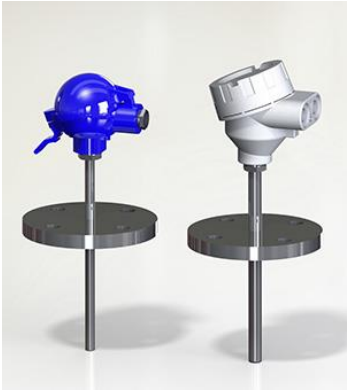
LAPP AUTOMAATIO

EPIC® SENSORS

FLANGED TEMPERATURE SENSOR
TYPE T-F / W-F
DATA SHEET 3



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND USER MANUAL

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ANNEX A: Ex i specifications and special conditions for use

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Product description and intended use

Sensor types T-F (thermocouple, TC) and W-F (resistance, RTD) are flanged temperature sensors, constructed according to DIN 43772 form 2F.

Flanged thermowells are used when removing and replacing the well must be possible during process maintenance. With flange installation all welding tasks can be avoided.

Sensors are intended for various industrial measuring applications, to be immersed to process by the flange connection with bult fixing. The most common flange type is DIN EN 1092-1, type 05A, other flange types on request. Thermowell material can be chosen, and well length can be produced for a certain sensor element length, according to customer needs.

Flanged thermowells are manufactured with neck pipe (cooling neck). Typical neck pipe length is 145 mm, other lengths on request.

Measuring elements are mineral insulated (MI) elements, which can be changed on the fly. Elements can be TC or RTD elements, standard versions are K-type thermocouple (for T-F) and 4-wire Pt100 (for W-F). Tailored versions are produced on request.

Sensors are available with ceramic connection block (type designation: “-CB”) or with open wire ends to be connected to temperature transmitter inside the sensor head (type designation: “-TR”). The latter can be delivered with a transmitter.

Also available as ATEX and IECEx approved protection type Ex d and Ex i versions.
Please see sections *Ex d data* and *Ex i data*.

EPIC® SENSORS temperature sensors are measuring devices intended for professional use. They should be mounted by professionally capable installer who understands the installations surroundings. The worker should understand mechanical and electrical needs and safety instructions of the object installation. Suitable safety gear for each installation task must be used.

Temperatures, measuring

Allowed measuring temperature range for sensor tip is:

- With Pt100 -200…+550 °C
- With TC -200…+1200 °C, depending on TC type and cooling neck pipe length.

Temperatures, ambient

Allowed ambient temperature range for connection head, including connection wires, is:

- Without transmitter (element type -CB) -40…+135 °C
- With transmitter (element type -TR) according to transmitter manufacturers data

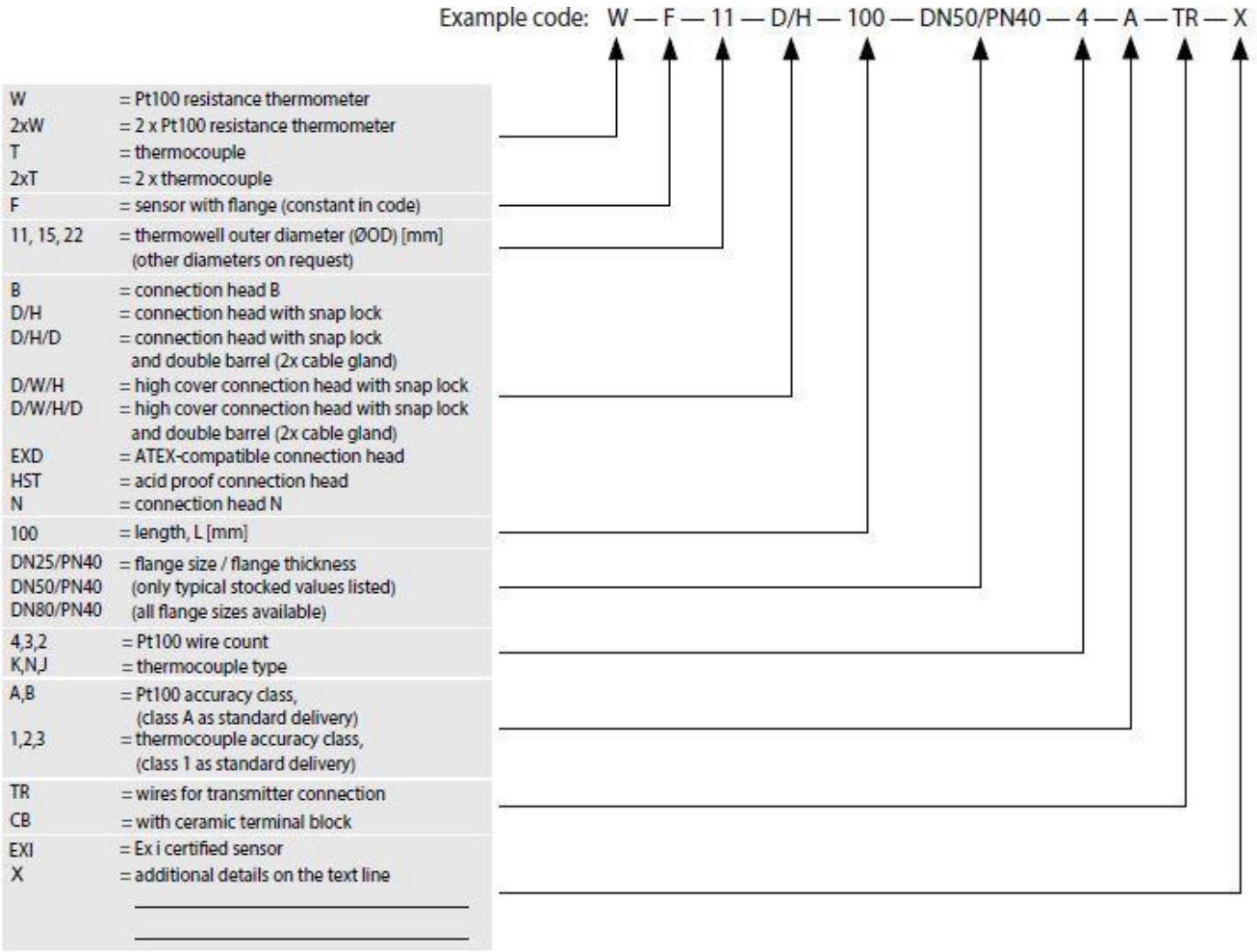
Make sure the process temperature is not too much for the sensor head and/or to the transmitter inside.

Temperatures, Ex versions

For Ex versions only (type designations -EXD- and -EXI-), specific temperature conditions apply according to the ATEX and IECEx certificates. For more details, please see sections:

- *Ex d data* (only for types with Ex d approval), sensor type designation -EXD-
- *Ex i data* (only for types with Ex i approval), sensor type designation -EXI-.

