

## **Capillary Thermometers** according to DIN 16206

Nitrogen Filled Option: Contacts



measuring monitoring analysing



- Environmentally-friendly measuring system with non-toxic nitrogen
- Fast response time
- Measuring ranges: -40 to +600°C
- Probe material: stainless steel





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ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA,

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#### **Description**

The measuring system of the gas pressure thermometer comprises probe, capillary tube and Bourdon tube in a casing. These parts form a unit. The complete measuring system is filled with pressurized nitrogen. A change in temperature causes a change in inner pressure in the immersion shaft. The resulting deflection of the Bourdon tube is transferred to the pointer through a pointer element.

Display and probe are connected by a capillary tube separated by a distance up to 100 m.



A version filled with glycerine is available as an option for service at measuring points exposed to strong vibrations. The fill dampens the measuring system when exposed to mechanical vibrations and thus enables steady indication; it also provides good lubrication for moving parts.

We recommend our robust aluminium casing for rough field service conditions.

These thermometers can also be used with aggressive measuring substances when fitted with a suitable thermowell.

## Areas of application

- Chemical industry, petrochemicals
- Food industry
- Mechanical engineering and heavy goods industry
- Piping and vessel construction
- Process engineering

#### **Technical Details**

Casing: black steel

Stainless steel 1.4301 with bayonet lock aluminium (100 or 160 mm) with steel ring cover, stainless steel or brass

chromium plated profile casing: black steel

Window: instrument glass 4 mm

with aluminium case: plexiglass

option: safety glass

Protection: IP 65

IP 54 with black steel

Dial: aluminium, white with black inscription

Pointer: aluminium, black

Pointer element: brass, option for 100 or 160 mm

casing: stainless steel

Measuring range: -40 to +40 - 0 to 600 °C

Overload

protection: full scale value, option 1.3 x full scale

Accuracy class: Ø 63 and Ø 80 category 1.6

Ø 100, Ø 160 and Ø 250 category 1

Nominal sizes: Ø 63, 80, 100, 160 and 250 mm

Probe: stainless steel 1.4301

with 100 or 160 mm casing

stainless steel 1.4571

Probe diameter: standard: 12 mm

option: 9 or 10 mm

Probe length: to customer specification Screwing: stainless steel 1.4301 Capillary tube: stainless steel 1.4571

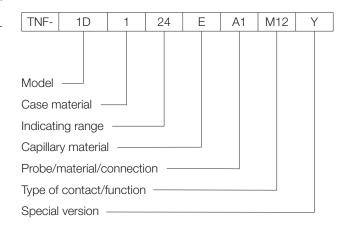
steel with PVC jacket

stainless steel 1.4571 with flexible reinforced protective hose made of

1.4301 red copper

(not for 100 and 160 mm Ø)

#### Order Kev



Please specify bulb and length of capillary tube (mm) in writing.



## 1. Design/case diameter

| Davissa | Case diameter |        |          |          |        |
|---------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| Design  | 63            | 80     | 100      | 160      | 250    |
|         | TNF-0D        | TNF-0E | TNF-0F   | TNF-0G   | TNF-0I |
|         | TNF-1D        | TNF-1E | TNF-1F   | TNF-1G   | TNF-1I |
|         | TNF-2D        | TNF-2E | TNF-2F   | TNF-2G   | TNF-2I |
|         | TNF-5D        | TNF-5E | TNF-5F   | TNF-5G*  | TNF-5I |
|         | TNF-8D        | TNF-8E | TNF-8F   | TNF-8G   | TNF-8I |
|         | TNF-6D        | TNF-6E | TNF-6F** | TNF-6G** | -      |

## 2. Case material

| 1 = steel, black finish |
|-------------------------|
| (for 63, 80 and 250 mm  |
| casings only)           |

..2.. = stainless steel

..3.. = aluminium ring cover steel, black (for 100/160 mm casing only)

..A.. = aluminium ring cover stainless steel (for 100/160 mm casing only)

| Profile casing | 96 x 96 mm                     | 72 x 144 mm                    |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                | TNF-Q91<br>steel, black finish | TNF-R71<br>steel, black finish |

