

# Flexible Copper Duct Average Temperature Sensor

**TSDC Series - Installation Instructions** 



#### INTRODUCTION

The multi-point duct average temperature sensor utilizes several precision sensors spaced at equal distances and encapsulated in a 7.94 mm (0.3125") OD, soft copper probe and is available in various lengths All probes provide excellent heat transfer, fast response and resistance to moisture penetration. A compact ABS enclosure with a hinged and gasketed cover is provided for ease of installation.

#### **BEFORE INSTALLATION**

Read these instructions carefully before installing and commissioning the temperature sensor. Failure to follow these instructions may result in product damage. Do not use in an explosive or hazardous environment, with combustible or flammable gases, as a safety or emergency stop device or in any other application where failure of the product could result in personal injury. **Do not exceed the device ratings**.

#### MOUNTING

The sensor installs directly into any air duct with several lengths available for a wide range of duct widths/diameters. Select a suitable installation area in the middle of the duct wall. To achieve the best reading, do not place in an area where air stratification may be present. Mount the sensor at least 1.5 m (5') in either direction from elbows, dampers, filters or other duct restrictions. Avoid areas where the sensor is exposed to vibrations or rapid temperature changes.

Once a suitable spot is selected, drill a 9.5 - 12 mm (3/8" - 1/2") hole. Uncoil the copper probe and slide into the drilled hole until the enclosure is flush against the duct. The airflow direction is not important. Secure the enclosure to the duct with #10 x 25 mm (1") self tapping screws (not provided). Tighten screws until the enclosure is tight against the duct and ensure that there is no movement of the enclosure as shown in Figure 1.

A foam gasket is provided on the back of the enclosure that provides a tight seal against any air leaks.



### WIRING

- Use 18-24 AWG shielded wiring for all connections. Do not locate the device wires in the same conduit with wiring used to supply inductive loads such as motors. Make all connections in accordance with national and local codes.
- Pull at least six inches of wire into the enclosure, then complete the wiring connection according to the wiring diagrams below.
- All thermistors and most RTD's are a 2 wire hook up and are not polarity sensitive. See Figure 6.
- For RTD's that are 3 wire connection see Figure 7.



Sensor Accuracy:

Wire Material

Probe Material:

Enclosure:

Probe Diameter:...

Standard lengths: ...

Probe Sensing Range:..

Ambient Operating Range:..

#### When using low resistance sensors, long wire runs can add significant error to the readings. Use the following chart to determine errors due to wire resistance or consider using a 1000 ohm sensor or a transmitter for better accuracy. Locate the type of wire being used. Multiply the total length of the wire (distance from the controller to the sensor and back) by the number found in the chart below for total resistance.

GAUGE WIRE TYPE	18 AWG	22 AWG	24 AWG
STRANDED (OHMS/FOOT)	5.85 mΩ	14.75 mΩ	23.29 mΩ
SOLID (OHMS/FOOT)	6.4 mΩ	15.85 mΩ	25.72 mΩ

## DIMENSIONS



**Thermistors:** ±0.2°C (±0.36°F) @ 25°C (77°F)

Nickel RTD's: ±0.4°C (±0.72°F) @ 0°C (32°F)

-20 to 60°C (-4 to 140°F)

...-40 to 50°C (-40 to 122°F)

.Soft Copper

(6', 12', 20', 24')

.7.94 mm (0.3125″) .1800, 3600, 6100, 7300 mm

.FT-6 rated plenum cable, 22 AWG

ABS - UL94-V0, IP65 (NEMA4X)

C - includes terminal block

Platinum RTD's: ±0.3°C (±0.54°F) @ 0°C (32°F)

E - includes thread adapter (1/2" NPT to M16), cable gland fitting, and terminal block