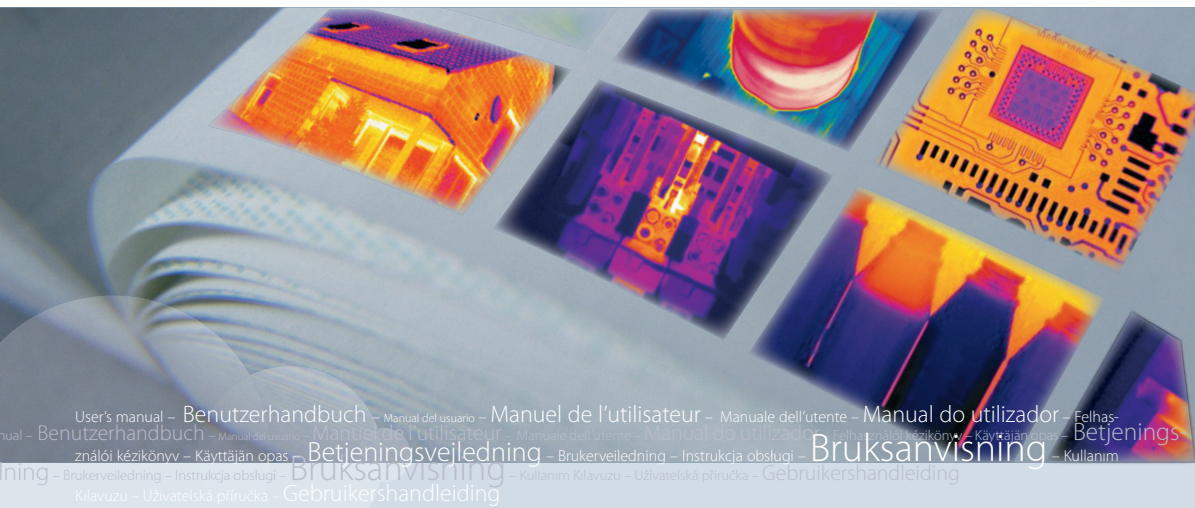


ThermaCAM™ P65



User's manual – Benutzerhandbuch – Manual del usuario – Manuel de l'utilisateur – Manuale dell'utente – Manual do utilizador – Felhasználói kézikönyv – Käyttöäjan opas – Betjeningsveiledning – Brukerveiledning – Instrukcja obsługi – Bruksanvisning – Kullanim – Brukerveiledning – Instrukcja obsługi – Bruksanvisning – Kullanim – Brukerveiledning – Instrukcja obsługi – Bruksanvisning – Kullanim

User's manual

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Warnings & cautions	1
Important note about this manual	2
Welcome!	3
Packing list	4
System overview	5
Connecting system components	6
Introduction to thermographic inspections of electrical installations	7
Tutorials	8
Camera overview	9
Camera program	10
Folder and file structure	11
Electrical power system	12
A note on LEMO connectors	13
Maintenance & cleaning	14
Troubleshooting	15

Technical specifications & dimensional drawings

16

Glossary

17

Thermographic measurement techniques

18

History of infrared technology

19

Theory of thermography

20

The measurement formula

21

Emissivity tables

22

ThermaCAM™ P65

User's manual



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FLIR Systems is committed to a policy of continuous development; therefore we reserve the right to make changes and improvements on any of the products described in this manual without prior notice.

Patents

This product is protected by patents, design patents, patents pending, or design patents pending.

One or several of the following patents, design patents, patents pending, or design patents pending apply to the products and/or features described in this manual:

Designation	Status	Reg. No.
China	Application	00809178.1
China	Application	01823221.3
China	Application	01823226.4
China	Design Patent	235308
China	Design Patent	ZL02331553.9
China	Design Patent	ZL02331554.7
China	Pending	200530018812.0
EPC	Patent	1188086
EPO	Application	01930377.5
EPO	Application	01934715.2
EPO	Application	27282912
EU	Design Patent	000279476-0001
France	Patent	1188086

Designation	Status	Reg. No.
Germany	Patent	60004227.8
Great Britain	Design Patent	106017
Great Britain	Design Patent	3006596
Great Britain	Design Patent	3006597
Great Britain	Patent	1188086
International	Design Patent	DM/057692
International	Design Patent	DM/061609
Japan	Application	2000-620406
Japan	Application	2002-588123
Japan	Application	2002-588070
Japan	Design Patent	1144833
Japan	Design Patent	1182246
Japan	Design Patent	1182620
Japan	Pending	2005-020460
PCT	Application	PCT/SE01/00983
PCT	Application	PCT/SE01/00984
PCT	Application	PCT/SE02/00857
PCT	Application	PCT/SE03/00307
PCT	Application	PCT/SE/00/00739
Sweden	Application	0302837-0
Sweden	Design Patent	68657
Sweden	Design Patent	75530
Sweden	Patent	518836
Sweden	Patent	522971
Sweden	Patent	524024
U.S.	Application	09/576266
U.S.	Application	10/476,217
U.S.	Application	10/476,760
U.S.	Design Patent	466540
U.S.	Design Patent	483782
U.S.	Design Patent	484155
U.S.	Patent	5,386,117
U.S.	Patent	5,637,871
U.S.	Patent	5,756,999
U.S.	Patent	6,028,309
U.S.	Patent	6,707,044
U.S.	Patent	6,812,465

Designation	Status	Reg. No.
U.S.	Pending	29/233,400

Table of contents

1	Warnings & cautions	1
2	Important note about this manual	3
3	Welcome!	5
3.1	About FLIR Systems	6
3.1.1	A few images from our facilities	8
3.2	Comments & questions	10
4	Packing list	11
5	System overview	13
6	Connecting system components	17
6.1	Front connectors	17
6.2	Rear connectors	18
6.3	Finding the IP address for cameras connected via FireWire: Method 1	19
6.4	Finding the IP address for cameras connected via FireWire: Method 2	20
7	Introduction to thermographic inspections of electrical installations	21
7.1	Important note	21
7.2	General information	21
7.2.1	Introduction	21
7.2.2	General equipment data	22
7.2.3	Inspection	23
7.2.4	Classification & reporting	23
7.2.5	Priority	24
7.2.6	Repair	24
7.2.7	Control	25
7.3	Measurement technique for thermographic inspection of electrical installations	26
7.3.1	How to correctly set the equipment	26
7.3.2	Temperature measurement	26
7.3.3	Comparative measurement	28
7.3.4	Normal operating temperature	29
7.3.5	Classification of faults	30
7.4	Reporting	32
7.5	Different types of hot spots in electrical installations	34
7.5.1	Reflections	34
7.5.2	Solar heating	34
7.5.3	Inductive heating	35
7.5.4	Load variations	35
7.5.5	Varying cooling conditions	36
7.5.6	Resistance variations	37
7.5.7	Overheating in one part as a result of a fault in another	37
7.6	Disturbance factors at thermographic inspection of electrical installations	39
7.6.1	Wind	39
7.6.2	Rain and snow	39
7.6.3	Distance to object	40
7.6.4	Object size	41
7.7	Practical advice for the thermographer	43
7.7.1	From cold to hot	43

7.7.2	Rain showers	43
7.7.3	Emissivity	43
7.7.4	Reflected apparent temperature	44
7.7.5	Object too far away	44
8	Tutorials	45
8.1	Switching on & switching off the camera	45
8.2	Working with images & folders	46
8.2.1	Acquiring an image	46
8.2.2	Opening an image	46
8.2.3	Deleting one or several images	46
8.2.4	Navigating between the internal camera memory and external CompactFlash™ card	46
8.2.5	Navigating in folders	47
8.2.6	Create a new folder	47
8.2.7	Freezing & unfreezing an image	48
8.2.8	Saving an image	48
8.3	Working with measurements	48
8.3.1	Laying out & moving a spot	48
8.3.2	Laying out & moving an box	48
8.3.3	Laying out & moving a circle	49
8.3.4	Laying out & moving a line	49
8.3.5	Creating & changing an isotherm	49
8.3.6	Resizing a measurement marker	50
8.3.7	Moving a measurement marker	50
8.4	Working with alarms	52
8.4.1	Setting the reference temperature	52
8.4.2	Setting up a silent alarm	53
8.4.3	Setting up an audible alarm	53
8.5	Creating a text comment file	55
8.6	Changing level & span	56
8.6.1	Changing the level	56
8.6.2	Changing the span	56
8.7	Changing system settings	57
8.7.1	Changing the language	57
8.7.2	Changing the temperature unit	57
8.7.3	Changing the date format	57
8.7.4	Changing the time format	57
8.7.5	Changing date & time	58
8.8	Working with the camera	59
8.8.1	Mounting an additional lens	59
8.8.2	Camera setup when using the Protective Window (P/N 1 194 977)	60
8.8.3	Focusing the camera using autofocus	60
8.8.4	Focusing the camera manually	60
8.8.5	Using the electronic zoom	60
8.8.6	Inserting & removing the battery	61
8.8.6.1	Inserting the battery	61
8.8.6.2	Removing the battery	61
8.8.7	Removing & attaching the remote control from the camera handle	62
8.8.7.1	Removing the remote control	62
8.8.7.2	Attaching the remote control	62
9	Camera overview	65
9.1	Camera parts	65

9.2	Keypad buttons & functions	75
9.3	Autofocus	77
9.4	IrDA infrared communication link	78
9.5	Camera status LCD	79
9.6	Laser LocatIR	80
9.7	Visual camera	81
10	Camera program	83
10.1	Screen objects	83
10.1.1	Result table	83
10.1.2	Status bar	84
10.1.3	Temperature scale	84
10.1.4	System messages	84
10.1.4.1	Status messages	84
10.1.4.2	Warning messages	85
10.2	Menu system	86
10.2.1	Navigating in the menu system	86
10.2.2	File menu	87
10.2.2.1	Images	87
10.2.2.2	Save	88
10.2.2.3	Copy to card	89
10.2.2.4	Periodic save	89
10.2.2.5	Burst recording	89
10.2.2.6	Voice comment	91
10.2.2.7	Text comment	92
10.2.2.8	Image description	97
10.2.3	Analysis menu	98
10.2.3.1	Edit mode	98
10.2.3.2	Add spot	98
10.2.3.3	Add box	100
10.2.3.4	Add circle	102
10.2.3.5	Add line	104
10.2.3.6	Add isotherm	107
10.2.3.7	Add diff	109
10.2.3.8	Ref temp	109
10.2.3.9	Remove all	109
10.2.3.10	Obj par	110
10.2.3.11	Deactivate local par.	110
10.2.4	Image menu	111
10.2.4.1	Visual/IR	111
10.2.4.2	Freeze/Live	111
10.2.4.3	Range	111
10.2.4.4	Level/Span	111
10.2.4.5	Manual adjust / Continuous adjust	112
10.2.4.6	Palette	112
10.2.4.7	Hide graphics	112
10.2.4.8	Add visual marker	112
10.2.5	Setup menu	113
10.2.5.1	Image	113
10.2.5.2	Difference	116
10.2.5.3	Save	117
10.2.5.4	Alarm	119
10.2.5.5	Digital video	120

10.2.5.6	Bluetooth®	120
10.2.5.7	Power	121
10.2.5.8	Status bar	122
10.2.5.9	Buttons	123
10.2.5.10	Date/time	124
10.2.5.11	Local settings	124
10.2.5.12	Camera info	125
10.2.5.13	Profile	125
10.2.5.14	Factory default	125
11	Folder and file structure	127
12	Electrical power system	129
12.1	Internal battery charging	130
12.2	External battery charging	131
12.3	Battery safety warnings	132
13	A note on LEMO connectors	135
13.1	How to connect & disconnect LEMO connectors	135
14	Maintenance & cleaning	137
14.1	Camera body, cables & accessories	137
14.2	Lenses	137
15	Troubleshooting	139
16	Technical specifications & dimensional drawings	141
16.1	Imaging performance	141
16.2	Detector	141
16.3	Image presentation	141
16.4	Temperature ranges	141
16.5	Correction parameters	141
16.6	Laser LocatIR	142
16.7	Electrical power system	142
16.8	Environmental specifications	142
16.9	Physical specifications	143
16.10	Interfaces & connectors	143
16.11	Pin configurations	144
16.11.1	RS-232/USB connector	144
16.11.2	Remote control connector	145
16.11.3	Power connector	146
16.11.4	CVBS connector	146
16.11.5	FireWire connector	146
16.12	Relationship between fields of view and distance	148
16.13	Basic dimensions – battery charger	163
16.14	Basic dimensions – battery	164
16.15	Basic dimensions – remote control	165
16.16	Basic dimensions – camera	166
16.17	Basic dimensions – camera	167
16.18	Basic dimensions – camera	168
16.19	Basic dimensions – video lamp	169
17	Glossary	171
18	Thermographic measurement techniques	175

18.1	Introduction	175
18.2	Emissivity	175
18.2.1	Finding the emissivity of a sample	176
18.2.1.1	Step 1: Determining reflected apparent temperature	176
18.2.1.2	Step 2: Determining the emissivity	178
18.3	Reflected apparent temperature	179
18.4	Distance	179
18.5	Relative humidity	179
18.6	Other parameters	179
19	History of infrared technology	181
20	Theory of thermography	185
20.1	Introduction	185
20.2	The electromagnetic spectrum	185
20.3	Blackbody radiation	186
20.3.1	Planck's law	187
20.3.2	Wien's displacement law	188
20.3.3	Stefan-Boltzmann's law	190
20.3.4	Non-blackbody emitters	190
20.4	Infrared semi-transparent materials	193
21	The measurement formula	195
22	Emissivity tables	201
22.1	References	201
22.2	Important note about the emissivity tables	201
22.3	Tables	201
	Index	217

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- This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.
- An infrared camera is a precision instrument and uses a very sensitive IR detector. Pointing the camera towards highly intensive energy sources – such as devices emitting laser radiation, or reflections from such devices – may affect the accuracy of the camera readings, or even harm – or irreparably damage – the detector. Note that this sensitivity is also present when the camera is switched off and the lens cap is mounted on the lens.
- Each camera from FLIR Systems is calibrated prior to shipping. It is advisable that the camera is sent in for calibration once a year.
- For protective reasons, the LCD (where applicable) will be switched off if the detector temperature exceeds +60 °C (+149 °F) and the camera will be switched off if the detector temperature exceeds +68 °C (+154.4 °F).
- The camera requires a warm-up time of 5 minutes before accurate measurements (where applicable) can be expected.
- In certain outdoor conditions, the sun can enter the eyepiece and cause damage to the LCD. Use an eyepiece protector when you expect to be using the camera for extended periods of time in outdoor sunlit environments.
- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by FLIR Systems voids the user's authority to operate the equipment.
- Note regarding Bluetooth® option MA9C: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against

harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help

Containing FCC ID: RZQ1195256.

2 Important note about this manual

2

As far as it is practically possible, FLIR Systems configures each manual to reflect each customer's particular camera configuration. However, please note the following exceptions:

- The packing list is subject to specific customer configuration and may contain more or less items
- FLIR Systems reserves the right to discontinue models, parts and accessories, and other items, or change specifications at any time without prior notice
- In some cases, the manual may describe features that are not available in your particular camera configuration
- Depending on your camera configuration, Bluetooth® may be an extra option.

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3 Welcome!

Thank you for choosing the ThermaCAM™ P65 infrared camera.

The ThermaCAM™ P65 infrared condition monitoring system consists of an infrared camera with a built-in 36 mm lens, a visual color camera, a laser pointer, an IrDA (infrared communications link), a 4" color LCD on a removable remote control, and a range of accessories. The infrared camera measures and images the emitted infrared radiation from an object. The fact that radiation is a function of object surface temperature makes it possible for the camera to calculate and show this temperature.

The ThermaCAM™ P65 camera is dust- and splash-proof and tested for shock and vibration for use in the most demanding field conditions. It is a handheld, truly portable camera, which is lightweight and operates for more than two hours on one battery pack. A high-resolution color image (infrared & visual) is provided in real-time either in the integral viewfinder or on the remote control LCD.

The camera is very easy to use and is operated by using a few buttons which are conveniently placed on the camera, allowing fingertip control of major functions. A built-in menu system also gives easy access to the advanced, simple-to-use camera software for increased functionality.

To document the object under inspection it is possible to capture and store images on a removable CompactFlash card or in the camera's internal flash memory. It is also possible to store, together with every image, voice comments by using the headset connected to the camera, or text comments, by selecting these from a file with predefined text comments. The images can be analyzed either in the field by using the real-time measurement markers built into the camera software, or in a PC by using FLIR Systems's software for infrared analysis and reporting.

The ThermaCAM™ P65 also features recording of infrared images at a very high speed, using FireWire.

In the PC, the images can not only be viewed and analyzed, but the voice comments can also be played back. FLIR Systems's software makes it very easy to create complete survey reports (containing numerous infrared images, photos, tables *etc.*) from the inspections.

3.1 About FLIR Systems

With over 40 years experience in IR systems and applications development, and over 30 000 infrared cameras in use worldwide, FLIR Systems is the undisputed global commercial IR industry leader.

3



Figure 3.1 FLIR Systems, Boston, USA, FLIR Systems, Danderyd, Sweden, and FLIR Systems, Portland, USA.



Figure 3.2 Indigo Operations, Niceville, USA, and Indigo Operations, Santa Barbara, USA. Indigo Operations is a division of FLIR Systems.

As pioneers in the IR industry, FLIR Systems has a long list of 'firsts' the world of infrared thermography:

- 1965: 1st thermal imaging system for predictive maintenance (Model 650).
- 1973: 1st battery-operated portable IR scanner for industrial applications predictive maintenance (Model 750).
- 1975: 1st TV compatible system (Model 525).
- 1978: 1st dual-wavelength scanning system capable of real-time analog recording of thermal events (Model 780). Instrumental in R & D market development.
- 1983: 1st thermal imaging and measurement system with on-screen temperature measurement.
- 1986: 1st TE (thermo-electrically) cooled system.
- 1989: 1st single-piece infrared camera system for PM (predictive maintenance) and R & D (research & development) with on-board digital storage.
- 1991: 1st Windows-based thermographic analysis and reporting system.
- 1993: 1st Focal Plane Array (FPA) system for PM and R & D applications.
- 1995: 1st full-featured camcorder style FPA infrared system (ThermaCAM).
- 1997: 1st: uncooled microbolometer-based PM/R & D system.

- 2000: 1st thermography system with both thermal and visual imaging.
- 2000: 1st thermography system to incorporate thermal/visual/voice and text data logging.
- 2002: 1st automated thermography system (model P60) to feature detachable remotely controllable LCD, JPEG image storage, enhanced connectivity including USB and IrDA wireless, thermal/visual/voice and text data logging.
- 2002: 1st low-cost ultra-compact hand-held thermography camera (E series). Revolutionary, ergonomic design, lightest IR measurement camera available.
- 2003: 1st low-cost, ultra-compact infrared camera for fixed installation intended for automation and security applications. Exceptionally user-friendly due to standard interfaces and extensive built-in functionality.
- 2004: 1st camera models specially designed for building thermography (B1, B2 and B20)

3

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Figure 3.3 LEFT: FLIR Systems Thermovision® Model 661. The photo is taken on May 30th, 1969 at the distribution plant near Beckomberga, in Stockholm, Sweden. The camera weighed approx. 25 kg (55 lb), the oscilloscope 20 kg (44 lb), the tripod 15 kg (33 lb). The operator also needed a 220 VAC generator set, and a 10 L (2.6 US gallon) jar with liquid nitrogen. To the left of the oscilloscope the Polaroid attachment (6 kg/13 lb) can be seen. **RIGHT:** FLIR Systems ThermoCAM Model E2 from 2002 – weight: 0.7 kg (1.54 lb), including battery.

With this tradition of unparalleled technical excellence and innovative achievements, FLIR Systems continues to develop new infrared products, educational venues and applications expertise to meet the diverse demands of thermographers worldwide.

3.1.1 A few images from our facilities

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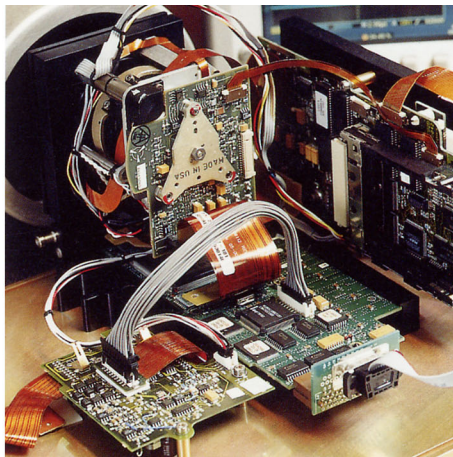
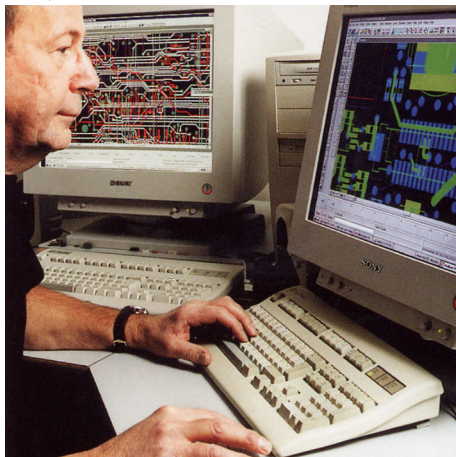


Figure 3.4 LEFT: Development of system electronics; **RIGHT:** Testing of an FPA detector

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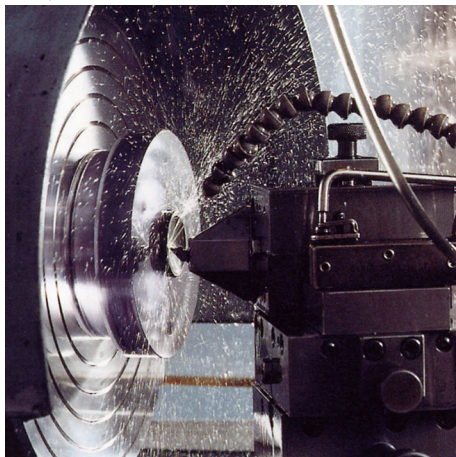


Figure 3.5 LEFT: Diamond turning machine; **RIGHT:** Lens polishing

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Figure 3.6 LEFT: Testing of IR cameras in the climatic chamber; RIGHT: Robot for camera testing and calibration

3.2 *Comments & questions*

FLIR Systems is committed to a policy of continuous development, and although we have tested and verified the information in this manual to the best of our ability, you may find that features and specifications have changed since the time of printing. Please let us know about any errors you find, as well as your suggestions for future editions, by sending an e-mail to:

documentation@flir.se

☛ Do not use this e-mail address for technical support questions. Technical support is handled by FLIR Systems local sales offices.

4 Packing list

The ThermaCAM™ P65 and its accessories are delivered in a hard transport case which typically contains the items below. On receipt of the transport case, inspect all items and check them against the delivery note. Any damaged items must be reported to the local FLIR Systems representative immediately.

Description	Part number	Qty
4" LCD/remote control	1 195 346	1
Adapter for CompactFlash card	1 909 820	1
Battery	1 195 268	2
Battery charger	1 195 267	1
CompactFlash card	1 910 017	1
CVBS video cable	1 909 775	1
FireWire cable 4/4	1 909 813	1
FireWire cable 4/6	1 909 812	1
Headset with Bluetooth® wireless technology	One of the following part numbers: ■ 1 910 218 ■ 1 910 219 ■ 1 910 213	1
Lens cap for camera body	1 195 317	1
Operator's manual	1557954	1
Power supply	1 909 528	1
Shoulder strap	117 132	1
ThermaCAM™ P65	Configuration-dependent	1
USB cable	1 195 314	1
Video lamp	1 195 994	1

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5 System overview

This system overview shows all accessories that are possible to order for a ThermoCAM™ P65.

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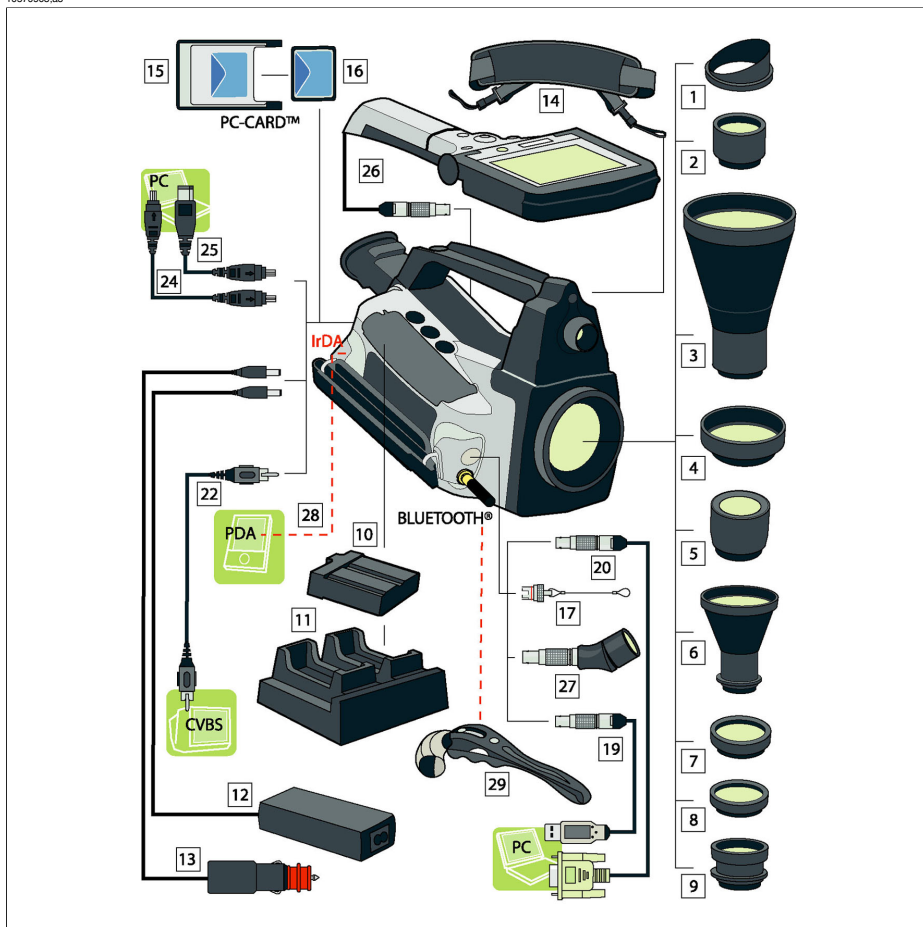


Figure 5.1 System overview

Figure 5.2 Explanations of callouts

Callout	Part No.	Description of part
1	194 560	Protective plastic window
2	1 194 977	Protective window
3	194 579	124 mm IR lens
4	194 176	72 mm IR lens
5	194 401	18 mm IR lens
6	194 702	9.0 mm IR lens
7	194 533	64/150 close-up IR lens
8	1 194 978	34/80 close-up IR lens
9	1 700 500	50 µm IR lens
10	1 195 268	Battery
11	1 195 267	2-bay battery charger
12	1 909 528	External power supply
13	1 195 143	Automotive (cigarette lighter) 12 VDC adapter
14	117 132	Shoulder strap
15	1 909 820	Adapter for CompactFlash™ card
16	1 909 653	CompactFlash™ card
17	1 910 233	■ Protective cap for RS-232/USB connector
19	1 195 314	USB cable
20	1 195 313	RS-232 cable
22	1 909 775	CVBS cable (composite video cable)
24	1 909 812	FireWire cable 4/4
25	1 909 813	FireWire cable 4/6
26	1 195 346	Remote control
27	1 195 994	Video lamp
28		IrDA infrared communication link

Callout	Part No.	Description of part
29	One of the following part numbers: ■ 1 910 218 ■ 1 910 219 ■ 1 910 213	Headset with Bluetooth® wireless technology ➡ Depending on your camera configuration, this feature may be an extra option.

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6 Connecting system components

6.1 Front connectors

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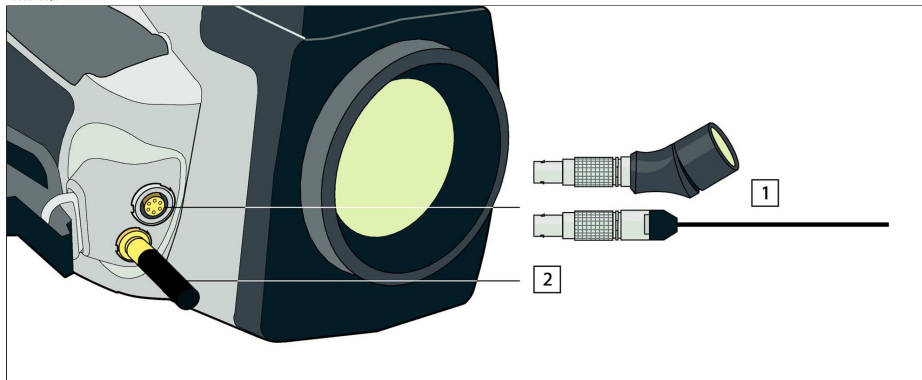


Figure 6.1 How to connect system components: Front connectors

Figure 6.2 Explanations of callouts

Callout	Explanation
1	USB or RS-232 cable. The connector on the camera is also used as a connector for the video lamp.
2	Bluetooth® antenna For information about connecting a headset featuring Bluetooth® wireless technology, see section 10.2.5.6 – Bluetooth® on page 120. ⚡ Depending on your camera configuration, this feature may be an extra option.

6.2 Rear connectors

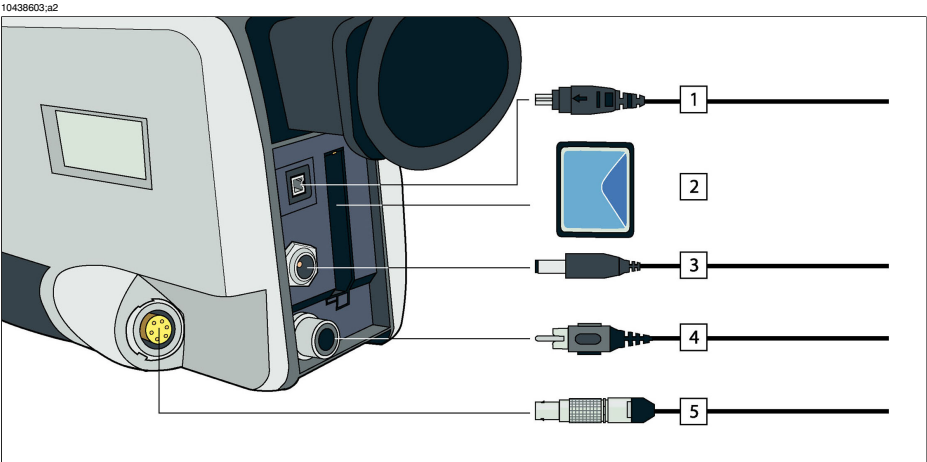


Figure 6.3 How to connect system components: Rear connectors

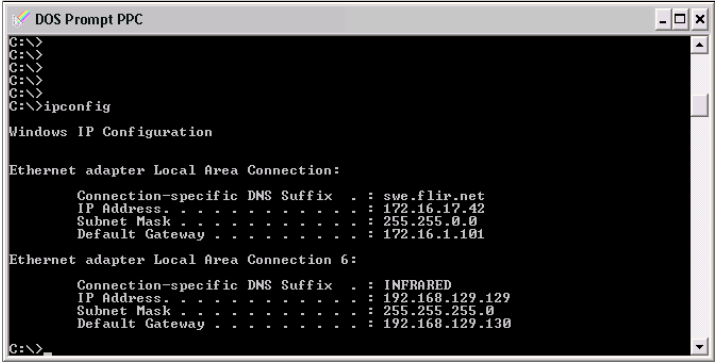
Figure 6.4 Explanations of callouts

Callout	Explanation
1	FireWire cable
1	CompactFlash card
2	Power supply cable
3	CVBS cable (i.e. composite video)
4	Remote control cable

6.3 *Finding the IP address for cameras connected via FireWire: Method 1*

Step	Action
1	On the camera, look for the serial number and write it down.
2	The address for the camera is ircamXXXXX, where XXXXX are the five last figures in the serial number.

6.4 Finding the IP address for cameras connected via FireWire: Method 2

Step	Action
1	In the command window, type <code>ipconfig</code>. This will typically display two networks – the camera network and the PC network: 10415703.a1  <pre> C:\> C:\> C:\> C:\>ipconfig Windows IP Configuration Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection: Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : swe.flir.net IP Address. : 172.16.17.42 Subnet Mask : 255.255.0.0 Default Gateway : 172.16.1.101 Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 6: Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : INFRARED IP Address. : 192.168.129.129 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway : 192.168.129.130 C:\> </pre>
2	Look for the Default Gateway number for Connection specific DNS suffix: INFRARED and write it down.
3	The address for the camera is this number.

7 Introduction to thermographic inspections of electrical installations

7.1 *Important note*

All camera functions and features that are described in this section may not be supported by your particular camera configuration.

Electrical regulations differ from country to country. For that reason, the electrical procedures described in this section may not be the standard of procedure in your particular country. Also, in many countries carrying out electrical inspections requires formal qualification. Always consult national or regional electrical regulations.

7.2 *General information*

7.2.1 Introduction

Today, thermography is a well-established technique for the inspection of electrical installations. This was the first and still is the largest. the largest application of thermography. The infrared camera itself has gone through an explosive development and we can say that today, the 8th generation of thermographic systems is available. It all began in 1964, more than 40 years ago. The technique is now established throughout the whole world. Industrialized countries as well as developing countries have adopted this technique.

Thermography, in conjunction with vibration analysis, has over the latest decades been the main method for fault diagnostics in the industry as a part of the preventive maintenance program. The great advantage with these methods is that it is not only possible to carry out the inspection on installations in operation; normal working condition is in fact a prerequisite for a correct measurement result, so the ongoing production process is not disturbed. Thermographic inspection of electrical installations are used in three main areas:

- Power generation
- Power transmission
- Power distribution, that is, industrial use of electrical energy.

The fact that these controls are carried out under normal operation conditions has created a natural division between these groups. The power generation companies measure during the periods of high load. These periods vary from country to country

and for the climatic zones. The measurement periods may also differ depending on the type of plant to be inspected, whether they are hydroelectric, nuclear, coal-based or oil-based plants.

In the industry the inspections are—at least in Nordic countries with clear seasonal differences—carried out during spring or autumn or before longer stops in the operation. Thus, repairs are made when the operation is stopped anyway. However, this seems to be the rule less and less, which has led to inspections of the plants under varying load and operating conditions.

7.2.2 General equipment data

The equipment to be inspected has a certain temperature behavior that should be known to the thermographer before the inspection takes place. In the case of electrical equipment, the physical principle of why faults show a different temperature pattern because of increased resistance or increased electrical current is well known.

However, it is useful to remember that, in some cases, for example solenoids, ‘overheating’ is natural and does not correspond to a developing defect. In other cases, like the connections in electrical motors, the overheating might depend on the fact that the healthy part is taking the entire load and therefore becomes overheated. A similar example is shown in section 7.5.7 – Overheating in one part as a result of a fault in another on page 37.

Defective parts of electrical equipment can therefore both indicate overheating and be cooler than the normal ‘healthy’ components. It is necessary to be aware of what to expect by getting as much information as possible about the equipment before it is inspected.

The general rule is, however, that a hot spot is caused by a probable defect. The temperature and the load of that specific component at the moment of inspection will give an indication of how serious the fault is and can become in other conditions.

Correct assessment in each specific case demands detailed information about the thermal behavior of the components, that is, we need to know the maximum allowed temperature of the materials involved and the role the component plays in the system.

Cable insulations, for example, lose their insulation properties above a certain temperature, which increases the risk of fire.

In the case of breakers, where the temperature is too high, parts can melt and make it impossible to open the breaker, thereby destroying its functionality.

The more the IR camera operator knows about the equipment that he or she is about to inspect, the higher the quality of the inspection. But it is virtually impossible for an IR thermographer to have detailed knowledge about all the different types of equipment that can be controlled. It is therefore common practice that a person responsible for the equipment is present during the inspection.

7.2.3 Inspection

The preparation of the inspection should include the choice of the right type of report. It is often necessary to use complementary equipment such as ampere meters in order to measure the current in the circuits where defects were found. An anemometer is necessary if you want to measure the wind speed at inspection of outdoor equipment.

Automatic functions help the IR operator to visualize an IR image of the components with the right contrast to allow easy identification of a fault or a hot spot. It is almost impossible to miss a hot spot on a scanned component. A measurement function will also automatically display the hottest spot within an area in the image or the difference between the maximum temperature in the chosen area and a reference, which can be chosen by the operator, for example the ambient temperature.

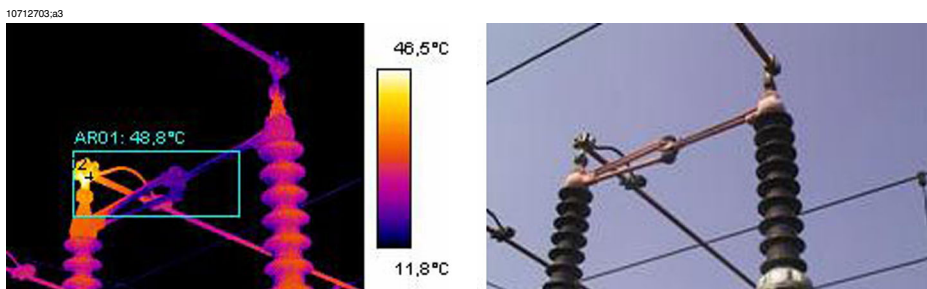


Figure 7.1 An infrared and a visual image of a power line isolator

When the fault is clearly identified and the IR thermographer has made sure that it is not a reflection or a naturally occurring hot spot, the collection of the data starts, which will allow the correct reporting of the fault. The emissivity, the identification of the component, and the actual working conditions, together with the measured temperature, will be used in the report. In order to make it easy to identify the component a visual photo of the defect is often taken.

