors are available for the device.

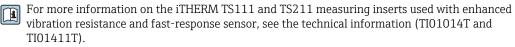
RTD sensor type <sup>1)</sup>	Pt100 (TF), basic thin film	Pt100 (TF), standard thin film	Pt100 (TF), iTHERM StrongSens	Pt100 (TF), iTHERM QuickSens <sup>2)</sup>	Pt100 (WW)	, wire wound
Sensor design; connection method	1x Pt100, 3- or 4-wire	1x Pt100, 3- or 4- wire, mineral- insulated	1x Pt100, 3- or 4- wire, mineral- insulated	1x Pt100, 3- or 4- wire  ø6 mm (0.24 in), mineral-insulated  ø3 mm (0.12 in), Teflon-insulated	1x Pt100, 3- or 4-wire, mineral- insulated	2x Pt100, 3- wire, mineral- insulated

Vibration resistance of the measuring insert tip	≤ 3 g	≤ 4 g	Increased vibration resistance 60 g	■ ø3 mm (0.12 in) ≤ 3 g ■ ø6 mm (0.24 in) ≤ 60 g	≤ 3 g
Measuring range; accuracy class	−50 to +200 °C (−58 to +392 °F), Class A or AA	-50 to +400 °C (-58 to +752 °F), Class A or AA	-50 to +500 ℃ (-58 to +932 ℉), Class A or AA	−50 to +200 °C (−58 to +392 °F), Class A or AA	−200 to +600 °C (−328 to +1112 °F), Class A or AA
Diameter	ø 3 mm (0.12 in) ø 6 mm (0.24 in)	ø 3 mm (0.12 in) ø 6 mm (0.24 in)	ø 6 mm (0.24 in)		9 3 mm (0.12 in) 9 6 mm (0.24 in)

- 1) Options depend on product and configuration
- 2) Recommended for immersion lengths U < 70 mm (2.76 in)

TC sensor type 1)	Туре К	Туре Ј	Type N		
Sensor design	Mineral-insulated, with Alloy600 sheathed cable	Mineral-insulated, with stainless steel sheathed cable			
Vibration resistance of the measuring insert tip		≤ 3 g			
Measuring range	-40 to +1100 °C (-40 to +2012 °F)	-40 to +750 °C (-40 to +1382 °F)	-40 to +1100 °C (-40 to +2012 °F)		
Connection type		Grounded or ungrounded			
Temperature-sensitive length	Measuring insert length				
Diameter		ø 3 mm (0.12 in) ø 6 mm (0.24 in)			

### 1) Options depend on product and configuration





- $\ \ \, \blacksquare$  Select the appropriate product root.
- Always quote the serial number of the device when ordering spare parts.

The insertion length IL is automatically calculated using the serial number.

# iTHERM QuickSleeve

Reducing the air gap between the thermowell and the measuring insert has the greatest impact on improving the response time of the thermometer. Optimizing the bore in the barstock thermowell is the best solution, e.g. a bore diameter of 6.1 mm (0.24 in) when using a 6 mm (0.24 in) measuring insert.

If it is not possible to adapt the bore accordingly, e.g. when using existing thermowells or specifications for using standard bores, the iTHERM QuickSleeve from Endress+Hauser can be used.

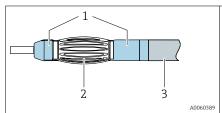
iTHERM QuickSleeve is a mechanical spring component at the tip of a measuring insert. This spring component improves heat transfer and shortens the response time from a barstock thermowell to the measuring insert and ultimately to the sensor.

iTHERM QuickSleeve is available in two designs for use in barstock thermowells:

- For bore diameter 6.5 mm (0.256 in)
- For bore diameter 7 mm (0.28 in)

### Mechanical construction

Type of fitting	Bore diameter 6.5 mm (0.256 in)	Bore diameter 7 mm (0.28 in)
Pt100 iTHERM QuickSens, 3 mm (0.12 in)	6 (0.24) 6 (0.24) 800 12	6 (0.24) (68.0) 52 A0057224
Pt100, WW and TF, 3 mm (0.12 in)	6 (0.24) (62.0) 07 3 (0.12)	6 (0.24) (97.0) 5.9 (97.0) 47 (97.0) 47



#### Materials

- Bushing (1) and reinforcing tube (3): Stainless steel
- Spring (2): Copper-plated

### Surface roughness

### Specifications for surfaces in contact with medium

Standard surface	$R_a \le 1.6 \ \mu m \ (63 \ \mu in)$
Finely honed surface, buffed	$R_a \le 0.76 \ \mu m \ (30 \ \mu in)$

