Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-607
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK

Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Fmail: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

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Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

- For temperatures from -70 to +600 °C
- · Standardized nominal values and tolerances
- Resistance values from 20 to 2000 Ω
- · Linear characteristic curve
- · Quick response behavior
- · Good vibration resistance
- Affordable

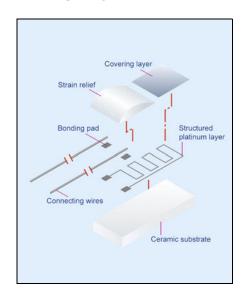
Introduction

Platinum-chip temperature sensors belong to the category of thin-film technology temperature sensors. They are produced by JUMO using the latest state-of-the-art technology under clean-room conditions. The platinum layer acting as the active layer is applied to a ceramic body in a sputter process and subsequently given a meander-structure in a lithographic process. Fine adjustment is then carried out in a laser trimming process. To protect the sensor against external influences and to provide insulation, the platinum meander is coated with a special glass layer once the adjustment is completed. The electrical connection is made by connection wires welded onto the contact surfaces. Depending on the version, the connection wires can be made of different materials, while their length and diameter can also vary to a certain extent. An additional glass layer applied to the contact surface fastens the connection wires and also acts as a strain relief

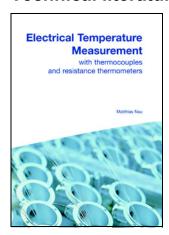
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with the PCA design type are available ex works in various versions as Pt100, Pt500, or Pt1000 temperature sensors. Special nominal values can be manufactured upon request. Platinum-chip temperature sensors are also available in small sizes with high ohmic load. Their low net weight allows very fast response times. When installed as fixed units, they also provide excellent vibration resistance. The operating temperature depends on the respective version and, in normal cases, ranges from -70 to +600 °C. When accepting certain nominal value offsets and/or hysteresis effects that occur within specific limits, these platinum-chip temperature sensors can also be used for temperatures well below -70 °C.

For most temperature applications required by the market, platinum-chip temperature sensors are used as an active component for temperature acquisition. They are typically used in the following industries: heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning technology, medical and laboratory technology, white goods, automobiles and commercial vehicles, as well as mechanical and industrial engineering.

Design type PCA



Technical literature



The revised version of this book was reviewed due to changed standards and further developments. The principle of the internationally approved "Guide of the expression of uncertainty in measurement" (abbreviated: GUM) ISO guide is particularly conveyed by the new chapter "Measurement uncertainty". In addition, a chapter on explosion protection for thermometers has been added.

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JUMO platinum temperature sensors

Construction and application of platinum temperature sensors	Data sheet 906000
Platinum-ceramic temperature sensors	Data sheet 906022
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires	Data sheet 906121
Platinum-chip temperature sensors on circuit boards	Data sheet 906122
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with terminal clamps	Data sheet 906123
Platinum-chip temperature sensors in SMD design type	Data sheet 906125

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14

36039 Fulda, Germany
Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-667
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

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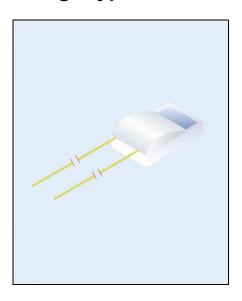
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with nickel connection wires (gold-plated) according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

Platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "EG" can be universally used and are suitable for a wide range of applications in low and higher temperature ranges up to 500 °C. Short-term use of the sensors at up to 550 °C is admissible. The gold-plated connection wires are suitable for all common connection technologies: welding, soldering, and crimping. The operating temperature range is -70 to +500 °C.

Design type PCA/EG



Item overview

Temperature sensor							Connection wire				
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S		Material	D1	L1	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$	
PCA 1.1505.1EG	1×100	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	
PCA 1.1505.10EG	1×1000	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	
PCA 1.2003.1EG	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	
PCA 1.2003.10EG	1×1000	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	
PCA 1.2005.1EG	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	
PCA 1.2005.10EG	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		NiAu	0.20	10	2.4	

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B = \pm 0.2 / \Delta L = \pm 0.5 / \Delta H = \pm 0.2 / \Delta S = \pm 0.1 / \Delta D 1 = \pm 0.01 / \Delta L 1 = \pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

F	Part no. for tolerance class										
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3	F0.6								
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class 2B)								
00693656F	00693654F	00693651F	Upon re- quest								
00693663F	00693662F	00693658F	Upon re- quest								
00692526F	00663905F	00663850F	Upon re- quest								
00692528F	00692527F	00665252F	Upon re- quest								
00692062F	00692061F	00692053F	Upon re- quest								
00691992F	00691986F	00691984F	Upon re- quest								

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister)

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net www.jumo.net Internet:

