Tubular Heaters

Introduction

**Typical Applications**
- Forced air heating
- Thermal forming machines
- Direct immersion in liquids
- Comfort radiant heaters
- Welded, brazed or clamped to tanks and pipes
- Hot runner molds
- Combination radiant and convection heater for ovens and dryers

**Construction Characteristics**

Tempco Tubular Heaters are the most versatile and widely used source of electric heat for industrial, commercial and scientific applications. They can be designed in a wide range of electrical ratings, diameters, lengths, terminations, and sheath materials. Important and useful characteristics of tubular heaters are that they can be formed into virtually any shape, brazed or welded to any metal surface, and cast into metals. Carefully researched manufacturing methods and quality materials have made Tempco tubular heaters stand apart from other heating elements claiming similar performance.

The cutaway view shows the tubular heater’s basic construction. A computer-designed helical coil of 80% Nickel 20% Chromium alloy resistance wire is fusion welded to the nickel-coated steel terminal cold pin. This coil assembly is precisely stretched and centered in the element metal sheath, which is then filled with Grade “A” Magnesium Oxide powder (MgO). The filled tube is then compacted by a roll reduction mill into a solid mass, permanently stabilizing the coil in the center of the tube while providing excellent heat transfer and dielectric strength between the coil and the sheath.

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- Forced air heating
- Thermal forming machines
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**Design Guidelines**

**Resistance Tolerance**

Tubular heating elements have an Industry Standard Resistance Tolerance of +10%, −5% which translates to a Wattage Tolerance of +5%, −10%. Consult Tempco if tighter tolerances are required for your application.

**Watt Density**

Element Watt Density is the wattage dissipated per square inch of the element sheath surface and is critical to the proper heating of the application and to the life expectancy of the heater. The Watt Density is calculated with the following formula:

\[
\text{Watt Density (w/in²)} = \frac{\text{Element Wattage}}{\pi \times \text{Element Dia.} \times \text{Element Heated Length}}
\]

For a particular application element watt density will govern element sheath and internal resistance wire temperature. Factors to consider when choosing a suitable watt density are:

1. Many materials are heat sensitive and can decompose or be damaged if the element is running too hot.
2. Air and other gases that are poor conductors of heat require watt densities matched to the velocity of the gas flow to prevent element overheating.
3. When heating hard water or cleaning solutions, mineral deposits can build up on the element sheath, acting as a heat insulator and raising the internal element temperature. If these deposits cannot be periodically removed, use a lower watt density element to increase heater life expectancy.
4. When tubular heaters are used in UL recognized oil immersion heating applications the heated oil temperature cannot exceed 257°F (125°C). Steel sheath elements are limited to 60 watts/in². Tubular heaters with steel or stainless steel bulkhead fittings used in UL oil heating applications are not pressure rated. Contact Tempco for other application specific UL file information.
5. Page 16-12 in the Engineering Data Section of this catalog lists the maximum recommended heater watt density for many materials. For additional information and help please contact Tempco.

**Agency Approvals**

Tempco Tubular Heating Elements are certified as Recognized Components by Underwriters Laboratories (File Number E90771) under CCN UBJY2/8 to meet UL Standard UL1030. Tempco’s equivalent CSA File Number is 043099. Tubular elements with bulkhead fittings have also been certified for oil heating (File Number MP4154) under CCN MDST2/8 to meet UL Standard 574.

If you require UL, CSA, or other NRTL agency approvals, please specify when ordering.

**Important Note** — When heating any substance it is critical to match the heater watt density, operating temperature and sheath material to the specific medium being heated. Failure to do so will result in premature heater failure and/or unsafe conditions.

