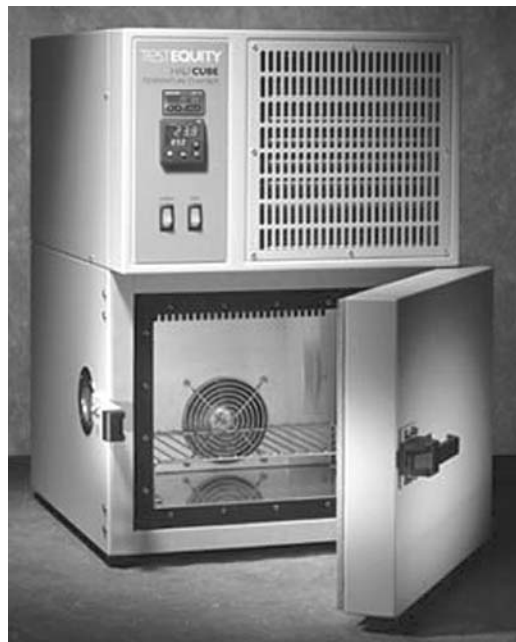


TESTEQUITY

Half Cube™

Model 105 Temperature Chamber

Operation and Service Manual



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Chapter 1 – Safety Instructions

Introduction


Follow all CAUTION notices to prevent damage to the chamber or your test sample. Failure to follow all CAUTION notices may void your warranty. CAUTION may also indicate a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate personal injury.


WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.


The safety alert symbol  precedes a general CAUTION or WARNING statement.

The electrical hazard symbol  precedes an electric shock hazard CAUTION or WARNING statement.


Installation Safety Notices


 **WARNING:** The power cord is equipped with a NEMA 5-15P grounded/polarized plug. To prevent a shock hazard, DO NOT defeat the ground or polarization feature. This device MUST be plugged into a properly grounded and polarized outlet.

 **CAUTION:** The minimum clearance you should allow for proper ventilation must be at least 12" from the rear of the chamber.

 **CAUTION:** This chamber is designed for operation in a conditioned laboratory environment. Operation above 30°C (85°F) or below 16°C (60°F) ambient room temperature is NOT recommended.

Operation Safety Notices

 **CAUTION:** The “Series 96 User’s Manual” is a general manual and is written by the manufacturer, Watlow, for a wide variety of applications and configurations. Not all features or functions are applicable. Only the capabilities of a model 96A0-CKDR-AABB, as described on page A.7 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual” are applicable.

 **CAUTION:** The Series 96 Temperature Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber’s system requirements and to perform optimally over a wide range of operating conditions. Improper modifications to these setup values can result in erratic performance and unreliable operation. Do not attempt to modify the setup values, unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing. If there is any doubt, please call TestEquity before proceeding.

Chapter 1 – Safety

- △ **CAUTION:** Always verify that the Limit Controller settings for high and low limits are set to temperatures that are appropriate for your test sample.
- △ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber that could burn or explode at high temperatures. This chamber uses open wire heating elements which generate surface temperatures over 1000°F. This is NOT an explosion-proof chamber.
- △ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber that can emit corrosive vapors or substances.
- △ **WARNING:** This chamber is NOT a curing oven. There are NO provisions for venting fumes.
- △ **WARNING:** The chamber door must remain closed while the chamber is operating. If you need to open the door while the chamber is operating, wear safety goggles to prevent the high velocity airflow from blowing particles or objects into your eyes.
- △ **WARNING:** This chamber operates at extreme temperatures. Avoid contact with air, objects, and surfaces that are hot or cold to prevent severe burns or frostbite. Protective gloves are recommended.
- △ **CAUTION:** If your test sample is energized, it may be capable of raising the workspace temperature beyond safe limits. This could occur if your test sample exceeds the live load rating of the chamber or if the chamber's refrigeration system fails. You are responsible for providing thermal protection devices to your test sample.
- △ **CAUTION:** To prevent damage to your test sample and the chamber's compressor, do not exceed the live load rating of the chamber.

Chapter 2 – Installation

Unpacking

Inspect the shipping container for any signs of visible damage. Notify the carrier and TestEquity immediately if there are signs of shipping damage.

1. Cut the bands that hold the packaging together.
2. Remove the top cover and top foam inserts.
3. Remove the outer box.
4. Carefully lift the chamber off the pallet. This should be done with at least two people.

Preparation For Use

1. Inspect the chamber for signs of shipping damage.
2. Read this entire manual.
3. Select a suitable location to install the chamber.
4. Connect to a 120 VAC, 60 Hz power source with a minimum 15 Amp breaker.
5. Perform following the procedure “How to verify the chamber performance” in the Maintenance chapter of this manual to make sure that no damage has occurred in shipment.

Installation Location

The chamber will produce a moderate amount of heat during normal operation. Locate the chamber in an area with adequate ventilation to prevent excessive heat build-up. The chamber must be on a solid and level surface that is rated to hold at least 100 pounds.

⚠ WARNING: The power cord is equipped with a NEMA 5-15P grounded/polarized plug. To prevent a shock hazard, DO NOT defeat the ground or polarization feature. This device MUST be plugged into a properly grounded and polarized outlet.

⚠ CAUTION: The minimum clearance you should allow for proper ventilation must be at least 12" from the rear of the chamber.

⚠ CAUTION: This chamber is designed for operation in a conditioned laboratory environment. Operation above 30°C (85°F) or below 16°C (60°F) ambient room temperature is NOT recommended.

Reversible Chamber Door

The chamber door can be mounted to open from the left or right side. The chamber cabinet has mounting holes on both sides for the hinges and door latch. If you reverse the door, see “How to inspect the door seal” in the Maintenance chapter of this manual to make sure the hinges and door latch are adjusted correctly.

Chapter 3 – Operation

Introduction

The Front Panel Switches control power to the temperature controller and all chamber functions.

The Temperature Controller controls the temperature of the chamber. The Temperature Controller automatically turns the refrigeration system on or off as required based on the deviation from temperature set point.

Front Panel Switches

POWER Switch

The POWER Switch controls power to the entire chamber. The POWER Switch illuminates when it is ON.

TEMP Switch

The TEMP Switch enables all chamber functions. When the TEMP Switch is OFF and the Power Switch is ON, only the Temperature Controller is operational. When both the TEMP and POWER Switches are ON, the chamber's temperature conditioning system will function to maintain the temperature set point. The TEMP Switch illuminates when it is ON.

Summary of Chamber Operation

1. Turn the POWER Switch ON.
2. Enter the desired temperature safety limits on the Limit Controller.
3. Enter the desired temperature set point on the Temperature Controller.
4. Load your test sample in the chamber.
5. Turn the TEMP Switch ON.

Loading the Chamber

- ⚠ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber that could burn or explode at high temperatures. This chamber uses open wire heating elements that generate surface temperatures over 1000°F. This is NOT an explosion-proof chamber.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber that can emit corrosive vapors or substances.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** This chamber is NOT a curing oven. There are NO provisions for venting fumes.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** The chamber door must remain closed while the chamber is operating. If you need to open the door while the chamber is operating, wear safety goggles to prevent the high velocity airflow from blowing particles or objects into your eyes.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** This chamber operates at extreme temperatures. Avoid contact with air, objects, and surfaces that are hot or cold to prevent severe burns or frostbite. Protective gloves are recommended.
- ⚠ **CAUTION:** If your test sample is energized, it may be capable of raising the workspace temperature beyond safe limits. This could occur if your test sample exceeds the live load rating of the chamber or if the chamber's refrigeration system fails.
- ⚠ **CAUTION:** To prevent damage to your test sample and the chamber's compressor, do not exceed the live load rating of the chamber.

