En 25





FLEXIBLE HEATING ELEMENTS IN SILICONE

- · Jacket heaters:
- Immersion heaters:

See catalogue No.21

See catalogue No.22

Contact us





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Section 1 P1-P4 Summary Historical introduction P1-P4 140 120 100 Section 2 Technical introduction P5-P38 Section 3 List of references P1 Heating ribbons for heat tracing P1-P8 Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 15mm, maximum length 10m, with or without adhesive. No built-in thermostats. Can be fitted with 9AS P3-P5 temperature sensor for remote temperature control and with PTC self-regulated wires. Section 4 Heating flat ribbons, width 35mm, maximum length 10 meters, with over-moulded fixed 9AD setting ambient thermostat, with or without P6-P8 adhesive, for antifreeze or heating applications. Power supply by wires or by cord. P1-P12 Heating belts. Heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bimetal thermostat. Made in 2.5mm P3-P4 9AF and 3.2mm thickness, width 100mm. Heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bulb and capillary thermostat. Made 9AB P5-P6 Section 5 in 2.5mm and 3.2mm thickness, width 100, 200, 300 and 400mm. Heating belts for metal drums, with remote 9AC electronic control. P7-P12 9AQ Made in 2.5mm and 3.2mm thickness, width 100, 200, 300 and 400mm. P1-P10 Flexible silicone rubber heating pads Flexible silicone heating pads, rectangular or special designs, with or without adhesive. Can be equipped with temperature sensor for 9AR remote temperature control, or/ and surface P3-P4 mounted miniature temperature limiters with fixed setting. They can be made in 1.6, 2.5mm Section 6 and 3.2mm thickness. Flexible silicone heating pads with adjustable 9AE thermostat, with or without adhesive. Made in P5-P6 2.5mm and 3.2mm thickness.

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Summary

| | | | | | = | |
|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--|---------|---|--|
| Section 6 | 900 | 9AG 9AJ | Flexible silicone heating pads with remote electronic control, with or without adhesive. Made in 2.5mm and 3.2mm thickness. | P7-P10 | | |
| Non flexible heaters, vulcanized on aluminium board | | | | | | |
| | | 9AK | Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, surface mounted adjustable thermostat. | P3-P4 | | |
| Section 7 | | 9AL 9AM | Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, electronic remote temperature control. | P5-P8 | | |
| | Tem | perature contr | ols. | P1-P22 | | |
| | | UJA, 4A, 4903, 4R05, 4T | Fixed setting temperature limiters. | P3-P4 | | |
| | | IB, 8G, 8C | Adjustable mechanical thermostats. Bimetal or bulb and capillary types. | P5-P6 | | |
| | | TPR, TSO, TSR, TNR | Temperature sensors for incorporation inside flexible silicone heaters: Thermocouples, Pt100, NTC. | P7-P10 | | |
| Section 8 | - 302° | 2PE2, 2DNAP6, 273, 244 | Electronic temperature controllers. Din Rail mounting or panel mounting. On-Off or PID action. | P11-P16 | | |
| | | Y22 | Waterproof antifreeze control box with fixed temperature at 4°C. Switch on the 15mm heating ribbons type 9AS according to the ambient temperature. | P17 | | |
| | | Y8WH Y8WJ | Electronic temperature control boxes for remote control. On-Off or PID action. | P18-P21 | | |

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| - | Mounting accessories for flexible silicone heaters | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|------|---|----|--|
| can be modified without prior advice | | | 9BFL | Silicone boots for mounting fixed setting limiters or thermostats on flexible silicone heaters. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P3 | |
| uldance only and can be | | | 9BFS | Silicone boots mounting of temperature sensors and thermostats bulbs on flexible silicone heaters surface. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P4 | |
| criptions, reatures used on these data sneets are for guidance only and | | | 9BFF | Silicone enclosures for surface mounting of adjustable thermostats. Assembly by bonding, vulcanization and/or riveting. | P5 | |
| nons, reatures used on tr | Section 9 | - T | 9ВГН | Silicone boots for cable outputs on flexible silicone heaters, Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P6 | |
| our products, drawings, descript | | | 9BFP | Silicone boots for cable outputs with temperature limiters on flexible silicone heaters. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P7 | |
| permanent improvement of our pro | | | 9BFM | Silicone boots for cable outputs with temperature sensors on flexible silicone heaters. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P8 | |
| because of permanent | | | 9BFV | Silicone boots for cables and wires output with temperature sensor and temperature limiter on flexible flat silicone heaters. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization. | P9 | |

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| | | 9V4 | Heating base for metal drum | P13 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|--|-----|
| ction 9 arious essories | Ultimheat 🕰 🗟 | 6YTMC2 | Various accessories - High temperature silicone bonding and filling agent. | P14 |
| | | 9A66GT1 | Various accessories - Grounding cord. | P14 |

: These products are not made by Ultimheat



Historical introduction

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History of flexible heaters in silicone rubber sheets

2019/08/29

The appearance, in the years 1960/70, of this type of heaters, now universally used, is due to the conjunction of the development of several techniques: That of the vulcanization of elastomers on textile fabrics or on electrical conductors, that of manufacturing glass fabrics, that of the manufacture of silicone, that of the coating of silicone on glass fabrics.

The first tests of vulcanized heating wires in an elastomer, in this case rubber, date back to the first years of the 19th century, and the tariff published in the official journal of 5 August 1912 states «electric heating mats made of rubberized fabric used as insulation to an electrical heating wire »

The manufacture of fiberglass fabric dates back to 1893, when two dresses were made, the first for an actress, the second, which must still be in a museum in Toledo, for a Spanish princess. These were mere curiosities: The fabric was heavy, of a difficult cut; it irritated the skin and did not support many folds; the dress could only be worn with a thick silk undergarment. At that time, the glass fibers were indeed obtained by a process which did not differ much from that which was used to obtain the glass silk in laboratories: A glass rod was stretched from its ends, first by hand, then by winding on a drum animated with a rapid rotation movement. The diameter of these fibers, quite irregular, was at least 25 microns. (1938 Le Génie Civil)

The industrial manufacture of fiberglass was born from the necessity for the Germans, from the beginning of the First World War, to find, in order to manufacture various insulators, a substitute for asbestos, a product which they had previously totally imported. As early as 1915, the Gossler factory in Dusseldorf manufactured a glass silk whose fineness and flexibility were rapidly improved and which not only was able to replace asbestos, but could also be used to manufacture thin sheets with entangled fibers, used to filter gases and rid them of the finest dust. First of all, the manufacturing process did not differ essentially from the intermittent process of drawing rods by hand and drum; but in 1931, after many attempts, it was possible to make the manufacture entirely mechanical and continuous, by using a jet of steam.

In 1937, two factories, one in Germany and the other in the United States, could commonly manufacture glass fibers of less than 5 microns. At that time, apart from furnishing fabrics, glass fiber silk threads were used only to make porous, electrical, acoustic or thermal insulators, filters, gaskets, and plastic cements.

The description of the manufacturing processes, whose development took more than 3 years was described in July 1938 in an article by MJH Plummer of Owens-Illinois Glass Co, Newark, Ohio, (published in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry), then in August of the same year in an article by M. Th. R. Olive, (published in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering) (1938 Le Génie Civil)

This new insulating textile material that could be woven, named "Silionne", revolutionized the manufacture of flexible heating elements. Invented and first produced in the USA by Owens Corning it appeared in France in 1938. But it was only around 1952-1954 that this fiber was produced industrially under license in France. This flexible fiber, (also called glass silk because the diameter of the filaments was similar to that of silk), is formed from molten glass at 1300°C. It is then extruded and stretched into filaments (strands) with an average diameter between 5 to 9 microns combined into single threads of 100 to 600 filaments. These single wires are then grouped and "twisted" to form cords that make up the core of the flexible heating elements, or the wrapping of the electrical wires.

Among the first applications we can name its use, in the strengthening of plastics, when in 1941 began the realization of a aircraft made of plastic resin impregnated fiberglass. The fuselage was built in the first place and was found to be 50 percent stronger in static resistance tests than a conventional metal fuselage. One aircraft of this construction completed 500 flying hours, mostly in the Arctic, during the winter season. The material consisted of 50 percent fiberglass and 45 percent resin. The fiberglass fabric was impregnated with Plasko resin "911" (l'Aviation française 16 Juillet 1947)

Silionne was an excellent electrical insulator, and was non-flammable and resistant to high temperatures. It was also braided and woven and as soon as it appeared, it was used for the production of sheets and fabrics. As early as 1948, glass fabrics were used by the French company "Tentation" in the manufacture of electric blankets, just as some American manufacturers were already doing. It also rapidly replaced many asbestos applications, including the conductor core around which the conductor wires of the heating cords were spiraled.

Developed in 1940 with rubber insulation, flexible fabrics were quickly put to use for de-icing aircraft wings.



At the same time appeared the silicone rubber.

Invented by Dow Corning in the US shortly before the Second World War, and made public in 1944, silicone rubber was initially reserved for military applications. Rhône Poulenc began experimentally producing silicone (Rhodorsil) in Lyon in 1948, and then opened its Saint Fons factory near Lyon in 1954. This elastomer was first used to impregnate braided fiberglass sleeving, allowing small electric motors to operate at a higher temperature. This glass silk withstood heat very well. Its silicone impregnation gave it good water ingress protection and resistance to many chemical agents. (1954 Meci, Ultimheat catalog)

In 1949, Dow Corning USA engineer Earl.L Warrick developed a silicone elastomer with a small percentage of iron oxide (less than 2%) to improve its heat stability. This low percentage stained the silicone in orange-brown. (US Patent 2,541,137). Firstly in 1952 in the USA, and secondly in 1953 in France, Dow Corning patented a calendering technique to deposit a layer of partially vulcanized rubber or silicone on a textile support. This technique made it possible to make sheets and ribbons whose adhesion on a support or on a heating wire could be realized in a simple way by a subsequent heating. This paved the way for flexible heating elements made of silicone rubber and other heat vulcanizable resins. (French patent 1,090,190)

In 1960 the Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, filed in France the American patent of William Joseph Bobear (US Patent General Electric 3,053,687). This patent improved the coating of fiberglass fabrics with silicone elastomers to achieve better adhesion and resistance to elongation. This method also allowed the production of partially vulcanized strips that could be bonded by heat pressing.

At the beginning of 1960, following the development of PVC and silicone elastomers, appeared the first flexible heaters for industrial use in the form of ribbons and plates, the main insulation of which was produced by an elastomer resin polymerized or vulcanized around a heating wire. The elastomers used were PVC, rubber, neoprene. Silicone.

There were then woven canvases, made with a sheet whose chain was made of asbestos and the frame of Ni-Cr or constantan, embedded in a silicone gel. These flexible blocks were manufactured in a thickness of 2.5 to 5mm, in rectangular format (max of 0.90×0.20 m) or square (max of 0.50×0.50 m), with variable power densities, from 0.4 to 1W/cm^2 . Their maximum temperature was of the order of 250°C .

In 1960/1961 the final technical solution appeared: The use of non-insulated heating wires sandwiched between sheets of silicone rubber reinforced with glass fibers and then vulcanized. The fiberglass fabric provides mechanical strength; and the silicone electrical insulation and bonding at high temperature; and the vulcanization the indestructible link between these elements. The assembly then forms a waterproof heating sheet. The French manufacturer of warming blankets Méneret could then write: "all our heating blankets without exception are equipped with special heating wires isolated under totally invisible channels".

This technology had no outlet in domestic warming blankets because of the price of silicone resins. In addition, the high temperature resistance was not necessary for this application.

But this technique gave rise to the branch of high temperature flexible flat heaters for industrial applications.

Since then, various ways of producing the heating web have raised.

- Wire wound conductors: The oldest solution, but which gives the greatest flexibility;
- Thin metal sheet etched with acid, a process similar to that of the manufacture of printed circuits, but whose flexibility is limited (Invented around 1969);
- Conductive ink printed circuit, silk screen printed on flexible polymer, quite flexible and cheap, but with low temperature resistance.

High temperature-resistant adhesives (FEP, acrylic) have also emerged which allow to replace the vulcanization of elastomers, and which are particularly suitable for the use of polyester (PET), polyimide (PI) and polycarbonate (PC) sheets, allowing to laminate the various layers of the flexible elements and to realize extremely fine elements (down to 0.2mm for Kapton-type polyimide models).



Technical introduction

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With the arrival on the market of many manufacturers and the spread of sales by internet without any technical specifications, popped up many products, most of time simple visual copies, without any technical validation, and the purchase of which is made most often in view of pictures and of a price.

With this technical introduction, we want to show that our continuous search for improvements and superior technology is the only way to provide our professional customers with reliable and sustainable solutions, taking into account the multiple technical pitfalls of flexible silicone elements. Nothing in the design of our devices was left to chance or approximation.

Unless otherwise specified, all tests were performed in Ultimheat laboratory.

Ultimheat is ISO 9000-2015 and ISO 14000-2015 certified (the last existing versions). It is also a government Certified High Technology Company.



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1: Comparison of flexible heaters main technologies*

| | Heating fabrics Silicone rubber heaters | | | Thin insulation foils heaters | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Туре | 1 Wire wound heating element embedded in fabric | Zig-Zag heating wires | 3 Wire wound heating element vulcanized inside rubber | 4 Etched metal foil vulcanized inside rubber | 5 Thick film heaters, silk screen printed | 6 Etched foil bonded on insulating film |
| Picture | | MANAMA MANAMA MANAMA MANAMA | | | | |
| Temperature range | -20+120°C. Usual value as it depends of the fabric used and heating wire insulation. (From -20+120°C for PA66 to -60+350°C for fiberglass or aramide) | -60°C to 230°C. | -60°C to 230°C. | -60°C to 230°C. | -20+80°C. Temperature resistance depends mainly of conductive and resistive inks used. Insulation foil can be PVC or PET or even polyimide. Surface power load limited to 0.2W/cm². | -60 to 230°C. Usual value as it depends of insulatio foil material, adhesive used to bond the foils. Insulation film can be PE (max 120°C due to film material), Kapton (max 230°C due to PSA) |
| Flexibility | Good resistance to bending and repeated flexing. | Limited resistance to bending and repeated flexing. | The best resistance to repeated flexing. | Limited to static application because poor resistance to flexion of the metal foil. | Very poor resistance of inks to flexion. | Limited to static application because poo resistance to flexion of th metal foil. |
| Used in | Industrial jacket heaters. Domestic and industrial blanket heaters and heating pads. Heating clothes. | Industrial flexible silicone heaters. Low volume applications. | Industrial flexible silicone heaters, low volume applications | Most of large volume industrial and commercial applications requesting high temperature resistance and high watt/cm² | Low cost and low temperature heaters used in automobile for heating seats or mirrors to keep ice from forming on the side view mirrors of cars, busses and trucks. | Applications that require a lightweight solution or rapid heat-up time. Wide temperature range when using Kapton |
| Technology | The oldest technology, dating back to the end of 19th century. The resistive conductor is coiled around fiberglass or aramid core. (It was asbestos until 50 years ago). Then the flat heater can be made using 2 technical solutions: 1/- Heating fabric whose warp yarns are made of fiberglass, cotton aramid, polyimide, and weft yarns are made of this coiled heating wires 2/- Stitching the wires on a fabric. This solution allows to use wires with a primary insulation in silicone or FEP. Then the primary insulation can receive a metal braid, for grounding. This is the single way to produce flexible heaters with a grounding braid, requested in some industrial applications. | The resistive conductor is formed in a flat zig-zag, and assembled in a web. This technology produces heaters without thickness increase, similar to the etched models. The cheapest solution for small quantities, (Technology patented by Ultimheat) | The resistive conductor is coiled around fiberglass or polyimide core. Then a web is made with the coiled wires hand pressed on the un-vulcanized silicone. Then the heating web is vulcanized between 2 sheets of fiberglass reinforced silicone rubber. In their traditional time-consuming assembly process, they are only suited for small quantities. In the Ultimheat patented technology the fiberglass fabric net and the heating wire are computer designed, and heating wire is automatically embedded in the fiberglass net before vulcanizing. This allows fully automated production and large volume applications. | The heating element conductive web is made from a thin metal sheet chemically etched with a technology similar to the printed circuits processing. Then this metallic web can be vulcanized between 2 flexible and insulating sheets. Sheets can be made of any type of rubber or elastomers. Because of the larger paths, smaller spacing between elements and better heat transfer, the power density can be up to 2 time bigger than classical wire wound models. They are suited for medium and large quantities. | Thick film heaters are constructed on silk screening of conductive and resistive inks. These inks are printed on a flexible substrate. They can be produced using an ink that makes the heater capable of self-regulating its temperature or as a fixed resistance heater. | Etched foil Kapton flexibl heaters are made with a thin metal foil as the resistance element. The resistance pattern is designed in CAD and transferred to the foil in a process similar to the printed circuits manufacturing. The meta foil is then laminated and bonded to the insulating substrate with adhesive (FEP or Acrylic). The meta foil/substrate is then processed through an aci to produce the etched heating element. The top layer is then added and bonded and laminated with adhesive as done fo the first side. Polyimide heater offers dimensiona stability and high tensile strength. It is also resistant to most chemicals. (Kapton is a brand name from Dupont for polyimide). |

* Types 1, 2, 3, 4 are produced by Ultimheat.

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2-Drums reheating

2-1. Standardized dimensions of drums

One of the most common applications of flexible silicone heaters is reheating drums. It is therefore necessary to specify the theoretical and practical dimensions.

The most common, the 200-litre drum (known as a 55-gallon drum in the United States and a 44-gallon drum in the United Kingdom) is a cylindrical container with a nominal capacity of 200 litres (55 US or 44 imp gal). The exact capacity may vary by manufacturer, purpose, or other factors. Standard drums have inside dimensions of 572 millimetres (22.5 in) diameter and 851 millimetres (33.5 in) height inside. These dimensions yield a volume of about 218.7 litres (57.8 US gallon; 48.1 Imperial gallon), but they are commonly filled to about 200 litres.

The outside dimensions of a 200-litre drum are typically 584 millimetres (23 in) diameter at the top or bottom rim, 597 millimetres (23.5 in) diameter at the chines (ridges around drum), and 876 millimetres (34.5 in) height.

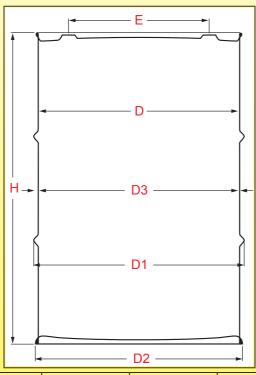
The external dimensions are identical to a few millimeters in the US and ISO versions. The nominal diameters of the threads of the bungs on the top cover are identical, but differ in the pitch used:

According to the American standard ANSI MH2, the threads are of type NPT.

According to the international standard ISO 15750 the threads are type G2 "and G¾" (ISO 228-1 standard)

This arrangement is echoed in many plastic drums in the same size. Various components can be mounted to the drum, such as drum pumps and bung mixers.

Usual dimensions of steel drums



| Capacity Liters (US gallons) | Overall height H mm ±6.4 (in inches ±1/4) | Inside diameter D in mm ±3.2 (in inches ±1/8) | Over-hoop diameter D1 in mm ±3.2 (in inches ±1/8) | Over-chime diameter D2 in mm ±3.2 (in inches ±1/8 | Outside diameter at no hoop D3 in mm ±3.2 (in inches ±1/8) | Distance between fittings centers E in mm (inches) | N° of hoops |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|-------------|
| 19-20 (5) | 283 (11-1/8) | 356 (14) | 371 (14-5/8) | 363 (14-5/16) | 359 (14-1/8) | 210 (8-1/4) | 2 |
| 30 (8) | 412 (16-1/4 | 356 (14) | 371 (14-5/8) | 363 (14-5/16) | 359 (14-1/8) | 210 (8-1/4) | 2 |
| 38 (10) | 489 (19-1/4) | 356 (14) | 371 (14-5/8) | 363 (14-5/16) | 359 (14-1/8) | 210 (8-1/4) | 2 |
| 60 (16) | 733 (28-7/8) | 356 (14) | 371 (14-5/8) | 363 (14-5/16) | 359 (14-1/8) | 210 (8-1/4) | 2 |
| 75 (20) | 552 (21-3/4) | 463 (18-1/4) | 486 (19-1/8) | 475 (18-11/16) | 466 (18-3/8) | 343 (13-1/2) | 2 |
| 110/120(30) | 749 (29-1/2) | 463 (18-1/4) | 486 (19-1/8) | 475 (18-11/16) | 466 (18-3/8) | 343 (13-1/2) | 2 |
| 200/220 (55) | 878 (34-1/2) | 572 (22-1/2) | 593 (23-3/8) | 586 (23-1/16) | 574 (22-5/8) | 444 (17-1/2) | 2 |

For silicone heating belts, the diameter D3 must be taken into account. Under no circumstances should the heating belt be applied to diameters D1 or D2



2-2. Drums reheating with flexible silicone belts

Reheating time of drums

This is the most common question: How long will it take to heat a drum?

A first approach must take into account a number of critical parameters, and the main ones are:

1-The total volume heated.

For a given power a large volume will heat up less quickly than a small volume

2-The total power applied.

Higher power will in principle warm up faster

3-The distribution of power.

Heating distributed over the whole mass or on all the walls will heat up faster than heating located on a small surface of the tank

4-The thermal conductivity of the liquid.

The higher the thermal conductivity of the liquid, the faster the heat is transmitted to the whole mass

5-The heat capacity of the liquid.

Since the heat capacity represents the energy that must be applied to a mass of liquid to heat it, liquids with a low heat capacity will heat, at equal power, faster than those with a high heat capacity.

6-The kinematic viscosity (v) of the liquid.

The more viscous a liquid, the fewer convection currents. So the heat energy is transmitted less quickly. It may be necessary in some cases to add a mixing apparatus for viscous, low-conductive products.

7-The thermal insulation.

By eliminating heat losses to the outside, the heat energy is concentrated on the tank. An insulated tank will heat up faster. Insulating jackets are available for all dimensions of drums

8-The type of action of temperature control.

PID-type temperature control reduces the power supplied to the tank nearby the set point, therefore the heating time is increased but the usual overheating of on/off control systems is avoided. Improper positioning of the temperature measuring point, for example in the middle of the heated liquid, increases the risk of overheating of the walls, due to the time taken by the heat energy to reach this central location.

9- Thermal safety devices.

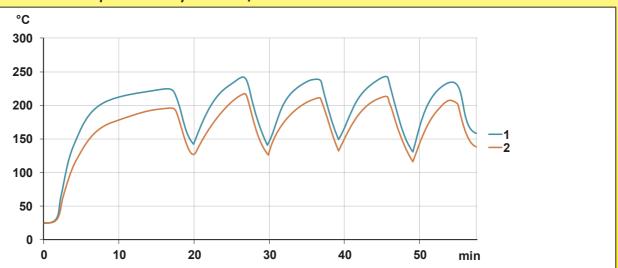
When thermal safeties are installed in the heating systems, they limit the temperature reached by the heating element to prevent its destruction by overheating. This limitation can increase the duration of the heating, in particular when the thermal exchanges with the liquid are bad, because of its thermal conductivity or its viscosity.

10-The heating surface.

Silicone belt heaters only cover a small part of the surface of the tanks. The heating is done by thermal conduction between this small surface and the heated product, and the temperature homogeneity is long to be done. So, everytime it is possible, the silicone heater surface should be increased to the maximum.

Overheat of flexible silicone heating belts mounted on empty drums

We strongly discourage this use, as the wall temperatures reached are almost always higher than the silicone belt destruction temperature. If, despite all, this can happens in the application, we recommend the use of a surface temperature control system (eg limiter at 190°C), in addition to the electronic or mechanical thermostat control, and a limitation of the surface power density at 0.75W / cm²



Temperature measurement made on a 200mm width silicone belt mounted on a 55 gallons (200 liters) drum. Power 2250W (0.75W/cm²), PID controller with sensor located in the center of the empty tank. Surface temperature limited to 190°C by a disc thermostat.

1: Temperature of the inner wall of the heating belt

2: Temperature of the outer wall of the heating belt.

Despite the action of the temperature limiter, the surface temperature varies between 220 and 240°C, so it is potentially destructive. The electronic temperature controller temperature sensor being located inside the empty barrel, it does not measure the temperature rise of the wall, and its regulating action does not occur.

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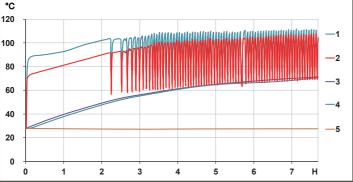
Comparative practical examples of reheating drums with flexible silicone heating belts

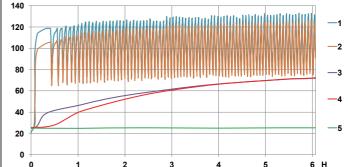
Temperature control by mechanical bulb and capillary thermostat mounted on the surface. The set point of 90°C has been selected to avoid bringing water to boiling point. (Without surface temperature limiter)



Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled with water, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 2250W (surface load 0.75W/cm²).

Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled with HF 24-6 hydraulic oil, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 2250W (surface power load 0.75W/cm²).





- Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum
 Coutside silicone belt surface temperature
- 3: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top
- 4: Water temperature, at diameter center, at, half height of the drum
- 5: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank is almost zero. The bottom of the tank does not heat up. The heating time is 7:30 minutes before the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt reaches 70°C. Operation of the thermostat set at 90°C results in wide temperature oscillations at the heating belt walls

Energy efficiency is very low (35%) compared to insulated heating coats that can reach 85 to 90%.

1: Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum
2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature

- 2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature
- 3: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top
- 4: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at, half height of the drum
- 5: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank is quickly becoming null. The bottom of the tank does not heat up. The heating time is 5 hours before the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt reaches 70°C. Operation of the thermostat set at 90°C results in wide temperature oscillations rising up to 130°C at the heating belt walls

Energy efficiency is very low (32%) compared to insulated heating coats that can reach 85 to 90%.

Heating with electronic remote control, by PID controller, set point set to 90°C, Pt100 sensor mounted on the surface of the heating belt. (Without surface temperature limiter)



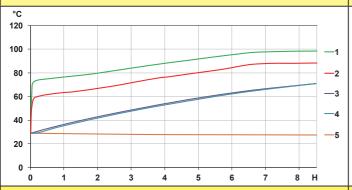
Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled with water, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 1500W (surface load 0.5W/cm2).

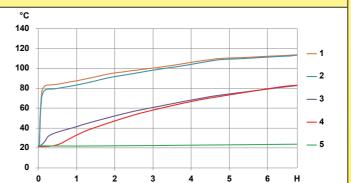
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Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled ic oil, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 1500W (surface power load 0.5W/cm²).





1: Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum 2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature

- 3: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top
- 4: Water temperature, at diameter center, at half height of the drum
- 5: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank is almost zero. The bottom of the tank does not heat up. The heating time is 8:30 minutes before the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt reaches

Energy efficiency is very low (30%) compared to insulated heating coats that can reach 85 to 90%

1: Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum 2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature

3: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top 4: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at, half height of the drum

5: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank is almost zero. The bottom of the tank does not heat up. The heating time is 4:30 minutes before the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt reaches 70°C. This is only 55% of the time used to heat water in the same conditions. Energy efficiency is very low (30%) compared to insulated jacket heaters that can reach 85 to 90%

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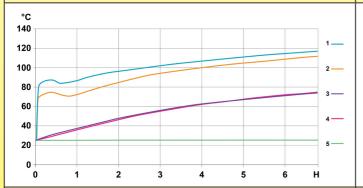


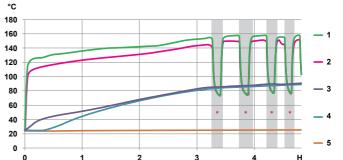
Heating with electronic remote control, PID action regulator, Pt100 sensor immersed in the center of the tank, surface temperature of the heating belt protected by a bimetal disc temperature limiter set at 190°C to prevent destruction of the heating element by overheating.



Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled with water, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 2250W (surface load 0.75W/cm²).

Variation in the temperature versus time of a 220-liter metal drum, filled with HF 24-6 hydraulic oil, heated by a silicone heating belt 200mm wide, without thermal insulation, power 2250W (surface power load 0.75W/cm²).





- 1: Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum 2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature
- 3: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top
- 4: Water temperature, at diameter center, at, half height of the drum
- 5: Water temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom
- 1: Surface temperature between silicone belt and drum
 2: Outside silicone belt surface temperature
- 3: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the top 4: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at, half height of the drum
- 5: Oil temperature, at diameter center, at 50mm from the bottom

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank are very quickly identical, while the bottom of the tank is absolutely not warmed. The heating time is 6 hours 30 minutes for the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt reaches 70°C.

Energy efficiency is very low (35%) compared to insulated heating coats that can reach 85 to 90%

Analysis of the results: It is noted in these tests that the temperature difference between the middle and the top of the tank are very quickly identical, while the bottom of the tank is absolutely not warmed. It takes 2h30 minutes for the temperature of the liquid at the level of the heating belt to reach 70°C.