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Tubular Heaters

Design Specifications

**Tubular Heater Standard Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element Diameter (in)</th>
<th>Maximum Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Maximum Amperage (A)</th>
<th>Resistance in Ohms per Heated Inch (min max)</th>
<th>Sheath Length (in) min max</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.260</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>.100 min 17 max</td>
<td>11 279 200 5080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.315</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>.060 min 21 max</td>
<td>11 279 200 5080</td>
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<tr>
<td>.375</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>.040 min 21 max</td>
<td>11 279 200 5080</td>
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<tr>
<td>.430</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>.040 min 21 max</td>
<td>11 279 268 6807</td>
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<tr>
<td>.475</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>.040 min 21 max</td>
<td>11 279 268 6807</td>
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<td>.625</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>.040 min 17 max</td>
<td>11 279 255 6477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1**  
**Electrical Limitations and Minimum/Maximum Sheath Lengths**

**Table 2**  
**Sheath and Heated Length Tolerance**  
(applicable for all diameters)

**Tubular Heater Standard Sheath Materials**

The selection of a sheath material should be made based on the chemical composition of the gas or liquid being heated, the characteristics of the materials entering the solution, and the processes controls. A material selection guide can be found on page 16-12.

NOTE: The best source for chemical/sheath compatibility is the supplier of the gas or liquid to be heated.

The following are the most common tubular element sheath materials. For other materials consult Tempco.

**Incoloy® 840:** Nickel 18-20%, Chromium 18-22%, Iron balance. Has about 10% less nickel than Incoloy 800. Used in many air heating applications, where it has exhibited superior oxidation resistance at less cost than Incoloy 800.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1600°F / 871°C

**Incoloy® 800:** Nickel 30-35%, Chromium 19-23%, Iron balance. The high nickel content of this alloy contributes to its resistance to scaling and corrosion. Used in air heating and immersion heating of potable water and other liquids.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1600°F / 871°C

**316 Stainless Steel:** Chromium 16-18%, Nickel 11-14%, Iron balance. Modified with the addition of Molybdenum (2-3%) to improve corrosion resistance in certain environments, especially those which would tend to cause pitting due to the presence of chlorides. Applications include deionized water.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1200°F / 649°C

**304 Stainless Steel:** Chromium 18-20%, Nickel 8-11%, Iron balance. Used in the food industry, medical, and chemical heating.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1200°F / 649°C

**321 Stainless Steel:** Chromium 17-20%, Nickel 9-13%, Iron balance. Modified with the addition of Titanium to prevent carbide precipitation and resulting intergranular corrosion that can take place in certain mediums when operating in the 800-1200°F (427-649°C) temperature range.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1200°F / 649°C

**Copper:** Standard Copper Alloy  
A low temperature, inexpensive material used mainly for clean water heating.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 350°F / 177°C

**Steel:** Low Carbon  
Used for high to low viscosity oils, asphalt, tar, wax, molten salt, heat transfer liquid media and other compatible solutions.  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 750°F / 399°C

**Other Sheath Materials:** Available for a limited number of diameters. Consult Tempco for more information.

**Inconel® 600:** Iron 6-10%, Chromium 14-17%, Nickel balance  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1800°F / 982°C

**Incoloy® 825:** Nickel 38-46%, Chromium 19.5-23.5%, Molybdenum 2.5-3.5%, Iron balance  
**Maximum Sheath Temperature:** 1100°F / 593°C

**Maximum Sheath Temperature** refers to the maximum temperature of the element sheath material.  
Consideration must be given to the maximum temperature that can be safely applied to the heated material. See **Watt Density** on the previous page for additional information.

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Incoloy® and Stainless Steel Element Sheath Surface Treatments

Standard Surface Finish
The standard tubular heater element surface finish is a black chrome oxide, produced when the element is annealed prior to forming in an exothermic atmosphere furnace.

Optional Surface Finishes
Bright Annealing is an option where the tubular heater is annealed in a dissociated ammonia atmosphere furnace. This produces a clean metallic appearance without surface-etching the sheath.

Electro-Polishing is an electrochemical process that removes surface imperfections and contaminants, enhancing the corrosion resisting ability of the sheath. The resulting surface is clean, smooth and has a bright finish; it is highly recommended for medical, food and other harsh applications.

Passivation removes surface contamination, usually iron, so that the optimum corrosion resistance of the stainless steel is maintained. Surface contamination could come from the small amount of steel that may be worn off a tool during the manufacturing process.

