



peratures above 500°C, the lattice structure of a quartz sheath is transparent to metal ions. The thermometer must be cleaned and all contaminating materials removed from its sheath. Annealing should only be done in a furnace that's designed to avoid emitting metal ions during its heating cycle. Hart solves this problem in its 9117 furnace by using a quartz-encased graphite block that is specially prepared to guard against contamination before assembly.

The furnace also has a programmable controller specifically designed for the annealing process.

As a manufacturer of SPRTs, Hart metrologists understand every aspect of SPRT use and calibration procedures, including the annealing process. We use this furnace in our own lab, so we know exactly how well it works.

Specifications

Temperature Range	300°C to 1100°C
Stability	±0.5°C
Uniformity	±0.5°C at 660°C ±1.0°C at 1000°C
Power	230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 12 A
Display Resolution	0.1°C below 1000°C 1°C above 1000°C
Display Accuracy	±5°C
Thermal Wells	Five 8 mm in diameter x 430 mm long wells
Controller	PID, ramp and soak programmable, thermocouple sensor
Over-Temp Protection	Separate circuit protects furnace from exceeding rated temperature limit
Weight	61 lb. (28 kg)
Communications	RS-232

Ordering Information

9117 Annealing Furnace (includes Model 2129 Graphite Block)



Get the latest product information at www.hartscientific.com

Annealing Furnace	Model 9117
Guards against contamination	
Anneals both SPRTs and HTPRTs	
Fully programmable	

You've spent some serious money to equip your lab with some of the finest SPRTs in the world because they're the most accurate measurement instruments you can buy. Now that you've got them, part of your job is to keep them performing at their highest levels. You can do that with a Hart Model 9117 Annealing Furnace.

All HTPRTs and SPRTs are subject to mechanical shock no matter how carefully you handle them. This shock changes the resistance characteristics of the platinum and shows up as temperature measurement errors. Annealing re-

lieves the stress on the platinum sensor caused by mechanical shock and is recommended by NIST prior to any calibration of an SPRT.

In addition to removing mechanical strain, annealing also removes the oxidation from sensors that have been used for long periods at temperatures between 200°C and 450°C. Oxidation impacts the purity of the element and therefore the accuracy of temperature readings. Oxide is easily removed by annealing at 660°C for one or two hours.

During the annealing process, contamination must be controlled. At tem-