Compared with the heating of the water under the same conditions, the time saving is important (ratio of 0.4)

But the surface temperature of the heating element reaches the limit of 190°C because of the low thermal conductivity of the oil and its lower heat capacity. The surface temperature limiter is essential (The zones * are the periods when the limiter has cut off the supply of the heating element). Energy efficiency is very low (25%) compared to insulated jacket heaters that can reach 85 to 90%.

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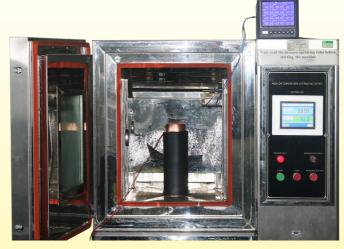
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Comparison of heating times required for different liquids currently heated by silicone belt heaters.

In order to give an idea to the users heating specific products, we carried out, under identical test conditions, comparative tests by recording the necessary time and the evolution of the temperature during the heating of a liter of product, from 20°C to 90°C (measured at the geometric center of the tank). These tests were made with two different values of surface power load:

0.1W/cm² and 0.4W/cm².

Test conditions: Heating performed in a cylindrical tank diameter 76mm height 280mm, flat bottom, red copper 2mm thick, the entire cylindrical portion filled with the product (250mm) is heated by a flexible silicone heater, insulated with 20mm of PVC-NBR foam. The heating is made without temperature control or safety temperature limiter. The ambient temperature is maintained at 20°C. in a climatic chamber. The test is stopped when the temperature at the center of the product has reached 90°C.

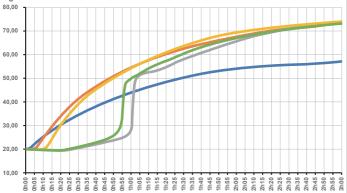


Testing equipment

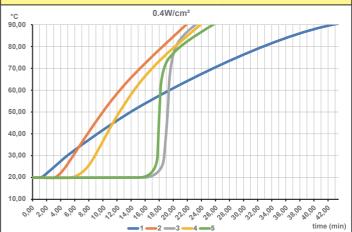
Characteristics of the products used in the tests

| Products | Thermal conductivity W/m.K | Specific heat capacity (kJ/kg.K) | Kinematic viscosity at 20°C mm²/s | Specific gravity Kg/m3 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Water | 0.597@20°C | 4.182 | 1.006@20°C | 0.998@20°C |
| Olive oil | 0.189@15°C | 1.25 | 91.5@20°C | 0.922 @20°C |
| Lard | 0.407@25°C | 2.1 | Frozen (melting between 35 and 42°C) | 0.924-0.930 |
| Mineral oil ISO VG680 | 0.134@40°C | 1.99 | 4000@20°C | 0.850 |
| Butter | 0.197 @46°C | 2.3 | Frozen (melting between 27 and 32°C) | 0.87-0.93 |





With a surface load of 0.4W/cm² (240W)



1: Water 2: Olive oil 3: Lard 4: ISO VG680 Mineral oil

Analysis of the results: The water, with a heating capacity of 2 to 4 times greater than the other products, thus requires more energy to warm up and thus heats up much less quickly. Products frozen at room temperature (butter, animal fat) retain for a long time a central cold part for lack of convection currents, before quickly reaching the temperature of the other oils when they liquefy.

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3- Pipes heating

3-1 Pipes surface temperature

A second application of flexible silicone heaters is heating or antifreeze protection of the pipes. The temperature reached on the pipe surface is the most important parameter. We have therefore performed a number of tests to allow users to have benchmarks before selecting a flexible silicone heater for these applications.



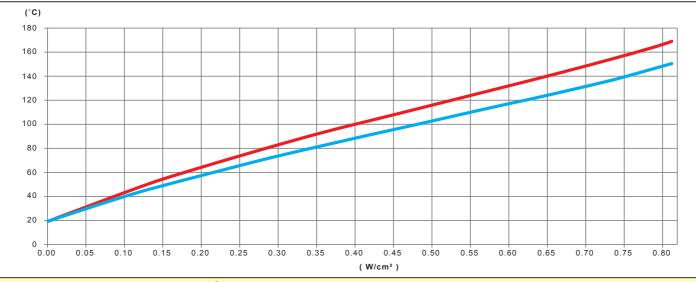
Condition of the comparative tests: Silicone heating ribbons wound on tubes of external diameter 25mm, in PVC-U, galvanized steel and stainless steel

In order to characterize the power requirements, comparative tests under different conditions have been carried out. The heating was carried out by a flexible silicone ribbon wounded on the tube with a pitch equal to twice its width, thus covering half of the surface of the tube. The power in W/cm² provided in the test results is that of the heating tape. It must therefore be divided by 2 to relate it to the surface of the tube. In blue the wall temperature of the tube outside areas covered by the heating tape. In red the wall temperature of the tube in the areas covered by the heating tape. Measurement was made at an ambient temperature of 25°C.

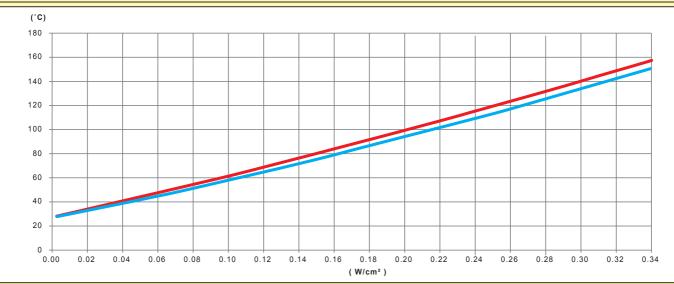
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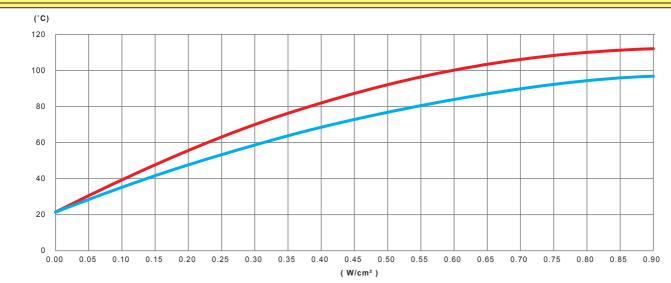
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Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty, non-thermally insulated stainless steel tube

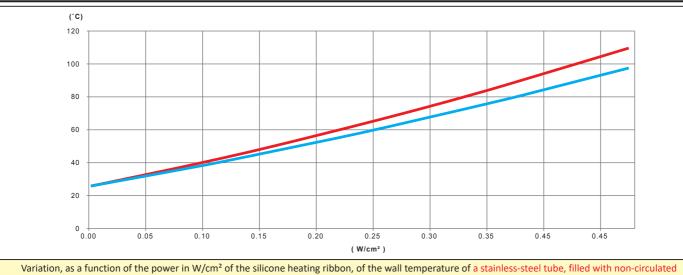


Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty stainless-steel tube, thermally insulated by 20mm of PVC-NBR foam



Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a stainless-steel tube, filled with non-circulated water, no-thermally insulated

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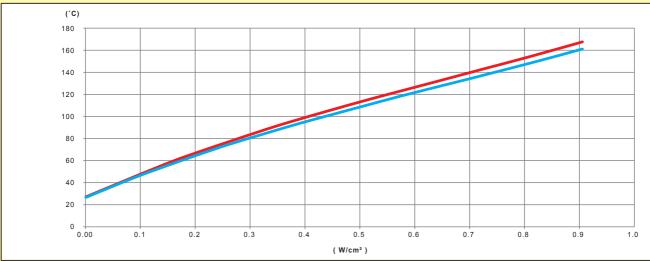


Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a stainless-steel tube, filled with non-circulated water, thermally insulated by 20mm of PVC-NBR foam

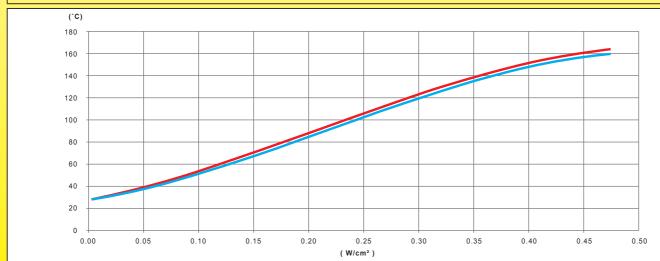
Results analysis:

- Homogeneity of temperature: The stainless-steel tubes being rather bad heat conductors, one notices strong differences of temperature between the heated zones and the not heated zones, in particular for empty tubes This difference is attenuated during the use of insulated tubes.
- Recommended power: For uninsulated stainless-steel pipes with non-circulating water, such as domestic water supply pipes, a value of 0.42W/cm² is sufficient to protect against freezing up to -20°C. For insulated tubes, this value is 0.3W/cm²

Test results on galvanized steel tubes



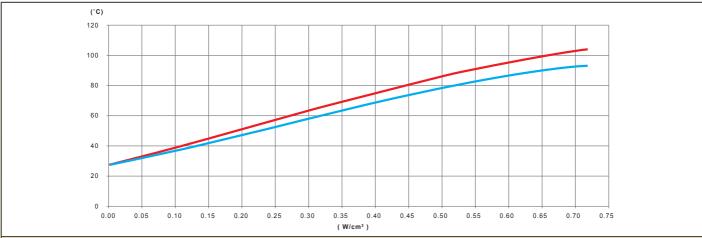
Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty, non-thermally insulated galvanized steel tube



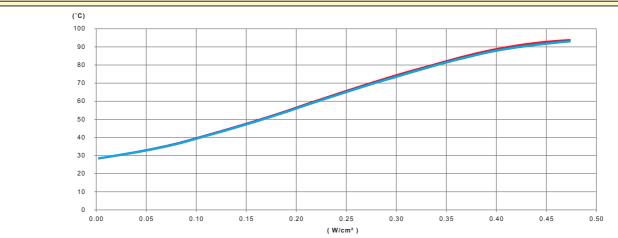
Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty, galvanized steel tube, thermally insulated by 20mm PVC-NBR foam

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Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a galvanized steel tube filled with non-circulating water, non-thermally insulated



Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a galvanized steel tube filled with non-circulating water, thermally insulated by 20mm PVC-NBR foam

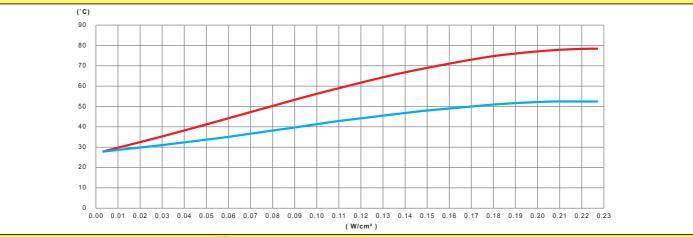
Results analysis:

- **Homogeneity of temperature:** The steel tubes being fairly good heat conductors, we note a good homogeneity of temperature between the heated zones and the unheated zones, the two becoming almost identical in the isolated tubes.
 - Recommended power: For non-insulated steel pipes with mostly non-circulating water, such as domestic water supply pipes, a value of 0.4W/cm² is sufficient to protect against freezing up to -20°C. For insulated tubes, this value is 0.27W/cm²

Test results on U-PVC tubes

The heating of the plastic pipes is limited by their softening temperature.

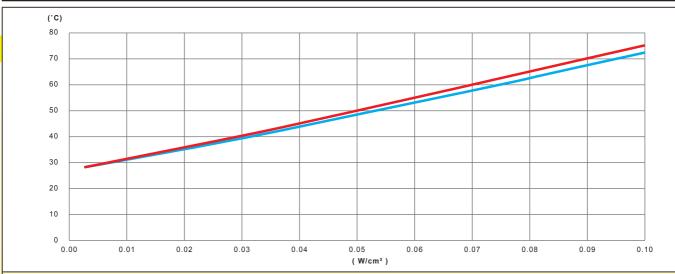
It is important to note that if the PVC tube is likely to be empty during the warm-up period, the temperature under the silicone heater ribbon must remain below this softening temperature, which is between 80 and 100°C depending of the type of PVC. (PVC, U-PVC, C-PVC).



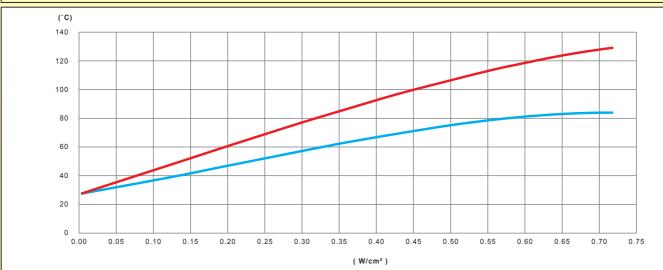
Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty, non-thermally insulated PVC tube

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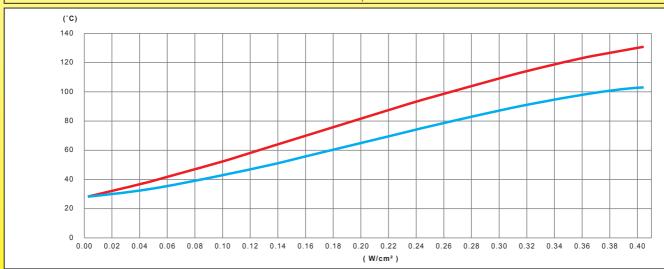




Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of an empty PVC tube, thermally insulated by 20mm of PVC-NBR foam



Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a PVC tube filled with non-circulating water, non-thermally insulated



Variation, as a function of the power in W/cm² of the silicone heating ribbon, of the wall temperature of a PVC tube filled with non-circulating water, thermally insulated by 20mm PVC-NBR foam

Results analysis:

- Homogeneity of temperature: PVC pipes being poor heat conductors, there is a very large difference in temperature between the heated zones and the unheated zones, which weakens in the insulated tubes but still reaches more than 20°C.
- Recommended power: For PVC or U-PVC pipes insulated with non-circulating water, such as domestic water supply pipes, a value of 0.45W/cm² is sufficient to protect against frost up to -20°C. For insulated tubes, this value is 0.22W/cm².

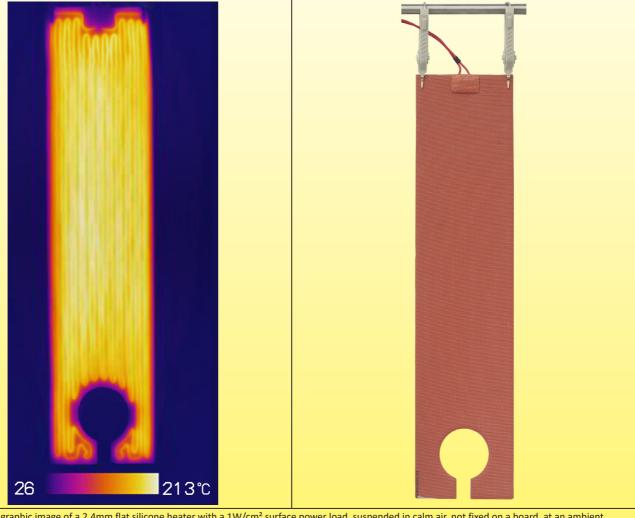
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4-Boards heating with flexible silicone heaters

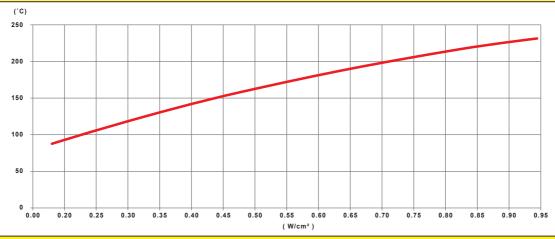
4-1. Surface temperature of boards as a function of the surface power

Depending on the surface power in W/cm², the temperature of a heated board will stabilize at different values. This temperature, will vary according to the level of its thermal exchanges with its environment. (In calm air, in ventilated air, in contact with boards made of different metals or plastics). The tests below intend to provide a general idea of the evolution of this temperature. (Non-contact measurements made by thermography).

Measurement on flexible silicone heater suspended in air



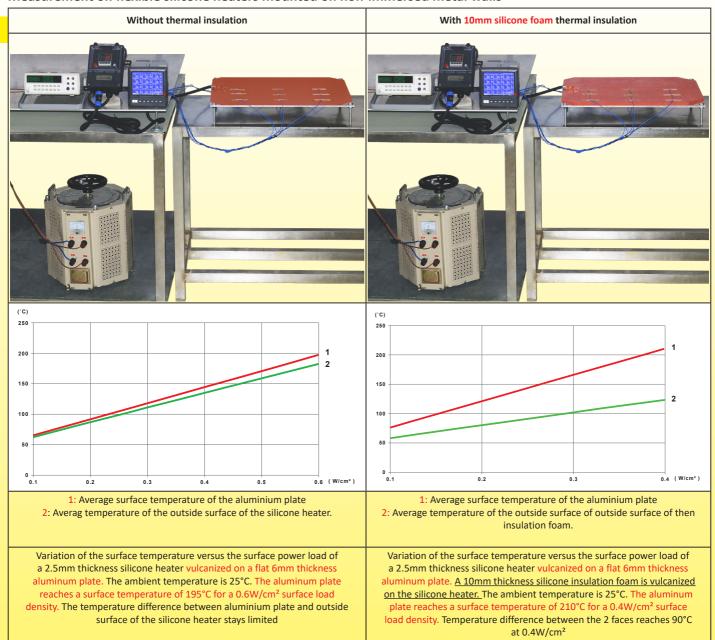
Thermographic image of a 2.4mm flat silicone heater with a 1W/cm² surface power load, suspended in calm air, not fixed on a board, at an ambient temperature of 25°C. The surface temperature reaches 213°C, nearby its destruction.



Variation of the surface temperature of a 2.5mm thick silicone heater versus the surface power load. The heater is suspended in calm air, not fixed on a metal surface, at an ambient temperature of 25°C. The heater is not protected by a temperature limitation system. In these conditions, the heater is irreversibly damaged at 235°C.

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Measurement on flexible silicone heaters mounted on non-immersed metal walls



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5- Constructional parameters of flexible silicone heaters

5-1. General parameters

The main characteristics of silicone heating resistors are: Flexibility and the possibility to produce a high surface power density. The consequences of these characteristics have a major influence on the construction methods.

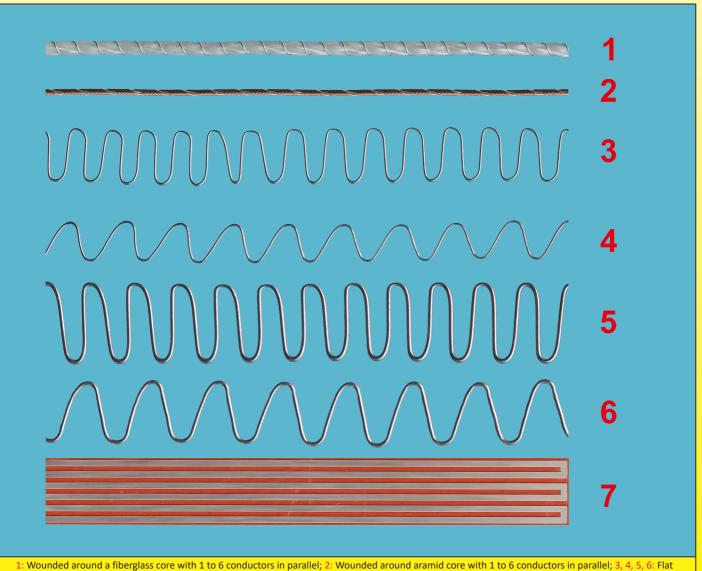
- 1- To obtain high heating powers, low electrical resistance heaters are required because the power is equal to U²/R, so for a given voltage the resistance is inversely proportional to the power.
- 2- To maintain flexibility, the heating conductors must be of the smallest possible diameter, and arranged in a configuration that facilitates bending.
- 3- To obtain a good homogeneity of temperature, it is necessary to have the greatest length of wire per unit of surface.
- 4- To avoid hot spots and the destruction of the vulcanized silicone sheet around the heating wire, it is necessary that the surface power remains as low as possible so that its surface temperature remains below that supported by the silicone.

We see that these parameters 2, 3 and 4 are a priori incompatible with the parameter N°1, and that the manufacture of flexible heaters resistors of high power seems impossible. But the manufacturers of heating wires have mainly developed alloys with high resistivity to reduce the length required, as it is the most economical solution.

- So the only remaining parameters that can be modified are:
- The wire forming technology (Small diameter coil around a fiberglass core, zig-zag flat spring, sinusoidal flat spring),
- The assembly of several circuits in parallel in order to divide the power per circuit,
- The selection of heating wires in special low resistivity alloys.

It is the combination of these technical solutions, studied on a case-by-case basis, which guarantees good flexibility and a good density of heating wires per unit area and therefore a good homogeneity of temperature without hot spots.

Some modern methods of forming heating wires for flexible silicone heaters



: Wounded around a fiberglass core with 1 to 6 conductors in parallel; 2: Wounded around aramid core with 1 to 6 conductors in parallel; 3, 4, 5, 6: Flat zig-zag spring; 7: Heating net made by chemical etching of a metal foil.

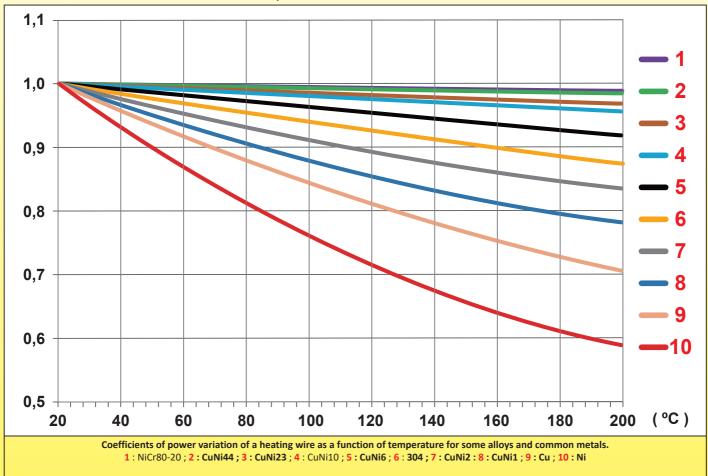


5-2. The use of resistive wires with a positive temperature coefficient, null or negative, and consequently, the variation of the power as a function of the temperature.

A little-known parameter of flexible silicone heaters is the variation of their power when the temperature rises. While in the high temperature heaters, manufacturers are looking for heating wires with a coefficient of variation of resistivity in temperature close to zero, and good performance without oxidation at high temperatures, using for example nickel-chromium alloys, in the flexible silicone heaters, the required temperature resistance is lower, as the maximum temperature of use is about 250°C.

This lower maximum temperature makes it possible to use a wider range of metals and alloys, with a range of resistivity values ranging from 0.017 to more than 0.50 Ohms.mm²/m. This very wide resistivity range can be used to build heating elements of almost any surface, while remaining in flexible heating wire diameters. However, all of these alloys and metals have completely different temperature resistivity variation characteristics. It is therefore possible to use this parameter to produce heating elements that will self-regulate (or not) when the temperature rises.

For example, using alloy No. 9 in the table below, a heating element will see its power almost divided by 2 between 20 and 200°C, while it will remain constant if alloy No. 1 is used.



5-3. Design of the reinforced silicone sheets

The most important factor affecting the price of flexible silicone heaters is the weight of silicone per m². Silicone is an expensive raw material, and therefore the development of flexible heaters is based on the minimal use of this material.

The base is a fiberglass net that will be coated on each side with a layer of silicone resin, then polymerized by passing through a heating mill. The total silicone thickness is calculated to provide the electrical insulation (function of the operating voltage), and the fiberglass net to provide the mechanical strength, especially to the elongation. Several layers can be vulcanized together to meet specific applications.

Flexible silicone heaters can be made in 6 main construction configurations:

A- In total thickness of 1.5 to 1.6mm, which corresponds to an insulating thickness of 0.75 to 0.8mm on both sides of the heating conductors. Made with coiled heating wires, it provides the best resistance to bending. This solution is the most economical, especially for small series, but its mechanical strength is reduced by the small thickness. It is mainly used for heating elements of small surface, or intended to be glued. Having a low mass, it allows a faster temperature measurement by thermostats and temperature sensors mounted on its surface.

B- In total thickness of 1.5 to 1.6mm, which corresponds to an insulation thickness of 0.75 to 0.8mm on both sides of a heating network produced by chemical etching. This solution is the most economical for the production of large series, but the least resistant to bending. Having the lowest mass, the best heat distribution, it allows a faster temperature measurement of thermostats and temperature sensors mounted on its surface.

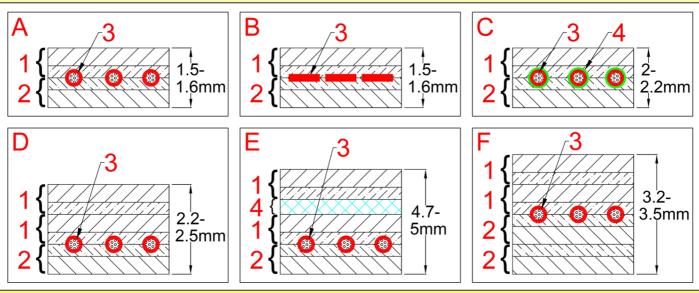
C- In total thickness from 2 to 2.2mm, which corresponds to an insulation thickness of 1 to 1.1mm on both sides of the heating conductors. This solution improves the electrical insulation towards the outside of the heating part because the use of heating conductors with a primary insulation in FEP confers the insulation class 2 to this assembly, without increasing its thickness too much. This solution is used in heating appliances subject to a regulation requiring an insulation class 2.

D- In total thickness of 2.4 to 2.5mm, which corresponds to an insulation thickness of 0.75 to 0.8mm on one side and 1.6mm on the other of the heating conductors. This solution improves the mechanical resistance and the electrical insulation towards the outside of the heating part. It is used for heating belts to be mounted and disassembled frequently, and large surface elements subjected to mechanical stresses

E- In total thickness of 2.5 to 2.6mm, which corresponds to an insulation thickness of 0.75 to 0.8mm on one side and 1.6mm on the other side of the heating conductors. In this thickness of 1.6mm is sandwiched a fine wire mesh of protection against punching and which also allows an efficient grounding. This solution improves electrical protection and resistance to elongation, but reduces flexibility.

A variant of this solution consists of using heating conductors comprising a primary electrical insulation covered with a metal braid.

F- In total thickness of 3.2 to 3.4mm, which corresponds to an insulation thickness of 1.6mm on both sides of the heating conductors. This solution provides the highest mechanical strength and double insulation heaters (Class 2), but this extra thickness between the heating conductors and the surface increases the heat transfer time and therefore the risk of overheating.



1: Fiberglass reinforced silicone compound of the upper face; 2: Fiberglass reinforced silicone compound of the lower face; 3: Heating wires; 4: Metal mesh wire for grounding and mechanical reinforcement; 5: FEP Primary insulation of heating wires.

5-4. Flexible silicone heaters surface coating

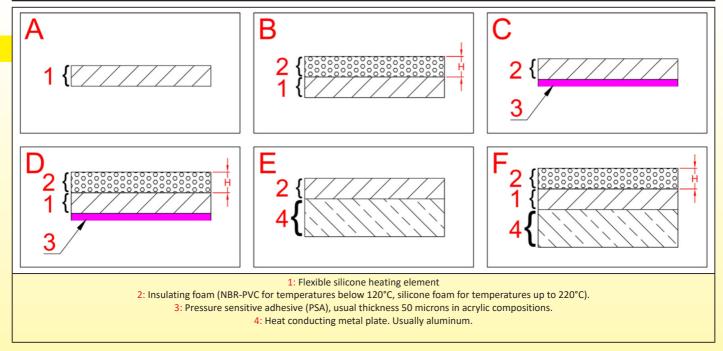
The flexible elements can receive equipment that is assembled on their surface, in order to meet different applications.

The main combinations are:

A: No equipment

- B: One side with bonded or vulcanized silicone insulating foam, providing thermal insulation to the outside
- C: One side with PSA type adhesive, usually of acrylic type, very thin, to stick the heating element on the wall to be heated. Adhesives can be used up to 200°C.
- D: One side with PSA type adhesive, generally of acrylic type, very thin, for gluing the heating element to the wall to be heated, the opposite side being equipped with a bonded or vulcanized silicone insulating foam, providing thermal insulation towards the outside.
- E: Heating element glued to a heat conductive metal plate. This solution provides a good temperature homogeneity of the surface and allows to reach higher surface loads.
- F: Heating element glued to a heat conductive metal plate. This solution provides a good temperature homogeneity of the surface and allows to reach higher surface loads. The outer face of the resistor receives a thermal insulating silicone foam, improving the heating efficiency.





5-5. Mechanical strength of flexible silicone heaters

Silicone heaters are often subject to mechanical stress during installation or during use. To withstand these constraints technical solutions and validation tests are required.

