DIAGNOSTICS, INSPECTION & LOCATING

micro IR-100 Non-Contact Infrared Thermometer



The RIDGID[®] micro IR-100 Non-Contact Infrared Thermometer provides simple, quick and accurate surface temperature readings at the push of a button. You simply squeeze the trigger and point the ultra-sharp dual Class II lasers at the surface being measured. The micro IR-100 provides an immediate temperature measurement on a clear, easy-to-read backlit LCD display. In addition to numerous other uses, this rugged and compact instrument enables professional tradesman to diagnose heating and ventilation problems, perform preventative monitoring of electrical motors and systems, troubleshoot steam traps and quickly check fuses or circuit breakers for overheating – all without contact.

- Ultra Sharp Dual Class II Lasers easily illuminate the surface area being measured.
- Ergonomic Pistol Style Grip with rugged over molding allows you to keep a solid grip in the harshest of industrial environments.
- 20:1 Distance To Spot Ratio allows you to take more accurate measurements from long distances.
- Visual and audible alarms quickly alert you to temperatures outside of the ranges that you set.
- Bright Backlit Display which can be toggled on in poorly lit areas.
- Tripod Mount Capable for repeatable, precise temperature measurements.

Specifications

- Temperature Range-59° to 1472°F (-50° to 800°C).
- Measurement Accuracy-58°F ~68°F (-50°C ~20°C);
 - ±4.5°F (2.5°C); 68°F ~1472°F (20°C ~800°C);
 - ±1.0% or ±1.8°F (1.0°C).
- Response Time<150 ms.
- Temperature DisplayCurrent temperature, max temperature.
- Measurement Units.....Fahrenheit, Celsius.
- Power SourceBattery (1 x 9V).

Ordering Information

	Catalog No.	Model No.	Description	Weight		Std.
				lb.	kg	Pack
	36153	micro IR-100	Non-Contact Infrared Thermometer	0.5	0,2	1



Diagnose temperature of wear parts for preventive plant maintenance



Measure efficiency of heat dissipation to reveal and locate thermal losses in flow systems



Check fuse or circuit breaker overheating, which could be caused by overloaded circuits