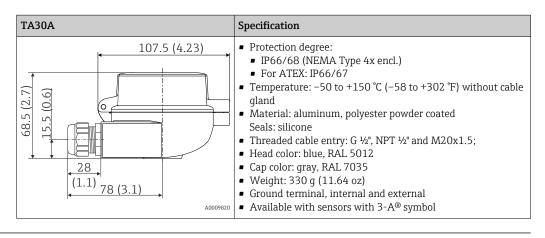
### Terminal heads

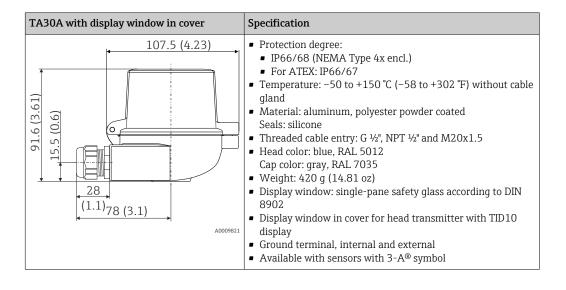
All terminal heads have an internal geometry in accordance with DIN EN 50446 Form B and a thermometer connection with an M24x1.5 or NPT  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thread. All dimensions in mm (in). The example cable glands in the diagrams correspond to M20x1.5 connections with non-Ex polyamide cable glands. Specifications without head transmitter installed. For ambient temperatures with head transmitters installed, see the "Environment" section.

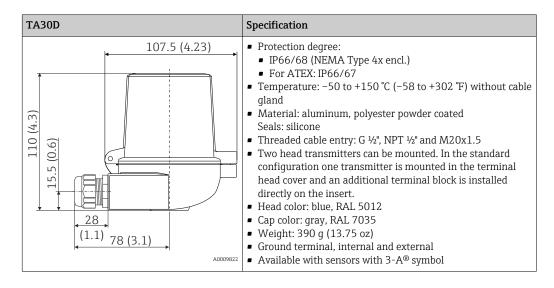
As a special feature, Endress+Hauser offers terminal heads with optimum access to the terminals for easy installation and maintenance.

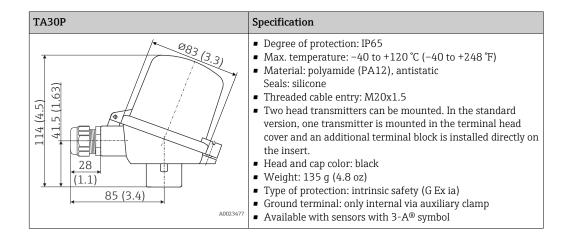


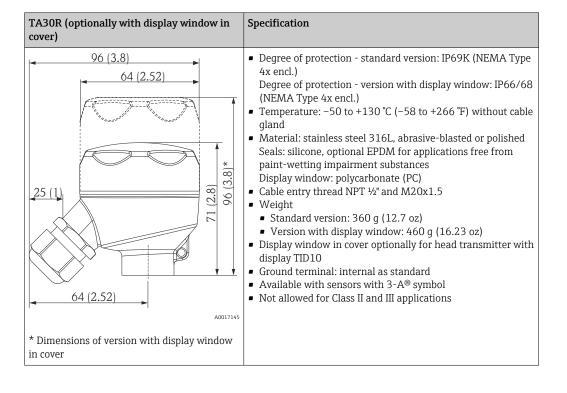
IP  $68 = 1.83 \, \text{m}$  (6 ft), 24 h, with cable gland without cable (with plug), type 6P as per NEMA 250-2003

