



Standard Specification for Thermistor Sensors for Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurements¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 879; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the general requirements for negative temperature coefficient thermistor-type sensors intended to be used for clinical laboratory temperature measurements or control, or both, within the range from -10 to 105°C .

1.2 This specification also covers the detailed requirements for ASTM designated sensors.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 344 Terminology Relating to Thermometry and Hydrometry²

E 563 Practice for Preparation and Use of Freezing Point Reference Baths²

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions given in Terminology E 344 shall apply to this specification.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *dissipation constant, δ, n* —the ratio of the change in energy dissipated per unit time (power) in a thermistor, $\Delta\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_2 - \dot{Q}_1$, to the resultant temperature change of the thermistor, $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$.

$$\delta = \frac{\Delta\dot{Q}}{\Delta t} \quad (1)$$

The dimensions of the dissipation constant are $\text{W}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. For this specification, t_1 is in the range from 20 to 38°C and $\Delta t = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.2.2 *insulation resistance, dc, n* —the resistance at a specified direct-current voltage between the insulated leads of a thermistor sensor and the metallic enclosure of the sensor, if such an enclosure is present, or else between the sensor leads and a conductive medium in which the sensor is immersed.

3.2.3 *qualification test, n* —a series of tests conducted by the procuring agency or an agent thereof to determine conformance of thermistor sensors to the requirements of a specification, normally for the development of a qualified products list

under the specification.

3.2.4 *response time, n* —the time required for a sensor to change a specified percentage of the total difference between its initial and final temperatures as determined from zero-power resistances when the sensor is subjected to a step function change in temperature.

3.2.5 *time constant, n* —the 63.2 % response time of a sensor that exhibits a single-exponential response.

3.2.6 *zero-power resistance, n* —the dc resistance of a device, at a specified temperature, calculated for zero-power.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Accurate zero-power resistance is obtained by extrapolating to zero-power the resistance values obtained from measurements at three or more levels of power with the sensor immersed in a constant temperature medium. For the purpose of this specification, this is obtained from measurements at a single power level adjusted such that the power is not greater than one-fifth the product of the dissipation constant specified in Table 1 (see 3.2.1 and 7.3) and the appropriate tolerance requirement of Table 2. When making stability measurements, the power shall be kept constant.

4. Classification

4.1 Thermistor sensors covered by this specification shall be classified with a type designation code that includes the ASTM detailed specification number followed by a descriptive code. See Fig. 1.

4.2 *ASTM Specification Number*—The ASTM specification number specifies uniquely the design and construction of the sensor including the type designation if more than one type appears in the same specification.

4.3 *Operating Temperature Range*—The operating temperature range shall be designated by a letter symbol (see Table 3).

4.4 *Accuracy Class*—The accuracy class shall be designated by a single-digit number (see Table 2).

4.5 *Calibration Type*—The calibration type shall be designated by a letter symbol. The letter *I* shall be used to denote units that are interchangeable with respect to a single resistance-temperature relationship. The letter *N* shall be used to denote noninterchangeable units for which resistance-temperature information must be furnished for each unit. For *N*-type sensors, serial number identification must be provided.

5. Requirements

5.1 *Specifications*—Sensors shall comply with the general

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-20 on Temperature Measurement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E20.08 on Medical Thermometry.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.03.