7.2.4 Classification & reporting

Reporting has traditionally been the most time-consuming part of the IR survey. A one-day inspection could result in one or two days' work to report and classify the found defects. This is still the case for many thermographers, who have chosen not to use the advantages that computers and modern reporting software have brought to IR condition monitoring.

The classification of the defects gives a more detailed meaning that not only takes into account the situation at the time of inspection (which is certainly of great importance), but also the possibility to normalize the over-temperature to standard load and ambient temperature conditions.

An over-temperature of +30°C (+86°F) is certainly a significant fault. But if that over-temperature is valid for one component working at 100% load and for another at 50% load, it is obvious that the latter will reach a much higher temperature should its load increase from 50% to 100%. Such a standard can be chosen by the plant's circumstances. Very often, however, temperatures are predicted for 100% load. A standard makes it easier to compare the faults over time and thus to make a more complete classification.

7.2.5 Priority

Based on the classification of the defects, the maintenance manager gives the defects a repair priority. Very often, the information gathered during the infrared survey is put together with complementary information on the equipment collected by other means such as vibration monitoring, ultrasound or the preventive maintenance scheduled.

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Even if the IR inspection is quickly becoming the most used method of collecting information about electrical components safely with the equipment under normal operating conditions, there are many other sources of information the maintenance or the production manager has to consider.

The priority of repair should therefore not be a task for the IR camera operator in the normal case. If a critical situation is detected during the inspection or during the classification of the defects, the attention of the maintenance manager should of course be drawn to it, but the responsibility for determining the urgency of the repair should be his.

7.2.6 Repair

To repair the known defects is the most important function of preventive maintenance. However, to assure production at the right time or at the right cost can also be important goals for a maintenance group. The information provided by the infrared survey can be used to improve the repair efficiency as well as to reach the other goals with a calculated risk.

To monitor the temperature of a known defect that can not be repaired immediately for instance because spare parts are not available, can often pay for the cost of inspection a thousandfold and sometimes even for the IR camera. To decide not to repair known defects to save on maintenance costs and avoid unnecessary downtime is also another way of using the information from the IR survey in a productive way.

However, the most common result of the identification and classification of the detected faults is a recommendation to repair immediately or as soon as it is practically possible. It is important that the repair crew is aware of the physical principles for the identification of defects. If a defect shows a high temperature and is in a critical situation, it is very common that the repair personnel expect to find a highly corroded component. It should also come as no surprise to the repair crew that a connection, which is usually healthy, can give the same high temperatures as a corroded one if it has come loose. These misinterpretations are quite common and risk putting in doubt the reliability of the infrared survey.

7.2.7 Control

A repaired component should be controlled as soon as possible after the repair. It is not efficient to wait for the next scheduled IR survey in order to combine a new inspection with the control of the repaired defects. The statistics on the effect of the repair show that up to a third of the repaired defects still show overheating. That is the same as saying that those defects present a potential risk of failure.

To wait until the next scheduled IR survey represents an unnecessary risk for the plant.

Besides increasing the efficiency of the maintenance cycle (measured in terms of lower risk for the plant) the immediate control of the repair work brings other advantages to the performance of the repair crew itself.

When a defect still shows overheating after the repair, the determination of the cause of overheating improves the repair procedure, helps choose the best component suppliers and detect design shortcomings on the electrical installation. The crew rapidly sees the effect of the work and can learn quickly both from successful repairs and from mistakes.

Another reason to provide the repair crew with an IR instrument is that many of the defects detected during the IR survey are of low gravity. Instead of repairing them, which consumes maintenance and production time, it can be decided to keep these defects under control. Therefore the maintenance personnel should have access to their own IR equipment.

It is common to note on the report form the type of fault observed during the repair as well as the action taken. These observations make an important source of experience that can be used to reduce stock, choose the best suppliers or to train new maintenance personnel.

7.3 Measurement technique for thermographic inspection of electrical installations

7.3.1 How to correctly set the equipment

A thermal image may show high temperature variations:

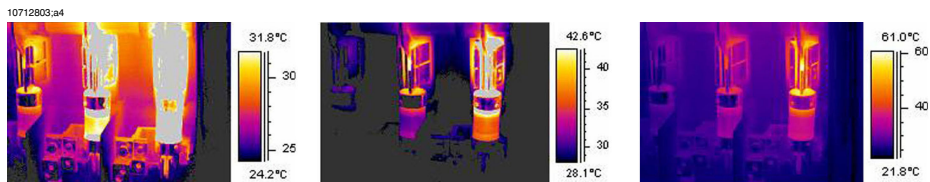


Figure 7.2 Temperature variations in a fusebox

In the images above, the fuse to the right has a maximum temperature of +61°C (+142°F), whereas the one to the left is maximum +32°C (+90°F) and the one in the middle somewhere in between. The three images are different inasmuch as the temperature scale enhances only one fuse in each image. However, it is the same image and all the information about all three fuses is there. It is only a matter of setting the temperature scale values.

7.3.2 Temperature measurement

Some cameras today can automatically find the highest temperature in the image. The image below shows how it looks to the operator.



Figure 7.3 An infrared image of a fusebox where the maximum temperature is displayed

The maximum temperature in the area is +62.2°C (+144.0°F). The spot meter shows the exact location of the hot spot. The image can easily be stored in the camera memory.

The correct temperature measurement depends, however, not only on the function of the evaluation software or the camera. It may happen that the actual fault is, for example, a connection, which is hidden from the camera in the position it happens

to be in for the moment. It might be so that you measure heat, which has been conducted over some distance, whereas the 'real' hot spot is hidden from you. An example is shown in the image below.

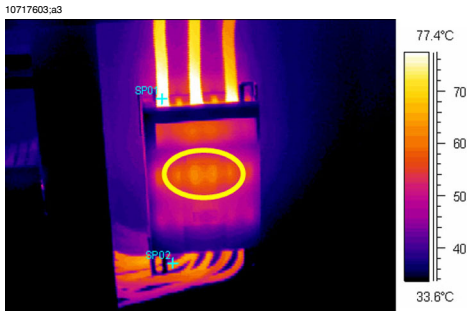


Figure 7.4 A hidden hot spot inside a box

Try to choose different angles and make sure that the hot area is seen in its full size, that is, that it is not disappearing behind something that might hide the hottest spot. In this image, the hottest spot of what the camera can 'see', is +83°C (+181°F), where the operating temperature on the cables below the box is +60°C (+140°F). However, the real hot spot is most probably hidden inside the box, see the in yellow encircled area. This fault is reported as a +23.0°C (+41.4°F) excess temperature, but the real problem is probably essentially hotter.

Another reason for underestimating the temperature of an object is bad focusing. It is very important that the hot spot found is in focus. See the example below.

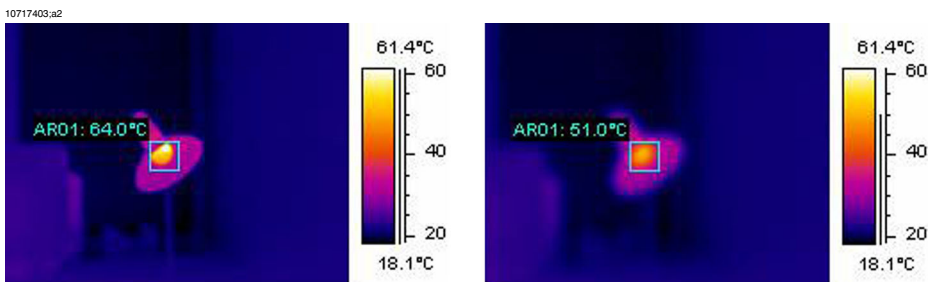


Figure 7.5 LEFT: A hot spot in focus; RIGHT: A hot spot out of focus

In the left image, the lamp is in focus. Its average temperature is +64°C (+147°F). In the right image, the lamp is out of focus, which will result in only +51°C (+124°F) as the maximum temperature.

7.3.3 Comparative measurement

For thermographic inspections of electrical installations a special method is used, which is based on comparison of different objects, so-called *measurement with a reference*. This simply means that you compare the three phases with each other. This method needs systematic scanning of the three phases in parallel in order to assess whether a point differs from the normal temperature pattern.

A normal temperature pattern means that current carrying components have a given operation temperature shown in a certain color (or gray tone) on the display, which is usually identical for all three phases under symmetrical load. Minor differences in the color might occur in the current path, for example, at the junction of two different materials, at increasing or decreasing conductor areas or on circuit breakers where the current path is encapsulated.

The image below shows three fuses, the temperatures of which are very close to each other. The inserted isotherm actually shows less than +2°C (+3.6°F) temperature difference between the phases.

Different colors are usually the result if the phases are carrying an unsymmetrical load. This difference in colors does not represent any overheating since this does not occur locally but is spread along the whole phase.

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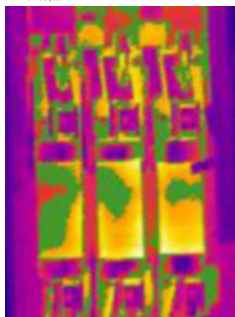


Figure 7.6 An isotherm in an infrared image of a fusebox

A 'real' hot spot, on the other hand, shows a rising temperature as you look closer to the source of the heat. See the image below, where the profile (line) shows a steadily increasing temperature up to about +93°C (+199°F) at the hot spot.

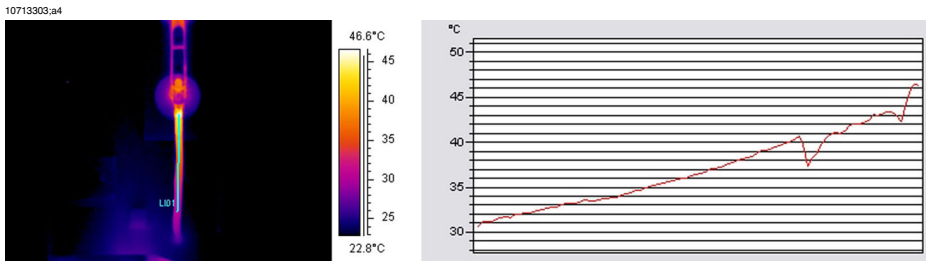


Figure 7.7 A profile (line) in an infrared image and a graph displaying the increasing temperature

7.3.4 Normal operating temperature

Temperature measurement with thermography usually gives the absolute temperature of the object. In order to correctly assess whether the component is too hot, it is necessary to know its operating temperature, that is, its normal temperature if we consider the load and the temperature of its environment.

As the direct measurement will give the absolute temperature—which must be considered as well (as most components have an upper limit to their absolute temperatures)—it is necessary to calculate the expected operating temperature given the load and the ambient temperature. Consider the following definitions:

- Operating temperature: the absolute temperature of the component. It depends on the current load and the ambient temperature. It is always higher than the ambient temperature.
- Excess temperature (overheating): the temperature difference between a properly working component and a faulty one.

The excess temperature is found as the difference between the temperature of a 'normal' component and the temperature of its neighbor. It is important to compare the same points on the different phases with each other.

As an example, see the following images taken from indoor equipment:



Figure 7.8 An infrared image of indoor electrical equipment (1)



Figure 7.9 An infrared image of indoor electrical equipment (2)

The two left phases are considered as normal, whereas the right phase shows a very clear excess temperature. Actually, the operating temperature of the left phase is $+68^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+154^{\circ}\text{F}$), that is, quite a substantial temperature, whereas the faulty phase to the right shows a temperature of $+86^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+187^{\circ}\text{F}$). This means an excess temperature of $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+33^{\circ}\text{F}$), that is, a fault that has to be attended to quickly.

7

For practical reasons, the (normal, expected) operating temperature of a component is taken as the temperature of the components in at least two out of three phases, provided that you consider them to be working normally.. The ‘most normal’ case is of course that all three phases have the same or at least almost the same temperature. The operating temperature of outdoor components in substations or power lines is usually only 1°C or 2°C above the air temperature (1.8°F or 3.6°F). In indoor substations, the operating temperatures vary a lot more.

This fact is clearly shown by the bottom image as well. Here the left phase is the one, which shows an excess temperature. The operating temperature, taken from the two ‘cold’ phases, is $+66^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+151^{\circ}\text{F}$). The faulty phase shows a temperature of $+127^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+261^{\circ}\text{F}$), which has to be attended to without delay.

7.3.5 Classification of faults

Once a faulty connection is detected, corrective measures may be necessary—or may not be necessary for the time being. In order to recommend the most appropriate action the following criteria should be evaluated:

- Load during the measurement
- Even or varying load
- Position of the faulty part in the electrical installation
- Expected future load situation
- Is the excess temperature measured directly on the faulty spot or indirectly through conducted heat caused by some fault inside the apparatus?

Excess temperatures measured directly on the faulty part are usually divided into three categories relating to 100% of the maximum load.

I	< 5°C (9°F)	The start of the overheat condition. This must be carefully monitored.
II	5–30°C (9–54°F)	Developed overheating. It must be repaired as soon as possible (but think about the load situation before a decision is made).
III	>30°C (54°F)	Acute overheating. Must be repaired immediately (but think about the load situation before a decision is made).

7.4 Reporting

Nowadays, thermographic inspections of electrical installations are probably, without exception, documented and reported by the use of a report program. These programs, which differ from one manufacturer to another, are usually directly adapted to the cameras and will thus make reporting very quick and easy.

The program, which has been used for creating the report page shown below, is called ThermaCAM™ Reporter. It is adapted to several types of infrared cameras from FLIR Systems.

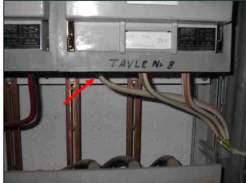
A professional report is often divided into two sections:

- Front pages, with facts about the inspection, such as:
 - Who the client is, for example, customer's company name and contact person
 - Location of the inspection: site address, city, and so on
 - Date of inspection
 - Date of report
 - Name of thermographer
 - Signature of thermographer
 - Summary or table of contents
- Inspection pages containing IR images to document and analyze thermal properties or anomalies.
 - Identification of the inspected object:
 - What is the object: designation, name, number, and so on
 - Photo
 - IR image. When collecting IR images there are some details to consider:
 - Optical focus
 - Thermal adjustment of the scene or the problem (level & span)
 - Composition: proper observation distance and viewing angle.
 - Comment
 - Is there an anomaly or not?
 - Is there a reflection or not?
 - Use a measurement tool—spot, area or isotherm—to quantify the problem. Use the simplest tool possible; a profile graph is almost never needed in electrical reports.

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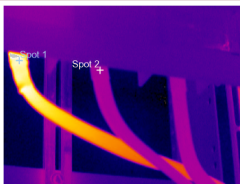
	THERMOGRAPHY INSPECTION for FLIR Systems AB		Date: 2005-10-10 Sign: _____ Contract. : 1708

Photograph



Place	Building 1		
Localization	Right panel, group 2		
Equipment	Fuse		
Model / type	BBC LHBN 250		
Phase / ID	Supply for Panel 8		
Room temperature °C	15		
Status		Over heated	

Thermogram



Temp. Spot 1	34 °C		
Temp. Spot 2	17 °C		
TEMPERATURE DIFF		17 °C	
Phase	L1	L2	L3
Load (A)	45	47	47
Rated load	250		
Fault class	2		

Comment

Disconnect cable, clean contact surfaces. Check for connectivity between cable shoe and lead.
 Replace any defective component. Assemble according to directions with correct torque.

Note that load is only 18%. Calculated temperature rise at 50% load would be approximately 104°C.
 $[T50 = (T1 - T2) * (125/45)^{1.6} + T2]$

Corrected

Measure taken: _____	Date: _____
Sign: _____	Sign.: _____

Side 1

Figure 7.10 A report example

7.5 *Different types of hot spots in electrical installations*

7.5.1 Reflections

The thermographic camera sees any radiation that enters the lens, not only originating from the object that you are looking at, but also radiation that comes from other sources and has been reflected by the target. Most of the time, electrical components are like mirrors to the infrared radiation, even if it is not obvious to the eye. Bare metal parts are particularly shiny, whereas painted, plastic or rubber insulated parts are mostly not. In the image below, you can clearly see a reflection from the thermographer. This is of course not a hot spot on the object. A good way to find out if what you see is a reflection or not, is for you to move. Look at the target from a different angle and watch the 'hot spot.' If it moves when you do, it is a reflection.

Measuring temperature of mirror like details is not possible. The object in the images below has painted areas which are well suited for temperature measurement. The material is copper, which is a very good heat conductor. This means that temperature variation over the surface is small.

10717503.a2

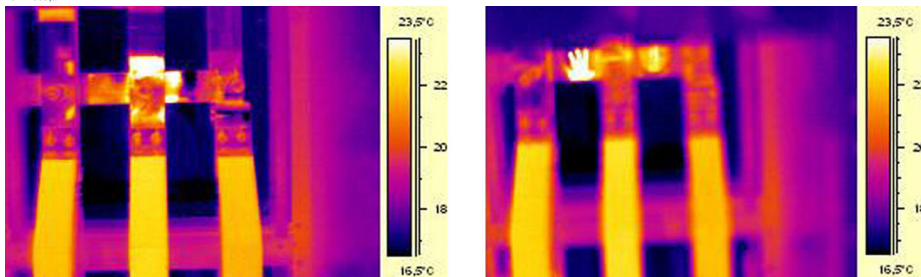


Figure 7.11 Reflections in an object

7.5.2 Solar heating

The surface of a component with a high emissivity, for example, a breaker, can on a hot summer day be heated up to quite considerable temperatures by irradiation from the sun. The image shows a circuit breaker, which has been heated by the sun.

10713803.a3

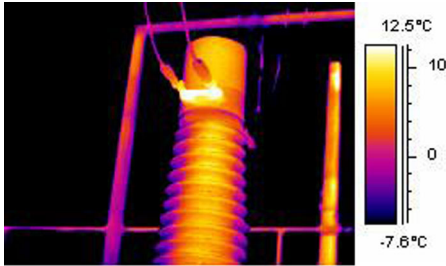


Figure 7.12 An infrared image of a circuit breaker

7.5.3 Inductive heating

10713803.a3

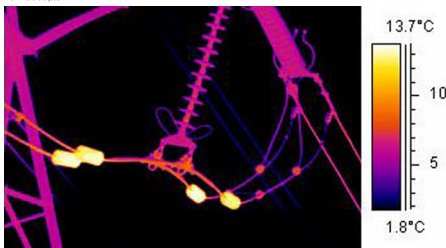


Figure 7.13 An infrared image of hot stabilizing weights

Eddy currents can cause a hot spot in the current path. In cases of very high currents and close proximity of other metals, this has in some cases caused serious fires. This type of heating occurs in magnetic material around the current path, such as metallic bottom plates for bushing insulators. In the image above, there are stabilizing weights, through which a high current is running. These metal weights, which are made of a slightly magnetic material, will not conduct any current but are exposed to the alternating magnetic fields, which will eventually heat up the weight. The overheating in the image is less than +5°C (+9°F). This, however, need not necessarily always be the case.

7.5.4 Load variations

3-phase systems are the norm in electric utilities. When looking for overheated places, it is easy to compare the three phases directly with each other, for example, cables, breakers, insulators. An even load per phase should result in a uniform temperature pattern for all three phases. A fault may be suspected in cases where the temperature of one phase differs considerably from the remaining two. However, you should always make sure that the load is indeed evenly distributed. Looking at fixed ampere meters or using a clip-on ampere meter (up to 600 A) will tell you.

10714003.a3

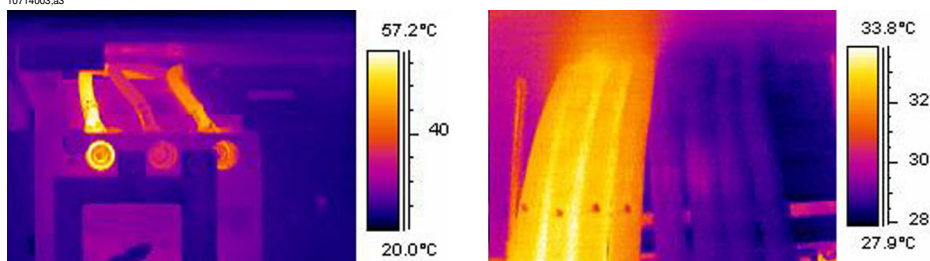


Figure 7.14 Examples of infrared images of load variations

The image to the left shows three cables next to each other. They are so far apart that they can be regarded as thermally insulated from each other. The one in the middle is colder than the others. Unless two phases are faulty and overheated, this is a typical example of a very unsymmetrical load. The temperature spreads evenly along the cables, which indicates a load-dependent temperature increase rather than a faulty connection.

7

The image to the right shows two bundles with very different loads. In fact, the bundle to the right carries next to no load. Those which carry a considerable current load, are about 5°C (9°F) hotter than those which do not. No fault to be reported in these examples.

7.5.5 Varying cooling conditions

10714103.a3

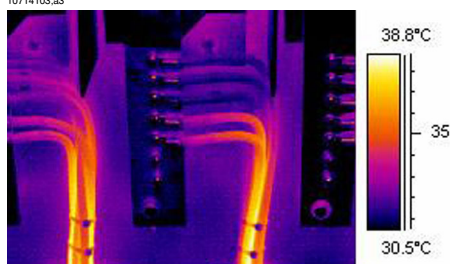


Figure 7.15 An infrared image of bundled cables

When, for example, a number of cables are bundled together it can happen that the resulting poor cooling of the cables in the middle can lead to them reaching very high temperatures. See the image above.

The cables to the right in the image do not show any overheating close to the bolts. In the vertical part of the bundle, however, the cables are held together very tightly, the cooling of the cables is poor, the convection can not take the heat away, and the cables are notably hotter, actually about 5°C (9°F) above the temperature of the better cooled part of the cables.

7.5.6 Resistance variations

Overheating can have many origins. Some common reasons are described below.

Low contact pressure can occur when mounting a joint, or through wear of the material, for example, decreasing spring tension, worn threads in nuts and bolts, even too much force applied at mounting. With increasing loads and temperatures, the yield point of the material is exceeded and the tension weakens.

The image to the left below shows a bad contact due to a loose bolt. Since the bad contact is of very limited dimensions, it causes overheating only in a very small spot from which the heat is spread evenly along the connecting cable. Note the lower emissivity of the screw itself, which makes it look slightly colder than the insulated—and thereby it has a high emissivity—cable insulation.

The image to the right shows another overheating situation, this time again due to a loose connection. It is an outdoor connection, hence it is exposed to the cooling effect of the wind and it is likely that the overheating would have shown a higher temperature, if mounted indoors.

10714203.a3

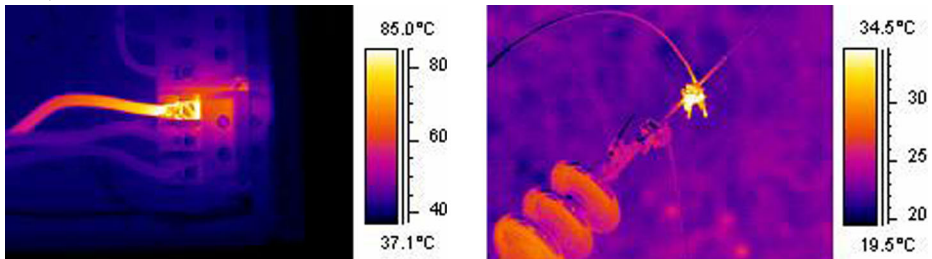


Figure 7.16 **LEFT:** An infrared image showing bad contact due to a loose bolt; **RIGHT:** A loose outdoor connection, exposed to the wind cooling effect.

7.5.7 Overheating in one part as a result of a fault in another

Sometimes, overheating can appear in a component although that component is OK. The reason is that two conductors share the load. One of the conductors has an increased resistance, but the other is OK. Thus, the faulty component carries a lower load, whereas the fresh one has to take a higher load, which may be too high and which causes the increased temperature. See the image.

10714303.a3



Figure 7.17 Overheating in a circuit breaker

The overheating of this circuit breaker is most probably caused by bad contact in the near finger of the contactor. Thus, the far finger carries more current and gets hotter. The component in the infrared image and in the photo is not the same, however, it is similar).

7.6 *Disturbance factors at thermographic inspection of electrical installations*

During thermographic inspections of different types of electrical installations, disturbance factors such as wind, distance to object, rain or snow often influence the measurement result.

7.6.1 **Wind**

During outdoor inspection, the cooling effect of the wind should be taken into account. An overheating measured at a wind velocity of 5 m/s (10 knots) will be approximately twice as high as at 1 m/s (2 knots). An excess temperature measured at 8 m/s (16 knots) will be 2.5 times as high as at 1 m/s (2 knots). This correction factor, which is based on empirical measurements, is usually applicable up to 8 m/s (16 knots).

There are, however, cases when you have to inspect even if the wind is stronger than 8 m/s (16 knots). There are many windy places in the world, islands, mountains, and so on but it is important to know that overheated components found would have shown a considerably higher temperature at a lower wind speed. The empirical correction factor can be listed.

Wind speed (m/s)	Wind speed (knots)	Correction factor
1	2	1
2	4	1.36
3	6	1.64
4	8	1.86
5	10	2.06
6	12	2.23
7	14	2.40
8	16	2.54

The measured overheating multiplied by the correction factor gives the excess temperature with no wind, that is, at 1 m/s (2 knots).

7.6.2 **Rain and snow**

Rain and snow also have a cooling effect on electrical equipment. Thermographic measurement can still be conducted with satisfactory results during light snowfall with dry snow and light drizzle, respectively. The image quality will deteriorate in heavy

snow or rain and reliable measurement is no longer possible. This is mainly because a heavy snowfall as well as heavy rain is impenetrable to infrared radiation and it is rather the temperature of the snowflakes or raindrops that will be measured.

7.6.3 Distance to object

This image is taken from a helicopter 20 meters (66 ft.) away from this faulty connection. The distance was incorrectly set to 1 meter (3 ft.) and the temperature was measured to +37.9°C (+100.2°F). The measurement value after changing the distance to 20 meters (66 ft.), which was done afterwards, is shown in the image to the right, where the corrected temperature is +38.8°C (+101.8°F). The difference is not too crucial, but may take the fault into a higher class of seriousness. So the distance setting must definitely not be neglected.

10714403.a3

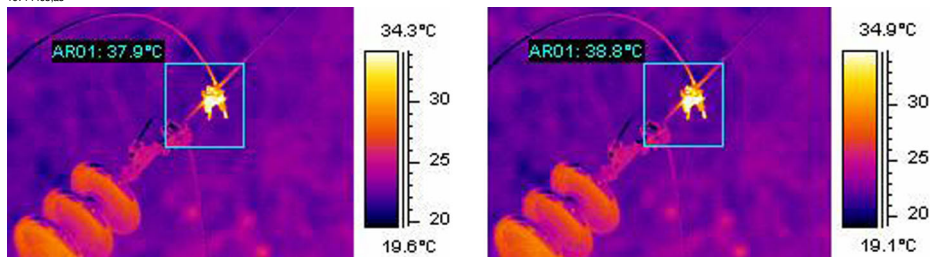


Figure 7.18 LEFT: Incorrect distance setting; RIGHT: Correct distance setting

The images below show the temperature readings from a blackbody at +85°C (+185°F) at increasing distances.

10714503.a3

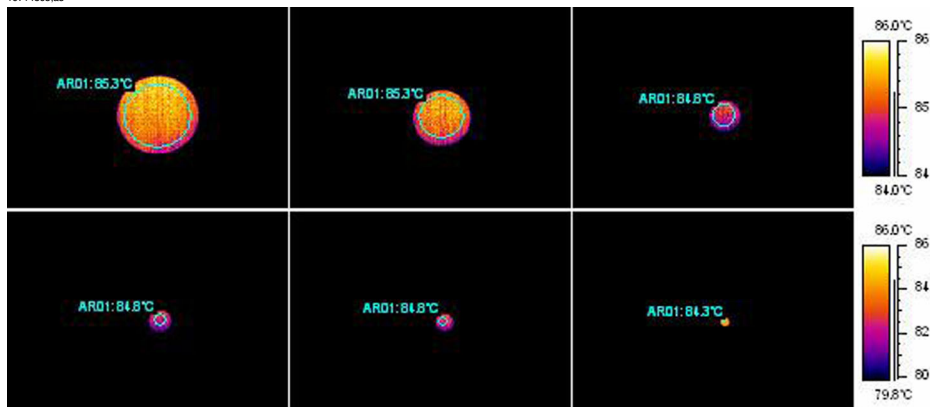


Figure 7.19 Temperature readings from a blackbody at +85°C (+185°F) at increasing distances

The measured average temperatures are, from left to right, +85.3°C (+185.5°F), +85.3°C (+185.5°F), +84.8°C (+184.6°F), +84.8°C (+184.6°F), +84.8°C (+184.6°F) and +84.3°C (+183.7°F) from a blackbody at +85°C (+185°F). The thermograms are taken with a 12° lens. The distances are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 meters (3, 7, 10, 13, 16 and 33 ft.). The correction for the distance has been meticulously set and works, because the object is big enough for correct measurement.

7.6.4 Object size

The second series of images below shows the same but with the normal 24° lens. Here, the measured average temperatures of the blackbody at +85°C (+185°F) are: +84.2°C (+183.6°F), +83.7°C (+182.7°F), +83.3°C (+181.9°F), +83.3°C (+181.9°F), +83.4°C (+181.1°F) and +78.4°C (+173.1°F).

The last value, (+78.4°C (+173.1°F)), is the maximum temperature as it was not possible to place a circle inside the now very small blackbody image. Obviously, it is not possible to measure correct values if the object is too small. Distance was properly set to 10 meters (33 ft.).



Figure 7.20 Temperature readings from a blackbody at +85°C (+185°F) at increasing distances (24° lens)

The reason for this effect is that there is a smallest object size, which gives correct temperature measurement. This smallest size is indicated to the user in all FLIR Systems cameras. The image below shows what you see in the viewfinder of camera model 695. The spot meter has an opening in its middle, more easily seen in the detail to the right. The size of the object has to be bigger than that opening or some radiation from its closest neighbors, which are much colder, will come into the measurement as well, strongly lowering the reading. In the above case, where we have a point-shaped object, which is much hotter than the surroundings, the temperature reading will be too low.

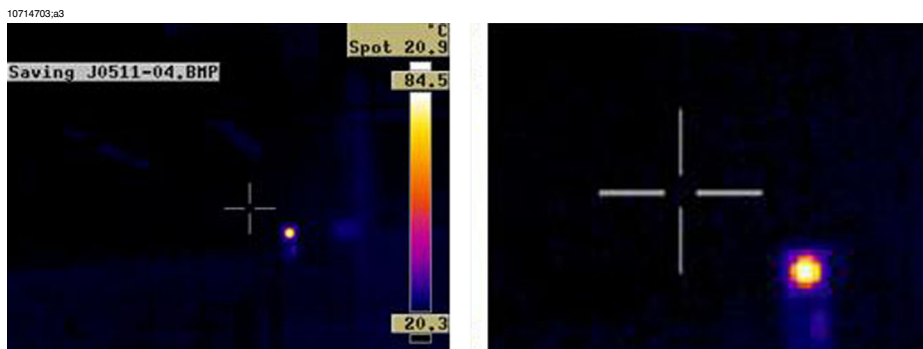


Figure 7.21 Image from the viewfinder of a ThermaCAM 695

This effect is due to imperfections in the optics and to the size of the detector elements. It is typical for all infrared cameras and can not be avoided.

7.7 *Practical advice for the thermographer*

Working in a practical way with a camera, you will discover small things that make your job easier. Here are ten of them to start with.

7.7.1 From cold to hot

You have been out with the camera at +5°C (+41°F). To continue your work, you now have to perform the inspection indoors. If you wear glasses, you are used to having to wipe off condensed water, or you will not be able to see anything. The same thing happens with the camera. To measure correctly, you should wait until the camera has become warm enough for the condensation to evaporate. This will also allow for the internal temperature compensation system to adjust to the changed condition.

7.7.2 Rain showers

If it starts raining you should not perform the inspection because the water will drastically change the surface temperature of the object that you are measuring. Nevertheless, sometimes you need to use the camera even under rain showers or splashes. Protect your camera with a simple transparent polyethylene plastic bag. Correction for the attenuation which is caused by the plastic bag can be made by adjusting the object distance until the temperature reading is the same as without the plastic cover. Some camera models have a separate **External optics transmission** entry.

7.7.3 Emissivity

You have to determine the emissivity for the material, which you are measuring. Mostly, you will not find the value in tables. Use optical black paint, that is, Nextel Black Velvet. Paint a small piece of the material you are working with. The emissivity of the optical paint is normally 0.94. Remember that the object has to have a temperature, which is different—usually higher—than the ambient temperature. The larger the difference the better the accuracy in the emissivity calculation. The difference should be at least 20°C (36°F). Remember that there are other paints that support very high temperatures up to +800°C (+1472°F). The emissivity may, however, be lower than that of optical black.

Sometimes you can not paint the object that you are measuring. In this case you can use a tape. A thin tape for which you have previously determined the emissivity will work in most cases and you can remove it afterwards without damaging the object of your study. Pay attention to the fact that some tapes are semi-transparent and thus are not very good for this purpose. One of the best tapes for this purpose is Scotch electrical tape for outdoor and sub-zero conditions.

7.7.4 Reflected apparent temperature

You are in a measurement situation where there are several hot sources that influence your measurement. You need to have the right value for the reflected apparent temperature to input into the camera and thus get the best possible correction. Do it in this way: set the emissivity to 1.0. Adjust the camera lens to near focus and, looking in the opposite direction away from the object, save one image. With the area or the isotherm, determine the most probable value of the average of the image and use that value for your input of reflected apparent temperature.

7.7.5 Object too far away

Are you in doubt that the camera you have is measuring correctly at the actual distance? A rule of thumb for your lens is to multiply the IFOV by 3. (IFOV is the detail of the object seen by one single element of the detector). Example: 25 degrees correspond to about 437 mrad. If your camera has a 120×120 pixel image, IFOV becomes $437/120 = 3.6$ mrad (3.6 mm/m) and your spot size ratio is about $1000/(3 \times 3.6) = 92:1$. This means that at a distance of 9.2 meters (30.2 ft.), your target has to be at least about 0.1 meter or 100 mm wide (3.9"). Try to work on the safe side by coming closer than 9 meters (30 ft.). At 7–8 meters (23–26 ft.), your measurement should be correct.

8 Tutorials

8.1 *Switching on & switching off the camera*

Step	Action
1	Insert a battery into the battery compartment. For information about inserting a battery, see section 8.8.6 – Inserting & removing the battery on page 61.
2	Briefly press the green ON/OFF button to switch on the camera.
3	Press and hold down the green on/off button for a few seconds to switch off the camera.

For information about buttons, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.

8.2 *Working with images & folders*

8.2.1 Acquiring an image

Step	Action
1	Briefly press the green ON/OFF button to switch on the camera.
2	Point the camera at a warm object, like a face or a hand.
3	Press and hold down the A button for one second to adjust the focus.
4	Briefly press the A button to autoadjust the camera.

8.2.2 Opening an image

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Images on the File menu and press the joystick.
3	Select the image you want to open by moving the joystick up/down or left/right.
4	To recall a selected image, press the joystick.

8

For more information about opening images, see section 10.2.2.1 – Images on page 87.

8.2.3 Deleting one or several images

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Images on the File menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down or left/right to select the image you want to delete.
4	Press and hold down the joystick for two seconds to display a shortcut menu.
5	On the shortcut menu, select Delete or Delete all images to delete one or several images.

8.2.4 Navigating between the internal camera memory and external CompactFlash™ card

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Images on the File menu and press the joystick.

Step	Action
3	Do one of the following: ■ To go to the external CompactFlash™ card, select the CompactFlash™ card symbol and press the joystick. ■ To go to the internal camera memory, select the camera symbol and press the joystick. 10726303.a2  Figure 8.1 LEFT: Camera symbol; RIGHT: CompactFlash™ card symbol

8.2.5 Navigating in folders

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Images on the File menu and press the joystick.
3	Do one of the following: ■ To go up one level, select the symbol to the left below, and press the joystick. ■ To go down one level, select the symbol to the right below, and press the joystick. 10726403.a2  Figure 8.2 LEFT: Folder symbol to go up one level; RIGHT: Folder symbol to go down one level

8.2.6 Create a new folder

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Images on the File menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down or left/right to any position in a directory where you want to create a new folder.
4	Press and hold down the joystick for two seconds to display a shortcut menu.
5	On the shortcut menu, select Create new folder to create a new folder at the current level.

8.2.7 Freezing & unfreezing an image

Step	Action
1	Press and hold down the A button for one second to adjust the focus.
2	Briefly press the A button to autoadjust the camera.
3	Briefly press the S button to freeze the image. To unfreeze the image, press the S button once again.

8.2.8 Saving an image

Step	Action
1	Press and hold down the A button for one second to adjust the focus.
2	Briefly press the A button to autoadjust the camera.
3	Do one of the following: ■ Press and hold down the S button for a few seconds to save the image ■ Point to Save on the File menu and press the joystick

For more information about saving images, see section 10.2.2.2 – Save on page 88.

8.3 Working with measurements

8

8.3.1 Laying out & moving a spot

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Add spot on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. A spot will now appear on the screen. The measured temperature will be displayed in the result table in the top right corner of the screen. You are now in <i>edit mode</i> and can move the spot in any direction by pressing and moving the joystick. To leave the edit mode, press the C button twice. You can also leave the edit mode by holding down the joystick for a few seconds, which will display a shortcut menu.

For more information about spots, see section 10.2.3.2 – Add spot on page 98.

8.3.2 Laying out & moving an box

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.

Step	Action
2	Point to Add box on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. A box will now appear on the screen. The measured temperature will be displayed in the result table in the top right corner of the screen. You are now in <i>edit mode</i> and can move the box in any direction by pressing and moving the joystick. To leave the edit mode, press the C button twice. You can also leave the edit mode by holding down the joystick for a few seconds, which will display a shortcut menu.

For more information about boxes, see section 10.2.3.3 – Add box on page 100.

