FLUKE®

724

Temperature Calibrator

Users Manual

February 2000

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Temperature Calibrator

Introduction

Your Fluke 724 Temperature Calibrator is a handheld, battery-operated instrument that measures and sources a variety of thermocouples and RTDs. See Table 1.

In addition to the functions in Table 1, the calibrator has the following features and functions:

- A split-screen display. The upper display allows you to measure volts and current. The lower display allows you to measure and source volts, resistance temperature detectors, thermocouples, and ohms.
- A thermocouple (TC) input/output terminal and internal isothermal block with automatic reference-junction temperature compensation.
- Storage and recall of 8 setups.
- Manual stepping and automatic stepping and ramping.

Contacting Fluke

To order accessories, receive operating assistance, or get the location of the nearest Fluke distributor or Service Center, call:

USA: 1-888-99-FLUKE (1-888-993-5853)
Canada: 1-800-363-5853
Europe: +31 402-678-200
Japan: +81-3-3434-0181
Singapore: +65-738-5655
Anywhere in the world: +1-425-356-5500

Or, visit Fluke's Web site at **www.fluke.com**.

Table 1. Summary of Source and Measure Functions

Function	Measure	Source
dc V	0 V to30 V	0 V to10 V
Resistance	0 Ω to 3200 Ω	15 Ω to 3200 Ω
Thermocouple	Types E, J, K, T, B, R, S, L, U, N, mV	
RTD (Resistance-Temperature Detector)	Pt100 Ω (385) Pt100 Ω (3926) Pt100 Ω (3916) Pt200 Ω (385) Pt500 Ω (385) Pt1000 Ω (385) Ni120	
Other functions	Loop supply, Step, Ramp, Memory, Dual display	

Standard Equipment

The items listed below and shown in Figure 1 are included with your calibrator. If the calibrator is damaged or something is missing, contact the place of purchase immediately. To order replacement parts or spares, see the user-replaceable parts list in Table 7.

- TL75 test leads (one set)
- Alligator clips (one set)
- Stackable alligator clip test leads (one set)
- *724 Product Overview Manual*
- *724 CD-ROM* (contains Users Manual)

Safety Information

The calibrator is designed in accordance with IEC1010-1, ANSI/ISA S82.01-1994 and CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 1010.1-92. Use the calibrator only as specified in this manual, otherwise the protection provided by the calibrator may be impaired.

A **Warning** identifies conditions and actions that pose hazard(s) to the user; a **Caution** identifies conditions and actions that may damage the calibrator or the equipment under test.

International symbols used on the calibrator and in this manual are explained in Table 2.

⚠ Warning

To avoid possible electric shock or personal injury:

- **Do not apply more than the rated voltage, as marked on the calibrator, between the terminals, or between any terminal and earth ground. Maximum for all terminals is 30 V, 24 mA.**
- **Before each use, verify the calibrator's operation by measuring a known voltage.**
- **Follow all equipment safety procedures.**
- **Never touch the probe to a voltage source when the test leads are plugged into the current terminals.**
- **Do not use the calibrator if it is damaged. Before you use the calibrator, inspect the case. Look for cracks or missing plastic. Pay particular attention to the insulation surrounding the connectors.**
- **Select the proper function and range for your measurement.**
- **Make sure the battery door is closed and latched before you operate the calibrator.**
- **Remove test leads from the calibrator before you open the battery door.**
- **Inspect the test leads for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check test leads continuity. Replace damaged test leads before you use the calibrator.**
- **When using the probes, keep your fingers away from the probe contacts. Keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the probes.**
- **Connect the common test lead before you connect the live test lead. When you disconnect test leads, disconnect the live test lead first.**
- **Do not use the calibrator if it operates abnormally. Protection may be impaired. When in doubt, have the calibrator serviced.**
- **Do not operate the calibrator around explosive gas, vapor, or dust.**

⚠ Warning

- **Use only 4 AA batteries, properly installed in the calibrator case, to power the calibrator.**
- **Disconnect test leads before changing to another measure or source function.**
- **When servicing the calibrator, use only specified replacement parts.**
- **To avoid false readings, which could lead to possible electric shock or personal injury, replace the batteries as soon as the battery indicator ( ) appears.**

Caution

To avoid possible damage to calibrator or to equipment under test:

- **Disconnect the power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors before testing resistance or continuity.**
- **Use the proper jacks, function, and range for your measurement or sourcing application.**

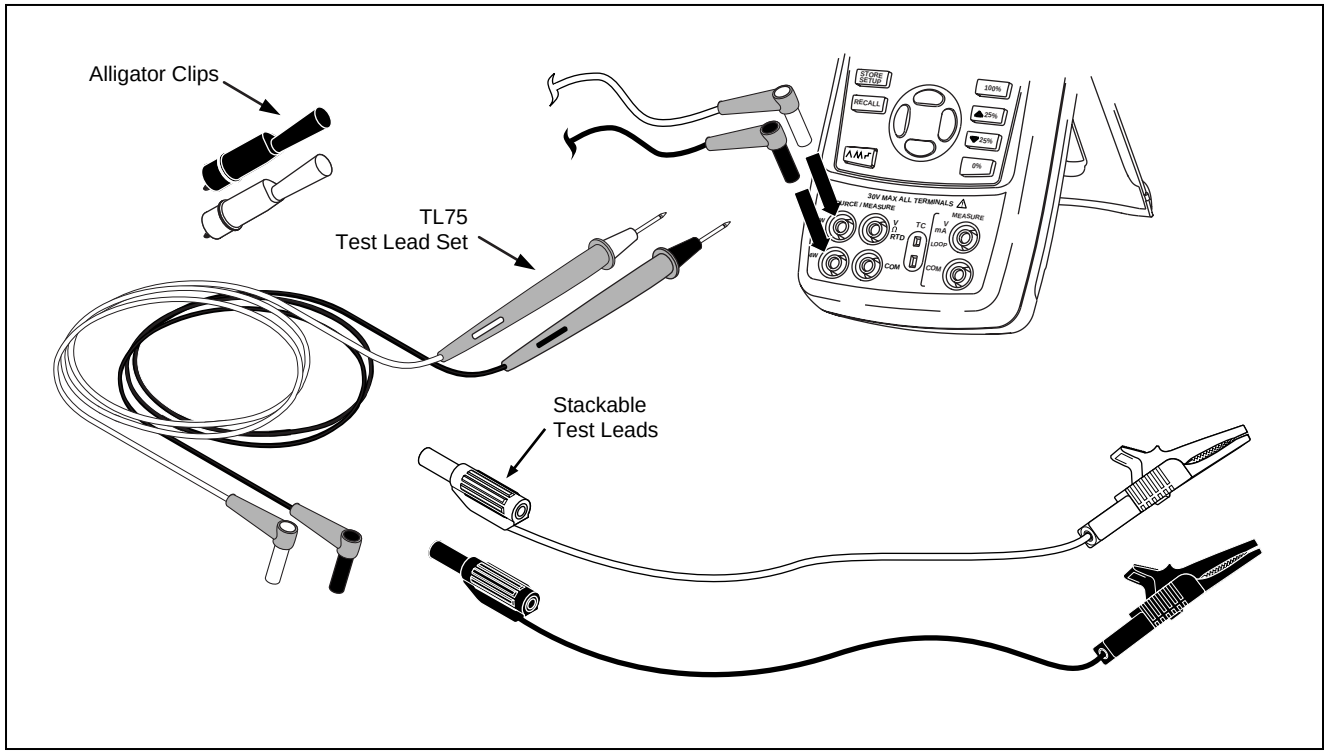

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Figure 1. Standard Equipment

Table 2. International Symbols

~	AC - Alternating current	⧈	Double insulated
⎓	DC - Direct current		Battery
⏚	Earth ground	⚠	Refer to the manual for information about this feature.
	Pressure	⏻	ON/OFF
	Conforms to Canadian Standards Association directives	CE	Conforms to European Union directives

Getting Acquainted with the Calibrator

Input and Output Terminals

Figure 2 shows the calibrator input and output terminals. Table 3 explains their use.