TABLE 1 Specification for ASTM Clinical Laboratory Thermistor Sensors

ASTM No.	B1N	B1N	B2N	B2N
Description	Silicone Rubber Coated Glass Probe	Epoxy Coated Glass Probe	Silicone Rubber Coated Glass Probe	Epoxy Coated Glass Probe
Major Application	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement
Operating Temperature Range	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracy Class	1 (±0.01°C)	1 (±0.01°C)	2 (±0.02°C)	2 (±0.02°C)
Temperatures for Accuracy Class	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracies for other Temperatures Within Specified Temperature Range				
Calibration Type	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable
Nominal R-T Characteristic				
$R = \exp[A_0 + A_1/T + A_2/T^2 + A_3/T^3]$ (T in kelvins)				
$T(°C) = [a_0 + a_1 \ln R + a_2 (\ln R)^2 + a_3 (\ln R)^3]^{-1} - 273.15$				
A ₀	-4.4495078	-4.4495078	-4.4495078	-4.4495078
A ₁	3614.7764	3614.7764	3614.7764	3614.7764
A ₂	88190.906	88190.906	88190.906	88190.906
A ₃	-22328247	-22328247	-22328247	-22328247
a ₀	$0.11766716 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.11766716 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.11766716 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.11766716 \times 10^{-2}$
a ₁	$0.28173082 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.28173082 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.28173082 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.28173082 \times 10^{-3}$
a ₂	$-0.23285292 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.23285292 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.23285292 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.23285292 \times 10^{-5}$
a ₃	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$
Type of Immersion Fluid	water, air	water, oil, air	water, air	water, oil, air
Nominal R ₀ at 25°C	2.5 κΩ	2.5 κΩ	2.5 κΩ	2.5 κΩ
Dissipation Constant	3.5 ± 0.9 mW/°C	5.0 ± 1.2 mW/°C	3.5 ± 0.9 mW/°C	5.0 ± 1.2 mW/°C
63.2 % Response Time	0.55 ± 0.16 s	0.45 ± 0.11 s	0.55 ± 0.16 s	0.45 ± 0.11 s
Ratio of 95 % to 63.2 % Response Times	2.5 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.5
Design and Construction	Fig. 2	Fig. 3	Fig. 2	Fig. 3

ASTM No.	A2N	A2N	B1N	B1N
Description	Silicone Rubber Coated Glass Probe	Epoxy Coated Glass Probe	5κΩ -4-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing	5κΩ -2-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing
Major Application	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement
Operating Temperature Range	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracy Class	2 (±0.02°C)	2 (±0.02°C)	1 (±0.01°C)	1 (±0.01°C)
Temperatures for Accuracy Class	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracies for other Temperatures Within Specified Temperature Range				
Calibration Type	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable
Nominal R-T Characteristic				
$R = \exp[A_0 + A_1/T + A_2/T^2 + A_3/T^3]$				
$T(°C) = [a_0 + a_1 \ln R + a_2 (\ln R)^2 + a_3 (\ln R)^3]^{-1} - 273.15$				
A ₀	-4.3332974	-4.3332947	-3.7563605	-3.7563605
A ₁	4440.1603	4440.1603	3614.7764	3614.7764
A ₂	-104525.78	-104525.78	88190.906	88190.906
A ₃	-4581329.78	-4581329.78	-22328247	-22328247
a ₀	$0.98667965 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.98667965 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.98019160 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.98019160 \times 10^{-3}$
a ₁	$0.24329879 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.24329879 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.28530667 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.28530667 \times 10^{-3}$
a ₂	$-0.59584872 \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.59584872 \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.28303328 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.28303328 \times 10^{-5}$
a ₃	$0.97166167 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.97166167 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.24131652 \times 10^{-6}$
Type of Immersion Fluid	water, air	water, air	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.
R ₀ at 25°C	10κΩ	10 κΩ	5 κΩ	5 κΩ
Dissipation Constant	3.5 ± 0.9 mW/°C	5.0 ± 1.2 mW/°C	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C
63.2 % Response Time	0.55 ± 0.16 s	0.45 ± 0.11 s	4.5 ± 1.1 s	4.5 ± 1.1 s
Ratio of 95 % to 63.2 % Response Times	2.5 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.5	2.6 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.3
Design and Construction	Fig. 2	Fig. 3	Fig. 4	Fig. 5

requirements specified herein as well as with the applicable detailed specifications of Table 1. In the event of conflict between this requirement paragraph and the detailed specifications of Table 1, Figs. 2-7 the latter shall govern.

