



IEC 60751

Edition 2.0 2008-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial platinum resistance thermometers and platinum temperature sensors
iTEH STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Thermomètres à résistance de platine industriels et capteurs thermométriques
en platine

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2008 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

Droits de reproduction réservés. Sauf indication contraire, aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de la CEI ou du Comité national de la CEI du pays du demandeur.

Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de la CEI ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci-après ou contactez le Comité national de la CEI de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Email: inmail@iec.ch
Web: www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

■ Catalogue of IEC publications: www.iec.ch/searchpub
The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

■ IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.
[IEC 60751-2008](http://www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub)

■ Electropedia: www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

■ Customer Service Centre: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:
Email: csc@iec.ch
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications CEI

Le contenu technique des publications de la CEI est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

■ Catalogue des publications de la CEI: www.iec.ch/searchpub/cur_fut-f.htm
Le Catalogue en-ligne de la CEI vous permet d'effectuer des recherches en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,...). Il donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications retirées ou remplacées.

■ Just Published CEI: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications de la CEI. Just Published détaille deux fois par mois les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en-ligne et aussi par email.

■ Electropedia: www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 20 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International en ligne.

■ Service Clients: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv/custserv_entry-f.htm
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions, visitez le FAQ du Service clients ou contactez-nous:

Email: csc@iec.ch
Tél.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



IEC 60751

Edition 2.0 2008-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial platinum resistance thermometers and platinum temperature sensors
(standards.iteh.ai)

Thermomètres à résistance de platine industriels et capteurs thermométriques
en platine

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

S

ICS 17.200.20

ISBN 2-8318-9849-8

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| FOREWORD | 4 |
| 1 Scope | 6 |
| 2 Normative references | 6 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 6 |
| 4 Characteristics | 8 |
| 4.1 Temperature/resistance relationships | 8 |
| 4.2 Resistance values | 9 |
| 5 General requirements | 12 |
| 5.1 Tolerance classes | 12 |
| 5.1.1 Temperature range of validity | 12 |
| 5.1.2 Resistors | 12 |
| 5.1.3 Thermometers | 12 |
| 5.1.4 Special tolerance classes and special temperature ranges of validity | 12 |
| 5.2 Measuring current | 13 |
| 5.3 Electrical supply | 13 |
| 5.4 Connecting wire configuration | 13 |
| 6 Tests | 14 |
| 6.1 General | 14 |
| <i>iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)</i> | |
| 6.1.1 Routine production tests | 14 |
| 6.1.2 Type tests | 14 |
| 6.1.3 Additional type tests | 14 |
| 6.2 Routine production tests for resistors | 14 |
| https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-e0da422d92/iec-60751-2008 | |
| 6.2.1 Tolerance acceptance test | 14 |
| 6.3 Routine production tests for thermometers | 15 |
| 6.3.1 Insulation resistance at ambient temperature | 15 |
| 6.3.2 Sheath integrity test | 15 |
| 6.3.3 Dimensional test | 16 |
| 6.3.4 Tolerance acceptance test | 16 |
| 6.4 Type tests for resistors | 16 |
| 6.4.1 Tolerances | 16 |
| 6.4.2 Stability at upper temperature limit | 16 |
| 6.4.3 Self-heating | 16 |
| 6.5 Type tests for thermometers | 16 |
| 6.5.1 Insulation resistance at elevated temperatures | 16 |
| 6.5.2 Thermal response time | 18 |
| 6.5.3 Stability at upper temperature limit | 18 |
| 6.5.4 Thermoelectric effect | 18 |
| 6.5.5 Effect of temperature cycling | 18 |
| 6.5.6 Effect of hysteresis | 18 |
| 6.5.7 Self-heating | 18 |
| 6.5.8 Minimum immersion depth | 19 |
| 6.6 Additional type tests for special applications of thermometers | 19 |
| 6.6.1 Capacitance | 19 |
| 6.6.2 Inductance | 19 |
| 6.6.3 Dielectric strength | 19 |
| 6.6.4 Vibration test | 19 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 6.6.5 Drop test | 19 |
| 6.7 Summary of tests | 19 |
| 7 Information to be made available by the manufacturer | 20 |
| 7.1 For resistors only | 20 |
| 7.2 For resistors and/or thermometers..... | 20 |
| 8 Thermometer identification and marking | 20 |
| Figure 1 – Connecting configurations | 13 |
| Figure 2 – Examples of test results for selecting or rejecting resistors.. | 15 |
| Table 1 – Temperature/resistance relationship, $R_0 = 100.00 \Omega$ | 10 |
| Table 2 – Tolerance classes for resistors | 12 |
| Table 3 – Tolerance classes for thermometers..... | 12 |
| Table 4 – Minimum insulation resistance of thermometers at maximum temperature | 16 |
| Table 5 – Table of tests described in this standard | 20 |