Live Load Capacity for Model 105						
Temp	+23°C	0°C	-10°C	-20°C	-30°C	-40°C
Watts	200 W	175 W	165 W	145 W	90 W	10 W

Port Plugs

Foam port plugs are provided with a gray silicone surface on one side. The port plug should be inserted with the gray silicone surface facing the inside of the chamber. Port plugs should be considered expendable and be replaced when they no longer provide a good seal.

Performance of all chambers are significantly effected by the characteristics of your test sample. Factors include size, weight, material, shape, and power dissipation if energized.

The test sample should be placed in the chamber in a manner that allows for air circulation. The air plenum is located on the back wall of the chamber, where air is sucked in from the bottom and exits from the top. You should not place the test sample directly on the chamber floor. It should be placed on the shelf. Multiple test samples should be distributed throughout the chamber to ensure even airflow and minimize temperature gradients. If necessary, an additional shelf should be used to evenly distribute the load. Verify that the temperature gradients are within acceptable limits, by measuring the chamber temperature at strategic points using a multipoint thermocouple meter or datalogger.

You may find that the temperature throughout the chamber is even, but always different from what the temperature controller indicates. The correct way to adjust what the temperature controller “displays” compared to what is measured at some point other than the controller’s sensor is with the “Calibration Offset” parameter. See page 5.2 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual” for details.

Avoiding Moisture

Any time the ambient air is subjected to temperatures below the dewpoint, moisture will condense out of the air. The effect is ice or frost during low temperature operation. When the chamber is heated above 0°C, the ice or frost will turn into water.

To avoid moisture condensation, make sure the port plugs are inserted at all times. Also, avoid opening the chamber door while the chamber is operating at temperatures below room ambient. When a low temperature test is completed, warm the chamber to at least room ambient before opening the chamber door and before removing your test sample.

Internal Test Fixtures

Some applications require internal fixtures to support test samples and provide a convenient method of connecting wires and sensors. Fixtures must be designed to minimize their impact on chamber functionality and performance.

Fixtures should be designed for easy removal to permit maintenance and cleaning of the chamber. The chamber liner should never be drilled or screwed into. This will compromise the integrity of the liner and permit moisture migration due to condensation into the insulation, which will eventually impact performance and lead to premature rusting of the outer cabinet.

Fixtures should be constructed of stainless steel. This also applies to all screws and fasteners. All welds should be passivated. To prevent rust and corrosion, never use iron or mild steel even if it is painted or plated. Aluminum may be used. However, since the specific heat of aluminum is double that of steel, it represents a greater load and will have more impact on the chamber performance.

Make sure that all connectors, wiring, pc boards, and auxiliary components can withstand the temperature extremes that they will be subjected to. In some cases, these components may not be able to last after repeated tests and should be considered expendable.

Chapter 4 – Temperature Controller

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview on how to operate the Series 96 Temperature Controller.

The Series 96 Controller provides easy single set point operation and profile programming. A large LED readout indicates the actual chamber temperature with 0.1°C or °F display resolution. The Series 96 Controller can store two profiles with up to 8-steps in each file. The user-interface is organized in menus.

⚠ CAUTION: The “Series 96 User’s Manual” is a general manual and is written by the manufacturer, Watlow, for a wide variety of applications and configurations. Not all features or functions are applicable. Only the capabilities of a model 96A0-CKDR-AABB, as described on page A.7 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual” are applicable.

⚠ CAUTION: The Series 96 Temperature Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber’s system requirements and to perform optimally over a wide range of operating conditions. Improper modifications to these setup values can result in erratic performance and unreliable operation. Do not attempt to modify the setup values, unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing. If there is any doubt, please call TestEquity before proceeding.

Security Features

The Series 96 Temperature Controller has several levels of security to prevent unauthorized users from changing critical configuration parameters. Only the Set Point, Program, and Operations menus are configured to “Change”, meaning full user access is possible. All other menus are configured to “Read Only”.

TestEquity does not recommend that these security levels be changed for most applications. However, there will be times when “Change” is necessary. For example, you may need to access to Setup Page in order to change from °C to °F display. To change these levels of security, see the “Lockout Menu” page 6.19 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual”.

Temperature Controller Keys and Displays

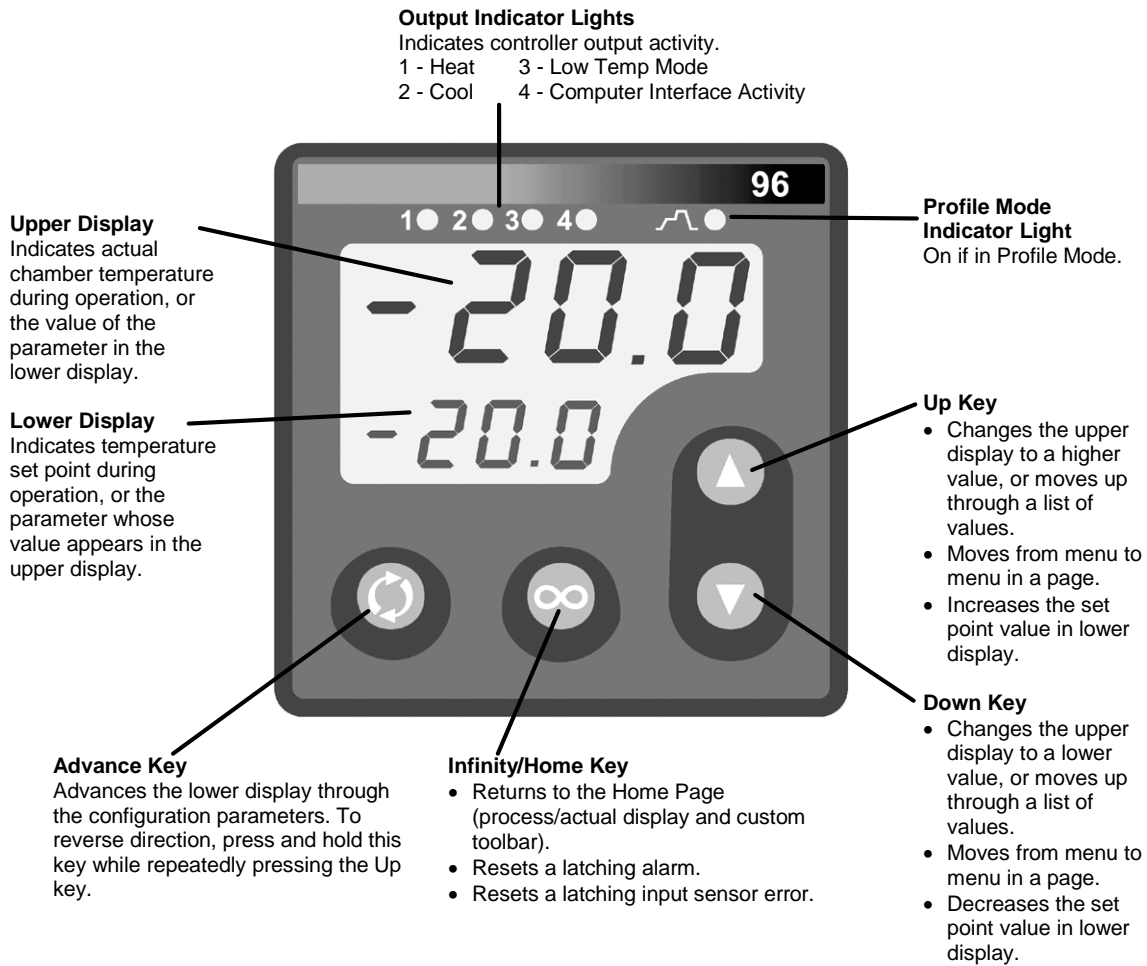


Figure 4.1 – Temperature Controller Keys and Displays

Static Set Point Control





The Temperature Controller is in Static Set Point mode when it is not running a profile. The Upper Display shows the actual chamber workspace temperature. The Lower Display shows the desired Set Point. To enter a temperature Set Point, simply press the ▲ or ▼ key to enter the desired temperature.

