

**FLUKE** ®

— Hart Scientific ®

# **5649 Type R and 5650 Type S**

*Thermocouple Standards  
User's Guide*

**Fluke Corporation, Hart Scientific Division**  
799 E. Utah Valley Drive • American Fork, UT 84003-9775 • USA  
Phone: +1.801.763.1600 • Telefax: +1.801.763.1010  
E-mail: support@hartscientific.com

**www.hartscientific.com**  
Subject to change without notice. • Copyright © 2005 • Printed in USA

# Table of Contents

<b>1 Before You Start . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Symbols Used . . . . .	1
1.2 Safety Information . . . . .	2
1.2.1 Warnings . . . . .	2
1.2.2 Cautions . . . . .	2
1.3 Authorized Service Centers. . . . .	3
<b>2 Introduction . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 General . . . . .	5
2.2 Distinguishing Features of Hart 5649/5650 Type R/Type S Thermo-couple Standards . . . . .	7
2.3 Application . . . . .	7
2.4 Calibration . . . . .	8
2.5 Recalibration . . . . .	8
<b>3 Specifications . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Specifications . . . . .	9
3.2 Construction . . . . .	10
3.3 Lead Wire Identification. . . . .	10
3.4 Warranty . . . . .	10
<b>4 Operation . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 General . . . . .	13
4.2 Measurement Uncertainty Components. . . . .	13
4.3 EMF Measurements . . . . .	13
4.4 Operation Temperature range and Preventing Thermocouple Contamination	15
4.5 Reference Junction (Cold Junction). . . . .	16
4.6 Immersion Requirements . . . . .	16
<b>5 Care . . . . .</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>6 Appendix A . . . . .</b>	<b>21</b>
6.1 Polynomial Coefficients for Generating Thermocouple EMF as a Function of Temperature . . . . .	21
6.2 Tables for Type R Thermocouple . . . . .	23

6.3	Tables for Type S Thermocouple . . . . .	36
-----	--	----

# 1 Before You Start

## 1.1 Symbols Used

Table 1 lists the International Electrical Symbols. Some or all of these symbols may be used on the instrument or in this manual.

**Table 1 International Electrical Symbols**

Symbol	Description
	AC (Alternating Current)
	AC-DC
	Battery
	CE Complies with European Union Directives
	DC
	Double Insulated
	Electric Shock
	Fuse
	PE Ground
	Hot Surface (Burn Hazard)
	Read the User's Manual (Important Information)
	Off
	On

Symbol	Description
	Canadian Standards Association
<b>CAT II</b>	OVERVOLTAGE (Installation) CATEGORY II, Pollution Degree 2 per IEC1010-1 refers to the level of Impulse Withstand Voltage protection provided. Equipment of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY II is energy-consuming equipment to be supplied from the fixed installation. Examples include household, office, and laboratory appliances.
	C-TIC Australian EMC Mark
	The European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC) mark.

## 1.2 Safety Information

Use this instrument only as specified in this manual. Otherwise, the protection provided by the instrument may be impaired.

The following definitions apply to the terms “Warning” and “Caution”.

- “Warning” identifies conditions and actions that may pose hazards to the user.
- “Caution” identifies conditions and actions that may damage the instrument being used.

### 1.2.1 Warnings

To avoid personal injury, follow these guidelines.

- **DO NOT** use this instrument to measure the temperature of any hazardous live component.
- **DO NOT** use this unit for any application other than calibration work.
- **DO NOT** use this unit in environments other than those listed in the user’s manual.
- Use of this instrument at high temperatures for extended periods of time can cause the handle to become hot.
- Follow all safety guidelines listed in the user’s manual.
- Calibration Equipment should only be used by Trained Personnel.

### 1.2.2 Cautions

- **DO NOT** drop the thermocouple. This will cause damage to the thermocouple internally and affect its calibration. The thermocouple sheath is brittle and may shatter upon impact. The thermocouple sheath is brittle and may shatter upon impact. The thermocouple sheath is brittle and may shatter upon impact.

- Keep the shipping container in case it is necessary to ship the thermocouple. Incorrect packaging of the thermocouple for shipment can cause irreparable damage.

## 1.3 Authorized Service Centers

Please contact one of the following authorized Service Centers to coordinate service on your Hart product:

### **Fluke Corporation, Hart Scientific Division**

799 E. Utah Valley Drive  
American Fork, UT 84003-9775  
USA

Phone: +1.801.763.1600  
Telefax: +1.801.763.1010  
E-mail: support@hartscientific.com

### **Fluke Nederland B.V.**

Customer Support Services  
Science Park Eindhoven 5108  
5692 EC Son  
NETHERLANDS

Phone: +31-402-675300  
Telefax: +31-402-675321  
E-mail: ServiceDesk@fluke.nl

### **Fluke Int'l Corporation**

Service Center - Instrimpex  
Room 2301 Sciteck Tower  
22 Jianguomenwai Dajie  
Chao Yang District  
Beijing 100004, PRC  
CHINA

Phone: +86-10-6-512-3436  
Telefax: +86-10-6-512-3437  
E-mail: xingye.han@fluke.com.cn

**Fluke South East Asia Pte Ltd.**

Fluke ASEAN Regional Office  
Service Center  
60 Alexandra Terrace #03-16  
The Comtech (Lobby D)  
118502  
SINGAPORE

Phone: +65 6799-5588  
Telefax: +65 6799-5588  
E-mail: [antng@singa.fluke.com](mailto:antng@singa.fluke.com)

When contacting these Service Centers for support, please have the following information available:

- Model Number
- Serial Number
- Voltage
- Complete description of the problem

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 General

The thermocouple is said to be the most widely used temperature sensor (probe) in thermometry and perhaps in all of measurement. A thermocouple appears to be the simplest of all electrical transducers (merely two dissimilar wires coupled at a junction and requiring no electric power supply for measurement). There are numerous advantages of the thermocouple as a temperature sensor. Physically, the thermocouple is inherently simple, being only two wires joined together at the measuring end. A thermocouple normally covers a wide range of temperature, and its output is reasonably linear over portions of range. Unlike many temperature sensors, the thermocouple is not subject to self-heating problems. In practice, thermocouples of the same type are interchangeable within specified limits of error. Also, thermocouple materials are readily available at reasonable cost, the expense in most cases being minimal.