Code key


Example code: W — F — 11 — D/H — 100 — DN50/PN40 — 4 — A — TR — X
W = Pt100 resistance thermometer
2xW = 2 x Pt100 resistance thermometer
T = thermocouple
2xT = 2 x thermocouple
F = sensor with flange (constant in code)
11, 15, 22 = thermowell outer diameter (ØOD) [mm] (other diameters on request)
B = connection head B
D/H = connection head with snap lock
D/H/D = connection head with snap lock and double barrel (2x cable gland)
D/W/H = high cover connection head with snap lock
D/W/H/D = high cover connection head with snap lock and double barrel (2x cable gland)
EXD = ATEX-compatible connection head
HST = acid proof connection head
N = connection head N
100 = length, L [mm]
DN25/PN40 = flange size / flange thickness
DN50/PN40 (only typical stocked values listed)
DN80/PN40 (all flange sizes available)
4,3,2 = Pt100 wire count
K,N,J = thermocouple type
A,B = Pt100 accuracy class, (class A as standard delivery)
1,2,3 = thermocouple accuracy class, (class 1 as standard delivery)
TR = wires for transmitter connection
CB = with ceramic terminal block
EXI = Ex i certified sensor
X = additional details on the text line

Technical data

Thermowell materials	AISI 316L, maximum temperature +550 °C, temporarily +600 °C, Other materials on request
Flange	Flat face DIN EN 1092-1, type 05A, other flange types on request
Tolerances Pt100 (IEC 60751)	A tolerance ±0.15 + 0.002 x t, operating temperature -100...+450 °C B tolerance ±0.3 + 0.005 x t, operating temperature -196...+600 °C B 1/3 DIN, tolerance ±1/3 x (0.3 + 0.005 x t), operating temperature -196...+600 °C B 1/10 DIN, tolerance ±1/10 x (0.3 + 0.005 x t), operating temperature -196...+600 °C
Tolerances thermocouple (IEC 60584)	Type J tolerance class 1 = -40...375 °C ±1.5 °C, 375...750 °C ±0.004 x t Type K and N tolerance class 1 = -40...375 °C ±1.5 °C, 375...1000 °C ±0.004 x t
Temperature range Pt100	-200...+550 °C
Temperature range thermocouple	-200...+1200 °C, depending on thermocouple type and cooling neck length Neck pipe length = 250 mm → temp. max. +750 °C Neck pipe length = 300 mm → temp. max. +1000 °C Neck pipe length = 350 mm → temp. max. +1200 °C
Approvals	ATEX, IECEx, EAC Ex, EAC EMC, METROLOGICAL PATTERN APPROVAL
Quality certificate	ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 issued by DNV
IP rating	IP65, higher IP rating on request

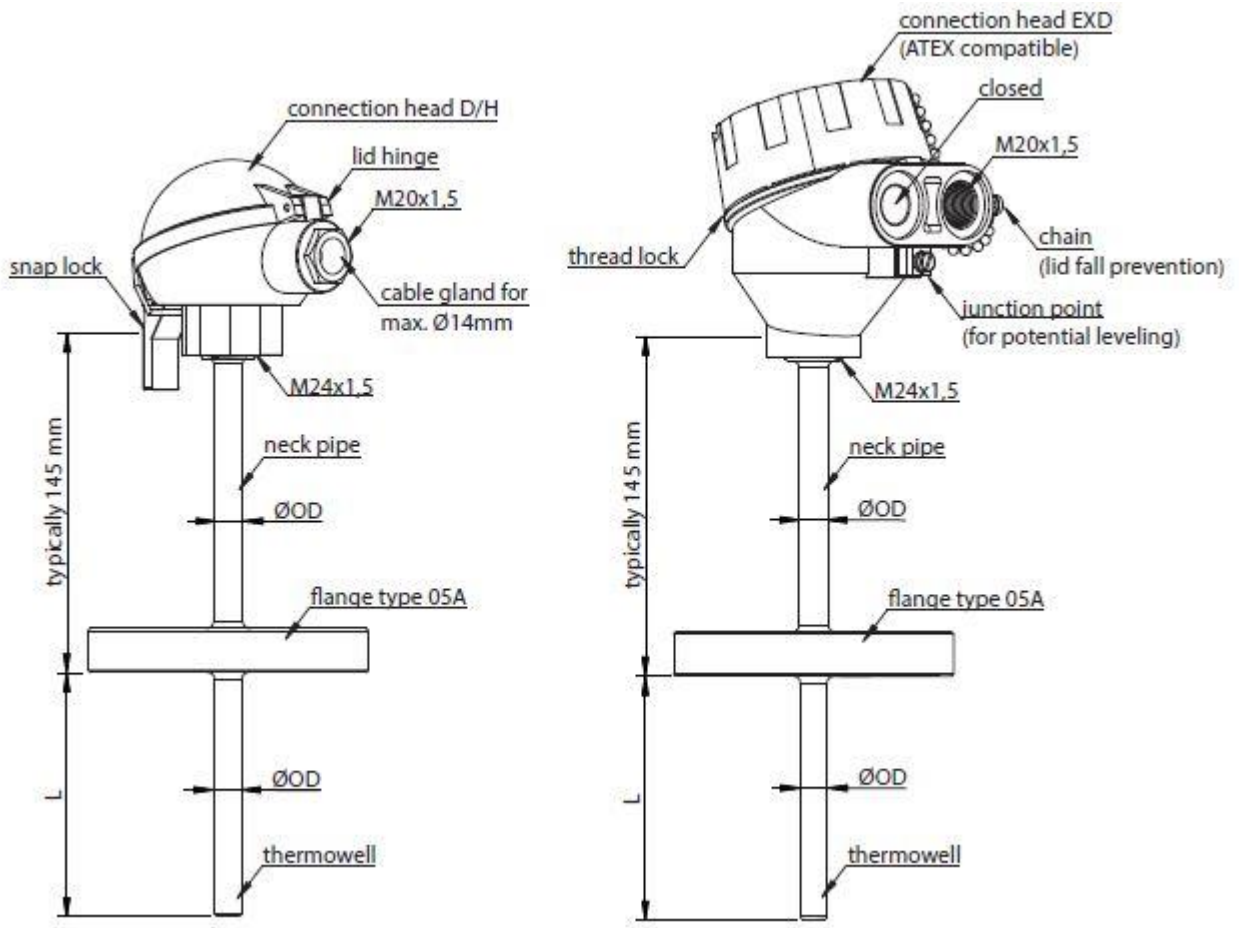
Materials

These are the standard materials of components for the sensor types T-F / W-F.

