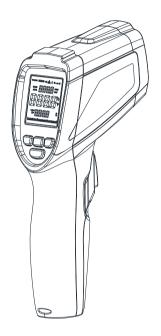
# protech



Dual Laser
Non-Contact Thermometer
QM7420
User Manual

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#### INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchase of the IR Thermometer. This is capable of non-contact (infrared) temperature measurements at the touch of a button. The built-in laser pointer increases target accuracy while the backlight LCD and handy push-buttons combine for convenient, ergonomic operation.

The Non-contact Infrared Thermometers can be used to measure the temperature of objects' surface that is improper to be measured by traditional (contact) thermometer (such as moving object, the surface with electricity current or the objects which are uneasy to be touched.)

Proper use and care of this meter will provide years of reliable service.

#### **FEATURES:**

- Rapid detection function
- Precise non-contact measurements
- Dual laser sighting
- Unique flat surface, modern housing design
- Automatic Data Hold
- Emissivity Digitally adjustable from 0.10 to 1.0

- MAX ,MIN,AVG,DIF temperature displays
- Backlight LCD display
- Automatic selection range and Display Resolution 0.1° C(0.1°F)
- Set high and low alarms with red backlight

#### WIDE RANGE APPLICATION:

Food preparation, Safety and Fire inspectors, Plastic molding, Asphalt, Marine and Screen printing, measure ink and Dryer temperature, HVAC/R, Diesel and Fleet maintenance.



## SAFETY

- Use extreme caution when the laser beam is turned on.
- Do not let the beam enter your eye, another person's eye or the eye of an animal.
- Be careful no to let the beam on a reflective surface strike your eye.
- Do not allow the laser light beam impinge on any gas which can explode.

# Avoid Exposure laser radiation is emitted from this aperture

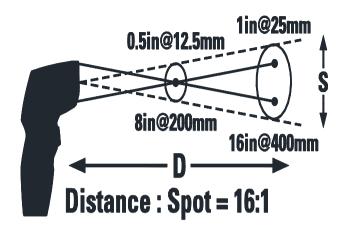




LASER RADIATION AVOID DIRECT EYE EXPOSURE
MAXIMUM OUTPUT<1mW WAVELENGTH 630-670nm
CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT EN 60825-1:2014

#### **Distance & Spot Size**

As the distance (D) from the object increases, the spot size (S) of the area measured by the unit becomes larger. The relationship between distance and spot size for each unit is listed below. The focal point for each unit is 203mm (8"). The spot sizes indicate 90% encircled energy.



#### 1. SPECIFICATIONS

IR Temper	D: S	
-40 to 650	O OC(-40°F ~ 1202°F)	16:1
Display resolution	0.1 <sup>O</sup> C(0.1°F)	<1000
	<b>1</b> °F	>1000

Accuracy for targets:

Assumes ambient operating temperature of 23 to 25  $^{\rm o}{\rm C}$  (73 to 77  $^{\rm o}{\rm F}$ )

$$-40 \sim 0^{\circ}\text{C} (-40^{\circ}\text{F} \sim 32^{\circ}\text{F})$$
 :  $\pm (3.6\text{F}/2\text{C} + 0.2\text{F}/\text{C} \text{ Per degree})$   
 $0\sim650^{\circ}\text{C} (32^{\circ}\text{F} \sim 1202^{\circ}\text{F})$  :  $\pm (3\text{F}/1.5\text{C})$  OR  $\pm 1.5\%$  (used

the max reading)					
Repeatability					
$\pm 0.8\%$ or $\pm 2 F(1C)$ (used the max reading)					
Response time 150ms					
Spectral response 8~14um					
Emissivity Digitally adjustable from 0.10 to 1.0					
Over range indication	on LCD will show ""				
Polarity Automatic (no indication for positive polarity);					
	Minus (-) sign for negative polarity				
Diode laser output <1mW,Wavelength 630~670nm,					
Class 2 laser product					
Operating temp.	0 to 50℃(32 to 122°F)				
Storage temp.	–10 to 60°C (14 to 140°F)				
Relative humidity	10%~90%RH operating,				

