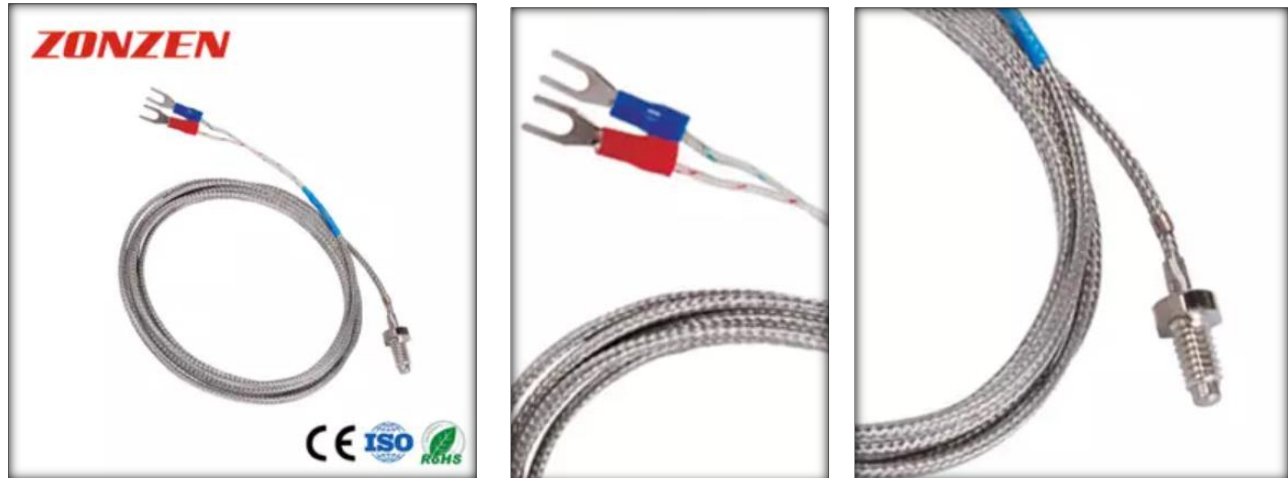


Screw Type Thermocouple (ZZ-ST01-J)



Product Description

Screw Type Thermocouple (ZZ-ST01)

- . Screw in thermocouple is suitable for different application, it with a threaded screw and mounted into the process
- . Lead wire insulation material is fiberglass, with or without stainless steel overbraid, temperature from 0°C to 400°C
- . Interchangeable and easily replaceable

Specifications:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Model | ZZ-ST01-J |
| Thermocouple | Calibration: J |
| | Accuracy: standard limited |
| | Junction : grounded |
| Screw | Material: SS304 |
| | Thread size: M4, M6, M8 |
| Temperature range | 0-400°C |
| Lead wire | Insulation material: fiberglass |
| | Wire size: 24AWG, 7/0.2mm, 1/0.5mm |
| | Wire length: 0.5M to 10M |
| | Color code: ANSI Standard |
| Termination | Type: U-shaped crimp terminal |
| | Size: M4 crimp spade |
| Type | Screw in thermocouple |

What is a Thermocouple?

A thermocouple is a temperature measuring device consisting of two conductors of dissimilar metals or alloys that are connected only at the ends. When the ends are at different temperatures, a small voltage is produced in the wire that can be related directly to the temperature difference between the ends. If the temperature at one end is known, the temperature at the other end can be determined.

Thermocouple wire or thermocouple extension grade wire is recommended to be used to connect thermocouples to the sensing or control instrumentation. The conditions of measurement determine the type of thermocouple wire and insulation to be used. Temperature range, environment, insulation requirements, response, and service life should be considered.

Calibration Type Characteristics

TYPE J (Iron vs Constantan) is used in vacuum, oxidizing, inert or reducing atmospheres. Iron element oxidizes rapidly at temperatures exceeding 538°C, and therefore heavier gauge wire is recommended for longer life at these temperatures.

TYPE K (CHROMEL vs ALUMEL) is used in oxidizing, inert or dry reducing atmospheres. Exposure to vacuum limited to short time periods. Must be protected from sulfurous and marginally oxidizing atmospheres. Reliable and accurate at high temperatures.

TYPE T (Copper vs Constantan) is used or service in oxidizing, inert or reducing atmospheres or in vacuum. It is highly resistant to corrosion from atmospheric moisture and condensation and exhibits high stability at low temperatures. It is the only type with limits of error guaranteed for cryogenic temperatures.

TYPE E (CHROMEL vs Constantan) may be used in oxidizing, inert or dry reducing atmospheres, or for short periods of time under vacuum. Must be protected from sulfurous and marginally oxidizing atmospheres. Produces the highest EMF per degree of any standardize.