



**PLATINOUS H-SERIES
CHAMBER USER'S MANUAL**



- Read this manual carefully before using the equipment.
- Familiarize yourself with all safety precautions before using the equipment.
- Keep this manual handy for future reference.

ESPEC NORTH AMERICA, INC.

Chapter 1:	Introduction	1
	Safety Symbols	2
	How to Read Chamber Model Number	3
	Platinous Standard Chamber Description	3
	Accessories and Spare Parts	4
Chapter 2:	Precautions in Usage	5
	Substances Which Should Not Be Placed Inside the Equipment	6
	Specimen Protection (Safety Devices)	8
	Safety Device Setting Example	10
	Disposing of the Chamber	12
	Other Precautions	13
	Warning Labels	14
	For Additional Labels	14
	Global Warming Potential of Refrigerants	15
Chapter 3:	Overview	17
	About the Platinous Series	18
	Temperature (& Humidity) Control and Instrumentation	19
	Temperature (& Humidity) Control	19
	P-300 Instrumentation	20
Chapter 4:	Names and Functions of Parts	21
	Chamber	22
	Front and Right	22
	Left, Rear, and Top	24
	Test Area (1)	25
	Test Area (2)	26
	Instrumentation Panel	28
	Operating Panel	29
	External LED Indicators	30
	Common Operations	30
	Ten-Key Pop-Up Window	31
	Electrical Compartment	33
	Water Circuit Compartment	34
Chapter 5:	Installation	35
	Installation Site Check	36
	How to Install	38
	Power Supply Work	39
	Primary Power Supply Requirements	39
	Primary Power Supply Connections	39
	Compressor Shipping Bracket Removal	40
	Cooling Water Connection (Water-Cooled chambers only)	41
	Drainage	43
	Water Level Check (EPL, EPX models only)	45

Remove Protection Material	45
Water Supply Installation	46
To Supply Water to the Humidifying Tray	47
Checking Water Level in the Humidifying Tray	48
To Check Water Level in the Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator	49
To Check Water Level in the Wick Pan	49

Chapter 6:

Operation	51
Test Preparation	52
How to Arrange Specimens	52
How to Power Specimens	53
Wet-Bulb Wick Check (EPL, EPX models only)	55
Specimen Safety Device Setup	57
Product Temp Protector	57
Absolute High/Low Limit and Upper Deviation Limit Temperature (& Humidity) Alarms	58
Constant Temperature (& Humidity) Setup	63
Test Startup/End	64
Test Startup	64
Preventing Dew on Test Specimens	64
Test End	67
Useful Features	68
Auto/Manual Refrigeration Control	68
How to Use Time Signals	70
External Alarm Terminal	73

Chapter 7:

Checks and Maintenance	75
Check and Maintenance Lists	76
Checks	77
Main Power Switch Trip Test	77
Product Temp Protector Trip Test	77
Maintenance	77
Condenser Cleaning	77
Water Filter Cleaning (EPL, EPX models only)	78
Humidifying Tray Cleaning	78
Humidifier Atomizing Nozzle Maintenance (Option)	79
Test Area Cleaning	80
Electrical Compartment and Water Circuit Compartment Cleaning	80
Take-Down Before Long Periods of Disuse	80
Consumable Parts and Replacement Interval	83

Chapter 8:

Troubleshooting	85
Troubleshooting Using Alarm Codes	86
When an Alarm Occurs	86
Alarm Table	88
Operator Error and Additional Troubleshooting	97
User-level Servicing	99
Replacing Fuses	99

Changing the Chamber Lamp Bulb	99
Defrosting	101

Chapter 9:

Appendix	103
Glossary	104
Espec Warranty Procedure	107




Chapter 1: **Introduction**

This manual has been written for users of the Platinous Series Chambers and particularly for technicians. Read it thoroughly to obtain the maximum performance from the chamber.

1.1 Safety Symbols

The following safety symbols are used throughout this manual.

TABLE 1.1. DEGREES OF DANGER

	VERY DANGEROUS	This mark means extremely dangerous consequences may arise, with the possibility of death or serious injury to the user, if the equipment is handled incorrectly.
	DANGER	This mark means dangerous consequences may arise, with the possibility of death or serious injury to the user, if the equipment is handled incorrectly.
	CAUTION	This mark means dangerous consequences may arise, with the possibility of somewhat serious injury to the user and/or damage to equipment and facilities, if the equipment is handled incorrectly.

Note: Provides information necessary for gaining full performance from the chamber or to prevent damage to equipment.

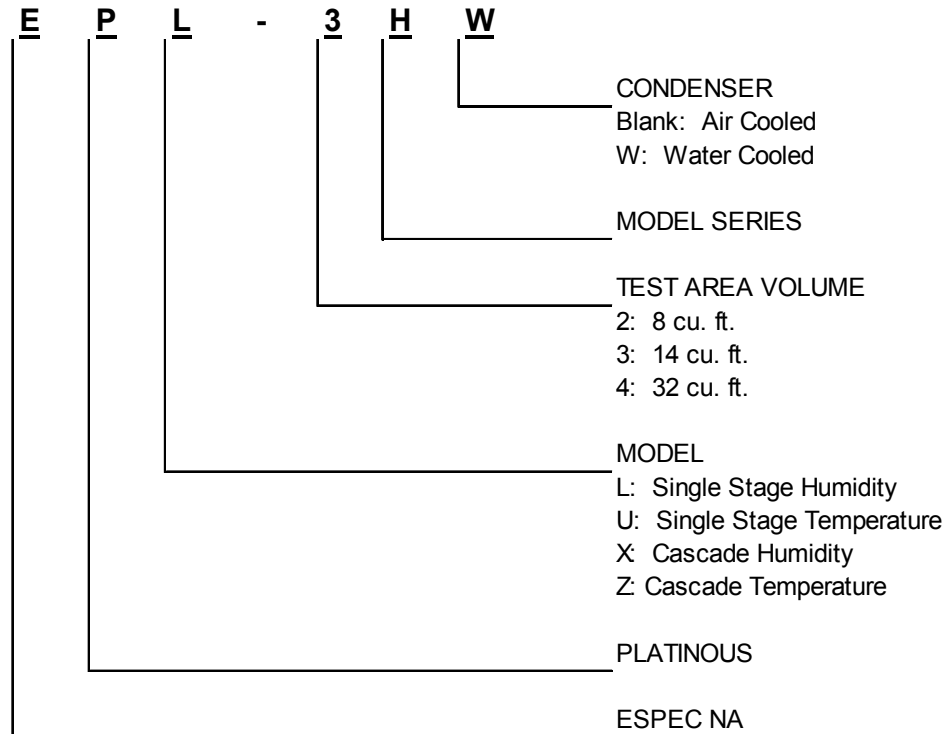
Procedure: Explains how to operate on a step-by-step basis. Offers supplementary information.

1.2 How to Read Chamber Model Number

Chambers of the Platinous Series are available in various configurations which differ according to temperature and humidity range, loading capacity, and the type of instrumentation. Check for your model number on the data plate on the rear of the chamber.

This manual has been written to cover a wide range of chamber models. You should only be concerned with sections that relate to your chamber.

1.2.1 Platinous Standard Chamber Description



1.3 Accessories and Spare Parts

Confirm that the following accessories and spare parts have been included with your chamber:

Accessory	Use	Quantity
Cable Port Rubber Plug	Seals cable port	2
Shelf and Shelf Brackets	Hold specimens inside the chamber	1 Set
Fluorescent Bulb	In-chamber illumination (Provided with View Window Option)	1
Wet-Bulb Wick	Box of 24 wet-bulb and 1 filler (not included with temperature-only chambers)	1 Box
Fuses	For electric part protection. Set of 3,5,10, and 20A.	1 Each

Chapter 2: **Precautions in Usage**

This chapter explains safety precautions that should be observed to operate the equipment safely. Be sure to read carefully and follow instructions so as to prevent harm to yourself, anyone else, specimens, or the equipment.

2.1 Substances Which Should Not Be Placed Inside the Equipment



DANGER

DO NOT introduce the following explosives, combustibles, or substances which contain them, into the equipment. Moreover, keep these substances away from the equipment and immediate area. When exposed to excessive heat, these substances may cause fires and/or explosions.

Explosive Substances:

- Nitro glycol, nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose and other explosive ester nitrates.
- Trinitro-benzene, trinitrotoluene, picric acid and other explosive nitro compounds
- Peracetic acid, methyl ethyl ketone peroxides, benzoyl peroxide and other organic peroxides.

Inflammable Substances:

- Combustible Substances:
 - Metal lithium, metal potassium, metal sodium, yellow phosphor, phosphor sulfide, red phosphor, celluloids, calcium carbonate (also called carbide), calcium phosphate, magnesium powder, aluminum powder, metal powders other than magnesium powder and aluminum powder, hydrosulfite.
- Oxides:
 - Potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, ammonium chlorate and other chlorates.
 - Potassium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, ammonium-perchlorate and other perchlorates.
 - Potassium peroxide, sodium peroxide, barium peroxide and other inorganic peroxides.
 - Potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate and other nitrates.
 - Sodium chlorite and other chlorites.
 - Calcium hypochlorite and other hypochlorites.
- Ignitable Substances:
 - Ethyl ether, gasoline, acetaldehyde, propylene oxide, carbon disulfide and other substances with an ignition point of -30°C (-22°F).
 - Normal hexane, ethylene oxide, acetone, benzene, methyl ethyl ketone and other substances with an ignition point above -30°C (-22°F) and below 0°C (32°F).
 - Methanol, ethanol, xylene, pentyl acetate amylacetate and other substances with an ignition point above 0°C and below 30°C (85°F).
 - Kerosene, light oil, turpentine oil, isopentyl alcohol (also called isoamyl alcohol), acetic acid and other substances with an ignition point above 30°C (85°F) and below 65°C (150°F).
- Combustible Gases
 - Hydrogen, acetylene, ethylene, methane, ethane, propane, butane and other combustible substances that are in a gaseous state at a temperature of 15°C (60°F) and at a pressure of 1 atmosphere.

Spark-Resistant Interior Precautions (Option):

If chamber interior is spark-resistant, it is equipped with safety devices configured for specific substances. Refer to chamber specification for minimum allowable auto-ignition temperature (AIT). Consult Espec for use with other substances.



CAUTION

DO NOT introduce corrosive substances into the equipment. Humidifying water or specimens which generate substances that corrode stainless steel or silicone rubber can drastically shorten service-life of internal parts, including the refrigerator and packing.

Corrosive Substances:

- Corrosive substances include, but are not limited to, chlorine, chlorides and acids. Though apparently harmless at ambient temperature, these substances can readily corrode circuit boards and other parts when the equipment is run at high temperature and high humidity.
- Even trace amounts of corrosives in the humidity water supply or released by the test items will become concentrated in the humidifying tray during extended periods of humidity operation. If corrosion is observed in the humidifying tray during extended high humidity testing, it should be drained and refilled daily to flush out the corrosive contaminants. This can be done by programming the humidity control OFF for at least 30 seconds in the humidity control program which will drain the humidifying tray and refill it when humidity mode is resumed (see "Program Mode Setup" in the P-300 Controller Instruction Manual.)
- Damage to the equipment by prohibited substances is not covered by the Espec warranty.

Keep Out of the Chamber



DANGER

RISK OF BEING TRAPPED! NEVER climb inside the chamber. The door cannot be opened from the inside.

2.2 Specimen Protection (Safety Devices)



CAUTION

Set safety devices according to test conditions and the type of specimens. Unless properly set, specimens could be damaged if something goes wrong during testing.

The chamber is controlled to a target constant temperature and humidity* by the controller. Nonetheless, temperature and humidity can get out of control for various reasons. In such cases, to protect specimens against thermal damage, the chamber has an independent product temp protector and various other safety devices built into the software of the controller.

* Humidity is not set with temperature only chambers.

TABLE 2.2. HARDWARE/SOFTWARE SAFETY DEVICES

Safety Device		Trip Point	Equipment Response when Tripped	Remarks
Product Temp Protector	Overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set approximately 20°C higher than target temperature. - Set below specimen's maximum allowed temperature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alarm displayed - Buzzer sounded - Heater shut OFF - Humidifier shut OFF (Temperature only chambers excluded) - Refrigerator shut OFF - Air circulator shut OFF - Specimen power supply control terminal interrupted 	N/A
	Overcool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set approximately 20°C lower than target temperature. - Set above specimen's minimum allowed temperature. 		
Built into temperature & humidity controller	Temperature Alarms	Absolute High Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set approximately 15°C higher than target temperature. - Set below specimen's maximum allowed temperature - Max. 160°C 	N/A
		Absolute Low Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set above following low limit temperatures: EPL/EPU: -40°C EPX/EPZ: -75°C - Set a minimum 5°C lower than target temperature - Set above specimen's minimum allowed temperature. 	
		Upper Deviation Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set approximately 10°C higher than target temperature. 	
	Humidity Alarms (Not included on temperature only chambers)	Absolute High Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alarm displayed - Buzzer sounded* - Humidifier shut OFF 	When temperature & humidity returns within range limits, the controller returns to normal operation. The warning message remains on the alarm screen until it is manually reset.
		Absolute Low Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set approximately 10% RH lower than target humidity. - Set above specimen's minimum allowed humidity. - Alarm displayed - Buzzer sounded* - Refrigeration capacity lowered** 	

* Can be turned ON/OFF

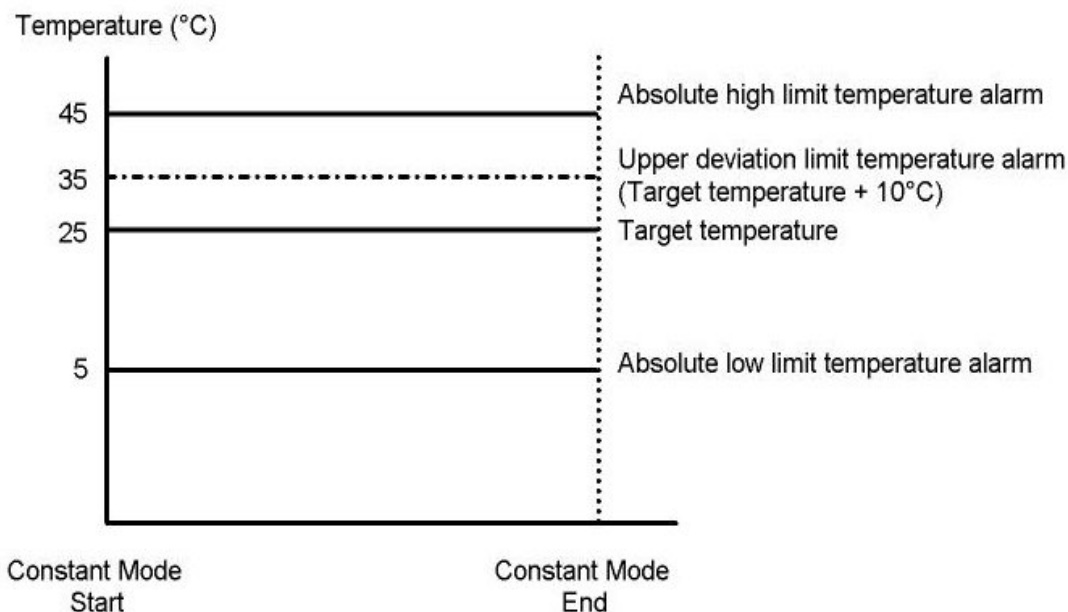
** In some cases, refrigeration is shut OFF instead of capacity being reduced.

Absolute high/low limit temperature (& humidity) alarms and upper deviation limit temperature alarm.

The absolute high/low limit alarms are completely independent of the target temperature and humidity. They do not change when target temperature or humidity are changed.

Conversely, the upper deviation limit alarm is relative to the target temperature. If the target temperature is changed, the deviation alarm temperature changes in proportion.

FIGURE 2.1. TEMPERATURE ALARM SETTINGS



2.2.1 Safety Device Setting Example

High Limit Temperature

In the following example, the target temperature is 60°C and the maximum allowed temperature of the specimens is 80°C. Safety devices are set as follows:

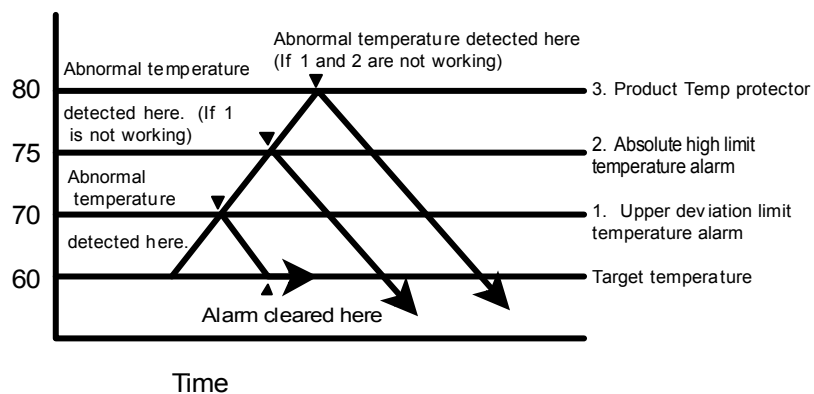
TABLE 2.3. SETTING EXAMPLE FOR PRODUCT TEMP PROTECTOR (OVERHEAT) AND HIGH LIMIT TEMPERATURE ALARMS

Product Temp Protector		+80°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set 20°C higher than target temperature - Set to specimen's maximum allowed temperature
Temperature (&Humidity) Controller	Absolute High Limit	+75°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set 15°C higher than target temperature - Set 5°C lower than specimen's maximum allowed temperature
	Upper Deviation Limit	+10°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set 10°C higher than target temperature (will trip at 70°C)

With the settings in Table 2.2, the safety devices will trip in the succession shown in Figure 2.2 as temperature inside the chamber rises beyond the target temperature. The first to trip will be the upper deviation limit alarm, followed by the absolute high limit alarm, and then the product temp protector. Due to the fact that the chamber is equipped with multiple safety devices, abnormal temperatures cannot escape detection even if one of the devices is not working properly.

FIGURE 2.2. TEMPERATURE ALARM TRIGGER CONDITIONS

Chamber Temperature (°C)



2.3 Disposing of the Chamber



DANGER

TRAPPED INSIDE! Before disposing of the chamber, take the door off its hinges.

The door cannot be opened from the inside, so there is danger of someone becoming trapped inside.

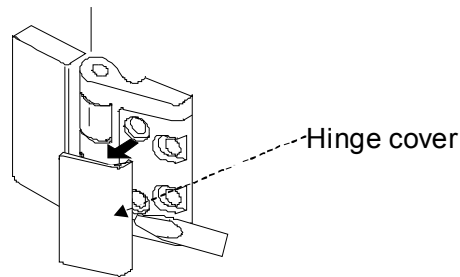
HEAVY DOOR! Have someone hold the door when detaching it from the hinges. Use a hand winch or other means to support the door.

You will need nippers, a slotted head screwdriver, and 7/16" socket box wrench to detach the door.

Procedure:

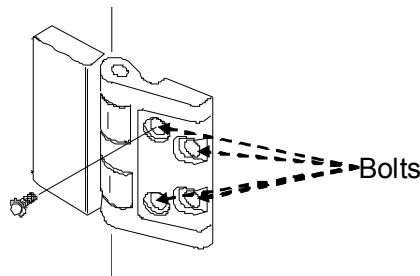
1. Cut the cable between the door and chamber. Use the nippers.
2. Pry off the hinge cover on the door side part of the hinge. Use the slotted head screwdriver.

FIGURE 2.3. PRYING OFF THE HINGE



3. Open the door slightly and prop it up with the hand winch. Then remove the bolts (4), which lock the hinge to the door. Use the box wrench.