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

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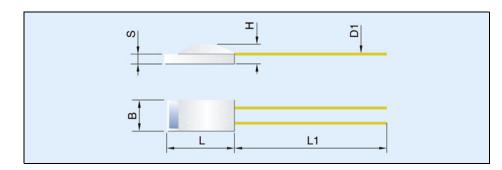
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/EG

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	α = 3.850 × 10 ⁻³ °C ⁻¹ (between 0 and 100 °C)
Temperature range	-70 to +500 °C (temporarily 550 °C)
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of gold-plated pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for welded, soldered, and crimp connections. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 8 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concerning the operating temperature.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	> 10 MΩ at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 %
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/EG can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29

Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/EG

Туре	Self-heating coef	fficient E in K/mW		Response times in seconds					
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)	Air (v = 2 m/s)				In air (v = 1 m/s)			
				t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}		
PCA 1.1505.1EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	8		
PCA 1.1505.10EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	8		
PCA 1.2003.1EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9		
PCA 1.2003.10EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9		
PCA 1.2005.1EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9		
PCA 1.2005.10EG	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9		

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6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



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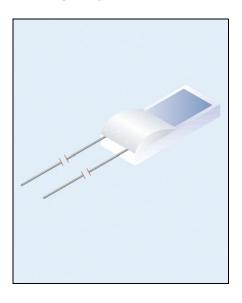
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with nickel connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

Platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "E" can be universally used and are suitable for a wide range of applications in low and higher temperature ranges up to 500 °C. Short-term use of the sensors at up to 550 °C is admissible. The metallically bare connection wires are particularly suitable for an electrical connection based on welded or hard-soldered joints. Soft-soldered joints are possible under certain circumstances. The operating temperature range is -70 to +500 °C.

Design type PCA/E



Item overview

Tem	Temperature sensor							Connection wire				
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S		Material	D1	L1	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$		
PCA 1.1505.1E	1×100	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38		Ni	0.20	10	2.4		
PCA 1.2003.1E	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.20	10	2.4		
PCA 1.2003.1E	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.20	75	2.4		
PCA 1.2005.1E	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.20	10	2.4		
PCA 1.2005.1E	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.25	55	1.3		
PCA 1.2005.5E	1×500	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.20	10	2.4		
PCA 1.2005.10E	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.20	10	2.4		
PCA 1.2005.10E	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64		Ni	0.25	55	1.3		
1 OA 1.2000.10L	17 1000	2.0	5.0	1.5	0.04		INI	0.23	55	1.0		

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B = \pm 0.2 / \Delta L = \pm 0.5 / \Delta H = \pm 0.2 / \Delta S = \pm 0.1 / \Delta D 1 = \pm 0.01 / \Delta L 1 = \pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

F	Part no. for tolerance class										
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3	F0.6								
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class 2B)								
00623306F	00623291F	00622624F	Upon re- quest								
00596146F	00596145F	00596142F	Upon re- quest								
Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest	00592657P	Upon re- quest								
00524128F	00524127F	00524126F	00588807O								
Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest	00579512P	-								
Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest								
00524129F	00524130F	00527856F	Upon re- quest								
Upon re- quest	Upon re- quest	00517230P	Upon re- quest								

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister)

"O" = On tape (on foil)

"P" = Cardboard box for sensors with connection wires > 30 mm

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

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JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

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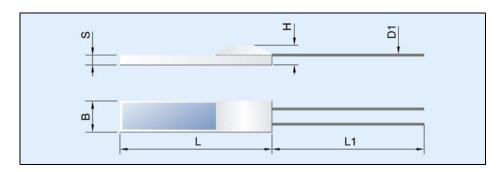
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Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/E

