Model 1016C & 1027C
Temperature Chamber

1016C all serial numbers
1027C serial number 50625 and above

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

⚠ **CAUTION:** The minimum clearance you should allow for proper ventilation around the chamber must be at least 12" from both the left and right side, and 24" from the rear.

⚠ **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.

⚠ **CAUTION:** The Input Voltage label on the back of the chamber indicates the input voltage configuration as shipped from the factory. If the input voltage configuration is changed, this label must be replaced to reflect the new configuration. Replacement labels are available from TestEquity at no charge.

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber must be properly configured for either 208 V or 230 V nominal input. 208 V and 230 V are NOT the same. Do NOT guess! Do NOT assume you have “220 V”. You must verify the exact type of electrical service you have. If there is any doubt, you must consult with a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring. In addition, the input line voltage should be measured while the chamber is operating in the COOL mode to ensure that the expected nominal voltage of either 208 V –5/+10% or 230 V ±10% is present. Operation below 198 V or greater than 253 V requires internal transformers, which can be supplied for a nominal charge.

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber should be connected to the AC power source by a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring.

Operation Safety Notices

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber has a crankcase heater to protect the high-stage compressor. The chamber must be connected to the power source AND the Main Disconnect Switch must be ON for 3 hours prior to operating the chamber. Although it may be safe to use the chamber immediately, this procedure ensures the longest possible life for the high-stage compressor if the chamber has been removed from the power source for more than 24 hours.

⚠ **CAUTION:** The Temperature Controller's "Alarm" functions are NOT used in the chamber's safety system and are NOT connected. TestEquity does NOT recommend using the Temperature Controller's alarm function as the main protection device. The independent EZ-Zone Limit Controller functions as the main protection device.

⚠ **CAUTION:** The EZ-Zone 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. The correct values are documented in the "EZ-Zone Limit Controller Setup Parameters" section of this manual.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Always verify that the Limit Controller's high and low limits are set to temperatures that are appropriate for your test sample.

⚠ **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. This chamber has a set of contacts that can be used to remove power to your test sample if the Limit Controller's temperature limits are exceeded.

⚠ **CAUTION:** To prevent damage to your test sample and the chamber's compressors, do not exceed the live load rating of 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 which generate surface temperatures over 1000ºF. This is NOT an explosion-proof chamber.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber which 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.

Chapter 2 – Installation

Uncrating

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

The pallet is designed with ramps so the chamber can be rolled off without the need for a forklift or pallet jack.

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. Verify the input voltage configuration.
5. Connect to the power source.
6. Perform following the procedures as described in the Preventive Maintenance section:
   a. Inspect the electrical compartment.
   b. Inspect the refrigeration machinery compartment.
   c. Check the low-stage refrigeration charge.
   e. Verify the chamber performance.

Installation Location

The chamber will produce a significant amount of heat during normal operation. Locate the chamber in a room with adequate ventilation to prevent excessive heat build-up. Allow enough space around the chamber to permit serviceability and the removal of the service access panels, which are located on each side and the rear.

The chamber must be on a solid and level floor.

⚠ **CAUTION:** The minimum clearance you should allow for proper ventilation around the chamber must be at least 12" from both the left and right side, and 24" from the rear.

⚠ **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.

Condensate Drain

The chamber has a condensate drain connection on the rear of the chamber. This provides a way to remove condensate that may accumulate in the chamber during low-to-high temperature cycling or when the refrigeration system runs to maintain moderate temperatures. Any time the ambient air is subjected to temperatures below the dew point, 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. The fitting accommodates a ½-inch male pipe thread. The chamber drain water is not under pressure, and is fed by gravity. Therefore, it must empty into an open drain. Alternatively, the chamber drain can empty into a condensate pump. You can purchase a condensate pump from suppliers such as Grainger (www.grainger.com). Under most circumstances, you will not see any water coming out of the drain.

Input Power Configuration

This chamber can be easily configured for operation from a 208 V / 60 Hz or 230 V / 60 Hz, 3 Phase nominal input. Other input voltages and 50 Hz operation are available as special options, and are not covered in these instructions.

Your chamber was configured prior to shipment for the particular voltage that was specified at time of order. These instructions should be used to verify the input voltage configuration prior to installation, or to change the input voltage from one configuration to another.

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber must be properly configured for either 208 V or 230 V nominal input. 208 V and 230 V are NOT the same. Do NOT guess! Do NOT assume you have "220 V". You must verify the exact type of electrical service you have. If there is any doubt, you must consult with a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring. In addition, the input line voltage should be measured while the chamber is operating in a continuous HEAT mode to ensure that the expected nominal voltage of either 208 V –5/+10% or 230 V ±10% is present.

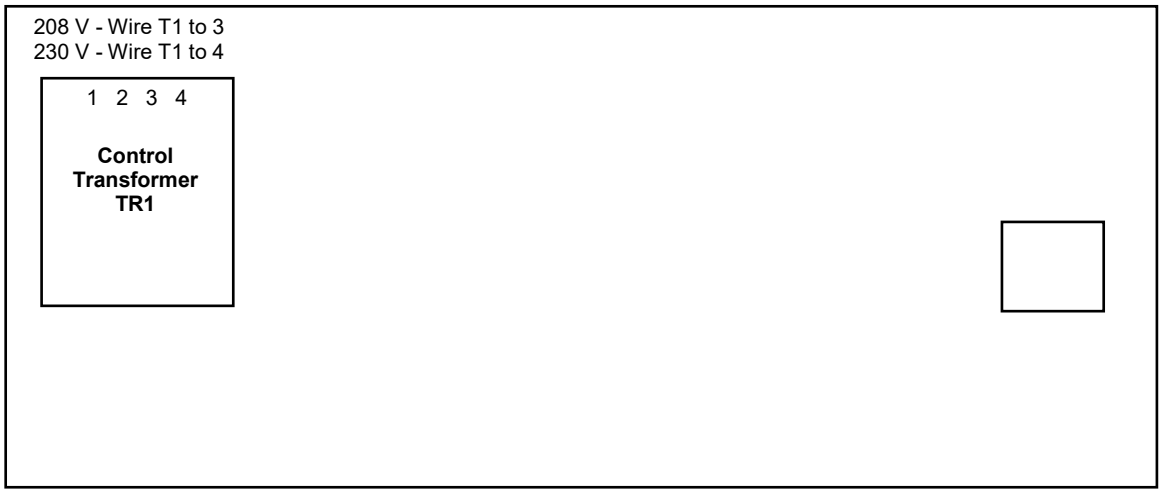


Figure 2-1 – Location of Input Configuration Terminals on the Electrical Sub Panel

NOTE: Refer to Figure 2-1 for the location of the input configuration terminals on the electrical sub panel that are described below.

230 V / 60 Hz Input Configuration (for 240 V lines)

1. Turn the Main Disconnect switch to the OFF position.
2. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
3. Locate the Control Transformer TR1. Wire number T1 must be connected to the 230 V terminal 4 on Control Transformer TR1.

208 V / 60 Hz Input Configuration

1. Turn the Main Disconnect switch to the OFF position.
2. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
3. Locate the Control Transformer TR1. Wire number T1 must be connected to the 208 V terminal 3 on Control Transformer TR1.