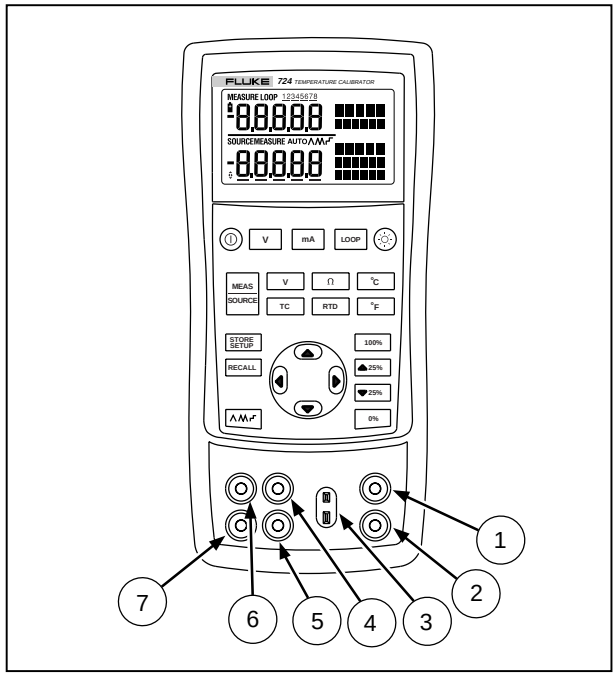

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Figure 2. Input/Output Terminals and Connectors

Table 3. Input/Output Terminals and Connectors

No	Name	Description
①, ②	MEASURE V, mA terminals	Input terminals for measuring voltage, current, and supplying loop power.
③	TC input/output	Terminal for measuring or simulating thermocouples. This terminal accepts a miniature polarized thermocouple plug with flat, in-line blades spaced 7.9 mm (0.312 in) center to center.
④, ⑤	SOURCE/ MEASURE V, RTD, Ω terminals	Terminals for sourcing or measuring voltage, resistance, and RTDs.
⑥, ⑦	MEASURE 3W, 4W	Terminals for performing 3W and 4W RTD measurements.

Keys

Figure 3 shows the calibrator keys and Table 4 explains their use.

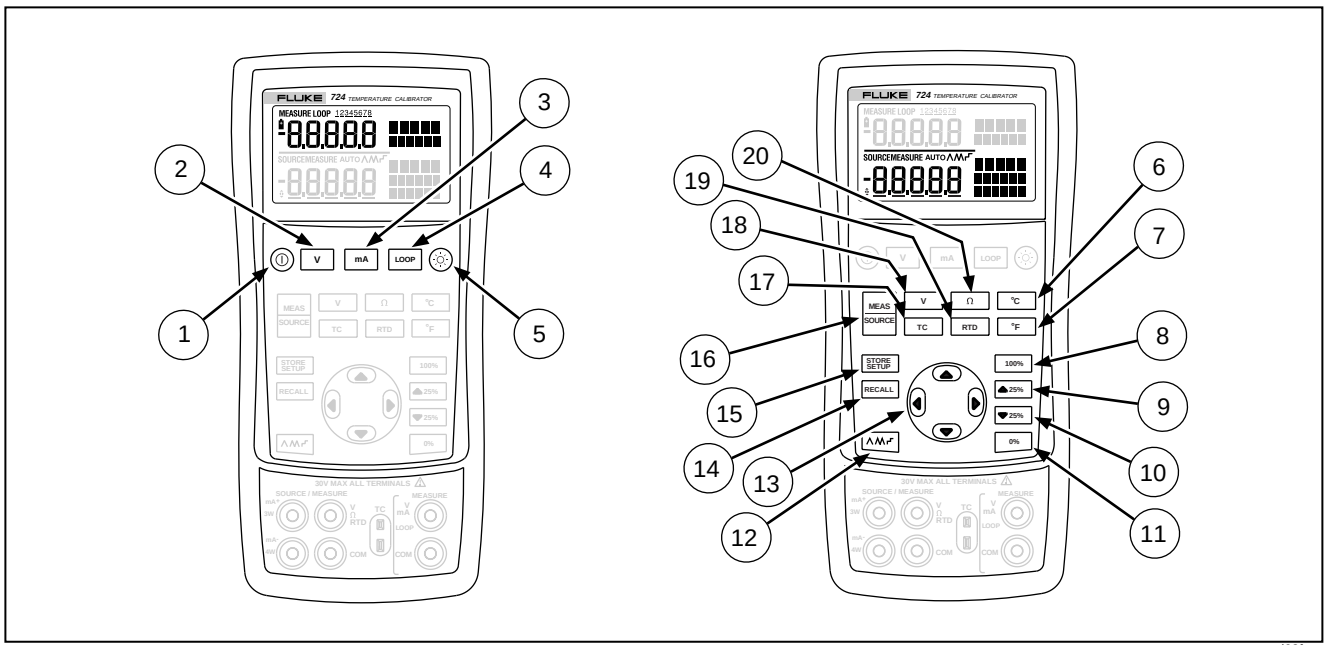

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Figure 3. Keys

Table 4. Key Functions

No	Name	Description
①	⏻	Turns the power on or off.
②	V	Selects voltage measurement function in the upper display.
③	mA	Selects the mA measurement function in the upper display.
④	LOOP	Activates a 24-volt loop supply while measuring mA.
⑤	☼	Turns backlight on or off.
⑥	°C	Displays temperature in degrees Celsius when in TC or RTD functions.
⑦	°F	Displays temperature in degrees Fahrenheit when in TC or RTD functions.
⑧	100%	Recalls from memory a source value corresponding to 100 % of span and sets it as the source value. Press and hold to store any source value as the 100 % value.
⑨	▲ 25%	Increments output by 25 % of span.
⑩	▼ 25%	Decrements output by 25 % of span.
⑪	0%	Recalls from memory a source value corresponding to 0 % of span and sets it as the source value. Press and hold to store the source value as the 0 % value.

Table 4. Key Functions (cont.)

No	Name	Description
⑫		Cycles through : /\ Slow repeating 0 % - 100 % - 0 % ramp /\/\ Fast repeating 0 % - 100 % - 0 % ramp ⌐¬ Repeating 0 % - 100 % - 0 % ramp in 25 % steps
⑬		Increases or decreases the source level. Cycles through the 2-, 3-, and 4-wire selections. Moves through the eight memory locations of calibrator setups.
⑭	RECALL	Retrieves a previous calibrator setup from one of eight memory locations.
⑮	STORE SETUP	Saves the calibrator setup to one of eight memory locations.
⑯	MEAS / SOURCE	Cycles the calibrator through MEASURE and SOURCE modes in the lower display.
⑰	TC	Selects TC (thermocouple) measurement and sourcing function in the lower display. Repeated pushes cycle through the thermocouple types.
⑱	V	Toggles between voltage, sourcing, and measuring functions in the lower display.
⑲	RTD	Selects RTD (resistance temperature detector) measurement and sourcing function in lower display. Repeated pushes cycle through the RTD types.
⑳	Ω	Selects the ohms measurement and sourcing function.

Display

Figure 4 shows the elements of a typical display.

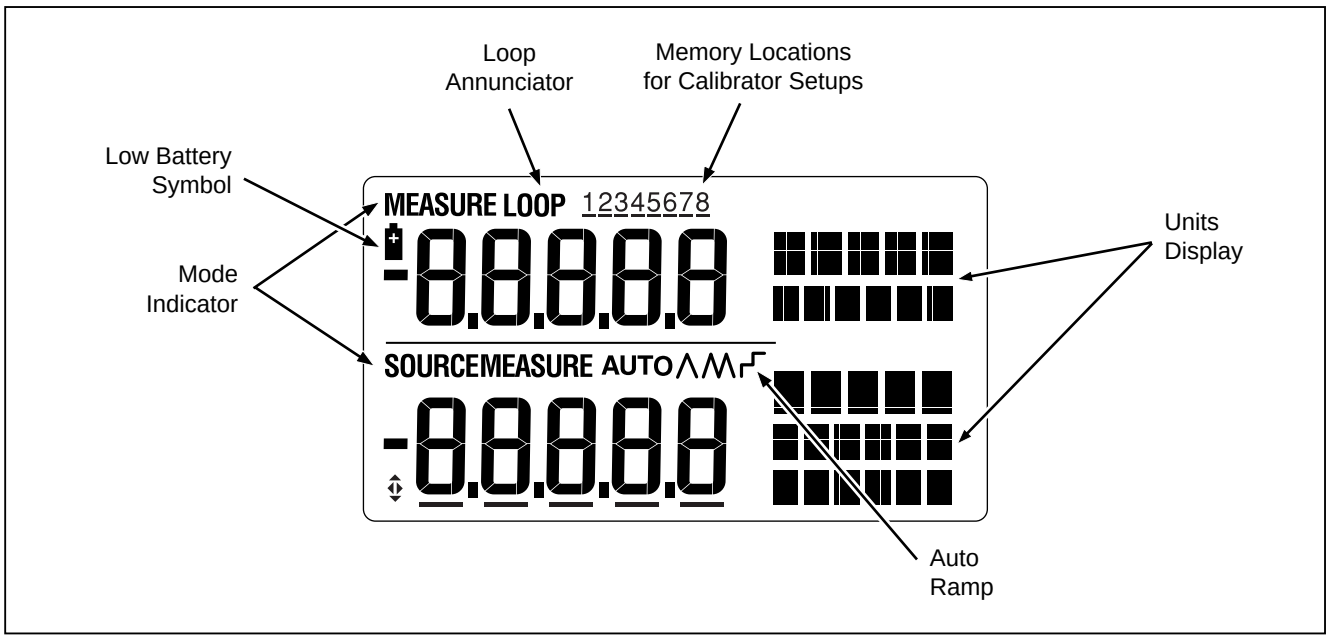

Figure 4. Elements of a Typical Display

Getting Started

This section acquaints you with some basic operations of the calibrator.

