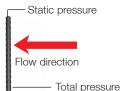


Straight Pitot tubes 0635.2040, 0635.2140, 0635.2240

Straight Pitot tubes measure velocities when used with a differential pressure probe, control unit or analyser box. Temperature measurement is also integrated. Using the pressure probe, dynamic pressure is calculated from the difference between total pressure and static pressure.



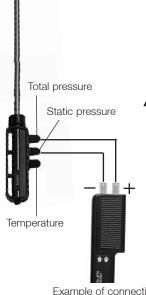
Velocity is calculated as follows:

$$v = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$$
: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$: Pitot tube factor $V = S \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \times S$

* Velocity speed is calculated as follows in instruments in which it is not possible to input the Pitot tube factor (0.67):

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{2.228 \times \text{rho}}}$$





Example of connection with external probe

Note:

The value displayed decreases if the flow impact onto the Pitot tube is not at a right angle.

Technical data

Pitot tube factor 0.67 Minimum immersion depth: 150 mm Measuring range 1 to 30 m/s 0 to +600 °C

Pressure probes	Length	Part No.	
100 Pa 18 m/s	360 mm	0635.2040	
10 hPa 126 m/s	500 mm	0635.2140	
100 hPa 130 m/s	1000 mm	0635.2240	



Straight Pitot tubes 0635.2040, 0635.2140, 0635.2240

Straight Pitot tubes measure velocities when used with a differential pressure probe, control unit or analyser box. Temperature measurement is also integrated. Using the pressure probe, dynamic pressure is calculated from the difference between total pressure and static pressure.



Total pressure

Static pressure

 $v = S \ x \sqrt{\frac{2 \ x \ P \ \text{dynamisch}}{\text{rho}^*}} \ \ \begin{array}{l} S\colon \quad \text{Pitot tube factor} \\ P \ \text{dyn: Dynamic pressure (Pa)} \\ \text{rho: Density (kg/m}^3) \end{array}$

* Velocity speed is calculated as follows in instruments in which it is not possible to input the Pitot tube factor (0.67):

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times P \text{ dynamisch}}{2.228 \times rho}}$$

If temperatures are > 100 °C, keep a distance of min. 100 mm between handle and measurement aperture to avoid high temperatures in the handle.



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Note:

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Pitot tube factor 0.67 Minimum immersion depth: 150 mm Measuring range 1 to 30 m/s 0 to +600 °C

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