FIGURE 2.4. HINGE BOLTS TO REMOVE



4. Detach the door.

2.4 Other Precautions

Observe the following precautions when using the chamber.



DANGER

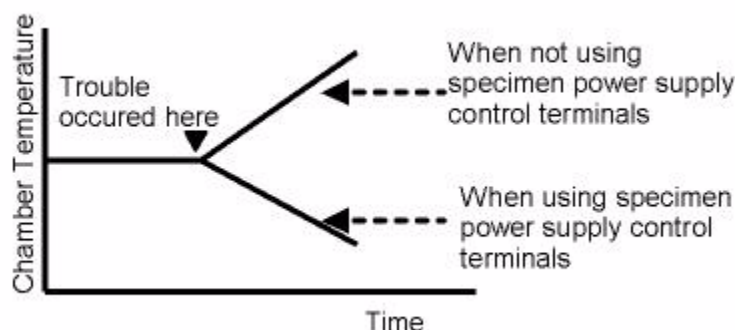
Ground the equipment WITHOUT FAIL.

For details on grounding, See [“Power Supply Work”](#) on page 39.

Use only the specimen power supply control terminals to apply voltage to specimens.

Specimens generate heat as they are charged. The specimen power supply control terminals are interlocked with the chamber control circuit, so power to specimens is turned OFF when the chamber is not running. Using other means to charge specimens leaves the specimens charged in the event of chamber trouble. This can drive up temperature inside the chamber, which can damage specimens and in worse cases result in fire. See [“How to Power Specimens”](#) on page 53.

FIGURE 2.5. TEMPERATURE AND SPECIMEN POWER SUPPLY CONTROL TERMINALS



CAUTION

HOT AIR BLAST WHEN OPEN! Use caution when opening the door during and shortly after operation at high temperature or high humidity.

Hot (wet) air is blown from inside the chamber when opened.

HOT ON THE INSIDE! During and shortly after operation above 55°C, the chamber is HOT on the inside (including specimens, shelves, door gasket, and test area walls).

Direct contact may result in burns. Wear heat resistant gloves.



CAUTION

COLD ON THE INSIDE! During and shortly after operation below 0°C, the chamber is COLD on the inside (including specimens, shelves, door gasket, and test area walls).

Direct contact may result in cold burns. Wear cold resistant gloves.

DO NOT introduce electrically conductive specimens which might easily be thrown about by air currents inside the chamber.

Specimens of this sort can cause leaks in the heater if they infiltrate the air conditioner.

2.5 Warning Labels

For safe chamber operation, read and comply with all Warning, Cautionary, and Information Labels posted on the chamber.

FIGURE 2.6. WARNING LABELS



2.5.1 For Additional Labels

If labels are damaged, lost, or become illegible, contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#) for replacements. (Replacements subject to billing.)

2.6 Global Warming Potential of Refrigerants

Refrigeration circuit contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol. See Table 2.4 for global warming potential of refrigerants used by ESPEC. See chamber serial tag for refrigerant and quantity used in this chamber.

TABLE 2.4. GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL OF REFRIGERANTS

Substance	GWP
R-23	12,000
R-134a	1,300
R-404a	3,800
R-508b	12,000

Insulation material is made of foam blown with fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Chapter 3: **Overview**

This chapter gives an overview of the Platinous Series and temperature and humidity control.

3.1 About the Platinous Series

Various environmental conditions, including extreme temperatures or humidity, can cause damage when using or storing equipment, parts, and their respective materials.

Chambers of the Platinous Series are built for testing functionality, operation, durability, and other specifications under various environmental conditions. They are used to evaluate the effects that temperature and humidity can have on equipment and parts across the entire product life-cycle from development, production, shipping, and use; to when the equipment or part is discarded. With the Platinous Series, you can test the following:

- Heat resistance
- Cold resistance
- Maximum humidity resistance (Not possible with temperature only chambers)
- Minimum humidity resistance (Not possible with temperature only chambers)
- Storability
- Service life
- Serious deterioration or aging

3.2 Temperature (& Humidity) Control and Instrumentation

3.2.1 Temperature (& Humidity) Control

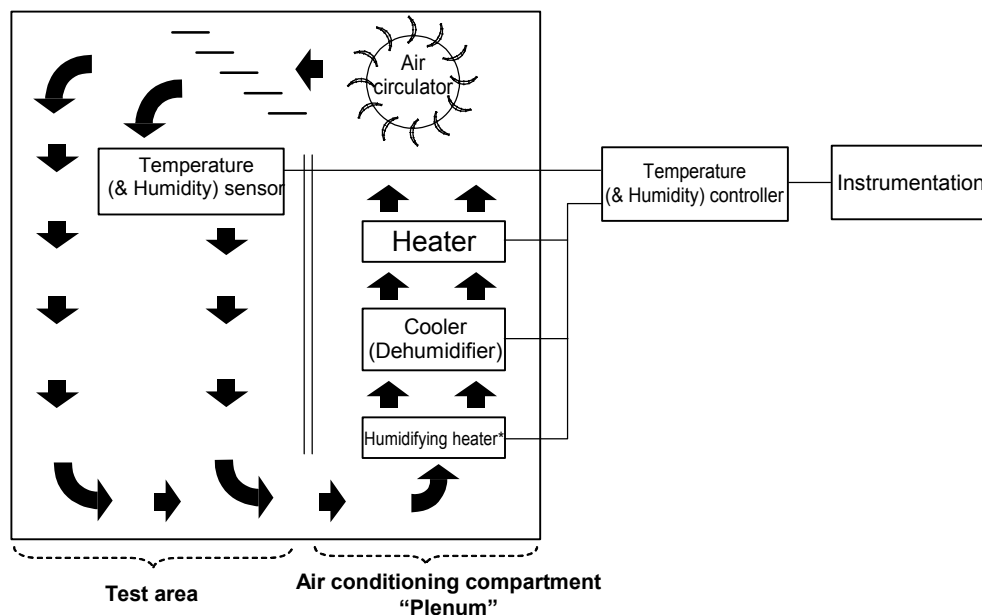
The Platinous Series employs a BTHC system to control temperature and humidity. “BTHC” stands for Balanced Temperature and Humidity Control.

The BTHC system balances temperature and humidity inside the chamber to reproduce the desired conditions. This is done by continuously controlling the capacity of a cooler (dehumidifier) of high [Heat Load](#), and a heater and humidifying heater* of low heat load, in real time.

Refrigerator capacity is also updated continuously to minimize the heat load from specimens. The central unit, which controls everything, is the temperature (and humidity) controller. The instrumentation acts as the user interface.

*Not provided on temperature only chambers.

FIGURE 3.7. PRINCIPLE OF BTHC SYSTEM



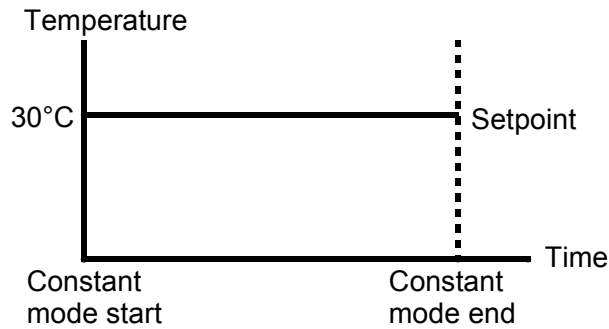
3.2.2 P-300 Instrumentation

The P-300 Instrumentation enables environmental testing under both constant conditions and programmed conditions, referred to as the “constant mode” and the “program mode” respectively.

Constant Mode

The constant mode maintains the user-set target temperature (& humidity) constant.

FIGURE 3.8. TEST CONDITIONS IN CONSTANT MODE

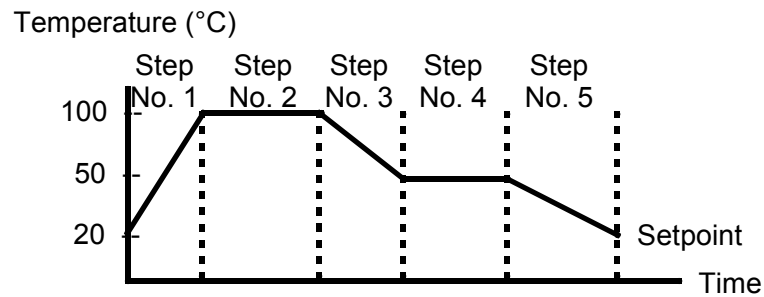


Program Mode

The program mode changes chamber temperature and humidity according to a user-set program.

This program is created before testing starts. It contains multiple steps. Each step contains temperature, humidity, and other settings as with the constant mode. Settings can be maintained throughout an entire step or changed at the constant rate.

FIGURE 3.9. TEST CONDITIONS IN PROGRAM MODE



Chapter 4: **Names and Functions of Parts**

This chapter identifies parts found on the chamber, instrumentation panel, electric parts compartment, and water circuit compartment by name and function. Return to this chapter any time that you are unsure where a part is located.

4.1 Chamber

4.1.1 Front and Right

FIGURE 4.10. CHAMBER FRONT AND RIGHT



TABLE 4.5. CHAMBER FRONT AND RIGHT SIDE PARTS

	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Instrumentation Panel	User-interface panel for controlling the temperature (& humidity) controller. It contains the product temp protector, USB port, chamber lamp switch and controls for options.
(2)	Electrical Compartment Door	Open to access the electric parts compartment.
(3)	Water Circuit Compartment Door	Open to access the water circuit compartment.
(4)	Door Handle	Use to open/close the chamber door.
(5)	Drain Port (Right Side)	Connect a drain hose here.

	Name	Function/Use
(6)	Humidity Water Port	Feed the humidity water supply into the water circuit through here.
(7)	Condenser Grill	Gives access to air cooled condenser.
(8)	Viewing Window	Allows you to view specimens inside the chamber during tests.
(9)	Fluorescent Lamp Cover	Detach to change the fluorescent bulb.
(10)	Chamber Door	Open to access the test area.
(11)	Compressed Air Port	For Dry Air Purge (Optional)

4.1.2 Left, Rear, and Top

FIGURE 4.11. LEFT, REAR AND TOP

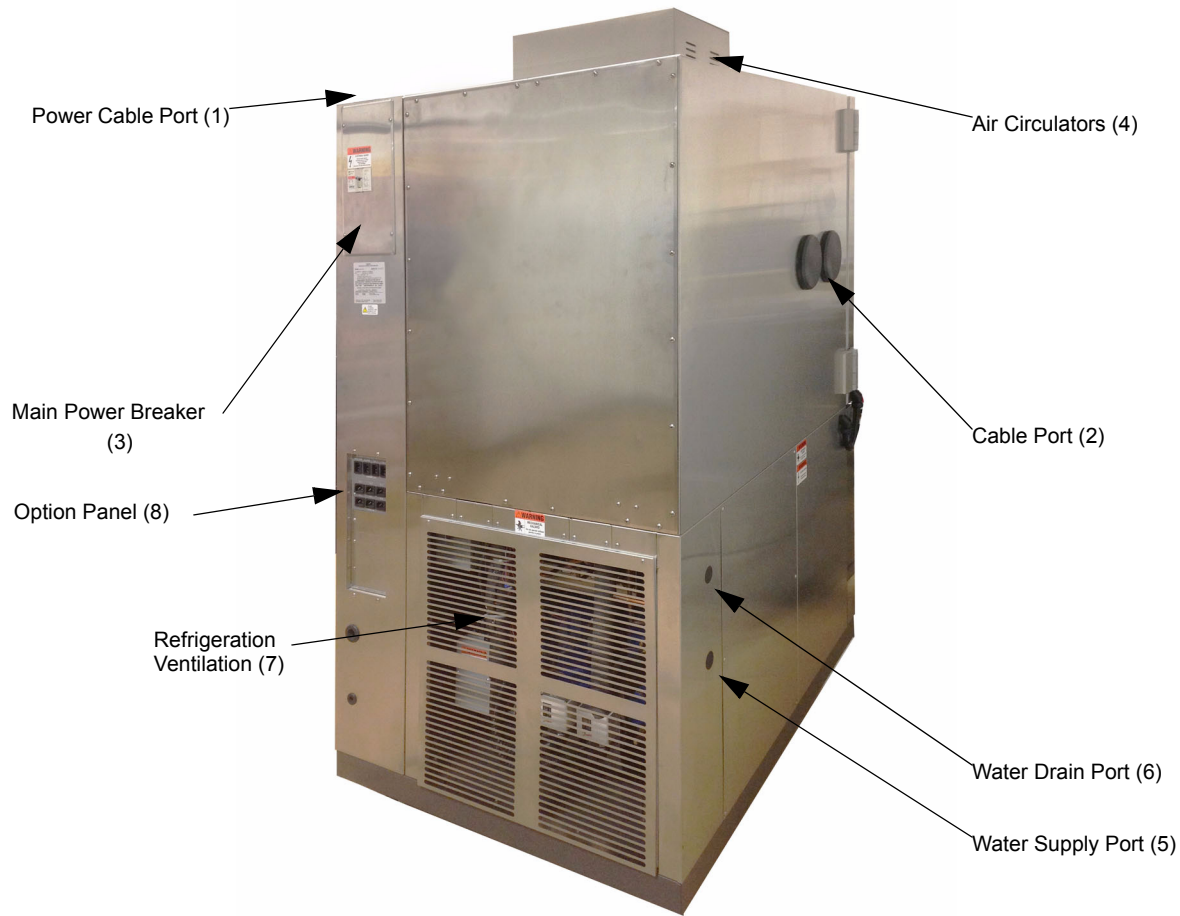


TABLE 4.6. CHAMBER LEFT, REAR, AND TOP SIDE PARTS

	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Power Cable Port (Top Side)	Feed the power cable into main power breaker (3) through here.
(2)	Cable Port	Feed cables (i.e. to charge specimens) into the test area through here.
(3)	Main Power Breaker	Turns primary power supply to the chamber ON/OFF.
(4)	Air Circulators	Air circulator motors.
(5)	Water Supply Port	For refrigeration cooling water (optional).
(6)	Water Drain Port	For refrigeration cooling water (optional).
(7)	Refrigeration Ventilation	For air circulation (do not block).
(8)	Option Panel	For connection of specimen power, alarm, time signals, and optional communications.

4.1.3 Test Area (1)

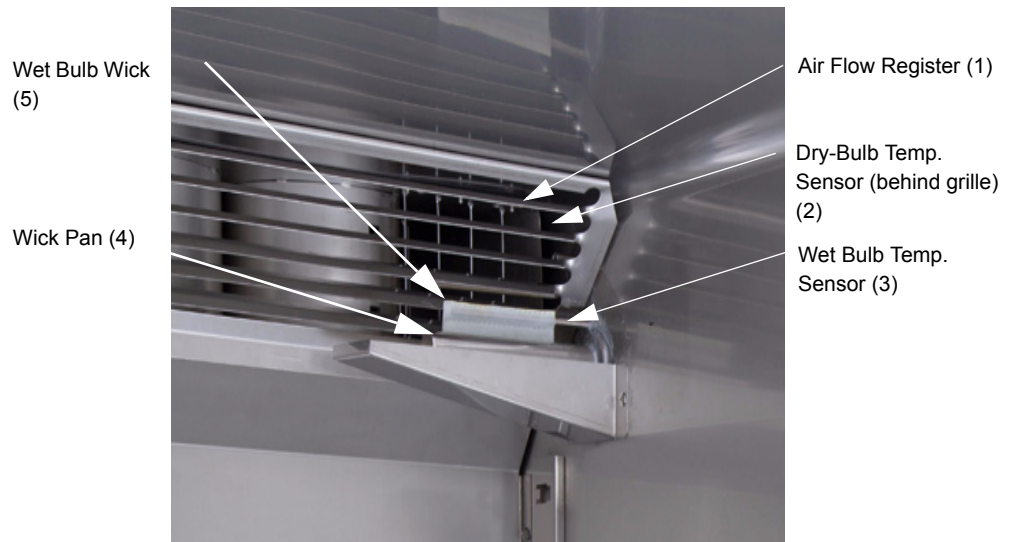
FIGURE 4.12. CHAMBER TEST AREA



	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Test Area	Area where specimens are located for temperature (& humidity) tests.
(2)	Shelf Support Pilaster	Install shelf brackets here.
(3)	Shelf Bracket	Supports the shelf. To change shelf height, reposition the brackets on the shelf support.
(4)	Shelf	Holds specimens during tests.
(5)	Dew Tray	Collects and drains dew formed on the chamber door.
(6)	Door Outer Gasket	Keeps outside air from penetrating the chamber.
(7)	Door Inner Gasket	Keeps outside air from penetrating the chamber.

4.1.4 Test Area (2)

FIGURE 4.13. TEST AREA CEILING



	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Air Flow Register	Regulate internal airflow direction from here.
(2)	Dry-Bulb Temperature Sensor (Not shown)	Detects dry-bulb (test area) temperature.
(3)	Wet-Bulb Temperature Sensor*	Detects wet-bulb temperature (test area humidity).
(4)	Wick Pan*	Supplies water to the wet-bulb wick.
(5)	Wet-Bulb Wick*	Used in detecting wet-bulb temperature (test area humidity).

*Not provided on temperature only chambers

FIGURE 4.14. UNDER TEST AREA FLOOR

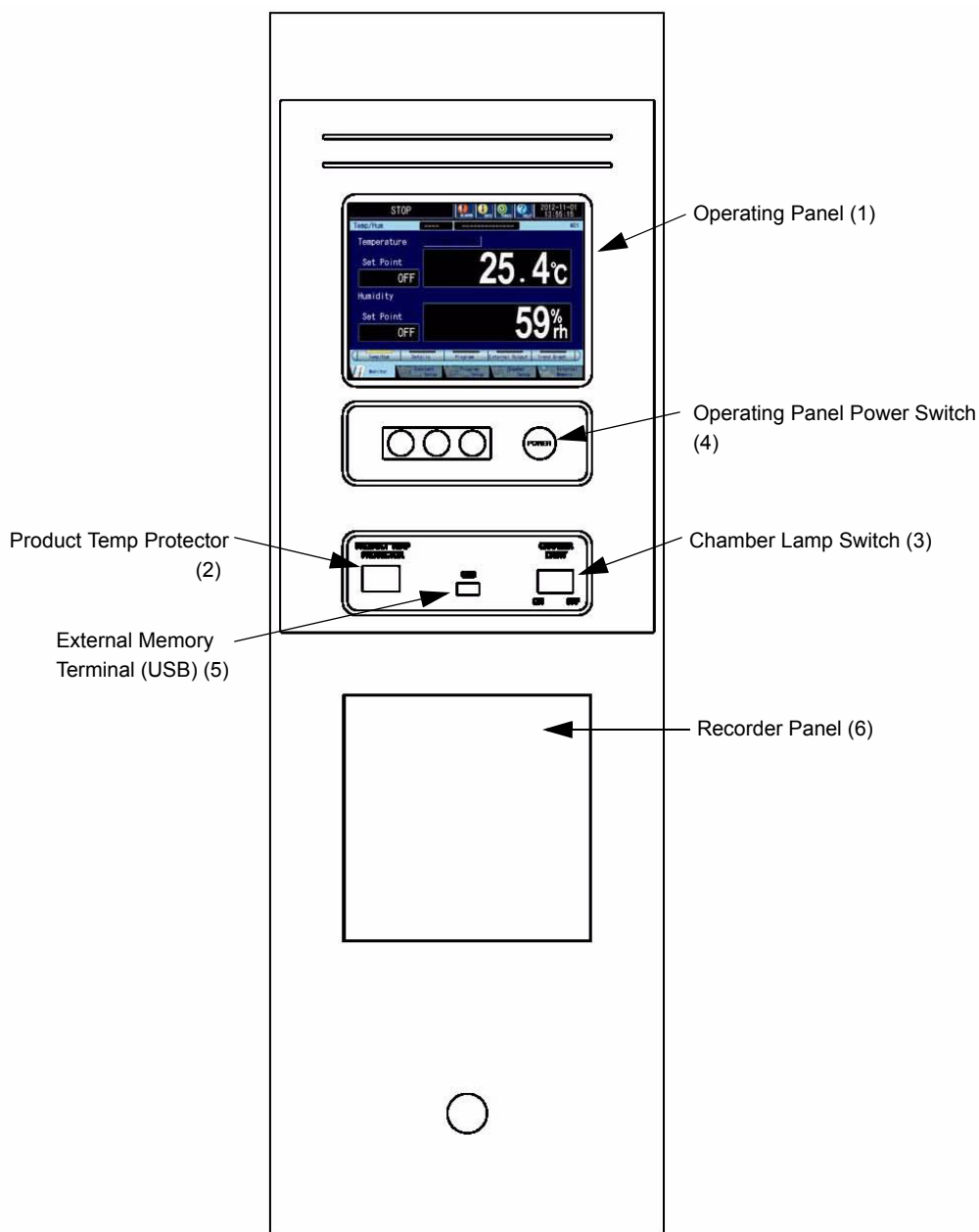


	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Humidifying Heater*	Evaporates water in the humidifying tray.
(2)	Humidifying Tray	Holds humidifying water.
(3)	Humidifying Heater Temp. Safety*	Prevents the heater from overheating when humidifying water is low.
(4)	Drain Outlet	Releases internal pressure buildup and drains overflow from the humidifying tray to the outside.
(5)	Protective Grill (not shown)	Prevents direct contact with the humidifying heater.