Temperature range -70 to +500 °C (temporarily 550 °C) Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class A): -70 °to +500 °	Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Tolerance Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.1 f5 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 °to +500 °C The commended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 1 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.7 mA recommended	Temperature coefficient	α = 3.850 × 10 ⁻³ °C ⁻¹ (between 0 and 100 °C)
Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): 70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.36 (class B): 70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class B): 70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C These temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class F0.6 (Temperature range	-70 to +500 °C (temporarily 550 °C)
Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA Operating conditions Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in ag gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the Installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure nickel wire. The connection wires These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for welded and soft-soldered/hard-soldered joints. During further assem bly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections wires are suitable for welded and soft-soldered/hard-soldered joints. During further assem bly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections wires on the connection wires on the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optiona extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an all ternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concern ing the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect th	Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C
gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for welded and soft-soldered/hard-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 6 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 m., in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extrander wire to prefer to point 3". Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of	Measuring/maximum current	Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA
nection wires are suitable for welded and soft-soldered/hard-soldered joints. During further assem bly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 6 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions Longer connection wires (pt to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concern ing the operating benefit of the operating the oper	Operating conditions	Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application
Long-term stabilityMax. R_0 drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)Low-temperature applicationTaking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.Insulation resistance> 10 MΩ at room temperatureSelf-heating $\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)PackagingStandard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request. Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 %StorageIn the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EUYes	Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for welded and soft-soldered/hard-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 6 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concerning the operating temperature.
Low-temperature application Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request. Insulation resistance > 10 $M\Omega$ at room temperature Self-heating $\Delta t = l^2 \times R \times E \text{ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)}$ Packaging Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery $\pm 3\%$ Storage In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ Yes	Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Low-temperature application Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request. Insulation resistance > 10 $M\Omega$ at room temperature Self-heating $\Delta t = l^2 \times R \times E \text{ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)}$ Packaging Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery $\pm 3\%$ Storage In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ Yes	Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Self-heating \[\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E \text{ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)} \] Packaging \[Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm \[On tape \text{ (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery \pm 3 %} \] Storage \[In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU \[\text{Yes} \]	Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon re-
Packaging Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 % Storage In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU	Insulation resistance	> 10 MΩ at room temperature
Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 % Storage In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 % In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.	Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sen sors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ Yes 863/EU	Packaging	Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm
863/ĖU	Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/E can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006 Yes	Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EU	Yes
	Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29

Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net

Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/E

Туре	Self-heating coef		Response times in seconds					
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)				rater 4 m/s)	In air (v = 1 m/s)		
				t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	
PCA 1.1505.1E	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	8	
PCA 1.2003.1E	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9	
PCA 1.2005.1E	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9	
PCA 1.2005.5E	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9	
PCA 1.2005.10E	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9	

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14

36039 Fulda, Germany
Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-667
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK

Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

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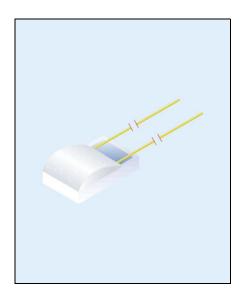
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with nickel connection wires (gold-plated) according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

Platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "ER" or "EBR" can be universally used and are suitable for a wide range of applications in low and higher temperature ranges up to 500 °C, although this can also vary depending on the type of mounting. As a basic principle, short-term use of the temperature sensor at up to 550 °C is also admissible. The gold-plated connection wires are suitable for all common connection technologies: welding, soldering, and crimping. The ER/EBR sensor features connection wires that are reversed/run in the opposite direction relative to the middle of the sensor (see figure), and it can be provided with a solderable nickel/gold metal layer on the rear/underside as an optional extra (type EBR). The metal layer enables direct thermal contact with another body via a solder connection.

Design type PCA/ER and EBR



Item overview

Temperature sensor							Connection wire				
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S		Material	D1	L1	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$	
PCA 1.1702.1ER	1×100	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.38		NiAu	0.15	10	4.4	
PCA 1.1702.1EBR	1×100	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.38		NiAu*	0.15	10	4.4	
PCA 1.1702.10ER	1×1000	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.38		NiAu	0.15	10	4.4	
PCA 1.1702.10EBR	1×1000	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.38		NiAu*	0.15	10	4.4	

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B=\pm0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm0.1$ / $\Delta D1=\pm0.01$ / $\Delta L1=\pm0.5$

Dimensions in mm.

F	Part no. for tolerance class										
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3	F0.6								
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class 2B)								
Upon re-	Upon re-	00722609F	Upon re-								
quest	quest		quest								
Upon re-	Upon re-	00722566F	Upon re-								
quest	quest		quest								
Upon re-	Upon re-	00722565F	Upon re-								
quest	quest		quest								
Upon re-	Upon re-	00722395F	Upon re-								
quest	quest		quest								

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister)

Type extension ER: nickel/gold wire that is reversed/runs in the opposite direction relative to the middle of the temperature sensor (R stands for reverse)

Type extension EBR: like type ER, but with a metallized/solderable rear/underside

* Nickel/gold also the material of the metallized rear/underside

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

+44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

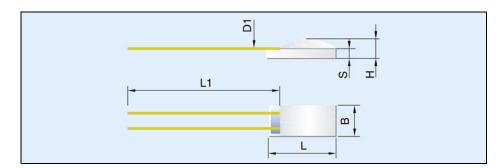
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/ER and EBR

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature range	-70 to +500 °C (temporarily 550 °C); deviations possible depending on the type of mounting
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70 to +500 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 0.5 mA, maximum 2 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.05 mA, maximum 0.2 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of gold-plated pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for welded, soldered, and crimp connections. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 4 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Use a suitable tool when bending the wires. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. As an optional extra, the temperature sensors can also be ordered with longer connection wires ex works. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concerning the operating temperature.
Metallized rear	Material of coating on rear: nickel/gold Application: optimized for soft-soldering in a reflow method.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	$> 10 \text{ M}\Omega$ at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 %
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/ER and EBR can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