Standard Tubular Heater Terminations

Select the termination style that meets your requirements for space, accessibility and reliability.

Note: If the listed terminations do not seem to fit your requirements, call us and let us design one that will.

TYPE T—STANDARD
Threaded stud terminal with ceramic insulator.

TYPE TM—Stud with Mica Insulator
Stud terminal with mica insulator.

Other thread sizes and lengths are available.

TYPE P—Plain Pin
Plain terminal pin. Specify Length “L.” Standard 1/2” (12.7 mm) pin length.

TYPE SF & SF9 (90°)—Quick Connect
1/4” male (3/16” optional) quick connect (slip-on) terminals are welded to the element terminal pin. They provide quick and easy installation of lead wire with excellent holding force. Specify if an optional mica or ceramic insulator is required. Material: Nickel-Plated Steel.

TYPE L__ & L9__ (90°)—Terminal Lug
A nickel-plated steel lug is projection welded to the terminal pin straight (Type “L__”) or at 90° to the sheath (Type “L9__”). Specify if an optional mica or ceramic insulator is required.


Standard Tubular Heater Terminations

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Tubular Heaters

Tubular Heater Standard Terminations

TYPE E — Right-Angle Lug Terminal

Type E1A 8-32 screw with mica insulator (Standard)
Type E1B 8-32 screw with ceramic insulator
Type E2A 10-32 screw with mica insulator
Type E2B 10-32 screw with ceramic insulator

TYPE A — Right-Angle Terminal (for use when space is tight)

Type A1A 8-32 screw with mica insulator
Type A1B 8-32 screw with ceramic insulator
Type A2A 10-32 screw with mica insulator
Type A2B 10-32 screw with ceramic insulator (Standard)

TYPE F1 — Lead Wire

When selecting a lead wire type, consideration should be given to the maximum ambient temperature the lead wire is exposed to and the environment it is in. Lead wire options Type R1 and W1 below will provide additional environmental protection to the Type F1 lead wire selected.

Type F1A 250°C (482°F) TGGT insulation
Type F1B 450°C (842°F) MGT insulation
Type F1C 200°C (392°F) Teflon® insulation
Type F1D 150°C (302°F) Silicone Rubber insulation
Type F1E 105°C (221°F) Thermoplastic (PVC) insulation

Standard 10" (254 mm) leads with fiberglass sleeve. Specify if other lead length is required.

F1C F1D & F1E available with optional heat shrink sleeving. Specify when ordering if required.

Lead wire gauge is determined by the ampacity of the heater with the lead wires in an ambient temperature of 40°C (104°F). Higher ambient temperatures may require heavier gauge lead wires.

CAUTION

Lead Wire Termination Options

TYPE R1 — Flexible Armor Cable

Type R1A Galvanized cable
Type R1B Stainless steel cable

Provides excellent protection to lead wires in abrasive environments.

Standard 10" (254 mm) armor cable over 12" (305 mm) leads. Specify if other lead and/or cable lengths are required.

TYPE W1 — Stainless Steel Wire Braid

Provides good protection to lead wires where flexibility is needed.

Standard 10" (254 mm) braid over 12" (305 mm) leads. Specify if other lead and/or cable lengths are required.

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**Mounting Methods**

**Tubular Heater Standard Mounting Methods**

**Type B — Bulkhead Fittings**

Bulkhead fittings provide a leakproof method for mounting tubular heating elements through tank walls. Standard are round brass fittings crimped onto the element that are suitable for low pressure water (up to 80 psig) and non-pressure air. A brass hex nut, plated steel washer and gasket are supplied as standard. Fittings for vacuum or high pressure gas and liquid use are silver brazed or TIG welded. Method will vary by material and application. Fittings in table are most commonly used. Special fittings can be made to meet your application requirements.

**Standard Fitting Location** is with threads flush at the end of the element sheath as shown below. For other locations specify distance from end of sheath.

