

Wahl

MODEL C-65

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

C-65 INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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*THERMOCOUPLE
CALIBRATION
STANDARD*

NIST TRACEABLE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 Scope

This Instruction Manual contains operating and maintenance instructions, as well as description of the principles of operation of the Wahl Precision Portable Thermocouple Calibration Standard, Model C-65.

The manual provides procedures for re-calibration should this be useful to the user. Re-calibration facilities are also available at the factory.

1.2 General Description

The C-65 is a microprocessor-based, laboratory grade, digital thermometer, calibrator, and voltmeter. Packaged in a rugged metal case, it is truly portable and especially designed for multi-function use in the harsh environments of the process and service industries.

The C-65 operates in any of four front-panel selected functions:

- (1) As a thermometer (FUNCTION = MEASURE), providing direct °F or °C readout of a connected thermocouple. The T/C cold-junction reading is automatically compensated when selecting any T/C. There is no compensation when measuring mV.
- (2) As a calibrator (FUNCTION = OUTPUT), providing precise voltage outputs equivalent to the tabular values expected from a selected thermocouple at a settable temperature, or a settable voltage from -12 to +80 millivolts. Cold-junction voltage is compensated by the instrument when a T/C is selected.
- (3) As a voltmeter (FUNCTION = MEASURE, RANGE = mV), providing 4½-digit readout of a $\pm 100\text{mV}$ range input, with microvolt resolution and automatic polarity indicated in the display. The voltage on the display is the voltage available at the terminals.
- (4) As a self-tester (FUNCTION = TEST), providing an overall system performance check, assuring a valid calibration against previously established mV for each measurement position. Appropriate microprocessor-generated error messages are displayed for malfunctions that may occur during other functional use.

The C-65 is available as a four-range or eight-range model, and each may be supplied for either 110 or 220 Vrms recharging power sources. Each model is configured for the mV RANGE selection, thus providing the millivoltmeter and direct settable voltage functions. The 4-range model provides for three thermocouple ranges (J, K, T), while the 8-range model provides for seven thermocouple ranges, (J, K, T, E, R, S, C), in addition to the mV range.

Measurements and calibration outputs for front-panel selected thermocouple types are automatically corrected for reference-junction offsets. Direct millivoltmeter measurements and settable direct-reading calibration voltage outputs are provided without reference junction compensation.

Front panel displays are presented on large (8mm high) LEDs. The decimal point is positioned automatically, and the minus (-) sign is displayed for any negative value. The digital display is actually 7 positions; five decade positions are available for the 4½-digit value; the decimal point is incorporated to the right within one of these positions; the polarity sign (when appropriate) is always positioned to the far left; the symbol F, C or E is displayed at the far right, as annunciators for Fahrenheit, Celsius, or EMF (millivolts), respectively.

Error messages of HIGH, LO, OPEN or ERROR are respectively displayed when the temperature is above full scale, the temperature is below full scale, an open thermocouple lead is detected (or less than minus 101.1mV) or when a voltage greater than 101.1mV is applied to the input terminals.

1.3 Mechanical Description

The C-65 is assembled in a rugged metal carrying case as shown in Figure 1-1, whose bottom half forms the instrument case, and whose lid may be used as a tilt stand support arrangement for easy viewing. Inside the lid is a handy compartment which stores the Instruction Manual and other items such as service cables.

The instrument is battery-powered, and is supplied with a battery pack of 5 rechargeable NiCad batteries and an integral battery charging circuit. The recharger line cord is attached to the instrument and is stored in the front-panel storage compartment.

A fully charged battery pack will deliver at least 8 continuous hours of operation, while 14 to 16 hours are required for full battery recharge. (The instrument may be operated while the batteries are being recharged.) The batteries are guaranteed for a minimum of 1000 charge/discharge cycles. Replacement

battery packs may be installed at the factory or ordered from the manufacturer.

The C-65 Front Cover is made of stain and impact-resistant aluminum, consistent with the instrument's intended use as a Calibrator/Thermometer in harsh field environments. The hinged lid is deep enough so that C-65 accessories and documentation may be carried within the case without requiring additional storage space. An operation instruction label (see Fig. 2-4) is affixed to the inner lid surface for ready field use and reference.



Figure 1-1. Carrying Case and Dimensions

1.4 Accuracy and Conformity to Specification

Table 1-1 shows the International Specifications which the C-65 will meet. Table 1-2 shows the specific conformity and accuracy of the 8-ranges.

Table 1-1. International Specifications

Table 1-1 INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS C-65 THERMOCOUPLE STANDARDS TABLE (X=C-65 MEETS STANDARDS)							
Type and Standard	J	K	T	E	R	S	C
ANSI MC 96.1-1975 (U.S.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ASTM E230-72 (U.S.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BS-4937 (British)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NIST Monograph 125 (U.S.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
JIS C1602-1974 (Japanese)	X	X	X	X			
DIN (*) (Germany/Continental 437 10-1977 Europe)	(*)	X	(*)			X	
IPTS-68 (International)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IEC-584-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
GOST (Russian)		X					
*It is anticipated new DIN Standards will be issued shortly for Type J and T in accordance with IEC-584-1 and the current C-65 Tables.							

Table 1-2. C-65 Range, Conformity, Accuracy & Resolution

C-65 RANGE, CONFORMITY, ACCURACY AND RESOLUTION TABLE

T/C Type ¹ (metals)	Scale	Temperature Range ²	Resolution	Conformity ³	RSS Calibration Accuracy ⁴	Overall Accuracy, 1 year ⁵
J (Fe/CuNi)	°F	-346 to +2192	0.1	±0.2	±0.29	±1
	°C	-210 to +1200	0.1	±0.1	±0.17	±0.6
K (NiCr/NiAl)	°F	-328 to +2501	0.1	±0.2	±0.33	±1
	°C	-200 to +1372	0.1	±0.1	±0.19	±0.6
T (Cu/CuNi)	°F	-337 to + 752	0.1	±0.2	±0.25	±1
		-405 to - 337	0.1	±9.2	±9.11	±10
	°C	-205 to + 400	0.1	±0.1	±0.15	±0.6
E (NiCr/CuNi)	°F	-389 to +1832	0.1	±0.2	±0.27	±1
		-422 to - 389	0.1	±5.0	±4.81	±5
	°C	-234 to +1000	0.1	±0.1	±0.16	±0.6
R (Pt13Rh/Pt)	°F	-58 to +3214	1	±0.2	±0.76	±2
	°C	-50 to +1768	1	±0.1	±0.65	±1.1
S (Pt10Rh/Pt)	°F	-58 to +3214	1	±0.2	±0.61	±2
	°C	-50 to +1768	1	±0.1	±0.54	±1.1
C ⁶ (W5Re/W26Re)	°F	+32 to +2192	1	±0.2	±0.68	±1
		+2192 to +3812	1	±0.2	±0.84	±2
		+3812 to +4200	1	±0.2	±0.97	±3
	°C	0 to +1200	1	±0.1	±0.56	±0.6
		+1200 to +2100	1	±0.1	±0.62	±1.1
B ⁷ (Pt30Rh/Pt6Rh)	°F	+367 to +3308	1	±0.2	±0.6	±2
	°C	+186 to -1820	1	±0.1	±0.5	±1
J-DIN ⁸ (Fe/CuNi)	°C	-200 to + 900	0.1	±0.2	±0.17	±0.6
T-DIN ⁸ (Cu/CuNi)	°C	-200 to + 500	0.1	±0.1	±0.15	±0.6
N ⁹ (NicroSil/NISil)	°F	-371 to +2372	0.1	±0.2	±0.43	±1.3
	°C	-224 to +1300	0.1	±0.1	±0.24	±0.7
mV measurement and output functions	N.A.	VOLTAGE RANGE -20.000mV and +20.000mV	0.001mV	N.A.	±(0.005% of reading +2 digits)	±(0.03% of reading +5 digits)
		-101.10mV to -20.00mV and +20.00 mV to +101.10mV	0.01mV	N.A.	±(0.01% of reading +1 digit)	±(0.03% of reading +2 digits)

Footnotes to Table 1-2

¹For unlisted thermocouples, use the C-65 millivolt range, and appropriate millivolt versus temperature tables.

²For thermocouple output functions, the output range is -12mV to +80mV with resolution and accuracy per corresponding temperatures shown.

³Data conformity to ANSI spec. MC96.1-1975.

⁴Traceable to NIST. RSS = root sum squares of all the error contributions at 25° ±2°C.

⁵Instrument at 25° ±2°C.

⁶Per data from Hoskins Mfg. Co. Detroit, Mi. USA.

⁷Available only as a special modification where type C is replaced by type B.

⁸Available in C-65-8D-220 where types R and C are replaced by J-DIN and T-DIN.

⁹Data per NIST Monograph-161.

2.0 PREOPERATIONAL CHECKOUT

2.1 Scope

This chapter contains instructions for unpacking and repacking the instrument and registering your warranty with the Company. General information about the applications of the C-65, as well as instructions for the installation, set up, and preoperational check of the instrument are provided. This section should be read carefully before attempting to use the C-65 on site.

2.2 Unpacking & Repacking

(a) Figure 2-1 identifies the components of the packaging configuration for C-65. As shown in that illustration, the instrument is placed in a waterproof plastic wrapper, securely fitted between molded-foam shock isolators and placed with the documentation in its shipping carton. When unpacked, you should find:

1. C-65 Thermocouple Calibration Instrument*
2. Certificate of Calibration
3. Warranty Card (in back of manual)
4. Factory Test Data Sheet (Part of the Certificate of Calibration)
5. Instruction Manual

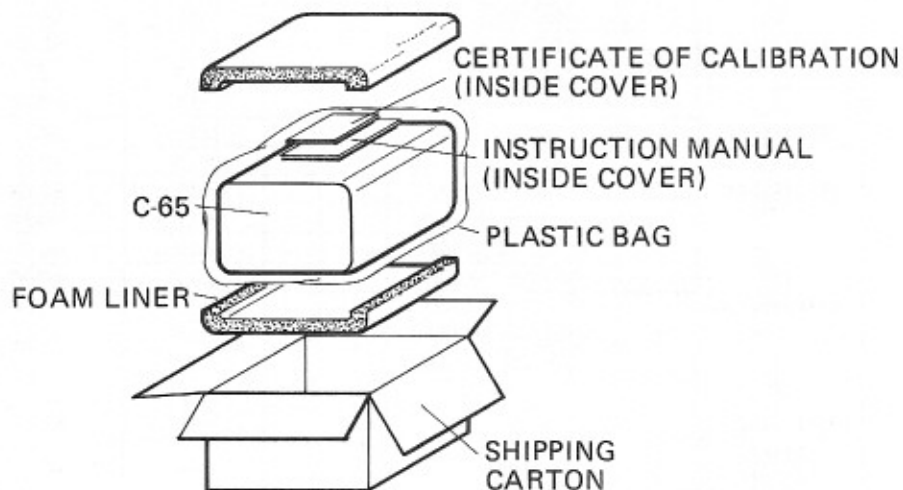


Figure 2-1. Shipping Configuration

(b) Carefully examine these articles, noting especially the matching serial numbers of the instrument and the test data. Inspect the packing case and the instrument for any signs of damage during shipment and report immediately to the carrier. Fill out and return the warranty card which you will find inserted at the back of this manual in order to register your instrument and to establish your warranty service interval.

(c) Accessories, such as a service cable, adaptor plugs, or thermocouple probes may have been ordered with the instrument. These will be shipped in their own containers.

(d) Retain the packing material for reshipment. When shipping C-65, use foam shock isolators and pack in original shipping carton, if available. If original shipping material is no longer available, use some shock isolators, such as bubble plastic, and wrap securely within a suitable carton.

2.3 Operating Controls & Indicators

Figure 2-2 illustrates the front-panel features showing the operating controls and indicators. Figure 2-3 is a schematic composite of a number of possible display formats, illustrating the location of decimal point, polarity sign and annunciator codes. The illustration also indicates the location and appearance of possible error messages.

*Battery pack and fuse are installed in the instrument. The recharger line cord is attached, and is located in the front panel accessed storage compartment.

2.4 Model C-65 Setup and Checkout

- (a) The instrument is shipped in a complete configuration. The battery pack is installed, and is shipped in a fully charged condition. To assure that the batteries will be operational after any prolonged shelf life, or after any extensive shipping interval, charge the batteries for a period of 12 hours. After an initial warmup period of 1 minute for 1° resolution measurements (15 minutes for 0.1° or $.001$ mV resolution measurements), the instrument is ready for operation.
- (b) Turn instrument (lower knob) from "OFF" to "SELF-TEST". Switch $^{\circ}\text{F}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ switch to $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Rotate "RANGE" knob to mV. Note the reading on the display, it should display the "TEST READING" shown on the label in the cover for "MV" within the tolerance shown (See Figure 2-4). Rotate Range knob to each of the thermocouple types and compare displayed readings with those on the table. This establishes the "operational readiness" of the C-65 instrument.

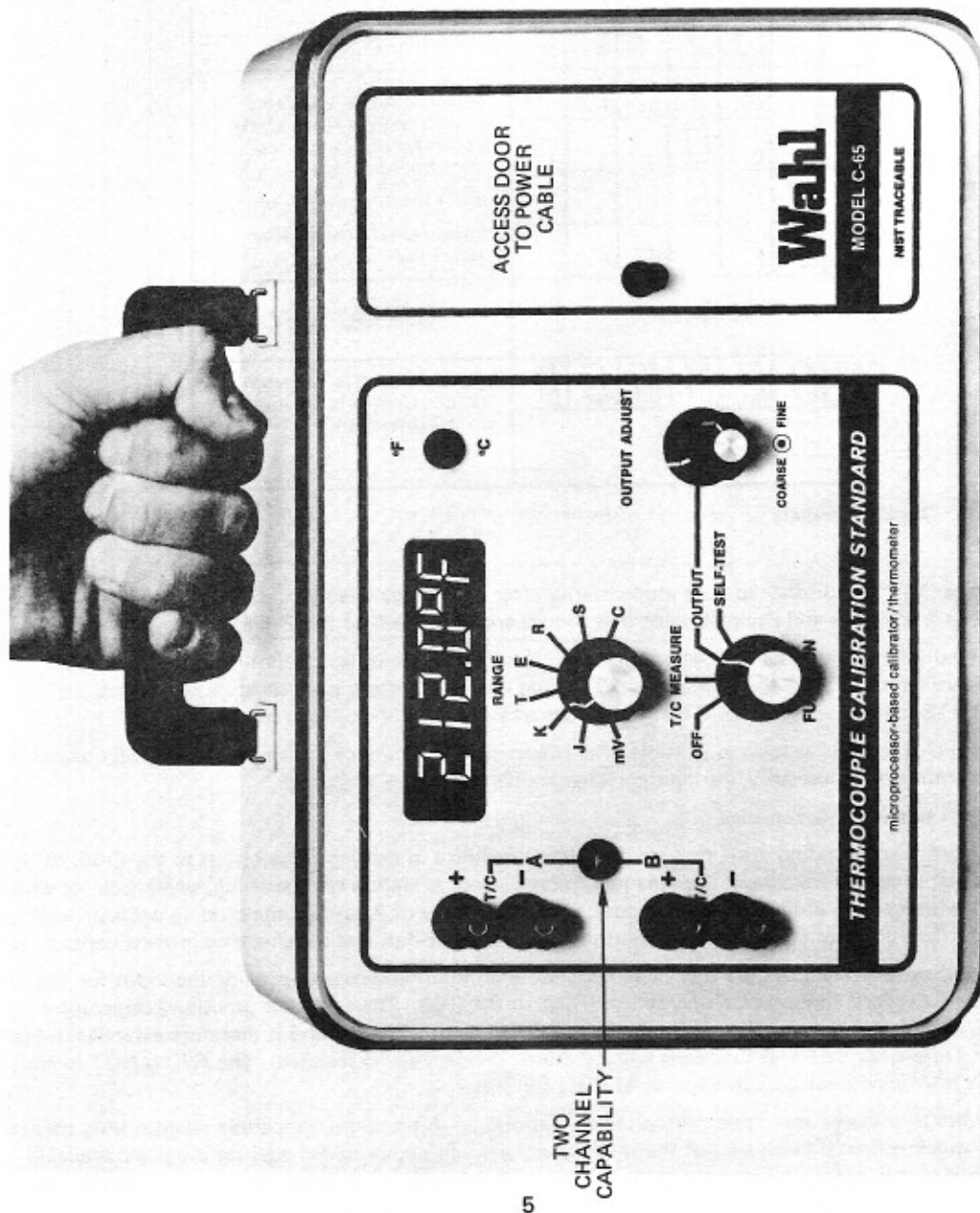


Figure 2-2. Front Panel Features

DISPLAY SHOWS	MEANING
250.100F -422.00F	Measures temperature directly from T/C types J, K, T, & E, with resolution of 0.1°F and 0.1°C.
2315°C -800°C	Measures temperature directly from T/C types R, S, & C with resolution of 1°F and 1°C.
20.000E -20.000E	Measures ± 20mV signals with resolution of 0.001 mV (1μV)
101.10E -101.10E	Measures ± 20mV to ±101.1mV signals with resolution of 0.01mV
HIGH LO	Automatically indicates faults: temperature above or below the calibrated instrument range, or . . .
OPEN	open thermocouple, or . . .
Error	input signal greater than 101.1mV
BLINKING	LOW-BATTERY
88888888	Appears briefly between range selections & when first Turned on.

