

Calibration, consulting, on-site measurement, training

# Measurement accuracy as an absolute prerequisite

GÜNTHER GmbH Temperaturmesstechnik has been manufacturing thermocouples and resistance thermometers for applications in almost all industrial sectors at five European locations since 1968. The core business is the development and production of small series tailored to the requirements of the customers.

Extensive material stocks, as well as different, independent suppliers for raw materials or components used usually allow for short production times. This also guarantees that spare parts can be supplied at short notice. A long-established QM system and our own calibration laboratories ensure the highest quality standards.

GÜNTHER Calibration and Measurement systems are a central business area of the GÜNTHER Group and essentially include the three areas of: calibration laboratory, on-site service and training. The aim is to ensure the **highest possible accuracy** of the GÜNTHER temperature sensors and to maintain it permanently. This is the only way to precisely control temperatures in production processes and thus also save valuable energy resources and reduce emissions.

- The basis of accurate temperature measurements is the delivery of precisely calibrated measuring instruments.
- In continuous operation, regular inspection of temperature sensors by trained service technicians is essential and a mandatory requirement for compliance with international standards such as CQI-9 and AMS 2750.
- Proper handling of temperature sensors used is another important component. In our training courses, we communicate the necessary technical and background knowledge, adapted to the respective needs of our customers.

# **GÜNTHER** calibration laboratories

The GÜNTHER Group currently maintains two accredited laboratories for the calibration of temperature sensors, as well as temperature indicators and simulators. As a result, we not only create redundancy for your calibration services, but can also always provide you with reliable results thanks to a quality policy supported by internal laboratory comparisons. In our laboratories, sensors from our own production as well as measuring equipment provided by our customers are examined and calibrated.

#### Scope of laboratory activities

- Calibrations within the accredited area (calibration certificates with accreditation symbol)
- Calibrations outside the accredited area (factory calibration certificates)
- Functional tests and investigations of temperature sensors
- Advice on calibration and optimisation of temperature sensors and troubleshooting in temperature measurement chains
- Recommendations on the type and scope of calibrations required (e.g. for various heat treatment guidelines)
- Inspections of laboratory premises (e.g. as part of our customer training courses)
- Research projects together with our clients



The laboratory at the company's headquarters in Schwaig, Germany, was commissioned back in 1995 and has since been continuously expanded and upgraded with the latest technology.



Since 2021 we also maintain the accredited calibration laboratory at the company's site in Wrocław, Poland.



### Calibrations within the accredited area (calibration certificates with accreditation symbol)

Calibration certificates in the accredited area are required for many branches of industry. These are identified by the symbol of the respective national accreditation body. Such calibration certificates guarantee the metrological traceability to national standards and are also accepted in other countries due to international treaties on mutual recognition of calibration certificates. For calibrations in the accredited range, we only use calibration procedures that have been defined in normative documents.

Our accredited range is shown in the two tables below for the respective laboratory.