8.3.3 Laying out & moving a circle

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Add circle on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. A circle will now appear on the screen. The measured temperature will be displayed in the result table in the top right corner of the screen. You are now in <i>edit mode</i> and can move the circle in any direction by pressing and moving the joystick. To leave the edit mode, press the C button twice. You can also leave the edit mode by holding down the joystick for a few seconds, which will display a shortcut menu.

For more information about circles, see section 10.2.3.4 – Add circle on page 102.

8.3.4 Laying out & moving a line

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Add line on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. A line will now appear on the screen. The measured temperature will be displayed in the result table in the top right corner of the screen. You are now in <i>edit mode</i> and can move the line in any direction by pressing and moving the joystick. To leave the edit mode, press the C button twice. You can also leave the edit mode by holding down the joystick for a few seconds, which will display a shortcut menu.

For more information about lines, see section 10.2.3.5 – Add line on page 104.

8.3.5 Creating & changing an isotherm

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.

Step	Action
2	Point to Add isotherm on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. An isotherm will now be added to your image. The isotherm levels will be displayed in the result table in the top right corner of the screen. You are now in <i>edit mode</i> and can change the isotherm levels by moving the joystick up/down. To leave the edit mode, press the C button twice. You can also leave the edit mode by holding down the joystick for a few seconds, which will display a shortcut menu.

For more information about creating & changing an isotherm, see section 10.2.3.6 – Add isotherm on page 107.

8.3.6 Resizing a measurement marker

☛ This example procedure, which applies to all types of measurement markers, assumes that you have laid out only one measurement box on the screen and exited the menu system.

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Edit mode on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. This will display eight gray handles on the box.
3	Press the joystick once again. This will make a small box in the middle turn yellow.
4	Move the joystick left/right or up/down to select one of the yellow handles.
5	Press the joystick once again. This will make the yellow handle turn blue.
6	To resize the box, move the joystick any direction, then press the joystick again to confirm the size.
7	Press the C button once to leave the edit mode.

8.3.7 Moving a measurement marker

☛ This example procedure, which applies to all types of measurement markers, assumes that you have laid out only one measurement box on the screen and exited the menu system.

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Edit mode on the Analysis menu and press the joystick. This will display eight gray handles on the box.
3	Press the joystick once again. This will make a small box in the middle turn yellow.
4	Press the joystick once again. This will make the small box turn blue.

Step	Action
5	To move the box, move the joystick any direction.
6	Press the C button three times to leave the edit mode.

8.4 Working with alarms

You can choose between the following alarm outputs:

- a silent alarm, which, will make the background of the corresponding measurement function turn red when an alarm is triggered
- an audible alarm, which, compared to the silent alarm, also triggers a 'beep'

A settings can also be made in the camera so that an alarm output takes into account the reference temperature. A typical application when you would want to use an alarm that takes into account the reference temperature is screening of people for face temperature detection.

Firstly, the reference temperature is set by screening 10 persons with normal face temperature. The camera puts each of these 10 results in an internal camera buffer and calculates the average temperature value after having discarded the two highest and two lowest values in the event of erroneous samples. Every time a new sample is saved to the internal buffer, the oldest sample will be discarded and a new reference temperature will be calculated 'on the fly'.

Using an alarm that takes into account the reference temperature means that an alarm output will only be triggered if the temperature value exceeds the sum of the average temperature value in the buffer + the user-defined delta alarm offset value.

8

8.4.1 Setting the reference temperature

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the menu bar.
2	Point to Buttons on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	In the Buttons setup dialog box, press the joystick up/down to go to F1 or F2.
4	Press the joystick left/right to select Update ref temp.
5	Press the joystick to confirm the choice and leave the dialog box.
6	Now point to Image on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
7	Press the joystick up/down to go to Shutter period . Although the shutter period works independently of other functions described in this document, FLIR Systems recommends that Short is selected when using the camera for detection of face temperature. ☛ Selecting Normal will calibrate the camera at least every 15th minute, while selecting Short will calibrate the camera at least every 3rd minute.
8	Pointing the camera to the first person with a normal face temperature and pressing the F1 or F2 button will display the message Sampled nn.n °C .

Step	Action
9	After having carried out the same procedure on the following 9 persons, you can do one of the following: ▪ Actively continue to sample every new person by the F1 or F2 button, and let the camera update the reference temperature ▪ Stop sampling and let the camera trigger an alarm as soon as the alarm conditions are met ($>$ reference temperature + delta alarm value)

8.4.2 Setting up a silent alarm

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the menu bar.
2	Point to Alarm on the Setup menu and press the joystick to display the Alarm setup dialog box.
3	Select Type by pressing the joystick left/right. This setting defines whether the alarm should be triggered when the temperature exceeds or drops below the alarm temperature.
4	Select Function by pressing the joystick left/right. This setting defines what measurement function should be used to trigger the alarm.
5	Select Identity by pressing the joystick left/right to assign an identity to the function selected above.
6	Select Output by pressing the joystick left/right until Silent is highlighted.
7	Specify the Alarm temp by pressing the joystick left/right. ☛ Alarm temp will only be available if Set from ref temp has been disabled below.
8	Specify whether the alarm temperature should be set from the reference temperature or not by pressing the joystick left/right.
9	Specify Delta alarm by pressing the joystick left/right. ☛ Delta alarm will only be available if Set from ref temp has been enabled above.

8.4.3 Setting up an audible alarm

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the menu bar.
2	Point to Alarm on the Setup menu and press the joystick to display the Alarm setup dialog box.
3	Select Type by pressing the joystick left/right. This setting defines whether the alarm should be triggered when the temperature exceeds or drops below the alarm temperature.

Step	Action
4	Select Function by pressing the joystick left/right. This setting defines what measurement function should be used to trigger the alarm.
5	Select Identity by pressing the joystick left/right to assign an identity to the function selected above.
6	Select Output by pressing the joystick left/right until Beep is highlighted.
7	Specify the Alarm temp by pressing the joystick left/right. ➡ Alarm temp will only be available if Set from ref temp has been disabled below.
8	Specify whether the alarm temperature should be set from the reference temperature or not by pressing the joystick left/right.
9	Specify Delta alarm by pressing the joystick left/right. ➡ Delta alarm will only be available if Set from ref temp has been enabled above.

8.5 Creating a text comment file

Follow this procedure to create a text comment file to be used in the camera:

Step	Action
1	Using any ASCII text editor (Notepad, Wordpad etc), type the first label within brackets: <code><Company></code>
2	On the next line, type the value, but this time without brackets: <code>FLIR Systems</code>
3	The final result should look like this: <code><Company></code> <code>FLIR Systems</code>
4	If you want to add more labels and values, simply repeat the procedure – like this: <code><Company></code> <code>FLIR Systems</code> <code><Building></code> <code>Workshop</code> <code><Section></code> <code>Room 1</code> <code><Equipment></code> <code>Tool 1</code> <code><Recommendation></code> <code>Repair</code>
5	Save the file to Desktop and change the file extension to .tcf.
6	Transfer the *.tcf file to your PDA. You can also move the file to the camera using the CompactFlash™ card.
7	Beam the file from the PDA (or laptop) to the camera. For more information about beaming text comment files, see section 10.2.2.7.1 – Beaming a text comment file to the camera on page 93.
8	You can now use the file to add text comment to your infrared images. For more information about adding text comments, see section 10.2.2.7 – Text comment on page 92.

8.6 *Changing level & span*

8.6.1 **Changing the level**

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	If the camera is in continuous adjust mode, point to Manual adjust on the Image menu and press the joystick.
3	Change the level by moving the joystick up/down. An arrow pointing upwards or downwards will be displayed.
4	Press the joystick to leave level/span mode.

➡ You can also change the level by pointing to **Level/Span** on the **Image** menu, and then change the level by moving the joystick up/down.

For more information about level, see section 10.2.4.4 – Level/Span on page 111.

8.6.2 **Changing the span**

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	If the camera is in continuous adjust mode, point to Manual adjust on the Image menu and press the joystick.
3	Change the span by moving the joystick left/right. Two arrows pointing away from each other or towards each other will be displayed.
4	Press the joystick to leave level/span mode.

➡ You can also change the span by pointing to **Level/Span** on the **Image** menu, and then change the span by moving the joystick left/right.

For more information about span, see section 10.2.4.4 – Level/Span on page 111.

8.7 *Changing system settings*

8.7.1 Changing the language

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Local settings on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down to select Language .
4	Move the joystick left/right to change the language.
5	Press the joystick to confirm your changes and leave the dialog box. ☛ Changing the language will make the camera restart the camera program. This will take a few seconds.

8.7.2 Changing the temperature unit

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Local Settings on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down to select Temp unit .
4	Move the joystick left/right to change the temperature unit.
5	Press the joystick to confirm your changes and leave the dialog box.

8

8.7.3 Changing the date format

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Local Settings on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down to select Date format .
4	Move the joystick left/right to change the date format.
5	Press the joystick to confirm your changes and leave the dialog box.

8.7.4 Changing the time format

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Local Settings on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down to select Time format .

Step	Action
4	Move the joystick left/right to change the time format.
5	Press the joystick to confirm your changes and leave the dialog box.

8.7.5 Changing date & time

Step	Action
1	Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar.
2	Point to Date/time on the Setup menu and press the joystick.
3	Move the joystick up/down to select year, month, day, minute and second.
4	Move the joystick left/right to change each parameter.
5	Press the joystick to confirm your changes and leave the dialog box.

8.8 Working with the camera

8.8.1 Mounting an additional lens

➡ Before trying to remove fingerprints or other marks on the lens elements, see section 14.2 – Lenses on page 137.

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Figure 8.3 Mounting an additional lens

Step	Action
1	Make sure the index mark on the IR lens is lined up with the index mark on the camera.
2	Carefully push the lens into the lens recess. ➡ Do not use excessive force.
3	Rotate the lens 30° clock-wise.

8.8.2 Camera setup when using the Protective Window (P/N 1 194 977)

The protective window (P/N 1 194 977) contains an optical material that affects the transmission of infrared radiation to the FPA detector inside the camera. This means that you have to specify a temperature and a transmission value for external optics in the camera software for P and S series cameras.

Follow this procedure to enter the temperature and transmission value for external optics:

Step	Action
1	Point to Analysis on the menu bar and press the joystick.
2	Point to Object param and press the joystick.
3	Set External optics to On .
4	Enter a transmission value of 0.83 in the Optics transmission text box by moving the joystick left/right. This value has been measured at FLIR Systems AB, Sweden.
5	Enter an external temperature for the lens in the Optics temperature text box by moving the joystick left/right. Usually, this temperature is the same temperature as the camera's ambient temperature. However, in some situations – such as when looking at very hot targets – the temperature can be considerably higher.
6	Press the joystick to confirm the changes and leave the dialog box.

8.8.3 Focusing the camera using autofocus

Step	Action
1	Press the green ON/OFF button to switch on the camera.
2	Press and hold down the A button for one second to adjust the focus. An indicator will be displayed on the left side of the screen when focusing.

8.8.4 Focusing the camera manually

Step	Action
1	Press the green ON/OFF button to switch on the camera.
2	Adjust the focus by moving the joystick up/down. An indicator will be displayed on the left side of the screen when focusing.

8.8.5 Using the electronic zoom

Step	Action
1	Press the green ON/OFF button to switch on the camera.

Step	Action
2	Adjust the zoom factor by moving the joystick left/right. An indicator will be displayed on the left side of the screen when zooming.

8.8.6 Inserting & removing the battery

☛ The camera is shipped with charged batteries. To increase battery life, the battery should be fully discharged and charged a couple of times. You can do this by using the camera until the battery is fully depleted.

8.8.6.1 Inserting the battery

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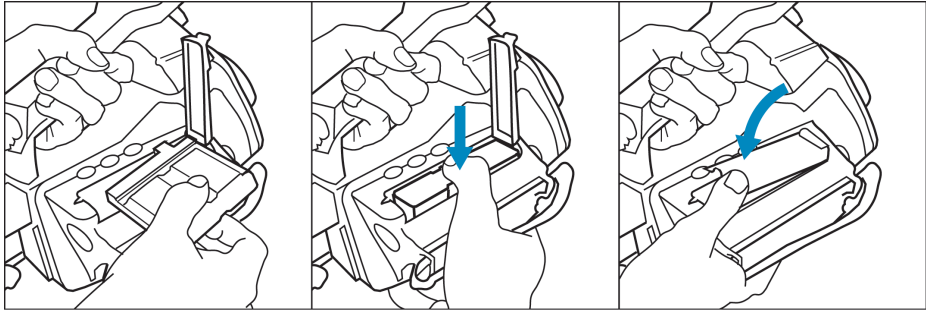


Figure 8.4 Inserting the battery

8

Step	Action
1	Open the lid of the battery compartment by pressing its locking mechanism.
2	Push the battery into the battery compartment until the battery release spring locks.
3	Close the lid of the battery compartment.

8.8.6.2 Removing the battery

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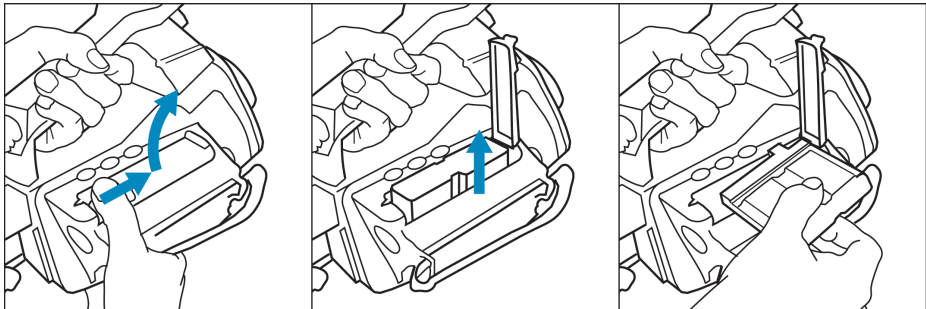


Figure 8.5 Removing the battery

Step	Action
1	Open the lid of the battery compartment by pressing its locking mechanism.
2	The battery release spring will push out the battery from the battery compartment.
3	Close the lid of the battery compartment.

For more information about the battery system, see section 12 – Electrical power system on page 129.

8.8.7 **Removing & attaching the remote control from the camera handle**

➡ The remote control is mounted on the camera handle by means of a fixed front latch and a rear spring-loaded latch. See the figure on page 72.

8.8.7.1 ***Removing the remote control***

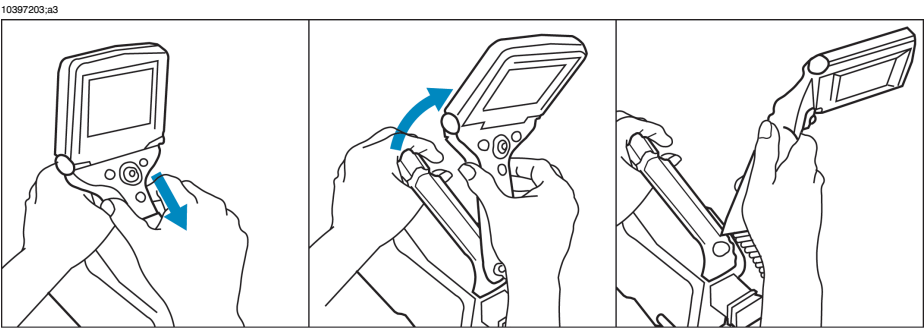


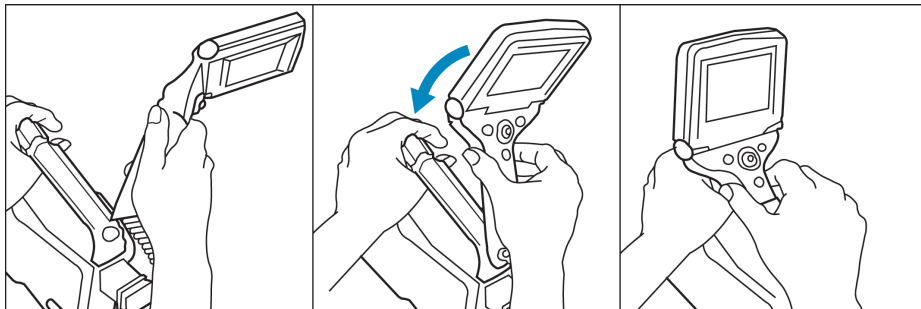
Figure 8.6 Removing the remote control

Step	Action
1	Firmly hold the camera in your left hand and grab the handle of the remote control in your right hand.
2	Pull the handle backwards until the front of the handle is released from its latch.
3	You can now remove the remote control from the camera handle.

8.8.7.2 ***Attaching the remote control***

➡ The remote control should not be attached to the camera handle when you use the heat shield. The heat shield does not protect the remote control from heat.

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**Figure 8.7** Attaching the remote control

Step	Action
1	Firmly hold the camera in your left hand and hold the remote control in your right hand.
2	Align the remote control handle with the camera handle so that the rear end of the remote control handle mates with the rear spring-loaded latch.
3	Pull the remote control handle backwards and then push it down – towards the camera handle – to lock it between the two latches.

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9 Camera overview

9.1 Camera parts

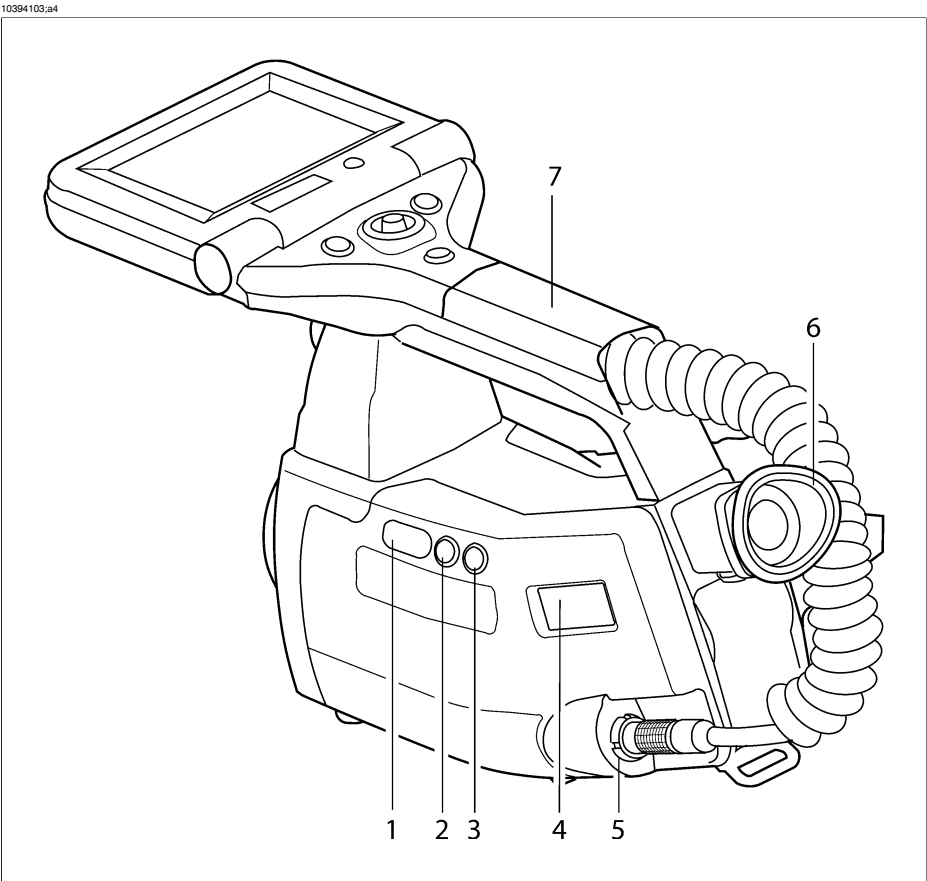


Figure 9.1 Camera parts, 1

Callout	Description of part
1	+/- buttons For more information about the functionality of this button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
2	F1 button For more information about the functionality of this button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.

Callout	Description of part
3	F2 button For more information about the functionality of this button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
4	Camera status LCD For more information about the LCD, see section 9.5 – Camera status LCD on page 79.
5	Connector for remote control
6	Viewfinder
7	Removable remote control with 4" LCD

10568603.a1

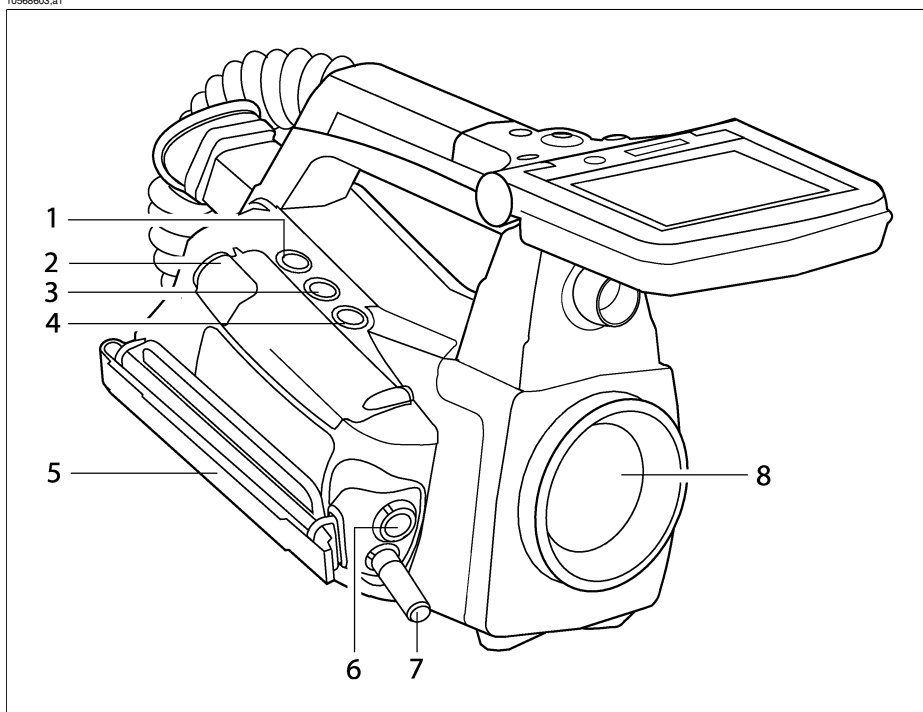


Figure 9.2 Camera parts, 2

Callout	Description of part
1	C button For more information about the C button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
2	Lid of the battery compartment
3	S button For more information about the S button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
4	A button For more information about the A button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
5	Hand strap
6	RS-232/USB connector The connector is also used as a connector for video lamp (see figure 9.3 on page 69).

Callout	Description of part
7	Bluetooth® antenna For information about connecting a headset featuring Bluetooth® wireless technology, see section 10.2.5.6 – Bluetooth® on page 120. ➡ Depending on your camera configuration, this feature may be an extra option.
8	Lens

10563403.a1

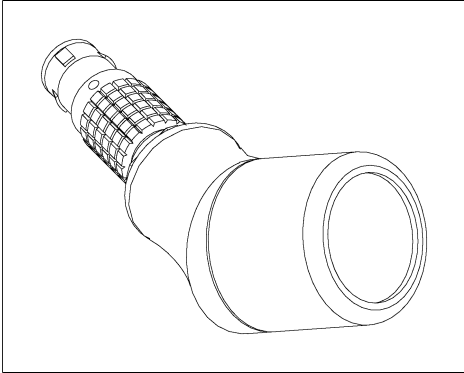


Figure 9.3 Video lamp, to be inserted in the RS-232/USB connector. The video lamp will automatically be switched on when the user switches to visual mode.

10394403.a4

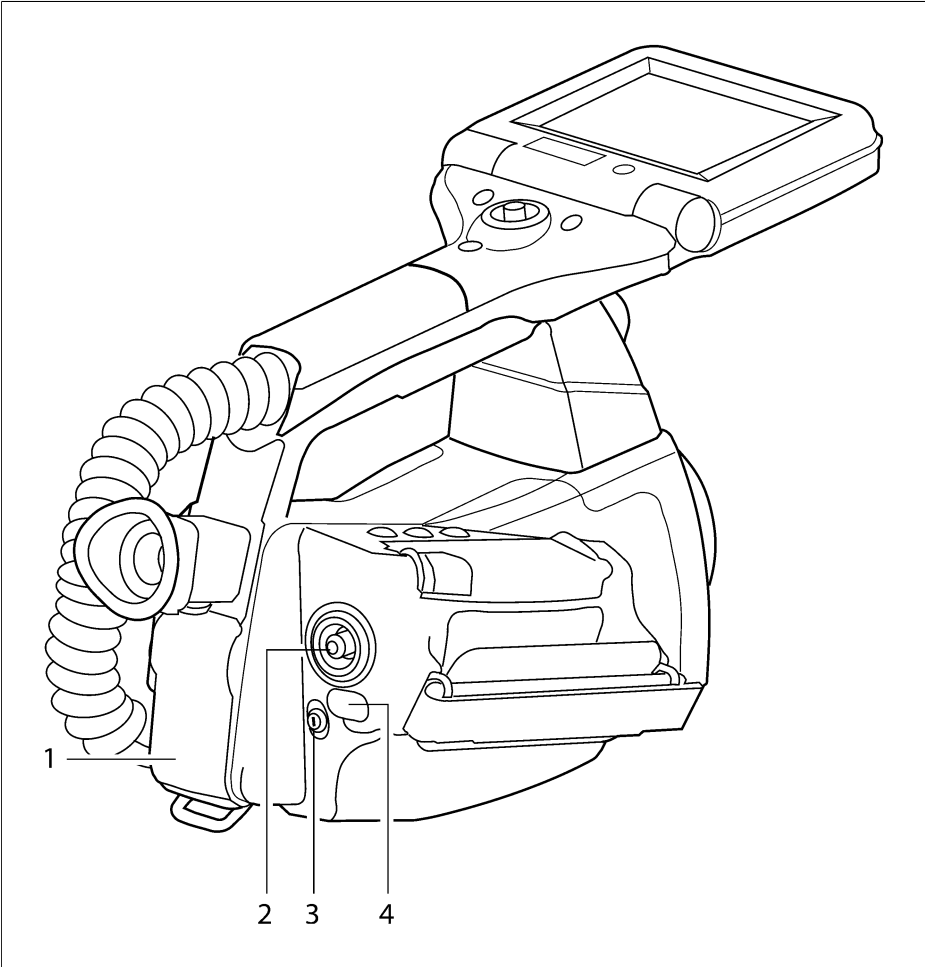


Figure 9.4 Camera parts, 3

Callout	Description of part
1	Cover for additional connectors
2	Joystick For more information about the joystick, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
3	ON/OFF button (green) For more information about the ON/OFF button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.

Callout	Description of part
4	IrDA infrared communication link (to communicate with the camera using a PDA, laptop computer <i>etc.</i>) For more information about using IrDA, see section 9.4 – IrDA infrared communication link on page 78.

10394603.a4

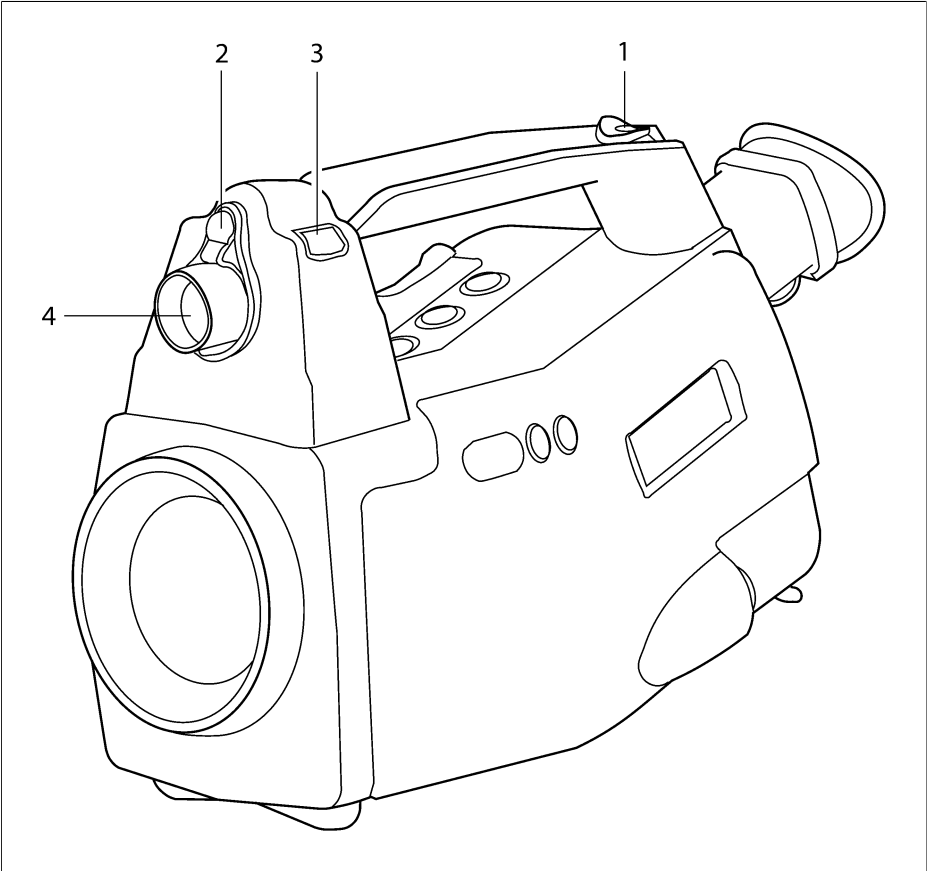


Figure 9.5 Camera parts, 4

Callout	Description of part
1	Spring-loaded locking latch for the remote control

Callout	Description of part
2	Laser LocatIR with lens cap ☞ Please note the following: ■ A laser icon appears on the screen when the Laser LocatIR is switched on. ■ Since the distance between the laser beam and the image center will vary by the target distance, Laser LocatIR should only be used as an aiming aid. Always check the LCD to make sure the camera captures the desired target. ■ Do not look directly into the laser beam. ■ When not in use, the Laser LocatIR should always be protected by the lens cap. For more information about Laser LocatIR, see section 9.6 – Laser LocatIR on page 80.
3	Button for Laser LocatIR For more information about Laser LocatIR, see section 9.6 – Laser LocatIR on page 80.
4	Visual camera For more information about the visual camera, see section 9.7 – Visual camera on page 81.

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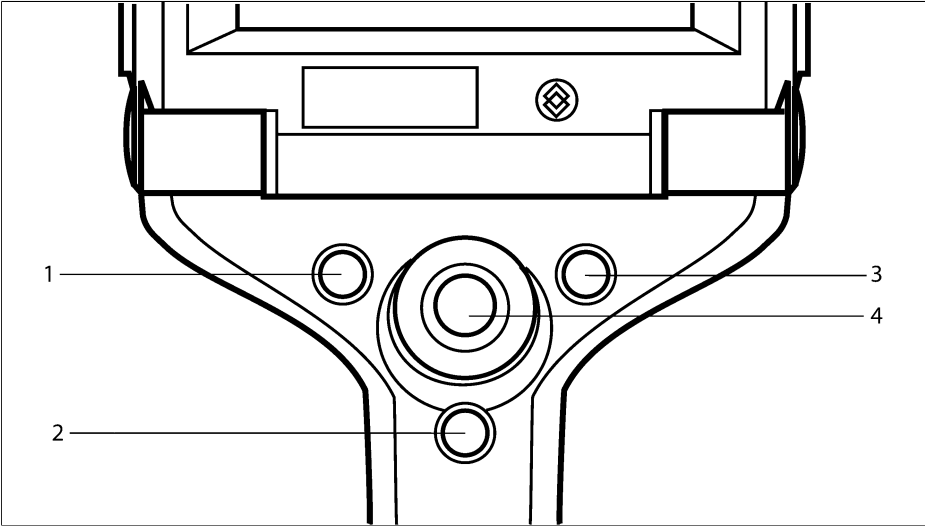


Figure 9.6 Removable remote control

Callout	Description of part
1	S button For more information about the S button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
2	C button For more information about the C button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
3	A button For more information about the A button, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.
4	Joystick For more information about the joystick, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.

9.2 Keypad buttons & functions

Figure 9.7 Camera buttons – explanations

Button	Comments
ON/OFF	- Press briefly to switch on the camera - Press and hold down for a few seconds to switch off the camera
A	- Press briefly to autoadjust the camera - Press and hold down for a few seconds autofocus the camera
S	- Press briefly to freeze an image - Press briefly to store an image if the image is currently frozen - Press and hold down for a few seconds to store without freezing the image - Press to move between panes in some dialog boxes - Press to leave freeze mode and go to live mode
C	- Press to leave dialog boxes without changing any settings - Press twice to leave edit mode - If the camera is in manual adjust mode, press to change the function of the joystick to level (up/down) and span (left/right)
Joystick	- Press to display the menu system - Press to exit the menu system - Press to confirm selections and leave dialog boxes - Press to select measurement markers - Move up/down or left/right to navigate in menus, dialog boxes, and on the screen - Move up/down or left/right to move or resize measurement markers - Move up/down to change focus and left/right to zoom - If the camera is in manual adjust mode, press C to change the function of the joystick to level (up/down) and span (left/right)
+/-	Programmable functions: - Focus - Zoom - Level - Span
F1	Programmable functions: - None - Adjust once - Auto focus - Reverse palette - Next palette - Visual/IR - Update ref temp

Button	Comments
F2	Programmable functions: ■ None ■ Adjust once ■ Auto focus ■ Reverse palette ■ Next palette ■ Visual/IR ■ Update ref temp
Button for Laser LocatIR	Press to switch on Laser LocatIR

9.3 Autofocus

To focus the camera using the autofocus feature, press and hold down the **A** button for one second.

➡ Please note the following:

- The area that the camera uses when autofocusing is a 80×60 pixel box, centered vertically and horizontally on the screen
- The camera will have difficulties autofocusing when the image has low contrasts between different areas
- You should keep the camera steady when autofocusing

9.4 *IrDA infrared communication link*

If you have access to a PDA or a laptop computer equipped with an IrDA infrared communication link, you can beam files to the internal flash memory in ThermoCAM™ P65:

- If you beam a text comment file (*.tcf), it will be used as labels and values when adding text comments to infrared images
- If you beam a PocketWord (*.psw) file it can either be used as an image description for an infrared image, or as a label or value when adding text comments to infrared images

For more information about beaming text comment files, see section 10.2.2.7.1 – Beaming a text comment file to the camera on page 93.

For more information about beaming PocketWord files, see section 10.2.2.7 – Text comment on page 92 and section 10.2.2.8 – Image description on page 97.

9.5 Camera status LCD

The camera status LCD on the left side of the camera displays information about battery status, communication status, memory status *etc.*

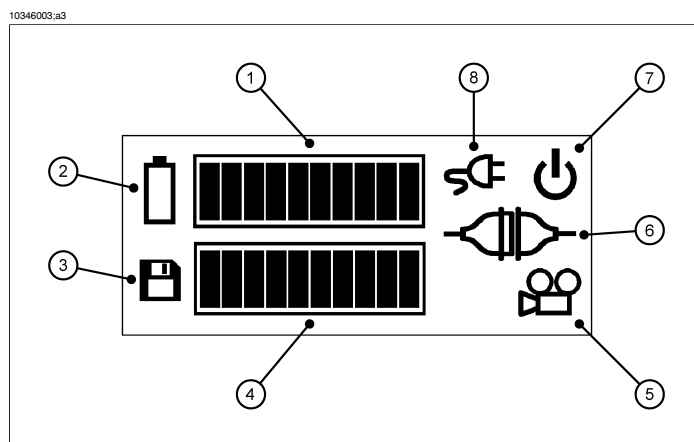


Figure 9.8 Camera status LCD

Figure 9.9 Camera status LCD – explanations

Callout	Comments
1	Battery status bar. The frame around the battery status bar is switched on when a battery is inserted. ■ All segments switched on = fully charged battery ■ All segments switched off = empty battery or no battery inserted
2	Battery indicator. Switched on if a battery is inserted, flashing if the battery is being charged internally.
3	CompactFlash card indicator. Switched on if a CompactFlash card is inserted.
4	CompactFlash status bar: ■ All segments switched on = the card is empty ■ All segments switched off = the card is full
5	Burst recording indicator. Switched on during burst recording.
6	Communication indicator. Switched on when a communication link is active.
7	Power indicator: ■ Both segments switched on when the camera is switched on ■ Both segments switched off when the camera is switched off ■ The outer segment flashing when the camera is in 'deep sleep'
8	External power indicator. Switched on when the camera is externally powered.

9.6 Laser LocatIR

The ThermaCAM™ P65 infrared camera features a laser pointer located at the front of the camera handle. To display the laser dot, press the Laser LocatIR button on left side of the handle. The laser dot will appear approx. 91 mm/3.6" above the target.

☞ Please note the following:

- A laser icon appears on the screen when the Laser LocatIR is switched on.
- Since the distance between the laser beam and the image center will vary by the target distance, Laser LocatIR should only be used as an aiming aid. Always check the LCD to make sure the camera captures the desired target.
- Do not look directly into the laser beam.
- When not in use, the Laser LocatIR should always be protected by the lens cap.

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Figure 9.10 Wavelength: 635 nm. Max. output power: 1 mW. This product complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated July 26th, 2001

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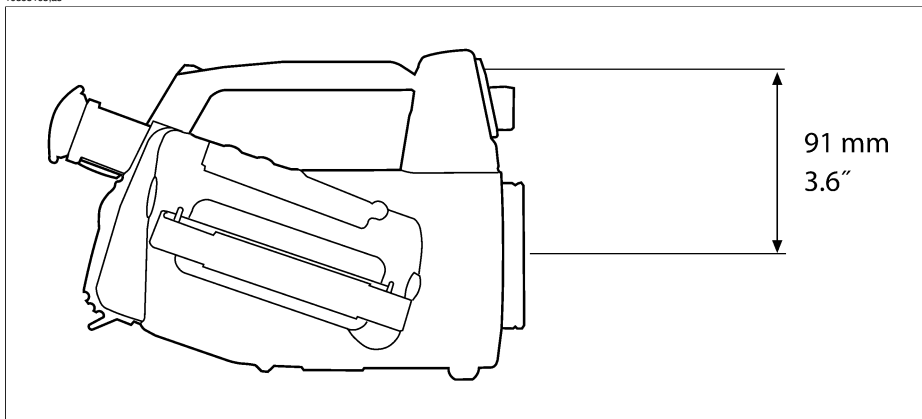


Figure 9.11 Distance between the laser beam and the image center

9.7 *Visual camera*

The ThermaCAM™ P65 infrared camera features a visual camera located at the front of the camera handle. The visual camera has no motorized focus and you will need to occasionally focus the camera by rotating the lens manually.