Figure 2-3. Display Formats

Note that a "full" 8's display appears momentarily after each range selection. Check the lighting of each of the 7 segments and decimal point that should appear in each of the 7 digits.

A blinking display indicates a low battery voltage. You have 15 minutes of continued in-spec C-65 performance from the time the display starts blinking until the battery pack must be recharged. At the end of the 15-minute interval, the C-65 is automatically programmed to stop its operation.

Start the recharge cycle as soon as possible after observing a low battery indication. The C-65 operation may be continued, if necessary, during the recharge operation.

2.5 Input terminals/Accessories

The standard 5-way binding posts provide complete flexibility in making connections to the C-65. A terminal pair is spaced for simple "banana-jack" connection, as well as the spade-lug, single jack, or wire lead connection to the individual binding post. The availability of 2 pairs of the binding posts provide maximum flexibility for checking multi-thermocouple installations, and for checking process control loops.

The binding post connections are thermally coupled to an internal sensor to provide the input for the automatic Reference Junction Compensation (RJC) in the C-65. The reference junction temperature compensation is scaled for any one of the selected thermocouple ranges, and is therefore effective in the Measure, Output, or Self-Test functions when a thermocouple type is selected. The RJC is NOT included when the mV range is selected in any one of these functions.

To expedite the measurement and calibration operations, an optional thermocouple adaptor plug may be used for quick connect/disconnect of thermocouple units. The color-coded adaptor plugs are available in standard or miniature sizes and are pre-wired with short lengths of appropriate flexible thermocouple

C-65 OPERATION

MEASUREMENT MODE

1. Connect the thermocouple leads or millivolt input leads to either the A or B set of input binding post terminals. Set the channel A/B input selector switch accordingly. Connect the red thermocouple lead to the minus (-) terminal for thermocouple temperature measurements. Use copper leads for millivolt measurements.
2. Set FUNCTION selector to T/C MEASURE.
3. Set RANGE selector to mV or to the thermocouple type attached to the instrument.
4. Select °F or °C for the temperature readout desired.
5. Readout displays measurement value. Readout displays °F or °C for temperature* and E for millivolts. Allow one minute warm-up for one degree resolution and a fifteen minute warm-up for tenth degree resolution.

NOTE

READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR FURTHER OPERATIONAL DETAILS.
*Per ANSI Standards, IPTS-68, and NIST Monograph 125.

OUTPUT MODE

1. Disconnect the signal or sensor leads from the input of the instrument to be calibrated.
2. Connect the C-65 to the input of the instrument to be calibrated using thermocouple wire of the same type as the calibration; use copper leads for millivolt calibration. See step 1 of MEASUREMENT MODE.
3. Set the FUNCTION selector to OUTPUT.
4. Set the RANGE selector for the thermocouple type required for the thermocouple calibration, or to mV for millivolt calibrations.
5. Select °F or °C for thermocouple calibrations.
6. Adjust the COARSE AND FINE controls of the OUTPUT ADJUST potentiometer for the thermocouple calibration temperature* or millivolt calibration voltage desired as defined by the display.
7. Readout and warm-up per step 5 of MEASUREMENT MODE.

SELF-TEST MODE

1. Set FUNCTION selector to SELF-TEST.
2. Set °F or °C selector to °C.
3. Readout will be per the TEST READING of the below table (input leads need not be disconnected).

DIAGNOSTICS

1. Display reads OPEN for: an open input; sensor burnout; or millivolt readings below minus 101.1 mV.
2. Display reads HI or LO for temperatures outside the measurement range (see Chart).
3. Display reads ERROR for millivolt inputs greater than +101.1 mV.
4. A flashing display indicates a low battery condition.

OPERATING RANGE					
RANGE*	ANSI ALLOY	ANSI COLOR	°F	°C	RESOLUTION
mV	Copper/Copper	—	±101.1 mV		.001/01**
J	Iron/Constantan	White/Red	-348 to 2192	-210 to 1200	0.1
K	Chromel/Alumel	Yellow/Red	-328 to 2501	-200 to 1372	0.1
T	Copper/Constantan	Blue/Red	-405 to 752	-243 to 400	0.1
E	Chromel/Constantan	Purple/Red	-422 to 1832	-252 to 1000	0.1
R	Pt/Pt 13% Rhodium	Black/Red	-58 to 3214	-50 to 1788	1.0
S	Pt/Pt 10% Rhodium	Black/Red	-58 to 3214	-50 to 1788	1.0
C	W5Re/W26Re	—	+32 to 4200	0 to 2315	1.0
N	Nicrosil/Nisil	—	-327 to 2372	-224 to 1300	0.1

*(-4 or -8 as required)

**0.001 mV from -20 mV to +20 mV

TEST READINGS AT 25 ± 10°C	
mV	±0.012 mV
J	±0.3°C
K	±0.4°C
T	±0.4°C
E	±0.3°C
R	±2°C
S	±2°C
C	±2°C
N	±0.5°C

These are typical "test" values

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**THERMOCOUPLE
CALIBRATION STANDARD**

MODEL

C-65-8-

S/N

Figure 2-4. Operation Instruction Label

leads terminated at the other end in color-coded spade lugs. An optional Instrument Service cable is also available, providing a 6-ft. length of flexible, paired thermocouple leads.

For economy, the Platinum Rhodium leads in the R and S thermocouple Instrument Service cables are replaced with Copper vs. Copper Alloy 11 wire that substitutes for the thermocouple leads at ambient temperatures.

3.0 OPERATION AND APPLICATION

3.1 Applications

In this section, there will be found detailed instructions for each of the following areas:

- (a) Measuring temperature with a thermocouple (T/C) in the C-65 range.
- (b) Measuring temperature with T/C's not in the C-65 memory.
- (c) Calibrating T/C-type Recorders, Indicators, Transmitters, or Controllers.
- (d) Check Thermocouples.
- (e) Checking mV-type Recorders, Indicators, or Controllers.
- (f) Using the C-65 as a general-purpose millivolt digital voltmeter.

A variety of configurations are illustrated in the setups shown for these applications, including the use of accessory leads, adaptors and different techniques to introduce reference junction compensation. Different combinations of these arrangements may be applicable depending on the circumstances and on-site application of the user.

Some helpful hints:

Be sure the battery pack is adequately charged before starting a C-65 operation.

Turn the C-65 off when not in use to extend battery operation intervals between charging cycles.

Perform a TEST function as described in Section 2.4 before operating the C-65 in an on-site operation.

Allow adequate warmup time.

When a choice of thermocouples is available, consider using the one that will give a greater resolution and accuracy.

3.2 As a Field Calibrator/Simulator, Calibrating T/C Type Indicators, Recorders, & Controllers

... When the T/C type is among the C-65 Ranges (7 basic types or 3 basic types) (See Figure 3-1).

- (1) Disconnect the T/C leads from the Instrument to be calibrated.
- (2) Use appropriate T/C type and quality grade leads to connect the instrument to C-65 terminal pair. (See page 33, Table 8-1 for error limits of thermocouples).
- (3) Select the C-65 "OUTPUT" function.
- (4) Select the appropriate T/C on "RANGE".
- (5) Use C-65 coarse and fine OUTPUT ADJUST controls for a 0⁰ display value.
Select C-65 temperature unit ⁰F/⁰C as used in the instrument being calibrated.
If the instrument being calibrated does not include zero value in its full scale range, set up the minimum value that can be displayed (or indicated).
- (6) Adjust the instrument ZERO for 0⁰ (or minimum value) instrument display (or indication).
- (7) Use C-65 OUTPUT ADJUST controls for an instrument full scale range output value.
- (8) Adjust the instrument RANGE (GAIN or SPAN) control for equal instrument display (or indication).

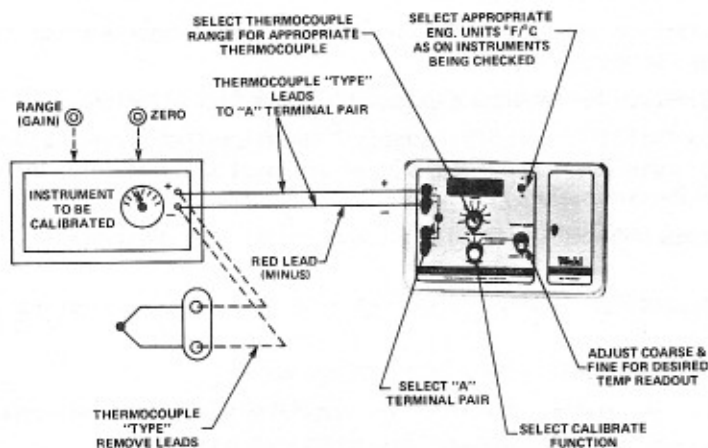


Figure 3-1. Standard C-65 Setup for Temperature Measurement

3.3 Measuring Temperatures with Thermocouples in the C-65 Range

This procedure is applicable to circumstances where the thermocouple is of the type shown on the front panel RANGE selection (7 basic types or 3 basic types).

See Figure 3-2.

- (1) Use special or standard thermocouple leads to connect to the thermocouple input terminals of C-65. You may use either pair of T/C terminals. Observe caution in connecting proper polarities. The red thermocouple lead is to be connected to the negative binding post terminal; connect the other lead to the positive terminal. Refer to the listing below for the color codes of the leads used with standard thermocouples.

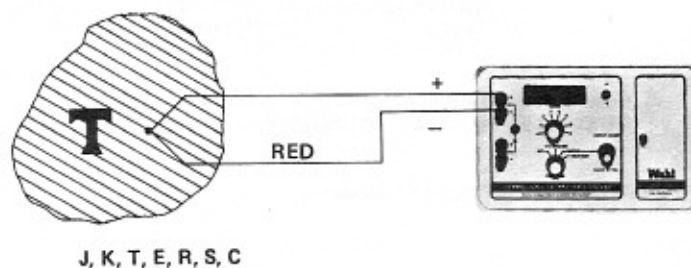


Figure 3-2. Temperature Measurement with C-65 T/C

THERMOCOUPLE LEAD COLOR CODES (ISA)

TYPE	PLUS (+)	MINUS (-)
T	Blue	Red
J	White	Red
E	Purple	Red
K	Yellow	Red
R, S	Black	Red
B	Green	Red

- (2) Turn the A/B channel select switch to the connected terminal pair. (Figure 3-2 indicates connection to the "A" terminal as an example only).
- (3) Rotate the RANGE selector switch to the appropriate thermocouple type.
- (4) Rotate the FUNCTION selector switch to the MEASURE function.

- (5) Select the desired temperature units, $^{\circ}\text{C}/^{\circ}\text{F}$.
- (6) Read the temperature in the display. The value has been compensated automatically for the reference junction temperature.

3.4 As a Millivolt Generator for Calibrating Voltage Measuring Display Indicators

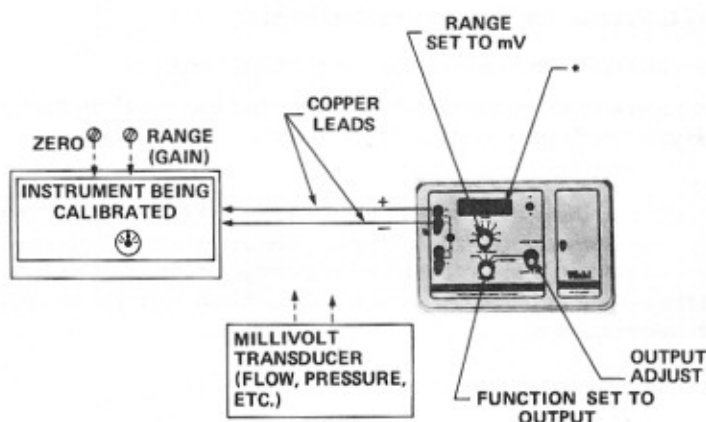
When used in the OUTPUT FUNCTION and mV RANGE, the C-65 provides a precision millivolt range calibration signal that may be used as a standard input to calibrate such devices as X-Y Plotters, Strip Chart Recorders, Data Loggers, etc.

Replace the normal millivolt-level input to the instrument to be calibrated with the output of the C-65.

Adjust the C-65 output with the Coarse and Fine controls for the desired value as indicated in the display.

Adjust the instrument GAIN for the proper indicated value.

NOTE: It may be necessary to re-adjust the "OUTPUT ADJUST" potentiometer to maintain the exact mV output required over a period of time.



* DISPLAY READOUT IS MILLIVOLTS. ANNUNCIATOR IS E. VALUES BETWEEN -12 AND $+80$ mV MAY BE SELECTED.

Figure 3-3. Calibrating mV Measuring/Display Indicators

3.5 As a Precision Millivoltmeter, Measuring Thermocouples Not Covered in the C-65 Range or Other Transducers

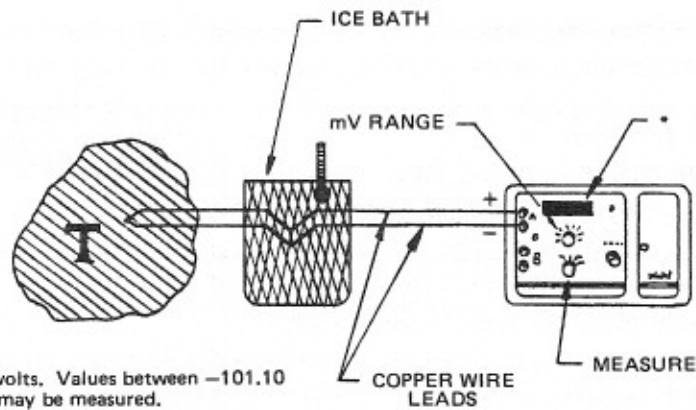
The C-65 is a convenient field portable device for measuring the outputs of transducers such as pressure gauges, flow meters, level indicators, force indicators, etc., where such outputs are in the millivolt level.

Connect the output of such devices to the C-65, and operate the C-65 in the MEASURE FUNCTION and mV RANGE. (The reference junction temperature compensation is removed from the measuring circuit in the mV RANGE).

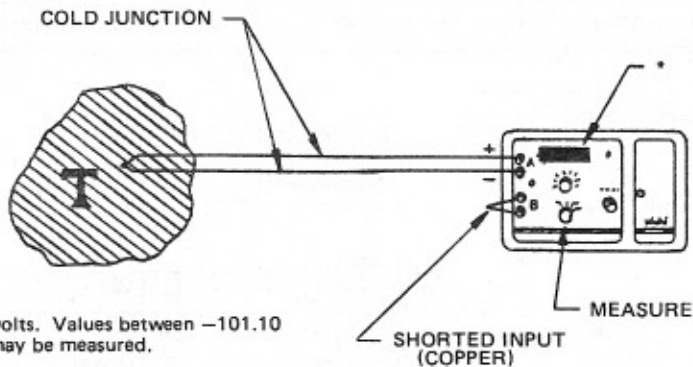
Consult available tables of EMF vs. Engineering Units to convert the millivolt readings to appropriate engineering units.

Where temperature-vs. -EMF tabular data is available, the C-65 may be used to convert precision measurements of thermocouple outputs into values of temperature when the thermocouple is not one of those in the C-65 memory. (See Figure 3-4).

- (1) Connect the transducer reference terminals to C-65 with copper leads. Observe the proper polarity conventions: being sure to connect the negative T/C terminal to the negative grinding post terminal. An ice-bath may be used to provide cold junction reference to allow direct C-65 readout conforming to tables referred to 0°C .
- (2) Or, connect the T/C directly to Channel A. Then short the terminal on Channel B, and measure room temperature (any T/C range - - not mV).



*Display is in millivolts. Values between -101.10 and $+101.10$ mV may be measured.



*Display is in millivolts. Values between -101.10 and $+101.10$ mV may be measured.

1. Read Cold Junction Temperature with shorted input on Channel B. Use "RANGE" type K or J.
2. Measure millivolts on Channel A. Use "RANGE" mV.

Figure 3-4. Temperature Measurement Via mV Function

- (3) Select the C-65 MEASURE function.
- (4) Select the C-65 mV range.
- (5) Read the millivolt value on the C-65 display. Record.
- (6) Use an approved tabular listing of transducer temperature vs. voltage and convert the values recorded in steps (2) and (6) above as shown in the sample below.

Assume the use of thermocouple Type B. Tables for this type are available in NIST Monograph 125.

Assume reference junction temperature is 65°F as measurement in step (2). Look up the tables, and obtain the equivalent millivolt value for 65°F :

$$65^{\circ}\text{F} \quad -0.003 \text{ mV}$$

Assume a millivolt display value of 0.549 is step (5).

Since the reference junction temperature is above the table reference point of 32°F , add the two values algebraically:

$$\begin{array}{r} -0.003 \text{ mV} \\ +0.549 \text{ mV} \\ \hline +0.546 \text{ mV} \end{array}$$

... the true 32°F (0°C) reference-junction compensated voltage.