The main constraints of their industrial applications are in particular:

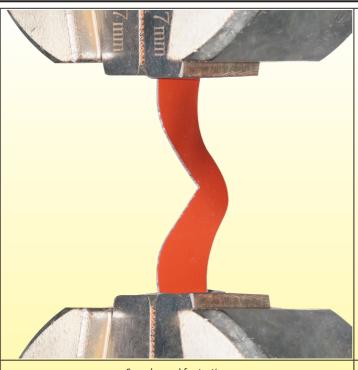
- 1- The resistance to tearing, critical when heating elements are fixed by holes made in their thickness, for example to place screws, cords, rivets, or when asperities exist on the surface
- 2- The creep resistance, critical when the heating elements are permanently stretched by springs on a cylindrical tank, for example in heating belts.
- 3- Resistance to tearing of spring mounting hooks on heating belts
- 4- The pull-out resistance of electric power cables and wires, the minimum values of which are given by the electrical standards.
- 5- The resistance to separation of the various vulcanized layers, a critical parameter for the proper functioning of these heating elements.
- 6- Bending resistance, which makes it possible to verify that the heating elements can be placed on cylindrical walls, a critical parameter of heating belts and ribbons for electrical tracing.
- 7- The resistance to tearing of the silicone protective boxes of thermostats, limiters, temperature sensors, which must ensure that the safety or temperature control systems retain its function, therefore detaching them from the heating surface must not happen.

All these constraints have been the subject of validation tests before the devices are put into circulation on the market.

Tear strength

This tear strength test is made on the different thicknesses of the versions A(1.5/1.6mm), B (2.2/2.5mm), C (2.3/2.6mm) and D (3.2/3.5mm), on laser cut specimens with dimensions in accordance with EN 60335-2-17§21.110.1. This test allows to check the quality of weaving used in the fiberglass reinforcement.

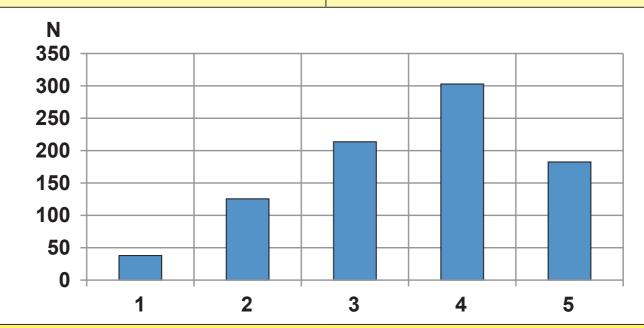
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Sample used for testing

Tear strength testing equipment

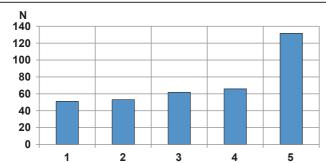


Comparative tear strength of the different thicknesses models 1: 0.8mm; 2: 1.6mm; 3: 2.3mm; 4: 3.2mm; 5: 2.3mm with stainless steel mesh reinforcement

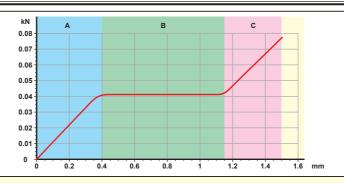
Creeping

In applications in which a permanent stress is applied, an elongation of the flexible silicone resistances may result in loosening and causing a gap with the heated surface. The resulting change in heat exchange can produce overheating. We therefore measured the force required to elongate 1.5mm in 30 minutes over a typical 300mm long heater in the different thickness configurations. (version with 1.6mm thickness is the reference basis).

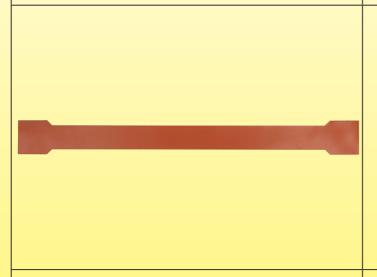
This test allowed us to select the less creeping sensible fiberglass reinforced silicone sheets. The tests show that the creep is almost independent of the number of layers of glass fiber reinforced silicone, but above all depends on the quality of the bonding between the silicone resin and the fiberglass frame.







Creep curve type of a sheet of reinforced silicone fiberglass. In section A, the elongation is proportional to the applied force. In this section, the silicone is lengthened by opposing a resistance proportional to its elasticity. In section B, the elongation occurs without increasing the tensile force: This is due to the deformation of the fiberglass braiding meshes that separate from the silicone. In section C: The mesh of the weft can no longer be deformed, and the tension is applied directly on the fiberglass threads which will gradually







Sample during testing

Holding hooks resistance to tearing

The tearing of a hook used to tension the heating belts will cause its falling from the barrel on which it is installed, and consequently the overheating and the immediate destruction of the belt, which may be the cause of a fire. Thanks to the technology used, the force required to pull the hook supports off the heating belt is at least 50% greater than the force required to deform and straighten the metal hooks





Tear force testing equipment

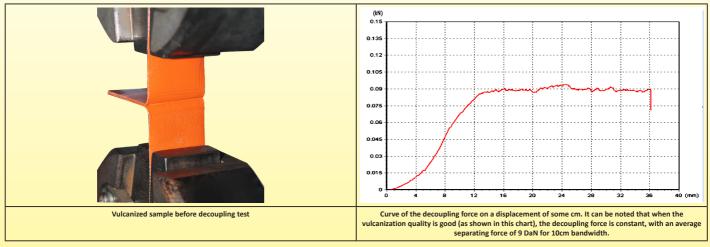
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Split resistance of the vulcanized layers

One of the critical and invisible defects of flexible silicone heaters is incomplete vulcanization of the layers between which the heating wire is inserted. This incomplete vulcanization may be due to insufficient pressure, insufficient temperature, too short a compression time, a poorly dosed silicone resin or whose shelf life is exceeded. This defect will cause the uncoupling of the layers, the formation of bubbles, and the premature destruction of the heating wire. It is therefore important to be able to quantify this adhesion in order to optimize the vulcanization parameters. This test makes it possible in particular to measure the aging of semi-vulcanized silicone resins, since their storage time is limited. It also allows to check the constancy of the vulcanization over a long length.



Flexing resistance

In flexible heaters, flexural strength is a parameter used to check if heating wires are correctly formed and embedded inside the fiberglass reinforced silicone sheets. This test, made in a special equipment, makes it possible to verify that a fold in the heating element according to a precise radius will not result in a mechanical stress of the conductor which would provoke its breaking immediately or eventually after some folding.

It is based on UL817 and EN60335-1-25 specifications.

This test consists of an alternating flexion at 60 cycles per minute, bending at 90° (45° on each side of the vertical) on a 5mm radius. A load of 100 gr. per 100mm width is added to the free end of the heating element. Criterion of acceptance: 500 cycles without heating wire breakage or change of more than 1% of its electrical resistance.



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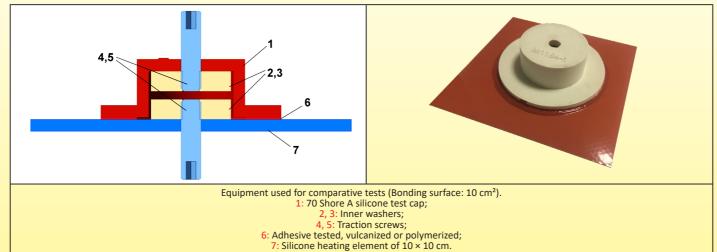


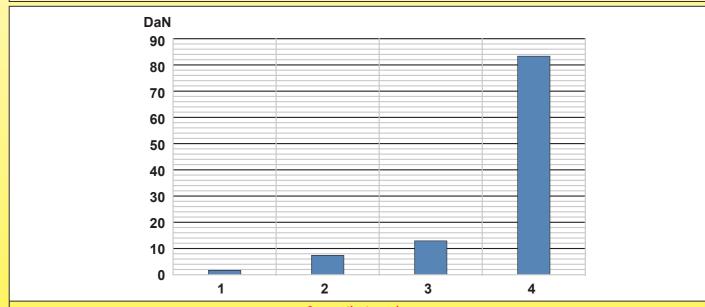
Tear strength of silicone protective housings of thermostats, limiters, temperature sensors.

All boots and protective boxes are vulcanized on the silicone sheets. These components are made of semi-flexible silicone with a hardness of 70 Shore A, having a flange with a large contact surface for vulcanization. As a result, their tear resistance is about 10 times greater than traditional glued models. In some models, after vulcanization, an additional filling, is made with heat-conductive RTV resin to provide protection against water penetration and/or better heat exchange with the surface of the heating element.

Comparison of the different vulcanization techniques and adhesives used for the bonding of silicone caps on flexible silicone heating surfaces.

These tests are carried out with a particular test boot allowing to have reproducible results.





Comparative tear values

1/- Boot vulcanised at 180°C with two-component silicone adhesive: Average value 1.9DaN
2/- Boot glued with a high temperature single component silicone resin (RTV) polymerizing at room temperature: Average value 7.6DaN
3/- Boot glued with a high temperature single component high strength silicone resin (RTV) polymerizing at room temperature: Average value 13DaN.
4/- Boot vulcanised at medium temperature with silicone resin used in our production: Average value 84DaN. This represent 8.4DaN tear strength by cm² of bonded surface.

5-6. Connection methods for wires, cables, temperature sensors and thermostats

Two types of power lead connections are used in flexible silicone heaters:

- The connection by independent wires (one for each phase), intended for the heaters whose incorporation in an apparatus is carried out by the manufacturer of this apparatus. The gauge of conductors is determined by the power of the heating element. In this version, the mechanical resistance to tearing is achieved by a vulcanized patch.
- The connection by a cable, with two or three conductors, usually equipped with a plug, for devices intended for an end user. In this case the mechanical resistance to tearing is achieved by a vulcanized silicone boot, and possibly a locking system of the cable by mechanical clamping. Under the most critical operating conditions the vulcanized boot can be riveted to the heating element.

Silicone heaters, technical introduction



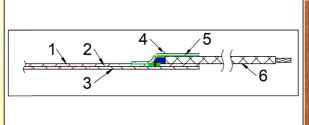
The tearing values to which cables and wires are subjected comply with the specifications of EN60335-1-25.12:

- 3 DaN for heating elements with a mass of less than 1 kg,
- 6 DaN for those with a mass of 1 to 4 kg,
- 10 DaN for those over 4 kg.

These constraints determine the design and characteristics of the patches and caps used

Connection of wires on flexible silicone heaters (IP54)

This connection, the most common on small dimensions flexible heaters, is made by a silicone patch vulcanized on the solder between the power supply conductors and the heating wires. It provides mechanical support and a relative ingress protection (IP54).

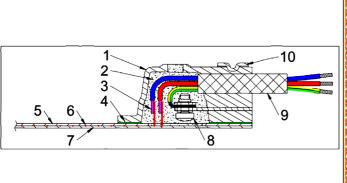




- 1: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side).
 - 2: Heating wire.
- 3: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side).
- 4: Wire outlet fiberglass reinforced silicone patch
- 5: Vulcanized silicone resin (in green) fixing the patch on the silicone upper sheet and on the wires.
 - 6: Power supply wires.

Connection of cables on flexible silicone heaters (IP65)

These caps allow the connection of 3 conductors round cables. They allow to connect the earth of the power cord to an internal terminal, useful to connect the flexible resistances with a metal grid. An external screw terminal is also grounded, for the connection of metal parts of tanks or heated walls. The filling of the boot with a silicone resin makes the assembly extremely resistant to tearing off and guarantees an IP65 degree of water and dust ingress.





- 1: Protection boot
- 2: Silicone resin filling
- 3: Power supply wires
- 4: Vulcanized resin fixing the boot on the silicone heater
 - 5: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side)
 - 6: Heating wire
 - 7: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side)
 - 8: Ground terminal
 - 9: 3-conductor power supply cable
 - 10: Stainless steel clamp for power supply cable

Connection of cables and temperature limiters on flexible silicone heaters (IP65)

These caps allow the connection of 3 conductors round cables. They allow first to connect the earth of the power cord to an internal terminal, useful to connect the flexible resistances with a metal grid. An external screw terminal is also grounded, for the connection of metal parts of tanks or heated walls.

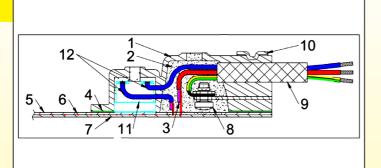
Secondly, they allow to connect a fixe setting bimetal temperature limiter in serial with the heating element. The filling of the boot with a silicone resin makes the assembly extremely resistant to tearing off and guarantees an IP65 degree of water and dust ingress.

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Silicone heaters, technical introduction





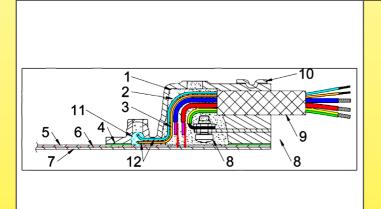


- 1: Protection boot
- 2: Silicone resin filling
- 3: Power supply wires
- 4: Vulcanized resin fixing the boot on the silicone heater
 - 5: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side)
 - 6: Heating wire
 - 7: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side)
 - 8: Ground terminal
 - 9: 3-conductor power supply cable
 - 10: Stainless steel clamp for power supply cable
 - 11: Fixed setting bimetal thermostat
 - 12: Bimetal thermostat connection wires

Connection of cable and temperature sensor on flexible silicone heaters (IP65)

These caps allow the connection of 5 conductors round cables. Firstly, they allow to connect the earth of the power cord to an internal terminal, useful to connect the flexible resistances with a metal grid. An external screw terminal is also grounded, for the connection of metal parts of tanks or heated walls.

Secondly, they allow to connect a 2 wires temperature sensor (2 wires Pt100, NTC or thermocouple). The filling of the boot with a silicone resin makes the assembly extremely resistant to tearing off and guarantees an IP65 degree of water and dust ingress.



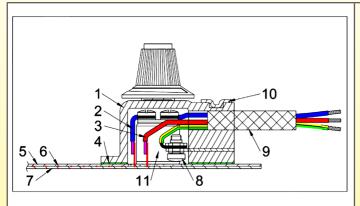


- 1: Protection boot
- 2: Silicone resin filling
- 3: Power supply wires
- 4: Vulcanized resin fixing the boot on the silicone heater
 - 5: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side)
 - 6: Heating wire
 - 7: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side)
 - 8: Ground terminal
 - 9: 3-conductor power supply cable
 - 10: Stainless steel clamp for power supply cable
 - 11: Temperature sensor
 - 12: Temperature sensor connection wires

Connection of cable and adjustable bimetal thermostat on flexible silicone heaters (IP54)

These flexible enclosures allow the connection of 3 conductors round cables. Firstly, they allow to connect the earth of the power cord to an internal terminal, useful to connect the flexible resistances with a metal grid. An external screw terminal is also grounded, for the connection of metal parts of tanks or heated walls.

Secondly, they allow to connect an adjustable bimetal thermostat measuring the temperature of the silicone heater surface on which it is in contact. The large bonding surfaces of the enclosure make the assembly extremely resistant to tearing off. This enclosure guarantees an IP54 degree of water and dust ingress protection.



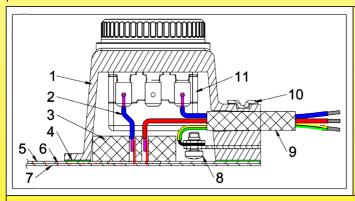


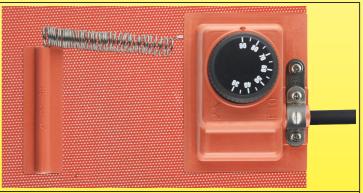
- 1: Flexible and reinforced protection enclosure
- 2: Wire connecting the thermostat to the heating element
- 3: Silicon foam sheet providing thermal insulation between thermostat body and heating element.
 - 4: Vulcanized resin fixing the boot on the silicone heater
 - 5: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side)
 - 6: Heating wire
 - 7: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side)
 - 8: Ground terminal
 - 9: 3-conductor power supply cable
 - 10: Stainless steel clamp for power supply cable
 - 11: Thermostat body

Connection of cable and adjustable bulb and capillary thermostat on flexible silicone heaters (IP54)

These flexible enclosures allow the connection of 3 conductors round cables. Firstly, they allow to connect the earth of the power cord to an internal terminal, useful to connect the flexible resistances with a metal grid. An external screw terminal is also grounded, for the connection of metal parts of tanks or heated walls.

Secondly, they allow to connect an adjustable bulb and capillary thermostat. The silicone foam sheet protect the thermostat body from the heating surface temperature. The large bonding surfaces of the enclosure make the assembly extremely resistant to tearing off. This enclosure guarantees an IP54 degree of water and dust ingress protection.





- 1: Flexible and reinforced protection enclosure
- 2: Wire connecting the thermostat to the heating element
- 3: Silicon foam sheet providing thermal insulation between thermostat body and heating element.
 - 4: Vulcanized resin fixing the boot on the silicone heater
 - 5: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Upper side)
 - 6: Heating wire
 - 7: Fiberglass reinforced silicone sheet (Lower side)
 - 8: Ground terminal
 - 9: 3-conductor power supply cable
 - 10: Stainless steel clamp for power supply cable
 - 11: Thermostat body

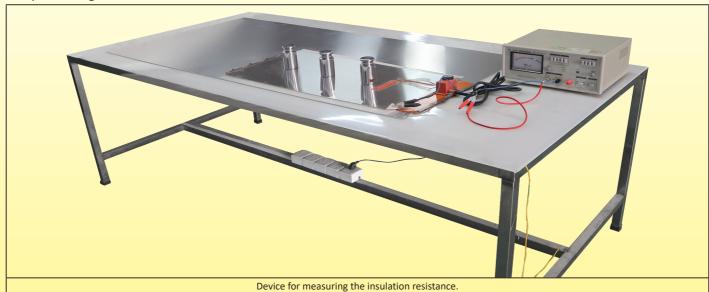


5-7. Parameters of electrical insulation of flexible silicone heaters

Insulation resistance at ambient temperature

The insulation resistance decreases with the length of heating wire used. If this length can go down to a few meters in the small silicone heaters, it can exceed more than 250 meters on the large models. In production, the insulation values are 100% measured at ambient temperature. Our minimum acceptance limit is 0.1Gohms (100x the limit of EN60335-2-17§ 19.112.3).

This measurement is carried out with the heater sandwiched between two metal sheets covering the entire surface and pressed against each other with a load of 35 DaN/m².



Electric strength at ambient temperature

In all protected heating elements, there is a leakage current passing through their insulation. This leakage current increases with the applied voltage.

The measured values are always greater than 0.1Gohm

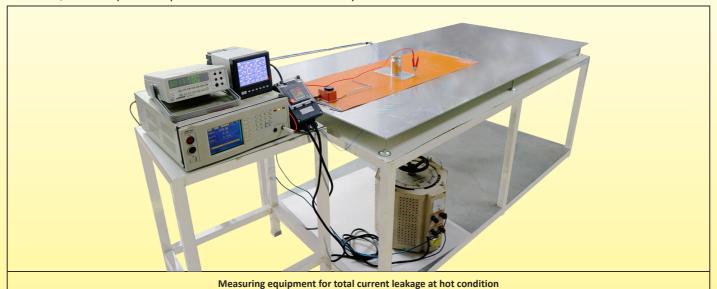
In the case of silicone heaters, a production test for measuring the total leakage current is performed by placing the heater between two metal plates and applying a voltage of 1750 volts between the conductors and the metal plates according to 60-335-2 -17 § 22.115. In application of the EN60519-1 standard, the maximum leakage current allowed during 1 minute is a function of the nominal ampacity of the heater, it is 3mA for ampacities less than 7A (1600W in 230V) and 0.5mA per ampere for higher currents (eg 10mA for 2000W, 15mA for 3000W). The large value of the leakage current on the large dimensions heaters requires their connection to a power supply circuit protected by a differential circuit breaker calibrated at 20mA.



Measuring equipment for total current leakage at cold condition

Leakage current at working temperature

Leakage current measurement on hot and accessible surfaces is a parameter intended to verify the safety of an appliance to avoid electric shock when touched while it is in operation. This is a way to check that its electrical insulation does not degrade and remains sufficient when the operating temperature is reached. The tests consist, in accordance with the articles of standards EN60335-1-13.1 and 13.2, to place a metal plate of 10 × 20 cm (simulating the size of a hand) on the heater, and to measure the current passing between this plate and the live conductors when the silicone heater has reached its maximum temperature, which can rise up to 200°C on some models. The maximum limit value is 0.75mA at 240V. Our tests are validated by an average value of 6 measurements made at different locations, under a power equal to 1.15 times the nominal power.



5-8. Rohs and Reach compliance

Rohs: The materials used in the flexible silicone heaters comply with the European directive 2015/863 Annex II amending Directive 2011/65.

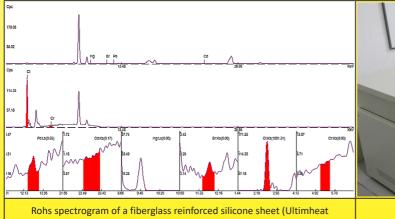
These tests are part of the standard quality control at Ultimheat, and are performed systematically for the validation of each supplier's delivery.

They are made in our own laboratory, with latest-generation measuring instruments.

If desired, we can provide certificates made by an approved external laboratory.

Reach: The materials used in the flexible silicone heaters comply with the REACH European Directives according to the June 2017 directive adding 173 substances SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern) from the list published by ECHA on 12 January 2017, applying to the Reach directive 1907/2006.

Certificates made by an accredited external laboratory available on request.



laboratory)



Spectrometric analysis in progress (Ultimheat Laboratory)

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| References list | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|
| 9BFS1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFS2 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFS3 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFS4 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFS5 9BFS6 9BFS7 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 9BFF4 |
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| 9BFF14 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFH1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFH2 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFP1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFP2 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFM1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFM2 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFM3 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFV1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFV2 | | | | | | | | |
| 9BFV3 | | | | | | | | |
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| 9V46004A0088C3U | | | | | | | | |
| 6YTMC2 | | | | | | | | |
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Flexible silicone rubber ribbons for heat tracing

Update 2023/11/22

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Safety instructions for all industrial silicone rubber ribbon heaters described in this catalogue section

General conditions

- 1- Read the user manual before any use
- 2- Protect the power supply circuit by a differential circuit breaker of 20mA sensitivity, with rating adapted to the model that must be connected to it.
- 3- This power supply supply circuit must be carried out by a qualified electrician and according to the local standards in force.
- 4-The earth circuit must be compliant and connected.
- 5- Check that power supply voltage is the same than printed on the heater.
- 6- Don't use silicone rubber heaters with surface power higher than 0.2W/cm² on plastic surfaces.
- 7- The heater must be disconnected during installation or de-installation.
- 8-The heater must be stored in a dry place and protected from rodents and other animals during periods when it is not used.
- 9- Do not cut or punch the surface
- 10- Silicone heaters are not suitable for prolonged exposure to oils.
- 11- These devices are not suitable for use in flammable or explosive areas.

Additional instructions for heating ribbons

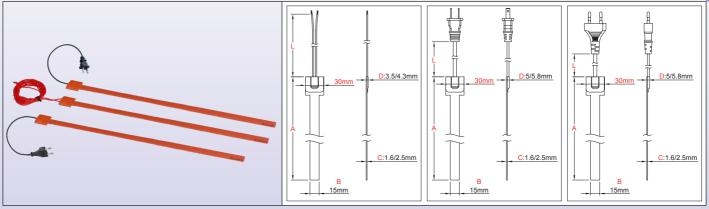
- 12- Do not operate above rated safety temperature of the product. (This temperature must be checked before connecting the device).
- 13- The silicone heater must be in contact with the surface to be heated, <u>without superimposing heating parts</u>. The superposition of two heating parts doubles the surface power and can cause melting of the silicone heater and initiate a fire in the most severe cases.
- 14- Heated surface must be clean and not greasy.
- 15- Position the silicone heater so that it is in perfect contact with the largest possible surface to be heated.
- 16- Do not wrap on handles, fittings, taps, legs, plugs, rivets, screws or any surface irregularity.
- 17-Never immerse the heater in liquids or water. It is not immersion proof. If it must be cleaned, disconnect from power supply before cleaning and clean it with soft tissue.
- 18- Do not use on square or rectangular pipes with sharp angles. Angles must have a radius greater than 20mm.

NT3000SPH037A

Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 15mm, maximum length 10m, for electric tracing. Without thermostats.



| Walls material | Maximum temperature | Tigthening | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|------|
| Metal or plastic | 200°C | Optional adhesive side | Without thermostat, but K thermocouple in option | 1,6 2,5 | 9AS |



Main features

Silicone rubber ribbons are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglassreinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C /390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by its small width allowing it to be wound around pipes for electrical tracing applications. Heating elements of this series can be made with constant power when the temperature rise, or with positive temperature coefficient reducing the power when the temperature rises.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity.
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant,
- Very thin profile

Main Applications

Some typical applications examples are:

Provide process temperature maintenance or avoid freezing to metallic and plastic piping, gutters, valves, pumps, water meters. These ribbons are usually wrapped around the pipe or equipment, but can also be mounted longitudinally. Unlike self-regulating heating cords using PTC plastic compounds, they are not subject to a drift in their characteristics over time, and they exist in a wider surface power range.

Technical Features

Clamping: Installation is usually done on pipes, with fiberglass reinforced tape, or using adhesive heater.

Length (Dimension A): 2.5m, 5m, 10m

Width: 15mm

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10°C (+15°F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control: No thermostat or high limit switch available on these products (Width is not enough for them). K thermocouple sensor can be embedded on request and then allows electronic temperature control. For simple applications in antifreeze applications, it is also possible to use a waterproof fixed setting thermostat control box type Y22. (See accessories in the last section of this catalogue).

Power density: From 0.1W/cm² (0.65W/in²) to 0.8W/cm² (5.2W/in²). See part numbers table. Don't use power density higher than 0.2W/cm² on plastic walls. Check the surface temperature rise versus surface power density. (Table is available in the technical introduction).

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 1.6 or 2.5mm.

Quality control routine tests: Each heating element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

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Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 15mm, maximum length 10m, for electric tracing. Without thermostats.



Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heater, the ambient temperature, and the fluid speed inside the pipe. You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone rubber heaters. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating element if it is not correctly installed.