5.2 Zero-Power Resistance versus Temperature Relationship—The zero-power resistance versus temperature relationship shall be presented in a form such that any temperature within the specified operating temperature range

TABLE 1 (continued)

ASTM No.	B1N	B1N	A2N	A2N
Description	10 κΩ 4-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing	10 κΩ 2-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing	10 κΩ 4-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing	10 κΩ 2-Wire Non-interchangeable Sensor in S.S. Housing
Major Application	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement	General Purpose Clinical Laboratory Temperature Measurement
Operating Temperature Range	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 105°C
Accuracy Class	1 (±0.01°C)	1 (±0.01°C)	2 (±0.02°C)	2 (±0.02°C)
Temperatures for Accuracy Class	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 105°C	-10 to 105°C
Accuracies for other Temperatures				
Within Specified Temperature Range				
Calibration Type	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable	Non-interchangeable
Nominal R-T Characteristic				
$R = \exp[A_0 + A_1/T + A_2/T^2 + A_3/T^3]$				
$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = [a_0 + a_1 \ln R + a_2 (\ln R)^2 + a_3 (\ln R)^3]^{-1} - 273.15$				
A ₀	-3.5684919	-3.5684919	-3.7191520	-3.7191520
A ₁	3907.7065	3907.7065	4045.1666	4045.1666
A ₂	33480.382	33480.382	-8181.7100	-8181.7100
A ₃	-18666997	-18666997	-14472122	-14472122
a ₀	0.86972495 × 10 ⁻³	0.86972495 × 10 ⁻³	0.89898144 × 10 ⁻³	0.89898144 × 10 ⁻³
a ₁	0.27135335 × 10 ⁻³	0.27135335 × 10 ⁻³	0.26152805 × 10 ⁻³	0.26152805 × 10 ⁻³
a ₂	-0.20689100 × 10 ⁻⁵	-0.20689100 × 10 ⁻⁵	-0.97537969 × 10 ⁻⁶	-0.97537969 × 10 ⁻⁶
a ₃	0.20547429 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.20547429 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.16613292 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.16613292 × 10 ⁻⁶
Type of Immersion Fluid	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.	all fluids compatible with Type 304 S.S.
Nominal R ₀ at 25°C	10 κΩ	10κΩ	10 κΩ	10 κΩ
Dissipation Constant	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C	4.8 ± 1.2 mW/°C
63.2 % Response Time	4.5 ± 1.1 s	4.5 ± 1.1 s	4.5 ± 1.1 s	4.5 ± 1.1 s
Ratio of 95 % to 63.2 % Response Times	2.6 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.3
Design and Construction	Fig. 4	Fig. 5	Fig. 4	Fig. 5

ASTM No.	B3I	B3N
Description	Interchangeable Sensor Enclosed in 1.17 mm Plastic Tube	Non-interchangeable Sensor Enclosed in 0.92 mm Plastic Tube
Major Application	Cuvette Thermometry	Cuvette Thermometry
Operating Temperature Range	-10 to 60°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracy Class	3 (±0.05°C)	3 (±0.05°C)
Temperatures for Accuracy Class	24 to 45°C	-10 to 60°C
Accuracies for other Temperatures	-10 to 24°C: ±0.1°C 45 to 60°C: ±0.1°C	
Within Specified Temperature Range		
Calibration Type	Interchangeable	Non-interchangeable
Nominal R-T Characteristic		
$R = \exp[A_0 + A_1/T + A_2/T^2 + A_3/T^3]$		
$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = [a_0 + a_1 \ln R + a_2 (\ln R)^2 + a_3 (\ln R)^3]^{-1} - 273.15$		
A ₀	-3.1645305	-3.0612396
A ₁	3763.4399	3613.0051
A ₂	47816.278	88718.122
A ₃	-18332303	-22380305
a ₀	0.78686094 × 10 ⁻³	0.78069589 × 10 ⁻³
a ₁	0.28128740 × 10 ⁻³	0.28967541 × 10 ⁻³
a ₂	-0.25226292 × 10 ⁻⁵	-0.38427027 × 10 ⁻⁵
a ₃	0.20852922 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.24169639 × 10 ⁻⁶
Type of Immersion Fluid	water	water
Nominal R ₀ at 25°C	11 κΩ	10 κΩ
Dissipation Constant	1.1 ± 0.3 mW/°C	0.8 ± 0.2 mW/°C
63.2 % Response Time	0.5 ± 0.12 s	0.26 ± 0.06 s
Ratio of 95 % to 63.2 % Response Times	3.0 ± 0.3	3 ± 0.3
Design and Construction	Fig. 6	Fig. 7

TABLE 2 Equivalent Temperature Tolerances for Different Class Sensors (See 4.1 and 4.4)

Accuracy Class	Temperature Tolerance, °C
1	±0.02
2	±0.03
3	±0.05
4	±0.1

can be obtained from that relationship and have an uncertainty no greater than one-tenth the specified tolerance in Table 2. When tested in accordance with 7.2, the zero-power resistance versus temperature relationship for interchangeable parts shall comply to within the tolerance specified in Table 2. The manufacturer of the sensor shall, for noninterchangeable parts, supply this relationship with each part shipped.