Profile Control

A profile consists of temperature set points that vary over time. Profiles are entered in the Program Menu. The Series 96 Controller can store two profiles with up to 8-steps in each file. The files may be linked to create a single 16-step profile.

Profile programming details can be found in Chapter 7 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual”. References to “Event Outputs”, “Rate”, and “Wait-for Event Input” are not applicable.






Entering A Profile


To enter the Program Menu, press the  (Advance) key. Each press of the  key will scroll you through the Program Menu. Use the  or  key to enter the desired value at each prompt.


Programming Hints:

- The first step in a program should be an initialization step of 1-second.
- The next to last step establishes a condition to end on. For example, you may want to end the program by holding at +23°C, so this step would be to go to +23°C.
- TestEquity recommends having the end step type to be Hold. TestEquity does NOT recommend using an end step type of Off. This does not turn off the chamber fan. The chamber temperature can reach +50°C just from heat generated by the fan, and even higher if your test sample is energized.

Running A Profile

To select a profile, press the  (Infinity) key once. This will put you in the Pre-run mode, and the profile mode indicator will flash. Each press of the  key will scroll you through the Pre-run Menu. Here, you can select a profile and step number to start or to resume a running profile. Use the  or  key to enter the desired File, Step, or Resume condition that you want to start running. To run the profile, press the  key. The profile mode indicator will remain ON, indicating that the profile is running.

Hint: If you only have one profile and want to start at step number one, simply press the  key twice.

You may monitor the current step condition of a running profile by pressing the  key. Each press of this key will scroll you through the current step parameters.

To end a running profile, press the  key once.

Profile Example 1

This profile will be stored in File 1. Cycle between +85°C and 0°C. Go to each temperature as fast as possible. Soak at each temperature for 30 minutes. Temperature must be within 3°C before the soak time will start. Total number of cycles is 4. End by holding at +23°C.

Step Description

1. Start at +23°C.
2. Go to +85°C as fast as possible.
3. Soak at +85°C for 30 minutes. Time will not start until temperature is within 3°C (+82°C)
4. Go to 0°C as fast as possible.
5. Soak at 0°C for 30 minutes. Time will not start until temperature is within 3°C (+3°C)
6. Jump back to Step 2 of this profile (#1). Repeat 3 times, for a total of 4 cycles.
7. Go to +23°C as fast as possible.
8. End with a hold at +23°C.

Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 1)	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 5)
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="1"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="5"/>
S,TEYP	S,TEPE	S,TEYP	S,ORAH
<input type="text" value="SP"/>	<input type="text" value="230"/>	Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pr,In	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Pr,In	<input type="text" value="0"/>	SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="1"/>	LIJdE	<input type="text" value="3"/>
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 2)	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 6)
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="2"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="6"/>
S,TEYP	S,TEPE	S,TEYP	JL
<input type="text" value="SP"/>	<input type="text" value="85.0"/>	<input type="text" value="JF"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="JS"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Pr,In	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="JC"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="1"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="7"/> (Step 7)
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 3)	S,TEYP	S,TEPE
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="SP"/>	<input type="text" value="230"/>
S,TEYP	S,ORAH	Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pr,In	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Pr,In	<input type="text" value="30"/>	SEC	<input type="text" value="1"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 8)
LIJdE	<input type="text" value="3"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="8"/>
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Step 4)	S,TEYP	End
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="4"/>	End	HOLD
S,TEYP	S,TEPE		
<input type="text" value="SP"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>		
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Pr,In	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
SEC	<input type="text" value="1"/>		

Profile Example 2

This profile will be stored in File 2. Cycle between +50°C and -10°C. Go to each temperature in 20 minutes (+50°C and -10°C = 60°C/20 Minutes = 3°C/minute). Soak at each temperature for 1 hour. Total number of cycles is 10. End by holding at +23°C.

Step Description

1. Start at +23°C.
2. Go to +50°C in 20 minutes.
3. Soak at +20°C for 1 hour.
4. Go to -10°C in 20 minutes.
5. Soak at -10°C for 1 hour.
6. Jump back to Step 2 of this profile (#2). Repeat 9 times, for a total of 10 cycles.
7. Go to +23°C in 20 minutes.
8. End with a hold at +23°C.

Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 1)	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 5)
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="1"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="5"/>
S,TEYP	S,TEPE	S,TEYP	S,ORH
 ,SP	<input type="text" value="23.0"/>	Hour	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pr,in	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Pr,in	<input type="text" value="0"/>	SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="1"/>	LDDE	OFF
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 2)	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 6)
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="2"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="6"/>
S,TEYP	S,TEPE	S,TEYP	JL
 ,SP	<input type="text" value="50.0"/>	 ,JF	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	 ,JS	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Pr,in	<input type="text" value="20"/>	 ,JL	<input type="text" value="9"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="7"/> (Step 7)
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 3)	S,TEYP	S,TEPE
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="3"/>	 ,SP	<input type="text" value="23.0"/>
S,TEYP	S,ORH	Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Hour	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Pr,in	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Pr,in	<input type="text" value="0"/>	SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>
SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>	F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/>
LDDE	OFF	S,TEP	<input type="text" value="8"/> (Step 8)
F,ILE	<input type="text" value="2"/> (Step 4)	S,TEYP	End
S,TEP	<input type="text" value="4"/>	End	HOLD
S,TEYP	S,TEPE		
 ,SP	<input type="text" value="-10.0"/>		
Hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Pr,in	<input type="text" value="20"/>		
SEC	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

RS-232 Interface

The Temperature Controller has an RS-232C interface. A DB-9 connector is located on the rear panel. It is wired to accommodate a null-modem cable. To communicate with the controller from a PC, you need to run software that uses the Modbus RTU protocol. Modbus programming register numbers are on page A.3 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual”. RS-232C programming resources can be downloaded from:

<http://chamber.testequity.com/rs232.html>

GPIB Interface (Optional)

The optional GPIB interface consists of an external converter box that connects to the chamber’s RS-232C interface. GPIB programming resources can be downloaded from:

<http://chamber.testequity.com/gpib.html>

Chapter 5 – Limit Controller

Introduction

The SD Limit Controller is a protection device. It turns the chamber OFF if the workspace temperature exceeds either a high temperature or low temperature limit. You can set these limits to correspond to the maximum and minimum temperature that your test sample can safely withstand. This provides protection against someone setting the Temperature Controller to a temperature that is unsafe for the test sample. It also provides protection in the unlikely event of a chamber system component failure. The Limit Controller has its own temperature sensor (thermocouple) and functions completely independent of the Temperature Controller.

- ⚠ CAUTION:** The “Series SD User’s Manual” is a general manual and is written by the manufacturer, Watlow, for a wide variety of applications and configurations. It is provided for a reference only. Not all features or functions are applicable. Only the capabilities of a model SD3L-HJAA-AARG, as described on page 49 of the “Series SD User’s Manual” are applicable.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** The Series SD Limit Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber’s system requirements. Improper modifications to these setup values can result in unreliable and unsafe operation. Do not attempt to modify the setup values, unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing. Setup examples in the “Series SD User’s Manual” are NOT applicable to this chamber. If there is any doubt, please call TestEquity before proceeding. The correct values are documented in the “Series SD Limit Controller Setup Parameters” section of this manual.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** NEVER select “Default Parameters” in the Factory Page. This will erase all the correct values which are documented in the “Series SD Limit Controller Setup Parameters” section of this manual.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Always verify that the Limit Controller settings for high and low limits are set to temperatures that are appropriate for your test sample.