Connection to the Power Source

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber should be connected to the AC power source by a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring.

The Main Disconnect Switch on the front panel removes primary power to the entire chamber. All branch circuits on the load side of the Main Disconnect Switch are individually fused. However, your local electrical code may require a separate disconnect switch within sight of the chamber.

Power Source Connection

1. Turn the Disconnect Switch to the OFF position.
2. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
3. Remove the chamber's right side panel.
4. Mount the input wire through the hole on the rear of the chamber, using an appropriate strain relief. An additional 54-inches of wire will be needed need to reach to the terminals on the electrical subpanel. The wires will need to pass through the Input Access Hole. This hole is located in the corner of the partition which separates the compressor compartment from the electrical compartment. Three tie points are provided on the side of the chamber to secure the input wiring with provided tie-wraps.
5. Connect the "Hot" input wires to terminals L1, L2 and L3 on the Main Disconnect Switch.
6. Connect the Earth Ground wire (NOT A NEUTRAL) to the Ground terminal.
7. There is NO NEUTRAL connection.

Phase Sequence

This chamber has a protective circuit to ensure the proper input power phase sequence. If the chamber does not function with the initial wiring hookup, then reverse two of the input lines.

Chapter 3 – Operation

Introduction

The Front Panel Switches control power to the chamber. The Front Panel Lights provide indication of heat and cool functions.

The Limit Controller is a protection device. It turns the chamber OFF if the workspace temperature exceeds either a high temperature or low temperature limit set point.

The Temperature Controller controls the temperature of the chamber. It can function as either a single set point controller or as a programmable profile controller. The Temperature Controller automatically turns the refrigeration system on or off based on the demand for cooling.

Refer to the separate F4T or F4 Temperature Controller manual for details on how to use the Temperature Controller.

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber has a crankcase heater to protect the high-stage compressor. The chamber must be connected to the power source AND the Main Disconnect Switch must be ON for 3 hours prior to operating the chamber. Although it may be safe to use the chamber immediately, this procedure ensures the longest possible life for the high-stage compressor if the chamber has been removed from the power source for more than 24 hours.

Summary of Chamber Operation

1. Turn the Main Disconnect Switch ON.
2. Enter the appropriate high and low temperature safety limits on the Limit Controller.
3. Enter the desired temperature set point (or program) on the Temperature Controller.
4. Load your test sample in the chamber.
5. Turn the CONDITIONING Switch ON. Alternatively, turn the CONDITIONING Switch to the EVENT 1 position and turn the Power button on the F4T controller ON or EVENT 1 on the F4 controller ON.

Front Panel Switches and Lights

Main Disconnect Switch

The Main Disconnect Switch controls power to the entire chamber and provides a mechanical safety interlock to the lower door.

In the ON position (clockwise) primary power is connected. The Temperature Controller, Limit Controller, and (optional) Chart Recorder are always functional when the Main Disconnect Switch is ON, regardless of the Master Switch position. The Main Disconnect Switch should be left ON if the chamber is usually used on a daily basis.

In the OFF position (counter clockwise) primary power is disconnected. The Main Disconnect Switch can be left OFF if the chamber is not used on a daily basis. It can also be locked in the OFF position with a padlock. The knob has a red insert that can be pushed in at the top to reveal the lock-hole.

⚠ **CAUTION:** This chamber has a crankcase heater to protect the high-stage compressor. The chamber must be connected to the power source AND the Main Disconnect Switch must be ON for 3 hours prior to operating the chamber. Although it may be safe to use the chamber immediately, this procedure ensures the longest possible life for the high-stage compressor if the chamber has been removed from the power source for more than 24 hours.

CONDITIONING Switch – ON Mode

The CONDITIONING Switch enables all chamber functions. When the CONDITIONING Switch is OFF, only the Temperature Controller and Limit Controller are operational. When the CONDITIONING Switch is ON, the chamber's temperature conditioning system will function to maintain the temperature set point. The CONDITIONING Switch does NOT illuminate in any position.

CONDITIONING Switch – EVENT 1 Mode

When the CONDITIONING Switch is in the EVENT 1 position, you can enable and disable all chamber functions through the Power button on the F4T Controller or Event 1 (Digital Output 1) of the F4 Controller.

LIGHT Switch

The LIGHT Switch controls the workspace light. The LIGHT Switch illuminates when it is ON.

HEAT Light

The HEAT Light will illuminate when the Temperature Controller turns on the heater to maintain the workspace temperature. The HEAT Light will cycle on/off as the workspace temperature approaches and reaches the temperature set point.

COOL Light

The COOL Light will illuminate when the Temperature Controller turns on the cooling valve to maintain the workspace temperature. The COOL Light will cycle on/off as the workspace temperature approaches and reaches the temperature set point.

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 which generate surface temperatures over 1000ºF. This is NOT an explosion-proof chamber.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do NOT put items in the chamber which 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. This chamber has a set of contacts that can be used to remove power to your test sample if the Limit Controller's temperature limits are exceeded.

⚠ **CAUTION:** To prevent damage to your test sample and the chamber's compressors, do not exceed the live load rating of the chamber.

Live Load Capacity for Model 1016C and 1027C

Temp	**+23°C**	**0°C**	**–40°C**	**–55°C**	**–65°C**
Watts	2900 W	2600 W	2300 W	1750 W	1050 W

Port Plugs

Foam port plugs are provided with a gray silicone surface on one side. The port plug must 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 Considerations

The performance of all chambers is significantly affected 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, additional shelves 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 data logger.

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, NOT by recalibrating the controller.

Avoiding Moisture

Any time the ambient air is subjected to temperatures below the dew point, moisture will condense out of the air. The effect is ice or frost during low temperature operation, or water when maintaining over 0°C and cooling is required.

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 - Limit Controller

Introduction

The EZ-Zone 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.

This section provides a brief overview on how to operate the Limit Controller. For more detailed instructions, see the "EZ-Zone User's Manual".

⚠ **CAUTION:** The "EZ-Zone 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 PM6L1AJ-AAAABAA are applicable.

⚠ **CAUTION:** The EZ-Zone 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. The correct values are documented in the "EZ-Zone Limit Controller Setup Parameters" section of this manual.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Always verify that the Limit Controller's high and low limits are set to temperatures that are appropriate for your test sample.

⚠ **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. This chamber has a set of contacts that can be used to remove power to your test sample if the Limit Controller's temperature limits are exceeded.