| Permanent laboratory in Schwaig, Germany as of 28.03.2022  Calibration and measurement capabilities (CMC) |                      |   |        |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------|---|--------|--|--|--|
|   |                      |   |        |  |  |  |
| Resistance thermometers   | -20°C to +100°C      | in thermostatic<br>liquid baths<br>DKD-R 5-1:2018 | 0,1 K  | Comparison with standard resistance thermometer Determination of characteristic curve according to DKD-R 5-6:2018                          |  |  |
|   | -100°C to -40°C      | in block calibrator<br>DKD-R 5-1:2018             | 0,15 K |  |  |  |
|   | > -40°C to +400°C    |   | 0,10 K |  |  |  |
|   | >+400°C to +600°C    |   | 0,15 K |  |  |  |
| Precious-metal thermocouples  | -20°C to +100°C      | in thermostatic<br>liquid baths<br>DKD-R 5-3:2018 | 0,6K   | Comparison with standard resistance thermometer Determination of characteristic  |  |  |
|   | -40°C to +100°C      | in block calibrator<br>DKD-R 5-3:2018             | 0,5 K  | curve according to DKD-R 5-6:2018  Comparison with standard thermocouple Determination of characteristic curve according to DKD-R 5-6:2018 |  |  |
|   | > +100°C to +600°C   |   | 0,4K   |  |  |  |
|   | +50°C to +600°C      |   | 1,2 K  |  |  |  |
|   | > +600°C to +1200°C  |   | 3,9K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +1200°C to +1300°C |   | 6,7 K  |  |  |  |
|   | > +600°C to +900°C   | in a tube furnace<br>DKD-R 5-3:2018               | 1,2K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +900°C to +1300°C  |   | 1,4K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +1300°C to +1500°C |   | 2,5 K  |  |  |  |
| Non-precious metal thermocouples  | -20°C to +100°C      | in thermostatic<br>liquid baths<br>DKD-R 5-3:2018 | 0,5 K  | Comparison with standard resistance thermometer Determination of characteristic  |  |  |
|   | -100°C to -40°C      | in block calibrator<br>DKD-R 5-3:2018             | 0,8K   | curve according to DKD-R 5-6:2018  Comparison with standard thermocouple Determination of characteristic curve according to DKD-R 5-6:2018 |  |  |
|   | > -40°C to +600°C    |   | 0,5 K  |  |  |  |
|   | +50°C to +600°C      |   | 1,2K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +600°C to +1200°C  |   | 3,9K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +1200°C to +1300°C |   | 6,7 K  |  |  |  |
|   | > +600°C to +900°C   | in a tube furnace                                 | 1,2K   |  |  |  |
|   | > +900°C to +1300°C  | DKD-R 5-3:2018                                    | 1,5 K  |  |  |  |
| Temperature Indicators<br>and Simulators<br>for Resistance Thermometers**                                 | -200°C to +850°C     | DKD-R 5-5:2018                                    | 0,25K  | Electrical simulation of the input variable  |  |  |
| Temperature Indicators<br>and Simulators<br>for Precious Metal<br>Thermocouples**                         | -50°C to +1820°C     | DKD-R 5-5:2018                                    | 1,0 K  | Electrical simulation<br>of the input variable with<br>or without reference junction<br>compensation                                       |  |  |
| Temperature indicators<br>and simulators<br>for non-precious metal<br>thermocouples**                     | -270°C to +1370°C    | DKD-R 5-5:2018                                    | 0,5K   | Electrical simulation<br>of the input variable with<br>or without reference junction<br>compensation                                       |  |  |

If your requirements do not match our range of services, we can in many cases outsource the calibration to an external, accredited laboratory. You can conveniently have the corresponding procedures carried out by our company.

<sup>\*</sup>The CMC include the expanded measurement uncertainties according to EA-4/02 M:2013. Within the scope of accreditation, these are the smallest measurement uncertainties that can be specified with a coverage probability of about 95 % and, unless otherwise indicated, have the coverage factor K = 2.

Measurement uncertainties without unit specification are relative values related to the measured value, unless otherwise stated.

| Permanent laboratory and o   | as of 25.11.202  |   |                          |  |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| Calibration/measurement object   | Measuring range  | Measurement uncertainty for CMC*                            | Location<br>Department** | Measuring method   |
| Electrical temperature simulation  |  |   |                          |  |
| Temperature simulators and displays for thermocouples  | -100°C to +1700°C  | +0,7°C  | S,P                      | QMV9.03.01 QMV9.03.02<br>(based on Euramet cg-11, Version 2.0 (03/2011)) |
| Temperature simulators and displays for resistance thermometers  | -100°C to +850°C   | +0,3°C  | S,P                      | QMV9.03.01 QMV9.03.02 (based on Euramet cg-11, Version 2.0 (03/2011))    |
| Temperature (electrical thermometry)   |  |   |                          |  |
| Thermocouples made of precious<br>and non-precious metals  | 0°C to +1085°C<br>+1085°C to +1200°C<br>+1200°C to +1300°C<br>+1300°C to +1400°C   | +0,7°C<br>+0,9°C<br>+1,1°C<br>+1,3°C                        | S                        | QMV9.01.01   |
| Resistance thermometer   | -20°C to +100°C<br>+100°C to +200°C<br>+200°C to +600°C  | +0,07°C<br>+0,10°C<br>+0,20°C                               | S                        | QMV9.02.01   |
| Thermocouples<br>and resistance thermometers<br>with temperature transmitter<br>and direct reading sensors | -20°C to +100°C<br>+100°C to +200°C<br>+200°C to +600°C<br>+600°C to +1085°C<br>+1085°C to +1200°C<br>+1200°C to +1300°C | +0,07°C<br>+0,10°C<br>+0,21°C<br>+1,3°C<br>+1,4°C<br>+1,6°C | S                        | QMV9.04.01   |

