

Recommendations for Infrared Measurements

Infrared Radiation Properties of Various Materials

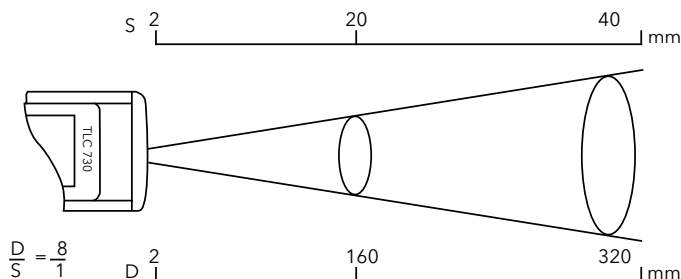
Various materials and surfaces have different infrared light emitting properties and therefore affect the temperature data being measured (emissivity). Most common products (including liquids and foodstuffs packaged in cartons or plastic containers) have an emissivity of 0.95.

Bare or metallic surfaces cause inaccurate measurements due to their reflectivity of light and heat radiation. It is possible to circumvent these problems by measuring parts of the object you are measuring that are already black (e.g. for a grill) or by painting the surface of the respective object black or by covering with matt tape. After covering the object, wait some time before performing the measurement to ensure that the material used for covering can acquire the temperature of the object being measured.

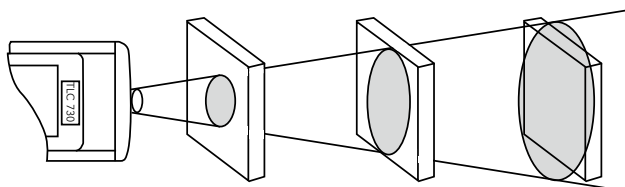
Our thermometers have a factory set emissivity of 0.95. The emissivity value can be set within a range of 0.10 (value shown on display: 10E) and 1 (display: 100E).

Tips for Precise Infrared Measurements

As the distance between the thermometer and the object being measured increases, so does the diameter of the surface being measured (spot size). You can observe this because the distance between the two red laser points projected on the measured object increases as the distance between the thermometer and the measured object increases. The ideal measuring distance is between 5 cm and 10 cm.



Please ensure that the object being measured is larger than the distance between the two laser points. The smaller the measured object is, the closer you must be to the object.



If the accuracy of the measurement is crucial, the object being measured should be at least twice as large as the distance between the two laser points. The device is not well-suited for taking temperature measurements on shiny or highly polished metallic surfaces (e.g. stainless steel, aluminum etc.). The device cannot take measurements through transparent surfaces such as glass. The device will instead measure the surface temperature of the glass. Steam, dust, smoke and other obstructions can interfere with measuring the correct temperature. If you would like to measure liquids, stir up the liquid thoroughly while taking the measurement.

Table of certain known emissivities

Material Emissivity	Emission 8-14 μm
Aluminium, oxidised	0.2 - 0.4
Aluminium, blank	0.04
Lead, scraggly	0.4
Lead, oxidised	0.2 - 0.6
Iron, oxidised	0.5 - 0.9
Iron, polished	0.24
Iron, rusted	0.5 - 0.7
Copper, polished	0.03
Copper, oxidised	0.4 - 0.8
Inconel, oxidised	0.7 - 0.95
Inconel, polished	0.3 - 0.6
Asphalt	0.95
Concrete	0.95
Ice	0.98
Cement	0.8 - 0.95
Glass pane	0.85
Rubber	0.95
Limestone	0.98
Wood	0.9 - 0.95
Cork	0.7
Graphite	0.7 - 0.8
Ceramics	0.95
Gravel	0.95
Paper	0.95
Cloth	0.95
Sand	0.9
Snow	0.9
Potter's clay	0.95
Water	0.93