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10 Camera program

10.1 Screen objects

10.1.1 Result table

The results of measurement markers are displayed in a result table in the top right-hand corner of the screen.

Figure 10.1 Explanation of measurement markers appearing in the result table

Icon	Explanation
	Spot
	Box 1, maximum temperature
	Box 1, minimum temperature
	Box 1, average temperature
	Circle 1, maximum temperature
	Circle 1, minimum temperature
	Circle 1, average temperature
	Line 1, maximum temperature
	Line 1, minimum temperature
	Line 1, average temperature
	Line 1, cursor temperature
	Isotherm 1, above
	Isotherm 1, below
	Isotherm 1, interval
	Isotherm 1, dual above
	Isotherm 1, dual below
XXX-YYY	Difference calculation
R	Camera reference temperature
*	The * symbol indicates uncertain result due to an internal updating process after the range has been changed or the camera has been started. The symbol disappears after 15 seconds.

10.1.2 Status bar

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Tatm=20.0 Rh=30 % Dst=2.0 lensInfo z=1.0
 2002-12-30 09:54:14 - 40--+120 e=0.96 Trefl=20.0

Figure 10.2 Status bar, showing atmospheric temperature, relative humidity, distance to target, zoom factor, date & time, temperature range, emissivity, and reflected ambient temperature.

Information about an image and the current conditions appear on the first and second bottom lines of the screen. If text comments are attached to an image file, they are displayed above these two lines.

☞ If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.

10.1.3 Temperature scale

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Figure 10.3 Temperature scale

The temperature scale is displayed on the right-hand side of the screen. The scale shows how the colors are distributed along the various temperatures in the image, with high temperatures at the upper end and low temperatures at the lower end.

10.1.4 System messages

10.1.4.1 Status messages

Status messages are displayed at the bottom of the screen, or in the top left part of the screen. Here you will find information about the current status of the camera, *etc.*

Figure 10.4 Status messages – a few examples

Message	Explanation
Frozen	Message is displayed when the image is frozen.
Manual	Message is displayed when the camera is currently in manual adjust mode.
Restarting	Message is displayed when the software is restarted, <i>i.e.</i> after Factory default.

Message	Explanation
Saving as	Message is displayed while an image is being saved.

10.1.4.2 *Warning messages*

Warning messages are displayed in the center of the screen. Here you will find important information about battery status, etc.

Figure 10.5 Critical camera information – a few examples

Message	Explanation
Battery low	The battery level is below a critical level.
Shutting down	The camera will be switched off immediately.
Shutting down in 2 seconds	The camera will be switched off in 2 seconds.

10.2 *Menu system*

10.2.1 **Navigating in the menu system**

- Press the joystick to display the horizontal menu bar
- Press the joystick to confirm selections in menus and dialog boxes
- Press the C button to exit the menu system
- Press the C button to cancel selections in menus and dialog boxes
- Move the joystick up/down to move up/down in menus, submenus and dialog boxes
- Move the joystick right/left to move right/left in menus and submenus, and to change values in dialog boxes

10.2.2 File menu

10.2.2.1 Images

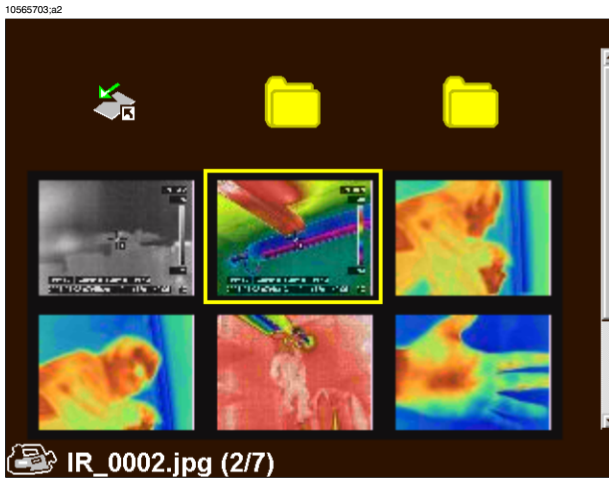


Figure 10.6 Images folder

Point to **Images** and press the joystick to display a thumbnail view of the files on the CompactFlash® card, or in the internal camera memory. The following files are displayed:

- infrared images
- visual images
- *.seq files (sequence files captured using burst recording)
- *.avi files (DV-AVI files captured using burst recording)
- *.etf files (emissivity table files)
- *.tcf files (text comment files)

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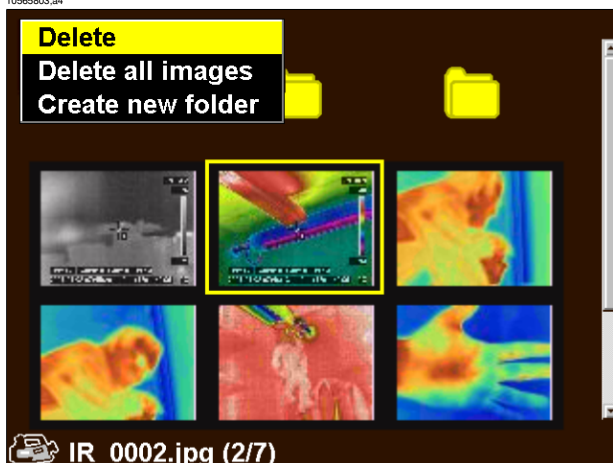


Figure 10.7 Images folder, showing the context menu

In the Images folder you can do the following:

- Open an image by selecting the image using the joystick, then pressing the joystick. For more information, see section 8.2.2 – Opening an image on page 46.
- Create a new folder by selecting an image, then pressing and holding down the joystick, and selecting **Create new folder**. For more information, see section 8.2.6 – Create a new folder on page 47.
- Delete an image by selecting the image, then pressing and holding down the joystick, and selecting **Delete**. For more information, see section 8.2.3 – Deleting one or several images on page 46.
- Delete all images by selecting an image, then pressing and holding down the joystick, and selecting **Delete all**. For more information, see section 8.2.3 – Deleting one or several images on page 46.
- Navigate between the internal camera memory and the external CompactFlash™ card. For more information, see section 8.2.4 – Navigating between the internal camera memory and external CompactFlash™ card on page 46.
- Navigate in folders. For more information, see section 8.2.5 – Navigating in folders on page 47.

10.2.2.2 Save

Point to **Save** and press the joystick to save the displayed image to the internal flash memory, or the CompactFlash card. The internal memory allocated for saving images is 8 MB.

For more information about saving images, and using voice and text comments, see section 10.2.5.3 – Save on page 117, 10.2.2.6 – Voice comment on page 91 and 10.2.2.7 – Text comment on page 92.

10.2.2.3 Copy to card

Point to **Copy to card** to copy the contents of the internal image folder to a automatically created folder on a CompactFlash® card

10.2.2.4 Periodic save

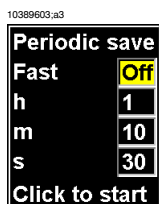


Figure 10.8 Periodic save dialog box

Point to **Periodic save** and press the joystick to display the **Periodic save** dialog box. Using the periodic save feature, you can save a number of images, at a certain selectable periodicity, to the internal flash memory or the CompactFlash card. Together with the images, all the current conditions will be saved.

Figure 10.9 Explanations of the **Periodic save** dialog box

Task	Action	Comment
Setting the periodicity	Move the joystick left/right	The periodicity can be set from 10 seconds up to 24 hours. Select Fast → On for shortest possible time interval (< 10 seconds).
Starting the recording	Press the joystick	
Stopping the recording	Press the joystick again ☛ Images will be stored sequentially in the current directory. If the recording is stopped and then started again the new images will be added at the end of the previous sequence in the same directory.	

10

10.2.2.5 Burst recording

☛ Depending on your camera configuration, this feature may be an extra option. The RAM memory allocated for burst recording is 128 MB. This memory is only used to temporarily save SEQ or AVI files during burst recording. As soon as you exit the burst recording dialog you will need to save the files either in the internal flash memory, or on an external CompactFlash card.

Point to **Burst recording** and press the joystick to display the **Burst recording** dialog box. Using the burst recording feature, you can:

- record and save a sequence of frames at a very high speed

- save specific frames as infrared images
- play back the sequence backward and forward
- set stop and start frames in a sequence to save a part of the sequence
- choose between looped or linear recording mode

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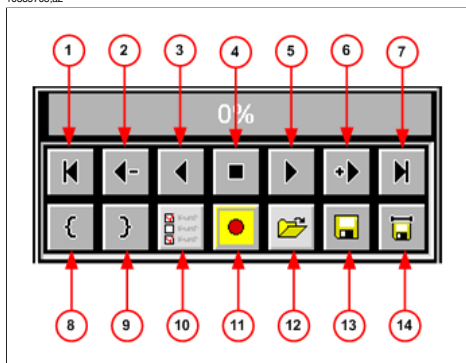
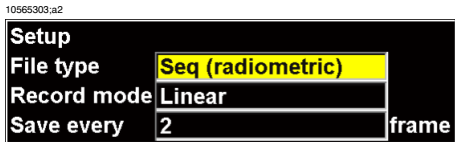


Figure 10.10 Burst recording toolbar and progress bar

Figure 10.11 Explanations of the Burst recording toolbar

Callout	Explanation
1	Go to beginning of frame sequence
2	Go to previous frame in the frame sequence
3	Play back the frame sequence backward
4	Stop the recording or the playback of the frame sequence
5	Play back the frame sequence forward
6	Go to the next frame in the frame sequence
7	Go to the end of the frame sequence
8	Set start frame for saving of the frame sequence
9	Set stop frame for saving of the frame sequence

Callout	Explanation
10	■ As File type, select AVI (non-radiometric) or SEQ (radiometric). ■ As Record mode, select Circular or Linear. Circular means that the recording will automatically start over when the internal RAM memory is full. This may be useful when it is extremely important that the beginning of an event is recorded, and it is difficult to start the recording at the exact time. Linear means that the recording will start when you click button 11 and stop when the internal RAM memory is full (unless the recording is stopped manually). ■ Set the frame rate by specifying a number in the bottom row. For example, setting the frame rate to 2 means 25 or 30 Hz, depending on TV system. ➡ The AVI recording will be saved as a DV-AVI file. 
11	Record a frame sequence
12	Open a saved frame sequence (a *.seq file or an *.avi file)
13	Save the current frame as an IR image
14	Save the frame sequence as a *.seq file or an *.avi file.

10.2.2.6 Voice comment

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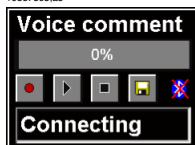


Figure 10.12 Voice comment dialog box

If your camera supports Bluetooth® you will need to connect your Bluetooth® headset to the camera before you can add voice comments. This only needs to be done once. For information about connecting a Bluetooth® headset, see section 10.2.5.6 – Bluetooth® on page 120

Point to **Voice comment** and press the joystick to display the **Voice comment** dialog box. A progress bar in the dialog box will indicate the progress of the voice recording. Using the voice comment feature, you can:

- listen to a recorded comment, make a pause, and then continue
- record a new comment, make a pause, and then continue

- edit a recorded comment, *i.e.* listen and/or add a comment at the end of the recorded comment
- overwrite an existing recording

Figure 10.13 Explanations of the Voice comment dialog box

Task	Action
Recording a new voice comment, using the headset	Move the joystick to select the Record button and then press the joystick.
Stopping the recording	Move the joystick to select the Stop button and then press the joystick.
Listening to a voice comment, using the headset	Move the joystick to select the Play button and then press the joystick.
Saving the current voice comment	Move the joystick to select the Save button and then press the joystick, or press the S button.

As a reminder to include important information about the infrared object in the voice comment, you can display a checklist in an expanded voice comment dialog box. You create this checklist in a simple text editor, save it as `voicecomment.txt` and put it in the **Images** folder in the camera. When you open the voice comment dialog box the next time, this checklist will be displayed. See the figure below.

**Figure 10.14** Voice comment dialog box, with checklist

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10.2.2.7 *Text comment*

Point to **Text comment** and press the joystick to display the **Text comment** dialog box. Using the text comment feature, you can annotate images by using a file with predefined text strings. Such a file can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software – for example, in ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0.

The concept of text comments is based on two important definitions – *label* and *value*. The following examples explain what the difference between the two definitions is:

Figure 10.15 Definitions of label and value

Label (examples)	Value (examples)
Company	FLIR Systems
Building	Workshop

Label (examples)	Value (examples)
Section	Room 1
Equipment	Tool 1
Recommendation	Repair

10.2.2.7.1 *Beaming a text comment file to the camera*

Follow this procedure to beam a text comment file to the camera:

Step	Action
1	ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 – a reporting software from FLIR Systems – provides a user-friendly interface to create text comment files. For more information about using the text comment editor in ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0, consult any of the following manuals: ■ ThermaCAM™ Reporter Pro 7.0 Manuel d'utilisation (1 557 790) ■ ThermaCAM™ Reporter Pro 7.0 Bedienungsanleitung (1 557 792) ■ ThermaCAM™ Reporter Pro 7.0 Manual del usuario (1 557 794) ■ ThermaCAM™ Reporter Pro 7.0 Manuale dell'operatore (1 557 796) ■ ThermaCAM™ Reporter Pro 7.0 User's Manual (1 557 788) You can also create the text comment in any ASCII text editor. For more information about creating a text comment file in an ASCII text editor, see section 8.5 – Creating a text comment file on page 55
2	Transfer the *.tcf file to your PDA (or laptop, if you created the file on a desktop computer).
3	Point to Power on the Setup menu to display the Power Setup dialog box.
4	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable IrDA.
5	Press the joystick to confirm the change and leave the dialog box.
6	Point to Text comment on the File menu in ThermaCAM™ P65 and press the joystick.
7	Beam the file from the PDA (or laptop) to ThermaCAM™ P65. A dialog box will confirm receipt of the file.

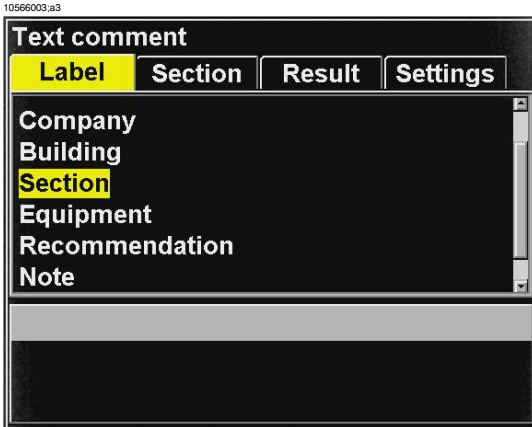
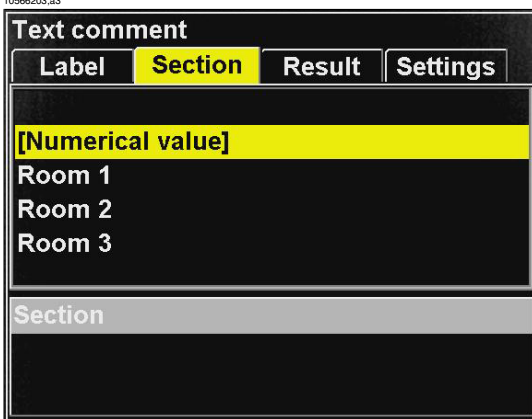
10.2.2.7.2 *Creating a text comment*

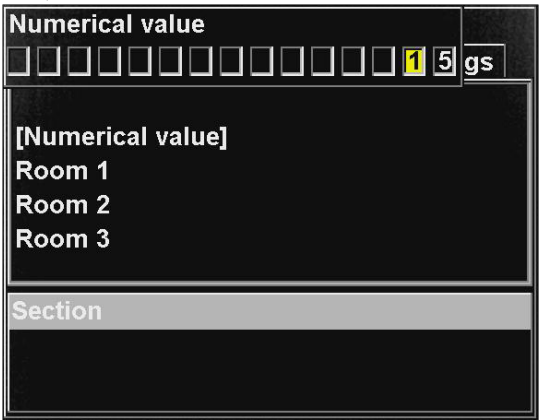
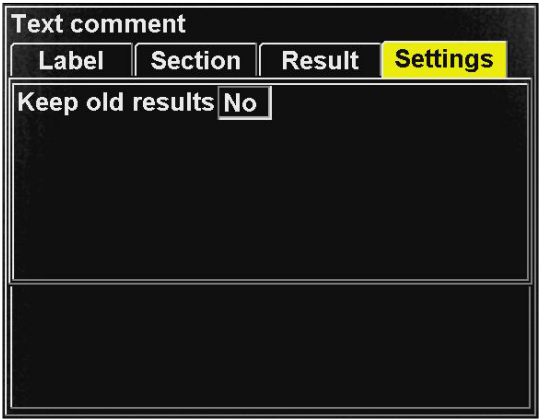
Figure 10.16 Creating a text comment

Step	Action
1	Point to Text comment on the File menu and press the joystick. A dialog box with a number of tabs will appear on the screen. Move the joystick up/down to select a label on the first tab, and then press the joystick. 10566003.a3 Text comment Label Section Result Settings Company Building Section Equipment Recommendation Note
2	Move the joystick up/down to select a value on the second tab, and press the joystick. 10566103.a3 Text comment Label Section Result Settings [Numerical value] Room 1 Room 2 Room 3 Section
3	To see the complete result, move the joystick to the right to go to the third tab.
4	Press the S button to save the text comment and leave the dialog box.

10.2.2.7.3 Creating a numerical value to be used in a text comment

Follow this procedure to create a numerical value to be used in a text comment:

Step	Action
1	Point to Text comment on the File menu and press the joystick. A dialog box with four tabs will appear on the screen. Move the joystick up/down to select a label on the first tab, and then press the joystick.  10566003.a3
2	To specify a numerical value that you can select on the first tab, select Numerical value and press the joystick.  10566203.a3

Step	Action
3	Move the joystick up/down and left/right to specify a numerical value. Spaces before and after the value will be deleted. 10566303:a3 
4	To keep the text comment for future use, select Yes on the Settings tab. 10566403:a2 
5	To include the numerical value in your text comment, go back to the first tab and select the value.
6	Press the S button to save the text comment and leave the dialog box.

➡ Please note the following:

- You can also beam PocketWord (*.psw) files from a PDA to the text comment dialog box. The text in the PocketWord file will be accepted as a value if you beam the file when the second tab in the text comment dialog box is displayed. If you beam the file when any other tab is displayed, the text will be accepted as a label.
- Using the text comments command requires that a CompactFlash card with the appropriate *.tcf file is inserted into the camera, or that the file is stored in the camera's internal flash memory. To make the text strings load, it is important that the *.tcf file is saved on image root level or in the directory where the images are saved on the CompactFlash card. If the images are saved in the internal flash memory, the *.tcf file should be in the same directory as the images.
- For more information about using the text comment editor in ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0, consult any of the following manuals:
 - ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 Bedienungsanleitung (1 557 792)
 - ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 Manuel d'utilisation (1 557 790)
 - ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 Manual del usuario (1 557 794)
 - ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 Manuale dell'operatore (1 557 796)
 - ThermaCAM Reporter 7.0 Operator's manual (1 557 788)

10.2.2.8 *Image description*

10567403.a2

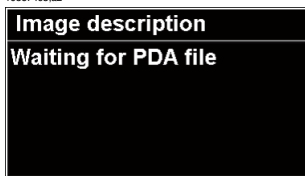


Figure 10.17 Image description dialog box, indicating that the camera is waiting for a *.psw file.

Point to **Image description** and press the joystick to display the **Image description** dialog box.

Using the image description feature, you can add a brief description to an image by using a Pocket PC and the IrDA infrared communication link on the camera. The image description can then be read out by other software – e.g. FLIR Systems ThermaCAM™ QuickView.

The valid import format for an image description is *.psw files.

➡ You will need to enable IrDA in the **Power Setup** dialog box before beaming any files to the camera.

10.2.3 Analysis menu

10.2.3.1 Edit mode

Point to **Edit mode** and press the joystick to enter the *edit mode* of the camera. When the camera is in *edit mode* you can select, move, and resize measurement markers as well as changing levels of isotherms etc. You leave edit mode by pressing the C button.

10.2.3.2 Add spot

Point to **Add spot** and press the joystick to add a spot. A spot will now be displayed on the screen. Press and hold down the joystick for one second when the spot is selected to display a shortcut menu.

10390103.a3



Figure 10.18 Shortcut menu for Spot

Figure 10.19 Explanations of the shortcut menu for Spot

Command	Explanation
Delete	Point to Delete and press the joystick to delete the spot.
Exit edit mode	Point to Exit edit mode and press the joystick to exit the edit mode.
Set as ref temp	Point to Set as ref temp and press the joystick to use the spot temperature as the reference temperature.
Settings	See below.

Point to **Settings** and press the joystick to display a **Spot settings** dialog box where you can change the settings for the spot.

10586303_a2

Spot 2

Local ☐ Off

Emissivity

Emissivity table

T Reflected °C

Distance m

Label ☐ On

Figure 10.20 Spot dialog box

Figure 10.21 Explanations of the Spot dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Local	- On - Off	Select On to set the emissivity, the reflected temperature, and the distance for this spot only. Selecting On will also assign an asterisk to the measurement marker's label.
Emissivity	User-defined (0.01–1.00)	You can set the Emissivity if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded. ☞ If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.
Emissivity table	User-defined	Press Emissivity table to display an emissivity table on the screen. You can use this emissivity table to find emissivities for a number of different materials. An emissivity table can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software. ☞ The emissivity file can be stored at root level or at directory level. However, the camera software prioritizes files that are stored at directory level and the directory has to be selected in order to store the emissivity file in the camera memory. If the camera software does not find an emissivity file at directory level, it searches for similar files at root level and saves those instead.
T Reflected	User-defined	You can set T Reflected if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Distance	User-defined	You can set Distance if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Label	- On - Off	Select On to assign a label to the measurement marker (a small box with a number).

10.2.3.3 Add box

Point to **Add box** and press the joystick to add a box. A box will now appear on the screen. Press and hold down the joystick for one second when the box is selected to display a shortcut menu.

10390303.a3



Figure 10.22 Shortcut menu for Box

Figure 10.23 Explanations of the shortcut menu for Box

Command	Explanation
Delete	Point to Delete and press the joystick to delete the box.
Exit edit mode	Point to Exit edit mode and press the joystick to exit the edit mode.
Set as ref temp	Point to Set as ref temp and press the joystick to use the box temperature as the reference temperature.
Max	Point to Max and press the joystick to display the <i>maximum</i> temperature of the box
Min	Point to Min and press the joystick to display the <i>minimum</i> temperature of the box
Avg	Point to Avg and press the joystick to display the <i>average</i> temperature of the box.
Settings	See below.

Point to **Settings** and press the joystick to display a **Box settings** dialog box where you can change the settings for the box.

10586603.a2

Figure 10.24 Box dialog box

Figure 10.25 Explanations of the Box dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Local	■ On ■ Off	Select On to set the emissivity, the reflected temperature, and the distance for this box only. Selecting On will also assign an asterisk to the measurement marker's label.
Emissivity	User-defined (0.01–1.00)	You can set the Emissivity if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded. ☞ If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.
Emissivity table	User-defined	Press Emissivity table to display an emissivity table on the screen. You can use this emissivity table to find emissivities for a number of different materials. An emissivity table can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software. ☞ The emissivity file can be stored at root level or at directory level. However, the camera software prioritizes files that are stored at directory level and the directory has to be selected in order to store the emissivity file in the camera memory. If the camera software does not find an emissivity file at directory level, it searches for similar files at root level and saves those instead.
T Reflected	User-defined	You can set T Reflected if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Distance	User-defined	You can set Distance if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Label	■ On ■ Off	Select On to assign a label to the measurement marker (a small box with a number).

Label	Value	Comments
Result	■ Min ■ Max ■ Avg	To change how the measurement results will be displayed, select Max , Min , or Avg .
Show Max/Min	■ On ■ Off	To display two moving cursors inside the box, continuously indicating the maximum and minimum temperature, select On .

10.2.3.4 Add circle

Point to **Add circle** and press the joystick to add a circle. A circle will now appear on the screen. Press and hold down the joystick for one second when the circle is selected to display a shortcut menu.



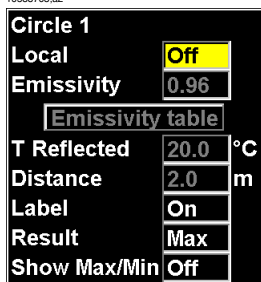
Figure 10.26 Shortcut menu for Circle

Figure 10.27 Explanations of the shortcut menu for Circle

Command	Explanation
Delete	Point to Delete and press the joystick to delete the circle.
Exit edit mode	Point to Exit edit mode and press the joystick to exit the edit mode.
Set as ref temp	Point to Set as ref temp and press the joystick to use the circle temperature as the reference temperature.
Max	Point to Max and press the joystick to display the <i>maximum</i> temperature of the circle.
Min	Point to Min and press the joystick to display the <i>minimum</i> temperature of the circle.
Avg	Point to Avg and press the joystick to display the <i>average</i> temperature of the circle
Settings	See below.

Point to **Settings** and press the joystick to display a **Circle settings** dialog box where you can change the settings for the circle.

10586703.a2



Circle 1

Local ☐ Off

Emissivity

Emissivity table

T Reflected °C

Distance m

Label ☐ On

Result

Show Max/Min ☐ Off

Figure 10.28 Circle dialog box

Figure 10.29 Explanations of the Circle dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Local	■ On ■ Off	Select On to set the emissivity, the reflected temperature, and the distance for this circle only. Selecting On will also assign an asterisk to the measurement marker's label.
Emissivity	User-defined (0.01–1.00)	You can set the Emissivity if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded. ☞ If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.
Emissivity table	User-defined	Press the button to the right of Emissivity table to display an emissivity table on the screen. You can use this emissivity table to find emissivities for a number of different materials. An emissivity table can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software. ☞ The emissivity file can be stored at root level or at directory level. However, the camera software prioritizes files that are stored at directory level and the directory has to be selected in order to store the emissivity file in the camera memory. If the camera software does not find an emissivity file at directory level, it searches for similar files at root level and saves those instead.
T Reflected	User-defined	You can set T Reflected if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Distance	User-defined	You can set Distance if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Label	■ On ■ Off	Select On to assign a label to the measurement marker (a small box with a number).

Label	Value	Comments
Result	■ Min ■ Max ■ Avg	To change how the circle displays the measurement results, select Max , Min , or Avg .
Show Max/Min	■ On ■ Off	To display two moving cursors inside the circle, continuously indicating the maximum and minimum temperature, select On .

10.2.3.5 Add line

Point to **Add line** and press the joystick to add a line. A line will now appear on the screen. Press and hold down the joystick for one second when the line is selected to display a shortcut menu.

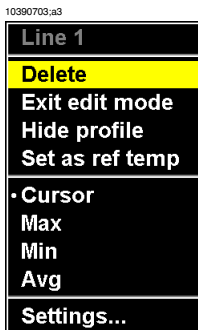


Figure 10.30 Shortcut menu for Line

Figure 10.31 Explanations of the shortcut menu for Line

Command	Explanation
Delete	Point to Delete and press the joystick to delete the line.
Exit edit mode	Point to Exit edit mode and press the joystick to exit the edit mode.
Show profile	Point to Show profile and press the joystick to display a profile window. The profile window displays the different temperature levels along the line as a graph.
Set as ref temp	Point to Set as ref temp and press the joystick to use the line temperature as the reference temperature.
Cursor	Point to Cursor and press the joystick to display a cursor that you can move along the line.
Max	Point to Max and press the joystick to display the <i>maximum</i> temperature along the line.
Min	Point to Min and press the joystick to display the <i>minimum</i> temperature along the line.

Command	Explanation
Avg	Point to Avg and press the joystick to display the <i>average</i> temperature along the line.
Settings	See below.

Point to **Settings** and press the joystick to display a **Line settings** dialog box where you can change the settings for the line.

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Line 1

Local **Off**

Emissivity 0.96

Emissivity table

T Reflected 20.0 °C

Distance 2.0 m

Result Cursor

Orientation Horizontal

Mode Full

Figure 10.32 Line dialog box

Figure 10.33 Explanations of the Line dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Local	■ On ■ Off	Select On to set the emissivity, the reflected temperature, and the distance for this line only. Selecting On will also assign an asterisk to the measurement marker's label.
Emissivity	User-defined (0.01–1.00)	You can set the Emissivity if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded. ☞ If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.

Label	Value	Comments
Emissivity table	User-defined	Press Emissivity table to display an emissivity table on the screen. You can use this emissivity table to find emissivities for a number of different materials. An emissivity table can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software. ☛ The emissivity file can be stored at root level or at directory level. However, the camera software prioritizes files that are stored at directory level and the directory has to be selected in order to store the emissivity file in the camera memory. If the camera software does not find an emissivity file at directory level, it searches for similar files at root level and saves those instead.
T Reflected	User-defined	You can set T Reflected if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Distance	User-defined	You can set Distance if Local is enabled. If not, this option will be shaded.
Result	■ Min ■ Max ■ Avg	Point to Max , Min or Avg and press the joystick to change how the line displays the measurement results
Orientation	■ Horizontal ■ Vertical	Point to Horizontal or Vertical and press the joystick to make the line horizontal or vertical.
Mode	■ Full ■ Aligned	Point to Full and press the joystick to make the line be of the same width or height as the screen. Point to Aligned and press the joystick to make the line be of the same width or height as the profile box.

10.2.3.6 Add isotherm

The isotherm command colors all pixels with a temperature above, dual above, below, dual below or between one or more preset temperature levels.

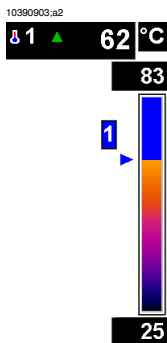


Figure 10.34 Temperature scale showing an isotherm set to above +62 °C

Point to **Add isotherm** and press the joystick to add an isotherm. An isotherm has now be added to your image. Press and hold down the joystick for one second when the isotherm (in the temperature scale) is selected to display a shortcut menu.

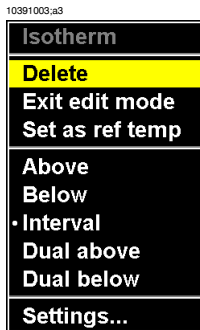


Figure 10.35 Shortcut menu for Isotherm

Figure 10.36 Explanations of the Isotherm shortcut menu

Command	Explanation
Delete	Point to Delete and press the joystick to delete the isotherm.
Exit edit mode	Point to Exit edit mode and press the joystick to exit the edit mode.
Set as ref temp	Point to Set as ref temp and press the joystick to use the isotherm temperature as the reference temperature.
Above	All pixels with a temperature higher than a set temperature will be colored with the same preset isotherm color.

Command	Explanation
Below	All pixels with a temperature lower than a set temperature will be colored with the same preset isotherm color.
Interval	All pixels with a temperature within the set interval will be colored with the same preset isotherm color.
Dual Above	All pixels in two consecutive temperature ranges above a set temperature will be colored with two different preset isotherm colors.
Dual Below	All pixels in two consecutive temperature ranges below a set temperature will be colored with two different preset isotherm colors.
Settings	See below

Point to **Settings** and press the joystick to display an **Isotherm settings** dialog box where you can change the settings for the isotherm.

10397403.a3

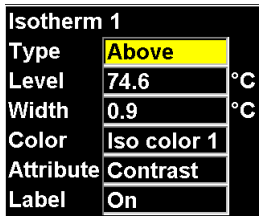


Figure 10.37 Isotherm dialog box

Figure 10.38 Explanations of the Isotherm dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Type	■ Interval ■ Above ■ Below ■ Dual Above ■ Dual Below	For an explanation of isotherm types, see above.
Level	User-defined	The temperature level in degrees Celsius (°C) or degrees Fahrenheit (°F).
Width	User-defined	The temperature width in degrees Celsius (°C) or degrees Fahrenheit (°F).
Color	Configuration-dependent	The colors used for the isotherm.

Label	Value	Comments
Attribute	■ Transparent ■ Solid	Selecting Transparent will add some transparency to an isotherm color, making it easier for you to see objects through the color. To make the isotherm colors appear solid, select Solid.
Label	■ On ■ Off	Selecting On will assign a label to the measurement marker (a small box with a number).

10.2.3.7 *Add diff*

Point to **Add diff** and press the joystick to add a difference calculation, which will appear in the result table.

For more information about difference calculations, see section 10.2.5.2 – Difference on page 116.

10.2.3.8 *Ref temp*

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Figure 10.39 Reference temperature dialog box

The reference temperature can be used when the camera calculates temperature differences

- Point to **Ref temp** and press the joystick to set the temperature
- To change the temperature, move the joystick up/down
- Press the joystick to leave the dialog box

10.2.3.9 *Remove all*

Point to **Remove all** and press the joystick to remove all measurement functions and markers from the screen.

10.2.3.10 *Obj par*

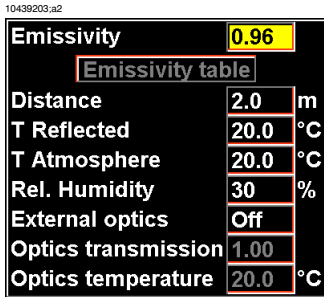


Figure 10.40 Object Parameters dialog box

You use this command to set the object parameters **Emissivity**, **Distance**, **T Reflected**, **T Atmosphere**, **Rel humidity**, **External optics**, **Optics transmission**, and **Optics temperature**. The parameters are selected by moving the joystick up/down and set by moving the joystick left/right. These parameters settings will be used by all measurement functions that have not been set locally.

Click **Emissivity table** to display an emissivity table on the screen. You can use this emissivity table to find emissivities for a number of different materials. An emissivity table can be created and edited in FLIR Systems's PC software.

➡ Please note the following:

- The emissivity file can be stored at root level or at directory level. However, the camera software prioritizes files that are stored at directory level and the directory has to be selected in order to store the emissivity file in the camera memory. If the camera software does not find an emissivity file at directory level, it searches for similar files at root level and saves those instead.
- If you enter an emissivity value less than 0.30 the emissivity box will begin flashing to remind you that this value is unusually low.
- The transmission factor is applied to the signal and not to the temperature

For more information about object parameters, see section 18 – Thermographic measurement techniques on page 175.

10.2.3.11 *Deactivate local par.*

Point to **Deactivate local par.** and press the joystick to delete all locally set parameters. Locally set parameters are the parameters you set in e.g. the **Spot settings** dialog box.

10.2.4 Image menu

10.2.4.1 Visual/IR

Point to **Visual/IR** and press the joystick to switch between *visual* mode and *IR* mode.

10.2.4.2 Freeze/Live

Point to **Freeze/Live** and press the joystick to switch between *freeze* image mode and *live* image mode. It has the same effect as if you briefly press the **S** button.

10.2.4.3 Range

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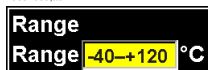


Figure 10.41 Range dialog box

Point to **Range** and press the joystick to display a dialog box where you can set the range.

10.2.4.4 Level/Span

Point to **Level/Span** and press the joystick to manually change *level* and *span*. The level command can be regarded as the *brightness*, while the span command can be regarded as the *contrast*.

- Move the joystick up/down to change the level (indicated by an arrow pointing upwards or downwards in the temperature scale)
- Move the joystick left/right to change the span (indicated by two arrows pointing away from each other or towards each other)

10392103.a3

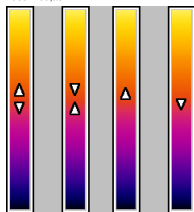


Figure 10.42 Symbols in the temperature scale, indicating (1) increasing span; (2) decreasing span; (3) increasing level, and (4) decreasing level

For more information about object parameters, see section 18 – Thermographic measurement techniques on page 175.

10.2.4.5 *Manual adjust / Continuous adjust*

- Point to **Manual adjust** and press the joystick to put the camera in manual adjust mode. You can now change level and span by first pressing the **C** button repeatedly (to change the function of the joystick to level/span), and then change level or span by moving the joystick up/down and left/right, respectively
- Point to **Continuous adjust** and press the joystick to put the camera in automatic mode, continuously optimizing the image for best level and span

For more information about the **Level/Span** command, see section 10.2.4.4 – Level/Span on page 111.

10.2.4.6 *Palette*

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Figure 10.43 Palette dialog box

Point to **Palette** and press the joystick to display a dialog box where you can change the color palette.

Figure 10.44 Explanations of the **Palette** dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Palette	Configuration-dependent	Move the joystick left/right to change the palette.
Inverted	■ Yes ■ No	Move the joystick left/right to reverse the current palette.

Custom palettes (*.pal) can be used by the camera. For more information about how to create custom palettes, contact FLIR Systems.

10.2.4.7 *Hide graphics*

Point to **Hide graphics** and press the joystick to hide all on-screen graphics (e.g. result table, status bar etc.). To display the graphics again, press the joystick or the **C** button.

10.2.4.8 *Add visual marker*

You can add a visual marker to an image when the camera is in visual mode by pointing to **Add visual marker** and press the joystick. By moving the joystick up/down or left/right you can move the marker on the image and place it where you want it to be.

10.2.5 Setup menu

➡ Depending on camera configuration, some menu items on the **Setup** menu may be displayed in a different order, or on a submenu.

10.2.5.1 Image

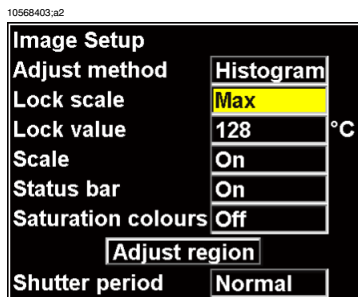


Figure 10.45 Image Setup dialog box

Figure 10.46 Explanations of the Image Setup dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Adjust method	■ Linear ■ Histogram	Move the joystick left/right to change the adjust method. These settings influence the image quality and different settings may be suitable for different types of images and/or applications.