There are various types of thermocouples that are available. Eight types are most commonly used, and are identified by letter designations originally assigned by the Instrument Society of America (ISA) and adopted as an American Standard in ANSI MC 96.1. There are nationally and internationally agreed reference tables for thermal EMF (electromotive force) vs. temperature for these eight types of thermocouples.

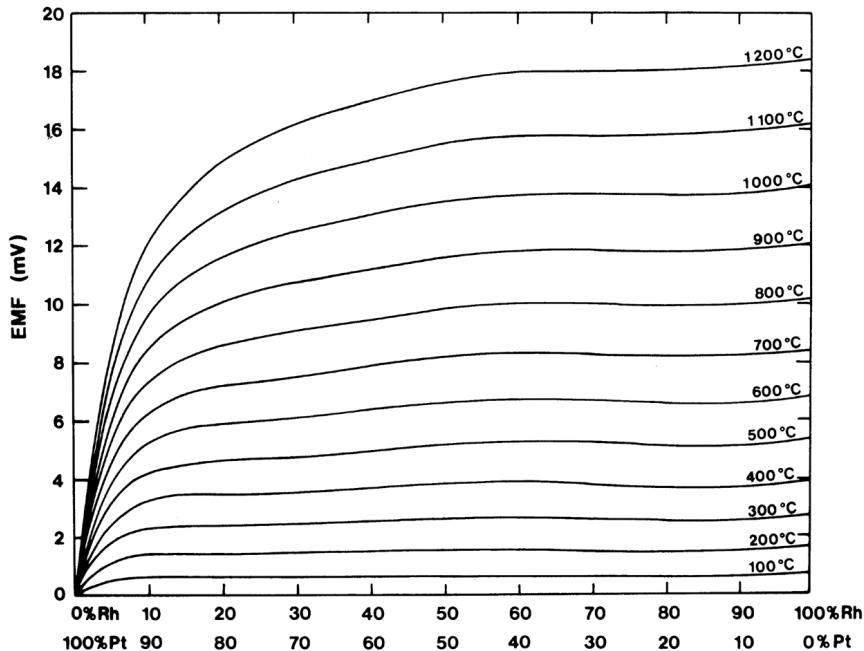
TC Type	Composition
Type B	Platinum-30% rhodium (+) versus platinum-6% rhodium (-)
Type E	Nickel-10% chromium (+) versus nickel-45% copper (-)
Type J	Iron (+) versus nickel-45% copper (-)
Type K	Nickel-10% chromium (+) versus nickel-5% aluminum and silicon (-)
Type N	Nickel-14% chromium-1.5% silicon (+) versus nickel-4.5% silicon-0.1 magnesium (-)
Type R	Platinum-13% rhodium (+) versus platinum (-)
Type S	Platinum-10% rhodium (+) versus platinum (-)
Type T	Copper (+) versus nickel-45% copper (-)

Thermocouples employing platinum in combination with platinum-rhodium alloys (or with gold, or palladium) have been found to be the most reproducible of all the various types. They are resistant to oxidation in air and, because of their high melting points, can be used at very high temperatures. The best-known member of this group is the Type S (Pt10Rh/Pt). It was long considered more accurate and has probably been studied more than any other thermocouple; moreover, and presumably for these reasons, it served as the defining instrument in the International Temperature Standards (ITS) for many years (ITS-27, IPTS-48 and IPTS-68). It is not one of the defining instruments of the ITS-90, its role having been taken over by the Standard Platinum Resis-

tance Thermometer (SPRT). The Type S thermocouple is still widely used as a reference standard in many applications.

The Type R thermocouple (Pt13Rh/Pt) is very similar in its properties to the type S; containing 13% Rh by weight, it has a little higher sensitivity. The Type R has remained popular in Britain and certain other parts of the world in preference to the Type S.

This has been not without good reason, because the Type R thermocouple appears to be significantly more stable than the Type S. During an extensive series of measurements made at the National Physics Laboratory (NPL), the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the National Research Council of Canada between 1969 and 1971, it became clear that not only was the Type R more stable than the Type S, but the variations between thermocouples made to the same nominal composition by six manufacturers were much less. The reason for this is evident from Fig 1, which shows the EMF for a series of temperatures up to 1200°C for a range of alloys of platinum with rhodium vs. platinum. The rate of change of EMF with rhodium content at a composition of 13% rhodium is rather less than 10% rhodium. Since most changes in EMF of platinum/rhodium thermocouples stem from changes in rhodium content of the alloy arm, it is clear why the Type R thermocouple is better than the type S.



**Figure 1** The EMF of rhodium-platinum alloys against platinum

## 2.2

## Distinguishing Features of Hart 5649/5650 Type R/Type S Thermocouple Standards

The performance of a Type R or a Type S thermocouple depends strongly on the annealing process, materials used, and other construction techniques. The uncertainty of a Type R (or Type S) thermocouple can vary from 0.2°C to 2°C or higher. The Type S thermocouple was a defining instrument in the ITS-27, the IPTS-48 and IPTS-68 as we mentioned previously. The Type S thermocouple standard, in order to qualify as a defining instrument of the ITS, had to meet strict requirements for purity and thermocouple EMF. Many national laboratories have accumulated significant experience concerning how to manufacture a Type S thermocouple as a qualified defining instrument of ITS. Hart 5649/5650 thermocouple standards are manufactured according to the traditional manner used in many national laboratories for the construction of Type S thermocouple as a defining instrument in the IPTS-48 and IPTS-68. Consequently Hart 5649/5650 thermocouple standards can meet the strict requirements set by the IPTS-48 and IPTS-68.