Look up the tables to obtain the temperature for 0.546 mV:

It is between 635 and 636°F . The Temperature is 635.5°F .

3.6 As a Precision Comparator, Comparing Two Thermocouples or Other Signal Sources

- A. When both T/C elements are of the same type and one of the C-65 Range Types:
- (1) Connect each to a pair of binding-post terminals, using the same type of quality grade of thermocouple leads.
 - (2) Select the C-65 MEASURE function.
 - (3) Select the C-65 RANGE type for the T/C involved.
 - (4) Be sure the thermocouple probes are as close together as possible in the heat source. Tight contact of the two probes is a preferable condition, if obtainable.
 - (5) Alternately select input terminal pair A and B.
 - (6) Read and record the alternate displays. Remember that the C-65 goes into a display test mode with each new selection, before the measured value appears.
- B. When the T/C units are not among those in the C-65 Range:
- See Figure 3-5.
- (1) Connect the thermocouple leads to copper extension wires. These connections form the reference junction. Immerse the reference junction in an ice bath which is maintained at 0°C (32°F) by using crushed ice and water and stirring thoroughly.

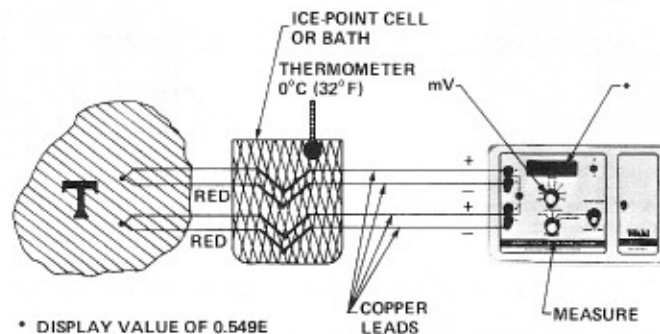


Figure 3-5. Comparing Thermocouple Performance

- (2) Connect the reference junction ice point to the C-65. Observe the proper polarities; red lead to negative terminal.
 - (3) Select C-65 MEASURE function.
 - (4) Select C-65 mV range.
 - (5) Select Alternate C-65 input terminals A, B.
 - (6) Read and record the alternate display values.
- C. When different T/C Types are to be compared:
- (1) and both are among the C-65 ranges, follow procedure A. above, but select the appropriate T/C Range type corresponding to the T/C connected to the input when A/B selection is made.
- (2) and at least one is not among the C-65 ranges, follow the procedure of B. above, but use the different electronic ice point adaptors for each T/C element. Compare display values.

3.7 As a Calibrator of Thermocouples, Using Precision Temperature Baths

The C-65 is a laboratory grade instrument. Its accuracy as a precision measurer and its display resolution make it suitable for laboratory calibration of thermocouples (whether or not they are within the C-65 memory). To accomplish the procedure described in this paragraph, one or more of the Precision Temperature Baths shown in Figure 3-6 must be available.

- (1) Immerse the thermocouple in the Precision Temperature bath, whose temperature is known to an accuracy of $\pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- (2) Select the appropriate thermocouple type RANGE. Select the MEASURE FUNCTION. If the thermocouple is not among the C-65 ranges, select the mV RANGE.
- (3) Read the sensed temperature (or millivolt value).
- (4) Record the difference between the value of the Precision Temperature Bath and the measured value on the display.
- (5) Calculate the instrumentation error as the root-sum-square of the possible error introduced by the C-65 for the thermocouple type and temperature range (see Range Conformity, Table 1-2) plus the error introduced by the thermocouple wire (see paragraph 3.2) plus the inaccuracy of the Temperature Bath.

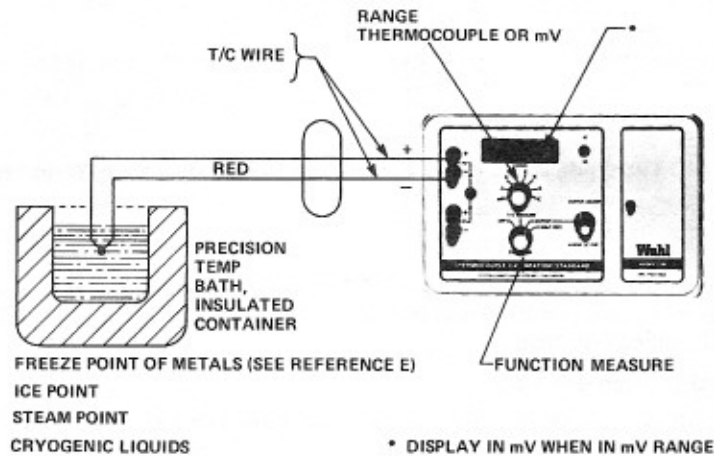


Figure 3-6. Calibrating Thermocouples in Precision Temperature Baths

3.8 As a Precision Digital Thermometer Using Calibrated T/C's

The precision and accuracy of the C-65 make it possible to perform temperature measurements with a Special Grade thermocouple with an accuracy hitherto unavailable for field instruments. (The accuracy of the precision thermocouple may be checked by using the procedure of the previous paragraph).

Use the C-65 in the MEASURE FUNCTION and select the RANGE of the thermocouple in use.

Determine the possible error of the measurement by calculating the root-sum-square of the errors determined from the table of limits of Error for the thermocouple used plus the error of the C-65 as determined from Table 1-2 (Range Conformity).

3.9 As a Laboratory Instrument, where High Precision, Long Term Temperature Measurements are Required.

Refer to Figure 3-7.

The C-65 is particularly well suited for laboratory use where very precise temperature measurements ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) are to be monitored unattended over long periods.

- (1) Connect the temperature measuring device (chart recorder, indicator, controller, data logger, etc.) to the C-65.
- (2) Use the C-65 in its recharging mode (the battery life is typically 6 to 8 hours when fully charged).
- (3) Place the thermal measuring environment in a protected enclosure to insure the absence of draft-induced changes in ambient temperature.
- (4) Pack the C-65 input terminals in foam rubber or plastic to maintain an insulated reference junction environment.
- (5) Set up the C-65 for the appropriate RANGE and OUTPUT FUNCTION.
- (6) Adjust the C-65 output for the desired reading. Operate the C-65 as for normal procedures.

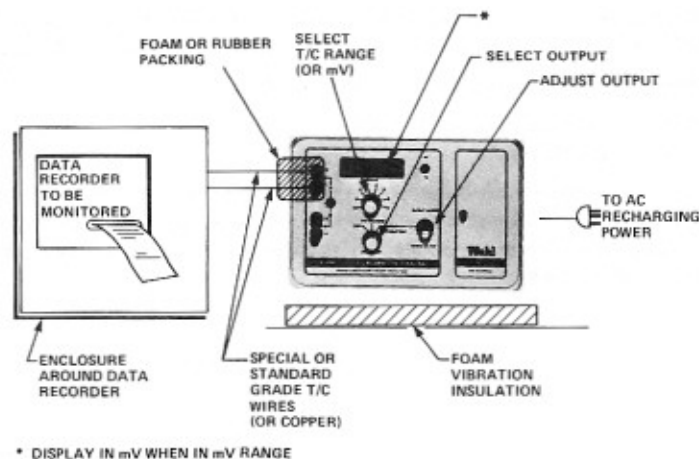


Figure 3-7. Check T/C Type Indicators, Recorders and Controllers Over Long Term Periods

- (7) Because of the precision and stability of C-65 over long periods of time (such as overnight), you can now detect small temperature variations of 0.1° in process recording, monitoring and controlling instruments.

3.10 As a Self-Testing Diagnostic Tool

The C-65 may be used as a trouble-shooting tool in installations where malfunctioning thermocouples are suspected.

Merely connect the suspect thermocouple (or other millivolt transducer) to the C-65 and set the front panel controls for the appropriate RANGE (T/C type or mV) and FUNCTION (MEASURE).

The C-65 will display an appropriate error message if the transducer has an open lead or if the output exceeds the high or low levels of the specified component. See the table of such error messages in Figure 2-3.

3.11 Special Applications

For the petrochemical and pipeline industries, where intrinsic safe operation is required, the C-65 may be used with an approved barrier system without serious degradation of performance in either the Measurement or Calibration Mode.

4.0 SERVICE AND REPAIR

4.1 Scope

This chapter describes rudimentary field maintenance for C-65. Such maintenance is limited to replacement of fuses, battery packs, and some mechanical components.

CAUTION

The C-65 is covered by a factory warranty, and it should be returned to the factory for any repairs required within the warranty period. Attempts to effect repairs during the warranty period may void the warranty. Only qualified service personnel should attempt to make such repairs.

4.2 Preventative Maintenance

The C-65 should be inspected regularly for the appearance of dirt, loose terminals, knobs and switches. A thorough inspection, cleaning, and mechanical checking should be performed as soon as possible after any period of operation in particularly severe dusty or corrosive areas. Keep the instrument covered when not in use to minimize the effects of the field environment.

4.3 Corrective Maintenance and Repair

Apparent malfunctions should be confirmed by performing the TEST FUNCTION and comparing results with the performance data in the calibration label in the C-65 case lid. When this test indicates a proper functioning C-65 and there is still evidence of improper results, check external connections very carefully. Be sure that all external effects, such as draft-induced ambient temperature fluctuations, crossed-terminal

polarity connections, and incorrect lead materials are identified and checked before assuming an equipment malfunction.

Repair of the C-65 is limited to pc-board replacement, and should be accomplished by the Factory Service Center. All such certified repairs will include a complete recalibration. However, Section 4.3.1 describes pc-board replacement if fault isolation has been made. The most common problem will be battery failure.*

4.3.1 General

This Section describes how to gain access to the battery pack and printed circuit boards for repair or replacement.

For all repair work, start by unplugging the AC power cord, removing the six screws on the front panel, slipping the unit out of the case, and disconnecting the ground wire from the case.

4.3.2 Battery Pack Replacement (Refer to Figure 4-1)

1. Unplug battery cable from J4 on power supply PC board.
2. Remove four screws that attach battery holder to power supply unit assembly.
3. The battery pack can now be changed. Unplug the connector and replace with P/N 1568 which is supplied with mating connectors for ease of replacement. Replace the Bracket and four screws.

4.3.3 Replacement of Power Supply PC Board (Refer to Figures 4-2 and 4-2A)

1. Unplug P3 (16 pin DIP plug with locking clip) and P4 (3-pin plug) from the board.
2. Remove mounting screw on power transistor Q1.
3. Remove the four PC board mounting screws.
4. Unsolder the transformer leads from points E3 and E4.
5. The PC board can now be changed. Be sure that the transistor insulator is in place (between power transistor Q1 and the case).

4.3.4 Replacement of Analog Board (Refer to Figure 4-2 and 4-2A)

1. Remove the COARSE and FINE output adjust knobs from the front panel, using a 3/32" Allen wrench to loosen the set screws.
2. Unplug P2 (5-pin connector).
3. Remove the four mounting screws.
4. Lift the board straight up.
5. When re-installing the board, be sure that the switch key is lined up as shown in Figure 4-2., and that the mode switch is set to OFF.

4.3.5 Replacement of Digital/Display Board (Refer to Figures 4-2 and 4-3)

1. Remove the COARSE and FINE output adjust knobs, using a 3/32" Allen wrench to loosen the set screws.
2. Remove the dress nut from the °C/°F toggle switch.
3. Unplug P2 (5-pin plug) from the analog board, and P3 (DIP plug with clip) from the power supply board.
4. Remove the four nuts that hold the PC board mounting chassis onto the front sub-panel.
5. Lift off the PC board mounting chassis.
6. Remove the four PC board mounting screws; two from the display board and two from the digital board.
7. The Digital/Display board can now be removed. When re-installing, make sure that the switch keys are aligned as shown in Figure 4-3. The front panel controls must be set to OFF mode and mv range.

Wiring array is shown in Figure 4-4.

*Nickel Cadmium rechargeable battery packs will function well with a few simple precautions. The cells discharge at 10% per week when not in use. If allowed to discharge completely one or more cells may not recover when recharge is attempted. To avoid battery failure, keep on "charge" when unit is stored (not in use). Continuous recharge is possible indefinitely without damage.