5.2.1 *Accuracy*—The resistance-temperature relationship, provided in Table 1, or with the sensor, or both, shall not differ from that obtained from measurements made in accordance with 7.2 by more than the tolerances specified in Table 2 for the applicable intervals specified in Table 1.

5.3 *Thermal Requirements:*

5.3.1 *Dissipation Constant*—When tested in accordance with 7.3, the dissipation constant shall be as specified in the detailed specification.

5.3.2 *Response Time*—When tested in accordance with 7.4, the response time or time constant, or both, shall be as specified in the detailed specification.

5.4 *Environmental Requirements:*

5.4.1 *Operating Temperature Range*—The operating temperature range shall be as specified in the type designation code (see 4.1 and 4.3).

5.4.2 *Storage Temperature Range*—Sensors shall be capable of meeting all requirements specified herein as well as those listed in the applicable detailed specification after storage at any temperature (or combination thereof) in the range from -40 to 60°C for a period of 1 year.

5.4.3 *Humidity Requirement*—Sensors shall be capable of being operated or stored at relative humidities of 0 up to 95 % without condensation.

5.5 *Stability:*

5.5.1 *Short-Term Stability (10 days)*—When tested in accordance with 7.5.1, the equivalent temperature shift shall be no greater than 10 % of the tolerance shown in Table 2 for the accuracy class specified.

5.5.2 *Long-Term Stability (120 days)*—When tested in accordance with 7.5.2, the equivalent temperature shift shall be no greater than 25 % of the tolerance shown in Table 2 for the accuracy class specified.

5.6 *Low-Temperature Storage*—When tested in accordance with 7.6, there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage and the sensor shall comply with the accuracy requirements of 5.2.

5.7 *Thermal Shock*—When tested in accordance with 7.7, there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage and the sensor shall comply with the accuracy requirements of 5.2.

5.8 *Insulation Resistance:*

5.8.1 *Dry Test*—This requirement shall apply to sensors that have exposed metallic surfaces, but are not designed for immersion in conductive fluids. When tested in accordance

with 7.8.1, there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage and the insulation resistance shall be sufficiently high that its shunting effect will not prevent the unit from complying with the accuracy requirement of Table 2. In no case shall the insulation resistance be less than 10⁸ ohms.

5.8.2 *Wet Test*—This requirement shall apply to sensors that are designed for use in conductive solutions. When tested in accordance with 7.8.2, there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage and the insulation resistance shall be sufficiently high that its shunting effect will not prevent the unit from complying with the accuracy requirement of Table 2. In no case shall the insulation resistance be less than 10⁸ ohms.

6. Quality Assurance Provisions

6.1 *General*—The methods of examination and tests contained in Section 7 are to be used to determine the conformance of sensors to the requirements of this specification. Each manufacturer or distributor who represents his products as conforming to this specification may, as agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, use statistically based sampling plans that are appropriate for each inspection lot. Records shall be kept as necessary to document the claim that all of the requirements of this specification are met. The tests specified in this section are intended as minimum requirements. Additional sampling and testing of the product, as may be agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller, are not precluded by this section.

6.2 *Classification of Inspection:*

6.2.1 *Qualification Tests*—Qualification tests shall be performed for each basic design manufactured in accordance with this specification. The sample size required for the tests conducted shall be in accordance with Table 4. In order for a design to qualify, there shall be no failures resulting from any of the tests.

6.2.2 *Responsibility for Qualification Testing*—The manufacturer shall perform qualification testing, at least once, for each basic design for which this specification applies. If a basic design incorporates more than one resistance value of a specific material formulation or a particular style of thermistor, or both, different resistance values may be combined for the qualification sample. The highest and lowest resistance values for a specified thermistor design (type, material formulation, and geometry) must be included in the qualification sample. Qualification testing, by the manufacturer, must be repeated whenever a design change is introduced which may affect the performance of the sensor with regard to Section 5 of this specification.