Proceed as follows to perform a voltage-to-voltage test:

1. Connect the calibrator's voltage output to its voltage input as shown in Figure 5.
2. Press ⏻ to turn on the calibrator. Press [V] to select dc voltage (upper display).
3. If necessary, press [MEAS SOURCE] for SOURCE mode (lower display). The calibrator is still measuring dc voltage, and you can see the active measurements in the upper display.
4. Press [V] to select dc voltage sourcing.
5. Press ◀ and ▶ to select a digit to change. Press ▲ to select 1 V for the output value. Press and hold [0%] to enter 1 V as the 0 % value.
6. Press ▲ to increase the output to 5 V. Press and hold [100%] to enter 5 V as the 100 % value.
7. Press [▲25%] and [▼25%] to step between 0 and 100 % in 25 % step increments.

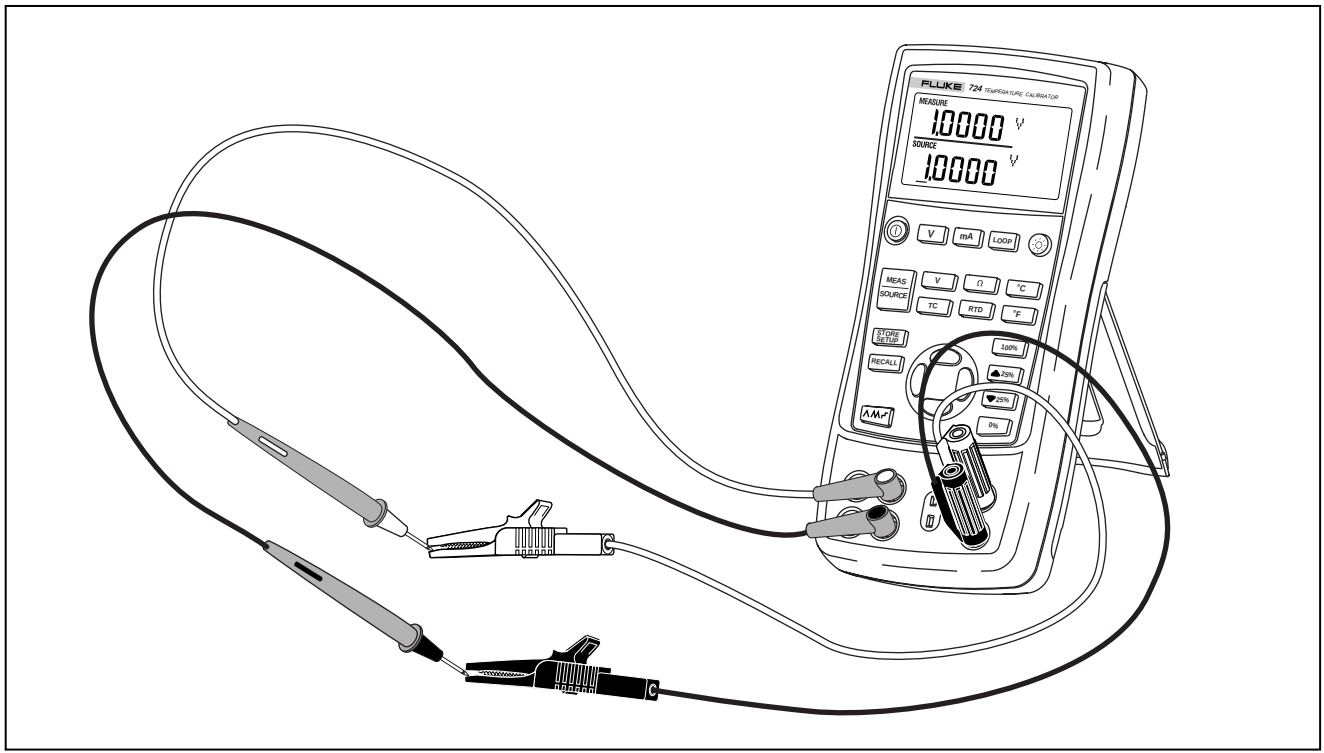

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Figure 5. Voltage-to-Voltage Test

Using Measure Mode

Measuring Electrical Parameters (Upper Display)

To measure the current or voltage output of a transmitter, use the upper display and proceed as follows:

1. Press [mA] to select current. LOOP should not be on.
2. Connect the leads as shown in Figure 6.

Current Measurement with Loop Power

The loop power function activates a 24 V supply in series with the current measuring circuit, allowing you to test a transmitter when it is disconnected from plant wiring. To measure current with loop power, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the calibrator to the transmitter current loop terminals as shown in Figure 7.
2. Press [LOOP] while the calibrator is in current measurement mode. LOOP appears and an internal 24 V loop supply turns on.

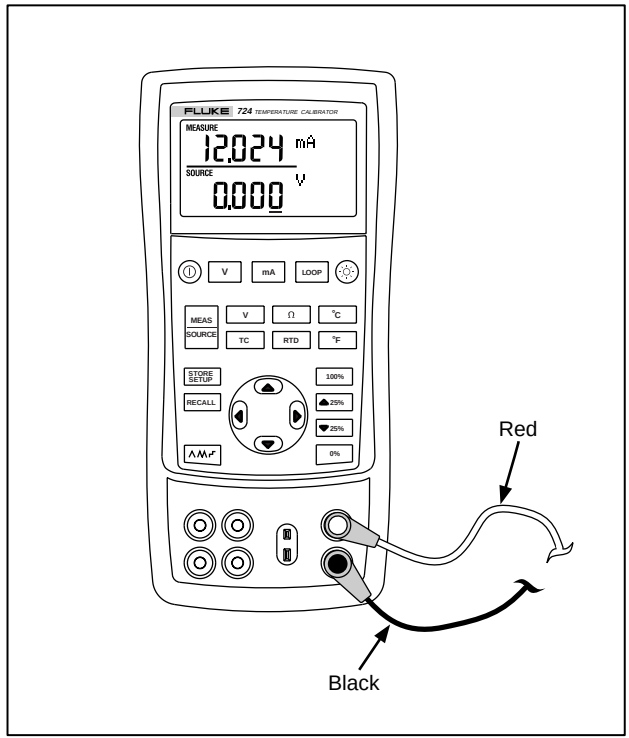

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Figure 6. Measuring Voltage and Current Output