- Connection head:
  - Standard or Ex i — Aluminum
  - Ex d (type designation EXD) — Aluminum or Stainless Steel (DIN 1.4401, AISI 316)
- Gasket of the sensor head cover — Silicone
- Sensor element / MI cable sheath — for Pt100: AISI 316L,
for TC: Inconel 600 or AISI 316L (depending on TC type)
- Neck pipe — AISI 316L
- Flange — AISI 316L
- Sealing for the flange — not included
- Thermowell — AISI 316L

Other materials can be used on request.

Dimensional drawing



Neck pipe diameter depends directly on thermowell diameter ØOD, they both are made of same pipe size.

Installation instructions and example

Before any installation, make sure the target process/machinery and site are safe to work!

Make sure the process material face surface mechanically matches the sensor flange to be installed.

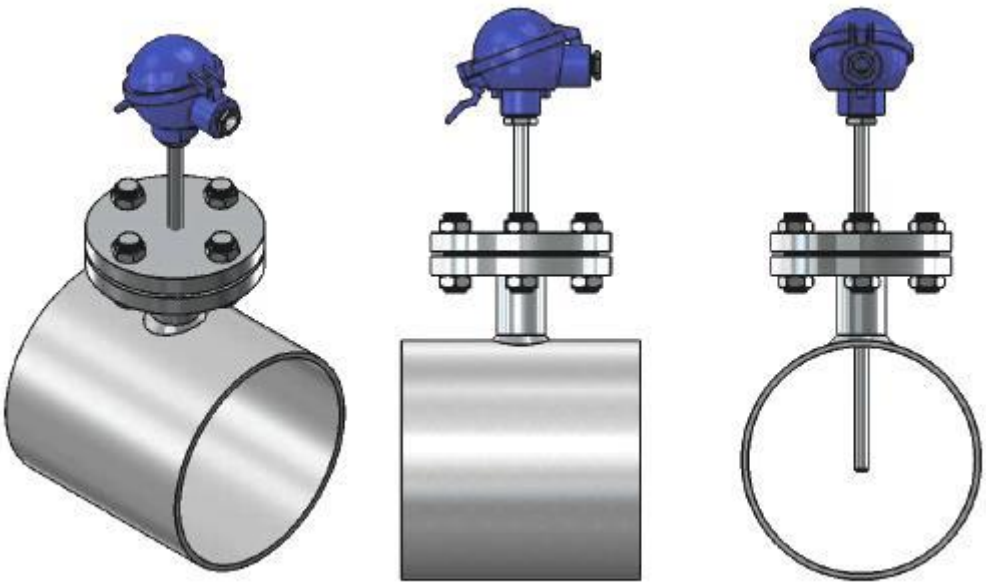
Make sure the flange pressure classification is high enough for the process. Make sure the strength class of bolts and nuts is high enough.

Make sure the sealing gasket is of right size and material, considering pressure and chemical corrosion data of the process. Sealing gasket is not included in the sensor delivery.

Installation phases:

- Clean the flange faces, both process and sensor side.
- Install the sealing gasket between process and sensor flanges.
- Immerse the thermowell to process through the process flange hole. Do not damage the coating of thermowell, if coated.
- Make sure the flanges sit evenly together with each other.
- Install the bults and nuts, then tighten them to the correct torque value according to process machinery manufacturers and local instructions.

Image below: this example shows a sensor installed on a welded flange on process piping.



Installation of accessories

Before any installation, make sure the target process/machinery and site are safe to work!

Coatings:

Flanged sensors/wells can also be coated to increase acid resistance features.

Coating materials can e.g. be:

Coating material	***Material thickness***	***Temperature resistance***
AR-223 PFA	appr. 500 µm	appr. +260 ˚C
AR-310 HALAR	appr. 600 µm	appr. +140 ˚C

Special coating materials in brief are:

- FEP - fluoropolymer, good for low temperatures, exhaust gases or various acids, resistant to sunlight
- PFA - very similar to FEP, slightly better thermal stability and resistance to high temperatures than FEP
- METCO - hardmetal coating, especially for applications where sensors are exposed to grinding like crude oil pipes (sand/stones), rock wool blasting etc.
- HALAR - for anticorrosion applications
- DIAMALLOY - corrosion protection, harder surface.

Other materials upon request. Please ask your EPIC® SENSORS contact person for coating possibilities.

Coated sensors are installed as standard sensors. Pay special attention not to damage the coating during installation.

Tightening torques

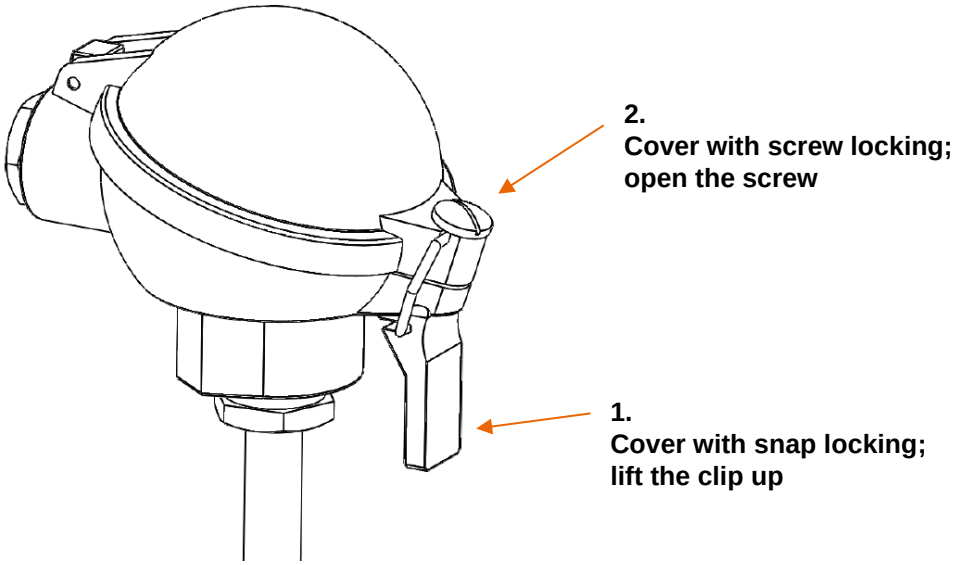
Use only tightening torques allowed in applicable standards of each thread size and material.

Opening the connection head, standard and Ex i versions

Before any connection work, the connection head has to be opened. Do not open the connection head cover if there is a risk of dirt or moisture/liquids entering the wiring space inside!

Image below: Opening the cover, when using a connection head…

1. with snap lock (quick release clip), connection head type designation -D/H-; lift the clip up.
2. with screw lock; open the screw by twisting it counter-clockwise.



After releasing the locking, lift the cover up.