Some (not all) important points when designing and constructing thermocouple standards are listed below:

1. The best materials are used, including high purity platinum wire ( $\alpha > 0.003925$ ) and high quality platinum/rhodium wire of optimum size (diameter: 0.5 mm); gas-tight high-purity alumina (99.8%) insulator and sheath.
2. Special cleaning treatments of all materials used to avoid contamination, including firing alumina insulators and sheaths for an hour at 1100°C and other treatments.
3. Anneal thermocouple wires along their entire length by passing an electric current through each wire as it hangs between two electrodes in clean air. The platinum wire is annealed at 1100°C and the platinum-rhodium wire at 1450°C for a specific period of time, followed by an annealing at a lower temperature.
4. After assembly into an insulator and a thermocouple sheath, the sheathed portion of the thermocouple receives further annealing in a special annealing furnace at 1100°C, and then at a lower temperature. The length of the annealing furnace should be longer than 1 m with a uniform temperature zone of 800 mm within  $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  in the center of the furnace.

All of the sophisticated procedures (whether mentioned here, or not) render the thermocouple in a condition which is homogeneous and metallurgically stable over the entire temperature range.

## 2.3

## Application

5949/5950 thermocouple standards are mainly used in the following applications:

1. As reference standards in the calibration of other temperature probes, such as various working thermocouples, industrial PRTs and other probes.
2. In making direct temperature measurements where the lowest uncertainty is required.
3. As control sensors for special applications requiring high precision.

## **2.4 Calibration**

In order for any instrument to be used as a standard it must be calibrated. We calibrate each thermocouple wire spool used to construct 5649/5650 thermocouple standards and check its homogeneity. We refer to it as wire calibration with an expanded uncertainty ( $k=2$ ) of  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  up to  $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Wire calibration is provided with each 5949/5950 thermocouple standard purchase free of charge. If you want lower uncertainty, you can purchase a fixed-point calibration with your thermocouple standard. The expanded uncertainty is  $0.15^{\circ}\text{C}$  up to  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  for fixed-point calibration, and  $2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  from  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $1450^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## **2.5 Recalibration**

The recalibration of the 5949/5950 thermocouple standards should be scheduled according to the user's company Quality Assurance requirements. Normally, a thermocouple standard is recalibrated annually, or biannually.

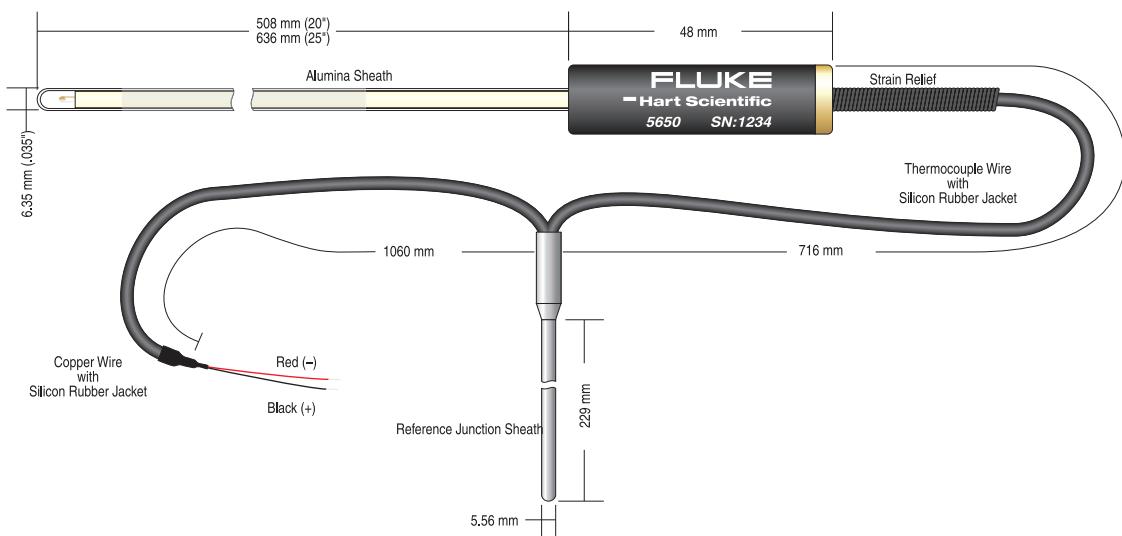
# 3 Specifications

## 3.1 Specifications

Model	5649	5650
Type	R (Pt13%Rh/Pt)	S (Pt10%Rh/Pt)
Range	0°C to 1450°C	0°C to 1100°C
For high accuracy	0°C to 1100°C	0°C to 1100°C
Long term stability (depending on usage)	Up to 1100°C Up to 1450°C	± 0.5°C ± 2°C
Short term stability	Up to 1100°C Up to 1450°C	± 0.2°C ± 0.6°C
Accuracy (uncalibrated, special tolerance) <sup>†</sup>	Up to 600°C Up to 1450°C	± 0.6°C ± 0.1% of reading
Protection sheath	Material Diameter Length	Alumina (99.8% pure Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) 20 inch (508 mm) or 25 inch (635 mm)
Cold junction sheath	Material Diameter Length	Stainless steel 0.188 inch (4.8 mm) 8.25 inch (210 mm)
Copper leads to readout	Material Length	Teflon-insulated, low EMF solid copper 70.4 inch (1788 mm)
Immersion	At least 6 inches recommend	
Weight	2 lb. (1 kg)	

<sup>†</sup>Wire is tested and proven to meet or exceed the special tolerances requirement as stated in ASTM E-230-03.

