

Stainless Steel Temperature Probe (KDS-1001)

Stainless Steel Temperature Sensor (KDS-1001)



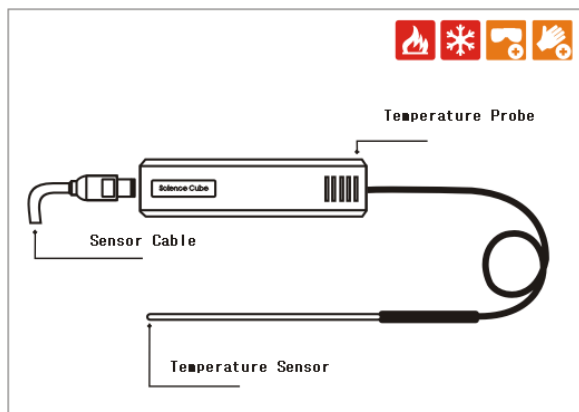
Stainless Steel Temperature Probe
Order Number : KDS-1001

- ① Range : $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ② Resolution : $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ③ Probe Properties : Thermistor temperature element, Stainless steel
- ④ Reading speed : 10s(90%), Max. 0.2s
- ⑤ Chemical Resistance : 15 minutes (1M HCl)

□ Stainless Steel Temperature Probe Description

The stainless steel temperature probe enables various temperature-related experiments between temperatures -25°C and $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$. At the tip of the probe from which the temperature is measured, there is an element which changes the resistance according to the temperature. The difference of resistance gauged by this element is then converted to a value from the temperature scale. The stainless steel temperature probe is stainless steel, compatible with most liquids, including water. This probe will endure up to 10 minutes in 1M of HCl.

However, avoid soaking the probe in liquid for long periods at a time. For more professional chemical experiments, it is recommended that you use a probe which has higher levels of chemical endurance.



Experiment safety instructions

- ① Take precautions against explosions and fire hazards during heat-related experiments
- ② Take special safety precautions during experiments involving heating apparatus.

Constructing experiment

- ① Remember the transforming factors, such as the container, probe, heat from the atmosphere and characteristics of the heating source used in to consideration when constructing the experiment.

- ② The gauged value is only a percentage of the actual temperature (temperature read percentage) and will differ according to the gauge gaps (time gaps). In general temperature experiments, the gauge gap is set to 0.5sec or longer. The setting can be controlled from [experiment settings] - [gauge gap]. To observe the aptitude of temperature change in an experiment with more rapid temperature changes, shorten the [gauge gap]. This is will allow for gauging without the influence of the temperature read percentage

Experiments

Before the experiment, set [gauge gaps] and [experiment time] from [experiment settings] according to the details of your experiment.

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 **KOREA Digital**

KoreaDigital Co. Ltd.

#804 Ace twin tower 2, Guro, Seoul 152-766
South Korea

TEL (+82) 2-2109-8880 · FAX (+82) 2-2109-8881
david@koreadigital.com · www.sciencecube.com

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