Label	Value	Comments
Lock scale	■ Off ■ Max ■ Min ■ Span	Move the joystick left/right to lock the temperature scale to maximum temperature, minimum temperature or a certain temperature span. After having set Lock scale to Max, Min or Span you will need to specify a temperature Lock value box. <i>Typical application for Max:</i> You are inspecting an object that is located in front of a background with a considerably <i>higher</i> temperature – e.g. an object in a very hot furnace. In this case you want to use as many colors as possible for your object and as few as possible for the background. To do this, specify a temperature slightly above the temperature you can expect for your object. <i>Typical application for Min:</i> You are inspecting an object that is located in front of a background with a considerably lower temperature – e.g. power lines in front of a clear sky. In this case you want to use as many colors as possible for your object and as few as possible for the background. To do this, specify a temperature slightly below the temperature you can expect for your object. <i>Typical application for Span:</i> You are inspecting an object where you are only interested in a fixed temperature span – e.g. a fixed span of, say, 5 degrees for veterinary applications, or 20 degrees for building applications. In this case you can lock the span so that a span of 5 and 20 degrees, respectively, is always used and floats freely around the object temperature.
Lock value	–	Move the joystick left/right to specify a temperature for Lock scale .
Scale	■ On ■ Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable the scale.
Status bar	■ On ■ Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable the status bar.

Label	Value	Comments
Saturation colors	■ On ■ Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable the saturation colors. If On is selected the areas that contain temperatures outside the present level/span settings are colored with the saturation colors. The saturation colors contain an 'overflow' color and an 'underflow' color. There is also a third red saturation color that marks everything saturated by the detector indicating that the range should be changed.
Noise reduction	■ On ■ Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable noise reduction. When Noise reduction is set to On, the image noise decreases and the image appears more stable. However, when the camera or the object moves, and Noise reduction set to On, this may create some image smearing.
Adjust region		Press the Adjust region button to display a region on the screen that will be used when autoadjusting the camera.
Shutter period	■ Normal ■ Short ■ Off	Press the joystick left/right to change the shutter period, or switch off the shutter. ☹ Please note the following: ■ Although the shutter period works independently of other functions described in this publication, FLIR Systems recommends that Short is selected when using the camera for detection of face temperature. ■ Selecting Normal will calibrate the camera at least every 15th minute, while selecting Short will calibrate the camera at least every 3rd minute. ■ If the shutter is switched off, a symbol (*) will prefix the result at the time a shutter sequence should have taken place, thus indicating uncertainty in the measurement result.

10.2.5.2 *Difference*

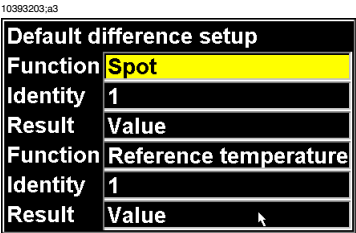


Figure 10.47 Difference settings dialog box

Difference is a command that calculates the temperature difference between two measurement markers, or the reference temperature and a measurement marker.

Figure 10.48 Explanations of the **Difference** settings dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Function	Configuration-depen- dent	Move the joystick left/right to select the first func- tion in the difference calculation.
Identity	1–10	Select a number between 1 and 10 to assign an identity to this function.
Result	Depending on the Function settings	Move the joystick left/right to define the type of result the difference calculation will use for its cal- culations.
Function	Configuration-depen- dent	Move the joystick left/right to select the second function in the difference calculation.
Identity	1–10	Select a number between 1 and 10 to assign an identity to this function.
Result	Depending on the Function settings	Move the joystick left/right to define the type of result the difference calculation will use for its cal- culations.

10.2.5.3 Save

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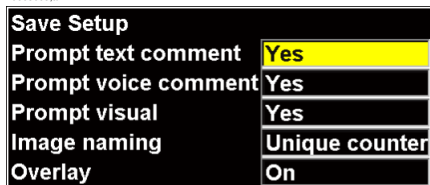


Figure 10.49 Save Setup dialog box

Figure 10.50 Explanations of the Save Setup dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Prompt text comment	■ No ■ Yes	If Yes is selected, the text comment dialog box will appear when you save an image. This function gives you a chance to add a text comment to the image
Prompt voice comment	■ No ■ Yes	If Yes is selected, the voice comment dialog box will appear when you save an image. This function gives you a chance to add a voice comment to the image
Prompt visual	■ Yes ■ No	If Yes is selected, the camera will change to <i>visual</i> mode when you save an image. This function gives you a chance to add a visual image to the infrared image.
Image naming	■ Unique counter ■ Date ■ Directory	For a detailed explanation, see below.
Overlay	■ On ■ Off	■ If On is selected, all on-screen graphics will be saved together with the image ■ If Off is selected, only the image (together with any temperature information) will be saved ☞ The difference between images saved with or without on-screen graphics will only be evident when looking at the images using a third-party image viewer.

Figure 10.51 Naming based on unique counter – explanations

Typical syntax: IR_nnnn.jpg	
IR or DC or SEQ or AVI	■ IR = infrared image ■ DC = visual image ■ SEQ = sequence image ■ AVI = Audio Video Interleave
nnnn	Unique counter

Example	IR_0003.jpg
Comment	The counter will be reset when exceeding 9999, or when you point to Factory default on the Setup menu and press the joystick.

Figure 10.52 Naming based on current date – explanations

Typical syntax: IR_YYMMDD_nnn.jpg	
IR or DC or SEQ or AVI	■ IR = infrared image ■ DC = visual image ■ SEQ = sequence image ■ AVI = Audio Video Interleave
YYMMDD	Current date. The format depends on your settings in the Local settings dialog box.
nnn	Counter within directory
Example	IR_020909_001.jpg
Comment	The counter will be reset every day.

Figure 10.53 Naming based on current directory – explanations

Typical syntax: IR_DIRE_nnn.jpg	
IR or DC or SEQ or AVI	■ IR = infrared image ■ DC = visual image ■ SEQ = sequence image ■ AVI = Audio Video Interleave
DIRE	The first four letters in the directory name
nnn	Counter within directory
Example	IR_COMP_003.jpg

10.2.5.4 Alarm

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Alarm setup	
Type	Above
Function	Spot
Identity	1
Output	Silent
Alarm temp	20.0 °C
Set from ref temp	No
Delta alarm	0.0 °C
Ref temp	20.0 °C

Figure 10.54 Alarm Setup dialog box

Figure 10.55 Explanations of the Alarm setup dialog box

Label	Value	Explanation
Type	- Off - Above - Below	- Select Off to disable the alarm. - Select Above to assign an alarm color to all pixels above the alarm temperature. - Select Below to assign an alarm color to all pixels below the alarm temperature.
Function	Configuration-dependent	Select any one of the measurement functions to define which function's temperature value should trigger the alarm.
Identity	Configuration-dependent	Select a number to assign an identity to the function above.
Output	- Silent - Beep	- Select Silent to make the background of the corresponding measurement function turn red when an alarm is triggered - Select Beep to additionally make the camera trigger a beep when an alarm is triggered.
Alarm temp	User-defined	Enter a temperature value by pressing the navigation pad left/right.
Set from ref temp	- Yes - No	Select Yes or No to define whether the alarm temperature should be set from the reference temperature of the camera or not.
Delta alarm	N/A	Enter an delta alarm value by pressing the navigation pad left/right.
Ref temp	User-defined	For information purposes only. The reference temperature is calculated and updated 'on the fly'.

10.2.5.5 Digital video

➡ Depending on your camera configuration, one of the digital video modes (DV or DCAM) may be an extra option.

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Figure 10.56 Digital video dialog box

Figure 10.57 Explanations of the Digital video dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Mode	■ DCAM ■ DV	➡ Disconnect the FireWire cable from the camera before carrying out this procedure. Move the joystick left/right to select digital video mode (DV or DCAM).
Link	■ Active ■ Idle	➡ Link status settings should only be changed when DV mode is selected above. ■ When establishing a connection between the camera and a passive digital video unit – such as a DV recorder – the image transmission needs to be activated from the camera. To do this, move the joystick left/right to select Active. ■ When establishing a connection between the camera and an active digital video unit – such as a PC – the unit itself will activate and deactivate the image transmission.

10.2.5.6 Bluetooth®

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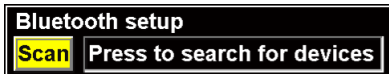


Figure 10.58 Bluetooth® dialog box

➡ Depending on your camera configuration, this feature may be an extra option.

Follow this procedure to connect a Bluetooth® headset to the camera:

Step	Action
1	On your headset, set up the Bluetooth® bond. For information about how to do this, consult the documentation for the headset.
2	In the dialog box above, click Scan . The camera will now scan for devices enabled for Bluetooth® and list these in the dialog box.
3	Select the headset by moving the joystick up/down.

Step	Action
4	Enter the pin code for the headset. You will find the pin code by consulting the documentation for the headset, but it is most likely 0000. After having entered the pin code, the dialog box will be closed.
5	Now click Voice Comment on the File menu. The camera will to connect with the headset and you can start adding voice comments.

➡ This procedure only needs to be done the first time you use a new headset featuring Bluetooth® wireless technology.

For information about voice comments, see section 10.2.2.6 – Voice comment on page 91.

10.2.5.7 Power

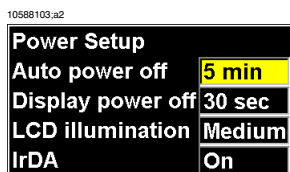


Figure 10.59 Power Setup dialog box

Figure 10.60 Explanations of the Power Setup dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Auto power off	- None 10 min	Move the joystick left/right to specify the time after which the camera will be switched off if it is not used.
Display power off	- None 30 sec 60 sec	Move the joystick left/right to specify the time after which the display will be switched off if it is not used.
LCD illumination	- Low - Medium - High	Move the joystick left/right to specify the level of background illumination of the LCD.
IrDA	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable or disable the IrDA infrared communication link.

➡ For protective reasons, the LCD will be switched off if the detector temperature exceeds +60 °C (+149 °F) and the camera will be switched off if the detector temperature exceeds +68 °C (+154.4 °F)

10.2.5.8 Status bar

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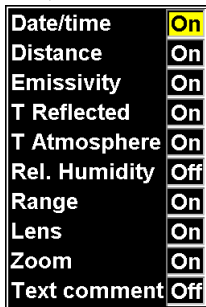


Figure 10.61 Status bar dialog box

Figure 10.62 Explanations of the Status bar dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
Date/time	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Distance	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Emissivity	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
T Reflected	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
T Atmosphere	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Relative humidity	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Range	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Lens	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Zoom	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.
Text comment	- On - Off	Move the joystick left/right to enable/disable this label on the status bar.

10.2.5.9 Buttons

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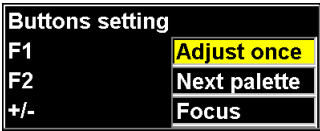


Figure 10.63 Buttons Settings dialog box

Figure 10.64 Explanations of the Buttons Setting dialog box

Label	Value	Comments
F1	■ None ■ Adjust once ■ Auto focus ■ Reverse palette ■ Next palette ■ Visual/IR ■ Update ref temp	Move the joystick left/right to specify the function of the F1 button on the left side of the camera.
F2	■ None ■ Adjust once ■ Auto focus ■ Reverse palette ■ Next palette ■ Visual/IR ■ Update ref temp	Move the joystick left/right to specify the function of the F2 button on the left side of the camera.
+/-	■ None ■ Level ■ Span ■ Focus	Move the joystick left/right to specify the function of the +/- button on the left side of the camera.

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For more information about buttons and their functions, see section 9.2 – Keypad buttons & functions on page 75.

10.2.5.10 *Date/time*

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Date/time	
Year	2003
Month	1
Day	1
Hour	16
Minute	58
Second	30

Figure 10.65 Date/Time dialog box

Figure 10.66 Explanations of the Date/Time dialog box

Label	Value
Year	1970–2036
Month	1–12
Day	1–31
Hour	■ 12 a.m.–12 p.m. ■ 1–24 The format depends on the settings in the Local settings dialog box.
Minute	00–59
Second	00–59

10.2.5.11 *Local settings*

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Local Settings	
Language	English
Video output	NTSC
Temp unit	°C
Distance unit	Meter
Date format	YYYY-MM-DD
Time format	24 Hour

Figure 10.67 Local settings dialog box

Figure 10.68 Explanations of the Local settings dialog box

Label	Value
Language	Configuration-dependent ➡ The camera program will be restarted when you change the language. This will take a few seconds.

Label	Value
Video output	■ NTSC ■ PAL
Temp unit	■ °C ■ °F
Distance unit	■ Feet ■ Meters
Date format	■ YYYY-MM-DD ■ YY-MM-DD ■ MM/DD/YY ■ DD/MM/YY
Time format	■ 24 hour ■ AM/PM

10.2.5.12 *Camera info*

The **Camera info** dialog box shows information about memory usage, battery status, serial numbers, software revision *etc.* No changes can be made.

10.2.5.13 *Profile*

Point to **Profile** and click **Save** to save the following user settings as a user profile:

- Measurement markers
- Object parameters
- Palette
- Image settings
- Power settings
- Date & time

Once you have saved a profile you can load it again by pointing to **Load**.

10.2.5.14 *Factory default*

Point to **Factory default** and press the joystick to reset the camera to the factory settings.

➡ The camera will be restarted when you restore factory settings. This will take a few seconds.

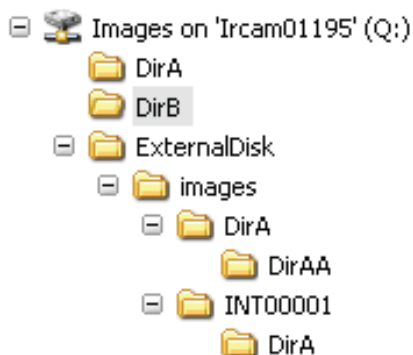
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11 Folder and file structure

The figure below shows the typical folder and file structure on a camera with an external CompactFlash™ card and internal camera memory, as it appears using Windows® Explorer. The camera is the top node in the folder structure (Ircam01195)

The external CompactFlash™ card is inside the ExternalDisk folder.

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12 Electrical power system

The camera's electrical power system consists of the following parts:

- a removable battery
- a power supply
- an internal battery charger
- a stand-alone, external battery charger

The camera may powered either by using the battery, or by using the power supply. When using the power supply, the battery will – if it's inserted in the battery compartment – automatically be charged. You can still use the camera during charging.

☞ Please note the following:

- The camera is shipped with charged batteries. To increase the battery life, the battery should be fully discharged and charged a couple of times by using the camera or leaving the camera on, until the camera says **Battery low**.
- The same power supply can be used for both the internal battery charger and the external battery charger.
- The operation time of the camera when run on a battery is substantially shorter in low temperatures.

The removable battery gives an operation time of approx. 1.5–2 hours. When **Battery low** is displayed on the screen it is time to charge the battery.

12.1 *Internal battery charging*

To charge the battery internally, follow the instructions below.

Step	Action
1	Make sure that the battery is correctly inserted into the camera.
2	Connect the power supply cable to the camera.
3	The message Charging battery will appear on the screen.
4	While charging, the battery status symbol will pulse until the battery is fully charged.

12.2 External battery charging

The battery status while charging is indicated by a number of LEDs. See the figure below.

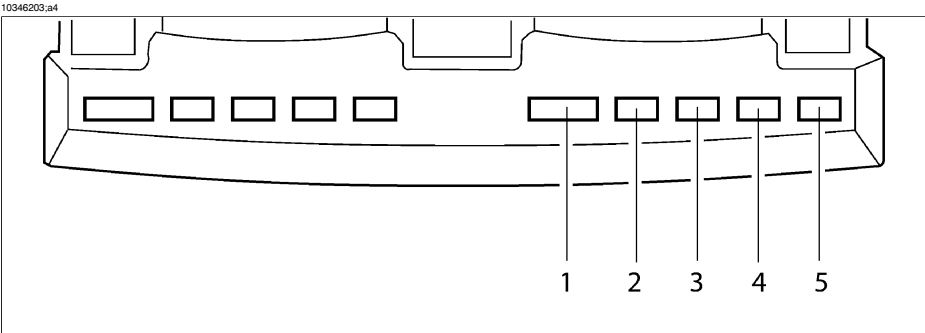


Figure 12.1 LED indicators on the stand-alone battery charger.

Figure 12.2 LED indicators – explanations

Situation	Indicator #	Color & mode
The charger is under power, but no battery is inserted	1	Fixed red light
The charger is under power, and a battery is inserted	1	Fixed green light
The battery is too cold or too warm	1	Flashing green light
The battery is out of order	1	Flashing red light
The battery is now being charged	5 to 2	Pulsing green light from LED 5 to LED 2 Each LED represents 25 % battery capacity and will be switched on accordingly.

12.3 *Battery safety warnings*

- Do not place the battery in fire or heat the battery.
- Do not install the battery backwards so that the polarity is reversed.
- Do not connect the positive terminal and the negative terminal of the battery to each other with any metal object (such as wire).
- Do not pierce the battery with nails, strike the battery with a hammer, step on the battery, or otherwise subject it to strong impacts or shocks.
- Do not solder directly onto the battery.
- Do not expose the battery to water or salt water, or allow the battery to get wet.
- Do not disassemble or modify the battery. The battery contains safety and protection devices which, if damaged, may cause the battery to generate heat, explode or ignite.
- Do not place the battery on or near fires, stoves, or other high-temperature locations.
- When the battery is worn out, insulate the terminals with adhesive tape or similar materials before disposal.
- Immediately discontinue use of the battery if, while using, charging, or storing the battery, the battery emits an unusual smell, feels hot, changes color, changes shape, or appears abnormal in any other way. Contact your sales location if any of these problems are observed.
- In the event that the battery leaks and the fluid gets into one's eye, do not rub the eye. Rinse well with water and immediately seek medical care. If left untreated the battery fluid could cause damage to the eye.
- When charging the battery, only use a specified battery charger.
- Do not attach the batteries to a power supply plug or directly to a car's cigarette lighter.
- Do not place the batteries in or near fire, or into direct sunlight. When the battery becomes hot, the built-in safety equipment is activated, preventing the battery from charging further, and heating the battery can destroy the safety equipment and can cause additional heating, breaking, or ignition of the battery.
- Do not continue charging the battery if it does not recharge within the specified charging time. Doing so may cause the battery to become hot, explode, or ignite.
- The temperature range over which the battery can be charged is 0–+45 °C (+32–+113 °F). Charging the battery at temperatures outside of this range may cause the battery to become hot or to break. Charging the battery outside of this temperature range may also harm the performance of the battery or reduce the battery's life expectancy.
- Do not discharge the battery using any device except for the specified device. When the battery is used in devices aside from the specified device it may damage the performance of the battery or reduce its life expectancy, and if the device causes an abnormal current to flow, it may cause the battery to become hot, explode, or ignite and cause serious injury.

- The temperature range over which the battery can be discharged is -15 – $+45$ °C ($+18.8$ – $+113$ °F). Use of the battery outside of this temperature range may damage the performance of the battery or may reduce its life expectancy.

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13 A note on LEMO connectors

13.1 How to connect & disconnect LEMO connectors

The male LEMO connectors used on the camera cables are designed to lock securely to the female connectors on the camera body. A connector consists of a fixed inner tube and a sliding outer tube. The outer tube controls the locking teeth. To unlock the connector, pull the outer tube in the indicated direction. See the figure below

➡ Never pull the cable.

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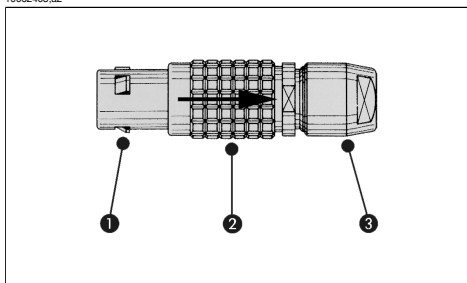


Figure 13.1 Straight body LEMO connector.

Callout	Description
1	Locking teeth
2	Sliding outer tube
3	Fixed inner tube

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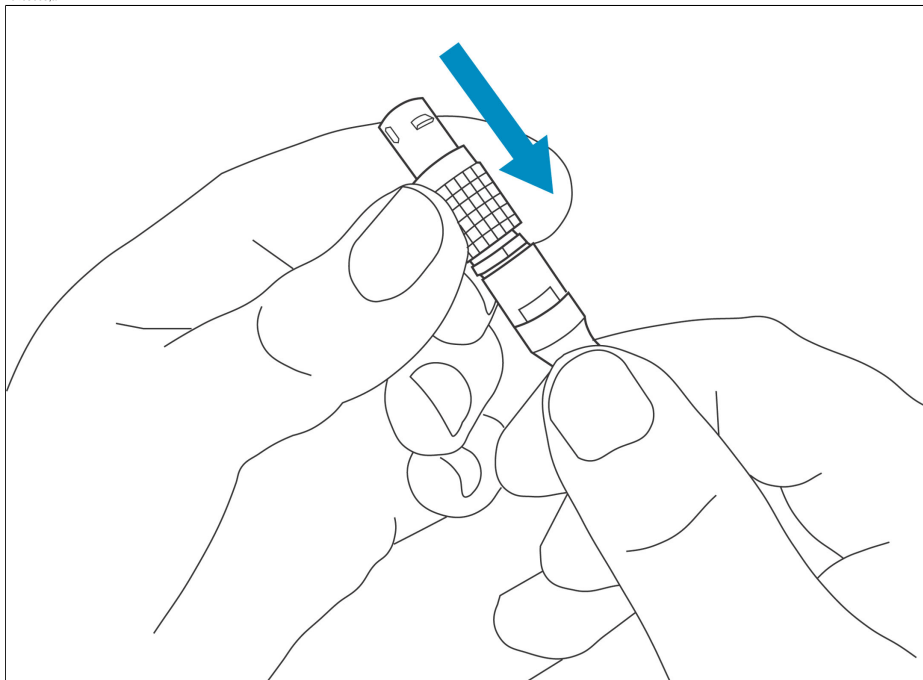


Figure 13.2 Unlocking a LEMO connector

14 Maintenance & cleaning

14.1 Camera body, cables & accessories

The camera body, cables and accessories may be cleaned by wiping with a soft cloth. To remove stains, wipe with a soft cloth moistened with a mild detergent solution and wrung dry, then wipe with a dry soft cloth.

⚠ Do not use benzene, thinner, or any other chemical product on the camera, the cables or the accessories, as this may cause deterioration.

14.2 Lenses

All lenses are coated with an anti-reflective coating and care must be taken when cleaning them. Cotton wool soaked in 96 % ethyl alcohol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) may be used to clean the lenses. The lenses should be wiped once with the solution, then the cotton wool should be discarded.

If ethyl alcohol is unavailable, DEE (*i.e.* 'ether' = diethylether, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$) may be used for cleaning.

Sometimes drying marks may appear on the lenses. To prevent this, a cleaning solution of 50 % acetone (*i.e.* dimethylketone, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$) and 50 % ethyl alcohol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) may be used.

⚠ Please note the following:

- Excessive cleaning of the lenses may wear down the coating.
- The chemical substances described in this section may be dangerous. Carefully read all warning labels on containers before using the substances, as well as applicable MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets).

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15 Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible reason	Solution
The LCD on the remote control, or the viewfinder, displays no image at all.	The camera may have been switched off automatically due the settings in the Power setup dialog box.	Press ON/OFF to switch on the camera.
	The LCD may have been switched off automatically due to the settings in the Power setup dialog box.	Press ON/OFF to switch on the camera.
	The connector on the remote control cable may not be properly inserted into the remote control connector camera.	Verify that the connector on the remote control cable is properly inserted.
	There is no battery in the battery compartment.	Insert a fully charged battery.
	There is a battery in the battery compartment, but the battery is depleted.	Charge the battery.
	If you are using the power supply, the power supply connector may not be properly inserted into the power connector on the camera.	Verify that the power supply connector is properly inserted.
	If you are using the power supply, the mains plug may not be properly plugged in into a mains supply.	Verify that the mains plug is properly plugged in.
	If you are using the power supply, the mains cable may not be properly plugged in into the power supply.	Verify that the mains cable is properly plugged in.
The LCD/viewfinder displays an image, but it is of poor quality.	The level needs to be changed.	Change the level.
	The span needs to be changed	Change the span.
	The camera needs to be autoadjusted.	Autoadjust the camera.
	The target may be hotter or colder than the temperature range you are currently using.	Change the range.
	A different palette may be more suitable for imaging the target than the one you are currently using.	Change the palette.

Problem	Possible reason	Solution
The LCD/viewfinder displays an infrared image, but it is blurry.	The target may be out of focus.	Focus the camera by pressing and holding down the A button for a few seconds.
	The ocular diopter adjustment of the viewfinder may be incorrect.	Change the ocular diopter adjustment by rotating the adjustment knob on the bottom side of the viewfinder.
The LCD/viewfinder displays a visual image, but it is blurry.	The target may be out of focus.	Focus the visual camera by rotating the focus ring on the visual camera.
The LCD/viewfinder displays an image, but it is of low illumination.	The illumination of the LCD may have accidentally been set to too low a value.	Change the illumination of the LCD.
When connecting the infrared camera to an external video monitor, no image appears.	The video cable connector may not be properly inserted into the video connector on the camera.	Verify that the video cable connector is properly inserted.
	The video cable connector may not be properly inserted into the video connector on the external monitor.	Verify that the video cable connector is properly inserted.
	The camera may have accidentally been set to PAL video format, while the external video monitor will only display NTSC video format, and vice versa.	Change the video format.
It is not possible to store any more images in the camera.	The internal flash memory may be full.	To be able to save more images, download the images to your computer using ThermoCAM™ Quick-View.
	The CompactFlash card may be full.	To be able to save more images, move the images from the CompactFlash card by downloading them to your computer using ThermoCAM™ QuickView, or replace the card with an empty card.
The LCD/viewfinder does not display the correct date & time.	The camera may have accidentally been set to the wrong date & time.	Change the date & time.

16 Technical specifications & dimensional drawings

16

FLIR Systems reserves the right to discontinue models, parts and accessories, and other items, or change specifications at any time without prior notice.

16.1 *Imaging performance*

Spatial resolution	1.3 mrad
Accuracy	$\pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\pm 3.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ or $\pm 2\%$ of reading
Image frequency	50/60 Hz, non-interlaced
Electronic zoom function	2x, 4x, 8x – interpolating
Focus	Automatic or manual
Digital image enhancement	Adaptive digital noise reduction
Built-in digital video	640 × 480 pixels, full color

16.2 *Detector*

Type	Focal Plane Array (FPA), uncooled microbolometer, 320 × 240 pixels
Spectral range	7.5–13 μm

16.3 *Image presentation*

Viewfinder	Built-in, high resolution color LCD (TFT)
LCD on remote control	4"

16.4 *Temperature ranges*

Temperature range	Temperature range is subject to customer configuration, and/or three-digit camera type number. Refer to the camera menu system to see available temperature ranges.
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16.5 *Correction parameters*

Emissivity correction	Set by number, or by selection in predefined list
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Atmospheric transmission correction	Automatic, based on input from distance, atmospheric temperature, and relative humidity.
Optics transmission correction	Automatic, based on signals from internal sensors
Reflected ambient temperature correction	Yes
External optics correction	Yes

16.6 *Laser LocatIR*

Classification	Class 2
Type	Semiconductor AlGaInP diode laser, 1 mW / 635 nm (red)

16.7 *Electrical power system*

Battery type	Rechargeable Li/Ion battery
Battery operating time	1.5–2 hours. Display shows battery status
Battery charging	In camera (AC adapter) or stand-alone 2-bay charger
AC operation	AC adapter, 90–260 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 12 VDC out
Voltage	9–16 VDC (11–16 VDC when charging)
Power management	User-selectable: ■ automatic shut-down ■ stand-by ■ sleep and ■ deep-sleep mode

16.8 *Environmental specifications*

Operating temperature range	-15–+50 °C (+5–+122 °F)
Storage temperature range	-40–+70 °C (-40–+158 °F)
Humidity	Operating & storage: 10–95 %, non-condensing,
Encapsulation	IP 54 (IEC 529)
Shock	25 g, IEC 68-2-29
Vibration	2 g, IEC 68-2-6

16.9 Physical specifications

Total weight, including battery & remote control	Camera type 218: 2.17 kg (4.78 lb) Camera type 234: 2.18 kg (4.80 lb) Camera type 253: 2.16 kg (4.76 lb) The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.
Weight of camera body	Camera type 218: 1.50 kg (3.32 lb) Camera type 234: 1.51 kg (3.33 lb) Camera type 253: 1.49 kg (3.29 lb) The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.
Weight of battery	0.22 kg (0.48 lb)
Weight of remote control	0.45 kg (0.99 lb)
Size (L × W × H)	Camera type 218: 234 × 124 × 161 mm (9.21 × 4.88 × 6.34") Camera type 234: 234 × 124 × 161 mm (9.21 × 4.88 × 6.34") Camera type 253: 241 × 124 × 161 mm (9.49 × 4.88 × 6.34") The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.
Tripod mounting	Standard, 1/4"-20

16.10 Interfaces & connectors

Computer interfaces	USB Rev 2.0 (full speed) RS-232 (extra option) FireWire (IEEE 1394a, 100/200/400 Mbps)
Audio input/output	Headset connection for voice annotation of images
Interface for integrated LCD & remote control	Yes
Power input	9–16 VDC (11–16 VDC when charging), standard 2.5 mm DC connector. Polarity protected
CVBS	Standard RCA connector for composite video CVBS (ITU-R BT.470 PAL/SMPTE 170M NTSC)
IrDA	Infrared communications link (IrDA 1.4 SIR, Baud rate 115 kBaud)
Removable storage media	CompactFlash card

16.11 Pin configurations

16.11.1 RS-232/USB connector

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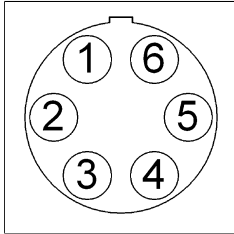


Figure 16.1 Pin configuration for RS-232/USB connector (on camera – operator's side)

Connector type:	LEMO 1B, 6 pins	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
USB_D+	I/O	1
USB_D-	I/O	2
USB_POWER	OUT	3
GND	GND	4
RS232_TX1	OUT	5
RS232_RX1	IN	6

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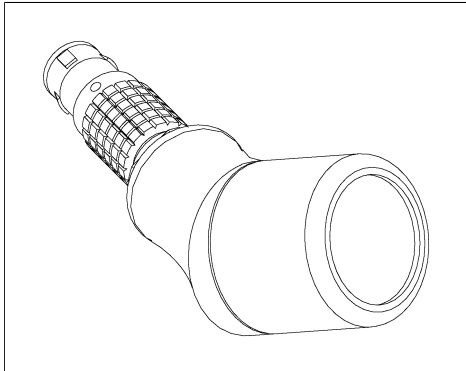


Figure 16.2 Video lamp, to be inserted in the RS-232/USB connector

- Power: 0.7 W
- Voltage: 5 V $\pm$ 10%

- Luminous intensity: 35 000 mcd in the middle of the light beam; 20 000 mcd measured at an angle of $\pm 10^\circ$ from the light beam, and 5 000 mcd measured at an angle of $\pm 20^\circ$ from the light beam.

Connector type:	LEMO 1B, 6 pins. The video lamp uses the same connector as the RS-232/USB signal (see figure 16.1 on page 144).	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
POWER	OUT	3
GND	GND	4

16.11.2 Remote control connector

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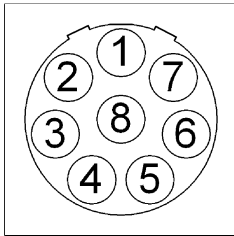


Figure 16.3 Pin configuration for remote control connector (on camera – operator's side)

Connector type:	LEMO 1B, 8 pins	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
P8VA	POWER	1
SCL_D	I/O	2
GNDD	GND	3
LVDS_DISP-	OUT	4
LVDS_DISP+	OUT	5
GNDD	GND	6
SDA_D	I/O	7
P8VA	POWER	8

16.11.3 Power connector

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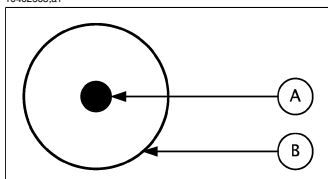


Figure 16.4 Pin configuration for power connector (on camera – operator's side). **A:** Center pin; **B:** Chassis

Connector type:	2.5 mm DC	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
+12V	POWER	CENTER PIN
GND	POWER	CHASSIS

16.11.4 CVBS connector

10402503.a1

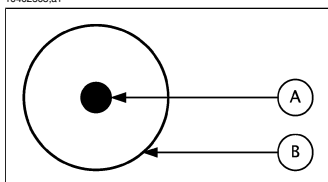


Figure 16.5 Pin configuration for CVBS connector (on camera – operator's side). **A:** Center pin; **B:** Chassis

Connector type:	RCA/PHONO	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
CVBS	VIDEO	CENTER PIN
GND	POWER	CHASSIS

16.11.5 FireWire connector

10402303.a1

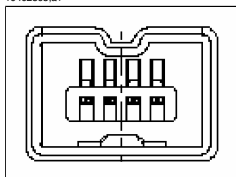


Figure 16.6 Pin configuration for FireWire connector (on camera – operator's side)

Connector type:	FireWire, 4 pins	
Signal name	Type	Pin number
TPB0-	OUT	1
TPB0+	OUT	2
TPA0-	IN	3
TPA1+	IN	4

16 16.12 Relationship between fields of view and distance

10401803.a1

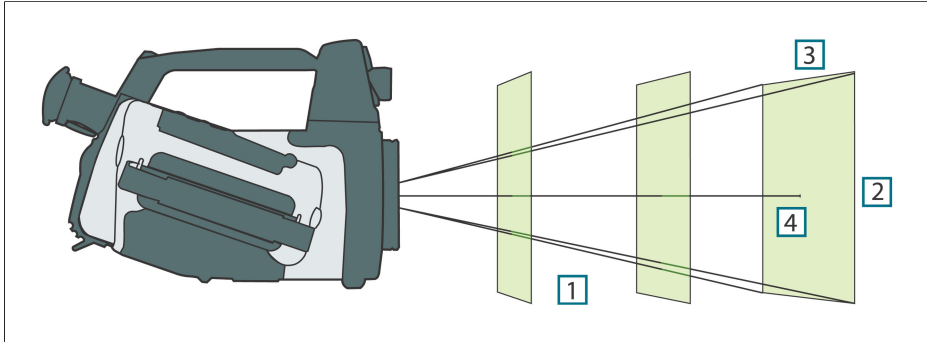


Figure 16.7 Relationship between fields of view and distance. **1:** Distance to target; **2:** VFOV = vertical field of view; **3:** HFOV = horizontal field of view, **4:** IFOV = instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element).

10586403.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 218									
The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.									
Focal length: 124 mm									
Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels									
Field of view in degrees: 6.83									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.60	1.19	2.98	5.97	11.94	m
VFOV	0.04	0.09	0.18	0.45	0.90	2.24	4.48	8.95	m
IFOV	0.19	0.37	0.75	1.86	3.73	9.32	18.65	37.30	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.20	0.39	0.78	1.96	3.91	9.78	19.57	39.13	ft.
VFOV	0.15	0.29	0.59	1.47	2.93	7.34	14.67	29.35	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.37	0.73	1.47	in.
Legend:									
D = Distance to target in meters & feet									
HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet									
VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet									
IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches									

Figure 16.8 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 124 mm lens / camera type 218.

10586503.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 234									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
Focal length: 124 mm									
Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels									
Field of view in degrees: 6.64									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.06	0.12	0.23	0.58	1.16	2.90	5.81	11.61	m
VFOV	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.44	0.87	2.18	4.35	8.71	m
IFOV	0.18	0.36	0.73	1.81	3.63	9.07	18.15	36.29	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.19	0.38	0.76	1.90	3.81	9.52	19.04	38.08	ft.
VFOV	0.14	0.29	0.57	1.43	2.86	7.14	14.28	28.56	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.36	0.71	1.43	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.9 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 124 mm lens / camera type 234.

10586603.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 253									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 124 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 5.61</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.49	0.98	2.45	4.90	9.81	m
VFOV	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.37	0.74	1.84	3.68	7.35	m
IFOV	0.15	0.31	0.61	1.53	3.06	7.66	15.32	30.65	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.16	0.32	0.64	1.61	3.22	8.04	16.08	32.15	ft.
VFOV	0.12	0.24	0.48	1.21	2.41	6.03	12.06	24.11	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.30	0.60	1.21	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.10 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 124 mm lens / camera type 253.

10586703.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 218									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 72 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 11.7</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.10	0.21	0.41	1.03	2.06	5.14	10.28	20.56	m
VFOV	0.08	0.15	0.31	0.77	1.54	3.85	7.71	15.42	m
IFOV	0.32	0.64	1.28	3.21	6.42	16.06	32.12	64.24	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.34	0.67	1.35	3.37	6.74	16.85	33.70	67.40	ft.
VFOV	0.25	0.51	1.01	2.53	5.05	12.64	25.27	50.55	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.25	0.63	1.26	2.53	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.11 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 72 mm lens / camera type 218.

10586803.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 234									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 72 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 11.4</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.10	0.20	0.40	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	m
VFOV	0.08	0.15	0.30	0.75	1.50	3.75	7.50	15.00	m
IFOV	0.31	0.63	1.25	3.13	6.25	15.63	31.25	62.50	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.33	0.66	1.31	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	65.57	ft.
VFOV	0.25	0.49	0.98	2.46	4.92	12.30	24.59	49.18	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.25	0.62	1.23	2.46	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.12 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 72 mm lens / camera type 234.