## 3.2 Construction



**Figure 2** Construction and Standard Dimensions

## 3.3 Lead Wire Identification

The 5949/5950 thermocouple standards are equipped with two Teflon-insulated, tin-plated low EMF solid copper wires. The positive thermoelement is sheathed in black and the negative thermoelement is sheathed in red.

## 3.4 Warranty

Fluke Corporation, Hart Scientific Division (Hart) warrants this product to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period as stated in our current product catalog from the date of shipment. This warranty extends only to the original purchaser and shall not apply to any product which, in Hart's sole opinion, has been subject to misuse, alteration, abuse or abnormal conditions of operation or handling.

Software is warranted to operate in accordance with its programmed instructions on appropriate Hart products. It is not warranted to be error free.

Hart's obligation under this warranty is limited to repair or replacement of a product which is returned to Hart within the warranty period and is determined, upon examination by Hart, to be defective. If Hart determines that the defect or malfunction has been caused by misuse, alteration, abuse or abnormal condi-

tions or operation or handling, Hart will repair the product and bill the purchaser for the reasonable cost of repair.

To exercise this warranty, the purchaser must forward the product after calling or writing Hart for authorization. Hart assumes NO risk for in-transit damage.

For service or assistance, please contact an Authorized Service Center (see Section 1.3).

THE FOREGOING WARRANTY IS PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OR MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE. HART SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSS WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, OR OTHERWISE.

## 4 Operation

### 4.1 General

For best results, be familiar with the operation of all heat sources and the EMF-measuring instrument. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the EMF-measuring instrument and the heat sources.

### 4.2 Measurement Uncertainty Components

The total uncertainty of temperature measurement using type a 5649/5950 thermocouple mainly includes the following components:

- Uncertainty of the thermocouple itself ( $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  by wire spool calibration)
- Uncertainty of EMF measurement
- Uncertainty from measurement process and thermal source (furnace, drywell or bath), such as conductivity along the stem caused by short immersion depth, temperature gradient and others.

There are a few other factors which might contribute an amount to the total uncertainty, such as cold junction uncertainty. As we will mention later, this kind of uncertainty component can be decreased so as to be negligible ( $< 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) by a cold junction carefully prepared. We will discuss these uncertainty components in detail later.

### 4.3 EMF Measurements

There are various DC voltage measuring instruments from which the user can choose, such as digital voltmeters, potentiometers, specially designed readouts for thermocouples, data loggers, and computer based data acquisition systems. The choice of a specific instrument will depend on the accuracy required for the measurements. The uncertainty caused from an EMF measurement might be the main component of the total expanded uncertainty. Here we give a few examples for your reference. A Model 2182 Nanovoltmeter is often used for thermocouple measurements requiring the highest accuracy. The 90-day accuracy for the range of 100 mV is 25 ppm of the reading plus 3 ppm of the full range. Hart provides two models of readouts specially designed for high-accuracy thermocouple measurements: Model 1560 with Module 2565 (accuracy:  $2\mu\text{V}$ ) and Model 1529 (accuracy:  $5\mu\text{V}$ ). The uncertainties of these instruments

for Type R and Type S thermocouples are calculated at 200°C, 400°C, 600°C, 800°C and 1000°C (Table 2).

**Table 2** Readout uncertainty examples

t (°C)	Uncertainty								
	Model 2182			Model 1560 & 2565			Model 1529		
	(µV)	Type R (°C)	Type S (°C)	(µV)	Type R (°C)	Type S (°C)	(µV)	Type R (°C)	Type S (°C)
200	0.34	0.038	0.040	2.00	0.23	0.24	5.0	0.56	0.59
400	0.38	0.037	0.040	2.00	0.19	0.21	5.0	0.48	0.52
600	0.44	0.038	0.043	2.00	0.18	0.20	5.0	0.44	0.49
800	0.49	0.040	0.045	2.00	0.16	0.18	5.0	0.41	0.46
1000	0.55	0.042	0.048	2.00	0.15	0.17	5.0	0.38	0.43

If an uncertainty of 0.5 °C in the range from 0°C to 1100°C is required, you can choose Model 2182 Nanovoltmeter with Model 5649 Type R thermocouple standard. Other possible choices are listed in Table 3. Here we assume that the uncertainty from the measurement process and thermal source is very low. If this is not the case, you should add the uncertainty components of this kind to the total uncertainty.

**Table 3** Some examples of total expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ) with different readouts

Total uncertainty (°C)	Temperature range (°C)	Readout	Thermocouple
0.2	0°C to 1000°C	Model 2182	Model 5649 with fixed point calibration
0.5	0°C to 1100°C	Model 2182	Model 5649
0.6	0°C to 1100°C	Model 1560 & 2565	Model 5649/5650
0.8	0°C to 1100°C	Model 1529	Model 5649/5650

## 4.4 Operation Temperature range and Preventing Thermocouple Contamination

Type R and Type S thermocouples are recommended for continuous use in oxidizing or inert atmospheres over the temperature range of 0°C to 1450°C. They can be used up to 1600°C for a short time period. As thermocouple standards the maximum temperature limit of Model 5649/5650 is 1450°C. Overheating (above 1450°C) will deteriorate the thermocouples. They should not be used in reducing atmospheres, nor those containing metallic or nonmetallic vapors. For high accuracy application, we suggest that Model 5949/5950 should only be used in the temperature range up to 1100°C.

At high temperatures, metal ions can readily diffuse through quartz glass. Metals or metal oxides can also be volatile. If the platinum or platinum/rhodium thermoelements are contaminated by other metals, significant degradation of thermocouple properties will occur.