Opening the connection head, Ex d versions

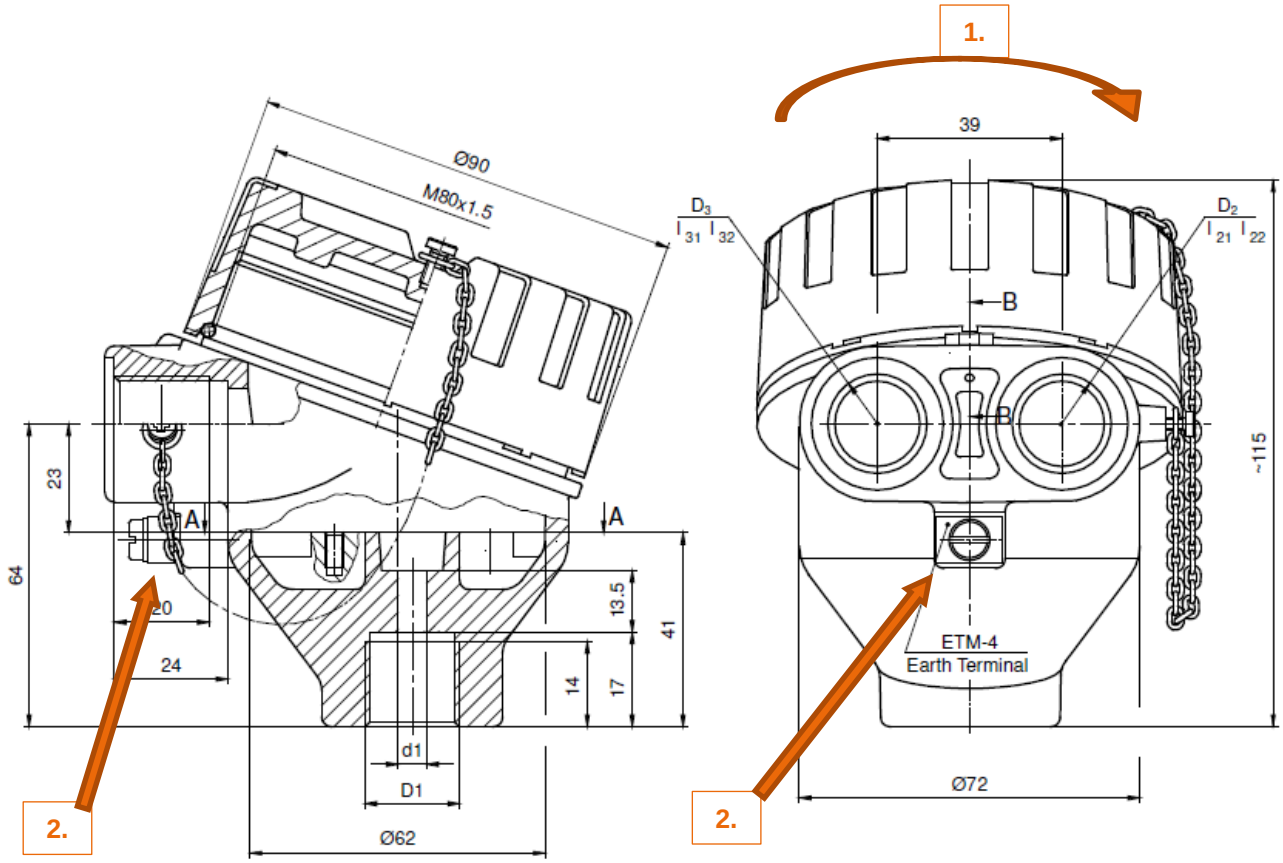
Do not open the connection head cover if explosive atmosphere is present!

Do not open the cover if there is a risk of dirt or moisture/liquids entering the wiring space inside!

The Ex d certified sensors head, type designation -EXD-, can be opened by twisting the cover counter-clockwise.

Image below: 1. Opening the EXD sensor head, twisting cover ccw.

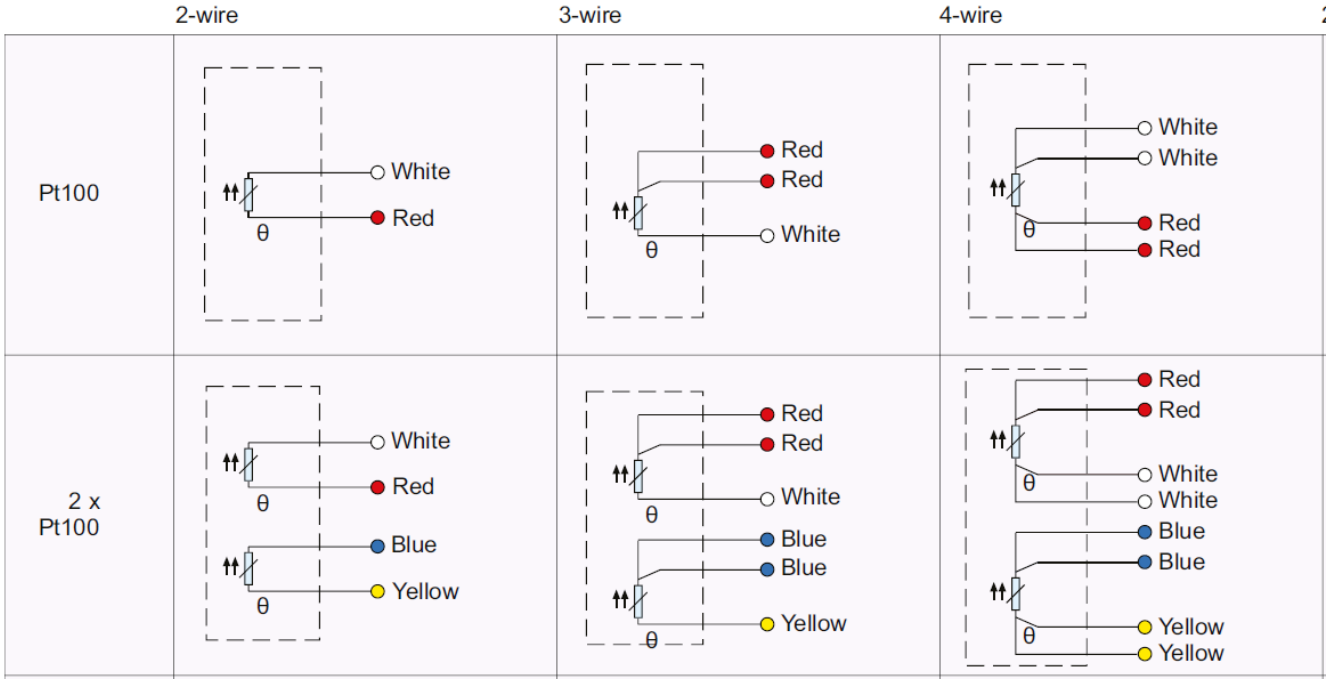
2. Earth terminal, ground connection screw.