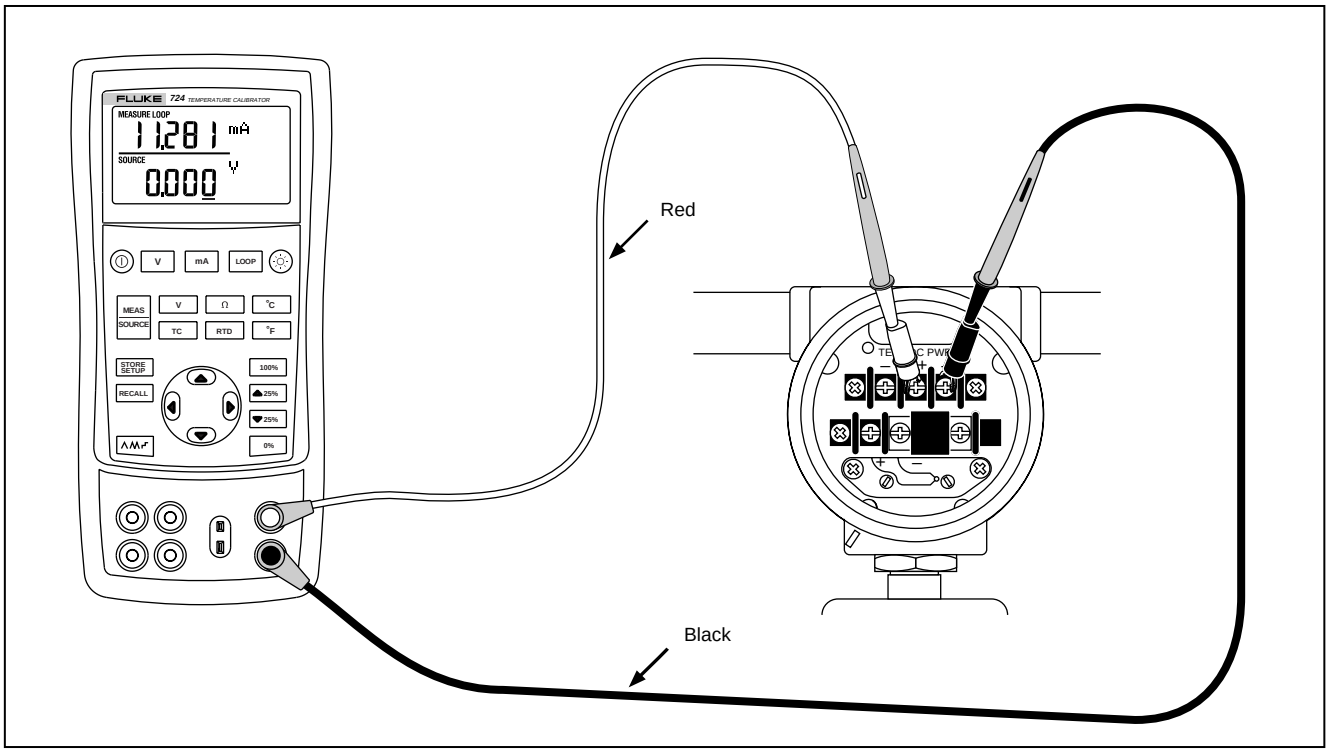

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Figure 7. Connections for Supplying Loop Power

Measuring Electrical Parameters (Lower Display)

To measure the electrical parameters using the lower display, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the calibrator as shown in Figure 8.
2. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for MEASURE mode (lower display)
3. Press V for dc voltage or current, or Ω for resistance.

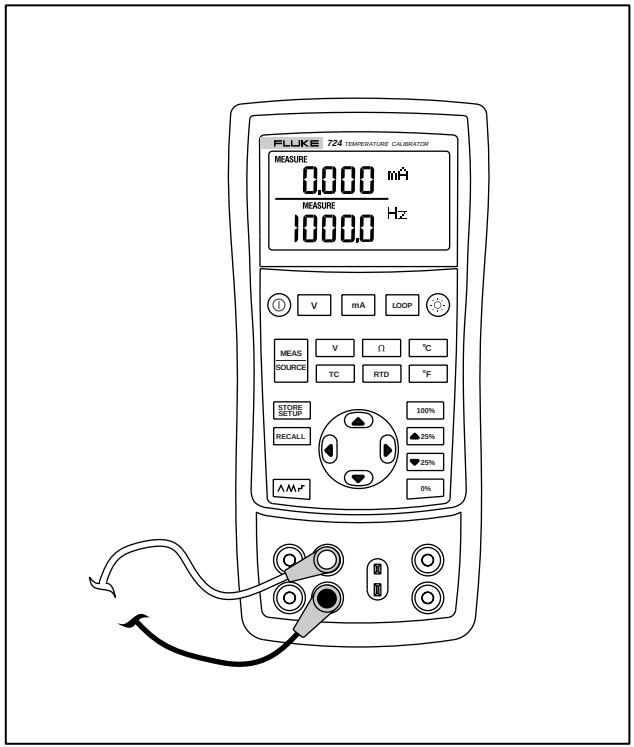

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Figure 8. Measuring Electrical Parameters

Measuring Temperature

Using Thermocouples

The calibrator supports ten standard thermocouples, including types E, N, J, K, T, B, R, S, L, or U. Table 5 summarizes the ranges and characteristics of the supported thermocouples.

To measure temperature using a thermocouple, proceed as follows:

1. Attach the thermocouple leads to the appropriate TC miniplug, then to the TC input/output as shown in Figure 9.

Note

One pin is wider than the other. Do not try to force a miniplug in the wrong polarization.

If the calibrator and the thermocouple plug are at different temperatures, wait one minute or more for the connector temperature to stabilize after you plug the miniplug into the TC input/output.

2. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for MEASURE mode.
3. Press TC for the TC display. If desired, continue pressing this key to select the desired thermocouple type.

   If necessary, you can select °C temperature units by pressing °C, or °F temperature units by pressing °F.

Table 5. Thermocouple Types Accepted

Type	Positive Lead Material	Positive Lead (H) Color		Negative Lead Material	Specified Range (°C)
		ANSI*	IEC**		
E	Chromel	Purple	Violet	Constantan	-200 to 950
N	Ni-Cr-Si	Orange	Pink	Ni-Si-Mg	-200 to 1300
J	Iron	White	Black	Constantan	-200 to 1200
K	Chromel	Yellow	Green	Alumel	-200 to 1370
T	Copper	Blue	Brown	Constantan	-200 to 400
B	Platinum (30 % Rhodium)	Gray		Platinum (6 % Rhodium)	600 to 1800
R	Platinum (13 % Rhodium)	Black	Orange	Platinum	-20 to 1750
S	Platinum (10 % Rhodium)	Black	Orange	Platinum	-20 to 1750
L	Iron			Constantan	-200 to 900
U	Copper			Constantan	-200 to 400

*American National Standards Institute (ANSI) device negative lead (L) is always red.
**International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) device negative lead (L) is always white.

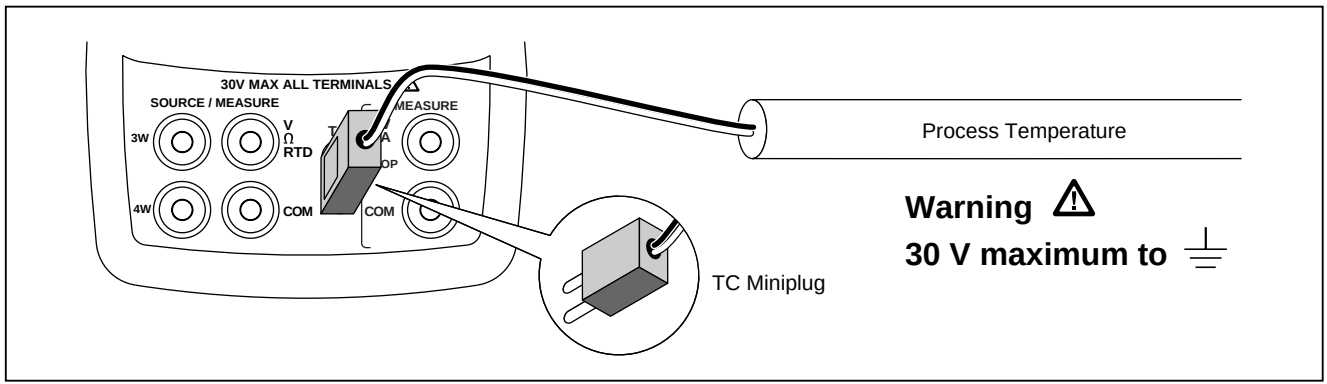

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Figure 9. Measuring Temperature with a Thermocouple

Using Resistance-Temperature Detectors (RTDs)

The calibrator accepts RTD types shown in Table 6. RTDs are characterized by their resistance at 0 °C (32 °F), which is called the "ice point" or R_0. The most common R_0 is 100 Ω. The calibrator accepts RTD measurement inputs in two-, three-, or four-wire connections, with the three-wire connection the most common. A four-wire configuration provides the highest measurement precision, and two-wire provides the lowest measurement precision.

To measure temperature using an RTD input, proceed as follows:

1. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for MEASURE mode.
2. Press RTD for the RTD display. If desired, continue pressing this key to select the desired RTD type.
3. Press ▲ or ▼ to select a 2-, 3-, or 4- wire connection.
4. Attach the RTD to input terminals as shown in Figure 10.

   If necessary, you can select °C temperature units by pressing °C, or °F temperature units by pressing °F

Table 6. RTD Types Accepted

RTD Type	Ice Point (R_0)	Material	α	Range (°C)
Pt100 (3926)	100 Ω	Platinum	0.003926 Ω/°C	-200 to 630
Pt100 (385)	100 Ω	Platinum	0.00385 Ω/°C	-200 to 800
Ni120 (672)	120 Ω	Nickel	0.00672 Ω/°C	-80 to 260
Pt200 (385)	200 Ω	Platinum	0.00385 Ω/°C	-200 to 630
Pt500 (385)	500 Ω	Platinum	0.00385 Ω/°C	-200 to 630
Pt1000 (385)	1000 Ω	Platinum	0.00385 Ω/°C	-200 to 630
Pt100 (3916)	100 Ω	Platinum	0.003916 Ω/°C	-200 to 630
The Pt100 commonly used in U.S. industrial applications is Pt100 (3916), α = 0.003916 Ω/°C. (Also designated as JIS curve.) The IEC standard RTD is the Pt100 (385), α = 0.00385 Ω/°C.				

