

## Overview

The Carrier Thermistor Rigid Averaging Series features a 1/4" Diameter stainless steel sensing element with two, 12 inch, 22 AWG Etched Teflon colored lead wires to differentiate the different sensor types. The sensors in this series are manufactured with 4 sensing points in lengths from 12" to 48". The rigid averaging sensors will provide a better average temperature of the air inside the duct when compared to a single point sensing element. Each of the elements is hermetically sealed to prevent any moisture intrusion and includes an integrated foam pad to properly seal the duct and dampen vibrations when installed. The benefits of using the rigid averaging sensor is that it mounts like a standard single point duct sensor but includes three additional sensing points for better control. The sensor length should be determined by the size of your duct.

**Applications:** Air Handlers, Roof Top Units, Mixed Air/Discharge/Supply/Return Air Temperature Monitoring, Data Centers, Hospitals

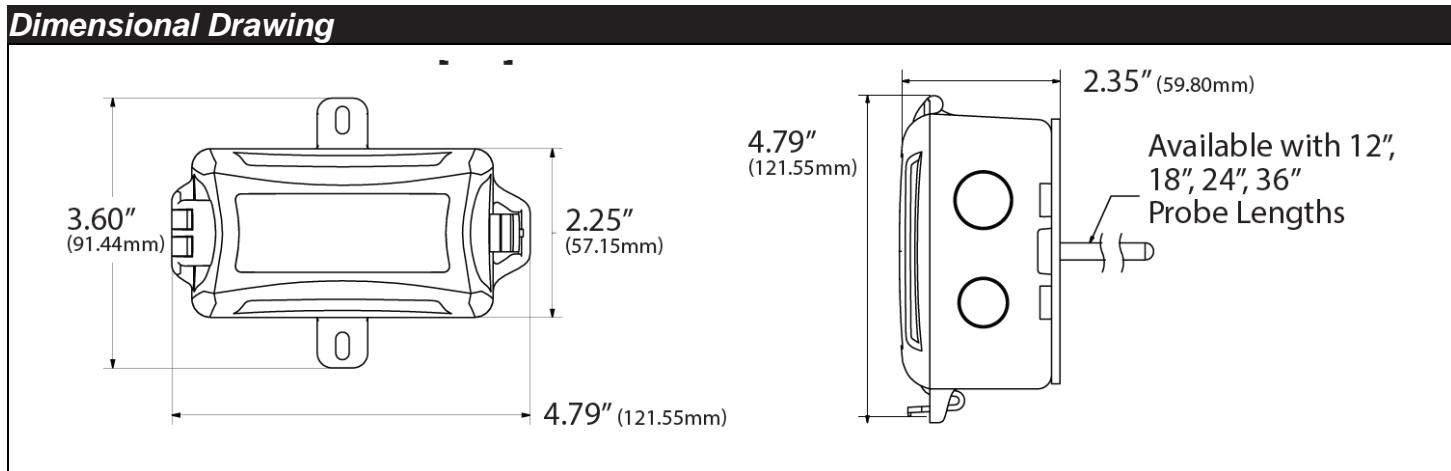


## Part Numbers

**NSA-HH/CP-RA-18-PB-C**    **NSA-HH/CP-RA-24-PB-C**    **NSA-HH/CP-RA-36-PB-C**

## Specifications

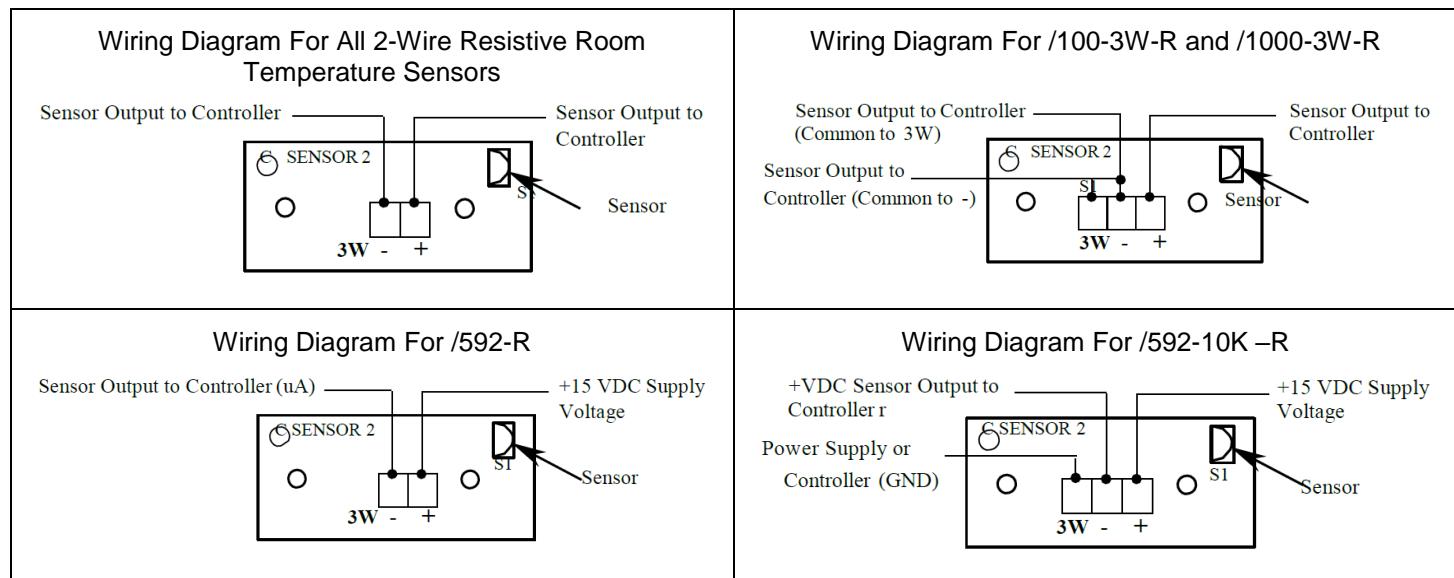
<b>Sensor Type   Sensor Curve:</b>	Thermistor   Non-Linear, NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient)
<b>Number Sensing Points:</b>	Four
<b>Number Wires:</b>	Two (Non-Polarity Sensitive)
<b>Sensor Output @ 25°C (77°F)   (Lead Wire Colors):</b>	10KΩ nominal   (White/Green)