*Not provided on temperature only chambers

4.2 Instrumentation Panel

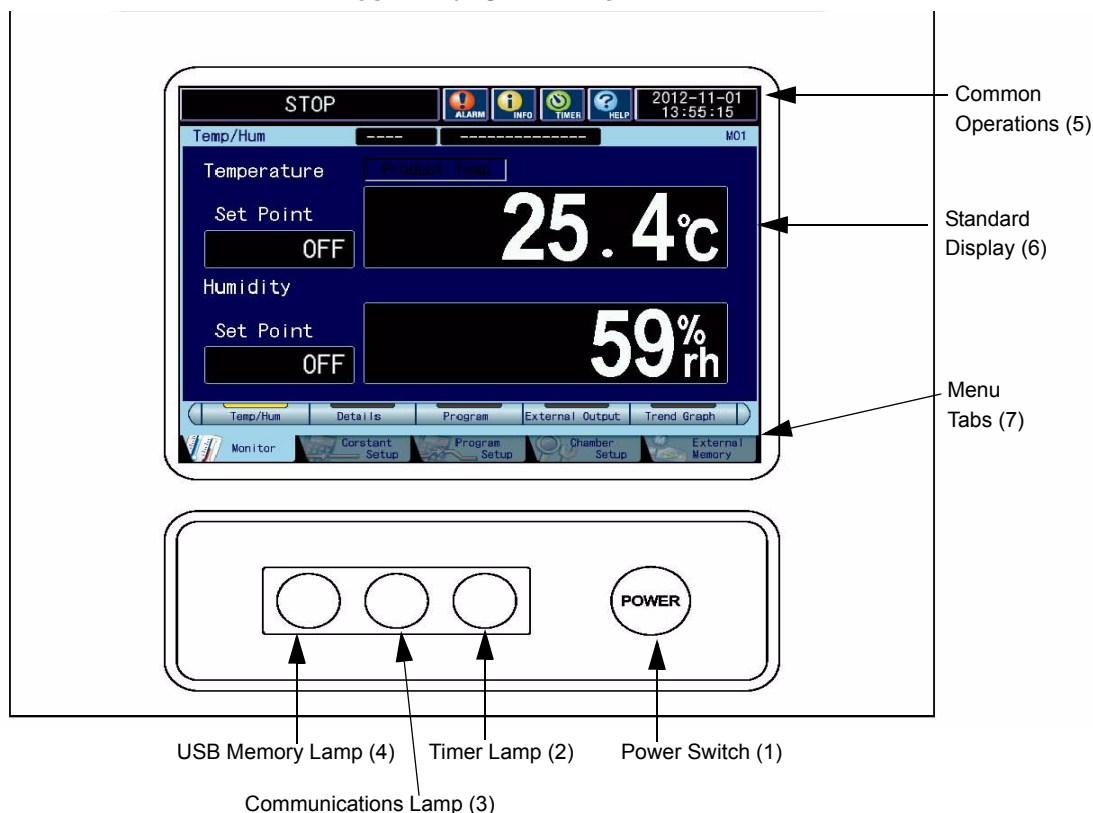
FIGURE 4.15. INSTRUMENTATION PANEL



	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Operating Panel	Controls the temperature (humidity) settings and start/stop operations of the temperature (humidity) controller. See Figure 4.16 on page 29 .
(2)	Product Temp Protector	Stops the chamber to prevent damage to specimens. See "Product Temp Protector" on page 57 .
(3)	Chamber Lamp Switch	Turns the chamber lamp on and off.
(4)	Operating Panel Power Switch	Turns the power supply of the operation panel on and off.
(5)	External Memory Terminal (USB)	Insert a USB memory device to transfer data between the chamber and a computer (or other chamber).
(6)	Recorder Panel	Where optional video recorder is mounted.

4.3 Operating Panel

FIGURE 4.16. OPERATING PANEL

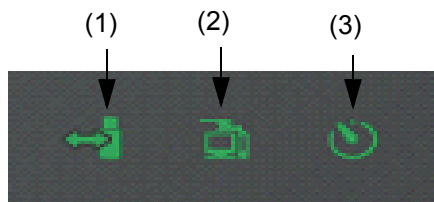


	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Power Switch	Turns power to the instrumentation ON/OFF
(2)	Timer Lamp	See description under External LED indicators.
(3)	Communications Lamp	See description under External LED indicators.
(4)	USB Memory Lamp	See description under External LED indicators.
(5)	Common Operations	Displays and sets operations, alarms, status, external memory, and date.
(6)	Standard Display	Displays and sets the main menu screens.
(7)	Menu Tabs	Displays the menus by tabs.

The display monitor works as a touch-screen. It is operated by gently pressing the screen elements. Operation is interactive. Whenever text or numbers need to be input, a ten-key pop-up window is automatically laid over the screen.

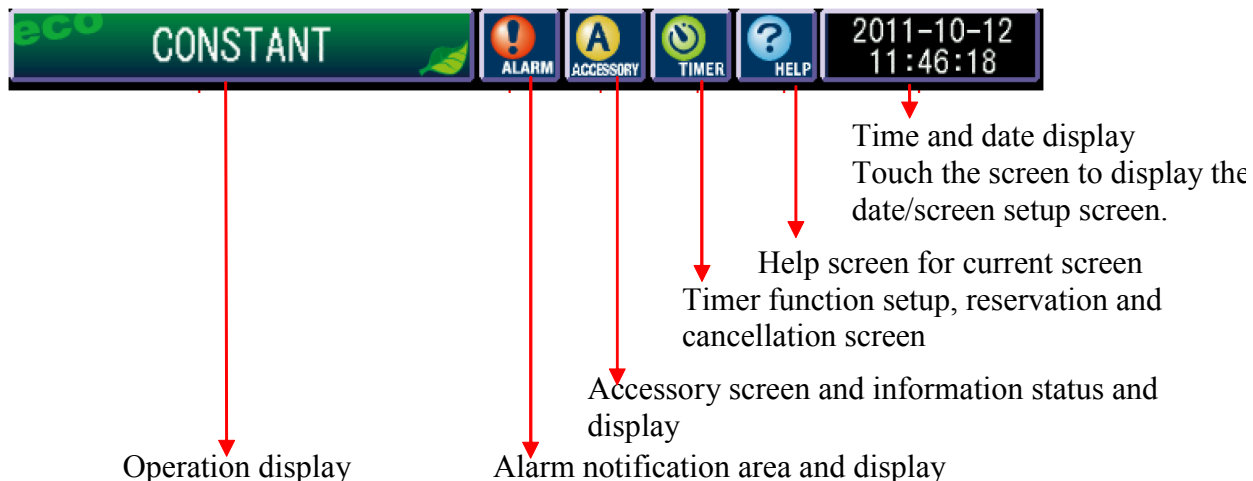
Note: Press on the touch-screen only with your fingers. Pressing with pointed or hard objects will damage the screen.

4.3.1 External LED Indicators

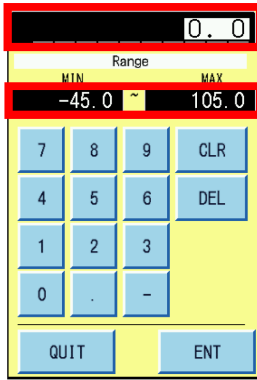


	LED Indicator Name	Display State	Meaning
(1)	USB Memory Lamp	On	Checking external memory
		Blinking (every second)	Preparing external memory (mount)
		Blinking (every second)	Accessing external memory
		Rapidly blinking (every 250 msec)	External memory error
		Off	External memory not connected
		Off	Unsupported USB device connected
(2)	Communication Lamp	Blinking	Communicating
		Off	Not communicating
(3)	Timer Lamp	Lit	Timer Set

4.3.2 Common Operations



4.3.3 Ten-Key Pop-Up Window



CLR: Clears all characters in the character string box.

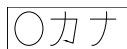
DEL: Deletes the last character entered.

ENT: Finalizes the entered numerals and closes the ten-key window.

QUIT: Cancels the entered characters and closes the ten-key window.

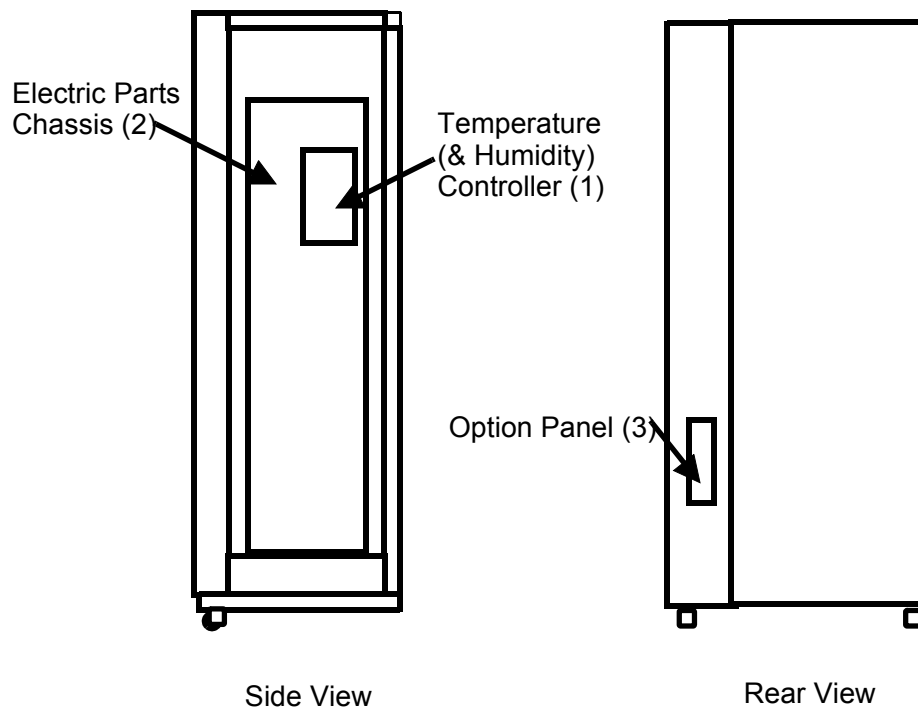
Character string window: All entered characters are blinking.

TABLE 4.7. TOUCHSCREEN ELEMENTS

	Processing Buttons
CLOSE	Stops processing in course and returns the display to the previous screen. If pressed before data changes are entered, a message confirming whether to suspend the operation or not is displayed.
YES	Executes the displayed operation. Carefully read the message displayed on the screen before pressing this button.
NO	Cancels the current operation. Processing is suspended and the display returns to the previous screen.
SAVE	Saves data updates. A message confirming whether to execute the operation or not is displayed on the screen.
	Selector Boxes
ITEM BOX	Selects the item given in the box. When selected, the box is highlighted.
•ON	Pressing the box selects and deselects the given item. When selected, the dot is yellow.
	Field Boxes
FIELD BOX	When pressed, a keypad is laid over the screen to enable text or numerical input.
	Keypad: Text Input
	Text can be input in Roman Alphabet or Japanese Kana.
CLEAR, DEL, QUIT, ENTER	These keys function in the same way as when inputting numerical values, though the names of the keys are slightly different.
SPACE	Inputs a space.
•CAPS	Switches between capital and lowercase letters. When the dot is yellow: CAPITALS When the dot is black: lowercase
	Switches between the Roman Alphabet and Japanese Kana modes. When dot is yellow: Japanese Kana When dot is black: Roman Alphabet

4.4 Electrical Compartment

FIGURE 4.17. ELECTRICAL COMPARTMENT PARTS

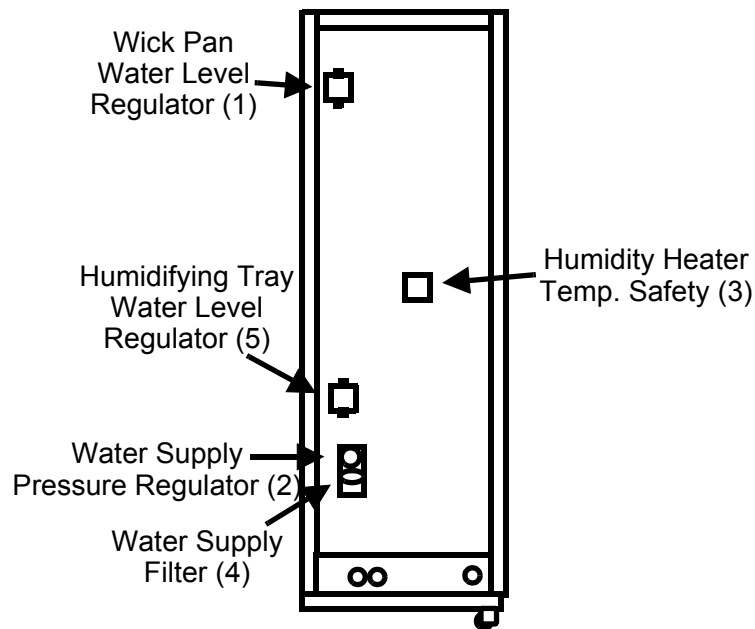


	Name	Function/Use
(1)	Temperature (& Humidity) Controller	Controls temperature (& humidity) to the target temperature (& humidity).
(2)	Electric Parts Chassis	Distributes power to the heater, refrigerator and other components.
(3)	Option Panel with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time Signal Terminals • Specimen Power Supply Control Terminal • External Alarm Terminal • Communications 	<p>Contact-type output terminal. Outputs signals via a relay to remote devices during tests.</p> <p>For supply power to specimens. If trouble occurs with the chamber, the contact opens and shuts OFF power supply to the specimens.</p> <p>For remote alarm indication. During normal operation, the contact is open. If chamber alarms, the Contact closes.</p> <p>Connect a PC here to control/monitor the chamber and manage data from remote.</p>

4.5 Water Circuit Compartment

Temperature only chambers do not have a water supply circuit, however, they are equipped with a drain circuit.

FIGURE 4.18. WATER CIRCUIT COMPARTMENT PARTS



	Name	Function/Use
1	Wick Pan Water Level Regulator*	Regulates level of water in the wick pan arm.
2	Water Supply Pressure Regulator*	Reduces inlet pressure to operating pressure for the system.
3	Humidity Heater Temp. Safety*	Prevents the heater from overheating when humidifying water is low.
4	Water Supply Filter*	Filters humidity supply water.
5	Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator*	Keeps water in the humidifying tray to a constant level.
6	Condensate Pump (optional)	Removes water while chamber is in use.

*Humidity models only

Chapter 5: **Installation**

This chapter explains how to install the chamber and prepare for tests. Be sure to read the sections on installation even if having the chamber installed by the place of purchase or ESPEC. Also refer to this chapter when relocating the chamber.

5.1 Installation Site Check

This section describes installation site and space requirements.

Installation Site

Install the chamber in a place which satisfies the following conditions:

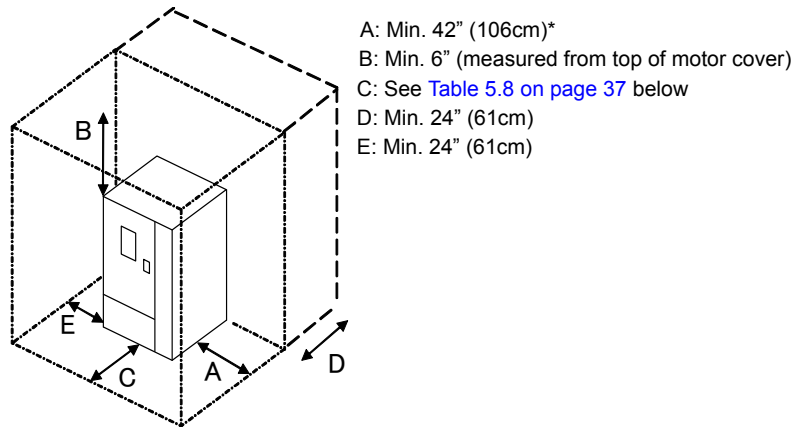
- On a flat, level floor which is strong enough to bear the weight of the equipment.
- Where subject to only minimal mechanical vibrations.
- Where not exposed to direct sunlight but which is well-ventilated.
- Where ambient temperature is +10 to 25°C and free of sharp temperature fluctuations. (0.1°C/min. or 3°C/30 mins.)
- In a dust-free room.
- Where not exceptionally wet or humid.
- Away from flammables and explosives.
- Where not exposed to combustible or corrosive gases.
- Near power, water, and drainage utilities.
- Not directly underneath or near fire alarms.

Note: Chamber working temperature range is 0-35°C. Using the chamber outside of this range will lead to equipment problems. Performance is only guaranteed when in a room 10 to 25°C.

Installation Space

The chamber requires operational and maintenance space on the left and right sides. It must also be a safe distance from objects on the front side so that the door can be opened.

FIGURE 5.19. INSTALLATION SPACE



The front clearance* required for opening the door is as follows:

TABLE 5.8. REQUIRED CLEARANCE FROM CHAMBER FRONT*

Type	EPL, EPU, EPX, EPZ
2	28 in. (70cm)
3	32 in. (80cm)
4	48 in. (120cm)

*Projections excluded

Chamber Exterior Dimensions

See chamber specifications for exterior dimensions.

5.2 How to Install



CAUTION

DO NOT move the chamber with specimens inside.

Specimens could overturn or fall off shelves during transport.

Install the chamber only on a flat, level floor.

An unlevelled floor could trigger an alarm or destabilize humidity control.

Always anchor the chamber in place with the adjuster feet BEFORE use.

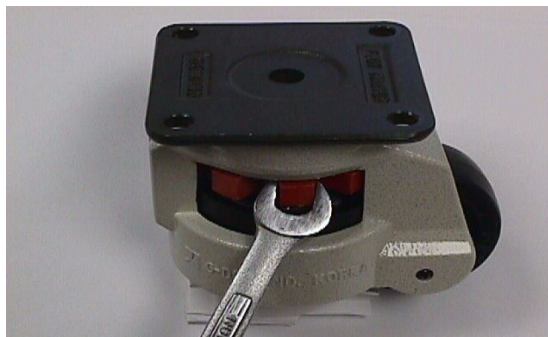
Unless anchored, the chamber could move unexpectedly under external force.