6.2.3 *Manufacturing Screening Tests*—During manufacture, all parts produced in accordance with this specification shall receive 100 % testing for compliance with the requirements of Table 5.

7. Methods of Examination and Test

7.1 *Visual and Mechanical Examination*—Examine sensors to verify that their design, construction, physical dimensions, markings, and workmanship comply with the detailed specification.

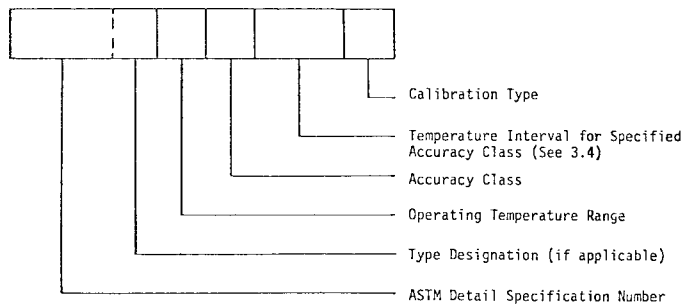


FIG. 1 Classification Code

TABLE 3 Letter Symbol Designation of Operating Temperature Ranges (See 4.1 and 4.3)

Operating Temperature Range	Letter Symbol
-10 to 105°C	A
-10 to 60°C	B

7.2 Zero-Power Resistance versus Temperature Relationship^{3,4,5}:

7.2.1 Traceability—All measurements shall be traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) through the use of suitable reference standards with documentation.

7.2.2 Temperature-Controlled Medium—Make all measurements in a temperature-controlled liquid bath (such as a water bath). The volume of the liquid should be at least 1000 times the volume of the sensor(s) under test, but shall not be less than 1 L. Baths having volumes as large as 100 L have been found to be convenient to use and to be satisfactory with respect to temperature control. Ensure that the bath medium is sufficiently well-stirred that temperature gradients are small compared with the temperature accuracy required. Survey the bath with a thermometer to ensure that its temperature is uniform to the extent necessary to perform the tests. If the operating temperature range of the thermistor sensor includes the ice-point temperature, the water triple-point temperature, or the gallium melting-point temperature, then an ice-point bath, a water triple-point cell, or a gallium melting-point cell may be used as the temperature-controlled medium at that respective temperature.

7.2.3 Temperature Monitoring and Control—Determine the temperature fluctuations of the bath with a thermometer having a response time that is shorter than or equal to that of the unit under test. The thermometer used to monitor the bath shall have a maximum uncertainty of one-third of the tolerance specified in Table 2. The total uncertainty resulting from the combined uncertainties of the monitor and the bath temperature (due to temperature fluctuations and bath gradients within the working volume) shall not be greater than one half of the

tolerance specified in Table 2. When stability measurements are made in which the difference between two measurements must be considered, the total uncertainty shall not be greater than one third of the maximum difference allowed (see 5.5).

7.2.4 Resistance Measurement:

7.2.4.1 Accuracy:

(a) Class 1 and Class 2 Sensors—The uncertainty of the resistance measurement shall be less than ±0.01 % for zero-power resistance determinations (see section 4.2.6) and less than ±0.005 % for stability determinations.

(b) Class 3 and Class 4 Sensors—The uncertainty of the resistance measurement shall be less than ±0.03 % for zero-power resistance determinations and less than ±0.01 % for stability determinations.

7.2.5 Test Procedure:

7.2.5.1 Temperature Stabilization—After inserting the sensor into the bath, allow enough time for the sensor and bath to come to equilibrium (see 7.2.3).

7.2.5.2 Immersion—Best results will be obtained when measurements are made with the sensor totally immersed. The manufacturer shall specify the minimum immersion length required to obtain the specified tolerance within the temperature range permitted. (See Table 2.)

7.2.5.3 Zero-Power Resistance:

(a) Sensors Designed to Operate in the Range from -10 to 60°C—Determine the zero-power resistance of the sensor at 0 ± 0.3°C, 30 ± 0.3°C, and 60 ± 0.5°C.