Unlike platinum resistance thermometers, a thermocouple generates EMF only in the regions where the thermoelements pass through a thermal gradient. In proper usage, the measuring junction of a thermocouple is placed in a relatively isothermal environment, deep inside a uniform zone of a furnace or isothermal block, for example. As a consequence of the small thermal gradients, the portion of thermocouple near the measuring junction contributes only a small portion of the total EMF generated by the thermocouple, and contamination of measuring junction region of the thermocouple will have negligible effect. In contrast, it is very important to protect from chemical contamination the portion of the thermocouple that passes from room temperature to a temperature close to that of the measuring junction. Experience with type S thermocouples over many years has shown that high-quality sintered alumina provides an effective barrier to thermocouple contamination, provided that the alumina is not

cracked. When we designed the Model 5649/5650, we pay special attention to preventing thermocouple contamination. A length of high quality alumina tube with double bores is used as an insulator, and another piece of high quality alumina tube with one end closed is used as a sheath to protect the entire thermocouple. We have seen no evidence of drift after more than two hundred of hours of heating at 1000°C when the thermocouple sheath was surrounded by an Inconel block. Though, our designs of Model 5649/5650 have solved the contamination problem in the temperature range up to 1100°C, more preventive cautions are always helpful:

- For high-accuracy application (expanded uncertainty = 0.5 °C) limit the maximum temperature up to 1100°C.
- Keep the outer surface of the alumina sheath clean. Always clean the sheath with tissue wetted with alcohol before any high temperature application.
- When using the Model 5949/5950 above 1100°C, there should be no base metals in the high temperature environment.
- Minimize the time period of usage at high temperatures when possible.

## 4.5

### Reference Junction (Cold Junction)

The low uncertainty of Model 5949/5950 requires a carefully prepared a mixture of ice and distilled water in a dewar to maintain the temperature of the reference junction probe at 0°C. The ice should be finely-crushed or shaved ice that has been prepared from distilled water (or DI water). The ice should be saturated with distilled water, and then packed gently into an insulating dewar flask, such that ice fully fills the volume of the flask with no large voids. The cold junction sheath should be nearly immersed into the ice mixture, and the total immersion depth into the ice mixture should be at least 8 inch (200 mm). Do not immerse the hub of the cold junction sheath. In this way the reference junction uncertainty component will be much less than 0.01°C, which is negligible, compared to other uncertainty components. Other methods to maintain the reference junction at a stable temperature might be used, and the uncertainty component from the reference junction temperature should be estimated by the user.

## 4.6

### Immersion Requirements

Stem effect can cause measurement errors for any thermometer not immersed deep enough into the medium. This error is due to heat lost by the measuring junction through the thermocouple stem.

The immersion depth required is dependent on several factors including accuracy requirements, temperature measured, and assembly conditions. Therefore the 6 inch minimum immersion depth we suggested is only for your reference. The exact immersion depth required can be determined by performing a gradient test taking measurements approximately every  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (1.27 cm) until there

is a significant difference in reading. Allow the thermocouple to stabilize at each new depth. Plot the results to see the stem effect.

## 5 Care

The 5649/5650 thermocouple standards are delicate instruments. Great care must be taken in handling the thermocouples to maintain their performance. The alumina sheath and alumina insulator protect the thermocouple wires from contamination. If the sheath or the insulator is broken, the thermocouple wires will be contaminated. The alumina tubes (sheath and insulator) are very fragile and easily broken; handle the thermocouple sheath with great care.

The platinum wire and platinum/rhodium wire will easily be contaminated by other metals at high temperatures (see Section 4.4 for more information). Keep the thermocouple sheath as clean as possible. The 5649/5650 thermocouple standards should be used only in a clean, dirt-free area. Follow the other instructions in Section 4.4 to prevent contamination. Clean the sheath before each use with reagent grade alcohol.

## 6 Appendix A

### 6.1 Polynomial Coefficients for Generating Thermocouple EMF as a Function of Temperature

The following tables contains sets of polynomial coefficients used to compute EMF for Type R and Type S thermocouples, when reference junctions are at 0°C. The coefficients given are for an expression of the following form:

$$E = C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2 + C_3 t^3 + \dots + C_n t^n \quad (1)$$

**Table 4** Polynomial Coefficients for Type R thermocouple

Temperature Range	-50°C to 1064.18°C	1064.18°C to 1664.5°C	1664.5°C to 1768.1°C
C0 =	0.0	2.951 579 253 16	1.522 321 182 09 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
C1 =	5.289 617 297 65 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	-2.520 612 513 32 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	-2.688 198 885 45 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>
C2 =	1.391 665 897 82 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.595 645 018 65 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.712 802 804 71 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
C3 =	-2.388 556 930 17 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	-7.640 859 475 76 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	-3.458 957 064 53 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
C4 =	3.569 160 010 63 x 10 <sup>-11</sup>	2.053 052 910 24 x 10 <sup>-12</sup>	-9.346 339 710 46 x 10 <sup>-15</sup>
C5 =	-4.623 476 662 98 x 10 <sup>-14</sup>	-2.933 596 681 73 x 10 <sup>-16</sup>	
C6 =	5.007 774 410 34 x 10 <sup>-17</sup>		
C7 =	-3.731 058 861 91 x 10 <sup>-20</sup>		
C8 =	1.577 164 823 67 x 10 <sup>-23</sup>		
C9 =	-2.810 386 252 51 x 10 <sup>-27</sup>		

