



- ✓ natural ventilation of the sensors
- ✓ improved lamellar system
- ✓ suitable protection against direct and indirect radiation
- ✓ protection against weather influences
- ✓ simple mounting on pipes



Function and description

Sensor shelters are used to protect temperature and humidity measuring instruments against unmeant influences of the weather when effecting measurements in the open air.

Thus the determined results of measurement are independent of precipitation and their evaporation as well as of direct and indirect radiation.

The measuring results would be safe and comparable.

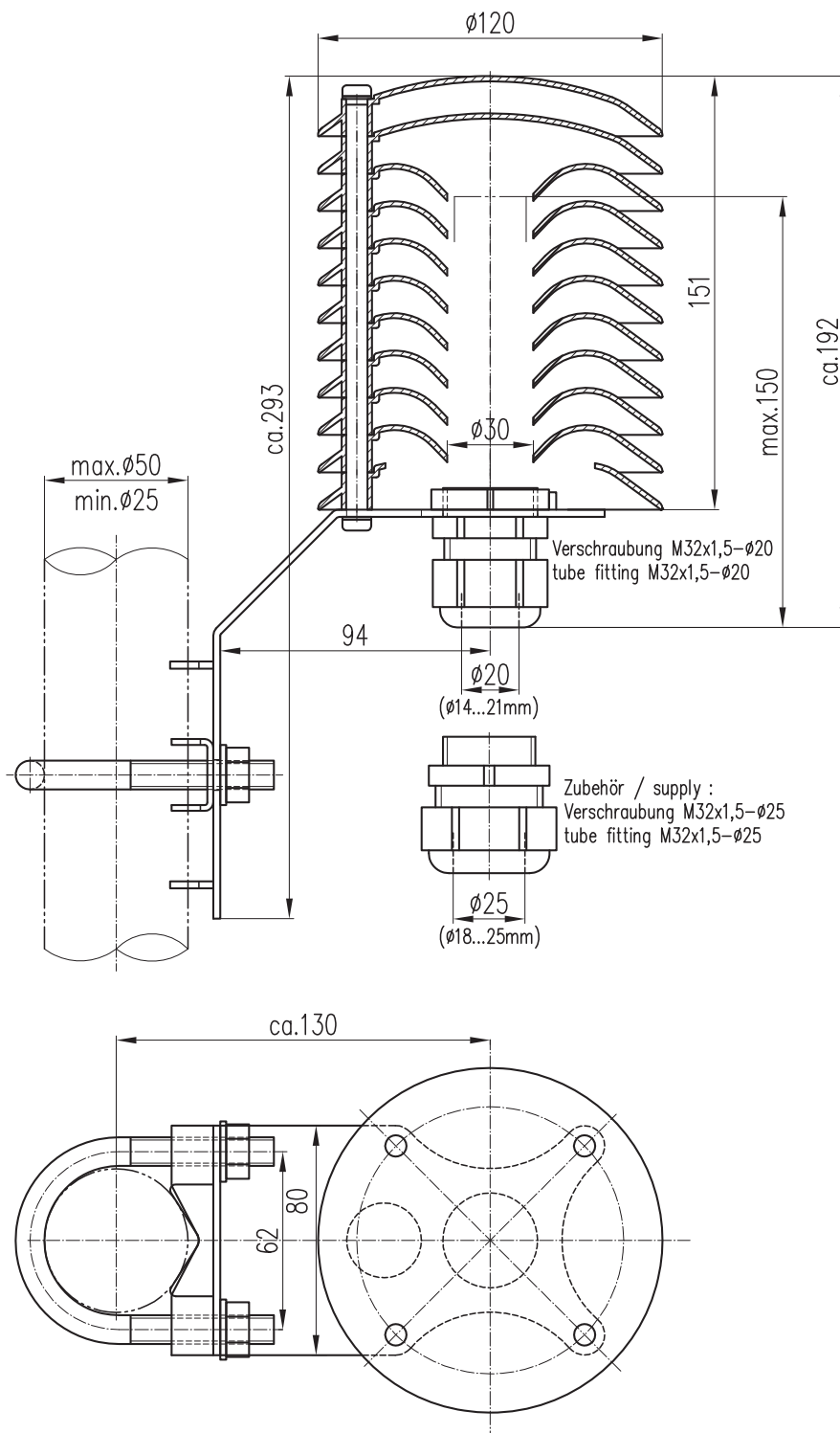
Constructionally all sensor shelters are in such a way arranged that the data acquisition area of the installed sensor are located in the middle of the shelter. Additionally the two up-

per lamellae are closed for thermal insulation purpose. Thus optimal measuring conditions are ensured.

The plastic lamellae are arranged in a defined distance, one above the other. By the special lamella design the protection of the sensor against unmeant influences is extremely effective.

The sensors are placed from below into the opening of the shelter and fixed by a clamping screw. The maximum outside diameter of the sensors is \varnothing 25 mm. The shelters are prepared for the mounting at traverses or pipes.

	(8141.6) Sensor shelter	Id.-No. 00.08141.600 000
Range of application:	-40...+70 °C	
Amount of lamellas:	11	
Dimensions:	Diameter = 120 mm Height = 300 mm (incl. mounting)	
for mast diameter:	25...50 mm	
Weight:	950 g	
<u>Included in delivery:</u>	Screwing for sensor diameter 14...21 mm	
<u>Accessory:</u> (optional)	Adapter for sensor diameter 5 mm, Id.-No. 32.08141.001010 Screwing for sensor diameter 18...25 mm, Id.-No. 67.26010.540100	



Please note the loss of warranty and non-liability by unauthorised manipulation of the system. You need a written permission of the LAMBRECHT meteo GmbH for changes of system components. These activities must be operated by a qualified technician.

The warranty does not cover:

1. Mechanical damages caused by external impacts (e. g. icfall, rockfall, vandalism).
2. Impacts or damages caused by over-voltages or electromagnetic fields which are beyond the standards and specifications in the technical data.
3. Damages caused by improper handling, e. g. by wrong tools, incorrect installation, incorrect electrical installation (false polarity) etc.
4. Damages which are caused by using the device beyond the specified operation conditions.