Connection:

- 2 AWG18 or 0.75mm² FEP insulated wires, length 500mm (other lengths on request).
- $-2 \times AWG 18 \text{ or } 2 \times 0.75 \text{mm}^2 \text{ cord with euro plug or UL plug (2 prongs)}.$

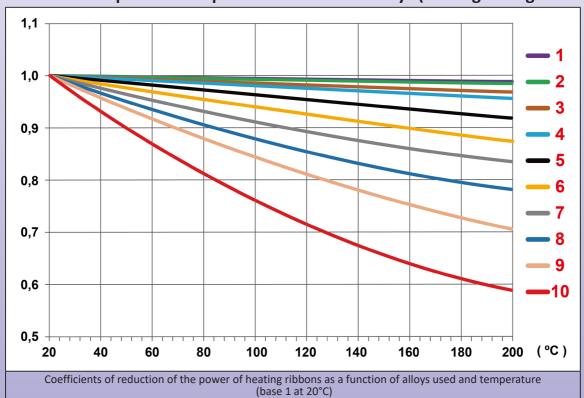
Options:

- Power supply 110/115V
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main curves of positive temperature coefficient alloys (self-regulating effect)



Main parts numbers in 220/240V with 3m euro plug cord *

(Surface temperatures reached versus power surface density are described in the technical introduction)

| | Heaters without change in power when temperature rises | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| A Length m (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Total Power** Watts | Power per meter W/m | PTC curve | Part numbers without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, with K sensor | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.2 (1.3) | 40 | 18 | 1 | 9ASA2011B5804U30 | 9ASF2011B5804U30 | 9ASA2K11B5804U30 | 9ASF2K11B5804U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.3 (1.9) | 70 | 27 | 1 | 9ASA3011B5807U30 | 9ASF3011B5807U30 | 9ASA3K11B5807U30 | 9ASF3K11B5807U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.4 (2.6) | 90 | 36 | 1 | 9ASA4011B5809U30 | 9ASF4011B5809U30 | 9ASA4K11B5809U30 | 9ASF4K11B5809U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.5 (3.2) | 110 | 45 | 1 | 9ASA5011B5811U30 | 9ASF5011B5811U30 | 9ASA5K11B5811U30 | 9ASF5K11B5811U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.6 (3.9) | 130 | 54 | 1 | 9ASA6011B5813U30 | 9ASF6011B5813U30 | 9ASA6K11B5813U30 | 9ASF6K11B5813U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.7 (4.5) | 160 | 63 | 1 | 9ASA7011B5816U30 | 9ASF7011B5816U30 | 9ASA7K11B5816U30 | 9ASF7K11B5816U30 | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.8 (5.2) | 180 | 72 | 1 | 9ASA8011B5818U30 | 9ASF8011B5818U30 | 9ASA8K11B5818U30 | 9ASF8K11B5818U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.1 (0.65) | 40 | 9 | 1 | 9ASA1011E0804U30 | 9ASF1011E0804U30 | 9ASA1K11E0804U30 | 9ASF1K11E0804U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.2 (1.3) | 90 | 18 | 2 | 9ASA2021E0809U30 | 9ASF2021E0809U30 | 9ASA2K21E0809U30 | 9ASF2K21E0809U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.3 (1.9) | 130 | 27 | 2 | 9ASA3021E0813U30 | 9ASF3021E0813U30 | 9ASA3K21E0813U30 | 9ASF3K21E0813U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.4 (2.6) | 180 | 36 | 2 | 9ASA4021E0818U30 | 9ASF4021E0818U30 | 9ASA4K21E0818U30 | 9ASF4K21E0818U30 | | |

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drawings, descriptions, features used on these data sheets are for guidance only and can be modified without prior advice Because of permanent improvement of our products,

Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 15mm, maximum length 10m, for electric tracing. Without thermostats.



| | Heaters without change in power when temperature rises | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----|--------------|---|--|--|---|------------------|--|--|
| A Length m (inch) | | | PTC curve | Part numbers without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, with K sensor | | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.5 (3.2) | 220 | 45 | 1 | 9ASA5013E0822U30 | 9ASF5013E0822U30 | 9ASA5K13E0822U30 | 9ASF5K13E0822U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.6 (3.9) | 270 | 54 | 1 | 9ASA6013E0827U30 | 9ASF6013E0827U30 | 9ASA6K13E0827U30 | 9ASF6K13E0827U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.7 (4.5) | 310 | 63 | 1 | 9ASA7015E0831U30 | 9ASF7015E0831U30 | 9ASA7K15E0831U30 | 9ASF7K15E0831U30 | | |
| 5 (197) | 0.8 (5.2) | 360 | 72 | 2 | 9ASA8026E0818U30 | 9ASF8026E0818U30 | 9ASA8K26E0818U30 | 9ASF8K26E0818U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.1 (0.65) | 90 | 9 | 2 | 9ASA1021J0809U30 | 9ASF1021J0809U30 | 9ASA1K21J0809U30 | 9ASF1K21J0809U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.2 (1.3) | 180 | 18 | 2 | 9ASA2022J0818U30 | 9ASF2022J0818U30 | 9ASA2K22J0818U30 | 9ASF2K22J0818U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.3 (1.9) | 270 | 27 | 2 | 9ASA3023J0818U30 | 9ASF3023J0818U30 | 9ASA3K23J0818U30 | 9ASF3K23J0818U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.4 (2.6) | 360 | 36 | 2 | 9ASA4025J0836U30 | 9ASF4025J0836U30 | 9ASA4K25J0836U30 | 9ASF4K25J0836U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.5 (3.2) | 450 | 45 | 2 | 9ASA5025J0845U30 | 9ASF5025J0845U30 | 9ASA5K25J0845U30 | 9ASF5K25J0845U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.6 (3.9) | 540 | 54 | 2 | 9ASA6025J0854U30 | 9ASF6025J0854U30 | 9ASA6K25J0854U30 | 9ASF6K25J0854U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.7 (4.5) | 630 | 63 | 2 | 9ASA7025J0863U30 | 9ASF7025J0863U30 | 9ASA7K25J0863U30 | 9ASF7K25J0863U30 | | |
| 10 (394) | 0.8 (5.2) | 720 | 72 | 2 | 9ASA8025J0872U30 | 9ASF8025J0872U30 | 9ASA8K25J0872U30 | 9ASF8K25J0872U30 | | |

| | H | leaters with | change in pov | ver when | temperature rises (PTC | , positive temperature | coefficient) | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| A Length m (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Total Power** Watts | Power per meter W/m | PTC curve | Part numbers without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers with adhesive, with K sensor |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.4 (2.6) | 90 | 36 | 6 | 9ASA4061B5809U30 | 9ASF4061B5809U30 | 9ASA4K61B5809U30 | 9ASF4K16B5809U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.5 (3.2) | 110 | 45 | 6 | 9ASA5061B5811U30 | 9ASF5061B5811U30 | 9ASA5K61B5811U30 | 9ASF5K16B5811U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.6 (3.9) | 130 | 54 | 6 | 9ASA6061B5813U30 | 9ASF6061B5813U30 | 9ASA6K61B5813U30 | 9ASF6K16B5813U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.7 (4.5) | 160 | 63 | 6 | 9ASA7061B5816U30 | 9ASF7061B5816U30 | 9ASA7K61B5816U30 | 9ASF7K16B5816U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.8 (5.2) | 180 | 72 | 6 | 9ASA8061B5818U30 | 9ASF8061B5818U30 | 9ASA8K61B5818U30 | 9ASF8K16B5818U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.1 (0.65) | 40 | 9 | 6 | 9ASA4061E0804U30 | 9ASF4061E0804U30 | 9ASA4K61E0804U30 | 9ASF4K61E0804U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.2 (1.3) | 90 | 18 | 6 | 9ASA4062E0809U30 | 9ASF4062E0809U30 | 9ASA4K62E0809U30 | 9ASF4K62E0809U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.3 (1.9) | 130 | 27 | 6 | 9ASA4062E0813U30 | 9ASF4062E0813U30 | 9ASA4K62E0813U30 | 9ASF4K62E0813U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.4 (2.6) | 180 | 36 | 6 | 9ASA4064E0818U30 | 9ASF4064E0818U30 | 9ASA4K64E0818U30 | 9ASF4K64E0818U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.5 (3.2) | 220 | 45 | 6 | 9ASA5064E0822U30 | 9ASF5064E0822U30 | 9ASA5K64E0822U30 | 9ASF5K64E0822U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.6 (3.9) | 270 | 54 | 6 | 9ASA6064E0827U30 | 9ASF6064E0827U30 | 9ASA6K64E0827U30 | 9ASF6K64E0827U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.7 (4.5) | 310 | 63 | 6 | 9ASA7064E0831U30 | 9ASF7064E0831U30 | 9ASA7K64E0831U30 | 9ASF7K64E0831U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.8 (5.2) | 360 | 72 | 6 | 9ASA8064E0836U30 | 9ASF8064E0836U30 | 9ASA8K64E0836U30 | 9ASF8K64E0836U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.1 (0.65) | 90 | 9 | 6 | 9ASA1062J0809U30 | 9ASF1062J0809U30 | 9ASA1K62J0809U30 | 9ASF1K62J0809U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.2 (1.3) | 180 | 18 | 10 | 9ASA20A1J0818U30 | 9ASF20A1J0818U30 | 9ASA2KA1J0818U30 | 9ASF2KA1J0818U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.3 (1.9) | 270 | 27 | 10 | 9ASA30A1J0827U30 | 9ASF30A1J0827U30 | 9ASA3KA1J0827U30 | 9ASF3KA1J0827U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.4 (2.6) | 360 | 36 | 10 | 9ASA40A1J0836U30 | 9ASF40A1J0836U30 | 9ASA4KA1J0836U30 | 9ASF4KA1J0836U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.5 (3.2) | 450 | 45 | 10 | 9ASA50A1J0845U30 | 9ASF50A1J0845U30 | 9ASA5KA1J0845U30 | 9ASF5KA1J0845U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.6 (3.9) | 540 | 54 | 10 | 9ASA60A1J0854U30 | 9ASF60A1J0854U30 | 9ASA6KA1J0854U30 | 9ASF6KA1J0854U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.7 (4.5) | 630 | 63 | 10 | 9ASA70A2J0863U30 | 9ASF70A2J0863U30 | 9ASA7KA2J0863U30 | 9ASF7KA2J0863U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.8 (5.2) | 720 | 72 | 10 | 9ASA80A2J0872U30 | 9ASF80A2J0872U30 | 9ASA8KA2J0872U30 | 9ASF8KA2J0872U30 |

^{*} Cord with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace U30 by R30 in the part number.

Output with 2 AWG18 (0.75mm²) wires,500mm long instead of euro plug with 3 meters cord, replace U30 by 450 in the part number

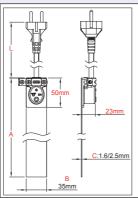
- ** Values above 800W are not compatible with this series
- *** 2.5mm thickness instead 1.6mm, replace 9ASA by 9ASB or 9ASF by 9ASG in the part number.

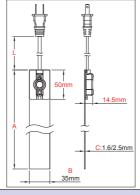
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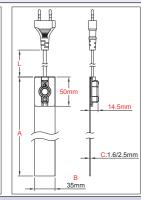


| Walls m | naterial | Maximum temperature | Tigthening | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------|
| Meta | al or stic | 200°C | Optional adhesive side | With or without built-in fixed setting thermostat or limiter, and K thermocouple in option | 1,6 2,5 | 9AD |









Main features

Silicone rubber ribbons are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C /390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by its 35mm width allowing it to be wound around pipes for electrical tracing applications. This width also allows to **embed fixed setting thermostats or temperature limiters** on the heater surface.

Heating elements of this series can be made with <u>constant power</u> when the temperature rise, or with <u>positive</u> temperature coefficient reducing the power when the temperature rises.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant,
- Very thin profile

Main Applications

Some typical applications examples are:

Provide process temperature maintenance or avoid freezing to metallic and plastic piping, gutters, valves, pumps, water meters. These ribbons are usually wrapped around the pipe or equipment, but can also be mounted longitudinally. Unlike self-regulating heating cords using PTC plastic compounds, they are not subject to a drift in their characteristics over time, and they exist in a wider surface power range.

Technical Features

Clamping: Installation is usually done on pipes, with fiberglass reinforced tape, or using adhesive heater.

Length (Dimension A): 2.5m, 5m, 10m

Width: 35mm

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10°C (+15°F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature limiters: This series can receive many temperature limiters models. They are described in the section 7

of this catalogue

Temperature control: By fixed setting bimetal thermostat, switches on the heating at 4 ±3°C (39±5°F), switches it off at 10±3°C (50±5°F), electric rating 10A 250V. K thermocouple sensor can be embedded on request and then allows electronic temperature control. In this version, the bimetal thermostat is removed.

Power density: From 0.1W/cm² (0.65W/in²) to 0.8W/cm² (5.2W/in²). See part numbers table.

Don't use power density higher than 0.2W/cm² on plastic walls. Check the surface temperature rise versus surface power density. (Table is available in the technical introduction).

data sheets are for guidance only and can be modified without prior advice products, drawings, descriptions, features used improvement of our

Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 35mm, maximum length 10m, for electric tracing.



Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 1.6mm (economical types) or 2.5mm (reinforced models).

Quality control routine tests: Each heating element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heater the ambient temperature, and the fluid speed inside the pipe. You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone rubber heaters. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating element if it is not correctly installed.

Connection:

- 2 wires 0.75mm² (AWG18), FEP insulated, length 500mm (other lengths on request).
- -2×0.75 mm² (AWG18), 3m cord, with euro plug or UL plug (2 prongs).
- Above 1250W (6A) the wire gauge becomes 1mm² (AWG16)
- 3 × 1mm² (3xAWG16) 3 m cord, rubber insulated, with euro or UL plug (3 prongs), or without plug.

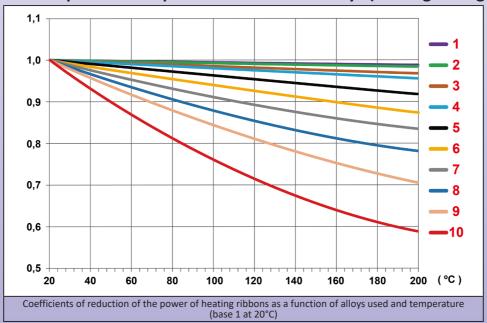
Options:

- Power supply 110/115V
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main curves of positive temperature coefficient alloys (self-regulating effect)



Main parts numbers in 220/240V with 3m euro plug cord *

(Surface temperatures reached versus power surface density are described in the technical introduction)

| Heaters without change in power when temperature rises | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| A Length m (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Total Power** Watts | Power per meter W/m | PTC curve | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, with K sensor | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.1 (0.65) | 60 | 25 | 1 | 9ADA1211B5806U30 | 9ADF1211B5806U30 | 9ADA1K11B5806U30 | 9ADF1K11B5806U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.2 (1.3) | 120 | 50 | 1 | 9ADA2212B5812U30 | 9ADF2212B5812U30 | 9ADA2K12B5812U30 | 9ADF2K12B5812U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.3 (1.9) | 180 | 75 | 1 | 9ADA3213B5818U30 | 9ADF3213B5818U30 | 9ADA3K13B5818U30 | 9ADF3K13B5818U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.4 (2.6) | 250 | 100 | 1 | 9ADA4213B5825U30 | 9ADF4213B5825U30 | 9ADA4K13B5825U30 | 9ADF4K13B5825U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.5 (3.2) | 310 | 125 | 1 | 9ADA5214B5831U30 | 9ADF5214B5831U30 | 9ADA5K14B5831U30 | 9ADF5K14B5831U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.6 (3.9) | 370 | 150 | 1 | 9ADA6215B5837U30 | 9ADF6215B5837U30 | 9ADA6K15B5837U30 | 9ADF6K15B5837U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.7 (4.5) | 430 | 175 | 1 | 9ADA7216B5843U30 | 9ADF7216B5843U30 | 9ADA7K16B5843U30 | 9ADF7K16B5843U30 | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.8 (5.2) | 500 | 200 | 1 | 9ADA8216B5850U30 | 9ADF8216B5850U30 | 9ADA8K16B5850U30 | 9ADF8K16B5850U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.1 (0.65) | 120 | 25 | 1 | 9ADA1213E0812U30 | 9ADF1213E0812U30 | 9ADA1K13E0812U30 | 9ADF1K13E0812U30 | |

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Heating flat ribbons in silicone, width 35mm, maximum length 10m, for electric tracing.

| | Heaters without change in power when temperature rises | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| A Length m (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Total Power** Watts | Power per meter W/m | PTC curve | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, with K sensor | |
| 5 (197) | 0.2 (1.3) | 250 | 50 | 2 | 9ADA2224E0825U30 | 9ADF2224E0825U30 | 9ADA2K24E0825U30 | 9ADF2K24E0825U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.3 (1.9) | 370 | 75 | 2 | 9ADA3224E0837U30 | 9ADF3224E0837U30 | 9ADA1K24E0837U30 | 9ADF3K24E0837U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.4 (2.6) | 500 | 100 | 2 | 9ADA4224E0850U30 | 9ADF4224E0850U30 | 9ADA4K24E0850U30 | 9ADF4K24E0850U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.5 (3.2) | 620 | 125 | 2 | 9ADA5225E0862U30 | 9ADF5225E0862U30 | 9ADA5K25E0862U30 | 9ADF5K25E0862U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.6 (3.9) | 750 | 150 | 2 | 9ADA6226E0875U30 | 9ADF6226E0875U30 | 9ADA6K26E0875U30 | 9ADF6K26E0875U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.7 (4.5) | 870 | 175 | 3 | 9ADA7236E0887U30 | 9ADF7236E0887U30 | 9ADA7K36E0887U30 | 9ADF7K36E0887U30 | |
| 5 (197) | 0.8 (5.2) | 990 | 200 | 3 | 9ADA8236E0899U30 | 9ADF8236E0899U30 | 9ADA8K36E0899U30 | 9ADF8K36E0899U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.1 (0.65) | 250 | 25 | 3 | 9ADA1233J0825U30 | 9ADF1233J0825U30 | 9ADA1K33J0825U30 | 9ADF1K33J0825U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.2 (1.3) | 500 | 50 | 3 | 9ADA2235J0850U30 | 9ADF2235J0850U30 | 9ADA2K35J0850U30 | 9ADF2K35J0850U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.3 (1.9) | 750 | 75 | 4 | 9ADA3246J0875U30 | 9ADF3246J0875U30 | 9ADA3K46J0875U30 | 9ADF3K46J0875U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.4 (2.6) | 1000 | 100 | 4 | 9ADA4246J08A0U30 | 9ADF4246J08A0U30 | 9ADA4K46J08A0U30 | 9ADF4K46J08A0U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.5 (3.2) | 1250 | 125 | 4 | 9ADA5246J08A3U30 | 9ADF5246J08A3U30 | 9ADA5K46J08A3U30 | 9ADF5K46J08A3U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.6 (3.9) | 1500 | 150 | 5 | 9ADA6256J08A5U30 | 9ADF6256J08A5U30 | 9ADA6K56J08A5U30 | 9ADF6K56J08A5U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.7 (4.5) | 1750 | 175 | 5 | 9ADA7256J08A8U30 | 9ADF7256J08A8U30 | 9ADA7K56J08A8U30 | 9ADF7K56J08A8U30 | |
| 10 (394) | 0.8 (5.2) | 2000 | 200 | 5 | 9ADA8256J08B0U30 | 9ADF8256J08B0U30 | 9ADA8K56J08B0U30 | 9ADF8K56J08B0U30 | |

| | | He | aters with | change in p | ower when temperature | rises (PTC, positive tempe | rature coefficient) | |
|----------------------|------------|------|--|--|--|--|---------------------|------------------|
| A Length m (inch) | | | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers with antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, without K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, without adhesive, with K sensor | Part numbers without antifreeze thermostat at 4°C, with adhesive, with K sensor | | |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.1 (0.65) | 60 | 25 | 6 | 9ADA1261B5806U30 | 9ADF1261B5806U30 | 9ADA1K61B5806U30 | 9ADF1K61B5806U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.2 (1.3) | 120 | 50 | 6 | 9ADA2261B5812U30 | 9ADF2261B5812U30 | 9ADA2K61B5812U30 | 9ADF2K61B5812U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.3 (1.9) | 180 | 75 | 6 | 9ADA3261B5818U30 | 9ADF3261B5818U30 | 9ADA3K61B5818U30 | 9ADF3K61B5818U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.4 (2.6) | 250 | 100 | 6 | 9ADA4262B5825U30 | 9ADF4262B5825U30 | 9ADA4K62B5825U30 | 9ADF4K62B5825U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.5 (3.2) | 310 | 125 | 6 | 9ADA5262B5831U30 | 9ADF5262B5831U30 | 9ADA5K62B5831U30 | 9ADF5K62B5831U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.6 (3.9) | 370 | 150 | 6 | 9ADA6262B5837U30 | 9ADF6262B5837U30 | 9ADA6K62B5837U30 | 9ADF6K62B5837U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.7 (4.5) | 430 | 175 | 6 | 9ADA7263B5843U30 | 9ADF7263B5843U30 | 9ADA7K63B5843U30 | 9ADF7K63B5843U30 |
| 2,5 (98.5) | 0.8 (5.2) | 500 | 200 | 6 | 9ADA8263B5850U30 | 9ADF8263B5850U30 | 9ADA8K63B5850U30 | 9ADF8K63B5850U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.1 (0.65) | 120 | 25 | 10 | 9ADA12A1E0812U30 | 9ADF12A1E0812U30 | 9ADA1KA1E0812U30 | 9ADF1KA1E0812U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.2 (1.3) | 250 | 50 | 10 | 9ADA22A1E0825U30 | 9ADF22A1E0825U30 | 9ADA2KA1E0825U30 | 9ADF2KA1E0825U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.3 (1.9) | 370 | 75 | 10 | 9ADA32A2E0837U30 | 9ADF32A2E0837U30 | 9ADA1KA2E0837U30 | 9ADF3KA2E0837U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.4 (2.6) | 500 | 100 | 10 | 9ADA42A2E0850U30 | 9ADF42A2E0850U30 | 9ADA4KA2E0850U30 | 9ADF4KA2E0850U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.5 (3.2) | 620 | 125 | 10 | 9ADA52A2E0862U30 | 9ADF52A2E0862U30 | 9ADA5KA2E0862U30 | 9ADF5KA2E0862U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.6 (3.9) | 750 | 150 | 10 | 9ADA62A2E0875U30 | 9ADF62A2E0875U30 | 9ADA6KA2E0875U30 | 9ADF6KA2E0875U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.7 (4.5) | 870 | 175 | 10 | 9ADA72A2E0887U30 | 9ADF72A2E0887U30 | 9ADA7KA2E0887U30 | 9ADF7KA2E0887U30 |
| 5 (197) | 0.8 (5.2) | 990 | 200 | 10 | 9ADA82A2E0899U30 | 9ADF82A2E0899U30 | 9ADA8KA2E0899U30 | 9ADF8KA2E0899U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.1 (0.65) | 250 | 25 | 10 | 9ADA12A2J0825U30 | 9ADF12A2J0825U30 | 9ADA1KA2J0825U30 | 9ADF1KA2J0825U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.2 (1.3) | 500 | 50 | 10 | 9ADA22A2J0850U30 | 9ADF22A2J0850U30 | 9ADA2KA2J0850U30 | 9ADF2KA2J0850U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.3 (1.9) | 750 | 75 | 10 | 9ADA32A3J0875U30 | 9ADF32A3J0875U30 | 9ADA3KA3J0875U30 | 9ADF3KA3J0875U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.4 (2.6) | 1000 | 100 | 10 | 9ADA42A3J08A0U30 | 9ADF42A3J08A0U30 | 9ADA4KA3J08A0U30 | 9ADF4KA3J08A0U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.5 (3.2) | 1250 | 125 | 10 | 9ADA52A5J08A3U30 | 9ADF52A5J08A3U30 | 9ADA5KA5J08A3U30 | 9ADF5KA5J08A3U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.6 (3.9) | 1500 | 150 | 10 | 9ADA62A5J08A5U30 | 9ADF62A5J08A5U30 | 9ADA6KA5J08A5U30 | 9ADF6KA5J08A5U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.7 (4.5) | 1750 | 175 | 10 | 9ADA72A6J08A8U30 | 9ADF72A6J08A8U30 | 9ADA7KA6J08A8U30 | 9ADF7KA6J08A8U30 |
| 10 (394) | 0.8 (5.2) | 2000 | 200 | 10 | 9ADA82A6J08B0U30 | 9ADF82A6J08B0U30 | 9ADA8KA6J08B0U30 | 9ADF8KA6J08B0U30 |

- * 2×0.75 mm² (AWG18) cord, PVC insulated, length 3m, with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace U30 by R30 in the part number.
- 3 × 1mm² (AWG16) cord, rubber insulated, length 3m, Euro plug, replace U30 by C30 in the part number
- 3 × 1mm² (AWG16) cord, rubber insulated, length 3m, UL plug, replace U30 by D30 in the part number.
- -2×0.75 mm² (AWG18) wires, FEP insulated, 500mm long instead of euro plug with 3 meters cord, replace U30 by 450 in the part number
- -3×1.5 mm² (AWG16) rubber insulated cable, 3 m long, without plug, replace U30 by A30 in the part number
- ** Values above 2000W are not compatible with this series
- *** 2.5mm thickness instead 1.6mm, replace 9ASA by 9ADB or 9ADF by 9ADG in the part number.

eatures of permanent improvement of our products, drawings, descriptions, features used on these data sheets are for guidance only and can be modified without prior advice



Flexible silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums

Update 2023/11/22

Contact us www.ultimheat.com Cat25-2-5-1



Safety instructions for all industrial silicone rubber belt heaters described in this catalogue section

General conditions

- 1- Read the user manual before any use
- 2- Protect the power supply circuit by a differential circuit breaker of 20mA sensitivity, with rating adapted to the model that must be connected to it.
- 3- This power supply circuit must be carried out by a qualified electrician and according to the local standards in force
- 4-The earth circuit must be compliant and connected.
- 5- Check that power supply voltage is the same than printed on the heater.
- 6- Don't use silicone rubber heaters with surface power higher than 0.2W/cm² on plastic surfaces.
- 7- The heater must be disconnected during installation or de-installation.
- 8-The heater must be stored in a dry place and protected from rodents and other animals during periods when it is not used.
- 9- Do not cut or punch the surface
- 10- These appliances are not suitable for permanent outdoor use, and must be protected from rain, dust and condensation.
- 11- Silicone heaters are not suitable for prolonged exposure to oils.
- 12- These devices are not suitable for use in flammable or explosive areas.

Additional instructions for heating belts

- 13- Use a silicone heater adapted to the size of the container
- 14- Use the ground terminal located at the cord input in the heater to connect the metal containers to the grounding conductor.
- 15-The heater must be immediately disconnected when the container is empty.
- 16- The heater must be disconnected when filling the container.
- 17- The container must be in communication with the atmospheric pressure to avoid the increase of its internal pressure and its explosion by dilation or boiling of the products which it contains. This setting at atmospheric pressure may for example be performed by unscrewing or removing a plug located in the upper part of the container. The use of a temperature sensor and /or stirrer using this upper orifice for their fastenings must not completely close this orifice.
- 18- Do not operate above rated safety temperature of the product, which is under its boiling temperature. (This temperature must be checked before connecting the device).
- 19- The silicone heater must be in contact with the surface of the container to be heated, <u>without superimposing heating parts</u>. The superposition of two heating parts doubles the surface power and can cause melting of the silicone heater and initiate a fire in the most severe cases.
- 20- Fix tightly the belt on the container with the springs. The belt must no slip by its own weight. Do not extend springs more than 100% of their original length. If the gap between the 2 ends of the belt is too big for the spring, extend the spring with a chain or a cord. If the gap between the 2 ends is too short to have a good grid on the container, it is possible to insert the belt hook between 2 coils of the spring.
- 21- Container surface must be clean and not greasy.
- 22- The silicone rubber band heater must be placed below the level of the fluid, and never on an empty section of the container
- 23- Position the silicone heater so that it is in <u>perfect</u> contact with the largest possible cylindrical surface of the container.
- 24- Never position the silicone heating belts on the hoops of the drums.
- 25- Do not wrap on handles, fittings, taps, legs, plugs, rivets, screws or any surface irregularity.
- 26-Never immerse the belt in liquids or water. It is not immersion proof. If it must be cleaned, disconnect from power supply before cleaning and clean it with soft tissue.
- 27- Do not use on square or rectangular recipients with sharp angles. Angles must have a radius greater than 20mm.

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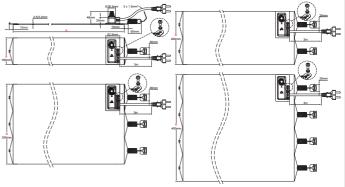
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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bimetal thermostat



| Containers material | Maximum temperature | Tigthening | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|------|
| Metal only | 200°C | Hooks and springs | Creep action adjustable bimetal thermostat | 2,5 (3,2) | 9AF |





Main features

Silicone belt heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C /390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm).

This series is distinguished by the use of a bimetal thermostat mounted on the surface of the heating part, in a compact and economical design.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,

be modified without prior advice

guidance only and

are for

- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant.
- Very thin profile.

Main Applications

Combining high power density with flexibility silicone heating belts are a simple and economical solution for heating metal drums.

They bring and maintain products to the consistency required for their use. Some typical applications examples are:

- Consistency control of paints, oils, greases, fats, molasses, adhesives, plastics, mastics, resins, syrups,
- Freeze protection,
- Maintaining liquid temperatures at 45-65°C (115-150°F) in food industry water purification systems,
- Maintain polyester resin at 20-25°C (70-80°F) for spray and pour equipment.

Technical Features

Clamping on drums: By spring and hook lock-up that allows adjusting the band to the drum diameter; change position to the right place as content levels fluctuate; and also keeps the band tight to the drum surface, providing good thermal contact. Clamping force of each spring is from 1 to 3DaN in the recommended drums diameter range. The spring is equipped with a pull ring for easy installation and removing of the belt.

Length (Dimension A): Designed to be used on standard container diameters. Consult factory if a custom size is requested.

Width (dimension B): 100mm (4"). Heating belts must always be applied on cylindrical surfaces without hoops or ribs. Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

Ingress protection: IP54.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

Single pole bimetal thermostat, adjustable from 20°C to 150°C (50~300°F) or from 50 to 200°C (120~390°F). Creep action contact, rating 1500W, 110 and 230V. This low rating limits the possible width of these belts to 100mm **Power density:**

- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bimetal thermostat



Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm. (Optional 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature controlled by the thermostat is that of the <u>heating surface</u>. The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact with the container, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heating belt, the set point value, and room temperature

You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone heating belts. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed (for example: Poor thermal contact, empty container or improperly temperature controlled).

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3 × 1mm² length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request. **Options:**

- 3.2mm reinforced thickness.
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309)
- Surface temperature limiter.
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Power density reduced to 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic containers. In this power density, models in 200 and 300mm width can be made
- Outside thermal insulation by silicone foam layer.

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V, width 100mm, with 3 meters cord and euro plug*

(See the technical introduction for the liquids heating time)

| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with 30-150°C (50-300°F) thermostat**** | Part number with 50-200°C (120-390°F) thermostat | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Power** |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 57~60 (16) | 9AFB8E1102855C30 | 9AFB8W1102855C30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 550 |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AFBBE1102874C30 | 9AFBBW1102874C30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 740 |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AFB8E1135875C30 | 9AFB8W1135875C30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 750 |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AFBBE11358A0C30 | 9AFBBW11358A0C30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1000 |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AFB8E1169895C30 | 9AFB8W1169895C30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0.75 (4.8) | 950 |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AFBBE11698A3C30 | 9AFBBW11698A3C30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 1300 |

^{*} Cord with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace C30 by D30 in the Part number.