<sup>\*</sup>with 160 mm high-grade steel case eccentric probe exit

## 3. Scale ranges

| °C                       | °C                      | °C                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>24.</b> .= -20 to +40 | <b>08.</b> .= 0 to +80  |                         |
| <b>26</b> = -20 to +60   | <b>10</b> = 0 to +100   | 30= 0 to +300           |
| <b>35</b> = -30 to +50   | <b>12</b> = 0 to +120   | <b>40</b> = 0 to +400   |
| <b>44</b> = -40 to +40   | <b>16.</b> .= 0 to +160 | <b>50.</b> .= 0 to +500 |
| <b>46</b> = -40 to +60   | <b>20.</b> .= 0 to +200 | <b>60</b> = 0 to +600   |
| 06= 0 to +60             | <b>25.</b> .= 0 to +250 |                         |

Special measuring ranges: upon request min.  $\Delta$  T=60°C

## 4. Capillary tube

- ..R..= red copper (for case diameters 63.80 and 250 mm)
- ..E..= stainless steel 1.4571 (standard) (1.4541 with 63, 80, 250 mm case diameters)
- ..P.. = steel with PVC sheathing
- ..F.. = stainless steel with flexible stainless steel reinforced hose (1.4301)

Please specify length of capillary tube (mm) when ordering.

<sup>\*\* 100</sup> and 160 mm casing in aluminium only



## **5. Standard probe/material/connection** (probe diameter: 12 mm)

|                     | Description                        | Material        | Thread   | Order code                       |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 20 L                | Smooth probe                       | Stainless steel | Without  | A0                               |
| 45 L SW1 D Ls       | Union nut                          | Stainless steel | G 1/2<br>G 3/4<br>G 1                                | B1<br>B2<br>B3                   |
| 55 L<br>SW1         | Rotatable nipple for DIN sleeve    | Stainless steel | G 1/2<br>G 3/4<br>G 1                                | 41<br>42<br>43                   |
| 65 L SW1_SW2_ Ls    | Union nut and shoulder nipple      | Stainless steel | G 1/2<br>G 3/4<br>G 1<br>1/2 NPT<br>3/4 NPT<br>1 NPT | 11<br>12<br>13<br>1A<br>1B<br>1C |
| SW1 SW2             | Sliding screwing on extension tube | Stainless steel | G 1/2<br>G 3/4<br>G 1<br>1/2 NPT<br>3/4 NPT<br>1 NPT | 91<br>92<br>93<br>9A<br>9B<br>9C |
| Lc<br>SW1_SW2<br>Ls | Sliding screwing on capillary tube | Stainless steel | G 1/2<br>G 3/4<br>G 1<br>1/2 NPT<br>3/4 NPT<br>1 NPT | 81<br>82<br>83<br>8A<br>8B<br>8C |
| 140 90 0            | Helix probe for gases              | Stainless steel | Smooth probe   | Н0                               |

#### **Bulb length**

Please specify when ordering. Minimum length 50 mm from sealing collar of thread.

## **6. Special version** (please specify in writing when ordering)

Probe diameter 9 or 10 mm

Test certificate (5 measuring points)

Overtemperature protection (1.3 x)

Safety glass

Dual scale (°C/°F)

Measuring mechanism made of stainless steel (with 100 and 160 mm casing only)

Max. pointer

Red gliding mark pointer

Casing filled with glycerine or oil

Knife edge pointer with fine graduation

Plug according to DIN 43650 with junction box (with unfilled casings only)

Tuchel-plug



#### 7. Contacts

Contacts (for casing with 100 or 160 mm diameter only)

#### **Description**

Electromechanical and electronic limit monitors serve to open and close electrical switching circuits depending on the position of the instrument display. They are suitable for fitting in casings with 100, 160 mm  $\varnothing$ .

The limit values are adjusted from outside with a setting lock. The limit monitor is set with a detachable key to the value at which the switching operation is to be carried out.

The construction of the limit monitor is such that the instrument can continue operating past the setting pointer after successful contact transfer.

The maximum setting range is approximately 270 angular degrees.

Ambient temperatures of -20  $^{\circ}$ C to +70  $^{\circ}$ C have no effect on the reliability performance.

We strongly recommend the use of our contact protection relays in applications with high breaking capacities or vibrations, or for service in damping liquids (oil). These relays have been specially designed for electromechanical limit monitors and their use is mandatory.

#### The following contacts are available:

- Slow-action contacts
- Magnetic spring contacts
- Inductive contacts

#### Magnetic spring contacts

Magnetic spring contacts are suitable for service under almost all operating conditions. They are almost completely insensitive to vibrations.

The contact pin carrier of the setting pointer is fitted with an adjustable magnet which pulls in the wiper shortly before the set value is reached. Arcing is thus avoided and the pin is prevented from being scorched. Because the magnetic force becomes effective during the switching operation with this construction, the setting pointer must be advanced or retarded by the forming differential gap of approximately 3–6% of full scale value.