Please see also section “Ex data”.

Pt100; connection wiring

Image below: These are the connection colors of Pt100 resistor connections, according to standard EN 60751.



Other connections on request.

Pt100; measuring current

The highest allowed measuring current for Pt100 measuring resistors depends on resistor type and brand.

Normally the recommended maximum values are:

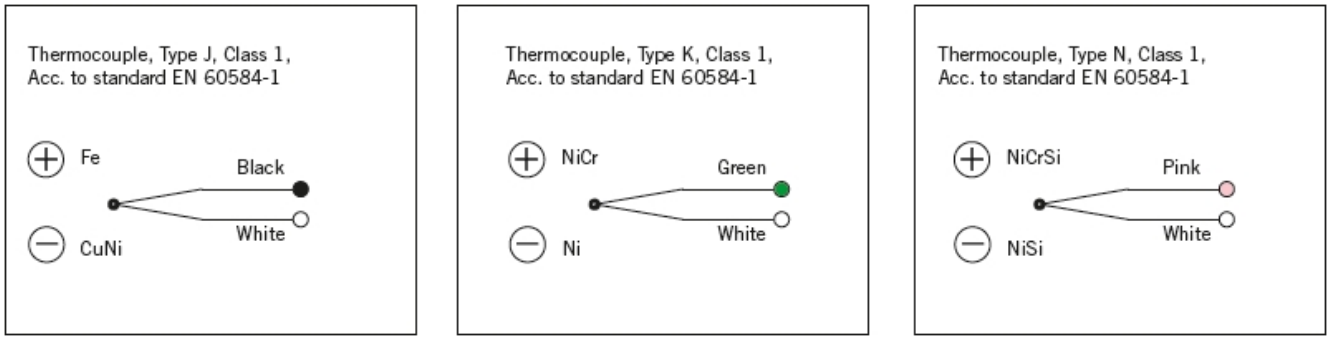
- Pt100 1 mA
- Pt500 0,5 mA
- Pt1000 0,3 mA.

Do not use higher measuring current. It will lead to false measurement values and might even destroy the resistor.

Above listed values are normal measuring current values. For Ex i certified sensor types, type designation -EXI-, higher values (worst case) are used for the self-heating calculation for safety reasons. For further details and calculation examples, please see ANNEX A.

TC; connection wiring

Image below: These are the connection colors of TC types J, K and N.



Other types on request.

TC; non-grounded or grounded types

Normally the thermocouple sensors are non-grounded, which means the MI cable sheath is not connected to the thermo material hot junction, where two materials are welded together.

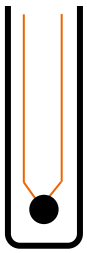
In special applications also grounded types are used.

NOTE! Non-grounded and grounded sensors cannot be connected to same circuits, make sure you are using the right type.

NOTE! Grounded TCs are not allowed for Ex i certified sensor types.

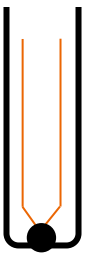
Image below: Non-grounded and grounded structures in comparison.

Non-grounded TC



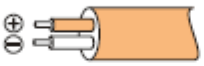
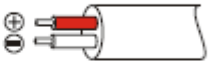
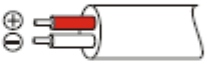
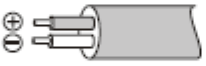
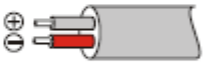
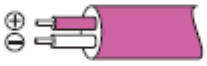
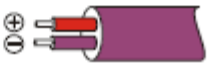
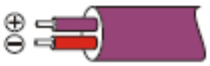
Thermo material hot junction and MI cable sheath are galvanically isolated from each other.

Grounded TC



Thermo material hot junction has galvanic connection with MI cable sheath.

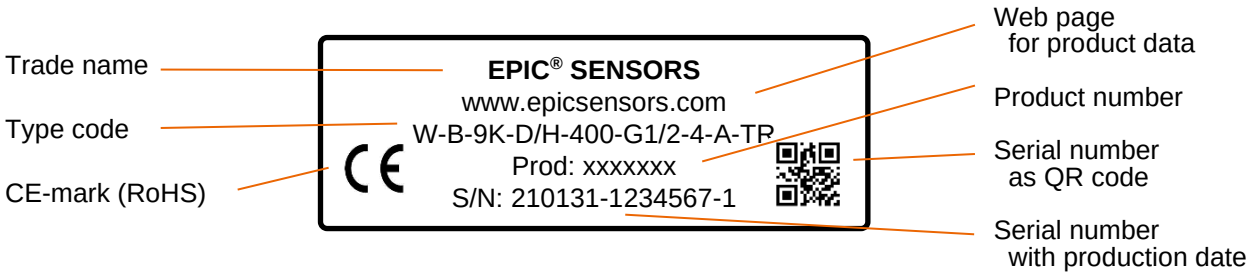
TC; thermocouple cable standards (color table)

New standards:	IEC 60584-3	DIN EN 60584	ISA MC 96.1
Thermo Type	IEC 584	DIN 43714	ANSI MC 96.1
NiCr-Ni / K KCA: Fe-CuNi	 + green/ - white Jacket: green	 + red/ - green Jacket: green	 + yellow/ - red Jacket: yellow
Fe-CuNi / L		 + red/ - blue Jacket: blue	
Fe-CuNi / J	 + black/ - white Jacket: black		 + white/ - red Jacket: black
Pt10Rh-Pt / S SCA: E-Cu/A-Cu	 + orange/ - white Jacket: orange	 + red/ - white Jacket: white	 + black/ - red Jacket: green
Pt13Rh-Pt / R RCA: E-Cu/A-Cu	 + orange/ - white Jacket: orange	 + red/ - white Jacket: white	 + black/ - red Jacket: green
Pt30Rh-Pt6Rh / B BC: S-Cu/E-Cu	 + grey/ - white Jacket: grey		 + grey/ - red Jacket: grey
NiCrosil-Nisil / N NC: Cu-CuNi	 + pink/ - white Jacket: pink		
Cu-CuNi / U		 + red/ - brown Jacket: brown	
Cu-CuNi / T	 + brown/ - white Jacket: brown		
NiCr-CuNi / E	 + purple/ - white Jacket: purple	 + red/ - purple Jacket: purple	 + purple/ - red Jacket: purple