*Do not locate the fitting over the heated section of the element.*

**Specify:** Material; Round (Standard) or Hex Flange; Thread Type and Length; Location on Sheath; Crimped, Brazed, or Welded Construction.

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**Fitting Attachment Method — General Guidelines**

These are guidelines only. Consult Tempco if you require assistance in determining the method best suited to your application.

**Fittings Crimped:** Low pressure water (up to 80 psig) and non-pressure air applications

**Fittings Brazed:** Non-ferrous alloys (copper) and dissimilar non-weldable metals

**Fittings Welded:** High pressure liquids and gases, and high temperature applications

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**Tubular Diameter** in mm | **Fitting Material** | **Flange Type** | **“A”** in mm | **“B”** in mm | **“C”** in mm | **Thread Size (UNF)**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
.260 6.6 | Brass | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.260 6.6 | Stainless Steel | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.315 8.0 | Brass | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.315 8.0 | Stainless Steel | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.375 9.5 | Brass | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.375 9.5 | Stainless Steel | Round | 3/4 19 | 1/2 12.7 | 5/8 16 | 1-20
.430 10.9 | Brass | Round or Hex | 7/8 22 | 3/4 19.0 | 7/8 22 | 5-8-18
.430 10.9 | Stainless Steel | Round or Hex | 7/8 22 | 3/4 19.0 | 7/8 22 | 5-8-18
.475 12.1 | Brass | Round | 7/8 22 | 3/4 19.0 | 7/8 22 | 5-8-18
.475 12.1 | Stainless Steel | Round | 7/8 22 | 3/4 19.0 | 7/8 22 | 5-8-18
.475 12.1 | Brass | Round | 1 | 3/4 19.0 | 7/8 22 | 3-4-16
.625 15.9 | Stainless Steel | Round | 1 1/8 29 | 3/4 19.0 | 1 25 | 7/8-14

**Note:** Optional Larger Thread Sizes and Hex Flanged Bulkhead Fittings are available. Consult Tempco with your requirements.

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**Tubular Heaters**

**Mounting Methods**

**TYPE MC — Mounting Collar**

Plated steel mounting collars are locked in place with a set-screw and serve as an adjustable stop for through-the-wall mounting. Collars are shipped in bulk unless otherwise specified. Mounting collars can be ordered with the heater or purchased separately.

**TYPE LR — Locator Washer**

Locator washers are permanently attached to the heater sheath by staking/crimping and are used to limit the movement of the heater while allowing for expansion and contraction of the heater sheath. When ordering, specify location from end of sheath.

**TYPE MF — Mounting Bracket**

Tempco’s made-to-order mounting brackets are made from 18 gauge stainless steel for strength and stiffness. It is an economical way to mount the heater in non-pressurizing, non-liquid applications. Unless otherwise specified, the bracket will be located 1/2" from the edge of the heater sheath. OEM quantity brackets are manufactured by Tempco on our own high speed precision N/C Turret Press. The standard method of attaching the tubular element to the bracket is staking or crimping.

The rectangular mounting bracket shown at right is a popular made-to-order design. Specify all dimensions shown when requesting a quote.

Custom brackets of any size, thickness or material can be supplied to meet your requirements.

### Tubular Heater Standard Mounting Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>For Diameter</th>
<th>&quot;A&quot; Thick</th>
<th>&quot;B&quot; OD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAS-108-102</td>
<td>.260 .315 .375</td>
<td>5/16 7.9 3/8 9.5</td>
<td>5/8 15.9 5/8 15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS-108-102</td>
<td>.375</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3/4 19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS-108-103</td>
<td>.430 .475</td>
<td>7/16 11.1 7/16 11.1</td>
<td>7/8 22.2 1 25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS-108-104</td>
<td>.315</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5/8 15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS-108-106</td>
<td>.475</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1 25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Multiple element heater assembly with a custom mounting bracket.**

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Moisture Seals

Tubular Heater Standard Moisture Seals

Magnesium Oxide (MgO) is used as the insulating material in Tempco tubular heaters because of its excellent thermal conductivity and dielectric strength. However, MgO is hygroscopic and can absorb moisture from the atmosphere. This absorption of moisture may be detected when an Insulation Resistance (IR) test is done with a megohmmeter prior to energizing the heater circuit. In very humid environments, circuits utilizing a GFI (ground fault interrupter) for safety may experience nuisance tripping when energizing the heater.