+44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/ER and EBR

Туре	Self-heating coef	fficient E in K/mW	R	ls		
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)			rater .4 m/s)		air m/s)
			t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}
PCA 1.1702.1ER	0.041	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8
PCA 1.1702.1EBR	0.041	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8
PCA 1.1702.10ER	0.041	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.1702.10EBR	0.041	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9

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Phone: +49 661 6003-0
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Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



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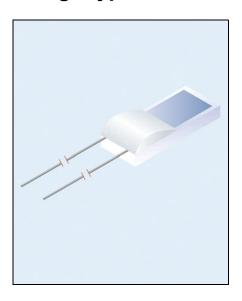
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with nickel connection wires (tin-plated) according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

Platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "ET" can be universally used and are suitable for a wide range of applications in low and higher temperature ranges up to 500 °C. Short-term use of the sensors at up to 550 °C is admissible. The tin-plated connection wires are particularly suitable for an electrical connection based on soft-soldered joints. The operating temperature range is -70 to +500 °C.

Design type PCA/ET



Item overview

Tem		Connection wire								
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S	Material	D1	L1	L2	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$
PCA 1.1505.1ET	1×100	1.5	5	1.0	0.38	Ni	0.20	10	7	2.4
PCA 1.1505.10ET	1×1000	1.5	5	1.0	0.38	Ni	0.20	10	7	2.4
PCA 1.2005.1ET	1×100	2.0	5	1.3	0.64	Ni	0.20	10	7	2.4
PCA 1.2005.10ET	1×1000	2.0	5	1.3	0.64	Ni	0.20	10	7	2.4

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm 0.1$ / $\Delta D1=\pm 0.01$ / $\Delta L1=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta L2=-0/+3$ mm Dimensions in mm.

Part no. for tolerance class											
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3	F0.6								
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class 2B)								
00642841F	00642839F	00642817F	006145870								
00642886F	00642883F	00642842F	Upon re- quest								
00604449F	00604441F	00603419F	Upon re- quest								
00642808F	00603418F	00603416F	005972000								

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister) "O" = On tape (on foil)

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net www.jumo.net Internet:

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk

Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

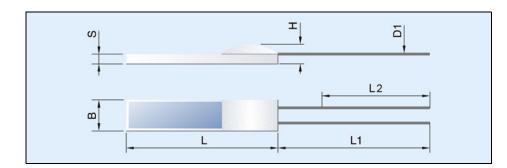
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net

Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/ET

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature range	-70 to +500 °C (temporarily 550 °C)
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +500 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.6 (class 2B): -70°to +500 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of tin-plated pure nickel wire. The connection wires are suitable for soft-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 6 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Due to the soft-soldered joint, this part of the connection wires is designed for a maximum of +150 °C.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	> 10 MΩ at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm On tape (on foil): upon request, over- or under-delivery ±3 %
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/ET can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House

Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk

Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/ET

Туре	Self-heating coef	fficient E in K/mW	R	esponse tim	es in second	ds
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)			rater 4 m/s)		air ∣m/s)
			t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}
PCA 1.1505.1ET	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8
PCA 1.1505.10ET	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8
PCA 1.2005.1ET	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2005.10ET	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9

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East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866

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Data Sheet 906121

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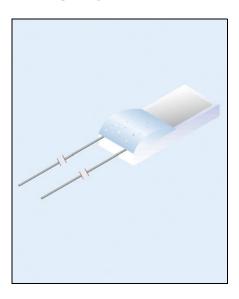
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

The preferred applications for platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "S" are those with operating temperatures exceeding 180 °C. They are particularly suitable for an electrical connection based on a welded, crimp, or hard-soldered joint. The connection wires are made of a solid platinum wrapped wire and are very strong. The operating temperature range is -70 to +400 °C.

Design type PCA/S



Item overview

Ten	or		Connection wire						
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S	Material	D1	L1	R_L in m Ω /mm
PCA 1.2003.1S	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.1S	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.1S	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	20	2.8
PCA 1.2005.5S	1×500	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.5S	1×500	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	20	2.8
PCA 1.2005.10S	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.10S	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	20	2.8
PCA 1.2010.1S	1×100	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.1S	1×100	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	20	2.8
PCA 1.2010.5S	1×500	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.10S	1×1000	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.20S	1×2000	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm 0.1$ / $\Delta D1=\pm 0.01$ / $\Delta L1=\pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