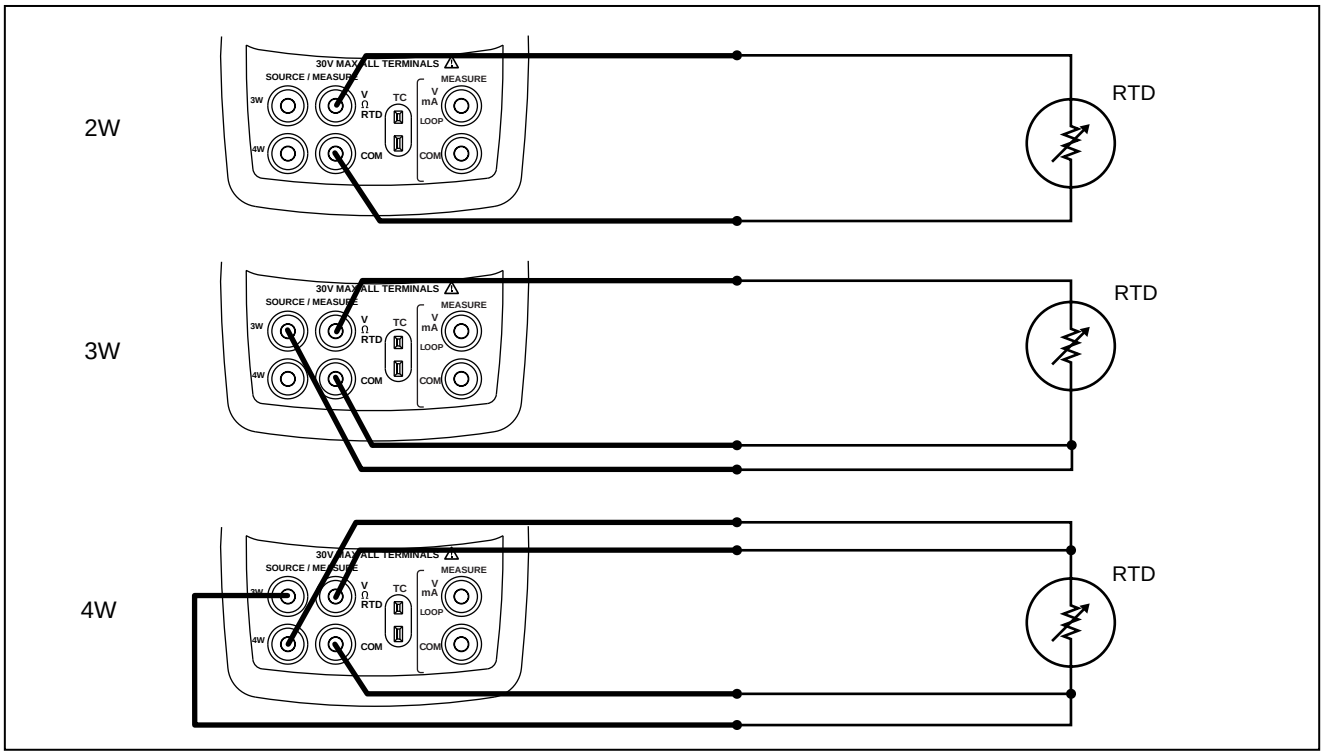

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Figure 10. Measuring Temperature with an RTD

Using Source Mode

In SOURCE mode, the calibrator generates calibrated signals for testing and calibrating process instruments, supplies voltages and resistances, and simulates the electrical output of RTD and thermocouple temperature sensors.

Sourcing Electrical Parameters

Volts or ohms are sourced and shown in the lower display.

To select an electrical sourcing function, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the test leads as shown in Figure 11, depending on the source function.
2. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for SOURCE mode.
3. Press V for dc voltage, or Ω for resistance.
4. Enter the desired output value by pressing ▲ and ▼ keys. Press ◄ and ► to select a different digit to change.

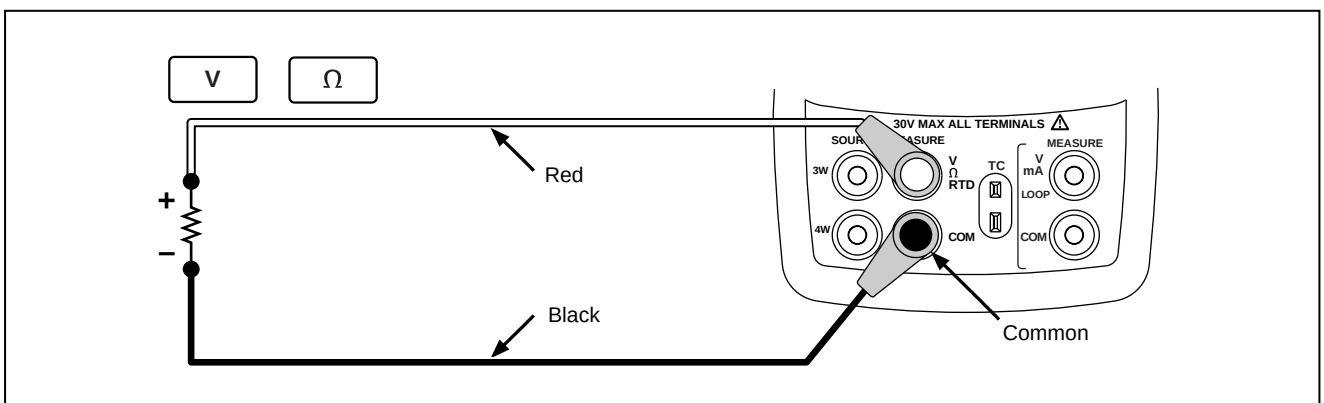

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Figure 11. Electrical Sourcing Connections

Simulating Thermocouples

Connect the calibrator TC input/output to the instrument under test with thermocouple wire and the appropriate thermocouple mini-connector (polarized thermocouple plug with flat, in-line blades spaced 7.9 mm [0.312 in] center to center).

Note

One pin is wider than the other. Do not try to force a miniplug in the wrong polarization. Figure 12 shows this connection.

Proceed as follows to simulate a thermocouple:

1. Attach the thermocouple leads to the appropriate TC miniplug, then to the TC input/output as shown in Figure 12.
2. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for SOURCE mode.
3. Press TC for the TC display. If desired, continue pressing this key to select the desired thermocouple type.
4. Enter the temperature you want by pressing ▲ and ▼ keys. Press ◀ and ▶ to select a different digit to edit.

Simulating RTDs

Connect the calibrator to the instrument under test as shown in Figure 13. Proceed as follows to simulate an RTD:

1. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for SOURCE mode.
2. Press RTD for the RTD display.

Note

Use the 3W and 4W terminals for measurement only, not for simulation. The calibrator simulates a 2-wire RTD at its front panel. To connect to a 3-wire or 4-wire transmitter, use the stacking cables to provide the extra wires. See Figure 13.