The chamber must be level side-to-side and front-to-back for proper humidity system operation.

Casters and adjuster feet are found under each of the four corners of the chamber base.

Adjuster foot height can be adjusted by loosening and tightening the nut. This will require a 1/2" or 13mm open-end wrench.

FIGURE 5.20. HOW TO LOOSEN/TIGHTEN ADJUSTER FEET



To Level the Chamber

1. Lower the adjuster feet until the casters rise off the floor.
2. Once installed, check that the chamber is level from side to side and front to back, using a level placed on the top of the chamber.
3. Remove the shipping bracket from the door.

To Move the Chamber

1. Install the shipping bracket on the door.
2. Raise the adjuster feet until the chamber is sitting on the casters.
3. Move the chamber.

5.3 Power Supply Work

5.3.1 Primary Power Supply Requirements

See chamber specifications for chamber power requirements.

5.3.2 Primary Power Supply Connections

The chamber is connected to the primary power supply via the power cable. It is also grounded to prevent noise from infiltrating electronic circuits and to protect users against electric shock which can result from leakage current.



DANGER

EXPLOSION! DO NOT ground the equipment on gas pipes.

Grounding of this sort could result in explosion.

Ground the equipment PROPERLY

ELECTRICAL SHOCK! Unless the equipment is grounded, overcurrent and short circuit protective devices cannot operate properly, possibly resulting in electric shock. This will also leave the equipment unprotected against power supply noise.

Procedure:

1. Remove breaker cover (See [Figure 4.11, “Left, rear and top,” on page 24](#)).
2. Feed the power cable through the top power cable port.
3. Connect phase wires to terminals on top of breaker.
4. Connect the grounding wire of the power cable to the grounding terminal.

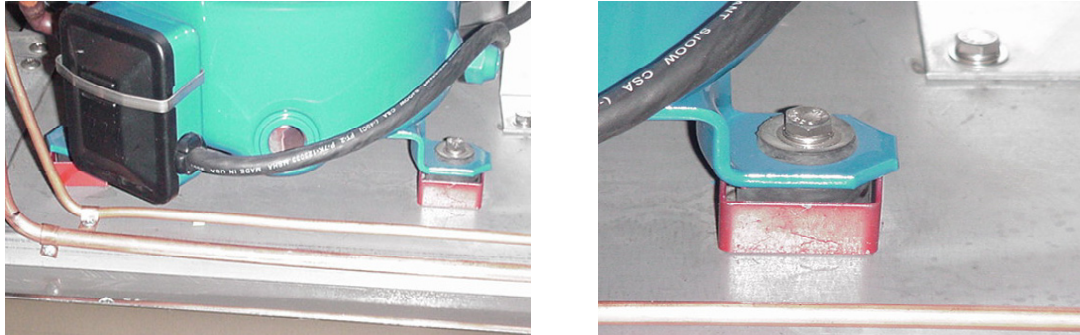
FIGURE 5.21. PRIMARY POWER SUPPLY CONNECTION



5.4 Compressor Shipping Bracket Removal

1. Loosen bolts (do not completely remove) holding compressor feet.
2. Remove all 3 brackets (red) per compressor.
3. Re-tighten bolts.

FIGURE 5.22. SHIPPING BRACKET



5.5 Cooling Water Connection (Water-Cooled chambers only)

This option uses a water-cooled condenser in the refrigeration system.

Equipment

- Condenser: Water-cooled type.
- Condenser Fan: The condenser is not equipped with a fan.
- Water Supply and Drain Ports: Refrigerator water supply and drain ports are located on the chamber's left side.

Chamber Performance

Chamber performance is guaranteed for a water temperature of 25°C, no specimens and automatic refrigeration capacity control.

Water Supply and Drainage Work

Water-cooled chambers require water supply and drainage lines. First, check water supply rate and pressure to satisfy the levels below:

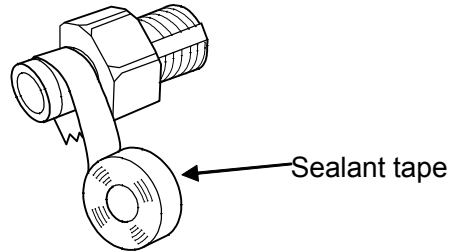
TABLE 5.9. WATER SUPPLY RATE AND PRESSURE

	Water Supply Rate (gpm)	Water Supply Pressure	Water Temperature (°F) (Working Range)
EPL	3 @ 75°F	Minimum 30 psi Pressure Differential Maximum 100 psig	10 ~ 85
	6 @ 85°F		
EPU	3 @ 75°F		
	6 @ 85°F		
EPX	4 @ 75°F		
	8 @ 85°F		
EPZ	4 @ 75°F		
	8 @ 85°F		

Use water pipe for the supply and drainage lines.

1. Rig piping between the supply source and the chamber. Use piping that fits the water supply and drain ports (1/2" FPT)
2. Wrap the male end threads of the nipple and pipes with sealant tape.

FIGURE 5.23. WRAPPING THREADS WITH SEALANT TAPE



3. Attach the water pipes to the supply and drain ports on the chamber.

5.6 Drainage



CAUTION

If collecting drainage in container, check water level to make sure it does not overflow.

Drainage is needed to remove water from the humidifying tray and dew formed in the test area.

Procedure:

1. Loosen the two screws shown in the figure below and open the water circuit compartment door on the right side of the chamber.

FIGURE 5.24. WATER CIRCUIT COMPARTMENT DOOR



2. Feed the drain hose to the outside through the drain port on the chamber right side. Gravity drainage is used, so keep the drain hose sloped downward and run it into a pit.

FIGURE 5.25. HUMIDITY WATER DRAIN



Note: If a drainage pit is not located near enough to the chamber, run drainage into a container. The humidifying trays use about 1.2 L per drainage cycle for chamber types 2 and 3, and about 2.4 L for type 4 chambers. Whether running drainage into a pit or a container, keep the end of the drain hose open to the atmosphere. If submerged, water can backflow into the chamber.

3. Shut the water circuit compartment door. Attach the door in the opposite order in which it was detached.

5.7 Water Level Check (EPL, EPX models only)

For proper chamber operation, water level in the humidity tray must be checked.

5.7.1 Remove Protection Material

The wick pan water level regulator and the humidifying tray water level regulator are contained inside the water circuit compartment, located on the right side of the chamber.



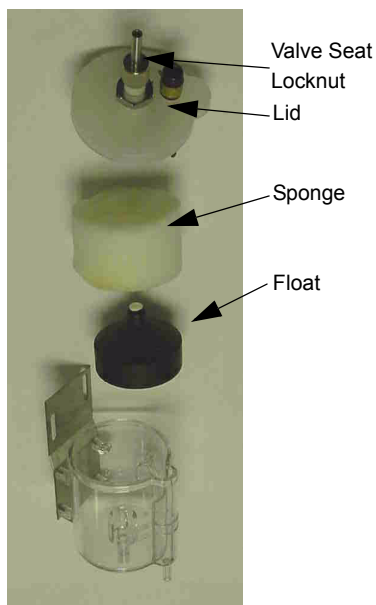
CAUTION

Do not re-install float upside down!

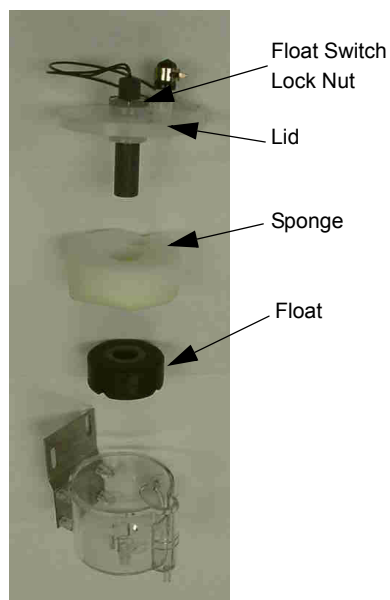
Procedure

1. Open the lids of both the water level regulators.
2. Take out the stopper sponges (protection material) found inside.
3. Note the position of the floats when the sponges are removed.
4. Return and close the lids to their original state.

FIGURE 5.26. WATER LEVEL REGULATORS



Wick Pan Water Level Regulator



Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator



CAUTION

The valve seat lock nut, fitted on the lid of the wick pan water level regulator, and the float switch holder lock nut fitted on the humidifying tray water level regulator are factory preset and should not be turned.

The float for the wick pan water level regulator and the float for the humidifying tray will not function properly if interchanged.

When re-adjusting either of the level regulators, refer to the instructions on [“To Check Water Level in the Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator” on page 49](#) and [“To Check Water Level in the Wick Pan” on page 49](#).

5.7.2 Water Supply Installation

Connection of the Water Supply Hose for the Humidifying Tray Water Circuit

Insert a 3/8" I.D. rubber hose, from a purified* water source, around the water supply hose nipple. The water supply should have a pressure between 20 ~ 50 psi to ensure proper operation of the humidifying circuit.

*The type of purifying system does not matter, but the purified water should be filtered (5 micron), have a conductivity of 0.2 μ S/cm to 10 μ S/cm, and a maximum of 2mg/L of free chlorine.

FIGURE 5.27. CONNECTING WATER SUPPLY HOSE

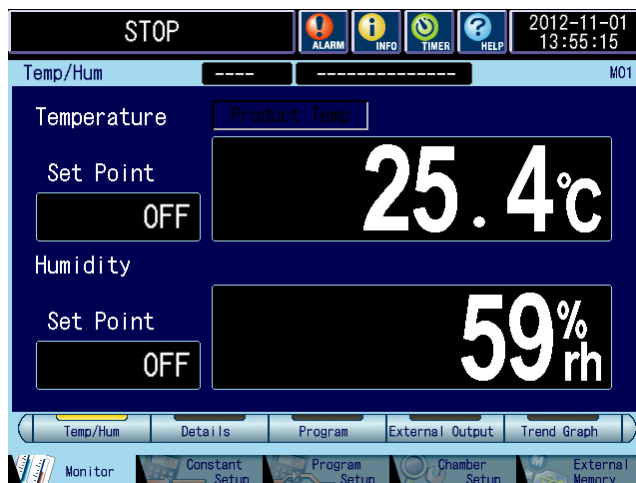


5.7.3 To Supply Water to the Humidifying Tray

To supply water to the humidifying tray, it is necessary to run the chamber. Water is supplied automatically as long as humidity control is turned ON. The chamber is set to 23°C and humidity control of OFF when the chamber is shipped from the factory. For details on chamber setup, see the P-300 Controller Manual.

Procedure:

1. Remove lower air grille. Set the main power breaker in the ON position.
2. Press the POWER key on the operating panel. The display will come on and the monitor screen will appear shortly.



3. Go to the constant setup screen by pressing on the constant setup tab at the bottom of the screen.



4. There are three available constant modes to choose from. For this procedure, use the No. 1 constant setup. If humidity control is on, proceed to step 6. If off, press the ON box next to Hum Control for constant setup No. 1 so that the rectangle turns yellow.

When rectangle is yellow: Humidity control is ON

When rectangle is black: Humidity control is OFF

5. Check humidity control is ON. A value between 0 and 100% RH will be displayed in the Hum SP field box.



6. Press the operation display box in the upper left hand corner of the screen to get the Operation Mode selection screen. Press the Const 1 box followed by the YES button on the confirmation message.



The chamber will start up and the humidifying tray will fill.

5.7.4 Checking Water Level in the Humidifying Tray

Check to confirm water in the humidifying tray is high enough.

Procedure:

1. Check that the humidifying heater is completely under water and that water is not overflowing from the humidifying tray. An inappropriate water level will destabilize temperature and humidity control.

Reference: When either the humidifying heater is not completely under water or water is overflowing from the humidifying tray, it is possible that the chamber is not level or that the water level in the humidifying tray water level regulator is too low/high. If the chamber is not level, level it as explained in [“How to Install” on page 38](#). If water level in the humidifying tray water level regulator is too low/high, regulate it as explained under “Reference” on the next page.

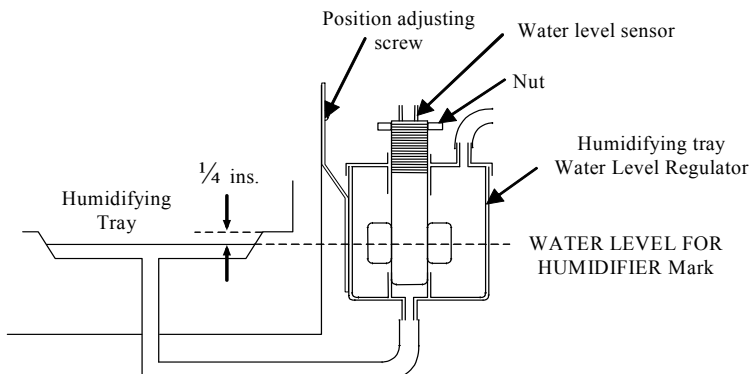
5.7.5 To Check Water Level in the Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator

Water level in the humidifying tray will depend on the water level in the humidifying tray water level regulator.

Procedure:

1. Open the water circuit compartment door.
2. Check that the water level in the humidifying tray water level regulator is at the water level for humidifier mark. If adjustment is required, see "Reference" Step 2. below.

FIGURE 5.28. WATER LEVEL CHECK IN HUMIDIFYING TRAY



3. Close the water circuit compartment door.

Reference: If water level is low or high, regulate it as follows:

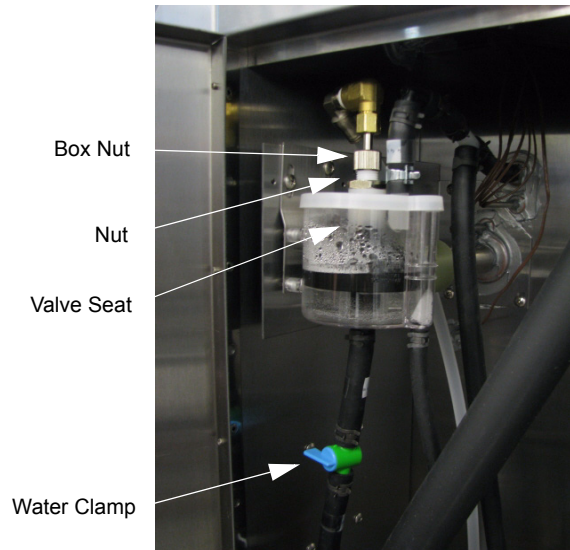
1. Loosen the position adjusting screw and raise/lower the water level regulator.
2. If water level cannot be regulated in step 1, loosen the nut and turn the water level sensor clockwise (seen from above) to lower water level, or counter-clockwise to raise it. Then, re-tighten the nut.
3. Close the water circuit compartment door and set the main power breaker to ON.
4. When water supply is complete, press the OPER./START key or the chamber operating status box to get the Operation Mode Selection screen again. Then press the STOP button under Stop Operation followed by the YES button on the confirmation message. The chamber will stop.
5. Press either the OPER./START key on the operating panel or the chamber operating status box on the screen to get the Operation Mode Selection Screen. Then press the START button under Constant Mode followed by the YES button on the confirmation message. The chamber will start up and the tray will fill.
6. Check water is the proper level. If water level is ok, the chamber is ready for use. If not, repeat steps 1-5.

5.7.6 To Check Water Level in the Wick Pan

Procedure:

1. The standard water level in the wick pan arm should be such that water does not overflow to the chamber or is not extremely low.
2. The wick pan arm should be level.

FIGURE 5.29. WATER LEVEL CHECK IN WICK PAN



- Reference:** If water level in the wick pan is low or high, regulate it as follows:
1. Stop the supply of water and drain the water from inside the pan adjusting the water clamp on the lower part of the water level regulator.
 2. Remove the box nut on the water supply side.
 3. Loosen the nut on the water supply side.
 4. Adjust the water level to the standard line by turning the valve seat. Turn clockwise when the water level is higher than the standard line and turn counter clockwise when lower.
 5. Tighten the nut, taking care so that the valve seat will not turn together with it.
 6. Re-supply water after tightening the box nut and adjusting the water clamp and check the water level described in Item #1 above.
 7. Repeat steps 1-6 when the water level cannot be adjusted in one try.

Chapter 6: **Operation**

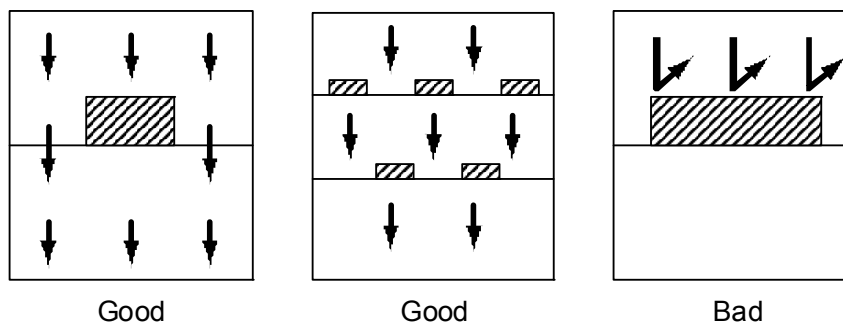
This chapter explains test preparations and preliminary checks, test startup and editing, and some of the handy features of the Platinous Series. Perform the work described in this chapter before every test.

6.1 Test Preparation

6.1.1 How to Arrange Specimens

Space specimens apart and away from walls so as not to block air circulation inside the test area. Temperature (& humidity) uniformity drops if air cannot flow freely, which will throw off test results.

FIGURE 6.30. HOW TO ARRANGE SPECIMENS

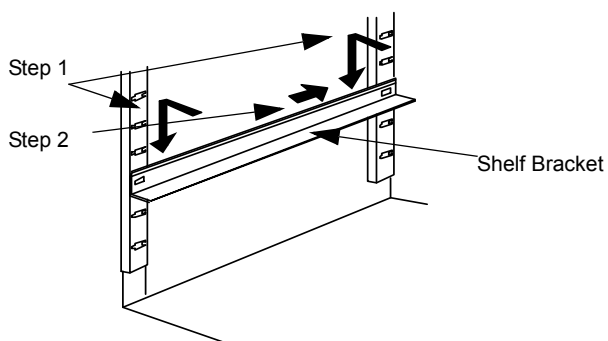


The shelves can be repositioned freely to suit the size and amount of specimens. Set them in a position that allows air to be unobstructed.

Procedure:

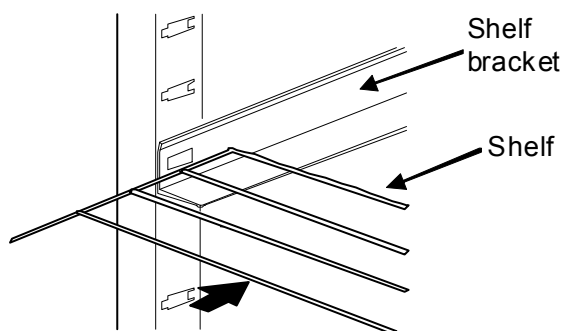
1. Attach the shelf brackets to the supports at a suitable height for specimens. Follow the steps below to attach the shelves.

FIGURE 6.31. HOW TO INSTALL SHELF BRACKETS



2. Set the shelf on the shelf brackets.

FIGURE 6.32. HOW TO INSTALL SHELVES



6.1.2 How to Power Specimens

Use the specimen power supply inlet to charge specimens. The rated electric capacity of the terminals is 125VAC, 2A.



DANGER

Use only the specimen power supply control terminals to apply voltage to specimens.

Using other means to power specimens can drive up temperature inside the chamber if the chamber is turned off. This can damage specimens, and in worse cases, result in fire.