The Tempco manufacturing process produces a dry element with an IR of several thousand megohms minimum. However, after shipment and depending on humidity levels and storage time, a heater can absorb moisture and show a decrease in IR. In many cases, depending on the supply voltage and the application, the heater can be safely energized and will dry itself out.

If a heater has absorbed moisture, a safe and effective method of drying it out prior to installation is to bake it in an oven at 300°F (149°C) until an acceptable IR reading is obtained. When possible, removing the terminal hardware will expedite this process. If this method is not practical consult factory for other recommendations.

For applications where moisture absorption would be unacceptable Tempco has several optional element end seals to retard absorption of moisture in the MgO. If a true hermetic seal is required, ceramic to metal end seals (Type H) are available. With any of these seals, the maximum recommended termination temperature in the seal area must not be exceeded.

Style SS—Silicone Resin Seal
A brushed-on coating that penetrates the MgO, offering economical moisture protection under humid storage conditions.

Maximum Usable Termination Temperature: 390°F (200°C)
UL Rated Maximum Termination Temperature: 221°F (105°C)
Type V2A: conformal coating
Type V2B: silicone oil

Style SER—RTV Seal
RTV (room temperature vulcanizing) silicone rubber adhesive sealant provides a good moisture seal.

UL Rated – Maximum Termination Temperature:
Type R: 302°F (150°C)
Type R1: 392°F (200°C)

Style SEH—Epoxy Resin Seal
Epoxy resin provides a moisture resisting barrier.

UL Rated – Maximum Termination Temperature:
Type V: 194°F (90°C)
Type V1: 266°F (130°C)
Type V4: 392°F (200°C)

Style M—Self Sealing Heat Shrinkable Boot with Lead Wire
This type seal is used primarily for defrost heaters.

Temperature range -67 to 300°F (-55 to 149°C).
Standard 10" (254 mm) leads; specify longer leads if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.260</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2-1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.315</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2-1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.430</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>2-1/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type H—Hermetic Seal
Ceramic to metal seals provide an airtight seal for temperatures to 500°F (260°C) in the seal area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
<th>Thread Size</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1-11/16</td>
<td>13/32</td>
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<td>.315</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1-11/16</td>
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<tr>
<td>.430</td>
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<td>21/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.475</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>2-1/8</td>
<td>21/32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Forming Tubular Elements**

The MgO insulation used in tubular heating elements is compacted by reducing the element diameter in a roll reducing mill. The elements are then annealed in a controlled atmosphere furnace to relieve the metal stressing (work hardening) that takes place during the rolling to size reduction of the sheath. Annealing brings the metal back to a soft state, allowing the element to be bent into virtually any configuration. However, since forming also work hardens the metal, some precautions must be observed in order to prevent the sheath from breaking during bending or developing stress cracking marks.

**Note:** Elements with tight bends and some applications require the bends to be recompacted in special dies to restore the integrity of the insulation density and maintain dielectric strength. Large bends do not need to be recompacted.

**Avoid bends** within a minimum of 1/2" of the terminal pin and resistance wire junctions unless the bending radius is a minimum 3" (75 mm).

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**Tubular Heater Standard Bend Formations**

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**We do custom formations. Contact Tempco with your requirements.**

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**Tubular Element Minimum Bending Radius**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element Diameter</th>
<th>Factory Bend Minimum R</th>
<th>Field Bend Minimum R</th>
<th>Minimum S</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>in</td>
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<td>in (mm)</td>
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<td>.500</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Smaller inside bending radius than listed in the table can be factory accomplished. It requires special forming techniques to prevent damage to the tubular heater. Consult Tempco with your requirements.
Tubular Heaters

Bend Formations

Tubular Heater Standard Bend Formations

FT7

FT8

FT9

FT10

FT11

FT12

FT13

FT14

FT15

FT16

FT17

FT18

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Tubular Heaters

Bend Formations

Tubular Heater Standard Bend Formations

We do custom formations. Contact Tempco with your requirements.

