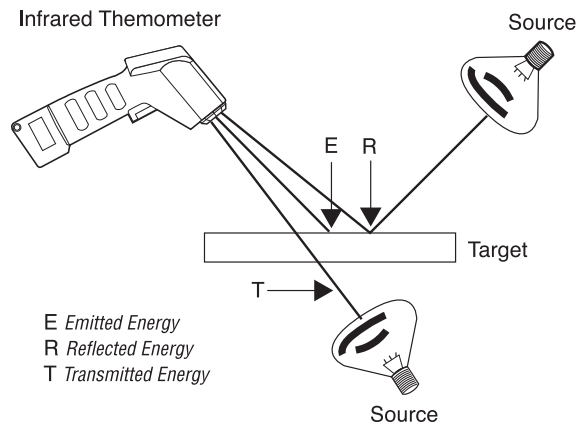


Heat Spy® General Information

How Does the Heat Spy Work?

All solid objects emit infrared energy above absolute zero. The amount of energy emitted is proportional to the body or target temperature. Wahl's Heat Spy directs this energy by means of fixed focus optics into a sensitive detector, which is amplified and processed by the micro processor to temperature readings in °F or °C. It is fast because it collects Infrared energy at the speed of light, and the detector has a very low mass. The time constant is 0.1 second, about 10 times faster than conventional contact methods. Measurements are displayed in less than one second. Some Heat Spy's offer an analog output option of 1mV/deg for recording, while others feature RS232 computer interface.



What Does the Heat Spy Measure?

Temperature at a Distance

You can stand 1 to 40 feet away and conveniently measure temperature of bearings, kiln and furnace walls, locate hot spots in reactor shells, steam piping, and insulation surfaces. Specialty models can be used up to 300 feet away from your temperature target.

Temperature of Moving Material

Moving materials require two Heat Spy features not available by any other measurement method: non-contact with the process material, and fast measurement of rapidly moving materials. Measure continuously moving solid materials such as plastic film and extrusions, pulp and paper, textiles, rubber, steel sheet, coating, or paint.

Temperature of Small Low Mass Materials

Electronic components or other small or low mass items can be measured with a Heat Spy where a contact thermometer would change the measured condition through heat transfer.

Temperature of Areas Too Hot to Approach Safely

In foundries, forging shops, glass factories, and power plants, Heat Spy's can allow you to stand away from heat or high voltage to measure temperature up to 5800°F (3200°C).

Temperature of Rough Surfaces

The Heat Spy does not require contact with the target. It measures rough and uneven surfaces and averages temperature readings of the observed target area. It affords users an efficient method of measuring the temperature of granular materials, rough castings, and forgings.

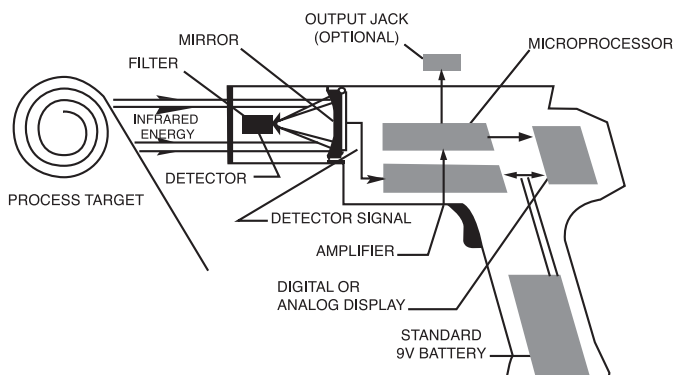
Temperature Requiring Quick Measurement

Opening and closing of injection molding dies requires temperature to be measured in less than 2 seconds. The Heat Spy is ideal for use with rotating machinery - large motor armatures and drive couplings for example.

Heat Spy Emissivity

Emissivity in Infrared measurement refers to the ability of the measured surface to emit radiation. Surfaces vary in emissivity and this must be taken into account before accurate readings can be obtained. The emissivity ratio represents the amount of radiated energy the measured surface allows to be returned to the instrument. A return of 100% of the energy is measured as 1.0 emissivity. If all the radiated energy is reflected and/or transmitted and none emitted, the emissivity ratio is 0.0. A perfect radiator, such as a black body, has a 1.0 emissivity ratio and a very shiny or highly polished surface has a ratio of 0.2 or lower. Most textured or painted surfaces have an emissivity ratio of around 0.95. Many Heat Spy thermometers feature adjustable emissivity from 0.10 to 1.00. Other Heat Spy's without adjustment are set at 0.95 and include instructions on how to adjust readings to take low emissivity into account.

For a copy of the Emissivity of Common Materials please contact Customer Service at 1-800-421-2853, or email us at sales@palmerwahl.com.



Sighting with the Heat Spy®

Understanding the relationship of target size to spot size is critical to obtaining accurate temperature readings with any infrared thermometer. Target size is the size of the object whose temperature you are measuring. Spot size is an indication of the diameter of the measurement area of the instrument. Picture a flashlight; as you shine it on a wall, the size of the bright spot on the wall gets larger as you move away from the wall. The same is true of the spot size for an infrared thermometer. For accurate temperature measure-

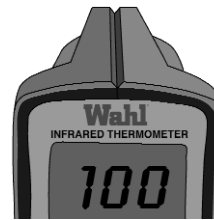
ment, the spot size should always be smaller than the target size, since the instrument will "average" the temperatures of everything inside the spot. The spot size is expressed as a fraction of the distance to the target. For example a 10:1 instrument has a spot size of 1 foot at 10 feet from the target.

The distance to spot size ratio is specified for all Heat Spy models.

Heat Spys Incorporate The Following Sighting Methods

Open Sight

Open sighting simplifies Heat Spy operation and keeps cost low. Target size increases with the distance and must always fill the field of view to achieve the instrument's rated accuracy. Distance / target ratios are specified on all open sight Heat Spy models.



Open Sight

Enclosed Optical Sight

This sighting system allows more precise target definition with parallax correction at 4 feet and 20 feet. Distance to target ratios apply and are specified for all Heat Spy's incorporating enclosed optics.



Enclosed Optical Sight

Telescopic Sight

Some Heat Spy models offer telescopic sighting options for long distance (up to 300 feet) or precise aiming applications such as bolts, wire, tubing, forgings, and castings. Telescopes provide sighting on the centerline of the infrared optics.



Telescopic Sight

Laser Sight

A high coherence laser aiming beam adds a powerful dimension to precise temperature measurements. The laser places a visible red dot on the center of the target surface. The Heat Spy can be held in any position and at any level. It is especially useful in cramped areas and in awkward conditions such as standing on ladders and platforms. The laser is very effective indoors under all lighting conditions and useful in low light conditions outdoors. Laser energy from low reflective targets such as painted surfaces or oxidized metals is considered safe for viewing. All Wahl laser sighting systems meet Federal Safety Regulations. It is important to note that the laser beam is a sighting device only and that the displayed temperature when using a laser-equipped Heat Spy is not the reading at the laser spot. The area being measured is always dependent upon the size-to-distance ratio of the Heat Spy.



Laser Sight

Distance to Target size ratio for DHS100XEL Heat Spy