Limit Controller Keys and Displays

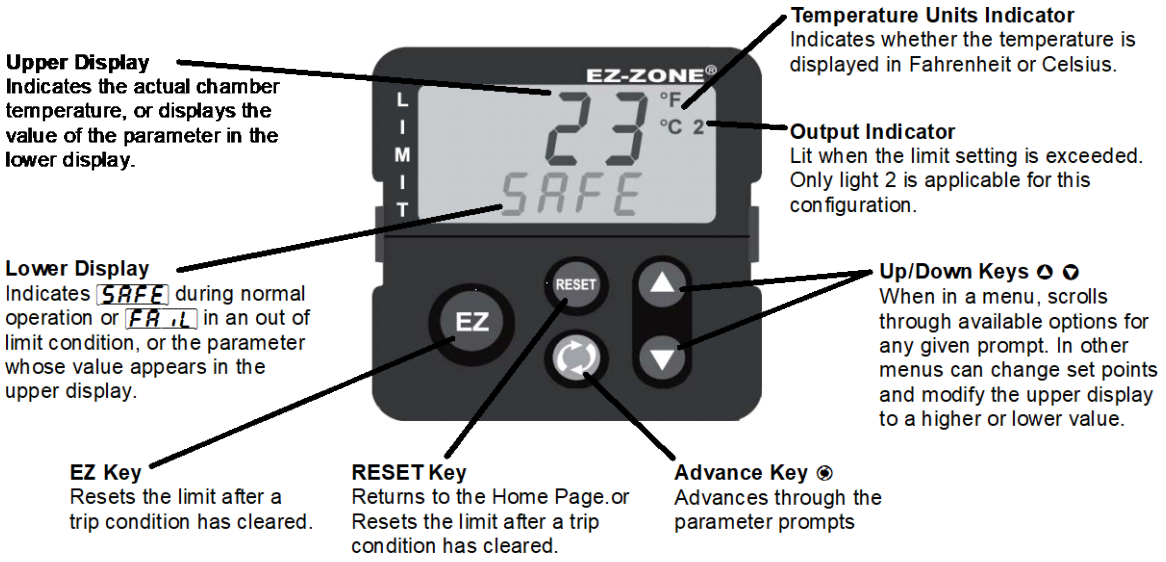


Figure 4.1 – Limit Controller Keys and Displays

How to Set the High and Low Temperature Safety Limits

1. Press the ◉ key once to get the LLS prompt in the lower display. This is the Low Limit Set Point prompt.
2. Press the ▲or ▼ key to enter the desired Low Limit Set Point in the upper 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 ◉ key once again to get the LHS prompt in the lower display. This is the High Limit Set Point prompt.
4. Press the ▲or ▼ key to enter the desired High Limit Set Point in the upper 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 upper display will show the actual chamber temperature while the lower display will show SAFE as long as the limits are not exceeded.

Resetting an Out of Limit Condition

If the limit is exceeded, the Limit Controller will flash L iH 1 (high limit) or L iL 1 (low limit) in the upper display and AtEn in the lower display, alternating with the actual chamber temperature in the upper display and FA iL in the lower 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 or EZ Key to resume normal operation.

Silencing the Audible Alarm

Turning off the CONDITIONING switch on the chamber front panel lets you temporarily turn off the Audible Alarm, even though the High or Low Limit condition may still exist.

Protecting an Energized Test Sample

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.

This chamber has a set of safety contacts that can be used to remove power to your test sample if the Limit Controller's temperature limits are exceeded.

The safety contacts are rated as follows:
Resistive: 10 A, 250 VAC or 10 A, 28 VDC
Inductive: 7 A, 250 VAC

To access the safety contacts:

1. Turn the Main Disconnect Switch to the OFF position.
2. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
3. Locate the Terminal Strip on the electrical sub panel. Connections to the safety contacts are at terminals A1 and A2.

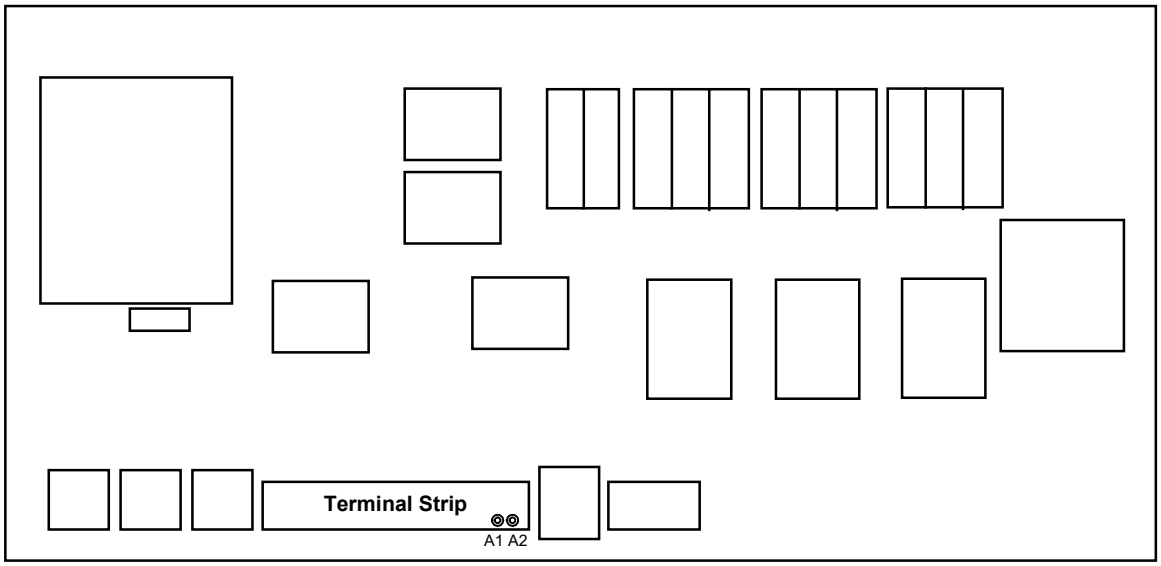


Figure 4-2 – Location of Safety Contact Connections on the Electrical Sub Panel

Chapter 5 – Purge

Introduction

Optional GN_2 (gaseous nitrogen) Purge or optional Dry Air Purge can be used to reduce to possibility of condensation in the chamber at low temperatures.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Nitrogen cannot be detected by human senses. Nitrogen is non-toxic. However, if adequate ventilation is not provided, nitrogen will displace air. This can cause dizziness, unconsciousness or death without warning. The chamber must be located in a well-ventilated area. Do not open the chamber door with the GN_2 flowing.

GN2 (Gaseous Nitrogen) Installation (Option TE-0031)

Connect a supply of GN_2 with a maximum pressure of 100 psig to the 1/4-inch FPT fitting which is designated PURGE on the rear panel.

Dry Air Installation (Option TE-0030)

Option TE-0031 is a prerequisite to provide the purge inlet functionality for Option TE-0030. Connect the hose from the Dry Air system to the fitting which is designated PURGE on the rear panel. Connect a supply of compressed air to the 3/8-inch FPT shutoff valve of Dry Air system. Connect the power cord from the Dry Air system to the DRY AIR POWER socket on the rear panel. This plug must be twisted clockwise to lock it. The Dry Air system requires 13 cfm of compressed air at 100 psig (175 psig max).

Purge Operation

The Purge mode is enabled through the Purge button on the F4T Controller or Event 2 (Digital Output 2) on the F4 Controller.

Adjusting the Purge Flow

A flowmeter is located on the front panel to adjust the flow of purge gas into the chamber. The flowmeter has a scale, calibrated in SCFM. The flow of purge gas should be adjusted to the minimum amount required to obtain the desired drying in the chamber for your particular conditions. A suggested starting setting is 4 SCFM.

Relief Vent

Excess pressure in the chamber workspace is vented through a pressure-relief check-valve, which is located on the top of the chamber. There is no need to vent this externally.