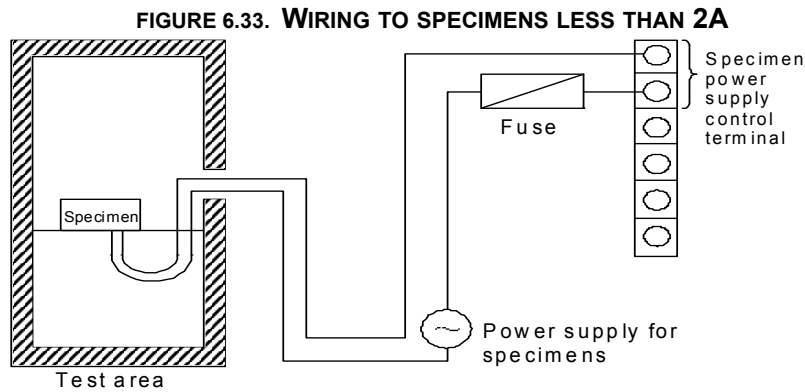
CAUTION

Droop cables below and up to specimens as shown in [Figure 6.33 on page 54](#) and [Figure 6.34 on page 54](#).

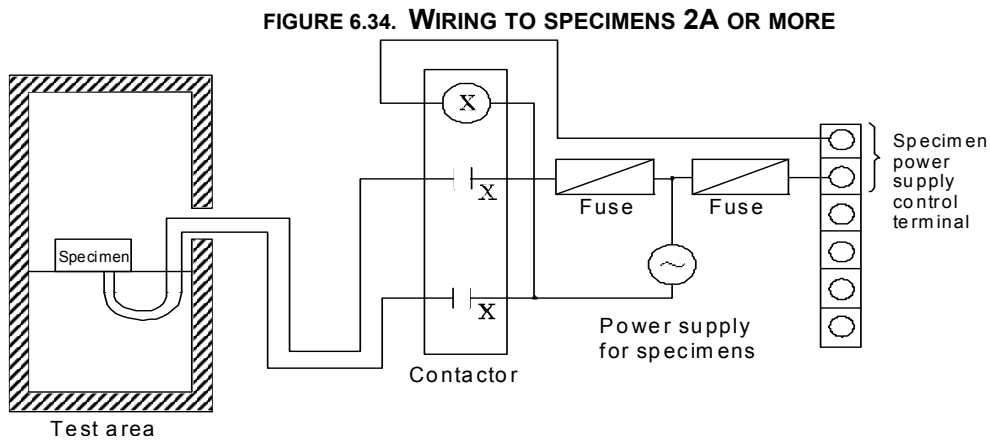
If cables are taut, dew can run down the cables and damage specimens.

To charge specimens with less than 2A of power

Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity fuse.

**To charge specimens with 2A or more power**

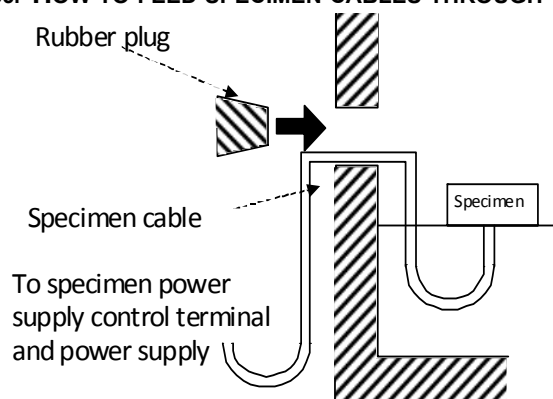
Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity contactor and fuse.

**Procedure:**

1. Remove the plug from the cable port.
2. Feed the cable from the specimens through the cable port and then cover the port with the included rubber plug.
3. Locate specimen power supply plug in the chamber accessory kit.
4. Connect wires to the specimen power supply plug.
5. Plug the specimen power supply plug back into the specimen power inlet connector.

Reference: After feeding the specimen cable through the cable port, cover the port with the included silicone rubber plug. Without the plug, outside air will infiltrate the test area, which can keep temperature (& humidity) from reaching the target setting. Cut a notch the size of the cable in the plug and fit the cable in the notch.

FIGURE 6.35. HOW TO FEED SPECIMEN CABLES THROUGH THE CABLE PORT



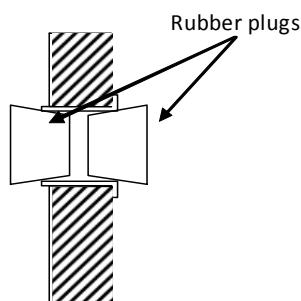
Use a specimen cable that can withstand test conditions. Refer to the following table for possible cable types.

TABLE 6.10. CABLE TYPE AND WITHSTAND TEMPERATURE

Cable Type	Withstand Temperature
Vinyl Cable	55°C
Styrene-butadiene cabtyre cable	70°C
Electron crosslinked heat-proof plastic cable	100°C
Glass-braid silicon shielded cable	200°C

When not using the cable port, fit a silicone rubber plug in it from the inside and outside.

FIGURE 6.36. WHEN NOT USING CABLE PORTS



6.1.3 Wet-Bulb Wick Check (EPL, EPX models only)

The wet-bulb wick (included) must be installed to run humidity tests. If already in place, check whether it is wet or dry before starting. If dry, change it.

Note: Bacteria adhering to the wet-bulb wick can proliferate during tests and block water supply. Wash hands with soap and water before handling the wick.

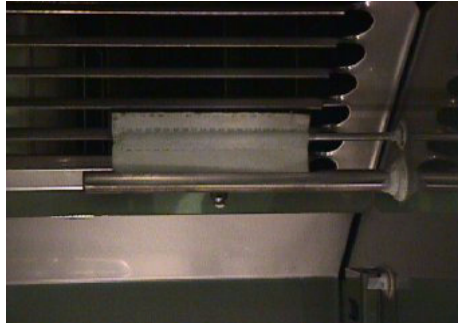
Procedure:

1. Remove the wet-bulb wick from its package.
2. Slide the wet-bulb wick over the wet-bulb temperature sensor. It is easier to slide the wick over the sensor by folding it in half.

Note: Make sure the tail end of the wet-bulb wick is aligned with the tip of the wet-bulb temperature sensor. Humidity control can be destabilized if the sensor is overly exposed or if the sensor is out of position.

3. Curve the ends of the wet-bulb wick so it sits smoothly on the bottom of the wick pan.
4. Lay the ends of the wet-bulb wick in the central trough of the wick pan.

FIGURE 6.37. HOW TO SET THE WET BULB WICK



Note: When running a temperature-humidity program, always supply the wick with water, even during temperature-only parts of the program. Unless water is continually supplied, the wick may dry out which will interrupt testing. Remove the wet-bulb wick for temperature-only tests, especially if running the chamber above ambient temperature. Should the wick dry out, it will be harder to supply it with water, which will throw off humidity measurements the next time a humidity test is run.

6.2 Specimen Safety Device Setup

6.2.1 Product Temp Protector



CAUTION

Always set the product temp protector BEFORE beginning tests. Set it according to the type of specimens and test conditions.

Unless properly set, the product temp protector will not trip in the event of chamber trouble, which could lead to specimen damage. For details on the product temp protector setting, [See “Specimen Protection \(Safety Devices\)” on page 8.](#)

Do not press the Up and Down keys of the selector at the same time for five seconds or more.

If the keys are pressed at the same time for five seconds or more, the equipment enters maintenance mode and the thermocouple range, temperature range, and warning mode settings of the selector are displayed. If these settings are changed, there are cases where the equipment malfunctions or does not operate even if the temperature set point is reached.

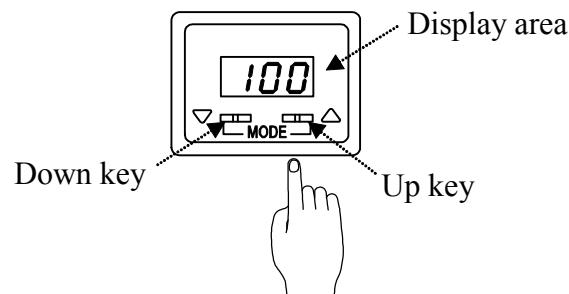
If an error occurs while settings are being changed, “Err” appears on the display and the program returns to the Set Point Display mode.

Set the Product Temp Protector (Overheat and Overcool).

Procedure:

1. Under normal operation, the Product Temp Protector display toggles every three seconds between the overheat and overcool settings. To change settings, press the Up or Down key for 1/2 second. The current overheat (high limit) setting is displayed and “R&A” are displayed in the display area.
2. Specify the desired temperature. Each time that you press the Up or Down key, the temperature is increased (or reduced) by 1°C. If you press and hold the key for approximately two seconds or more, the ones digit is set to zero and the value is increased (or reduced) by 10°C.
3. Once the overheat (high limit) is set, do not press the Up or Down buttons for five seconds. The display will switch over to the overcool (low limit) setting and “M&A” are displayed in the display area.
4. Repeat step 2 to set the overcool (low limit) setting. Once the overcool (low limit) setpoint is entered, do not press the Up or Down buttons for five seconds. The “M&A” will disappear from the display and the overheat and overcool settings begin to toggle back and forth on the display every three seconds.

FIGURE 6.38. PRODUCT TEMP PROTECTOR DISPLAY/SELECTOR



6.2.2 Absolute High/Low Limit and Upper Deviation Limit Temperature (& Humidity) Alarms



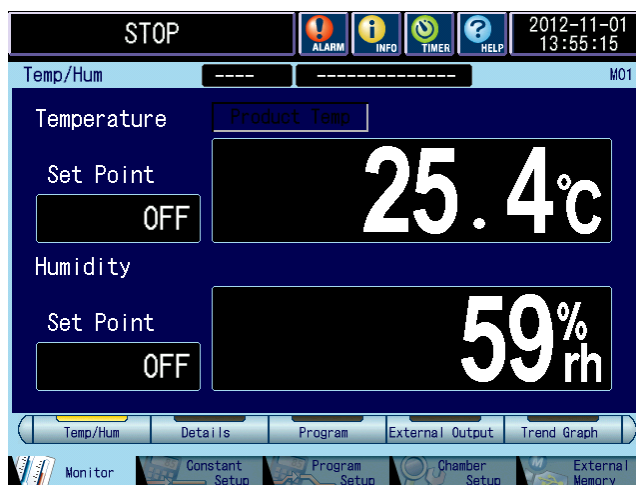
CAUTION

Always set the absolute high/low limit temperature (& humidity) alarms BEFORE beginning tests. Set alarms according to the type of specimens and test conditions.

Unless properly set, the absolute high/low limit temperature (humidity) alarms will not be triggered in the event of chamber trouble, which could lead to specimen damage. For details on alarm settings, [See "Specimen Protection \(Safety Devices\)" on page 8.](#)

Procedure:

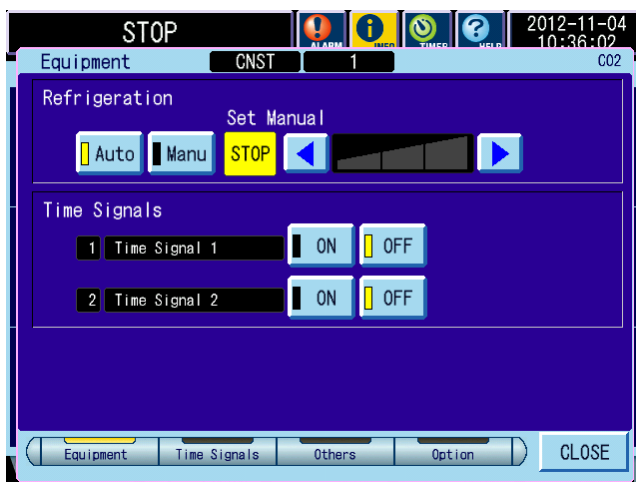
1. Set the main power breaker in the ON position.
2. Press the POWER key to activate control power. The display will come on and the main menu will appear shortly.



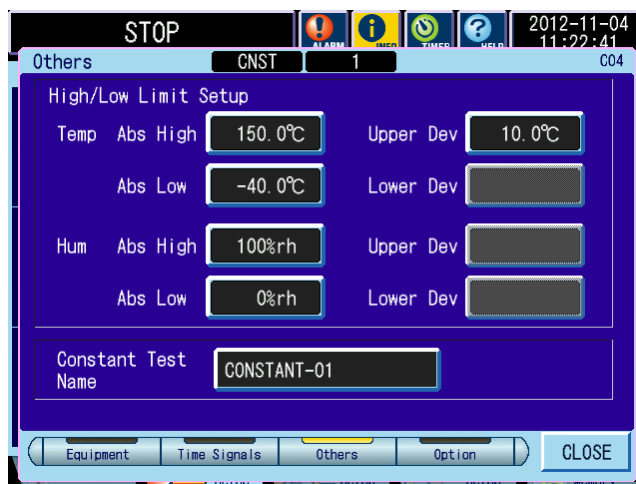
3. For constant mode setup, go to the constant setup screen by pressing on the constant setup tab at the bottom of the screen. For program mode setup, skip to step 7.



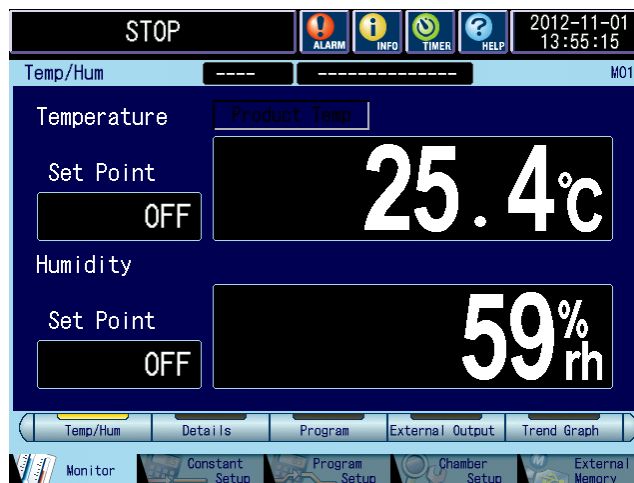
4. There are three available constant modes to choose from and each one can be individually configured. For this procedure, use the No. 1 constant setup. Press the Details box for constant mode No. 1.



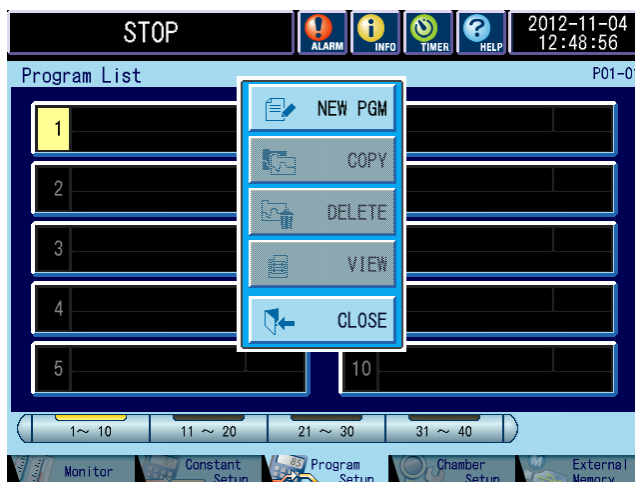
5. Press the Others tab at the bottom of the screen to access the High/Low Limit Setup screen.



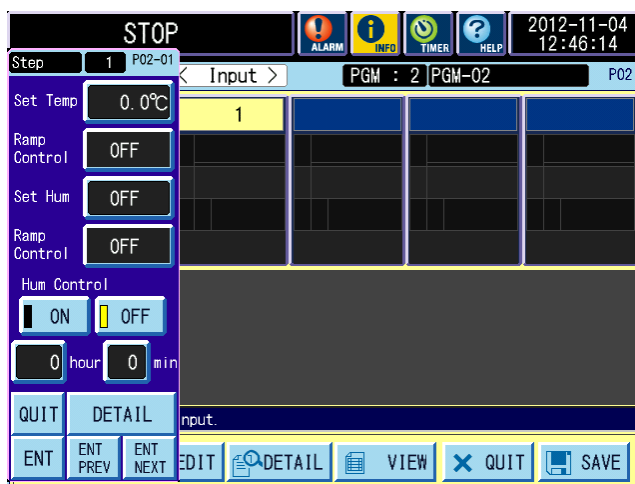
6. Set the temperature/humidity high/low limits. The absolute high/low limits will determine the allowed input range for only Constant Mode 1. Steps 4 through 6 would need to be performed for the other two Constant Modes (2&3).
7. To set the high/low limits for a specific program, press the Program Setup tab at the bottom of the Monitor screen.



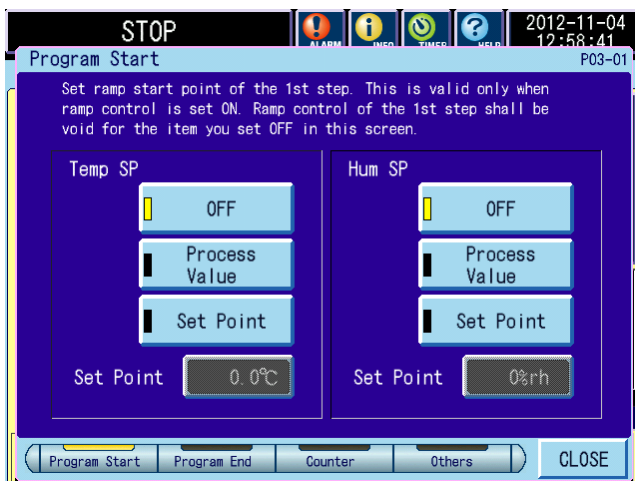
8. For this example we will use program 1. Press the #1 box on the Program List screen. If there is no current program saved, a window will appear asking to start a New Program.



9. Press on the NEW PGM button and the Edit Program screen appears with an edit window that allows Step 1 of the program to be configured.



10. Close this box by pressing the Quit button in the Step edit box. Now press the DETAIL button at the bottom of the screen. The Program Start screen appears.



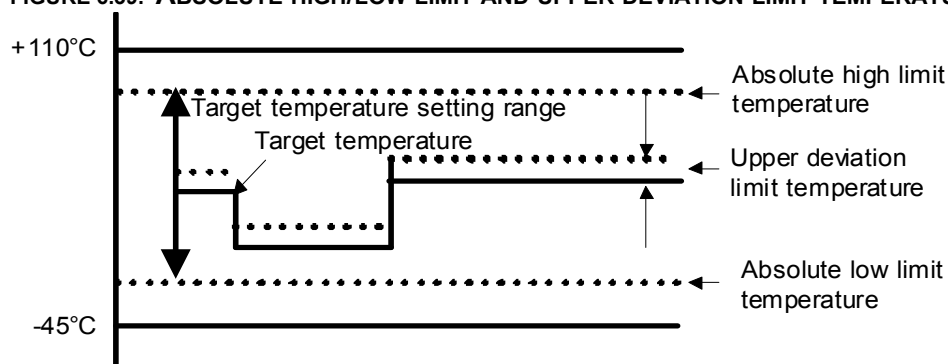
11. Press the Others button at the bottom of the screen to access the High/Low Limit Setup screen.



12. Set the temperature/humidity high/low limits. The absolute high/low limits will determine the allowed input range for only the program that is currently being edited. This will not affect any of the other programs or constant modes.

Note: The high/low limit values can not be set to a value greater than the default high/low limit values set at the factory.

FIGURE 6.39. ABSOLUTE HIGH/LOW LIMIT AND UPPER DEVIATION LIMIT TEMPERATURE



Absolute high/low limits:

These settings are designed to protect the chamber against thermal damage. Set them at least 10°C higher/lower than the target temperature. When tripped, an alarm is generated and the chamber stops running.