FT19
FT20
FT21

FT22
FT23
FT24

FT25
FT26
FT27

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Tubular Heater Standard Bend Formations

FT28

FT29

FT30

FT31

FT32

FT33

FT34

FT35

FT36

FT37

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Tubular Heaters

Standard Sizes and Ratings

**Tubular Heater Standard (Non-Stock) and Stock Sizes and Ratings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element Description</th>
<th>Sheath Length</th>
<th>Heated Length</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Approximate Net Weight</th>
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<tbody>
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Standard tubular heaters are fully annealed for field or factory bending. They are inventoried with plain pin extensions that allow quick installation of Termination Types T, TM, F1, A, E, SF, SF9, L and L9. Part Numbers listed are for heaters with Type “T” termination. For other terminations a Part Number will be issued at time of order.

**View Product Inventory @ www.tempco.com**
## Tubular Heater Standard (Non-Stock) and Stock Sizes and Ratings

### Tubular Heater Standard (Non-Stock) and Stock Sizes and Ratings with Type T Termination

#### Stock Items Are Shown In RED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element Description</th>
<th>Sheath Length in</th>
<th>Heated Length in</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Approximate Net Weight</th>
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### Ordering Information

**Catalog Heaters**

Part Numbers in RED are in stock for immediate delivery with Type T termination.

Termination Types TM, F1, A, E, SF, SF9, L, and L9 can be applied to stock heaters. For these terminations the Heater Part Number will be issued at time of order.

Non-Stock Part Numbers are standard designs that are available straight in 2 weeks and formed in 4 weeks.

**Custom Engineered/Manufactured Heaters**

An electric heater can be very application specific; for sizes and ratings not listed, TEMPCO will design and manufacture a tubular heater to meet your requirements. **Standard lead time is 4 weeks.**

Please Specify the following:

- Type of Application
- Wattage and Voltage
- Diameter
- Heated Length
- Unheated Length at Each End
- Sheath Material
- Termination Type
- Type of Mounting, if Required
- Type of Moisture Seal, if Required
- Bending Configuration (supply Drawing and/or Sample)

**WARNING:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

(800) 323-6659 • Email: sales@tempco.com
Type ART Tubular Radiant Heater Arrays

Tempco can design and manufacture a custom tubular heater array for applications requiring infrared heat. Call for details.
Other type infrared heaters can be found in Section 7.
### Tubular Heaters

#### Quote Request

**Tubular Heater, Finned Tubular Heater and Single Ended Tubular Heater Quote Request**

Made-To-Order Quote Request Form — Copy and Fax (630-350-0232) us your requirements.

---

#### Application Information

Describe in Detail

- Air or Immersion
- Maximum Load Temperature
- Quantity

#### Specifications

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Finned</th>
<th>Single Ended</th>
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<td>Diameter</td>
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<td>Fin Dia. if applies</td>
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<td>Overall Sheath Length</td>
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**Termination Type**

*(Type T – standard screw)*

**Standard Options**

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#### Moisture Seals

- **None**
- **Optional:**
  - Style SS: Type V2A
  - Type V2B
  - Style SER: Type R
  - Type R1
  - Style SEH: Type V
  - Type V1
  - Type M
  - Type H

#### Optional Sheath Surface Treatments

(For Incoloy® and Stainless Steel Sheath Elements only)

- **Passivation**
- **Bright Annealing**
- **Electro-Polishing**
- **Other**

---

#### Bends and Shapes

**Standard Formation Code**

**Specify Letters and Corresponding Dimensions Below:**

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<td>Dia.</td>
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<td>Circle</td>
<td>Full</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Partial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Bends if known**

**Describe if Custom**

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### CUSTOMER DRAWING

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