10586903.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 253*The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.**Focal length: 72 mm**Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels**Field of view in degrees: 9.65*

D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.08	0.17	0.34	0.84	1.69	4.22	8.44	16.89	m
VFOV	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.63	1.27	3.17	6.33	12.67	m
IFOV	0.26	0.53	1.06	2.64	5.28	13.19	26.39	52.78	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.28	0.55	1.11	2.77	5.54	13.84	27.69	55.37	ft.
VFOV	0.21	0.42	0.83	2.08	4.15	10.38	20.77	41.53	ft.
IFOV	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.21	0.52	1.04	2.08	in.

Legend:*D = Distance to target in meters & feet**HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet**VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet**IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches***Figure 16.13** Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 72 mm lens / camera type 253.

10587003.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 218									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 36 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 23.2</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.21	0.41	0.82	2.06	4.11	10.28	20.56	41.11	m
VFOV	0.15	0.31	0.62	1.54	3.08	7.71	15.42	30.83	m
IFOV	0.64	1.28	2.57	6.42	12.85	32.12	64.24	128.47	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.67	1.35	2.70	6.74	13.48	33.70	67.40	134.79	ft.
VFOV	0.51	1.01	2.02	5.05	10.11	25.27	50.55	101.09	ft.
IFOV	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.51	1.26	2.53	5.06	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.14 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 36 mm lens / camera type 218.

10587103.a3

This table only applies to camera type number 234 & 281									
The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.									
Focal length: 36 mm									
Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels									
Field of view in degrees: 22.6									
D —>	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.20	0.40	0.80	2.00	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	m
VFOV	0.15	0.30	0.60	1.50	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	m
IFOV	0.63	1.25	2.50	6.25	12.50	31.25	62.50	125.00	mm
D —>	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.66	1.31	2.62	6.56	13.11	32.79	65.57	131.15	ft.
VFOV	0.49	0.98	1.97	4.92	9.84	24.59	49.18	98.36	ft.
IFOV	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.49	1.23	2.46	4.92	in.
Legend:									
D = Distance to target in meters & feet									
HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet									
VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet									
IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches									

Figure 16.15 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 36 mm lens / camera type 234 & 281.

10587203.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 253									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 36 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 19.1</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.17	0.34	0.68	1.69	3.38	8.44	16.89	33.78	m
VFOV	0.13	0.25	0.51	1.27	2.53	6.33	12.67	25.33	m
IFOV	0.53	1.06	2.11	5.28	10.56	26.39	52.78	105.56	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	0.55	1.11	2.21	5.54	11.07	27.69	55.37	110.75	ft.
VFOV	0.42	0.83	1.66	4.15	8.31	20.77	41.53	83.06	ft.
IFOV	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.21	0.42	1.04	2.08	4.16	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.16 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 36 mm lens / camera type 253.

10587303.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 218									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 18 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 44.6</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.41	0.82	1.64	4.11	8.22	20.56	41.11	82.22	m
VFOV	0.31	0.62	1.23	3.08	6.17	15.42	30.83	61.67	m
IFOV	1.28	2.57	5.14	12.85	25.69	64.24	128.47	256.94	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	1.35	2.70	5.39	13.48	26.96	67.40	134.79	269.58	ft.
VFOV	1.01	2.02	4.04	10.11	20.22	50.55	101.09	202.19	ft.
IFOV	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.51	1.01	2.53	5.06	10.12	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.17 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 18 mm lens / camera type 218.

10587403.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 234									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 18 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 43.6</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.40	0.80	1.60	4.00	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	m
VFOV	0.30	0.60	1.20	3.00	6.00	15.00	30.00	60.00	m
IFOV	1.25	2.50	5.00	12.50	25.00	62.50	125.00	250.00	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	1.31	2.62	5.25	13.11	26.23	65.57	131.15	262.30	ft.
VFOV	0.98	1.97	3.93	9.84	19.67	49.18	98.36	196.72	ft.
IFOV	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.49	0.98	2.46	4.92	9.84	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.18 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 18 mm lens / camera type 234.

10587503.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 253									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 18 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 37.3</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.34	0.68	1.35	3.38	6.76	16.89	33.78	67.56	m
VFOV	0.25	0.51	1.01	2.53	5.07	12.67	25.33	50.67	m
IFOV	1.06	2.11	4.22	10.56	21.11	52.78	105.56	211.11	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	1.11	2.21	4.43	11.07	22.15	55.37	110.75	221.49	ft.
VFOV	0.83	1.66	3.32	8.31	16.61	41.53	83.06	166.12	ft.
IFOV	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.42	0.83	2.08	4.16	8.31	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.19 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 18 mm lens / camera type 253.

10587603.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 218									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 9 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 78.8</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.82	1.64	3.29	8.22	16.44	41.11	82.22	164.44	m
VFOV	0.62	1.23	2.47	6.17	12.33	30.83	61.67	123.33	m
IFOV	2.57	5.14	10.28	25.69	51.39	128.47	256.94	513.89	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	2.70	5.39	10.78	26.96	53.92	134.79	269.58	539.16	ft.
VFOV	2.02	4.04	8.09	20.22	40.44	101.09	202.19	404.37	ft.
IFOV	0.10	0.20	0.40	1.01	2.02	5.06	10.12	20.23	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.20 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 9 mm lens / camera type 218.

10587703.a2

This table only applies to camera type number 234*The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.**Focal length: 9 mm**Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels**Field of view in degrees: 77.3*

D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.80	1.60	3.20	8.00	16.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	m
VFOV	0.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	12.00	30.00	60.00	120.00	m
IFOV	2.50	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	125.00	250.00	500.00	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	2.62	5.25	10.49	26.23	52.46	131.15	262.30	524.59	ft.
VFOV	1.97	3.93	7.87	19.67	39.34	98.36	196.72	393.44	ft.
IFOV	0.10	0.20	0.39	0.98	1.97	4.92	9.84	19.69	in.

Legend:*D = Distance to target in meters & feet**HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet**VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet**IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches***Figure 16.21** Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 9 mm lens / camera type 234.

10587803_a2

This table only applies to camera type number 253									
<i>The three-digit camera type number is the three first digits in the camera S/N.</i>									
<i>Focal length: 9 mm</i>									
<i>Resolution: 320 x 240 pixels</i>									
<i>Field of view in degrees: 68.0</i>									
D →	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	m
HFOV	0.68	1.35	2.70	6.76	13.51	33.78	67.56	135.11	m
VFOV	0.51	1.01	2.03	5.07	10.13	25.33	50.67	101.33	m
IFOV	2.11	4.22	8.44	21.11	42.22	105.56	211.11	422.22	mm
D →	1.64	3.28	6.56	16.39	32.79	81.97	163.93	327.87	ft.
HFOV	2.21	4.43	8.86	22.15	44.30	110.75	221.49	442.99	ft.
VFOV	1.66	3.32	6.64	16.61	33.22	83.06	166.12	332.24	ft.
IFOV	0.08	0.17	0.33	0.83	1.66	4.16	8.31	16.62	in.
Legend:									
<i>D = Distance to target in meters & feet</i>									
<i>HFOV = Horizontal field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>VFOV = Vertical field of view in meters & feet</i>									
<i>IFOV = Instantaneous field of view (size of one detector element) in millimeters & inches</i>									

Figure 16.22 Horizontal, vertical and instantaneous fields of view for certain distances to targets. 9 mm lens / camera type 253.

Figure 16.23 F-number and close focus limits for various lenses

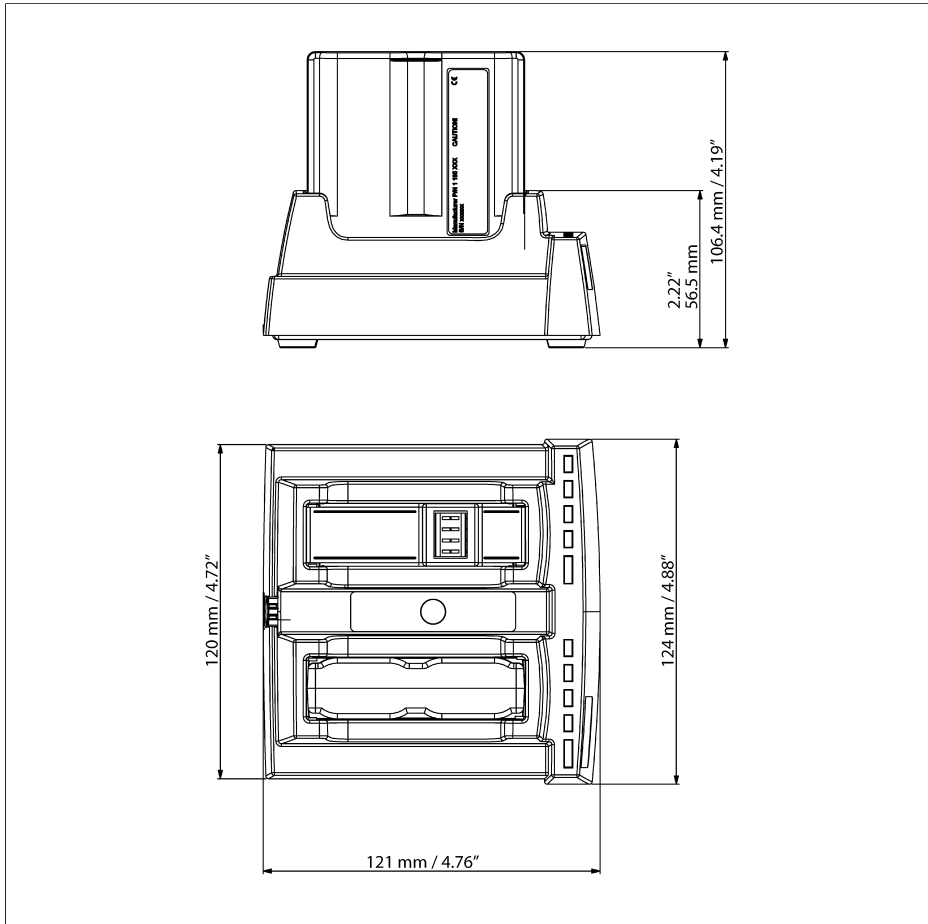
Lens →	124 mm	72 mm	36 mm	18 mm	9.0 mm
Close focus limit (m)	4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.15
Close focus limit (ft.)	13.11	3.93	0.98	0.32	0.49
f-number	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

16.13

Basic dimensions – battery charger

16

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**Figure 16.24** Overall dimensions of the battery charger

16.14 Basic dimensions – battery

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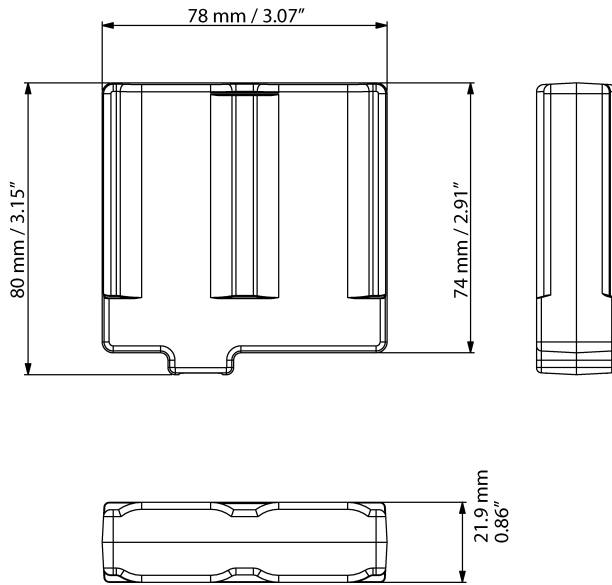


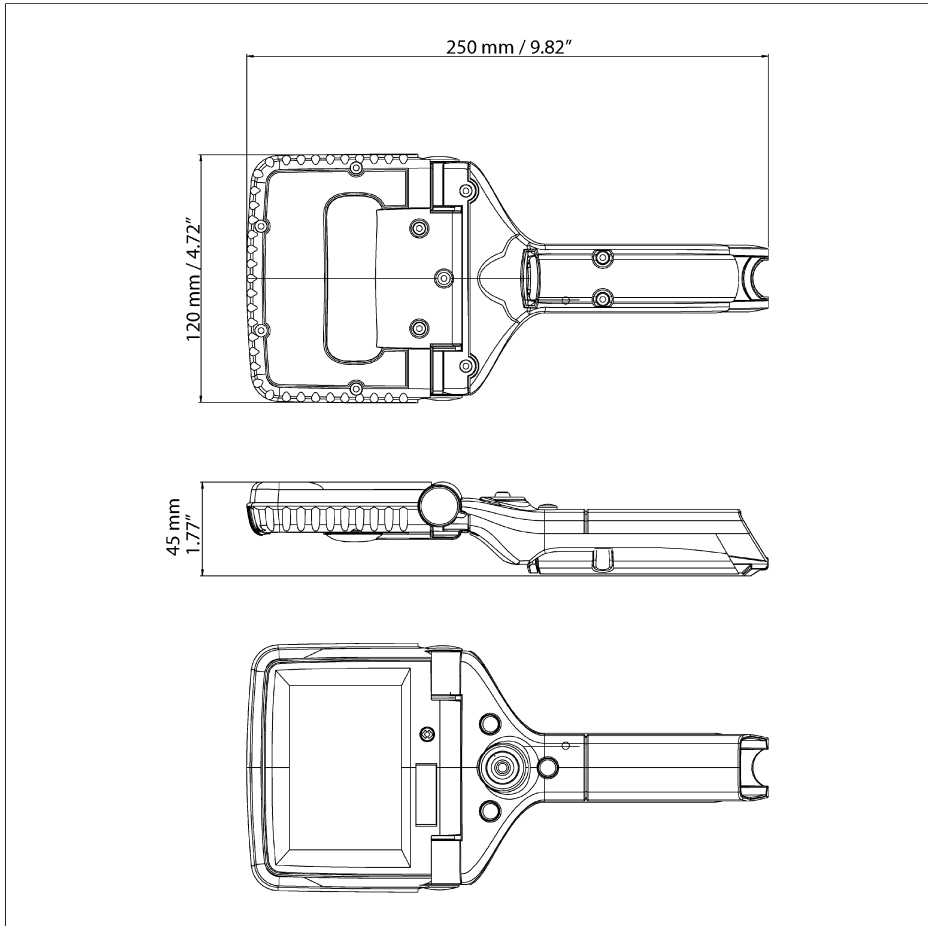
Figure 16.25 Overall dimensions of the battery

16.15

Basic dimensions – remote control

16

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**Figure 16.26** Overall dimensions of the remote control

16.16 *Basic dimensions – camera*

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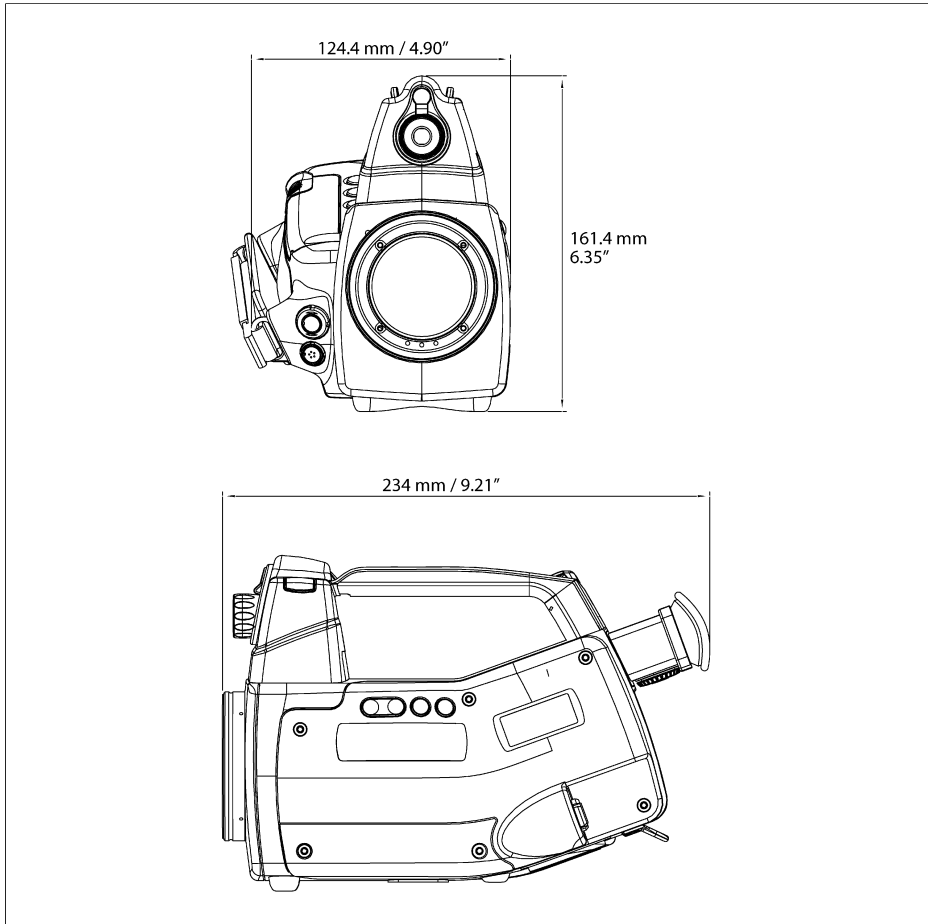


Figure 16.27 Overall dimensions of the camera. For camera type 253, replace 234 mm / 9.21" with 241 mm / 9.49". Three-digit camera type number is stated on configuration label.

16.17

Basic dimensions – camera

16

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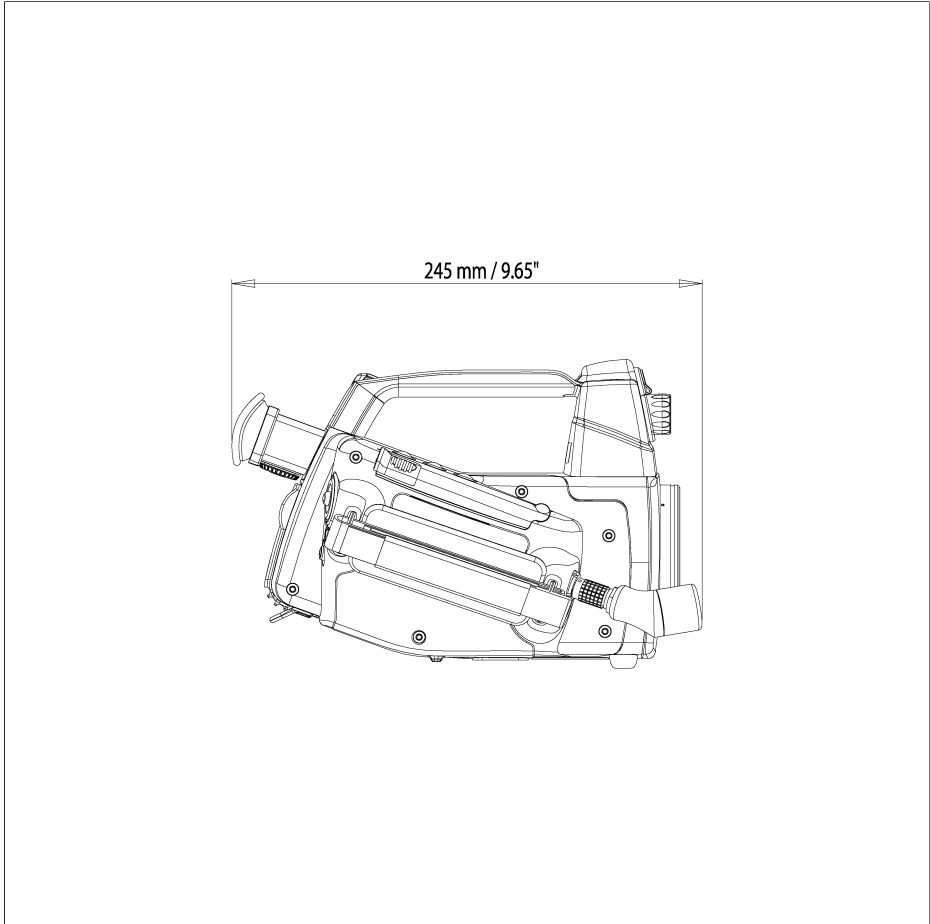


Figure 16.28 Overall dimensions of the camera, when the video lamp is mounted

16.18 Basic dimensions – camera

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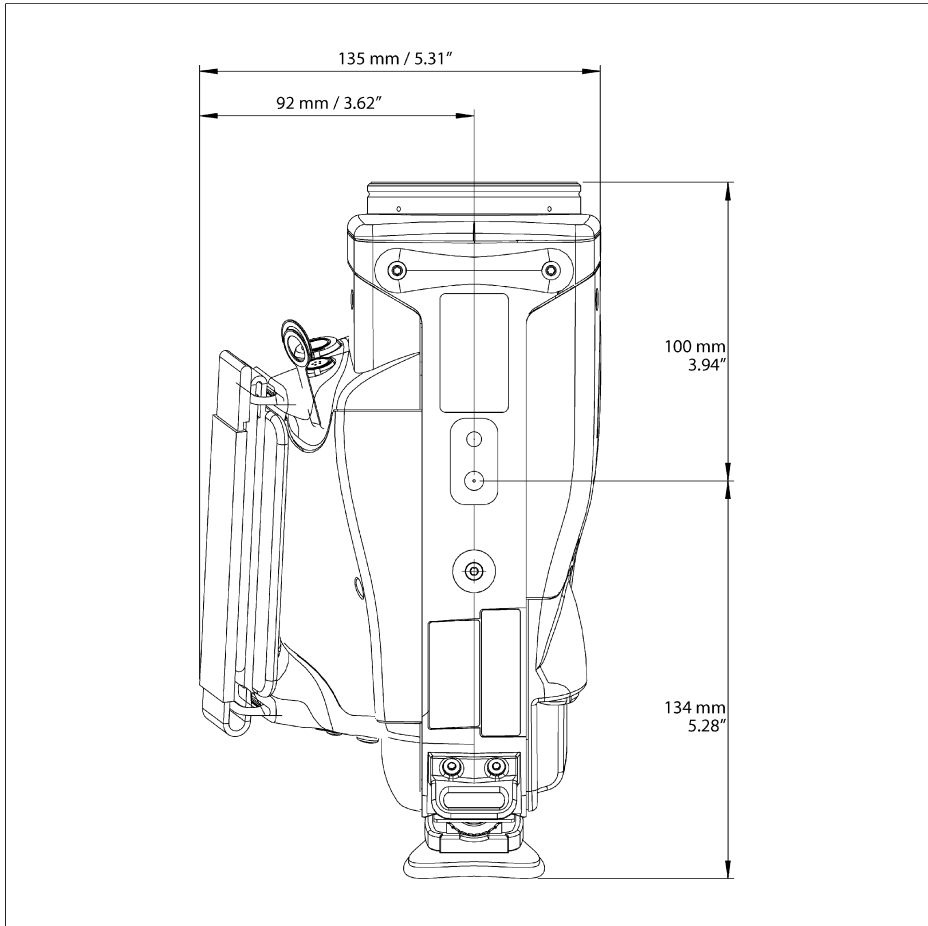


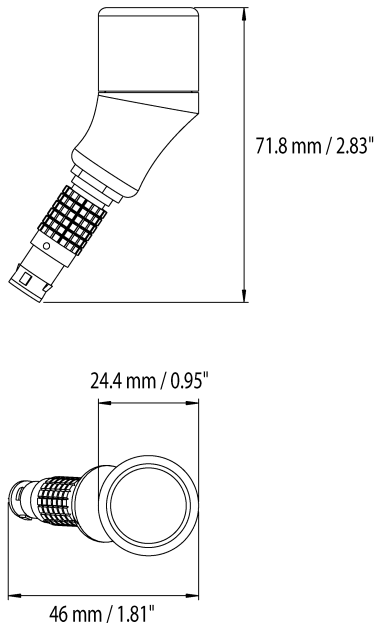
Figure 16.29 Location of the standard tripod mount (1/4"-20). For camera type 253, replace 100 mm / 3.94" with 107 mm / 4.21". Three-digit camera type number is stated on configuration label.

16.19

Basic dimensions – video lamp

16

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**Figure 16.30** Overall dimensions of the video lamp

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17 Glossary

Term or expression	Explanation
absorption (absorption factor)	The amount of radiation absorbed by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.
ambient	Objects and gases that emit radiation towards the object being measured.
atmosphere	The gases between the object being measured and the camera, normally air.
autoadjust	A function making a camera perform an internal image correction.
autopalette	The IR image is shown with an uneven spread of colors, displaying cold objects as well as hot ones at the same time.
blackbody	Totally non-reflective object. All its radiation is due to its own temperature.
blackbody radiator	An IR radiating equipment with blackbody properties used to calibrate IR cameras.
calculated atmospheric transmission	A transmission value computed from the temperature, the relative humidity of air and the distance to the object.
cavity radiator	A bottle shaped radiator with an absorbing inside, viewed through the bottleneck.
color temperature	The temperature for which the color of a blackbody matches a specific color.
conduction	The process that makes heat spread into a material.
continuous adjust	A function that adjusts the image. The function works all the time, continuously adjusting brightness and contrast according to the image content.
convection	The process that makes hot air or liquid rise.
difference temperature	A value which is the result of a subtraction between two temperature values.
dual isotherm	An isotherm with two color bands, instead of one.
emissivity (emissivity factor)	The amount of radiation coming from an object, compared to that of a blackbody. A number between 0 and 1.
emittance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time and area (W/m^2)

Term or expression	Explanation
estimated atmospheric transmission	A transmission value, supplied by a user, replacing a calculated one
external optics	Extra lenses, filters, heat shields etc. that can be put between the camera and the object being measured.
filter	A material transparent only to some of the infrared wavelengths.
FOV	Field of view: The horizontal angle that can be viewed through an IR lens.
FPA	Focal plane array: A type of IR detector.
graybody	An object that emits a fixed fraction of the amount of energy of a blackbody for each wavelength.
IFOV	Instantaneous field of view: A measure of the geometrical resolution of an IR camera.
image correction (internal or external)	A way of compensating for sensitivity differences in various parts of live images and also of stabilizing the camera.
infrared	Non-visible radiation, having a wavelength from about 2–13 μm .
IR	infrared
isotherm	A function highlighting those parts of an image that fall above, below or between one or more temperature intervals.
isothermal cavity	A bottle-shaped radiator with a uniform temperature viewed through the bottleneck.
Laser LocatIR	An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.
laser pointer	An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.
level	The center value of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.
manual adjust	A way to adjust the image by manually changing certain parameters.
NETD	Noise equivalent temperature difference. A measure of the image noise level of an IR camera.
noise	Undesired small disturbance in the infrared image
object parameters	A set of values describing the circumstances under which the measurement of an object was made, and the object itself (such as emissivity, ambient temperature, distance etc.)

Term or expression	Explanation
object signal	A non-calibrated value related to the amount of radiation received by the camera from the object.
palette	The set of colors used to display an IR image.
pixel	Stands for <i>picture element</i> . One single spot in an image.
radiance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and angle ($\text{W/m}^2/\text{sr}$)
radiant power	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time (W)
radiation	The process by which electromagnetic energy, is emitted by an object or a gas.
radiator	A piece of IR radiating equipment.
range	The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.
reference temperature	A temperature which the ordinary measured values can be compared with.
reflection	The amount of radiation reflected by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.
relative humidity	Percentage of water in the air, relative to what is physically possible. Air temperature dependent.
saturation color	The areas that contain temperatures outside the present level/span settings are colored with the saturation colors. The saturation colors contain an 'overflow' color and an 'underflow' color. There is also a third red saturation color that marks everything saturated by the detector indicating that the range should probably be changed.
span	The interval of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.
spectral (radiant) emittance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and wavelength ($\text{W/m}^2/\mu\text{m}$)
temperature range	The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.
temperature scale	The way in which an IR image currently is displayed. Expressed as two temperature values limiting the colors.
thermogram	infrared image

Term or expression	Explanation
transmission (or transmittance) factor	Gases and materials can be more or less transparent. Transmission is the amount of IR radiation passing through them. A number between 0 and 1.
transparent isotherm	An isotherm showing a linear spread of colors, instead of covering the highlighted parts of the image.
visual	Refers to the video mode of a IR camera, as opposed to the normal, thermographic mode. When a camera is in video mode it captures ordinary video images, while thermographic images are captured when the camera is in IR mode.

18 Thermographic measurement techniques

18.1 *Introduction*

18

An infrared camera measures and images the emitted infrared radiation from an object. The fact that radiation is a function of object surface temperature makes it possible for the camera to calculate and display this temperature.

However, the radiation measured by the camera does not only depend on the temperature of the object but is also a function of the emissivity. Radiation also originates from the surroundings and is reflected in the object. The radiation from the object and the reflected radiation will also be influenced by the absorption of the atmosphere.

To measure temperature accurately, it is therefore necessary to compensate for the effects of a number of different radiation sources. This is done on-line automatically by the camera. The following object parameters must, however, be supplied for the camera:

- The emissivity of the object
- The reflected apparent temperature
- The distance between the object and the camera
- The relative humidity
- Temperature of the atmosphere

18.2 *Emissivity*

The most important object parameter to set correctly is the emissivity which, in short, is a measure of how much radiation is emitted from the object, compared to that from a perfect blackbody of the same temperature.

Normally, object materials and surface treatments exhibit emissivity ranging from approximately 0.1 to 0.95. A highly polished (mirror) surface falls below 0.1, while an oxidized or painted surface has a higher emissivity. Oil-based paint, regardless of color in the visible spectrum, has an emissivity over 0.9 in the infrared. Human skin exhibits an emissivity 0.97 to 0.98.

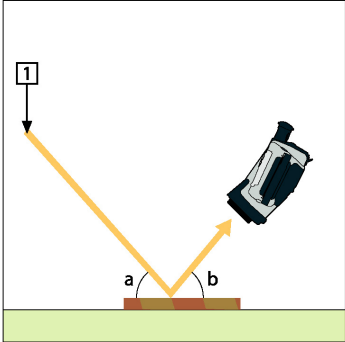
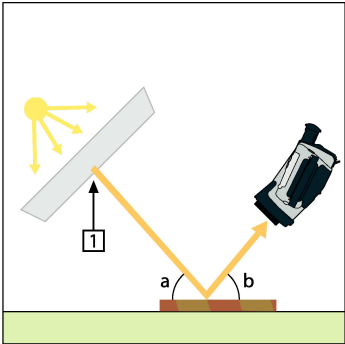
Non-oxidized metals represent an extreme case of perfect opacity and high reflexivity, which does not vary greatly with wavelength. Consequently, the emissivity of metals is low – only increasing with temperature. For non-metals, emissivity tends to be high, and decreases with temperature.

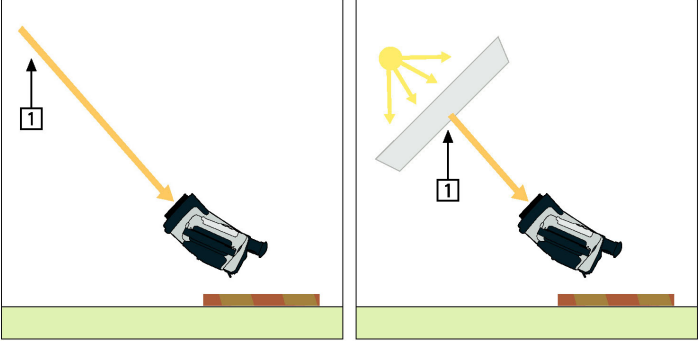
18.2.1 Finding the emissivity of a sample

18.2.1.1 Step 1: Determining reflected apparent temperature

Use one of the following two methods to determine reflected apparent temperature:

18.2.1.1.1 Method 1: Direct method

Step	Action
1	Look for possible reflection sources, considering that the incident angle = reflection angle ($a = b$). 10588903.a1  Figure 18.1 1 = Reflection source
2	If the reflection source is a spot source, modify the source by obstructing it using a piece of cardboard. 10589103.a2  Figure 18.2 1 = Reflection source

Step	Action
3	Measure the radiation intensity (= apparent temperature) from the reflecting source using the following settings: ■ Emissivity: 1.0 ■ D_{obj}: 0 You can measure the radiation intensity using one of the following two methods: 10589003.a2  Figure 18.3 1 = Reflection source

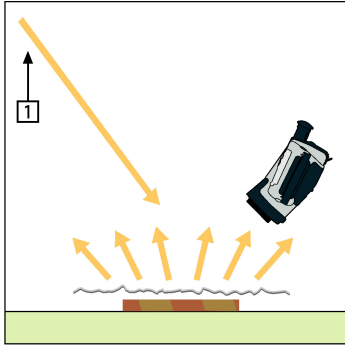
☞ Please note the following:

Using a thermocouple to measure reflecting temperature is not recommended for two important reasons:

- A thermocouple does not measure radiation intensity
- A thermocouple requires a very good thermal contact to the surface, usually by gluing and covering the sensor by a thermal isolator.

18.2.1.1.2 Method 2: Reflector method

Step	Action
1	Crumble up a large piece of aluminum foil.
2	Uncrumble the aluminum foil and attach it to a piece of cardboard of the same size.
3	Put the piece of cardboard in front of the object you want to measure. Make sure that the side with aluminum foil points to the camera.
4	Set the emissivity to 1.0.

Step	Action
5	Measure the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil and write it down.  Figure 18.4 Measuring the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil

18.2.1.2 Step 2: Determining the emissivity

Step	Action
1	Select a place to put the sample.
2	Determine and set reflected apparent temperature according to the previous procedure.
3	Put a piece of electrical tape with known high emissivity on the sample.
4	Heat the sample at least 20 K above room temperature. Heating must be reasonably even.
5	Focus and auto-adjust the camera, and freeze the image.
6	Adjust Level and Span for best image brightness and contrast.
7	Set emissivity to that of the tape (usually 0.97).
8	Measure the temperature of the tape using one of the following measurement functions: ▪ Isotherm (helps you to determine both the temperature and how evenly you have heated the sample) ▪ Spot (simpler) ▪ Box Avg (good for surfaces with varying emissivity).
9	Write down the temperature.
10	Move your measurement function to the sample surface.
11	Change the emissivity setting until you read the same temperature as your previous measurement.

Step	Action
12	Write down the emissivity.

➡ Please note the following:

- Avoid forced convection
- Look for a thermally stable surrounding that will not generate spot reflections
- Use high quality tape that you know is not transparent, and has a high emissivity you are certain of
- This method assumes that the temperature of your tape and the sample surface are the same. If they are not, your emissivity measurement will be wrong.

18

18.3 *Reflected apparent temperature*

This parameter is used to compensate for the radiation reflected in the object. If the emissivity is low and the object temperature relatively far from that of the reflected it will be important to set and compensate for the reflected apparent temperature correctly.

18.4 *Distance*

The distance is the distance between the object and the front lens of the camera. This parameter is used to compensate for the following two facts:

- That radiation from the target is absorbed by the atmosphere between the object and the camera.
- That radiation from the atmosphere itself is detected by the camera.

18.5 *Relative humidity*

The camera can also compensate for the fact that the transmittance is also dependent on the relative humidity of the atmosphere. To do this set the relative humidity to the correct value. For short distances and normal humidity the relative humidity can normally be left at a default value of 50 %.

18.6 *Other parameters*

In addition, some cameras and analysis programs from FLIR Systems allow you to compensate for the following parameters:

- Atmospheric temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of the atmosphere between the camera and the target
- External optics temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera
- External optics transmission – *i.e.* the transmission of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera

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19 History of infrared technology

Less than 200 years ago the existence of the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum wasn't even suspected. The original significance of the infrared spectrum, or simply 'the infrared' as it is often called, as a form of heat radiation is perhaps less obvious today than it was at the time of its discovery by Herschel in 1800.

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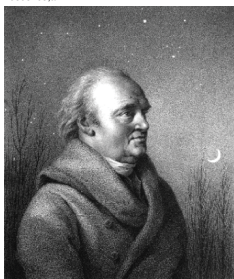


Figure 19.1 Sir William Herschel (1738–1822)

The discovery was made accidentally during the search for a new optical material. Sir William Herschel—Royal Astronomer to King George III of England, and already famous for his discovery of the planet Uranus—was searching for an optical filter material to reduce the brightness of the sun's image in telescopes during solar observations. While testing different samples of colored glass which gave similar reductions in brightness he was intrigued to find that some of the samples passed very little of the sun's heat, while others passed so much heat that he risked eye damage after only a few seconds' observation.

Herschel was soon convinced of the necessity of setting up a systematic experiment, with the objective of finding a single material that would give the desired reduction in brightness as well as the maximum reduction in heat. He began the experiment by actually repeating Newton's prism experiment, but looking for the heating effect rather than the visual distribution of intensity in the spectrum. He first blackened the bulb of a sensitive mercury-in-glass thermometer with ink, and with this as his radiation detector he proceeded to test the heating effect of the various colors of the spectrum formed on the top of a table by passing sunlight through a glass prism. Other thermometers, placed outside the sun's rays, served as controls.

As the blackened thermometer was moved slowly along the colors of the spectrum, the temperature readings showed a steady increase from the violet end to the red end. This was not entirely unexpected, since the Italian researcher, Landriani, in a similar experiment in 1777 had observed much the same effect. It was Herschel,

however, who was the first to recognize that there must be a point where the heating effect reaches a maximum, and that measurements confined to the visible portion of the spectrum failed to locate this point.

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Figure 19.2 Marsilio Landriani (1746–1815)

Moving the thermometer into the dark region beyond the red end of the spectrum, Herschel confirmed that the heating continued to increase. The maximum point, when he found it, lay well beyond the red end—in what is known today as the ‘infrared wavelengths.’

When Herschel revealed his discovery, he referred to this new portion of the electromagnetic spectrum as the ‘thermometrical spectrum.’ The radiation itself he sometimes referred to as ‘dark heat,’ or simply ‘the invisible rays.’ Ironically, and contrary to popular opinion, it wasn’t Herschel who originated the term ‘infrared.’ The word only began to appear in print around 75 years later, and it is still unclear who should receive credit as the originator.