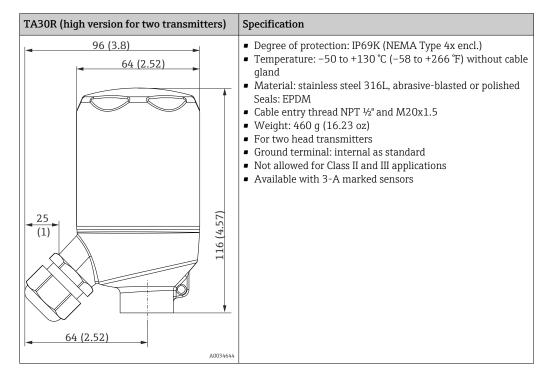


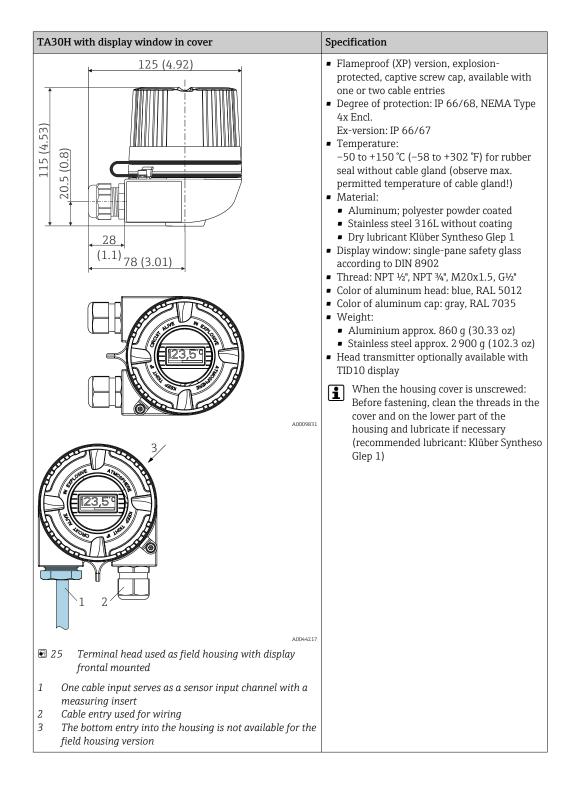


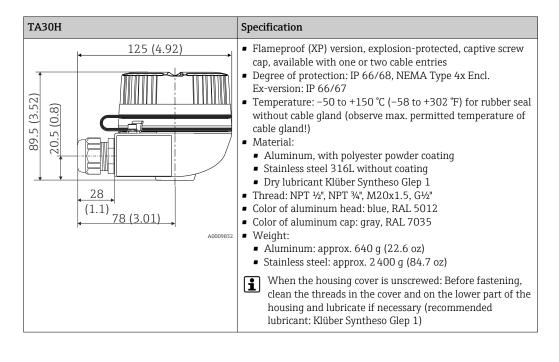


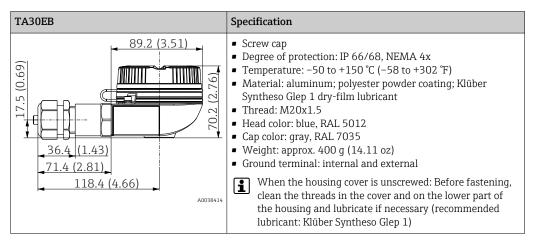


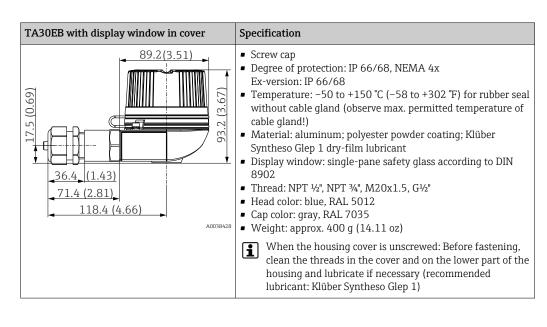


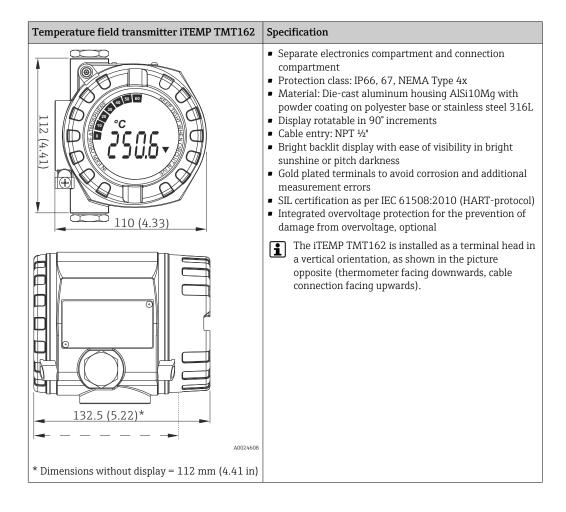


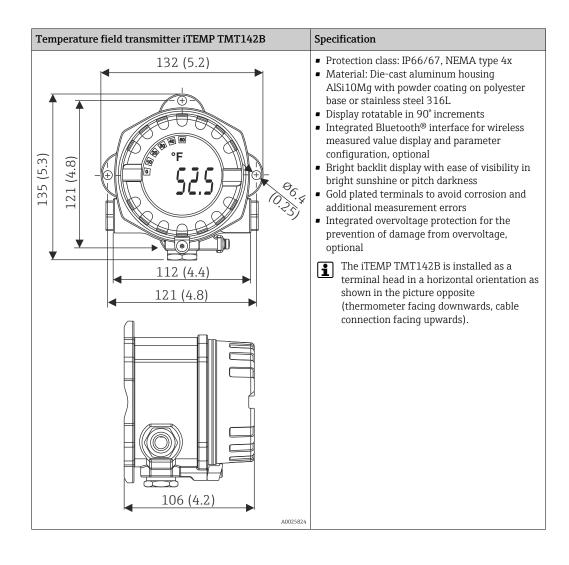












# Cable glands and connectors 1)

Туре	Suitable for cable entry	Degree of protection	Temperature range	Suitable cable diameter
Cable gland, polyamide blue (indication of Ex-i circuit)	½" NPT	IP68	−30 to +95 °C (−22 to +203 °F)	7 to 12 mm (0.27 to 0.47 in)
Cable aland nelvamide	½" NPT, ¾" NPT, M20x1.5 (optionally 2x cable entry)	IP68	-40 to +100 °C (-40 to +212 °F)	
Cable gland, polyamide	1/2" NPT, M20x1.5 (optionally 2x cable entry)	IP69K	−20 to +95 °C (−4 to +203 °F)	5 to 9 mm (0.19 to 0.35 in)
Cable gland for dust ignition-proof area, polyamide	½" NPT, M20x1.5	IP68	-20 to +95 °C (-4 to +203 °F)	
Cable gland for dust ignition-proof area, nickel-plated brass	M20x1.5	IP68 (NEMA Type 4x)	−20 to +130 °C (−4 to +266 °F)	
M12 plug, 4-pin, 316 (PROFIBUS® PA, Ethernet-APL™, IO-Link®	½" NPT, M20x1.5	IP67	-40 to +105 °C (-40 to +221 °F)	-

Туре	Suitable for cable entry	Degree of protection	Temperature range	Suitable cable diameter
M12 plug, 8-pin, 316	M20x1.5	IP67	−30 to +90 °C (−22 to +194 °F)	-
7/8" plug, 4-pin, 316 (FOUNDATION ™ Fieldbus, PROFIBUS® PA)	½" NPT, M20x1.5	IP67	-40 to +105 °C (-40 to +221 °F)	-

### 1) Depending on product and configuration



Cable glands are not available for encapsulated, flameproof thermometers.