Part no. for tolerance class									
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3							
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)							
00358368F	00358365F	00358363F							
00415816B	00415815B	00415811B							
00309664F	00089225F	00089206F							
00415804B	00415803B	00415801B							
00364145F	Upon request	00357968F							
-	-	-							
00309666F	00089226F	00089207F							
00415807B	00415806B	00415805B							
00364146F	Upon request	00357969F							
-	-	-							
00358360F	00358359F	00358358F							
00415810B	00415809B	00415808B							
Upon request	Upon request	00358285F							
-	-	-							
00309674F	00089222F	00089203F							
00415794B	00415793B	00415792B							
Upon request	Upon request	00067265F							
-	-	-							
00309676F	00089223F	00089204F							
00415797B	00415796B	00415795B							
00309681F	00089224F	00089205F							
00415800B	00415799B	00415798B							
Upon request	Upon request	00417435F							
Upon request	Upon request	00417434B							

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister)

"B" = Blister belt (upon request)

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net www.jumo.net Internet:

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

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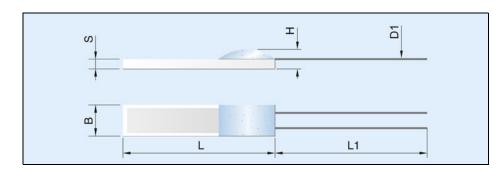
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/S

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature range	-70 to +400 °C
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +400 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA Pt2000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped wire with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 10 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. In this case, however, take into account that this may result in restrictions concerning the operating temperature.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	> 10 MΩ at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/S can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ 863/EU	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

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Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House

Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk

Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/S

Туре	Self-heating coef	fficient E in K/mW		Response times in seconds			ds
	Water Air In water (v = 0.2 m/s) (v = 2 m/s) (v = 0.4 m/s)				air m/s)		
				t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}
PCA 1.2003.1S	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2005.1S	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2005.5S	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2005.10S	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2010.1S	0.02	0.2		0.1	0.3	3	9
PCA 1.2010.5S	0.01	0.2		0.2	0.4	3	9
PCA 1.2010.10S	0.01	0.2		0.2	0.4	3	9
PCA 1.2010.20S	0.01	0.2		0.2	0.4	3	9

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JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway

Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

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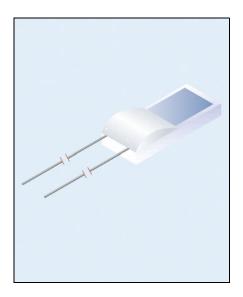
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

Platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "M" offer the widest range of implementation possibilities for most applications. The temperature sensors feature a particularly wide temperature measuring range from -70 to +550 °C. A wide range of different versions is already available on stock. Available miniature versions can also considerably simplify assembly in situations where only little space is available. Another advantage is the special coating method used for this version, allowing the sensor to be used unprotected in humid ambient air. Typical application examples include air conditioning technology and industrial humidity measuring technology.

Design type PCA/M



Item overview

Tem	perature	sens	or				•		
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S	Material	D1	L1	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$
PCA 1.1505.1M	1×100	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.1505.1M	1×100	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38	Pt-Ni	0.20	15	2.8
PCA 1.1505.5M	1×500	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.1505.10M	1×1000	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.1505.10M	1×1000	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.38	Pt-Ni	0.20	15	2.8
PCA 1.2003.1M	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2003.1M	1×100	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	13	2.8
PCA 1.2003.10M	1×1000	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.1M	1×100	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.5M	1×500	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2005.10M	1×1000	2.0	5.0	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.1M	1×100	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.5M	1×500	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8
PCA 1.2010.10M	1×1000	2.0	10	1.3	0.64	Pt-Ni	0.20	10	2.8

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm 0.1$ / $\Delta D1=\pm 0.01$ / $\Delta L1=\pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

Part no. for tolerance class									
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3							
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)							
00409843F	00409841F	00409840F							
00417179B	00417177B	00417178B							
00430392F 00430396B	00430393F 00430394B	00430391F 00430395B							
00409847F 00417185B	00409845F 00417183B	00409844F 00417184B							
00409850F 00417182B	00409849F 00417180B	00409848F 00417181B							
00625678F Upon request	00625677F Upon request	00425409F Upon request							
00526951F	00489996F	00489994F							
00412342F	00412341F	00412318F							
00415833B	00415834B	00415832B							
00623370F	00623367F	00592065F							
00387454F 00415836B	00387455F 00415837B	00387456F 00415835B							
00387453F	00387449F	00387465F							
00415839B	00415840B	00415838B							
00412308F 00415842B	00412311F 00415843B	00412307F 00415841B							
00412338F	00412337F	00412339F							
00415845B	00415846B	00415844B							
Upon request Upon request	Upon request Upon request	Upon request Upon request							
00387458F 00415848B	00387459F 00415849B	00387460F 00415847B							

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister) "B" = Blister belt (upon request)

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

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JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