Herschel’s use of glass in the prism of his original experiment led to some early controversies with his contemporaries about the actual existence of the infrared wavelengths. Different investigators, in attempting to confirm his work, used various types of glass indiscriminately, having different transparencies in the infrared. Through his later experiments, Herschel was aware of the limited transparency of glass to the newly-discovered thermal radiation, and he was forced to conclude that optics for the infrared would probably be doomed to the use of reflective elements exclusively (i.e. plane and curved mirrors). Fortunately, this proved to be true only until 1830, when the Italian investigator, Melloni, made his great discovery that naturally occurring rock salt (NaCl)—which was available in large enough natural crystals to be made into lenses and prisms—is remarkably transparent to the infrared. The result was that rock salt became the principal infrared transparent material, and remained so for the next hundred years, until the art of synthetic crystal growing was mastered in the 1930’s.

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Figure 19.3 Macedonio Melloni (1798–1854)

Thermometers, as radiation detectors, remained unchallenged until 1829, the year Nobili invented the thermocouple. (Herschel's own thermometer could be read to 0.2°C (0.036°F), and later models were able to be read to 0.05°C (0.09°F). Then a breakthrough occurred; Melloni connected a number of thermocouples in series to form the first thermopile. The new device was at least 40 times as sensitive as the best thermometer of the day for detecting heat radiation—capable of detecting the heat from a person standing 3 meters away (10 ft.).

The first so-called 'heat-picture' became possible in 1840, the result of work by Sir John Herschel, son of the discoverer of the infrared and a famous astronomer in his own right. Based upon the differential evaporation of a thin film of oil when exposed to a heat pattern focused upon it, the thermal image could be seen by reflected light where the interference effects of the oil film made the image visible to the eye. Sir John also managed to obtain a primitive record of the thermal image on paper, which he called a 'thermograph.'

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Figure 19.4 Samuel P. Langley (1834–1906)

The improvement of infrared-detector sensitivity progressed slowly. Another major breakthrough, made by Langley in 1880, was the invention of the bolometer. This consisted of a thin blackened strip of platinum connected in one arm of a Wheatstone bridge circuit upon which the infrared radiation was focused and to which a sensitive galvanometer responded. This instrument is said to have been able to detect the heat from a cow at a distance of 400 meters (1311 ft.).

An English scientist, Sir James Dewar, first introduced the use of liquefied gases as cooling agents (such as liquid nitrogen with a temperature of -196°C (-320.8°F)) in low temperature research. In 1892 he invented a unique vacuum insulating container in which it is possible to store liquefied gases for entire days. The common 'thermos bottle', used for storing hot and cold drinks, is based upon his invention.

Between the years 1900 and 1920, the inventors of the world 'discovered' the infrared. Many patents were issued for devices to detect personnel, artillery, aircraft, ships—and even icebergs. The first operating systems, in the modern sense, began to be developed during the 1914–18 war, when both sides had research programs devoted to the military exploitation of the infrared. These programs included experimental systems for enemy intrusion/detection, remote temperature sensing, secure communications, and 'flying torpedo' guidance. An infrared search system tested during this period was able to detect an approaching airplane at a distance of 1.5 km (0.94 miles), or a person more than 300 meters (984 ft.) away.

The most sensitive systems up to this time were all based upon variations of the bolometer idea, but the period between the two wars saw the development of two revolutionary new infrared detectors: the image converter and the photon detector. At first, the image converter received the greatest attention by the military, because it enabled an observer for the first time in history to literally 'see in the dark.' However, the sensitivity of the image converter was limited to the near infrared wavelengths, and the most interesting military targets (i.e. enemy soldiers) had to be illuminated by infrared search beams. Since this involved the risk of giving away the observer's position to a similarly-equipped enemy observer, it is understandable that military interest in the image converter eventually faded.

The tactical military disadvantages of so-called 'active' (i.e. search beam-equipped) thermal imaging systems provided impetus following the 1939–45 war for extensive secret military infrared-research programs into the possibilities of developing 'passive' (no search beam) systems around the extremely sensitive photon detector. During this period, military secrecy regulations completely prevented disclosure of the status of infrared-imaging technology. This secrecy only began to be lifted in the middle of the 1950's, and from that time adequate thermal-imaging devices finally began to be available to civilian science and industry.

20 Theory of thermography

20.1 Introduction

The subjects of infrared radiation and the related technique of thermography are still new to many who will use an infrared camera. In this section the theory behind thermography will be given.

20.2 The electromagnetic spectrum

The electromagnetic spectrum is divided arbitrarily into a number of wavelength regions, called *bands*, distinguished by the methods used to produce and detect the radiation. There is no fundamental difference between radiation in the different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. They are all governed by the same laws and the only differences are those due to differences in wavelength.

20

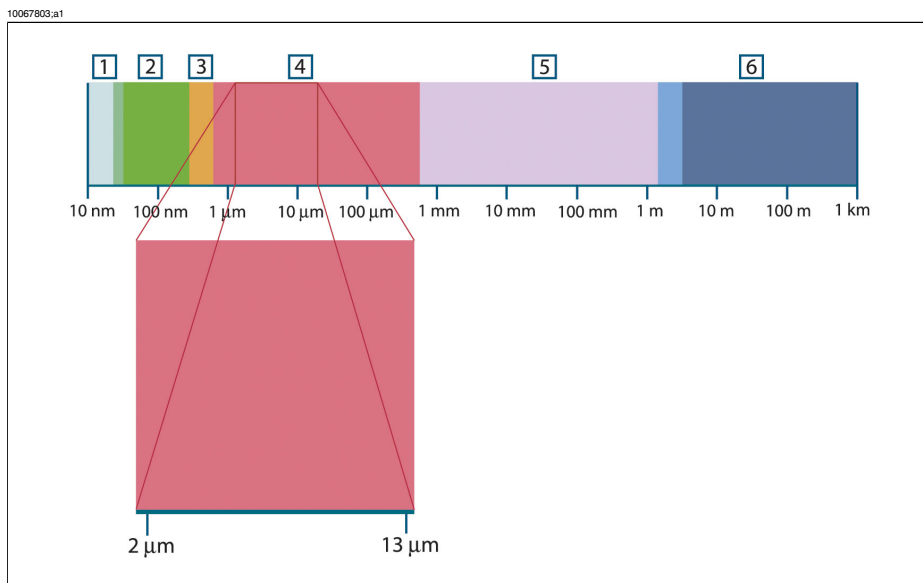


Figure 20.1 The electromagnetic spectrum. 1: X-ray; 2: UV; 3: Visible; 4: IR; 5: Microwaves; 6: Radiowaves.

Thermography makes use of the infrared spectral band. At the short-wavelength end the boundary lies at the limit of visual perception, in the deep red. At the long-wavelength end it merges with the microwave radio wavelengths, in the millimeter range.

The infrared band is often further subdivided into four smaller bands, the boundaries of which are also arbitrarily chosen. They include: the *near infrared* (0.75–3 μm), the *middle infrared* (3–6 μm), the *far infrared* (6–15 μm) and the *extreme infrared* (15–100

μm). Although the wavelengths are given in μm (micrometers), other units are often still used to measure wavelength in this spectral region, e.g. nanometer (nm) and Ångström (Å).

The relationships between the different wavelength measurements is:

$$10\,000\ \text{\AA} = 1\,000\ \text{nm} = 1\ \mu = 1\ \mu\text{m}$$

20.3 Blackbody radiation

A blackbody is defined as an object which absorbs all radiation that impinges on it at any wavelength. The apparent misnomer *black* relating to an object emitting radiation is explained by Kirchhoff's Law (after *Gustav Robert Kirchhoff*, 1824–1887), which states that a body capable of absorbing all radiation at any wavelength is equally capable in the emission of radiation.

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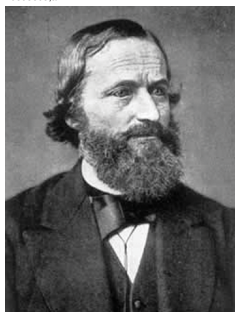


Figure 20.2 Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824–1887)

The construction of a blackbody source is, in principle, very simple. The radiation characteristics of an aperture in an isotherm cavity made of an opaque absorbing material represents almost exactly the properties of a blackbody. A practical application of the principle to the construction of a perfect absorber of radiation consists of a box that is light tight except for an aperture in one of the sides. Any radiation which then enters the hole is scattered and absorbed by repeated reflections so only an infinitesimal fraction can possibly escape. The blackness which is obtained at the aperture is nearly equal to a blackbody and almost perfect for all wavelengths.

By providing such an isothermal cavity with a suitable heater it becomes what is termed a *cavity radiator*. An isothermal cavity heated to a uniform temperature generates blackbody radiation, the characteristics of which are determined solely by the temperature of the cavity. Such cavity radiators are commonly used as sources of radiation in temperature reference standards in the laboratory for calibrating thermographic instruments, such as a FLIR Systems camera for example.

If the temperature of blackbody radiation increases to more than 525 °C (977 °F), the source begins to be visible so that it appears to the eye no longer black. This is the incipient red heat temperature of the radiator, which then becomes orange or yellow as the temperature increases further. In fact, the definition of the so-called *color temperature* of an object is the temperature to which a blackbody would have to be heated to have the same appearance.

Now consider three expressions that describe the radiation emitted from a blackbody.

20.3.1 Planck's law

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Figure 20.3 Max Planck (1858–1947)

Max Planck (1858–1947) was able to describe the spectral distribution of the radiation from a blackbody by means of the following formula:

$$W_{\lambda b} = \frac{2\pi hc^3}{\lambda^5 \left(e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1 \right)} \times 10^{-6} \left[\text{Watt/m}^2 \mu\text{m} \right]$$

where:

$W_{\lambda b}$	Blackbody spectral radiant emittance at wavelength λ .
c	Velocity of light = 3×10^8 m/s
h	Planck's constant = 6.6×10^{-34} Joule sec.
k	Boltzmann's constant = 1.4×10^{-23} Joule/K.
T	Absolute temperature (K) of a blackbody.
λ	Wavelength (μm).

➡ The factor 10^{-6} is used since spectral emittance in the curves is expressed in Watt/m²μm. If the factor is excluded, the dimension will be Watt/m²μm.

Planck's formula, when plotted graphically for various temperatures, produces a family of curves. Following any particular Planck curve, the spectral emittance is zero at $\lambda = 0$, then increases rapidly to a maximum at a wavelength $\lambda_{\max}$ and after passing it approaches zero again at very long wavelengths. The higher the temperature, the shorter the wavelength at which maximum occurs.

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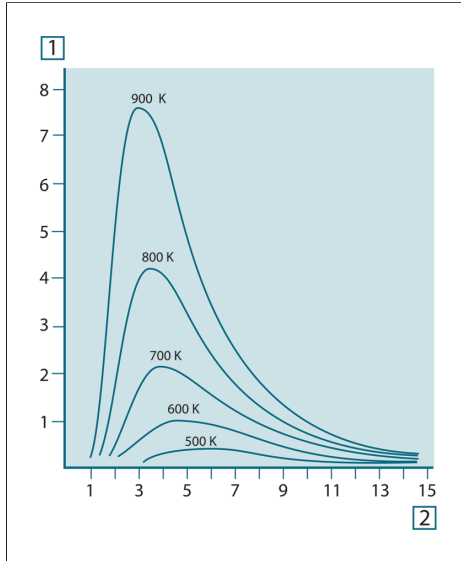


Figure 20.4 Blackbody spectral radiant emittance according to Planck's law, plotted for various absolute temperatures. **1:** Spectral radiant emittance ($\text{W}/\text{cm}^2 \times 10^3(\mu\text{m})$); **2:** Wavelength (μm)

20.3.2 Wien's displacement law

By differentiating Planck's formula with respect to λ , and finding the maximum, we have:

$$\lambda_{\max} = \frac{2898}{T} [\mu\text{m}]$$

This is Wien's formula (after *Wilhelm Wien*, 1864–1928), which expresses mathematically the common observation that colors vary from red to orange or yellow as the temperature of a thermal radiator increases. The wavelength of the color is the same as the wavelength calculated for $\lambda_{\max}$. A good approximation of the value of $\lambda_{\max}$ for a given blackbody temperature is obtained by applying the rule-of-thumb $3\,000/T$ μm . Thus, a very hot star such as Sirius (11 000 K), emitting bluish-white light, radiates with the peak of spectral radiant emittance occurring within the invisible ultraviolet spectrum, at wavelength $0.27\ \mu\text{m}$.

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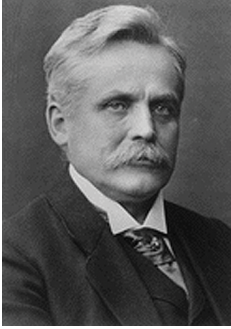


Figure 20.5 Wilhelm Wien (1864–1928)

The sun (approx. 6 000 K) emits yellow light, peaking at about $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ in the middle of the visible light spectrum.

At room temperature (300 K) the peak of radiant emittance lies at $9.7\ \mu\text{m}$, in the far infrared, while at the temperature of liquid nitrogen (77 K) the maximum of the almost insignificant amount of radiant emittance occurs at $38\ \mu\text{m}$, in the extreme infrared wavelengths.

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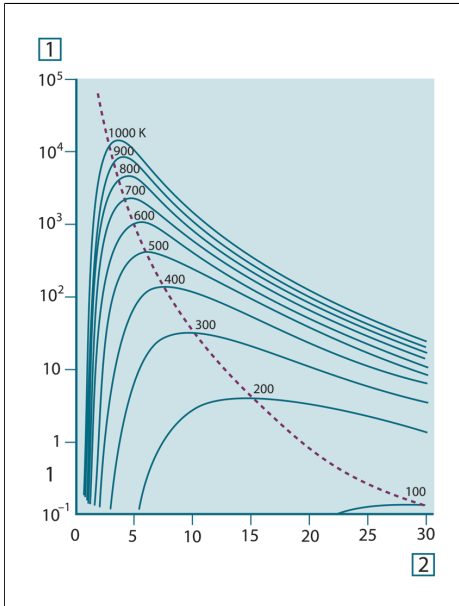


Figure 20.6 Planckian curves plotted on semi-log scales from 100 K to 1000 K. The dotted line represents the locus of maximum radiant emittance at each temperature as described by Wien's displacement law. 1: Spectral radiant emittance ($\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\ (\mu\text{m})$); 2: Wavelength (μm).

20.3.3 Stefan-Boltzmann's law

By integrating Planck's formula from $\lambda = 0$ to $\lambda = \infty$, we obtain the total radiant emittance (W_b) of a blackbody:

$$W_b = \sigma T^4 \text{ [Watt/m}^2\text{]}$$

This is the Stefan-Boltzmann formula (after *Josef Stefan*, 1835–1893, and *Ludwig Boltzmann*, 1844–1906), which states that the total emissive power of a blackbody is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. Graphically, W_b represents the area below the Planck curve for a particular temperature. It can be shown that the radiant emittance in the interval $\lambda = 0$ to λ_{max} is only 25 % of the total, which represents about the amount of the sun's radiation which lies inside the visible light spectrum.

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Figure 20.7 Josef Stefan (1835–1893), and Ludwig Boltzmann (1844–1906)

Using the Stefan-Boltzmann formula to calculate the power radiated by the human body, at a temperature of 300 K and an external surface area of approx. 2 m², we obtain 1 kW. This power loss could not be sustained if it were not for the compensating absorption of radiation from surrounding surfaces, at room temperatures which do not vary too drastically from the temperature of the body – or, of course, the addition of clothing.

20.3.4 Non-blackbody emitters

So far, only blackbody radiators and blackbody radiation have been discussed. However, real objects almost never comply with these laws over an extended wavelength region – although they may approach the blackbody behavior in certain spectral intervals. For example, a certain type of white paint may appear perfectly *white* in the visible light spectrum, but becomes distinctly *gray* at about 2 μm, and beyond 3 μm it is almost *black*.

There are three processes which can occur that prevent a real object from acting like a blackbody: a fraction of the incident radiation α may be absorbed, a fraction ρ may be reflected, and a fraction τ may be transmitted. Since all of these factors are more or less wavelength dependent, the subscript λ is used to imply the spectral dependence of their definitions. Thus:

- The spectral absorptance α_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power absorbed by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral reflectance ρ_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power reflected by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral transmittance τ_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power transmitted through an object to that incident upon it.

The sum of these three factors must always add up to the whole at any wavelength, so we have the relation:

$$\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda + \tau_\lambda = 1$$

For opaque materials $\tau_\lambda = 0$ and the relation simplifies to:

$$\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda = 1$$

Another factor, called the emissivity, is required to describe the fraction ε of the radiant emittance of a blackbody produced by an object at a specific temperature. Thus, we have the definition:

The spectral emissivity ε_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power from an object to that from a blackbody at the same temperature and wavelength.

Expressed mathematically, this can be written as the ratio of the spectral emittance of the object to that of a blackbody as follows:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \frac{W_{\lambda o}}{W_{\lambda b}}$$

Generally speaking, there are three types of radiation source, distinguished by the ways in which the spectral emittance of each varies with wavelength.

- A blackbody, for which $\varepsilon_\lambda = \varepsilon = 1$
- A graybody, for which $\varepsilon_\lambda = \varepsilon = \text{constant less than 1}$
- A selective radiator, for which ε varies with wavelength

According to Kirchhoff's law, for any material the spectral emissivity and spectral absorptance of a body are equal at any specified temperature and wavelength. That is:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda$$

From this we obtain, for an opaque material (since $\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda = 1$):

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} + \rho_{\lambda} = 1$$

For highly polished materials ε_{λ} approaches zero, so that for a perfectly reflecting material (*i.e.* a perfect mirror) we have:

$$\rho_{\lambda} = 1$$

For a graybody radiator, the Stefan-Boltzmann formula becomes:

$$W = \varepsilon \sigma T^4 \text{ [Watt/m}^2\text{]}$$

This states that the total emissive power of a graybody is the same as a blackbody at the same temperature reduced in proportion to the value of ε from the graybody.

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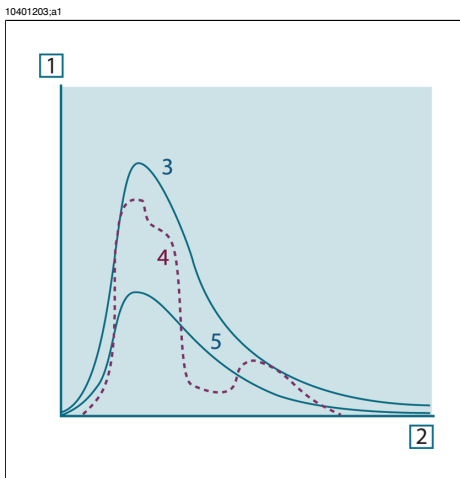


Figure 20.8 Spectral radiant emittance of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral radiant emittance; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Selective radiator; 5: Graybody.

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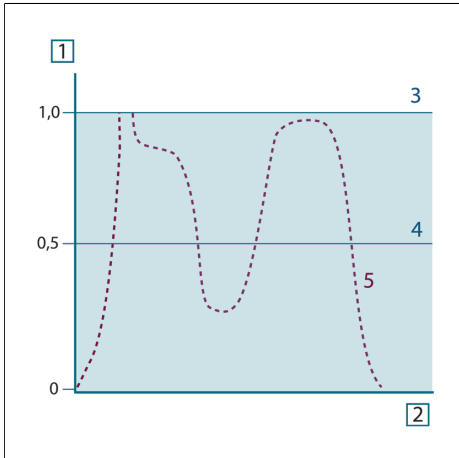


Figure 20.9 Spectral emissivity of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral emissivity; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Graybody; 5: Selective radiator.

20.4 Infrared semi-transparent materials

Consider now a non-metallic, semi-transparent body – let us say, in the form of a thick flat plate of plastic material. When the plate is heated, radiation generated within its volume must work its way toward the surfaces through the material in which it is partially absorbed. Moreover, when it arrives at the surface, some of it is reflected back into the interior. The back-reflected radiation is again partially absorbed, but some of it arrives at the other surface, through which most of it escapes; part of it is reflected back again. Although the progressive reflections become weaker and weaker they must all be added up when the total emittance of the plate is sought. When the resulting geometrical series is summed, the effective emissivity of a semi-transparent plate is obtained as:

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \frac{(1 - \rho_{\lambda})(1 - \tau_{\lambda})}{1 - \rho_{\lambda}\tau_{\lambda}}$$

When the plate becomes opaque this formula is reduced to the single formula:

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = 1 - \rho_{\lambda}$$

This last relation is a particularly convenient one, because it is often easier to measure reflectance than to measure emissivity directly.

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21 The measurement formula

As already mentioned, when viewing an object, the camera receives radiation not only from the object itself. It also collects radiation from the surroundings reflected via the object surface. Both these radiation contributions become attenuated to some extent by the atmosphere in the measurement path. To this comes a third radiation contribution from the atmosphere itself.

This description of the measurement situation, as illustrated in the figure below, is so far a fairly true description of the real conditions. What has been neglected could for instance be sun light scattering in the atmosphere or stray radiation from intense radiation sources outside the field of view. Such disturbances are difficult to quantify, however, in most cases they are fortunately small enough to be neglected. In case they are not negligible, the measurement configuration is likely to be such that the risk for disturbance is obvious, at least to a trained operator. It is then his responsibility to modify the measurement situation to avoid the disturbance e.g. by changing the viewing direction, shielding off intense radiation sources etc.

Accepting the description above, we can use the figure below to derive a formula for the calculation of the object temperature from the calibrated camera output.

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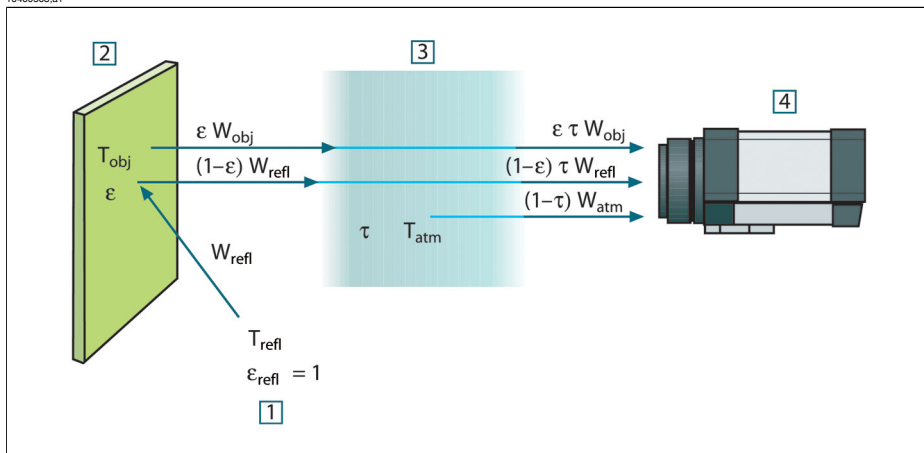


Figure 21.1 A schematic representation of the general thermographic measurement situation. 1: Surroundings; 2: Object; 3: Atmosphere; 4: Camera

Assume that the received radiation power W from a blackbody source of temperature T_{source} on short distance generates a camera output signal U_{source} that is proportional to the power input (power linear camera). We can then write (Equation 1):

$$U_{source} = CW(T_{source})$$

or, with simplified notation:

$$U_{source} = CW_{source}$$

where C is a constant.

Should the source be a graybody with emittance ε , the received radiation would consequently be εW_{source} .

We are now ready to write the three collected radiation power terms:

1 – *Emission from the object* = $\varepsilon \tau W_{obj}$, where ε is the emittance of the object and τ is the transmittance of the atmosphere. The object temperature is T_{obj} .

2 – *Reflected emission from ambient sources* = $(1 - \varepsilon) \tau W_{refl}$, where $(1 - \varepsilon)$ is the reflectance of the object. The ambient sources have the temperature T_{refl} .

It has here been assumed that the temperature T_{refl} is the same for all emitting surfaces within the halfsphere seen from a point on the object surface. This is of course sometimes a simplification of the true situation. It is, however, a necessary simplification in order to derive a workable formula, and T_{refl} can – at least theoretically – be given a value that represents an efficient temperature of a complex surrounding.

Note also that we have assumed that the emittance for the surroundings = 1. This is correct in accordance with Kirchhoff's law: All radiation impinging on the surrounding surfaces will eventually be absorbed by the same surfaces. Thus the emittance = 1. (Note though that the latest discussion requires the complete sphere around the object to be considered.)

3 – *Emission from the atmosphere* = $(1 - \tau) W_{atm}$, where $(1 - \tau)$ is the emittance of the atmosphere. The temperature of the atmosphere is T_{atm} .

The total received radiation power can now be written (Equation 2):

$$W_{tot} = \varepsilon \tau W_{obj} + (1 - \varepsilon) \tau W_{refl} + (1 - \tau) W_{atm}$$

We multiply each term by the constant C of Equation 1 and replace the CW products by the corresponding U according to the same equation, and get (Equation 3):

$$U_{tot} = \varepsilon \tau U_{obj} + (1 - \varepsilon) \tau U_{refl} + (1 - \tau) U_{atm}$$

Solve Equation 3 for U_{obj} (Equation 4):

$$U_{obj} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\tau} U_{tot} - \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} U_{refl} - \frac{1-\tau}{\varepsilon\tau} U_{atm}$$

This is the general measurement formula used in all the FLIR Systems thermographic equipment. The voltages of the formula are:

Figure 21.2 Voltages

U_{obj}	Calculated camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{obj} i.e. a voltage that can be directly converted into true requested object temperature.
U_{tot}	Measured camera output voltage for the actual case.
U_{refl}	Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{refl} according to the calibration.
U_{atm}	Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{atm} according to the calibration.

21

The operator has to supply a number of parameter values for the calculation:

- the object emittance ε ,
- the relative humidity,
- T_{atm}
- object distance (D_{obj})
- the (effective) temperature of the object surroundings, or the reflected ambient temperature T_{refl} , and
- the temperature of the atmosphere T_{atm}

This task could sometimes be a heavy burden for the operator since there are normally no easy ways to find accurate values of emittance and atmospheric transmittance for the actual case. The two temperatures are normally less of a problem provided the surroundings do not contain large and intense radiation sources.

A natural question in this connection is: How important is it to know the right values of these parameters? It could though be of interest to get a feeling for this problem already here by looking into some different measurement cases and compare the relative magnitudes of the three radiation terms. This will give indications about when it is important to use correct values of which parameters.

The figures below illustrates the relative magnitudes of the three radiation contributions for three different object temperatures, two emittances, and two spectral ranges: SW and LW. Remaining parameters have the following fixed values:

- $\tau = 0.88$
- $T_{refl} = +20\text{ °C (+68 °F)}$
- $T_{atm} = +20\text{ °C (+68 °F)}$

It is obvious that measurement of low object temperatures are more critical than measuring high temperatures since the 'disturbing' radiation sources are relatively much stronger in the first case. Should also the object emittance be low, the situation would be still more difficult.

We have finally to answer a question about the importance of being allowed to use the calibration curve above the highest calibration point, what we call extrapolation. Imagine that we in a certain case measure $U_{\text{tot}} = 4.5$ volts. The highest calibration point for the camera was in the order of 4.1 volts, a value unknown to the operator. Thus, even if the object happened to be a blackbody, i.e. $U_{\text{obj}} = U_{\text{tot}}$, we are actually performing extrapolation of the calibration curve when converting 4.5 volts into temperature.

Let us now assume that the object is not black, it has an emittance of 0.75, and the transmittance is 0.92. We also assume that the two second terms of Equation 4 amount to 0.5 volts together. Computation of U_{obj} by means of Equation 4 then results in $U_{\text{obj}} = 4.5 / 0.75 / 0.92 - 0.5 = 6.0$. This is a rather extreme extrapolation, particularly when considering that the video amplifier might limit the output to 5 volts! Note, though, that the application of the calibration curve is a theoretical procedure where no electronic or other limitations exist. We trust that if there had been no signal limitations in the camera, and if it had been calibrated far beyond 5 volts, the resulting curve would have been very much the same as our real curve extrapolated beyond 4.1 volts, provided the calibration algorithm is based on radiation physics, like the FLIR Systems algorithm. Of course there must be a limit to such extrapolations.

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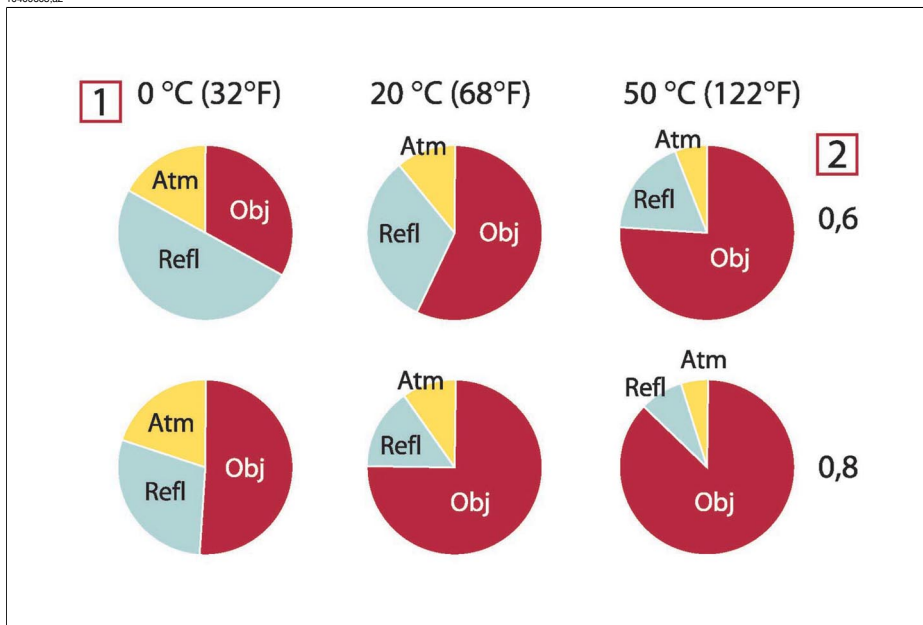


Figure 21.3 Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (SW camera).
1: Object temperature; **2:** Emissance; **Obj:** Object radiation; **Refl:** Reflected radiation; **Atm:** atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters: $\tau = 0.88$; $T_{\text{refl}} = 20 \text{ °C (+68 °F)}$; $T_{\text{atm}} = 20 \text{ °C (+68 °F)}$.

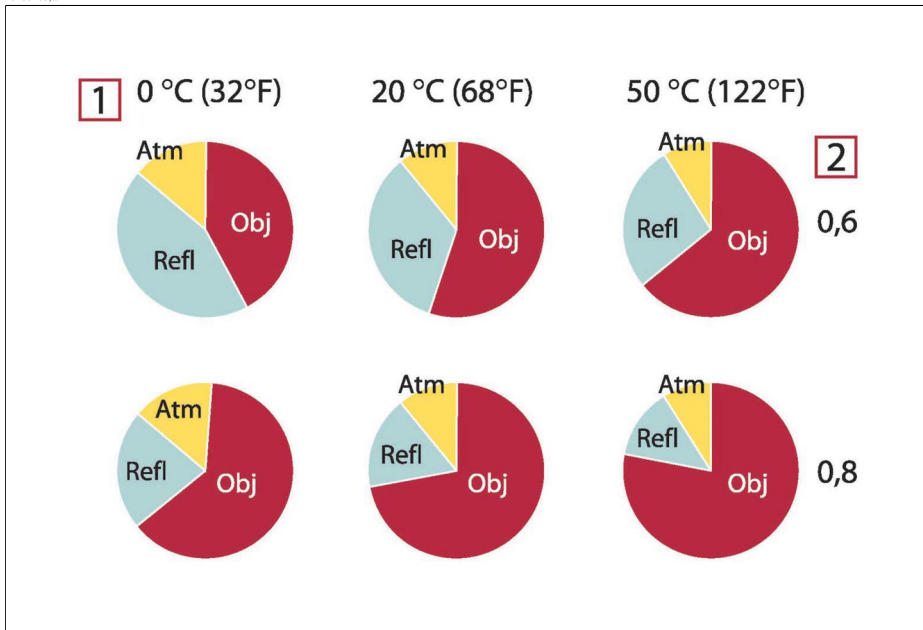


Figure 21.4 Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (LW camera). 1: Object temperature; 2: Emittance; **Obj**: Object radiation; **Refl**: Reflected radiation; **Atm**: atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters: $\tau = 0.88$; $T_{\text{refl}} = 20 \text{ °C (+68 °F)}$; $T_{\text{atm}} = 20 \text{ °C (+68 °F)}$.

22 Emissivity tables

This section presents a compilation of emissivity data from the infrared literature and measurements made by FLIR Systems.

22.1 References

1	Mikaél A. Bramson: <i>Infrared Radiation, A Handbook for Applications</i> , Plenum press, N.Y.
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5	Jones, Smith, Probert: <i>External thermography of buildings...</i> , Proc. of the Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, vol.110, Industrial and Civil Applications of Infrared Technology, June 1977 London.
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22

22.2 Important note about the emissivity tables

The emissivity values in the table below are recorded using a shortwave (SW) camera. The values should be regarded as recommendations only and used by caution.