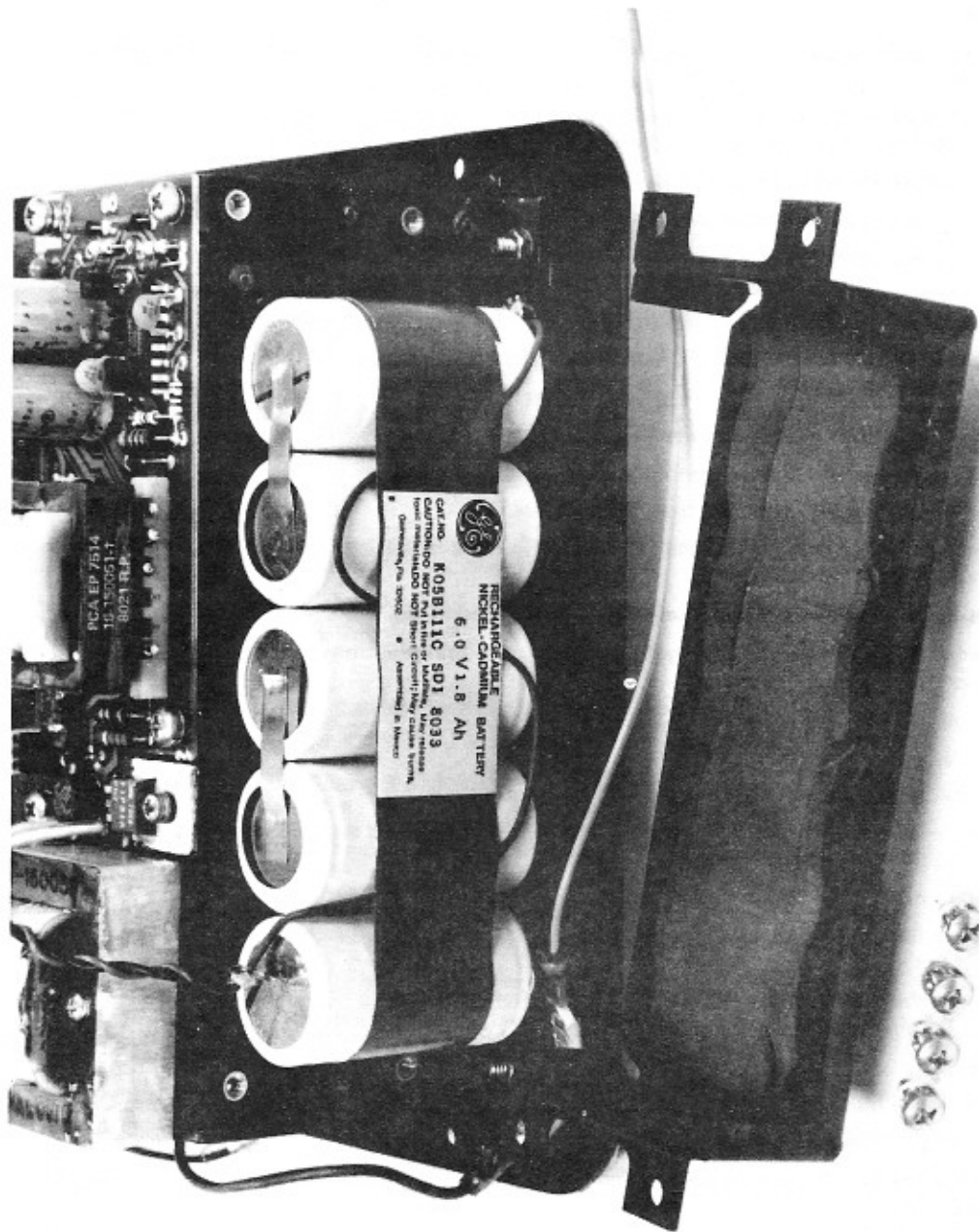


Figure 4-1. Battery Pack Replacement

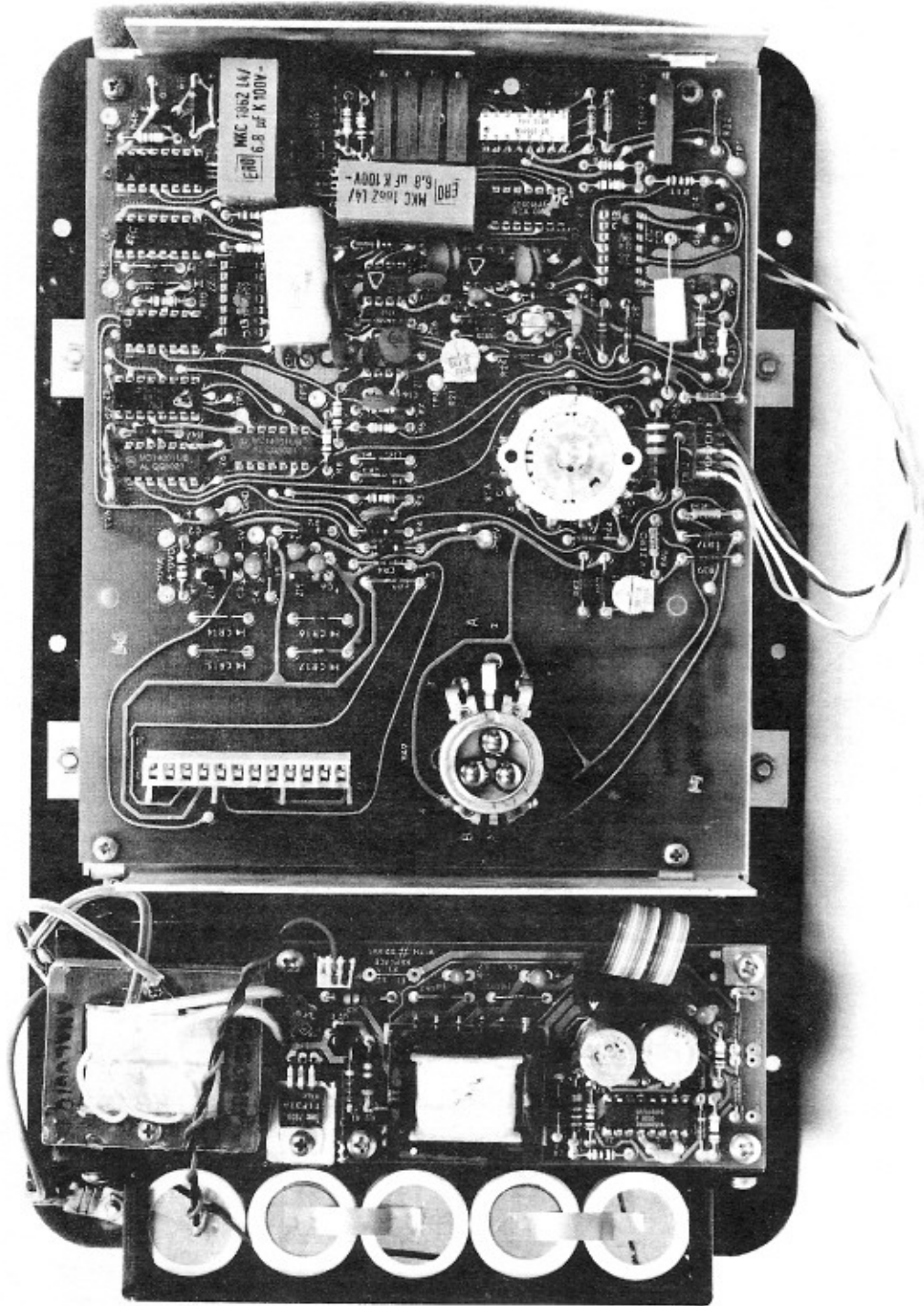


Figure 4-2. Replacement of Power Supply PC Board

NOTE: DIGITAL/DISPLAY BOARD IS MOUNTED BETWEEN SUB-PANEL & CHASSIS AND IS HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

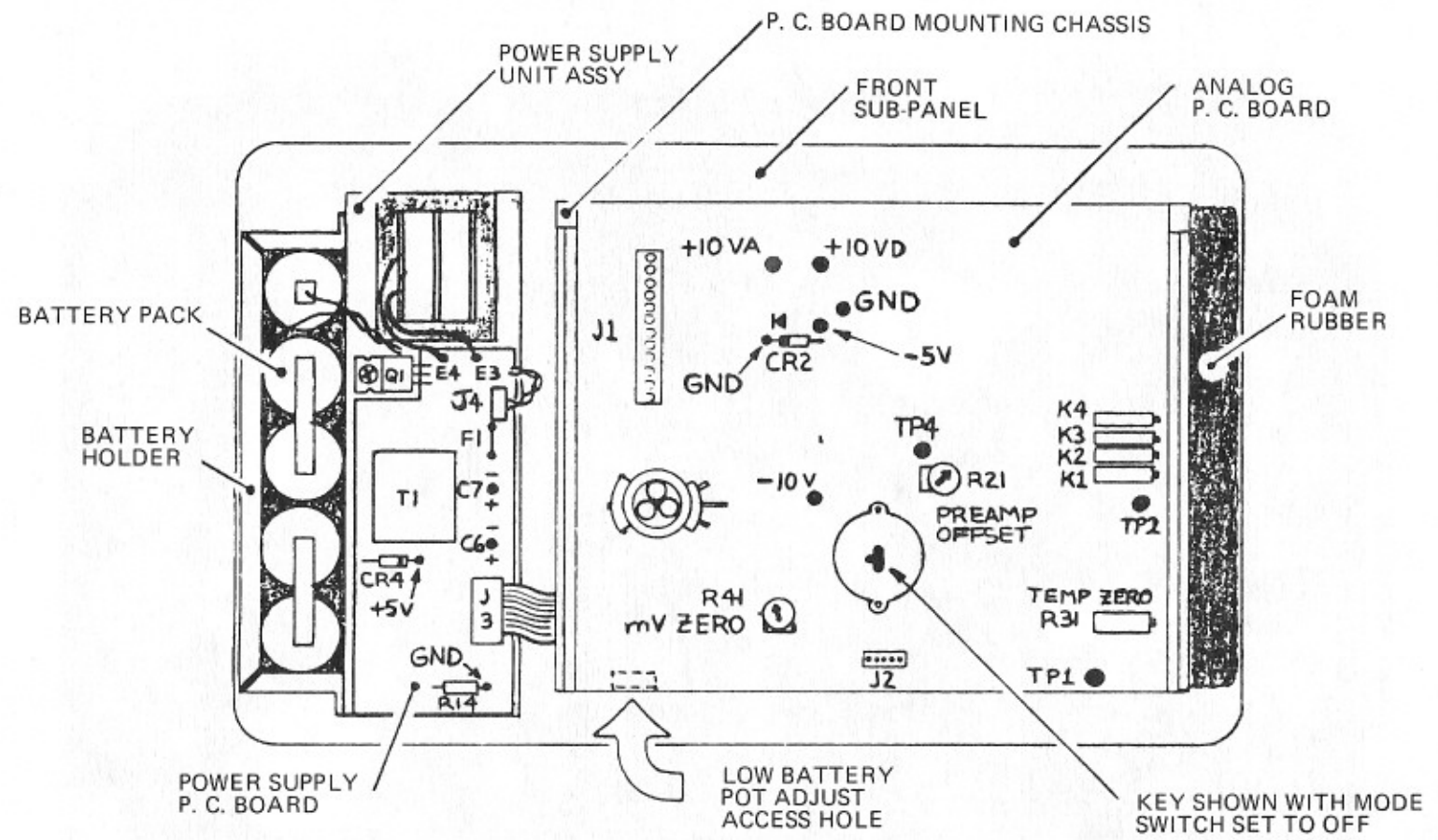


Figure 4-2A. System Rear View

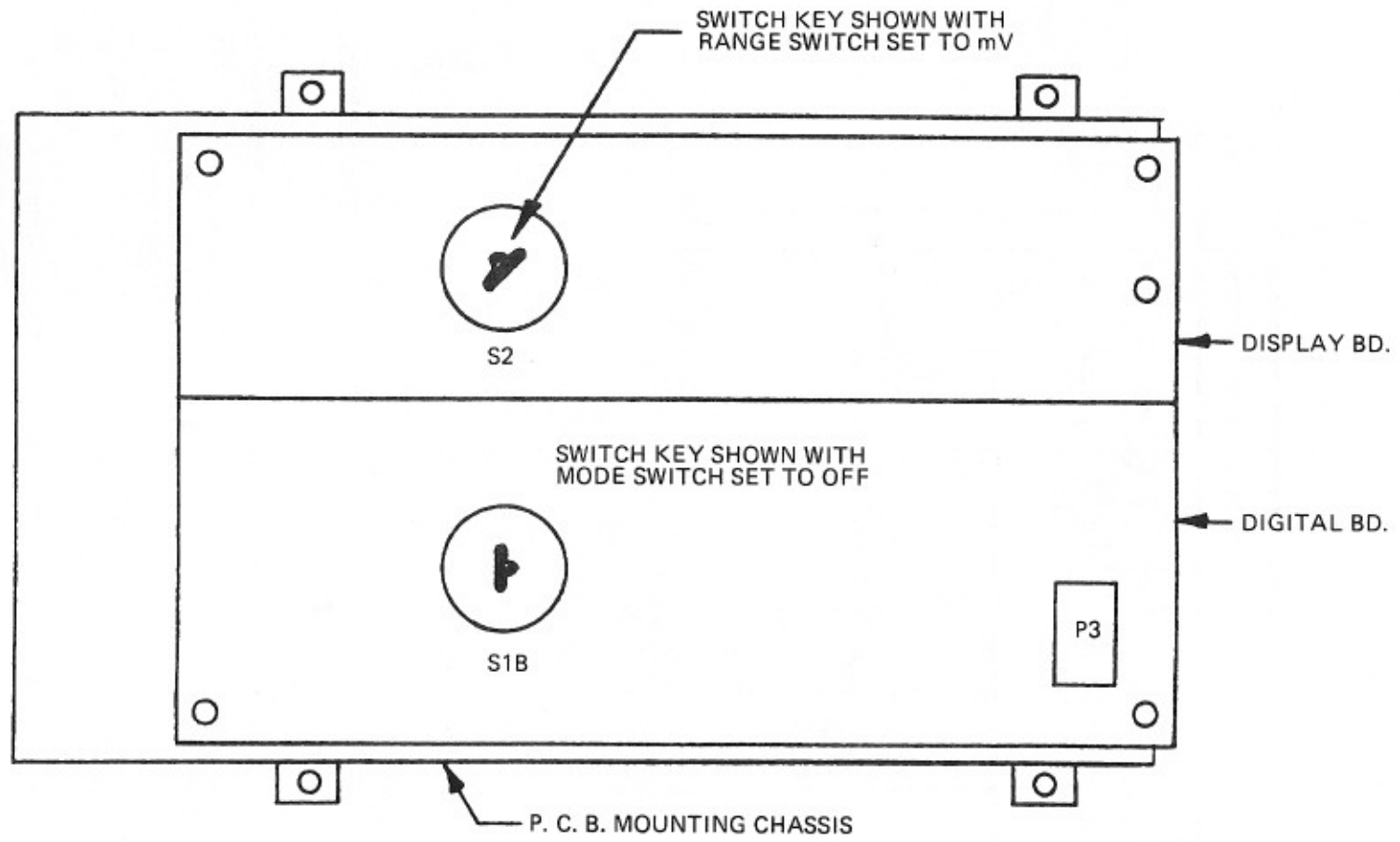


Figure 4-3. Switch Key Alignment on Digital Display Board

NOTE: WIRE COLORS MAY VARY IN SOME UNITS

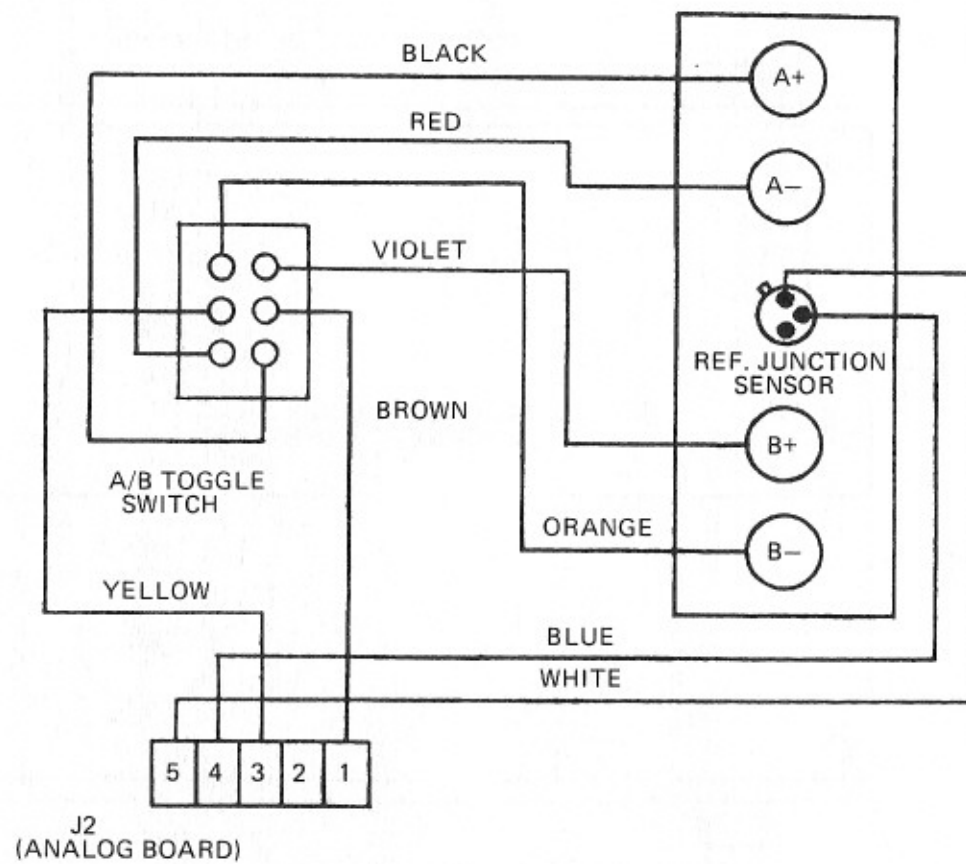


Figure 4-4. Front Sub-Panel Wiring

4.4 CALIBRATION

4.4.1 General

Instrument calibration can change because of long term drift when critical parts have been replaced or when the instrument is subjected to severe blows.

The instrument should be calibrated once a year, or whenever parts have been replaced on the analog card.

To prepare the instrument for calibration, remove the six screws on the front panel. Remove the assembly from the case and disconnect the ground wire from the case. All adjustments are located on the analog card, except for the BTRY LOW adjustment which is located on the digital card. Figure 4-5 shows the location of the adjustments and test points.

The following precautions should be observed before starting calibration:

Battery must not have been recharged within the last one hour interval.

Instrument must be operating properly.

Calibration should be performed in an area free from drafts where temperature is stable at $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.4.2 Equipment Required

1. Precision, adjustable voltage standard, $\pm 100\text{mv}$, 0.01% accuracy, 1 v resolution. Data Precision Model 177DMM or equivalent.
2. Ice point reference, $32.0 \pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ (Kaye Model 140-4 or equivalent).
3. J, K, T or E thermocouple, T preferred, calibrated to $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ at 75°F .
4. Power supply, adjustable 5 to 7 volts, 0.5 ampere.
5. Digital voltmeter (DVM), 5 to 7 volts, .01 volt resolution, 0.1% accuracy.
6. Oscilloscope.

4.4.3 Calibration Procedure (See Figure 4-5 for Calibration Schematic)

NOTE: Calibration may also be performed in the following steps using the battery pack in the instrument.

1. Disconnect battery cable from connector J4 on the power-supply card. Connect the power supply to the same connector (Positive to pin 2, Negative to pin 3). Set the power supply to 6.2 volts.
2. Connect the voltage standard to the "A" input terminals with copper wires. Set the A/B toggle switch to "A".
3. Set the voltage standard to 0.000 mV.
4. Select mV range and MEASURE mode. Allow the instrument to warm up for at least 30 minutes before proceeding.
5. Connect ground lead of oscilloscope to GND test point on analog board. Connect scope signal input to TP2. Set scope for free-running or automatic triggering. Adjust preamp offset (R21) for approximately straight, zero voltage trace (within $\pm 1\text{cm}$) with scope sensitivity of 0.1V/cm. Note that once every five seconds there will be a large positive pulse (approx. +3V). This is the output of the reference junction temperature sensor and should be ignored.
6. Set the voltage standard as shown in the following table. Then adjust the indicated controls to obtain the displayed reading shown.

Set Voltage Standard At	Adjust	Display
0.000 mV	mV ZERO (R41)	0.000
+15.000 mV	K4	15.000
+40.000 mV	K3	40.000
+70.000 mV	K2	70.000
+90.000 mV	K1	90.000

7. Check error of displayed readings for voltages shown below. If error exceeds that shown, adjust the indicated control to balance the error between positive and negative inputs.

Set Voltage Standard At	Allowable Display Error	Adjust
-15.000 mV	$\pm .002$ mV	K4
-40.000 mV	$\pm .01$ mV	K3
-70.000 mV	$\pm .01$ mV	K2
-90.000 mV	$\pm .01$ mV	K1

8. Connect a J, K, T or E thermocouple to the input terminals. Place the thermocouple in the ice point reference.
9. Select the appropriate thermocouple range on the instrument being calibrated. Select $^{\circ}\text{F}$. Allow 30 minutes stabilization.
10. Adjust the TEMP ZERO control for a display of 32.0°F . Modify this value as follows if the thermocouple has a calibration error. NOTE: This calibrates the measurement of the reference junction temperature. However, this temperature is actually measured at five second intervals. Therefore, the change in the displayed reading will be delayed for up to five seconds after the TEMP ZERO control has been adjusted.
 - 10a. Determine the thermocouple calibration error by subtracting the calibration bath temperature (i.e., output = 74.4°F at 75°F bath, error = -0.6°F).
 - 10b. Adjust the TEMP ZERO control for a display of $(32.0 - \text{thermocouple error})$. (i.e., $32.0 - (-0.6) = 32.6^{\circ}\text{F}$ for above case).
11. Select the TEST mode. Select $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Verify that the displayed reading for each range falls within the limits shown below. Record the new test values on the Instruction Label in the top cover of the instrument.

