## Broad Temp <br> Infrared Thermometer

## MODEL: ST 663

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Instruction Manual

## Broad Temp Infrared Thermometer

## Instruction Manual

## Table Content

1.Product Introduction------------------1

1-1 Features ---------------------------- 1
1-2 Applications------------------------ 1
2.Safety Information-------------------- 2

2-1 Cautions --------------------------- 2
2-2 Safety symbols ------------------- 2
3.Specifications-------------------------3
4.Operation Instructions ---------------- 4

4-1 Quick Start------------------------- 4
4-2 Unit Diagram---------------------- 4
$4-3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and Battery Change----------5 5
4-4 Advance Function ------------------- 6
5. Techniques of Infrared Thermometer-- 8

5-1 Field of view(FOV) ratio ------------ 8
5-2 Emissivity---------------------------- 9
6.Maintenance -------------------------- 9

## 1.Product Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this infrared thermometer. The Infrared Thermometer is a non-contact infrared temperature measuring instrument. To measure a temperature, point the unit at the object until the temperature is read, pull the measuring trigger and hold.Make sure the target area is larger than the unit's spot size. For large target objects assure you are within target distance.

## 1-1 Features

- Adjustable emissivity from 0.1 to 1.00 in 0.01 steps.
- Ultra low power consumption in shutdown mode.
- Extended long time measuring reliability.
- Laser sighting On/Off is switchable.
- Backlit LCD display.
- ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ selectable.
- Electronic trigger lock.
- Temperature data storage.
- Audible alarms


## 1-2 Applications

- Electrical troubleshooting.
- Automotive repair and maintenance.
- Air conditioner.
- Science experiment.
- Manufacturing processes of semiconductor technology.
- Test terminals on circuits.
- Food safety and processing.
- Perform HVAC energy audits.


## 2.Safety Information $\triangle$

Read the following safety information carefully before attempting to operate or service the meter. Only qualified personnel should perform repairs or servicing not covered in this manual.

## Laser Warning Note!

Do not aim laser spot directly at human eye, keep it away from the area that children can fetch.

## 2-1 Cautions!

- DO NOT submerge the unit in water.
- This product is not designed for use in medical evaluations. The product can only be used to measure body temperature simply for reference. They are meant for industrial and scientific purposes.


## 2-2 Safety symbols

$\triangle$Dangerous, refer to this manual before using the meter.
C $\in C E$ Certification.
This instrument conforms to the following standards:
EN61326:Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use.
IEC61000-4-2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test.
IEC61000-4-3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test.
IEC61000-4-8: Power frequency magnetic field immunity test.
Tests were conducted using a frequency range of $80-$ 1000 MHz with the instrument in three orientations. The average error for the three orientations is $\pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ at $3 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ throughout the spectrum. However, between 7811000 MHz at $3 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$, the instrument may not meet its stated accuracy.

## 3.Specifications

| Distance/Spot Ratio | 12:1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Temperature Range | $-50 \sim 999{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-58 \sim 1830^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Accuracy <br> (Assumes Operation Ambient Temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | ```\pm3 C ( }\pm\mp@subsup{5}{}{\circ}\textrm{F} From -50~-20}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}(-58~-4\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{F} \pm2'C( }\pm\mp@subsup{3}{}{\circ}\textrm{F} From-20~100}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}(-4~212\mp@subsup{2}{}{\circ}\textrm{F} \pm2% From 100~999}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}(212~1830\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{F}``` |
| Thermopile | 8~14 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Resolution | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Response Time | 500 ms . |
| Operation Temp. | 0~50 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32 \sim 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right), 10 \sim 90 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| Emissivity | Adj. 0.1~1.0 |
| Auto Power Off | YES |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Switchable | YES |
| Backlight | YES |
| Laser Sight Switchable | YES |
| Max/Min/Avg./ $\Delta T$ | YES |
| Auto-measuring | YES |
| 10 point memory | YES |
| Audio Alarm | YES |
| Battery Type | 9V(006P, IEC6F22, NEDA1604) |
| Battery Life | 16 hrs . |
| Dimensions | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 170 \times 133 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & (6.69 \text { "x5.23"x1.77") } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Weight | 187g Approx. |
| Accessory | 9V Battery, Instruction manual, Carrying case. |

## 4.Operation of Instrument <br> 4-1 Quick Start

To measure a temperature, point the unit at the target you want to measure, pull the trigger and hold. In SCAN mode, the LCD displays the current temperature in Celsius or Fahrenheit. The unit will HOLD the last reading for about 6 seconds after the trigger is released; the word HOLD appears. Be sure to consider the target area inside the angle of vision of this instrument. The laser is used for aiming only. For small targets at short distances the aim should be adjusted respectively.

## 4-2 Unit Diagram



## LCD Display



## 4-3 $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and Battery Change

The unit is powered by 9 V battery and displays temperatures in either ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The user has to replace the battery when the battery voltage drops below the voltage for reliable operation and at the same time the low battery symbol will appear.
To change the 9 V battery, pull open the unit's handle by using the finger. Change the 9V battery with a new one and push the battery cover back.


## 4-4 Advance Function

To operate more advance functions, it is simply by using "F" button to change. The sequential operations and the corresponding explanations are shown in the following flow-chart.


- Scan and display the temperature during measurement.
- Continuously measure and display the temperature without pull the measuring trigger.
- Activate the data record function when pull the trigger and recall the stored data by using $\mathbf{\Delta}$ or $\mathbf{\nabla}$ button. (Note: While triggering to record, the new data will replace the existing data on the next storage space!)
- The maximum temperature within one shot measuring.
- The minimum temperature within one shot measuring.
- The average temperature within one shot measuring.
- The highest and lowest temperature difference within one shot measuring.
- Adjustable emissivity for more accuracy on all surfaces.
- Highest alarm temperature setting.
- Lowest alarm temperature setting.
(*The parameters are adjusted by using $\triangle$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ buttons.)


