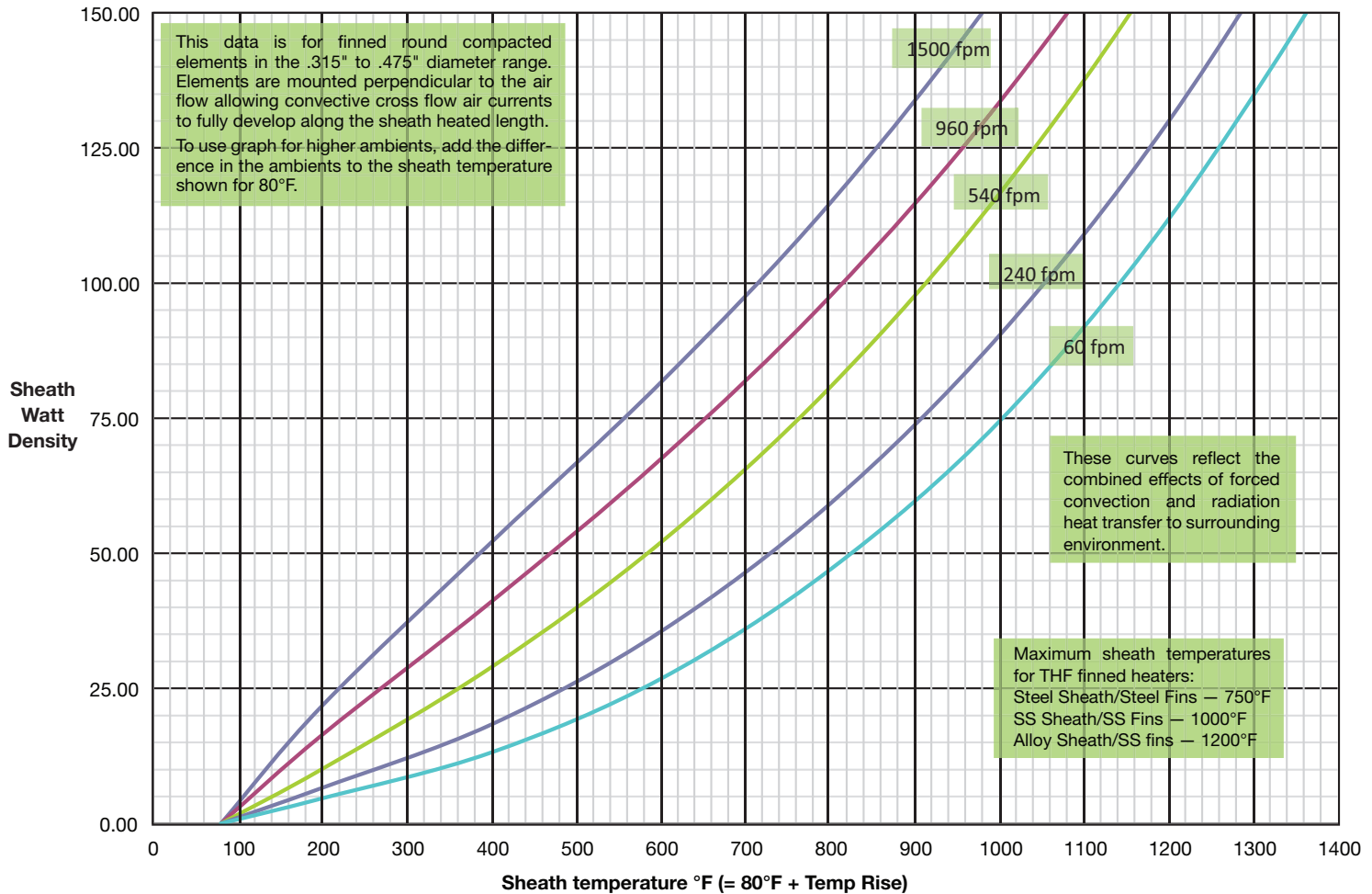


**Sheath Temperature vs wsi for THF Finned Tubular Elements  
in various velocities of forced air at 80°F**



**Chart 3 is a plot of sheath temperature and sheath watt density at various levels of inlet forced air at 80°F**

It can be used to determine a maximum allowable sheath wsi for heating applications not restricted to the steel sheath limit of 750°. It can be used directly for most ambient air heating processes using Incoloy or Stainless Steel sheathed elements with stainless steel fins.

**The following Example Illustrates the Graph's use when Operating in a Higher Ambient**

**Application**

A recirculating process oven with organic vapors, moisture & other air contamination present, requires 500°F air at a minimum flow velocity of 900 FPM. Can a Stainless steel finned alloy sheathed heater at 80 wsi be used?

**Using the Graph**

Entering this chart at 900 FPM and 80 wsi, we find the sheath temperature when operating at 80°F ambient will be 700°F. The ambient temperature difference from the graph value of 80°F to the new higher 500°F ambient is 420°F (500-80). The new sheath temperature when operating in the 500°F ambient will be approximately 1120°F. (700 + 420). This is just 80° lower than the 1200°F limit for a stainless steel finned heater.

To conserve heater life it would be best to use a lower watt density & operate the heater at the lowest point possible given voltage, size, and construction constraints of the application. Consideration should be given to increasing the air velocity or using un-finned alloy sheath tubular heaters for this application. (See page 11-104)

Tech note: The reverse is true if element is operating in an ambient lower than 80°F. The sheath temperature would be reduced by the difference in the temperatures. The WSI range shown on the chart is approximately 4.25 times an unfinned tubular. The data has been confirmed by Tempco lab testing on .430 & .475 diameter finned heaters with 4.5-5 fins/in.