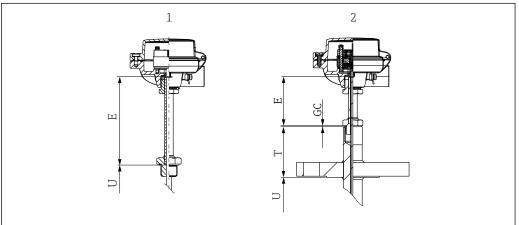
### **Extension neck**

The extension neck is the component between the thermowell and the terminal head. The term E is used to describe the length of the removable extension neck.

### Different versions of the removable extension neck are possible.

### Removable extension neck according DIN 43772

The removable extension neck according to DIN has a threaded connection on both sides. If the thermometer has a thermowell, the connection is designed according to the "Predefined versions" section. If the thermometer does not have a thermowell, and is intended for installation in a separate thermowell, the thread for the thermowell connection can be selected (feature 50: Process/thermowell connection)

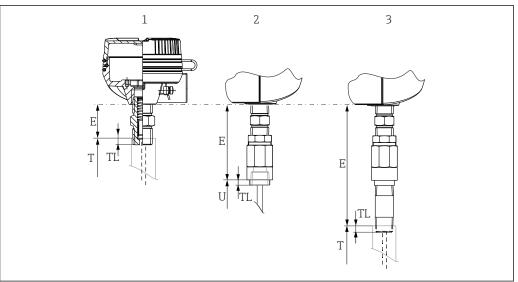


A00520

- 1 Removable extension neck thermometer without thermowell, measuring insert TS111
- 2 Removable extension neck thermometer with thermowell, measuring insert TS111

### Removable extension neck as nipple connection

- The removable extension neck can be designed as a nipple connection. In this case, the connection is always an NPT ½" thread. The nipple directly on the terminal head is part of the TS211 measuring insert in this case. The length of the nipple is not variable. It is 35 mm (1.38 in) as the standard version and 47 mm (1.85 in) as a lamination nipple version for Ex d applications.
- For the nipple-union connection, an NPT  $\frac{1}{2}$  female thread is used for the connection to the thermowell. The nipple directly on the terminal head is part of the TS211 measuring insert in this case. The overall length is not variable. It is 93 mm (3.66 in) as the standard version and 105 mm (4.13 in) as a lamination nipple version for Ex d applications.
- In the case of the nipple-union-nipple connection, the nipple directly on the terminal head is part of the TS211 measuring insert. The overall length is not variable. It is 142 mm (5.6 in) as the standard version and 154 mm (6.06 in) as the version for Ex d applications. In the case of this connection, the length of the second nipple can be configured if required.

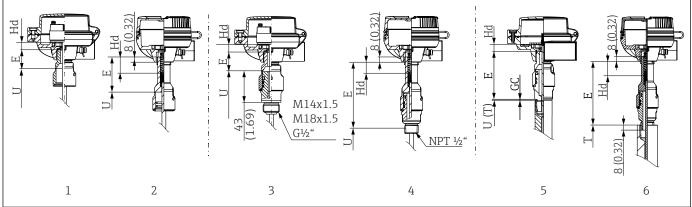


A0045391

- 1 Extension neck type N NPT ½"
- 2 Extension neck type NU NPT ½" female thread
- 3 Extension neck type NUN NPT ½", the length of the lower nipple can be configured

### Removable extension neck as QuickNeck

If the thermometer does not have a thermowell, select the QuickNeck (upper half) or QuickNeck option (feature 30: Thermometer structure). The length of the removable extension neck is predetermined by the chosen design here.

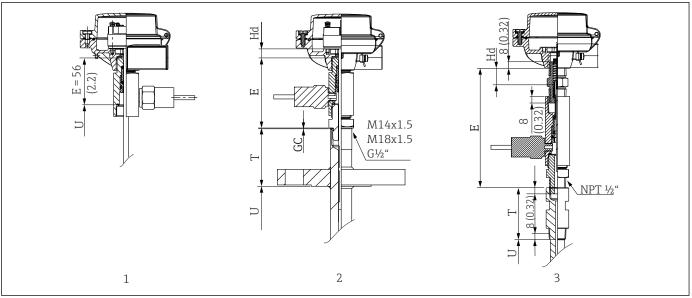


A0052002

- 1 iTHERM QuickNeck upper half for installation in an existing thermowell with iTHERM QuickNeck according to DIN standard
- 2 iTHERM QuickNeck upper half for installation in an existing thermowell with iTHERM QuickNeck according to ASME standard
- 3 iTHERM QuickNeck complete, for installation in an existing thermowell according to DIN standard
- 4 iTHERM QuickNeck complete, for installation in an existing thermowell according to ASME standard
- 5 iTHERM QuickNeck installed in thermowell according to DIN standard
- 6 iTHERM QuickNeck installed in thermowell according to ASME standard

### Removable extension neck as "second process seal"

The removable extension neck can be designed as a second process seal. The length of the removable extension neck is predetermined by the chosen design here.