# Power supply 9V battery, NEDA 1604A or IEC 6LR61,or equivalent Safety "CE "Comply with EMC

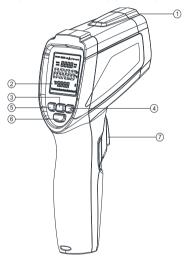
#### Note:

<80%RH storage

• **Field of View:** Make sure that the target is larger than the unit's spot size. The smaller the target, the closer

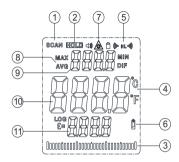
you should be to it. When accuracy is critical, make sure the target is at least twice as large as the spot size.

#### 2. FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION



- ① IR sensor
- 2 LCD Display
- ③ Laser/Backlight button
- (4) Down button
- ⑤ UP button
- 6 mode button

#### Measurement Trigger



#### 3. INDICATOR

- Scan symbol
- 2 Data hold
- ③ Temperature change indication
- ④ °C/°F symbol
- 5 High alarm and low alarm symbol
- 6 Low power symbols
- 7 Laser " on" symbols
- Symbols for MAX/MIN/DIF/AVG
- 9 Temperature values for the MAX/MIN/DIF/AVG
- ① Current temperature value
- 11) Emissivity value



#### 4. Buttons

- ① Up button (for EMS,HAL,LAL)
- MODE button (for cycling through the mode loop)
- 3 Laser/Backlight button
- 4 Down button (for EMS, HAL, LAL)

# **Functional Design**

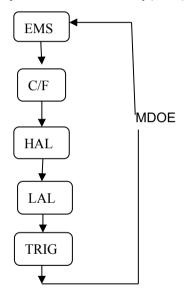
- IN the hold time, MODE button to change MAX/MIN/DIF/AVG.
- 2. To set values for the High Alarm (HAL), Low Alarm (LAL) and Emissivity (EMS), press and hold the MODE button until the appropriate code appears in the display, press the UP and down buttons to adjust the desired values.
- You can turn on/off the backlight/laser by pressing Laser/Backlight button at any state.

#### **MODE Button Function**

Press the mode button also allows you to access the set state, Emissivity (EMS), C/F, HAL adjustment, LOW adjustment and TRIG. Each time you

press set you advance through the mode cycle. The diagram shows the sequence of functions in the mode cycle.

EMS adjustment. The Emissivity(EMS) digitally



adjustable from 0.10 to 1.0.

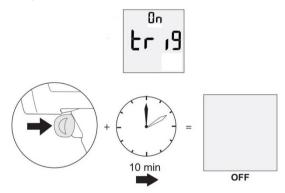
#### C/F

pressing up/down button or Laser/Backlight button to change the temperature unit ( $^{\circ}$ C or  $^{\circ}$ F)

HAL (LOW) on/off. Press the Laser/Backlight button to turn on or off. Press the Measurement Trigger to confirm the High(Low)alarm mode.Hal(LOW) adjustment. The high(Low) alarm adjustable form

-40 to 650 
$${}^{\circ}\text{C}(-40{}^{\circ}\text{F} \sim 1202{}^{\circ}\text{F})$$

The function of TRIG means that when the TRIG is turn on ,press and hold the trigger for more than 10 minutes ,the device will turn off.



MAX MIN DIF AVG indicate the MAX IN DIF AVG record that displays between the pressing and releasing of the "ON/OFF" button each time.

### MAX MIN DIF AVG display

MAX= maximum .Maximum value of measurement.

MIN= minimum. Minimum value of measurement.

DIF= difference. Difference value of measurement.

AVG= average. Average value of measurement.