Chapter 6 – Frequently Asked Questions

The input voltage label says 230 (or 208) VAC. I thought I had 220 (or 240) VAC. Is that ok?
220 V is a misnomer—there is no such standard as nominal 220 V in the United States. You must verify the exact type of electrical service you have. If there is any doubt, you must consult with a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring. In addition, the input line voltage should be measured while the chamber is operating in a continuous HEAT mode to ensure that the expected nominal voltage of either 208 V –5/+10% or 230 V ±10% is present. Also, make sure the chamber is properly configured for either 208 V or 230 V nominal input as described in Chapter 2 - Input Power Configuration. If you have a 208 V line that measures under 198 V, the chamber will require boost transformers. If you have a 240 V line that measures over 252 V (a 240 V line which is 10% high could measure up to 264 V), the chamber will require bucking transformers.

Why doesn't the chamber come with a power cord and plug?
Most local electrical codes require permanent wiring for this type of equipment. If used as a portable device, a flexible wire with a plug may be acceptable, but local codes may limit the length to 6 feet. TestEquity recommends that the appropriate method for your installation be determined by a qualified electrician who is familiar with industrial plant wiring.

I need to send the chamber outside North America. Will it work with their power?
Outside North America, most countries have 50 Hz. Standard three phase voltage systems in most 50 Hz countries are typically 380 V or 400 V. Please call TestEquity for details on voltage reducing transformers for 50 Hz operation. Note that the cooling performance will be reduced by 17% at 50 Hz.

Why does my chamber heat or cool slower than the published specifications?
Performance is significantly affected 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, additional shelves should be used to evenly distribute the load. You can determine if the chamber is operating properly by following the procedure in "How to verify the chamber performance".

How can I modify the chamber to cool faster?
Unfortunately, there is little you can do to improve upon the designed-in performance. TestEquity does NOT recommend using CO_2 or LN_2 in this chamber to achieve faster cooling due to reliability and safety considerations, so it is NOT an available option. Modifying the chamber to add CO_2 or LN_2 will void the warranty.

Why is there water/ice/snow in the chamber?
Any time the ambient air is subjected to temperatures below the dew point, 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 discharge airflow. 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 ±0.5°C, or a total of 1°C. For example, the temperature set point may be –25.0°C. The actual temperature varies between –25.4°C and –24.5°C. This corresponds to –0.4°C and +0.5°C or a total of 0.9°C of RELATIVE variations. These specifications are for an empty chamber. The addition of a test sample may affect the control variations. In some instances, the test sample will reduce these variations.

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 ±1.0°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 affect 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 ±1.66°C. However, the total measurement accuracy in the chamber includes the thermocouple sensor wire accuracy. Thermocouple wire accuracy is ±1°C or 0.75% of reading, whichever is greater. Therefore, total system accuracy over the chamber's operating range can be as much as ±2.66°C, although the typical accuracy is often better than ±1.0°C.

Can I tilt the chamber to move it?
You should be able to tilt the chamber 45 degrees to move it. After tilting it and moving it into place, perform the steps as outlined in "How to inspect the refrigeration machinery compartment" and "How to check the refrigerant charge" before placing the chamber back into service to make sure that no damage has occurred.

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.

This chamber has a crankcase heater to protect the high-stage compressor. The chamber must be connected to the power source AND the Main Disconnect Switch must be ON for 3 hours prior to operating the chamber. Although it may be safe to use the chamber immediately, this procedure ensures the longest possible life for the high-stage compressor if the chamber has been removed from the power source for more than 24 hours.

Can the person who services our air conditioning also service the chamber?
Probably not. Most air conditioning mechanics are not familiar with low-temperature cascade refrigeration systems. While this chamber is relatively easy to maintain and repair, most air conditioning mechanics do not have the necessary refrigerants and may not be familiar with the microprocessor-based controls. This chamber should only be serviced by a qualified mechanic that is familiar with low-temperature cascade refrigeration systems. Call TestEquity to recommend one in your area, or to check if the one you would like to use is qualified.

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 high-stage system uses R-404A, which is also known as DuPont Suva® HP62. The low-stage system uses R-508B, which is also known as DuPont Suva® 95.

Chapter 7 – Specifications

Model 1016C Chamber Specifications

Temperature Range	–73°C to +175°C
Control Tolerance	±0.5°C (±0.2°C Typical) (Measured at the control sensor after stabilization)
Uniformity	±1.0°C (Variations throughout the chamber after stabilization)

Live Load Capacity @	**+23°C**	**0°C**	**–20°C**	**–40°C**	**–55°C**	**–65°C**
	2900 W	2600 W	2300 W	1750 W	1450 W	1050 W

Cool Down Transition Time (empty chamber)*

	End Temp					
Start Temp to →	**+23°C**	**0°C**	**-20°C**	**-40°C**	**-55°C**	**-65°C**
+23°C	-----	1 min	5 min	10 min	15 min	20 min
+85°C	7 min	12 min	17 min	23 min	29 min	35 min

Heat Up Transition Time (empty chamber)*

-40°Cto +85°C	15 min

***Note:** Transition times are measured after a 2 hour soak at the respective start temperature with an empty chamber, at the control sensor as indicated on the temperature controller, at a 23°C ambient. Measured with the temperature controller set beyond the end temperatures. Does not include the effect of proportional band when approaching the temperature set point. 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 -40°C = 125°C / 23 min = 5.4°C/min.
Heat Up Example (empty):	From -40°C to +85°C = 125°C / 15 min = 8.3°C/min.

Input Power Requirements

230 V ±10%, 60 Hz, 3 PH	Max Current Draw 39 A; Recommended Service 50 A
208 V -5/+10%, 60 Hz, 3 PH	Max Current Draw 35 A; Recommended Service 45 A

Input may be configured for nominal 208 V or 230 V in the field by changing jumpers.
Call for other voltages or 50 Hz operation.

Workspace Dimensions	30" W x 30" H x 30" D (16 cubic feet)
Outside Dimensions	38" W x 78.5" H x 56" D (nominal) Door latch adds 3" to width on right side.
Min. Installed Clearance	12" from the left and right side, 24" from the rear
Access Ports	4" Port on left and right side (two total), Supplied with foam plugs
Sound Level	68 dBA in cooling mode (A-weighted, measured 36" from the front surface, 63" from the floor, in a free-standing environment)
Heat of Rejection	27,500 BTUH (maximum rated chamber load at maximum cooling rate from high temperature soak)
Weight	1130 pounds

NOTE: Performance is typical and based on operation at 23°C (73°F) ambient and nominal input voltage. This product is designed for use in a normal conditioned laboratory. Operation at higher ambient temperatures may result in decreased cooling performance. Additional ports and shelves will also affect performance. Operation above 30°C (85°F) or below 16°C (60°F) ambient is not recommended.

Model 1027C Chamber Specifications

Temperature Range	–73°C to +175°C
Control Tolerance	±0.5°C (±0.2°C Typical) (Measured at the control sensor after stabilization)
Uniformity	±1.0°C (Variations throughout the chamber after stabilization)

Live Load Capacity @	**+23°C**	**0°C**	**–20°C**	**–40°C**	**–55°C**	**–65°C**
	2900 W	2600 W	2300 W	1750 W	1450 W	1050 W

Cool Down Transition Time (empty chamber)*

	End Temp					
Start Temp to →	**+23°C**	**0°C**	**-20°C**	**-40°C**	**-55°C**	**-65°C**
+23°C	-----	1.5 min	7.5 min	11 min	14 min	18 min
+85°C	9 min	15 min	21 min	28 min	35 min	40 min

Heat Up Transition Time (empty chamber)*

-40°Cto +85°C	17 min

***Note:** Transition times are measured after a 2 hour soak at the respective start temperature with an empty chamber, at the control sensor as indicated on the temperature controller, at a 23°C ambient. Measured with the temperature controller set beyond the end temperatures. Does not include the effect of proportional band when approaching the temperature set point. 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 -40°C = 125°C / 28 min = 4.46°C/min.
Heat Up Example (empty):	From -40°C to +85°C = 125°C / 17 min = 7.35°C/min.