(b) Sensors Designed to Operate in the Range from -10 to 105°C—Determine the zero-power resistance of the sensor at 0 ± 0.3°C, 30 ± 0.3°C, 60 ± 0.5°C, and 105 ± 1.0°C.

7.3 Dissipation Constant—Determine the dissipation constant in water unless another fluid is specified. As determined here, the dissipation constant is for the specific environment described in 7.3.1. Measurements made with the sensor in air, oil, still water, etc. will yield different values.

7.3.1 Mount the sensor in a fluid bath that is controlled at some temperature, t_i , in the range from 24 to 38°C. The fluid specified for the bath shall have a velocity of no less than 1 m/s and its volume shall be no less than 1000 times the volume of the sensor. Determine the zero-power resistance, R_i , from measurements made in accordance with 7.2.

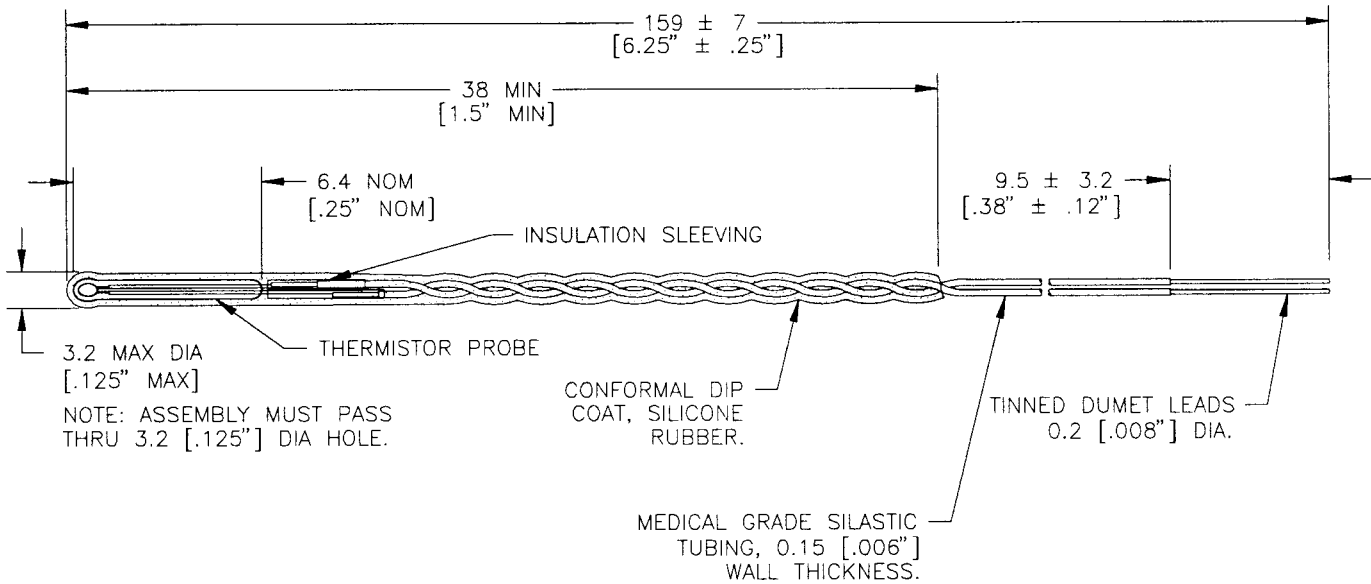
7.3.2 Increase the measuring current (or voltage) until the sensor indicates a resistance $R_i + 10$, equivalent to that at a temperature of $t_i + 10$, a temperature which is 10°C higher than that of the initial temperature t_i .

7.3.3 Measure the sensor current (or voltage) to within an

³ Mangum, B. W., "Platinum Resistance Thermometer Calibration," NBS Special Publication 250-22 (1987).