Range	Display
mV	4.450–5.550 mV
J	84.9–105.2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
K	108.6–135.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
T	103.7–126.7 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
E	71.8–88.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
R	498–598 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
S	522–631 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
C	277–337 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

This completes the calibration for all ranges.

4.4.4 Low Battery Adjustment

1. Turn the BTRY LOW control on the digital card fully counter-clockwise.
2. Set the adjustable power supply at 5.90 volts.
3. Slowly turn the BTRY LOW control clockwise until the display starts to flash.
4. To check the setting of the BTRY LOW control, increase the power supply voltage until the display stops flashing. Now, slowly decrease the power supply voltage to the point where the display starts to flash. The power supply voltage should be 5.90 ± 0.03 volts.

5.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

5.1 General

Under the microprocessor control the C-65 "reads" the front-panel selected FUNCTION and RANGE switches and sets up the instrument to MEASURE, CALIBRATE, or TEST for the selected thermocouple (where appropriate). Figure 5-1 is a greatly simplified block diagram that illustrates the multifunction capabilities of this compact instrument. As shown in the illustration, the displayed value is derived from any one of several selectable inputs to the analog-to-digital (A/D) chain. The front-panel FUNCTION select switch determines whether the A/D input will be the signal connected to the front-panel termi-

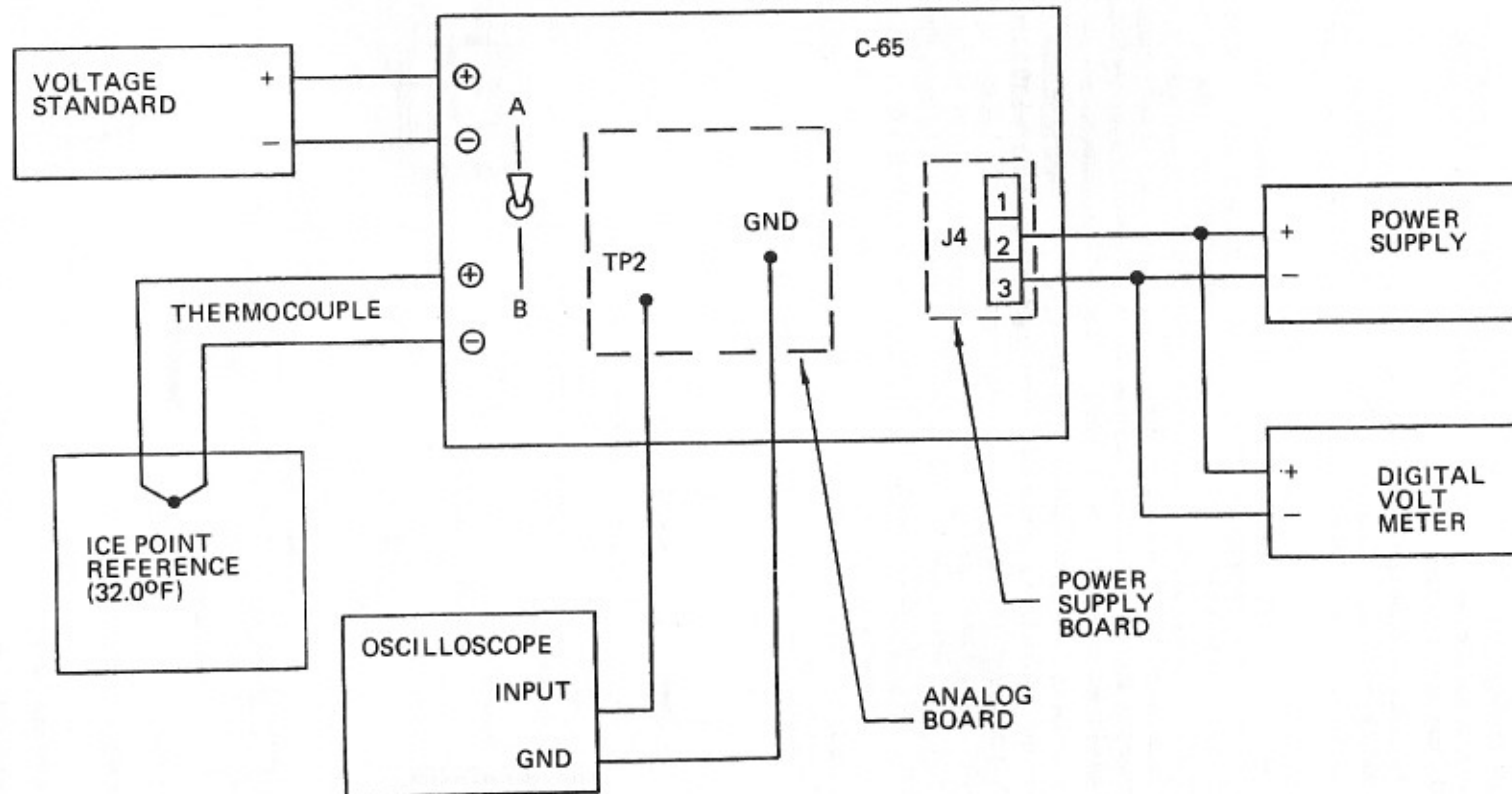


Figure 4-5. Calibration Schematic

nals from some temperature sensor, or a voltage derived from one of three internal sources. The front-panel RANGE switch setting causes the microprocessor to calibrate the digitalized signal in terms of the stored thermocouple tabular data and in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $^{\circ}\text{C}$, as selected by a front-panel switch or in units of millivolts when no thermocouple range has been selected.

In the measurement function, the signal connected to the input terminals is connected to the A/D chain. If a thermocouple range has also been selected, the signal from a reference junction sensor is also connected to the A/D chain, as will be described later.

In the calibration function, a settable voltage, whose value is similarly scaled, converted, and displayed is connected internally to the front-panel terminals. If a thermocouple range has also been selected, the output voltage is conformally mapped by the microprocessor and compensated for the reference junction voltage.

In the self-test function, an internal precision reference voltage is similarly scaled and converted. (It is not connected to the terminals for external use, however). As for the other functions, if a thermocouple range has also been selected, the converted value is conformally mapped for the particular thermocouple and compensated for the reference junction voltage value as well. Its digital value is displayed, and the reading may be compared with the value established at the factory final test and calibration. Because the test signal is processed through the complete chain as for many measure or calibrate function, the self-test exercises all of the components that are included in the normal operation.

Error messages are displayed if the performance does not meet preprogrammed requirements. If an open sensor lead (or open thermocouple or a voltage input more negative than minus (-) 101.1mV) is detected, the message OPEN is displayed. If the input value exceeds the preprogrammed full scale range for the selected thermocouple, the message HIGH or LO appears for the appropriate direction in which the signal exceeds the limits. If the input exceeds the maximum full scale range of 101.10mV, the message ERROR is displayed. More detailed operational description is given in Section 3.0.

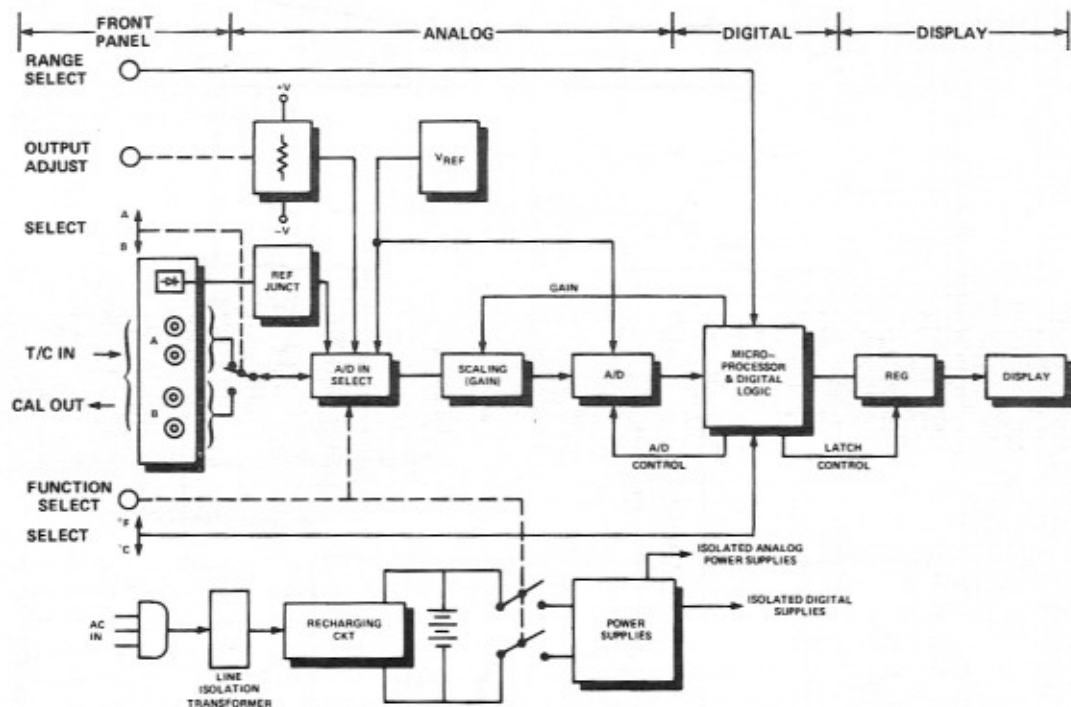


Figure 5-1. System Block Diagram

5.2 The Two-Conversion Cycle

The digital display is updated twice a second for nine successive updates of the selected input signal to the A/D conversion chain. In the tenth 500-millisecond interval, only the output of the reference junction sensor is connected to the A/D chain. Its value is digitalized and stored to be applied in the next nine display updates.

During the 500-millisecond period, the C-65 performs two analog-to-digital conversions. In the first such conversion, lasting 200 milliseconds, the instrument makes a conversion with a minimum amplifier gain of 20. The microprocessor examines the results of that conversion and then sets the gain at 20, 50, 70 or 200 so that the next conversion will occur with a scaling for the greatest possible resolution of the displayed result. In effect, the C-65 autoranges before every measurement or calibration, and updates its cold-junction reference compensation every 5 seconds.

5.3 Thermocouple Interface

All thermocouples by international accord and specification tables are referenced to the ice point of water or 0°C (32°F). At ice point it is considered that all thermocouples have 0.0 mV output. Tables for type K and type B thermocouple values are included in Appendix C.

The cold junction or the point at which the thermocouple wires are brought to the measuring instrument is usually not at ice point, but at room temperature, therefore, an EMF with respect to ice point is produced where the T/C is connected to the instrument, (for type K, at 25°C (77°F) the EMF is 1.0 mV. This EMF is compensated for by the C-65 instrument which continuously measures the temperature of the underside of the terminals. This also leads to a convenience of the instrument. By shorting the input on any T/C type, one can measure the room temperature, because the instrument is always doing this as part of the cold-junction compensation. This function can be useful in measuring an untabled T/C such as Type B in the mV measure mode. The room temperature will be known without use of an additional thermometer. More information is given in Section 5.4.

5.4 Principles of Thermocouple Operation

Each junction of two dissimilar metals is a thermocouple with a voltage versus temperature, or thermoelectric, relationship. Thus there are three (3) junctions in the circuit of Figure 5-2. The T/C + to T/C - measurement junction; the T/C + to copper reference junction; and, the T/C - to copper reference junction. Each junction generates a thermoelectric voltage versus temperature signal such that the resulting thermoelectric output from the thermoelectric circuit, E_{TC} , is the difference between the measurement junction signal and the reference junction signals when both reference junctions are maintained at the same temperature. That differential output will result in a zero millivolt output signal, E_{TC} , when the temperature of the measurement junction T_M , is equal to the temperature of the temperature reference junction, T_{RJC} . This is irrespective of whether the equal junction temperature occurs at 32°F, 70°F, or 212°F. Thus, $E_{TC} = 0$ if $T_M = T_{RJC}$.

When the reference junction is maintained at 0°C, the thermocouple output, E_{TC} , will nominally be equal to the value of standard thermocouple tables, E_T , for a reference junction at 0°C.

In practice, the reference junction of an instrument is not maintained at 0°C and is usually the input thermocouple connections to the instrument. Therefore, it is necessary to measure the reference junction temperature and to add a corresponding thermoelectric correction signal, E_{RJC} , to the thermocouple signal, E_{TC} , see Figure 5-3. The resulting sum is the thermoelectric table voltage, E_T , for a 0°C reference junction, where

$$E_T = E_{TC} + E_{RJC} \quad (\text{Eq. 5.1})$$

For example, if the measurement junction and the reference junction are at the same temperature, assume 70.0°F, E_{TC} is 0.000 millivolts. The reference junction temperature of 70.0°F is measured, and assuming a J thermocouple, converted into an E_{RJC} signal of 1.076 millivolts. Thus, $E_T = 0.000 + 1.076 = 1.076$ millivolts where 1.076 millivolts is from the correction circuit and zero millivolts is from the thermocouple.

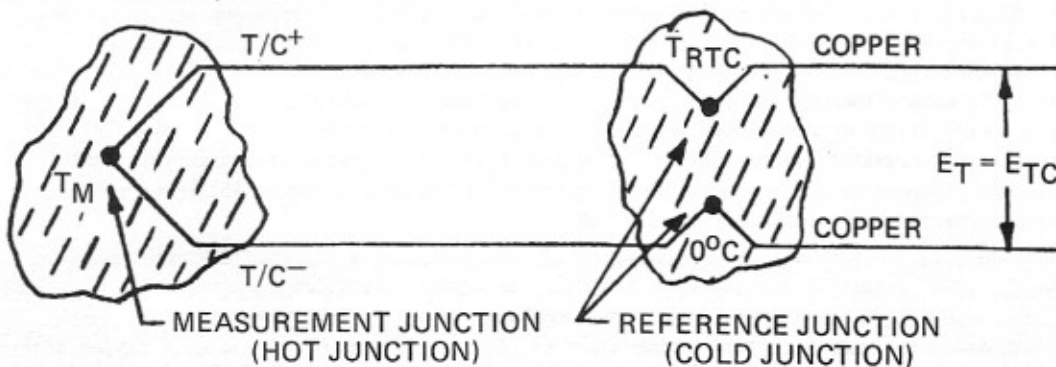


Figure 5-2. Standard Thermocouple Circuit

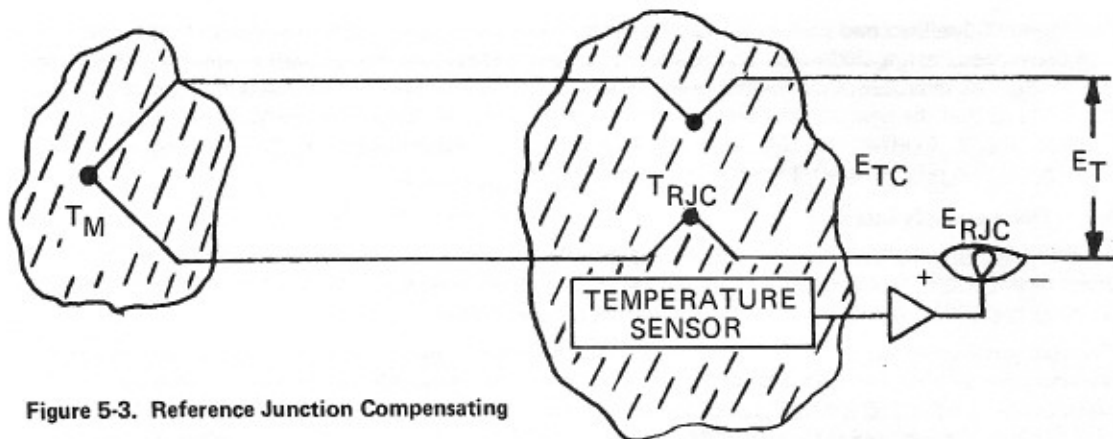


Figure 5-3. Reference Junction Compensating

The E_T thermoelectric's signal conversion into a linear measurement temperature output signal, T_M , is performed by an inverse transfer function or equation, see Figure 5-4. Sections of the input E_T input signal range are processed through gain bias networks in accordance with the equation,

$$T_m = m E_T + b \quad (\text{Eq. 5.2})$$

(where m is the gain of the amplifier and b is the bias). This process is called piecewise linearization where the m and b coefficients are dependent on the section for which E_T is processed. Typically, eight (8) segments per thermocouple are required for 1°F conformity and 64 to 128 segments per thermocouple are required for 0.1°C conformity.

A more sophisticated process is to use a higher order polynomial for the inverse transfer junction where,

$$T_M = a_0 + a_1 E_T + a_2 E_T^2 + a_3 E_T^3 + \dots + a_n E_T^n. \quad (\text{Eq. 5.3})$$

The larger the value of n , the larger the E_T segment span that can be covered by a single transfer function for a given accuracy. The values of the "a" coefficients are changed in each section for best fit of the inverse transfer function. This process is compatible with microprocessor or computer-based products and used on the C-65.