^{**} Values above 1500W are not compatible with the 6,5A 230V rating of the single pole thermostat.

^{***} Thermostat knob is not printed in degrees.

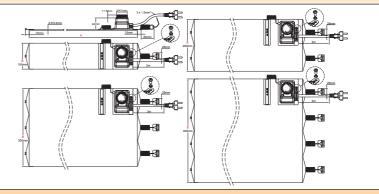
^{**** 3.2}mm reinforced thickness, replace FB by FC in the Part number.

Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bulb and capillary thermostat



| Containers material | Maximum temperature | Tigthening | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Metal only | 200°C | Hooks and springs | Bulb and capillary | 2,5 (3,2) | 9AB |





Main features

Silicone belt heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Constant temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a conventional thermostat mounted on the surface of the heating part, in a compact and economical design.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant,
- Very thin profile.

Main Applications

Combining high power density with flexibility silicone heating belts are a simple and economical solution for heating metal drums.

They bring and maintain products to the consistency required for their use. Some typical applications examples are:

- Consistency control of paints, oils, greases, fats, molasses, adhesives, plastics, mastics, resins, syrups,
- Freeze protection,
- Maintaining liquid temperatures at 45-65°C (115-150°F) in food industry water purification systems,
- Maintain polyester resin at 20-25°C (70-80°F) for spray and pour equipment.

Technical Features

Clamping on drums: By spring and hook lock-up that allows adjusting the band to the drum diameter; change position to the right place as content levels fluctuate; and also keeps the band tight to the drum surface, providing good thermal contact. Clamping force of each spring is from 1 to 3DaN in the recommended drums diameter range. The spring is equipped with a pull ring for easy installation and removing of the belt.

Length (Dimension A): Designed to be used on standard container diameters. Consult factory if a custom size is requested. **Width (dimension B):** 100mm (4"), 200mm (8") 300mm (12"), and 400mm (16"). Heating belts must always be applied on cylindrical surfaces without hoops or ribs.

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

Ingress protection: IP54.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

Single pole bulb and capillary thermostat, adjustable from 20° C to 110° C ($+50^{\sim}230^{\circ}$ F) or from 50 to 200° C ($120-390^{\circ}$ F). Rating 16A 230V.

Power density:

- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm. (Optional 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made

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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with surface mounted bulb and capillary thermostat



according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature controlled by the thermostat is that of the <u>heating surface</u>. The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact with the container, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heating belt, the set point value, and room temperature (See technical introduction).

You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone heating belts. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed (for example: Poor thermal contact, empty container or improperly temperature controlled).

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request. **Options:**

- 3.2mm reinforced thickness.
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309)
- Surface temperature limiter.
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Power density reduced to 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic containers
- Outside thermal insulation by silicone foam layer.

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V with 3 meters cord and euro plug*

(See the technical introduction for the liquids heating time)

| Belt width B = 100mm | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with 30- 110°C (50-230°F) Thermostat | Part number with 50-200°C (120-390°F) Thermostat | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABB8G1102855F30 | 9ABB8L1102855F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 550 | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABBBG1102874F30 | 9ABBBL1102874F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 740 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABB8G1135875F30 | 9ABB8L1135875F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 750 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABBBG11358A0F30 | 9ABBBL11358A0F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1000 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ABB8G1169895F30 | 9ABB8L1169895F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0.75 (4.8) | 950 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ABBBG11698A3F30 | 9ABBBL11698A3F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 1300 | | | | |
| | | Belt | width B = 200mm | | | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with 30- 110°C (50-230°F) Thermostat | Part number with 50-200°C (120-390°F) Thermostat | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABB8G21028A3F30 | 9ABB8L21028A3F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1300 | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABBBG21028A7F30 | 9ABBBL21028A7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1700 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABB8G21358A7F30 | S21358A7F30 9ABB8L21358A7F30 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1700 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABBBG21358B3F30 9ABBBL21358B3F30 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2300 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ABB8G21698B2F30 | F30 9ABB8L21698B2F30 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | | 1690 (66.5) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2200 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ABBBG21698B9F30 | 9ABBBL21698B9F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 2900 | | | | |
| | | Belt v | width B = 300mm | | | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with 30- 110°C (50-230°F) Thermostat | Part number with 50-200°C (120-390°F) Thermostat | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABB8G31028B0F30 | 9ABB8L31028B0F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2000 | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABBBG31028B7F30 | 9ABBBL31028B7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2700 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABB8G31358B7F30 | 9ABB8L31358B7F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2700 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ABBBG31358C6F30 | 9ABBBL31358C6F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 3600 | | | | |
| | | Belt | width B = 400mm | | | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Liters 110°C (50-230°F) (120-390°F) | | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ABB8G41028B8F30 | 9ABB8L41028B8F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2800** | | | | |

- * Cord with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F30 by E30 in the Part number.
- ** Values above 3600W are not compatible with the 16A 230V rating of the single pole thermostat.
- *** Thermostat knob printed in °F instead of °C, replace G by F or L by K in the Part number.
- **** 3.2mm reinforced thickness, replace 9ABB by 9ABC in the Part number.

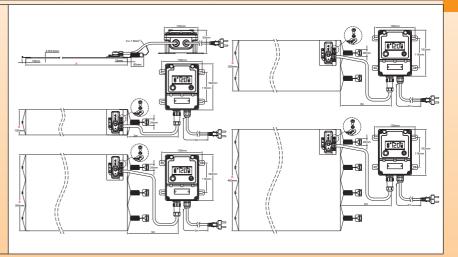
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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with remote electronic control, on-off action, 0-120°C or 0-200°C



| Containers material | | | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|------|--|
| Metal only | 120°C 200°C | Hooks and springs | Remote electronic temperature control, on-off action | 2,5 (3,2) | 9AC | |





Main features

Silicone rubber belt heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Constant temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, on-off action, with digital display of the measured value, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in most of industrial applications.

Other general particularities of these flexible silicone heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant
- Very thin profile

Main Applications

Combining high power density with flexibility silicone heating belts are a simple and economical solution for heating metal drums.

They bring and maintain products to the consistency required for their use. Some typical applications examples are:

- Consistency control of paints, oils, greases, fats, molasses, adhesives, plastics, mastics, resins, syrups,
- Freeze protection,
- Maintaining liquid temperatures at 45-65°C (115-150°F) in food industry water purification systems,
- Maintain polyester resin at 20-25°C (70-80°F) for spray and pour equipment.

Technical Features

Clamping on drums: By spring and hook lock-up that allows adjusting the band to the drum diameter; change position to the right place as content levels fluctuate; and also keeps the band tight to the drum surface, providing good thermal contact. Clamping force of each spring is from 1 to 3DaN in the recommended drums diameter range. The spring is equipped with a pull ring for easy installation and removing of the belt.

Length (Dimension A): Designed to be used on standard container diameters. Consult factory if a custom size is requested.

Width (dimension B): 100mm (4"), 200mm (8") 300mm (12"), and 400mm (16"). Heating belts must always be applied on cylindrical surfaces without hoops or ribs.

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with remote electronic control, on-off action, 0-120°C or 0-200°C

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Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

By electronic controller with digital display, On-Off action, set point adjustment range up to 120°C (NTC sensor), or 200°C (Pt100 sensor), relay output, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater.

Rating 16A 230V.

The setting of this temperature controller is extremely simple.

Power density:

- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm. (Optional 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature measured by the electronic controller is that of the heating surface. The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact with the container, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heating belt, the set point value, and room temperature (See technical introduction).

You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone heating belts. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed (for example: Poor thermal contact, empty container or improperly temperature controlled).

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- 3.2mm reinforced thickness.
- Power supply 110/115V.
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309)
- Surface temperature limiter.
- Grounded mesh wire layer.
- Power density reduced to 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic containers.
- Outside thermal insulation by silicone foam layer.

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V with 3 meters cords and euro plug*

(See the technical introduction for the liquids heating time)

Belt width B = 100mm

| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C (250°F) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACB8A1102855F30 | 9ACB8B1102855F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 550 | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACBBA1102874F30 | 9ACBBB1102874F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 740 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ACB8A1135875F30 | 9ACB8B1135875F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 750 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ACBBA11358A0F30 | 9ACBBB11358A0F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1000 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ACB8A1169895F30 | 9ACB8B1169895F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0.75 (4.8) | 950 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ACBBA11698A3F30 | 9ACBBB11698A3F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 1300 | | |
| | | Belt width | B = 200mm | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C (250°F) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACB8A21028A3F30 | 9ACB8B21028A3F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1300 | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACBBA21028A7F30 | 9ACBBB21028A7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ACB8A21358A7F30 | 9ACB8B21358A7F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ACBBA21358B3F30 | 9ACBBB21358B3F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2300 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ACB8A21698B2F30 | 9ACB8B21698B2F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2200 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9ACBBA21698B9F30 | 9ACBBB21698B9F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 2900 | | |

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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with remote electronic control, on-off action, 0-120°C or 0-200°C



| Belt width B = 300mm | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C (250°F) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACB8A31028B0F30 | 9ACB8B31028B0F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2000 | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACBBA31028B7F30 | 9ACBBB31028B7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9ACB8A31358B7F30 | 9ACB8B31358B7F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 30) 9ACBBA31358C6F30 9ACBBB31358C6F30 | | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) 1350 (53.1) | | 1 (6.5) | 3600** | | |
| | | Belt width | B = 400mm | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C (250°F) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm ² (W/in ²) | Power Watts | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9ACB8A41028B8F30 | 9ACB8B41028B8F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2800** | | |

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^{*} Cord with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F30 by E30 in the Part number.

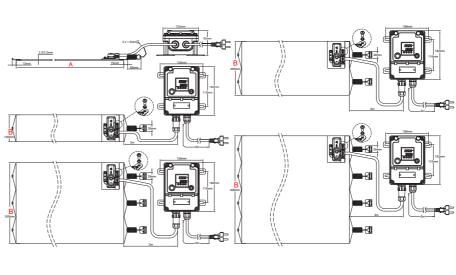
** Values above 3600W are not compatible with the 16A 230V rating of the electronic controller.

^{*** 3.2}mm reinforced thickness, replace 9ACB by 9ACC in the Part number.

0

| Containers material | Maximum temperature | Tigthening | Thermostat | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|------|
| Metal only | 200°C | Hooks and springs | Remote electronic temperature control, double display, PID action, SSR output | 2,5 (3,2) | 9AQ |





Main features

Silicone rubber belt heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Constant temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, on-off action, with digital display of the measured value, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in industrial applications when a precise and without overheat temperature control is requested

Other general particularities of these flexible silicone heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant.
- -Very thin profile.

Main Applications

Combining high power density with flexibility silicone heating belts are a simple and economical solution for heating metal drums.

They bring and maintain products to the consistency required for their use. Some typical applications examples are:

- Consistency control of paints, oils, greases, fats, molasses, adhesives, plastics, mastics, resins, syrups,
- Freeze protection,
- Maintaining liquid temperatures at 45-65°C (115-150°F) in food industry water purification systems,
- Maintain polyester resin at 20-25°C (70-80°F) for spray and pour equipment.

Technical Features

Clamping on drums: By spring and hook lock-up that allows adjusting the band to the drum diameter; change position to the right place as content levels fluctuate; and also keeps the band tight to the drum surface, providing good thermal contact. Clamping force of each spring is from 1 to 3DaN in the recommended drums diameter range. The spring is equipped with a pull ring for easy installation and removing of the belt.

Length (Dimension A): Designed to be used on standard container diameters. Consult factory if a custom size is requested.

Width (dimension B): 100mm (4"), 200mm (8") 300mm (12"), and 400mm (16"). Heating belts must always be applied on cylindrical surfaces without hoops or ribs.

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125")

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of

Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with remote electronic control, PID action, 0-200°C

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control: Controller with double display, of process value and of set-point, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater.

Action: PID with automatic parameters adjustment by auto-tune function.

Sensor input: Pt100

Power output: Solid state relay, maximum 16A 230V.

Alarm: 3A 230V relay.

Display: 4 digits display configurable in °C or °F

Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz. Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ F) or 0.3% ES \pm one digit.

Self-testing: Open sensor circuit.

Ambient temperature: -10 to 60°C, 20 to 85% relative humidity, non-condensing.

Temperature display range: Configurable

Resolution: 0.1°

Read instruction manual before the setting of this temperature controller.

Power density:

- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications. - 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm. (Optional 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

The temperature measured by the electronic controller is that of the heating surface. The temperature of the heated product is generally much lower than that of the surface and depends mainly on the surface power (W/cm²), the quality of the thermal contact with the container, the viscosity, heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the heated product, the good positioning of the heating belt, the set point value, and room temperature (See technical introduction).

You can find in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone heating belts. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed (for example: Poor thermal contact, empty container or improperly temperature controlled).

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3 × 1.5mm² length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

Because of

- Power density reduced to 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic containers
- 3.2mm reinforced thickness.
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309)
- Surface temperature limiter.
- Grounded metal mesh layer.
- Outside thermal insulation by silicone foam layer

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V with 3 meters cords and euro plug*

(See the technical introduction for the liquids heating time)

| | Belt width B = 100mm | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Power Watts | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQB8C1102855F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 550 | | | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQBBC1102874F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 740 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQB8C1135875F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 750 | | | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQBBC11358A0F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1000 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AQB8C1169895F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0.75 (4.8) | 950 | | | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AQBBC11698A3F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 1300 | | | | |

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Silicone rubber heating belts for metal drums, with remote electronic control, PID action, 0-200°C



| Belt width B = 200mm | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Power Watts | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQB8C21028A3F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1300 | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQBBC21028A7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 1700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQB8C21358A7F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 1700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQBBC21358B3F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2300 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AQB8C21698B2F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2200 | | |
| 208~210 (55) | 9AQBBC21698B9F30 | 571-588 (22.5-23.2) | 1690 (66.5) | 1 (6.5) | 2900 | | |
| | | Belt width B = 300mm | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Power Watts | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQB8C31028B0F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2000 | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQBBC31028B7F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 1 (6.5) | 2700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQB8C31358B7F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2700 | | |
| 110~120 (30) | 9AQBBC31358C6F30 | 463-480 (18.2-18.9) | 1350 (53.1) | 1 (6.5) | 3600** | | |
| | | Belt width B = 400mm | | | | | |
| Container Liters (Gallons) | Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | High and low limits of acceptable diameter (measured at no-hoops or no-ribs place) mm (inch) | A Length mm (inch) | Power density W/cm² (W/in²) | Power Watts | | |
| 57~60 (16) | 9AQB8C41028B8F30 | 356-373 (14-14.7) | 1020 (40.1) | 0,75 (4.8) | 2800** | | |

^{*} Cord with UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F30 by E30 in the Part number.

** Values above 3600W are not compatible with the 16A 230V rating of the electronic controller.

^{*** 3.2}mm reinforced thickness, replace 9AQB by 9AQC in the Part number.



Flexible silicone rubber heating pads

Update 2019/11/03

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Safety instructions for all industrial flat silicone rubber heaters described in this catalogue section

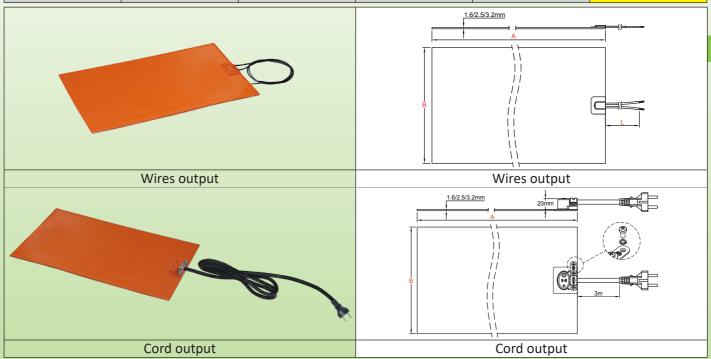
- Read the user manual before any use
- Protect the power supply circuit by a differential circuit breaker of 20mA sensitivity, with rating adapted to the model that must be connected to it.
- This supply circuit must be carried out by a qualified electrician and according to the local standards in force.
- The earth circuit must be compliant and connected.
- Don't use silicone rubber heaters with surface power higher than 0.2W/cm² on plastic material.
- The heater must be disconnected when not used
- The heater must be disconnected during installation or de-installation.
- -The heater must be stored in a dry place and protected from rodents and other animals during periods when it is not used.
- In some applications it may be mandatory to connect the heated surface directly to a grounding conductor.
- Do not cut or punch the surface
- These appliances are not suitable for permanent outdoor use, and, upon their ingress protection rating (IP), must be protected from rain, dust and condensation.
- Do not operate above the rated safety temperature
- The silicone heater must be in perfect contact with the surface to be heated, <u>without superimposing</u> <u>heating parts</u>. The superposition of two heating parts doubles the surface power and can cause melting of the silicone heater and initiate a fire in the most severe cases.
- Silicone heaters with an adhesive face have their maximum safety temperature limited by the adhesive layer used.
- Silicone heaters are not suitable for prolonged exposure to oils.
- These devices are not suitable for use in flammable or explosive areas.

NT3000SPH039A



Flexible silicone rubber heating pads, without temperature control

| Temperature sensors | | | Mounting Temperature control | | Туре | |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|--|
| Optional | 200°C | Optional adhesive face | Without | 1.6 2.5 3.2 | 9AR | |



Main features

Flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This compact and economical series is intended to be integrated into a device. The temperature control is carried out by the integrator. Sensors or temperature limiters can be incorporated into the heating surface. Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,

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features used

of

- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant.
- Very thin profile.

Main applications

Combining high surface power and flexibility, flexible silicone heating elements are a simple and economical solution for heating surfaces. They are light, thin, heat quickly and evenly because they are in direct contact with the surface to be heated. Their construction is rugged, and they do not change dimensions during heating. They can be mounted on flat or cylindrical surfaces. Their bonding to the surfaces can be made by vulcanization, room temperature vulcanizable resin (RTV), or by application of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA).

Some typical examples of applications are:

Autoclaves, Surveillance cameras, Mold heaters for polymerization of resins, Poultry incubators, Diesel fuel filters, Defrost, Cash Machines, Laboratory Equipment, Gyroscopes, Laminators, Heated Mirrors, Animal Feeders, Photocopiers, Food heating Trays, Heat Presses, Battery Heaters, Tanks for liquids, etc.

They can be made in multiple shapes, receive cutouts or holes. They can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses and thermostats.

Technical Features

Mounting: By a pressing system on the surface made by the user or by bonding with a room temperature vulcanizing silicone resin (RTV), or by adhesive.

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Flexible silicone rubber heating pads, without temperature control

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request. Width (dimension B): Upon customer request.

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125)

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC. Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C Temperature control: None

Power density:

0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials. 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications. - 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications.

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil:

- 1.6mm for light application and small surfaces
- 2.5mm for usual industrial applications
- 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation.

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by silicone heating belts. They represent the temperature that may reach the silicone heater if it is not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

There are 2 types available in standard

- FEP insulated wires, AWG 18 (0.8mm²) for power up to 1800W in 230V. Wire gauge is increased for higher ratings.
- Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3 × 1.5mm² (AWH15), length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Customer design shape, with or without holes
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Surface mounted temperature sensor (Pt100, NTC, thermocouple)
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V, with 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), surface power*

| These references are incomplete. Full part number are issued when order is received. These heaters are manufactured only on order. Specify length and width | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Connection 1.6mm thickness without adhesive 2.5mm thickness without adhesive 3.2mm thickness without adhesive 3.2mm thickness without adhesive 3.2mm thickness with adhesive | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 FEP insulated conductors, AWG18, (0.8mm²) length 500mm | 9ARA808450 | 9ARB808450 | 9ARC808450 | 9ARF808450 | 9ARG808450 | 9ARH808450 | | | |
| 3x1mm ² cable rubber insulation, length 3m, euro plug ** | 9ARA808C30 | 9ARB808C30 | 9ARC808C30 | 9ARF808C30 | 9ARG808C30 | 9ARH808C30 | | | |

NB: The characters "-" in the part numbers are updated after selection of the length and the width of the silicone rubber heater

- * For surface load 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²), replace 80 with 20 in the reference.
- For surface load 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²), replace 80 with B0 in the reference.
- ** For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace C3 with D3 in the part number.

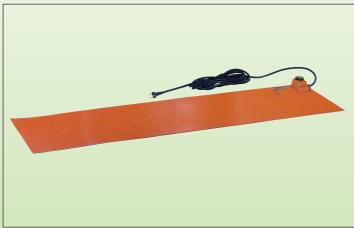
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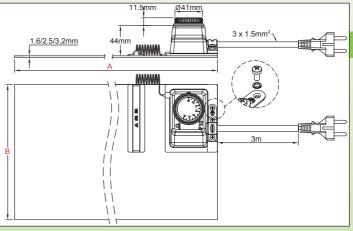
Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,

with surface mounted adjustable thermostat



| Temperature limiter | Maximum temperature | Mounting | Temperature control | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Optional | 200°C | Optional adhesive face | Adjustable thermostat | 1.6 2.5 3.2 | 9AE |





Main features

Flat and flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10-4 W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a conventional thermostat mounted on the surface of the heating part, in a compact and economical design.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant.
- Very thin profile.

Main applications

Combining high surface power and flexibility, flexible silicone heating elements are a simple and economical solution for heating surfaces. They are light, thin, heat quickly and evenly because they are in direct contact with the surface to be heated. Their construction is rugged, and they do not change dimensions during heating. They can be mounted on flat or cylindrical surfaces. Their bonding to the surfaces can be made by vulcanization, room temperature vulcanizable resin (RTV), or by application of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA).

Some typical examples of applications are:

Autoclaves, Surveillance cameras, Mold heaters for polymerization of resins, Poultry incubators, Diesel fuel filters, Defrost, Cash Machines, Laboratory Equipment, Gyroscopes, Laminators, Heated Mirrors, Animal Feeders, Photocopiers, Food heating Trays, Heat Presses, Battery Heaters, Tanks for liquids, etc.

They can be made in multiple shapes, receive cutouts or holes. They can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses and thermostats.

Technical Features

Mounting: By a pressing system on the surface made by the user or by bonding with a room temperature vulcanizing silicone resin (RTV), or by adhesive.

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request.

Width (dimension B): Upon customer request (minimum 100mm).

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125)

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

Single pole bulb and capillary thermostat, adjustable from 20°C to 110°C (+50~230°F) or from 50 to 200°C (120-390°F). Rating 16A 230V.

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Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,

with surface mounted adjustable thermostat

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials
- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil:

- 1.6mm for light application and small surfaces
- 2.5mm for usual industrial applications
- 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation.

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by flexible silicone heaters. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Customer design shape, with or without holes
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Surface mounted temperature sensor (Pt100, NTC, thermocouple)
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V, with 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), surface power*

| These references are in | These references are incomplete. Full part number are issued when order is received. These heaters are manufactured only on order. Specify length and width | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Thermostat setting range | 1.6mm thickness without adhesive | 2.5mm thickness without adhesive | 3.2mm thickness without adhesive | 1.6mm thickness with adhesive | 2.5mm thickness with adhesive | 3.2mm thickness with adhesive | | | | | |
| 20~110°C*** (+50~230°F) | 9AEA8G8F30 | 9AEB8G8F30 | 9AEC8G8F30 | 9AEF8G8F30 | 9AEG8G8F30 | 9AEH8G8F30 | | | | | |
| 50 ~ 200°C*** (120~390°F) | 9AEA8L8F30 | 9AEB8L8F30 | 9AEC8L8F30 | 9AEF8L8F30 | 9AEG8L8F30 | 9AEH8L8F30 | | | | | |

NB: The characters "-" in the part numbers are updated after selection of the length and the width of the silicone rubber heater

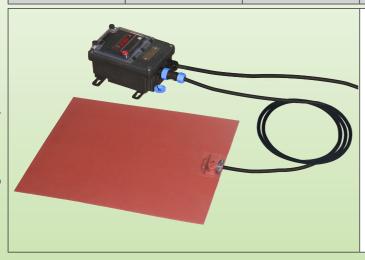
- * For surface load 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²), replace 8G with 2G or 8L with 2L in the reference.
- For surface load 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²), replace 8G with BG or 8L with BL in the reference.
- ** For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.
- *** For knob printed in °F instead of °C, replace G with F or L with K in the reference.

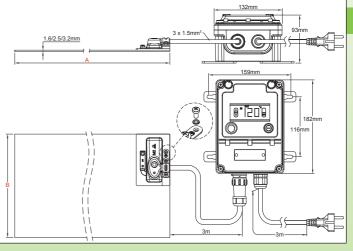
Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,

with remote electronic temperature control, on-off action.



Temperature Maximum **Temperature** Silicone Mounting **Type** limiter temperature control thickness (mm) Electronic Optional temperature 9AG Optional 200°C 1.6 2.5 3.2 adhesive face control, on-off action





Main features

Flat and flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10-4 W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, on-off action, simple to use, with digital display of the measured value, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in most of industrial applications

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant
- Very thin profile

Main applications

Combining high surface power and flexibility, flexible silicone heating elements are a simple and economical solution for heating surfaces. They are light, thin, heat quickly and evenly because they are in direct contact with the surface to be heated. Their construction is rugged, and they do not change dimensions during heating. They can be mounted on flat or cylindrical surfaces. Their bonding to the surfaces can be made by vulcanization, room temperature vulcanizable resin (RTV), or by application of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA).

Some typical examples of applications are:

Autoclaves, Surveillance cameras, Mold heaters for polymerization of resins, Poultry incubators, Diesel fuel filters, Defrost, Cash Machines, Laboratory Equipment, Gyroscopes, Laminators, Heated Mirrors, Animal Feeders, Photocopiers, Food heating Trays, Heat Presses, Battery Heaters, Tanks for liquids, etc.

They can be made in multiple shapes, receive cutouts or holes. They can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses and thermostats.

Technical Features

Mounting: By a pressing system on the surface made by the user or by bonding with a room temperature vulcanizing silicone resin (RTV), or by adhesive.

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request

Width (dimension B): Upon customer request (minimum 100mm)

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125)

Ingress protection: IP65.

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Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,

with remote electronic temperature control, on-off action.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

By electronic controller with digital display, On-Off action, set point adjustment range up to 120°C (NTC sensor), or 200°C (Pt100 sensor), relay output, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater.

Maximum rating 16A 230V (3600W).

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials
- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications.

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil:

- 1.6mm for light application and small surfaces.
- 2.5mm for usual industrial applications.
- 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation.

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by flexible silicone heaters. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Customer design shape, with or without holes.
- Power supply 110/115V.
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Surface mounted temperature sensor (Pt100, NTC, thermocouple).
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer.
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface.

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V, with 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), surface power*

| These references are incomplete. Full part number are issued when order is received. These heaters are manufactured only on order. Specify length and width | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Thermostat setting range | 1.6mm thickness without adhesive | 2.5mm thickness without adhesive | 3.2mm thickness without adhesive | 1.6mm thickness with adhesive | 2.5mm thickness with adhesive | 3.2mm thickness with adhesive | | | |
| Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C (250°F) | 9AGA8A8F30 | 9AGB8A8F30 | 9AGC8A8F30 | 9AGF8A8F30 | 9AGG8A8F30 | 9AGH8A8F30 | | | |
| Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C (390°F) | 9AGA8B8F30 | 9AGB8B8F30 | 9AGC8B8F30 | 9AGF8B8F30 | 9AGG8B8F30 | 9AGH8B8F30 | | | |

NB: The characters "-" in the part numbers are updated after selection of the length and the width of the silicone rubber heater

- * For surface load 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²), replace 8G with 2G or 8L with 2L in the reference.
- For surface load 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²), replace 8G with BG or 8L with BL in the reference.
- ** For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.

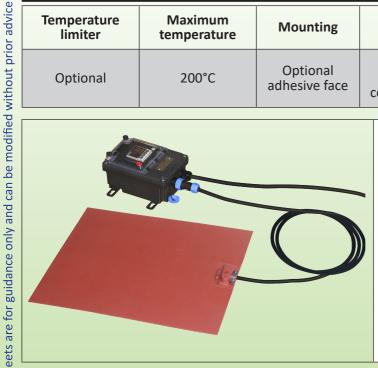
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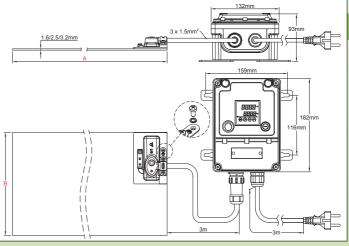
Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,



with remote electronic temperature control, double display, PID action.

| Temperature limiter | Maximum temperature | Mounting | Temperature control | Silicone thickness (mm) | Туре |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|------|
| Optional | 200°C | Optional adhesive face | Electronic temperature control, PID action | 1.6 2.5 3.2 | 9AJ |





Main features

Flat and flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability without sacrificing flexibility.