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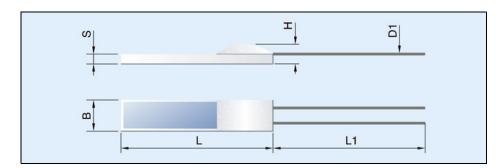
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Data Sheet 906121

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Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/M

gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may ha carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." Connection wires These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jo During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the cortions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection technic in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to change the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upoquest. Insulation resistance > 10 MΩ at room temperature Self-heating Δt = I ² × R × E (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Tolerance Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +550°C Measuring/maximum current Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA Operating conditions Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or i gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may ha carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jouring further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the core tions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection technic in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that in may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured us is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to change the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect th	Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +550°C Measuring/maximum current Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum π mA Pt1500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or i gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may ha carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jc During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the cortions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 'Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection the continum in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires dup to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to change the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °	Temperature range	-70 to +550 °C
Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA Operating conditions Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or i gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may ha carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." Connection wires These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jouring further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the cortions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection technic in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that imay be restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to change the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upor quest. Insulation resistance > 10 MΩ at room temperature Self-heating	Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C
gressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may ha carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors." Connection wires These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jo During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the cortions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection technic in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature. Measuring point The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to change the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upoquest. Insulation resistance > 10 MΩ at room temperature Self-heating Δt = I ² × R × E (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Measuring/maximum current	Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA
with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered jo During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the cor tions. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection technic in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one p can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stra wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that in may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature.Measuring pointThe specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to chang the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.Long-term stabilityMax. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)Low-temperature applicationTaking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon quest.Insulation resistance> 10 MΩ at room temperatureSelf-heatingΔt = I² × R × E (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Operating conditions	Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application
ue is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to chang the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met. Long-term stability Max. R_0 drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000) Low-temperature application Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upo quest. Insulation resistance > 10 M Ω at room temperature Self-heating $\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of a platinum wrapped wire with a nickel core. The connection wires are suitable for crimp, welded, and hard-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 10 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires (up to a length of 300 mm, in one piece) can also be fitted as an optional extra. Extension wires made of silver wire or insulated stranded wires in any lengths can also be fitted later as an alternative to this. Take into account that there may be restrictions concerning the operating temperature.
Low-temperature application Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upo quest. Insulation resistance > 10 M Ω at room temperature Self-heating $\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
perature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon quest. Insulation resistance > 10 M Ω at room temperature Self-heating $\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Self-heating $\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)	Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
,	Insulation resistance	> 10 M Ω at room temperature
	Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm	Packaging	' '
	Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/M can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/ Yes 863/EU	·	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006 Yes	Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-607
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway

Temple Bank, Riverway
Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK
Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33
Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29
Email: sales@jumo.co.uk
Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866

Phone: +1 315 437 5866
Fax: +1 315 437 5860
Email: info.us@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumousa.com



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Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/M

Туре	Self-heating coef	Response times in seconds					
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)	Air (v = 2 m/s)	In water (v = 0.4 m/s)		In air (v = 1 m/s)		
			t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	
PCA 1.1505.1M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8	
PCA 1.1505.5M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8	
PCA 1.1505.10M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	8	
PCA 1.2003.1M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9	
PCA 1.2003.10M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	3	9	
PCA 1.2005.1M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	4	16	
PCA 1.2005.5M	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	4	16	
PCA 1.2005.10M	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.3	4	16	
PCA 1.2010.1M	0.02	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22	
PCA 1.2010.5M	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22	
PCA 1.2010.10M	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22	

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-607
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

Findine. +44 1279 63 53 53 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

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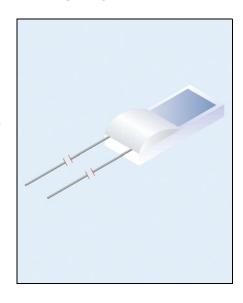
Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

The preferred applications for platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "H" are those with particularly high and permanently high operating temperatures. They are suitable for an electrical connection based on the melting and laser melting method as well as hard-soldered joints. The connection wires are made of pure palladium. The operating temperature range is designed for -70 to +600 °C.