Upper deviation limit:

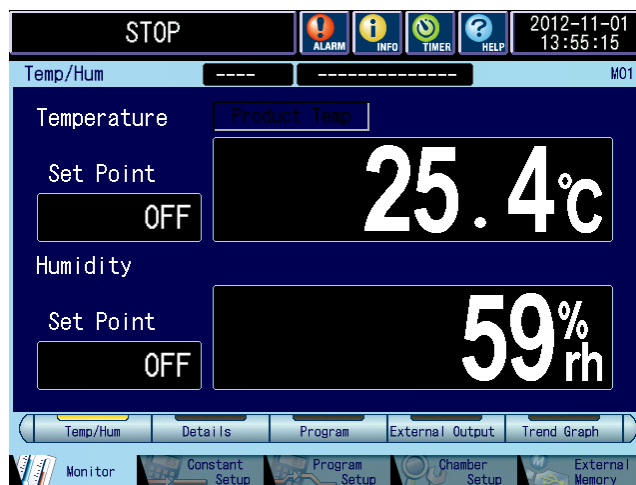
This setting is designed to protect specimens against heat damage. It also triggers a safety device inside the chamber, which causes the heater output to go to 0% output. When temperature returns within range, normal control is restored automatically.

6.3 Constant Temperature (& Humidity) Setup

For constant mode operation, it is necessary to input the desired temperature and humidity.

Procedure:

1. Set the main power breaker in the ON position.
2. Press the POWER key to activate control power. The display will come on and the monitor screen will appear shortly.



3. For constant mode setup, go to the constant setup screen by pressing on the constant setup tab at the bottom of the screen.



4. There are three available constant modes to choose from and each one can be individually configured. For this procedure, use the No. 1 constant setup.
5. Input the target temperature (humidity). By pressing the field box next to Temp SP (Hum SP) a keyboard entry window opens that allows the setpoint value to be entered. If humidity control is OFF, the humidity setpoint will not be displayed in the field box next to Hum SP.
6. Turn humidity control ON/OFF as needed. Press the ON box next to Hum Control to enable humidity mode. When humidity is enabled, the field box next to Hum SP will display the current humidity setting.

When rectangle is yellow: Humidity control is ON

When rectangle is black: Humidity control is OFF

7. When finished setting temperature (humidity), press the Monitor tab to return to the Monitor Screen.

6.4 Test Startup/End

6.4.1 Test Startup

Before starting tests, make the preparations and settings described in Sections “Test Preparation” on page 52 to “Constant Temperature (& Humidity) Setup” on page 63.

Note: Always wait at least 5 minutes after setting the main power switch in the OFF position before reactivating the primary power supply to the chamber. Frequent switching ON/OFF will greatly shorten refrigerator service-life.

Procedure:

1. Check control power is ON.
2. Get the Operation Mode Screen by pressing the chamber operation display box located in the top left corner of the screen.
3. Start operation in the constant mode by selecting one of the three constant modes; Const 1, Const 2, or Const 3. When one of the three modes is selected, a window opens with a run confirmation message.



4. Press the YES box to start the chamber.

YES Button: Starts testing in the constant mode and returns to the original screen.

NO Button: Cancels the command and returns the display to the original screen. The chamber's operating status does not change.

6.4.2 Preventing Dew on Test Specimens

Reference: When testing electronic components or similar specimens, it is necessary to keep dew from forming on specimens. Dew forms when specimen surface temperature is lower than the dew point of the air inside the chamber. To prevent dew formation, first warm specimens under temperature-only operations. Start temperature and humidity test only after specimen surface temperature is the same as the temperature inside the test area.

Dew formation can also be prevented by using the humidifier delay control option. See the table below for some typical dew points. For example, when temperature and humidity

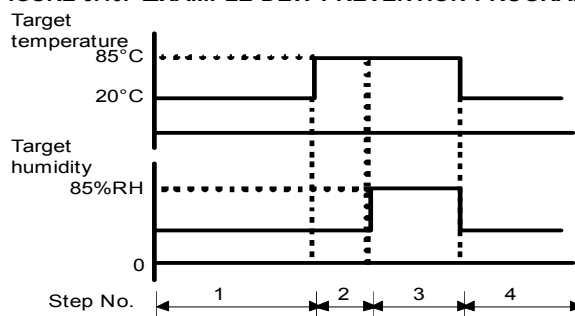
inside the chamber are 85°C and 85% RH respectively, the dew point of the air inside the chamber will be 80.9°C. Therefore, dew will form on specimens if their surface temperature is less than 80.9°C.

TABLE 6.11. DEW POINT

Dry-Bulb	Relative Humidity (% RH)	Dew Point (°C)
60	85	56.5
70	85	66.3
	90	67.7
85	85	80.9
	90	82.3

Following is an example program that prevents dew from forming on specimens. In this example, the chamber is programmed to go from 20°C and humidity control OFF to 85°C and 85% RH.

FIGURE 6.40. EXAMPLE DEW PREVENTION PROGRAM



1. In step 2, temperature rises to 85°C. Only temperature is raised because a sharp increase in humidity will make specimen surface temperature lower than the dew point, which may increase dew. Exposure time in step 2 will vary depending on the heat load of the specimens. Use the time needed to stabilize the chamber at 85°C as a reference for determining exposure time.
2. In step 3, the chamber runs at 85°C and 85% RH. Though humidity control starts up, dew does not form because specimen surface temperature is near 85°C.

6.4.3 Test End

End tests by performing the following:

Procedure:

1. Go to the Operation Mode screen by pressing the chamber operation display box located in the top left corner of the screen.
2. Press the STOP button under Stop Operation.



3. Press the YES button on the confirmation message. The chamber will stop and will assume the standby state.
 YES button: Stops testing and returns the display to the original screen.
 NO button: Cancels the command and returns the display to the original screen. The chamber's operating status does not change.
4. Press the POWER key.
5. If there are no plans to use the chamber for an extended period of time, set the main power breaker in the OFF position.

6.5 Useful Features

6.5.1 Auto/Manual Refrigeration Control

Refrigeration capacity is automatically controlled so as to reach and maintain the target temperature and humidity. For normal tests, set refrigeration capacity to automatic control.



CAUTION

When refrigeration capacity is set to 100%, the refrigeration runs at maximum capacity. In some cases it will not be possible to maintain the target temperature. Check the capacity setting BEFORE starting tests.

Specimens can be damaged if temperature cannot be maintained.

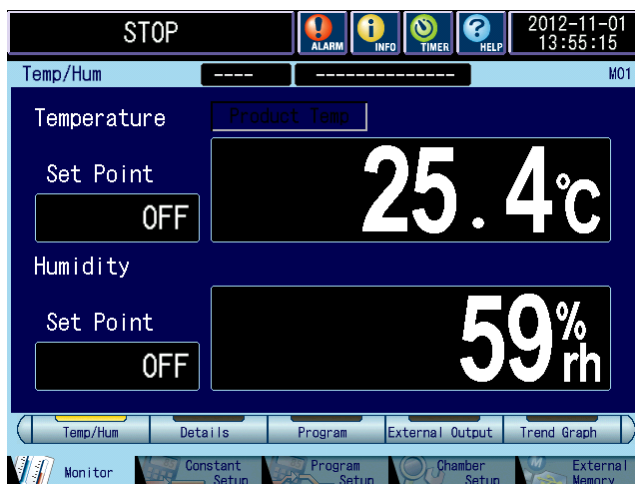
- Note:** If trouble occurs during testing, set refrigeration capacity to manual control.
1. Useful if test samples create excess heat.
 2. Useful if refrigeration needs to be turned off during operation.

Automatic Refrigeration Capacity Control

Procedure:

1. Set the main power switch in the ON position.
2. Press the POWER key to activate control power.
3. The following explains how to set refrigeration capacity in the constant mode. Press the CONSTANT SETUP tab at the bottom of the monitor screen.

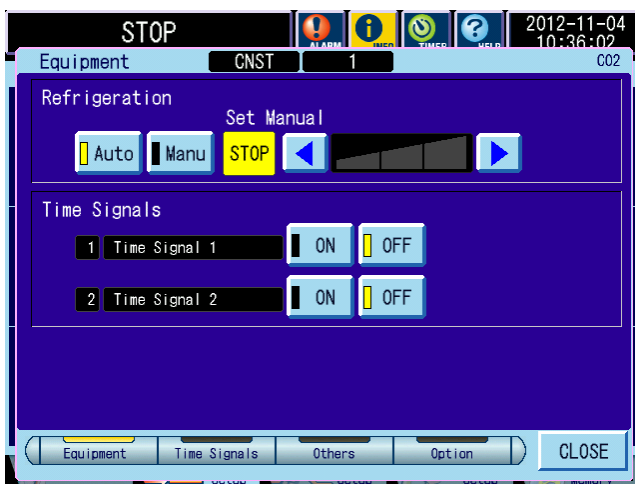
Reference: For an explanation on how to set refrigeration capacity in the program mode, see "Program Operation" in the P-300 Operation manual reference.



4. For this example use Constant mode 1. Press the Details box for constant mode No. 1.



5. Set refrigeration capacity control. Select between auto and manual (Stop/20%/50%/100%) control.



6. When finished setting the refrigeration capacity control, press the CLOSE button to return to the Constant Setup screen.

6.5.2 How to Use Time Signals

Time signals can be used to power specimens during specific program steps only, or to control external equipment, such as shutting off measuring instruments at the same time testing ends, or lighting up lamps when monitoring starts.

For an explanation on how to power specimens during programmed operation, see [“How to Power Specimens” on page 53](#).

Example 1: Following is an example 5-step program that lights a lamp in steps 2 and 4.

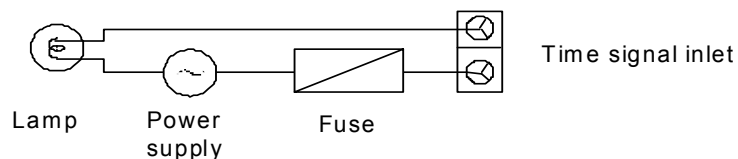
Procedure:

1. Connect the lamp to the time signal terminals as shown below.

To power the lamp (equipment) with less than 2A of power

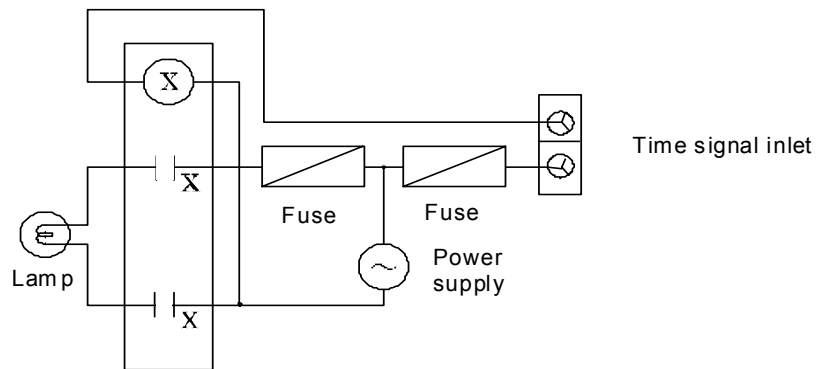
Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity fuse.

FIGURE 6.41. TIME SIGNAL TERMINAL (LESS THAN 2A)

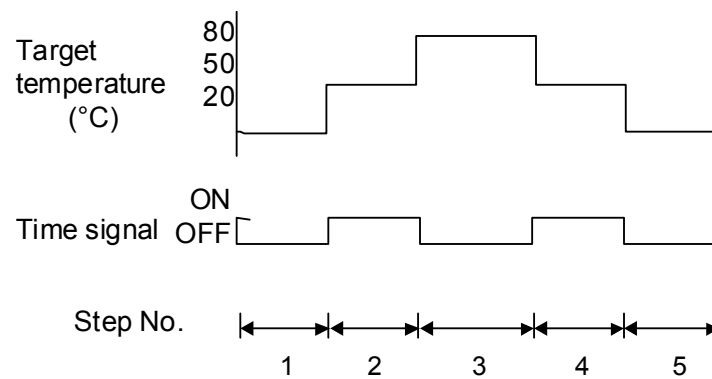


To power the lamp (equipment with 2A or more power)

Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity contactor and fuse.

FIGURE 6.42. TIME SIGNAL TERMINAL (2A OR MORE)

2. Turn the time signal ON for Steps 2 and 4 of the program.

FIGURE 6.43. EXAMPLE PROGRAM

Example 2: Following is an example 5-step program that charges specimens in steps 2 and 4.

Procedure:

1. Connect the specimens to the time signal terminals and specimen power supply control terminals as shown in the following diagrams.



CAUTION

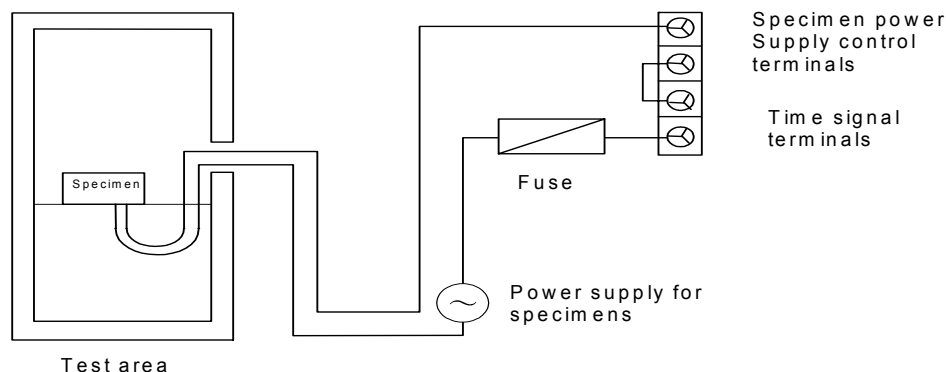
Droop cables below and up to specimens as shown in [Figure 6.44](#) on page 72.

If cables are taut, dew can run down the cables and damage specimens.

To charge specimens with less than 2A of power

Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity fuse.

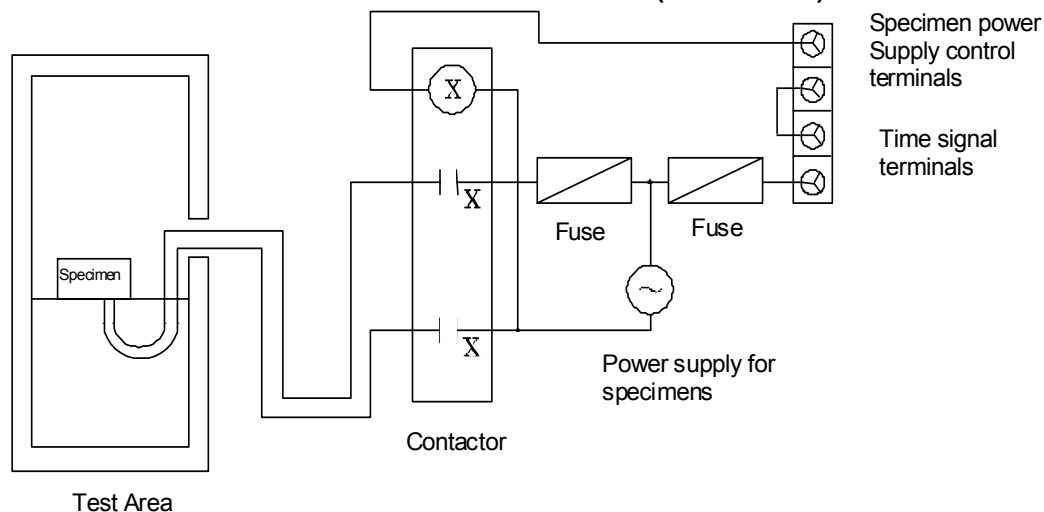
FIGURE 6.44. WIRING TO SPECIMENS (LESS THAN 2A)



To charge specimens with 2A or more power

Be sure to fit the line with a suitable capacity contactor and fuse.

FIGURE 6.45. WIRING TO SPECIMENS (2A OR MORE)



2. Turn the time signal ON for Steps 2 and 4 of the program. See [Figure 6.43](#) on page 71

6.5.3 External Alarm Terminal

Purpose - Use

This feature is used to notify an external point when the chamber has been stopped by a safety device tripping.

Specifications

- Number of outputs: 1
- Contact rating: 125V AC, 2A

Operation

A signal is output via a closed contact when the chamber has been stopped by a safety device tripping. The interface contact for the alarm signal closes when an alarm condition on the chamber occurs.

Usage

Connect the alarm circuit (i.e. alarm emitter, etc.) to the external alarm output on the Chamber Options Panel. The alarm circuit must be prepared by the user.

Chapter 7: **Checks and Maintenance**

This chapter explains equipment checks and maintenance. To keep the chamber in good working condition, perform checks and maintenance periodically.

7.1 Check and Maintenance Lists

Check List

For an explanation on each check item, [See “Checks” on page 77](#). If any of the following checks result in problems, contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#).

TABLE 7.12. CHECK LIST

Check Item	When to Check
Main Power Breaker	Once Monthly
Product Temp Protector Trip Test	Before long test runs Before unmanned tests
Water Level Check for Humidifying Tray Humidifying Tray Water Level Regulator	Once every 3 months After moving chamber (See “Water Level Check (EPL, EPX models only)” on page 45).

Maintenance List

For an explanation on each maintenance item, [See “Maintenance” on page 77](#).

TABLE 7.13. MAINTENANCE LIST

Maintenance Item	When to Perform
Condenser Cleaning	Once Monthly
Water Filter Cleaning*	Once Monthly
Humidifying Tray Cleaning*	Once Monthly
Humidifier Atomizing Nozzle Manual Clean-Out Plunger**	Before/After Each Test
Humidifier Atomizing Nozzle Disassembly & Cleaning**	Once Monthly
Test Area Cleaning	Before Every Test
Electrical Compartment and Water Circuit Compartment Cleaning	Once Yearly
Take-Down	Before Long Periods of Disuse

*Not necessary with temperature-only chambers

** Optional equipment

7.2 Checks

7.2.1 Main Power Switch Trip Test

Once a month and before long test runs, cycle the main power breaker OFF and ON.

7.2.2 Product Temp Protector Trip Test

Before every test, test-trip the product temp protector both on an overtemp and overcool condition.

Procedure:

1. Check the main power switch is in the ON position.
2. Press the POWER key to activate control power. The display will come on and the monitor screen will appear shortly.
3. Press the chamber operation display box on the screen to get the Operation Mode selection screen. Then select one of the three Constant Run buttons followed by the YES button on the confirmation message. The chamber will start up.
4. Set the Product Temp Protector's over temp setting about 5°C lower than the chamber setpoint. If the Product Temp Protector is working properly, a buzzer will sound and the Alarm screen will appear on the display, and the chamber will stop running when the temperature inside the chamber reaches the Product Temp Protector over temp setting.
5. Reset the fault by turning power off at the instrument panel. Turn power back on at the instrument panel and set one of the three Constant Modes at least 10°C cooler than the previous test setpoint. Start the chamber by selecting the Constant Mode that was set at least 10°C cooler.
6. Set the Product Temp Protector overcool setting 5°C warmer than the chamber's setpoint. If the Product Temp Protector is working properly, a buzzer will sound, the Alarm screen will appear on the display, and the chamber will stop running when temperature inside the chamber reaches the Product Temp Protector overcool setting. If a buzzer does not sound for one or both of the above tests, something is wrong with the equipment. Contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#).
7. To silence the buzzer, press the STOP BEEP button on the Alarm screen.

7.3 Maintenance

7.3.1 Condenser Cleaning

Clean the condenser to remove dust.

Procedure:

1. Remove the condenser grill (two screws).
2. Vacuum the condenser face clean of dust and dirt.
3. Re-install the grill as before.