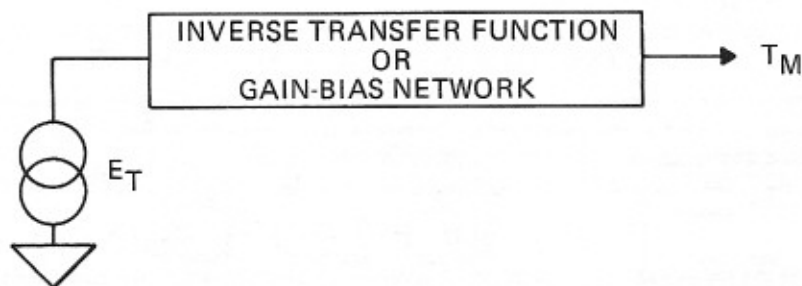


Figure 5-4. Thermocouple Linearization

5.5 C-65 Signal Processing

The C-65 is a precision millivolt digitizer with $\pm 40,000$ counts (15.3 bits) resolution and a variable gain front end. In the measurement mode of operation, under microprocessor control, the input thermoelectric signal and the reference junction signal are processed as defined by Equation 5.1. The resulting E_T value is then converted to temperature as defined by Equation 5.3, where the appropriate inverse transfer function conforms to the corresponding standard thermoelectric table (NIST, DIN, etc.). The resulting temperature is output on an LED display to define the measured temperature value. Diagnostics are displayed for out of range or open thermocouple (input) conditions. Millivolt signals (non-thermocouple) are digitized and displayed directly.

In the calibration mode of operation, a high resolution millivolt source, controlled by dual concentric potentiometers, is switched into the input circuit and provided as a calibration output signal to calibrate a user's thermocouple (or millivolt) input type instrument. The signal is also processed as discussed above to define the calibration signal temperature per (ANSI, NIST or DIN) thermoelectric tables of the millivolt value. Thermocouple wire of the same type as the calibration interconnects the C-65 and the user's instrument, where the user's instrument performs an identical reference junction compensation

function. The user's reference junction compensation circuit typically is calibrated by providing a 32.0°F or 0°C output from the C-65. Additional points are selected as required for user instrument calibration.

In the Test mode of operation, a precision millivolt signal is provided as an input signal to the C-65 (less reference junction correction). The digitized value of the signal is provided both as a millivolt value and as converted temperature value for the respective thermocouple types. These values are recorded on the instruction label of the unit and may be used to ascertain the long term stability and performance of the unit.

Digital linearization by inverse transfer equations results in an instrument that is easily calibrated. The C-65, is calibrated as a millivolt meter for each of the front end gains, and the reference junction compensation circuit is calibrated using a 0°C ice point. The inverse transfer functions provide the corresponding NIST equivalent temperature within the specified error budget.

Internally programmed front end gains of 20, 50, 70 and 200 provide corresponding input signal sensitivities of 5, 2, 1.4286, and 0.5 microvolts per digitizer count. The 0.5 microvolt resolution is used for signals up to 20.000 millivolts. In this signal range and thermoelectric sensitivity (in microvolts per degree) is minimum and high resolution is required for 0.1°F thermometry. At higher temperatures the other gain ranges provide 0.1 degree resolution up to 2500.0°F (K thermocouple).

Errors in the inverse transfer functions (per Equation 5.3) result in deviations to the ANSI (etc.) standard millivolt to temperature conversion values. These errors are specified to be less than $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. They are actually less than $\pm 0.04^\circ\text{C}$ and typically 0.02°C or less.

5.6 Circuit Operations

The C-65 operates at a two sample per second conversion rate using a $\pm 40,000$ count analog-to-digital converter, (see Figure 5-6) where each conversion results in an updated display of the measured value, except as noted below. The A/D In Select function of Figure 5-6 is controlled both by the front panel function selector and by the microprocessor. The front panel selector determines whether the instrument: 1) Measures the input signal (millivolts or thermocouple); 2) Provides and measures a calibration millivolt or thermoelectric voltage signal source; or, 3) performs a self-test function by measuring a 5 millivolt source derived from the reference power supply. The microprocessor controls the A/D In Select function such that one out of each ten input samples (or one sample each 5 seconds) is a reference junction temperature measurement, T_{RJC} , (not used in the millivolt mode of operation). Each 0.5 second sample conversion is performed by a dual conversion process under microprocessor control, called conversion A and conversion B. (Figure 5-6).

Conversion A is used to measure the magnitude of the input signal plus a current source is turned on to detect an open sensor (input) or a sensor burnout condition. Following conversion A, the current source is turned off, thereby eliminating sensor lead-in resistance errors, and the gain of front-end amplifier (scaling-gain) is set for maximum conversion B resolution. The B conversion then digitizes the uncompensated sensor thermoelectric signal E_{TC} , or the millivolt signal or the reference junction temperature with maximum resolution and minimum error.

The microprocessor then processes the measured temperature of the reference junction through a forward transfer equation that converts the temperature signal into the corresponding millivolt signal, E_{RJC} , for the thermocouple type selected (J, K, T, etc.). Addition of the E_{RJC} value with the uncompensated E_{TC} value results in the compensated value. E_T value is then processed through the appropriate inverse transfer equation for the thermocouple type selected, thereby resulting in the displayed temperature value.

NOTE: DIGITAL/DISPLAY BOARD IS MOUNTED BETWEEN SUB-PANEL & CHASSIS AND IS HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

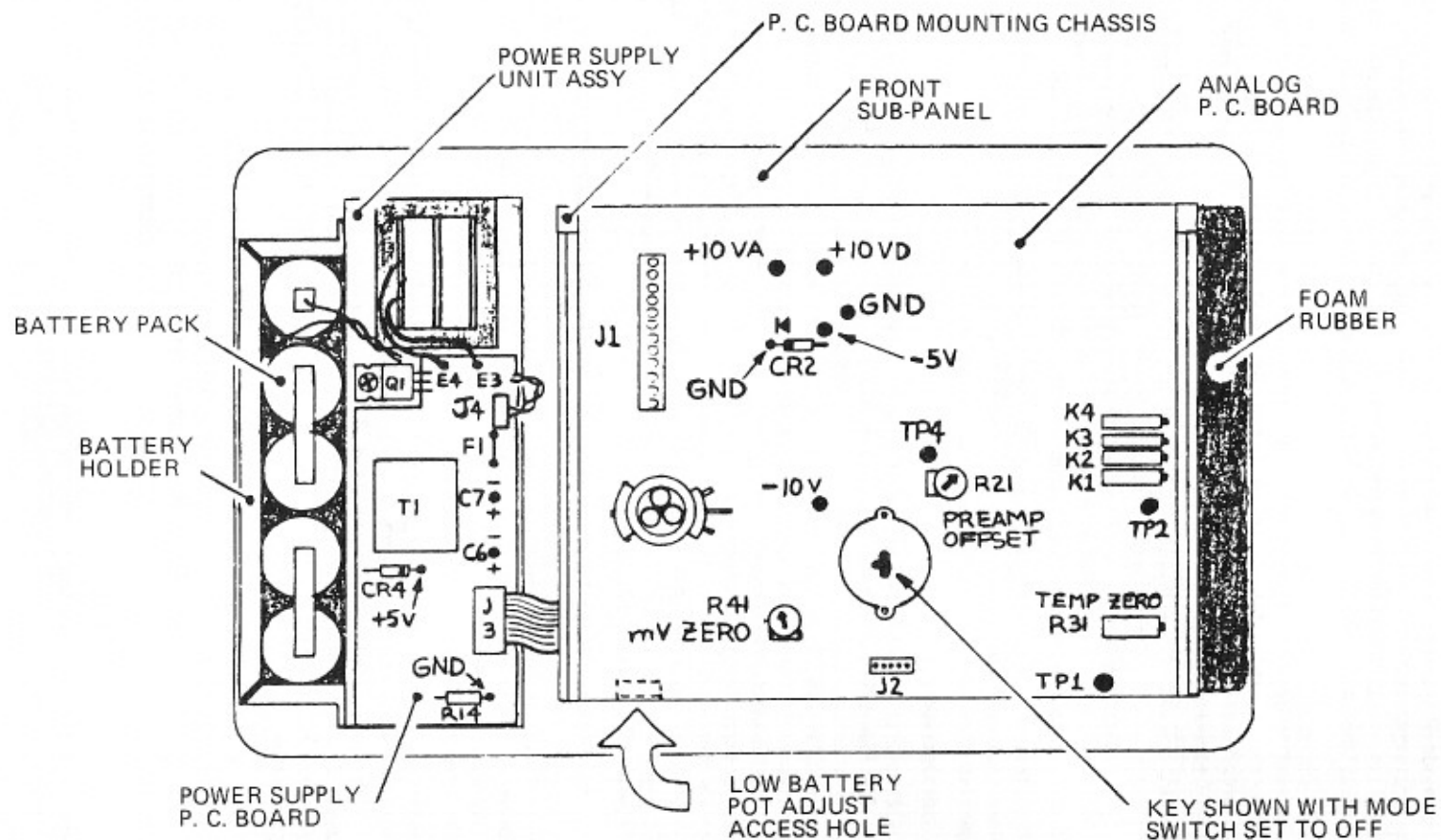


Figure 5-5. Rear View of Panel Removed From Case

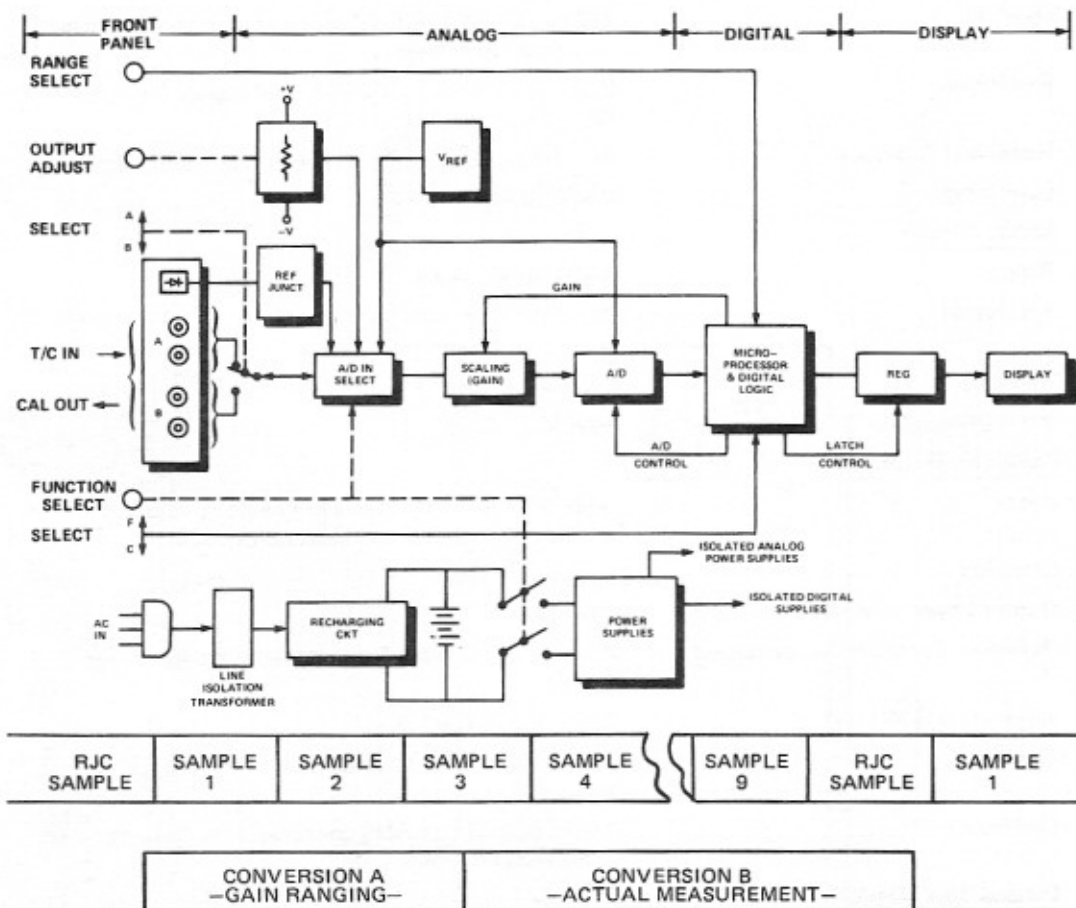


Figure 5-6. ADC Sampling & Sample Conversion Timing

6.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Unit Types

Four Range

ANSI (J, K, T) and mV

Eight Range

ANSI (J, KT, T, E, R, S) and IPTS-68 (C) and mV

Thermocouple Input

Thermocouple Types

J, K, T, E, R, and S per ANSI MC 96.1 - 1975. Type C per IPTS-68. See Thermocouple Standards Table.

Input Impedance

1000M Ω or greater, during measurement interval.

Maximum Source Resistance

5K Ω source or external lead resistance will cause less than 0.1 $^{\circ}$ F (less than 0.05 $^{\circ}$ C) error.

Reference Junction Accuracy

Automatically compensated, maximum error $\pm 0.017^{\circ}$ /degree over 25 $^{\circ}$ C $\pm 10^{\circ}$ C (60-90 $^{\circ}$ F) ambient range. Over wider ambient -10 $^{\circ}$ C to +40 $^{\circ}$ C the max. error is $\pm .035$ deg/deg.

Range Temperature Coefficient

± 15 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C typical; ± 25 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C max.

Zero Temperature Coefficient

± 0.00036 mV/ $^{\circ}$ C (± 0.0002 mV/ $^{\circ}$ F) max.

Open Thermocouple

Display reads "OPEN"

Sensitivity

1 μ v/count or 10 μ v/count nominal (Range dependent)

Noise	1.5 μ V peak-peak \pm (3 sigma)
Overload	120Vdc or 120Vac RMS continuous without damage in measurement mode.
Resolution	0.1 degrees for J, K, T and E. 1.0 degree for R, S and C.
Range and Accuracy	See Range, Conformity and Accuracy Table 1-2.
Conformity	0.1 $^{\circ}$ C (0.2 $^{\circ}$ F)
<u>Millivolt Input</u>	
Range	\pm 101.10 Millivolts
Resolution	0.001mV from -20mV, to +20mV, 0.01mV otherwise.
Accuracy	See Range, Table 1-2.
Input Impedance	1000M μ
<u>Calibrator Output</u>	
Range	-12mV to +80mV (covers full range of all thermocouples contained in the measurement mode)
Stability	Infinitely variable
Output Impedance	40 ohms
Reference Junction Compensation	Automatic, provided for each thermocouple range selected.
Accuracy and Resolution	See Range, Table 1-2.
Readout	Temperature ($^{\circ}$ F/ $^{\circ}$ C as selected by switch) or millivolts.
Overload	3 volts dc or 3 Vac RMS continuous, without damage in calibrator mode.
<u>General Specifications</u>	
Connectors	Four five-way binding posts. (Two sets, one set each of Channel A and B).
Warm-up	One minute for 1 $^{\circ}$ thermocouple ranges and 0.1 μ V resolution ranges. Fifteen minutes for 0.1 $^{\circ}$ thermocouple ranges and 0.001 μ V resolution ranges.
Settling Time	0.5 seconds for rated accuracy.
Normal Mode Rejection	50db @ 50Hz or 60Hz
Common Mode Rejection	Not applicable for battery operation. 140db when line powered (in recharge mode).
Common Mode Voltage	500 volts RMS battery or AC mode.
<u>Package</u>	
Housing	Metal case with handle; epoxy paint.
Weight & Size	9.5 lbs. (4.3kg); Dimensions: 6' D x 8'' W x 12.25'' L (15cmD x 20cmW x 31cmL).
<u>Power</u>	
Type	Internal nickel-cadmium battery pack, rechargeable.
Continuous Operation	Eight hours minimum
Recharge	14 to 16 hours for full battery charge. Instrument can be operated continuously while on recharge (+5 $^{\circ}$ C to +40 $^{\circ}$ C).
Battery Life	1000 charge/discharge cycles min.
Continuous Recharge	Indefinitely without damage.

AC Power 110Vac or 220Vac \pm 20%, 47 to 400Hz. Includes grounded, three-wire line cord for specified power source. Externally accessible fuse.

Controls

Range Select Rotary switch four or eight ranges.
Function Select Rotary switch, four position: OFF, T/C MEASURE, OUTPUT and SELF-TEST.

$^{\circ}$ F/ $^{\circ}$ C Select Toggle switch, two position: $^{\circ}$ F or $^{\circ}$ C.

Output Adjust Dual concentric potentiometer, Coarse Fine adjustment of (1) output millivolts at output terminals; (2) output adjustment of corresponding temp. on display.

Channel A/B Select Toggle switch, two position (Channel A can be receiving information, and Channel B, when selected can be sending information.)

Display

Type Seven digit, seven segment planar, red LED display, 0.30 inch (8mm) high

Readout Units $^{\circ}$ F or $^{\circ}$ C for temperature, E for millivolts

Diagnostic Displays

Low Battery Display blinks for 10 minutes, then unit powers down and display turns off.