Limit Controller Keys and Displays

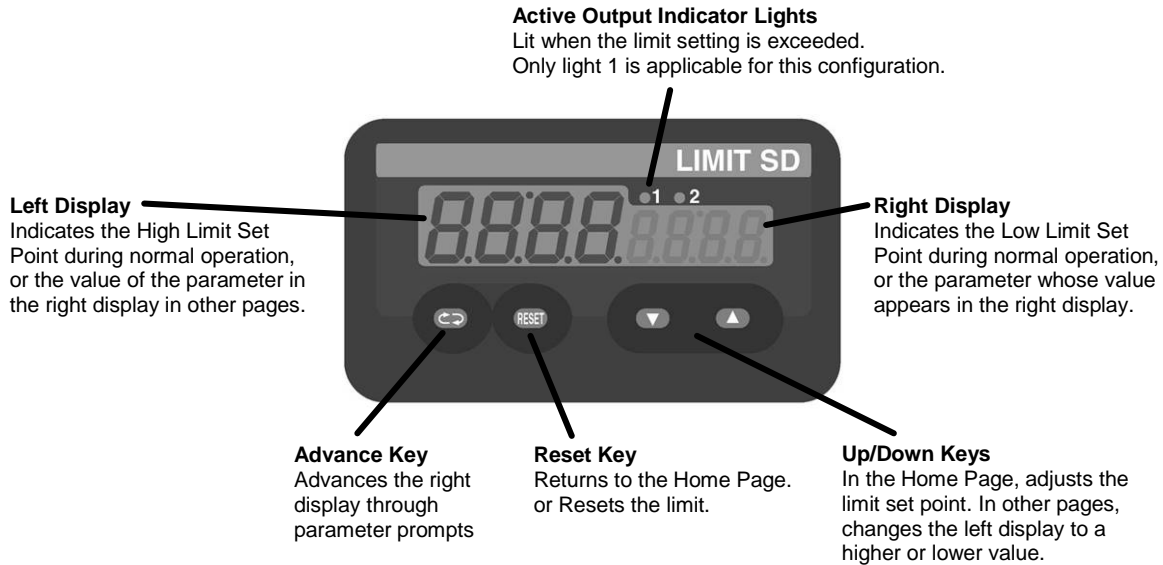


Figure 4.1 – Limit Controller Keys and Displays

How to Set the High and Low Temperature Safety Limits

1. Press the Advance key once to get the **[L L o]** prompt in the right display. This is the Low Limit Set Point prompt.
2. Press the ▲ or ▼ key to enter the desired Low Limit Set Point in the left display. Make sure it is lower than your actual chamber temperature set point, and at least below room temperature to prevent nuisance tripping.
3. Press the Advance key once to get the **[L H I]** prompt in the left display. This is the High Limit Set Point prompt.
4. Press the ▲ or ▼ key to enter the desired High Limit Set Point in the left display. Make sure it is higher than your actual chamber temperature set point to prevent nuisance tripping.
5. Press the Reset Key to return to the Home Page.
6. The left display will show the High Limit Set Point while the right display will show the Low Limit Set Point.

Resetting a Limit Condition

If either the High or Low Limit is exceeded, the Limit Controller will flash either **[L H I]** or **[L L o]** respectively in the right display. It will also shut down all chamber functions. The Limit Controller cannot be reset until the temperature returns to within the limit set points. Then, you must press the Reset Key to resume normal operation.

Chapter 6 – Frequently Asked Questions

Why does my chamber heat or cool slower than the published specifications?

You can determine if the chamber is operating properly by following the procedure in “How to verify the chamber performance”. Performance is significantly effected by the characteristics of your test sample. Factors include size, weight, material, shape, and power dissipation if energized. The test sample should be placed in the chamber in a manner that allows for air circulation. You should not place the test sample directly on the chamber floor. It should be placed on the shelf. Multiple test samples should be distributed throughout the chamber to ensure even airflow and minimize temperature gradients. If necessary, an additional shelf should be used to evenly distribute the load.

How can I modify the chamber to cool faster or colder?

Unfortunately, there is nothing you can do to improve upon the designed-in performance. TestEquity does NOT recommend using CO₂ or LN₂ in this chamber to achieve colder or faster cooling due to reliability and safety considerations, so it is NOT an available option. Modifying the chamber to add CO₂ or LN₂ will permanently damage the chamber and void the warranty.

Why is there water/ice/snow in the chamber?

Any time the ambient air is subjected to temperatures below the dewpoint, moisture will condense out of the air. The effect is ice or frost during low temperature operation. When the chamber is heated above 0°C, the ice or frost will turn into water. To avoid moisture condensation, make sure the port plugs are inserted at all times. Also, avoid opening the chamber door while the chamber is operating at temperatures below room ambient. When a low temperature test is completed, warm the chamber to at least room ambient before opening the chamber door and before removing your test sample.

My test specification requires convection heat only. Can I turn the circulator motor off?

NO! This will damage the heating and refrigeration systems and void the warranty. You need a “gravity convection oven” for that kind of test.

How accurate is the chamber?

That’s a loaded question! There is no “chamber accuracy” specification as such. The answer requires an understanding of several performance parameters.

Control Tolerance – The Temperature Controller uses a thermocouple control sensor, which is located in the intake airflow within the air plenum. Control tolerance is a measure of how much the temperature varies after stabilization at the control sensor. It is a measure of the relative variations, NOT the absolute accuracy of the readout. The control tolerance specification for this chamber is $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, or a total of 1°C . For example, the temperature set point may be -10.0°C . The actual temperature varies between -9.9°C and -10.6°C . This corresponds to -0.6°C and $+0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ or a total of 0.7°C of RELATIVE variations. These specifications are for an empty chamber. The addition of a test sample may effect the control variations. In some instances, the test sample will reduce these variations.

Chapter 6 – Frequently Asked Questions

Uniformity – Also known as Gradients. This is a measure of variations in temperature at different locations throughout the chamber interior, at the same time, after stabilization. The uniformity specification for this chamber is $\pm 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or a total of 2°C , when measured at least 2" away from the chamber interior walls. These specifications are for an empty chamber. The addition of a test sample may effect the temperature uniformity. For example, an energized test sample will produce a higher temperature near the sample.

Controller Accuracy – This is the ability of the temperature controller to accurately display a temperature measurement when compared to a standard. The controller display accuracy is $\pm 0.55^{\circ}\text{C}$, ± 1 LSD. However, the total measurement accuracy in the chamber includes the thermocouple sensor wire accuracy. Thermocouple wire accuracy is $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 0.75% of reading, whichever is greater. Therefore, total system accuracy over the chamber's typical operating range is typically $\pm 1.55^{\circ}\text{C}$, ± 1 LSD. This is not a measurement of chamber performance.

Can I operate the chamber on its side?

No, the chamber can only be operated in the upright position. Operating the chamber on its side will cause permanent damage to the refrigeration system and void the warranty.

I'm not going to use the chamber for a while. Is there anything I should do to prepare it for storage?

Perform ALL the steps in the Preventive Maintenance Schedule before placing the chamber into storage. This will ensure that the chamber will be ready to operate when it is taken out of storage. If the chamber has a problem and is still under warranty, these problems should be resolved before being placed into storage, since the warranty period starts from the date of shipment. The chamber should be stored in a conditioned environment. Do not store it outside or where it will be subjected to dirt or excessive moisture.