### Calibrations outside the accredited area (factory calibration certificates)

Upon request, we also carry out calibrations outside the accredited range.

This allows us to cover a wider temperature range, as well as to use alternative calibration methods.

These essentially include:

- Comparison calibrations up to +1600°C
- On-site calibrations for temperature sensors from +50°C to +1210°C
- Calibrations of direct-reading temperature sensors and sensor technology with integrated transmitter



<sup>\*</sup>The measurement uncertainty for CMC is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage probability of about 95%.

The value of the measurement uncertainty for CMC is expressed in units of the measurement object.

<sup>\*\*</sup>S = Permanent laboratory P = On-site calibration



# Advice on the calibratability of temperature sensors and troubleshooting in temperature measurement chains

In order to meet the growing requirements of all industrial sectors, today's temperature sensors are characterised by a sometimes very complex design. In particular, the type and design of the protective fittings play a major role here. This must be taken into account to ensure accurate measurements.

Experience gained over decades enables us to provide our customers with expert and competent advice on whether and in which procedures the temperature sensors designed for their processes can be calibrated.

Furthermore, our trained specialists can help prevent, detect and, if necessary, eliminate possible sources of error in your measurement chain by asking specific questions and carrying out on-site inspections.



# Recommendations on the type and scope of calibrations required (e.g. for various heat treatment guidelines).

Depending on the field of activity of our customers, the requirements for the calibration of the temperature sensors can vary. Calibration tailored to specific customer requirements not only saves costs, but also avoids unnecessary deviations during audits.

Decades of experience, as well as an extensive in-house standards library compiled over many years, enable us to provide our customers with expert advice in this regard. The goal is a precise analysis of the respective customer-specific requirements. After clarification of all necessary points, a calibration in accordance with the specifications is carried out.

#### Frequently asked questions regarding calibration requirements

- What kind of calibration is necessary / prescribed for a special field of application? (with accreditation symbol, without accreditation symbol)
- How many calibration points must the calibration of the sensors include?
   (Is one temperature sufficient or does a certain temperature range have to be covered?)
- Which permissible tolerance / measurement uncertainty is required with regard to the deviation of the temperature sensors?
- How many sensors need to be calibrated in a multi-sensor delivery? (If calibration of one sensor is sufficient, is it necessary to calibrate at least two sensors, or do all sensors need to be calibrated?)



# The GÜNTHER on-site service

In order to achieve a constantly accurate temperature inside the furnace, error-free temperature measurement is essential.

This in turn requires a properly functioning temperature sensor system.

The same applies when a **homogeneous temperature distribution** must be achieved across the entire furnace chamber – here, too, accurate and error-free measurement results are the basis for a consistently high quality of the heat-treated products.

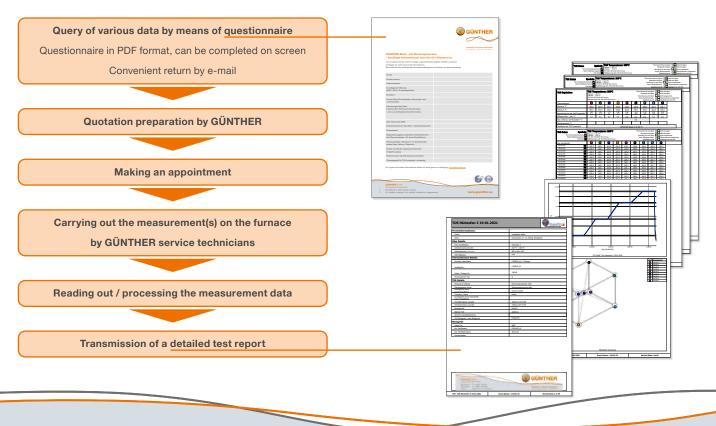
Another important factor for the accuracy of the temperature measurement (and thus the quality of the heat treatment) is ultimately also the **correct output of the measurement result on the display device** – even a calibrated temperature sensor is only as accurate as the display of the measurement result on the output device.