Type label of standard versions

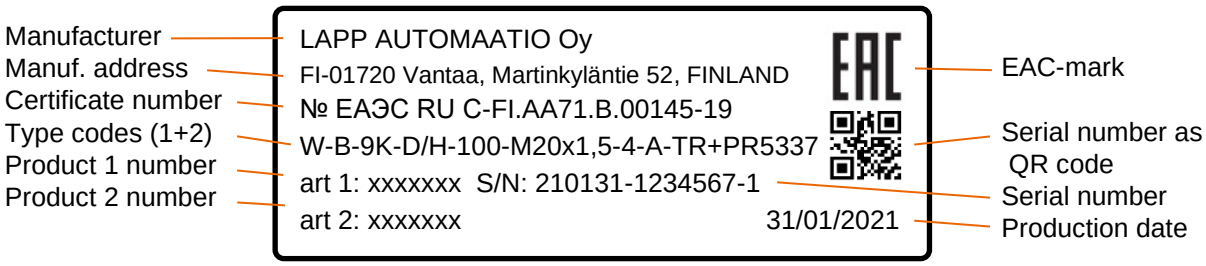
Each sensor has a type label attached to. It is a moisture and wear proof industrial grade sticker, with black text on white label. This label has printed information of trade name, web page, type code, CE-mark, product number and serial number, including production date. For these sensors manufacturer contact information is printed on a separate label.

Image below: Example of a non-Ex sensor type label.



For EAC EMC-approved, sensor+transmitter combination versions, exported to Eurasian Customs Union area, there is a special type label.

Image below: Example of an EAC EMC-approved product type label, including sensor (1) and transmitter (2).



Serial number information

Serial number S/N is always printed on type label in the following form: yymmdd-xxxxxxx-x:

- yymmdd production date, e.g. “210131” = 31.1.2021
- -xxxxxxx production order, e.g. “1234567”
- -x sequential ID number within this production order, e.g. “1”

Ex d data (only for types with Ex d approval)

This sensor type is available also with ATEX, IECEx and EAC Ex d approvals. Assembly consists of a temperature sensor connected to a transmitter or ceramic terminal block in an Ex db certified enclosure (sensor head type designation -EXD-). All relevant Ex data is given below.

Ex d – Special Conditions for Use

For Ex d versions only (type designation -EXD-), specific conditions apply according to the ATEX and IECEx certificates:

Allowed ambient temperature range for the connection head without enclosure window:

-40 °C to + 60 °C with temperature class T6/T80 °C

-40 °C to + 75 °C with temperature class T5/T95 °C

Allowed ambient temperature range for the connection head with enclosure window:

-40 °C to + 60 °C with temperature class T6/T80 °C.

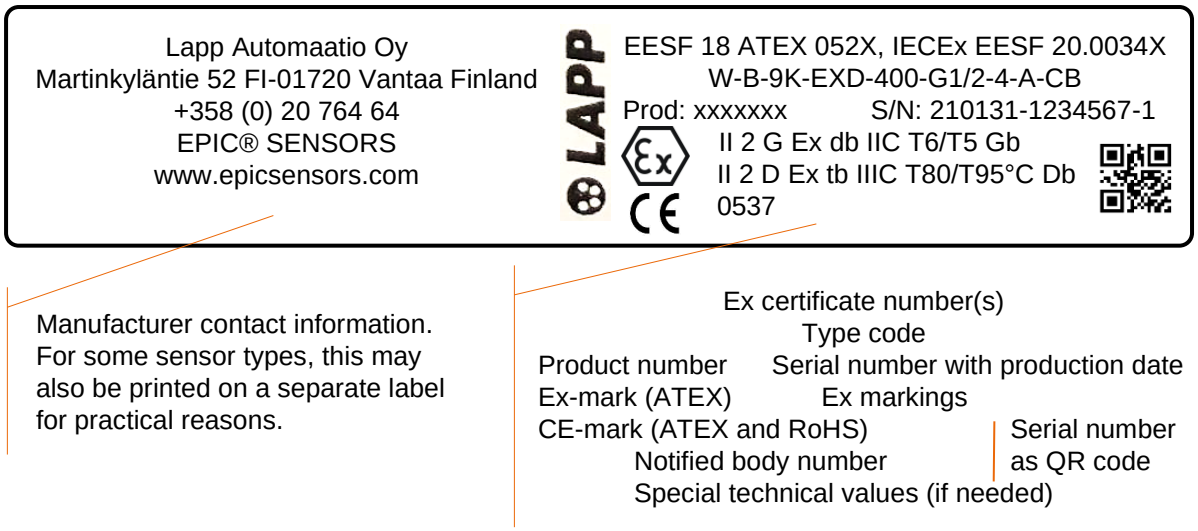
Ex d certificates and Ex markings

Certificate - Number	Issued by	Applicable area	Marking
ATEX – EESF 18 ATEX 052X	Eurofins Expert Services Oy, Finland, Notified Body Nr 0537	Europe	Ex II 2G Ex db IIC T6/T5 Gb Ex II 2D Ex tb IIIC T80°C/T95°C Db
IECEx – IECEx EESF 20.0034X	Eurofins Expert Services Oy, Finland, Notified Body Nr 0537	Global	Ex db IIC T6/T5 Gb Ex tb IIIC T80°C/T95 °C Db
EAC - № ЕАЭС RU C-FI.AA71.B.00130-19	Lenpromexpertiza OOO, Russia	Eurasian Customs Union (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia)	1 Ex d IIC T6/T5 Gb X Ex tb IIIC T80°C/T95°C Db X

Ex d type label

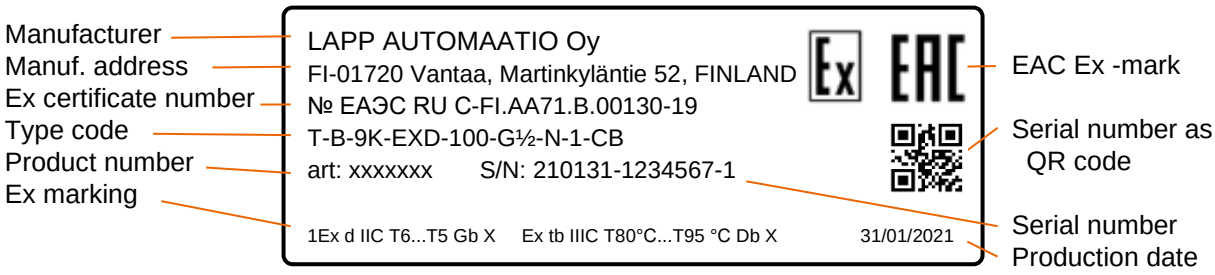
For ATEX, IECEx and KCs Ex d approved versions there is more information on the label, according to applicable standards.

Image below: Example of an ATEX and IECEx Ex d approved sensor type label.



For EAC Ex d approved sensor versions, exported to Eurasian Customs Union area, there is a special type label.

Image below: Example of an EAC Ex-d approved sensor type label.