<b>Accuracy 0-70°C (32-158°F):</b>	+/-0.20°C (+/-0.36°F)
<b>Stability:</b>	Sensor Dependent; Contact Carrier for more information
<b>Response Time (63% Step Change):</b>	10 Seconds nominal
<b>Power Dissipation Constant:</b>	4 mW/°C
<b>Enclosure Temperature Range:</b>	-30 to 90°C (-22 to 194°F), ABS Plastic, UL94-HB, Plenum Rated
<b>Storage Temperature Range:</b>	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)
<b>Operating Humidity Range:</b>	10 to 95% RH, non-condensing
<b>Probe Material:</b>	304 Stainless Steel
<b>Probe Diameter:</b>	0.250" (6.35mm)
<b>Fitting Material   Flammability Rating:</b>	Polyamide 66 (High Performance Nylon)   UL94-HB
<b>Foam Pad Material   Flammability Rating:</b>	Neoprene/EPDM/SBR Polymer   UL94-HBF; FMVSS-302; MIL-R-6130C
<b>Lead Length   Conductor Size:</b>	12" (30.5cm)   22 AWG (0.65mm)
<b>Lead Wire Insulation   Wire Rating:</b>	Etched Teflon (PTFE) Colored Leads   MIL-W-16878/4 (Type E)
<b>Conductor Material:</b>	Silver Plated Copper
<b>Product Weight:</b>	<b>NSA-HH/CP-RA-18-PB-C:</b> 0.30 lbs. (0.136 kg) <b>NSA-HH/CP-RA-24-PB-C:</b> 0.32 lbs. (0.145 kg) <b>NSA-HH/CP-RA-36-PB-C:</b> 0.36 lbs. (0.163 kg)
<b>Agency Approvals:</b>	CE, RoHS2, WEEE

**Dimensional Drawing**

*Figure 1*
**Installation**
**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION**

All thermistors and RTD temperature sensors are both non-polarity and non-position sensitive. Carrier recommends the use of 18 to 20 AWG twisted pair wire or shielded cable for all sensor installations.