7.3.2 Water Filter Cleaning (EPL, EPX models only)

Washing of Strainer

Remove the cap, then pull out the filter from inside and wash it. At this time, deposits and foreign matter sticking to the filter should be thoroughly removed with a brush. (Located in the water compartment, visible when the access panel is removed).

FIGURE 7.46. WASHING STRAINER FILTER



7.3.3 Humidifying Tray Cleaning



CAUTION

SHARP EDGES! Be careful of projections or sharp edges inside the chamber.

For your safety, always wear gloves when working inside the chamber.

HOT ON THE INSIDE! Cool down the test area before cleaning the humidifying tray.

During and shortly after operation above 55°C, the chamber is HOT and HUMID on the inside (specimens, shelves, door gasket, test area walls.)

During operation, dirt and foreign matter stick to the humidifying tray and humidifying heater. To ensure long lasting use, clean the tray and heater of dirt once a month. A good way to inhibit dirt from accumulating is to drain the humidifying tray after every test.

Procedure:

1. Open the chamber door.
2. Loosen screws holding lower baffle and remove to expose humidifying tray area.

FIGURE 7.47. HOW TO DETACH THE PROTECTIVE GRILL



3. Clean the surfaces of the humidifying tray and humidifying heater with a brush or other means.
4. Reattach the lower baffle and close the chamber door.

7.3.4 Humidifier Atomizing Nozzle Maintenance (Option)

Clean-Out Plunger

Depress the clean-out plunger on the rear of each atomizer nozzle several times to clear out any accumulated lime deposits from the nozzle orifice.

Note: Some atomizer systems have automatic clean-out nozzles with clean-out needles operated by the compressed air supply, and do not have manual clean-out plungers.

Disassembly and Cleaning

Use proper sized wrenches to remove the nozzle cap and retaining nut from the nozzle, and remove the nozzle from the body, taking care not to bend or damage the clean-out needle. Retain the nozzle-to-body gasket for reuse. Soak the parts in white vinegar to loosen any accumulated lime deposits. If necessary clean parts with a non-metallic brush (such as a toothbrush) and/or probe (such as a toothpick).



CAUTION

Do not use a wire brush, pocket knife, or other metallic tool.

It is very easy to damage the orifice shape and/or size and produce distorted spray patterns or excess flow.

After cleaning, rinse the parts with clean water. Reassemble the nozzle to the body reusing the gasket. Replace the nozzle cap and retaining nut.

7.3.5 Test Area Cleaning

Dirt and foreign matter inside the test area can throw test results off. Clean the test area before every test.

Procedure:

1. Open the chamber door.
2. Wipe walls and parts clean with a soft cloth.
3. Close the door.

7.3.6 Electrical Compartment and Water Circuit Compartment Cleaning

Dust buildup inside the electric parts compartment and the water circuit compartment can cause problems. Clean inside both compartments once a month.

Procedure:

1. Check that the main power breaker is in the OFF position.
2. Open the electric parts compartment and water circuit compartment doors.
3. Clean dirt from both compartments with a vacuum or by other means.
4. Close the compartment doors.

7.3.7 Take-Down Before Long Periods of Disuse

Before long periods of disuse, do the following. Failure to do so can affect testing and shorten equipment service-life.

Drain the wick pan and humidifying tray of water by opening the drain valve. (Not necessary with temperature-only chambers).

FIGURE 7.48. DRAIN VALVE



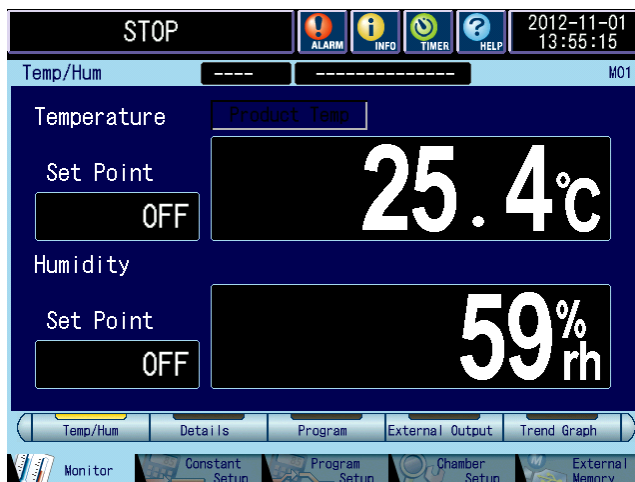
Dry the test area (run the chamber).

Turn the refrigeration and humidity control OFF, and run the chamber at a minimum 70°C for about 60 minutes. Then crack the chamber door slightly and run the chamber under the same conditions for about 15 minutes.

Procedure:

1. Check that the main power switch is in the ON position.
2. Change settings so that the operation is not interrupted or an alarm generated if the chamber is run with the door cracked slightly. Make the following settings:

Press the chamber setup tab at the bottom of the screen:



Press the configuration button.



Press the Operation Process button.



Under the Door Open Cond., set the Set Pause Action to OFF.



3. Set target temperature to a minimum 70°C and turn OFF humidity control utilizing one of the three Constant Run selections. (not necessary with temperature-only chambers).
4. Get the Operation Mode screen by pressing the chamber operation display box on the screen.
5. Press the Constant Run button for the constant mode that was configured in step 4. Run the chamber for about 60 minutes with the door closed, then for 15 minutes with the door slightly cracked.
6. Return settings made in step 3 to their original settings.

Power OFF:

Set the main power breaker in the OFF position, then shut OFF the primary power supply.

7.4 Consumable Parts and Replacement Interval

The below parts must be replaced periodically. Promptly replace them at the specified intervals if not sooner. Maintenance service is also provided by Espec North America. For spare parts and servicing, contact the place of purchase or [Espec](#).

TABLE 7.14. CONSUMABLE PARTS AND REPLACEMENT INTERVAL

Part	Replacement Interval	Replacement Procedure
Wet-Bulb Wick	After temperature tests or every month	See “Test Preparation” on page 52.
Door Gasket (inner/outer)	3 years	Contact the place of purchase or ESPEC.
Chamber Lamp	Every 6,000 hours or when blown	See “Changing the Chamber Lamp Bulb” on page 99.

Chapter 8: **Troubleshooting**

This chapter explains equipment problems and how to remedy them. When a problem is detected by one of the self-check features, it is displayed on the instrumentation panel display and an alarm buzzer sounds. For problems not found with self-checks and help with operator errors, [See “Operator Error and Additional Troubleshooting” on page 97](#). This chapter also includes troubleshooting for options.

8.1 Troubleshooting Using Alarm Codes



DANGER

ELECTRIC SHOCK! Before intervening with power circuits, shut OFF primary power supply at the primary switch.

Working with primary power supply ON runs the risk of electric shock.

Shut OFF power from the main power breaker BEFORE opening the electric parts compartment door or the water circuit compartment door.

The Platinous Series is equipped with an alarm that sounds when problems occur as well as alarm messages which appear on the instrumentation panel display. Display alarm codes and their content are given in the alarm table on the following pages. Follow the steps as indicated.

For problems not found with self-checks, [See “Operator Error and Additional Troubleshooting” on page 97.](#)

If the issue is not resolved after taking the prescribed action, contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#).

8.1.1 When an Alarm Occurs

The chamber will be in one of the states listed below when an alarm occurs. The alarm is cleared in a different way depending on what your needs are at that time. Procedures for clearing the alarm in each of these cases are given on the following pages.

- Running in the constant mode
- Running in the program mode

When running in the constant mode OR when running in the program mode

Procedure:

1. Press the STOP BEEP button on the Alarm screen to silence the buzzer.



2. If the chamber is running, press the chamber operation display box on the screen to get the Operation Mode Selection screen. Then press the STOP button under Stop Operation. Note the alarm name(s) before switching power OFF.
3. Press the POWER key to deactivate control power.
4. Set the main power breaker in the OFF position.
5. Remedy the trouble for the alarm displayed on the Alarm screen as explained in the alarm table.
6. Set the main power breaker in the ON position and then activate control power. The display will come on and the monitor screen will appear shortly.

8.1.2 Alarm Table

Alarm detected by the chamber is categorized as “Warning” and “Error”. After action is taken for an alarm categorized as a “Warning”, the [Clear] button on the help screen can be used to clear the alarm display. If an alarm occurs again even after taking action, contact a service representative.

Com: Indicates the network alarm number.

TABLE 8.15. ALARM TABLE

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
SYSTEM ERROR	31		○	Instrumentation system error (Detected even when chamber is stopped.)	Internal system error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off the primary side power breaker and then restart operation. • If error recurs, provide system error number to service personnel.
DISPLAY UNIT FAULTY CONNECTION	—		○	Display is blank or screen contents are abnormal. Chamber operation stops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal circuitry error (communication error when turned on) • Communication error after primary side power breaker is turned off and then back on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn primary side power breaker off and then back on.
OVER HEATING	11		○	The temperature inside the chamber has risen above the Product Temp Protector setting (instrument panel). The chamber has been stopped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either specimens inside the chamber are generating heat or the Product Temp Protector is set too low. 	Turn control power OFF from the power button. Then remove the heat-generating specimens and/or correct the Product Temp Protector setting. Resume testing. If the same alarm occurs again, it is possible the chamber overtemp device is being tripped.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
HUMIDIFIER FAILURE/ BOIL DRY	21		○	The humidifier overtemp device opened because the operating emperature was too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low humidity tray water level. Lack of water supply or mineral build up in humidity tray. 	Set the main power switch in the OFF position and check/adjust water level. Check water supply. Clean humidity tray. Reactivate the system from the main power switch followed by the Power on button on the instrument panel. Resume testing. If the same alarm occurs again, call for service.
HUMIDIFIER NORMAL WATER SUPPLY			○	The humidifier water supply sensor did not detect normal water flow during humidity operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strainer on the humidifying water supply circuit is either clogged or the circuit is leaking or water supply pressure is too low. 	Check the humidifying water supply circuit and correct as necessary. Then resume testing. If the same alarm occurs again, call for service.
REFRIG-1 PRESSURE HI PRESS	8		○	The refrigerator high pressure increased, stopping operation of the chamber. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condenser error • Refrigerant gas leak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off the primary side power breaker. • Clean the condenser filters and fins. • Defrost the evaporator. <p>(water-cooled specifications option)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the strainer. • Check the cooling water temperature and flow rate.
DRY WICK	0	○		The wet-bulb temperature for measuring relative humidity has exceeded the given level during humidity control operation. Humidity control operation continues, but humidity control accuracy may be affected and a humidity alarm may occur.	Dry wet-bulb wick (gauze)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After operation is complete, replace the wet-bulb wick (gauze). • Auto recovery will be performed.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
ABS HIGH LIMIT: TEMP	2		○	Chamber operation is stopped because the test area temperature is greater than the upper limit absolute value of the temperature alarm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat generated by sample • Low upper limit alarm value setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off. • Remove the source of heat from inside the test area. • Specify a proper upper limit absolute setting value. • Auto recovery will be performed when a setting lower than the temperature in the test area is specified.
ABS LOW LIMIT: TEMP	3		○	Chamber operation is stopped because the test area temperature is less than the lower limit absolute value of the temperature alarm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over capacity of cooling within the test area • Cooling source effect • High lower limit alarm value setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off. • (When using manual selection) change the cooling capacity. • Remove the cooling source from inside the test area. • Specify a proper lower limit absolute setting value.
UPPER DEV LIMIT: TEMP	1	○		The test area temperature has exceeded the upper limit deviation of the temperature alarm, stopping the heater and humidifier until a reset is performed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat generated by sample • Low deviation alarm value setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the source of heat from inside the test area. • Set the alarm value for deviation from the setting temperature 10°C higher. • Auto recovery will be performed when a setting lower than the temperature in the test area is specified.
ABS HIGH LIMIT: HUM	22	○		The test area humidity has exceeded the upper limit value of the humidity alarm, stopping the humidifier until a reset is performed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Momentary relative humidity rise • Low upper limit absolute value • Dry wick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure a proper upper limit absolute value. • Replace the wick. • Auto recovery will be performed when test area internal temperature drops below the alarm value.
ABS LOW LIMIT: HUM	23	○		The test area humidity is below the lower limit absolute value of the humidity alarm, stopping the heater and refrigerator control until a reset is performed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Momentary drop in relative humidity • Lower limit alarm value setting is too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the lower limit alarm value setting. • Auto recovery will be performed when test area internal humidity rises above the alarm value.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
HUMIDIFIER DRAINAGE FAILURE	26		○	An attempt was made to drain the water from the humidifier, but the water level does not decrease, stopping operation of the chamber. If the backup operation is set to [On], humidity control operation stops and temperature control operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty drain solenoid • Humidifier level sensor fault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn
HUMIDIFIER LEAD OFF WATER SUPPLY	26		○	After humidity control operation started, the humidifier could not be filled with water in the set time during initial water supply, stopping operation of the chamber. If the backup operation is set to [On], humidity control operation stops and temperature control operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heater supply water system error • Drop in supply water pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off the primary side power breaker. • Check the heater supply water system and then restart operation.
AIR CIRCULATOR	7		○	The area surrounding the air circulator motor became abnormally hot, activating the temperature switch built in to the air circulator and stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overload operation of air circulator motor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop operation for awhile and allow the air circulator motor to cool down.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
OVER COOLING	10		○	The test area temperature is below the setting of the Product Temp Protector (installed in the instrumentation panel), stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over capacity of cooling • Cooling source effect • Product Temp Protector overcool setting is too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off. • (When using manual selection) change the cooling capacity. • Reduce the cooling sources of the test area. • Properly configure the Product Temp Protector over cool setting.
DOOR OPEN (PAUSE)	9	○		The chamber door was detected to be open during operation. Pause operation is set to [On], so operation is paused.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open chamber door • Improperly closed door 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-consider the door alarm wait time. • Close the chamber door properly.
DOOR OPEN (RUNNING)	9	○		Open chamber door detected during operation. Pause operation is set to [Off], so operation continues with the door ajar. Operations may not be performed properly, and other alarms may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open chamber door • Improperly closed door 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-consider the door alarm wait time. • Close the chamber door properly.
REFRIG-2 PRESSURE: HI PRESS	8		○	The refrigerator high pressure increased, stopping operation of the chamber. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condenser error • Refrigerant gas leak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off the primary side power breaker. • Clean the condenser filter and fins. • Defrost the evaporator. (water-cooled specifications option) • Clean the strainer. • Check the cooling water temperature and flow rate.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
SENSOR BURN-OUT: PRODUCT TEMP SENSOR	0		○	A disconnection of the specimen temperature sensor input was detected, stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty specimen temperature sensor connection • Loose temperature control unit terminal (TC3) • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection of the specimen temperature sensor.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: PRODUCT TEMP SENSOR	0	○		A disconnection of the specimen temperature sensor input was detected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty specimen temperature sensor connection • Loose temperature control unit terminal (TC3) • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection of the specimen temperature sensor.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: PRODUCT TEMP SENSOR	0		○	A disconnection of the specimen temperature sensor input was detected, stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty specimen temperature sensor connection • Loose expansion analog circuit board terminal (TC1) • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection of the specimen temperature sensor.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: PRODUCT TEMP SENSOR	0	○		A disconnection of the specimen temperature sensor input was detected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty specimen temperature sensor connection • Loose expansion analog circuit board terminal (TC1) • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection of the specimen temperature sensor.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: EXT ANALOG BOARD (RTD1)	0		○	A disconnection of the expansion analog board sensor input was detected, stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose expansion analog circuit board terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: EXT ANALOG BOARD (TC1)	0		○	A disconnection of the expansion analog board sensor input was detected, stopping operation of the chamber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose expansion analog circuit board terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (RTD)	0		○	Chamber is stopped because of detection of disconnection of the sensor input on the temperature control unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (TC1)	0		○	Chamber is stopped because of disconnection of control temperature sensor input on the temperature control unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Temperature detect terminal disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (TC2)	0		○	Chamber operation is stopped because of disconnection of humidity control sensor input on the temperature control unit. If the backup operation is set to [On], humidity control operation stops and temperature control operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Humidity detect terminal disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (TC5 to TC9)	0		○	Chamber is stopped because of disconnection of refrigerator sensor input on the temperature control unit. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (TC10 to TC12)	0		○	Chamber is stopped because of disconnection of refrigerator sensor input on the temperature control unit. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
OUT-OF-RANGE: TEMP CONTROLLER SENSOR (TC5 to TC9)	8		○	Chamber is stopped because of refrigerator sensor input on the temperature control unit measured a temperature outside the prescribed level. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frost formed on the evaporator • Compressor error • Refrigerant gas leak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
OUT-OF-RANGE: TEMP CONTROLLER SENSOR (TC10)	8		○	Chamber is stopped because of refrigerator sensor input on the temperature control unit measured a temperature outside the prescribed level. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frost formed on the evaporator • Compressor error • Refrigerant gas leak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
OUT-OF-RANGE: TEMP CONTROLLER SENSOR (TC12)	8		○	Chamber is stopped because of refrigerator sensor input on the temperature control unit measured a temperature outside the prescribed level. If backup operation is turned on and multiple refrigerators are equipped, only operation of the applicable refrigerator is stopped and chamber operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frost formed on the evaporator • Compressor error • Refrigerant gas leak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.

Alarm name	Com	Category		Problem	Possible cause	Action
		Warning	Alarm			
SENSOR BURN-OUT: TEMP CONTROLLER (DC)	0		○	Chamber is stopped because of detection of disconnection of the sensor input on the temperature control unit. If the backup operation is set to [On], humidity control operation stops and temperature control operation continues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose temperature control unit terminal • Sensor disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Power] switch off, then resume operation.
EXTERNAL DEVICE (1): ERROR	19		○	Chamber operation is stopped because an error was detected in the external device connected to the chamber.	See the provided "External Devices: User's Manual".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the "External Devices: User's Manual".

8.2 Operator Error and Additional Troubleshooting



DANGER

ELECTRIC SHOCK! Before intervening with power circuits, shut OFF primary power supply at the primary switch.

Working with primary power supply ON runs the risk of electric shock.

Shut OFF power from the main power breaker BEFORE opening the electric parts compartment door or the water circuit compartment door.

This section explains problems not found with chamber self-checks and cases of operator error. If the issue is not resolved after taking the prescribed action, contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#).

TABLE 8.16. OPERATOR ERROR AND ADDITIONAL TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedial Action
The instrumentation panel does not light up after pressing the POWER key.	Primary power supply is OFF.	Activate the primary power supply.
	The main power switch is in the OFF position.	Set the main power switch to the ON position.
	There is a reverse or open phase in the primary power supply connection.	Reconnect the primary power supply correctly. See “Power Supply Work” on page 39.
	Fuse F13 is blown.	Replace fuse F13. See “Replacing Fuses” on page 99. If the new fuse blows, call for service.
This display goes out all of a sudden or the displayed information is strange.	System trouble or internal board trouble.	Switch the main power switch OFF and ON. If the same trouble reoccurs, call for service.
The door is hard to close.	Something is caught in the door.	Remove the obstruction.
	Frost has formed and hardened on the door packing.	Defrost the chamber. See “Defrosting” on page 101.
	Internal pressure is high because the chamber is hot and highly humid on the inside.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
The door is hard to open.	Internal pressure is lower than room pressure.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
	Frost has formed and hardened on the door packing.	Defrost the chamber. See “Defrosting” on page 101.
During operation below zero, icicles 5cm or longer form on the internal drain outlet, or the test area is covered in frost.	Outside air has infiltrated through the cable port.	Cover the cable port with the rubber plug.
	Door packing is not properly sealing the door and frame, or packing has deteriorated.	Call for service.
Strange noises are heard.	Frost has formed on the air circulator blades.	See “Defrosting” on page 101.
Strange odors are detected.	Lingering odors inside the chamber.	Clean the test area. See “Maintenance” on page 77.
	Specimens are generating odors.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
The chamber is vibrating.	The chamber is not level.	Correct adjuster foot height. See “Installation Site Check” on page 36.