**Table 5** Polynomial Coefficients for Type S thermocouple

Temperature Range	-50°C to 1064.18°C	1064.18°C to 1664.5°C	1664.5°C to 1768.1°C
C0 =	0.0	1.329 004 440 85	1.466 282 326 36 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
C1 =	5.403 133 086 31 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	3.345 093 113 44 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	-2.584 305 167 52 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>
C2 =	1.259 342 897 40 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	6.548 051 928 18 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.636 935 746 41 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
C3 =	-2.324 779 686 89 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	-1.648 562 592 09 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	-3.304 390 469 87 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
C4 =	3.220 288 230 36 x 10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.299 896 051 74 x 10 <sup>-14</sup>	-9.432 236 906 12 x 10 <sup>-15</sup>
C5 =	-3.341 651 963 89 x 10 <sup>-14</sup>		
C6 =	2.557 442 517 86 x 10 <sup>-17</sup>		
C7 =	-1.250 688 713 93 x 10 <sup>-20</sup>		
C8 =	2.714 431 761 45 x 10 <sup>-24</sup>		









**Table 7** Type R Thermocouple –50°F to 3210°F vs millivolts

Type R Thermocouple																	
°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV
–50	–0.210	–49	–0.208	–48	–0.205	–47	–0.203	–46	–0.201	–45	–0.199	–44	–0.197	–43	–0.194	–42	–0.192
–40	–0.188	–39	–0.185	–38	–0.183	–37	–0.181	–36	–0.179	–35	–0.176	–34	–0.174	–33	–0.172	–32	–0.169
–30	–0.165	–29	–0.162	–28	–0.160	–27	–0.158	–26	–0.155	–25	–0.153	–24	–0.150	–23	–0.148	–22	–0.145
–20	–0.141	–19	–0.138	–18	–0.136	–17	–0.133	–16	–0.131	–15	–0.128	–14	–0.126	–13	–0.123	–12	–0.121
–10	–0.116	–9	–0.113	–8	–0.110	–7	–0.108	–6	–0.105	–5	–0.103	–4	–0.100	–3	–0.097	–2	–0.095
0	–0.090	1	–0.087	2	–0.084	3	–0.082	4	–0.079	5	–0.076	6	–0.073	7	–0.071	8	–0.068
10	–0.063	11	–0.060	12	–0.057	13	–0.054	14	–0.051	15	–0.049	16	–0.046	17	–0.043	18	–0.040
20	–0.035	21	–0.032	22	–0.029	23	–0.026	24	–0.023	25	–0.020	26	–0.017	27	–0.015	28	–0.012
30	–0.006	31	–0.003	32	0.000	33	0.003	34	0.006	35	0.009	36	0.012	37	0.015	38	0.018
40	0.024	41	0.027	42	0.030	43	0.033	44	0.036	45	0.039	46	0.042	47	0.045	48	0.048
50	0.054	51	0.057	52	0.060	53	0.064	54	0.067	55	0.070	56	0.073	57	0.076	58	0.079
60	0.086	61	0.089	62	0.092	63	0.095	64	0.098	65	0.102	66	0.105	67	0.108	68	0.111
70	0.118	71	0.121	72	0.124	73	0.127	74	0.131	75	0.134	76	0.137	77	0.141	78	0.144
80	0.151	81	0.154	82	0.157	83	0.161	84	0.164	85	0.167	86	0.171	87	0.174	88	0.177
90	0.184	91	0.188	92	0.191	93	0.194	94	0.198	95	0.201	96	0.205	97	0.208	98	0.212
100	0.218	101	0.222	102	0.225	103	0.229	104	0.232	105	0.236	106	0.239	107	0.243	108	0.246
110	0.254	111	0.257	112	0.261	113	0.264	114	0.268	115	0.271	116	0.275	117	0.278	118	0.282
120	0.289	121	0.293	122	0.296	123	0.300	124	0.304	125	0.307	126	0.311	127	0.315	128	0.318
130	0.326	131	0.329	132	0.333	133	0.337	134	0.340	135	0.344	136	0.348	137	0.352	138	0.355
140	0.363	141	0.366	142	0.370	143	0.374	144	0.378	145	0.382	146	0.385	147	0.389	148	0.393
150	0.400	151	0.404	152	0.408	153	0.412	154	0.416	155	0.420	156	0.423	157	0.427	158	0.431
160	0.439	161	0.443	162	0.447	163	0.450	164	0.454	165	0.458	166	0.462	167	0.466	168	0.470
170	0.478	171	0.482	172	0.486	173	0.489	174	0.493	175	0.497	176	0.501	177	0.505	178	0.509
180	0.517	181	0.521	182	0.525	183	0.529	184	0.533	185	0.537	186	0.541	187	0.545	188	0.549
190	0.557	191	0.561	192	0.565	193	0.569	194	0.573	195	0.578	196	0.582	197	0.586	198	0.590
200	0.598	201	0.602	202	0.606	203	0.610	204	0.614	205	0.618	206	0.623	207	0.627	208	0.631
210	0.639	211	0.643	212	0.647	213	0.652	214	0.656	215	0.660	216	0.664	217	0.668	218	0.672
220	0.681	221	0.685	222	0.689	223	0.693	224	0.698	225	0.702	226	0.706	227	0.710	228	0.715
230	0.723	231	0.727	232	0.732	233	0.736	234	0.740	235	0.744	236	0.749	237	0.753	238	0.757
240	0.766	241	0.770	242	0.774	243	0.779	244	0.783	245	0.787	246	0.792	247	0.796	248	0.800
250	0.809	251	0.813	252	0.818	253	0.822	254	0.826	255	0.831	256	0.835	257	0.839	258	0.844
260	0.853	261	0.857	262	0.861	263	0.866	264	0.870	265	0.875	266	0.879	267	0.883	268	0.888
270	0.897	271	0.901	272	0.906	273	0.910	274	0.915	275	0.919	276	0.923	277	0.928	278	0.932
280	0.941	281	0.946	282	0.950	283	0.955	284	0.959	285	0.964	286	0.968	287	0.973	288	0.977
290	0.986	291	0.991	292	0.995	293	1.000	294	1.005	295	1.009	296	1.014	297	1.018	298	1.023















