

Pyromation provides a variety of common tubing, MgO sheath, protection tube, and drilled-well materials to protect temperature sensing elements from the environmental conditions typically found in industrial process applications. The following tables are intended as guidelines to aid in the selection of the proper materials for sensors used in different environments. Consult the factory for the availability of other protective materials for specialty applications. NOTE: All chemical compositions and temperature ratings are nominal and are stated as received from suppliers.

Material Code Index

METALS						CERAMICS and COMPOSITE MATERIALS	
CODE	MATERIAL	CODE	MATERIAL	CODE	MATERIAL	CODE	MATERIAL
2	Molybdenum	25	Tantalum	37	Alloy 800	12	Metal Ceramic LT-1
3	Alloy 600	26	Titanium	38	Alloy 20	13	Vesuvius
4	310 S.S.	27	Alloy 400	41	HR - 160®	14	Cerite® - II
5	446 S.S.	28	Alloy B	50	Zirconium	15	Cerite® - III
6	Carbon Steel	29	Alloy C -276	59	F22-1	16	Mullite
7	Alloy 601	31	Nickel 200	60	F11-2	17	Alumina
8	316 S.S.	32	304 LC S.S.	61	A105	18	Silicon Carbide
9 ^[2]	304 S.S.	33	316 LC S.S.	91	F91	19	Hexoloy® SA
11	Cast Iron	35	321 S.S.			71	Recrystallized Silicon Carbide
22	Brass	36	347 S.S.				
23	Copper						
24	Platinum						

Metals

CATALOG MATERIAL CODE	MATERIAL/COMPOSITION	TYPICAL AREAS OF USE				APPLICATION GUIDELINE INFORMATION
		TUBING	MGO SHEATHS	PROT. TUBES	DRILLED WELLS	
2	MOLYBDENUM 99.9% min. Molybdenum, 0.03% Tungsten	X	X			Up to 1926 °C [3500 °F] in inert atmospheres, to 1871 °C [3400 °F] in vacuum at 10-4 torr. Has poor mechanical shock resistance after heated to 1038 °C [1900 °F]. Oxidizes in air above 427 °C [800 °F].
3	ALLOY 600 (UNS N06600) 72% Nickel, 15% Chromium, 8% Iron	X	X	X	X	Up to 1149 °C [2100 °F] under oxidizing conditions. Reducing conditions reduce maximum temperature to 1038 °C [1900 °F]. Must not be placed in sulfurous atmospheres above 538 °C [1000 °F]. Main areas of application for thermocouple protection are carburizing, annealing and hardening furnaces, Cyanide saltbaths, blast furnace downcomers, open hearth flue stacks, steel soaking pits, waste heat boilers, ore roasters, cement exit flues, incinerators, and glass tank flues. (INCONEL® 600)
4	310 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S31000) 25% Chromium, 20% Nickel	X	X	X	X	Up to 1038 °C [1900 °F] continuous, 1149 °C [2100 °F] intermittent. Mechanical and corrosion resistance similar to and better than 304 stainless steel.
5	446 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S44600) 27% Chromium		X	X	X	Up to 1093 °C [2000 °F] under oxidizing conditions. Excellent high temperature corrosion and oxidizing resistance. Main areas of application are hardening, nitriding, and annealing furnaces, salt baths, molten lead, tin and babbitt metal, sulfurous atmospheres. Not for carburizing atmospheres. Other areas of application are steel soaking pits, tinning pots, waste heat boilers, ore roasters, cement exit flues, boiler tubes to 982 °C [1800 °F], incinerators to 1093 °C [2000 °F], glass flue tanks.
6	CARBON STEEL^[1]	X		X	X	Up to 538 °C [1000 °F] in non-oxidizing environments. Main areas of usage are galvanizing pots, tinning pots, molten babbitt metal, molten mangesium, molten zinc, Petroleum refinery applications such as dewaxing and thermal cracking.
7	ALLOY 601 (UNS N06601) 61% Nickel, 23% Chromium, 14% Iron, 1.35% Aluminum		X	X	X	Similar applications to Inconel® 600 but with superior resistance to sulfur, high temperature oxidation resistance to 1260 °C [2300 °F]. (INCONEL® 601)
8	316 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S31600) 16% Chromium, 12% Nickel 2% Molybdenum	X	X	X	X	Up to 927 °C [1700 °F] under oxidizing conditions. Same areas of applications as 304 stainless steel. Has improved resistance to mild acid and pitting corrosion.
9 ^[2]	304 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S30400) 18% Chromium, 8% Nickel	X	X	X	X	Up to 899 °C [1650 °F] under oxidizing conditions. Has general good oxidation and corrosion resistance in a wide range of industrial environments. Subject to carbide precipitation, which can reduce corrosion resistance in the (427 to 538) °C [800 to 1000] °F range. Good mechanical properties from (-184 to 788) °C [-300 to 1450] °F. Main areas of usage for thermocouple protection is in chemicals, foods, plastics and petroleum. Generally regarded as standard protection tube material.