TABLE 8.16. OPERATOR ERROR AND ADDITIONAL TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedial Action
The viewing window is clouded or frosted over.	Humidity rose sharply.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
	The fuse in the frost prevention heater blew.	Replace fuse F14. See “Replacing Fuses” on page 99. If the new fuse blows, call for service.
The chamber is wet on the outside.	The room is highly humid.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
Frost has formed around the door hinges, door and viewing window (EPX,EPZ)	The room is highly humid.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned.
	The fuse in the frost prevention heater blew.	Replace fuse F14. See “Replacing Fuses” on page 99. If the new fuse blows, call for service.
Temperature (& Humidity) is unstable.	The door is open.	Close the door.
	The rubber plug fell off the cable.	Fit the plug into the port.
	Ambient temperature changes more than 5°C/hr.	Stabilize ambient temperature and resume testing.
	High heat load equipment is being turned ON/OFF.	Reduce the heat load.
	The water supply filter is clogged.	Clean the filter. See “Maintenance” on page 77.
Temperature gradually rises higher than the target temperature.	Specimens are generating heat.	Reduce the amount of heat generated by specimens.
	Frost has formed on the cooler.	Defrost the chamber. See “Defrosting” on page 101.
Temperature rises or lowers too slowly.	The door is open.	Close the door.
	Specimens are generating heat.	Reduce the amount of heat generated by specimens.
	Ambient temperature is too low or too high.	Raise or lower the ambient temperature.
Temperature stops rising or begins to drop during heat-up.	Frost has formed on the dehumidifier-cooler.	There is nothing wrong with the equipment. Proceed as planned. Or, defrost the chamber. See “Defrosting” on page 101.
Poor Temperature uniformity.	Air flow inside the chamber is poor.	Improve air flow.
	Specimens are generating heat.	Reduce the amount of heat generated by specimens.
	Frost has formed on the cooler.	See “Defrosting” on page 101.
The chamber lamp does not light up.	Fuse F13 has blown.	Replace fuse F13. See “Replacing Fuses” on page 99. If the new fuse blows, call for service.
	The fluorescent bulb is blown.	See “Changing the Chamber Lamp Bulb” on page 99.
	The starter is blown.	See “Changing the Chamber Lamp Starter” on page 103.

8.3 User-level Servicing

8.3.1 Replacing Fuses

When a fuse blows, replace it with one of the included fuses.

Note: If a new fuse blows soon after being installed, contact the place of purchase or [Espec North America](#).

Procedure:

1. Set the main power switch in the OFF position.
2. Open the electric parts compartment door.
3. Replace the blown fuse with a new one.
4. Close the electric parts compartment door.

8.3.2 Changing the Chamber Lamp Bulb

Change the chamber lamp bulb after every 6,000 hours of service or whenever it blows. Use only the included bulb. Replacement will require a Phillips screwdriver.



CAUTION

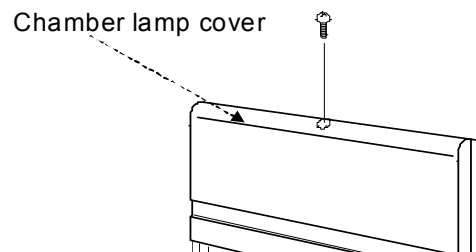
HOT! Shortly after the lamp goes out, it is HOT. Be careful of burns.

FRAGILE! Be careful when handling the chamber lamp bulb. It will break if dropped or struck hard against objects.

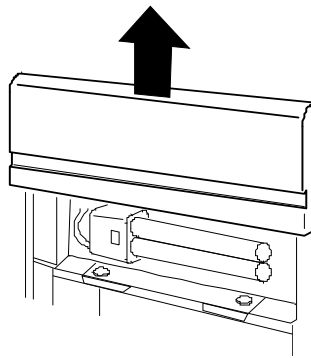
Procedure:

1. Set the main power switch in the OFF position.
2. Remove the screw from the chamber lamp cover. Use a Phillips screwdriver.

FIGURE 8.49. HOW TO DETACH THE CHAMBER LAMP COVER

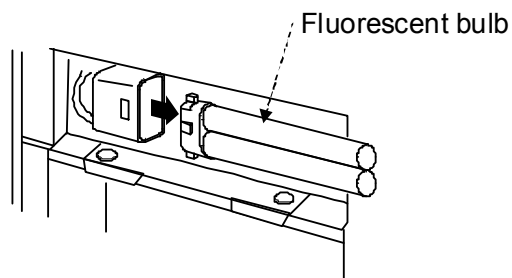


3. Lift the cover up to detach.



4. Pull the bulb to the right to detach.

FIGURE 8.50. HOW TO DETACH THE CHAMBER LAMP BULB



5. Install a new bulb.
6. Reattach the cover and lock it in place with the screw.

8.3.3 Defrosting

Frost may form on the cooler in temperature operations below 40°C. Defrost the chamber in the following cases.

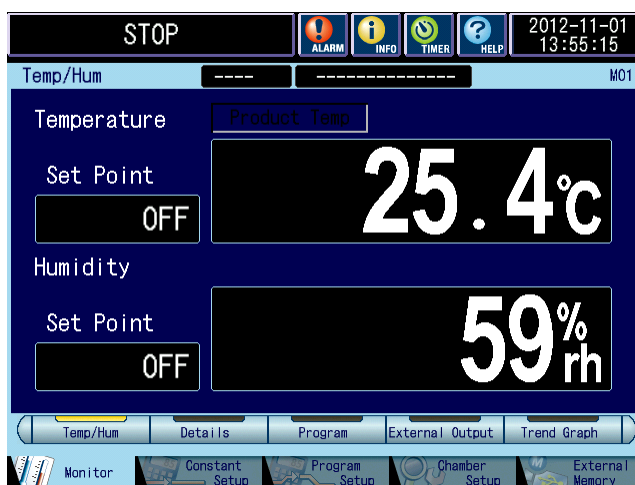
- If temperature inside the chamber is uncontrollable or rises slowly.
- If air blowing from the chamber is weak (when the door is opened.)
- If frost or ice form on test area wall.

Use this procedure to defrost packing as well.

Procedure:

1. Check the main power switch is in the ON position.
2. Turn refrigerator control OFF. For an explanation on how to set refrigerator control, See [“Useful Features” on page 68.](#)
3. Change settings so that the operation is not interrupted or an alarm generated if the chamber is run with the door cracked slightly. Make the following settings:

Press the Chamber Setup tab at the bottom of the screen.



Press the Configuration button.



Press the Operation Process button.



Under the Door Open Cond, set the Set Pause Action to OFF.



4. Set target temperature to a minimum 70°C and turn OFF humidity control utilizing one of the three Constant Run selections. (not necessary with temperature-only chambers).
5. Get the Operation Mode screen by pressing the chamber operation display box on the screen.
6. Press the Constant Run button for the constant mode that was configured in step 4. Run the chamber for about 60 minutes with the door closed, then for 15 minutes with the door slightly cracked.
7. Return settings made in step 3 to their original settings.

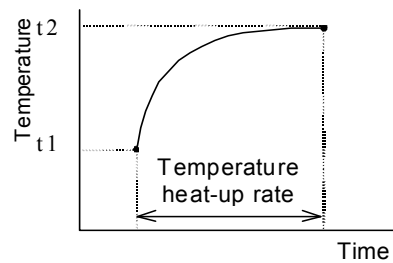
Chapter 9: **Appendix**

9.1 Glossary

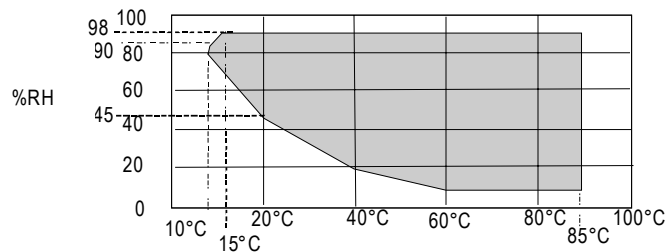
Air-Cooled Specifications	The condenser in the refrigeration circuit is cooled by air.
Boil-Dry Protector	A device which prevents the humidifying heater from overheating when humidifying water is low or empty.
Constant Control	A control method which keeps temperature and humidity inside the chamber constant.
Dewing	A phenomenon whereby moisture in the air forms a dew. Dew forms on an object if its temperature is below the dew point determined by air temperature and humidity. For example, the dew point for an air temperature of 85°C and a humidity of 85%RH is 81°C.
Dry-Bulb Temperature	The air temperature measured by a dry-bulb temperature sensor.
Effective Area	The area inside the test area up to 1/6 the distance from walls in all directions.
External Alarm Terminal	A terminal which outputs a signal when the chamber is stopped by trouble. The terminal is designed to set off a buzzer or bell in the area around the chamber or to send an alarm signal to a remote point.
Heat Load	The heat generated by specimens inside the chamber. The name comes from the fact that this heat acts as a load on the chamber.
Humidifying Water	Water used to humidify the test area. Water is kept in the humidifying tray. The humidifying heater evaporates it to humidify the test area.
Humidity Fluctuation	The variation between the mean maximum humidity around the geometric center of the chamber. Not the same as the difference from the true humidity.
Humidity Range	The range of humidity that can be reproduced inside the chamber.
Humidity Uniformity	The difference in humidity between the geometric center of the chamber and any arbitrary point in the effective area.
Lowest Attainable Temperature	The lowest temperature that can be reproduced inside the chamber.
Maximum Current	The maximum amount of electric current supplied to the chamber through the power cable when the chamber is running within the temperature and temperature-humidity control range. With a 3-phase power supply, the maximum current is that which flows through any one of the wires. Maximum current is measured in amperes (A).
Product Temp Protector	A device for preventing temperature inside the chamber from rising abnormally high because of chamber trouble or heat generated by specimens, or abnormally low because of chamber trouble with the refrigeration circuit.
Specimens Power Supply Control Terminal	A terminal to charge specimens, which is interlocked with the chamber power circuit so that power to specimens is shut OFF in the event of chamber trouble.

Temperature Fluctuation

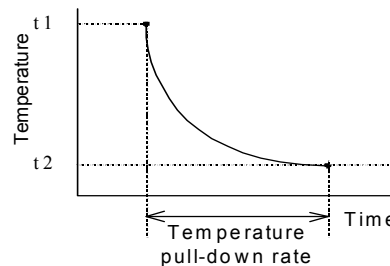
The variation between the mean maximum temperature and mean minimum temperature around the geometric center of the chamber. Not the same as the difference from the true temperature.

Temperature Heat-up Rate**FIGURE 9.51. TEMPERATURE HEAT UP RATE****Temperature-Humidity Control Range**

The range in which temperature and humidity can be reproduced inside the chamber. It is normally expressed as a graph with temperature as the x-axis and humidity as the y-axis.

FIGURE 9.52. TEMPERATURE-HUMIDITY CONTROL RANGE**Temperature Pull-down Rate**

The time required for the temperature to change from a defined temperature t_1 to a defined lower temperature t_2 . This is simply the time required for the drop in temperature and does not include the time it takes for the temperature to stabilize.

FIGURE 9.53. TEMPERATURE PULL-DOWN RATE**Temperature Range**

The range of temperatures that can be reproduced inside the chamber.

Temperature Uniformity

The difference in temperature between the geometric center of the chamber and any arbitrary point in the effective area.

Test Chamber

A contained ambient constructed so as to obtain a desired temperature and humidity.

Water-cooled Specification (Water Cooled Condenser)

The condenser in the refrigeration circuit is cooled by water. Usually, a cooling tower or similar unit is used to supply water and cool heat generated by the condenser. The water-cooled specification is an option with Platinous Series Chambers.

Wet-Bulb Temperature

The temperature measured by a temperature sensor on which a wet cloth has been draped. Is is used to measure humidity. Relative humidity is calculated from this temperature and the air temperature measured by a dry-bulb sensor.

Wet-Bulb Wick

The cloth draped over a wet-bulb temperature sensor. It absorbs water and keeps the sensor wet. Though gauze is used in meteorological applications, a woven cloth is used inside an environmental chamber because of its strong resistance to heat and cold.

9.2 Espec Warranty Procedure

ESPEC WARRANTY PROCEDURE

Please follow these steps when requesting warranty service:

- If a chamber fails or you suspect a failure;
 1. For help in identifying the problem before you place a warranty call, follow the steps in the “troubleshooting” section of your manual.
 2. Confirm that all utilities are connected to the chamber and functioning properly.
 3. Locate the ship date on the chamber data tag.
 4. Confirm the chamber is within the warranty period by reading the Warranty Policy in the back of your Chamber User’s Manual.
- All warranty calls must be directed to ESPEC Customer Support Department @ 800-5-ESPEC-0 between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm Eastern Time, unauthorized service during the warranty period may void warranty. When placing the call, be sure to have the following information available:
 1. Chamber Model and Serial Number, located on the data tag.
 2. Detailed information on the suspected failure and/or alarm detail.
 3. Operating mode at time of failure, i.e., heating, cooling, temp., humidity.
 4. Detail of program being run at the time of failure and a copy of recorder chart or test data, if available.
- Upon receipt of this information, the Customer Support Department will arrange for appropriate service.
- Certain types of service during the warranty period will require a purchase order prior to service.

The following steps apply when requesting warranty parts:

- Contact the ESPEC Customer Support Department at 800-5-ESPEC-0 between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm Eastern Time.
- To order a replacement part, please provide the following:
 1. The complete ESPEC part number from your replacement parts list.
 2. Model and serial number of the chamber for which the replacement part is being requested.
 3. The specific complaint regarding the failed part.
- The Customer Support Department will authorize the return of the failed material and issue an RMA (Return Material Authorization) number.
 1. Put the RMA number on the packing list along with the name and phone number of a contact person.
 2. All parts being returned may be shipped freight collect via:
 - 0 – 70 lbs. – UPS surface
 - 71 lbs. and over – Contact ESPEC for routing instructionsAny other means of shipment will result in an additional charge to the customer.
- Any failed part, replaced under terms of the warranty, and not returned to ESPEC when an RMA is issued, will be invoiced at the current price.
- All parts are shipped FOB Hudsonville, MI 49426.

This warranty policy is applicable to chamber models beginning with ES, EN, ETS and ECT.

ACCEPTANCE LIMITED TO FOLLOWING TERMS: A party seeking to purchase ESPEC NORTH AMERICA, INC. products (the "Buyer") is strictly limited to the following terms. These terms supersede all prior agreements and understandings between the parties, and these terms shall not be varied or waived without the express written authorization of ESPEC NORTH AMERICA, INC. ("ESPEC").

TECHNICAL INFORMATION/SPECIFICATIONS: All commercial and technical details and information furnished by ESPEC relating to its products, including without limitation, drawings, weights and dimensions, and all performance specifications quoted by ESPEC, are approximations only unless specifically provided to the contrary.

PRICES: The prices for goods to be sold do not include sales, use, excise or any other taxes, charges or expenses related to the sale, delivery, use or consumption of the goods to be sold. The Buyer agrees to directly pay when due all such taxes, charges or expenses to the extent possible and to promptly reimburse ESPEC for all such taxes, charges or expenses which ESPEC pays.

The prices for the goods to be sold are based on details, information and specifications provided by the Buyer, including without limitation, the delivery date and place for the goods, engineering standards and installation site conditions. All such details, information and specifications are assumed to be proper, correct and complete. Any addition to or impropriety, incorrectness, incompleteness or change in any such details, information and specifications may result in a change in the purchase price for the goods sold, which change ESPEC may unilaterally make and Buyer shall pay.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, the purchase price shall be paid by the Buyer in U.S. dollars.

PAYMENT TERMS: Full payment for the goods shall be due within 30 days after ESPEC delivers the goods alongside the carrier at ESPEC's plant.

ESPEC may impose a late charge for each payment under a Contract of Sale not made when due in an amount not to exceed 5% and may charge interest on any late payment from the due date at the highest rate permitted by law.

Buyer shall repay ESPEC all attorney's fees ESPEC incurs collecting late payments or unpaid accounts.

LIMITED WARRANTY: A limited warranty is given by ESPEC to the original buyer of new ESPEC equipment. Subject to the conditions and limitations below, ESPEC warrants that the equipment manufactured by ESPEC is free from defects in material and workmanship which would render the equipment unfit for normal and recommended use.

This limited warranty is effective only for the 360 days after the date of shipment. During this period, ESPEC will provide repaired or replacement parts without charge. This warranty covers all components, labor, installation and associated expenses for the replacement parts, subject to the exceptions below.

This limited warranty does not cover:

- 1) Parts, labor and installation for the following components: light bulbs, port plugs, fuses, deionizer cartridges, wiper blades, plug-in relays, wick socks, water filters, plug-in timers, fasteners, recorder pens, chart paper, nor water level, flow regulated or height level adjustments.
- 2) Defects or damages arising as the result of shipment by common carriers or private transportation unless ESPEC contractually assumes the risk of damage to the equipment during shipment.

- 3) Defects, damages or malfunctions caused by parties other than ESPEC, including but not limited to defects, damages or malfunctions arising as the result of improper utilities, mishandling, modification, abuse, misuse, neglect, intentional damage, improper repair, loss of refrigerant or improper maintenance, start-up or installation of the equipment.
- 4) Defects or damages arising as the result of accident, flood, fire, earthquake or other act of God.

This is the EXCLUSIVE remedy as between you and the Company with respect to the equipment provided to you, and ESPEC SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY INCLUDING LOSS OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY FIRE OR EXPLOSION OR FOR ANY ASSOCIATED INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR EXPENSE, due directly or indirectly to the use of the equipment.

Except as described above, ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, including the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY are disclaimed and excluded.

This limited warranty is only valid in the contiguous states of the United States of America and a 150 mile radius from the following Canadian cities; Vancouver, Toronto, Windsor and Ottawa.

INDEMNIFICATION: Buyer shall defend, indemnify and hold seller harmless from and against all claims, liabilities, losses, damages, settlement expenses, and/or attorney's fees, for injury or death of any person and/or the damage or loss of any property allegedly or actually resulting from or arising out of the use or failure of the equipment unless such losses are solely and completely the result of ESPEC's negligence. Without limiting the foregoing in any respect, Buyer's indemnification duty shall arise out of any misuse of the equipment or any other negligent or wrongful act or omission of the Buyer or its employees, agents, and/or subcontractors, or any person or entity who purchases or gains access to the equipment through the Buyer whether or not ESPEC or any other person or entity is jointly negligent in the design, manufacture, instruction, training, provision of warnings, selection, delivery, repair, maintenance, possession, use, operation or return of the equipment.

DELIVERY/RISK OR LOSS: The risk of loss with respect to the goods to be sold will pass to the Buyer at ESPEC's plant upon the delivery of the goods alongside the designated carrier; and all shipping costs, losses, liabilities and damages and all insurance and delivery obligations with respect to the goods once delivered by ESPEC alongside the carrier at ESPEC's plant, are the Buyer's risk and responsibility, although ESPEC will give reasonable assistance to the Buyer in tendering claims to the carrier.

GOVERNING LAW: Any offer made by ESPEC or any contract entered into by ESPEC and the Buyer shall be construed and interpreted only according to the laws of the State of Michigan, U.S.A., including without limitation, the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of Michigan, U.S.A. In that regard, Buyer and Seller specifically agree and acknowledge that the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods shall not apply to the rights and obligations of the parties under the Contract.

VENUE: The Buyer hereby agrees that any suit or claim relating to the sale or operation of ESPEC's products shall be filed in the Michigan Circuit Court for Kent County or in the Federal Court for the Western District of Michigan.



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