



Overview

The Carrier Thermistor Duct Series features a stainless steel probe with two, 22 AWG Etched Teflon colored lead wires to differentiate the different sensor types. The sensors in this series are manufactured using Carrier’s proved double encapsulation process to eliminate the effects of moisture on the sensors and increased response times from our high quality, thermally conductive epoxy. The duct sensor is designed to be used in smaller duct applications and includes an insulation pad for sealing your duct and dampening vibration. The sensor length should be determined by the width or diameter of your duct such that the tip of the probe reaches the approximate center of the duct. Our standard enclosure options are the galvanized enclosure “-GD” or plastic duct enclosure with hinged cover “-PB”. On larger ducts, you may want to refer to our Rigid or Bendable Copper Averaging sensor for increased sensing points and better temperature control. This series can be ordered with optional NEMA/IP rated weather proof enclosures and NIST.



Applications: Roof Top Units, Air Handlers, Supply/Discharge/Return/Mixed Air Temperatures

Part Numbers

NSA-HH/CP-D-4-PB-C

NSA-HH/CP-D-8-PB-C

NSA-HH/CP-D-12-PB-C

NSA-HH/50K-D-4-PB-C

Specifications

Sensor Type Sensor Curve:	Thermistor Non-Linear, NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient)
Number Sensing Points Number Wires:	One Two (Non-Polarity Sensitive)
Sensor Output @ 25°C (77°F) 	NSA-HH/CP-D-XX-PB-C: 10K Ohms nominal NSA-HH/50K-D-4-PB-C: 50K Ohms nominal
Sensor Accuracy 0-70°C (32-158°F):	+/-0.2°C (+/-0.36°F)
Power Dissipation Constant:	3 mW/°C
Response Time (63% Step Change):	10 Seconds nominal
Sensor Operating Temperature Range:	-40°C (-40°F) to 150°C (302°F)
Enclosure Specifications (Temperature, Material, Flammability, NEMA/IP Ratings):	ABS Plastic, UL94-HB, -30 to 90°C (-22 to 194°F), Plenum Rated
Storage Temperature Range:	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)
Operating Humidity Range:	10 to 95% RH, non-condensing
Probe Material Probe Diameter:	304 Stainless Steel 0.250" (6.35mm)
Fitting Material Flammability Rating:	Polyamide 66 (High Performance Nylon) UL94-HB
Foam Pad Material Flammability Rating:	Neoprene/EPDM/SBR Polymer UL94-HBF; FMVSS-302; MIL-R-6130C
Lead Length Conductor Size:	4" and 8" Probes: 14" (35.6 cm) 12" Probes: 24" (61 cm) 22 AWG (0.65 mm)
Lead Wire Insulation Wire Rating:	Etched Teflon (PTFE) Colored Leads Mil Spec 16878/4 Type E)
Conductor Material:	Silver Plated Copper
Product Dimensions Product Weight:	4: 0.24 lbs. (0.109 kg) 8: 0.26 lbs. (0.117 kg) 12: 0.28 lbs. (0.127 kg)
Agency Approvals:	CE, RoHS2, WEEE

Dimensional Drawing

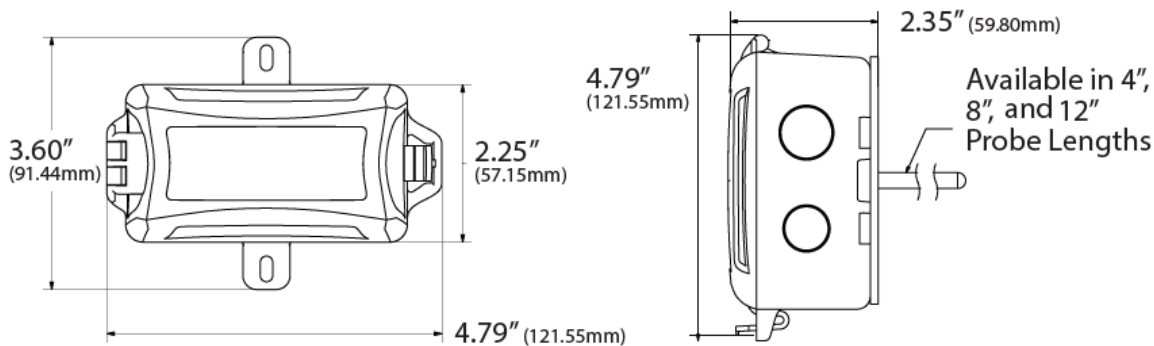


Figure 1

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.