Input Power Requirements

230 V ±10%, 60 Hz, 3 PH	Max Current Draw 39 A; Recommended Service 50 A
208 V -5/+10%, 60 Hz, 3 PH	Max Current Draw 35 A; Recommended Service 45 A

Input may be configured for nominal 208 V or 230 V in the field by changing jumpers.
Call for other voltages or 50 Hz operation.

Workspace Dimensions	40" W x 32" H x 36.5" D (27 cubic feet)
Outside Dimensions	49" W x 73.25" H x 63" D (nominal) Door latch adds 3" to width on right side.
Min. Installed Clearance	12" from the left and right side, 24" from the rear
Access Ports	4" Port on left and right side (two total), Supplied with foam plugs
Sound Level	68 dBA in cooling mode (A-weighted, measured 36" from the front surface, 63" from the floor, in a free-standing environment)
Heat of Rejection	27,500 BTUH (maximum rated chamber load at maximum cooling rate from high temperature soak)
Airflow	830 cfm
Weight	1410 pounds

NOTE: Performance is typical and based on operation at 23°C (73°F) ambient and nominal input voltage. This product is designed for use in a normal conditioned laboratory. Operation at higher ambient temperatures may result in decreased cooling performance. Additional ports and shelves will also affect performance. Operation above 30°C (85°F) or below 16°C (60°F) ambient is not recommended.

Chapter 8 – Maintenance

⚠ **WARNING:** Maintenance must be performed by properly trained personnel only.

Preventive Maintenance Intervals

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

Every 3 Months
- Inspect the door seal.
- Inspect the refrigeration machinery compartment.
- Check the low-stage refrigeration charge.
- Verify the chamber performance.

Every 6 Months
- Inspect the electrical compartment.
- Clean the condenser.

Every 12 Months
- Verify the calibration.

Maintenance Procedures

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. Do NOT use steel wool.
- If you clean the interior with something other than water, you may want to operate the chamber at high temperature (approximately +125°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 and fan noises (with compressors off).
- Compressor start-up and running noises, sequential starting of compressors.
- Condenser fan noises.
- Relay and valve cycling noises when cool light is cycling.

How to inspect the door seal.

The door has two 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 getting lighter as the paper goes past the inner gasket. Repeat this all around the door at several places.
- If the seal is not tight, adjust the door latch. The stainless-steel catch (on the bracket that is mounted to the chamber) has slotted holes to permit adjustment.
- If the seal is still loose on the hinge side, adjust the door hinge. The hinges have slotted holes (on the door side) to permit adjustment.

How to inspect the refrigeration machinery compartment.

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

1. Turn the Main Disconnect Switch OFF.
2. Remove the side and rear panels.
3. Inspect for signs of refrigeration tubing abrasion.
4. Inspect for oil around refrigeration valves, fittings and joints. This may be a sign of leaks.
5. Inspect for loose hardware and tighten as required.
6. Inspect for signs of insect or rodent infestation. Yes, it does happen!

How to check the low-stage refrigerant charge.

The low-stage refrigerant charge is checked by observing the "standby pressure" (also known as static or balance pressure).

1. Make sure the chamber has been off for at least 8 hours.
2. Locate the two low-stage gauges marked R-508B on the left side of the rear of the chamber.
3. The two gauges have different scales. However, they should read the same value of pressure. This indicates that the system is equalized and an accurate reading can be taken.
4. Both R-508B gauges should read approximately 120 PSIG.
5. If the pressure is low, this indicates that there is probably a leak.
6. If one gauge is low and the other is high, then the system is not equalized yet and an accurate reading cannot be made. Wait until both gauges read the same pressure.

NOTE: If the low-stage has been evacuated and recharged after a repair, the standby pressure should be rechecked after 24 hours to make sure it is 120 PSIG. This is because the R-508B refrigerant mixes with the oil in the compressor, causing a lower standby pressure. Do not mistake this initial loss of pressure with a leak. After verifying that there is no leak, you may need to top-off the charge if the pressure is too low. This note only applies to systems that have been evacuated and recharged.

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 –75°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. Set the Temperature Controller Set Point to +85°C and turn the Conditioning Switch ON.
3. The Heat Light should be ON continuously and the Cool Light should be OFF.
4. The chamber should heat up to about +80°C and begin controlling (Heat Light cycles ON/OFF) within 7 minutes.
5. The chamber temperature should slowly increase and stabilize to +85°C. It should NOT overshoot beyond +85°C by more than a few tenths of a degree, and the compressors should NOT need to turn ON in order to maintain +85°C.
6. After stabilization, the chamber temperature should vary no more than ±0.5°C, or a total of 1°C.
7. Let the chamber stay at +85°C for two hours.
8. After two hours at +85°C, set the Temperature Controller Set Point to –65°C.
9. The compressor should turn ON within a few seconds and the Heat Light should be OFF. After another 30 seconds, the Cool Light should be ON continuously.
10. The chamber should cool down to about –60°C and begin controlling (Cool Light cycles ON/OFF) within approximately 35 minutes.
11. The chamber temperature should slowly decrease and stabilize to –65°C. It should NOT undershoot beyond –65°C by more than a few tenths of a degree, and the compressors should NOT need to turn OFF in order to maintain –65°C.
12. After stabilization, the chamber temperature should vary no more than ±0.5°C, or a total of 1°C.
13. Set the Temperature Controller Set Point to +23°C. The chamber should begin to heat up. The compressors should turn off within approximately 1 minute.
14. This concludes the chamber performance verification tests.
15. Let the chamber heat up to +23°C before turning the Conditioning Switch OFF.

How to inspect the electrical compartment.

1. Disconnect the chamber from the power source.
2. Turn the Main Disconnect Switch to the OFF position.
3. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
4. Check for loose components, loose wires, burned insulation near terminals, and burned or excessively pitted contacts on contactors.

How to clean the condenser.

1. Disconnect the chamber from the power source.
2. Turn the Main Disconnect Switch to the OFF position.
3. Remove the lower door retaining screw located on the right side. Open the lower door.
4. Clean the condenser and desuperheater 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 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 state-of-the-art instrumentation used in TestEquity chambers is of the highest quality and 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 controller 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 the F4T or F4 Temperature Controller 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 ±1.55°C, ±1 LSD or a theoretical total of ±2.55°C. 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.

For the F4T Controller: If calibration of the temperature controller is necessary, refer to the "F4T Touch Screen Controller User's Guide".

For the F4 Controller: If calibration of the temperature controller is necessary, refer to the "F4 Temperature Controller User's Manual".

Theory of Operation

The chamber is heated by an open element nichrome heater. Cooling is accomplished by a cascade refrigeration system. The air is circulated by a propeller fan. The heater, evaporator (cooling coil), and fan are located within an air plenum which is on the back wall of the chamber interior.

