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## Description

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

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



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

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

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

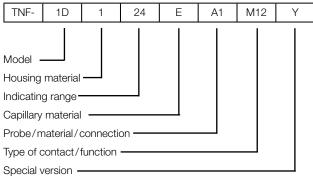
## Areas of application

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

## **Technical Details**

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Housing:	stainless steel 1.4301 with bayonet lock		
	aluminium (100 oder 160 mm) with steel ring cover, stainless steel or brass chromium plated profile profile housing: steel black, noryl black		
Window:	instrument glass 4 mm with aluminium case: plexiglass option: safety glass		
Protection:	IP 65		
Dial:	aluminium, white with black inscription		
Pointer:	aluminium, black		
Pointer element:	brass, option for 100 or 160 mm Housing: stainless steel		
Measuring range:	-40+400600°C		
Overload protection:	full scale value, option 1.3 x full scale		
Accuracy class:	Ø 63 and Ø 80 classe 1.6 Ø 100, Ø 160 and Ø 250 classe 1		
Nominal sizes:	Ø 63, 80, 100, 160 and 250 mm		
Probe:	stainless steel 1.4301 bei 100 or 160 mm housing stainless steel 1.4571		
Probe diameter:	standard: 12 mm option: 8, 9 or 10 mm		
Probe length:	to customer specification		
Screwing:	stainless steel 1.4301		
Capillary tube:	stainless steel 1.4571 steel with PVC jacket stainless steel 1.4571 with flexible reinforced protective hose made of 1.4301 red copper (not for 100 and 160 mm Ø)		

# Order Key



Please specify bulb and length of capillary tube [mm] in writing.

No responsibility taken for errors;

subject to change without prior notice.



### 1. Design/case diameter

Housing diameter						
Design	63	80	100	160	250	
	TNF-0D	TNF-0E	TNF-0F	TNF-0G	TNF-0I	
Ø ŧ	TNF-1D	TNF-1E	TNF-1F	TNF-1G	TNF-1I	2 =
	TNF-2D	TNF-2E	TNF-2F	TNF-2G	TNF-2I	<b>3</b>
	TNF-5D	TNF-5E	TNF-5F	TNF-5G*	TNF-5I	
	TNF-8D	TNF-8E	TNF-8F	TNF-8G	TNF-8I	
	TNF-6D	TNF-6E	TNF-6F**	TNF-6G**	-	

## 2. Housing material

#### ..2.. = stainless steel

- B.. = aluminium ring cover steel, black (for 100/160 mm Housing only)
- .A.. = aluminium ring cover stainless steel (for 100/160 mm Housing only)

Profile housing	96 x 96 mm	72 x 144 mm
	<b>TNF-Q91</b> steel, black finish	<b>TNF-R71</b> noryl black

\* with 160 mm high-grade steel case eccentric probe exit

\*\* 100 and 160 mm casing in aluminium only

#### 3. Scale ranges

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

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

# 4. Capillary tube

- ..E.. = stainless steel 1.4571 (standard) (1.4541 with 63, 80, 250 mm housing diameters)
- ..P.. = steel with PVC sheathing (only NG 100/160 housing diameters)
- ..F.. = stainless steel with flexible stainless steel reinforced hose (1.4301)

Please specify length of capillary tube [mm] when ordering.



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

	Description	Material	Thread	Order code
20 L	Smooth probe	Stainless steel	without	A0
45 L SW1 D Ls	Union nut	Stainless steel	G½ G¾ G1	B1 B2 B3
55 L SW1	Rotatable nipple for DIN sleeve	Stainless steel	G½ G¾ G1	41 42 43
65 L SW1_SW2_ Ls	Union nut and shoulder nipple	Stainless steel	G ½ G ¾ G 1 ½" NPT ¾" NPT 1" NPT	11 12 13 1A 1B 1C
	Sliding screwing on extension tube/probe	Stainless steel	G ½ G ¾ G 1 ½" NPT ¾" NPT 1" NPT	91 92 93 9A 9B 9C
	Sliding screwing on capillary tube	Stainless steel	G ½ G¾ G 1 ½" NPT ¾" NPT 1" NPT	81 82 83 8A 8B 8C
	Helix probe for gases	Stainless steel	Smooth probe	H0