A0052026

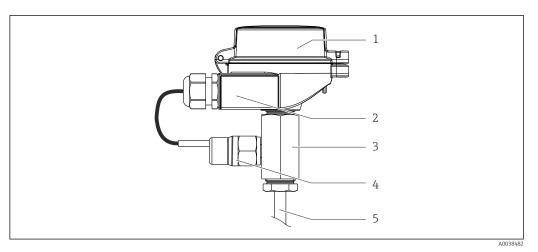
- 1 Extension neck with second process seal without a thermowell
- 2 Extension neck with second process seal with a thermowell according to DIN standard
- 3 Extension neck with second process seal with a thermowell according to ASME standard

### Extension neck with second process seal

A special version of the extension neck is available in the form of a second process seal, which can be placed as an optional component between the thermowell and the terminal head. In the event of a thermowell failure, no process medium will enter the terminal head or the wiring circuit. The process medium is enclosed within the thermowell. A pressure switch emits a signal if the pressure in the component with the second process seal increases, alerting maintenance personnel to a hazardous situation. Measurement can continue for a short transition period, depending on the pressure, temperature and process medium, until the thermowell is replaced.

### Transmitter wiring scheme:

- An Endress+Hauser iTEMP TMT82 temperature transmitter with two channels and HART® protocol is used. One channel converts the signals of the temperature sensor to a 4 to 20 mA signal. The second channel uses the sensor breakage detection function in the thermocouple configuration and transmits this failure information via the HART® protocol if the pressure switch is activated. Other configurations are possible on request.
- An Endress+Hauser iTEMP TMT86 temperature transmitter with two channels and PROFINET® protocol is used. One channel converts the signals from the temperature sensor for the PROFINET® communication. The second channel is configured for the second process seal and transmits the failure information via PROFINET® protocol if the pressure switch is activated.



■ 26 Extension neck with second process seal

- Terminal head with built-in temperature transmitter
- 2 Housing with dual cable entry. A suitable cable gland is installed for the cable entry of the pressure switch. The second cable entry is not assigned.
- 3 Second process seal
- 4 Installed pressure switch
- 5 Upper part of the thermowell

Maximum pressure	200 bar (2 900 psi)
Switch point	3.5 bar (50.8 psi)±1 bar (±14.5 psi)
Ambient temperature range	-20 to +80 °C (-4 to +176 °F)
Process temperature range	Up to +400 °C (+752 °F), minimum required extension neck length T = 100 mm (3.94 in)
Seal material	FKM

During the design phase, pay attention to the significantly lower pressure resistance of the thermowell and process connection as well as the resistance of the seal material to the process medium.

The primary thermowell, whose material can be selected from various stainless steels or nickel-based materials, represents the first process seal. The resistance of the thermowell material to the process conditions must be guaranteed. The extension neck represents the second process seal. The process here is sealed off from the environment by means of seals made of FKM. The resistance of the seal material to the process conditions must be quaranteed.

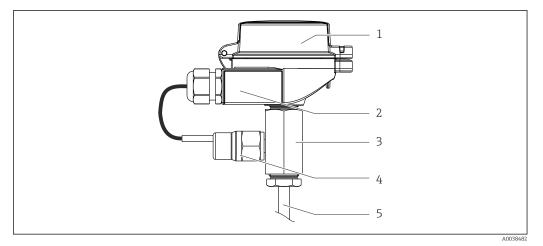
Recommendation: Due to the aging of the internal seals, we recommend replacing the components of the second process seal every five years, even if no fault has occurred in the thermowell. In the event of a leak in the thermowell, the components of the second process seal must be replaced along with the thermowell. If, as a result of the leak in the first process seal, the pressure in the extension neck rises above the switching pressure of the pressure switch, the transmitter transmits a "sensor break" error message to the control system via HART® communication.

### Extension neck with Dual Seal

Dual Seal, a second process seal, is available as a special version of the extension neck. It is placed as an optional component between the thermowell and the terminal head. In the event of a thermowell failure, no process medium will enter the terminal head or the wiring circuit. The process medium is enclosed within the thermowell. A pressure switch emits a signal if the pressure in the component with the second process seal increases, alerting maintenance personnel to a hazardous situation. Measurement can continue for a short transition period, depending on the pressure, temperature and process medium, until the thermowell is replaced.

Transmitter wiring scheme:

- An Endress+Hauser iTEMP TMT82 temperature transmitter with two channels and HART® protocol is used. One channel converts the signals of the temperature sensor to a 4 to 20 mA signal. The second channel uses the sensor breakage detection function in the thermocouple configuration and transmits this failure information via the HART® protocol if the pressure switch is activated. Other configurations are possible on request.
- An Endress+Hauser iTEMP TMT86 temperature transmitter with two channels and PROFINET® protocol is used. One channel converts the signals from the temperature sensor for the PROFINET® communication. The second channel is configured for Dual Seal and transmits the failure information via the PROFINET® protocol if the pressure switch is activated.