## Remarks

If you want to know more details of our tender considerations for users on the operations, please read the following contents.

- No matter you push the measuring trigger or not, when the unit's power is on, you can change the functions or adjust the parameters.
- To avoid dummy operations, the setup of functions can be performed, only after the unit wakes up by the measuring trigger to make sure the correct operations.
- To avoid careless touch, some power management designs have to be implemented.
- Auto function allows you continuously measure the target temperature and you don't have to keep pulling the measuring trigger all the time.
- Auto function can be only setup when both the measuring trigger and the $F$ function button are pressed at the same time.
- The unit is totally power off, no more standby current when storage, to keep battery last much longer.


## 5.Techniques Of Infrared Thermometer

## 5-1 Field of view(FOV) ratio

 =Distance to diameter (DS) ratioThe field of view is the angle of vision at which the instrument operates, and is determined by the optics of the unit. The FOV is the ratio of the distance from the target to the target diameter. The smaller the target, the closer you should be to it. When the target diameter is small, it is important to bring the thermometer closer to the target to insure that only the target is measured.


## 5-2 Emissivity

Emissivity is the ability of an object to emit or absorb energy. Perfect emitters have an emissivity of 1 , emitting $100 \%$ of incident energy. An object with an emissivity of 0.8 will absorb $80 \%$ and reflect $20 \%$ of the incident energy. Emissivity is defined as ratio of the energy radiated by an object at given temperature to the energy emitted by a perfect radiator at the same temperature. All values of emissivity fall between 0.1 and 1.0 .
(PS. Please refer to the chart next page.)

Non-contact temperature sensors measure $\mathbb{I R}$ energy emitted by the target, have fast response, and are commonly used to measure moving and intermittent targets, targets in a vacuum, and targets that inaccessible due to hostile environments, geometry limitations, or safety hazard. The cost is relatively high, although in some cases is comparable to contact devices.

## 6.Maintenance

Cleaning the lens: Blow off loose particles using clean compressed air. Gently brush remaining debris away with a camels hair brush. Carefully wipe the surface with a moist cotton swab. The swab may be moistened with water.

## NOTE:

DO NOT use solvents to clean the lens.
Cleaning the housing:
Use soap and water on a damp sponge or soft cloth.

| Material | Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Emissivity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gold(pure highly polished) | $227 / 440$ | 0.02 |
| Aluminum foil | $27 / 81$ | 0.04 |
| Aluminum disc | $27 / 81$ | 0.18 |
| Aluminum household(flat) | $23 / 73$ | 0.01 |
| Aluminum (polisned prate 98.3\%) | $227 / 400$ | 0.04 |
|  | $577 / 1070$ | 0.06 |
| Aluminum(rough plate) | $26 / 78$ | 0.06 |
| Aluminum(oxidized @599 ${ }^{\circ}$ C) | $199 / 390$ | 0.11 |
|  | $599 / 1110$ | 0.19 |
| Aluminum surfaced roofing | $38 / 100$ | 0.22 |
| Tin(bright tinned iron sheet) | $25 / 77$ | 0.04 |
| Nickel wire | $187 / 368$ | 0.1 |
| Lead(pure 99.95-unoxidized) | $127 / 260$ | 0.06 |
| Copper | $199 / 390$ | 0.18 |
|  | $599 / 1110$ | 0.19 |
| Steel | $199 / 390$ | 0.52 |
|  | $599 / 1110$ | 0.57 |
| Zinc galvanized sheet iron(bright) | $28 / 82$ | 0.23 |
| Brass(highly polished): | $247 / 476$ | 0.03 |
| Brass(hard rolled-polished w/lines): | $21 / 70$ | 0.04 |
| Iron galvanized(bright) | - | 0.13 |
| Iron plate(completely) | $20 / 68$ | 0.69 |
| Rolled sheet steel | $21 / 71$ | 0.66 |
| Oxidized iron | $100 / 212$ | 0.74 |
| Wrought iron | $21 / 70$ | 0.94 |
| Molten iron | $1299-1399 / 3270-2550$ | 0.29 |
| Copper(polished) | $21-117 / 70-242$ | 0.02 |
| Copper(scraped shiny not mirrored) | $22 / 72$ | 0.07 |
| Copper(Plate heavily oxidized) | $25 / 77$ | 0.78 |
| Enamel(white fused on iron) | $19 / 66$ | 0.9 |
| Formica | $27 / 81$ | 0.94 |
| Frozen soil | - | 0.93 |
| Brick(red-rough) | $21 / 70$ | 0.93 |
| Brick(silica-unglazed rough) | $1000 / 1832$ | 0.8 |
| Carbon(T-carbon 0.9\% ash) | $127 / 260$ | 0.81 |
| Concrete | - | 0.94 |
| Glass(smooth) | $22 / 72$ | 0.94 |
| Granite(polished) | $21 / 70$ | 0.85 |
| Ice | $0 / 32$ | 0.97 |
| Marble(light gray polished) | $22 / 72$ | 0.93 |
| Asbestos board | $23 / 74$ | 0.96 |
| Asbestos paper | $38 / 100$ | 0.93 |
|  | $371 / 700$ | 0.95 |
| Asphalt(paving) | $4 / 39$ | 0.97 |
|  |  |  |

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