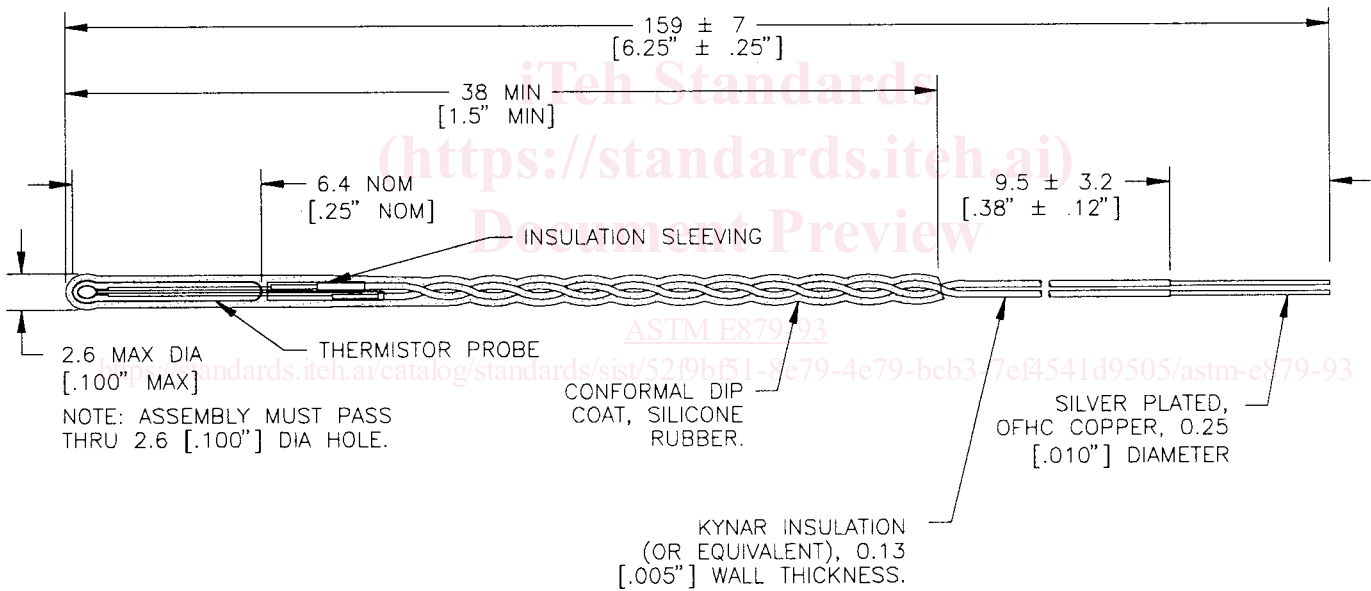
⁴ Mangum, B. W., and Furukawa, G. T., "Guidelines for Realizing the International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90) NIST Technical Note 1265 (1990).

⁵ Riddle, J. L., Furukawa, G. T., and Plumb, H. H., "Platinum Resistance Thermometry," NBS Monograph 126 (1973).



NOTE 1—Metric (English) All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise indicated.

FIG. 2 Silicone Rubber Coated Glass Probe



NOTE 1—Metric (English) All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise indicated.

FIG. 3 Epoxy Coated Glass Probe

uncertainty of $\pm 1\%$ and compute the dissipation constant from Eq 2:

$$\delta = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = I^2 R_{i+10} / 10 = E^2 / 10 R_{i+10} \quad (2)$$

7.4 Response Time—Determine the response time in water unless another fluid is specified. As determined here, the response time is for the specific environment described in 7.4.2. Measurements made with the sensor in air, oil, still water, etc. will yield different values.

7.4.1 Connect the sensor to an instrument that continuously records the sensor output signal. It is desirable that the recorded signal be linearly related to temperature.

7.4.2 Mount the sensor in a *plunger-type* fixture above a

fluid bath having a minimum volume of 1000 times the sensor volume and a temperature somewhere in the range from 0.01 to 5°C that is constant during the time of measurement. The fluid specified for the bath shall have a velocity of no less than 1 m/s.

7.4.3 Allow the sensor to come to equilibrium in air at room temperature.

7.4.4 Plunge the sensor into the bath to the immersion point specified in 7.2.5.2. (See Table 1 and Table 3.) The transit time between the start of the plunge and the submerged rest position of the sensor shall be less than 3% of the 90% thermal response time.

7.4.5 Observe the recording and determine the time required