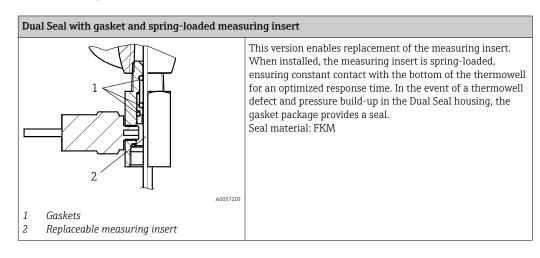


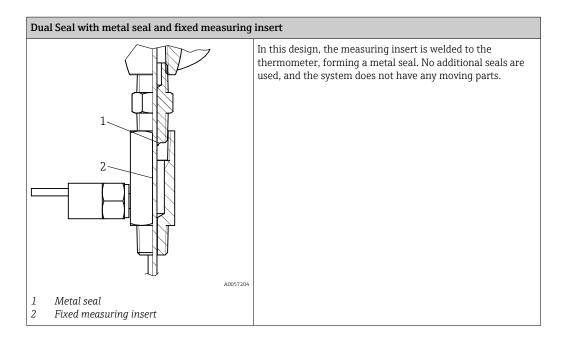
27 Extension neck with Dual Seal

- 1 Terminal head with built-in temperature transmitter
- 2 Housing with dual cable entry. A suitable cable gland is installed for the cable entry of the pressure switch. The second cable entry is not assigned.
- 3 Dual Seal
- 4 Installed pressure switch
- 5 Upper part of the thermowell

### Housing

The Dual Seal option can be selected in two mechanical versions:





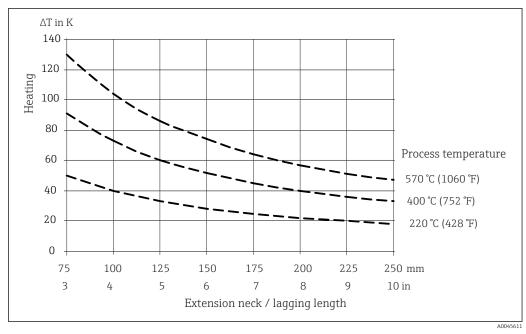
### Pressure switch

The switch point of the pressure switch can be selected from two predefined switch points:

- Switch point at 0.8 bar
   For critical processes in particular, the maximum process pressures are selected at < 1 bar. This low switch point is necessary to detect a thermowell defect at low pressures. It limits the maximum process temperature due to the enclosed gas volume.</li>
- Switch point at 3.5 bar
   To detect a thermowell defect, the process pressure must be > 3.5 bar.

Switch point	0.8 bar (11.6 psi)	3.5 bar (50.8 psi) ±1 bar (±14.5 psi)			
Maximum pressure	200 bar (2 900 psi)				
Ambient temperature range	−20 to +80 °C (−4 to −	+176 °F)			
Process temperature range	Up to +180 °C (+356 °F)	Up to +400 °C (+752 °F)			
Dimensions	Min. extension neck length T = 110 mm (4.33 in)  Max. thermowell length U = 300 mm (11.81 in)  Max. thermowell diameter D1 = 30 mm (1.18 in)	Min. extension neck length T = 100 mm (3.94 in)			

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.



■ 28 Heating of the terminal head as a function of the process temperature. Temperature in terminal head = ambient temperature 20 °C (68 °F) +  $\Delta T$ 

The diagram can be used to calculate the transmitter temperature.

**Example:** At a process temperature of 220 °C (428 °F) and with a total lagging and extension neck length (T + E) of 100 mm (3.94 in), the heat conduction is 40 K (72 °F). The determined transmitter temperature is less than 85 °C(maximum ambient temperature for iTEMP temperature transmitter).

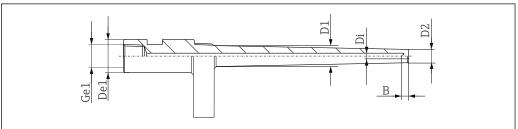
Result: The temperature of the transmitter is OK, the length of the lagging is sufficient.

### Predefined versions

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Predefined standard geometries apply if no other options for special geometries are selected in the optional configuration section.

### Thermometer with thermowell according to ASME standard



A00522

The predefined geometries are the result of combining the thermowell standard, the process connection and the geometry of the wetted parts:

Thermowell standard	Process connection	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermome ter connection Ge1	Lagging Ø De1
	Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)						
Metric ASME with flange	Flange 1"/ DN25	Tapered	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	RF	NPT ½"	32 mm (1.26 in)
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					