In order to ensure these three essential factors in heat treatment in the best possible way and to exclude sources of error, we offer our customers the GÜNTHER on-site service.



In all types of system reviews, all internationally applicable standards and specifications are complied with, if so required. Some examples are: AMS 2750 and CQI-9 (Aerospace and automotive industry), DIN 17052-1, API 20H, etc.

### **Operation of the GÜNTHER services**





### System accuracy measurement (SAT measurement)

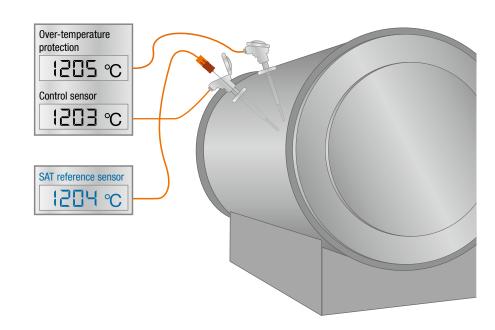
The SAT measurement (System Accuracy Test) is a comparative measurement that takes place in the heated oven.

The installed thermocouple (e.g. control sensor) or the entire measuring chain is checked for deviations during operation with a **calibrated reference sensor**.

The SAT measurement must be carried out at the smallest possible spatial distance from the sensor to be tested. Ideally, this is done through a test hole inside the connection head, through which the reference sensor can be pushed to the measuring point of the control sensor.

This way, the comparison measurement takes place precisely at the measuring point of the control sensor and guarantees accurate values for an exact evaluation.

Ideally, the possibility of a (reference)
SAT measurement is already considered when designing the control element.
For this purpose, test ports for this type of measurement can be integrated into many GÜNTHER temperature sensors on request.







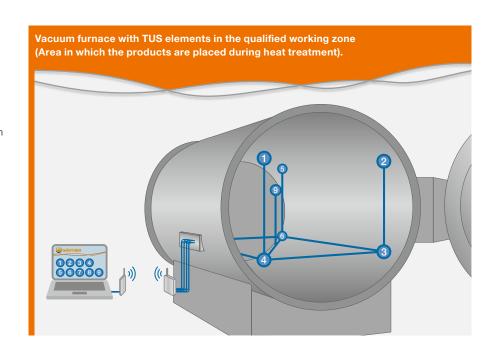
Calibrated test sensors for performing SAT measurements

# Temperature uniformity check (TUS measurement)

In the heat treatment of components for the automotive and aerospace industries, the proof of a uniform temperature distribution in the furnace is of utmost importance.

This is ensured by regularly carrying out TUS (Temperature Uniformity Surveys) measurements.

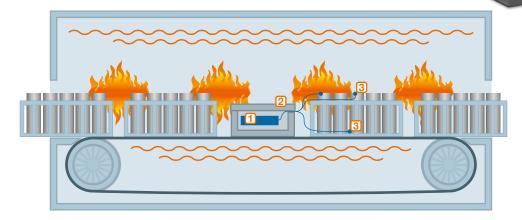
Separate thermocouples are placed in the furnace to monitor temperature uniformity. The number, installation position and type of installation of the temperature sensors are determined by the dimensions of the furnace and the design of the furnace.



If it is not possible to insert thermocouples into the oven from the outside, special heat protection containers with integrated data loggers are available that can remain in the oven for a certain time. In these cases, it is also possible to measure the temperature uniformity in the oven and to store it in a forgery-proof manner for later evaluation.