Design type PCA/H



Item overview

Temperature sensor						Connection wire				
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S	Material D1 L1 R_L in R_L			R_L in $m\Omega/mm$	
PCA 1.2010.1H	1×100	2	10	1.2	0.64	Pd	0.25	10	2.3	
PCA 1.2010.5H	1×500	2	10	1.2	0.64	Pd	0.25	10	2.3	
PCA 1.2010.10H	1×1000	2	10	1.2	0.64	Pd	0.25	10	2.3	

 $\Delta B=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm 0.1$ / $\Delta D1=\pm 0.01$ / $\Delta L1=\pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

Part no. for tolerance class									
F0.1	F0.15	F0.3							
(Class AA)	(Class A)	(Class B)							
00343070F	00343069F	00053198F							
00415851B	00415852B	00415850B							
Upon request	Upon request	Upon request							
Upon request	Upon request	Upon request							
00343065F	00343064F	00044796F							
00415855B	00415856B	00415854B							

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000 "F" = Folding box (blister)

"B" = Blister belt (upon request)

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

36035 Fulda, Germany +49 661 6003-0 Postal address: Phone: Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net www.jumo.net Internet:

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

+44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

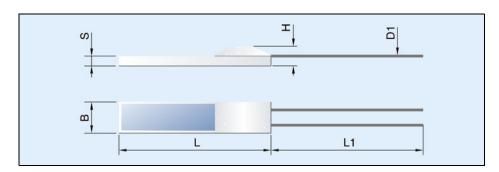
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860

Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/H

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature range	-70 to +600 °C
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +600 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure palladium. The connection wires are suitable for the melting and laser melting method as well as hard-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 6 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	> 10 MΩ at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/H can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EU	Yes
Compliant with REACH 1907/2006	Yes

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33

+44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/H

Туре	Self-heating coef	Response times in seconds				
	Water (v = 0.2 m/s)	Air (v = 2 m/s)	In w (v = 0.	rater 4 m/s)	In (v = 1	
			t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}
PCA 1.2010.1H	0.02	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22
PCA 1.2010.5H	0.02	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22
PCA 1.2010.10H	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22

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Fax: +49 661 6003-607
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Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29

Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk JUMO Process Control, Inc.

6733 Myers Road

East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



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Platinum-chip temperature sensors with connection wires according to DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008

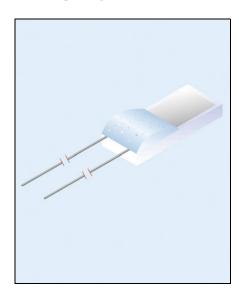
Brief description

Platinum-chip temperature sensors are based on a temperature-dependent resistance, the curve and admissible tolerance of which are defined in the international IEC 60751:2008 standard. They combine the favorable features of platinum temperature sensors with the advantages of large-scale production. They are characterized by standardization and universal interchangeability as well as high measuring accuracy, excellent long-term stability, and good reproducibility of the electric features. Demand for large quantities has led to a notable price reduction over the last few years. For this reason, platinum-chip temperature sensors are also a real alternative to thermistors based on the principle of semi-conductors in terms of pricing.

The preferred application for platinum-chip temperature sensors in the version "L" is the assembly of various probes with connecting cable. They are particularly suitable for an electrical connection based on soft-soldered joints. The connection wires are made of pure silver and ideal for this type of connection.

For this reason, the operating temperature range is designed for -70 to +250 °C. However, the maximum temperature is +350 °C to allow for further applications.

Design type PCA/L



Item overview

Tem	perature s	ensc	r			Connection wire							
Туре	R_0/Ω	В	L	Н	S		Material	Dim.	L1	R_L in $m\Omega/mm$			
PCA 1.2005.1L	1×100	2	5	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	10	0.3			
PCA 1.2005.5L	1×500	2	5	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	10	0.3			
PCA 1.2005.10L	1×1000	2	5	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	15	0.3			
PCA 1.2010.1L	1×100	2	10	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	10	0.3			
PCA 1.2010.1L	1×100	2	10	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	30	0.3			
PCA 1.2010.5L	1×500	2	10	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	10	0.3			
PCA 1.2010.10L	1×1000	2	10	1.3	0.64		Ag	0.2 × 0.3	10	0.3			

Dimension tolerances:

 $\Delta B=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta L=\pm 0.5$ / $\Delta H=\pm 0.2$ / $\Delta S=\pm 0.1$ / $\Delta Dim.$ = approx. dimensions / $\Delta L1=\pm 0.5$ Dimensions in mm.

(class A) upon request. We recommend using

Part no. for tolerance class									
F0.1*	F0.15*	F0.3							
(Class AA)*	(Class A)*	(Class B)							
00063358F*	00417995F*	00063260F							
00415828B*	00415827B*	00415826B							
00063359F*	00417996F*	00063261F							
00415831B*	00415830B*	00415829B							
00535790B*	00535798B*	00534968B							
00047408F*	00062559F*	00044789F							
00415819B*	00415818B*	00415817B							
Upon request	Upon request	00323380F							
-	-	-							
00049133F* 00415822B*	Upon request 00415821B*	00048147F 00415820B							
00062567F*	00062566F*	00062565F							
00415825B*	00415824B*	00415823B							

Definition of tolerance classes see data sheet 906000

"F" = Folding box (blister)

"B" = Blister belt (upon request)

* Tolerance class F0.1 (class AA) and F0.15 type PCA/ET for these tolerance classes.