3. Enter the temperature you want by pressing ▲ and ▼ keys. Press ◀ and ▶ to select a different digit to edit.

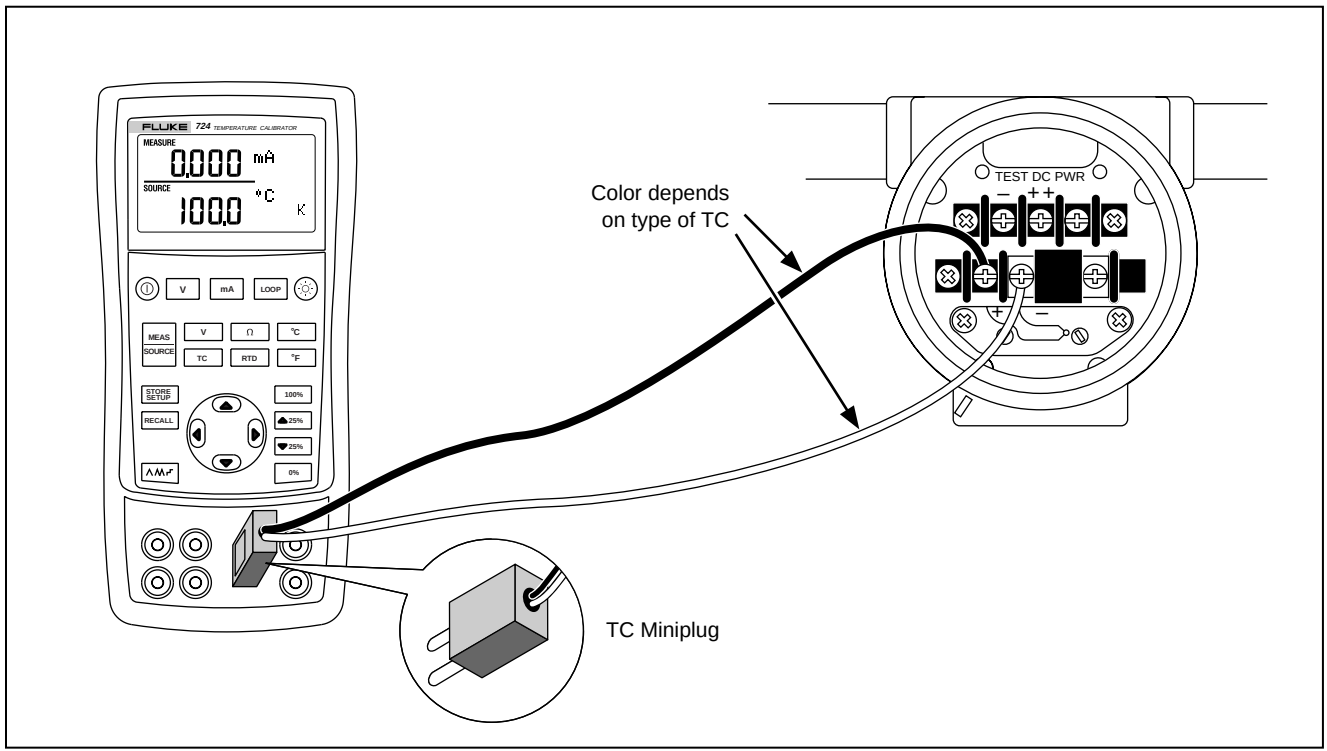

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Figure 12. Connections for Simulating a Thermocouple

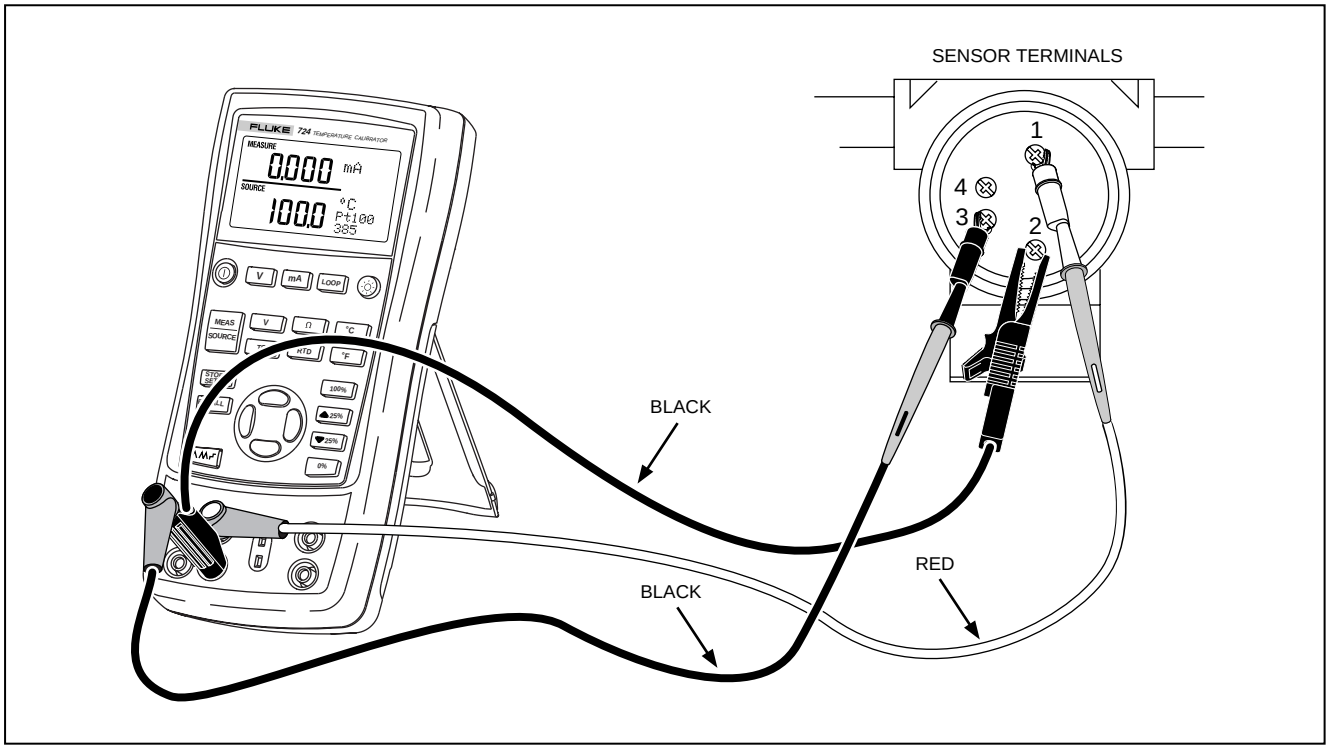

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Figure 13. Connections for Simulating 3-Wire RTD

Setting 0 % and 100 % Output Parameters

For output parameters (volts, ohms, TC potentials or RTD resistances), you must set the 0 % and 100 % points before you can use the step and ramp functions. Proceed as follows:

1. If necessary, press MEAS SOURCE for SOURCE mode.
2. Select the TC source function and use the arrow keys to enter the value. Our example is thermocouple source using 100 °C and 300 °C values for source.
3. Enter 100 °C and press and hold 0% to store the value.
4. Enter in 300 °C and press and hold 100% to store the value.

You can now use this setting for the following:

- Manually stepping an output with 25 % increments.
- Jump between the 0 and 100 % span points by momentarily pushing 0% or 100%.

Stepping and Ramping the Output

Two features are available for adjusting the value of source functions.

- Stepping the output manually with the ▲25% and ▼25% keys, or in automatic mode.
- Ramping the output.

Stepping and ramping apply to all functions.

Manually Stepping the Output

To manually step the output you can do the following:

- Use ▲25% or ▼25% to step the output up or down in 25 % steps.
- Touch momentarily either 0% to go to 0 %, or 100% to go to 100 %.

Auto Ramping the Output

Auto ramping gives you the ability to continuously apply a varying stimulus from the calibrator to a transmitter, while your hands remain free to test the response of the transmitter.

When you press [⩘⩙⌐], the calibrator produces a continuously repeating 0 % - 100 % - 0 % ramp in your choice of three ramp waveforms:

- ⩘ 0 % - 100 % - 0 % 40-second smooth ramp
- ⩙ 0 % - 100 % - 0 % 15-second smooth ramp
- ⌐ 0 % - 100 % - 0 % Stair-step ramp in 25 % steps, pausing 5 seconds at each step.

To exit ramping, press any button.

Storing and Recalling Setups

You can store up to eight of your settings in a nonvolatile memory and recall the settings for later use. A low battery condition or a battery change does not jeopardize the stored settings. Proceed as follows:

1. After you create a calibrator setup, press [STORE SETUP]. In the display, the memory locations appear.
2. Press ◀ or ▶ to select locations one through eight. An underscore appears below the selected memory location.
3. Press [STORE SETUP] until the memory number disappears then reappears. The setup is stored.

To recall setups, proceed as follows.

1. Press [RECALL]. The memory locations appear on the display.
2. Press ◀ or ▶ to select the appropriate location and press [RECALL].

Calibrating a Transmitter

Use the measurement (upper display) and source (lower display) modes to calibrate a transmitter. The following example shows how to calibrate a temperature transmitter.

Connect the calibrator to the instrument under test as shown in Figure 14. Proceed as follows to calibrate a transmitter:

1. Press [LOOP] for current measurement with loop power.
2. Press [TC] (lower display). If desired, continue pressing this key to select the desired thermocouple type.
3. If necessary, press [MEAS SOURCE] for SOURCE mode.
4. Set your zero and span parameters by pressing ⏶ and ⏷ keys. Enter these parameters by pressing and holding [0%] and [100%]. For more information on setting parameters, see “Setting 0 % and 100 %” earlier in this manual.
5. Perform test checks at 0-25-50-75-100 % points by pressing [▲25%] or [▼25%]. Adjust the transmitter as necessary.