**Type R Thermocouple**

°F	mV																		
3030	19.753	3031	19.761	3032	19.769	3033	19.776	3034	19.784	3035	19.791	3036	19.799	3037	19.807	3038	19.814	3039	19.822
3040	19.829	3041	19.837	3042	19.845	3043	19.852	3044	19.860	3045	19.867	3046	19.875	3047	19.882	3048	19.890	3049	19.898
3050	19.905	3051	19.913	3052	19.920	3053	19.928	3054	19.936	3055	19.943	3056	19.951	3057	19.958	3058	19.966	3059	19.973
3060	19.981	3061	19.989	3062	19.996	3063	20.004	3064	20.011	3065	20.019	3066	20.026	3067	20.034	3068	20.041	3069	20.049
3070	20.056	3071	20.064	3072	20.072	3073	20.079	3074	20.087	3075	20.094	3076	20.102	3077	20.109	3078	20.117	3079	20.124
3080	20.132	3081	20.139	3082	20.147	3083	20.154	3084	20.162	3085	20.169	3086	20.177	3087	20.184	3088	20.192	3089	20.199
3090	20.207	3091	20.214	3092	20.222	3093	20.229	3094	20.237	3095	20.244	3096	20.252	3097	20.259	3098	20.266	3099	20.274
3100	20.281	3101	20.289	3102	20.296	3103	20.304	3104	20.311	3105	20.319	3106	20.326	3107	20.333	3108	20.341	3109	20.348
3110	20.356	3111	20.363	3112	20.371	3113	20.378	3114	20.385	3115	20.393	3116	20.400	3117	20.407	3118	20.415	3119	20.422
3120	20.430	3121	20.437	3122	20.444	3123	20.452	3124	20.459	3125	20.466	3126	20.474	3127	20.481	3128	20.488	3129	20.496
3130	20.503	3131	20.510	3132	20.518	3133	20.525	3134	20.532	3135	20.540	3136	20.547	3137	20.554	3138	20.562	3139	20.569
3140	20.576	3141	20.583	3142	20.591	3143	20.598	3144	20.605	3145	20.612	3146	20.620	3147	20.627	3148	20.634	3149	20.641
3150	20.649	3151	20.656	3152	20.663	3153	20.670	3154	20.678	3155	20.685	3156	20.692	3157	20.699	3158	20.706	3159	20.714
3160	20.721	3161	20.728	3162	20.735	3163	20.742	3164	20.749	3165	20.756	3166	20.764	3167	20.771	3168	20.778	3169	20.785
3170	20.792	3171	20.799	3172	20.806	3173	20.813	3174	20.821	3175	20.828	3176	20.835	3177	20.842	3178	20.849	3179	20.856
3180	20.863	3181	20.870	3182	20.877	3183	20.884	3184	20.891	3185	20.898	3186	20.905	3187	20.912	3188	20.919	3189	20.926
3190	20.933	3191	20.940	3192	20.947	3193	20.954	3194	20.961	3195	20.968	3196	20.975	3197	20.982	3198	20.989	3199	20.996
3200	21.003	3201	21.010	3202	21.016	3203	21.023	3204	21.030	3205	21.037	3206	21.044	3207	21.051	3208	21.058	3209	21.065
3210	21.071																		