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL PLATINUM RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS AND
PLATINUM TEMPERATURE SENSORS****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
<https://standards.itel.ai/stardb/60751-2008>
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
<https://standards.itel.ai/stardb/60751-2008>
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60751 has been prepared by subcommittee 65B: Devices and process analysis, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1983, amendment 1 (1986) and amendment 2 (1995). This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

While the temperature/resistance relationship in 4.2 remains unchanged, there are several changes in the other chapters. Most important are:

- tolerance classes follow a new scheme;
- tolerance acceptance test is included;
- hysteresis test is included;
- several changes in the individual tests;
- appendices are deleted.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| FDIS | Report on voting |
| 65B/664/FDIS | 65B/683/RVD |

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>

INDUSTRIAL PLATINUM RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS AND PLATINUM TEMPERATURE SENSORS

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements and temperature/resistance relationship for industrial platinum resistance temperature sensors later referred to as "platinum resistors" or "resistors" and industrial platinum resistance thermometers later referred to as "thermometers" whose electrical resistance is a defined function of temperature.

The International Standard applies to platinum resistors whose temperature coefficient α , defined as

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{100} - R_0}{R_0 \cdot 100^\circ\text{C}}$$

is conventionally written as $\alpha = 3.851 \times 10^{-3} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, where R_{100} is the resistance at $t = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and R_0 is the resistance at $t = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Values of temperature in this standard are in terms of the International Temperature Scale of 1990, ITS-90. Temperatures in degrees Celsius are denoted by the symbol t , except in Table 1 where the full nomenclature $t_{90}/^\circ\text{C}$ is used.

The standard covers resistors or thermometers for all or part of the temperature range $-200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+850 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ with different tolerance classes, which may cover restricted temperature ranges.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-
eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008

For temperature/resistance relationships with uncertainties $<0,1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, which are possible only for resistors or thermometers with exceptionally high stability and individual calibration, a more complex interpolation equation than is presented in this standard may be necessary. The specification of such equations is outside the scope of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies:

IEC 61152, *Dimensions of metal-sheathed thermometer elements*

IEC 61298-1, *Process Measurement and Control devices – General Methods and Procedures for Evaluating Performance – Part 1: General considerations*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

dielectric strength

maximum voltage between all parts of the electric circuit and the sheath of the thermometer or, in the case of a thermometer with two or more sensing circuits, between two individual

circuits which the thermometer can withstand without damage. The measurement conditions for d.c and a.c (with frequency) have to be specified.

3.2

insulation resistance

electrical resistance measured between any part of the electric circuit and the sheath at ambient or elevated temperatures and with a specified measuring voltage (a.c or d.c)

3.3

minimum immersion depth

immersion depth at which the change from the calibration at full immersion does not exceed 0.1 °C

3.4

nominal resistance

expected resistance R_0 of a resistor or resistance thermometer at 0 °C, declared by the manufacturer and shown in the thermometer marking, usually rounded to the nearest ohm. Platinum resistors are often characterized by their nominal: A Pt-100 resistor is a resistor with $R_0 = 100 \Omega$

3.5

platinum resistance thermometer

PRT

temperature responsive device consisting of one or more sensing platinum resistors within a protective sheath, internal connecting wires and external terminals to permit connection of electrical measurement instruments. Mounting means and connection heads may be included. Not included is any separable protection tube or thermowell

