

**Construction**

The analogue temperature sensor is screwed into a T connector. The electrical connection is established via the 4 mm safety connector plugs fitted to the connecting lead.

Function

Temperature is measured by a PT100 resistance thermometer, which operates on the principle that the electrical resistance of platinum varies in proportion to changes in temperature. Platinum has a positive temperature coefficient, i. e. its resistance increases as the temperature rises. This resistance change is electronically converted and amplified.

Note

Please observe the polarity of the connected voltage during operation. The terminal plugs have been colour coded.

| Terminal plugs | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Operating pressure | Positive terminal: | red |
| | Negative terminal: | blue |
| Analogue output signals | Voltage: | black |

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Temperature sensor

Technical data

| Electrical | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Permissible operating voltage | 20 – 30 V DC |
| Voltage output | 0 – 10 V |
| Load resistance | $\geq 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| Measuring range | 0 – 100 °C |
| Ambient operating temperature | -10 – +100 °C |
| Linearity | $< \pm 0.5 \% \text{ FSD}^*$ |
| Reproducibility | $< \pm 0.1 \% \text{ FSD}^*$ |
| Protection class (DIN 40 050) | IP 67 |
| Weight | 260 g |
| Connection | cable with 4 mm safety connector plugs |

* FSD = full-scale deflection