**Table 9** Type S Thermocouple –50°F to 3210°F vs millivolts

Type S Thermocouple																	
°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV
-50	-0.218	-49	-0.215	-48	-0.213	-47	-0.211	-46	-0.208	-45	-0.206	-44	-0.204	-43	-0.201	-42	-0.199
-40	-0.194	-39	-0.192	-38	-0.190	-37	-0.187	-36	-0.185	-35	-0.182	-34	-0.180	-33	-0.178	-32	-0.175
-30	-0.170	-29	-0.168	-28	-0.165	-27	-0.163	-26	-0.160	-25	-0.158	-24	-0.155	-23	-0.153	-22	-0.150
-20	-0.145	-19	-0.142	-18	-0.140	-17	-0.137	-16	-0.135	-15	-0.132	-14	-0.129	-13	-0.127	-12	-0.124
-10	-0.119	-9	-0.116	-8	-0.114	-7	-0.111	-6	-0.108	-5	-0.106	-4	-0.103	-3	-0.100	-2	-0.097
0	-0.092	1	-0.089	2	-0.086	3	-0.084	4	-0.081	5	-0.078	6	-0.075	7	-0.073	8	-0.070
10	-0.064	11	-0.061	12	-0.058	13	-0.056	14	-0.053	15	-0.050	16	-0.047	17	-0.044	18	-0.041
20	-0.035	21	-0.033	22	-0.030	23	-0.027	24	-0.024	25	-0.021	26	-0.018	27	-0.015	28	-0.012
30	-0.006	31	-0.003	32	0.000	33	0.003	34	0.006	35	0.009	36	0.012	37	0.015	38	0.018
40	0.024	41	0.027	42	0.030	43	0.033	44	0.037	45	0.040	46	0.043	47	0.046	48	0.049
50	0.055	51	0.058	52	0.062	53	0.065	54	0.068	55	0.071	56	0.074	57	0.077	58	0.081
60	0.087	61	0.090	62	0.093	63	0.097	64	0.100	65	0.103	66	0.106	67	0.110	68	0.113
70	0.119	71	0.123	72	0.126	73	0.129	74	0.133	75	0.136	76	0.139	77	0.143	78	0.146
80	0.153	81	0.156	82	0.159	83	0.163	84	0.166	85	0.169	86	0.173	87	0.176	88	0.180
90	0.186	91	0.190	92	0.193	93	0.197	94	0.200	95	0.204	96	0.207	97	0.210	98	0.214
100	0.221	101	0.224	102	0.228	103	0.231	104	0.235	105	0.238	106	0.242	107	0.245	108	0.249
110	0.256	111	0.260	112	0.263	113	0.267	114	0.270	115	0.274	116	0.277	117	0.281	118	0.285
120	0.292	121	0.295	122	0.299	123	0.303	124	0.306	125	0.310	126	0.313	127	0.317	128	0.321
130	0.328	131	0.332	132	0.335	133	0.339	134	0.343	135	0.346	136	0.350	137	0.354	138	0.357
140	0.365	141	0.369	142	0.372	143	0.376	144	0.380	145	0.384	146	0.387	147	0.391	148	0.395
150	0.402	151	0.406	152	0.410	153	0.414	154	0.417	155	0.421	156	0.425	157	0.429	158	0.433
160	0.440	161	0.444	162	0.448	163	0.452	164	0.456	165	0.459	166	0.463	167	0.467	168	0.471
170	0.479	171	0.483	172	0.487	173	0.490	174	0.494	175	0.498	176	0.502	177	0.506	178	0.510
180	0.518	181	0.522	182	0.526	183	0.530	184	0.534	185	0.538	186	0.541	187	0.545	188	0.549
190	0.557	191	0.561	192	0.565	193	0.569	194	0.573	195	0.577	196	0.581	197	0.585	198	0.589
200	0.597	201	0.601	202	0.605	203	0.609	204	0.613	205	0.617	206	0.622	207	0.626	208	0.630
210	0.638	211	0.642	212	0.646	213	0.650	214	0.654	215	0.658	216	0.662	217	0.666	218	0.670
220	0.679	221	0.683	222	0.687	223	0.691	224	0.695	225	0.699	226	0.703	227	0.708	228	0.712
230	0.720	231	0.724	232	0.728	233	0.732	234	0.737	235	0.741	236	0.745	237	0.749	238	0.753
240	0.762	241	0.766	242	0.770	243	0.774	244	0.779	245	0.783	246	0.787	247	0.791	248	0.795
250	0.804	251	0.808	252	0.812	253	0.817	254	0.821	255	0.825	256	0.829	257	0.834	258	0.838
260	0.847	261	0.851	262	0.855	263	0.859	264	0.864	265	0.868	266	0.872	267	0.877	268	0.881
270	0.889	271	0.894	272	0.898	273	0.902	274	0.907	275	0.911	276	0.915	277	0.920	278	0.924
280	0.933	281	0.937	282	0.942	283	0.946	284	0.950	285	0.955	286	0.959	287	0.963	288	0.968
290	0.977	291	0.981	292	0.985	293	0.990	294	0.994	295	0.998	296	1.003	297	1.007	298	1.012















Type S Thermocouple																	
°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV	°F	mV
3030	17.548	3031	17.555	3032	17.561	3033	17.568	3034	17.574	3035	17.581	3036	17.587	3037	17.594	3038	17.600
3040	17.613	3041	17.620	3042	17.626	3043	17.633	3044	17.639	3045	17.645	3046	17.652	3047	17.658	3048	17.665
3050	17.678	3051	17.684	3052	17.691	3053	17.697	3054	17.704	3055	17.710	3056	17.717	3057	17.723	3058	17.729
3060	17.742	3061	17.749	3062	17.755	3063	17.762	3064	17.768	3065	17.775	3066	17.781	3067	17.787	3068	17.794
3070	17.807	3071	17.813	3072	17.819	3073	17.826	3074	17.832	3075	17.839	3076	17.845	3077	17.852	3078	17.858
3080	17.871	3081	17.877	3082	17.884	3083	17.890	3084	17.896	3085	17.903	3086	17.909	3087	17.915	3088	17.922
3090	17.935	3091	17.941	3092	17.947	3093	17.954	3094	17.960	3095	17.966	3096	17.973	3097	17.979	3098	17.985
3100	17.998	3101	18.004	3102	18.011	3103	18.017	3104	18.023	3105	18.030	3106	18.036	3107	18.042	3108	18.049
3110	18.061	3111	18.068	3112	18.074	3113	18.080	3114	18.086	3115	18.093	3116	18.099	3117	18.105	3118	18.112
3120	18.124	3121	18.130	3122	18.137	3123	18.143	3124	18.149	3125	18.155	3126	18.162	3127	18.168	3128	18.174
3130	18.187	3131	18.193	3132	18.199	3133	18.205	3134	18.211	3135	18.218	3136	18.224	3137	18.230	3138	18.236
3140	18.248	3141	18.255	3142	18.261	3143	18.267	3144	18.273	3145	18.279	3146	18.285	3147	18.292	3148	18.298
3150	18.310	3151	18.316	3152	18.322	3153	18.328	3154	18.334	3155	18.341	3156	18.347	3157	18.353	3158	18.359
3160	18.371	3161	18.377	3162	18.383	3163	18.389	3164	18.395	3165	18.401	3166	18.407	3167	18.413	3168	18.419
3170	18.431	3171	18.437	3172	18.443	3173	18.449	3174	18.455	3175	18.461	3176	18.467	3177	18.473	3178	18.479
3180	18.491	3181	18.497	3182	18.503	3183	18.509	3184	18.515	3185	18.521	3186	18.527	3187	18.533	3188	18.539
3190	18.551	3191	18.557	3192	18.562	3193	18.568	3194	18.574	3195	18.580	3196	18.586	3197	18.592	3198	18.598
3200	18.609	3201	18.615	3202	18.621	3203	18.627	3204	18.633	3205	18.638	3206	18.644	3207	18.650	3208	18.656
3210	18.667																