[1] Materials available in various alloys - consult factory

[2] Machined fittings may be supplied as 303 Series stainless steel

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Metals

CATALOG MATERIAL CODE	MATERIAL/COMPOSITION	TYPICAL AREAS OF USE				APPLICATION GUIDELINE INFORMATION
		TUBING	MGO SHEATHS	PROT. TUBES	DRILLED WELLS	
11	CAST IRON			X		Up to 704 °C [1300 °F] in oxidizing conditions. Main area of usage is in molten non-ferrous metals, daily whitening is recommended. Can be used to 871 °C [1600 °F] under reducing conditions.
22	BRASS ^[1]	X			X	Up to 538 °C [1000 °F] continuous. Good thermal conductivity and mechanical strength.
23	COPPER	X	X Limited Avail.			Up to 260 °C [500 °F] continuous. Excellent thermal conductivity. Poor mechanical strength.
24	PLATINUM ^[1]	X	X			Up to 1374 °C [2500 °F] continuous oxidizing atmospheres. Good thermal conductivity. Used in applications where high temperature, but no vacuum or inert atmosphere is available.
25	TANTALUM ^[2]	X	X		X ^[2]	Up to 2349 °C [4350 °F]. Good resistance to corrosion and quick heat conductivity. Good mechanical strength. Used in chemical processes and high temperatures in vacuum or inert atmosphere.
26	TITANIUM	X	X		X	Up to 1260 °C [2300 °F] in inert or vacuum atmosphere. Acid and chemical resistant. Oxidation resistance to 538 °C [1000 °F].
27	ALLOY 400 (UNS N04400) 67% Nickel 30% Copper	X	X	X	X	Up to 538 °C [1000 °F] in sulfur-free atmosphere. Excellent resistance to corrosion. Used in chemical processing and food processing equipment. MONEL® 400
28	ALLOY B (UNS N10001) 62% Nickel 28% Molybdenum, 5% Iron	X	X Limited Avail.	X	X	Up to 815 °C [1500 °F] in inert or vacuum atmospheres. 538 °C [1000 °F] in air. Has excellent resistance to pitting, to stress-corrosion cracking. Suitable for most chemical processes. Application excellent in hydrochloric acid. (HASTELLOY® B)
29	ALLOY C-276 (UNS N10276) 54% Nickel 16% Molybdenum, 15% Chromium	X	X Limited Avail.	X	X	Up to 1038 °C [1900 °F] in oxidizing atmospheres. Exceptional resistance to a wide variety of chemical environments. Withstands wet chlorine gas, hypochlorite and chlorine dioxide. (HASTELLOY® C-276)
31	NICKEL 200 (UNS N02200) 99% Nickel		X Limited Avail.		X	Up to 899 °C [1650 °F] in sulfur-free atmospheres. Good corrosion-resistance. Used in contact with reducing acids, foods, chemicals caustics, rayon, and plastics.
32	304 STAINLESS STEEL LOW CARBON (UNS S30403) 18% Chromium, 8% Nickel	X	X	X	X	Same characteristics as 304 except the low carbon allows for corrosion-resistant weld areas. Not recommended to be used above 427 °C [800 °F]. (0.03% max. carbon)
33	316 STAINLESS STEEL LOW CARBON (UNS S31603) 16% Chromium 12% Nickel 2% Molybdenum	X	X	X	X	Same characteristics as 316 except the low carbon allows for corrosion-resistant weld areas. Not recommended to be used above 427 °C [800 °F]. (0.03% max. carbon)
35	321 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S32100) 18% Chromium 10% Nickel, Titanium	X	X	X	X	Good corrosion resistance between (482 to 871) °C [900 to 1600] °F. Used where conditions are too severe for low carbon stainless steels.
36	347 STAINLESS STEEL (UNS S34700) 18% Chromium, 10% Nickel, Columbium	X	X Limited Avail.		X	Good corrosion resistance between (482 to 871) °C [900 to 1600] °F. Used where conditions are too severe for low carbon stainless steels.
37	ALLOY 800 (UNS N08800) 33% Nickel 42% Iron 21% Chromium	X	X Limited Avail.	X	X	Strong resistance to oxidation and carburization at high temperatures. Resists sulfur attack, internal oxidation, and scaling in a wide variety of atmospheres. (INCOLOY® 800)
38	ALLOY 20 (UNS N08020) 35% Nickel 35% Iron 20% Chromium Columbium		X Limited Avail.	X	X	Superior resistance to stress-corrosion cracking in boiling 20-40% sulfuric acid. Also used in high octane gas, solvents, explosives, heavy chemicals and agri-chemicals. (CARPENTER 20Cb-3®)
41	HR - 160® (UNS N12160) 37% Nickel 30% Cobalt 28% Chromium		X	X		A premier alloy that provides excellent resistance to sulphur, vanadium, chlorines, chlorides, and other salt deposits up to 1204 °C [2200 °F]. A superior material for use in aggressive waste incineration processes.