The heater, compressor, and circulator fan motor operate directly from the 208/230 VAC input line. All line branch circuits are individually fused. A stepdown transformer provides 115 VAC for all instrumentation and control elements.

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

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 the solid state relays (SSR1, 2). This turns the heater on/off as required to maintain the temperature set point. Pilot light PL1 provides an indication on the front panel when the heater is on.

Fusible heat limiters (HL1, 2, 3) provide failsafe protection against a catastrophic failure by opening the heater circuits at +240°C. The master heat contactor C1 provides a power interlock for the heaters, circulator fan motor, and the control system. C1 is controlled by both the Master Switch, the safety relay (CR3), and the phase control relay (PCR1). CR3 is controlled by the temperature limit controller (TCR2). If either the high or low temperature safety limits are exceeded, TCR2 turns off CR3, which turns off C1. PCR1 will disable CR1 if the input power phase-sequence is incorrect.

Cooling is accomplished by a cascade refrigeration system. A cascade refrigeration system consists of two interdependent refrigeration systems. The low-stage provides cooling to the chamber interior through a finned evaporator coil, which is located in the air plenum. The high-stage provides cooling to the cascade condenser. The cascade condenser is a heat exchanger that has one circuit which is the evaporator of the high-stage, and another circuit which is the condenser of the low-stage.

The high-stage uses refrigerant R-404A. High pressure liquid refrigerant is fed from the condenser through the liquid line, filter-drier, and sight glass to the thermostatic expansion valve. The thermostatic expansion valve controls the feed of liquid refrigerant to the evaporator circuit of the cascade condenser and, by means of an orifice, reduces 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 is forced out of 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 Low-Stage uses refrigerant R-508B. High pressure liquid refrigerant is fed from the condenser circuit of the cascade condenser, through the filter-drier and liquid-line solenoid valve to the thermostatic expansion valve. The thermostatic expansion valve feeds the finned evaporator coil, which is located in the air plenum where heat is absorbed to provide a cooling effect within the chamber. 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 is forced out the compressor discharge valve and into the desuperheater. The desuperheater removes some of the heat of compression. Next, the vapor goes through the oil separator, which returns any entrained oil back to the compressor's crankcase. The vapor flows through the condenser circuit of the cascade condenser, where it is condensed back into a liquid.

The temperature controller cycles the low-stage liquid-line solenoid valve (SV1) ON/OFF to control the chamber temperature. When SV1 is ON, liquid refrigerant flows through the thermostatic expansion valve and evaporator to cool the chamber. When SV1 is OFF, the flow stops. The hot gas bypass solenoid valve (SV2) is ON whenever SV1 is OFF. SV2 feeds high pressure vapor to the hot gas regulator, which meters a precise amount into the suction line to maintain a minimum load on the system and keep it out of a vacuum. The hot gas regulator is adjusted to keep the suction pressure at 8 PSIG when SV1 is OFF. This is also called "bypass mode". The temperature controller alternately cycles SV2 and SV1 through cool relay CR1. Pilot Light PL2 provides an indication on the front panel when SV1 is ON.

During a high temperature pulldown or a continuous bypass condition, it is possible for excessive hot gas to return to the compressor. A suction line cooling thermostatic expansion valve (on both high- and low-stages) senses the suction line temperature and injects liquid refrigerant to cool the hot gas within safe limits.

The low-stage discharge pressure is kept within safe limits with the discharge pressure regulator valve. If the discharge pressure exceeds 285 PSIG, the discharge pressure regulator valve will "dump" refrigerant into the expansion tank. This refrigerant is slowly returned from the expansion tank to the suction line through a capillary tube. The expansion tank also provides sufficient volume in the system to keep the "standby pressure" (also known as static or balance pressure), when the system is off, within safe limits.

Both the high- and low-stages each have a high/low pressure switch which turns off the entire refrigeration system in the event of an out of limit condition. The high-stage compressor has a crankcase heater to prevent refrigerant from condensing in the oil when the compressor is off.

The temperature controller has internal logic to turn the compressors on if cooling is required to maintain the temperature set point. The low-stage compressor turns on 30 seconds after the high-stage turns on through Timing Module TM1. This reduces the system's starting current, while allowing the cascade condenser to get cool before the low-stage turns on.

Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	CONDITION	CAUSES
Chamber completely inoperative.	1. Power is applied to chamber but nothing lights up.	1. Incorrect phase sequence. Reverse two of the input lines. 2. Control fuse F3 open. Likely cause is shorted solenoid coil on SV1 or SV2.
Does not heat up at all.	1. If F4T upper PWR bar is 100% (F4 controller light 1A is ON), circulator fan is ON, circulator fan is ON, the Heat light is OFF. 2. If controller light 1A is ON, circulator fan is ON, the Heat light is ON.	1. Solid State Relay SSR1or SSR2 is defective. 2. At least two Heat Limiters HL are open.
Heats up too slow.	1. Does not meet published specifications.	1. Chamber interior is overloaded. Port plug is not in port. Verify that input voltage is within tolerance. One heat limiter HL or one heater winding is open.
Heat is on all the time.	1. If F4T upper PWR bar is 0% (F4 controller light 1A is OFF).	1. Solid State Relay SSR1 or SSR2 is defective. Heater is shorted to chassis.
Does not cool at all.	1. If F4T upper PWR bar is 100% (F4 controller light 1B is ON), F4T Compressor Output (F4 DigitalOut 8) is ON, the Cool light on front panel is OFF, both compressors are OFF. 2. Setpoint is low than chamber temperature but F4T Compressor Output (F4 DigitalOut 8) is not ON. 3. If the Cool light is ON, compressors are ON.	1. Pressure switch DPS1 or DPS2 is tripped. 2. Controller is mis-configured. Re-enter values as documented in the controller manual. 3. Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in closed position. Defective R-508B expansion valve. Refrigerant leak.
R-404A pressure switch DPS1 trips.	1. Trips shortly after turn on. 2. Trips after operating for a while.	1. Ambient temperature may be too high. Low charge (leak). 2. Dirty condenser, inadequate clearance from back of chamber to the wall. R-404A hot gas bypass regulator may be defective or set too low.
R-508B pressure switch DPS2 trips.	1. Trips when the cool light is ON all the time. 2. Trips when the cool light cycles from ON to OFF.	1. Solenoid Valve SV1 may be defective. 2. Solenoid valve SV2 may be defective. Hot gas bypass regulator may be defective or set too low.