I haven't used the chamber for a while. Is there anything I should do to prepare it for operation?

Perform ALL the steps in the Preventive Maintenance Schedule before placing the chamber back into service. This will ensure that nothing has been damaged and that a leak has not developed.

Can/Should I put a filter in front of the condenser air inlet?

No, TestEquity does not recommend this. Just follow the maintenance procedures and clean the condenser fins periodically.

How often should I charge the refrigeration system?

This chamber uses a closed-loop refrigeration system. Just like your refrigerator at home, it does not need periodic charging. If the charge is low, this means that there is a leak. Leaks should be repaired before recharging.

What kind of Freon does the chamber use?

The word Freon[®] is a DuPont registered trade name for their CFC-based refrigerants and is incorrectly used as a generic term for refrigerants. TestEquity chambers do not use CFC-based refrigerants. The system uses R-410A, which is also known as DuPont Suva[®] 410A.

Chapter 7 – Specifications

Model 105 Chamber Specifications

Temperature Range	-40°C to +130°C					
Control Tolerance	±0.5°C, ±0.2°C Typical (Measured at the control sensor after stabilization)					
Uniformity	±1.0°C, ±0.5°C Typical (Variations throughout the chamber after stabilization)					

Live Load Capacity @	+23°C	0°C	-10°C	-20°C	-30°C	-40°C
(Watts)	200 W	175 W	165 W	145 W	90 W	10 W

Cool Down Transition Time (empty chamber)

	End Temp						
Start Temp to →	+23°C	0°C	-10°C	-20°C	-30°C	-35°C	-40°C
+23°C	-----	3 min	5 min	7 min	10 min	13 min	22 min
+85°C	8 min	13 min	15 min	17 min	20 min	23 min	31 min

Heat Up Transition Time (empty chamber)

	End Temp		
Start Temp to →	+23°C	+50°C	+85°C
+23°C	-----	1.5 min	6 min
0°C	2 min	4 min	7.5 min
-20°C	3 min	5 min	8 min
-40°C	4.5 min	7.5 min	11 min

***Note:** Transition times are measured after a 30 minute soak at the start temperature. To calculate rate of change for a particular condition, take the difference between the Start Temp and End Temp and divide by the Transition Time.

Cool Down Example (empty): From +85°C to -20°C = 105°C / 17 min = 6.18°C/min.

Heat Up Example (empty): From -40°C to +85°C = 125°C / 11 min = 11.36°C/min.

Power Requirements

Input Voltage	120 VAC nominal (110 to 126 VAC), Single Phase, 60 Hz
Current Draw	10 A maximum; Recommended Service 15 A

Workspace Dimensions	12" W x 9" H x 8" D (0.5 cubic feet)
Outside Dimensions	16.5" W x 25" H x 20" D (nominal)
	Door latch adds 2" to width. Circulator motor housing adds 2" to depth in rear.

Min. Installed Clearance 12" from the rear

Access Ports 2" Port on left and right side (two total), Supplied with foam plugs

Weight 114 pounds

NOTE: Performance is typical and based on operation at 23°C (73°F) ambient and nominal input voltage. Designed for use in a normal conditioned laboratory. Operation at higher ambient temperatures will result in decreased cooling performance. Low end limit derates to -38°C when operating above 27°C (80°F) ambient. Operation above 30°C (85°F) or below 16°C (60°F) ambient is not recommended.

Series 96 Temperature Controller Specifications

Specifications as configured for the TestEquity Model 105 Chamber.

Accuracy & Sensor Conformity*	$\pm 0.55^{\circ}\text{C}$, ± 1 LSD with type-T thermocouple input
Stability	$\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ rise in ambient
Communications	RS-232C serial communications with Modbus™ RTU protocol
Safety & Agency Approvals	UL916 listed, File #E185611 c/UL NEMA 4X CE, EMC and LVD
Displays	Process: 4, seven-segment red LED, 0.4" H Interface Display: 4, seven-segment green LED, 0.244" H Selectable $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $^{\circ}\text{F}$
Alarm	User adjustable temperature limits. Turns off chamber if high or low limits are exceeded.
Data Retention	Retention upon power failure via nonvolatile memory (seven years for battery-backed RAM)

***Note:** Total system accuracy in the chamber includes thermocouple wire accuracy. Thermocouple wire accuracy is $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 0.75% of reading, whichever is greater. Therefore, total system accuracy over the chamber's operating range is typically $\pm 1.55^{\circ}\text{C}$, ± 1 LSD.

Chapter 8 – Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance Schedule

Daily or As Needed

- Clean chamber interior and exterior.
- Listen for abnormal noise or vibration.

Every 6 Months

- Inspect the door seal.
- Clean the condenser.
- Inspect the electrical/refrigeration compartment.
- Verify the chamber performance.

Every 12 Months

- Verify the calibration.

How to clean the chamber interior and exterior

- Wipe or vacuum out all debris.
- Clean surfaces with a damp cloth, mild detergent, or stainless-steel cleaner. Avoid cleaners that are abrasive or leave a residue. NEVER use steel wool.
- If you clean the interior with something other than water, you may want to operate the chamber at high temperature (approximately +85°C) after cleaning. This helps to “bake out” any residue. Remove the port plugs to permit the residual vapors to escape.
- Clean the silicone door gaskets with a damp cloth or mild detergent.
- Clean the exterior painted surfaces with a damp cloth or mild detergent. If you are using a detergent, test a small inconspicuous area to make sure it does not damage the finish.

How to listen for abnormal noise or vibration

You should become familiar with normal operating noises. Being able to recognize changes from normal operating noises can be a valuable way to identify problems and prevent further damage.

Examples of noises to be aware of include:

- Circulator motor noise (with compressor off).
- Compressor start-up and running noise.
- Condenser fan noise.
- Valve cycling noise.

How to inspect the door seal

The door and chamber opening have silicone gaskets to minimize thermal losses and moisture migration.

- Inspect the gaskets for dirt and tears.
- Repair minor tears with a high quality RTV silicone such as GE RTV167.
- Check the integrity of the door seal by closing the door on a sheet of paper. With the door closed, slowly pull the paper. You should feel the resistance. Repeat this all around the door at several places.
- If the seal is not tight on the latch side, adjust the latch bracket. The latch bracket is mounted to the chamber, and has slotted holes to permit adjustment.
- If the seal is not tight on the hinge side, adjust the door hinge. The hinges have a slotted hole on the door side to permit adjustment.

How to clean the condenser

1. Unplug the chamber from the power source.
2. Remove the condenser grille from the front of the chamber.
3. Clean the condenser fins with a vacuum cleaner.

NOTE: You may need to clean the condenser more frequently if the chamber is in a dusty environment. You may be able to clean the condenser less frequently if the chamber is in a very clean environment.

How to inspect the electrical/refrigeration compartment

⚠ **WARNING:** Wear safety goggles when inspecting the electrical/refrigeration compartment to protect against a refrigerant line which could break.

1. Unplug the power cord.
2. Remove the top cover.
3. Inspect for signs of refrigeration tubing abrasion.
4. Inspect for signs of deterioration of foam insulation around refrigeration tubing.
5. Inspect for oil around refrigeration valves, fittings and joints. This may be a sign of leaks.
6. Inspect for loose hardware and tighten as required.
7. Check for loose wires and burned insulation near terminals.
8. Inspect for signs of insect or rodent infestation. Yes, it does happen!

How to verify the chamber performance

These tests verify the performance of the heating, refrigeration, electrical controls, temperature controller, and air circulation systems. The chamber should meet all published performance specifications if all of these tests are successfully passed.