Switching voltage: max. 250  $V_{\text{AC/DC}}$  Breaking capacity: max. 30 W/50 VA Switching current: max. 0.6 A

with standard contact material silver-nickel (Ag 80 Ni20)

Others on request

#### Slow-action contacts

These contacting devices switch free of delay in the same way as the motion of the actual-value pointer. They should be used where no contact loading is required and the instruments are not exposed to vibrations. Due to sparking the contacting devices should not be used where there is a danger of explosion. Care should also be taken that the contacting devices are not exposed to the effects of aggressive vapours.

Switching voltage: max. 250 V<sub>AC/DC</sub>

Breaking capacity: max. 10 watt/18 VA

Switching current: max. 0.6 A

with standard contact material silver-nickel (Ag 80 Ni20)

#### Inductive contacts according to DIN 19234 (Namur)

The inductive contact device comprises mainly the control head (initiator) attached to the setpoint pointer with its completely assembled encapsulated electronics and mechanical assembly with moving control vane. The control vane is moved by the instrument pointer (setpoint pointer). The control head is supplied with DC voltage.

When the control vane is immersed in the air gap of the control head, its inner resistance increases (damped condition, the initiator is high-resistive). The resulting change in current intensity is the input signal for the switching amplifier in the control unit.

Inductive contacts are suitable for service where explosion protection and high reliability and switching rate, that is, long service life, are required.

Advantages of the inductive contact device:

- Long service life with non-contact switching
- Negligible reaction on the display
- Insensitive to aggressive environments (encapsulated electronics)
- Explosion protection, with control unit for service in zone 1 and 2 areas

Nominal voltage:  $8 V_{DC}$  (Ri = 1 k $\Omega$ )

#### **Ex-protection**

Thermometers with inductive contacts and external control unit can be used in hazardous areas (zone 1 and 2). The necessary control unit should be installed outside the ex-area

Please refer to our brochure Z2 for details on control units.



# 7. Switching function of contacts Magnetic spring contacts/slow-action contacts

|                     | Limit monitor with one contact                               |                                       |                                   |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Switching operation | Switching function (when the limit value is exceeded)        | Order code<br>Magnetic spring contact | Order code<br>Slow-action contact |  |  |  |
| \$ 1 4              | Contact closes   | M10                                   | S10                               |  |  |  |
| ş 1 4               | Contact opens  | M20                                   | S20                               |  |  |  |
| \$ 1 4 2            | Contact switches over, that is, contact opens contact closes | M30                                   | S30                               |  |  |  |
|                     | Limit monitor with two co                                    | ntacts                                |                                   |  |  |  |
| ÷ 1 2 4             | First and second contact closes                              | M11                                   | S11                               |  |  |  |
| \$ 1 2 4            | Contact closes     Contact opens                             | M12                                   | S12                               |  |  |  |
| ÷ 1 2 4             | Contact opens     Contact closes                             | M21                                   | S21                               |  |  |  |
| ÷ 1 2 4             | First and second contact opens                               | M22                                   | S22                               |  |  |  |

## **Inductive contacts**

| Limit monitor with one contact                |  |   |                              |  |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Switching operation                           | When the thermometer pointer moves clockwise and when the set limit value is exceeded it causes the following action:                          |   | Order code inductive contact |  |
| ÷ 1 2   | moves the control vane out of the control head   | Control circuit is closed                                       | l10                          |  |
| © 1 2   | moves the control vane into the control head   | Control circuit is opened                                       | 120                          |  |
|   | Limit monitor with two cont  | tacts   |                              |  |
| \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\       | moves the control vane of the first and second contact out of the control head   | Control circuits are closed                                     | l11                          |  |
| ÷ 1 2 3 4                                     | moves the control vane of the first contact<br>out of the control head – moves the control vane<br>of the second contact into the control head | First control circuit closes<br>Second control circuit<br>opens | l12                          |  |
| ÷ 1 2 3 4 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | moves the control vane of the first contact into the control head – moves the control vane of the second contact out of the control head       | First control circuit opens<br>Second control circuit<br>closes | 121                          |  |
| \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\       | moves the control vane of the first and second contact into the control head   | Control circuits are opened                                     | 122                          |  |

Up to three contacts (up to four contacts in the aluminium case) can be delivered upon request. The devices are delivered with lateral connecting box as standard. Other connectors upon request.