SYMPTOM	CONDITION	CAUSES
R-508B standby pressure is less than 120 PSIG.	1. When unit is off and system is equalized.	1. Low charge (leak).
R-404A sightglass has bubbles or does not look full.	1. During all running conditions. 2. Only when cool light is cycling.	1. Low charge (leak). 2. No problem. This is normal.
Cools too slow or does not reach –73°C.	1. R-508B standby is ok.	1. Chamber interior is overloaded. Test sample is energized, giving off heat. Circulator motor is not turning. Port plug is not in port. Door is not sealing completely. Ice on evaporator.
Cools all the time.	1. When cool light is OFF.	1. Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in open position.
Temperature varies more than ±0.5°C or 1°C total.	1. If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller were changed. 2. If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity. 3. If tuning PID control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity and only occurs in cool mode.	1. Re-enter values as shipped from TestEquity. 2. Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions. 3. Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions. R-508B hot gas bypass regulator may be defective or set too high.
Compressors turn on and off too frequently.	1. If compressor control parameters in temperature controller were changed. 2. If compressor control parameters in temperature controller are as shipped from TestEquity.	1. Re-enter values as shipped from TestEquity. 2. Control parameters may need to be changed for your unique test conditions. Solenoid valve SV1 may be defective in open position.
Excessive noise and vibration when the compressor starts.	1. Chamber has been off for several hours or more and is not connected to source of power, or main disconnect switch is off during that time. 2. Chamber has been off for several hours or more, and is connected to source of power and main disconnect switch is on during that time.	1. The chamber must be connected to the power source AND the main disconnect switch must be on for 3 hours prior to operating the chamber. 2. Crankcase heater defective (open).

Refrigeration System Charging Instructions

⚠ **WARNING:** Repair of the refrigeration system must be performed only by a properly trained mechanic who is experienced in repairing cascade refrigeration systems. 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-404A High-Stage Charge

TestEquity does NOT recommend charging the system by relying on a clear sight glass only. Although a clear sight glass generally means the system is fully charged, it can be misleading. For example, if the system is charged on a cool day or with an empty chamber, it could be undercharged for hot days or with a heavy load. The proper charging procedure is as follows:

1. Repair any leaks before recharging.
2. Attach a vacuum pump and manifold gauge to the suction and discharge ports.
3. Evacuate the system to at least 100 microns. DO NOT GUESS! You must use a micron gauge.
4. Use a charging scale to weigh in 80 ounces (5 pounds) of R-404A.
5. Verify the cooling performance as outlined in "How to verify the chamber performance".

NOTE: If the Temperature Controller is cycling (Cool Light cycles on/off), the sightglass may appear 1/2 to 2/3 full. This is normal.

R-508B Low-Stage Charge

1. Repair any leaks before recharging.
2. Attach a vacuum pump and manifold gauge to the suction, discharge, and expansion tank ports. Attaching to the expansion tank is very important because it is otherwise very difficult to evacuate the tank through the pressure regulator or capillary tube that is connects it to the system.
3. Evacuate the system to at least 100 microns. Do NOT guess! You must use a micron gauge.
4. Do NOT put any additives in the system. Pentane is NOT necessary or desirable.
5. Charge the system until the standby pressure is 130 PSIG. Allow time for the charge to equalize as read on the suction and discharge gauges. This is 10 PSIG higher than the target amount of 120 PSIG. See NOTE below.
6. Verify the cooling performance as outlined in "How to verify the chamber performance".

NOTE: If the low-stage has been evacuated and recharged, the standby pressure should be rechecked after 24 hours to make sure it is 120 PSIG. This is because the refrigerant mixes with the POE oil in the compressor, causing a lower standby pressure than was initially observed. Do not mistake this initial loss of pressure with a leak. After verifying that there is no leak, you may need to top-off the charge if the pressure is too low.

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
Contactors
Relays
Fuses
Heat Limiter
Circulator Motor and Fan
Switches

Refrigeration Parts
Solenoid Valves
Expansion Valves
Regulator Valves

Major Electrical Parts

Description	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Appliance Light, 40W, 120V	Generic	Generic	LT1	Generic	1	ea
Audible Alarm	Floyd Bell	MC-09-201-Q	AL1	200005	1	ea
Control Transformer	Hammond	PH350MLI	TR1	200219	1	ea
Disconnect Switch, 3 Pole, 45A	ABB	OT63F3	DSW	200281	1	ea
Fuse, 3A	Bussman	FNM-3	F3	200186	1	ea
Heater, Air (1016C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	HT1	222349	1	ea
Heater, Air (1027C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	HT1	222341	1	ea
High/Low Limit Controller	Watlow	PM6L1AJ-AAAABAB	TCR2	200301	1	ea
Indicator, Panel, 120V Neon	SoLiCo	S412-2-1-N1	PL2	200025	1	ea
Indicator, Panel, 240V Neon	SoLiCo	S412-2-1-N2	PL1	200026	1	ea
Relay, Octal DPDT 10A 120VAC	Idec	RR2P-UCAC120	CR1, CR3	200292	2	ea
Relay, Phase Control	Peltec	256-240S	PCR1	222292	1	ea
Switch, SPST, Rocker	Carlingswitch	LRA211-RA-B/125N	SW1	200023	1	ea
Switch, ON-OFF-ON	Carlingswitch	RC911-RA-B-0-N-XLR1	SW2	200275	1	ea
F4 Temperature Controller	Watlow	F4SH-CKA0-01AE	TCR1	200001	1	ea
F4T Temperature Controller	Watlow	F4T1L2EAA2E1017	TCR1	222510	1	ea
Timing Module	Airotronics	THC1030SC	TM1	200243	1	ea
Contactor, 3 P 30A	Hartland	HCC-3XT02SX	C1, 2, 3	200245	3	ea
Heat Limiter Assembly	Thermodisc	G5A-01-240C with QC Terminals	HL1, 2, 3	222253	3	ea
Arc Suppressor	ITW Paktron	104MACQRL150	AS1-3	200296	3	ea
Fuse, 4A	Bussman	FNQ-R-4	F1, 2	200083	2	ea
Solid State Relay, 25A, 4-32VDC in	Idec	RSSDN-25A	SSR1, 2	200021	2	ea
Circulator Motor Kit	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	FM3, 4	100575	2	ea
Solid State Relay, 10A, 5VDC in	Omron	G3NE-210T-US DC5	SSR3, 4	200129	1	ea
Fuse, 20A	Bussman	FNQ-R-20	F4-6	200242	3	ea
Fuse, 20A	Bussman	LP-CC-20	F7-12	200206	6	ea
Chart Recorder Option						
Recorder, 1 Pen, 10"	Honeywell	DR4301-0000-G0100	RCD1	TE-0001	1	ea
Chart paper, -90 to 210 C	Honeywell	24001660-034		200095	1	ea
Chart paper, -130 to 410 F, Alternate	Honeywell	24001660-033		200096	1	ea
Pen, Purple, Six Pack	Honeywell	30735489-007		200097	1	ea