## **Bulb length**

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

### 6. Special version

(Please specify in writing when ordering) Probe diameter 8, 9 or 10 mm (instead of Ø 12 mm) Test certificate (5 measuring points) Overtemperature protection (1.3 x) Safety glass Dual scale (°C/°F) Measuring mechanism made of stainless steel (with 100 and 160 mm housing) Max. pointer Red gliding mark pointer Casing filled with glycerine or oil Knife edge pointer with fine graduation Plug according to DIN 43650 with junction box (for unfilled casings only) Tuchel-plug  $L_{S}$  = approx. 50 mm at Ø 12 mm

= approx. 70 mm at Ø 10 mm

= approx. 90 mm at Ø 9 mm = approx. 120 mm at Ø 8 mm

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## 7. Contacts

(for casing with 100 or 160 mm diameter only)

### Description

Electromechanical and electronic limit monitors serve to open mand close electrical switching circuits depending on the position of the instrument display. They are suitable for fitting in casings with100, 160 mm Ø.

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

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

The maximum setting range is approximately 270 angular degrees.

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

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

#### The following contacts are available:

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

#### Magnetic spring contacts

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

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

Switching voltage: max. 250  $V_{\text{AC}}/V_{\text{DC}}$ 

Breaking capacity: max. 30 W/50 VA

Switching current: max. 0,6 A

with standard contact material silver-nickel (Ag 80 Ni 20)

Others on request.

#### **Slow-action contacts**

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

- Switching voltage: max. 250 V<sub>AC</sub>/V<sub>DC</sub>
- Breaking capacity: max. 10 Watt / 18 VA
- Switching current: max. 0,6 A

with standard contact material silver-nickel (Ag 80 Ni 20)

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

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

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

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

Advantages of the inductive contact device:

- Long service life with non-contact switching
- Negligible reaction on the display
- Insensitive to aggressive environments (encapsulated electronics)

Nominal voltage: 8  $V_{DC}$  (R<sub>i</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ )



## 8. Switching function of contacts

Magnetic spring contacts/slow-action contacts

Limit monitor with one contact				
Switching operation	Switching function (when the limit value is exceeded)	Order code Magnetic spring contact	Order code Slow-action contact	
÷ 1 4	Contact closes	M10	S10	
	Contact opens	M20	S20	
	Contact switches over, that is, contact opens contact closes	M30	S30	
	Limit monitor with two o	contacts		
€ 1 2 4	First and second contact closes	M11	S11	
	1. Contact closes 2. Contact opens	M12	S12	
£ 1 2 4	1. Contact opens 2. Contact closes	M21	S21	
₽ ₽ 1 2 4	First and second contact opens	M22	S22	

#### Inductive contacts

Limit monitor with one contact			
Switching operation	When the thermometer pointer moves clockwise and when the set limit value is exceeded it causes the following action	Control action	Order code inductive contact
÷ 1.2	moves the control vane out of the control head	Control circuit is closed	l10
	moves the control vane into the control head	Control circuit is opened	120
	Limit monitor with two c	ontacts	
€ 1 2 4 3 4 +	moves the control vane of the first and second contact out of the control head	Control circuits are closed	111
€ 1 2 4 3 4 +	moves the control vane of the first contact out of the control head - moves the control vane of the second contact into the control head	First control circuit closes Second control circuit opens	l12
	moves the control vane of the first contact into the control head - moves the control vane of the second contact out of the control head	First control circuit opens Second control circuit closes	121
€ 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	moves the control vane of the first and second contact into the control head	Control circuits are opened	122

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