In the case of tunnel furnaces, drag measurements are usually carried out with thermocouples or sheath thermocouples attached to the heat-treated product or the batch passing through the furnace and connected to the data logger located outside the furnace.

Measurement by means of a data logger in the heat protection container.



- 1 Data logger
- 2 Heat protection container
- 3 Measuring points attached to the product



#### Instrument calibration

Instrument calibration is the calibration of a display device or a simulator for temperature sensor technology. Such devices convert the signals of the temperature sensors into a temperature or simulate these signals in order to check other measuring devices. There are different types of instruments in the field of temperature measurement technology, which can be found, for example, in the control system of an industrial furnace or in the form of compact hand-held measuring devices. Our accreditation allows us to perform this calibration for all common thermocouple and resistance thermometer types. This is possible both at the customers' premises or in one of our permanent laboratories.



#### Further services of the GÜNTHER service

- Assessment of the existing measurement and control technology
- Removal of thermocouples and resistance thermometers and testing in the block calibrator
- Calibration of the evaluation electronics
- Transmitter check (mV input, mA output and short circuit test)
- Function test of overtemperature devices
- Repair and replacement of defective temperature sensors and individual components
- Advice on possible optimisations

#### Wide range of services - the GÜNTHER service portfolio

In addition to the classic sectors such as hardening shops in the automotive and aircraft industries, in which processes are carried out in accordance with AMS 2750 and CQI-9 standards, a large number of other sectors are part of the permanent field of activity of GÜNTHER Service.

This includes for example

- Aluminium and steel industry foundries
- Rolling mills and hot forming plants
- Welding shops (preheating furnaces)
- Ceramic industry (kilns)
- Companies from the medical technology sector
- Coating company (enamelling)
- Biomass power plants, combined heat and power plants
- Limestone works and brickyards
- Drying plants

Among other things, measurements are taken in high-temperature protective gas furnaces, vacuum curing systems, drying furnaces, heating systems and other complex installations.

# **GÜNTHER** seminars and lectures

For our customers' employees, we offer various training courses in the field of temperature measurement technology in addition to instruction in the use of our temperature sensors.

Our training courses are always geared to the needs and know-how requirements of the company from which the employees to be trained come to us. The training location is either at the GÜNTHER premises or directly at the customer's premises.





## **GÜNTHER** training modules

Currently, the GÜNTHER training portfolio consists of five core modules\*.

These are closely oriented to the needs of our customers or to the respective tasks and the questions that arise in daily practice.

#### Thermocouple basics

- Seebeck effect
- important standards
- Types of thermocouples
- Toxication and ageing of thermocouples
- Structure and basic components of a thermocouple

#### Resistance thermometers basics

- Resistance thermometers basics
- Lead resistors
- Platinum resistance thermometer according to DIN EN 60751
- Circuit types
- Structure and basic components of a resistance thermometers

### Calibration

- Calibration basics
- Various calibration certificates
- Accreditation

#### CQI-9 - Continuous Quality Improvement 9\*\*

- History and structure of the Directive
- HTSA (Heat Treatment Systems Assessment)
- Thermocouples in the CQI-9
- Instrumentation
- System accuracy measurements (SAT measurements)
- Temperature uniformity measurements (TUS measurements)
- Process tables

#### AMS 2750 - Aerospace Material Specification\*\*

- History and structure of the Directive
- Thermocouples in the AMS 2750
- Instrumentation
- Heat treatment equipment
- System accuracy measurements (SAT measurements)
- Temperature uniformity measurements (TUS measurements)

### **GÜNTHER** online training courses

If desired, all trainings can also be conducted online via Microsoft Teams.

For this, each participant needs a PC/laptop with internet connection as well as a camera, microphone or headset. The individual slides of the PowerPoint presentation accompanying the training are then displayed directly on the participants' screens. By means of virtual "raising of hands", intermediate questions can also be asked in this type of training and interactive communication can take place between the trainer and the participants. As with the on-site training courses, participants receive a comprehensive hand-out on the respective topic in advance.

<sup>\*</sup> Subject to change \*\* Version applicable at the time



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