3.6

IEC 60751:2008

temperature sensitive length

length of the thermometer whose temperature directly influences the resistance measured. Usually the temperature sensitive length is related to the length of the resistor

3.7

platinum resistor

resistor made from a platinum wire or film with defined electrical characteristics, embedded in an insulator (in most cases glass or ceramic), designed to be assembled into a resistance thermometer or into an integrated circuit

3.8

self-heating

increase of the temperature of the resistor or of the resistor in a thermometer caused by the dissipated energy of the measuring current

3.9

self-heating coefficient

coefficient with the dimension °C/mW is characteristic for a resistor/thermometer and describes the temperature increase of the resistor per unit power dissipated. This coefficient is evaluated under specified operating conditions of the resistor or thermometer. The medium, its flow conditions and temperature should be specified

3.10

terminals

termination of the connections supplied with the resistance thermometer

NOTE Typical types of terminals are:

- screws or clamps on the terminal socket;

- pins of fixed connectors;
- open ends of fixed cables, or equivalents.

3.11**thermal response time**

time a thermometer takes to respond at a specified percentage to a step change in temperature. To specify the response time, it is necessary to declare the percentage of response, usually $\tau_{0.9}$, $\tau_{0.5}$, or $\tau_{0.1}$, which gives the time for 90 %, 50 % or 10 % of the response. The test medium and its flow conditions have to be specified (usually flowing water and/or flowing air)

3.12**thermoelectric effect**

effect of inducing the electro-motive force (EMF) caused by different metals used in the electric circuit of the thermometer and by thermoelectric inhomogeneity of the internal leads at the conditions of temperature gradients along the leads. The induced EMF is measured across the terminals of the thermometer while the thermometer is subjected to a specified temperature

3.13**tolerance**

initial¹ maximum allowable deviation expressed as $\Delta t(t)$ in °C from the nominal temperature/resistance relationship $R(t)$

3.14**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)**

property of a device or instrument whereby it gives different output values in relation to its input values depending on the directional sequence in which the input values have been applied

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

[IEC 61298-1, 3.13] <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>

NOTE Hysteresis as defined in IEC 61298-1 can be applied to thermometers by the method described in 6.5.6 of this standard

4 Characteristics

The temperature/resistance relationships and tolerances in this chapter are valid for the sensing resistors at its connecting points. For thermometers, they are valid for the complete thermometer at its terminals.

In the case of two-wire connections, the resistance values of the leads between the connecting point of the resistor and the terminals shall be considered. They may be indicated on the thermometer and shall be subtracted from measured resistances. In some cases, it also may be advisable to consider the temperature coefficient of the lead wires, the geometrical characteristics of the wires and the temperature distribution along their length.

4.1 Temperature/resistance relationships

The temperature/resistance relationships used in this standard are as follows:

For the range –200 °C to 0 °C:

$$R_t = R_0[1 + At + Bt^2 + C(t - 100^\circ\text{C}) t^3]$$

For the range of 0 °C to 850 °C:

¹ First calibration before any use of the resistor or thermometer.

$$R_t = R_0(1 + At + Bt^2)$$

where

R_t is the resistance at the temperature t ;

R_0 is the resistance at $t = 0^\circ\text{C}$.

The constants in these equations are:

$$A = 3.9083 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

$$B = -5.775 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-2}$$

$$C = -4.183 \times 10^{-12} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-4}$$

These equations and coefficients have been used to derive the table of resistance values, Table 1, for a platinum resistor of nominal resistance $R_0 = 100 \Omega$.

4.2 Resistance values

The temperature/resistance relationship in Table 1 is given for a resistor with nominal resistance of 100Ω . For other nominal resistances R_0 , such as; 10Ω , 500Ω or $1\,000 \Omega$, the table can be used by multiplying the table values with the factor $R_0/100 \Omega$.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[IEC 60751:2008](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/987e2455-3039-4f7c-b39f-eb6fa422fd92/iec-60751-2008>