22.3 Tables

Figure 22.1 T: Total spectrum; **SW:** 2–5 μm ; **LW:** 8–14 μm , **LLW:** 6.5–20 μm ; **1:** Material; **2:** Specification; **3:** Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$; **4:** Spectrum; **5:** Emissivity; **6:** Reference

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aluminum	anodized, black, dull	70	LW	0.95	9
Aluminum	anodized, black, dull	70	SW	0.67	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aluminum	anodized, light gray, dull	70	LW	0.97	9
Aluminum	anodized, light gray, dull	70	SW	0.61	9
Aluminum	anodized sheet	100	T	0.55	2
Aluminum	as received, plate	100	T	0.09	4
Aluminum	as received, sheet	100	T	0.09	2
Aluminum	cast, blast cleaned	70	LW	0.46	9
Aluminum	cast, blast cleaned	70	SW	0.47	9
Aluminum	dipped in HNO ₃ , plate	100	T	0.05	4
Aluminum	foil	27	3 μ m	0.09	3
Aluminum	foil	27	10 μ m	0.04	3
Aluminum	oxidized, strongly	50–500	T	0.2–0.3	1
Aluminum	polished	50–100	T	0.04–0.06	1
Aluminum	polished, sheet	100	T	0.05	2
Aluminum	polished plate	100	T	0.05	4
Aluminum	roughened	27	3 μ m	0.28	3
Aluminum	roughened	27	10 μ m	0.18	3
Aluminum	rough surface	20–50	T	0.06–0.07	1
Aluminum	sheet, 4 samples differently scratched	70	LW	0.03–0.06	9
Aluminum	sheet, 4 samples differently scratched	70	SW	0.05–0.08	9
Aluminum	vacuum deposited	20	T	0.04	2
Aluminum	weathered, heavily	17	SW	0.83–0.94	5
Aluminum bronze		20	T	0.60	1
Aluminum hydroxide	powder		T	0.28	1
Aluminum oxide	activated, powder		T	0.46	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aluminum oxide	pure, powder (alumina)		T	0.16	1
Asbestos	board	20	T	0.96	1
Asbestos	fabric		T	0.78	1
Asbestos	floor tile	35	SW	0.94	7
Asbestos	paper	40–400	T	0.93–0.95	1
Asbestos	powder		T	0.40–0.60	1
Asbestos	slate	20	T	0.96	1
Asphalt paving		4	LLW	0.967	8
Brass	dull, tarnished	20–350	T	0.22	1
Brass	oxidized	70	SW	0.04–0.09	9
Brass	oxidized	70	LW	0.03–0.07	9
Brass	oxidized	100	T	0.61	2
Brass	oxidized at 600 °C	200–600	T	0.59–0.61	1
Brass	polished	200	T	0.03	1
Brass	polished, highly	100	T	0.03	2
Brass	rubbed with 80-grit emery	20	T	0.20	2
Brass	sheet, rolled	20	T	0.06	1
Brass	sheet, worked with emery	20	T	0.2	1
Brick	alumina	17	SW	0.68	5
Brick	common	17	SW	0.86–0.81	5
Brick	Dinas silica, glazed, rough	1100	T	0.85	1
Brick	Dinas silica, refractory	1000	T	0.66	1
Brick	Dinas silica, unglazed, rough	1000	T	0.80	1
Brick	firebrick	17	SW	0.68	5
Brick	fireclay	20	T	0.85	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brick	fireclay	1000	T	0.75	1
Brick	fireclay	1200	T	0.59	1
Brick	masonry	35	SW	0.94	7
Brick	masonry, plastered	20	T	0.94	1
Brick	red, common	20	T	0.93	2
Brick	red, rough	20	T	0.88–0.93	1
Brick	refractory, corundum	1000	T	0.46	1
Brick	refractory, magnesite	1000–1300	T	0.38	1
Brick	refractory, strongly radiating	500–1000	T	0.8–0.9	1
Brick	refractory, weakly radiating	500–1000	T	0.65–0.75	1
Brick	silica, 95 % SiO ₂	1230	T	0.66	1
Brick	sillimanite, 33 % SiO ₂ , 64 % Al ₂ O ₃	1500	T	0.29	1
Brick	waterproof	17	SW	0.87	5
Bronze	phosphor bronze	70	LW	0.06	9
Bronze	phosphor bronze	70	SW	0.08	9
Bronze	polished	50	T	0.1	1
Bronze	porous, rough	50–150	T	0.55	1
Bronze	powder		T	0.76–0.80	1
Carbon	candle soot	20	T	0.95	2
Carbon	charcoal powder		T	0.96	1
Carbon	graphite, filed surface	20	T	0.98	2
Carbon	graphite powder		T	0.97	1
Carbon	lampblack	20–400	T	0.95–0.97	1
Chipboard	untreated	20	SW	0.90	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chromium	polished	50	T	0.10	1
Chromium	polished	500–1000	T	0.28–0.38	1
Clay	fired	70	T	0.91	1
Cloth	black	20	T	0.98	1
Concrete		20	T	0.92	2
Concrete	dry	36	SW	0.95	7
Concrete	rough	17	SW	0.97	5
Concrete	walkway	5	LLW	0.974	8
Copper	commercial, bur-nished	20	T	0.07	1
Copper	electrolytic, careful-ly polished	80	T	0.018	1
Copper	electrolytic, pol-ished	–34	T	0.006	4
Copper	molten	1100–1300	T	0.13–0.15	1
Copper	oxidized	50	T	0.6–0.7	1
Copper	oxidized, black	27	T	0.78	4
Copper	oxidized, heavily	20	T	0.78	2
Copper	oxidized to black-ness		T	0.88	1
Copper	polished	50–100	T	0.02	1
Copper	polished	100	T	0.03	2
Copper	polished, commer-cial	27	T	0.03	4
Copper	polished, mechan-ical	22	T	0.015	4
Copper	pure, carefully prepared surface	22	T	0.008	4
Copper	scraped	27	T	0.07	4
Copper dioxide	powder		T	0.84	1
Copper oxide	red, powder		T	0.70	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ebonite			T	0.89	1
Emery	coarse	80	T	0.85	1
Enamel		20	T	0.9	1
Enamel	lacquer	20	T	0.85–0.95	1
Fiber board	hard, untreated	20	SW	0.85	6
Fiber board	masonite	70	LW	0.88	9
Fiber board	masonite	70	SW	0.75	9
Fiber board	particle board	70	LW	0.89	9
Fiber board	particle board	70	SW	0.77	9
Fiber board	porous, untreated	20	SW	0.85	6
Gold	polished	130	T	0.018	1
Gold	polished, carefully	200–600	T	0.02–0.03	1
Gold	polished, highly	100	T	0.02	2
Granite	polished	20	LLW	0.849	8
Granite	rough	21	LLW	0.879	8
Granite	rough, 4 different samples	70	LW	0.77–0.87	9
Granite	rough, 4 different samples	70	SW	0.95–0.97	9
Gypsum		20	T	0.8–0.9	1
Ice: See Water					
Iron, cast	casting	50	T	0.81	1
Iron, cast	ingots	1000	T	0.95	1
Iron, cast	liquid	1300	T	0.28	1
Iron, cast	machined	800–1000	T	0.60–0.70	1
Iron, cast	oxidized	38	T	0.63	4
Iron, cast	oxidized	100	T	0.64	2
Iron, cast	oxidized	260	T	0.66	4
Iron, cast	oxidized	538	T	0.76	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron, cast	oxidized at 600 °C	200–600	T	0.64–0.78	1
Iron, cast	polished	38	T	0.21	4
Iron, cast	polished	40	T	0.21	2
Iron, cast	polished	200	T	0.21	1
Iron, cast	unworked	900–1100	T	0.87–0.95	1
Iron and steel	cold rolled	70	LW	0.09	9
Iron and steel	cold rolled	70	SW	0.20	9
Iron and steel	covered with red rust	20	T	0.61–0.85	1
Iron and steel	electrolytic	22	T	0.05	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic	100	T	0.05	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic	260	T	0.07	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic, carefully polished	175–225	T	0.05–0.06	1
Iron and steel	freshly worked with emery	20	T	0.24	1
Iron and steel	ground sheet	950–1100	T	0.55–0.61	1
Iron and steel	heavily rusted sheet	20	T	0.69	2
Iron and steel	hot rolled	20	T	0.77	1
Iron and steel	hot rolled	130	T	0.60	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	100	T	0.74	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	100	T	0.74	4
Iron and steel	oxidized	125–525	T	0.78–0.82	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	200	T	0.79	2
Iron and steel	oxidized	1227	T	0.89	4
Iron and steel	oxidized	200–600	T	0.80	1
Iron and steel	oxidized strongly	50	T	0.88	1
Iron and steel	oxidized strongly	500	T	0.98	1
Iron and steel	polished	100	T	0.07	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron and steel	polished	400–1000	T	0.14–0.38	1
Iron and steel	polished sheet	750–1050	T	0.52–0.56	1
Iron and steel	rolled, freshly	20	T	0.24	1
Iron and steel	rolled sheet	50	T	0.56	1
Iron and steel	rough, plane surface	50	T	0.95–0.98	1
Iron and steel	rusted, heavily	17	SW	0.96	5
Iron and steel	rusted red, sheet	22	T	0.69	4
Iron and steel	rusty, red	20	T	0.69	1
Iron and steel	shiny, etched	150	T	0.16	1
Iron and steel	shiny oxide layer, sheet,	20	T	0.82	1
Iron and steel	wrought, carefully polished	40–250	T	0.28	1
Iron galvanized	heavily oxidized	70	LW	0.85	9
Iron galvanized	heavily oxidized	70	SW	0.64	9
Iron galvanized	sheet	92	T	0.07	4
Iron galvanized	sheet, burnished	30	T	0.23	1
Iron galvanized	sheet, oxidized	20	T	0.28	1
Iron tinned	sheet	24	T	0.064	4
Lacquer	3 colors sprayed on Aluminum	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Lacquer	3 colors sprayed on Aluminum	70	SW	0.50–0.53	9
Lacquer	Aluminum on rough surface	20	T	0.4	1
Lacquer	bakelite	80	T	0.83	1
Lacquer	black, dull	40–100	T	0.96–0.98	1
Lacquer	black, matte	100	T	0.97	2
Lacquer	black, shiny, sprayed on iron	20	T	0.87	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lacquer	heat-resistant	100	T	0.92	1
Lacquer	white	40–100	T	0.8–0.95	1
Lacquer	white	100	T	0.92	2
Lead	oxidized, gray	20	T	0.28	1
Lead	oxidized, gray	22	T	0.28	4
Lead	oxidized at 200 °C	200	T	0.63	1
Lead	shiny	250	T	0.08	1
Lead	unoxidized, polished	100	T	0.05	4
Lead red		100	T	0.93	4
Lead red, powder		100	T	0.93	1
Leather	tanned		T	0.75–0.80	1
Lime			T	0.3–0.4	1
Magnesium		22	T	0.07	4
Magnesium		260	T	0.13	4
Magnesium		538	T	0.18	4
Magnesium	polished	20	T	0.07	2
Magnesium powder			T	0.86	1
Molybdenum		600–1000	T	0.08–0.13	1
Molybdenum		1500–2200	T	0.19–0.26	1
Molybdenum	filament	700–2500	T	0.1–0.3	1
Mortar		17	SW	0.87	5
Mortar	dry	36	SW	0.94	7
Nichrome	rolled	700	T	0.25	1
Nichrome	sandblasted	700	T	0.70	1
Nichrome	wire, clean	50	T	0.65	1
Nichrome	wire, clean	500–1000	T	0.71–0.79	1
Nichrome	wire, oxidized	50–500	T	0.95–0.98	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nickel	bright matte	122	T	0.041	4
Nickel	commercially pure, polished	100	T	0.045	1
Nickel	commercially pure, polished	200–400	T	0.07–0.09	1
Nickel	electrolytic	22	T	0.04	4
Nickel	electrolytic	38	T	0.06	4
Nickel	electrolytic	260	T	0.07	4
Nickel	electrolytic	538	T	0.10	4
Nickel	electroplated, polished	20	T	0.05	2
Nickel	electroplated on iron, polished	22	T	0.045	4
Nickel	electroplated on iron, unpolished	20	T	0.11–0.40	1
Nickel	electroplated on iron, unpolished	22	T	0.11	4
Nickel	oxidized	200	T	0.37	2
Nickel	oxidized	227	T	0.37	4
Nickel	oxidized	1227	T	0.85	4
Nickel	oxidized at 600 °C	200–600	T	0.37–0.48	1
Nickel	polished	122	T	0.045	4
Nickel	wire	200–1000	T	0.1–0.2	1
Nickel oxide		500–650	T	0.52–0.59	1
Nickel oxide		1000–1250	T	0.75–0.86	1
Oil, lubricating	0.025 mm film	20	T	0.27	2
Oil, lubricating	0.050 mm film	20	T	0.46	2
Oil, lubricating	0.125 mm film	20	T	0.72	2
Oil, lubricating	film on Ni base: Ni base only	20	T	0.05	2
Oil, lubricating	thick coating	20	T	0.82	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paint	8 different colors and qualities	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Paint	8 different colors and qualities	70	SW	0.88–0.96	9
Paint	Aluminum, various ages	50–100	T	0.27–0.67	1
Paint	cadmium yellow		T	0.28–0.33	1
Paint	chrome green		T	0.65–0.70	1
Paint	cobalt blue		T	0.7–0.8	1
Paint	oil	17	SW	0.87	5
Paint	oil, black flat	20	SW	0.94	6
Paint	oil, black gloss	20	SW	0.92	6
Paint	oil, gray flat	20	SW	0.97	6
Paint	oil, gray gloss	20	SW	0.96	6
Paint	oil, various colors	100	T	0.92–0.96	1
Paint	oil based, average of 16 colors	100	T	0.94	2
Paint	plastic, black	20	SW	0.95	6
Paint	plastic, white	20	SW	0.84	6
Paper	4 different colors	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Paper	4 different colors	70	SW	0.68–0.74	9
Paper	black		T	0.90	1
Paper	black, dull		T	0.94	1
Paper	black, dull	70	LW	0.89	9
Paper	black, dull	70	SW	0.86	9
Paper	blue, dark		T	0.84	1
Paper	coated with black lacquer		T	0.93	1
Paper	green		T	0.85	1
Paper	red		T	0.76	1
Paper	white	20	T	0.7–0.9	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paper	white, 3 different glosses	70	LW	0.88–0.90	9
Paper	white, 3 different glosses	70	SW	0.76–0.78	9
Paper	white bond	20	T	0.93	2
Paper	yellow		T	0.72	1
Plaster		17	SW	0.86	5
Plaster	plasterboard, untreated	20	SW	0.90	6
Plaster	rough coat	20	T	0.91	2
Plastic	glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board)	70	LW	0.91	9
Plastic	glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board)	70	SW	0.94	9
Plastic	polyurethane isolation board	70	LW	0.55	9
Plastic	polyurethane isolation board	70	SW	0.29	9
Plastic	PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured	70	LW	0.93	9
Plastic	PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured	70	SW	0.94	9
Platinum		17	T	0.016	4
Platinum		22	T	0.03	4
Platinum		100	T	0.05	4
Platinum		260	T	0.06	4
Platinum		538	T	0.10	4
Platinum		1000–1500	T	0.14–0.18	1
Platinum		1094	T	0.18	4
Platinum	pure, polished	200–600	T	0.05–0.10	1
Platinum	ribbon	900–1100	T	0.12–0.17	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Platinum	wire	50–200	T	0.06–0.07	1
Platinum	wire	500–1000	T	0.10–0.16	1
Platinum	wire	1400	T	0.18	1
Porcelain	glazed	20	T	0.92	1
Porcelain	white, shiny		T	0.70–0.75	1
Rubber	hard	20	T	0.95	1
Rubber	soft, gray, rough	20	T	0.95	1
Sand			T	0.60	1
Sand		20	T	0.90	2
Sandstone	polished	19	LLW	0.909	8
Sandstone	rough	19	LLW	0.935	8
Silver	polished	100	T	0.03	2
Silver	pure, polished	200–600	T	0.02–0.03	1
Skin	human	32	T	0.98	2
Slag	boiler	0–100	T	0.97–0.93	1
Slag	boiler	200–500	T	0.89–0.78	1
Slag	boiler	600–1200	T	0.76–0.70	1
Slag	boiler	1400–1800	T	0.69–0.67	1
Snow: See Water					
Soil	dry	20	T	0.92	2
Soil	saturated with water	20	T	0.95	2
Stainless steel	alloy, 8 % Ni, 18 % Cr	500	T	0.35	1
Stainless steel	rolled	700	T	0.45	1
Stainless steel	sandblasted	700	T	0.70	1
Stainless steel	sheet, polished	70	LW	0.14	9
Stainless steel	sheet, polished	70	SW	0.18	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Stainless steel	sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched	70	LW	0.28	9
Stainless steel	sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched	70	SW	0.30	9
Stainless steel	type 18-8, buffed	20	T	0.16	2
Stainless steel	type 18-8, oxidized at 800 °C	60	T	0.85	2
Stucco	rough, lime	10–90	T	0.91	1
Styrofoam	insulation	37	SW	0.60	7
Tar			T	0.79–0.84	1
Tar	paper	20	T	0.91–0.93	1
Tile	glazed	17	SW	0.94	5
Tin	burnished	20–50	T	0.04–0.06	1
Tin	tin-plated sheet iron	100	T	0.07	2
Titanium	oxidized at 540 °C	200	T	0.40	1
Titanium	oxidized at 540 °C	500	T	0.50	1
Titanium	oxidized at 540 °C	1000	T	0.60	1
Titanium	polished	200	T	0.15	1
Titanium	polished	500	T	0.20	1
Titanium	polished	1000	T	0.36	1
Tungsten		200	T	0.05	1
Tungsten		600–1000	T	0.1–0.16	1
Tungsten		1500–2200	T	0.24–0.31	1
Tungsten	filament	3300	T	0.39	1
Varnish	flat	20	SW	0.93	6
Varnish	on oak parquet floor	70	LW	0.90–0.93	9
Varnish	on oak parquet floor	70	SW	0.90	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Wallpaper	slight pattern, light gray	20	SW	0.85	6
Wallpaper	slight pattern, red	20	SW	0.90	6
Water	distilled	20	T	0.96	2
Water	frost crystals	–10	T	0.98	2
Water	ice, covered with heavy frost	0	T	0.98	1
Water	ice, smooth	–10	T	0.96	2
Water	ice, smooth	0	T	0.97	1
Water	layer >0.1 mm thick	0–100	T	0.95–0.98	1
Water	snow		T	0.8	1
Water	snow	–10	T	0.85	2
Wood		17	SW	0.98	5
Wood		19	LLW	0.962	8
Wood	ground		T	0.5–0.7	1
Wood	pine, 4 different samples	70	LW	0.81–0.89	9
Wood	pine, 4 different samples	70	SW	0.67–0.75	9
Wood	planed	20	T	0.8–0.9	1
Wood	planed oak	20	T	0.90	2
Wood	planed oak	70	LW	0.88	9
Wood	planed oak	70	SW	0.77	9
Wood	plywood, smooth, dry	36	SW	0.82	7
Wood	plywood, untreated	20	SW	0.83	6
Wood	white, damp	20	T	0.7–0.8	1
Zinc	oxidized at 400 °C	400	T	0.11	1
Zinc	oxidized surface	1000–1200	T	0.50–0.60	1

22 – Emissivity tables

1	2	3	4	5	6
Zinc	polished	200–300	T	0.04–0.05	1
Zinc	sheet	50	T	0.20	1

Index

.psw: 78
 .tcf: 78
 *.psw: 78
 *.tcf: 78
 creating: 55
 uploading: 93
 +/- button
 function: 75
 location: 65

1

1 195 267: 11
 1 195 268: 11
 1 195 314: 11
 1 195 317: 11
 1 195 346: 11
 1 195 994: 11
 1 909 528: 11
 1 909 775: 11
 1 909 812: 11
 1 909 813: 11
 1 909 820: 11
 1 910 017: 11
 1 910 213: 11
 1 910 218: 11
 1 910 219: 11
 117 132: 11

4

4" LCD: 66
 4" LCD / remote control
 in packing list: 11

A

about FLIR Systems: 6
 A button
 function: 75
 location: 67
 remote control: 74
 accessories
 cleaning: 137
 accuracy: 141
 acquiring
 image: 46
 adapter CompactFlash card
 in packing list: 11
 Add box
 command: 100

Add circle
 command: 102
 Add diff
 command: 109
 Add isotherm
 command: 107
 Add line
 command: 104
 address: viii
 Add spot
 command: 98
 Add visual marker
 command: 112
 adjusting
 focus: 60
 visual alarm: 53
 Alarm setup
 dialog box: 119
 Alarm temp
 label: 119
 Analysis
 menu: 98
 antennas
 Bluetooth®: 68
 assessment, correct: 22
 atmospheric transmission correction: 142
 attaching
 remote control: 63
 audio
 input: 143
 output: 143
 autofocus
 explanation: 77
 how to: 60

B

bands
 extreme infrared: 185
 far infrared: 185
 middle infrared: 185
 near infrared: 185
 battery: 129
 in packing list: 11
 inserting: 61
 operating time: 142
 removing: 62
 type: 142
 battery charger
 external: 129

battery charger (*continued*)
 in packing list: 11
 internal: 129
 battery charging
 external: 131
 internal: 130
 battery indicator: 79
 battery status bar: 79
 battery system: 129
 behavior, temperature: 22
 blackbody
 construction: 186
 explanation: 186
 practical application: 186
 Bluetooth®
 command: 121
 dialog box: 121
 Bluetooth® antenna: 68
 box
 laying out & moving: 48
 moving: 50
 resizing: 50
 Box
 shortcut menu: 100
 Box settings
 dialog box: 101
 breakers: 22
 Burst recording
 command: 89
 dialog box: 89
 burst recording indicator: 79
 buttons
 function
 +/- button: 75
 A button: 75
 C button: 75
 F1 button: 75
 F2 button: 76
 Laser LocatIR button: 76
 ON/OFF button: 75
 S button: 75
 location
 +/- button: 65
 A button: 67
 C button: 67
 F1 button: 65
 F2 button: 66
 Laser LocatIR: 73
 ON/OFF button: 70
 S button: 67
 remote control
 A button: 74
 C button: 74

buttons (*continued*)
 remote control (*continued*)
 S button: 74
 Buttons
 command: 123
 dialog box: 123

C

cable insulation: 22
 cables
 cleaning: 137
 calibration: 1
 time between: 1
 camera body
 cleaning: 137
 Camera info
 command: 125
 dialog box: 125
 camera overview: 65
 camera parts
 +/- button: 65
 4" LCD: 66
 antennas
 Bluetooth®: 68
 camera status LCD: 66
 connectors
 remote control: 66
 RS-232/USB: 67
 F1 button: 65
 F2 button: 66
 function
 joystick: 75
 hand strap: 67
 IrDA
 location: 71
 joystick
 on camera body: 70
 on remote control: 74
 Laser LocatIR: 73
 location: 73
 lid battery compartment: 67
 remote control: 66
 video lamp: 67, 69
 viewfinder: 66
 visual camera: 81
 camera status LCD: 66
 symbols
 battery indicator: 79
 battery status bar: 79
 burst recording indicator: 79
 communication indicator: 79
 CompactFlash card indicator: 79
 CompactFlash card status bar: 79

-
- camera status LCD (*continued*)
 - symbols (*continued*)
 - external power indicator: 79
 - power indicator: 79
 - canceling
 - selections: 86
 - cavity radiator
 - applications: 186
 - explanation: 186
 - C button
 - function: 75
 - location: 67
 - remote control: 74
 - changing
 - date & time: 58
 - date format: 57
 - focus: 60
 - focus manually: 60
 - isotherm: 49
 - language: 57
 - lens: 59
 - level: 56
 - position of measurement marker: 50
 - size of measurement marker: 50
 - span: 56
 - system settings
 - date & time: 58
 - date format: 57
 - language: 57
 - temperature unit: 57
 - time format: 57
 - temperature unit: 57
 - time format: 57
 - visual alarm: 53
 - charging, battery
 - externally: 131
 - internally: 130
 - circle
 - laying out & moving: 49
 - Circle
 - shortcut menu: 102
 - Circle settings
 - dialog box: 103
 - classification: 23, 25, 30
 - cleaning
 - accessories: 137
 - cables: 137
 - camera body: 137
 - lenses: 137
 - commands
 - Add box: 100
 - Add circle: 102
 - Add diff: 109
 - commands (*continued*)
 - Add isotherm: 107
 - Add line: 104
 - Add spot: 98
 - Add visual marker: 112
 - Bluetooth®: 121
 - Burst recording: 89
 - Buttons: 123
 - Camera info: 125
 - Continuous adjust: 112
 - Copy to card: 89
 - Date/Time : 124
 - Deactivate local par.: 110
 - Difference: 116
 - Digital video: 120
 - Edit mode: 98
 - Factory default: 125
 - Freeze/Live: 111
 - Hide graphics: 112
 - Image: 113
 - Image description: 97
 - Images: 87
 - Level/Span: 111
 - Local settings: 124
 - Manual adjust: 112
 - Obj par: 110
 - Palette: 112
 - Periodic save: 89
 - Power: 121
 - Profile: 125
 - Range: 111
 - Ref temp: 109
 - Remove all: 109
 - Save: 88, 117
 - Show graphics: 112
 - Status bar: 122
 - Text comment: 92
 - Type: 119
 - Visual/IR: 111
 - Voice comment: 91
 - communication indicator: 79
 - CompactFlash card
 - indicator: 79
 - in packing list: 11
 - status bar: 79
 - conditions
 - cooling: 36
 - confirming
 - selections: 86
 - connecting
 - LEMO connectors: 135
 - connectors
 - remote control: 66

connectors (*continued*)

RS-232/USB: 67

Continuous adjust

command: 112

control: 25

cooling conditions: 36

copyright: viii

Copy to card

command: 89

correct assessment: 22

creating

folder: 47

isotherm: 49

text comment files: 55

D

Date/Time

command: 124

dialog box: 124

date & time

changing: 58

date format

changing: 57

Deactivate local par.

command: 110

defect, probable: 22

defective parts: 22

defects, classification of: 24

deleting

file: 46

image: 46

Delta alarm

label: 119

detector: 141

Dewar, James: 184

dialog boxes

Alarm setup: 119

Bluetooth®: 121

Box settings: 101

Burst recording: 89

Buttons: 123

Camera info: 125

Circle settings: 103

Date/Time: 124

Difference settings: 116

Digital video: 120

Image description: 97

Image setup: 113

Isotherm settings: 108

Line settings: 105

Local settings: 124

Obj par: 110

Palette: 112

dialog boxes (*continued*)

Periodic save: 89

Power setup: 121

Range: 111

Ref temp: 109

Save setup: 117

Spot settings: 99

Status bar: 122

Text comment: 92

Voice comment: 91

Difference

command: 116

Difference settings

dialog box: 116

digital image enhancement: 141

digital video

specifications: 141

Digital video

command: 120

dialog box: 120

dimensional drawings: 141

displaying

menu system: 86

distance: 40

explanation: 179

disturbance factors

distance: 40

object size: 41

rain: 40

snow: 40

wind: 39

E

Edit mode

command: 98

electrical power system: 129

power management: 142

specifications: 142

voltage: 142

electromagnetic spectrum: 185

electronic zoom: 141

emissivity: 43

data: 201

explanation: 175

tables: 201

emissivity correction: 141

encapsulation: 142

environmental specifications

encapsulation: 142

humidity: 142

operating temperature range: 142

shock: 142

storage temperature range: 142

environmental specifications (*continued*)

- vibration: 142
- equipment data, general: 22
- error messages: 85
- excess temperature: 29
- exiting
 - menu system: 86
- external battery charger: 129
- external optics correction: 142
- external power indicator: 79
- extreme infrared band: 185

F

F1 button

- function: 75
- location: 65

F2 button

- function: 76
- location: 66

factors, disturbance

- distance: 40
- object size: 41
- rain: 40
- snow: 40
- wind: 39

Factory default

- command: 125

far infrared band: 185

faults, classification: 30

file

- deleting: 46
- opening: 46
- saving: 48

file naming

- current date: 118
- current directory: 118
- unique counter: 117

file structure: 127

finding IP address

- FireWire & RS-232 cameras: 19, 20

FireWire: 143

FireWire cable 4/4

- in packing list: 11

FireWire cable 4/6

- in packing list: 11

FLIR Systems

- about: 6
- copyright: viii
- history: 6
 - E series: 7
 - first thermo-electrically cooled: 6
 - model 525: 6
 - model 650: 6

(*continued*)history (*continued*)

- model 750: 6
- model 780: 6
- model P60: 7
- thermo-electrically cooled, first: 6

ISO 9001: viii

legal disclaimer: viii

patents: viii

patents pending: viii

postal address: viii

product warranty: viii

quality assurance: viii

quality management system: viii

requests for enhancement: 10

RFE: 10

trademarks: viii

warranty: viii

focus

- how to: 60

folder

- creating: 46, 47

folder structure: 127

formulas

- Planck's law: 187
- Stefan Boltzmann's formula: 190
- Wien's displacement law: 188

Freeze/Live

- command: 111

freezing

- image: 48

Function

- label: 119

G

general equipment data: 22

glossary: 174

graybody: 191

Gustav Robert Kirchhoff: 186

H

hand strap: 67

headset

- in packing list: 11

heating

- inductive: 35
- solar: 34

heat picture: 183

Herschel, William: 181

Hide graphics

- command: 112

history: 6

- E series: 7

history (*continued*)

- first thermo-electrically cooled: 6
 - infrared technology: 181
 - model 525: 6
 - model 650: 6
 - model 750: 6
 - model 780: 6
 - model P60: 7
 - thermo-electrically cooled, first: 6
- humidity: 142

I

identification: 25

Identity

- labels: 119

image

- acquiring: 46
- deleting: 46
- freezing: 48
- opening: 46
- saving: 48
- unfreezing: 48

Image

- command: 113
- menu: 111

Image description

- command: 97
- dialog box: 97

image frequency: 141

image naming

- current date: 118
- current directory: 118
- unique counter: 117

Images

- command: 87

Image setup

- dialog box: 113

indicators

- battery: 79
- battery status: 79
- burst recording: 79
- communication: 79
- CompactFlash card: 79
- CompactFlash card status bar: 79
- external power: 79
- on battery charger: 131
- power: 79

inductive heating: 35

infrared communications link: 71

- how it works: 78

infrared semi-transparent body: 193

infrared technology

- history: 181

inserting

- battery: 61

inspection: 23

insulation, cable: 22

interfaces: 143

- RS-232: 143

- USB: 143

internal battery charger: 129

IP address, finding

- FireWire & RS-232 cameras: 19, 20

IrDA

- how it works: 78

- location: 71

ISO 9001: viii

isotherm

- creating & changing: 49

Isotherm

- shortcut menu: 107

Isotherm settings

- dialog box: 108

J

James Dewar: 184

Josef Stefan: 190

joystick

- function: 75
- on camera body: 70
- on remote control: 74

K

keys

function

- +/- button: 75
- A button: 75
- C button: 75
- F1 button: 75
- F2 button: 76
- Laser LocatIR button: 76
- ON/OFF button: 75
- S button: 75

location

- +/- button: 65
- A button: 67
- C button: 67
- F1 button: 65
- F2 button: 66
- Laser LocatIR: 73
- ON/OFF button: 70
- S button: 67

remote control

- A button: 74
- C button: 74
- S button: 74

Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert: 186

L

labels

- Alarm temp: 119
- Delta alarm: 119
- Function: 119
- Identity: 119
- Output: 119
- Ref temp: 119
- Set from ref temp: 119
- Type: 119

Landriani, Marsilio: 181

Langley, Samuel P.: 184

language

- changing: 57

Laser LocatIR

- button: 73
- classification: 142
- description: 80
- distance: 80
- function: 76
- location on camera: 73
- output power: 80
- type: 142
- warning: 80
- wavelength: 80

laws

- Planck's law: 187
- Stefan-Boltzmann's formula: 190
- Wien's displacement law: 188

laying out & moving

- box: 48
- circle: 49
- line: 49
- spot: 48

LCD protection: 1, 121

LED indicators

- on battery charger: 131

legal disclaimer: viii

LEMO connectors: 135

lens

- cleaning: 137
- mounting: 59

lens cap camera body

- in packing list: 11

Leopoldo Nobili: 183

level

- changing: 56

Level/Span

- command: 111

lid battery compartment: 67

line

- laying out & moving: 49

Line

- shortcut menu: 104

Line settings

- dialog box: 105

load variations: 35

Local settings

- command: 124
- dialog box: 124

Ludwig Boltzmann: 190

M

Macedonio Melloni: 182

Manual adjust

- command: 112

Marsilio Landriani: 181

Material Safety Data Sheets: 137

Max Planck: 187

measurement

- comparative: 28
- temperature: 26

measurement formula: 195

measurement marker

- moving: 50
- resizing: 50

measurements

- working with: 48

measurement situation

- general thermographic: 195

Melloni, Macedonio: 182

menus

- Analysis: 98

- Image: 111

- Setup: 113

shortcut menus

- Box: 100

- Circle: 102

- Isotherm: 107

- Line: 104

- Spot: 98

menu system: 86

- canceling

- selections: 86

- confirming

- selections: 86

- displaying: 86

- exiting: 86

- navigating: 86

messages: 85

middle infrared band: 185

mounting

- lens: 59

moving
 box: 48
 circle: 49
 line: 49
 spot: 48
 moving measurement marker: 50
 MSDS: 137

N

naming
 current directory: 118
 naming images
 current date: 118
 unique counter: 117
 navigating between storage devices: 46, 47
 navigating menu system: 86
 near infrared band: 185
 Nobili, Leopoldo : 183
 non-blackbody emitters: 190
 normal operating temperature: 29

O

object size: 41
 Obj par
 command: 110
 dialog box: 110
 ON/OFF button
 function: 75
 location: 70
 opening
 file: 46
 image: 46
 operating temperature, normal: 29
 operating temperature range: 142
 operating time: 142
 optics transmission correction: 142
 Output
 label: 119
 overheating: 37

P

packing list: 11
 4" LCD / remote control: 11
 adapter CompactFlash card: 11
 battery: 11
 battery charger: 11
 CompactFlash card: 11
 FireWire cable 4/4: 11
 FireWire cable 4/6: 11
 headset: 11
 lens cap camera body: 11
 power supply: 11

packing list (*continued*)
 shoulder strap: 11
 USB cable: 11
 video cable: 11
 video lamp: 11

Palette
 command: 112
 dialog box: 112

part numbers

1 195 267: 11
 1 195 268: 11
 1 195 314: 11
 1 195 317: 11
 1 195 346: 11
 1 195 994: 11
 1 909 528: 11
 1 909 775: 11
 1 909 812: 11
 1 909 813: 11
 1 909 820: 11
 1 910 017: 11
 1 910 213: 11
 1 910 218: 11
 1 910 219: 11
 117 132: 11

parts, defective: 22

patents: viii

patents pending: viii

Periodic save

command: 89

dialog box: 89

physical specifications

size: 143

tripod mount: 143

weight: 143

Planck, Max: 187

PocketWord file: 78

postal address: viii

Power

command: 121

power indicator: 79

power input: 143

power management: 142

Power setup

dialog box: 121

power supply: 129

in packing list: 11

preparation: 23

priority, repair: 24

probable defect: 22

product warranty: viii

Profile

command: 125

psw: 78

Q

quality assurance: viii

quality management system: viii

R

radiation power terms

emission from atmosphere: 196

emission from object: 196

reflected emission from ambient source: 196

radiation sources

relative magnitudes: 199, 200

radiators

cavity radiator: 186

graybody radiators: 191

selective radiators: 191

rain: 40, 43

Range

command: 111

dialog box: 111

recalling

file: 46

image: 46

reflected ambient temperature

explanation: 179

reflected ambient temperature correction: 142

reflected apparent temperature: 44

reflections: 34

Ref temp

command: 109

dialog box: 109

label: 119

relative humidity

explanation: 179

relative magnitudes

radiation sources: 199, 200

remote control: 66

attaching: 63

removing: 62

remote control connector: 66

Remove all

command: 109

removing

battery: 62

remote control: 62

repair priority: 24

report: 23

reporting: 23, 32

requests for enhancement: 10

resistance variations: 37

resizing measurement marker: 50

result table

screen object: 83

signs in: 83

RFE: 10

RS-232: 143

RS-232/USB connector: 67

S

Samuel P. Langley: 184

Save

command: 88, 117

Save setup

dialog box: 117

saving

file: 48

image: 48

S button

function: 75

location: 67

remote control: 74

scale

screen object: 84

screen objects

result table: 83

status bar: 84

temperature scale: 84

selections

canceling: 86

confirming: 86

semi-transparent body: 193

Set from ref temp

labels: 119

Setup

menu: 113

shock: 142

shortcut menus

Box: 100

Circle: 102

Isotherm: 107

Line: 104

Spot: 98

shoulder strap

in packing list: 11

Show graphics

command: 112

Sir James Dewar: 184

Sir William Herschel: 181

size: 143

snow: 40

solar heating: 34

solenoids: 22

span

changing: 56

- spatial resolution: 141
- specifications
 - environmental
 - encapsulation: 142
 - humidity: 142
 - operating temperature range: 142
 - shock: 142
 - storage temperature range: 142
 - vibration: 142
 - physical
 - size: 143
 - tripod mount: 143
 - weight: 143
 - technical: 141
- spectral range: 141
- spectrum
 - thermometrical: 182
- speed, wind: 23
- spot
 - laying out & moving: 48
- Spot
 - shortcut menu: 98
- Spot settings
 - dialog box: 99
- status area: 84
- status bar
 - screen object: 84
- Status bar
 - command: 122
 - dialog box: 122
- Stefan, Josef: 190
- storage temperature range: 142
- switching off camera: 45
- switching on camera: 45
- system messages
 - status messages: 85
 - warning messages: 85
- system settings
 - changing
 - date & time: 58
 - date format: 57
 - language: 57
 - temperature unit: 57
 - time format: 57

T

- tcf: 78
 - creating: 55
- technical specifications: 141
- technical support: 10
- temperature
 - excess: 29
 - normal operating: 29

- temperature, reflected apparent: 44
- temperature behavior: 22
- temperature measurement: 26
- temperature range
 - operating: 142
 - storage: 142
- temperature ranges: 141
- temperature scale
 - screen object: 84
- temperature unit
 - changing: 57
- Text comment
 - command: 92
 - dialog box: 92
- text comment file: 78
 - creating: 55
- text comment files
 - uploading: 93
- theory of thermography: 185
- thermograph: 183
- thermographic measurement techniques
 - introduction: 175
- thermographic theory: 185
- thermometrical spectrum: 182
- thermos bottle: 184
- time & date
 - changing: 58
- time format
 - changing: 57
- trademarks: viii
- transferring
 - text comment files: 55
- transferring text comment files: 93
- tripod mount: 143
- turning off camera: 45
- turning on camera: 45
- tutorials
 - acquiring
 - image: 46
 - adjusting
 - focus: 60
 - attaching
 - remote control: 63
 - changing
 - date & time: 58
 - date format: 57
 - focus: 60
 - isotherm: 49
 - language: 57
 - level: 56
 - span: 56
 - temperature unit: 57
 - time format: 57

tutorials (*continued*)changing (*continued*)

visual alarm: 53

creating

folder: 47

isotherm: 49

deleting

file: 46

image: 46

freezing

image: 48

inserting

battery: 61

laying out & moving

box: 48

circle: 49

line: 49

spot: 48

measuring temperature: 48, 49

mounting

lens: 59

moving measurement marker: 50

navigating: 46, 47

opening

image: 46

recalling

image: 46

removing

battery: 62

remote control: 62

resizing measurement marker: 50

saving

image: 48

switching off camera: 45

switching on camera: 45

unfreezing

image: 48

zooming: 60

Type

command: 119

label: 119

U

unfreezing

image: 48

unpacking: 11

uploading text comment files: 93

USB: 143

USB cable

in packing list: 11

V

variations, load: 35

variations, resistance: 37

vibration: 142

video cable

in packing list: 11

video camera: 81

video lamp: 67, 69

in packing list: 11

viewfinder: 66

specifications: 141

Visual/IR

command: 111

visual alarm

changing: 53

visual camera: 81

Voice comment

command: 91

dialog box: 91

W

warning messages: 85

warnings

battery: 132

intensive energy sources: 1

interference: 1

radio frequency energy: 1

warranty: viii

weight: 143

Wien, Wilhelm: 188

Wilhelm Wien: 188

William Herschel: 181

wind: 39

wind speed: 23

working with

level: 56

span: 56

working with camera

adjusting

focus: 60

attaching

remote control: 63

inserting

battery: 61

mounting

lens: 59

removing

battery: 62

remote control: 62

zooming: 60

working with measurements: 48

Z

zoom

how to: 60

A note on the technical production of this manual

This manual was produced using XML – eXtensible Markup Language. For more information about XML, point your browser to:
<http://www.w3.org/XML/>

Readers interested in the history & theory of markup languages may also want to visit the following sites:

- <http://www.gla.ac.uk/staff/strategy/information/socarcp/>
- <http://www.renater.fr/Video/2002ATHENS/P/DC/History/plan.htm>

A note on the typeface used in this manual

This manual was typeset using Swiss 721, which is Bitstream's pan-European version of Max Miedinger's Helvetica™ typeface. Max Miedinger was born December 24th, 1910 in Zürich, Switzerland and died March 8th, 1980 in Zürich, Switzerland.

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- 1926-30: Trains as a typesetter in Zürich, after which he attends evening classes at the Kunstgewerbeschule in Zürich.
- 1936-46: Typographer for Globus department store's advertising studio in Zürich.
- 1947-56: Customer counselor and typeface sales representative for the Haas'sche Schriftgießerei in Münchenstein near Basel. From 1956 onwards: freelance graphic artist in Zürich.
- 1956: Eduard Hoffmann, the director of the Haas'sche Schriftgießerei, commissions Miedinger to develop a new sans-serif typeface.
- 1957: The Haas-Grotesk face is introduced.
- 1958: Introduction of the roman (or normal) version of Haas-Grotesk.
- 1959: Introduction of a bold Haas-Grotesk.
- 1960: The typeface changes its name from Neue Haas Grotesk to Helvetica™.
- 1983: Linotype publishes its Neue Helvetica™, based on the earlier Helvetica™.

For more information about Max Miedinger, his typeface and its influences, please visit <http://www.rit.edu/~rlv5703/imm/project2/index.html>

The following file identities and file versions were used in the formatting stream output for this manual:

20234203.xml a29
20234903.xml a11
20235103.xml a17
20235203.xml a18
20235303.xml a13
20235503.xml a25
20235603.xml a26
20235703.xml a32
20235803.xml a26
20235903.xml a40
20236003.xml a14
20236103.xml a12
20236203.xml a33
20236503.xml a24
20236703.xml a32
20236803.xml a9
20237103.xml a7
20237503.xml a18
20237703.xml a24
20238703.xml b6
20248603.xml b12
20254903.xml a25
20255203.xml a4
20273203.xml a8
20273903.xml a2
20275203.xml a3
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R0059.rcp a15
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