Positive Temperature Overrange "HIGH"

Negative Temperature Overrange "LO"

Open Thermocouple Input "OPEN"

Overrange Input "ERROR"

Display Test Display reads all "8's" when unit is turned on or range is changed.

Environmental and Reliability

Operating Temperature -10° C to $+40^{\circ}$ C ($+14^{\circ}$ F to $+104^{\circ}$ F).

Storage Temperature -40° C to $+60^{\circ}$ C (-40° F to $+140^{\circ}$ F).

Relative Humidity 0-90%, non-condensing

Moisture Seal O-Ring sealed waterproof case; splash-proof panel.

Vibration Each unit vibrated at 2g's for 30 seconds.

Shock (Drop Test) Meets the requirements of Mil-Std. 202E for safe transit.

EMI/RFI Shielding on six sides in standard metal case.

Burn-In >100 hours (without batteries) from 0° C to $+50^{\circ}$ C temperature cycles and power ON/OFF cycles.

Calibration NIST traceable. Detailed certificate of calibration shipped with each unit.

Warranty Twelve Months

Safety 500 volts RMS max. on input terminals.

7.0 NIST TRACEABILITY

The C-65 Instrument is provided with a Certificate of Calibration traceable to NIST to provide the assurance that measurements can be made to accepted standards. This certificate also provides quality assurance information on basic inspection values that we have deemed to be necessary to provide operating conformance of the C-65 Instrument.

1. The C-65 is factory calibrated using a voltage standard (Analogic Model No. AN3100 or Precision Digital Model 8200).
 - a. The AN3100 voltage standards are calibrated twice a year using an Eppley Lab saturated standard cell Model SCO-106.
 - b. The standard cell is calibrated twice a year by the manufacturer, the Eppley Laboratory, Inc., Newport, R.I. Their NIST test number is 220691.

Sample of Certificate is enclosed in Appendix A.

8.0 REFERENCE DATA

8.1 Definitions

CRYOGENIC - Very low temperatures; used in reference to liquified gases such as LOX (-297°F) and LN2 (-320°F). Requires use of high resistance Platinum RTD's (500-5,000 ohms), gold-chromel thermocouples or low temperature thermistors.

DIN STD. - A European Temperature Standard. DIN STD. 43710 establishes thermocouple curves.

DUPLEX SENSOR - A dual thermocouple usually isolated from each other and in the same housing or sheath.

FREEZE POINT STD. - provides known fixed reference temperatures, the freezing points of metals. They are usually not monitored by a reference thermometer since the pure metal samples are certified. Typical examples:

METAL	FREEZING POINTS	
	°C	°F
Tin	231.97	449.55
Zinc	419.58	787.24
Aluminum	660.37	1220.67

KAPTON - A Dupont Company Polyimide insulation material; Radiation Resistant, Maximum Temperature 285°C. Used for high temperature lead wire insulation for RTDs and T/C.

MINERAL INSULATED - A term used to express a swaged or drawn thermocouple construction where a mineral oxide insulation, usually magnesium oxide or aluminum oxide, is densely compacted in a sheath for rugged bendable high temperature, sensor construction.

O.D. (Tubing vs. Pipe) - Outside diameter, the proper way to size thermocouple sheath tubing vs. inside diameter used for pipe sizing.

PLATINEL - A special high output/high temperature platinum alloy thermocouple (Trademark of Englehard Industries). Has an EMF output of 0-51 mv. over span of 32°F to 2372°F. Composition is gold, platinum and palladium. Usual diameter is .020" per lead.

REFERENCE JUNCTION - The other junction (usually at ice point) to which the measuring thermocouple junction is compared. The output voltage of a T/C is approximately proportional to the temperature difference between the measuring (hot) junction and the reference (cold) junction.

RESPONSE TIME - (Time constant of a sensor). The time necessary for the sensor to reach 63.2% of step change in temperature with the sensor in water at a velocity of three (3) Ft/Sec. transverse to the sheath.

TEFLON/TEFZEL - Medium temperature wire insulation useful to 500°F and 390°F, respectively. Tefzel has some radiation resistance.

THERMOCOUPLE - Two dissimilar metals with a voltage output proportional to temperature. ANSI types:

J	Iron - Constantan (Copper - Nickel)	2192°F*
K	Chromel - Alumel (NiCr vs. Ni-A1.)	2501°F
T	Copper - Constantan (Copper-Nickel)	752°F
E	Chromel - Constantan (NiCr. vs. Cu-Ni)	1832°F
R	Platinum - vs. Plat. 13% Rhodium	3214°F
S	Platinum vs. Platinum 10% Rhodium	3214°F
B	Plat. 6% Rhodium vs. Plat. 30% Rhodium	3308°F
(Non-ANSI): C	W 5% Rhenium vs. W 26% Rhenium	5000°F

*When used for ANSI extended range.

THERMOWELL - The pressure vessel into which a thermocouple is inserted for easy removal and/or replacement purpose..

8.2 Temperature Definitions Supplement

OFHC - Oxygen free high conductivity copper, one leg in type T thermocouples, the other leg being an alloy of approximately 60/40 copper nickel.

ALLOY 11 - An alloy of copper with addition of approximately 0.5% nickel. Used with pure copper as compensating lead wire for platinum/Platinum-Rhodium thermocouples types R & S.

NICROSIL/NISIL - Thermocouple improvements on type K to eliminate the instability caused by high-temperature drift and short-term changes in EMF in the 250-550 C range. Data available in NIST Monograph 161. Composition is:

	Nicrosil	Nisil
Chromium	14.2%	
Silicon	1.4%	4.4%
Nickel	Balance	Balance

Nicrosil/Nisil are useful from 0°C to 1300°C (2372°F), where the EMF output is about 47.5mV.

8.3 Limits of Error

LIMITS OF ERROR - The deviation in degrees or % of Standard or Special grade (see table below for definition if standard, special) thermocouples in EMF outputs from an ideal calibration. This tolerance or calibration normally applies only from 0°C up to the maximum temperature for each thermocouple. Sub-zero limits require special calibration.

JUNCTION-FORMING - This means of forming the electrical contact between the two wires of a thermocouple. Methods include: Type E - Soft or silver soldering for low temperature operation.

Type J, K, T - Gas Welding; the wires are twisted together through two or three turns, held vertically in a vise and joined by fusion with a gas flame (using only borax as a flux).

Table 8-1. Limits of Error of Thermocouples

Type	Temperature Range		Limits of Error			
	°F	°C	°F	Standard °C	Special °F	°C
B	1600 to 3100	871 to 1705	±1/2%			
E	32 to 600	0 to 316	±3°F	±1.7	±2 1/4°F	±1.3
	600 to 1600	316 to 871	±1/2%		±3/8%	
J	32 to 530	0 to 277	±4°F	±2.2	±2°F	±1.1
	530 to 1400	277 to 760	±3/4%		±3/8%	
K	32 to 530	0 to 277	±4°F	±2.2	±2°F	±1.1
	530 to 2300	277 to 1260	±3/4%		±3/8%	
R or S	32 to 1000	0 to 538	±2 1/2°F	±1.4		
	1000 to 2700	538 to 1482	±1/4%			
T	-300 to -150	-184 to -101			±1%	
	-150 to -75	-101 to -59	±2%		±1%	
	-75 to 200	-59 to 93	±1 1/2°F	±0.8	±3/4°F	±0.4
	200 to 700	93 to 371	±3/4%		±3/8%	

*Per ANSI Standard C96.1.

Arc Welding. For small or medium diameter wires. Requires no flux. The arc is struck between the twisted tip and a piece of carbon rod.

Resistance Welding. For all thermocouples of very small diameter wires. Uses a capacity discharge type welder. Useful for R, S, B, C, W, J, E, T, & K.

8.4 Standards Organizations

- ANSI American National Standards Institute
- ASTM American Society for Testing & Materials
- BS British Standards (Nat'l Physical Laboratory - U.K.)

CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung (Germany)
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IPTS	International Practical Temperature Scale
JIS	Japanese Industry Standards
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (United States)

8.5 Hi-Temp Thermocouples (over 2000°F)

HI-TEMP THERMOCOUPLES (OVER 2000°F)

T/C	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE		COMPOSITION
	°F	°C	
R	3214 ⁰ F	1768 ⁰ C	Pt13Rh/Pt
S	3214 ⁰ F	1768 ⁰ C	Pt10Rh/Pt
B	3308 ⁰ F	1820 ⁰ C	Pt6Rh/Pt30 Rh
W	4200 ⁰ F	2315 ⁰ C	W/W-26Re
C	5000 ⁰ F	2760 ⁰ C	W5Re/W-26Re
W-Re(Englehard)	4352-5072 ⁰ F	2400-2800 ⁰ C	W3Re/W-25Re
Platinel**	2372 ⁰ F	1300 ⁰ C	Gold-Plat.-Palladium
Nicrosil/Nisil (N)	2372 ⁰ F	1300 ⁰ C	Nicrosil/14.2%Cr 1.4%Si/Bal Ni Nisil/4.4%Si/Bal Ni
K	2501 ⁰ F	1372 ⁰ C	NiCr/NiAl
PiMo	2900 ⁰ F	1600 ⁰ C	Platinum- Molybdenum
Pl20Rh/PL40Rh	3272-3362 ⁰ F	1800-1850 ⁰ C	Platinum-Rhodium
Iridium vs. * Iridium-Rhodium	3632 ⁰ F	2000 ⁰ C	Iridium-Rhodium

*40,50 or 60%

**Platinel is a registered trademark of Englehard Industries.

8.6 Reference Publications

NIST MONOGRAPHS 125: Thermocouple reference tables based on IPTS-68. Covers standard thermocouple types J, E, T, K, R, S, B. Emf vs. T tables in both Fahrenheit and Celsius degrees.

NIST MONOGRAPH 161: Thermocouple reference tables for Nicrosil/Nisil, high temperature thermocouples.

Monographs 126 and 161 are available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 USA. Monograph 125 is SD Catalog No. CD13.44:125.

ANSI publication MC96.1-1975, covers thermocouples J, K, T, E, R, S, B.

Available from American Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018 USA.

ASTM publication E230-72, covers thermocouples J, K, T, E, R, S, B.

ASTM publication 470A, Manual on the Use of Thermocouples in Temperature Measurements.

ASTM publication STP-492, The Theory and Properties of Thermocouple Elements.

ASTM document E696, on Tungsten-Rhenium thermocouples.

ASTM publications are available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA.

ISA Publications:

- R.P.1.1 Coding of Thermocouple Wire
- R.P.1.2 Thermocouple & Extension Wire
- R.P.1.4 Thermocouple Fabrications
- R.P.1.6 Temperature EMF Tables for Thermocouples

ISA publications are available from Instrument Society of America, 67 Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12277, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, USA.

8.7 Temperature Standards

Freeze Points of Metals*

	<u>°F</u>	<u>°C</u>
Tin	449.55	231.97
Lead	621.36	327.42
Zinc	787.24	419.58
Antimony	1167.33	630.74
Aluminum	1220.67	660.37
Silver	1763.47	961.93
Gold	1947.97	1064.43
Copper	1984.10	1083.20

Cryogenics

	<u>Melt Pt. °C</u>	<u>Boiling Pt. °C</u>
Absolute Zero	(-273.15)	
Oxygen	-218.4	-183
Nitrogen	-209.9	-195.8
Hydrogen	-259.14	-252.8
Helium	-272	-268.94

Standard Temperature Points

	<u>°F</u>	<u>°C</u>
Ice Point	32	0
Boiling Point H ₂ O	212	100
Triple Point H ₂ O		0.01

*From IPTS-68

APPENDIX A

Sample of Certificate of Calibration

WahlTHERMOCOUPLE
CALIBRATION STANDARDWahl Instruments, Incorporated
5750 Hannum Avenue
Culver City, California 90230 U.S.A.
(310) 641-6931 Telex 66-4406

C-65

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

For Thermocouple Calibration Standard C-65/ / Serial No. _____

Wahl Instruments certifies that this Instrument has been duly inspected and tested prior to shipment and that it meets or exceeds all of the requirements specified in its published mechanical, electrical and operational performance characteristics. All tests were performed using methods that preserve NIST traceability for the instrument.

Instruments are temperature cycled from 0°C to 50°C for 48 hours minimum.

I. Zero and drift measurement

INPUT mV	READING AT		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COUNTS
	0°C	50°C	
00.000	A	B	A - B = ± 15
90.000	C	D	A + D - B - C = ± 9

- II. Ground isolation, analog/digital/chassis
- III. Converter voltages ± 5, ± 10
- IV. Calibrate low battery detection, 5.90V DC ± .03V DC
- V. Very low battery auto-shutdown
- VI. Power supply rejection, 1 count maximum
- VII. Calibrate preamp zero

VIII. Calibrate zero and gains

INPUT mV	DISPLAY ERROR, COUNTS				
	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
00.000					
+15.000					
-15.000					
+40.000					
-40.000					
+70.000					
-70.000					
+90.000					
-90.000					

Wahl

**THERMOCOUPLE
CALIBRATION STANDARD**

Wahl Instruments, Incorporated
5750 Hannum Avenue
Culver City, California 90230 U.S.A.
(310) 641-6931 Telex 66-4406

- IX. CMR > 140 dB, \pm 300V peak at 60 Hz
- X. NMR > 50 dB, 60 Hz
- XI. Calibrate thermocouple input, ice point reference
- XII. Output adjust range \geq (-12 to +80 mV)
- XIII. SELF-TEST Mode, display vs. range select

RANGE

mV

All Thermocouples

DISPLAY

XIV. Display function

- a) Segment Check
- b) Decimal point
- c) Polarity
- d) Annunciators °C, °F, E
- e) Blink, low battery
- f) OPEN
- g) LO
- h) HIGH
- i) Error

- XV. Charger operation

Tested By: _____ Date _____

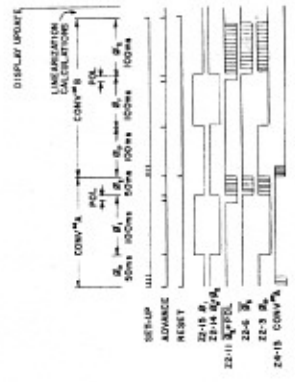
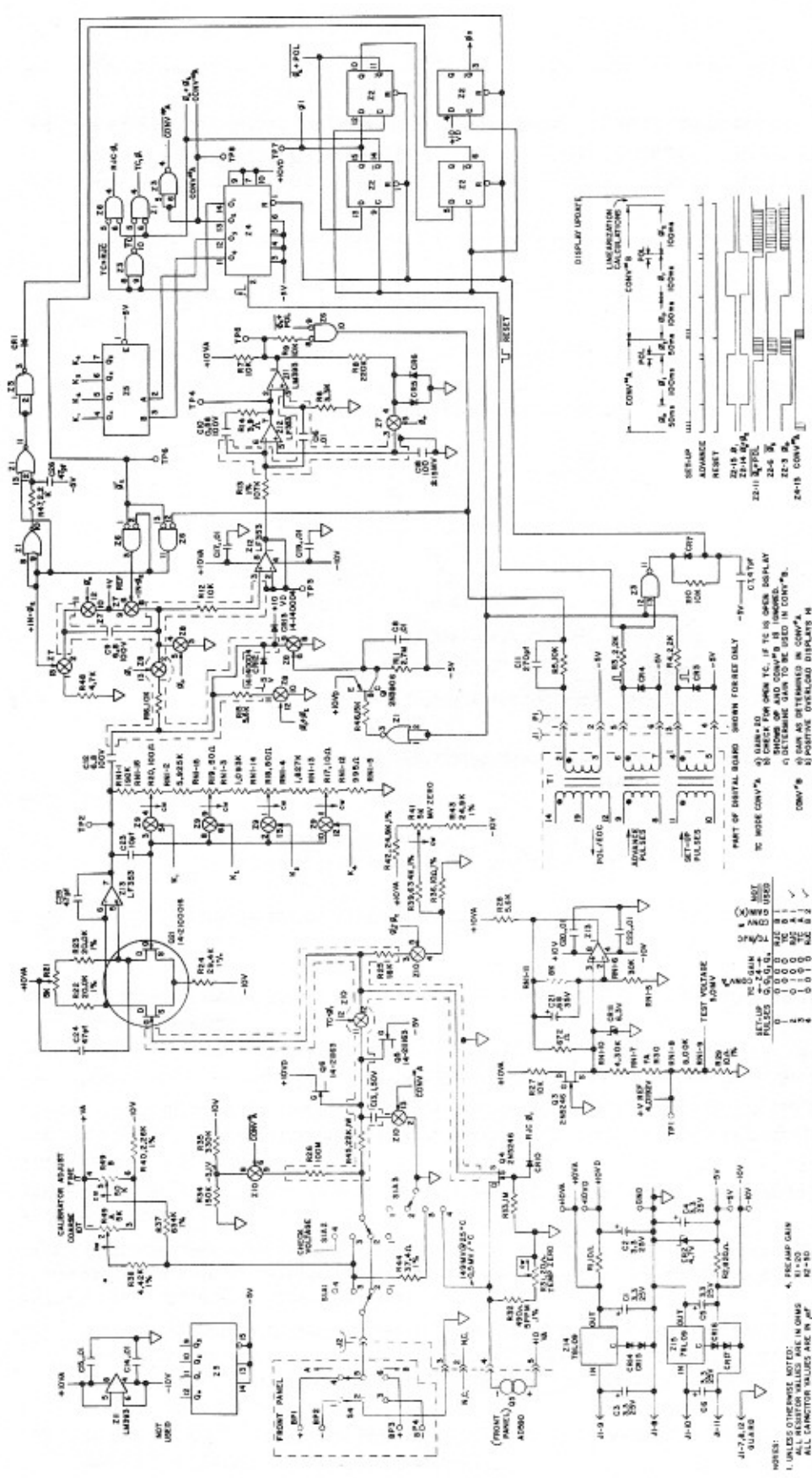
Quality Assurance ACCEPTED _____ Q.A. Inspector