These tests assume that the Temperature Controller's setup and tuning values have not been changed from the values as shipped from TestEquity. Also, the Limit Controller high limit must be set to over +85°C (+88°C would be fine), and the low limit set to -42°C. If the chamber fails any of these tests, it should be removed from service to prevent further damage until the cause of the problem is determined and resolved.

1. The chamber interior should be empty and at ambient temperature, approximately +23°C.
2. Plug the chamber into a 120 VAC outlet. Turn the POWER Switch ON and the TEMP Switch OFF.
3. Set the Temperature Controller Set Point to +85.0°C and turn the TEMP Switch ON.
4. The Temperature Controller's 1 light should be ON continuously and the 2 light should be OFF.
5. The chamber should heat up to about +80°C and begin controlling (1 light cycles ON/OFF) within 5 minutes.
6. The chamber temperature should slowly increase and stabilize to +85.0°C. It should NOT overshoot beyond +85.0°C by more than 1.0°C, and the compressor should NOT need to turn ON in order to maintain +85.0°C.
7. After stabilization, the chamber temperature should vary no more than $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, or a total of 1°C.
8. Let the chamber stay at +85°C for 30 minutes.
9. After 30 minutes at +85°C, set the Temperature Controller Set Point to -20.0°C.
10. The Temperature Controller's 2 light should turn ON. The compressor should also turn ON.
11. The chamber should cool down to about -15°C and begin controlling (2 light cycles ON/OFF) within approximately 15 minutes.
12. The 2 light will ultimately remain OFF and the 1 light should cycle ON/OFF while maintaining -20.0°C. It should NOT undershoot beyond -20.0°C by more than 1.0°C, and the compressor should NOT need to turn OFF in order to maintain -20.0°C.
13. After stabilization, the chamber temperature should vary no more than $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, or a total of 1°C.
14. Set the Temperature Controller Set Point to -40.0°C. The chamber should reach -40.0°C within approximately 14 minutes.
15. Set the Temperature Controller Set Point to +23.0°C. The chamber should begin to heat up. The compressor should turn off.
16. This concludes the chamber performance verification tests.
17. Let the chamber heat up to +23°C before turning the TEMP Switch OFF. To prevent condensation inside the chamber, is always a good idea NOT to turn the chamber off while it is still cold.

How to verify the calibration

⚠ CAUTION: TestEquity does not recommend performing the controller calibration procedures unless you have verified that the controller is actually out of calibration.

TestEquity recommends verifying the calibration before attempting to actually perform a calibration. The microprocessor-based instrumentation used in TestEquity chambers seldom goes out of calibration. If you try to calibrate the instrumentation before determining that calibration is necessary, you may make it worse if done incorrectly.

Variations in temperature throughout the chamber interior are NOT a measurement of accuracy. These variations, called “gradients”, are a function of the physical design of the chamber and its airflow, the characteristics of the test sample, and how it is oriented in the chamber. You cannot “calibrate” to improve gradients. The common practice of measuring multiple points in the chamber and adjusting the temperature controller’s calibration to correct for these errors is incorrect! The correct way to adjust what the temperature controller “displays” compared to what is measured at some point other than the controller’s sensor, is with the “Calibration Offset” parameter. See page 5.3 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual” for details. Calibration verification should be performed with the Calibration Offset set to 0.0 (zero).

Total system accuracy in the chamber includes the controller plus the thermocouple wire accuracy. Total system accuracy over the chamber’s operating range is typically $\pm 1.55^{\circ}\text{C}$, ± 1 LSD. The easiest way to verify the instrumentation accuracy is with an independent calibrated temperature sensor and display. Place the sensor inside the chamber, near the chamber’s conditioner fan grille. If the readings agree within the specified limits, then no calibration adjustments are necessary.

Temperature Controller Calibration

⚠ CAUTION: TestEquity does not recommend performing the controller calibration procedures unless you have verified that the controller is actually out of calibration. See “How to verify the calibration” in the previous page before performing the “Temperature Controller Calibration Procedure”.

To calibrate the Series 96 Temperature Controller, you will need to access the Factory Page. This menu is configured to “Read Only”. To change the level of security to “Change”, see the “Lockout Menu” page 6.19 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual”.

Note that the temperature chamber uses a type-T thermocouple and the controller is normally configured as such. However, the calibration menu and procedure requires a type-J calibrator.

Temperature Controller Calibration Procedure

Warm up the unit for 20 minutes. To enter a calibration menu, enter the Factory Page by holding down the **⊕** AND **⊗** keys for six seconds. Once in the Factory Page **[FACTY]** use the **▲** or **⊗** keys to select the Calibration 1 Menu **[CAL1]**.

You can restore the original factory calibration with Restore Factory Calibration **[RST]** (Calibration 1 Menu) or revert to the default parameter range selections with Default Settings **[DFLT]** (Calibration 1 Menu).

Equipment Required

- Type-J thermocouple calibrator to 32°F/0°C.
- Precision millivolt source, 0 to 50 mV minimum range, 0.002 mV resolution.

Setup and Calibration

1. Connect the millivolt source to the controller terminals 6 (–) and 7 (+) with copper wire.
2. Enter 50.000 mV from the millivolt source. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
3. Set Thermocouple Calibration, 50mV **[TC50]** (Calibration 1 Menu) to **[YES]**. Press the **⊗** key to store 50.000 mV input and move to the next prompt.
4. Enter 0.000 mV from the millivolt source. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
5. Set Thermocouple Calibration, 0mV **[TC00]** (Calibration 1 Menu) to **[YES]**. Press the **⊗** key to store 0.000 mV input and move to the next prompt.
6. Disconnect the millivolt source and connect the thermocouple calibrator to terminals 6 (–) and 7 (+). Set the type-J calibrator to simulate 32°F/0°C. Allow 10 seconds for the controller to stabilize.
7. Set Thermocouple Calibration, 32° **[TC32]** (Calibration 1 Menu) to **[YES]**. Press the **⊗** key to store type-J thermocouple calibration and move to the next prompt.
8. Rewire for operation and verify calibration.

Theory of Operation

Overview

The chamber is heated by a nichrome heater. Cooling is accomplished by a single-stage refrigeration system. The air is circulated by a propeller fan. The heater, evaporator, and fan are located within an air plenum, which is on the back wall of the chamber interior.

Refer to the electrical and refrigeration drawings to identify the items referenced below.

Heating System

The chamber is heated by an open-element nichrome heater (HT1). The heater is located in the air plenum. The temperature controller provides a time-proportioned output to a solid state relay (SSR1). This turns the heater on/off as required to maintain the temperature set point.

A fusible heat limiter (HL) provides failsafe protection against a catastrophic failure by opening the heater circuit at +192°C.

Refrigeration System

Cooling is accomplished by a single-stage refrigeration system. The refrigeration system provides cooling to the chamber interior through a finned evaporator coil, which is located in the air plenum. The electrical control system will turn the compressor ON if cooling is required to maintain the temperature set point. The control system will turn the compressor OFF if heat is required continuously for more than a predetermined time.

The system uses refrigerant R-410A. High pressure liquid refrigerant is fed from the condenser through the liquid line, filter-drier, to the capillary tubes. The capillary tubes feed the finned evaporator coil, which is located in the air plenum where heat is absorbed to provide cooling within the chamber. The capillary tubes reduce the pressure of the refrigerant to the evaporating or low side pressure. The reduction of pressure on the liquid refrigerant causes it to boil or vaporize, absorbing heat which provides a cooling effect. The refrigerant vapor travels through the suction line to the compressor suction inlet. The compressor takes the low pressure vapor and compresses it, increasing both the pressure and the temperature. The hot, high pressure vapor exits the compressor discharge valve and into the condenser. As the high pressure vapor passes through the condenser, it is cooled by a fan, which blows ambient air across the finned condenser surface. The vapor condenses into a liquid and the cycle is repeated.