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany
Phone: +49 661 6003-0
Fax: +49 661 6003-607
Email: mail@jumo.net
Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk

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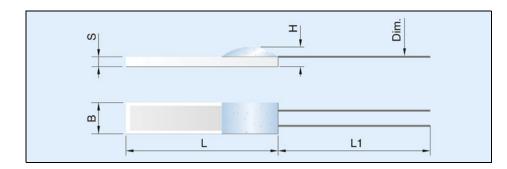
JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



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Dimensional drawing



Technical data for type PCA/L

Standard	DIN EN 60751:2009 / IEC 60751:2008
Temperature coefficient	$\alpha = 3.850 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (between 0 and 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Temperature range	-70 to +250 °C (+350 °C)
Tolerance	Temperature validity range, class F0.1 (class AA): -50 to +200 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.15 (class A): -70 to +300 °C Temperature validity range, class F0.3 (class B): -70 to +350 °C
Measuring/maximum current	Pt100 recommended 1.0 mA, maximum 7 mA Pt500 recommended 0.7 mA, maximum 3 mA Pt1000 recommended 0.1 mA, maximum 1 mA
Operating conditions	Platinum-chip temperature sensors must be protected when used in a humid environment or in aggressive atmospheres. Direct immersion into liquids is also not admissible. The user may have to carry out some checks before using the sensors. Please also refer to the installation instructions B 906121.4 "Information for the application of platinum-chip temperature sensors."
Connection wires	These temperature sensors are equipped with connection wires made of pure silver. The connection wires are particularly suitable for soft-soldered joints. During further assembly work, it is essential to avoid exerting lateral pressure loads on the connections. Ensure that the horizontal traction on individual connection wires does not exceed 5 N. Avoid unnecessary bending of the connection wires because this will weaken the material and could lead to the connection wires breaking. Please also refer to point 3 "Connection techniques" in our installation instructions. Longer connection wires up to a length of 300 mm (in one piece) can be fitted as an optional extra. Upon request, as an alternative, extension wires in any lengths or insulated stranded wires can also be fitted later.
Measuring point	The specified nominal value relates to the standard connection wire length L1. The measured value is taken 2 mm in front of the open wire end. Changes to the wire length will lead to changes in the resistance, which may mean the tolerance class is no longer met.
Long-term stability	Max. R ₀ drift 0.05 % per year (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Low-temperature application	Taking into account a nominal value drift and hysteresis effect that occur to a certain extent, temperature measurements down to -200 °C are also possible. Further details are available upon request.
Insulation resistance	> 10 M Ω at room temperature
Self-heating	$\Delta t = I^2 \times R \times E$ (for definition, see data sheet 906000)
Packaging	Standard packaging: folding box (blister), packaging unit: 100 pieces, loose Blister belt: upon request Cardboard box: temperature sensors with connection wires > 30 mm
Storage	In the standard or belt packaging option, JUMO temperature sensors in design type PCA/L can be stored for at least 12 months under normal ambient conditions. It is not admissible to store the sensors in aggressive atmospheres, corrosive media, or in high humidity. As the connection wires of this version are made of pure silver, the shelf life can be extended when stored in air-tight packaging and in a dark environment. Otherwise, silver tends to tarnish over time, making soldering more difficult.
Compliant with RoHS 2011/65/EU and 2015/	Yes
863/EU	

Delivery address: Mackenrodtstraße 14 36039 Fulda, Germany

Postal address: 36035 Fulda, Germany Phone: +49 661 6003-0 Fax: +49 661 6003-607 Email: mail@jumo.net Internet: www.jumo.net

JUMO Instrument Co. Ltd.

JUMO House

Temple Bank, Riverway Harlow, Essex, CM20 2DY, UK Phone: +44 1279 63 55 33 Fax: +44 1279 62 50 29 Email: sales@jumo.co.uk Internet: www.jumo.co.uk

JUMO Process Control, Inc. 6733 Myers Road East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA

Phone: +1 315 437 5866 Fax: +1 315 437 5860 Email: info.us@jumo.net Internet: www.jumousa.com



Data Sheet 906121

Self-heating coefficients and response times for type PCA/L

Туре	Self-heating coef	fficient E in K/mW	R	Response times in seconds				
	In water (v = 0.2 m/s)	In air (v = 2 m/s)		In water (v = 0.4 m/s)		air m/s)		
			t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}	t _{0.5}	t _{0.9}		
PCA 1.2005.1L	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	4	16		
PCA 1.2005.5L	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	4	16		
PCA 1.2005.10L	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.3	4	16		
PCA 1.2010.1L	0.02	0.2	0.3	0.3	7	22		
PCA 1.2010.5L	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22		
PCA 1.2010.10L	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	22		