#### MEASUREMENT OPERATION

- ① Hold the meter by its Handle Grip and point it toward the surface to be measured.
- ② Pull and hold the **Trigger** to turn the meter on and begin testing. The display will light if the battery is good. Replace the battery if the display if off.
- 3 The meter will automatically power down after approximately 8 seconds after the trigger is released

#### Note: Measurement considerations

Holding the meter by its handle, point the IR Sensor toward the object whose temperature is to be measured. The meter automatically compensates for temperature deviations from ambient temperature. Keep in mind that it will take up to 30 minutes to adjust to wide ambient

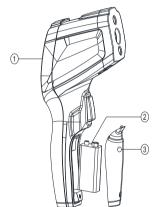
temperatures are to be measured followed by high temperature measurements, some time (several minutes) is required after the low (and before the high) temperature measurements are made.

This is a result of the cooling process, which must take place for the IR sensor.

# 5. BATTERY

#### **REPLACEMENT**

- ① As battery power is not sufficient, LCD will display a flashing battery Symbol. Replace with new 9V battery.
- ② Open battery cover,
  then take out the battery
  from instrument and
  replace with new battery and place
  the battery cover back.



#### 6. NOTES:

#### How it Works

Infrared thermometers measure the surface 8 demperature of an object. The unit's optics sense emitted, reflected, and transmitted energy, which is collected and focused onto a detector. The unit's electronics translate the information into a temperature reading, which is display on the unit. In units with a laser, the laser is used for aiming purposes only.

#### Field of View

Make sure that the target is larger than the unit's spot size. The smaller the target, the closer you should be to it. When accuracy is critical, make sure the target is at least twice as large as the spot size.

#### Distance & Spot Size

As the distance (D) from the object increases, the spot size (S) of the area measured by the unit becomes larger. See: **Fig: 1.** 

#### Locating a Hot Spot

To find a hot spot aim the thermometer outside the area of interest, then scan across with an up and down motion until you locate hot spot.

#### Reminders

- Not recommended for use in measuring shiny or polished metal surfaces ( stainless steel, aluminum, etc.) See Emissivity.
- ② The unit cannot measure through transparent surfaces such as glass. It will measure the surface temperature of the glass instead.
- ③ Steam, dust, smoke, etc., Can prevent accurate measurement by obstructing the unit's optics.

Emissivity is a term used to describe the

#### Emissivity

energy-emitting characteristics of materials.

Most (90% of typical applications) organic materials and painted or oxidized surfaces have an emissivity of 0.95 (pre-set in the unit). Inaccurate readings will result from measuring shiny or polished metal surfaces. To compensate, cove the surface to be measured with masking tape or flat black paint. Allow time for the tape to reach the same temperature as the material underneath it. Measure the temperature of the tape or painted surface.

# **Emissivity Values**

Substance	Thermal emissivity	Substance	Thermal emissivity
Asphalt	0.90 to 0.98	Cloth (black)	0.98
Concrete	0.94	Human skin	0.98
Cement	0.96	Lather	0.75 to 0.80
Sand	0.90	Charcoal (powder)	0.96
Earth	0.92 to 0.96	Lacquer	0.80 to 0.95
Water	0.92 to 0.96	Lacquer (matt)	0.97
Ice	0.96 to 0.98	Rubber (black)	0.94
Snow	0.83	Plastic	0.85 to 0.95
Glass	0.90 to 0.95	Timber	0.90
Ceramic	0.90 to 0.94	Paper	0.70 to 0.94
Marble	0.94	Chromium oxides	0.81
Plaster	0.80 to 0.90	Copper oxides	0.78
Mortar	0.89 to 0.91	Iron oxides	0.78 to 0.82
Brick	0.93 to 0.96	Textiles	0.90

#### **MAINTENANCE**

- Repairs or service are not covered in this manual and should only be carried out by qualified trained technicians
- Periodically, wipe the body with a dry cloth. Do not use abrasives or solvents on this instrument.
- For service, use only manufacturer's specified parts.