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, with PID action and automatic adjustment of parameters, with digital display of the measured value and digital display of the set point, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in most of industrial applications

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,

of

can

data sheets are for guidance only and

- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant
- Very thin profile

Main applications

Combining high surface power and flexibility, flexible silicone heating elements are a simple and economical solution for heating surfaces. They are light, thin, heat quickly and evenly because they are in direct contact with the surface to be heated. Their construction is rugged, and they do not change dimensions during heating. They can be mounted on flat or cylindrical surfaces. Their bonding to the surfaces can be made by vulcanization, room temperature vulcanizable resin (RTV), or by application of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA).

Some typical examples of applications are:

Autoclaves, Surveillance cameras, Mold heaters for polymerization of resins, Poultry incubators, Diesel fuel filters, Defrost, Cash Machines, Laboratory Equipment, Gyroscopes, Laminators, Heated Mirrors, Animal Feeders, Photocopiers, Food heating Trays, Heat Presses, Battery Heaters, Tanks for liquids, etc.

They can be made in multiple shapes, receive cutouts or holes. They can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses and thermostats.

Mounting: By a pressing system on the surface made by the user or by bonding with a room temperature vulcanizing silicone resin (RTV), or by adhesive.

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request

Width (dimension B): Upon customer request (minimum 100mm)

Silicone foil minimum bending radius: 3.2mm (0.125)

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC-

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

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Flexible silicone rubber heating pads,

with remote electronic temperature control, double display, PID action.

Temperature control: Controller with double display, of process value and of set-point, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater.

Action: PID with automatic parameters adjustment by auto-tune function.

Sensor input: Pt100

Power output: Solid state relay, maximum 16A 230V.

Alarm: 3A 230V relay.

Display: 4 digits display configurable in °C or °F Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz. **Accuracy**: $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ F) or 0.3% ES \pm one digit.

Self-testing: Open sensor circuit.

Ambient temperature: -10 to 60°C, 20 to 85% relative humidity, non-condensing.

Temperature display range: Configurable

Resolution: 0.1°

Read instruction manual before the setting of this temperature controller.

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials
- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil:

- 1.6mm for light application and small surfaces
- 2.5mm for usual industrial applications
- 3.2mm, for heavy duty applications requiring strong mechanical strength and reinforced insulation.

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by flexible silicone heaters. They represent the temperature that may reach the heating belt if it is not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3 × 1.5mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Customer design shape, with or without holes
- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Surface mounted temperature sensor (Pt100, NTC, thermocouple)
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V, with 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), surface power*

These references are incomplete. Full part number are issued when order is received. These heaters are manufactured only on order. Specify length and 1.6mm thickness 2.5mm thickness 3.2mm thickness 1.6mm thickness 2.5mm thickness 3.2mm thickness Thermostat setting range without adhesive without adhesive without adhesive with adhesive with adhesive with adhesive Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 120°C 9AJA8A----8--F30 9AJB8A----8--F30 9AJC8A----8--F30 9AJF8A----8--F30 9AJG8A----8--F30 9AJH8A----8--F30 Part number with temperature controller adjustable up to 200°C 9AJA8B----8--F30 9AJB8B----8--F30 9AJC8B----8--F30 9AJF8B----8--F30 9AJG8B----8--F30 9AJH8B----8--F30 (390°F)

NB: The characters "-" in the part numbers are updated after selection of the length and the width of the silicone

- For surface load 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²), replace 8G with 2G or 8L with 2L in the reference.
- For surface load 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²), replace 8G with BG or 8L with BL in the reference.
- ** For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.

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Silicone rubber heating pads bonded on aluminium boards

Update 2023/11/22

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Safety instructions for all industrial flat silicone rubber heaters described in this catalogue section

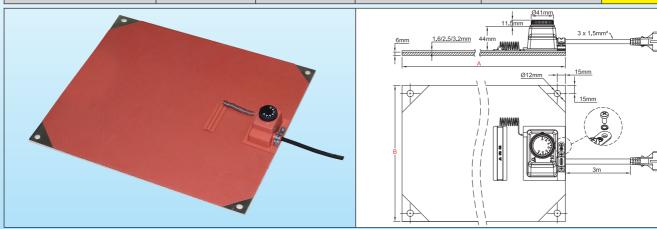
- Read the user manual before any use
- Protect the power supply circuit by a differential circuit breaker of 20mA sensitivity, with rating adapted to the model that must be connected to it.
- This supply circuit must be carried out by a qualified electrician and according to the local standards in force.
- The earth circuit must be compliant and connected.
- The heater must be disconnected when not used
- The heater must be disconnected during installation or de-installation.
- -The heater must be stored in a dry place and protected from rodents and other animals during periods when it is not used.
- Connect the aluminum board to a grounding conductor.
- Do not cut or punch the surface.
- These appliances are not suitable for permanent outdoor use, and, upon their ingress protection rating (IP), must be protected from rain, dust and condensation.
- Do not operate above the rated safety temperature.
- Silicone heaters are not suitable for prolonged exposure to oils.
- The aluminum board must be in perfect contact with the surface to heat for all application with a surface power higher than 0.5W/cm². Use a thermal contact grease between both boards surface.
- These devices are not suitable for use in flammable or explosive areas.

NT3000SPH038A

Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, surface mounted adjustable thermostat.



| Temperature limiters | Maximum temperature | Mounting | Temperature control | Silicone + aluminum thickness (mm) | Туре |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--|------|
| Optional | 200°C | 4 holes | Surface mounted thermostat | 2,5 + 6 | 9AK |



Main features

Non-flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability.

The intimate bonding of the heater on a thick aluminum plate allows to increases the power surface load, and eases the mounting on flat surfaces in industrial applications

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal

conductivity (~7 10⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a conventional thermostat mounted on the surface of the heating part, in a compact and economical design.

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,
- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant
- Very thin profile

Main applications

Silicone heating elements on aluminum plates are a simple and industrial solution for heating flat surfaces. They are sturdy, easy to install and heat quickly and evenly.

Some typical examples of applications are:

Heating of hoppers, electrical cabinets, hot plates for the food industry, reheating tank bottoms.

In addition to their temperature control system, they can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses.

Technical features

Mounting: By 4 holes dia. 12mm located at the 4 corners, at 15mm from edges

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request (minimum 300mm) Width (dimension B): Upon customer request (minimum 100mm)

Ingress protection: IP54.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control: Single pole bulb and capillary thermostat, adjustable from 20°C to 110°C (+50~230°F) or from 50 to 200°C (120-390°F). Rating 16A 230V (3600W).

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications.
- 1.4W/cm² (9.1W/in²) for huge power applications

Other values on request.

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Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, surface mounted adjustable thermostat.



Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm

Thickness of the aluminum board: 6mm (other values on request).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by these heaters. They represent the temperature that they may reach if they are not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Surface mounted temperature sensor (Pt100, NTC, thermocouple).
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer.
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface.

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V

| Thermostat setting range | W/cm² (W/in²) | 300x350mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 350x400mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 400 × 450mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 500x600mm | Power (Watts, 230V) |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | 0.2 (1.3) | 9AKB2GAB6A814F30 | 140 | 9AKB2GBC6A820F30 | 200 | 9AKB2GCD6A828F30 | 280 | 9AKB2GEG6A850F30 | 500 |
| 20~110°C** | 0.75 (4.8) | 9AKB8GAB6A832F30 | 320 | 9AKB8GBC6A845F30 | 450 | 9AKB8GCD6A862F30 | 620 | 9AKB8GEG6A8F30 | 1100 |
| (+50~230°F) | 1 (6.5) | 9AKBBGAB6A870F30 | 700 | 9AKBBGBC6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AKBBGCD6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AKBBGEG6A8B5F30 | 2500 |
| | 1.4 (9.1) | 9AKBFGAB6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AKBFGBC6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AKBFGCD6A8A9F30 | 1900 | 9AKBFGEG6A8C5F30 | 3500 |
| | 0.2 (1.3) | 9AKB2LAB6A814F30 | 140 | 9AKB2LBC6A820F30 | 200 | 9AKB2LCD6A828F30 | 280 | 9AKB2LEG6A850F30 | 500 |
| 50 ~ 200°C** | 0.75 (4.8) | 9AKB8LAB6A832F30 | 320 | 9AKB8LBC6A845F30 | 450 | 9AKB8LCD6A862F30 | 620 | 9AKB8LEG6A8A1F30 | 1100 |
| (120~390°F) | 1 (6.5) | 9AKBBLAB6A870F30 | 700 | 9AKBBLBC6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AKBBLCD6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AKBBLEG6A8B5F30 | 2500 |
| | 1.4 (9.1) | 9AKBFLAB6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AKBFLBC6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AKBFLCD6A8A9F30 | 1900 | 9AKBFLEG6A8C5F30 | 3500 |

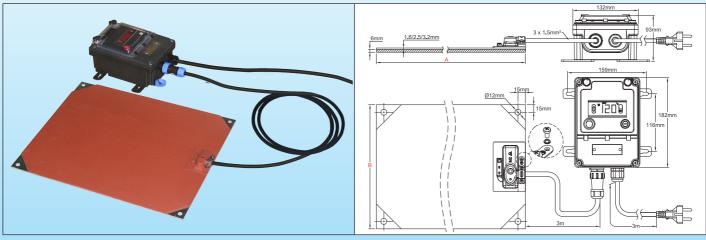
^{*} For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.

^{**} For knob printed in °F instead of °C, replace G with F or L with K in the reference.

Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, with remote electronic temperature control, on-off action.



| Temperature limiters | Maximum temperature | Mounting | Temperature control | Silicone + aluminum thickness (mm) | Туре |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|------------------------------------|------|
| Optional | 200°C | 4 holes | Electronic temperature controller, on-off action | 2,5 + 6 | 9AL |



Main features

Non-flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability.

The intimate bonding of the heater on a thick aluminum plate allows to increases the power surface load, and eases the mounting on flat surfaces in industrial applications

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, on-off action, <u>simple to use</u>, with digital display of the measured value, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in most of industrial applications

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,

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- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant

Main applications

Silicone heating elements on aluminum plates are a simple and industrial solution for heating flat surfaces. They are sturdy, easy to install and heat quickly and evenly.

Some typical examples of applications are:

Heating of hoppers, electrical cabinets, hot plates for the food industry, reheating tank bottoms. In addition to their temperature control system, they can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal fuses.

Technical features

Mounting: By 4 holes dia. 12mm located at the 4 corners, at 15mm from edges

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request (minimum 300mm) **Width (dimension B):** Upon customer request (minimum 100mm)

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10°C (+15°F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC.

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control:

By electronic controller with digital display, On-Off action, set point adjustment range up to 120°C (NTC sensor), or 200°C (Pt100 sensor), relay output, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater.

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Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, with remote electronic temperature control, on-off action.



Maximum rating 16A 230V (3600W).

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials
- 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
- 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications.
- 1.4W/cm² (9.1W/in²) for huge power applications

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm

Thickness of the aluminum board: 6mm (other values on request).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by these heaters. They represent the temperature that they may reach if they are not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V

| Temperature setting range | W/cm² (W/in²) | 300x350mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 350x400mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 400 × 450mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 500x600mm | Power (Watts, 230V) |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Part number with | 0.2 (1.3) | 9ALB2AAB6A814F30 | 140 | 9ALB2ABC6A820F30 | 200 | 9ALB2ACD6A828F30 | 280 | 9ALB2AEA6A850F30 | 500 |
| temperature controller | 0.75 (4.8) | 9ALB8AAB6A832F30 | 320 | 9ALB8ABC6A845F30 | 450 | 9ALB8ACD6A862F30 | 620 | 9ALB8AEA6A8F30 | 1100 |
| adjustable up to 120°C | 1 (6.5) | 9ALBBAAB6A870F30 | 700 | 9ALBBABC6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9ALBBACD6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9ALBBAEA6A8B5F30 | 2500 |
| (250°F) | 1.4 (9.1) | 9ALBFAAB6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9ALBFABC6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9ALBFACD6A8A9F30 | 1900 | 9ALBFAEA6A8C5F30 | 3500 |
| Part number with | 0.2 (1.3) | 9ALB2BAB6A814F30 | 140 | 9ALB2BBC6A820F30 | 200 | 9ALB2BCD6A828F30 | 280 | 9ALB2BEG6A850F30 | 500 |
| temperature controller | 0.75 (4.8) | 9ALB8BAB6A832F30 | 320 | 9ALB8BBC6A845F30 | 450 | 9ALB8BCD6A862F30 | 620 | 9ALB8BEG6A8A1F30 | 1100 |
| adjustable | 1 (6.5) | 9ALBBBAB6A870F30 | 700 | 9ALBBBBC6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9ALBBBCD6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9ALBBBEG6A8B5F30 | 2500 |
| up to 200°C (390°F) | 1.4 (9.1) | 9ALBBLAB6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9ALBBLBC6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9ALBBLCD6A8A9F30 | 1900 | 9ALBBLEG6A8C5F30 | 3500 |

^{*} For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.

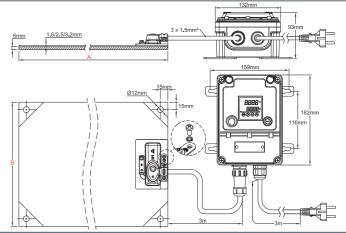
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Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, with remote electronic temperature control, double display, PID action.



| | Temperature limiters | Maximum temperature | Mounting | Temperature control | Silicone + aluminum thickness (mm) | Туре |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|--|--|------|
| • | Optional | 200°C | 4 holes | Electronic temperature control, PID action | 2.5 + 6 | 9AM |





Main features

Non-flexible silicone rubber heaters are made of fiberglass reinforced laminated silicone rubber sheets, vulcanized together through heat and high pressure on both sides of an embedded specially formed heating wire element. Fiberglass-reinforced silicone rubber gives the heater dimensional stability.

The intimate bonding of the heater on a thick aluminum plate allows to increases the power surface load, and eases the mounting on flat surfaces in industrial applications

Silicone is used because of its high temperature resistance (Permanent temperature up to 200°C (390°F), high thermal conductivity (~7 10⁻⁴ W/cm.K) and good electrical insulation properties (~12KV/mm)

This series is distinguished by the use of a remote electronic control system, with PID action and automatic adjustment of parameters, with digital display of the measured value and digital display of the set point, connection by waterproof connector for easy disconnection of the heater, and IP65 ingress protection class for the whole assembly. This allows its use in most of industrial applications

Other general particularities of these heaters are:

- Not affected by vibration or flexing,
- Lightweight,

of

sheets are for guidance only and can be modified without prior advice

- Comply with UL94-VO (flame retardant) and ROHS,
- Low smoke and low Toxicity,
- Silicone is non-toxic, and moisture and chemical resistant

Main applications

Silicone heating elements on aluminum plates are a simple and industrial solution for heating flat surfaces. They are sturdy, easy to install and heat quickly and evenly.

Some typical examples of applications are:

Heating of hoppers, electrical cabinets, hot plates for the food industry, reheating tank bottoms. In addition to their temperature control system, they can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, thermal

In addition to their temperature control system, they can receive temperature sensors, temperature limiters, therma fuses.

Technical features

Mounting: By 4 holes dia. 12mm located at the 4 corners, at 15mm from edges

Length (Dimension A): Upon customer request (minimum 300mm) **Width (dimension B):** Upon customer request (minimum 100mm)

Ingress protection: IP65.

Minimum ambient temperature: -10° C (+15° F)

Voltage: 220-240VAC

Power tolerance: ±10% at 20°C

Temperature control: Controller with double display, of process value and of set-point, located in an independent waterproof housing, designed for wall mounting. It is connected to the flexible silicone rubber heater by a cable equipped with a 5-pin waterproof quick connector, facilitating the connection and disconnection with the heater. It controls the temperature by means of a probe placed under a silicone boot on the outer surface of the heater. **Action:** PID with automatic parameters adjustment by auto-tune function.

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Non flexible silicone heaters vulcanized on aluminium board, with remote electronic temperature control, double display, PID action.

2

Sensor input: Pt100

Power output: Solid state relay, maximum 16A 230V.

Alarm: 3A 230V relay.

Display: 4 digits display configurable in °C or °F

Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz. Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ F) or 0.3% ES \pm one digit.

Self-testing: Open sensor circuit.

Ambient temperature: -10 to 60°C, 20 to 85% relative humidity, non-condensing.

Temperature display range: Configurable

Resolution: 0.1°

Read instruction manual before the setting of this temperature controller.

Power density:

- 0.2W/cm² (1.3W/in²) for plastic materials
 - 0.75W/cm² (4.8W/in²), for usual applications.
 - 1W/cm² (6.5W/in²) for fast heating applications.
 - 1.4W/cm² (9.1W/in²) for huge power applications

Other values on request.

Thickness of the flexible silicone foil: 2.5mm

Thickness of the aluminum board: 6mm (other values on request).

Quality control routine tests: Each element is 100% tested for continuity, resistance and insulation. Tests are made according to EN 60335-1 and EN 50106 standards. See technical introduction.

Dielectric Strength: 1750V AC. **Insulation resistance:** ≥ 10 Megohms.

Operating temperature:

See in the technical introduction examples of the temperatures reached by these heaters. They represent the temperature that they may reach if they are not correctly installed.

Connection cable:

Insulated rubber power supply cable, for industrial environments, 3×1.5 mm² (3xAWG15) length 3m, Euro plug. UL plug on request.

Options:

- Power supply 110/115V
- Power cord with industrial plug 2-pole + earth 16A CEE (IEC60309).
- Surface mounted temperature limiter.
- Grounded mesh wire shield layer
- Silicone foam insulation layer vulcanized on the external surface

Safety standards:

The heaters have been designed in compliance with EEC Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and EMC directive 2004/108/EC. They must be installed in accordance with all local applicable instructions, codes, and regulations.

Main parts numbers in 220/240V

| W/cm² (W/in²) | 300x350mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 350x400mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 400 × 450mm | Power (Watts, 230V) | 500x600mm | Power (Watts, 230V) |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 0.2 (1.3) | 9AMB2CAB6A814F30 | 140 | 9AMB2CBC6A820F30 | 200 | 9AMB2CCD6A828F30 | 280 | 9AMB2CEG6A850F30 | 500 |
| 0.75 (4.8) | 9AMB8CB6A832F30 | 320 | 9AMB8CBC6A845F30 | 450 | 9AMB8CCD6A862F30 | 620 | 9AMB8CEG6A8A1F30 | 1100 |
| 1 (6.5) | 9AMBBCAB6A870F30 | 700 | 9AMBBCBC6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AMBBCCD6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AMBBCEG6A8B5F30 | 2500 |
| 1.4 (9.1) | 9AMBBCCB6A8A0F30 | 1000 | 9AMBBCBC6A8A4F30 | 1400 | 9AMBBCCD6A8A9F30 | 1900 | 9AMBBCEG6A8C5F30 | 3500 |

^{*} For UL plug instead of Euro plug, replace F3 with E3 in the part number.

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Temperature controls and limiters

Temperature sensors

Electronic temperature control boxes for remote control. On-Off or PID action

Update 2023/11/22



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| or advice | Temperature range | Electric | rating | Contact style | Temperature sensing device | Temperature setting | Турс | es |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---|--|--|------------|
| be modified without prior advice | 50- 200°C (120- 390°F) | Up to | 15A | Snap action | Bimetal | Fixed setting | UJA, 4A 4R05 | - |
| lified | Picture | | | Drawing | | Text | | References |
| criptions, features used on these data sheets are for guidance only and can be moc | | | 6.5mm | 4.5mm 10.5mm 23. | current passing Joule effect. The into account thi Housing: 11.7 × Electric rating: cycles (UL) and (VDE) Calibration rang and ±7°C Contact action: and closing com applications Differential: The closing of the co and 40°C Calibration: Fixe modifiable by th Terminals: Can Part numbers: Technical sheet ordered Compatible wit | 4.1 × 23.6mm, body 5A 120 VAC, 4A 240 V 22A 120V, 13A 250V, 3e: 50°C to 160°C. Told Snap action, instantatact, suitable for 120 at a differential between thact can be specified setting, factory-mane user. The full part number a are issued when products or glued. (Set 120 V 24 Set 120 V 25 V 26 | its heating by ture must take is live. AC, 100000 10000 cycles erances ±5°C neous opening and 240V nopening and detween 2 ide, not cy set wires. End the lucts are | UJA |
| Because of permanent improvement of our products, drawings, description | | <u></u> | 28mm | -12mm- | current passing Joule effect. The into account thi Housing: 28 × 1 and electrically Electric rating: 9 Calibration rang and ±7°C Contact action: and closing com Differential: 7±Calibration: Fixe modifiable by th Terminals: XLPE made on order. Part numbers: 1 technical sheet ordered. Compatible wit be glued directl under a 9BFL5 s | 2 × 6.2mm, PPS body insulated. 9A 250V, 10000 cycles ge: 50°C to 150°C. Tolo Snap action, instantatact. 4°C (16±9°F) ed setting, factory-ma | its heating by ture must take is waterproof serances ±5°C neous opening de, not res, length and the lucts are limiters can er or be put ot, which can | 4A |

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Fixed setting temperature limiters.



(Selection of models usable on silicone heating elements).

| Picture | Drawing | Text | References |
|---------|--|---|------------|
| 2 bit | 2.5mm | Construction: Bimetal not crossed by the current. Current flowing through the thermostat does not change its opening temperature. Case: 20.2 × 5 × 5.9mm, in PPS (not waterproof) Sensing element: Bimetal disc, snap-action contact Set Point: Factory set, 60°C to + 160°C (140 to 320°F). Not adjustable by the user. Standard tolerance from ±4°C to ±6°C (±9°F to ±16°F), depending on models. Connection: By solder terminals. Differential: 7 ±4°C (16 ±9°F). Mounting: No flange or bracket Electrical rating: 10A at 240V (resistive, alternating current) Part numbers: These products are made to order only. (M.O.Q apply). The full part number and the technical sheet are issued when products are ordered. Compatible with: 9BFL6 silicone boot, (see technical pages on silicone caps), which can be vulcanized or glued. | 4T |
| | 9.4mm 4.5mm 6.3x0.8mm 6.3x0.8mm 016.2mm 6.3x0.8mm 014.6mm | Construction: Bimetal not crossed by the current. Current flowing through the thermostat does not change its opening temperature. Body: Phenolic resin (ceramic body above 150°C) Sensing element: Bimetal disc, snap-action contact Set Point: Factory set from -15 to + 150°C (5 to 302°F) with phenolic resin body, and 150 to 200°C (302 to 392°F) with ceramic body. Not adjustable by the user. Standard tolerance from ±4°C to ±6°C (±9°F to ±14°F) depending on models. Connection: 6.3 tabs or solder terminals Differential: Factory set. Standard values from 5°C to 25°C, (9°F to 50°F) Bracket: Without bracket Electrical rating: 15A at 125VAC, 10A at 240VAC, 100,000 cycles (resistive load) Part numbers: These products are made to order only. (M.O.Q apply). The full part number and the technical sheet are issued when products are ordered. Compatible with: 9BFL2; 9BFL3; 9BFP1; 9BFV1; 9BFV2; 9BFV3, silicone boots, which can be vulcanized or glued. (See technical pages on silicone boots). | 4903 |
| | 02.8mm 4mm 4.5mm 016.2mm 6.3x0.8mm 8.8mm 34.2mm | Construction: Bimetal not crossed by the current. Current flowing through the thermostat does not change its opening temperature. Body: Phenolic resin (ceramic body above 150°C) Sensing element: Bimetal disc, snap-action contact Set Point: Factory set from -15 to + 150°C (5 to 302°F) with phenolic resin body, and 150 to 200°C (302 to 392°F) with ceramic body. Not adjustable by the user. Standard tolerance from ±4°C to ±6°C (±9°F to ±14°F) depending on models. Connection: 6.3 tabs or solder terminals Differential: Manual reset Bracket: Without bracket Electrical raring: 15A at 125VAC, 10A at 240VAC, 100,000 cycles (resistive load) Part numbers: These products are made to order only. (M.O.Q apply). The full part number and the technical sheet are issued when products are ordered. Compatible with: 9BFL4 silicone boot, which can be vulcanized or glued. (See technical pages on silicone boots) | 4R05 |

Note: These temperature limiters are not manufactured by Ultimheat, and the information given is that of our suppliers.

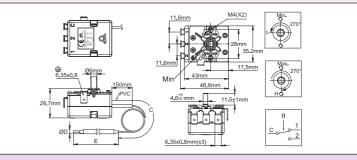
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Single pole bulb and capillary surface temperature control thermostat, with adjustable set point

(Selection of models usable on silicone heating elements).

| Temperature range | Electric rating | Contact style | Temperature sensing device | Temperature setting | Types |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------|
| -50 ~ 500°C (-58 ~ 932°F) | 20A 250V 16A 400V | Snap action single pole contact | Liquid expansion | Set point adjustable by customer | 8G |





Technical features

Housing dimensions: $43 \times 35 \times 29$ mm (without terminals)

Bulb and capillary: Stainless steel, with 100mm long PVC sleeve on the capillary. Capillary minimum bending radius is 5mm.

No capillary sleeve for temperature ranges above 400°C (750°F). 8mm bulbs are in copper.

Temperature sensing element: Oil filled bulb and capillary.

Caution: Temperature ranges above 400°C (750°F) are filled with sodium-potassium eutectic. In case of breakage of the bulb or capillary, this liquid may self-ignite at room temperature in the presence of water or moisture.

Terminals: 6.35 × 0.8 quick connect terminals, 90° bended. Straight terminals or terminals with M4 screws also available on request. (MOQ apply). Terminal positions and alignment allow the use of a connector with flat or bended terminals.

Adjustment: Dia. 6mm shaft with 4.6mm flat, length 11.5mm. Other lengths, screw driver adjustment or fixed setting available on request.

Mounting: Front bracket with 2 × M4 threads, 28mm distance.

Grounding: 6.35×0.8 QC terminal on mounting bracket.

Contact: SPDT Electrical rating:

guidance only and can be modified without prior advice

descriptions, features used

Because of permanent improvement of our products, drawings,

When the rated voltage is 250V~:

- Open on temperature rise contact (C-1): 20(3.3)A 250V~, 50-60Hz
- Close on temperature rise contact (C-2): 6A 250V~, 50 ~60Hz

When the rated voltage is 400V~:

- Open on temperature rise contact (C-1): 16(2.6)A 400V~, 50-60Hz
- Close on temperature rise contact (C-2): 2A 400V~, 50 ~60Hz

Electrical life: 100, 000 cycles

Max ambient temperature on body: 85°C (185°F) Acceptable degree of pollution for use in 250V: 3 Acceptable degree of pollution for use in 400V: 2

Main references

| Reference | Temperature range °C (°F) | Capillary length (C, mm) | Bulb diameter (D, mm) | Bulb length (E, mm) | Differential °C (°F) | Max temperature on bulb °C (°F) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8GB-35035AO60001 | -35+35°C (-31+95°F) | 1500 | 6 | 139±5 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 65°C (149°F) |
| 8GB-35035AA60001 | -35+35°C (-31+95°F) | 250 | 6 | 139±5 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 65°C (149°F) |
| 8GB-10040AO60001 | -10+40°C (14-104°F) | 1500 | 6 | 175±5 | 3±2°C (5.4±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB-10040AA60001 | -10+40°C (14-104°F) | 250 | 6 | 175±5 | 3±2°C (5.4±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB004040IA30000 | 4-40°C (39.2-104°F) | 250 | Pig tail style, dia.30mm coil | 55±10 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB004040AA80001 | 4-40°C (39.2-104°F) | 250 | 8 | 86±5 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB004040AO60001 | 4-40°C (39.2-104°F) | 1500 | 6 | 135±5 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB004040AA60001 | 4-40°C (39.2-104°F) | 250 | 6 | 135±5 | 4±2°C (7.2±3.6°F) | 70°C (158°F) |
| 8GB000060AO60001 | 0-60°C (32-140°F) | 1500 | 6 | 155±5 | 3±2°C (5.4±3.6°F) | 90°C (194°F) |
| 8GB000060AA80001 | 0-60°C (32- 140°F) | 250 | 8 copper | 97±5 | 3±2°C (5.4±3.6°F) | 90°C (194°F) |
| 8GB000090AO60001 | 0-90°C (32-194°F) | 1500 | 6 | 85±5 | 5±2°C (9±3.6°F) | 120°C (248°F) |
| 8GB030090AO60001 | 30-90°C (86-194°F) | 1500 | 6 | 122±5 | 4±3°C (7.2±5.4°F) | 120°C (248°F) |
| 8GB030090AA80001 | 30-90°C (86-194°F) | 250 | 8 copper | 79±5 | 4±3°C (7.2±5.4°F) | 120°C (248°F) |
| 8GB030110AO60001 | 30-110°C (86-230°F) | 1500 | 6 | 101±5 | 5±3°C (9±5.4°F) | 140°C (284°F) |
| 8GB030110AA80001 | 30-110°C (86-230°F) | 250 | 8 copper | 68±5 | 5±3°C (9±5.4°F) | 140°C (284°F) |
| 8GB050200AO60001 | 50-200°C (122-392°F) | 1500 | 6 | 63±5 | 8±5°C (14.4±9°F) | 230°C (446°F) |
| 8GB050300AO30001 | 50-300°C (122-572°F) | 1500 | 3 | 122±5 | 9°C±6°C (16.2±10.8°F) | 330°C (626°F) |
| 8GB100400AO30001 | 100-400°C (212-752°F) | 1500 | 3 | 115±5 | 15°C±7°C (27±12.6°F) | 430°C (806°F) |
| 8GB100500AE40000 | 100-500°C (212-932°F) | 500 | 4 | 167±5 | 20°C±6°C (36±10.8°F) | 550°C (1022°F) |
| 8GB100500AG40000 | 100-500°C (212-932°F) | 750 | 4 | 167±5 | 20°C±6°C (36±10.8°F) | 550°C (1022°F) |
| 8GB100500AN40000 | 100-500°C (212-932°F) | 1400 | 4 | 167±5 | 20°C±6°C (36±10.8°F) | 550°C (1022°F) |

Other temperature ranges available on request.