Date _____

APPENDIX B

Schematic Drawings

1. Analog Section T/C Digitizer No. 5-9101
2. Schematic Digital Display No. 5-9100
Sheet 1 and 2
3. Schematic Power Supply P.C. Board
No. 5-9102



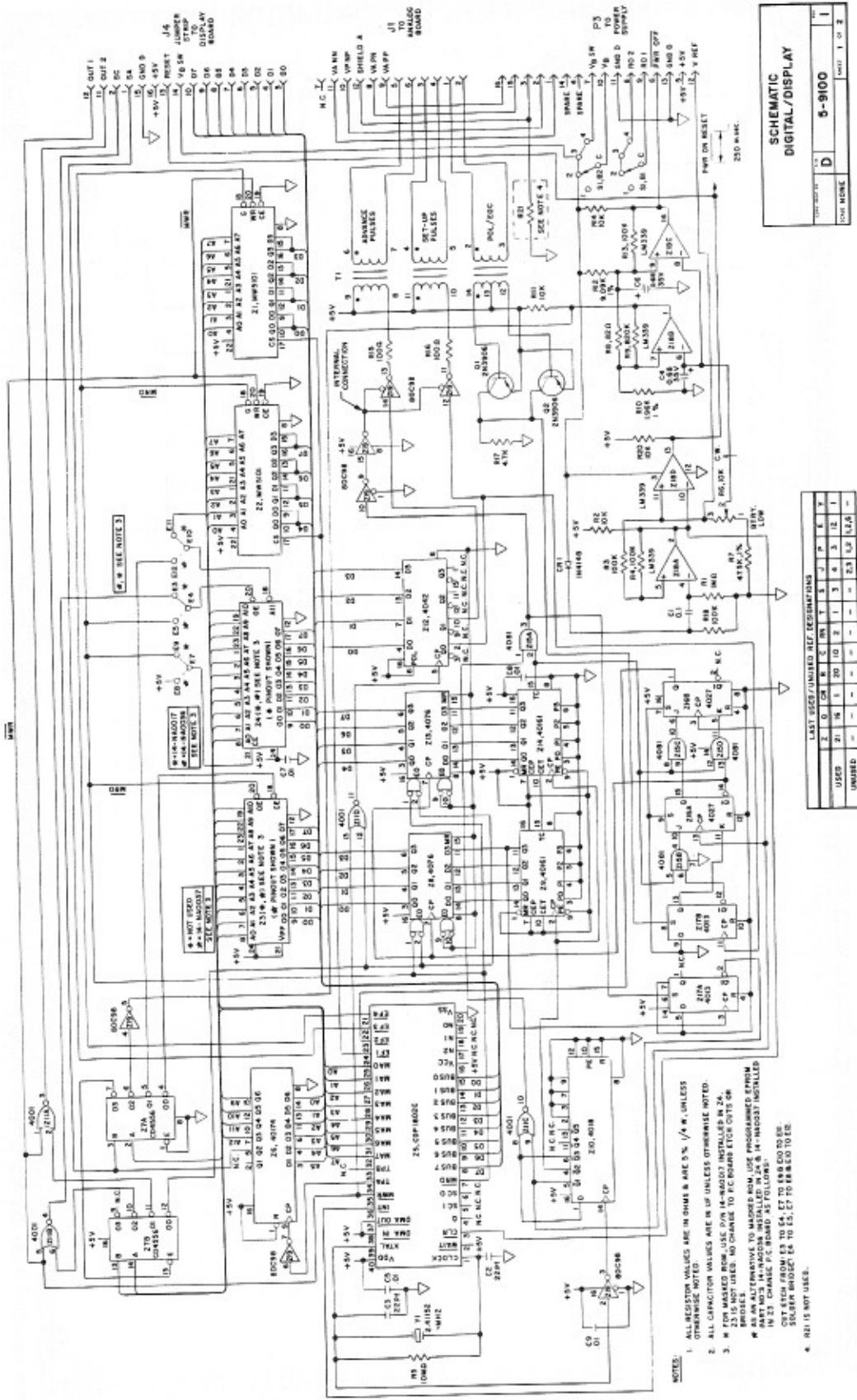
PART OF DIGITAL BOARD SHOWN FOR REF ONLY
 TC MODE CONV* (1) GAIN=20 (2) CHECK FOR OPEN TC. IF TC IS OPEN DISPLAY SHOWS UP AND CONV* IS NOT USED.
 CONV* (3) GAIN AS SET IN CONV* (4) POSITIVE OVERLOAD DISPLAYS H (5) NEGATIVE OVERLOAD DISPLAYS L0
 PAC MODE (ONCE EVERY 5 SECONDS)
 CONV* (1) GAIN=20 (2) COMPARE TC OUTPUT (3) MEASURE SEC. JUNC. TEMP. (4) MEASURE SEC. JUNC. TEMP.

TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE	TEST VOLTAGE
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- NOTES:
 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL COMPONENTS ARE IN OHMS.
 2. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN PF.
 3. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS.
 4. ALL VALUES ARE IN OHMS.
 5. CALIBRATOR ADJUST RANGE TO 100mV (MAX).
 6. 5.4 AMP IS PART OF INPUT ONLY.
 7. POWER CONNECTIONS: +10V -10V -5V
 8. TR SELECT (A/B)
 9. TR SELECT (A/B)

ANALOG SECTION		THERMOCOUPLE DIGITIZER	
REVISED BY	D	DATE	5-9101
BY	0	OF	0

Analog Section T/C Digitizer No. 5-9101



**SCHEMATIC
DIGITAL DISPLAY**

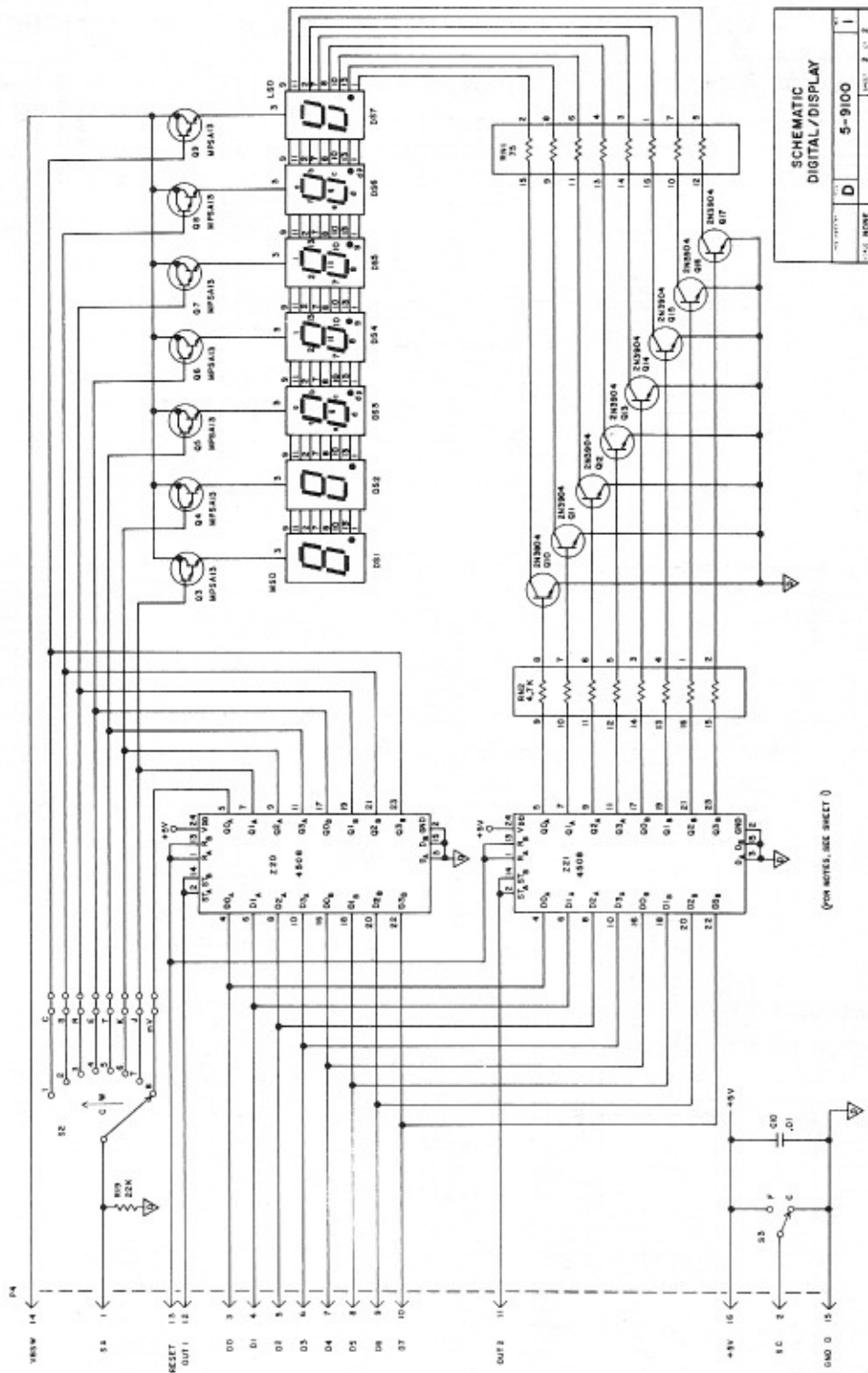
REV. 10-75
D
5-9100
PAGE 1 OF 2

LAST USED/UNUSED REF. DESIGNATIONS

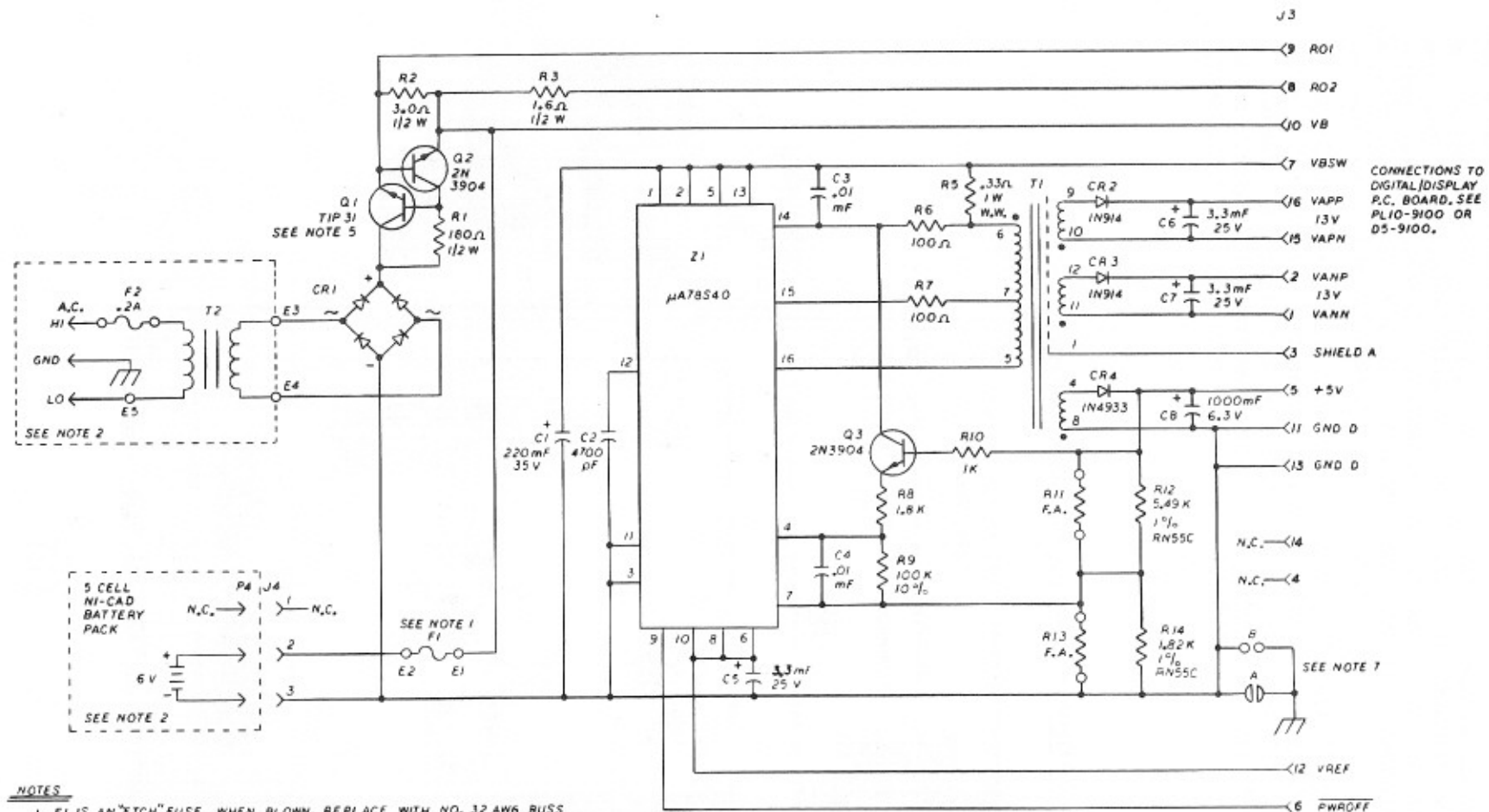
USED	21	16	1	20	10	7	1	6	7
UNUSED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- NOTES:
1. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS & ARE 5% $\frac{1}{4}$ W. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 2. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN μ F UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 3. W 21 IS NOT USED. NO CHANGE TO P.C. BOARD STICK OUTS ON BRIDGES.
 4. AS ALWAYS, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN YOUR PROGRAMMED EPROM IN ALL 14-NANOGRAM MODELS INSTALLED IN 24 & 14-NANOGRAM MODELS IN 23, CHANGE P.C. BOARD AS FOLLOWS:
 C97 FROM 10 TO 25, C7 TO 68K TO 10K.
 SOLDER BRIDGE IN 10, C7 TO 68K TO 10K.
 R1 IS NOT USED.

Schematic Digital Display No. 5-9100 (Sheet 1)



Schematic Digital Display No. 5-9100 (Sheet 2)



NOTES

1. F1 IS AN "ETCH" FUSE. WHEN BLOWN, REPLACE WITH NO. 32 AWG BUSS WIRE, INSTALLED FROM E1 TO E2.
2. ITEMS WITHIN DOTTED OUTLINES ARE NOT ON PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD.
3. FOR ASSEMBLY SEE 07-9102.
4. FOR PARTS LIST SEE PL10-9102.
5. Q1 IS HEAT-SUNK ON CHASSIS.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, RESISTORS ARE 1/2W, 5%.
7. FOR CHASSIS GROUND: BRIDGE "A" OR JUMPER "B".

Schematic Power Supply P.C. Board No. 5-9102

SCHEMATIC POWER SUPPLY P.C. BOARD		
CODE (PRINT NO.)	REV	REV
	C	0A
5-9102		
SCALE		SHEET 1 OF 1

APPENDIX C

Reference Tables, Type K, mV vs. Temp. °C

Reference Tables, Type B, mV vs. Temp. °C

WARRANTY

Wahl Instruments, Inc. hereinafter referred to as Wahl, warrants each instrument of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for 12 months from the date of shipment. If our examination discloses that malfunction was caused by either poor workmanship or defective material, Wahl will repair or replace the components accordingly, providing these were forwarded to the factory within 12 months from the date of shipment, properly packaged and transportation prepaid. Wahl assumes no liability for damages of any kind, direct or indirect, as a result of the installation and/or use of the equipment. The purchaser by accepting the equipment will assume all liability for any damages, direct or consequential, to himself, his employees, agents or others, which may result from use or misuse of this equipment.

The above warranty also applies to instrument accessories manufactured by Wahl except thermocouples, probes, thermocouple extension wire (bare, insulated or cabled), which, due to the environmental nature of their use, cannot be replaced unless returned unused. In addition, Wahl assumes no liability for any costs resulting from removing and reinstalling any of its product for replacement under the terms of the above warranty.

CALIBRATION

Wahl Instruments certifies that this instrument was tested against a standard temperature source at the factory immediately prior to shipment. The instrument should be recalibrated at intervals no less than one year.