CHAUVIN® ARNOUX
CHAUVIN ARNOUX GROUP

PHYSICS line

C.A 876

Infrared Thermometer

No Contact Thermometry

The tool that measures up to your expectations in temperature monitoring

- Infrared measurement:
  - Possible to make continuous measurements
  - High and low audible warnings
  - Laser sighting
  - Records maximum and minimum values
- K-type thermocouple input for emissivity adjustments and additional measurements

Infrared measurements	
Measurement range	-20 °C to +550 °C
Resolution	1 °C
Accuracy	± 2 % of the reading or 3 °C
Targeting range	D / Ø = 10 / 1
Emissivity	adjustable from 0.1 to 1
Response time	1 s

K-type thermocouple measurements	
Measurement range	-40 °C to +1350 °C
Resolution	1 °C
Accuracy	± 0.1 % of the reading + 1 °C

- ✓ Choice of measurement unit: °C / °F
- ✓ Backlit 2000-ct display
- ✓ Auto-stop
- ✓ Auto-Hold function
- ✓ Protective shock-proof sheath

Operating conditions:
- Temperature: 0 to 50 °C
- Humidity: < 80 % RH

Storing conditions:
- Temperature: -20 °C to +60 °C
- Humidité: < 80 % RH

Power supply: 1 x 9 V battery

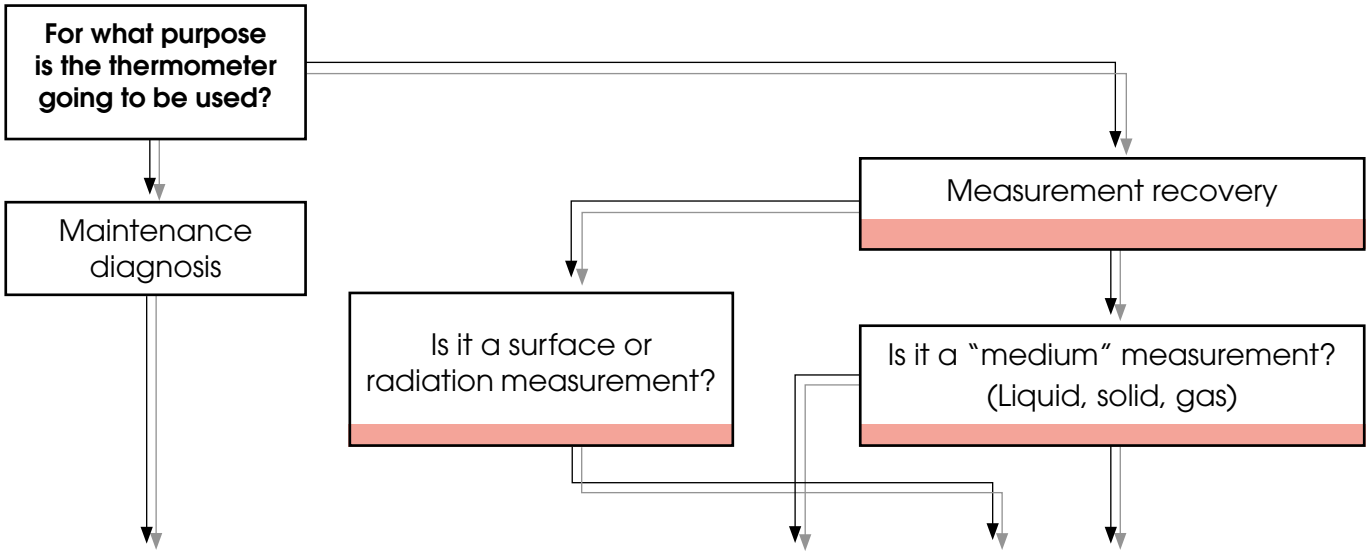
Dimensions: 173 x 60.5 x 38 mm
Mass: 255 g

To order	
C.A 876 Infrared Thermometer *Supplied with K-type thermocouple sensor (-40 °C to +200 °C)*	P01.6514.03Z

Food Service Industry
HVAC systems
Production
Industrial Refrigeration
Electrical, Mechanical Maintenance
Storage
Logistics
Museums, Libraries, Archives
Distribution

How to choose a thermometer?

In order to determine which measurement instruments are best adapted to your needs, ask yourself the following questions:



Infrared Thermometers

C.A 871, C.A 876, C.A 880

Disadvantages:
- remote measurement without contact
- very rapid response time

Disadvantages:
- adaptations necessary depending on the material
- not very accurate

Pt 100 Probe Thermometer

C.A 865

Advantages:
- very accurate
- sensor stable with time

Disadvantages:
- measurement range limited to high temperatures
- slow response time

K-type Thermocouple Thermometers

C.A 861 / C.A 863

Disadvantages:
- vary large measurement range
- fast response time

Disadvantages:
- less accurate
- sensor unstable with time (it needs to be calibrated according to how many times it has been used and the temperatures to be measured)

Some advice for making good measurements:

➥ **Measurements with a penetrating sensor:** the end of the sensor needs to penetrate into a medium that is at least 10 times its diameter.

➥ **Air temperature measurements:** do not place hand on the active part of the sensor to avoid heating or cooling it. It is not a problem if the air or gas is in movement. However, if the air is, as we say, "immobile" (ex: ambient temperature) shake the sensor for 10 to 20 seconds before making the measurement.

➥ **Surface temperature measurements:** it is preferable to use infrared technology thermometers for making measurements on insulating material surfaces (low thermal conductivity) such as plastic, wood, ceramic, cement, paper, etc. The surface of the material should be in good condition.

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