

# Specifications & Tolerances

Standard Specifications and Tolerances of Mica Insulated Strip Heaters.

## PERFORMANCE RATINGS

### Maximum Sheath Temperature

Rust resistant steel: 900°F (480°C)  
Stainless Steel: 1200°F (650°C)

**Nominal Watt Density:** 5-45 W/in<sup>2</sup> (0.8-7.0 W/cm<sup>2</sup>)

**Maximum Watt Density:** Depends on operating temperature and heater size.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Maximum Voltage:** 240 Volts

**Maximum Amperage:** 25 Amps

**Resistance Tolerance:** +10%, -5%

**Wattage Tolerance:** +5%, -10%



**Note:** Heater's physical size combined with electrical ratings will determine the actual minimums and maximums.

## MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS & PHYSICAL SIZES

**Standard Sheath Material:** Rust resistant steel

**Optional:** Stainless Steel or Aluminum

**Nominal Thickness:** 3/16" (4.76 mm)

**Minimum Width:** 5/8" (15.88 mm)

**Width Tolerance:** ±1/32" (0.79 mm)

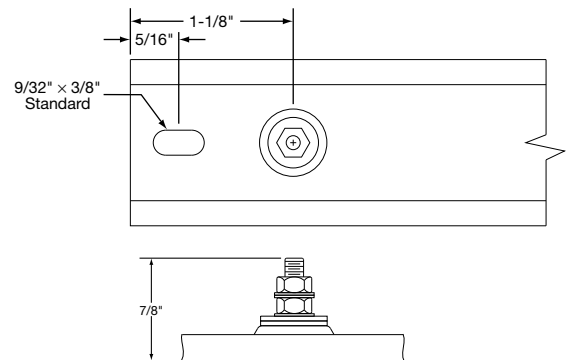
**Maximum Length:** 72" (1829 mm)

**Length Tolerance:** Up to 24" (610 mm) ±1/16" (1.59 mm)  
Over 24" (610 mm) ±1/8" (3.18 mm)

### Screw Terminals

1" (25.4 mm) wide strips: 8-32 threads

Over 1" (25.4 mm) wide strips: 10-32 threads



## Installation Instructions

- 1 Tempco Mica Insulated Strip Heaters are available with mounting slots at each end for surface mounting applications or without mounting slots for insertion into milled slots.
- 2 For surface mounting installations, Mica Strip heaters must be clamped securely along their entire length to a smooth metal surface by using metal clamps 3" to 5" apart.
- 3 Holes along the body of the strip heater for mounting purposes are not recommended and should only be used when there is no other means of clamping the strip heater down. These holes take up valuable winding space, increasing watt density, resulting in poor heater life. When supported by mounting slots, the terminal end should be secured firmly. Opposite end should be slightly loosened to allow for linear expansion.

- 4 The surface being heated must be clean and smooth for efficient heat transfer. Small air gaps caused by imperfections can cause hot spots, resulting in heater failure.
- 5 Contaminants such as oil, plastics, and dirt should not be allowed to collect on heaters, as they will find their way into the heater windings, eventually carbonizing and causing electrical shorts.