

Temperature Transmitters



- 1. What is a Temperature Transmitter?
- 2. Why use a Temperature Transmitter?
- 3. Programmable Transmitters
- 4. 4-20mA Transmitter to Reciever Diagram
- 5. Contact Us

Temperature Transmitters

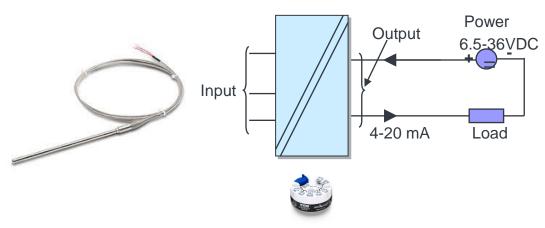


What is a Temperature Transmitter?

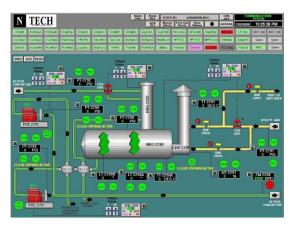
Signal Conditioner / Converter

- Input Low Level Signal
 - $-\Omega$ from RTD
 - -mV from Thermocouple
- Output High Level Signal to PLC/DCS -4-20mA
- 2-wire Transmitters-Loop-powered











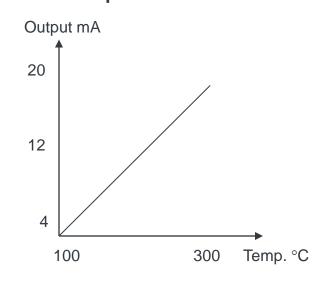
Why use a Temperature Transmitter? **Benefits**

Signal Linearization / Custom Linearization

• Isolation – Thermocoouples

Pt100-sensor Output ohm 100 Temp. °C 300

Temperature transmitter



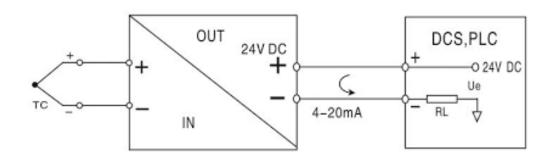


Why use a Temperature Transmitter?

Benefits

- Long Distance Signal
- Noise Immunity
- Sensor / Transmitter Diagnostics
- Stability
- Accuracy







Why use a Temperature Transmitter?

Transmitter vs. Direct Wiring

- Leadwire Costs Simple "Twisted-pair"
- Leadwire Compatibility Thermocouples
- Allow for Local Indication Plus Signal Transmission
- Readily Available 4-20mA Inputs in PLC/DCS Readily Available
 - Higher Cost for RTD / TC Inputs











Programmable Transmitters MINIPAQ – H/L

- RTD or Thermocouple* Input
- Non-isolated*
- ± 0.15% of Span Accuracy
- Sensor and System Error Correction Capability
- Competitive Pricing





Programmable Transmitters C/R 330

- Universal Input (RTD, T/C, Ω, mV)
- 1500 VAC Isolation
- ± 0.08% of Span Accuracy
- Sensor and System Error Correction Capability
- 50-point Custom Linearization Capability
- Wireless Configuration Capability

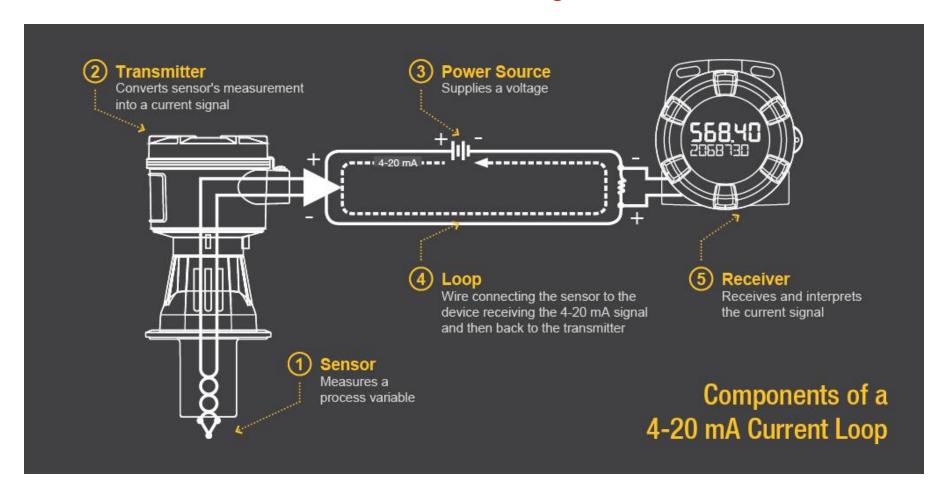








4-20mA Tranmitter to Reciever Diagram





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