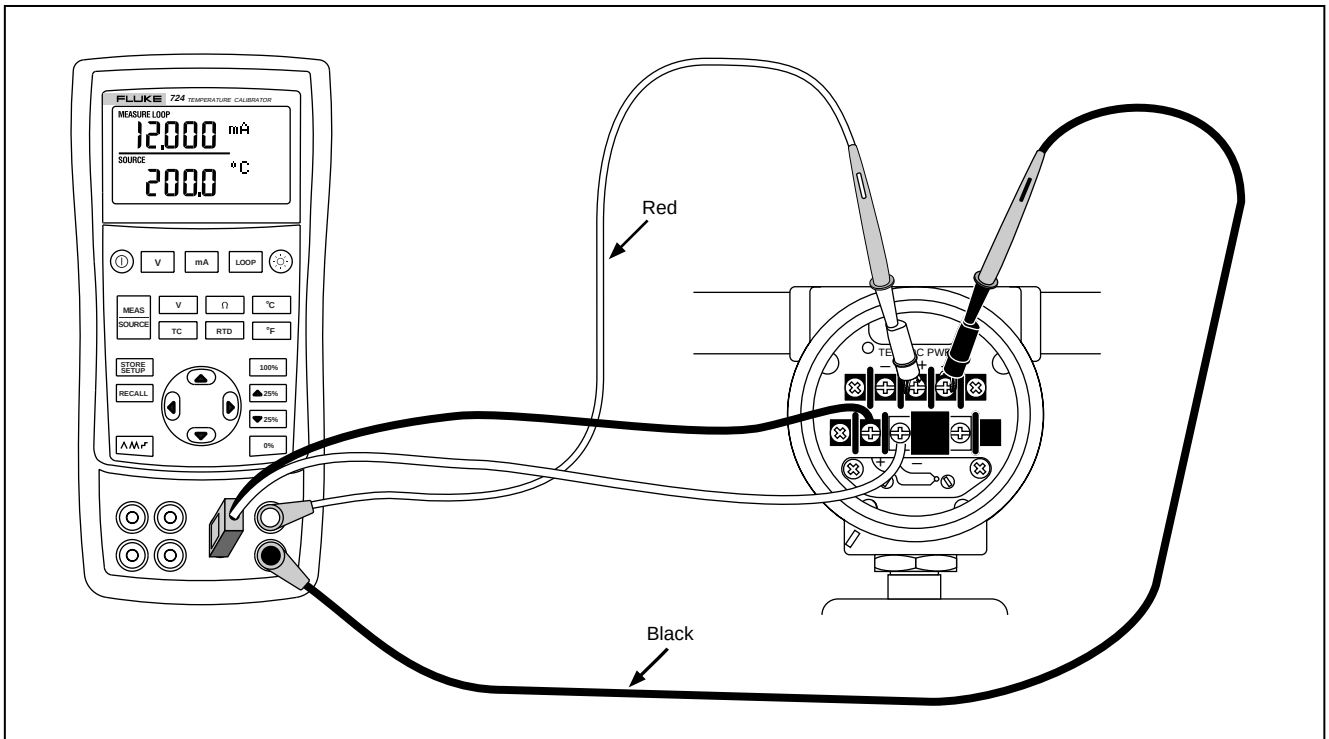

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Figure 14. Calibrating a Thermocouple Transmitter

Testing an Output Device

Use the source functions to test and calibrate actuators, recording, and indicating devices. Proceed as follows:

1. Connect the test leads to the instrument under test as shown in Figure 15.
2. Press [V] for dc voltage, or [Ω] for resistance (lower display).
3. If necessary, press [MEAS SOURCE] for SOURCE mode.

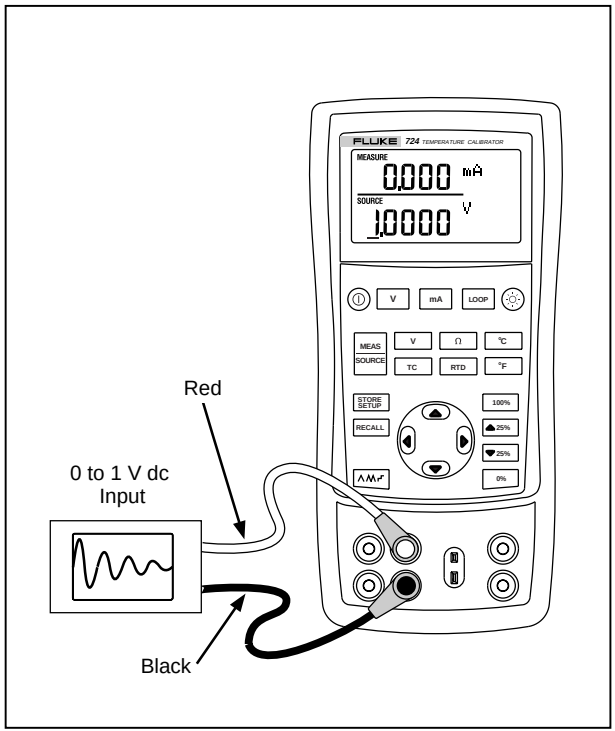

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Figure 15. Calibrating a Chart Recorder

Replacing the Batteries

⚠Warning

To avoid false readings, which could lead to possible electric shock or personal injury, replace the batteries as soon as the battery indicator (+▬) appears.

Figure 16 shows you how to replace the batteries.

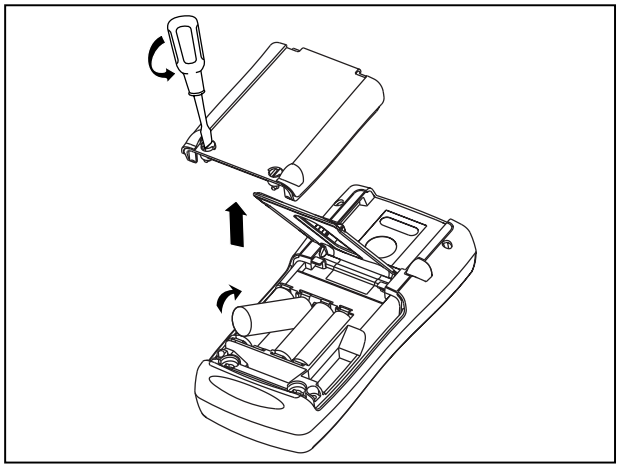

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Figure 16. Replacing the Batteries

Maintenance

Cleaning the Calibrator

⚠ Warning

To avoid personal injury or damage to the calibrator, use only the specified replacement parts and do not allow water into the case.

Caution

To avoid damaging the plastic lens and case, do not use solvents or abrasive cleansers.

Clean the calibrator with a soft cloth dampened with water or water and mild soap.

Service Center Calibration or Repair

Calibration, repairs, or servicing not covered in this manual should be performed only by qualified service personnel. If the calibrator fails, check the batteries first, and replace them if needed.

Verify that the calibrator is being operated in accordance with the instructions in this manual. If the calibrator is faulty, send a description of the failure with the calibrator. Be sure to pack the calibrator securely, using the original shipping container if it is available. Send the equipment postage paid and insured, to the nearest Service Center. Fluke assumes no responsibility for damage in transit.

The Fluke 724 Temperature Calibrator covered by the warranty will be promptly repaired or replaced (at Fluke's option) and returned to you at no charge. See the warranty at the beginning of this manual for warranty terms. If the warranty period has expired, the calibrator will be repaired and returned for a fixed fee. If the calibrator is not covered under the warranty terms, contact an authorized service center for a price quote for repair.

To locate an authorized service center, refer to "Contacting Fluke" at the beginning of the manual.

Replacement Parts

Table 7 lists the part number of each replaceable part. Refer to Figure 17.