Ex i data (only for types with Ex i approval)

This sensor type is available also with ATEX and IECEx Ex i approvals. Assembly consists of a temperature sensor connected to a transmitter or ceramic terminal block in an enclosure (sensor type designation -EXI-). All relevant Ex data is given below.

Ex i – Special Conditions for Use

There are special specifications and conditions for use defined in certificates. These include e.g. Ex data, allowed ambient temperatures, and self-heating calculation with examples. These are presented in **Annex A: Specification and special conditions for use - Ex i approved EPIC®SENSORS temperature sensors**.

Ex i certificates and Ex markings

Certificate - Number	Issued by	Applicable area	Marking
ATEX – EESF 21 ATEX 043X	Eurofins Electric & Electronics Finland Oy, Finland, Notified Body Nr 0537	Europe	Ex II 1G Ex ia IIC T6…T3 Ga Ex II 1/2G Ex ib IIC T6…T3 Ga/Gb Ex II 1D Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da Ex II 1/2D Ex ib IIIC T135 °C Da/Db
IECEx – IECEx EESF 21.0027X	Eurofins Electric & Electronics Finland Oy, Finland, Notified Body Nr 0537	Global	Ex ia IIC T6…T3 Ga Ex ib IIC T6…T3 Ga/Gb Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da Ex ib IIIC T135 °C Da/Db

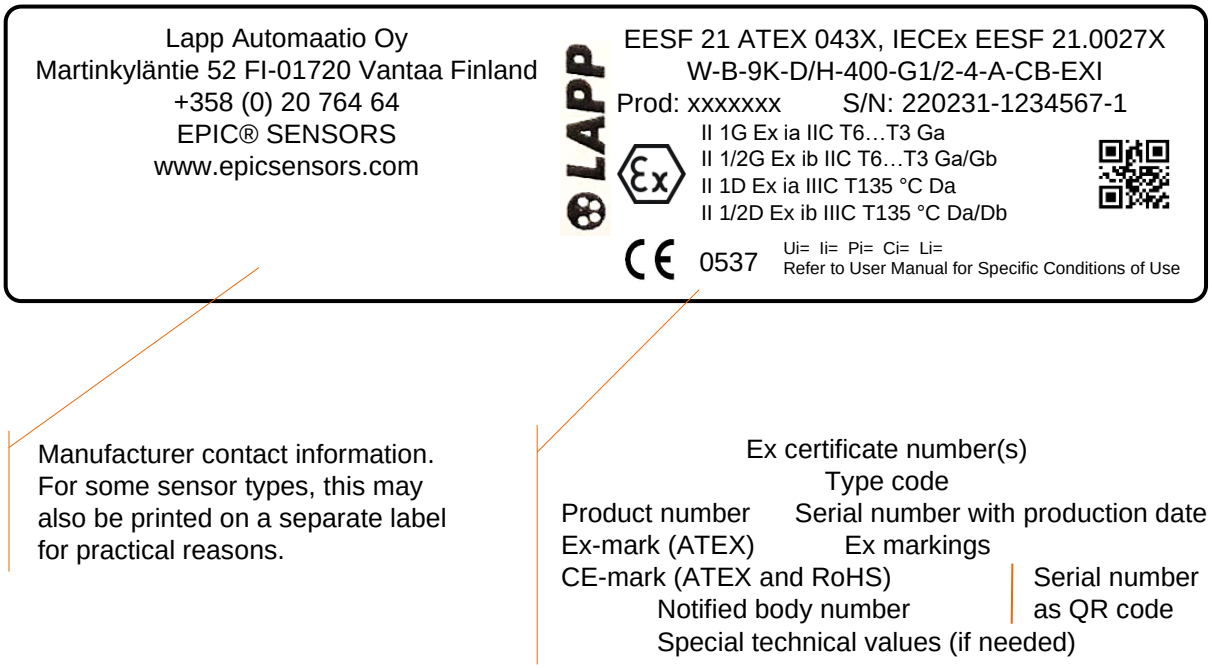
Note! Name change of the Notified Body Nr 0537:

- Until 31.3.2022, the name was: Eurofins Expert Services Oy
- As of 1.4.2022, the name is: Eurofins Electric & Electronics Finland Oy.

Ex i type label

For ATEX and IECEx Ex i approved versions there is more information on the label, according to applicable standards.

Image below: Example of an ATEX and IECEx Ex i approved sensor type label.



EU Declaration of Conformity

The EU Declaration of Conformity, declaring products‘ conformance to the European Directives, is delivered with products or sent on request.

Manufacturer contact information

Manufacturer HQ main office:

	Lapp Automaatio Oy
Street address	Martinkyläntie 52
Postal address	FI-01720 Vantaa, Finland

Production site and logistics:

	Lapp Automaatio Oy
Street address	Varastokatu 10
Postal address	FI-05800 Hyvinkää, Finland
Phone (sales)	+358 20 764 6410
Email	epicsensors.fi.lav@lapp.com
Https	www.epicsensors.com

Document history

Version / date	Author(s)	Description
20220815	LAPP/JuPi	Material name text corrections
20220401	LAPP/JuPi	Original version

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the content of the operating instructions, Lapp Automaatio Oy is not responsible for the way the publications are used or for possible misinterpretations by end users. The user must ensure that she or he has the latest edition of this publication.

ANNEX A - Specification and special conditions for use - Ex i approved EPIC® SENSORS temperature sensors

Ex data for RTD (resistance temperature sensor) and TC (Thermocouple temperature sensor)

Sensor Ex data, maximum interface values, without transmitter or / and display.

Electrical values	For Group IIC	For Group IIIC
Voltage Ui	30 V	30 V
Current Ii	100 mA	100 mA
Power Pi	750 mW	550 mW @ Ta +100 °C
		650 mW @ Ta +70 °C
		750 mW @ Ta +40 °C
Capacitance Ci	Negligible, *	Negligible, *
Inductance Li	Negligible, *	Negligible, *

Table 1. Sensor Ex data.

* For sensors with long cable part, the parameters Ci and Li must be included in the calculation.
Following values per meter can be used according to EN 60079-14:
C_{cable} = 200 pF/m and L_{cable} = 1 µH/m.

Allowed ambient temperatures - Ex i temperature class, without transmitter and/or display.