Major Refrigeration Parts

Description	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Capillary Tube, 0.050 x 12"	J/B	TC-50	21	100019	1	ea
Cascade Condenser	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	27	180570	1	ea
Compressor	Copeland	ZF11K4E-TF5-241	1 (part of), 17	100059	2	ea
Crankcase Heater, 40 W, 120 V	Copeland	018-0041-01	2 (CC1)	100071	1	ea
Desuperheater Coil (1016C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	16	100621	1	ea
Desuperheater Coil (1027C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	16	100628	1	ea
Discharge Pressure Regulator	Sporlan	ORI-6-80/325-H	23	100069	1	ea
Distributor	Sporlan	D260-2-1/4-2-L	7	100491	1	ea
Dual Pressure Control	Johnson	P70NA-1C	11 (DPS1, 2)	100015	2	ea
Evaporator Coil (1016C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	8	180330	1	ea
Evaporator Coil (1027C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	8	100060	1	ea
Expansion Tank	Ref. Research	9027	22	100075	1	ea
Expansion Valve, HS	Danfoss	068U2317	24	100471	1	ea
Expansion Valve, Main	Danfoss	068U3317	28	100487	1	ea
Expansion Valve, Suction Cool, HS	Sporlan	SBFJ-AA-C	25	100077	1	ea
Expansion Valve, Suction Cool, LS	Sporlan	SBFS-B-ZP 3/8 x 5/8 odf	26	100507	1	ea
Filter Drier	Sporlan	C-083-S	4	100070	2	ea
Gauge, 0 x 400 PSIG Pressure	Miljoco	CUSTOM	13	100495	2	ea
Gauge, 30" x 200 PSIG Compound	Miljoco	CUSTOM	12	100494	2	ea
Hot Gas Bypass Regulator, HS	Sporlan	ADRI-1-1/4-0/55	10	100078	1	ea
Hot Gas Bypass Regulator, LS	Sporlan	ADRS-2-0/30	29	100068	1	ea
Oil Separator	Temprite	901	19	100537	1	ea
Orifice for 100471, 100487	Danfoss	068U1037	24A, 28A	100472	2	ea
Sight Glass	Danfoss	140-0143	3	100081	1	ea
Solenoid Valve	Sporlan	E6S130, 3/8 x 3/8 ODF	5, 6	100067	2	ea
Solenoid Valve Coil	Sporlan	MKC-1-120/50-60	(SV1, 2)	100011	2	ea
Strainer	Suppco	S-218	20	100050	1	ea

General Parts

Description	Mfr	Mfr Part No.	Ref #	Part #	Qty	UOM
Caster, Rigid					2	ea
Caster, Swivel					2	ea
Door Gasket, Inner	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		382988	1	ea
Door Gasket, Outer	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		382989	1	ea
Door Latch, Chamber Workspace	Southco	A2-10-501-21		300009	1	ea
Port Plug, Silicone Foam, 4"	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		300534	2	ea
Shelf with Clips (1016C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	TE-1601	TE-1601	1	ea
Shelf with Clips (1027C)	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	TE-2701	TE-2701	1	ea
Shelf Retainer Clip only	Kason	Style 66, #0066000008		300015	4	ea
Window	CUSTOM	CUSTOM		383011	1	ea

EZ-Zone Limit Controller Setup Parameters

⚠ **CAUTION:** The EZ-Zone Limit Controller has been properly configured by TestEquity to match the chamber's system requirements. 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 Menu

Prompt	Function	Setting	Alternate Setting
LoC	Lockout Menu	2	See NOTE 1 below
SEn	Sensor Type	tC	Do Not Change
L in	Linearization	t	Do Not Change
dEC	Decimal	0	Alt. "0.0"
C_F	°C or °F	C	Alt. "F"
r.Lo	Range Low	-75	Do not make any lower
r.h i	Range High	180	Do not make any higher
Fn2	Output 2 Function	L inT	Do Not Change
L.Sd	Limit Sides	both	Alt. "high" (High only) or "LoW" (Low only)
L.hY	Limit Hysteresis	2	Change not recommended
A.tY	Alarm Type	oFF	Do Not Change
PAr 1	Upper Display	ACPu	Alt. "none"
PAr2	Lower Display	LSt	Alt. "Lh.s" (High Set Point) or "LL.S" (Low Set Point)
Ad.S	Zone Address	1	Not functional for this application

NOTE 1: The Lockout Menu LoC sets the security clearance level as follows:

- 1 Operations Menu, read only
- 2 Operations Menu, set point read/write
- 3 Operations Menu, set point read or write (same as level 2)
- 4 Operations Menu, full access read/write (required to access Calibration Offset below)
- 5 Operations Menu and Setup Menu full access (required to access Setup Menu and Calibration Offset below)

Operations Menu

Prompt	Function	Setting	Alternate Setting
LLS	Low Set Point	-75	Appropriate Low Limit Set Point
LhS	High Set Point	180	Appropriate High Limit Set Point
iCA	Calibration Offset	0	Calibration Offset as required (see NOTE 2 below)

NOTE 2: LoC parameter in Setup Menu must be set for 4 or 5 to access the Calibration Offset parameter.

Chapter 9 - Warranty

TestEquity LLC Limited Warranty

TestEquity LLC (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.

TestEquity must initiate field service for in-warranty claims. Purchaser will not be reimbursed for labor if they initiate service on their own without prior approval from TestEquity. Replacement parts must be supplied by TestEquity for in-warranty claims. Purchaser will not be reimbursed for parts they buy on their own without prior approval from TestEquity.

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, port plugs, and refrigerant.

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.

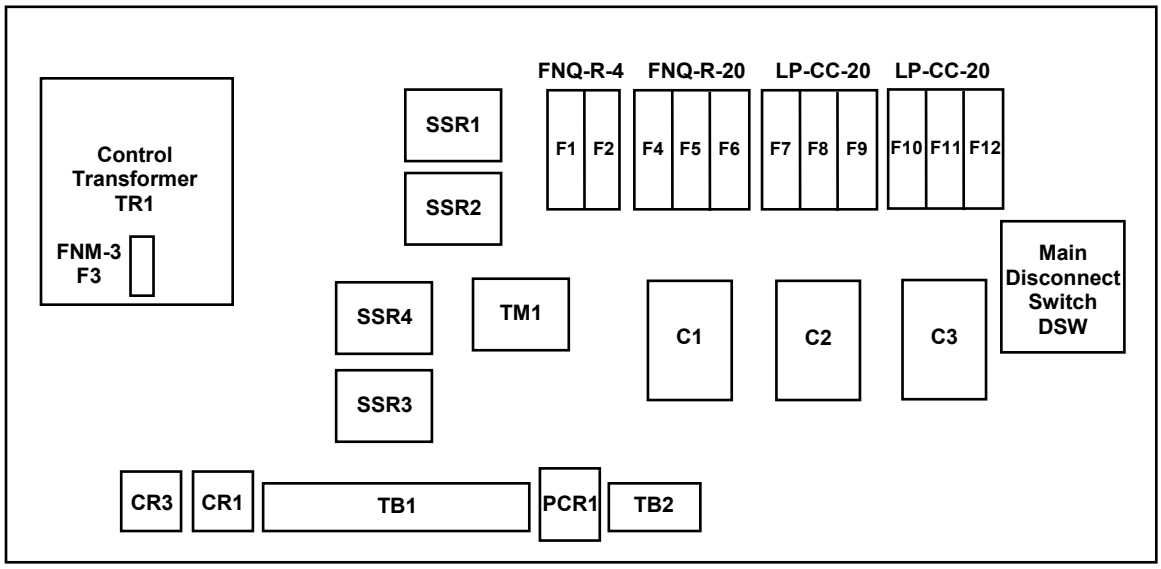
This warranty as to Equipment is LIMITED to repair or replacement of parts or Equipment in the determination of TestEquity LLC THE FORGOING LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND MERCHANTABILITY. TestEquity LLC DISCLAIMS 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.

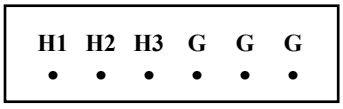
This limited warranty shall be extended only to the first Purchaser of this Equipment and is not transferable.

Chapter 10 – Drawings

Electrical Subpanel Component Location



TB2 Terminals



TB1 Terminals