Table 7. Replacement Parts

Item	Description	PN	Qty.
1	Case top	664232	1
2	LCD mask	1548383	1
3	Elastomeric strips	802063	2
4	Input/output bracket	1549221	1
5	LCD bracket	658390	1
6	Mounting screws	494641	11
7	Backlight	690336	1
8	LCD	690963	1
9	Keypad	1548126	1
10	Case bottom	664235	1
11	AA alkaline batteries	376756	4
12	Case screws	832246	4
13	Battery door	664250	1
14	Accessory mount	658424	1
15	Tilt stand	659026	1
16	Battery door 1/4-turn fasteners	948609	2
17	TL75 series test leads	855742	1
18	Test lead, red Test lead, black	688051 688066	1 1
19	724 Product Overview Manual	1547851	1
20	AC70A alligator clip, red AC70A alligator clip, black	738047 738120	1 1
21	CD-ROM (includes the 724 Users Manual)	1547849	1
22	Top case decal	1548329	1

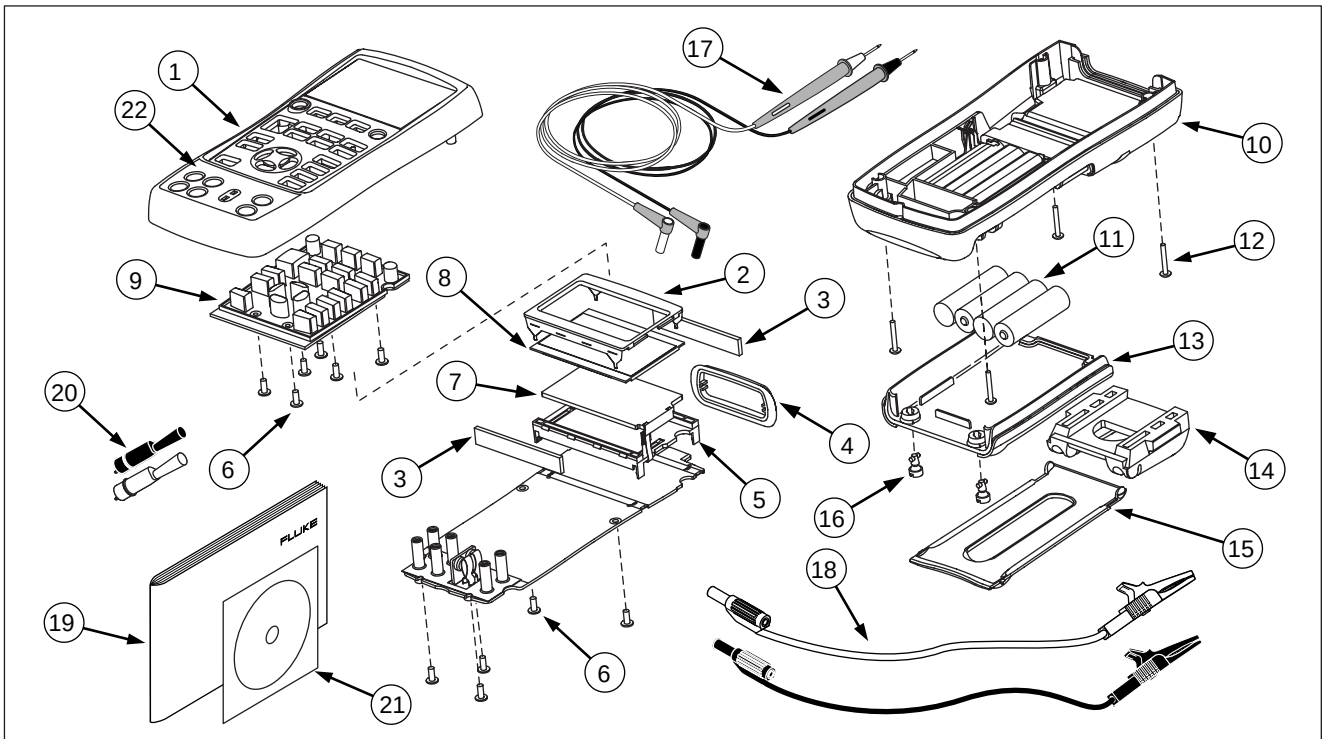

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Figure 17. Replacement Parts

Specifications

All specifications apply from +18 °C to +28 °C unless stated otherwise. All specifications assume a 5 minute warmup period.

DC Voltage Measurement

Range	Resolution	Accuracy, (% of Reading + Counts)
30 V (upper display)	0.001 V	0.02 % + 2
20 V (lower display)	0.001 V	0.02 % + 2
90 mV	0.01 mV	0.02 % + 2
Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ±0.005 % of range per °C		

DC Voltage Source

Range	Resolution	Accuracy, (% of Reading + Counts)
100 mV	0.01 mV	0.02 % + 2
10 V	0.001 V	0.02 % + 2
Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ±0.005 % of range per °C **Maximum load:** 1 mA		

DC mA Measurement

Range	Resolution	Accuracy, (% of Reading + Counts)
24 mA	0.001 mA	0.02 % + 2
Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ±0.005 % of range per °C **Drive capability:** 1000 Ω at 20 mA		

Ohms Measurement

Ohms Range	Accuracy ± Ω	
	4-Wire	**2- and 3-Wire***
0 to 400 Ω	0.1	0.15
400 to 1.5 kΩ	0.5	1.0
1.5 to 3.2 kΩ	1	1.5

Excitation Current: 0.2 mA
Maximum input voltage: 30 V
Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ± 0.005 % of range per °C

* 2-wire: Does not include lead resistance.
3-wire: Assumes matched leads with a total resistance not exceeding 100 Ω.

Ohms Source

Ohms Range	Excitation Current from Measurement Device	Accuracy ± Ω
15 to 400 Ω	0.15 to 0.5 mA	0.15
15 to 400 Ω	0.5 to 2 mA	0.1
400 to 1.5 kΩ	0.05 to 0.8 mA	0.5
1.5 to 3.2 kΩ	0.05 to 0.4 mA	1

Resolution	
15 to 400 Ω	0.1 Ω
400 to 3.2 kΩ	1 Ω

Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ± 0.005 % of resistance range per °C

*Millivolt Measurement and Source**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
-10 mV to 75 mV	0.01 mV	±(0.025 % + 1 count)

Maximum input voltage: 30 V

Temperature coefficient -10 °C to 18 °C, +28 °C to 55 °C: ±0.005 % of range per °C

*Select this function by pressing TC. The signal is available at the thermocouple miniplug connector.

Temperature, Thermocouples

Type	Range	Measure and Source Accuracies
J	-200 to 0 °C	1.0 °C
	0 to 1200 °C	0.7 °C
K	-200 to 0 °C	1.2 °C
	0 to 1370 °C	0.8 °C
T	-200 to 0 °C	1.2 °C
	0 to 400 °C	0.8 °C
E	-200 to 0 °C	0.9 °C
	0 to 950 °C	0.7 °C
R	-20 to 0 °C	2.5 °C
	0 to 500 °C	1.8 °C
	500 to 1750 °C	1.4 °C
S	-20 to 0 °C	2.5 °C
	0 to 500 °C	1.8 °C
	500 to 1750 °C	1.5 °C
B	600 to 800 °C	2.2 °C
	800 to 1000 °C	1.8 °C
	1000 to 1800 °C	1.4 °C
L	-200 to 0 °C	0.85 °C
	0 to 900 °C	0.7 °C
U	-200 to 0 °C	1.1 °C
	0 to 400 °C	0.75 °C
N	-200 to 0 °C	1.5 °C
	0 to 1300 °C	0.9 °C

Resolution:

J, K, T, E, L, N, U: 0.1 °C, 0.1 °F

B, R, S: 1 °C, 1 °F

Temperature, RTD Ranges, and Accuracies

Type	Range °C	Accuracy		
		Measure 4-Wire °C	Measure 2- and 3-Wire* °C	Source °C
Ni120	-80 to 260	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pt100-385	- 200 to 800	0.33	0.5	0.33
Pt100-392	-200 to 630	0.3	0.5	0.3
Pt100-JIS	-200 to 630	0.3	0.5	0.3
Pt200-385	-200 to 250 250 to 630	0.2 0.8	0.3 1.6	0.2 0.8
Pt500-385	-200 to 500 500 to 630	0.3 0.4	0.6 0.9	0.3 0.4
Pt1000-385	-200 to 100 100 to 630	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.5	0.2 0.2

Resolution: 0.1 °C, 0.1 °F

Allowable excitation current (source): Ni120, Pt100-385, Pt100-392, Pt100-JIS, Pt200-385: 0.15 to 3.0 mA
Pt500-385: 0.05 to 0.80 mA; Pt1000-385: 0.05 to 0.40 mA

RTD Source: Addresses pulsed transmitters and PLCs with pulses as short as 5 ms.

* 2-wire: Does not include lead resistance.
3-wire: Assumes matched leads with a total resistance not exceeding 100 Ω.

Loop Power Supply

Voltage: 24 V
Maximum current: 22 mA
Short circuit protected

General Specifications

Operating temperature	-10 °C to 55 °C
Storage temperature	- 20 °C to 71 °C
Operating altitude	3000 meters above mean sea level
Relative Humidity (% RH operating without condensation)	90 % (10 to 30 °C) 75 % (30 to 40 °C) 45 % (40 to 50 °C) 35 % (50 to 55 °C) uncontrolled < 10 °C
Vibration	Random, 2 g, 5 to 500 Hz
Safety	EN 61010-1:1993, ANSI/ISA S82.01-1994; CAN/CSA C22.2 No 1010.1:1992
Power requirements	4 AA alkaline batteries
Size	96 x 200 x 47 mm. (3.75 x 7.9 x 1.86 in)
Weight	650 gm (1 lb, 7 oz)

Index

—M—

—O—

—P—

—R—

—S—

—T—