



News and Information for Professional Thermographers

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Director's Message



Few professions are faced with more numerous and diverse safety challenges as infrared thermography. Electrical and mechanical hazards, roofs, confined spaces, and areas with extreme hot and cold temperatures are just some of the safety issues that thermographers face on a daily

basis. Because of this, safety is an integral part of Infraspection Institute's Certified Infrared Thermographer[®] training courses.

June is National Safety Month. Sponsored by the National Safety Council, NSM is intended to educate and influence behaviors around leading causes of preventable injuries and deaths. The success of a safety program is directly related to each employee's sense of ownership of that program. While leadership from the top is important, this year's theme, 'Safety Starts With Me', underscores the importance of creating a culture where there is a sense of ownership of safety by all and makes everyone in the organization a safety leader.

We at Infraspection Institute encourage our fellow thermographers to make safety their number one priority on every job and to be safety leaders throughout the year.

Wind as an Error Source

As individuals, most of us can appreciate the cooling effects of a breeze on a hot summer day. As thermographers, wind represents a greater technical challenge in the form of a potential error source when measuring temperatures radiometrically.



When wind moves across the surface of an object, convective heat transfer occurs. In general, wind will either cool a warm target or warm a cool target. The rate of convective heat transfer will primarily depend upon: velocity of the wind, temperature differential between object and wind, and surface film coefficient of the object.

Wind can significantly alter the temperature of an object while the windy condition is present. Frequently, the effects of wind may remain for a significant period of time after the wind has stopped and the object has returned to its normal temperature.

Because radiometric equipment cannot compensate for the effects

Upcoming Courses

Online Distance Learning

<u>Level I Certified Infrared</u> <u>Thermographer</u>[®]

- Jun 2 6 Reno
- Jun 9 12 Rosharon
- Jun 16 -19 Kota Kinabalu
- Jun 23- 27 Tempe
- Jun 23 27 Quezon City
- Jul 7 10 Brisbane
- Jul 9 10 Brisbane *
- Jul 7 11 Salt Lake City
- Jul 14 17 West Windsor
- Jul 14 17 Rosharon
- Jul 21 25 Vancouver
- Jul 21 25 Quezon City
- Aug 4 8 Colorado Springs
- Aug 4 7 Melbourne
- Aug 6 7 Melbourne
- Aug 11 14 Rosharon
- Aug 11 15 Kuala Lumpur
- Aug 18 22 Cheyenne
- Aug 18 -22
 Guatemala City
- Aug 18 21 Kuala Lumpur
- Aug 25 28 Sydney
- Aug 27 28 Sydney *
- Aug 25 29 San Jose
- * Flexible Learning

<u>Level II Certified Infrared</u> <u>Thermographer</u>® of wind on an object, it is best to avoid wind when measuring object temperatures. To eliminate wind as an error source:

- Wait until wind stops
- Temporarily shield target from wind
- Measure downwind side of target provided that object is sufficiently large

Always allow sufficient time for target to return to normal temperature once wind has been eliminated. If it is not possible to avoid wind, one should report wind velocity and direction when recording image data.

Lastly, thermographers should resist any temptation to apply 'Wind Chill Charts' to correcting for the effects of wind. Wind Chill charts have been designed to estimate the net effect of wind and ambient temperature on exposed human flesh and are not applicable to inanimate or industrial objects.

More Information

Selecting and Using a Respirator



Thermographers often work in environments that require the use of respiratory protection. In this Tip we discuss the selection and use of common respirator types.

A respirator is a device designed to protect the wearer from inhaling harmful dusts, fumes, vapors, or gases. There are various types of respirators, each having a different intended application. Several types are listed below along with their applications.

Single-strap dust masks are usually not NIOSH-approved. They must not be used to protect from hazardous atmospheres. However, they may be useful in providing comfort from pollen or other allergens.

Approved filtering face pieces (dust masks) can be used for dust, mists, welding fumes, etc. They do not provide protection from gases or vapors. DO NOT USE FOR ASBESTOS OR LEAD; instead, select from the respirators below.

Half-face respirators can be used for protection against most vapors, acid gases, dust or welding fumes. Cartridges/filters must match contaminant(s) and be changed periodically.

Full-face respirators are more protective than half-face respirators. They can also be used for protection against most vapors, acid gases, dust, or welding fumes. The face shield protects face and eyes from irritants and contaminants. Cartridges/filters must match contaminant(s) and be changed periodically.

Loose-fitting powered-air-purifying respirators (PAPR) offer breathing comfort from a battery-powered fan which pulls air through filters and circulates air throughout a helmet/hood. They can be worn by most workers who have beards. Cartridges/filters must match contaminant(s) and be changed periodically.

A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) is used for entry

- Jun 9 12 West Windsor
- Jun 23 27 Quezon City
- Jul 14 17 Brisbane
- Aug 4 8 San Pedro Sula
- Aug 11 15 Quezon City

<u>Level III Certified Infrared</u> <u>Thermographer[®]</u>

- Jun 16 18 West Windsor
- Sep 22 24 West Windsor

Full 2025 Schedule

Upcoming Conferences

Infraspection Institute invite you to see us at the following upcoming conferences. Be sure to stop by and say Hello!

Vibration Institute

August 6 - 8, 2025 Newport News, VA

SMRP Conference

October 6 - 9, 2025 Fort Worth, TX

IR/INFO Conference

February 1 - 4, 2026 Orlando, FL

NETA PowerTest Conference

March 2 - 6, 2026 Nashville, TN

Links of Interest

IRINFO.ORG

and escape from atmospheres that are considered immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) or oxygen deficient. They use their own air tank.

Respiratory protection must be worn whenever you are working in a hazardous atmosphere. The appropriate respirator will depend on the contaminant(s) to which you are exposed and the protection factor (PF) required. Required respirators must be NIOSH-approved, and medical evaluation and training must be provided before use.

More Information

Save Big on TI Reporter™ Software

In addition to streamlining your infrared report writing, now you can save even more money with TI Reporter™ software. For a limited time, annual subscriptions are available at a 15% discount versus our monthly pricing.



Combining cloud technology with state-of-the-art features, TI Reporter™ is the world's first cloud-based thermography reporting software that works with all thermal imagers. Reports can be generated quickly and easily from one's office or while in the field. Because it is cloud-based, TI Reporter™ works with all computer operating systems. There is no need to install any type of program or software onto your computer.

Written by practicing thermographers, TI Reporter™ contains preformatted templates for a wide variety of infrared inspection applications including electrical systems, mechanical systems, building envelopes, flat roofs, underground piping, and steam systems. TI Reporter™ automatically calculates temperature limits for electrical and mechanical equipment and can provide cost savings reports. The software is designed for in-house thermographers as well as thermographic consultants.

More Information

Call for Speakers for IR/INFO 2026



Infraspection Institute are pleased to announce that our annual Advanced Training Conference, Technical Symposium and Technology Expo, IR/INFO 2026, will be held February 1 - 4, 2026 in Orlando, FL.

Now in its 36th year, IR/INFO features four days of networking, learning, and fun in a relaxed, yet professional, family atmosphere. We are presently accepting papers and presenters for IR/INFO 2026. Invited topics include, but are not limited to: safety, emerging applications, building sciences, related NDT, case histories, as well as tips and tricks.

Presentations are typically 20-25 minutes with 5 minutes for questions and answers with the audience. All papers and presentations will be published in the IR/INFO Conference Proceedings. The deadline for abstract submissions is July 31.

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