Marking, Gas Group IIC	Temperature class	Ambient temperature
II 1G Ex ia IIC T6 Ga II 1/2G Ex ib IIC T6-T3 Ga/Gb	T6	-40…+80 °C
II 1G Ex ia IIC T5 Ga II 1/2G Ex ib IIC T6-T3 Ga/Gb	T5	-40…+95 °C
II 1G Ex ia IIC T4-T3 Ga II 1/2G Ex ib IIC T6-T3 Ga/Gb	T4-T3	-40…+100 °C
Marking, Dust Group IIIC	**Power Pi**	**Ambient temperature**
II 1D Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da II 1/2D Ex ib IIIC T135 °C Da/Db	750 mW	-40…+40 °C
II 1D Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da II 1/2D Ex ib IIIC T135 °C Da/Db	650 mW	-40…+70 °C
II 1D Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da II 1/2D Ex ib IIIC T135 °C Da/Db	550 mW	-40…+100 °C

Table 2. Ex i temperature classes and allowed ambient temperature ranges

Note!
The temperatures above are without gable glands.
The compatibility of cable glands must be according to the application specifications.
If the transmitter and/or display will be inside the transmitter housing, the specific Ex requirements of the transmitter and/or display installation must be noted.
The used materials must comply the needs of application, e.g., abrasion, and the temperatures above.
For EPL Ga Group IIC the aluminium parts in connection heads are subject to sparking by impacts or friction.
For Group IIIC the maximum input power Pi shall be observed.
When the sensors are mounted across boundary between different Zones, refer to standard IEC 60079-26 section 6, for ensuring the boundary wall between different hazardous areas.

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Considering sensor self-heating

Self-heating of the sensor tip shall be considered in respect with Temperature Classification and associated ambient temperature range and manufacturer's instructions for calculating tip surface temperature according to thermal resistances stated in the instructions shall be observed.

Allowed ambient temperature range of sensor head or process connection for Groups IIC and IIIC with different temperature classes are listed in Table 2. For Group IIIC the maximum input power Pi shall be observed.

The process temperature shall not adversely affect ambient temperature range assigned for Temperature Classification.

Calculation for self-heating of the sensor at the tip of sensor or the thermowell tip

When the sensor-tip is located at environment where the temperature is within T6…T3, it is needed to consider the self-heating of the sensor. Self-heating is of particular significance when measuring low temperatures.

The self-heating at the sensor tip or thermowell tip depends on the sensor type (RTD/TC), the diameter of sensor and structure of sensor. It is also needed to consider the Ex i values for the transmitter. The table 3. shows the Rth values for different type of sensors structure.

	Thermal resistance Rth [°C / W]					
Sensor type	Resistance thermometer (RTD)			Thermocouple (TC)		
Measuring insert diameter	< 3 mm	3…<6 mm	6…8 mm	< 3 mm	3…<6 mm	6…8 mm
Without thermowell	350	250	100	100	25	10
With thermowell made from tube material (e.g. B-6k, B-9K, B-6, B-9, A-15, A-22, F-11, etc)	185	140	55	50	13	5
With thermowell – solid material (e.g. D-Dx, A-Ø-U)	65	50	20	20	5	1

Table 3. Thermal resistance based on Test report 211126

Note!
If the measuring device for RTD-measuring is using measuring current > 1 mA, the maximum surface temperature of the temperature sensor tip should be calculated and taken to account. Please see next page.

If sensor type has multiple sensing elements included, and those are used simultaneously, note that the maximum power for all sensing elements should not be more than the allowed total power Pi.
Maximum power must be limited to 750 mW. This must be guaranteed by process owner. (Not applicable for Multi-point temperature sensor types T-MP / W-MP or T-MPT / W-MPT with segregated Exi circuits).

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Calculation for maximum temperature:

The self-heating of the sensor tip can be calculated from formula:

Tmax= Po × Rth + MT

(Tmax) = Maximum temperature = surface temperature at the sensor tip
(Po) = Maximum feeding power for the sensor (see the transmitter certificate)
(Rth) = Thermal resistance (K/W, Table 3.)
(MT) = Medium temperature.

Calculate the maximum possible temperature at the tip of sensor:

Example 1 - Calculation for RTD-sensor tip with thermowell

Sensor used at Zone 0
RTD sensor type: W-M-9K . . . (RTD-sensor with head-mounted transmitter).
Sensor with thermowell, diameter of Ø 9 mm.
Medium temperature (MT) is 120 °C
Measuring is made with PR electronics head mounted transmitter 5437D and isolated barrier PR 9106 B.
Maximum temperature (Tmax) can be calculated by adding the temperature of the medium that you are measuring and the self-heating. The self-heating of the sensor tip can be calculated from the Maximum power (Po) which is feeding the sensor and Rth-value of used sensor type. (See the Table 3.)

Supplied power by PR 5437 D is (Po) = 23,3 mW (from the transmitter Ex-certificate)
Temperature class T4 (135 °C) must not be exceeded.
Thermal resistance (Rth) for the sensor is = 55 K/W (from Table 3).
Self-heating is 0.0233 W * 55 K/W = 1,28 K
Maximum temperature (Tmax) is MT + self-heating: 120 °C + 1,28 °C = 121,28 °C
The result in this example shows that, the self-heating at the sensor tip is negligible.
The safety margin for (T6 to T3) is 5 °C and that must be subtracted from 135 °C; means that up to 130 °C would be acceptable. In this example the temperature of class T4 is not exceeded.

Example 2 - Calculation for RTD-sensor tip without the thermowell.

Sensor used at Zone 1
RTD sensor type: W-M-6/303 . . . (RTD-sensor with cable, without head-mounted transmitter)
Sensor without thermowell, diameter of Ø 6 mm.
Medium temperature (MT) is 40 °C
Measuring is made with rail-mounted PR electronics PR 9113D isolated transmitter/barrier.
Maximum temperature (Tmax) can be calculated by adding the temperature of the medium that you are measuring and the self-heating. The self-heating of the sensor tip can be calculated from the Maximum power (Po) which is feeding the sensor and Rth-value of used sensor type. (See the Table 3.)

Supplied power by PR 9113D is (Po) = 40,0 mW (from the transmitter Ex-certificate)
Temperature class T3 (200 °C) must not be exceeded.
Thermal resistance (Rth) for the sensor is = 100 K/W (from Table 3).
Self-heating is 0.040 W * 100 K/W = 4,00 K
Maximum temperature (Tmax) is MT + self-heating: 40 °C + 4,00 °C = 44,00 °C
The result in this example shows that, the self-heating at the sensor tip is negligible.
The safety margin for (T6 to T3) is 5 °C and that must be subtracted from 200 °C; means that up to 195 °C would be acceptable. In this example the temperature of class T3 is not exceeded.

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Additional information for Group II devices: (acc. to EN IEC 60079-0: 2019 section: 5.3.2.2 and 26.5.1)

Temperature class for T3 = 200 °C
Temperature class for T4 = 135 °C
Safety margin for T3 to T6 = 5 K
Safety margin for T1 to T2 = 10 K.

Note!

This ANNEX is an instructional document on specifications.
For original regulatory data on specific conditions for use, always refer to ATEX and IECEx certificates:

EESF 21 ATEX 043X
IECEx EESF 21.0027X