[1] Materials available in various alloys - consult factory

[2] Generally applied as a well jacket

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		TUBING	MGO SHEATHS	PROT. TUBES	DRILLED WELLS	
50	ZIRCONIUM (UNS R60702) 99.2% Zr	X		X	X	Up to 400 °C [752 °F]. Zirconium has a high affinity to oxygen that results in the formation of a regenerative protective oxide layer in most media. This oxide layer gives the material chemical resistance and erosive resistance in high velocity applications. Zirconium is resistant to corrosion from most organic and inorganic acids and salts and it is totally resistant to alkalis.
59	F22 (UNS K21590) Cr 2.25%, Mo 1%			X	X	Carbon steel alloy typically used in power plant, boiler and turbine applications.
60	F11 (UNS K11572) Cr 1.25%, Mo .5%, Si			X	X	Carbon steel alloy typically used in power plant, boiler and turbine applications.
61	A105 C, Si				X	Carbon steel alloy typically used in power plant, boiler and turbine applications.
91	F91 (UNS K91560) Cr 9%, Mo 1%, V			X	X	Chrome Moly alloy typically used in power plant, boiler and turbine applications.

Ceramics and Composite Materials

CATALOG MATERIAL CODE	MATERIAL/ COMPOSITION	TYPICAL AREAS OF USE				APPLICATION GUIDELINE INFORMATION
		TUBING	MGO SHEATHS	PROT. TUBES	DRILLED WELLS	
12	METAL CERAMIC LT-1 (slip cast composite of chromium and aluminum oxide,) 77% chromium, 23% aluminum oxide			X		Up to 1374 °C [2500 °F] in oxidizing conditions. Main areas of usage are molten copper base alloys to 1149 °C [2100 °F], blast furnace and stack gases to 1316 °C [2400 °F], Sulfur burners to 1093 °C [2000 °F], cement kilns to 1204 °C [2200 °F], chemical process reactors to 1371 °C [2500 °F]. A ceramic primary tube is required when a noble metal thermocouple is used.
13	VESUVIUS			X		Up to 927 °C [1700 °F]. For use in aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. Not wetted by molten aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. No contamination. Resists thermal and mechanical shock. Brittle after heating. Handle carefully.
14	CERITE®-II (Cast oxide composites)			X		Up to 1093 °C [2000 °F]. For submerged use in aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. Not wetted by molten aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. No contamination. Good thermal and mechanical shock resistance.
15	CERITE®-III (Cast oxide composites)			X		Up to 1093 °C [2000 °F]. For submerged use in aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. Not wetted by molten aluminum and other non-ferrous metals. No contamination. Good thermal and mechanical shock resistance.
16	MULLITE 63% alumina			X		Up to 1510 °C [2750 °F] when supported. Has poor mechanical shock resistance, but good thermal shock resistance. For barium chloride salt baths to 1288 °C [2350 °F]. Should be vertical mounted or supported if horizontal. For high temperature applications of ceramic industry, heat treating, glass manufacture. Impervious to gases at high temperatures.
17	ALUMINA (Recrystallized 99.7% AL ₂ O ₃)			X		Up to 1889 °C [3400 °F] when supported. Has only fair resistance to thermal and mechanical shock. Essentially same applications as Mullite including induction melting, vacuum furnaces. Impervious to gases at high temperatures.
18	SILICON CARBIDE 90% silicon carbide, 9% silicon dioxide, balance aluminum oxide			X		Up to 1650 °C [3000 °F]. For an outer protection tube with Alumina® or mullite primary tube. For brick and ceramic kilns, steel soaking pits, molten non-ferrous metals. Can withstand direct flame impingement. Fair thermal shock resistance. Approximately 14% porosity.
19	HEXOLOY® SA sintered alpha, silicon carbide			X		Up to 1650 °C [3000 °F] in air. High thermal conductivity, excellent wear and abrasion resistance, high thermal shock resistance, and good mechanical strength. Superior chemical resistance in both reducing and oxidizing environments. Attacked by Halides, fused caustics, and ferrous metals.
71	RECRYSTALLIZED SILICON CARBIDE (Halsic R) 99% silicon			X		Up to 1600 °C [2912 °F] in oxidizing atmosphere, and 2000 °C [3632 °F] in a vacuum atmosphere. Used as an outer protection tube in hot stack emissions, combustion chambers, chemical reactors, and incineration of medical, municipal, and industrial waste. Can withstand direct flame impingement, has excellent thermal shock characteristics, and excellent corrosion resistance. A ceramic inner tube is required when used with noble metal thermocouples.

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