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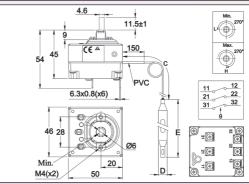
Cat25-2-8-5



(Selection of models usable on silicone heating elements).

| Temperature range | Electric rating | Contact style | Temperature sensing device | Temperature setting | Types |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------|
| 50- 200°C (120- 390°F) | 3x16A 250V | Snap action 3 pole contact | Liquid expansion | Set point adjustable by customer | 8C |





Technical features

Housing dimensions: $46 \times 50 \times 45$ mm (without terminals.)

Bulb and capillary: Stainless steel, capillary length 250mm or 1500mm, 150mm long PVC sleeve on capillary. Capillary minimum bending radius 5mm.

Temperature sensing element: Liquid filled bulb and capillary.

Terminals: 6.35×0.8 quick connect terminals. M4 screws also available on request.

Adjustment: Dia. 6mm shaft with 4.6mm flat, (other lengths or fixed setting available on request).

Mounting: Front bracket with $2 \times M4$ threads, 28mm distance.

Rating: 3 × 16A(4) 250VAC, 10A 400VAC

Contacts: 3 × ST with snap action contact, 3PDT available on request.

Max ambient temperature: 85°C (185°F)

Acceptable degree of pollution for use in 250V: 3 Acceptable degree of pollution for use in 400V: 2

Main references

| Reference | Temperature range (°C/ °F) | Capillary length (mm) | Bulb diameter (mm) | Bulb length (mm) | Differential (°C/ °F) | Max temperature on bulb (°C/ °F) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8CB-35035AO60001 | -35+35°C (-30+95°F) | 1500 | 6 | 95 | 4±2°C/ 7±3.6°F | 50°C/ 122°F |
| 8CB-35035AA60001 | -35+35°C (-30+95°F) | 250 | 6 | 95 | 4±2°C/ 7±3.6°F | 50°C/ 122°F |
| 8CB004040AO60001 | 4-40°C (40-105°F) | 1500 | 6 | 160 | 4±2°C/ 7±3.6°F | 50°C/ 122°F |
| 8CB004040AA60001 | 4-40°C (40-105°F) | 250 | 6 | 160 | 4±2°C/ 7±3.6°F | 50°C/ 122°F |
| 8CB030090AO60001 | 30-90°C (85-195°F) | 1500 | 6 | 86 | 6±3°C/ 10.8±5.4°F | 110°C/ 230°F |
| 8CB030110AO60001 | 30-110°C (85-230°F) | 1500 | 6 | 70 | 6±3°C/ 10.8±5.4°F | 130°C/ 266°F |
| 8CB050200AO60001 | 50-200°C (120-390°F) | 1500 | 6 | 57 | 13±4°C/ 23.4±7.2°F | 220°C/ 428°F |
| 8CB050300AO30001 | 50-300°C (120-570°F) | 1500 | 3 | 165 | 15±5°C/ 27±9°F | 320°C/ 608°F |

°C Printing

| -35+35℃ | 4-40°C | 30-90°C | 30-110°C | 50-200°C | 50-300°C |
|------------------|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| | 40 / 31 / 32 / 32 / 32 / 32 / 32 / 32 / 32 | 90 de 35 85 90 de 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | # 00 of \$1. | 200 % SE | 300 200 |
| 66MZ006-350352FW | 66MZ0060040402FW | 66MZ0060300901FW | 66MZ0060301101FW | 66MZ0060502001FW | 66MZ0060503001FW |

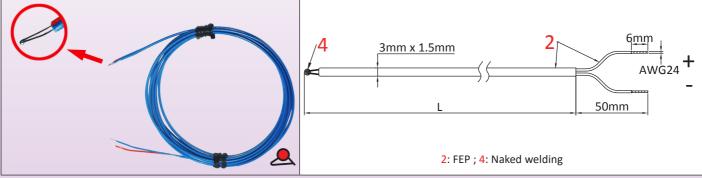
°F Printing

| 30+95°F | 40-105°F | 85-195°F | 85-230°F | 120-390°F | 120-570°F |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| 90 4 | 100 88 -3 09 dt | 20 001 44. | 20 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 091 Mg | ODZ SE |
| 66MZ006-350352FX | 66MZ0060040402FX | 66MZ0060300901FX | 66MZ0060301101FX | 66MZ0060502001FX | 66MZ0060503001FX |

Update 2025/08/21

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| Temperature range | Cable insulation | Probe protection | Temperature sensing device | Signal type | Туре |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------|
| 20- 200°C (120- 390°F) | FEP | Without | K thermocouple | Millivolts | TPR |
| | | | | | |



Main applications

The main advantage of these thermocouples in the temperature measurement of flexible heating elements is their small size and fast response. The welding of the thermocouple takes up little space and has a very low mass. They can be integrated into the heating elements without significantly increasing their thickness and without modifying their flexibility. They are resistant to shocks and vibrations.

Main Features

A thermocouple consists of two different metal wires soldered at one end. When heated, the solder generates a thermoelectric potential proportional to the temperature. This signal is used by electronic temperature controllers. Thermocouples are simple, but they need special connecting cables and a cold junction compensation system. Consequently, the electronic regulators using them are more complicated to produce than those using platinum thermistor or thermistor sensors.

Construction: The two conductors of the thermocouple are welded under a controlled atmosphere, in order to form a spheroidal weld, of small dimension (about 0.6mm of diameter). It is this weld, which remains bare in this version, which measures the temperature.

Mounting: The end with the weld is then attached to the flexible heating element with a protective cap type 9BFS2, 9BFS7, 9BFM3 (see technical pages on silicone caps), which can be vulcanized or bonded.

Temperature range: Use temperature limited to 200°C due to FEP insulated cable.

Accuracy and tolerances: ±2.5°C between -40°C and 333°C (According to EN 60584-1 and 2 and IEC 584-1 and 2, for accuracy class 2)

Color code (according to DIN 43714): Red = positive, blue = negative, blue cable sleeving.

Cable composition: 2 rigid conductors, dia 0.3mm, 200°C FEP insulation

guidance only and can be modified without prior advice

Because of permanent improvement of our products, drawings,

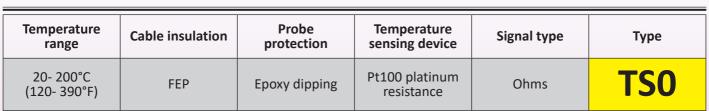
Main part numbers

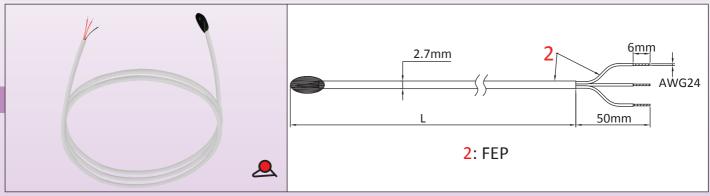
| Part numbers | Wire length (mm) |
|------------------|------------------|
| TPR00060W02002F4 | 200 |
| TPR00060W05002F4 | 500 |
| TPR00060W10002F4 | 1000 |
| TPR00060W20002F4 | 2000 |
| TPR00060W30002F4 | 3000 |

Note: These temperature sensors are not manufactured by Ultimheat, and the information given is that of our suppliers.

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Temperature sensors: Encapsulated 100 Ohms platinum RTD for incorporation on flexible silicone heaters.





Main applications

The main advantage of these Pt100 sensors in the temperature measurement of flexible heating elements is their small size and fast response.

Due to their small dimensions, they can be glued to the surface of flexible heating elements under a protective cap. However they are significantly less resistant to shock and vibration than thermocouples, and are more expensive.

Main Features

The platinum resistivity has excellent repeatability, and high accuracy over a wide temperature range. The resistance variation curve of platinum as a function of temperature is much more linear than that of thermocouples or thermistors. Electronic controllers using Pt100 are simpler and less expensive than thermocouple ones.

In addition, they don't need temperature-compensated cable such as thermocouples. Pt100 are used worldwide and are interchangeable, using the DIN 43760 curve.

Construction: A platinum film is deposited on a ceramic substrate, conductors are welded to it, and the whole is encapsulated in an epoxy resin.

Mounting: The end with the Pt100 measuring element is then attached to the flexible heating element with a protective cap type 9BFM3 or 9BFV1, (see technical pages on silicone caps), which can be vulcanized or bonded.

Temperature range: Temperature limited to 200°C due to FEP insulated cable and epoxy used for encapsulation

Accuracy and tolerances:

- Nominal value at 0°C: 100 Ohms.
- Nominal value at 100°C: 138.51 Ohms

The international standard IEC 751-1983 and DIN EN 60751 2009-05 give the parameters of the temperature response curve.

Class B, the most common, has a tolerance of $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ C at 0°C. ($\pm 0.12 \Omega$ at 0°C).

Color Code: The two red wires are connected together to their solder on one of the terminals of the ceramic substrate, and the white wire is connected to the other terminal.

- Section of the wires: 7×0.15 mm.

Cable composition: 3 conductors, 0.12mm² (AWG 24), FEP insulation 200°C, outside diameter 2.7mm (0.127").

- Diameter on conductor insulation: 0.95 ±0.5mm.
- Wires gauge: 7 × 0.15mm.

Main parts numbers (Accuracy class B)

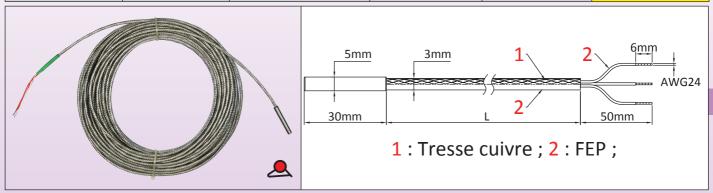
| Part number | Cable length (mm) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| TS040201W0200BD6 | 200 |
| TS040201W0500BD6 | 500 |
| TS040201W1000BD6 | 1000 |
| TS040201W2000BD6 | 2000 |
| TS040201W3000BD6 | 3000 |

Note: These temperature sensors are not manufactured by Ultimheat, and the information given is that of our suppliers.

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| Temperature range | Cable insulation | Probe protection | Temperature sensing device | Signal type | Туре |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|------|
| 20- 200°C (120- 390°F) | FEP | Stainless steel probe, dia.5mm × 30mm | Pt100 platinum resistance | Ohms, linear | TSR5 |



Main applications

The main advantage of these PT100 sensors in the temperature measurement of flexible heating elements is their robustness. Because of their small size, they can be glued or incorporated into flexible flat elements. They are resistant to shocks and vibrations, but their reaction time is longer, and they are more expensive than models with encapsulated measuring element.

Main features

The platinum resistivity has excellent repeatability, and high accuracy over an extended temperature range. The resistance variation curve of platinum as a function of temperature is much more linear than that of thermocouples or thermistors. Electronic controllers using Pt100 are simpler and less expensive than thermocouple ones.

In addition, they do not need temperature-compensated cable such as thermocouples. Pt100 are used worldwide and are interchangeable, using the DIN 43760 curve.

Construction: A platinum film is deposited on a ceramic substrate, conductors are welded to it, and the whole is inserted in a stainless-steel protection probe.

Mounting: The end with the measuring element Pt100 is then fixed on the flexible heating element with a protective cap of type 9BFS3, 9BFM1, or 9BFV2 (see technical pages on the silicone caps), which can be vulcanised or glued.

Temperature range: Use temperature limited to 200°C due to FEP insulated cable.

Accuracy and tolerances:

- Nominal value at 0°C: 100 Ohms.
- Nominal value at 100°C: 138.51 Ohms

The international standard IEC 751-1983 and DIN EN 60751 2009-05 give the parameters of the temperature response curve.

Class B, the most common, has a tolerance of ± 0.3 °C at 0°C. ($\pm 0.12~\Omega$ at 0°C).

Color Code: The two red wires are connected together to their solder on one of the terminals of the ceramic substrate, and the white wire is connected to the other terminal.

Cable composition: 3 × 0.35mm², (AWG24), FEP insulation + braid + FEP sleeving, T 200°C, O.D. 3mm

Main parts numbers (Accuracy class B)

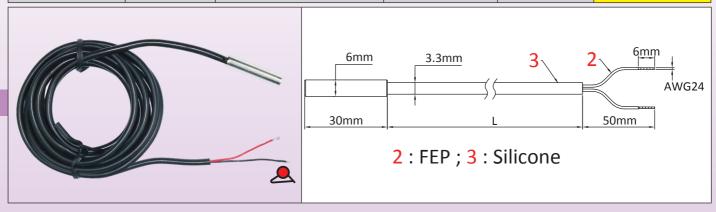
| Part number | Cable length (mm) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| TSR50030I0200BK6 | 200 |
| TSR50030I0500BK6 | 500 |
| TSR50030I1000BK6 | 1000 |
| TSR50030I2000BK6 | 2000 |

Note: These temperature sensors are not manufactured by Ultimheat, and the information given is that of our suppliers.

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Temperature sensors: 10 kohms NTC, dia. 6mm × 30mm nickel plated copper probe for incorporation on flexible silicone heaters.

| Temperature range | Cable insulation | Probe protection | Temperature sensing device | Signal type | Туре |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------|------|
| 20- 120°C (68- 390°F) | FEP | Nickel plated copper probe, dia.6mm × 30mm | 10 Kohms thermistor | Ohms Logarithmic | TNR6 |



Main applications

The main advantage of these NTC sensors in the temperature measurement of flexible heating elements is their robustness and a relatively short response time. Because of their small size, they can be glued or incorporated into flexible flat elements. They are resistant to shocks and vibrations, but their temperature resistance is limited.

Main features

The thermistor is particularly economical. Its accuracy is correct for temperature ranges from 0 to 120°C. Its resistance decreases logarithmically with temperature. Its repeatability is good, but the interchangeability of the sensors between different suppliers is average. This is the reason why most electronic controllers using these thermistor sensors have a zero-correction system. These regulators are generally simple and inexpensive.

Construction: The measuring element is a glass bead encasing the sintered alloy with a negative temperature coefficient, from which two wires emerge. The conductors of the connecting cable are welded therein, and the assembly is inserted into a nickel-plated copper protection tube with low thermal inertia.

Mounting: The end with the NTC measuring element is then attached to the flexible heating element with a protective cap of type 9BFS4, 9BFM2 or 9BFV3 (see technical pages on silicone caps), which can be vulcanized or bonded.

Temperature range: The operating temperature is limited to 120°C.

Accuracy and tolerances:

- Nominal value at 25°C: 10 Kohms ±1%. B = 3380 ±1%

Color Code: The two conductors are identical in color and each corresponds to one of the terminals of the thermistor. Due to the high resistance of the measuring element, a third conductor is not necessary.

Composition of the cable: 2 × 0.35mm², (AWG24) silicone insulation with FEP sleeving, outer diameter 3.3mm.

Main parts numbers (accuracy class 1%)

| Part number | Cable length (mm) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| TNR60030C02001F4 | 200 |
| TNR60030C05001F4 | 500 |
| TNR60030C10001F4 | 1000 |
| TNR60030C20001F4 | 2000 |
| TNR60030C30001F4 | 3000 |

Note: These temperature sensors are not manufactured by Ultimheat, and the information given is that of our suppliers.

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be modified without prior advice

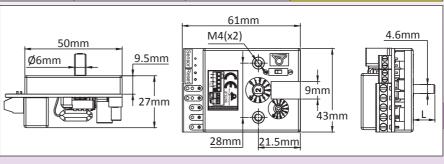
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Electronic thermostats, NTC sensor Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature range | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| 20-125°C (68-260°F) | Equipment board | Temperature printed knob | NTC thermistor | On-Off | 2PE2N6 |





Applications principles

This electronic thermostat for incorporation has been designed to allow a distant temperature control of flexible silicone heaters. It is mounted with two screws M4 at the same distance 28mm than bulb and capillary thermostats, uses a 6mm dia. shaft with 4.6mm flat, and its knob rotation angle is 230°. Its electrical rating is 16A 230V, identical to the electromechanical thermostats. This is an economical solution, useful in catering equipment.

Main features

Action: On-Off.

Size: $60 \times 43 \times 23$ mm.

Temperature sensor: NTC thermistor, 10Kohms @25°C, B(25-50)= 3380

Temperature ranges: 20-125°C (68-260°F)

Temperature differential: Adjustable, by potentiometer with front access, from 0.5 to 5.5°C (0.9 to 10°F) for other

temperature ranges.

Accuracy: ±1% of scale (NTC sensor tolerances not included).

Power supply: 180 to 240V, 50Hz or 60Hz. Relay output: 16A250V resistive, 100000 cycles. Relay action: Open on temperature rise

Ambient: -20+50°C, 10-85% RH.

Power: <2W

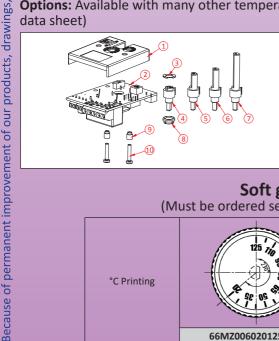
Electrical connections:

- Power supply and power relay: 2.5mm² screw terminal block
- Temperature sensor: 1.5mm² screw terminal block

Adjustment shaft: The thermostat is shipped with a dia. 6mm with 4.6mm flat shaft, length 11mm, assembled.

Included is also a set of: One 15mm shaft, one 28mm shaft and one screw driver adjustment shaft.

Options: Available with many other temperature ranges. Also available with manual reset action (Ask for full technical data sheet)



- Printed circuit
- Elastic washer
- Screw driver shaft
- : 11mm shaft fitted in standard
- : 15mm shaft
- 28mm shaft
- 3: Shaft bearing : Plastic spacer
- 10: Cover screws, (unscrew to change shaft

Standards: Comply with LVD and EMC (CE certificate by TÜV), upon the following

standards:

EN55014-1: 2006+A1+A2; EN55014-2: 1997+A1+A2;

EN61000-3-2: 2014;

EN61000-3-3: 2013;

EN60730-1: 2011

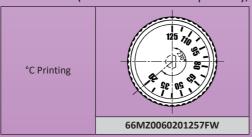
EN60730-2-9: 2010, and ROHS compliance

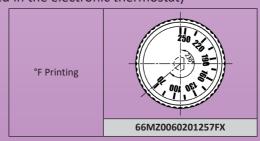
certificate.

Reference: 2PE2N6

Soft grip printed knobs references

(Must be ordered separately, not included in the electronic thermostat)

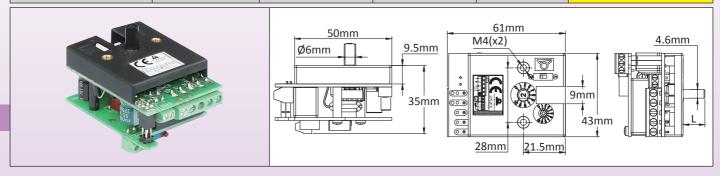




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Electronic thermostats, Pt100 RTD sensor Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature range | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 50-200°C (120-390°F) | Equipment board | Temperature printed knob | Pt100 RTD sensor | On-Off | 2PE2P6 |



Applications principles

This electronic thermostat for incorporation has been designed to allow a distant temperature control of flexible silicone heaters. It is mounted with two screws M4 at the same distance 28mm than bulb and capillary thermostats, uses a 6mm dia. shaft with 4.6mm flat, and its knob rotation angle is 230°. Its electrical rating is 16A 230V, identical to the electromechanical thermostats. This is an economical solution, useful in catering equipment.

Main features

Action: On-Off.
Size: 61 × 43 × 35mm.
Temperature sensor: Pt100

Temperature range: 50-200°C (120-390°F)

Temperature differential: Adjustable, by potentiometer with front access, from 0.5 to 5.5°C (0.9 to 10°F) for other

temperature ranges.

Accuracy: ±1% of scale (NTC sensor tolerances not included).

Power supply: 180 to 240V, 50Hz or 60Hz. Relay output: 16A250V resistive, 100000 cycles. Relay action: Open on temperature rise

Ambient: -20+50°C, 10-85% RH.

Power: <2W

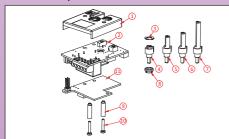
Electrical connections:

- Power supply and power relay: 2.5mm² screw terminal block

- Temperature sensor: 1.5mm² screw terminal block

Adjustment shaft: The thermostat is shipped with a dia. 6mm with 4.6mm flat shaft, length 11mm, assembled. Included is also a set of: One 15mm shaft, one 28mm shaft and one screw driver adjustment shaft.

Options: Available with many other temperature ranges. Also available with manual reset action (Ask for full technical data sheet)



- 1: Cover
 - Main printed circuit board
- 3: Elastic washer
- 4: Screw driver shaft
- 5: 11mm shaft fitted in standard
- 6: 15mm shaft
- 7: 28mm shaft
- 8: Shaft bearing
- 9: Plastic spacer
- 10: Cover screws, (unscrew to change shaft length) certificate.

11: Pt100 input printed circuit board

Standards: Comply with LVD and EMC (CE certificate by TÜV), upon the following standards: EN55014-1: 2006+A1-A2;

EN55014-2: 1997+A1+A2; EN61000-3-2: 2014; EN61000-3-3: 2013; EN60730-1: 2011;

EN60730-2-9: 2010, and ROHS compliance

Part number: 2PE2P6

Soft grip printed knobs and bezels part numbers

(Must be ordered separately, not included in the electronic thermostat)

| °C Printing | °F Printing | Black ABS bezel | Chrome plated ABS Bezel |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 200 / 3 | 05 M. | Ø4.5mm 28mm 28mm (x4) 28mm Ø47mm | Ø42mm 7mm 28mm (x4) 28mm Ø47mm |
| 66MZ0060502001FW | 66MZ0060502001FX | 66EN1 | 66EN3 |

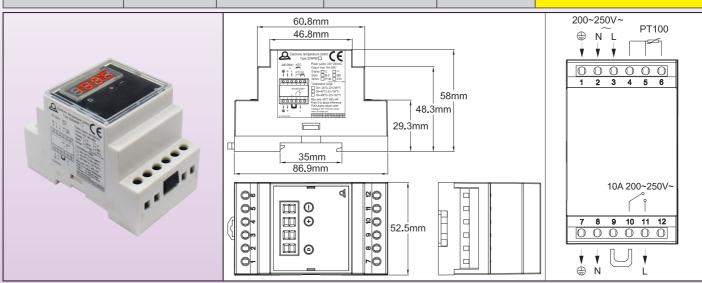
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Electronic temperature controllers, Din rail mounting NTC or Pt100 RTD sensor

Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature range | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| -30+200°C (-20+390°F) | On Din rail | Digital | NTC thermistor or Pt100 RTD | On-Off | 2DNAP6 |



Applications

This electronic temperature controller with **the simplest and the most instinctive setting by end user** was designed for easy incorporation inside cabinets with DIN rail mounting. It can be used by untrained operators.

It provides simple On Off action temperature control.

End user has access to set point and differential setting only.

Adjustment of maximum temperature can be set.

Main features

Dimensions: $86.9 \times 58 \times 52.5$ mm

Display: 3+1 digit LED. The fourth digit is used to display °C or °F

Set point setting: In normal use, the display shows the measured temperature. Push "+" or "-" keys will display the set point value, and at that time it can be adjusted with "+" and "-" keys. No action during 5 seconds will register the new set point value and bring back display to measured value.

Temperature differential setting: In normal use, the display shows the measured temperature. Push "D" key will display the differential value, at that time it can be adjusted with "+" and "-" keys. Push "D" again or no action during 5 seconds will register the new differential value and bring back display to the measured value.

Action: On-Off

be modified without prior advice

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data sheets are for guidance only and

Temperature sensor: Pt100 (2 or 3 wires) or NTC 10Kohms @25°C, B= 3380 (2 wires).

Accuracy: ±1% of scale

Temperature adjustment ranges:

- -30+120°C (-20+250°F), with 1° display
- -30+200°C (-20+390°F), with 1° display

Power supply: 200 to 250V~, 50Hz or 60Hz

Relay output: 10A 200~250V~ res., 100,000 cycles. Output Led displays relay position.

Maximum possible set point adjustment by user: Push "D" button more than 10 seconds, display shows the maximum temperature that can be set by the user. Then it is possible to adjust this value with "+" and "-". Push again on "D" or do nothing during 5 seconds will register the maximum possible setting value and control will come back to the measured valued.

Ambient: -20+60°C, 10-90% RH

Power: <4W Fail safe safety:

of

- If no power supply, relay output contact will open
- If Pt100 sensor or NTC is broken or not connected properly, relay output contact will open and display will show "EEE"
- If measured temperature is higher than allowed by the set range, display will show HHH
- If measured temperature is lower than -30.0°C or -20.0°F, display will show LLL.

Electrical connections:

- Power input: Neutral, phase, ground, with 2.5mm² terminals
- Power output: Neutral, phase, ground, with 2.5mm² terminals for direct connection to the load.
- Temperature sensor: Three 2.5mm² screw terminal

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Electronic temperature controllers, Din rail mounting NTC or Pt100 RTD sensor

Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

One removable jumper provides a potential free relay output for applications needing a separate circuit for relay, external timer or other.

Standards: Comply with LVD, EMC (CE certificate by TUV), ROHS and Reach.

Main references

| References | Temperature range | Sensor | Display |
|------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 2DNAP6FA | -30+120°C | NTC | °C |
| 2DNAP6FB | -20+250°F | NTC | °F |
| 2DNAP6FI | -30+200°C* | Pt100 | °C |
| 2DNAP6FJ | -20+390°F* | Pt100 | °F |

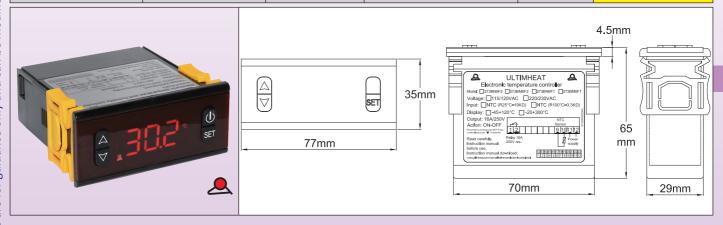
^{*} It is possible to unlock this value up to 400°C (750°F)

Update 2025/08/21

77 × 35mm electronic temperature controllers, digital display, panel mounting, NTC, Pt100 RTD or K thermocouple sensor

Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature range | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|-------|
| -30+200°C (-20+390°F) | Panel mounting in 71x29mm cut-out | Digital | NTC thermistor or Pt100 RTD or K thermocouple | On-Off | 273 |



Applications

This electronic temperature controller with **the simplest and the most instinctive setting by end user** was designed for easy incorporation on control panels. It has a very simple user interface with a set point change without password, using the "up" and "down" keys. It can be used by untrained operators.

End user has access to set point and differential setting.

Main features

Dimensions: $77 \times 35 \times 60$ mm. Board hole cutting * 71x29mm.

Compatible temperature sensors:

-The model with NTC input, uses a thermistor with R @ 25° C value: $10K\Omega$ ($\pm 1\%$), B @ $25/50^{\circ}$ C: $3380K\Omega$ ($\pm 1\%$).

-Pt100 and thermocouple K.

Action: On-Off with adjustable differential.

Output: Relay with 16A or 10A resistive resistive according to models.

Alarm: 5A alarm relay on K thermocouple model.

Display: In °C

Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz

Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ F) or 0.3% end scale \pm one digit.

Auto test: Alarm display of off high or low scale, and open sensor circuit detection.