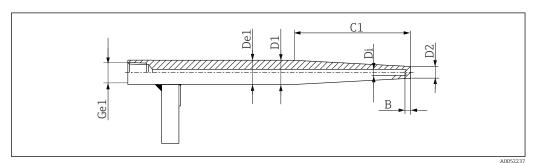
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Thermowell standard	Process connection	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermome ter connection Ge1	Lagging Ø De1
		Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)					
	Flange 1½"/ DN40	Tapered	27 mm (1.06 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	RF 1)	NPT ½"	32 mm (1.26 in)
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)					
	Flange 2"/ DN50	Tapered	27 mm (1.06 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	RF 1)	NPT ½"	32 mm (1.26 in)
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight		16 mm (0.63 in)					
	NPT ½", G ½", M20 male thread	Tapered	16 mm (0.63 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	30 mm (1.18 in) <sup>2)</sup>
	aneau	Stepped		12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)			
	NPT ¾" male thread	Tapered	19.5 mm (0.77 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)			-	NPT ½"	30 mm (1.18 in) <sup>2)</sup>
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	22.2 mm (0.87 in)			-	NPT ½"	35 mm (1.38 in)
Metric ASME with thread	NPT 1" male thread	Tapered	27 mm (1.06 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)			
		Stepped	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)					
	M27x2	Tapered	19.5 mm (0.77 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	35 mm (1.38 in)
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	22.2 mm (0.87 in)					
	M33x2	Tapered	27 mm (1.06 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	40 mm (1.57 in) 3)
		Stepped	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
Metric ASME	NPS 3/4", 26.7 mm	Tapered	26.7 mm (1.05 in)	17 mm (0.67 in)	6.5 mm	6 mm		NIDT 1/#	26.7 mm
for weld-in	NPS 1", 33.4 mm	Tapered	33.4 mm (1.31 in)	20 mm (0.79 in)	(0.26 in)	(0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	33.4 mm
Metric ASME	NPS 3/4",	Straight	19 mm (0.75 in)	19 mm (0.75 in)	6.5 mm	6 mm			
with socket	26.7 mm	Tapered	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	(0.26 in)	(0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	26.7 mm

Thermowell standard	Process connection	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermome ter connection Ge1	Lagging Ø De1
		Stepped	19 mm (0.75 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					
		Straight	25.4 mm (1.0 in)	25.4 mm (1.0 in)					
	NPS 1", 33.4 mm	Tapered	25.4 mm (1.0 in)	15 mm (0.6 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	-	NPT ½"	33.4 mm
		Stepped	22.2 mm (0.87 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)					

- 1) For flanges with a pressure rating of 2500, RTJ is the flange face.  $\label{eq:total_state}$
- 2) 3) 27 mm (1.06 in) for material: Carbon steel and CrMo steel/Mo steel
- 50 mm (1.97 in) for material: Carbon steel and alloy

# Thermometer with thermowell according to DIN standard



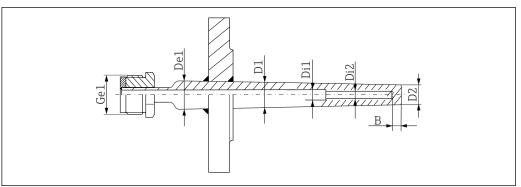
The predefined geometries result from the thermowell standard and the selected extension neck including thermometer connection:

Thermowell standard	Extension neck	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermome ter connection Ge1	Lagging Ø De1
		ck or ond seal Tapered	18 mm (0.71 in)	9 mm (0.35 in)	3.5 mm (0.14 in) <sup>1)</sup>			M14x1.5	18 mm (0.71 in)
DIN 43772	Standard		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	B1	M18x1.5	24 mm (0.95 in)
Form 4F, flanged			26 mm (1.02 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)			G ½"	26 mm (1.02 in)
	QuickNeck or with second process seal		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)			M18x1.5	24 mm (0.95 in)
			18 mm (0.71 in)	9 mm (0.35 in)	3.5 mm (0.14 in) <sup>1)</sup>		-	M14x1.5	18 mm (0.71 in)
DIN 43772	Standard		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)			M18x1.5	24 mm (0.95 in)
Form 4, weldin			26 mm (1.02 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)			G ½"	26 mm (1.02 in)
	QuickNeck or with second process seal		24 mm (0.95 in)	12.5 mm (0.5 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)			M18x1.5	24 mm (0.95 in)

For L > 110 mm (4.33 in), a stepped bore is used: 6.5 mm (0.26 in) > 3.5 mm (0.14 in) 1)

Length combination according to DIN 43772							
Form 4, welded in	Form 4F, flanged, standard extension neck						
L = 110 mm (4.3 in), C1 = 65 mm (2.56 in)	L = 200 mm (7.87 in), U = 130 mm (5.12 in), C1 = 65 mm (2.56 in)						
L = 110 mm (4.3 in), C1 = 73 mm (2.87 in)	L = 260 mm (10.24 in), U = 190 mm (7.5 in), C1 = 125 mm (4.92 in)						
L = 140 mm (5.51 in), C1 = 65 mm (2.56 in)	L = 410 mm (16.14 in), U = 340 mm (13.39 in), C1 = 275 mm (10.83 in)						
L = 170 mm (6.7 in), C1 = 133 mm (5.24 in)							
L = 200 mm (7.87 in), C1 = 125 mm (4.92 in)							

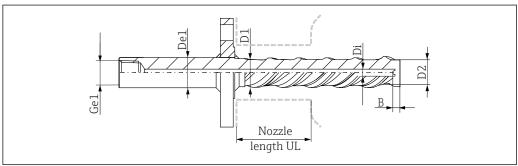
# Thermometer with thermowell according to NAMUR standard