The temperature controller's cool output controls the liquid-line solenoid valve (SV1). When SV1 is ON, liquid refrigerant flows through the main capillary tube to the evaporator, providing full-capacity cooling. When SV1 is OFF, liquid refrigerant flows through a restriction capillary tube before the main capillary tube, providing reduced-capacity cooling. The temperature set point is ultimately controlled by cycling heat against the reduced-capacity cooling, as long as the compressor remains ON.

The suction cooling expansion valve senses the suction line temperature and injects liquid refrigerant to cool the return gas within safe limits. At low chamber temperatures, alarm output 3 of the temperature controller disables the suction cooling expansion valve through SV2, while locking SV1 ON regardless of temperature controller's cool output status.

Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Chamber does not function.	If POWER and TEMP switches are ON, limit controller light 1 is OFF.	a) Relay CR1 is defective.
	If POWER and TEMP switches are ON, Limit Controller light 1 is ON and display flashes L I H I or L I L O .	a) Chamber temperature has exceeded the temperature limits as set on the Limit Controller.
Does not heat up at all.	If controller light 1 is ON, circulator fan is ON.	a) The Heat Limiter HL is open. b) The Heater HT1 is open. c) Solid State Relay SSR1 is defective. d) Temperature controller is defective.
Heats up too slow.	If temperature controller light 1 is ON. Compressor is not running.	a) Chamber interior is overloaded. b) Port plug is not in port. c) Verify that input line voltage measures no less than 110 VAC.
Heat is on all the time.	If temperature controller light 1 is OFF.	a) Solid State Relay SSR1 is defective. b) Temperature controller is defective.
Does not cool at all.	If temperature controller light 2 is ON. Compressor is running.	a) Refrigerant leak. b) Plugged capillary tube.
	If temperature controller light 2 is ON. Compressor is not running.	a) Relay CR2 is defective. b) Compressor is defective.
Cools too slowly or does not cool down to -40°C.	If temperature controller light 2 is ON. Compressor is running.	a) Chamber interior is overloaded. b) Test sample is energized, giving off too much heat (>10 Watts). c) Port plug is not in port. d) Refrigerant leak. e) Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in closed position. f) Solenoid valve SV2 may be defective in open position. g) Out3 Alarm value in 96 Controller incorrectly adjusted or mis-configured.
Cools all the time.	After temperature controller light 2 is ON for more than 10 seconds.	a) Relay CR2, CR3 or TM1 is defective.
Temperature varies more than ±0.5°C or 1°C total.	If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller were changed.	a) Re-enter values as shipped from TestEquity.
	If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity.	a) Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions.
	If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity and only occurs in cool mode.	a) Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions. b) Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in open position.
Compressors turn on and off too frequently.	If control parameters in temperature controller were changed.	a) Re-enter values as shipped from TestEquity.
	If control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity.	a) Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions. b) Time delay relay TM1 setting may need to be changed for your unique test conditions or may be defective. c) Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in open position.

Refrigeration System Charging Instructions

⚠ WARNING: Repair of the refrigeration system must be performed only by a properly trained mechanic. Do NOT substitute any component. Do NOT substitute refrigerants. Improper repairs will void the warranty.

These instructions are intended as guidelines for repairing TestEquity chambers. Details such as how to attach a gauge manifold are not covered. These are NOT do-it-yourself instructions!

R-410A Charge

The proper charging procedure is as follows:

1. Repair any leaks before recharging. Replace the filter/drier.
2. Evacuate the system to 100 microns. DO NOT GUESS! You must use a micron gauge.
3. Use a charging scale to weigh in 5.5 ounces of R-410A. DO NOT GUESS! You must use a charging scale. This is a critically charged system.
4. Verify the cooling performance as outlined in “How to verify the chamber performance”.

Chapter 8 – Maintenance

Recommended Spare Parts

Replacement parts are available from TestEquity. Parts are generally in-stock and ready for immediate shipment. Next-day delivery is always available. If you cannot risk being out of service for even one day, then you should purchase critical spare parts in advance. Although most parts are standard and available from a variety of local distributors, some parts are either harder to find or custom. The following is a list of the kinds of parts that you may want to purchase in advance.

Electrical Parts

Temperature Controller
Relays
Fuse, Heat Limiter
Circulator Motor and Fan
Switch

Refrigeration Parts

Solenoid Valve
Capillary Tube
Expansion Valve
Condensing Unit

Major Replacement Parts

Electrical Parts	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Arc Suppressor	ITW Paktron	104M06QC100	AS1, AS2	200115	2	ea
Circulator Motor	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	FM1	200154	1	ea
Fuse, 3/10A	Bussman	MDL-3/10	F1	200130	1	ea
Heater, Air	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	HT1	200132	1	ea
Line Cord, 14/3, SJT	Carol	W1950.70.01	--	200135	1	ea
Relay, DPDT	Tyco/P&B	T92P11A22-120	CR1, CR2	200128	1	ea
Relay, SPDT	Omron	G2R-1-T-AC120	CR3, CR4	200160	2	ea
Relay, Time Delay	NCC	Q1T-00010-341	TM1	200149	1	ea
Solid State Relay, 10A	Omron	G3NE-210T-US DC24	SSR1	200177	1	ea
Switch, SPST, Rocker	Carlingswitch	LRA211-RA-B/125N	SW1, 2	200023	2	ea
Temperature Controller	Watlow	96A0-CKDR-AABB	TCR1	200127	1	ea
Limit Controller	Watlow	SD3L-HJAA-AARG	TCR2	200195	1	ea
Line Filter	Control Concepts	IC+102	FIL1	200196	1	ea

Refrigeration Parts	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Accumulator	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	9	100313	1	ea
Capillary Tube, 0.031 x 9 ft.	JB	TC-31	5, 6	100320	2	ea
Condensing Unit	Copeland	M4FL-0033-IAA-017	1	100308	1	ea
Evaporator Coil	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	7	100309	1	ea
Expansion Valve, Suction Cooling	Danfoss	068U2027	8	100314	1	ea
Filter Drier	Sporlan	C-032-S	2	100312	1	ea
Solenoid Valve	Sporlan	E3S123, 1/4 x 1/4 ODM	3	100310	2	ea
Solenoid Valve Coil	Sporlan	MKC-1-120/50-60	4 (SV1, 2)	100011	2	ea

Mechanical Parts	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Door Latch, Chamber Workspace	Southco	A7-10-301-20		300216	1	ea
Fan Blade	Air Drive	Grainger 2C954		300282	1	ea
Gasket, Chamber Side	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		300253	1	ea
Gasket, Door Side	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		300252	1	ea
Port Plug, Silicone Foam, 2"	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		300420	2	ea
Shelf	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		TE-1051	1	ea

Series 96 Temperature Controller Setup Parameters

For more detailed instructions, see the “Series 96 User’s Manual”.

⚠ CAUTION: The “Series 96 User’s Manual” is a general manual and is written by the manufacturer, Watlow, for a wide variety of applications and configurations. Not all features or functions are applicable. Only the capabilities of a model 96A0-CKDR-AABB, as described on page A.7 of the “Series 96 User’s Manual” are applicable.

⚠ CAUTION: The Series 96 Temperature Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber’s system requirements and to perform optimally over a wide range of operating conditions. Improper modifications to these setup values can result in erratic performance and unreliable operation. Do not attempt to modify the setup values, unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing. If there is any doubt, please call TestEquity before proceeding.