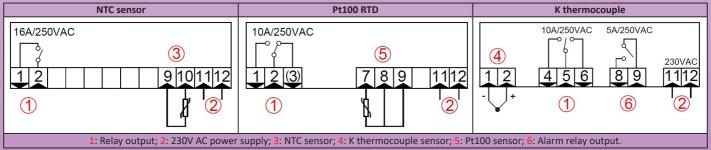
Ambient: Temperature from -10 to 60°C, relative humidity from 20 to 85%, non-condensing.

Resolution: 1° (0.1° in the range - 19.9° to 99.9° for the model -45 + 120°C)

Main part numbers (230V models)

| Part numbers | Température rang | Sensor | Rating of the main output relay |
|--------------|------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 273BN6F2 | -45+120°C | NTC | 16A |
| 273BP0F2 | -150+550°C | Pt100 | 10A |
| 273BK1F2 | 0-999°C | K | 10A |

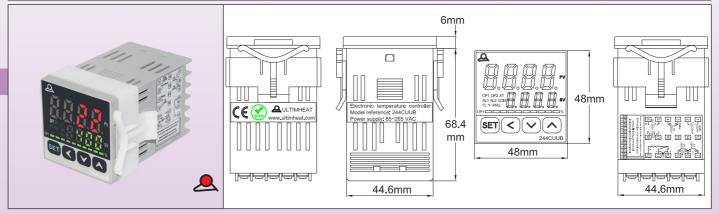
Wiring



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Selection of part numbers used in flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature range | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Configurable | Panel mounting in 45x45mm cut-out | Digital | Pt100 RTD or K thermocouple | PID or On-Off | 244 |



Applications

This electronic controller, designed to be the most universal, is intended to be integrated into control panels. It is totally configurable. Its use requires reading and understanding of its instructions.

Its small size makes it easy to integrate, and the auto-tune function allows automatic adjustment of PID parameters. The incorporation of a microprocessor using Fuzzy Logic technology makes it possible to reach a predetermined setpoint as quickly as possible, with a minimum of overheat during disturbances related to the ramp-up or the external load.

The electromechanical relay and static relay outputs are standard.

The temperature sensor input is configurable, and in particular allows the use of Pt100 and thermocouple K sensors of flexible silicone heating elements.

Main features

Dimensions: $48 \times 48 \times 74.4$ mm, Panel cut-out: 45×45 mm.

Input: Pt 100 and thermocouples K, T, R, J, B, S, E. **Output**: Relay output or voltage pulse for SSR. Output percentage indication: With graphic LED bar. **Alarm:** 1 alarm relay in standard. Second alarm in option.

Operation: Auto-tune function sets automatically the PID parameters to the system characteristics.

Power supply voltage: AC 85~265V 50-60Hz.

Power: <6W.

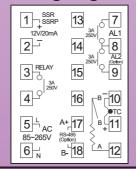
Output Specifications:

- Main Control Output: 1 relay, heating or cooling selectable,
- Contact Rating (SPST): 3A, 250Vac Res.
- Alarm output: 3A, 250Vac Res.
- SSR drive: 12V DC (20mA). Accuracy: 0.3% end of scale.

Ambient temperature: 0 to 50°C, 0 to 95% RH

| | -, |
|-------------|---------|
| Part number | 244CUUB |

Wiring diagram

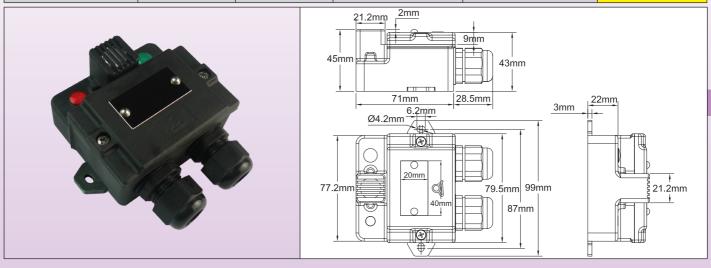


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IP65 fixed setting antifreeze thermostat, 2 cable gland outputs, two pilot lights

(Selection of models usable on silicone heating elements).

| Temperature range | Electric rating | Contact style | Temperature sensing device | Temperature setting | Types |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 3~10°C 37.4~50°F | 8 to 16A | Snap action | Bimetal | Fixed setting | Y22 |



Applications

Prevention against freezing, activation of defrost or heating system.

In these boxes, the thermostat, bimetal disc type, is over-molded, and is thermally insulated from the wall on which it is mounted. Its temperature sensing cup is mechanically protected by a grid. It is located in front of the enclosure to be in an area of natural circulation of air. It can therefore be used outdoors, for the control of silicone heating ribbons without antifreeze thermostat, in the protection of water meters, water tanks, pipes, livestock waterers, etc.

Mounting: On wall, by external side brackets. These tabs can be folded inwards. A knockout hole allows electrical connection through the backside. (Note: In this case the ingress protection class IP65 is lost).

Protection against water and dust ingress: IP65

Protection against shocks: IKO3 on thermostat guard, IK10 the rest of the housing.

Material: Black PA66, glass-fiber reinforced

Screws: Stainless steel, captives

Output: 2 Cable glands M20, PA66, IP66, for cables diameter from 6 to 12mm.

Electrical rating: Single pole, 8 to 16A 250V (100000 cycles). Contact opens on temperature rise. 230V neutral and line

power supply is requested.

Pilot lights: Visualize the power supply and thermostat contact position.

Connection: Built in 4mm² screw terminal block.

Options:

- Other calibration temperatures
- 115V pilot lights

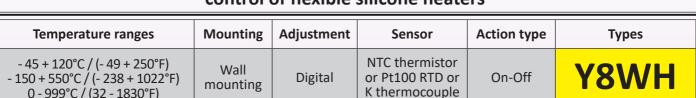
Customization: On request (MOQ apply).

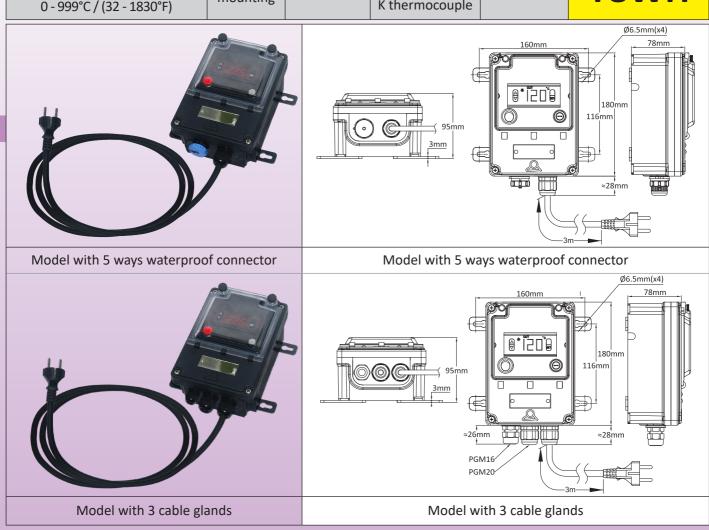
| Contact open temperature °C (°F) | ontact open temperature °C (°F) Contact close temperature °C (°F) Contact close temperature °C (°F) | | Part numbers |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|------------------|
| 8°C/ (46.4°F) | 3°C (37.4°F) | 8A 250V | Y22D9Z00805HCSV0 |
| 10°C (50°F) | 4°C (39.2°F) | 10A 250V | Y22D9P01006CUSV0 |
| 10°C (50°F) | 4°C (39.2°F) | 16A 250V | Y22D9J01006CUSV0 |

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Digital display temperature control box, On-Off action, NTC sensor, for temperature control of flexible silicone heaters





Applications

These waterproof control boxes allow remote control of the temperature of the flexible heating elements. This model is easy to use and is not intended for specially trained users. Models with 5-way connector can accept all models of our range with a cord having a connector, provided that the temperature sensors are identical. The models with 3 cable glands can be used on all versions without connectors, also provided that the temperature sensors are identical.

Main features

Enclosure: IP69K, reinforced PA66, with polycarbonate window access. Sealable cover and window.

Wall mounting: Four removable and rotatable legs. **Electrical connection:** On internal connection block.

Switching devices: Main power illuminated switch and safety fuse.

Controller: With very simple end-user interface. Change of set point is made without password, with up and down

Action: On-Off with adjustable differential.

Sensor input: NTC, R@25°C: 10 Kohms (±1%), B@25/50°C: 3380 Kohms (±1%), K thermocouple or Pt100 depending of models.

Power output: 10 or16A 230V res. relay, depending of models.

Display: 3 digits

Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz.

Accuracy: ±1°C (±2°F) or 0.3% end of scale ± one digit. **Self-testing**: Over-scale, under-scale, and open sensor circuit.

Ambient temperature: -10 to 60°C, 20 to 85% relative humidity, non-condensing.

Temperature display range: See part numbers table

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Digital display temperature control box, On-Off action, NTC sensor, for temperature control of flexible silicone heaters



Main part numbers (230V models, cord with euro plug) *

| | | | | 1 0/ | |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Part numbers | Temperature ranges | Sensor | Rating of the main output relay | Output to the flexible heating element | |
| Y8WHQ02101000AUV | -45+120°C (-49+250°F) | NTC | 16A | By 5 terminals waterproof connector | |
| Y8WHS02101000AUV | -150+550°C (-238 +1022°F) | Pt100 | 10A | By 5 terminals waterproof connector | |
| Y8WHS02181000DUV | 150+550°C (-238 +1022°F) | Pt100 | 16A ** | By 5 terminals waterproof connector | |
| Y8WHT02101000AUV | 0-999°C (32-1830°F) | К | 10A | By 5 terminals waterproof connector | |
| Y8WHT02181000DUV | 0-999°C (32-1830°F) | К | 16A ** | By 5 terminals waterproof connector | |
| Y8WHQ02101000AUQ | -45+120°C (-49+250°F) | NTC | 16A | By one M20 cable gland for power, and one M16 cable gland for temperature sensor | |
| Y8WHS02101000AUQ | -150+550°C (-238 +1022°F) | Pt100 | 10A | By one M20 cable gland for power, and one M16 cable gland for temperature sensor | |
| Y8WHS02181000DUQ | 150+550°C (-238 +1022°F) | Pt100 | 16A ** | By one M20 cable gland for power, and one M16 cable gland for temperature sensor | |
| Y8WHT02101000AUQ | 0-999°C (32-1830°F) | К | 10A | By one M20 cable gland for power, and one M16 cable gland for temperature sensor | |
| Y8WHT02181000DUQ | 0-999°C (32-1830°F) | К | 16A ** | By one M20 cable gland for power, and one M16 cable gland for temperature sensor | |

^{*} UL plug: Replace the last character Q by R or V by U
**: These products have an additional 16A relay board

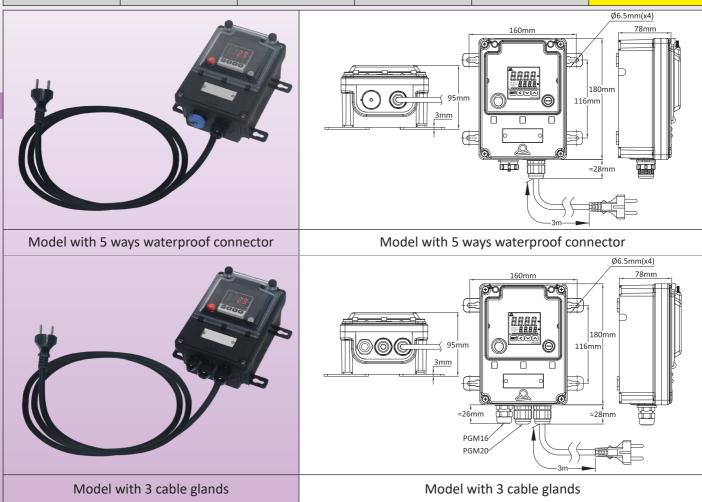
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Double digital display temperature control box, PID action, for temperature control of flexible silicone heaters

| Temperature ranges | Mounting | Adjustment | Sensor | Action type | Types |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| Configurable | Wall mounting | Digital | Configurable | PID | Y8WJ |



Applications

These waterproof control boxes allow remote control of the temperature of the flexible heating elements.

This electronic controller used is designed to be **the most universal**, is intended to be integrated into control panels. It is totally configurable. <u>Its use requires reading and understanding of its instructions.</u>

It includes an auto-tune function allowing automatic adjustment of PID parameters. The incorporation of a microprocessor using Fuzzy Logic technology makes it possible to reach a predetermined setpoint as quickly as possible, with a minimum of overheat during disturbances related to the ramp-up or the external load. A 20A 250V solid state relay board is included in standard.

The temperature sensor input is configurable, and in particular allows the use of Pt100 and thermocouple K sensors of flexible silicone heating elements.

Models with 5-way connector can accept all models of our range with a cord having a connector, provided that the temperature sensors are identical. The models with 3 cable glands can be used on all versions without connectors, also provided that the temperature sensors are identical.

Main features

Enclosure: IP69K, reinforced PA66, with polycarbonate window access. Sealable cover and window.

Wall mounting: Four removable and rotatable legs.

Electrical connection: With 5 ways waterproof connector, or on internal connection block for 3 cables gland model. With 3 meters power supply cord, 3x1.5mm², rubber insulated, euro plug (UL plug in option).

Switching devices: Main power illuminated switch and safety fuse.

Controller: Double display, of process value and of set-point

Action: PID with automatic parameters adjustment by auto-tune function. **Sensor input:** Configurable for Pt100, K thermocouple and other sensors

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Double digital display temperature control box, PID action, for temperature control of flexible silicone heaters



Power output: 20A 230V solid state relay.

Alarm: 3A 230V relay.

Display: 4 digits display configurable in °C or °F

Power supply: AC 220-230V 50-60Hz. Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ F) or 0.3% ES \pm one digit.

Self-testing: Open sensor circuit.

Ambient temperature: -10 to 60°C, 20 to 85% relative humidity, non-condensing.

Temperature display range: Configurable

Resolution: 0.1°.

Main part numbers usable on flexible heating elements (230V models)

| Part number of the model with 5 ways connector, euro plug cord | Part number of the model with 3 cable glands, euro plug cord. (One M20 cable gland for power output, one for power supply cord and one M16 for the temperature sensor) | Part number of the model with 5 ways connector, UL plug cord | Part number of the model with 3 cable glands, UL plug cord. (One M20 cable gland for power output, one for power supply cord and one M16 for the temperature sensor) |
|--|---|---|---|
| Y8WJU021D1000FUV | Y8WJU021D1000FUS | Y8WJU021D1000FUU | Y8WJU021D1000FUT |

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Mounting accessories for flexible silicone heaters

Update 2023/11/23

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Type 9BFL

These boots comprise a degassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut after curing.

| | egassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut Compatible | | | |
|----------|---|---------------|--|-------------|
| Туре | Dimensions | devices | Features | Part number |
| BUAD | 7.3mm 29mm 11mm 35mm 6 L1 & 6 | UJW 🙇 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFL1 |
| P 15 2 0 | 9.2mm 32mm 12mm 35mm 17mm 0 L5 AO 37mm 50mm | 4A 👃 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFL5 |
| JES DE D | 35mm 8mm 8mm 35mm 50mm | AT A | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: No | 9BFL6 |
| | 13mm 16mm 35mm 12mm 50mm | 4903 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFL2 |
| | 13mm 14.6mm 14.6mm 12mm 35mm 50mm | 4903 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: External by 2 wires Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFL3 |
| | 35mm 12mm 39mm 50mm | 4505 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: Partial | 9BFL4 |
| | 7mm 32mm 6.2mm 11mm 0 L7 2 0 | 5MA3 <u>A</u> | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: Internal Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFL7 |

Some of these boots comprise a degassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut after curing.

| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number |
|------|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| | 19mm 5.2mm 25mm 30mm | Flat RTD | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFS1 |
| | 19mm 3.5mm 25mm 3.5mm | Naked welding thermocouple or glass bead thermistor | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFS2 |
| | 45mm 8mm 25 mm 60mm | Temperature sensor dia. 5mm, 30mm maximum length | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFS3 |
| | 45mm 9mm 25mm 04 66 840 60mm | Temperature sensor dia. 6mm, 30mm maximum length | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFS4 |
| | 88mm 8mm 25 25 100mm | Temperature sensor dia. 6mm or thermostat bulb dia. 6mm, maximum length 88mm | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable or capillary Silicone resin filling: Possible | 9BFS5 |
| | 25mm <u>A 26 88</u> | Temperature sensor dia. 6mm or thermostat bulb dia. 6mm, maximum length 68mm | Minimum band width: 25mm Connection: External sensor cable or capillary Silicone resin filling: Possible | 9BFS6 |
| | 19mm 3,5 mm 15mm (A.S7 | Naked welding thermocouple or glass bead thermistor | Minimum band width: 15mm Connection: External sensor cable or capillary Silicone resin filling: Possible | 9BFS7 |

Silicone enclosures for mounting of adjustable thermostats on flexible silicone heaters surface. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization.

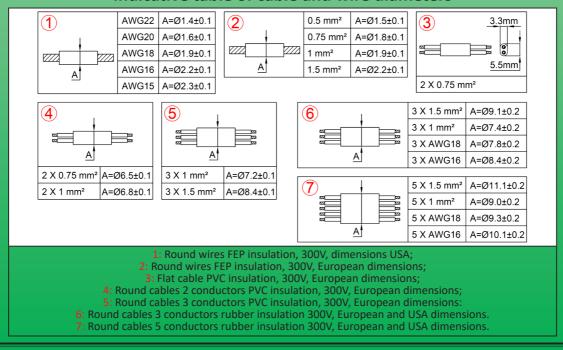




These enclosures include a stainless-steel removable locking device for the power cable and an internal and external grounding terminal. Some models also include a thick insulating silicone foam pad to thermally insulate the thermostat body from the temperature of the heater. The models for bulb and capillary thermostat have a lateral outlet for the capillary. The flexibility of the silicone makes it possible to use cables with a diameter slightly greater (up to 15%) than that of the passage opening

| nat of the passage opening. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------|--|
| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number | |
| | 25mm 24mm 07mm 52.5mm 15mm 07mm 15mm 04mm 15mm 04mm 15mm 05mm 15mm 05mm 15mm 05mm 15mm 05mm | IB | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: External cable Silicone resin filling: No | 9BFF4 | |
| | 45mm 44mm 97mm 44mm 77.5mm 44mm 15mm 25mm 100mm 100mm | 8G | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: External cable and external bulb and capillary Silicone resin filling: No | 9BFF10 | |
| | 78mm 53.5mm 53.5mm 55mm 55mm | 8C | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: External cable and external bulb and capillary Silicone resin filling: No | 9BFF14 | |

Indicative table of cable and wire diameters



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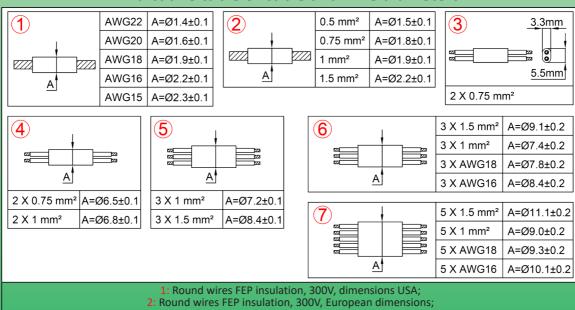




These enclosures include a stainless-steel removable locking device for the power cable and an internal and external grounding terminal. The flexibility of the silicone makes it possible to use cables with a diameter slightly greater (up to 15%) than that of the passage opening.

| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number |
|------|---|---|--|-------------|
| | 23mm 07mm 38mm 15mm 45 12mm M4(4) 12mm M4(4) 12mm 50mm | Band heaters with 50mm minimum width | Minimum band width: 50mm Connection: External cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFH1 |
| | 23mm 07mm 07mm 15mm 07mm 07mm 15mm 07mm 07mm 07mm 07mm 07mm 07mm 07mm 0 | Band heaters with 35mm minimum width | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: External cable Silicone resin filling: No | 9BFH2 |

Indicative table of cable and wire diameters



- - 3: Flat cable PVC insulation, 300V, European dimensions;
- 4: Round cables 2 conductors PVC insulation, 300V, European dimensions;
- 5: Round cables 3 conductors PVC insulation, 300V, European dimensions:
- 6: Round cables 3 conductors rubber insulation 300V, European and USA dimensions. 7: Round cables 5 conductors rubber insulation 300V, European and USA dimensions.

Silicone boots for cable outputs with temperature limiters on flexible silicone heaters surface. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization.

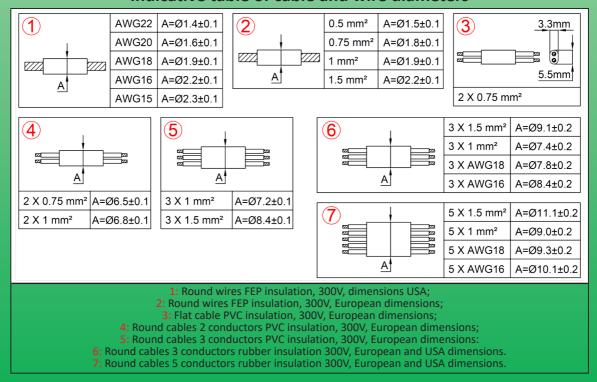




These enclosures include a stainless-steel removable locking device for the power cable and an internal and external grounding terminal. The flexibility of the silicone makes it possible to use cables with a diameter slightly greater (up to 15%) than that of the passage opening. They also comprise a degassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut after curing.

| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number |
|-------|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
| O A A | 22mm | 4903 | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: External cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFP1 |
| | 23mm 07mm 07mm 15mm 26mm 26mm 35mm 55mm | 4903 | Minimum band width: 35mm Connection: External cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFP2 |

Indicative table of cable and wire diameters

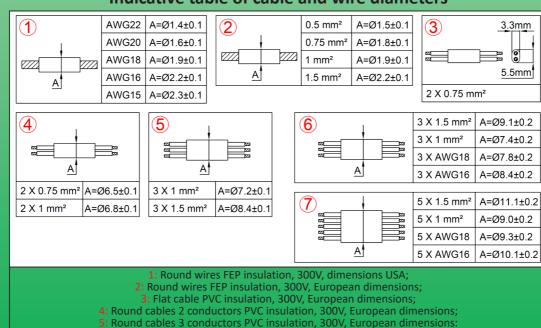


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These enclosures include a stainless-steel removable locking device for the power cable and an internal and external grounding terminal. The flexibility of the silicone makes it possible to use cables with a diameter slightly greater (up to 15%) than that of the passage opening. They also comprise a degassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut after curing.

| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number |
|---------|---|---|--|----------------|
| | 22mm | Dia 5mm temperature sensors with 30mm maximum probe length | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFM1 |
| 100 mg | 22mm 81.8mm 6mm 26.8mm 6mm 15mm M4(x4) 12mm M4(x4) 12mm 100mm 100mm | Dia. 6mm temperature sensors with 30mm maximum probe length | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFM2 |
| G D was | 22mm 81.8mm 26.8mm 8mm 15mm 15mm 15mm 15mm 15mm 15mm 15 | Naked welding thermocouples, glass bead NTC, flat chip Pt100 | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFM3 |

Indicative table of cable and wire diameters



6: Round cables 3 conductors rubber insulation 300V, European and USA dimensions. 7: Round cables 5 conductors rubber insulation 300V, European and USA dimensions

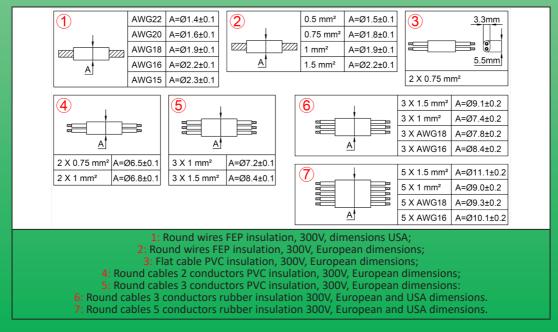
Silicone boots for cable outputs with temperature limiter and temperature sensor on flexible silicone heaters surface. Assembly by bonding or vulcanization.

Type

These enclosures include a stainless-steel removable locking device for the power cable and an internal and external grounding terminal. The flexibility of the silicone makes it possible to use cables with a diameter slightly greater (up to 15%) than that of the passage opening. They also comprise a degassing orifice and a «funnel» orifice for filling the silicone resin, which are cut after curing.

| Туре | Dimensions | Compatible devices | Features | Part number |
|------|---|---|--|----------------|
| | 22mm 208.5 81.8mm 11.8mm 26.8mm 11.8mm 10.0mm 10.0mm | Naked welding thermocouples, glass bead NTC, flat chip Pt100. Disc thermostat type 4903 | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFV1 |
| 1200 | 22mm 98.5 98 | Dia. 5mm temperature sensors with 30mm maximum probe length | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFV2 |
| | 22mm 30.5 5 mm 11.8mm 12.8mm 10.0mm 10 | Dia. 6mm temperature sensors with 30mm maximum probe length | Minimum band width: 100mm Connection: 5 conductor external cable Silicone resin filling: Yes | 9BFV3 |

Indicative table of cable and wire diameters



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Various accessories for flexible silicone heaters

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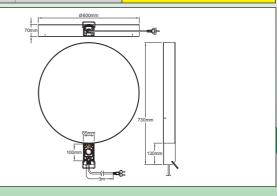




Base heater for 55 gallons metal drum

| Heating surface | Power | Enclosure | Ingress protection | Temperature control | Туре |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Dia. 560mm | 1000W | 304 Stainless steel | IP69K | 10-150°C thermostat | 9V4 |





Main Features

These heaters are used to heat the 200-220 liters (55 US gallons, 45 Imperial Gallons) drums and their lower size versions. Completely made of 304 stainless steel, 1.2 and 2mm thick, resistant to high pressure hot water jet washing, they can withstand industrial environment, food and chemical applications. They are not usable in explosive areas. The drum simply needs to be put on these pedestals. The surface load of the heating element is limited to a safe value of 0.5W/cm² and the surface temperature is limited to 150°C. They can be used alone in reheating, with or without insulating jacket, or in addition to jacket heaters or heating belts, and in the latter case, they greatly reduce the heating time. As for all heaters for containers and tanks, it is mandatory to keep a connection to atmospheric pressure to avoid an internal overpressure which could burst the barrel. They come standard with 3 × 1mm² rubber insulated cable, for industrial applications.

Heating surface: 3.5mm thick silicone flat element vulcanized under the upper surface and covering the entire 600mm diameter surface. This technique provides a uniform temperature.

Base: 304 stainless steel, 600mm diameter, height 70mm, TIG welded.

Control box: 56mm × 63mm, height 100mm in PA66 reinforced fiberglass, with waterproof and sealable window. This control box is protected from violent shocks by a stainless-steel envelope. It has a handle for easy handling.

Ingress protection class: IP69K

Temperature control: By bulb and capillary thermostat with 10-150°C adjustment range. Other temperature ranges 4-40°C, (39-104°F) 30-90°C (86-,194°F) 30-110°C (86-230°F) are available in option. Access to the thermostat setting is possible opening the window.

Cable gland: M20 in PA66.

Connection cable: Rubber insulated, for industrial environments, 3 × 1mm², length 3m, with Euro plug or UL plug.

Surface load: 0.5W/cm²

Supply voltage: 230V (110V on request)

Standard equipment: Green and red pilot lights, indicating power on and operation of the heater

Accessories: Insulating Jackets

Standards: Built in accordance with applicable European standards (CE marking) **Instructions for use:** Observe the instruction manual enclosed with the device.

Main part numbers (°C printed knob) *

| With 10-150°C (50-300°F), thermostat with 3 meters cord with Euro plug | With 10-150°C (50-300°F), thermostat with 3 meters cord with UL plug |
|--|--|
| 9V46004A0088C3E | 9V46004A0088C3U |

[°]F printed knob: Replace C by F in the part number.

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Base heater for 55 gallons metal drum

| Туре | Feaatures | Part number |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| Ultimheat 🔔 🗟 | Room Temperature Vulcanizing Silicone. Very fluid, fills the boots well and without bubbles. Also allows to bond flexible silicone heaters on metal walls. Comes with a special nozzle that directs the liquid silicone in the desired location without spilling. To be used on clean and degreased surfaces with isopropyl alcohol or methanol Color: Iron oxide red Packaging: 45ml tube. Temperature resistance when fully vulcanized: 280°C. Vulcanization time at room temperature: 24 to 48 hours depending on thickness. Don't energize when the silicone is not completely vulcanized. Vulcanized hardness: 35 Shore A Volume resistivity: 4×10 ¹⁵ ohms/cm. Elongation: 150%. Breakdown voltage: 16KV/mm. Life in closed tube: 3 months. Keep in cold and dry place. | 6YTMC2 |
| | Grounding cable, 1.5m long, 1.5mm², FEP insulation, equipped with a 4mm diameter grommet for connection to the ground terminals of the silicone flexible elements, and an alligator clip at the other end, for connection to heated metal parts. | 9A66GT1 |



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