**Room Temperature Sensors**

All thermistor type room units are supplied with a two-pole terminal block and all RTD's and 592 temperature sensors will be supplied with either a two or three-pole screw terminal block. This unit is suitable for either drywall mounting or junction box mounting. The room sensor is provided with screw terminal blocks for all connections. Remove the cover from the unit and mount the housing base to the wall using the (2) 6/32" x 1" machine screws. Replace the cover and tighten down, using the (2) 1/16" Allen Screws located on the bottom of the enclosure.


*Figure 2*

## Duct and Duct Averaging Sensors

Duct temperature sensors - drill a 3/8" hole in the duct and insert the probe through the hole until the foam pad is tight to the duct. Now insert (2) screws through the mounting holes in flange and tighten them until the unit is held firmly to the duct.

Duct Averaging sensors - Drill a 3/8" hole in the duct and insert the averaging element through the hole until the foam pad is tight to the duct. Now insert the (2) screws through the holes in the mounting flange and tighten until the unit is held firmly to the duct. The sensor should then be strung in a crisscross pattern throughout the duct (see Figure 3) using the mounting clips provided, in a pattern that covers the greatest surface area of the duct, to insure that there is no stratification. When bending the copper tubing, be careful that you use a gradual bend and that you DO not kink the copper tubing.

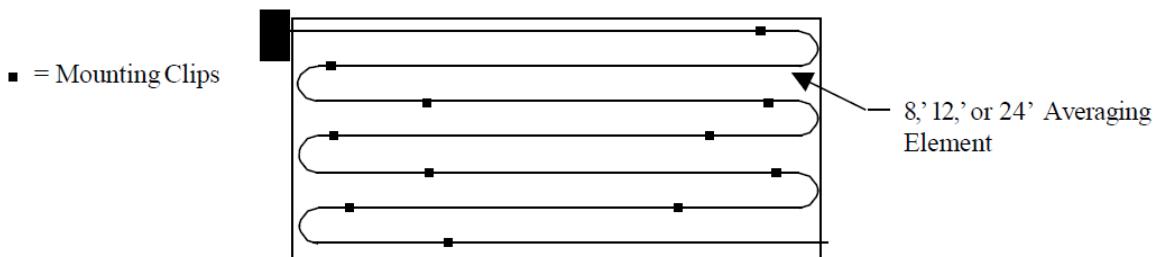


Figure 3

## Fluid Immersion Temperature Sensors

The Fluid Immersion-type sensors are provided with a 2 1/2", 4", or 6 1/4" insertion length, 304 series stainless steel thermowell. The thermowell has a 1/2" NPT external or process thread and a 1/2" NPT internal or instrument thread. Heat transfer compound may be used but it is not necessary.

## Strap-On Temperature Sensors

The Strap-On sensors, are provided in a NEMA 1 rated junction box with an adjustable 2" to 5" pipe clamp. The unit should be mounted on the bottom side of the pipe to ensure proper heat transfer and a true temperature reading. Heat transfer compound and insulating the sensor will help the overall accuracy of the sensor. By ordering extra straps, and fastening them together, it is possible to make them fit larger pipes.

## Outside Air Temperature Sensors

The Outdoor Air temperature sensors are provided in a weatherproof enclosure. An optional weatherproof Aluminum Bell Box or NEMA 4X Polycarbonate enclosure is also available upon request for an additional charge. All of the mounting hardware is provided with the sensor. Be sure to mount the sensor out of direct sunlight, with the sensor probe pointing downward.

## Stainless Plate Temperature Sensors

The Stainless Plate temperature sensors are mounted on the back of a 1 Gang stainless steel plate. The foam pad insulates the sensor from any drafts in the wall. (2) 6/32" x 1" machine screws are provided for junction box mounting. Be sure that the sensor is not mounted on an outside wall, due to the extreme temperature changes from either drafts or heat transfer.



## Troubleshooting

<b>Sensor reads 0 ohms or very low</b>	Sensor or wires are shorted together
<b>Sensor reads infinity or very high</b>	Sensor or wires are open
<b>Erratic readings</b>	Bad wire connections - Condensation or Moisture problem
<b>No Voltage or Current Output</b>	Check Power Supply Voltage
<b>No Voltage Signal Output (592-10K)</b>	Touch sensor and verify that the voltage output increases with Voltmeter from (-) to (3W) Terminal (Reading in VDC)
<b>No Current Signal Output (592)</b>	Measure Current output changes from (-) to Controllers Input Terminal (Reading in uA)