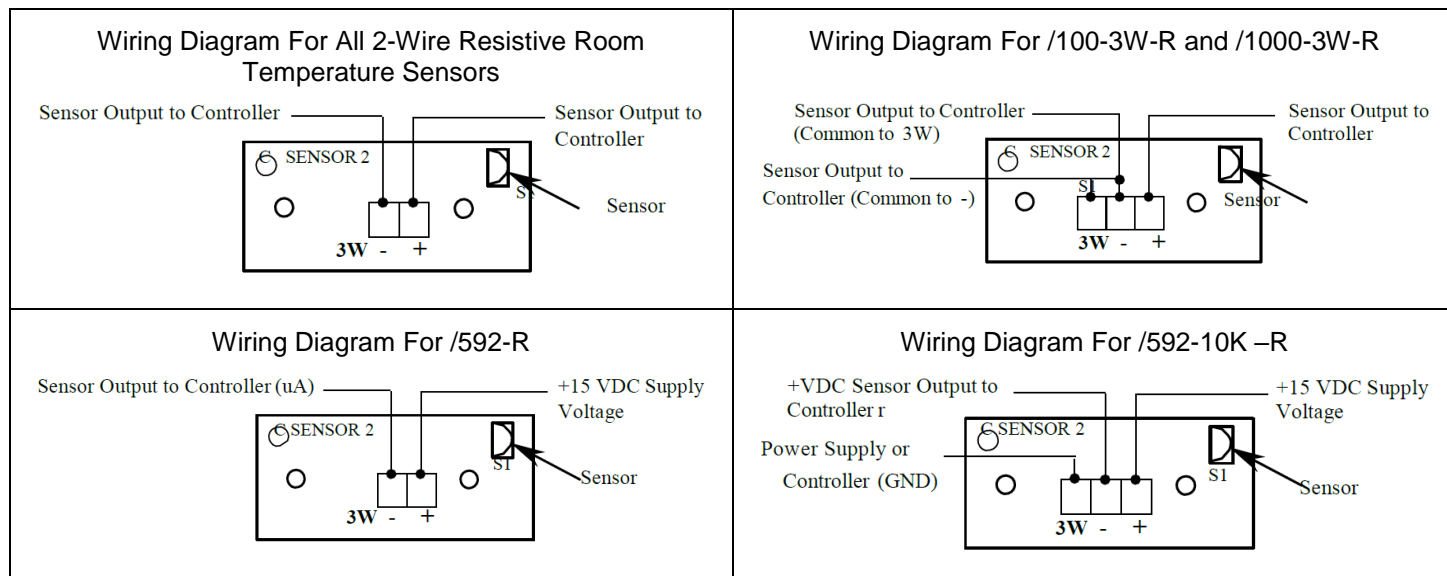


Figure 2

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.

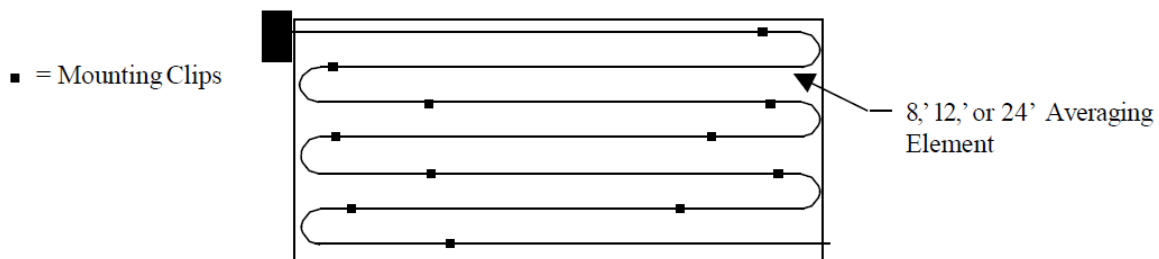


Figure 3

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