 $The\ predefined\ geometries\ result\ from\ the\ thermowell\ standard::$ 

Thermowell standard	Process connection size	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di (Di1 > Di2)	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermomet er connection Ge1
Metric, based on NAMUR NE 170, flanged	Flange DN25- DN80	Tapered	20 mm (0.79 in)	13 mm (0.51 in)	Stepped, 7 mm (0.28 in)> 6.1 mm (0.24 in)	7 mm (0.28 in)	B1	Male thread M24x1.5, adjustable

# Thermometer with iTHERM TwistWell thermowell



*The predefined geometry results from the iTHERM TwistWell (version: D1 = 30 mm (1.18 in)):* 

Thermowell type	Process connection size	Geometry of wetted parts	Root Ø D1	Tip Ø D2	Bore Ø Di	Bottom thickness B	Flange face	Thermome ter connection Ge1	Lagging Ø De1
iTHERM TwistWell, flanged	Every selectable flange size	Length without flow	30 mm (1.18 in)	22 mm (0.87 in)	6.5 mm (0.26 in)	6 mm (0.24 in)	B1/RF	NPT ½" <sup>1)</sup>	30 mm (1.18 in)

1) In accordance with feature 030, or NPT 1/2" if not defined

# Certificates and approvals

Current certificates and approvals for the product are available at <a href="https://www.endress.com">www.endress.com</a> on the relevant product page:

- 1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
- 2. Open the product page.
- 3. Select **Downloads**.

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Test certificate (only in SIL mode). In compliance with:

- WELMEC 8.8: "Guide on the general and administrative aspects of the voluntary system of modular evaluation of measuring instruments"
- OIML R117-1, Edition 2007 (E), "Dynamic measuring system for liquids other than water"
- EN 12405-1/A2, Edition 2010, "Gas meters Converters Part 1: Volume conversion"
- OIML R140-1, Edition 2007 (E), "Measuring systems for gaseous fuels"

# Ordering information

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- 2. Open the product page.
- 3. Select **Configuration**.

# Product Configurator - the tool for individual product configuration

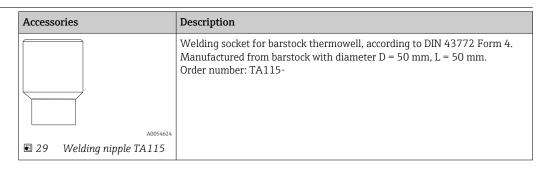
- Up-to-the-minute configuration data
- Depending on the device: direct input of information specific to the measuring point, such as the measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

### Accessories

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### Device-specific accessories



### Service-specific accessories

### DeviceCare SFE100

DeviceCare is an Endress+Hauser configuration tool for field devices using the following communication protocols: HART, PROFIBUS DP/PA, FOUNDATION Fieldbus, IO/Link, Modbus, CDI and Endress+Hauser Common Data Interfaces.



Technical Information TI01134S

www.endress.com/sfe100

### FieldCare SFE500

FieldCare is a configuration tool for Endress+Hauser and third-party field devices based on DTM technology.

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Technical Information TI00028S

www.endress.com/sfe500

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www.netilion.endress.com

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■ 30 QR code for free Endress+Hauser SmartBlue app

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### Surge arrester modules from the HAW product family

Surge arrester modules for DIN rail and field device mounting, for the protection of plants and measuring instruments with power supply and signal/communication lines.

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### Process indicators from the RIA product family

Easily readable process indicators with various functions: loop-powered indicators for displaying 4-20mA values, display of up to four HART variables, process indicators with control units, limit value monitoring, sensor power supply, and galvanic isolation.

Universal application thanks to international hazardous area approvals, suitable for panel mounting or field installation..

For more information, please refer to: www.endress.com

### RN series active barrier

Single- or two-channel active barrier for safe separation of 0/4 to -20 mA standard signal circuits with bidirectional HART transmission. In the signal duplicator option, the input signal is transmitted to two galvanically isolated outputs. The device has one active and one passive current input; the outputs can be operated actively or passively.

For more information, please refer to: www.endress.com

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The following document types are available in the Downloads area of the Endress+Hauser website (www.endress.com/downloads), depending on the device version:

Document type	Purpose and content of the document		
Technical Information (TI)	Planning aid for your device The document contains all the technical data on the device and provides an overview of the accessories and other products that can be ordered for the device.		
Brief Operating Instructions (KA)	Guide that takes you quickly to the 1st measured value The Brief Operating Instructions contain all the essential information from incoming acceptance to initial commissioning.		
Operating Instructions (BA)	Your reference document The Operating Instructions contain all the information that is required in various phases of the life cycle of the device: from product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal.		
Description of Device Parameters (GP)	Reference for your parameters The document provides a detailed explanation of each individual parameter. The description is aimed at those who work with the device over the entire life cycle and perform specific configurations.		
Safety instructions (XA)	Depending on the approval, safety instructions for electrical equipment in hazardous areas are also supplied with the device. These are an integral part of the Operating Instructions.		
	The nameplate indicates which Safety Instructions (XA) apply to the device.		
Supplementary device-dependent documentation (SD/FY)	Always comply strictly with the instructions in the relevant supplementary documentation. The supplementary documentation is a constituent part of the device documentation.		







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