Setup Page

INP 1 Input 1 Menu

SEE Setup Page
SEN 1 Sensor Type _____ tc
IN 1 Input Type 1 _____ t
RL 1 Range Low 1 _____ -41.0
RH 1 Range High 1 _____ 130.0
DEC 1 Decimal 1 _____ 0.0
FERR 1 Input Software Filter 1 _____ 1.0

OUT 1 Output 1 Menu

SEE Setup Page
OE 1 Output 1 _____ heat

OUT 2 Output 2 Menu

SEE Setup Page
OE 2 Output 2 _____ cool

OUT 3 Output 3 Menu

SEE Setup Page
OE 3 Output 3 _____ AL
REY 3 Alarm Type 3 _____ Proc
RHY 3 Alarm Hysteresis 3 _____ 1.7
LRE 3 Latching 3 _____ no
SIL 3 Silencing 3 _____ no
SID 3 Alarm Active Sides 3 _____ Lo
LGC 3 Alarm Logic 3 _____ AL C
RNU 3 Alarm Annunciation 3 _____ no

OUT 4 Output 4 Menu

SEE Setup Page
BAUD Baud Rate _____ 9600
ADDR Address _____ 1

GLBL Global Menu

SEE Setup Page
UNIT Units Type _____ US
C-F C or F _____ °C
ERR Input Error Latching _____ nLAT
PLSP Power Limit Set Point _____ 400.0
PLA High Power Limit Above _____ 0.0
PLB High Power Limit Below _____ 100.0
QPLP Open Loop Detect _____ OFF
PEYP Program Type _____ ti

Operations Page

USER User Menu

OPEr Operations Page
AUT Auto-tune _____ OFF
RESP Auto-tune Set Point _____ 90
CALI Calibration Offset _____ 0.0

PID 1 PID 1 Menu

OPEr Operations Page
PB 1 Propband 1 _____ 4.0
RE 1 Reset 1 _____ 0.30
RA 1 Rate 1 _____ 0.00
BRS 1 Burst 1 _____ no
CT 1 Cycle Time 1 _____ 3.0
DB 1 Dead Band 1 _____ 0.0

PID 2 PID 2 Menu

OPEr Operations Page
PB 2 Propband 2 _____ 5.0
RE 2 Reset 2 _____ 0.05
RA 2 Rate 2 _____ 0.0
BRS 2 Burst 2 _____ no
CT 2 Cycle Time 2 _____ 10.0
DB 2 Dead Band 2 _____ 0.0

ALP 1 Alarm Menu

OPEr Operations Page
AL 1 Alarm 1 Low _____ -30.0

Factory Page

LOC Lockout Menu

FCTY Factory Page
SP Set Point Lock _____ chng
PROG Program Menu Lock _____ chng
OPEr Operations Page Mode _____ chng
SEE Setup Page Lock _____ read
CALI Calibration Menu Lock _____ read

SD Limit Controller Setup Parameters

For more detailed instructions, see the “Series SD User’s Manual”.

△ CAUTION: The “Series SD User’s Manual” is a general manual and is written by the manufacturer, Watlow, for a wide variety of applications and configurations. It is provided for a reference only. Not all features or functions are applicable. Only the capabilities of a model SD3L-HJAA-AARG, as described on page 49 of the “Series SD User’s Manual” are applicable.

△ CAUTION: The Series SD Limit Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber’s system requirements. Improper modifications to these setup values can result in unreliable and unsafe operation. Do not attempt to modify the setup values, unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing. Setup examples in the “Series SD User’s Manual” are NOT applicable to this chamber. If there is any doubt, please call TestEquity before proceeding. The correct values are documented below.

△ CAUTION: NEVER select “Default Parameters” in the Factory Page. This will erase all the correct values which are documented below.

Setup Page

SEn	Sensor Type _____	tc
LIn	Linearization _____	t
C-F	Temperature Units _____	C
SDEC	Temperature Decimal Places ____	0
ISEn	InfoSense Enable _____	no
SPLo	Set Point Low Limit _____	-42
SPHi	Set Point High Limit _____	130
CAL	Calibration Offset _____	0
FtRE	Enable Input Filter _____	OFF
OE 1	Output1 Function _____	LIM
LSd 1	Limit 1 Sides _____	both
hYS 1	Limit 1 Hysteresis _____	2
IErr	Input Error Latching _____	nLAT
UdSP	Upper Display Look _____	LI.hi
LdSP	Lower Display Look _____	LI.Lo
LOC	Lockout _____	2

Chapter 9 – Warranty

TestEquity Inc. Limited Warranty

TestEquity Inc. (TestEquity) warrants Environmental Chambers (Equipment) manufactured by TestEquity and supplied under this contract to be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and proper maintenance.

TestEquity will repair or replace any defective part for a period of THREE YEARS from the date of invoice. TestEquity reserves the right to require any defective part be returned, freight prepaid, to TestEquity's factory or to inspect any defective part at the Purchaser's site. TestEquity shall have sole discretion to determine whether any part is defective and whether any defective part will be repaired or replaced. This limited warranty shall extend to any standard chamber accessory and component part which is normally sold by TestEquity. Non-standard accessories and component parts specified by the Purchaser shall be warranted only to the extent of the original manufacturer's warranty, if any exists.

If the repair or replacement is performed in the FIRST YEAR from the date of invoice, TestEquity will also pay for the labor associated with the repair at the Purchaser's site, subject to TestEquity's prior approval. During the SECOND and THIRD YEAR of the warranty period, Purchaser will be responsible for the installation and cost of installation of replacement or repaired parts. Purchaser shall notify TestEquity in writing of any alleged defect within 10 days after its discovery within the warranty period. TestEquity reserves the right to satisfy the labor portion of this limited warranty either through its own service personnel or an authorized agent. In order to provide expeditious service, TestEquity reserves the right to satisfy its limited warranty obligation by sending replacement parts to be installed by the Purchaser if they can be installed easily without special tools or training. TestEquity reserves the right to satisfy this limited warranty by requiring the Purchaser to return the Equipment to TestEquity when such return is feasible.

The following parts are excluded from this limited warranty and are sold as-is or are considered expendable: interior light bulb, viewing window, paint and cosmetic surface finishes and treatments, and port plugs. Refrigerant costs are covered in the FIRST YEAR only.

This limited warranty shall extend in full to Equipment installed within continental United States and Canada. For all other locations, Purchaser is responsible for all labor costs for repairs or parts installation, and for all shipping costs associated with providing replacement parts.

This limited warranty does not cover: (1) Defects or damages arising as the result of shipment by common carriers or private transportation, unless TestEquity undertakes shipment and transportation of the Equipment to Purchaser's site or contractually assumes the risk of damage to the Equipment in shipment; (2) Defects or damages arising out of, or as the result, of mishandling, modification, or improper start up, installation or maintenance of the Equipment (including start up, installation or maintenance not in accordance with TestEquity's written procedures); (3) Defects or damages resulting from, or arising out of, abuse, misuse, neglect, intentional damage, accident, fire, flood, earthquake, or any other act of God.

This warranty as to Equipment is LIMITED to repair or replacement of parts or Equipment in the determination of TestEquity Inc. THE FORGOING LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND MERCHANTABILITY. TestEquity Inc. DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM DELAY OR LOSS OF USE IN SERVICE OR REPAIR, OR FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT AS STATED IN THIS PARAGRAPH.

This limited warranty cannot be modified in any way except in writing by both TestEquity and Purchaser. Invalidation of any one or more of the provisions of this limited warranty shall in no way affect any of the other provisions hereof, which remain in full force and effect.

This limited warranty shall be extended only to the first Purchaser of this Equipment and is not transferable.

Chapter 10 – Drawings

Electrical Subpanel Component Location

